## SURVEY OF

# CURRENT BUSINESS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

# **Survey** of

# CURRENT BUSINESS

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# The Business Situation

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

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

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

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

#### Cutbacks Had Little Effect in April.

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

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

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

#### The Magnitude of the Reduction.

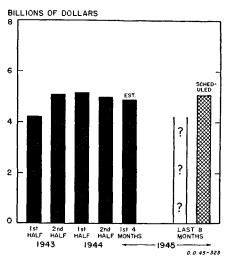
While the general outlines of the period ahead are clear, the uncertainty that exists stems from the fluid state of

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

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

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

## Chart I.—Munitions Production (Average per Month)



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

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

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

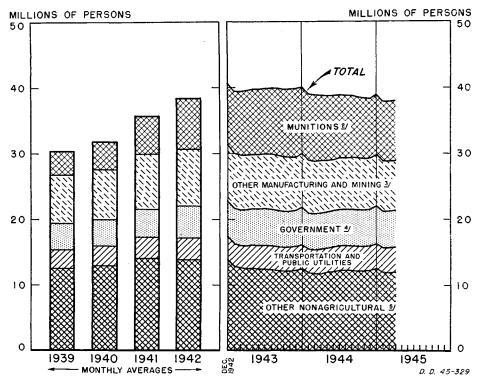
#### Reconversion Steps.

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 <sup>1</sup>



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

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

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

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

The general policy on reconversion had not been fully formulated by the end of April. Some of the orders restricting the use of materials were 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 schedules-were still in the offing.

#### Recent Trends in Employment

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

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

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

There will be demands for reabsorbing these workers, but these demands will not always be immediately effective. The necessary complement of raw materials, plant facilities, machinery, and qualified manpower will not always be simultaneously available. Some delays will occur in rehiring workers because of the time needed for reconverting facilities to civilian output. Moreover, many of the workers that will be released from shipbuilding, aircraft, and ammunition plants will be located in areas affording few alternative job opportunities.

#### The Setting for the Transition.

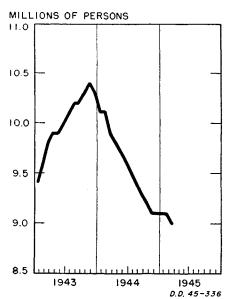
Almost a third of our labor force is now engaged in direct war work-some 12 million persons in the armed forces and about 9 million workers in munitions industries. Also dependent on war procurement programs are several million additional workers in other industries whose output is largely being diverted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

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

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

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

#### Chart 3.—Employment in Munitions Industries 1



1 See chart 2, footnote 2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Distribution of Munitions Workers.

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

. ... ...

Ordnance	1, 650, 000
Aircraft (prime and subcontrac-	
tors and parts suppliers)	1,650,000
Shipbuilding	1, 350, 000
Iron and steel	1, 200, 000
Machinery, other than electrical	1,050,000
Electrical machinery	500,000
Communication and electronic	001, 111
equipment	450,000
Nonferrous metals	300, 000
All other 1	650,000
•	
Total	9, 000, 000

<sup>1</sup>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 1½ million persons through March of this year. However, few of those released have been reflected in a net expansion of nonmunitions employment because of the continued expansion of the armed forces.

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

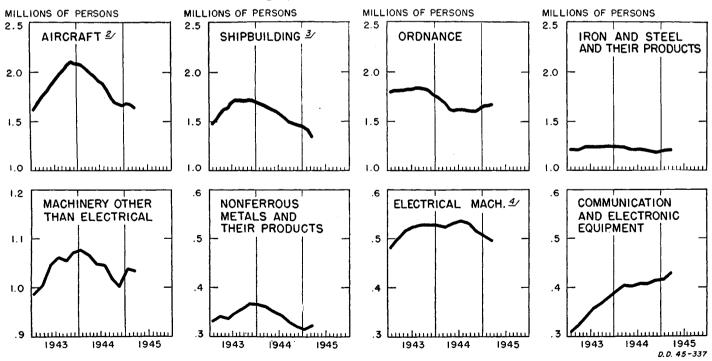
In March, reduced manpower requirements once again dominated the net movement in munitions employment. The decline is currently being accelerated as a consequence of the military decisions reached in Europe.

#### Contrasting Trends in Employment.

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

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

#### Chart 4.—Employment Trends in Munitions Industries <sup>1</sup>



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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Excludes "communication and electronic equipment" which is shown separately.

Digitized for Sources War Manpower Commission and U. S. Department of Labor.

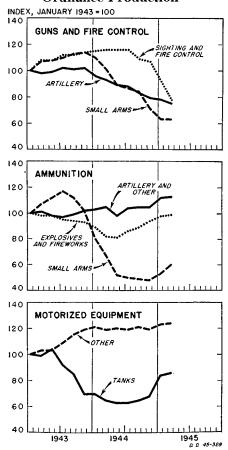
1943 and March 1945 and by the 380,000 workers dismissed from shipbuilding. The singularly stable movement in the iron and steel group and the rising employment trend in the communication and electronic equipment industry are the chief examples of employment trends contrary to the over-all movement.

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

#### **Employment in Ordnance Programs.**

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

## Chart 5.—Employment Trends in Ordnance Production <sup>1</sup>



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

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

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

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

#### **Unemployment Compensation Payments.**

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

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

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

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

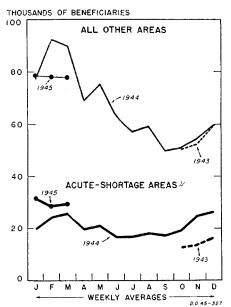
It should be noted, however, that the relative number of persons drawing benefits has been lower in the acute-shortage areas than in the country as a whole. In January 1945, for example, the shortage areas accounted for 40 percent of the total employment in plants reporting to the War Manpower Commission,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

#### **Record Consumer Expenditures**

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

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

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



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

Source: Social Security Board.

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

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

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

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

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

#### Adjustment for Price.

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

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

Table 1.—Consumer Expenditures for Goods and Services <sup>1</sup>

Servi	ces 1		
1939	1941		quar- annu- ate
		1944	1945
Billio	ns of c	ırrent	dollars
61. 7	74. 6	95. 5	104. 0
39.0 32.6 18.1 6.8 1.8 2.1 3.8 6.4 3.0 2.3 1.1 22.7	49. 2 40. 1 22. 3 8. 4 2. 2 2. 4 4. 7 9. 1 4. 3 3. 3 1. 5 25. 4	65. 5 59. 0 35. 0 13. 0 3. 0 1. 6 6. 4 6. 5 3. 6 2. 3 30. 0	72. 5 65. 3 38. 5 15. 6 2. 7 1. 7 6. 8 7. 2 4. 1 7 2. 4 31. 5
61.7	69.7	72.5	75. 7
39. 0 32. 6 18. 1 6. 8 1. 8 2. 1 3. 8 6. 4	44. 9 36. 6 19. 8 7. 7 2. 1 2. 4 4. 6 8. 3	47. 5 42. 7 24. 0 9. 2 2. 6 1. 5 5. 4 4. 8	50. 8 45. 9 26. 0 10. 3 2. 3 1. 6 5. 7 4. 9
	Billio  61. 7  39.0 32.6 6.8 1.8 2.1 3.0 2.3 1.1 22.7  Billio 61. 7  39.0 32.6 6.8 1.8 1.8 3.8 6.4	Billions of ct  61. 7	1939

<sup>1</sup> Detail will not necessarily add to totals due to rounding.

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http://fras8ouggout5f8dDoggrtment of Commerce. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis 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.

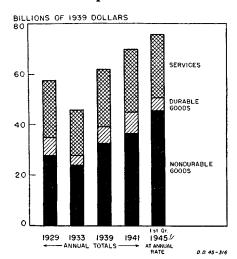
The discrepancy between these results obtained by dividing the sales by the price index, and by estimating the supply of goods available to consumers, may be attributed to a combination of three factors: (1) Possible errors in the basic estimates of prices, consumer expenditures and production, (2) some 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



<sup>1</sup> Seasonally adjusted.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

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

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

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

#### Expenditures in Reconversion Period.

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

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

(Continued on p. 15)

# Corporate Earnings by Size of Firm

By Joseph L. McConnell

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

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

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

#### Comparative Earnings

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Profits and the Business Cycle.

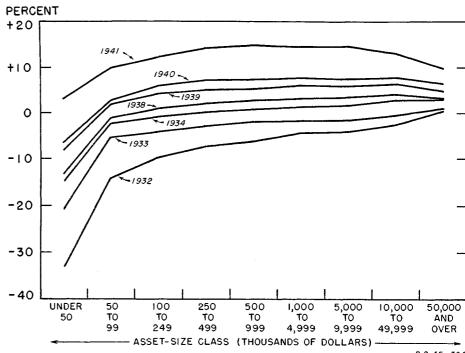
The broad outlines of the effects of varying levels of industrial activity on the relative profitability of corporations of different sizes can be observed by reference to the "net profit" column of table 1 and to chart 1. Reported net profit of all corporations is here presented by asset size classes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

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

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

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

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



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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "Industrial Concentration of Employment," Survey of Current Business, April 1945.

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

#### Officers' Compensation.

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

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

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

#### **Profit Plus Officers' Compensation**

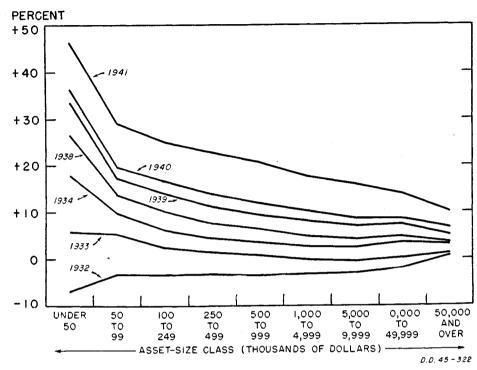
In the "total return" columns of table 1 and in chart 2, the sum of officers' compensation and net profit is presented as a ratio to equity to demonstrate, in a rough way, the extremity of the depression-prosperity swing in the return to the owners of small business for their investment of capital and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

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

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

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

In terms of dollars per firm the total return to the owners of a typical corporation with assets under 50 thousand dollars rose from below zero to 3,200 dol-Digitized for FRASER Chart 2.—Percentage Ratio of Net Profits Before Taxes and Officers' Compensation to Equity for All Corporate Industries, by Assets-Size Classes



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

lars between 1932 and 1941. If finance corporations are excluded, the rise was from below zero to 4.600 dollars.

#### Adjustment of Reported Profit.

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

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

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

#### Officers' Compensation in Small Firms.

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

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

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

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

Assats siza	1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937		1938		1939		1940		1941	
Assets size (Thousands of dollars)	Net profit	Total re- turn	Net profit	Total re- turn	Net profit	Total re- turn	nrofit	Total re- turn	Net profit	Total re- turn	Net profit	Total re- turn	Net profit	Total re- turn	Net profit	Total re- turn	Net profit	Total re- turn	Net profit	Total re- turn	Net profit	Total re- turn
Under 50. 50-99. 100-249. 250-499. 500-999. 1,000-4,999. 5,000-9,999. 10,000-49,999. 50,000 and over. 50,000-99,999. 100,000 and over. Total.	-1.5 2 2.4	5. 7 4. 1 1. 7 . 8 2 9 4 . 6 2. 7	-32.8 -13.8 -9.7 -7.1 -6.1 -4.1 -3.8 -2.4 .5	-6.9 -3.1 -3.0 -3.3 -3.0 -2.9 -1.8 .7	-20.6 -5.2 -4.0 -2.6 -1.7 -1.5 -1.3 3 1.1	5. 9 5. 3 2. 5 1. 5 1. 0 0 5 . 2 1. 3	-14.7 -2.2 6 .4 .9 1.5 1.7 3.0 3.1	17. 9 9. 8 6. 4 4. 7 3. 6 2. 9 2. 5 3. 5 3. 2	-10.9 5 1.5 2.6 2.9 3.6 3.5 4.9 4.7	25. 3 12. 3 9. 3 7. 3 6. 0 5. 1 4. 3 5. 4 4. 8	-6, 2 2, 7 5, 0 5, 8 6, 1 6, 6 6, 6 5, 4 6, 8 5, 1	35. 5 18. 6 14. 5 11. 4 9. 8 8. 3 7. 5 7. 2 5. 6 7. 2 5. 3	-8. 2 1. 8 3. 9 4. 9 5. 3 6. 0 6. 9 5. 4 6. 2 5. 2	34. 5 18. 1 13. 8 10. 8 9. 1 7. 9 7. 5 5. 6 6. 6 5. 4	-13. 1 -1. 0 1. 1 2. 2 2. 8 3. 2 3. 4 4. 2 3. 2 3. 1 3. 0	26. 5 13. 9 10. 3 7. 7 6. 5 5. 0 4. 4 4. 8 3. 4 4. 4 3. 2	-8. 2 2. 0 4. 3 5. 2 5. 4 6. 2 6. 1 6. 8 4. 9 5. 8 4. 7	33. 4 17. 4 13. 9 11. 1 9. 4 8. 2 7. 2 7. 4 5. 1 6. 1 4. 9	-6.6 2.8 6.0 7.2 7.3 7.9 8.0 6.5 8.0 6.2	36. 2 19. 6 16. 8 13. 9 11. 9 10. 2 8. 7 6. 7 8. 4 6. 4	3. 0 9. 9 12. 2 14. 2 14. 7 14. 7 13. 0 9. 8 12. 8 9. 2	46. 4 29. 0 24. 9 22. 6 20. 6 17. 6 16. 1 13. 9 10. 0 13. 3 9. 3

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

#### Role of Depreciation.

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

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

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

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

#### Officers' Compensation in Larger Firms.

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

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

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

#### Redistribution of Officers' Compensation.

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Adjusted Profits**

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

#### Areas of Low Earnings.

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

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

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

#### Areas of High Earnings.

Of the broad industrial divisions, it is

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

to 10 percent in the fifth size class—firms 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

								1.	naus	tries,	1939	-41											
Assets size (thousands of dollars)	Year	All i	ndus- ies	All in tries e fina	xcept	Minin quari		Mane turi		Pul utili		Whole trac		Retail	trade	Ser	vice	Fina	nce	Constr	uetion	Agricu forestr fishe	y and
or donars)				Net profit			Total return	Net profit	Total return	Net profit	Total return	Net '			Total return	Net profit	Total return		Total return		Total return	Net profit	Total return
Under 50	1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941	-8. 2 3. 0 0 2. 0 0 9. 9 4. 3 12. 2 2 5. 2 14. 2 5. 4 14. 9 6. 2 14. 7 6. 1 14. 7 6. 8 13. 0 5. 8 12. 8 4. 7 9. 2	46. 4 17. 4 29. 0 13. 9 24. 9 11. 1 22. 6 8. 2 17. 6 7. 2 16. 1 7. 4 13. 9 6. 1 13. 3 4. 9 9. 3	3. 0 13. 0 5. 5 15. 8 6. 9 18. 4 7. 5 19. 8 8. 2 20. 2 8. 1 20. 4 8. 0 17. 8 6. 7 16. 7 5. 1 11. 4	38. 3 65. 0 21. 6 36. 0 17. 1 31. 2 14. 3 28. 7 12. 3 26. 8 10. 6 23. 6 9. 3 22. 0 8. 7 117. 1 5. 2 11. 5	1 -7.0 1 -3.8 11.7 1 -5.7 1 -5.7 1 2.2 1 7.7 1 2.2 1 6.8 1.9 5.6 1.3 5.8 2.6 7.1 2.8 4.6 9.0	1 1. 6 1 8. 9 1 3. 7 1 11. 7 1 3. 1 1 11. 5 1 4. 4 1 9. 5 3. 0 7. 5 3. 1 8. 7 4. 7 9. 0	-9.6 6 5.0 3.0 14.7 6.2 2 19.3 8.3 22.1 18.5 24.3 9.6 24.2 29.8 22.3 8.9 26.0 7.4 17.5	38. 7 58. 9 23. 4 40. 6 18. 7 36. 1 16. 1 33. 2 13. 5 31. 8 12. 5 28. 6 10. 9 26. 0 10. 6 23. 3 9. 3 26. 6 7. 6	8. 2 14. 3 6. 6 12. 0 6. 8 10. 2 6. 0 9. 8 4. 3 8. 9 3. 3 5. 1	5. 2		47. 0 70. 2 26. 1 42. 3 20. 4 35. 8 17. 3 32. 6 16. 4 31. 3 13. 2 28. 2 12. 4 24. 4 10. 4 24. 3 8. 1 — 9	14. 7 8. 1 14. 2 10. 0 11. 7 14. 8 22. 2	42. 9 19. 2 32. 3 15. 7 29. 3 13. 3 25. 1 11. 2 22. 3 10. 8 20. 3 7. 7 16. 6 9. 1 15. 4 10. 5 12. 3 15. 0 22. 4	-10.0 6.4 4.0 12.1 5.9 11.1 6.6 10.6 5.4 10.3 2 1.4 3.4 9.2 7.5 7.2 4.4 6.2	7. 9 7. 9 5. 0 6. 9	-9.69 -8.99 -1.211 -8.99 -1.11 -9.25 -2.11 -2.5 -2.7 -4.11 -3.88 -4.8	11. 3 10. 46 6. 1 4. 7 5. 22. 8 4. 7 2. 13 3. 7 3. 6 3. 3 3. 6 4. 7 2. 7 4. 5 4. 5 4. 7	4.8 5 15.4 2.2 17.8 3.7 22.7 4.3 24.1 8.3 25.4 21.2 32.1 7.4 21.3	36. 0 8. 2 23. 4	8. 2 8. 6	6.8
Total	1939 1941	5. 3 11. 6	7. 2 14. 0	6. 6 15. 3	9. 1 18. 3	2. 6 7. 4	3. 5 8. 4	8. 4 21. 3	10. 6 24. 0	4. 0 6. 8		7. 3 18. 6	14. 4 28. 1		13. 6 22. 6	4. 3 9. 0		3, 2 3, 4			18. 8 38. 6	1. 6	
	Year	Total ufact	man- uring	Food kind prod	ired	Beve	rages	Toba manu tur	ıfac-	Tex m prod		Appar prode made fabr	ncts from	Leat an prod	ıd		ober lucts	Lumber timber prod	basic	Furn and fit lum prod	rished ber	all	r and ied lucts
Under 50	1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941	-9.6 5.0 3.0 14.7 6.2 19.3 8.3 22.1 8.5 24.3 9.8 25.0 9.6 24.2 9.8 22.3 8.9 26.0 7.4 17.5 8.4	58. 9 23. 4 40. 6 18. 7 36. 1 16. 1 33. 2 13. 5 28. 6 10. 9 26. 0 7. 6 17. 7	8.8 14.8 10.5 15.9 8.0 15.8 10.1 14.2 13.9 17.8 7.0	24. 2 16. 2 24. 3 15. 8 22. 7 13. 5 20. 6 12. 9 19. 0 9. 2 17. 3 10. 8 14. 4 18. 3 7. 3 10. 8	25. 4 10. 3 21. 3 12. 8 20. 2 16. 2 20. 8 20. 3 17. 6 17. 1 22. 4 12. 0 16. 9	47. 1 37. 7 38. 8 28. 7 37. 2 15. 6 28. 4 16. 8 25. 2 18. 7 23. 6 21. 7 19. 2 18. 1 17. 5	2-15.1 -1.9 1.4 3.1 6.8 3.0 -2.1 6.4 14.9 5.5 5.4 3.7 7.4 11.4 12.4 11.1 12.7 17.0 22.0	14. 6 14. 3 14. 6 16. 2 9. 1 5. 2 11. 6 21. 4 7. 6 6. 5 12. 6 13. 0 11. 8 14. 9 22. 0 21. 7. 5	2.5 16.4 2.00 20.2 4.5 23.7 5.3 23.0 5.6 21.3 6.9 19.6 7.5 17.0 10.7 9.1	71. 2 20. 6 45. 3 14. 4 36. 9 11. 0 33. 88. 9 7. 8 24. 1 21. 2 8. 3 17. 9 11. 3 9. 5	4. 7 16. 4 8. 1 19. 5 10. 0 22. 6 9. 8 21. 8 4. 8 15. 1 12. 6 16. 2	50. 8 74. 8 27. 8 49. 6 24. 3 42. 2 20. 8 36. 5 19. 1 35. 4 17. 3 13. 6 17. 3	6. 0 4 11. 4 2. 0 14. 3 7. 5; 15. 1; 6. 2; 17. 2; 7. 7; 18. 5; 8. 6; 15. 7; 6. 5; 13. 4; 11. 2; 12. 0	33. 4 59. 7 23. 5 40. 7 16. 4 34. 7 17. 2 27. 3 11. 5 24. 9 10. 0 17. 5 7. 2 15. 0 11. 4 12. 3	21.3	37. 4 48. 6 28. 0 43. 2 21. 7 38. 3 19. 6 43. 7 16. 5 30. 1 11. 7 11. 1 10. 8 22. 3	-12.6 10.6 -1.6 18.2 1.5 24.2 2.6 21.8 3.3 21.3 2.7 18.2 1.1 14.62 8.8	52. 3 13. 5 37. 7 10. 8 38. 5 7. 5 29. 8 6. 3 26. 1 4. 0 20. 20. 2 1. 5 15. 4 9. 3	2. 5 2. 1 11. 8 3. 5 14. 0 6. 4 17. 6 6. 4 19. 4 8. 6 22. 5 5 5. 0 17. 9 8. 4 18. 4 7 7. 7 7. 7	53. 1 19. 6 35. 3 14. 6 28. 2 13. 7 27. 27. 27. 2 11. 0 26. 3 11. 6 6. 4 19. 4 9. 0 19. 3 8. 3 12. 3	13. 5 5. 2 17. 8 8. 2 20. 9 10. 3 22. 9 8. 5 5 22. 6 8. 8 23. 2 6. 0 16. 8 -4. 0	58. 1 28. 0 44. 9 21. 4 38. 1 19. 7 33. 6 14. 5 29. 6 10. 8 26. 0 10. 1 24. 8 6. 8 17. 6 -3. 7
	Year	and	ating pub- ning	Cher and	nicals	Petro and	oleum coal lucts	Stone, and prod	, clay, glass	Iron steel	and and lucts	Nonfe metals prod	s and	Elect mach and e	inery quip-	exc	20.6 ninery, cept trical	Auton an equip	nobiles id	Trans tion e ment, autom	porta- quip- except		21, 1 cella- ous
Under 50	1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939 1941 1939	-17. 3 -1. 8 2. 5 8. 0 5. 6 10. 3 11. 4 7. 2 10. 2 14. 5 10. 3 11. 1 13. 3 11. 3 11. 3 11. 4 12. 1 13. 3 11. 4 11. 1 13. 3 14. 5 15. 6 16. 3 17. 2 17. 2 18. 5 19. 3 19. 4 19. 5 19. 5	62.9 33.7 20.1 26.7 31.7 20.1 21.9 21.3 21.7 21.4 41.4	4. 6 4. 3 13. 5 17. 4 11. 2 20. 5 21. 4 14. 0 23. 2 15. 6 25. 7 11. 8 14. 5 26. 25. 7 11. 8 14. 5 24. 0	49. 5 21. 2 34. 5 19. 7 30. 3 18. 3 30. 3 15. 4 28. 0 16. 6 26. 3 17. 1 27. 2 12. 5 19. 3 16. 0 24. 1	2 -63. 4 2 4. 8 2 -6. 7 2 12. 5 16. 5 2 1. 5 2 1. 2 2 1. 4 2 5. 9 2 8. 5 11. 3 11. 5 1. 0 15. 3 16. 3	29.0 26.7 215.7 27.7 27.7 28.1 29.3 14.7 11.8 12.0 1.2 15.4 2.4 3.1	1 3.8 10.6 6.8 13.8 7.7 15.2 10.4 19.4 17.6 16.6 7.3 10.6 10.8 23.8 12.6 28.6 28.5 9.3	36.3 18.7 28.0 15.9 25.2 13.5 25.0 9.6 19.3 8.5 11.7 11.6 24.9 13.1 29.4 11.7	16. 8 3. 3 26. 29. 6 9. 5 32. 8 8. 29. 6 9. 5 33. 1 9. 9 40. 6 7. 22 28. 2 25. 8 25. 8 21. 7 6. 2	70. 9 24. 3 56. 52. 3 49. 2 17. 3 46. 0 13. 3 43. 9 12. 5 38. 4 11. 8 43. 0 20. 4 6. 0 26. 1 3. 9 22. 0	14. 6 3. 7 26. 3 9. 7 24. 1 12. 4 30. 6 11. 3 33. 5 13. 3 28. 9 11. 2 21. 9 10. 7 29. 7 6. 0 22. 3 15. 6 23. 1	51. 578. 7 26. 44 63. 0 25. 2 45. 3 24. 1 47. 0 17. 3 44. 2 16. 3 32. 8 12. 3 23. 4 11. 2 28. 8 12. 8 13. 3	11. 4 - 9 20. 6 8. 8 29. 2 12. 8 33. 6 13. 0 38. 1 15. 0 41. 2 11. 4 12. 6 41. 2 - 12. 6	82. 1 22. 4 52. 6 24. 3 52. 2 22. 9 51. 3 19. 0 48. 2 17. 1 47. 4 35. 9 30. 6 12. 7	16. 9 3. 7 23. 4 6. 0 29. 1 8. 9 32. 0 9. 5 10. 8 36. 5 11. 9 37. 5 10. 0 37. 2 12. 4 34. 9 3. 9 11. 7	70. 7 21. 8 51. 7 17. 3 48. 3 16. 5 44. 6 14. 8 45. 7 13. 5 41. 1 13. 5 39. 9 38. 6 13. 0 35. 7 4. 1 12. 0	2 8. 9 2 11. 2 2 11. 2 2 10. 0 11. 4 25. 7 10. 1 27. 7 11. 1 38. 6 8. 3 34. 2 8. 4 30. 0 9. 7 36. 3 31. 5 6 22. 6	2 62.9 2 17.76 2 34.6 8.1 2 38.0 19.9 40.6 37.2 13.9 42.7 10.4 36.3 9.4 31.5 10.3 36.9 15.7 22.8	-24.3 18.2 2.1 2.14.0 3.0 2.19.1 5.7 2.30.2 18.8 2.31.5 13.3 2.13.8 6.3 2.26.5 7 2.37.7	43.8 -3.7 36.0 11.7 2 29.4 10.9 2 30.6 10.4 2 37.8 12.2 2 33.2 14.4 2 26.9 -4 2 38.0	7. 0 -2. 6 13. 1 5. 2 18. 6 7. 7 23. 3 8. 4 28. 5 10. 3 24. 1 8. 3 28. 5 14. 8 28. 1 259. 0 12. 0 12. 1 -9. 8	65. 9 15. 7 41. 8 17. 5 38. 3 15. 3 35. 9 13. 4 38. 5 13. 2 28. 5 9. 4 30. 9 15. 9 29. 6

Capital assets have been substituted for equity to partially correct for the distorting effect of prior-year losses.

Ratio to a hypothetical equity obtained by applying the equity-assets pattern of total manufacturing to assets of the class to be adjusted.

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http://fraser.stle:jijsfad.org/\_\_2 Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis in assets to an average rate of return of 22 percent which prevailed for the firms in each size class between 250 thousand dollars and 50 million dollars of assets.

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

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

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

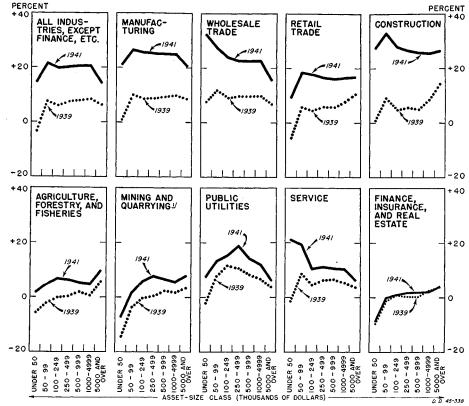
#### Manufacturing.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Conclusion

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Methods

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

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

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

									Ass	ets size	(thous	ands o	of dolla	rs)								
Industry	Unde	er 50	50-	-99	100-	249	250-	499	500-	999	1,0 4,9		5,0 9,	00- 999	10,0 49,9			,000 999		,000 over	5,0 aud	000 over
	1939	1941	1939	1941	1939	1941	1939	1941	1939	1941	1939	1941	1939	1941	1939	1941	1939	1941	1939	1941	1939	1941
All industries, except finance. Mining and quarrying. Total manufacturing. Public utilities. Wholesale trade. Retail trade. Service. Finance. Construction Agriculture, forestry, fisher-	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.4 \\ 1 - 14.4 \\ 8 \\ -2.1 \\ 7.4 \\ -5.5 \\ -1.4 \\ -9.6 \\ .6 \end{array} $	14.7 1 -7.0 21.1 7.7 32.1 9.4 21.0 -8.9 27.4	7.6 1 —3.8 10.0 7.8 11.8 5.9 8.8 -1.2 9.0	1 1.7 26.3 13.3 27.3 18.3 19.1 —.1	6.0 1 — .5 8.4 11.6 9.0 4.5 4.7 .8	19. 6 1 5. 7 25. 4 15. 4 24. 0 17. 6 10. 8 . 9 28. 0	1 . 2 8. 8 10. 7 9. 6 5. 8 6. 2	25. 2 18. 7 22. 6 16. 5 11. 0 1. 8	9. 2 8. 2 9. 8 5. 8 6. 6	20. 3 1 6. 8 25. 0 14. 3 22. 6 16. 1 10. 6 1. 9 25. 7	6. 6 9. 8 7. 7	20. 2 5. 6 25. 0 12. 0 22. 5 16. 5 10. 3 2. 1 25. 4	8. 1 1. 3 9. 6 6. 8 10. 5 6. 3 2 2. 5 21. 2	10. 2 22. 2 14. 7 1. 4 2. 7	6.0	9. 8 22. 3 14. 2 9. 2 2. 0	4. 3 7. 2 10. 0 7. 5 3. 8	26. 0 8. 9 -1. 9 11. 7 7. 2	4.6 7.4 3.3 .5 14.8 4.4	17. 5 5. 1 5. 3 22. 2 6. 2	6. 2 3. 4 8. 5 3. 9 6. 8 10. 4 3. 8 3. 8	
Agriculture, lorestry, nsner- ies	-8.5	1.7	-2.4	4.6	2	6.7	.1	6. 2	1.8	5. 2	. 5	4.7	4	6. 7	1.8	18.8			8. 2	8.6	5. 5	
Food and kindred products.  Beverages.  Tobacco manufactures.  Textile mill products.	-8.9 19.1 -27.3 -3.2	$\begin{array}{c}8 \\ 20.6 \\ {}^{2}-15.1 \\ 26.8 \end{array}$	-1.9	25. 6 1. 4	3.1	12. 4 26. 1 6. 8 25. 4	12. 5 3. 0	$   \begin{array}{r}     22.7 \\     -2.1   \end{array} $	13. 5 6. 4	14. 8 21. 0 14. 9 23. 7	16. 2 5. 5	15, 9 20, 8 4, 3 21, 3	8. 0 20. 3 7. 4 6. 9	17.6 11.4	17. I 12. 4	14. 2 22. 4 11. 1 17. 0	12.0 14.7	16.9 21.7	17.0		9. 6 17. 4 15. 5 7. 6	20. 2 19. 6
Apparel and products made from fabrics Leather and products Rubber products Lumber and timber basis	10.0 -3.6 8.2	31. 9 24. 4 32. 9	16. 8 10. 0 23. 2	25.0	5. 5		11.0 8.5 13.5	18.0	7.0	23. 0 18. 1 34. 5	9. 8 7. 7 13. 8	21.8 $18.5$ $26.6$		15.7		13.4		12.0	7.4	17. 3	9. 2 8. 7 8. 0	13.7
products Furniture and finished lum-	-13.9	19.6	5	23.1	1	27.0	2.6	22.8	3.3	21.8	2.7	18. 2	1.1	14.6	2	8.8			4.3	12.1	1.3	Ì
ber products. Paper and allied products. Printing and publishing. Chemicals and allied prod-	-5.6 8.8 7.7	31.0	14.7	31.0	11.7	17. 6 28. 6 16. 6	12.0	19.0 24.0 14.0	10.0		8.5		8.8	23. 2	6.0	16.8	-4.0		4.5		6. 9 5. 1 8. 4	16. 5
Petroleum and coal prod-	-10.1	8.6 2-63.4			10.6 2 12.5	20. 7 16. 5	1		10. 5 2 12. 2	22. 0 21. 4		23. 2 19. 9	İ	ļ	ļ	İ	1	1			14. 0 2. 8	ļ
ucts	-4.1 8.5	6.9	5.9	15. 5	6.4	15. 4	7.7	16.0	10.4		7.6	16. 6 34. 0	7. 3	10.6	10.8	23.8	12.6	28.6	11.2	23. 5	10. 4	22. 5
Nonferrous metals and prod- ucts	13. 0 -5. 2 -2. 5 2 -15. 1	40. 3 32. 7 36. 5	12.8 7.2 9.6	47. 7 37. 2 37. 9	15. 3 13. 6 7. 7	35. 0 40. 7 38. 3	13. 2 14. 0 8. 9	32. 8 38. 0 35. 5	11. 8 13. 7 9. 5	34. 0 40. 0 37. 0	13. 3 13. 8 10. 8	28. 9 42. 4	11. 2 15. 0 11. 9	21.9 41.2 37.5	10. 7 11. 4 10. 0	29. 7 34. 4 37. 2	12.4	29. 4 34. 9	12.6 3.9	41.2 11.7	8.6	39. 1 29. 0
Transportation equipment, except automobiles Miscellaneous	3 —19. 8 . 3									<sup>2</sup> 30. 2 <b>29</b> . 0		<sup>2</sup> 29. 2 24. 1		<sup>3</sup> 31. 5 28. 5				<sup>2</sup> 26. 5 <sup>2</sup> 59.0				

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Digitized for FRAThis substitution was made among http://fraser.st/80me.of.the smaller firms in tobacco, pe-

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

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

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

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

From the sample the following pertinent data were derived:

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

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

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

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

3. The average wage of full-time

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

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

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

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

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

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

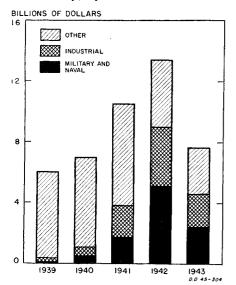
Classes 4 and 5—corporations with assets between 250 thousand dollars and 1 million dollars—were adjusted by graphic interpolation, due allowance being made for variations in the level of profit and reported officers' salaries. At this size level, the adjustments were necessarily very small when expressed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

# New Construction by States, 1939-43

#### By William H. Shaw

IN 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.<sup>1</sup> As the basic data

## Chart 1.—New Construction Activity, by Selected Classes



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.-New Construction Activity, by States and Regions, 1939-43

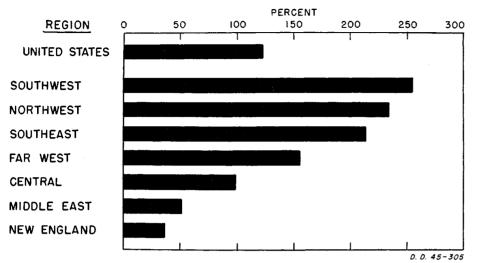
Division and State	Do	llar valu	e (million	ns of doll	ars)		Percen	tage disti	ribution	
171vision and State	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
United States	6,009	6, 991	10, 496	13, 383	7, 675	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
New England Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont	431	440	682	592	276	7. 17	6. 30	6. 49	4. 43	3. 60
	133	120	210	150	78	2. 21	1. 72	2. 00	1. 12	1. 02
	35	25	55	61	38	. 58	. 36	. 52	. 46	. 50
	184	202	293	235	107	3. 06	2. 89	2. 79	1. 76	1. 39
	25	21	36	31	6	. 42	. 30	. 34	. 23	. 08
	36	57	70	106	43	. 60	. 82	. 67	. 79	. 56
	18	15	18	9	4	. 30	. 21	. 17	. 07	. 05
Middle East Delaware District of Columbia Maryland New Jersey New York Pennsylvania West Virginia	1, 647	1, 812	2, 451	2, 492	1, 149	27. 41	25. 91	23. 35	18. 61	14. 98
	22	25	22	34	22	. 37	. 36	. 21	, 25	. 29
	71	102	136	138	47	1. 18	1. 46	1. 30	1. 03	. 61
	108	173	298	258	162	1. 80	2. 47	2 84	1. 93	2. 11
	211	246	372	361	155	3. 51	3. 52	3. 54	2. 70	2. 02
	816	777	863	825	339	13. 58	11. 11	8. 22	6. 16	4. 42
	368	421	664	771	368	6. 12	6. 02	6. 33	5. 76	4. 80
	51	68	96	105	56	. 85	. 97	. 91	, 78	. 73
Southeast Alabama Arkansas Florida Georgia Kentucky Louisiana Mississippi North Carolina South Carolina Tennessee Virginia	915 73 35 99 87 85 103 72 103 47 74	1, 282 84 45 206 146 139 100 70 113 64 122 193	2, 088 186 89 230 214 146 161 96 255 129 213 369	2,868 261 194 337 249 234 266 186 188 130 299 514	1, 741 151 81 231 151 80 135 119 159 69 318 247	15. 22 1. 21 . 58 1. 65 1. 45 1. 71 1. 20 1. 71 . 78 1. 23 2. 28	18. 34 1. 20 . 64 2. 95 2. 09 1. 99 1. 43 1. 00 1. 62 . 92 1. 74 2. 76	19. 90 1. 77 . 85 2. 19 2. 04 1. 39 1. 53 . 92 2. 43 1. 23 2. 03 3. 52	21. 43 1. 95 1. 45 2. 52 1. 86 1. 75 1. 99 1. 39 1. 48 . 97 2. 23 3. 84	22. 69 1. 97 1. 06 3. 01 1. 97 1. 04 1. 76 1. 55 2. 07 . 90 4. 14 3. 22
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 Illinois. Indiana Iowa Michigan Minnesota Missouri Ohio Wisconsin	1, 613	1, 831	2, 740	3, 222	1, 639	26. 84	26. 18	26. 10	24. 09	21. 33
	374	411	536	725	437	6. 22	5. 88	5. 11	5. 42	5. 69
	158	170	416	520	222	2. 63	2. 43	3. 96	3. 89	2. 89
	118	110	166	122	64	1. 96	1. 57	1. 58	. 91	. 83
	246	328	458	437	236	4. 09	4. 69	4. 36	3. 27	3. 07
	131	119	156	252	54	2. 18	1. 70	1. 49	1. 88	. 70
	132	170	288	242	116	2. 20	2. 43	2. 74	1. 81	1. 51
	299	395	553	641	384	4. 98	5. 65	5. 27	4. 79	5. 00
	155	128	167	283	126	2. 58	1. 83	1. 59	2. 12	1. 64
Northwest Colorado Idaho Kansas Montana Nebraska North Dakota South Dakota Utah Wyoming	313 58 22 63 32 59 16 18 27	305 51 17 75 32 56 16 20 22 16	457 84 20 135 27 60 23 24 61 23	1,047 213 134 273 37 149 10 38 165 28	624 49 47 198 17 120 6 24 141 22	5. 22 . 97 . 37 1. 05 . 53 . 98 . 27 . 30 . 45 . 30	4. 36 . 73 . 24 1. 07 . 46 . 80 . 23 . 29 . 31 . 23	4. 36 . 80 . 19 1. 29 . 26 . 57 . 22 . 23 . 58 . 22	7. 81 1. 59 1. 00 2. 04 . 28 1. 11 . 07 . 28 1. 23 . 21	8. 13 . 64 . 61 2. 58: . 22: 1. 56: . 08: . 31 1. 84 . 29
Far West California Nevada Oregon Washington	718	840	1, 317	1, 840	1, 276	11. 95	12. 02	12. 55	13. 75	16, 63,
	534	620	972	1, 182	836	8. 89	8. 87	9. 26	8. 83	10, 90;
	11	12	25	154	53	. 18	. 17	. 24	1. 15	. 69;
	53	60	105	175	107	. 88	. 86	1. 00	1. 31	1, 39;
	120	148	215	329	280	2. 00	2. 12	2. 05	2. 46	3, 65;

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

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 Security Board data by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; War Production Board data on manufacturing, military and housing facilities expansion since July 1, 1940. Estimates for 1944 will be released as soon as all data needed for their compilation are available.

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



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

#### **Regional Changes**

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **State Changes**

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

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

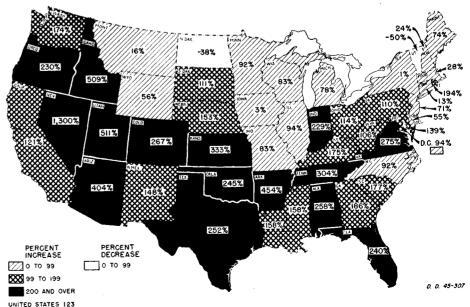
Only five States, Arkansas, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas, gained in relative importance in every year since 1939. Four of these are in regions whose shares expanded continuously throughout the period. The increases in the importance of the fifth, Kansas, stem from the development of sizable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

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

#### **Postwar Implications**

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

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

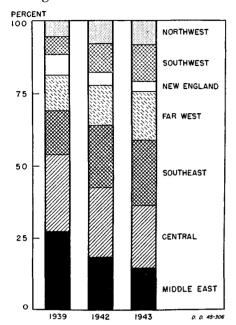


Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

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



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Business Situation**

(Continued from p. 5)

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

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

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

Table 2.—Consumer Expenditures: Actual and Expected

[Billions of dollars]

	Automobiles and parts	Furnitui house: nishii	fur-
Actual expenditures:		( )	
1942	0.6	-	3.9
1943	.6	<b>3</b> 7	3.7
1944		1 1	3.8
Expected expenditures:			
1942		l	5.7
1943	5. 5	ı	6. 5
1944	6.1	1	7.5
Deficiency in purchases:		1	
1942	4.0	1	1.8
1943	4.9		2.8
1944	5. 5	l	3.7

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Business Is the Greatest Single Force for Social Good

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See "State Income Payments in 1943," Survey of Current Business, August 1944. Digitized for FRASER

# Probable Postwar Sales in Michigan

By Mabel A. Smith

IN AN EARLIER ARTICLE 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 peace-time periods are explained almost entirely by changes in the aggregate incomes of consumers.<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

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.<sup>3</sup>

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

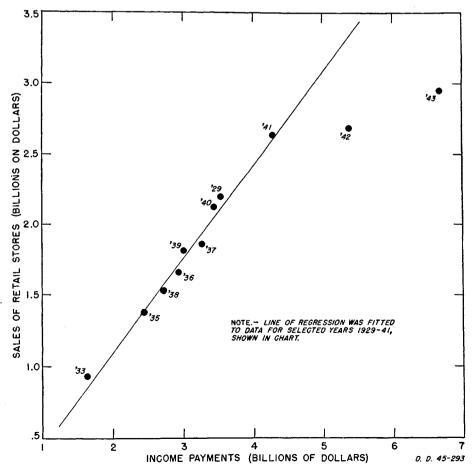
Although sales and income in Michigan have followed a closely related pattern in

peacetime years, this was not the case during the war period. The chart clearly indicates the effects of wartime shortages of goods. In contrast to peacetime years when all points are close to the line of relationship, the points for 1942 and 1943 are considerably below the line.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "Retail Sales and Consumer Incomes," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, October 1944. <sup>2</sup> "Retail Sales and Consumer Incomes," loc. cit.

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

dollars larger than actual sales in those years.

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

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

#### 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** 

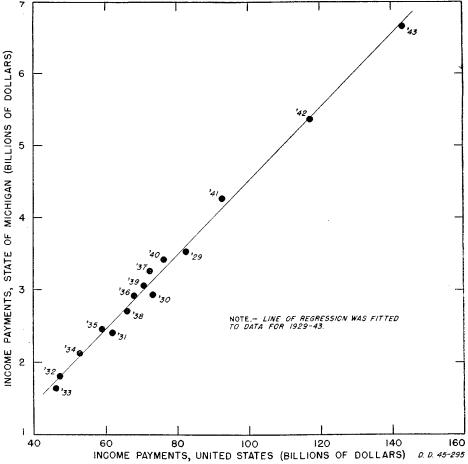
Year	Michigan retail sales	Michigan income payments	United States income payments
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1941	. 9 1. 4 1. 7 1. 9 1. 5 1. 8 2. 1	3.5 2.9 2.4 1.8 1.6 2.1 2.5 2.9 3.3 2.7 3.1 4.3 5.4	82. 6 73. 3 62. 0 47. 4 46. 3 52. 9 58. 6 68. 1 72. 4 66. 2 70. 8 76. 2 92. 7
1943 1944	2.9 3.2	6.7	143. 1 156. 8

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

and in the United States

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



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

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

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

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

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

#### Probable Postwar Volume.

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

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

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

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

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

#### Postwar Retail Sales and Income Payments for Michigan

[Billions of dollars]

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

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

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

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

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

#### Sources of Data

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

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

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

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

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

## **Business Population Expands in 1944**

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

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

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

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

1944 increased slightly in accordance with the usual seasonal movement.

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

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

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

(In thousands)

	Numb	er of ope firms	erating	New	busine	esses		ntinue inesses			sferred nesses	busi-
Industry	Dec. 31, 1943	Mar. 31, 1944	June 30, 1944		Jan Mar. 1944	Apr June 1944	Oct Dec. 1943		Apr June 1944	Oct Dec. 1943	Jan. Mar. 1944	Apr June 1944
Total, all industries	2, 839. 9	2, 849. 3	2, 893. 9	43. 4	65. 4	81. 4	65. 2	56.0	36. 8	50. 2	41. 9	48. 6
Mining and quarrying Contract construction	26. 0 147. 1	25. 7 139. 1	25. 5 137. 4	. 1 4. 8				. 4 12. 8	. 4 7. 8	. 3	. 2	. 2
Manufacturing Food Leather, apparel, textiles Lumber, furniture Paper, printing, publishing Chemicals Rubber Stone, clay, glass. Iron and steel Nonferrous metals Machinery and transportation equipment Miscellaneous (including petro- leum and tobacco)	52. 0 25. 8 41. 3 41. 1 7. 0 1. 1 7. 7 8. 9 5. 8	51. 1 25. 5 41. 6 41. 0 6. 9 1. 1 8. 1 8. 8 5. 8	50. 4 25. 3 42. 1 41. 1 6. 9 8. 7 8. 8 5. 8	.4 .3 1.8 .9 .1 (¹) .4 (¹) .1	.3 .3 1.5 .8 .1 (¹) .4 (¹) .1	.3 .2 1.5 .7 .1 (1) .6 (1) .1	1.4 .6 1.1 .9 .2 .1 (¹)	1. 2 .6 1. 2 .9 .2 (¹) (¹) .1 .1	1, 0 .4 1, 0 .6 .1 .2 (1) (1) .1	1. 1 . 7 . 5 . 1 (1) (1) (1)	. 4 . 9 . 5 . 5 . 1 (¹) (¹)	.5 .9 .6 .5 .1 (1) .1 (1)
Transportation, communication, public utilities.	187. 9	189.0	193. 0	3.0	4. 1	6.9	3. 1	3.0	2.8	4. 1	2. 0	2. 5
Wholesale trade	114.0	114. 6	116.0	2. 5	3. 3	3.6	3.3	2. 7	2. 1	1.7	2. 6	1.7
Retail trade	63. 4 34. 5	63. 1 34. 3	63. 5 35. 0	(2) 4		30. 2 . 8 (2)	18. 5 1. 2 (2) (2)			21. 6 . 6 (²) (²)		

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

(In thousands)

	Numb	er of ope firms	erating	New	busin	esses		ntinueo nesses	i busi-		sferred nesses	busi-
Industry	Dec. 31, 1943	Mar. 31, 1944	June 30, 1944	Oct Dec. 1943	Jan Mar. 1944	Apr June 1944	Oct Dec. 1943	Jan Mar. 1944	Apr June 1944	Oct Dec. 1943	Jan.~ Mar. 1944	Apr June 1944
Retail trade—Continued. Food and liquor Groceries Meat and seafood. Other food Liquor Automotive group Dealers (new-used cars) Other Apparel and accessories Apparel. Shoes Eating and drinking places Filling stations Other furnishings. Appliances and radio Drugs Hardware—farm implements Lumber—building materials Miscellaneous retail	283.3 28.3 90.8 13.7 45.5 31.3 14.2 76.8 67.0 9.8 250.5 172.7 299.7	415. 9 283. 2 283. 3 90. 7 13. 7 47. 7 33. 4 14. 3 76. 7 66. 7 9. 8 251. 9 177. 1 298. 0 10. 5 46. 3 33. 1 26. 7		(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (9) (9) (9) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (2) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (5) (6) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ .8 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3.5 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} (2) \\ (2) \\ 1.2 \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \end{pmatrix}$	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (2) (2) (2) (3) (5)	5. 5 (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	(2) (2)
Finance, insurance and real estate.	267. 5	275. 5	286. 7	8.4	10. 3	12. 7	2. 1	2. 3	, ,		, , , , <u>,</u>	4. 5
Service trades Hotels, etc Personal services Laundries Barber and beauty Other Business services Automobile repair Miscellaneous repair Amusements Motion pictures Other amusements	545. 1 21. 4 349. 0 93. 9 181. 4 73. 7 21. 9 55. 0 60. 8 37. 0 12. 5 24. 5	548. 2 19. 8 354. 9 99. 0 183. 6 72. 3 22. 4 52. 5 62. 3 36. 4 12. 3 24. 1	553. 8 18. 4 361. 9 98. 2 190. 0 73. 6 22. 9 50. 5 64. 4 35. 8 12. 2 23. 6	1. 2 . 1	16. 1 . 9 9. 5 (2) (2) (2) 1. 0 1. 7 2. 8 . 2 (2) (2)	17. 5 1. 0 10. 1 (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) 2. 1 3. 2 (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (7) (8) (9) (9) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (2) (3) (4) (4) (5) (5) (6) (7) (7) (7) (7) (8) (8) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9	4.8 1.7		3. 1 (2) (2) (2) (2) . 4 4. 1 1. 0	13. 3 1. 1 7. 0 (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) 1. 3 1. 9 1. 2 (2) (2) (2)	$\begin{array}{c} .7 \\ 4.7 \\ (^2) \\ (^2) \\ (^2) \\ .3 \\ .8 \\ .9 \end{array}$	12. 7 1. 1 7. 0 (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) 1. 3 1. 6 1. 2 (2) (2)

<sup>1</sup> Less than 50.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

### **New or Revised Series**

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

[Thousands of linear yards 2]

			Apparel	l fabrics			
Year and quarter	Total	Total	Men's wear	Women's and children's wear	General use and other fabrics	Blankets	Other non- apparel fabrics
937:							
Total	370, 963	312, 961	3 182, 858	95, 153	<sup>3</sup> 34, 951	4 16, 299	4 41, 703
Quarterly average	92, 741	78, 240	<sup>3</sup> 45, 714	23, 788	<sup>3</sup> 8, 738	4 4, 075	4 10, 426
939: Total	371, 848	321,007	178, 854	107, 080	35, 073	19, 575	31, 266
Quarterly average	92, 962	80, 252	44, 714	26, 770	8, 768	4, 894	7, 810
942:	02, 002	00, 202	11, 111	20,110	0, 100	1,001	1,01
January-June 6	133, 696	119, 142	69,069	29, 094	20,979	13, 115	1, 439
July-September	133, 274	113, 273	71, 835	24, 511	16, 927	18,023	1, 97
October-December	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, 85
Quarterly average	131, 934	114. 197	69, 251	26, 901	18, 045	16,024	1, 71
943:	,			, i			,
January-March	134, 084	108, 184	67, 162	28, 027	12,995	24, 392	1,50
April-June	135, 275	110,768	67, 289	30, 370	13, 109	22,850	1, 65
Jnly-September	131, 552	107, 145	59, 859	33, 301	13, 985	22, 368	2,03
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	6, 55
Quarterly average	134, 107	110, 143	64, 192	33,024	12, 927	22, 326	1, 63

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

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

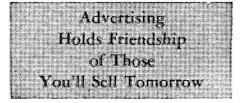
• One the first and second quarters. http://fraser.silouisied.org/

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

In thousandsl

Lin t	nous	andsj				
	mo	First nths,			irst ths,	
Industrial group and size of firm	New businesses	Discontinued businesses	Business trans- fers	New businesses	Discontinued businesses	Business trans- fers
All industries. No employees. 1-3 employees. 4-7 employees. 8-19 employees. 20-49 employees. 50 or more employees.	22.3	268. 8 158. 1 91. 4 10. 2 6. 1 1. 8 1. 2	136. 9 58. 8 57. 1 12. 0 5. 1 2. 5 1. 3	146. 8 45. 9 86. 3 9. 8 3. 4 1. 0	92. 8 49. 2 35. 8 3. 8 2. 4 . 8	32, 4 41, 4
Mining and quarrying. No employees. 1-3 employees. 4-7 employees 8-19 employees 20-49 employees. 50 or more employees.	1. 0 (1) . 4 . 3 . 2 (i) (1)	.8 (1) .5 .1 (1) (1)	1.0 (1) .4 .3 .2 (1)	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	.8 (¹) .5 .1 .1 (¹)	.4 (t) .2 .1 .1 (i) (t)
Contract construction No employees 1-3 employees 4-7 employees 8-19 employees 20-49 employees 50 or more employees	7 9	47. 0 21. 5 19. 8 2. 5 1. 8 . 7	2.6 .8 1.0 .4 .2 .1	10. 9 4. 0 5. 1 1. 2 . 4 . 2	20. 6 8. 7 9. 1 1. 1 1. 0 . 3	1.1 .3 .4 .2 .1 (1) (1)
Manufacturing No employees 1-3 employees 4-7 employees 8-19 employees 20-49 employees 50 or more employees	14, 5 3, 3 6, 6 2, 4 1, 2 . 8 . 2	12. 3 4. 2 7. 0 . 5 . 4 . 2 . 1	9. 7 1. 5 3. 6 1. 6 1. 2 1. 1	8.6 1.3 4.4 1.5 .8 .5	9.7 2.4 6.4 .4 .3 .1	5.0 .6 2.5 1.2 .8 .8
Transportation, communication and other public utilities No employees. 1-3 employees. 4-7 employees. 8-19 employees. 20-49 employees. 50 or more employees.	11. 5 6. 9 4. 1 . 3 . 1 . 1	20. 5 16. 3 3. 5 . 4 . 2 . 1	9.7 7.3 1.8 .3 .1 .1	11. 0 6. 5 4. 0 .3 .1 .1	5. 9 4. 6 1. 1 . 1 (1)	4.6 2.8 1.2 .2 .1 .1
Wholesale trade. No employees. 1-3 employees. 4-7 employees. 8-19 employees. 20-49 employees. 50 or more employees.	2.7 1.2 1.3 .2 .1 (¹)	16, 6 5, 1 9, 2 1, 2 .8 .2	3.7 .8 1.8 .6 .4 .1	6.8 1.8 4.2 .6 .2 (¹)	4.8 1.3 2.8 .4 .3 .1 (¹)	4.3 1.7 1.6 .6 .3 .1
Retail trade No employees 1-3 employees 4-7 employees 8-19 employees 20-49 employees 50 or more employees	1.4	31.6	68. 9 28. 2 31. 0 6. 7 2. 2 . 6	33. 6 3. 9 1. 2	17. 5 4. 0 . 5	14. 9 22. 0 5. 8
Finance, insurance, and real estate  No employees  1–3 employees  4–7 employees  8–19 employees  20–49 employees  50 or more employees	5. 6 1. 3 4. 0 . 3 . 1 (¹)	16. 9 9. 9 6. 5 . 4 . 1 (¹)	9. 1 4. 0 4. 6 . 4 . 1 (¹)	23. 0 5. 0 16. 9 . 9 . 2 (¹)	1.7 1.9	8.8 4.1 4.0 .4 .2 (¹)
Service industries	1.0 8.9 .6 .3 .1	. 2	32. 2 16. 3 12. 9 1. 8 . 7 . 3	13, 5 18, 0	.4	8. 1 9. 9 1. 8 . 6 . 3

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



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Not available.

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

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

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

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

		exes adjust 935–39=100						Am	ount (milli	ons of dolla	ars)				
Year and month	Total	Salaries	Total nonagri-	Total income			Salaries a	nd wages			Public assist-	Divi- dends	Entrepre- neurial income	Other income	Total nonagri-
	income pay- ments	and wages	cultural income	pay- ments	Total	Commod- ity pro- ducing industries	Distribu- tive in- dustries	Service indus- tries	Govern- ment	Work relief wages	ance and other relief <sup>2</sup>	and interest	and net rents and royalties	pay- ments 3	cultural income
1942: January February March April May June July August September October	156. 4 159. 0 161. 2 165. 4 167. 8 172. 3 175. 5 179. 5 182. 5	163. 8 167. 7 171. 3 175. 6 179. 6 186. 0 190. 3 194. 8 198. 3 204. 7	153. 7 156. 2 158. 8 162. 0 164. 7 169. 2 172. 7 175. 9 178. 8 183. 6	8, 568 8, 144 8, 870 9, 005 8, 864 9, 879 9, 807 9, 693 10, 659 11, 053	5, 682 5, 771 5, 964 6, 150 6, 355 6, 650 6, 723 6, 924 7, 184 7, 491	2, 521 2, 601 2, 703 2, 821 2, 968 3, 112 3, 258 3, 415 3, 517 3, 607	1,310 1,294 1,321 1,327 1,339 1,347 1,353 1,359 1,378 1,428	958 964 968 974 982 990 990 993 993	816 840 897 960 1,008 1,148 1,077 1,122 1,266 1,414	77 72 75 68 58 53 45 35 30 26	94 95 94 92 89 87 86 86 85	823 442 924 813 492 1,150 899 449 914 794	1, 795 1, 663 1, 711 1, 779 1, 762 1, 826 1, 928 2, 069 2, 290 2, 495	174 173 177 171 166 166 171 165 186	7, 734 7, 430 8, 113 8, 174 8, 033 8, 961 8, 783 8, 538 9, 282 9, 471
November December	192. 8 196. 1	211. 4 216. 3	188. 4 191. 4	10, 846 11, 897	7, 670 7, 843	3, 683 3, 691	1, 444 1, 509	1, 039 1, 052	1, 480 1, 568	24 23	84 84	51 <b>2</b> 1, 559	2, 396 2, 219	184 192	9, 394 10, 623
Total Monthly average	174, 5	188. 2	171. 2	117, 285 9, 774	80, 407 6, 701	37, 897 3, 158	16, 409 1, 367	11, 919 993	13, 596 1, 133	586 49	1, 061 88	9, 771 814	23, 933 1, 994	2, 113 176	104, 536 8, 711
1943: January February March April May June July August September October November December	199. 6 203. 5 206. 9 208. 8 209. 4 212. 8 214. 8 216. 7 216. 8 219. 3 222. 9 224. 7	221. 9 225. 7 228. 8 231. 5 233. 0 237. 8 240. 8 242. 6 244. 5 247. 3 251. 3 253. 4	196. 0 199. 1 201. 4 203. 6 204. 6 208. 6 211. 1 212. 3 213. 8 216. 3 220. 1 221. 8	11, 032 10, 687 11, 465 11, 439 11, 253 12, 327 11, 918 11, 729 12, 541 12, 766 12, 420 13, 557	7, 837 7, 947 8, 105 8, 250 8, 328 8, 519 8, 483 8, 723 8, 912 9, 012 9, 127	3, 634 3, 703 3, 774 3, 868 3, 927 3, 971 4, 009 4, 042 4, 108 4, 158 4, 161 4, 098	1, 423 1, 422 1, 460 1, 479 1, 487 1, 527 1, 543 1, 563 1, 561 1, 597 1, 621 1, 711	1,037 1,047 1,050 1,065 1,077 1,115 1,107 1,101 1,097 1,119 1,128 1,152	1,724 1,760 1,810 1,831 1,833 1,904 1,824 1,842 1,957 2,038 2,102 2,166	19 15 11 7 4 2	83 81 78 77 76 77 77 77 78 78 78	817 456 953 790 498 1,387 904 470 1,024 850 518 1,722	2, 086 1, 993 2, 111 2, 097 2, 126 2, 113 2, 219 2, 393 2, 468 2, 672 2, 546 2, 337	209 210 218 225 225 231 235 241 248 254 266 292	9, 939 9, 705 10, 358 10, 334 10, 100 11, 179 10, 650 10, 278 11, 004 11, 034 10, 868 12, 224
Total Menthly average	213. 0	238. 2	209. 1	143, 134 11, 928	101, 791 8, 483	47, 453 3, 954	18, 394 1, 533	13, 095 1, 091	22. 791 1, 899	58 5	939 78	10, 389 866	27, 161 2, 263	2, 854 238	127, 673 10, 639
1944: January	227. 2 232. 4 231. 9 231. 1 232. 1 233. 9 233. 2 234. 0 235. 5 237. 5 239. 0	255. 7 261. 1 258. 8 258. 3 259. 1 261. 7 263. 0 263. 1 262. 0 263. 4 264. 7 266. 9	224. 2 228. 7 228. 7 229. 4 229. 2 231. 1 232. 3 231. 9 233. 6 235. 3 236. 9	12, 541 12, 206 12, 979 12, 582 12, 387 13, 573 12, 928 12, 586 13, 670 13, 684 13, 253 14, 405	9, 039 9, 180 9, 138 9, 145 9, 223 9, 344 9, 304 9, 375 9, 541 9, 508 9, 653	4, 050 4, 044 4, 009 3, 995 4, 008 4, 051 4, 045 4, 056 4, 039 4, 066 4, 010 4, 002	1, 645 1, 773 1, 724 1, 693 1, 707 1, 730 1, 749 1, 755 1, 758 1, 808 1, 890	1, 153 1, 168 1, 174 1, 183 1, 212 1, 223 1, 241 1, 234 1, 213 1, 224 1, 234 1, 258	2, 191 2, 195 2, 231 2, 274 2, 296 2, 340 2, 249 2, 255 2, 368 2, 453 2, 456 2, 503		79 79 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 79 79	834 459 1, 161 811 494 1, 554 914 486 1, 317 829 509 1, 827	2, 275 2, 137 2, 186 2, 127 2, 175 2, 189 2, 241 2, 300 2, 474 2, 801 2, 716 2, 396	314 351 415 421 417 408 411 418 426 434 441 449	11, 324 11, 118 11, 852 11, 496 11, 242 12, 396 11, 681 11, 269 12, 178 11, 877 11, 583 13, 082
Total Monthly average	233. 3	261. 5	231. 1	156, 794 13, 066	111, 734 9, 311	48, 375 4, 031	21, 031 1, 753	14, 517 1, 210	27, 811 2, 318		943 79	11, 195 933	28, 017 2, 335	4, 905 409	141, 098 11, 758

¹ Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The revisions were occasioned principally by the adjustment of the monthly data to the Bureau's revised annual estimates of national income for 1942-43 and the estimate for 1944. For revised data for 1939-41, see p. 16 of the April 1944 Survey; monthly data for 1938 and earlier monthly averages are available in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey. For a description of the data see footnotes 1-12 for page 6 on page 177 of that volume. A table showing monthly data for all years, 1929-44, is available on request.
² Formerly designated "Direct and other relieft."
³ Formerly designated "Social security benefits and other labor income"; in addition to the data enumerated in the note on this item in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey, the series includes Government's contribution to allowances paid to dependents of enlisted military personnel beginning September 1942 and mustering-out pay to veterans beginning February 1944.

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mo. avg.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mo. avg.
					Er	nployn	nent (1	939=10	0)									Avera	ge hour	s work	ed per	week				
1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942	98. 2 102. 7 98. 6 100. 1 106. 0 119. 3 123. 9	100. 7 98. 2 100. 3 106. 9 119. 7	100. 0 98. 4 100. 5 108. 2 120. 3	99. 7 99. 2 101. 3 110. 0 121. 3	100. 0 102. 2 112. 0 122. 0	102. 9 114. 1 123. 0	99. 9 101. 0 104. 0 117. 0 124. 5	99. 9 101. 2 104. 7 119. 1 125. 2	100.0 100 9 104.4 120.1 124.9	99. 5 100. 9 104. 5 120. 3 124. 3	99, 0 100, 6 104, 8 119, 7 124, 2	99. 0 100. 1 105. 3 119. 4 124. 1	100.0 102.9 114.4 122.7	39, 2 39, 7	38. 0 38. 9 39. 1 39. 6 39. 9	39. 0 38. 9 39. 4 39. 9 39. 9	39. 3 38. 9 39. 3 39. 9 40. 0	38.3 39.2 39.3 40.3 40.5	38, 4 39, 0 39, 4 40, 3 40, 4	38, 4 39, 3 39, 5 40, 5 40, 5	39.3 40.3 40.7	39. 0 39. 4 39. 7 40. 4 41. 5	39.8 39.1	39. 0 39. 9	39. 1 39. 1 39. 4 39. 7 40. 9 40. 7 42. 1	38.8 38.9 39.1 39.5 40.1 40.5 41.9
						Pay ro	lls (1 <b>9</b> 3	9=100)										Averag	e hour	iy earn	ings (d	lollars)				
1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	89. 7 99. 9 98. 1 101. 6 108. 3 126. 1 137. 3	97. 9 101. 3 108. 9 126. 5	99. 0 98. 2 102. 6 111. 2 127. 5	98. 1 98. 4 103. 1 112. 1 128. 1	97. 0 100. 0 103. 3 115. 4 131. 0	99. 9 104. 4 118. 1 131. 3	97. 1 101. 0 105. 8 121. 0 132. 0	97. 6 100. 7 104. 9 121. 9 133. 6	101. 4 106. 4 123. 0 137. 0	102. 0 101. 7 106. 9 122. 6 134. 7	99. 5 100. 8 108. 0 123. 9 135. 4	98. 4 101. 8 108. 2 128. 9 134, 5	98. 4 100. 0 104. 7 118. 0 131. 5	. 794 . 822 . 830 . 824 . 836	. 809 . 825 . 829 . 824 . 844	.819 .825 .832 .825	.808 .819 .830 .817	. 822 . 821 . 825 . 815 . 845	.816 .825 .819 .840	0. 767 . 816 . 817 . 825 . 814 . 834 . 865	.815 .820 .818 .809 .834	.816 .819 .822 .809 .844	0. 788 . 829 . 828 . 828 . 813 . 848 . 878	. 826 . 826 . 827 . 823 . 850	0.806 .819 .830 .829 .842 .849 .883	. 822 . 827 . 820

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

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# Monthly Business Statistics

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					19	944					19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
		В	USINE	SS IN	DEXI	ES							
INCOME PAYMENTS†													
Indexes, adjusted:   Total income payments	244. 8 269. 7 239. 7 13, 725 9, 586 3, 944 80	231. 9 258. 8 228. 7 12, 979 9, 138 4, 009	231, 1 258, 3 228, 4 12, 582 9, 145 3, 995 78	232. 1 259. 1 229. 2 12, 387 9, 223 4, 008 78	233. 9 261. 7 231. 1 13, 573 9, 344 4, 051 78	233. 2 263. 0 232. 3 12, 928 9, 284 4, 045 78	234. 0 263. 1 232. 3 12, 586 9, 304 4, 056 78	232. 5 262. 0 231. 9 13, 670 9, 375 4, 039 78	235. 5 263. 4 233. 6 13, 684 9, 541 4, 066 79	237. 5 264. 7 235. 3 13, 253 9, 508 4, 010 79	239. 0 266. 9 236. 9 14, 405 9, 653 4, 002 80	241. 9 268. 6 238. 7 13, 357 9, 516 3, 954 80	7 245, 2 269, 8 239, 6 7 12, 743 7 9, 526 7 3, 957 80
Public assistance and other relief ¶ do. Dividends and interest	1, 344 2, 253 462 12, 588	1, 161 2, 186 415 11, 852	811 2, 127 421 11, 496	2, 175 417 11, 242	1, 554 2, 189 408 12, 396	914 2, 241 411 11, 681	2, 300 418 11, 269	1, 317 2, 474 426 12, 178	829 2,801 434 11,877	509 2,716 441 11,583	1, 827 2, 396 449 13, 082	936 2, 369 456 12, 124	7 2, 190 7 457 7 11, 678
FARM MARKETINGS AND INCOME						,							
Farm marketings, volume:*  Indexes, unadjusted:  Total farm marketings	121 93 142	127 83 160	123 74 161	133 80 173	127 80 163	131 114 145	138 131 143	159 180 143	189 238 153	164 178 154	* 136 131 139	131 126 135	113 105 7 119
Total farm marketings	157 169 148	156 143 165 1,528	146 133 156 1,480	154 139 165 1, 546	141 116 160 1, 558	135 117 150 1,649	133 105 154 1,741	129 109 144 2, 007	142 142 142 2, 460	150 155 7 147 2, 256	137 127 144 1,747	144 147 142 1, 658	144 150 7 140
ments* mil. of dol. Income from marketings* do Indexes of eash income from marketings:† Crops and livestock, combined index: Unadjusted do Crops do Livestock and products do Dairy products do Meat animals do	218. 0 305. 0 377. 0 258. 0 224. 0 273. 0	215. 5 274. 0 276. 5 272. 0 199. 5 322. 5	1, 402 211. 0 270. 0 282. 0 262. 0 209. 5 306. 0	218. 5 276. 0 284. 0 271. 0 219. 0 308. 0	226. 5 275. 0 283. 0 270. 0 213. 5 316. 0	241. 0 252. 0 264. 0 244. 0 207. 0 266. 5	254. 5 261. 0 272. 0 253. 5 202. 0 288. 5	294. 0 243. 5 258. 5 233. 5 200. 0 240. 0	2, 427 365. 5 262. 5 308. 0 232. 5 197. 5 235. 5	2, 188 7 329. 0 267. 0 298. 0 246. 5 7 191. 0 265. 0	1, 697 r 255. 0 263. 5 295. 0 242. 5 192. 0 255. 0	237. 0 278. 0 327. 0 246. 0 196. 0 267. 0	7 1, 351 7 203. 0 7 312. 0 7 408. 0 7 248. 0 207. 0 7 264. 0
Poultry and eggsdodo	293. 0	283, 5	252, 0	278. 0	<b>2</b> 60. 5	260.5	265, 5	287. 5	298. 5	308. 5	313.0	290, 0	285. 0
PRODUCTION INDEXES  Industrial Production—Federal Reserve Index													
Unadjusted, combined index† 1935-39=100  Manufactures† do  Durable manufactures† do  Iron and steel† do  Lumber and products† do  Furnituret† do  Machinery† do  Nonferrous metals and products† do  Fabricating* do  Stone, clay, and glass products† do  Coment do  Clay products* do  Glass containers† do  Nonderrous description do  Chaptication equipment† do  Nondurable manufactures† do  Automobiles† do  Nondurable meanufactures† do  Leather and products† do  Leather and products† do  Leather tanning* do	P 232 P 250 P 346 P 211 P 113 P 145 P 17 P 434 P 266 P 195 P 161 P 117 P 684 P 239 P 133 P 309 P 121	238 257 363 214 124 149 110 452 287 283 207 163 68 8 126 216 734 233 171 128 344 405 112 106 116	237 255 361 213 125 142 146 445 292 293 289 163 74 72 730 232 169 127 325 408 116 116	226 252 357 210 127 142 119 437 7279 282 273 165 79 122 226 266 168 127 323 410 112	236 252 354 204 133 144 127 442 263 268 252 169 90 125 228 169 143 316 411 111	232 248 348 202 130 143 123 435 244 165 94 124 223 704 223 167 151 310 408 103 107 160	235 251 349 203 135 146 129 434 245 252 226 167 100 125 213 707 229 171 198 310 408 111 107 114	234 249 343 202 128 139 123 427 205 164 100 120 204 695 226 173 159 307 400 121 118	234 250 346 206 125 143 117 428 233 246 200 167 102 212 218 704 229 173 168 309 395 115 112 117	232 248 341 201 120 141 1109 422 234 252 191 163 95 121 210 699 230 173 159 384 118 118	230 248 342 198 113 142 97 431 1229 246 159 82 120 202 2709 235 171 146 313 313 396 113 114	230 248 343 197 113 142 99 431 7 253 7 280 187 7 156 7 706 235 7 170 7 191 315 316 7 114 112 114	, 232 , 250 , 345 , 202 , 114 , 146 , 257 , 284 , 191 , 191 , 198 , 66 , 118 , 209 , 242 , 197 , 157 , 242 , 197 , 157 , 320 ,

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Preliminary Revised.

Formerly designated "Direct and other relief."

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

The total includes data for distributive and service industries and figures for 1929-42, see pp. 23-32 of the April 1943 Survey; indexes through 1942 were computed by the Department of Commerce in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture; later data are from the latter agency. Data for 1913-41 for the dollar figures on cash farm income are shown on p. 22 of the May 1943 Survey but the annual totals have been revised beginning 1940; revised monthly averages based on the new totals are as follows (millions of dollars): Cash farm income, total including Government payments—1940, 759; 1941, 1979; 1942, 1339; 1943, 1,660; income from marketings—1940, 695; 1941, 930; 1942, 1,281; 1943, 1,604; the monthly figures have not as yet been adjusted to the revised totals. Data beginning 1939 for the new series under industrial production are shown on p. 18 of the December 1943 issue.

1Revised scries. Data on income payments revised beginning January 1939; for figures for 1939-41, see p. 16 of the April 1944 Survey and for 1942-44, p. 20 of this issue. The indexes of cash income from farm marketings have been completely revised; data beginning 1913 are shown on p. 28 of the May 1943 Survey. For revisions for the indicated scries on industrial production, see table 12 on pp. 18-20 of the December 1943 issue.

													y 1945
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						1944					19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
	В	USINE	SS IN	DEXI	ES—Co	ntinu	ed						
PRODUCTION INDEXES—Con.													
Industrial Production—Continued													
Unadjusted—Continued.  Manufactures—Continued.  Nondurable manufactures—Continued.  Manufactured food productst	171  1716  1706  1717  1706  1707  1708  1709  1	142 113 187 85 137 134 234 241 151 151 155 117 133 141 123 155 138 86 241 249 119 287 167 83 131 111 112 107 155 137 341 112 107 155 137 341 112 107 155 137 341 112 107 155 137 341 112 107 155 137 341 112 107 155 137 341 112 107 155 137 341 112 107 155 137 341 112 107 159 135 202 155 137 134 243 244 243 244 243 244 244 244 244 2	143  143  143  143  143  1233  176  242  104  231  151  155  139  129  155  139  112  236  361  126  126  127  172  123  323  116  117  158  117  158  129  117  158  129  117  158  129  117  158  129  120  121  121  121  122  123  124  125  126  127  127  128  129  129  129  120  120  120  121  121	147  1485  1890  944  142  137  1375  246  146  146  146  146  146  146  146	153  ** 225 161 163 172 165 141 137 242 252 100 228 145 146 146 146 146 146 146 148 235 158 148 235 168 84 127 230 169 119 319 319 315 318 318 318 319 319 319 319 319 319 319 319 319 319	163	165 178 147 213 141 137 251 140 189 140 189 140 119 147 147 147 144 145 232 248 348 127 178 188 225 162 204 189 189 180 189 180 189 180 189 180 189 181 181 181 182 182 183 184 187 188 186 186 186 187 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188	166  167  168  168  168  168  169  168  169  166  168  169  166  168  169  166  169  169	159 125 156 180 143 139 266 170 281 105 231 146 140 199 150 125 144 148 123 232 248 344 123 232 248 344 140 109 166 307 115 111 156 167 1752 181 183 183 181 183 181 183 181 183 181 183 181 188 181 188 181 188 181 188 181 188 181 188	155	150 P 94 1184 1134 132 268 167 283 106 239 152 121 131 141 109 138 146 249 163 343 122 111 229 163 164 173 184 165 173 184 167 174 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	143 * 88 171 106 136 132 273 167 289 99 247 150 145 215 144 145 96 151 148 67 234 425 118 221 234 251 234 251 270 289 99 99 99 145 145 151 148 151 148 151 167 174 174 175 176 176 176 177 177 177 177 177	157 132 146 163 137 134 276 293 105 155 123
Mineralsdodododo		139 126	140 122	143 1 <b>2</b> 0	142 120	139 117	142 114	143 113	143 111	143 112	137 111	140 111	<sup>+</sup> 141 112
Total munitions*	p 106		111	111	r 103	106		107	r 110		r 104	103	+ 100
Aircraft* do. Ships (work done)* do. Cuns and fire control* do. Ammunition* do. Combat and motor vehicles* do. Communication and electronic equipment* do. Other equipment and supplies* do.	p 121 p 75 p 82 p 146 p 93 p 128 p 123	95 110	136 110 91 114 76 121 111	143 112 88 112 73 122 105	138 105 84 7 113 76 7 125 7 107	132 103 85 116 75 7116 7101	127 103 7 86 7 122 82 7 118 7 111	120 101 81 123 79 118 119	115 103 84 125 82 122 124	109 799 79 125 88 7 121 116	108 , 92 , 79 , 129 95 117 , 113	112 r 84 r 80 r 136 r 83 r 122 r 119	78 80 137 85 7117
MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS, SHIPMENTS, AND INVENTORIES				_									
New orders, index, total. Jan. 1939=100  Durable goods	559 605 215 283 384 308 289 503 410 2, 163 223 213 226 219 182 202	271 384 4257 389 361 611 1988 268 377 295 244 275 485 401 2, 561 200 176 178 204 176 178 290 169	280 403 389 455 577 201 274 389 300 248 273 513 425 2,644 204 208 172 184 295 195	293 436 346 441 621 201 201 254 452 274 452 204 190 200 174 179 293 185 172	301 445 366 398 450 589 208 273 383 314 248 272 272 2,436 200 179 192 316 200 180	314 4877 4399 396 5011 5922 2022 2033 373 32899 245 508 402 22, 468 210 1877 2003 203 1655 1944 165 165	302 4555 4529 429 429 429 429 4264 4264 4264 4264 4	299 4299 381 330 370 595 215 269 372 282 253 267 521 389 2, 372 213 198 207 216 172 187 297 187 298 2187 2187 2187 2187 2187 2187 2188 2188	316 4555 415 4101 439 5566 2266 2268 3800 292 2552 251 221 2018 227 342 241 342 342 342 348 189	310 4611 416 440 613 2233 374 302 249 249 22 492 210 203 211 217 179 189 293 189	7 836 7 489 7 286 7 510 7 614 7 284 7 380 7 280 7 280 7 416 7 2 10 7 217 7 218 7 218 7 219 7 219	7 344 7 5292 7 504 7 386 7 497 7 225 7 226 7 242 7 275 7 434 7 385 7 2 196 7 207 7 196 7 207 7 196 7 212 7 115 7 184 8 111 8 1 186 8 1 186	567 5019 698 2200 287 394 394 272 272 272 245 2, 319 2, 319 2, 319 2, 319 2, 319 194 351 203 361 203 361 204 204 204 205 206 206 206 206 206 206 206 206 206 206

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*\*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 available on request. †Revised series. For revisions for the indicated unadjusted indexes and all seasonally adjusted indexes shown above for the industrial production series, see table 12 on pp. 18-20 of the December 1943 issue. Seasonal adjustment factors for a number of industries included in the industrial production series shown in the Survey have been fixed at 100 beginning various months from January 1939 to July 1942; data for these industries are shown only in the unadjusted series as the "adjusted" indexes are the same as the unadjusted. The indexes of shipments have been revised beginning 1939 to incorporate corrections in company reports due to renegotiations and other revisions and to take account of changes in the Digitized for FRA the revised basis beginning in the February 1945 Survey and annual totals back to 1939 are on p. 22 of that issue; complete monthly revisions are available on request.

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May 1945													S-3 
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					19	)44					19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Máy	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
	BU	JSINE	SS IN	DEXE	ES—Co	ntinu	ed						
MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS, SHIPMENTS, AND INVENTORIES—Continued													
Inventories: Index, total	164. 6 188. 9 231. 5 J11. 9 148. 5 317. 3 223. 1 775. 4	176. 7 207. 2 244. 7 126. 8 155. 6 338. 1 227. 2 1, 012. 6	175. 2 204. 9 241. 5 124. 1 154. 7 330. 3 229. 2 991. 3	173. 7 204. 0 240. 3 125. 7 153. 6 341. 2 226. 9 943. 7	173, 3 203, 6 234, 1 126, 7 154, 6 338, 9 224, 9	173. 2 201. 9 229. 9 129. 0 152. 7 335. 5 225. 1 910. 2	173. 7 200. 9 228. 0 128. 1 153. 0 334. 8 218. 4	172. 4 198. 8 229. 8 127. 5 148. 6 327. 8 218. 9	172. 0 197. 1 229. 6 126. 3 145. 8 318. 6 219. 4	170. 8 194. 6 220. 2 124. 4 146. 7 320. 5 216. 2 873. 8	7 168. 4 7 192. 3 7 232. 5 7 120. 8 7 148. 1 7 313. 7 7 213. 9 7 837. 1	7 166. 9 7 189. 6 7 228. 1 7 117. 9 7 145. 0 7 316. 9 7 217. 8	165. 8 189. 6 229. 9 116. 1 145. 9 309. 3 219. 3
Other durable goods† do Nondurable goods do Chemicals and ailied products do Food and kindred products do Paper and allied products do Petroleum refining do Rubber products do Other nondurable goods do Stimated value of manufacturers' inventories* mil. of. dol.	104. 4 143. 4 151. 8 148. 1 134. 3 107. 5 122. 9 164. 0	106. 7 150. 0 161. 4 173. 8 136. 1 107. 5 187. 6 123. 5 156. 7	106. 5 149. 2 163. 8 170. 8 139. 0 108. 4 190. 6 120. 6 155. 3	107. 4 147. 2 163. 6 166. 2 138. 8 112. 0 188. 1 118. 5 152. 0	106, 5 146, 9 164, 9 170, 7 139, 8 108, 1 182, 1 116, 1 149, 3	106. 2 148. 1 164. 2 177. 7 143. 4 108. 3 174. 7 116. 2 147. 5	107. 4 149. 9 162. 5 185. 7 144. 7 109. 0 172. 9 115. 0 147. 9	105. 5 149. 4 159. 2 187. 0 142. 7 109. 7 174. 3 112. 5 147. 9	105. 9 150. 1 156. 8 188. 3 139. 9 110. 9 174. 3 115. 6 149. 0	106. 4 149. 9 154. 8 184. 7 136. 2 110. 8 176. 1 118. 3 151. 8	107. 3 7 147. 5 7 157. 1 7 173. 6 7 134. 3 7 109. 7 169. 6 7 119. 5 7 153. 3	7 104. 4 7 147. 0 7 152. 1 7 164. 4 7 131. 8 7 108. 1 170. 6 7 123. 8 7 162. 2	105. 1 145. 6 151. 8 154. 4 133. 0 108. 5 176. 7 123. 5 165. 8
mn. or. doi	10,501	<u> </u>	INESS		<u> </u>	]	11,200	11,100	11,100	15,000	10,101	13,000	1
OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS		<u> </u>											
TURN-OVER* (U. S. Department of Commerce)  Operating businesses, total, end of quarter_thousands_ Contract construction do Manufacturing do Wholesale trade do Retail trade do Service industries do All other do New businesses, quarterly do Business transfers, quarterly do Business transfers, quarterly do		2, 849. 2 139. 0 276. 3 114. 5 1, 330. 8 548. 2 490. 1 65. 3 56, 0 41. 8			116. 0 1, 355. 1 553. 8 505. 1 81. 4			\$2.1 \$37.6					
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES (Dun and Bradstreet)													
Grand total         number           Commercial service         do           Construction         do           Manufacturing and mining         do           Retail trade         do           Wholesale trade         do           Liabilities, grand total         thous of dol           Commercial service         do           Construction         do           Manufacturing and mining         do           Retail trade         do           Wholesale trade         do	26	96 9 11 28 43 5 1, 460 173 115 801 303 68	131 9 20 37 56 9 3, 524 57 318 2, 676 338 135	148 14 26 34 63 11 2, 697 102 249 1, 293 150	110 9 12 31 51 7 1,854 224 159 1,071 305 95	91 10 9 23 41 8 3,559 514 144 2,451 291	77 3 9 28 32 5 1,054 16 123 557 272 86	75 8 12 24 26 5 4,065 155 273 3,288 161 188	74 4 11 30 25 4 3, 819 43 80 3, 521 156	75 12 18 18 21 6 3,008 1,663 482 513 115 235	93 6 4 36 36 11 1,804 67 41 1,076 385 235	80 8 10 34 26 2 5, 883 2, 622 855 2, 128 254 24	666 11 8 17 26 4 1, 557 809 241 301 142 64
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS													
New incorporations (4 states)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
		CO	MMO	DITY	PRIC	ES	1-						
PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	196 171 166 359 163 211 203 215 200 211 198	196 198 169 171 351 161 215 242 207 194 203 199 162	196 200 171 172 352 163 237 220 207 191 203 196 151	194 198 170 173 350 160 232 225 208 190 201 194 153	193 197 165 170 350 163 228 221 210 189 200 192	192 194 161 168 350 164 230 195 209 190 197 194 165	193 191 156 166 355 162 214 186 209 194 201 196 171	192 188 155 162 358 170 206 166 207 196 200 198 179	194 187 164 161 357 171 205 153 211 199 201 201 190		200 196 167 160 364 168 206 228 215 202 198 203 211	201 200 169 163 365 163 205 262 214 202 203 202 199	209 200
COST OF LIVING  National Industrial Conference Board:   Combined index	94. 5 110. 8 96. 1 91. 0 115. 2			104. 6 92. 3 110. 6 95. 9 90. 8 113. 5	104. 5 92. 5 110. 5 95. 7 90. 8 113. 5		93. 0 111. 6 95. 7 90. 9 113. 6	113.8	110.8 95.8 91.0 114.2	93. 9 111. 1 95. 8 91. 0 114. 6	94. 0 112. 3 95. 8 91. 0 114. 8		94.3 111.2 96.1 91.0 115.1

Revised. Preliminary.

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

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

Digitized for The indexes of prices received by farmers are shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1944 Survey; revised data beginning 1913 will be published in a subsequent Data for Apr. 15, 1944, are as follows: Total, 203; crops, 204; food grain, 172; feed grain and hay, 162; tobacco, 362; cotton, 163; fruit, 221; truck crops, 259; oil-bearing crops, http://fr.236.jibearing.com/sides/si

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945	,				194	14	1		1		19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febrary
	CC	ЭММО	DITY	PRIC	ESC	Continu	ued						
COST OF LIVING—Continued													
J. S. Department of Labor: 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	r 12
Clothing do do do do do do do do do do do do do	_ 143, 7	136. 7 134, 1	137. 1 134. 6	137. 4 135. 5	138. 0 135. 7	138. 3 137. 4	139. 4 137. 7	141. 4 137. 0	141. 9 136. 4	142. 1	142.8 137.4	143. 0 137. 3	14
Fuel, electricity, and ice do. Housefurnishings do. Rent. do. Miscellaneous do.	110.0	109.9	109. 9	109.8 135, 0	109. 6	109.7	109.8 139.3	109.8 140.7	109, 8 141, 4	109.9	109. 4 143. 0	109.7	1
Rentdo	- 144. 5 - 108. 3	129.0 108.1	132. 9 108. 1	108. 1	138. 4 108. 1	138.7 108.2	108, 2	108. 2	(1)	(1)	1 108.3	143. 6 (1)	1 (1
	123.6	119, 1	120, 9	121.3	121.7	122.0	122. 3	122. 4	122.8	122.9	123.1	123.3	r 1
RETAIL PRICES  S. Department of Commerce:				;									
All commodities, index*1935-39=100_ S. Department of Labor indexes:	139.6	135. 1	136. 3	137.0	137. 5	138. 2	138.6	138.9	138.8	139.0	139.6	139, 7	1
Anthracite 1923-25=100 Bituminous coal do	99. 5	99.9	99.9	99.3 104.3	98.6	98. 5 104. 4	98. 5 • 104. 5	98, 5 104, 6	98. 6 104. 7		98. 7 104. 8	98.7	.
Food, combined index1935-39=100_	_  135.9	103. 8 134. 1	104. 0 134. 6	135, 5	104. 4 135. 7	137. 4	137, 7	137.0	136. 4	136.5	137.4	104.8 137.3	1 1
Cereals and bakery products*dododo	108. 7 133. 5	108. 0 133. 6	108.0 133.6	108.1 133.5	108. 4 133. 5	108. 6 133. 6	108. 5 133. 6	108.6 133.6	108. 6 133. 6	133. 6	108.6 133.5	108.7 133.5	1 1
Dairy products* do Fruits and vegetables* do Meats* do	169. 5 130. 8	162. 9 130. 6	168. 8 130. 0	172.8 130.3	174. 0 129. 8	176. 9 129. 3	175. 7 129. 0	169. 9 129. 0	162. 9 129. 4		164. 2 129. 9	168. 9 130. 2	i
airchild's index:	1	113. 4	113. 4	113.4	113.4	113. 4	113. 4	113, 4	113. 4		113. 4	1	
Combined index	1	l	1			+	1	1	Ì			113. 4	
Infants'dododo	. 105.4	108. 2 105. 3	108. 2 105. 3	108, 2 105, 3	108. 2 105. 3	108. 2 105. 3	105.3	108. 2 105. 3	108, 2 105, 3	105.3	108. 2 105. 4	108. 2 105. 4	
Women's do do Home furnishings do do	_ 113.5	113.7 115.6	113.7 115.6	113. 7 115. 6	113. 7 115. 6	113.7 115.6	113. 7 115. 6	113.7 115.6	113. 6 115. 6	113. 6 115. 6	113. 5 115. 6	113. 5 115. 6	
Piece goodsdo	112. 2	112. 2	112. 2	112. 2	112. 2	112. 2	112. 2	112. 2	112. 2		112. 2	112. 2	
WHOLESALE PRICES						l							
S. Department of Labor indexes: Combined index (889 series)1926=100_	» 105, 3	103, 8	103.9	104.0	104.3	104.1	103. 9	104.0	104.1	104. 4	104.7	104.9	P
Economic classes: Manufactured productsdo	₽ 101. 6	100.5	100.8	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	101.0		101.1	101.3	p
Raw materialsdo Semimanufactured articlesdo	115. 7 95. 0	113. 4 93. 7	113. 2 93. 6	113. 0 93. 7	114. 2 93. 8	113.6 93.9	112. 7 94. 1	112.8 94.7	113. 2 94. 8	94.8	114.6 94.8	115. 1 94. 9	
Farm productsdo	. 1 127. 2	123. 6 129. 5	123. 2 129. 6	122. 9 129. 7	125. 0 127. 2	124. 1 125. 2	122. 6 122. 5	122. 7 121. 7	123. 4 125. 1		125. 5 127. 5	126. 2 129. 3	
Grainsdo	135. 6	125, 6 99, 3	123. 6 99. 6	122. 6 99. 7	123. 0 99. 6	123. 4 99. 6	125. 4 99. 7	127. 6 99. 7	127. 1 99. 8	127.0	126. 9 100. 0	131.1	p
Foodsdo	_ 104.6	104. 6	104.9	105.0	106.5	105.8	104.8	104.2	104. 2	105.1	105. 5	100. 1 104. 7	
Cereal productsdodo	95, 1	95. 1 110. 5	95. 2 110. 2	95. 0 110. 3	94. 7 110. 3	94.3 110.3	94.3	94. 4	94. 7 110. 7	110.7	94.7 110.7	94. 7 110. 8	
Dairy products do Fruits and vegetables do Mests	115. 9 107. 7	123. 3 106. 0	126. 5 106. 2	126. 8 106. 6	137. 7 106. 1	129.9 105.9	122. 8 105. 9	115.9 106.0	112.7 106.0		116. 2 106. 2	114, 4 106, 4	
Meats do Commodities other than farm products and foods		98. 1	98, 4	98. 5	98. 5	98.5	98,6	98.6	98.7		98.9	99.1	p
Building materials 1926=100.	117.1	114. 2	115. 2	115, 7	115.9	115.9	116.0	116.0	116.3	116.4	116.4	116.8	
Brick and tiledo Cementdo	- 110. 7 99. 4	100.3 93.6	100.3 93.9	100, 5 96, 4	100. 6 96. 4	100.7 96.4	100. 7 96. 4	101. 5 96. 9	104.8 97.5	97.7	105.3 97.5	110. 4 97. 4	
Lumberdo Paint and paint materialsdo	_ 153.8	150.7 104.4	153. 4 104. 4	154. 0 104. 7	154. 0 105. 7	154. 2 105. 5		154.0 105.5	153. 8 106. 0			153, 8 106, 3	
Chemicals and allied products t	_1 94.9	95. 0 96. 3	95. 5 96. 3	95. 5 96. 3	95. 3 96. 2	95. 5 96. 2	95. 5	94. 9 96. 0	95. 0 96. 0	94.8	94.8	94. 9 95. 8	1
Chemicalsdo Drugs and pharmaceutlcals †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	-
Fertilizer materialsdododododododo	81.9	81. 4 102. 0	81. 4 102. 0	81. 4 102. 0	79. 9 102. 0	81. 1 102. 0	102.0	81. 2 102. 0	81. 8 102. 0	102.0	102.0	81.9 102.0	
Fuel and lighting materialsdodo	_ 83.4	83. 0 59. 0	83. 0 59. 9	83. 2 59. 0	83.3 59.3	83. 2 59. 5	83. 2 59. 0	83.0 60.3	82, 9 59, 6		83. 1 59. 9	83. 3 60. 0	
Gas do Petroleum products do Hides and leather products do	64. 3	76.7 64.0	77. 1 64. 0	78. 4 64. 0	79.3 64.0	78.9 64.0		76. 8 63. 8	76. 0 63. 8	77.3	74. 6 63. 8	75.7 64.3	
Hides and leather productsdo	117.8	116. 9 111. 2	116. 9 111. 2	117.0 111.9	116. 4 108. 4	116. 2 106. 8	116.0	116.0 106.1	116. 2 107. 3	116. 2	117.4	117.5	1
Hides and skinsdo Leatherdo	. 101.3	101.3	101.3	101. 3	101. 3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	114.8 101.3	
Shoesdo Housefurnishing goodsdo	126.3 104.5	126. 3 104. 3	126.3 104.3	126. 3 104. 3	126.3 104.3	126. 3 104. 3		126.3 104.4	126. 3 104. 4	104. 4	104.4	126. 3 104. 5	
Furnishingsdodo	_ 107. 5	107. 2 101. 4	107. 2 101. 4	107. 2 101. 4	107. 2 101. 4	107. 2 101. 4		107. 4 101. 4	107. 4 101. 4			107. 5 101. 5	
Furnituredo Metals and metal productsdo	p 104. 2	103. 7 97. 1	103. 7 97. 1	103. 7 97. 1	103.7	103.7		103.8	103. 7 97. 1	103.7	103. 8 97. 2	104.0	P
Iron and steel do Metals, nonferrous do	85.9	85.8	85. 8	85.8	97. 1 85. 8	85.7	85.8	97. 2 85. 8	85. 8	85.8	85. 8	97. 7 85. 9	
Plumbing and heating equipmentdo Textile productsdo	. 92.4	91. 8 97. 8	91. 8 97. 8	92. 4 97. 8	92. 4 97. 8	92. 4 98. 0	92. 4 98. 4	92. 4 99. 2	92. 4 99. 4		99.5	92. 4 99. 6	
Clothing do Cotton goods do	107.4	107. 0 113. 6	107. 0 113. 9	107. 0 113. 9	107. 0 113. 9	107. 0 114. 0		107.0 118.7	107. 4 118. 8			107. 4 119. 7	
Hosiery and underwear do	71.5	70. 5 30. 3	70. 5 30. 3	70.5	70.6	70.6	70.6	70.8	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	1
Rayondo Woolen and worsted goodsdo	1 112.7	112, 5	112. 5	30.3 112.5	30. 3 112. 5	30.3 112.9	112.9		30. 3 112. 9	112.9	112.9	30. 2 112. 7	
Miscellaneous do Automobile tires and tubes do	94. 6 73. 0		93. 5 73. 0	93. 5 73. 0	93. 5 73. 0	93. 6 73. 0			93. 6 73. 0			94. 2 73. 0	
Paper and pulp do  Vholesale prices, actual. (See respective commodities	1 108.0		107. 2	107. 2	107. 2	107. 2			107. 2			107. 6	
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR				1									
s measured by—	,			75 .					77.0		F0.0		
Wholesale prices 1935-39=100 Cost of living do	l 78.9	80.8	77. 4 80. 3	77. 4 80. 0	77. 1 79. 7	77. 3 79. 3	79, 1	79.1	77. 3 79. 1	79.0	78.7	76. 7 78. 7	•
Retail food prices do Prices received by farmers† do	73. 5	74.5	74.2	73.7	73. 6 55. 1	72.7	72. 5	72.9		73. 2	72.7	72.7	
		1 """	1 ""	1	1 00.1	1	1 00.1	1	1	1	1 55.2	1 55, 6	1

Preliminary. Revised.
December 1944 index based on rents in 20 large cities, assuming no change in cities not surveyed; rents not collected for other months.
New series. For a description of the Department of Commerce index of retail prices of all commodities, see p. 28 of the August 1943 Survey; minor revisions have been made in the figures published prior to the February1945 Survey; 1939-43 revisions are available on request. Data beginning 1923 for the indexes of retail prices of the food subgroups are available on request; the combined index for food, which is the same as the index under cost of living above, includes other food groups not shown separately.

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

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945	ļ				1	1944					19	1
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	A pril	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
	CONS	STRUC	CTION	AND	REA	L EST	CATE						
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY*													
New construction, totalmil. of dol Private, totaldodo	p 310 p 144	$\frac{310}{125}$	320 127	333 130	340 138	*343 141	357 142	344 141	328 136	311 130	284 126	r 286 r 124	7 29 7 13
Residential (nonfarm)dododo	P 25	44	45	45	46	45	42	39	35	32	30	<b>r</b> 25	r 2
utility, totalmil. of doldodo	p 45	26 17	26 17	28 18	30 20	31 20	33 20	35 20	37 21	39 23	27 10	7 50 7 32	7.5
Farm construction do— Public utility do— Public construction, total do—	⊅ 11 ⊅ 45	12 43	13 43	14 43	15 47	18 47	21 46	19 48	16 48	13 46	42	9 r 40	7.4
Residentialdo	.   77	185 21	193 20	203 19	202 17	202 16	215 13	203 9	192	181	158 7 40	7 162 7	7 16
Military and navaldo Nonresidential building, totaldo	p 86	54 73	60 71	67 68	62 67	68 62	68 75	59 79	52 78	49 7 81	77	* 43 * 81	7
Industrial do do do do do do do do do do do do do	p 14	63 18	62 22	58 26	57 32	50 34	63 34	64 32	65 31	67 25	65 17	≠70 +14	1
All other do do	₽ 16	19	20	23	24	22	25	24	22	19	17	r 17	, 1
CONTRACT AWARDS, PERMITS, AND DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED													
Value of contracts awarded (F. R. indexes):  Total, unadjusted	p 54	40 18	41 19	40 19	41 16	43 14	43 13	40	39 13	40	40 12	39	1 :
Residential, unadjusted do do do do do do do do do do do do do	p 13	40 17	36 17	33 16	34 15	38 14	41 13	13 39 13	42 13	13 46 13	51 14	11 48	7
Total, unadjusted 1923-25=100. Residential, unadjusted do Total, adjusted do Residential, adjusted do Contract awards, 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.):	9, 894	9, 927	9,877	10, 115	8, 309	8,830	8, 204	9, 105	9, 266	8,848	7, 441	7 010	6,85
Total projects number Total valuation thous of dol Public ownership do	328, 874 221, 448	176, 383 133, 264	179, 286 132, 845	144, 202 97, 958	163, 866 121, 924	190, 539 148, 191	169, 341 124, 913	175, 739 127, 001	144, 845 101, 612	164, 850 102, 522	188, 481 114, 175	7, 210 140, 949	146, 9, 74, 1
Private ownership	107, 426	43, 119	46, 441	46, 244	41, 942	42, 348	44, 428	48, 738	43, 233	62, 328	74, 306	74, 960 65, 989	72, 80
Projectsnumber_ Floor areathous, of sq. ft_	4, <b>0</b> 88 25, 407	2, 546 11, 863	2, 616 12, 289	2,888 8,027	2, 726 10, 265	3, 435 14, 508	2,831 12,127	3, 148 15, 674	3, 099 11, 485	3, 271 17, 173	2, 788 19, 193	2, 227 11, 374	2, 1 11, 8
Valuationthous, of dol.	211, 317	79, 960	69, 491	53, 897	62, 520	84, 199	76, 637	87, 175	68, 841	93, 604	97, 933	81,614	95, 68
Projects	4, 650 5, 331	5, 914 7, 533	5, 886 8, 225	5, 499 7, 251	3, 942 6, 477	3, 854 4, 964	3,886 4,902	4, 217 4, 444	4, 764 6, 298	4, 481 4, 734	3, 393 4, 872	4, 268 3, 703	4, 22 4, 13
Valuationthous. of dol_ Public works:	26, 943	35, 164	37, 772	34, 476	30, 622	25, 813	23, 273	24, 470	23, 805	23, 288	23, 902	19, 536	19, 30
Projectsnumber_ Valuationthous, of dol_	829 38, 431	1, 059 3 <b>2,</b> 596	995 40, 097	1, 355 36, 137	1, 264 38, 929	1, 203 47, 143	1, 168 48, 693	1, 371 40, 353	973 34, 462	720 22,686	831 38, 784	445 23, 836	30 11, 40
Utilities:	397	408	380	273	377	338	319	369	430	376	429	270	21
Valuation. thous of dol Indexes of building construction (based on bldg. permits,	52, 183	28, 663	31, 926	19, 692	31, 795	33, 384	20, 738	23, 741	17, 737	25, 272	27, 862	15, 963	20, 56
U. S. Dept. of Labor):† Number of new dwelling units provided 1935-39=100	46, 4	71.9	55.3	64, 3	67. 5	50.3	47.5	38.6	43.7	46. 1	46.4	29, 1	r 35.
Permit valuation:	50.2	52. 6	51.3	62. 2	66.3	51. 7	48. 9	46, 4	57.0	51. 4	39.8	38, 3	r44.
New residential buildings do New nonresidential buildings do	40. 5 60. 0	55. 5 39. 2	43.7 47.5	51. 4 60. 8	55. 1 64. 1	42.0 41.9	39. 7 41. 3	31. 9 39. 1	32. 5 61. 4	32. 9 46. 8	32. 5 33. 0	21.8 36,3	7 30. 7 47.
Additions, alterations, and repairsdo Estimated number of new dwelling units in nonfarm	98.8	80.7	78, 2	90.1	97. 5	98. 5	88.5	97.6	100. 2	104.7	73.6	80.4	r 70.
areas (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Total nonfarm (quarterly)*number_	29,061	48,925		10.000	48, 278 11, 558			38, 608	7, 573		33, 174		
Urban, total¶do 1-family dwellingsdo	6, 422	12, 361 10, 261	9, 592 7, 423 1, 003	10, 923 8, 161	9, 139 1, 393	9, 180 7, 603	8, 238 6, 408 655	6, 686 5, 406	5, 979	7, 950 6, 468	8, 045 7, 029	5, 046 4, 095	7 6, 1 7 5, 1
2-family dwellingsdododo	. 899 718	1, 165 935	1, 166	956 1,806	1, 026	860 717	1, 175	575 705	733 861	612 870	568 448	213 738	636
Engineering construction: Contract awards (E. N. R.)thous. of dol	182, 498	175, 726	145, 040	138, 857	157, 811	158, 561	211, 251	117, 919	127, 195	129, 740	93, 257	88, 193	109, 5
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION													
Concrete pavement contract awards:‡ Totalthous. of sq. yd.	1,066	3, 317	1, 863	2,607	5, 743	3,966	2,812	2,712	1, 204	2, 644	2,342	1, 070	8:
AirportsdoRoadsdo	464	2, 753 238	1, 109 334	1, 352 672	3, 289 1, 611	2, 736 808	1,046 1,124	962 1, 186	456 238	1, 497 713	1,092	541 342	7
Streets and alleysdo	173	325	421	583	843	423	642	564	510	435	411	187	
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES													
A berthaw (industrial building)	232	221	050	000	227		001	227		000	231		
A verage, 30 cities	267 273	258 267	259 267	260 267	260 267	260 267	261 267	262 268	263 268	265 270	266 271	266 271	26
New York do San Francisco do	241	262 234	262 236	266 236	266 236	266 237	266 238	268 239	268 239	269 241	270 241	270 241	27
St. Louisdo Associated General Contractors (all types)1913=100_	259 227. 8	$\begin{array}{c} 252 \\ 222.0 \end{array}$	252 223. 0	252 223, 8	252 223. 8	252 223. 8	252 223.8	254 224. 2	254 224. 2	255 225. 0	256 225. 7	256 226, 8	227.
E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: Apartments, hotels, and office buildings:													
Brick and concrete: Atlanta	122.6	116.0	116.8	116.8	118.0	118.0	118.4	119.0	119.0	121.6	121.8	121.8	122.
New York do do do do do do do do do do do do do		145. 5 137. 3	150. 8 139. 6	150. 8 139. 6	151. 4 140. 5	151. 4 140. 5	151. 7 140. 8	151. 9 142. 0	151. 9 142. 0	153. 4 143. 2	153. 1 143. 2	153. 1 143. 2	
St. Louis do do	143. 5		135. 3		135.7	135.7		138. 1	138. 1				

<sup>·</sup> Revised.

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

†Data published currently and in earlier issues of the Survey cover 4- and 5-week periods, except that December figures include awards through December 31 and January figures begin January 1; beginning 1939 the weekly data are combined on the basis of weeks ended on Saturday within the months unless a week ends on the 1st and 2d of the month when it is included in figures for the preceding month (exceptions were made in the case of weeks ended Apr. 3, 1944, and Feb. 3, 1945, which were included in the preceding month is included in figures for urban dwelling units have been revised for 1942-43; revisions prior to March 1943 are available on request.

\*New series. Data beginning January 1944 for the series on new construction are revised joint estimates by the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Labor and the War Production Board; see note marked '\*" on page S-5 of the January 1945 Survey for sources of earlier data. The series on residential (nonfarm) construction has been revised back to January 1939 to exclude additions, alterations, and repairs, and the revision incorporated in the totals (for revised annual data for 1939-43, see p. 22 of February 1945 issue). Except for this revision, data for 1929-43 are correct as published in issues of the Survey referred to in the footnote on p. S-5 of the January 1946 issue; however, additional minor revisions in the 1942 and 1943 data are expected. The quarterly estimates of total nonfarm dwelling units which are compiled only quarterly; for 1940 and 1941 data, see p. S-4 of the November 1942 Survey (revised figures for first half of 1942—1st quarter, 138,700; 2d quarter, 166,600); annual estimates for 1920-39 are available on request.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945			——		194	4					194	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
CON	STRU	CTION	AND	REA	L EST	ГАТЕ-	-Cont	inued					
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES—Continued													
E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.—Con. Commercial and factory buildings:				į									
Brick and concrete:	122. 2	115.7	116.8	116.8	118.4	118.4	118.6	119.3	119.3	121.4	121.5	121.5	121
Atlanta U. S. average 1926-29=100 New York do do do do do do do do do do do do do	157. 5	147.8	154.4	154.4	154.8	154.8	155.0	155. 2	155. 2	156.3	155. 9	155. 9	15€
San Franciscodo St. Louisdo	145. 9 146. 8	140. 4 136. 0	143. 1 136. 7	143, 1 136, 7	143. 8 136. 9	143. 8 136. 9	144. 0 137. 9	145.0 138.1	145. 0 138. 1	145. 0 139. 6	145. 7 144. 9	145. 7 144. 9	14. 14.
Brick and steel: Atlantado	123.0	117. 2	118.2	118. 2	119. 1	119.1	119.6	119.8	119.8	122.1	122.1	122. 1	12
New York do do do	. 154.9	145.1 139.0	151.0 142.4	151, 0 142, 4	151.6 143.4	151.6 143.4	152.0 143.8	152.4 146.1	152. 4 146. 1	153. 6 147. 1	153. 3 147. 2	153. 3 147. 2	14 14
St. Louisdo	144.8	134.6	136.8	136.8	137. 1	137. 1	137.8	139.4	139. 4	141.1	143. 2	143. 2	14
Brick:	131.6	122,3	122.5	122. 5	124.1	104.1	126.2	126.5	100 5	100.0	100.4	100.4	13
Atlantado New Yorkdo	. 159. 5	150.1	152.6	152, 6	154. 2	124.1 154.2	155.7	156.5	126. 5 156. 5	129. 9 158. 6	129.4 157.9	129. 4 157. 9	15
San Francisco do St. Louis do do do do do do do do do do do do do		126.6 137.7	137.5 137.7	137.5 137.7	140. 0 138. 6	140.0 138.6	141. 4 140. 9	143.4 141.8	143. 4 141. 8	145.3 144.7	145.3 146.7	145. 3 146. 7	14 14
Frame: Atlantado	133.6	123, 6	123.8	123.8	125. 4	125. 4	128, 1	128.3	128.3	131.6	131. 2	131. 2	13
New York do- San Francisco do-	161. 1	151.6 134.2	153. 1 134. 7	153. 1 134. 7	155. 1 137. 8	155. 1 137. 8	157.3 139.6	157.9 141.2	157. 9 141. 2	160.3 143.4	159. 5 143. 4	159, 2 143, 4	16
St. Louis do do Ingineering News Record (all types) 1913=100.	149.3 306.4	137.7 297.7	137. 7 298. 0	137. 7 298. 7	138.9 299.9	138, 9 300, 4	141. 8 300. 5	142.3 301.1	142. 3 301. 1	145. 0 302. 0	146, 2 302, 5	146. 2 303. 7	30
Federal Home Loan Bank Administration:	000.4	201.1	250.0	250.7	285.5	300.4	300.5	301.1	301.1	302.0	302.3	200.1	"
Standard6-room frame house: Combined index	134.7	131.7	132. 2	132. 7	133.0	133.1	133. 3	133.7	133. 9	134. 4	134. 4	134.5	7 13
Materialsdodo	[ 102. U	129. 1 136. 8	129.7 137.0	130.3 137.3	130, 8 137, 5	131. 0 137. 3	131. 3 137. 3	131. 2 138. 5	131. 3 139. 1	131. 5 139. 9	7 131.5 7 140.0	7 131.6 7 140.0	7 13 14
REAL ESTATE		1	1		l					1			
Fed. Hous. Admn., home mortgage insurance:		1				İ		ĺ	ļ		1		
Gross mortgages accepted for insurance thous, of dol Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative) mil. of dol.	24, 103 6, 174	52, 334 5, 494	60, 747 5, 544	57, 926 5, 601	65, 333 5, 653	41, 429 5, 713		33, 865 5, 845	37, 982 5, 910	29, 661 5, 970	26, 960 6, 025	29, 998 6, 082	35 6
Estimated total nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,00)	)	1			1	1	1		1		1	1	i '
and under) •thous, of dol. Estimated new mortgage loans by all savings and loan		368, 240	369, 268	405, 095	421, 631	411, 136	1	416, 185	422, 839	<b>393, 63</b> 9	360, 227	354, 578	338,
associations, total thous, of dol. Classified according to purpose;	141, 481	116, 130	122, 643	132, 523	140, 709	125, 036	138, 674	134, 455	135, 228	118, 374	111, 138	102, 301	106
Mortgage loans on homes: Constructiondo	7, 406	9, 127	13, 484	7, 338	9,663	7,078	7, 589	5,923	6,095	4, 635	5, 244	3,772	3,
Home purchase do_ Refinancing do_	105, 307	81,846	85, 568 13, 491	98, 872 14, 415	103, 276 14, 963	93, 232 13, 871	105, 050 14, 152	101, 884 14, 495	101, 461 15, 253	90, 182 13, 265	81, 508 13, 555	76, 495 12, 167	78 12
Repairs and reconditioningdo	2, 559	2, 266	2, 679 7, 421	2,967	2, 957	2.841	3.067	3, 160	2,699	2,507	2, 127	1,868	1.
Loans for all other purposesdo. Loans outstanding of agencies under the Federal Home	10, 287	8, 469	1,421	8, 931	9,850	8,014	8, 816	8, 993	9,720	7, 785	8, 704	7, 999	10
Loan Bank Administration: Federal Savings and Loan Assns., estimated mort	-												
gages outstandingtmil. of dol Fed. Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances t	2,082	1, 927			1,973		-	2,025		-	2,058		<b>-</b> -
member institutions	61	99	83	72	128	136	114	95	81	100	131	106	
outstanding mil. of dol	1, 027	1, 279	1, 260	1, 240	1, 220	1, 199	1, 177	1, 155	1, 133	1, 111	1,091	1,069	1
Index, adjusted1935-39=100	10.8		10.0	10.9	11.4	10.3		11.2	10. 2		10.9	9.3	
Fire lossesthous, of dol	40, 876	39, 084	34,746	32, 815	30, 555	32, 706	30, 618	31,448	32, 173	33, 847	48, 694	44, 865	41
		Γ	OMES	STIC 7	ΓRAD	E							
ADVERTISING													
Advertising indexes, adjusted:† Printers' Ink, combined index1935-39=100		125.1	122, 3	124.7	131.7	137, 1	143. 5	135.6	128. 9	133.6	127.0	136, 3	1
Farm papers do do Magazines do do	142.9	133. 6	133. 4 130. 0	137.3 141.8	153. 4 160. 8	166, 3 183, 4	169. 2	165.8	162. 1 158. 2	159, 4	154. 2	148.0	1
Newspapersdo	103.3	104.3	98.7	100.4	105.1	105. 9	112, 3	105.1	103.1	107. 9	98.0	171. 9 107. 6	1
Outdoor         do           Radio         do           Tide, combined index*         1935-39=100	263. 0		122. 7 288. 6	113. 2 285. 3	299. 9	326.8	339.5	154. 5 329. 2	275, 8	280, 6	270.0	200. 0 r 267. 8	1 7 2
Radio advertising:	Į.	1	135, 1	142.6	149. 4	161.2	176.4	166. 2	149, 4	1	ļ	161. 5	1
Cost of facilities, total thous, of do Automobiles and accessories do		15, 993 782	15,652 811	16, 138 819	15, 128 796	15, 340 893		15, 712 716	17, 470 821		16, 947 772	16, 756 709	r 15
Clothing do_ Electrical household equipment do_	160	179	167 110	159	115		136	151 97	150 106	161	156	147 172	Į.
Financial do Godo Foods, food beverages, confections do Godo	203	172	178	153	162	180	167	189	192	169	213	175	
Gasoline and oil		675	4,375 663	4, 652 640	4, 409 588	612	628		643	604	715		1
Housefurnishings, etc. do Soap, cleansers, etc. do	1, 155	1,008	136 920	115 1,017	122 944	933	1, 133	161 1,091	155 1, 151	1, 109	1,083	142 1, 126	1 :
Smoking materialsdo_ Toilet goods, medical suppliesdo_	4.904	4,379	1,628 4,208	1,657 4,573	1, 555 4, 212	4, 293	1,623	1,551 4,419	1, 517	1,511	1,569	1, 518	] 1
All otherdoMagazine advertising:	2, 136	2, 291	2, 456	2, 265	2, 136			2, 476	3, 317	2,936			
Cost, total do Automobiles and accessories do	25, 862 2, 110		24, 894	24, 280		20, 027		25, 127	27, 247				
Clothingdo_	2,553	1,963	1,721 1,962	1,844 1,724		609	1,382	1,859 2,445	2, 351	1,932	1,530	894	1
Electric household equipmentdo	777	636						694 equest; da	871	832			1

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

New series. The series on nonfarm mortgages recorded is compiled by the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration; regarding the basis of the estimates and data for January 1939 to September 1942, see note marked "\*" on p. 8-5 of the November 1942 Survey. The new index of advertising is compiled by J. K. Lasser & Co. for "Tide" magazine; the index includes magazine and newspaper advertising, radio (network only prior to July 1941 and network and national spot advertising beginning with that month), farm papers, and outdoor advertising, for which separate indexes are computed by the compiling agency; the newspaper index is based on linage and other component series on advertising costs; data beginning 1936 are available on request.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					19	14					19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
	Ι	OME	STIC '	TRAD	ЕСо	ntinue	d						
ADVERTISING—Continued					ļ			İ	İ		!		
Magazine advertising—Continued. Cost—Continued.													
Financial thous of dol.	485 3,680	452 3, 597	481 3, 581	3, 619	417 3, 153	365 3, 088	281 2, 822	475 3, 324	497 3, 855	3, 691	379 3, 293	422 2, 865	r 3, 45
Gasoline and oildo Housefurnishings, etcdo	388 1, 144 688	408 805 687	545 1,061 804	593 1, 154 697	498 985 722	528 485 558	493 585 551	488 1,145 598	423 1, 417 750	385 1,059 641	279 1, 051 487	183 599 444	3 6 6
Soap, cleansers, etc	440 771	357 836	426 969	440 959	313 830	254 794	301 667	526 901	379 1, 050	456 1,001	436 973	326 771	7 3
Smoking materials do Toilet goods, medical supplies do All other do	4. 213 8, 554	3, 930 7, 763	4, 219 8, 417	4, 086 7, 973	3,863 7,348	3, 658 7, 326	3, 584 6, 935	4, 119 8, 553	4, 744 8, 873	4, 588 8, 019	3, 977 8, 395	2, 933 7, 137	4, 2 7, 7
Linage, total thous. of lines.  ewspaper advertising: Linage, total (52 cities) do	4, 109 116, 628	3, 537 117, 751	3,709	3, 456 117, 776	2, 993 112, 631	3, 277 97, 130	3, 541	3, 992 112, 592	4, 088 129, 177	3, 772 128, 243	3, 212 121, 751	3, 572 97, 927	95, 8
Classified do Display, total do	20, 480 90, 147	26, 377 91, 374	27, 168 89, 303	27, 854 89, 922	25, 929 86, 702	24, 139 72, 991	25, 883 80, 009	26, 009 86, 583	27, 390 101, 787	25, 317 102, 926	24, 058 97, 693	24, 090 73, 837	22, 7
Automotive do financial do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2, 354 1, 837	2,040 1,638	3, 026 1, 587	3, 527 1, 327	3, 256 1, 497	2, 923 1, 758	2, 786 1, 222	2, 283 1, 278	3, 243 1, 588	3, 219 1, 560	1, 949 1, 534	1,868 2,004	1,
General	20, 045 65, 911	21, 769 65, 927	21, 713 62, 978	22, 164 62, 904	21,062 60,887	18, 234 50, 076	17, 881 58, 120	19, 870 6 <b>3,</b> 151	25, 599 71, 357	25, 163 72, 984	20, 631 73, 578	17, 124 52, 841	17, 52,
GOODS IN WAREHOUSES													
pace occupied in public-merchandise warehouses § percent of total	86. 4	8 <b>6</b> . 7	86.1	86.6	87.4	87.5	87.9	86. 4	86. 4	87.3	87. 2	86.3	r 86
POSTAL BUSINESS		7 220	7 000	0.070	0.950	0 679							
ir mail, pound-mile performancemillions_ Ioney orders: Domestic, issued (50 cities):		7, 339	7,009	8,078	8, 379	8,672							
Number thousands.  Value thous of dol  Domestic, paid (50 cities):	7, 051 188, 365	8, 088 18 <b>2</b> , 796	5, 938 110, 676	5, 639 111, 672	5, 481 112, 130	5, 297 110, 964	5, 532 126, 553	5. 383 120, 021	5, 783 129, 732	5, 879 129, 781	6, 639 144, 872	7, 166 153, 951	6, 6 128,
Domestic, paid (50 cities):  Numberthousands_  Valuethous. of dol_	16, 503	19, 792 329, 082	15, 596 238, 989	13, 715 171, 884	13, 318 175, 852	11, 915 161, 568	12, 964 179, 272	13, 195 185, 190	13, 639 194, 334	14, 281 200, 810	14, 120 197, 557	15, 141 208, 793	13, 189,
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES	264, 121	520,002	250, 909	111,001	170,602	101, 000	113, 212	160, 190	154, 004	200, 810	197, 557	200, 790	109,
stimated expenditures for goods and services:* Totalmil. of dol	n 94 200	22, 440			24, 045		i	24, 499			26, 646		
Gods do Gords do Gords (including gifts) do Gods	p 16, 410 p 7, 970	14, 778						16, 741 7, 758			18, 839		
Indexes: Unadjusted, total	p 165. 9	152. 7			163. 6			166.7			181.3		
Goods do do Services (including gifts) do Adjusted, total do do	p 175.3 p 149.4	143.6			144.6			178. 8 145. 4 168. 2	l		146.3		
Adjusted, total	p 176.5 p 192.8 p 147.9	162. 7 174. 5 142. 0			172.7			180. 6 146. 5			183. 8 146. 8		
RETAIL TRADE	111.0	1,1,0									113.0		
li retail stores:† Estimated sales, totalmil. of dol	6, 346	5, 581	5, 487	5, 856	5, 710	5, 513	5, 717	5, 981	6, 135	6, 214	7, 445	5, 462	r 5,
Durable goods stores do	840	774 222	777 234	914 286	892 273	848 258	838 247	830 229	898 244	876 228	1, 004 223	742 229	,
Automotive group	165 75	160 62 272	172 63 296	214 72 333	195 78 <b>3</b> 40	178 80 340	170 77 314	156 73 312	167 77 <b>3</b> 36	151 77 307	142 81 286	163 66 268	
Building materials and hardware do Building materials do Farm implements do do	316 187 35	160 36	171 39	193 41	205 42	217 37	192 33	192 31	211 33	187 29	158 26	169 25	
HardwaredoHomefurnishings groupdoFurniture and housefurnishingsdo	94 214	77 191	86 195	99 226	94 209	86 189	88 208	88 214	92 236	90 240	103 282	74 182	
Household appliance and radio do	172 43	150 42	156 39	184 41	168 42	149 40	165 43	171 43	188 48	192 49	226 56	144 39	
Jewelry stores do do Nondurable goods stores do do do do do do do do do do do do do	70 5, 506 756	89 4,807 574	52 4, 710 567	70 4,941 560	70 4, 817 508	61 4,665 421	70 4,878 487	75 5, 150 605	5, 237 637	101 5, 338 680	213 6, 441 946	4, 720 509	r 4,
Apparel groupdodododododododododododo	159 380	117 297	128 256	128 256	130 216	93 188	102 240	135 291	154 302	173 308	267 406	110 249	
Family and other apparel do do do	102 117	77 83	79 104	79 96	72 90	61 79	70 75	85 94	91 90	100 99 239	146 126	71 79 228	
Drug stores	243 838 1, 665	225 743 1, 493	217 749 1, 494	233 774 1, 579	230 769 1, 612	235 778 1,661	237 818 1,641	241 812 1,687	246 840 1,604	805 1, 582	328 844 1, 799	802 1, 539	1,
Grocery and combination do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1, 240 425	1, 138 355	1, 138 356	1, 197 382	1, 229 382	1, 267 394	1, 248 393	1, 284 403	1, 209 394	1, 193 389	1,356 443	1, 162 378	1,
Filling stationsdododododododo	232 1.041	207 859	201 834	231 884	235 819	232 735	227 833	224 940	225 1, 011	220 1,116	223 1. 464	207 773	:
Department, including mail orderdo General, including general merchandise with foodmil. of dol	683 118	552 108	507 112	543 120	494 116	416 118	508 116	593 121	651 120	744 121	929 143	488 101	,
Other general merchandise and dry goods mil. of dol	110	87	94	102	96	90	94	105	110	117	168	84	
Variety do do	130 732	112 707	121 648	119 681	114 644	111 604	115 635	122 642	130 675	135 695	224 836	100 661	
Feed and farm supplydodo	218 138 139	222 150 123	217 122 107	226 118 109	196 117	181 101 116	176 116 123	181 107 125	188 116 128	195 117 131	174 144 179	170 170 122	
Otherdodo	139 236	123 212	203	109 227	112 219	206	123 220	125 229	243	253	339	199	

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

\*New series. The series on consumer expenditures, originally published on a monthly basis in the October 1942 Survey (pp. 8-14), are now compiled quarterly only (data are quarterly totals) and have been adjusted to accord with the annual totals shown as a component of the gross national product series (see p. 5 of the February 1945 Survey (pr. 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 Survey (pr. 1941-44) dollar totals and p. 13, table 10, of the April 1944 issue for 1939-40 totals); the quarterly data are shown on the revised basis beginning in the February 1945 issue; quarterly data beginning 1939 are available on request.

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

dess otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the	1945		1	i	1	1	944	n- I	0.4.				1945
942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Feb ar
	D	OMES	TIC T	RADI	ECor	ntinue	d						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
retail stores—Continued. ndexes of sales:†													
Unadjusted, combined index1935-39=100	188.0	168. 0 93. 4	171. 9 100. 0	179. 4 113. 6	177. 7 111. 6	169. 5 108. 5	172. 7 101. 1	185. 3 106. 9	189. 7 111. 6	197.3 113.1	227. 1 128. 5	168.7	7 1
Durable goods storesdo Nondurable goods storesdo	104. 1 215. 4	192.3	195.3	200. 9	199.3	189. 4	196.1	210.8	215.1	224.7	259. 3	92. 2 193. 6	7 ]
Adjusted, combined indexdodododo	195, 6	177. 6 133. 1	169. 9 126. 2	175. 5 129. 6	175. 0 129. 0	178. 7 130. 8	178. 5 130. 1	177. 4 129. 3	183. 6 133. 9	191. 5 139. 5	187. 9	193. 9	7 19
Durable goods storesdo	142. 2 116. 0	105. 0	100.5	106.3	106.0	109.6	102.5	103.5	107. 4	107.6	136.4 105.0	140.6 111.5	7 1
Automotivedo Building materials and hardwaredo	63, 3	53.3 141.9	56. 2 144. 3	63, 8 145, 6	59. 7 151. 2	57.7 $163.5$	54.3 144.5	53. 3 138. 7	56. 5 143. 2	53.7 147.0	48. 9 148. 8	56.7	· *
Homefurnishingsdodo	165, 4 164, 6	146.8	144.9	148.5	153.8	156.0	151.4	164. 5	171.0	175.6	176.3	164. 0 168. 4	1 1
Jewelrydo	355, 1	460. 7 201. 3	264. 0 192. 5	285. 7 198. 0	275. 1 197. 5	310.2 $201.2$	321.1 203.3	347. 3 201. 5	345. 4 208. 4	345, 3 218, 9	327. 0 214. 9	317.4	3
Nondurable goods storesdodododododo	221. 6 258. 7	226.6	204. 7	211.8	201.0	216.8	233. 2	212. 9	218.7	245.8	240. 5	220. 8 256. 5	7,2
Drugdo	206.6	192.5	188.0	192.8	195.3	192. 9	193. 5	199.3	207.3	209. 5	218.0	200.4	7 2
Eating and drinking placesdododo	339. 9 209. 1	301.4 194.7	301. 5 190. 8	296. 2 199. 9	299. 1 203. 2	294. 6 203. 3	291. 7 204. 7	304.8 204.5	320. 2 208. 1	336, 1 212, 1	328. 1 215. 4	353, <b>3</b> 212, 8	
Filling stationsdo	117.5	106.3	98.6	103.3	104.8	101. 2	98.1	100.7	105.4	108.5	112.3	114.9	( :
General merchandisedododo	199, 1 240, 6	172. 1 233. 9	$ \begin{array}{c c} 161.5 \\ 216.5 \end{array} $	168.4 218.3	163. 5 218. 7	173. 4 225. 3	176.6 223.5	172.6 218.8	178. 6 230. 7	190. 2 246. 0	176. 3 234. 2	186, 0 242, 3	
Other retail storesdo Estimated inventories, total*mil. of dol	6. 270	6, 381	6, 343	6. 361	6, 314	6, 166	6, 521	6,602	6,779	6,665	5, 869	5,906	7.1
Durable goods stores*do Nondurable goods stores*do	1,878 4,392	1,820 4,561	1,874 4,469	1,910 4,451	1,869 4,445	1, 849 4, 317	1, 906 4, 615	1, 909 4, 693	1,914 4,865	1,869 4,796	1, 627 4, 242	1,686 4,220	7
nain stores and mail-order houses:							1		1	1	1	f '	1
Sales, estimated, total* dodododododo	1, 442 23	1, 246 19	1,252 $21$	1, 296 24	1, 266 27	1, 214 27	1, 239 26	1, 338 26	1, 392 27	1, 404 30	1,726	1, 168 20	r
Building materialsdo	43	36	41	45	49	52	46	48	54	48	39	40	
Furniture and housefurnishings*	15 249	12 179	13 185	14 178	13 165	12 134	13 143	14 180	17 186	18 193	21 260	11 145	1
Men's wear*do	36	28 96	27	26	25 80	16	16	26	32	32	43	21	ì
Women's wear*do	136	96 40	91 52	90 48	80 46	70 38	80 35	94 45	96 42	98 46	131 64	78 35	
Drug*do	55 57	57	53 :	55	54 42	55	55	56	58	57	78	53	. 1
Eating and drinking*dodo	45	42 381	41 386	43 397	42 400	42 405	43	43 404	44 399	42	46	44	
General merchandise group*	406 392	322	328	340	320	297	387 332	370	404	383 429	444 560	374 290	
Department, dry goods, and general merchan-	-02	150	154	107	175		ì			i	1	1	
dise*mil. of doldodo	208 62	159 59	174 41	187 42	175 39	162 31	174 50	197 60	215 68	228 76	296 60	145 51	
Variety*do Indexes of sales:	113	97	105	103	99	96	99	105	113	116		87	
Indexes of sales: Unadjusted, combined index*1935-39=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	, ,
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	. 7
Automotive parts and accessories*do	139.5 179.2	117.7 152.8	119, 5 159, 4	127, 4 15 <b>0</b> , 6	126, 7 166, 6	140.5 190.7	127.3 149.4	141.8 146.3	153. 4 159. 7	173.6 163.9		131. 0 180. 0	
Furniture and housefurnishings*do	141.7	119.3	120.0	120.3	133.0	132. 4	114.1	127.4	134.0	139.7	141.0	135, 2	!
Building materials* do Furniture and housefurnishings* do Apparel group* do Men's wear* do	270. 7 220. 7	229. 1 204. 9	212. 6 171. 2	217, 2 190, 9	199. 9 169. 0	213. 5 162. 6	235. 5 187. 1	223.6 196.2	226. 8 200. 4		229. 7 197. 1	270. 2 181. 1	
		316.8	<b>2</b> 96. <b>6</b>	301, 4	272. 2	283.8	329. 4	326.4	324.0		300.1	385. 2	
Shoes* do Drug* do Eating and drinking* do Grocery and combination* do General merchandise group* do Department, dry goods, and general merchandise*	161.4	152, 6 191, 2	151, 1 182, 1	145, 8 182, 7	144. 1 184. 7	170. 7 186. 7	165. 1 186. 5	132. 8 187. 6	141.7 190.1	177. 0 190. 4		204. 8	
Eating and drinking do	189. 4 188. 8	176.4	175. 2	184. 2	189. 2	188.6	180. 5	182.7	177. 9			181. 5 193, 1	
Grocery and combination dodo	170.8	169. 8 172. 8	169.3 160.2	178. 7 168. 7	182. 1 161. 7	182.6	183. 4	179.6				180.3	:
Department, dry goods, and general merchan-	197. 5	1 :	100. 2	l	101.7	165. 2	178. 5	173. 1	177.3	188.1	168.9	190.7	1
dise* 1935-39=100 Mail-order* do	223. 5	183.8	170.8	188. 6 116. 1	179.1	184.3	194.0	182.7	192, 2		191. 0	208.4	7
Variety*do	173 2 170. 5	158. 4 162. 0	124.0 $161.7$	165. 5	114.3 159.1	126.3 155.6	158. 5 164. 0	163.3 161.8	135. 6 175. 7	157. 2 169. 6	123. 3 157. 8	174. 1 171. 2	
epartment stores:													
Accounts receivable: Instalment accounts§1941 average = 100		40	38	36	34	32	32	33	35	40	46	43	3
Instalment accounts		79	79	82	78	67	70	81	90	102		96	}
Instalment accounts		36	31	33	31	30	34	35	39	39	36	32	2
Open accounts dodo		65 170	63 • 173	64 178	63 163	61	64	64	65			61	1 1
Atlantatdodo	. 212 281	* 221	228	228	199	142 197	157 218	196 257 170	209 273				
Atlanta† do Boston† do do do	188	144	161	162 170	144	110	118			207	300	132	2
Chicago†dododo	214	159 167	166 + 172	170	160 157	139 140	151 159	185 191	197 204		29.5 303	147 143	
Dallas† do Kansas City† do Minneapolis† do	269	227	228	228	203	194	220	265	272	314	421	211	١
Minneapolist do	232 186	182 • 141	182 159	194 160	177 151	168 130	191 154	220 184		7 264 218		* 178 130	
New York†do	.1 176	139	137	142	132	100	110	158	173	207	270	124	1
Philadelphia†do Richmond†do		162 203	159 193	161 210	143 183	117 151	123 176	173 231	190 248		305 369	133 174	
St. Louistdodo	233	185	183	197	170	154	178	212	221	268	333	178	}
San Franciscodo Sales, adjusted, total U. S.†do	- 232 223	197 185	192 172	203 181	193 175	185 192		226 183			373 193		
Atlanta†do	_ 273	r 228	222	233	237	263	245	247	260	269	258	208	
Boston†do	- 202	162	157	164	151	160	154	156	165	5 177	174	162	2
Chicago†dodododo	. 222	173 183	165 166	167 181	163 166	187 191	180 182	168 180			180 190		
Dallas† do Kansas City† do	283	247	232	228	245	266	250	241	252	2 264	263	263	]
Kansas City†dododo	- 239 - 205	193 159	181 157	192 158	192 151	212 165		200 162					
New York†do	. 195	158	140	150	142	149	151	149	152	2 164	155	150	)
	204	173	162	168	159	170	158	170		183	3 171	173	3
Philadelphiatdodododo		212	199	211	203	214	213	214	224	251	208	238	o I

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

'New series. Data for 1929, 1933, and 1935-42 for the new chain store series are available on pp. 15 to 17, tables 2, 3, and 4, of the February 1944 Survey except for subsequent revisions as follows: The totals and furniture and house furnishings (dollar figures and indexes) have been revised back to January 1940 and the indexes for all series in the general merchandise group, except mail-order, back to January 1945 survey; earlier revisions for the series listed and January 1940 and the indexes for all series in the general merchandise group, except mail-order, back to January 1945 survey; earlier revisions for the series listed and January 1940 and the indexes for all series in the general merchandise group, except mail-order, back to January 1945 survey; earlier revisions for the series listed and January 1940 and the indexes for all series in the general merchandise group, except mail-order, back to January 1945 survey; earlier revisions for the series listed and January 1940 and the indexes for all series in the general merchandise group, except mail-order, back to January 1945 survey; earlier revisions for the source of earlier and December 1943 for other series, which have not been published, are also available on request.

'Revised series. See note marked "\" on p. 8-7 regarding revision of the indexes of retail inventories will be published after.

'Revised series. See note marked "\" on p. 8-7 regarding revision of the indexes of retail inventories will be published and the indexes to 1929 and 1939 census data, where necessary, and a recalculation of seasonal factors; in addition, all series have been computed on a 1935-39 base. The Boston index is a new series from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Revised data beginning 1919 or 1923 for three series are published as follows: United States, December 1944 Survey, p. 17; Dallas, February 1944, p. 20; Bichmond, June 1944, p. 22.

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					1944						45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
	$\mathbf{D}$	OMES	STIC 7	rad.	ECo	ntinue	d						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
Department stores—Continued. Sales by type of credit:*											ŀ		
Cash salespercent of total salesdodo	62 34	62 34	62 34	62 34	63 34	6 <b>5</b> 31	64 32	63 33	63 33	62 34	64 32	63 33	ŀ
Instalment salesdo	. 4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Stocks, total U. S., end of month:† Unadjusted 1935-39=100 Adjusted do do	p 148 p 145	151 148	150 145	151 147	150 157	148 165	163 170	167 161	172 154	166 144	127 136	133 148	]
Other stores, ratio of collections to accounts receivable, instalment accounts:*								1	l				
Furniture stores percent. Household appliance stores do	24 36	23 26	23 26	25 26	24 28	23 29	24 32	24 33	26 36	24 37	23	21 34	
Jewelry storesdodo	34	34	28	30	30	31	31	32	34	34	49	r 31	,
Total sales, 2 companies thous, of dol Montgomery Ward & Co. do	158, 574	132, 007 53, 383	123, 675 48, 247	131, 971 50, 160	123, 969 47, 105	111,687 43,888	131, 234 52, 208	153, 349 63, 686	172, 499 70, 475	184, 434 74, 749	196, 291 76, 468	120, 127 45, 633	114, 44,
Sears, Roebuck & Cododural sales of general merchandise:	ļ	78, 624	75, 428	81,810	76, 864	67, 799	79,026	89,662	102, 024	109, 684	119, 823	74, 494	69,
Total U. S., unadjusted 1929-31=100 East do do	_ 234.8	197. 1 200. 0	172.7 164.0	161. 4 151. 8	155. 4 141. 5	133. 9 109. 7	180. 3 169. 9	222. 7 210. 3	246. I 246. 6	285. 0 286. 1	245. 5 213. 7	183. 2 174. 4	19 20
South do do do do do do do do do do do do do	205.0	261. 5 177. 6	228. 0 151. 2	205. 4 143. 0	198. 4	171. 2 120. 4	162. 5	324. 5 186. 2	345. 0 212. 4	294. 9 245. 0	327. 1 217. 8	258. 9 158. 1	30
Far Westdo	265.7	193.8 224.5	188. 4 187. 9	181. 1 175. 8	194. 4 170. 6	173.6 183.5	210. 0 220. 4	250. 8 210. 7	258. 3 189. 5	324. 3 219. 0	296. 7 153. 5	203, 4 240, 8	19 24
East do South do	355.4	222, 7 289, 6	172. 0 258. 8	165. 0 242. 2	154.1 246.8	154. 1 252. 2	213. 1 311. 2	213. 9 294. 0	191. 6 232. 8	221. 9 287. 6	128. 3 217. 8	229. 5 327. 3	33
Middle West do do Go	231. 4 287. 0	200, 5 235, 5	161.9 211.0	151. 0 201. 4	146. 4 204. 0	163. 1 211. 7	197. 0 228. 1	181.6 214.4	167. 2 215. 1	186. 9 267. 4	139. 6 181. 8	206. 7 276. 8	21 26
WHOLESALE TRADE												ļ	
service and limited function wholesalers:  Estimated sales, totalmil. of dol_	3,658	3,625	3,314	73,465	3,486	3, 282	3,490	* 3, 430	r 3, 610	7 3, 551	r 3, 505	7 3, 548	, 3,
Durable goods establishments do Nondurable goods establishments do	911	866 2,759	840 2, 474	2, 597	882 2,604	813 2, 469	893	854 2,576	878 • 2, 732	861 2,600	802	807	r 2,
All wholesalers, estimated inventories*do	3, 923	4, 097	4, 121	4, 146	4, 088	4,043	3, 987	3, 995	3, 999	3, 987	4,002	3, 978	3,
E	MPLO	YMEN	т со	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ES					
EMPLOYMENT													
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census):  Labor force, totalthous_		51, 360	52,060	52, 840	54, 220	55,000	54,010	53, 030	52, 870	52, 210	51, 250	50, 960	51,
Male do Female do	33,720	34, 480 16, 880	34, 880 17, 180	34, 910 17, 930	35, 540 18, 680	35, 890 19, 110	35, 570 18, 440	34, 590 18, 440	34, 410 18, 460	34, 060 18, 150	33, 720 17, 530	33, 650 17, 310	33, 17,
Employment do do do	50,830	50, 490 34, 010	51, 290 34,440	51, 960 34, 490	53, 220 35, 040	54,000 35,410	53, 170 35, 140	52, 250 34, 190	52, 240 34, 100	51, 530 33, 710	50, 570 33, 320	50, 120 33, 160	50, 33,
Femaledede	17,600	16, 480 6, 910	16,850 7,500	17, 470 8, 600	18, 180 9, 560	18,590 9,670	18,030	18,060 8,670	18, 140 8, 750	17, 820 8, 140	17, 250 7, 090	16,960 6,690	17, 6,
Agricultural do Nonagricultural do Unemployment do	43, 540 830	43, 580 870	43, 790 770	43, 360 880	43, 660 1, 000	44, 330 1, 000	44,600 840	43, 580 780	43, 490 630	43, 390 680	43, 480 680	43, 430 840	43,
Unemployment do Employees in nonagricultural establishments:† Unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor):		"				,						1	
Total thous Manufacturing do	_ 37, 998	7 38, 725 7 16, 559	38, 689 16, 309	38, 672 16, 122	38, 846 16, 093	38, 731 16, 013	38, 744 16, 023	38, 571 15, 843	38, 360 15, 692	38, 347 15, 607	7 38, 889 7 15, 632	7 37, 934 7 15, 555	7 37,
Miningdodo	_ 796	852 678	844 683	839 686	844 691	833 686	834 700	826 671	816 652	812 629	806 594	7 801 7 564	7
Constructiondo Transportation and public utilitiesdo Tradedo	3, 785 7, 048	3, 723 6, 919	3, 744 6, 968	3, 768 6, 962	3, 803 6, 977	3, 809 6, 942	3, 818 6, 918	3, 791 6, 994	3, 767 7, 148	3, 771 7, 299			т3, г6,
Financial, service, and miscellaneous do Government do	4.377	4, 123 5, 871	4, 236 5, 905	4, 363 5, 932	4, 542 5, 896	4, 618 5, 830	4, 582 5, 869	4, 488 5, 958	4, 340 5, 945	4, 315 5, 914	4, 304 6, 172	7 4, 350 5, 894	7 4,
Adjusted (Federal Reserve): Totaldo		<b>3</b> 9, 123	38, 865	38, 749	38, 766	88,700	38,654	38, 400	38, 159	38, 044	38, 164	7 38, 406	7 38.
Manufacturingdo	15, 478	16, 642 852	16, 391 848	16, 203 843	16, 093 848	16, 013 833	15, 943 830	15, 764 822	15, 614 812	15, 529 808	r 15, 554 802	7 15, 633 7 805	7 15,
Construction do Transportation and public utilities do	650 3,843	737 3, 780	719 3, 763	673 3,768	677 3, 765	653 3, 753	648 3,762	627 3, 735	609 3, 748	611 3, 771	619 73,789	, 613 , 3, 797	, 3,
Construction do. Transportation and public utilities do. Trade do. Stimated wage earners in manufacturing industries,	7, 177	7,046	6, 982	6, 997	7,012	7, 084	7,059	7,065	7, 077	7,052	7,015	7,210	r 7,
total (U. S. Department of Labor) "thous.	.1 12, 952	14, 056 8, 570	13, 814 8, 421	13, 652 8, 315	13, 610 8, 246	13, 544 8, 144	13, 562 8, 105	13,406 7,968	13, 250 7, 854	13, 161 7, 789	7 13, 191 7, 804	7 13, 117 7 7, 797	7 13,
Durable goods do	1,654	1, 704	1,680	1,669	1,672	1,669	1,675	1,659	1,646		1,651	1,657	7 1,
thous	1	491 767	486 755	482 747	482 745	481 736	482 732	477 726	474 716	474 707	475 702	475 698	,
Electrical machinery	1, 153	1,251	1,227 476	1,211 470	1,210 468	1, 194 462	1, 183 461	1, 169 454	1, 158 450	1, 149 446	1, 159 450	1, 163 452	<sup>7</sup> 1,
Machine toolsdodo	670	83 720	80 724	79 710	79 703	77 691	76 697	76 691	75 673	74 669	74 677	74 682	,
Transportation equipment, exc. automobiles_do Aircraft and parts (except engines) \$do	1,980	2,486 784	2, 442 764	2,401 742	2, 334 710	2, 275 692	2, 236	2, 179 660	2, 139	2, 108	2,096 636	2, 082 638	7 2,
Aircraft engines do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding do do	-	259 1, 213	259 1,193	255 1, 179	251 1, 152	248 1,117	241 1,092	234 1,074	226 1,054		215 r 1, 037	215 1,021	j j

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

#### EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

EMPLOYMENT—Continued		]											
Estimated wage earners in mig. industries—Continued.													
Durable goods—Continued.  Lumber and timber basic productsthous	447	482	475	474	476	480	484	471	462	459	452	450	r 450
Sawmilisdo		234	475 232 347	233	235	238	240	234 339	227	226	221	219	219
Furniture and finished lumber productsdo Furnituredo	339	354 164	159	342 156	345 158	346 157	348 157	153	337 153	338 153	340 • 154	r 339 r 153	r 341 154
Stone, clay, and glass products do Nondurable goods do do do do do do do do do do do do do	328 5, 280	343 5, 486	339 5, 393	335 5, <b>3</b> 37	338 5, 364	337 5, 400	335 5, 457	329 5, 438	325 5, 396	327 5, 372	330 r 5, 387	328	r 327
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures		1	·		,	·	,	·	,	,		* 5, 320	* 5, 313
thous Cotton manufactures, except small waresdo	1,065	1, 151 455	1, 128 445	1, 110 438	1, 104 436	1,088 434	1, 083 431	1, 076 428	1, 072 424	1, 081 429	1,092 434	1, 083 433	1, 075 429
Silk and rayon goodsdodo Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing		93	91	90	90	89	89	88	88	89	90	89	89
and finishing)thous		158	155	152	151	146	145	146	146	147	148	147	146
Apparel and other finished textile productsdo	836	$\frac{906}{217}$	879 214	862 213	867 214	838 208	858 211	856 208	861 208	854 206	851 205	837 201	₹ 838
Women's clothingdo		231	221	213	217	205	215	216	219	218	217	215	202 214
Apparel and other finished textile products. do.  Men's clothing	309	318 176	315 175	312 174	313 175	312 174	312 174	309 172	308 171	310 172	312 173	311 173	310 + 173
Food and kindred productsdo	978	1,002	1,002	1,005	1,038	1, 120	1, 163	1, 170	1, 113	1,074	1,054	1, 013	997
Canning and preserving		257 90	255 100	254 100	257 111	258 177	259 220	256 244	262 180	265 134	265 114	257 105	257 101
Slaughtering and meat packingdo		162	156	155	158	159	156	151	148	149	155	155	145
Paper and allied productsdo	307	83 318	83 314	82 311	83 311	83 311	82 310	82 304	83 306	84 308	85 312	82 309	82 310
Paper and pulpdo Printing, publishing, and allied industriesdo	329	148	146	145	146	146	147	145	144	145	147	147	148
Newspapers and periodicalsdo	329	336 110	332 110	329 110	330 110	333 110	331 110	325 109	331 110	333 111	335 111	7 331 110	* 330 109
Newspapers and periodicalsdo Printing, book and jobdo Chemicals and allied productsdo	640	$\frac{135}{624}$	133 601	131 592	132 584	135 584	133 589	130 593	133 601	135 607	$\frac{136}{621}$	7 134 628	134 638
Chemicalsdo		120	120	120	120	119	118	117	116	115	116	115	115
Products of petroleum and coaldodododo	134	127 85	128 86	130 87	132 89	134 91	· 135	133 91	132 90	132 90	133 91	133 92	7 134 92
Rubber productsdo	197	202	197	195	193	192	193	192	192	192	r 195	r 197	₹ 198
Rubber tires and inner tubesdo Wage earners, all manufacturing, unadjusted (U. S.		94	92	90	89	90	91	92	92	93	7 94	r 97	96
Department of Labor)   1939 = 100	158.1	171, 6	168.6	166.7	166. 1	165. 3	165.6	163. 6	161. 7	160. 7	161.0	160. 1	r 159. 7
Durable goodsdodododo	212. 5 166. 8	237. 3 171. 9	233, 2 169, 4	230, 3 168, 3	228, 4 168, 7	225. 5 168. 3	224. 5 168. 9	220. 7 167. 3	217. 5 166. 0	215.7 165.2	216. 1 166. 5	215. 9 167, 1	r 215. 2 r 168. 0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills 1939=100.		126, 4	125.0	124.0	194.0	123, 8	1	122, 7	121.9	100.0	122, 2		
Electrical machinerydododo	266, 9	295, 9	291.5	288.4	124. 0 287. 7	284.0	124. 1 282. 4	280, 4	276.3	122. 0 272. 9	271.1	122. 2 269. 2	123. 1 r 268. 6
Machinery, except electrical do do do do do do do do do do do do do	218. 2	236, 7 239, 2	232, 2 235, 1	229, 2 232, 1	229. 0 231, 3	225, 9 228, 4	223. 9 227. 7	221, 2 224, 3	219. 2 222. 3	217. 5 220. 2	219. 2 222. 2	220. 0 223. 3	<sup>7</sup> 220. 4 224. 5
Machinery and machine-shop productsdo Machine tools;do		227. 1	219.4	216.0	214.4	210. 2	207.4	206. 5	204.0	202, 2	202.8	202.8	204.3
Automobiles do Transportation equipment, exc. automobiles do	166.6 1,247.2	183, 7 1,566, 5	180. 1 1,538. 3	176. 5 1,512. 7	174. 6 1,470. 7	171.8 1,433.4	173. 2 1,408. 8	171.8 1,373.2	167. 4 1,347. 8	166.3 1,327.8	168.3 1,320.7	169. 4 1, 311. 7	7 169. 1 7 1, 286. 6
Transportation equipment, exc. automobiles_do		1, 975, 3	1, 925. 1	1,869.9	1, 789. 3	1, 744, 7	1, 733. 1	1, 663.4	1,632.5	1, 594. 8	1, 603. 5	1,608.5	1,624.8
Aircraft engines § do. Shipbuilding and boatbuilding § do. Nonferrous metals and productsdo. Lumber and timber basic productsdo.		2, 915. 5 1, 752, 4	2, 912. 5 1, 722. 5	2, 872. 3 1, 703. 2	2,822.1 1,664.2	2, 787. 9 1, 612. 7	2, 708. 5 1, 577. 1	2, 626. 4 1, 551. 4	2, 545. 8 1, 522. 5	2, 466. 1 1, 510. 2	2, 422. 0 r1, 498. 0	2, 414. 7 r1, 474. 2	2, 428. 5 1, 405. 2
Nonferrous metals and productsdodo	178. 4 106. 3	193, 5 114, 7	188.3 113.1	185. 7 112. 9	184, 5 113, 3	181.4 114.2	180. 9 115. 1	176. 8 112. 1	173.6 109.8	172. 1 109. 2	173. 1 107. 6	173.6 107.1	7 176. 0 7 107. 0
Sawmins		81, 2	80.4	80.7	81.7	82. 5	83.4	81.1	78.9	78. 5	r 76. 7	r 75. 9	76.0
Furniture and finished lumber productsdododo	103. 3	107. 9 103. 1	105, 8 100, 1	104.3 97.9	105. 3 99. 0	105. 3 98. 3	106. 0 93. 8	103. 4 96. 3	102. 8 95. 8	103, 1 95, 9	103. 6 • 96. 5	* 103. 3 * 96. 1	103. 9 96. 8
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo		116, 8	115.6	114. 2	115.0	114.7	114. 2	112.2	110.9	111.4	112. 3	111.6	<sup>7</sup> 111. 3
Nondurable goodsdodo Textile-mill products and other fiher manufactures	115.3	119.8	117.7	116, 5	117.1	117.9	119.1	118.7	117.8	117.3	117.6	7 116. 1	r 116. 0
1939=100		100.6	98.6	97. 1	96.6	95, 1	94.7	94.1	93.7	94.5	95. 5	94.7	94.0
Cotton manufactures, except small wares _do Silk and rayon goodsdo		115.0 77.5	112. 5 76. 3	110, 6 74, 8	110. 0 74. 7	109. 6 73. 9	108.9 74.1	108. 0 73, 7	107. 1 73. 6	108.3 74.4	109. 5 75. 0	109. 3 74. 1	108. 2 74. 1
Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing		105.8	103.9	102. 0	101.4	97.8	97.0	97.7	97.8	98. 4	99.4	98.3	97.8
and finishing) 1939 = 100	105.9	114.7	111.3	109, 2	109.8	106.1	108.7	108.4	109.0	108.1	107.8	106.0	r 106. 1
		99. 2 84. 9	97. 9 81. 5	97. 3 78. 6	97.8 79.7	95, 2 75, 5	96.3 79.0	95, 2 79, 6	95, 3 80, 5	94. 1 80. 1	93. 5 79. 8	92. 0 79. 0	92. 5 78. 6
Women's clothing do Leather and leather products do Boots and shoes do Food and kindred products do Baking do	89.0	91.7	90.9	89.9	90.3	90.0	89.9	88.9	88.8	89.4	89.8	89.5	r 89. 2
Food and kindred productsdo	114. 5	80.8 117.3	80.3	79.7 117.6	80. 2 121. 5	79.8 131.1	79. 7 136. 1	78.9 137.0	78.5 130.3	79.0 125.7	79. 5 123. 3	79. 4 118. 6	79. 2 7 116. 7
Bakingdododo		111.5	110.5	110.1	111.6	112.0	112.0	110.8	113.3	114.8	114.8	111.4	111.5
Slaughtering and meat packingdo		67. 0 134. 0	129.6	128.3	130. 9	131.8	163. 4 129. 7	181. 8 125. 0	133, 9 122, 7	123.7	129.0	128.4	120.3
Tobacco manufacturesdodododo	87. 6 115. 9	89.5 119,9	89. 4 118. 3	88.3 117.1	89. 4 117. 0	88.6 117.2	88. 2 116. 8	88. 0 114. 7	89, 2 115, 1	90.1	90. 7 117. 4	88. 1 116. 5	7 88, 1 116, 7
Paper and pulpdodo	1	107. 3	106. 2	105.4	106.2	106.4	106.8	105, 7	104.7	105. 5	107. 1	107. 2	107. 3
Printing, publishing, and allied industriesdo  Newspapers and periodicals§do		102, 4 92, 9	101. 2 92. 9	100. 2 92. 7	100.7 93.1	101.5 92.5	101. 0 92. 9	99, 2 92, 1	100, 8 92, 9	101.4 93.3	102.3 93.8	7 100. 8 92. 3	7 100. 5 91. 7
Printing, book and jobsdodo Chemicals and allied productsdo	600.0	106.7	104.9	103.6	104.6	106.9	105. 5	103. 2	105.5	106, 4	107. 2	r 105. 9	105.8
Chemicals and anied productsdodo	222. 2	216. 6 172. 5	208. 6 172. 7	205, 4 172, 5	202. 7 171. 8	202. 5 170. 9	204. 5 170. 0	205. 6 168. 1	208. 7 166. 6	210. 6 165. 5	215. 4 166. 0	217. 8 165. 5	r 221. 3 165. 7
Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do	126.6	120, 1 116, 2	121.0	122.7	124. 2	126.6	127, 2	126, 1	125.0	125. 1	125, 3	126.0	126. 1
Rubber productsdo	162. 9	167. 2	117. 9 162. 8	120. 0 161. 2	121.8 159.2	124.3 158.8	125, 5 159, 5	124.6 159.0	123. 6 158. 5	124. 0 159. 1	124.7 161.6	125. 6 r 163. 2	125. 7 7 163. 4
Rubber tires and inner tubes do Wage earners all mfg adjusted (Fed Res ) t	158. 6	172. 9 172. 1	169.3 169.4	166, 5 167, 7	164. 8 166. 7	165. 6 165. 2	168. 5 164. 1	170.6 162.6	170.6 161.0	171.4 160.3	7 174. 1 160. 7	r 178. 5 r 161. 0	178.0 r 160.3
Rubber products do Rubber tires and inner tubes do Wage earners, all mfg., adjusted (Fed. Res.)† do Durable goods do Nondurable goods do do do do do do do do do do do do do	212.8	237.7	233.4	230. 3	228. 2	225, 3	224. 1	220.4	217.3	215.6	216. 1	216.3	7 215.7
Nondurable goodsdo	. 115.8		118.9	118.3	118.3	117. 9	116.8	117.0	116.6	116.7	117.0	r 117.3	r 116. 6

Revised. ‡ For data for December 1941-July 1942 see note marked "‡" on p. S-10 of the November 1943 Survey.

§ For revised 1941-43 data for shipbuilding see p. 19 of the December 1944 Survey; data for aircraft and parts have also been revised beginning 1941; revisions through February 1944 for this industry and data for 1939 to February 1944 for aircraft engines, not included in the Survey prior to the current issue, will be published later. Data beginning 1939 for the printing and publishing subgroups will also be shown later (see November 1943 Survey for data beginning August 1942).

\*New series. Data beginning 1939 for the new series on wage earner in manufacturing industries will be shown in a later issue; data for the individual industries shown in the Survey beginning with the December 1942 issue, except as indicated in note marked "\\$" on p. S-9, are comparable with figures published currently; the figures for all manufacturing, durable goods, nondurable goods, and the industry groups are shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1945 issue and are not comparable with data in earlier issue. †Revised series. The indexes of wage-earner pay rolls (p. S-12) in manufacturing, durable goods, nondurable goods, and the industry groups and 1939-40 data for all manufacturing, durable goods, nondurable goods, and the industry groups, see pp. 23-24 of the December 1942 Survey; for 1941 data for the totals and the industry groups have recently been revised to adjust the indexes to levels indicated by final 1942 and preliminary 1943 data from the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency; data beginning January 1944 were revised in the March 1945 Survey; 1942-43 revisions will be published later. The seasonally adjusted employment indexes are shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1945 Survey; the adjusted indexes are available only for the totals shown.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					19	44		- · · · · · · · · ·			194	15
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
EMPLO	YMEN	T CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ES—C	ontinu	ed				
EMPLOYMENT—Continued			1			1							
Nonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Mining:†					}					] [			
Anthracite 1939=100 Bituminous coal do	90.3	83. 5 98. 7	82.6 97.1	82.7 96.0	83.0 96.1	77.9 94.7	77.9 95.0	81. 5 93. 9	80. 5 92. 3	79. 9 91. 8	79, 2 91. 3	79. 0 91. 3	79. r 91.
Metalliferousdo Quarrying and nonmetallicdo Crude petroleum and natural gas†do	77. 5	98. 3 82. 8	96. 2 84. 1	93. 6 84. 5	91.1 85.8	87. 6 86. 4	85. 5 86. 7	82. 4 84. 3	80. 4 83. 0	79. 2 82. 2	78. 5 79. 6	78. 2	r 77.
Crude petroleum and natural gas†do Public utilities:†		81.6	82.0	82. 5	83.6	84.1	84.1	83.0	82.7	82. 1	82, 1	75. 6 82. 1	75. 82.
Electric light and powerdodododo	82. 2	83. 5	83.1	82.8	83.1	83. 2 118. 8	83.2	82.6	82. 1	82. 1	82.0	82.0	r 82.
Telegraph do do do do do do do do do do do do do	118.8 119.3	119. 6 123. 9	119. 2 122. 3	119.1 121.9	119.1 123.1	123. 9	118.9 122.8	118. 6 122. 2	117. 7 122. 1	117. 7 121. 7	117. 7 121. 7	<sup>r</sup> 117. 3 120. 2	r 118. r 119.
Services:†	1	128. 1	128.1	128. 2	128, 5	129.7	129.6	128. 2	127, 1	127. 1	126. 7	126. I	127.
Dyeing and cleaningdo Power laundriesdo	117.1	117.3 110.3	120.7 109.5	124.8 110.1	126. 9 112. 4	122. 3 112. 1	118. 4 109. 0	118.4 106.8	119. 8 108. 0	117. 1 107. 6	114. 5 107. 8	112. 0 106. 3	112, r 105.
Year-round hotelsdo	109.1	109. 2	109. 2	109.0	109.4	109. 2	109. 4	109. 0	109. 6	110.3	110.5	110. 2	r 109.
Retail, totaltdo	- 98.8	96. 9 107. 8	97. 7 106. 9	96. 9 107. 3	96.6 106.3	95. 5 106. 4	94. 1 104. 6	96. 6 106. 3	99. 7 108. 8	103. 2 109. 0	111. 9 110. 2	98.3 107. 2	<sup>r</sup> 97. 106.
Food*dodododododo		108.6	110.9	108. 5	107.7	104. 5	102.4	109. 2	116.7	127.4	152. 2	114.2	111.
Wholesale†do Water transportation*do	95. 0 290. 8	95. 4 211. 7	95. 1 226. 1	94. 4 233. 5	95. 0 238. 9	249. 1	95. 5 255. 3	95. 0 258. 7	96. 0 257. 2	96. 8 267. 7	97. 1 274. 5	95. 7 272. 6	95. r 281.
iscellaneous employment data: Federal and State highways, total:number_		122, 340	127, 889	136,050	150, 133	156, 865	159, 944	154, 836	153, 913	144, 368	126, 312	125, 122	122, 43
Construction (Federal and State) do Maintenance (State) do		15, 610 83, 056	20, 353 84, 005	24, 802 87, 446	16, 103 109, 546	33, 528 98, 190	33, 828 100, 724	31, 392 98, 458	30, 228 99, 742	22, 981 97, 246	16, 959 85, 559	11, 994 89, 512	10, 85 88, 00
Federal civilian employees:¶ United States thousands		2,838	2,853	2,866	2, 918	2, 941	2, 909	2, 881	2, 878	2,876	2,860	2, 889	2, 91
District of Columbiado Railway employees (class I steam railways):	256	264	264	264	270	271	265	259	258	257	255	256	25
Total thousands	l l	1,428	1,440	1, 453	1,476	1,471	1,477	1, 454	1, 438	1,435	1, 431	1,421	1,44
Indexes: Unadjusted† 1935-39=100. Adjusted† do	139.3 142.9	137. 2 140. 6	138. 4 140. 6	139. 6 140. 2	141. 8 139. 9	141. 4 138. 4	142.0 139.1	139. 7 136. 3	138. 2 133. 7	137. 9 136. 7	137. 2 139. 4	r 136. 6 142. 0	138. 141.
LABOR CONDITIONS			ĺ					•			]	l	İ
verage weekly hours per worker in manufacturing:							ļ				45.0	į	[
Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd. (25 industries)hours. U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturingdo		45.8 45.3	45. 2 45. 0	45. 5 45. 3	45. 9 45. 4	45. 4 44. 6	45.6 45.2	45. 6 44. 8	45. 7 45. 5	45. 6 45. 3	45. 8 45. 6	7 46. 2 45. 4	46. 45.
Durable goods*do Iron and steel and their products*do		46.7 46.9	46. 5 46. 5	46. 6 46. 8	46. 8 46. 8	45.7 46.0	46.6 46.7	46. 1 46. 6	47.1 47.2	46.7	47. 1 47. 4	46, 8 46, 9	46. 47.
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills*hours_		46.0	45.9	46, 1	46. 4	45. 9	46.3	46.3	47.1	46.6	47. 0	46. 2	46.
Electrical machinery* do Machinery, except electrical* do do do do do do do do do do do do do		46.7 49.1	46. 2 48. 8	46.3	46. 6	45. 7 47. 5	46.3	46.2	46.3	46.3	7 46. 6 48. 9	46, 6	46.
Machinery, except electrical do Machinery and machine-shop products do Machine tools do do do do do do do do do do do do do	-	48.7	48.1	48. 7 48. 4	49. 1 48. 7	46.8	48.3 48.1	47. 9 47. 6	48. 8 48. 7	48. 2 48. 2	48. 7 51. 8	7 48. 6 48. 5	48. 48.
Automobiles*dodo	-1	51. 0 46. 3	50. 7 46. 4	50. 8 45. 5	51.0 45.9	50. 2 43. 7	50. 4 45. 1	49. 9 43. 5	51. 2 45. 6		45.7	51. 6 45. 2	51. 46.
Transportation equipment, except autos*do Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)*do		47. 0 47. 0	47. 1 46. 7	47. 4 46. 8	47. 3 47. 1	46. 8 47. 2	47. 4 47. 1	46. 9 46. 2	48. 1 47. 1	47. 8 47. 2	48. 4 47. 6	7 48. 0 47. 7	47. 47.
Aircraft engines* do Shiphuilding and hoathuilding do	-  <b>-</b>	47. 6 46. 6	47. 7 47. 3	46. 1 48. 1	46. 8 47. 4	44. 9 47. 1	46.8 47.8	45. 8 47. 6	46. 1 49. 1	45. 2 48. 8	46. 0 49. 3	46.6 * 48.7	47. 47.
Nonferrous metals and products*do		46. 9 43. 2	46. 6 43. 2	46. 6 43. 3	47. 1 44. 5	46. 0 42. 4	46. 5 44. 7	46. 3 43. 3	47. 2 44. 7	46. 9 43. 0	42.3	47. 2	47. 43.
Furniture and finished lumber products*do		44.5	43.7	44, 4	44.6	43. 6	44.8	44.0	45.0	44.4	7 44. 3 7 44. 1	44.4	44.
Aircrait and parts (excluding engines)*do. Aircraft engines*do. Shipbuilding and boatbuilding*do. Nonferrous metals and products*do. Lumber and timber basic products*do. Furniture and finished lumber products*do. Stone, clay, and glass products*do. Nondurable goods*do. Textile-mill products and other fiber manu-	-	43. 6 43. 2	43. 2 42. 5	43, 7 43, 2	43.8 43.3	42. 4 43. 0	44. 0 43. 0	43. 4 43. 0	44. 7 43. 3	44. 1 43. 2	43.5	7 43. 5 43. 4	43. 43.
factures*hours_			41.2	41.6	42.0	41.7	41.8	41.8	42. 2	42.3	42.8	42.3	42.
Apparel and other finished textile products*		38.9	37. 3	38.1	38.2	37. 3	37.7	38.1	38. 2	38.0	37.7	38. 2	38.
Food and kindred products* do do	-	45.3	41.1 44.8	41.3 45.8	41.6 45.9	41. 2 45. 6	41. 2 45. 0	41.5 44.5	41.6 44.8	41. 2 45. 2	41. 6 46. 0	41. 9 45. 6	42. 44.
Tobacco manufactures*do. Paper and allied products*do Printing and publishing and allied industries*		40.9 45.8	39. 0 45. 5	42. 0 46. 0	42. 3 46. 3	42. 4 45. 7	42.3 46.2	43. 4 46. 2	43. 3 46. 7	44. 2 46. 5	45. 0 46. 6	43. 4 46. 3	43. 46.
Printing and publishing and allied industries*			1	1	1	1	1		ł	i	41. 4	]	l
Chemicals and allied products  Products of petroleum and coal  Output  Chemicals and allied products		40. 8 45. 8	40. 6 45. 6	40. 9 46. 0	41.3 45.8	41. 2 45. 5	41. 1 45. 6	41. 4 45. 6	40. 9 45. 9	45. 7	45.7	7 41. 5 45. 6	41, 45, 47.
Rubber products*do		46, 6 45, 6	46. 3 44. 7	47. 0 45. 1	46. 8 45. 2	46. 9 45. 0	46. 9 45. 6	46. 4 45. 7	47. 9 45. 9		47. 1 46. 6	7 46. 6 47. 3	47. 47.
Rubber products* do. verage weekly hours per worker in nonmanufacturing industries (U. S. Department of Labor):* Building construction hours	1	1		ŀ	1		ļ	1				}	
Building constructionhours_ Mining:		38. 5	38.7	40.4	40.2	40.6	40.0	40.1	40.7	39.7	39. 4	38.8	39.
Anthracite do do do	i	41. 7 44. 6	38. 2 43. 0	41.9 44.0	40. 9 44. 0	35. 8 39. 5	40. 8 44. 0	39.9 42.0	42.6 44.1		41. 5 43. 1	38. 9 45. 4	41. 45.
Metalliferous do	1	44.5	44. 0 45. 6	44. 4 47. 4	44. 6 47. 7	42.9 46.3	44. 7 47. 9	43. 9 46. 8	45. 0 48. 9	43, 7	44.8 44.9	44. 2 44. 6	45, 45.
Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gas do do do do do do do do do do do do do			44.9	45. 5	45. 6	45.3	46.1	45.9	44. 9		45. 4	45. 5	45.
Public utilities: Electric light and powerdo	.	43.0	42.3	43. 4	43.8	42.7	43.9	43. 7	43.1	43.4	43.3	43.4	44.
Street railways and busses		49.8	49. 4 45. 9	50. 6 46. 3	50.9 46.5	50. 7 46. 5	51.0 46.8	50, 2 46, 5	50. 2 45. 8	45.3	51. 8 45. 4	7 51. 6 45. 0	51. 44.
Services:	1	i i	41.6	42. 0	42, 2	42.6	42, 6	43.0	42.9		42.7	42. 4	42.
Dyeing and cleaningdo Power laundriesdo	-	44. 0 43. 7	43.7 43.7	44. 7 43. 9	44. 3 43. 6	44. 4 44. 1	43.9 43.8	44. 3 43. 9	43. 8 43. 7		43. 4 43. 5	43.7 r 43.5	43. 43.
Trade: Retaildo	1		40.0	39.9	42.4	1	41.9	40.4	40.4		39.8	39. 5	39.
Wholesaledo		42.8	42.5	42.8	43.0	42.8	43.1		43. 2	43.0		7 42. 7	42.

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

¶See note marked "¶" on p. S-II of the July 1944 Survey regarding changes in the data beginning June 1943 and November 1943. Data cover only paid employees. Excess temporary Post Office substitutes employed only at Christmas are not included in the December 1944 figures.

New series. Indexes beginning 1939 for retail food establishments and beginning 1940 for water transportation are shown on p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey. Data beginning March 1942 for all series on average hours, except for the telephone, telegraph, and aircraft engines industries, are available in the May 1943 Survey and data back to 1939 will be published later; data back to 1937 for the telephone industry are shown on p. 20 of this issue of the Survey; data back to 1939 for the aircraft engine industry, will be published later; data for the telegraph industry are available only from June 1943 (for data beginning that month see note on p. S-II of the June 1943 Survey, will be published later; data for the telegraph industry are available only from June 1943 (for data beginning that month see note on p. S-II of the June 1943 Survey of the telegraph industries, see p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey. Seeparate data for the telegraph industries, see p. 61 of the June 1943 Survey. Separate data for the telegraph industries, see note marked "†" on p. S-13 of the July 1944 Survey. The indexes of railway employees have been shifted to a 1935-39 base and the method of seasonal adjustment revised; earlier data not shown in the May 1943 Survey will be published later.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						1944			1		19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
EMPLO	YMEI	NT CC	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ESC	ontinu	ed			,	
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued													
ndustrial disputes (strikes and lockouts): Strikes beginning in month:§	1		1		}								
Strikes number Workers involved thousands Man-days idle during month do	400 210	360 115	435 155	610 290	500 155	470 145	485 190	390 185	440 220	375 200	280 85	240 44	31
Man-days idle during monthdodo	860	415	580	1, 400	680	680	935	660	690	710	380	228	4
Nonagricultural placements thousands	973	778	761	833	973	1, 093	1, 259	1, 172	1, 127	1,034	833	1087	9:
nemployment compensation (Social Security Board): Continued claimsOthousands	528	592	477	514	423	397	407	348	370	417	453	593	r 50
Renefit payments:	103	112	83	87	78	66	72	63	64	71	75	105	10
Beneficiaries, weekly average do Amount of payments thous of dol	7, 242	7, 351	5, 471	5, 771	5, 225	4, 348	4, 808	4, 246	4, 350	4, 918	5, 194	7, 299	6, 43
abor turn-over in manufacturing establishments: A Accession ratemonthly rate per 100 employees		5, 76	5, 53	<b>6.3</b> 9	17.6	6. 3	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	4.9	77.0	4
Separation rate, totaldododo		7.33 .65	6.78	7.08	7.1	6. 6 . 7	7.8	7.6	6.4	6.0	5.7 .6	7 6. 2 . 7	6
Lay-offsdo		. 87	. 58	.50	.5	.5	.5	.6	. 5	.5	.5	. 6	1
Accession rate, total   do		5, 00 . 81	4, 90 . 71	5, 27 . 68	5.4	5.0	6.2	6,1	5.0 .3	4.6	4.3	7 4. 6 . 3	4
PAY ROLLS													
Vage-earner pay rolls, all manufacturing, unadjusted	1	1											
(U. S. Department of Labor)† 1939=100. Durable goods do		341.3 481.6	335.0 474.8	334. 3 470. 9	334.6 469.0	326.8 453.8	330.3 458.1	329.1 453.3	330.3 455.6	327.3 450.3	331.8 + 455.9	r 330. 4 r 454. 3	329 451
Iron and steel and their productsdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		316. 5	310.9	310.9	313.3	308. 5	311.5	314. 3	313. 2	308. 8	316.7	316.3	318
1939=100	1	222. 2	221.2	221.1	224. 5	224. 9	222. 7	226.7	225. 3	221.9	225.5	224. 4	223
Electrical machinery do Machinery except electrical do do do do do do do do do do do do do		524.7 443.4	513. 2 434. 4	512. 2 428. 8	518. 9 434. 1	505. 2 414. 7	507. 2 417. 5	512.1 414.3	503.7 417.4	498.7 409.0	504.3 422.9	504. 8 421. 9	505 424
Machinery and machine-shop productsdo Machine toolsdo		441.1 400.5	429. 2 383. 6	426. 1 381. 3	429.1 383.8	408. 6 370. 6	415. 1 369. 2	410.3 366.8	415. 5 372. 6	408. 4 363. 2	419.4 381.0	421. 3 378. 6	423 381
Automobilesdodo		342.1	336. 5	324.4	325. 3	308.8	313. 7	305. 9	307.8	307.6	312.6	319.3	320
Transportation equipment, except automobiles 1939=100		3, 171. 9	3, 152. 7	3, 127, 3	3, 028.8	2, 930. 9	2,933.1	2, 883. 7	2, 916. 1	2, 905. 9	2, 893, 7	2, 852. 5	2, 757
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) ▲ do	1	3, 728. 4 5, 194. 0	3, 627. 0 5, 239. 2	3, 557, 3 4, 946, 3	3, 433, 2 4, 943, 3	3, 337. 8 4, 761. 1	3, 334. 4 4, 819. 7	3, 175. 4 4, 628. 3	3, 185. 8 4, 460. 3	3, 135. 8 4, 278. 4	3, 197, 6 4, 294, 6	3, 252. 0 4, 379. 6	3, 229 4, 377
Aircraft engines 4 do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding 4 do Nonferrous metals and products 4 do  Lambar and timber had products 4 do  Lambar and timber had products 4 do		3,599.2	3,621.1	3, 645. 0	3, 497. 7	3, 386. 5	3, 379. 1	3, 399. 3	3, 468. 7	3,497.8	r 3,446.4	r 3,313.4	3, 107
		362. 9 204. 0	351.7 205.8	347. 9 208. 4	349. 0 215. 8	336.6 206.4	338.1 220.6	331. 7 209. 8	332. 2 212. 8	326. 9 199. 3	336, 2 193, 7	337, 7 192. 9	343 196
Sawmills		146. 7 191. 5	149. 1 186. 0	152. 1 187. 7	159.3 190.8	151. 5 187. 1	164.8 194.8	154. 3 189. 6	156. 5 193. 1	143. 8 190. 7	* 138. 8 194. 0	7 137.9 7 194.0	140 196
Kurnitura do	1	183.4	175.7	175. 7	177. 9	173. 9	181.0	175.0	178. 5	177. 2	r 179. 7	r 180, 4	184
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Nondurable goodsdo		191.5 204.1	189. 4 198. 2	189. 8 200. 7	191.9 203.2	186. 2 202. 6	191. 2 205. 2	188.4 207.5	192.1 207.8	189. 5 207. 0	192. 2 210. 5	188.6 r 209.4	189 209
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures 1939 = 100.		173. 7	169.8	171.0	172.3	168.3	168.1	169. 0	170.4	172.2	176, 6	173.9	173
Cotton manufactures, exc. small waresdo Silk and rayon goodsdo		202. 2 138. 2	201. 3 134. 7	202.4	204. 7	206. 6 130. 7	203. 7 133. 7	204.4 132.8	203. 5 138. 5	206. 8	212.3 142.3	210. 3 138. 4	207 140
Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing	1		1	136. 1	135.8			Ì		139.4	1	i	
and finishing) 1939=100.  Apparel and other finished textile products do		199. 6 200. 2	192. 5 181. 0	192. 9 182. 8	194. 8 186. 4	184.3 175.6	181.1 187.4	185.1 195.6	188.0 196.9	189. 4 192. 3	194.9 191.8	193. 5 195. 2	193 202
Apparel and other finished textile productsdo  Men's clothing		167. 3 152. 9	158. 2 132. 0	166. 4 128. 1	166. 5 134. 8	154. 6 125. 6	160. 6 139. 6	166.3 148.4	169. 6 147. 4	169. 2 141. 1	164. 5 143. 5	165.3 149.1	170 154
Leather and leather productsdo		155.8	154. 9	156.1	153.6	155.8	156. 0	158.5	158.0	157. 4	160.8	162. 5	164
Food and kindred productsdo		139. 0 185. 7	138.3 185.1	139.8 191.6	142.8 197.6	139.8 209.2	140. 2 213. 1	143. 1 212. 8	142.7 207.4	141. 9 203. 8	145. 7 205. 0	147. 9 195. 8	149 189
Baking do do Ganning and preserving do		163. 0 126. 8	159. 9 141. 2	163. 8 143. 2	165.8 156.7	168. 0 242. 8	167. 5 306. 2	168. 7 336. 4	171.4 262.3	174. 5 188. 7	176. 5 162. 9	168. 2 153. 9	168 149
Canning and preserving do.  Slaughtering and meat packing do Tobacco manufactures do.		212. 3	206.3	216. 9	217. 5	219.6	210.7	200.3	200. 2	211.4	227.6	221.9	188
Paper and allied productsdodo		146. 5 190. 5	142. 7 187. 6	152.8 188.8	157. 4 191. 2	157. 0 189. 4	157. 5 190. 6	163.0 189.8	165. 7 192. 9	172.7 194.0	177.8 197.0	166, 4 7 194, 9	16- 19-
Paper and pulpdo		176. 4 135. 1	175. 1 133. 5	177. 2 134. 9	179. 8 137. 3	178.6 137.9	180. 6 137. 8	180. 0 138. 9	182. 6 139. 5	182. 0 142. 2	7 185. 0 144. 1	r 183. 3 r 142. 8	18: 14
Newspapers and periodicals*do		114.1	113.8	116.1	117. 1	117.1	118.4	119. 6 151. 5	119.3	120.8	121.5	118. 4	113
Chemicals and allied productsdo		$146.5 \\ 372.1$	144.4 358.8	144.8 358.7	149. 5 355. 1	151. 9 355. 2	149. 4 356. 6	360.8	153. 7 364. 5	156. 8 366. 2	159. 6 377. 8	7 160.3 384.2	150 389
Products of petroleum and coal do		294. 1 203. 9	295. 0 206. 4	296. 5 212. 4	296. 5 215. 5	297. 6 222. 8	295. 1 220. 5	292. 8 220. 8	288. 6 224. 4	289. 2 219. 2	291. 1 220. 4	293. 2 220. 1	29. 22
Petroleum refiningdo		195. 7 297. 0	199.6 281.3	205. 2 283. 3	207. 5 281. 4	215.6 279.7	214. 0 287. 9	213. 3 291. 4	219.7 290.2	214. 2 289. 9	214.9 r 305.2	213, 4 r 319, 8	32
Tobacco manufactures		299. 3	280. 0	283. 0	278.5	280.9	294.3	300.8	297. 5	298. 2	* 319. 4	7 342. 4	339
Mining:													
Anthracite 1939=100 Bituminous coal do	.	157. 8 225. 0	142. 3 214. 2	155. S 215. 5	151. 8 217. 9	130. 6 194. 4	145. 8 215. 6	150. 1 207. 8	159.8 210.2	137. 7 197. 7	148.8 199.8	137. 7 215. 5	150 213
		155.5	152.5	148.5	145.7	135. 1	136.6	130.8	130.7	125. C	127.7	125. 1	128
Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gast do		144.9 125.7	150.0 129.5	157. 4 127. 9	162. 2 131. 1	160. 7 136. 5	165. 3 132. 7	158. 2 135. 4	163. 7 129. 6	153. 8 130. 9	144.3 131.7	135.8 132.2	137
			112, 9	112, 9	114.8	114.6	115.4	115.6	114.3	114.2	114,6	115. 2	117
Street railways and bussesdo		164. 9	164.9	168.5	170. 4	170. 3	171.5	168.9	168.3	170.1	173.5	7 175.1	178
Electric light and power		171, 5 151, 6	173. 4 152. 1	176. 1 153, 5	177. 9 153. 2	179.3 156.8	177. 9 156. 6	177. 9 159. 4	174. 9 159. 0	172. 1 156. 9	174.0 158.6	172.3 157.8	171
			179.9	194. 2	195. 7	187. 3	178. 6	185. 5	188, 0	181. 9	r 176. 7	7 175.3	178
Dyeing and cleaning do Power laundries do Year-round hotels do		155. 2	155.7	161.3	163. 6	165. 1	159.8	159. 5	161. 3	160.7	162. 3	161. 5	159
			154. 5	155. 3	157. 2	157. 4	158.8	159.0	161. 9	164. 6	169, 5	166.8	167
Retail, total†do		122. 6 134. 5	124.3	124. 2	127.4	128. 3 142. 4	126. 8 141. 7	128. 0 139. 2	132. 0 141. 6	134. 2	146.8	130.7	130
Retail, total†		131. 2	134. 4 134. 6	135, 2 132, 4	139. 6 136. 6	136. 7	132. 7	138.9	147. 1	155.9	145. 0 190. 7	141. 4 144. 3	141
14/ h = l = colod	1	133.4	134.0	133. 4	135. 4	135. 9	136.3	136. 4	140.4	140.0	142.3	139, 1	141

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

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

† See note marked '‡' on p. S-10. A See note marked '§' on p. S-10.

\*New series. Data beginning 1939 for the indexes of pay rolls for the newspapers and periodicals and printing, book and job, industries will be shown in a later issue. Indexes of pay rolls beginning 1939 for retail food establishments and beginning 1940 for water transportation are shown on p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey.

† Revised series. The series on placements by the U. S. Employment Service has been revised beginning in the August 1943 Survey to exclude agricultural placements which are now made only in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture extension service; comparable earlier data are available on request. For information regarding the revised indexes Digitized for FRA of wage-earner payrols (or weekly wages) in manufacturing industries, see note marked '‡' on p. S-10. For revised data beginning 1939 for the indexes of pay rolls in nonmanufacturing industries, see note marked '‡' on p. S-10. For revised pages, in manufacturing industries, see note marked '‡' on p. S-10. For revised data for the telephone industry are on p. 20).

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					1	944					194	15
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	A'pril	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
EMPLO	YME	NT CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ESC	ontinu	ed				-
WAGES													
Cactory average weekly carnings:  Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)dollars.  U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturingtdo  Durable goodstdodo  Iron and steel and their productstdo  Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	.	48. 41 45. 64 51. 54 50. 18	48. 09 45. 55 51. 67 50. 07	48, 46 46, 02 51, 89 50, 41	49. 30 46. 24 52. 14 50. 65	48. 86 45. 43 51. 07 50. 01	48. 98 45. 88 51. 84 50. 25	49. 42 46. 24 52. 18 51. 27	49, 39 46, 94 53, 18 51, 48	49. 42 46. 85 53. 04 50. 98	7 49. 91 7 47. 44 53. 68 7 51. 84	50. 80 47. 52 r 53. 58 r 51. 66	50. 4 47. 4 53. 3 51. 6
milis† dollars. Electrical machinery† do Machinery, except electrical† do Machinery and machine-shop products† do Machine tools do Automobiles† do Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) do Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) do Aircraft engines* do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding do Nonferrous metals and products† do Lumber and timber basic products† do Sawmills do Eventures and firsted beater and contents to		52. 74 47. 18 54. 54 53. 28 56. 97 58. 37 58. 73 53. 70 61. 93 61. 46 48. 96 33. 30 32. 26	53. 12 46. 84 54. 54 55. 56. 54 58. 56 59. 41 53. 55 62. 53 62. 89 48. 65 34. 05 33. 14 35. 23 35. 93	53. 43 47. 28 54. 37 53. 18 57. 68 59. 88 59. 87 54. 10 59. 73 64. 02 48. 83 34. 54 33. 59 36. 04 36, 72	54. 32 47. 88 55. 06 53. 70 57. 77 58. 48 59. 66 54. 61 61. 35 62. 80 49. 33 35. 56 34. 72 36. 26	54. 58 47. 22 53. 33 51. 85 56. 80 56. 43 59. 21 62. 69 48. 34 33. 74 32. 73 35. 39 35. 94	53, 80 47, 76 54, 15 52, 94 57, 33 56, 90 60, 36 54, 73 61, 51 63, 96 48, 69 35, 78 35, 21 36, 58	55. 43 48. 55 54. 47 53. 10 57. 18 50. 80 60. 80 54. 31 60. 92 65. 23 48. 99 34. 82 33. 91 36. 51 36. 83	55. 46 48. 42 55. 48 54. 37 58. 95 57. 85 62. 53 55. 39 60. 64 67. 69 49. 99 36. 11 35. 29 37. 48	54. 55 48. 54 54. 54 53. 84 58. 05 58. 23 63. 04 55. 64 59. 90 68. 68 49. 66 34. 00 32. 66 37. 51	55. 33 r 49. 37 56. 05 54. 76 60. 81 58. 41 r 63. 33 56. 45 61. 18 r 68. 22 r 50. 86 33. 62 r 32. 28 r 37. 40 r 37. 87	55. 04 r 49. 81 r 55. 94 60. 21 59. 38 r 62. 76 57. 35 62. 28 r 66. 19 r 50. 85 r 33. 72 r 32. 43 r 37. 55 r 38. 16	54. 6 49. 7 56. 2 55. 0 60. 0 59. 6 61. 7 65. 0 50. 9 32. 9 38. 0 38. 7
Furnituret do Stone, clay, and glass products† do Nondurable goodsf. do Textile-mill products and other fiber		38. 46 36. 56	38. 45 36. 16	38, 98 37, 03	39. 19 37. 30	38. 12 37. 05	39. 33 37, 15	39. 52 37. 66	40. 82 37. 97	40. 10 37. 87	r 40. 30 r 38. 39	7 39. 81 7 38. 63	40. 1 38. 7
Cotton manufacturers, except small wares		25.00	28. 85 25. 75	29, 51 26, 33	29. 87 26. 76 29. 07	29. 64 27. 12 28. 33	29, 74 26, 90	30. 10 27, 26	30. 49 27. 37	30. 54 27. 49	27. 91	7 30. 77 7 27. 78	30. 8 27. 6 30. 1
Silk and rayon goods†		28. 53 35. 32	28, 27 34, 79	29. 13 35. 50	36.04	28. 33 35. 35	28. 92 34. 95	28. 89 35. 51	30, 20 35, 96	30.04 36.00	30. 41 36. 63	r 29. 76 r 36. 73	36.7
Apparer and other minimed textue products   Men's clothing			28, 70 30, 46 34, 16 32, 48 30, 39 37, 87 37, 00 30, 76 43, 70 27, 00 38, 09 41, 59	29, 45 32, 28 34, 39 33, 02 30, 95 39, 08 38, 06 31, 27 46, 41 29, 34 38, 77 42, 49	29, 95 32, 29 35, 89 33, 35 31, 43 39, 09 38, 21 30, 84 45, 78 29, 82 39, 17 42, 83	29, 28 30, 86 35, 46 33, 01 30, 99 38, 52 38, 42 29, 75 45, 87 30, 04 38, 72 42, 42	30. 44 31. 65 37. 77 33. 16 31. 18 37. 95 38. 31 30. 27 44. 69 30. 27 39. 10 42. 67	31. 74 32. 93 39. 82 34. 02 32. 15 37. 67 38. 93 29. 98 43. 98 31. 43 39. 65 43. 07	31. 83 33. 54 39. 12 34. 06 32. 29 38. 39 38. 58 31. 67 44. 68 31. 53 40. 26 44. 24	31. 34 33. 95 37. 67 33. 70 31. 87 38. 86 38. 86 30. 49 46. 81 32. 49 40. 11 43. 73	31. 35 33. 25 38. 45 34. 27 32. 55 39. 80 39. 24 31. 10 48. 16 33. 20 40. 22 43. 72	32. 42 r 33. 90 40. 35 34. 75 33. 12 39. 50 r 38. 57 31. 73 r 47. 18 r 31. 93 r 40. 09 r 43. 19	33. 4 34. 7 41. 9 35. 2 33. 6 38. 8 38. 6 32. 0 42. 8 31. 7 40. 0 43. 0
Newspapers and periodicals*		42. 82 47. 06 41. 18 42. 99 51. 07 54. 24 57. 62 49. 53 58. 38	42. 93 47. 07 41. 35 43. 01 51. 20 54. 36 57. 83 48. 12 55. 63	43. 84 48. 29 42. 09 43. 91 51. 42 55. 14 58. 27 48. 98 57. 11	44. 37 48. 45 42. 97 43. 86 51. 65 55. 30 57. 98 49. 30 56. 78	44. 12 48. 65 42. 70 44. 00 52. 15 56. 27 59. 08 49. 17 57. 01	44. 43 48. 88 42. 67 43. 79 51. 90 55. 27 58. 00 50. 24 58. 62	45. 60 49. 92 44. 26 44. 08 52. 22 55. 70 58. 24 50. 99 59. 33	45. 06 49. 21 43. 93 43. 94 51. 99 56. 99 60. 37 50. 92 58. 54	45. 56 49. 63 44. 52 43. 70 52. 48 55. 61 58. 66 50. 59 58. 30	45. 84 49. 85 44. 75 44. 06 52. 64 7 56. 52 7 59. 28 7 52. 64 7 61. 62	7 46. 01 7 49. 20 45. 14 44. 33 53. 31 7 56. 20 7 58. 55 7 54. 50 64. 29	45. 6 49. 3 44. 1 44. 3 53. 6 56. 5 59. 1 54. 3 64. 0
Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries) do U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing† do Durable goods† do Iron and steel and their products† do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills†, do Electrical machinery† do Machinery, except electrical† do Machinery, and machine-shop products†, do Machiner tools. do Automobiles† do Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) do Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) do Aircraft engines* do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding do Nonferrous metals and products†, do Sawmills. do Furniture and finished lumber products†, do Furniture. do Stone, clay, and glass products† do Nondurable goods† do Textile-mill products and other fiber manufacturest dollars Cotton manufactures, except small wares† Silk and rayon goods† dollars (do woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing)†, dollars		1. 053 1. 006 1. 103 1. 070 1. 148 1. 010 1. 110 1. 109 1. 1251 1. 1251 1. 143 1. 302 1. 319 1. 044 1. 771 777 797 816 882 846 690	1. 057 1. 013 1. 110 1. 077 1. 158 1. 014 1. 115 1. 115 1. 114 1. 262 1. 261 1. 148 1. 310 1. 330 1. 045 5. 805 827 891 891 890 701 623 686 837	1. 062 1. 017 1. 112 1. 077 1. 160 1. 021 1. 116 1. 1099 1. 122 1. 266 1. 264 1. 158 1. 296 1. 332 1. 047 7. 798 8. 812 8. 834 8. 834 8. 834 8. 634 8. 697	1. 069 1. 017 1. 113 1. 081 1. 170 1. 1026 1. 122 1. 103 1. 131 1. 275 1. 159 1. 312 1. 324 1. 049 792 813 833 833 844 861 712 691	1. 072 1. 018 1. 116 1. 086 1. 189 1. 032 1. 123 1. 105 1. 131 1. 291 1. 156 1. 318 1. 331 1. 051 7.786 8.32 8.812 8.812 8.82 8.82 8.862 7.710	1. 121 1. 100 1. 138 1. 261 1. 272 1. 161 1. 317 1. 339 1. 047 801 793 816 835 8.835	1. 080 1. 032 1. 132 1. 101 1. 198 1. 051 1. 136 1. 116 1. 144 1. 287 1. 177 1. 370 1. 058 803 803 807 807 847 910 847 849 849	1. 079 1. 031 1. 129 1. 091 1. 176 1. 046 1. 146 1. 137 1. 116 1. 150 1. 270 1. 301 1. 301 1. 379 1. 059 1. 301 1. 379 1. 059 1. 301 1. 379 1. 059 1. 301 1. 379 1. 059 1. 301 1. 379 1. 059 1. 301 1. 379 1. 059 1. 301 1. 379 1.	1.150 1.280 1.318 1.178 1.326 1.407 1.058 2.091 2.776 2.833 2.853 2.910 2.877 2.722 2.646 2.707	7 1. 086 1. 040 7 1. 140 1. 1095 1. 179 1. 159 1. 159 1. 124 1. 173 1. 279 1. 309 1. 187 1. 330 1. 384 1. 069 7. 794 7. 864 7. 913 883 725 648 708	r1.095   r1.046   r1.145   r1.140   r1.161   r1.069   r1.151   r1.122   r1.172   r1.314   r1.307   r1.368   r	1. 09 1. 04 1. 13 1. 09 1. 18 1. 06 1. 15 1. 12 1. 17 1. 28 1. 30 1. 37 1. 07 77 87 91 89 73 65 71
Apparel and other finished textile products		. 789 . 802 . 969 . 782	.837 .770 .800 .927 .790 .754	.842 .772 .817 .918 .800 .766	. 845 . 784 . 821 . 946 . 802 . 767	. 785 . 811 . 963 . 801 . 765	. 807 .823 . 999 . 806	. 849 . 832 . 846 1. 035 . 820 . 788	. 832 . 857 1. 027 . 819 . 789	. 824 . 864 1. 001 . 819	. 831 . 861 1. 017 . 824 . 794	. 849 7. 867 1. 054 . 829 . 799	. 86 . 87 1. 07 . 88

Revised.
Sample changed in November 1942; data are not strictly comparable with figures prior to that month.
Sample changed in July 1942; data are not strictly comparable with figures prior to that month.
Sample changed in July 1942; data are not strictly comparable with figures prior to that month.
Now series. Data beginning 1932 for the newspapers and periodicals and printing, book and Job, industries will be published later; see November 1943 Survey for data beginning August 1942. Data for the aircraft engine industry beginning 1939 will also be published later.
Revised series. The indicated series on average weekly and hourly earnings have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1943 Survey and data are not comparable with figures shown in earlier issues (see note marked """ on p. S-13 of the July 1944 Survey); there were no revisions in the data for industries which do not carry a reference to this note. Data prior to 1942 for all revised series will be published later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					19	44					194	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octn- her	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Feb ar
EMPLO	YMEN	VT CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAGI	ES—C	ontinue	ed				
WAGES—Continued												l	
actory average hourly earnings—Continued. U. S. Dept. of Labor, all mfg.t—Continued.					ĺ								
Nondurable goods—Continued. Food and kindred products†dollars_		0.839	0.845	0.854	0.851	0.845	0.844	0.847	0.857	c. 859	r 0. 865	0.866	0.
Baking	1	.829	.830	. 839	. 841	. 839	.839	. 850	. 849	. 855	. 854	. 848	ľ
Canning and preserving dodododododo		.759 .903	.779 .918	.777	. 770 . 924	. 743 . 921	. 765 . 922	. 764 . 921	. 790 . 930	. 773	.786	, 795 r , 927	ļ
Tobacco manufactures f		. 679 . 834	. 691 . 837	. 698 . 842	. 706 . 845	. 709 . 847	.715 .847	.724 .858	. 728 . 862	. 735 . 863	.738 7.864	r. 736 r. 867	ļ
Paper and allied products†dododo		. 871	. 875	. 879	. 884	. 886	.884	.891	. 901	. 899	7.897	7. 898	] .
Printing, publishing, and allied industries†_do Newspapers and periodicals*do		1.049 1.226	1, 059 1, 232	1. 072 1. 248	1, 075 1, 248	1, 072 1, 253	1,080 1,258	1. 101 1. 265	1. 102 1. 262	1.104 1.268	1. 108 1. 268	7 1. 110 7 1, 264	
Printing, book and job*		. 973	. 983	. 994	1.001	. 997	1,001	1.030	1.037	1.037	1.042	* 1,049	j
Chemicals and allied products†dodo	·	. 938 1. 094	. 944 1. 097	. 9 <b>5</b> 4 1. 101	. 958 1. 101	. 966 1. 114	1,106	. 966 1. 119	. 957 1. 117	. 956 1.121	1.125	. 971 1. 133	,
Products of petroleum and coalfdo		1. 163 1. 235	1. 174 1. 247	1. 174 1. 242	1. 181 1. 248	1. 199 1. 265	1, 179 1, 245	1. 202 1. 268	1. 190 1. 257	1.186 1.253	7 1. 200 7 1. 270	, 1. 206 , 1. 271	
Petroleum refining do Rubber products† do Rubber tires and inner tubes do do Rubber tires and inner tubes do do do do do do do do do do do do do		1.086	1.075	1.087	1.092	1.094	1.102	3, 117	1.108	1.107	r 1.130	1.152	] ]
Rubber tires and inner tubesdo onmanufacturing industries, average hourly earnings		1. 256	1. 234	1. 257	1. 254	1. 256	1. 264	1. 273	1. 263	1.258	r 1. 290	r 1. 317	] ]
(U. S. Department of Labor):*			1.007	1 210	1 000	1 200	1 202		1 040	1 040	1.050	1 204	
Building constructiondollars. Mining:		1. 296	1. 297	1, 310	1. 300	1, 302	1.323	1.339	1, 342	1.349	1.359	1,364	]
Anthraeitedo Bituminous coaldo		1.162 1.174	1. 166 1. 182	1. 159 1. 175	1. 144 1. 182	1. 194 1. 199	1. 179 1. 190	1. 187 1. 213	1. 197 1. 191	1.156 1.173	1, 176 1, 187	1. 154 1. 205	]
Metalliferous do do			1.012	1.005	1.009	1.010	1.003	1.016	1.015	1.015	1.020	1.018	j
Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gas do		. 833 1. 121	. 848 1, 168	. 849 1. 131	. 857 1, 138	. 871 1. 187	. 861 1, 130	.871 1,172	. 881 1. 156	. 871 1. 146	1.162	. 873 1. 166	
Public utilities:		i	İ				1	l		l			ŀ
Electric light and power do		1.092 .922	1.110 .928	1, 094 , 928	1.097	1.118 .935	1.102	1. 120 , 942	1, 127	1.116 .946	1. 119 , 955	7 1.116 7.962	]
Telegraphdo		. 796	. 800 . 908	. 807 . 907	. 804 . 900	. 805 . 903	.802	.812 .921	. 809 . 928	. 809 . 930	. 815	. 826 . 934	ļ
Telephonedo	1	1								1	•		
Dyeing and cleaningdo Power laundriesdo		. 708 . 601	. 722	. 725 . 620	. 724 . 617	. 722 . 621	. 719	. 736 . 637	.745	.747	7.746 .644	. 749	
Trade:	1						i			l	1		
Retaildo Wholesaledo		.711	. 690 . 984	.697 .979	. 701 . 986	. 732 . 989	.730	. 736	. 741 1. 008	.736	. 728 1. 002	. 751 r 1. 006	,
Miscellaneous wage data:		,											
Construction wage rates (E. N. R.):¶ Common labordol. per hr.	0.895	, 870	.874	.874	. 877	. 882	. 882	. 883	. 886	. 886	. 890	. 891	
Skilled labordo	1.64	1.62	1.63	1.63	1.64	1.64	1. 64	1.64	1, 64	1.64	1,64	1, 64	ļ
dol, per month.	ь 92.70		81. 15	.943	. 939	89, 54 . 947	. 938	0.55	86.80 .952	. 959	. 966	88.90 .961	
Railway wages (average, class I) — dol. per hr. Road-building wages, common labor:	1	. 944	.950				1	.955		1	1	1	
United States averagedo	. 72	. 64	. 68	. 68	. 76	.77	. 79	.80	. 79	.78	.74	. 70	
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE		1	į										
Total public assistancemil. of dol_	₽ 80	79	78	78	78	78	78	78	79	79	80	80	
Old-age assistance, and aid to dependent children and the blind, totalmil. of dol_	p 73	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	72	72	72	
Old-age assistance do General relief do	₽ 59	57 8	57 8	57	57 7	58 7	58 7	58 7	58 7	58 7	59	59 7	
General Tener	-	· °	0	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	· ·	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	<u> </u>	<u>'</u>	<u> </u>
			FI	NANC	Œ								
BANKING													
Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Administration:	+	1	ļ		1	l	1			1	ł		
Total, excl. joint-stock land banks mil of dol	2,033	2, 319	2, 289	2, 260	2, 243	2, 214	2, 172	2, 124	2, 105	2,079		2,041	
Farm mortgage loans, total do. Federal land banks do. Land Bank Commissioner do.	1,407 1,091	1, 673 1, 290	1,651 1,274	1, 630 1, 258	1, 614 1, 245	1, 591 1, 228	1, 567 1, 211	1, 544 1, 194	1, 518 1, 175	1,490 1,155	1, 467 1, 137	1, 443 1, 119	
Land Bank Commissioner do	316		378	372 155	369 146	363 143	357 135	351 135	343 176	336 207	330	324 220	1
Loans to cooperatives, total do Banks for cooperatives, including central bank	- 211	l	175			İ			1	i	1		1
mil. of dol.	- 208	197 3	171	152	143	140	132	132	172	203		216	
Agr. Marketing Act revolving fund. do Short term credit, total do Federal intermediate credit bankso do	415	444	462	475	482	481	469 32	445	412 28			378 30	
Frequencial eredit associationsdo	. 1 229	233	36 249	36 260	35 269	35 269	263	30 246	221	198	192	197	
Regional agricultural credit corporationsdo Emergency crop loansdo	1 9	22	21 119	21 119	21 119	20 118		19 112	18 107			11 103	
Drought relief loans	36	39	39	39	39	38		38	38	37	37	37	
Hank debits total (141 contare)+	1 72 500	69, 056	60, 241	60, 757	76, 192	66,062	62, 497	63, 625	66, 891		83, 168	75, 282	6
New York City do do	31,884	29, 644	25, 297	24, 708	33, 563	28, 474	26, 165	26, 860	28, 558	30,016	37,678	34, 990	2
New York City	41, 715	39, 412	34, 944	36, 049	42,629	37, 588		1	38, 336			40, 292	
Assets, total mil. of dol.  Reserve bank credit outstanding, total do	40, 544		34, 870 13, 800	35, 542 14, 759	36, 132 15, 272	35, 815 15, 325	36, 678 16, 201		38, 700 18, 325	39, 854 19, 357		39, 929 19, 552	4 2
Blis discounteddodo	_\ 245	63	118	237	13	37	95	49	345	473	80	176	
United States securities do	19.559			14, 251 19, 362	14, 901 19, 287	14, 915 19, 104		16, 653 18, 915			18, 846	19,006 18,666	
Reserves, totaldo	_ 18,519	19,736	19, 546	1 19. 50 /		19. 1114							

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

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

\* Farm wages as of April 1. Construction—common labor, 0.904; skilled labor, \$1.65. 

\* Excludes loans to other Farm Credit Administration agencies. 

\* New series. Data on hourly earnings beginning August 1942 for the newspapers and periodicals and printing, book and job, industries and beginning March 1942 for the normanufacturing 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 available only from June 1943 (for data beginning that month sep. S-14 of the January 1945 issue). 

\* Revised series. See note marked "" on p. S-13 in regard to the series on hourly earnings head months and note marked "" on p. S-15 of the July 1944 Survey for monthly averages for 1942 on the new basis.

March 40, 544	March   FI	April	мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
	FI	NANC	E—Co	ntinuo								
				шиние	d							
	Į.								]			
14, 166 786 22, 319 48, 1	33, 808 14, 478 11, 889 512 17, 559 61. 6	34, 870 15, 090 12, 684 773 17, 969 59, 1	35, 542 15, 299 13, 046 711 18, 532 57, 2	36, 132 15, 386 12, 866 1, 306 18, 899 56, 3	35, 815 15, 022 12, 855 1, 188 19, 127 55, 9	36, 678 15, 206 13, 072 846 19, 735 54. 5	37, 492 15, 508 13, 548 1, 035 20, 215 52, 9	38, 700 16, 017 14, 148 990 20, 792 51, 1	39,854 16,427 14,728 1,179 21,391 49,6	40, 269 16, 411 14, 373 1, 773 21, 731 49, 0	39, 929 16, 165 13, 884 982 21, 748 49, 2	40, 43 16, 27 14, 22 94 22, 16 48.
37, 198 2, 077	32, 660 32, 649 1, 782 10, 235 6 487	34, 649 34, 357 2, 005 7, 196 6, 622	36, 208 36, 184 2, 054 4, 934 6, 753	33, 008 33, 170 1, 765 12, 589 6, 810	33, 597 33, 650 1, 777 13, 602	35, 097 35, 111 1, 756 11, 100 7, 120	35, 435 35, 499 1, 762 9, 221 7, 200	37, 587 37, 808 1, 954 5, 804	38, 539 38, 823 2, 039 5, 757 7, 611	34, 667 35, 219 1, 735 13, 870	36, 076 36, 251 1, 859 12, 314 7, 860	37, 01 37, 34 1, 93 10, 52 8, 05
8, 028 125 8, 944 46, 617 43, 228 2, 082 11, 312	6, 306 123 8, 036 40, 994 37, 434 3, 247 8, 910	6, 445 129 7, 954 40, 418 36, 972 2, 773 8, 968	6, 575 130 8, 146 39, 907 36, 413 2, 299 8, 886	6, 643 119 8, 796 42, 872 39, 288 2, 942 10, 341	6, 798 119 8, 691 45, 430 41, 875 3, 881 11, 057	6, 952 122 8, 515 44, 635 41, 075 3, 077 11, 057	7, 131 122 8, 691 43, 693 40, 140 2, 473 10, 757	7, 436 120 9, 105 42, 543 39, 057	7, 450 116 9, 688 43, 428 39, 920 1, 768 r 10, 392	7, 584 112 9, 875 47, 257 43, 708 2, 864 r 10, 099	7, 697 117 8, 856 47, 139 43, 657 2, 553 9, 971	7, 88 12 8, 91 46, 86 43, 55 2, 14 9, 99
22,384 7,450 337 3,052 11,180 6,088 1,614	7, 251 653 2, 907 11, 018 6, 305 1, 482	7, 126 641 2, 805 10, 256 6, 035 1, 253	7, 694 616 2, 878 10, 681 5, 846 1, 192	2, 955 12, 164 6, 027 2, 032	7, 502 613 2, 942 11, 487 6, 015 1, 446	7, 404 600 2, 960 11, 065 5, 984 1, 393	19, 569 7, 341 584 2, 969 10, 980 6, 076 1, 523	7, 274 599 2, 887 11, 371 6, 247 1, 806	7 2, 884 11, 665 6, 274 2, 118	r 9, 305 615 r 2, 903 12, 630 6, 415 1, 969	9, 196 600 2, 882 12, 107 6, 350 1, 869	22, 21 9, 20 35 2, 95 11, 63 6, 25 1, 73
1, 291	1, 081 55 1, 215	1, 074 62 1, 203	589 1, 073 55 1, 326	1, 073 53 1, 363	1, 547 1, 071 87 1, 321	1, 255 1, 071 54 1, 308	957 1, 062 32 1, 330	851 1,060 81 1,326	836 1,061 64 1,312	1,054 107 1,315	1, 462 1, 049 72 1, 305	1, 24 1, 04 7 1, 28
1, 99 2, 73 2, 91 1, 60 4, 00 1, 50	2. 10 2. 75 3. 12 1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1.00 4.00 1,50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	2. 23 2. 55 3. 18 1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1, 00 4, 00 1, 50	2. 18 2. 82 3. 14 1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1. 93 2. 61 2. 65 1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1. 0 4. 0 1. 5
1. 25	. 44 . 69 1. 25 1. 00	. 44 . 69 1. 25	. 75 1. 25 1. 00	1, 25 1, 00	. 44 . 75 1. 25	1.00	.44 .75 1.25	. 44 . 75 1. 25	. 44 . 75 1. 25 1. 00	. 44 . 75 1. 25 1.00	. 44 . 75 1. 25	1. 2 1. 0 1. 37
1. 18 7, 408	1. 36 6, 322	1. 36 6, 383	1. 35 6, 464	1. 34 6, 570	1. 31 6, 623	1. 30 6, 709	1. 31 6, 810	1. 35 6, 897	1. 34 6, 978	1. 35 7, 116	1.31 7,204	1. 2 7, 29
2, 513	1, 906	1, 947	1, 984	2, 034	2,084 8	2, 140	2, 198	2, 267	2,305	2, 342	F 2, 404 8	2, 45
⊅ 732 ⊅ 184	1	5, 037 1, 847 690 171	5, 148 1, 859 700 181	5, 209 1, 882 707 192	1, 889 706 204	1,896 709 210	5, 272 1, 912 720 210	1, 937 743 210	1, 973 773 208	2,083 836 200	7,013 778 192	⊅ 5, 32 ⊅ 1, 96 ₱ 74 ₱ 18
* 163 * 238 * 11 * 50 * 86 * 1, 258 * 373	231 19 52 83 1, 168 316	229 18 48 82 1, 157 319	235 16 45 82 1, 159 325	237 15 44 81 1. 175 335	234 14 43 79 1, 183 339	233 13 42 79 1, 187 343	236 13 43 80 1, 192 342	244 13 44 84 1, 194 344	253 13 48 89 1, 200 345	269 13 70 100 1,247 357	249 12 61 92 71,235 358	p 16 p 24 p 1 p 5 p 8 p 1, 22 p 35
» 23 » 172	121 26 164 38	118 16 164 30	118 20 165 35	119 22 169 38	119 19 170 33	118 20 172 35	118 19 172 33	117 18 172 34	116 18 172 34	119 23 175 37	116 16 172 33	p 11 p 16 p 3
p 94 p 128 p 87 p 1, 676 p 1, 180	369 94 112 86 1, 376 1, 115 702	363 61 108 85 1, 346 1, 139 705	362 72 104 85 1, 390 1, 189 710	365 75 102 85 1, 370 1, 241 716	367 73 103 85 1, 287 1, 250 722	363 70 106 85 1,330 1,239 727	364 67 111 85 1, 402 1, 231 727	361 68 115 85 1,516 1,231 728	365 77 117 85 1,664 1,231 727	388 106 120 88 1,758 1,220 729	378 58 7 124 87 1, 528 1, 206 7 734	37 5 12 18 1,43 1,18 1,18
	786 22,319 48.1  37,347 37,198 2,077 8,028 8,944 46,617 48,2082 11,180 6,088 1,614 1,040 1,040 1,040 1,040 1,050 1,150 1	786 512 22,319 17,559 48.1 77,559 48.1 77,559 48.1 77,559 48.1 77,559 48.1 77,559 48.1 77,566 37,188 32,649 2,077 1,782 9,222 10,235 8,944 6,617 48,944 48,228 3,447 11,312 2,682 3,247 11,312 2,682 3,447 11,312 12,667 11,180 1,482 1,040 1,681 1,482 1,040 1,681 1,215 1,991 2,10 2,73 2,75 2,91 3,12 1,00 1,00 4,00 1,00 4,00 1,00 4,00 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 1,50 1,50 1,50 1,50	786         512         773           48.1         17,559         17,696           48.1         161.6         59.1           37,347         32,660         34,649           37,198         32,649         34,357           2,077         1,782         2,005           9,222         10,235         6,196           8,197         6,487         6,622           8,028         6,306         445           46,617         40,994         40,418           43,228         37,344         36,972           2,082         3,247         2,773           11,1312         8,910         8,968           40,617         40,994         40,418           43,228         37,344         36,972           2,082         3,247         2,773           11,1312         8,910         8,968           40,418         36,972           337         653         641           3,052         2,907         2,805           11,180         11,018         0,256           6,088         6,305         6,635           1,041         1,881         1,025           1,291	786         512         773         711           22,319         17,559         17,969         18,532           48.1         61.6         69.1         57.2           37,347         32,660         34,649         36,208           37,198         32,649         34,357         36,184           2,077         1,782         2,005         2,054           9,222         10,235         7,196         4,934           8,197         6,487         6,622         6,753           8,028         6,306         6,445         6,575           125         123         129         130           46,617         40,994         40,418         39,907         36,413           43,228         37,344         36,972         36,413         39,907           43,228         37,434         36,972         2,299         11,1312         8,910         8,968         8,866           46,617         40,994         40,418         39,907         36,413         36,972         36,413         36,972         36,413         36,972         36,413         36,972         36,413         36,972         36,413         36,972         36,413         36,972         36	Teel	786	786	7:86	786	22,319   17,599   17,969   17,19   18,582   18,582   18,127   19,785   22,15   20,702   21,301   24,6   36,6   3	2,2319   7,530   7,560   1,552   15,521   1,560   1,158   1,	22,319 1,755 17,609 18,501 18,502 18,501 18,502 18,501 18,727 28,505 28,50 18,507 28,505 17,609 18,502 18,5

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*Preliminary. Includes open market paper. To bond yields see p. 8-19. The temporary rate of 3½ percent established by legislation for instalments maturing after July 1, 1935, expired July 1, 1944; effective that date the banks voluntarily reduced their rates to 4 percent on all loans in the United States, some of which bore a contract rate as high as 6 percent.

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

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

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

### FINANCE—Continued

LIFE INSURANCE			Ì										
Life Insurance Association of America:⊙ Assets, admitted, totalt ▲	34, 103 5, 218	31, 473 5, 256	31,661 5,258	31, 848 5, 252	32, 102 5, 263	32, 295 5, 261	32, 454 5, 259	32, 658 5, 258	32, 864 5, 249	33, 063 5, 239	7 33, 418 5, 257	33, 683 5, 235	33, 865 5, 225
Farmdo	581	611	615	618	620	620	617	616	612	605	602	595	591
Other do do	4, 637 804	4,645 1,018	4, 643 995	4, 634 976	4, 643 954	4, 641 936	4, 642 921	4,642 902	4, 637 893	4, 634 876	4, 655 854	4, 640 844	4, 634 831
Real-estate holdings do Policy loans and premium notes do Bonds and stocks held (book value), total do	1,618	1,793	1,777	1,762	1,746	1, 733 23, 242	1, 719 23, 381	1,707 23,531	1, 693 23, 619	1,678	1,662	1,646	1,632
Govt. (domestic and foreign), totaldo	25, 114 16, 141	22, 252 13, 279	22, 234 13, 297	22, 296 13, 365	23, 055 14, 149	14, 346	14, 447	14, 574	14,646	23, 569 14, 631	24, 409 15, 547	24, 704 15, 772	24, 911 15, 938
U. S. Governmentdo	14,735	11,687 4,497	11,728 4,481	11, 762	12,575 4,464	12, 797	12, 904 4, 466	13, 054 4, 471	13, 172 4, 497	13, 165 4, 468	14,090 4,434	14, 338 4, 438	14, 518 4, 443
Public utilitydodododo	4, 431 2, 536	2, 495	2,473	4, 476 2, 473	2,456	4, 454 2, 452	2, 473	2,492	2,471	2,460	2, 462	2, 529	2, 534
Otherdo	2,006 587	1,981 506	1, 983 671	1,982 811	1,986 398	1, 990 457	1, 995 466	1,994 521	2,005 665	2, 010 947	1, 966 490	1, 965 549	1,996 534
Cashdododododo	762	648	726	751	686	666	708	739	745	754	746	705	73 <b>2</b>
Insurance written:  Policies and certificates, total thous	752	701	691	693	698	586	627	562	678	645	589	573	617
Groupdo	66	53	95	54	89	42	70	35	46	44	70	37	35
Industrial†dodododo	398 288	382 267	346 250	376 263	340 269	304 241	313 244	300 227	367 264	344 258	290 230	299 236	334 248
Value, totalfthous. of dol	892, 667	791, 695 88, 179	774, 292 126, 479	820, 098	842, 991	722, 960 80, 220	746, 819 110, 319	648, 376 64, 796	777, 793 97, 910	776, 801 101, 755	908, 377 222, 532	747, 853 64, 376	739, 162 60, 212
Groupdodododo	103, 202 145, 258	137, 811	124, 535	136, 333 136, 127	125, 675 125, 183	112, 395	115, 490	111, 226	134, 171	124, 976	140, 421	123, 724	123, 130
Ordinary†do Premium collections, total⊗do	644, 207 378, 659	565, 705 350, 926	523, 278 272, 833	547, 638 308, 760	592, 133 339,600	530, 345	521, 010 312, 031	472, 354 306, 311	545, 712 292, 693	550, 070 309, 284	545, 424 458, 763	559, <b>75</b> 3 351, 354	555, 820 333, 056
	44,956	32,649	27, 106	29, 633	35, 319	285, 072 33, 842	39, 567	27, 139 20, 532	32,665	36,898	120,990	49,069	37,897
Groupdo	25, 302 73, 077	24, 514 71, 006	18, 927 53, 558	21, 070 63, 752	21,680 70,116	19, 258 57, 309	21, 330 59, 522	20, 532 69, 974	20, 833 61, 419	20, 407 57, 036	24, 566 84, 430	31, 312 68, 424	23, 598 63, 992
Annuties do do Group do Industrial do Ordinary do Institute of Life Insurance.*	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
total thous of dol Death claim payments do Matured endowments do		238, 284 115, 183	198, 176	208, 273	210, 972	189, 589	199, 500 103, 802	188,026	200, 236 101, 612	201, 985 101, 740	224, 886	241, 157	210, 979
Death claim paymentsdodo		34,601	98, 960 29, 048	101, 597 31, 101	95, 739 29, 807	91, 629 25, 920	26, 162	90, 148 25, 591	30, 515 7, 083	31, 133	101, 773 29, 437	115, 096 37, 596	106, 100 30, 375
Disability payments do Annuity payments do Dividends do Surrender values, premium notes, etc do		7, 772 15, 499	6, 879 13, 845	7, 746	7, 626	6, 976 14, 429	7, 068 14, 335	6, 758 14, 791	7, 083 13, 955	6, 972 14, 942	6, 188 13, 339	8, 104	7, 215
Dividends do		42, 913	31, 352	14, 099 33, 304	15, 460 41, 357	32, 598	29, 014	33, 153	29, 072	30, 167	54, 071	19, 390 42, 923	14, 232 36, 229
Surrender values, premium notes, etcdo		22, 316	18,092	20, 426	20, 983	18, 037	19, 119	17, 585	17, 999	17, 031	20, 078	18, 048	16, 828
Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau: Insurance written, ordinary, totaldodo	869, 490	753, 498	676, 653	717, 341	771,832	696, 046	701, 705	636, 518	724, 840	726, 452	740, 329	737, 564	730, 926
New Englanddo	63, 176 225, 674	56, 382 200, 503	49, 426 182, 624	51, 019 190, 254	54, 219 196, 325	49, 896 178, 969	48, 553 165, 996	44, 821 152, 249	51, 959 187, 461	52, 499 192, 674	52, 148 181, 927	58,092 204,556	54, 244 193, 730
Middle Atlantic do do East North Central do	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
West North Centraldo South Atlanticdo	83,792 89,700	72, 237 76, 290	64, 158 67, 647	70, 093 72, 400	76, 048 74, 900	71, 311 70, 826	74, 816 75, 315	67, 355 66, 398	71, 442 76, 669	72, 174 74, 901	75, 129 76, 083	70, 450 71, 948	70, 979 74, 258
East South Central do	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
West South Central do do	63, 300 28, 249	52, 336 22, 003	46, 144 20, 293	48, 777 21, 503	54, 664 23, 274	46, 734 22, 595	50, 456 22, 103	47, 761 20, 322	50, 450 22, 230	50, 119 21, 356	55, 339 25, 423	49, 991 22, 608	52, 676 22, 970
East South Central         do           West South Central         do           Mountain         do           Pacific         do	88, 905	77, 919	69, 124	75, 876	100, 438	76, 657	77, 795	66, 820	77, 450	73, 727	81, 132	73, 054	74, 583
MONETARY STATISTICS			i										
Foreign exchange rates:	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298
Brazil, official	.061	. 061	.061	.061	. 061	. 061	.061	. 061	. 061	. 061	. 061	.061	. 061
British India dol. per rupee dol non Consider del	. 301	. 301 . 893	.301	. 301 . 905	. 301	. 301 . 902	. 301	. 301	. 301	.301	.301 .897	.301	. 301
Colombia dol. per peso dol. per peso	. 570	. 573	. 573	. 573	. 573	. 573	. 573	. 573	. 573	. 573	. 572	. 572	. 571
Argentina dol. per paper peso Brazil, officialc dol. per cruzeiro British India dol. per cruzeiro Canada, free rate§ dol. per Canadian dol. Colombia dol. per peso Mexico do dol. per £ Gldd	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4, 035	. 206 4, 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4, 035	. 206 4, 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4, 035	206 4, 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035
	Į į		!			İ	l		į	ł			i
Monetary stock, U. S. mil. of dol.  Not release from earmark thous. of dol.	20, 419 -46, 924	21,600 48,718	21, 429 -70, 542	21, 264 -93, 110	21, 173 6, 395	20, 996 96, 627	20, 926 2, 690	20,825 $-27,378$	20, 727 22, 647	20, 688 -34, 669	20, 619 -46, 255	20, 550 -58, 160	20,506 $-37,392$
Production:		57, 152	53, 887			55,607	57, 226		54, 461	r 53, 675	53, 404	l .	
Reported monthly, total¶ doAfricadodo		39, 547	38, 260	57, 227 40, 245	54, 775 39, 401	39, 593	40, 224	54, 826 39, 074	39, 110	38, 525	38, 196	p 55, 295 p 39, 576	<sup>p</sup> 51, 582 <del>p</del> 37, 023
Canada¶ do United States¶ do do do do do do do do do do do do do		9, 333 2, 933	8, 568 2, 936	8, 989 2, 881	8, 397 2, 431	8, 247 2, 959	8, 290 2, 779	8, 274 3, 028	8, 051 2, 863	7, 809 2, 974	7 8, 012 2, 769	8,066 2,463	P 7, 455 2, 342
Money supply:	1		i '			[		1	•				
Currency in circulation mil. of dol. Deposits adjusted, all banks, and currency outside	25, 899	21, 115	21,552	22, 160	22, 504	<b>2</b> 2, 699	23, 292	23, 794	24, 425	25, 019	25, 307	25, 290	25, 751
banks, total* mil. of dol.  Deposits, adjusted, total, including U. S. deposits*		127,900	127, 500	128,000	136,169	<b>₽ 139, 20</b> 0	₽139, <b>0</b> 00	p138, 900	p 139, 300	p142, 600	p150, 700	p150, 400	r150, 300
mil, of dol		108, 400	107,600	107, 500	115,288	₽118, 100	₽117, 300	P116,700	P116, 600	P119, 300	p127, 200	p126, 800	p126, 200
Demand deposits, adjusted, other than U. S.*		59,600	62, 100	65, 100		•	!	1	1	ſ			i
Time deposits, including postal savings*do		34, 100	34, 600	35, 300	60, 065 35, 717	<sup>p</sup> 61, 500 <sup>p</sup> 36, 300	₽ 64, 200 ₽ 37, 000	<sup>p</sup> 65, 400 p 37, 800	p 69, 300 p 38, 700	p 72, 000 p 39, 100	₽66, 900 ₽39, 700	p 68, 200 p 40, 400	№69, 400 №41, 300
Silver: Price at New Yorkdol. per fine oz	. 448	. 448	.448	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448
Production: thous, of fine oz.		1, 367	1, 230	1,030	1,160	1,072	830	905	1,054	1, 192	1, 227	1,019	
United Statesdo		4,005	3,071	3, 511	2,892	3, 538	3, 119	2, 291	2, 889	3, 105	3, 247	2, 564	2, 157
Stocks, refinery, U. S., end of monthdo		5, 118	5, 154	(1)	·	' <del>-</del>	I	'	1	'	·	'	

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

\*Revised. \*\*Preliminary. \$26 companies having 82 percent of the total assets of all United States legal reserve companies. \*\*Discontinued by compilers.\*\*

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

\*\*Special September 1943 are available on request.\*\*

\*\*Or increase in earmarked gold (--).

\*\*Prior to Nov. 1, 1942, the official designation of the currency was the "milreis." Of 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.

\*\*Pata for Mexico, included in the total as published through March 1942, are no longer available. For revised monthly averages for 1941 and 1942 for the total and Canada and for 1942 for United States, see note marked "f" 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 payments by Canadian companies; data are based on reports covering 90 to 95 percent of the total and are adjusted to allow for companies not reporting; data beginning September 1941 are available in the November 1942 Survey; earlier data are available on request. The new series on bank deposits and currency outside banks are compiled by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and are partly estimated. Demand deposits adjusted exclude cash items in process of collection. The figures for time deposits include postal savings redeposited in banks and amounts not so deposited. The amount of U. S. deposits can be obtained

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						19	44				19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Feb ar
		FI	NANC	CEC	ontinue	ed .						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY) •													
ndustrial corporations (Federal Reserve):										i			ļ
Net profits, total (629 cos.) mil. of dol. Iron and steel (47 cos.) dodo		452 47			464 46			478 46			528 54		
Machinery (69 cos.)	-	40			40			37			55		
Automobiles (15 cos.)do	-	52			55			56			61		
Other transportation equip. (68 cos.)do		1 58			1 53			1 50			1 53		
Nonferrous metals and prod. (77 cos.) do Other durable goods (75 cos.) do		29 20			30 22			28 22			28 24		
Foods, beverages and tobacco (49 cos.)do		40			43			41			43	(	
Oil producing and refining (45 cos.)do		49			52			58			67		
Industrial chemicals (30 cos.)		42			43			51			53		
Other nondurable goods (80 cos.)do Miscellaneous services (74 cos.)do		36 39			37 43			34 55			37 52		
Profits and dividends (152 cos.):*		0,0			40			00			02		
Net profitsdo	-	222			227	<b>-</b>		236			281		
Dividends:	1			l				١					
Preferreddododo	-	20 142			22 149			137			23 178		
lectric utilities class A and B. net income (Federal	i				149			107			118		
Reserve) mil. of dol .	-1	135			123			111	 		130		
Reserve)* mil. of dol allways, class I, net income (I. C. C.) dolelephones, net operating income (Federal Communi-		145.0			168.4		.	173. 3			164.8		
elephones, net operating income (Federal Communi- cations Commission)mil. of dol.		58.9			100						64.0		1
·		36.9			58. 2			58.3			64.0	·	
FUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)  S. war rrogram, cumulative totals from June 1940:												į	
	388, 806	341, 330	341, 757	341,605	343, 514	392, 377	392, 453	392, 479	391,096	390, 389	390, 506	390, 350	r 38
Program mil. of dol. Cash expenditures dodo	267, 320	176, 515	184,008	191, 926	199, 883	207, 238	215, 035	222, 140	229, 586	236, 682	244, 516	252, 036	25
. S. Savings bonds:	40.100	01.074	00.407	00.00	h		1	0= 000	0	00.000	40.004		1
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	42, 160	31, 974 709	32, 497 739	32, 987 751	34,606 1,842	36, 538	36, 884 602	37, 323 692	37, 645 695	38,308 1,023	40, 361 2, 386	41, 140	4
Redemptions do	464	268	237	279	248	2, 125 227	279	283	401	1,023	365	1,074 341	
ebt, gross, end of month⊗	233, 950	184, 715	184, 967	186, 366	201, 003	208, 574	209, 802	209, 496	210, 244	215,005	230, 630	232, 408	23
					1		1	l			1	1	1
Fublic issues do	214, 459 17, 567	169, 842 13, 507	169, 715 13, 697	170, 753 14, 122	185, 256 14, 287	192, 156	192, 827	191, 873 15, 976	192, 438	194, 192	212, 565	213, 984	
Noninterest hearing do	1, 923	1, 367	1, 554	1, 492	1, 460	14, 961 1, 456	15, 461 1, 514	1, 645	16, 170 1, 636	16, 583 2 4, 230	16, 326 1, 739	16,688 1,736	1
Public issues do Special issues do Special issues do Un do Honorierest bearing do bligations fully guaranteed by U. S. Gov't:	1,020	1,000	1 '	1, 202	1,100	1, 100	1,011	1,010	1 2,000	1,200		1,100	ł
Total amount outstanding (unmatured)	1, 119	2, 258	2, 258	1, 529	1, 516	1,468	1, 475	1, 480	1,480	1,470	1,470	1,496	į
xpenditures and receipts:	0.499	0 505	7 950	0.000	0.00	0.110	0.110	7 000	0.004	7 000	0.416	0.000	1
Treasury expenditures, total do	9, 433	8, <b>52</b> 5 7, <b>7</b> 26	7, 859 7, 346	8, 292 7, 879	8, 625 7, 567	8, 110 7, 201	8, 119 7, 571	7, 930 6, 998	8, 024 7, 479	7,828 7,401	8, 416 7, 503	8, 202 7, 551	
War activities do Transfers to trust accounts do	45	1,120	40	26	40	451	57	22	47	18	22	7, 551	1
Interest on debtdodo	628	449	117	52	747	86	77	581	133	56	560	191	
All other!do	513	343	355	334	271	372	415	329	365	353	332	390	Į.
Treasury receipts, totaldodo	6, 908 6, 892	6, 576 6, 573	3, 119 3, 087	3, 256 2, 950	6, 249	2, 212	2,859	5,927	2,054	2,506	5,418	3, 587	1
Customsdo	. 33	42	39	2, 930	6, 247 28	2, 163 28	2, 568 23	5, 926 25	2,001 29	2, 240 27	5, 416 29	3, 556 36	1
Internal revenue, totaldo	6, 431	6, 353	2,935	3,024	5, 734	1, 985	2, 702	5, 749	1,880	2,300	4,945	3.042	
Income taxesdo	5,818	5,911	2,475	2, 167	5, 241	1, 247	1,552	5, 174	1, 240	1,501	4, 347	2, 422	1
Social security taxesdo	- 96	69	39	337	75	56	319	65	60	293	63	48	1
Net expenditures of Government corporations and credit agencies*mil. of dol.	-407	2,002	87	148	88	193	254	-35	95	-71	164	-21	
overnment corporations and credit agencies:		2,002		110	60	190	204	- 55	1 "	- 11	101	-21	
Assets, except interagency, totaldo Loans and preferred stock, totaldo		30, 263	31,083	31, 153	31, 6€6	31,097	32,690	31, 959	<b></b> -		32,028		
Loans and preferred stock, total		7,809	7, 743	7,656	7, 621	7, 504	7, 370	7, 405	<b></b>		7, 228		
stock)mil. of dol_		682	652	632	674	667	631	606	ĺ		621	Í	1
Loans to railroadsdodo		416	409	406	405	405	387	388			343		
Home and housing mortgage loansdo Farm mortgage and other agricultural loans.do		1,773	1, 754	1, 732	1,706	1, 681	1,643	1,636			1,568		
Farm mortgage and other agricultural loans do		2, 761	2,708	2, 653 2, 233	2, 591	2, 532	2, 474	3,407		1	3, 385		
All other do U. S. obligations, direct and guaranteed do do do do do do do do do do do do do		2, 177 2, 090	2, 220 2, 161	2, 233 1, 750	2, 244 1, 701	2, 219	2, 235 1, 592	1, 368 1, 603			1,311 1,630	<b></b> -	
Business propertydo		1,677	1, 671	1,685	1,702	1,578 3,742	3,747	15, 776			16, 275		
Business property do Property held for sale do		7,829	7, 985	8,042	8,392	8,496	9, 220				2, 993		
All other assets do Liabilities, other than interagency, total do		10, 858	11, 524	12,020	12, 250	9,776	10,761				3, 901	l	.
Bonds, notes, and debentures:		8, 550	9, 164	8,722	9, 364	8,663	9, 131	9, 167			7, 127		
Guaranteed by the U.Sdodo		2, 274	2, 274	1,672	1,766	1,571	1,571	1, 565			1,537		1
Other do Other liabilities, including reserves do Other liabilities, including reserves do Other do Other liabilities do Other liabilit		1, 326	1.302	1.427	1, 413	1, 229	1,200	1, 204			1,395		
Other liabilities, including reservesdo		4,950	5, 589	5, 623	6, 185	5, 863	6, 360	6, 398			4, 196		
Privately owned interests do	-	433 21, 280	435 21, 484	435 21,996	443 21, 858	444 21, 990	23, 114	498 21, 771			504 23, 857		
U. S. Government interests do econstruction Finance Corporation, loans outstanding	,	l '	1	21,000	23,000		20, 114	41, 111		1			1
end of month, total† mil. of dol Banks and trust cos., incl. receivers do	9,713	9, 051	9, 174	9, 330	9,428	9, 473	9,607	9,711	9, 704	9,846	9, 865	9,867	1 .
Banks and trust cos., incl. receiversdo	302	390	379	372	357	351	342	338	335	330	322	314	1
Other financial institutionsdo Railroads, including receiversdo	- 182 - 251	224 383	221 375	222 372	222 372	218 371	209 354	208 353	208 343	207 340	205 312	204	1
Loans to business enterprises, except to aid in national	- 201	303	313	312	312	3/1	334	303	943	940	312	287	1
defense mil. of dol_	_ 33	38	37	36	34	34	33	33	32	31	31	28	1
National defense do Other loans and authorizations do	- 8, 294	7, 295 722	7, 449 713	7,627 702	7, 749 694	7,807 693	7, 977 692	8, 089 690	8, 104 681	8, 265	8, 329 665	8, 370	1 8
0.0 - 1 2 4) 4 4 2	- 651									674		664	

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

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

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

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

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

\*Now series. For data beginning 1929 for profits and dividends of 152 companies can all table 10 of the tax of the stream of the stre

fications.

\*New series. For data beginning 1929 for profits and dividends of 152 companies, see p. 21, table 10, of the April 1942 Survey. Data for nct income after taxes of class A and B electric utilities have been substituted for data for 28 companies; they include affiliated nonelectric operations and cover 95 percent of all electric power operations. Data beginning 1939 are available on request. Data beginning 1919 1940 for the series on the war program are shown on p. 29 of the June 1943 issue; a comparatively small amount of intercompany duplication in the figures for R. F. C. and its subsidiaries has been eliminated beginning Cotober 1943; see footnote marked """ on p. S-18 of the April 1944 issue. The series on war savings bonds is from the Treasury Department; amounts outstanding are at current redemption values except series G which is stated at par; this item and redemptions cover all savings bonds series, including pre-war issues; sales represent funds exceived during the month from sales of series E. F., and G, the series issued since April 1941 (for sales beginning May 1941, see p. S-16 of the October 1942 Survey). The series on expenditures of Government corporations and credit agencies includes net transactions on account of redemptions of their obligations and other net expenditures with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and other lending agencies; transactions of these Digitagencies are provided by the Treasury.

Digitagencies are not in the December 1943 Survey regarding changes in the classifications; the figures include payments unallocated, pending advices, at end of month.

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						1944					19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
		FI	NANO	CE—C	ontinu	ıed				·		<u>-</u>	<u>'</u>
SECURITIES ISSUED		1											
Securities and Exchange Commission:† Estimated gross proceeds, totalmil. of dol.	1, 289	937	916	1,069	12, 109	2, 353	897	1, 148	1, 538	1, 441	14,732	1, 583	1,09
By types of security:		899	804	1,045	12, 097	2, 312	882	1, 085	1, 489	1		1	
Bonds, notes, and debentures, totaldo	1, 236 173	166	43	125	151	152	214	375	686	1, 410 315	14, 685 107	1, 531 229	1, 0
Corporate do Preferred stock do Common stock do	41	$\frac{32}{6}$	96 16	15	3 9	20	12	54	39 10	18 13	2 45	37 15	
By types of issuers:	1				_					1		1	1
Corporate, total do Industrial do	226	203 30	155 122	148 87	163 60	192 112	229 68	438 88	735 191	347 31	154 18	281 84	2
Public utilitydo	. 125	142	28	58	24	59	26	153	505	262	10	66	}
Rail do Other (real estate and financial) do Other	0	29 3	0	2	45 34	(•)	135	191	37	53	83 42	121 10	1
Non-corporate, total⊗dodo	1.063	734	761	920	11,946	2, 161	668	710	803	1,095	14, 579	1, 302	8
U. S. Governmentdo State and municipaldo	889 174	709 25	739 17	751 160	11,914 31	2, 125 36	602 65	692 18	695 108	1, 023 71	14, 544	1, 074 113	8
New corporate security issues:	1	199	150	146	ŀ	188	1	429	722		İ	i	
Estimated net proceeds, totaldo	i	199	150	1	160	100	226	İ	122	340	152	275	2
New money, total do Plant and equipment do Working capital do Retirement of debt and stock do Funded debt do	48	48 32	53 24	23 17	23 8	60 36	57 24	27 17	123	24 11	54 4	35	
Working capitaldo	28 19	16	24 28 94	6	15	24	33	10	114	13	50	14 2!	
Retirement of debt and stockdo	172	150 129	94 55	123 115	135 103	122 109	166 147	396 357	592 566	316 207	96 96	240	1
Other debtdo	.] 1	3	1	3	18	0	(0)	1	2	(0)	0	221	1
Preferred stockdododo		18 1	38 3	(4)	13 1	13	19	38 5	24	(a)	1 1	19	
Proposed uses by major groups: \( \frac{1}{2} \) Industrial, total net proceeds	93				j	ľ	]				J	82	
Industrial, total net proceedsdo	41	28 14	118 49	85 19	58 17	109 34	66	85 10	186 113	29 16	18 12	28	
New moneydodododo	50 124	14	66	65	40	70	27	75	73	12	5	54 65	
Public utility, total net proceedsdododo	2	140 6	28 0	58 0	24 0	58 5	(*)	149 5	498 8	259 4	10 0	0	1
Retirement of debt and stockdo	122	134	28	58	23 45	52	24	139	484	255	10	65 119	10
Railroad, total net proceedsdododo	ذ ا	29 29	0	2 2	45	21 21	134	189 10	36 2	52 4	82 0	0	] 1
Retirement of debt and stockdo	0	0	0	0	41	0	115	179	35	48	82	119	1 9
Commercial and Financial Chronicle:  Securities issued, by type of security, total (new													
Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding)thous. of dol	557, 269 86, 046	210, 242 58, 045	234, 729 79, 994	418, 587 54, 091	238, 982 63, 481	274, 420 70, 425	331,720 145,073	478, 271 41, 874	898, 654 177, 599	479, 670 39, 270	193, 296 38, 231	633, 217 142, 943	244, 58 41, 93
New capital, totaldodo	86,046	58, 045	79, 994	54, 091	42, 481	68 025	145, 073	41, 874	177, 599	39, 270	<b>38, 2</b> 31	135, 900	41, 93
Corporate do do Federal agencies do do do do do do do do do do do do do	62, 044	45, 456 0	73, 464 0	32, 616 605	15, 373 4, 125	57, 328	105, 573	29, 208	130, 618	22, 816 10, 090	18, 681	42, 741 1, 505	26, 9: 8, 6
Municipal, State, etcdo	24, 002	12, 589	6, 530	20, 871	22, 983	11, 597	39, 500	12,666	46, 981	6, 364	19,550	98, 697	6, 3
Foreign do do Refunding, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	471, 223	0 152, 196	0 154, 735	364, 495	21,000 175,501	1, 500 203, 995	186, 647	436, 397	721, 055	440, 401	155,065	490, 274	202, 64
Domestic, totaldo	471, 223	119, 743	149, 235	355, 345	170, 251	203, 795	186, 647	436, 397	714, 055	440, 401	155,065	490, 274	162, 6
Corporatedododo	25, 475	77, 535 30, 055	107, 636 31, 460	184, 091 32, 270	78, 754 83, 025	153, 917 27, 455	140, 608 20, 315	400, 717 30, 010	610, 535 42, 370	335, 894 39, 425	114, 104 26, 715	272. 280 195. 460	136, 33 17, 9
Municipal, State, etcdo	149, 982	12, 153	10, 140	138, 984	8,471	22, 423	25, 724	5, 670	61, 150	65, 082	14, 246	22, 534	8, 36
Municipal, State, etcdododo	0	<b>3</b> 2, 454	5, 500	9, 150	5, 250	200	0	0	7,000	0	U	0	40, 00
Total mil. of dol.	49	29 17	63 57	33 27	19	53	93	30	56 16	17	25 7	117 27	
Corporate do Municipal, State, etc do do do do do do do do do do do do do	15	17	6	6	9 10	45 8	55 38	17 13	40	11 6	18	90	1
Bond Buyer: State and municipal issues:						1						}	
Permanent (long term)thous. of dol_ Temporary (short term)do	173, 644 93, 680	25, 740 64, 852	16, 933 52, 845	166, 138 20, <b>2</b> 92	37, 391 45, 354	32, 695 122, 700	56, 733 5, 100	23, 441 28, 199	r113, 957 68, 661	97, 431 7, 700	48, 288 19, 366	7117, 508 7131, 434	12, 47 15, 44
SECURITY MARKETS													
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. members carrying margin accounts)¶													
Customers' debit balances (net)mil. of dol	1, 034	820	780	790	887 196	940	940	940	950	940	1, 041 209	1,070	r I, 10
Cash on hand and in banksdododododo	722	630	600	550	619	660	630	640	670	640	726	730	73
Customers' free credit balancesdo Bonds	553	380	390	400	424	420	410	420	430	430	472	530	54
Prices:	102. 53	100.32	100. 31	100. 62	100 50	100. 71	100.74	100. 61	100. 71	100,92	101, 35	101. 91	102.
A verage price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.) dollars.  Domesticdo	102. 55	100. 32	100. 31	100. 62	100. 53 101. 26	101.40	100.74	101. 29	101.38	101.60	101, 35	102. 51	103.
Foreigndodo	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. 3
Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, utilities, and rails:										1		1	
High grade (15 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond  Medium and lower grade:	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
Composite (50 bonds)do	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
Industrials (10 bonds)do	122. 9	119.8 115.9	121.0 116.6	121. 5 116. 0	121. 5 115. 9	121. 1 116. 3	120.9 116.2	120. 1 116. 5	119.9 116,9	119.9 116.8	120. 7 116. 8	121. 2 117. 0	121 116
Public utilities (20 bonds)do Railroads (20 bonds)do	. 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
Defaulted (15 bonds) do Domestic municipals (15 bonds) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	68.9	60. 1 136. 0	59. 0 135. 8	58. 9 135. 6	61. 2	61. 3 136. 1	57. 3 136. 5	55, 5 136, 2	59. 1 135, 5	61. 7 135. 2	65. 8 135. 5	68. 6 136. 6	68. 138.
	. 14U. /	190.0	130.5	100. 2	135, 5 100, 2	100. 2				100.3		190.0	101.

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*Less than \$500,000.

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

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

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945	-	<del></del>			19	44					19	<del></del>
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
		Fl	NANC	CE—C	ontinue	ed						,	
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued		1											
Bonds—Continued													
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges: Market value Face value do do	177, 485 249, 721	185, 281 307, 972	144, 881 221, 137	166, 046 234, 544	184, 358 296, 029	170, 406 258, 532	115, 386 164, 549	100, 214 143, 273	141, 242 197, 373	, 138, 318 208, 588	194, 057 308, 571	237, 830 411, 818	156, 187 226, 548
Face valuedo On New York Stock Exchange: Market valuedododo	165, 095 231, 927	169, 339 286, 625	133, 606 206, 364	153, 442 218, 886	169, 220 267, 881	158, 655 243, 004	104, 051 149, 718	90, 966 131, 764	130, 747 185, 232	129, 013 196, 075	183, 545 293, 799	223, 579 384, 803	143, 104 201, 689
Face value do Exclusive of stopped sales (N. Y. S. E.), face value, total thous, of dol U. S. Government do Other than U. S. Government, total do	206, 776 585 206, 191	260, 533 472 260, 061	191, 157 400 190, 757	213, 749 915 212, 834	243, 784 436 243, 348	193, 748 503 193, 245	137, 613 331 137, 282	132, 211 461 131, 750	166, 619 247 166, 372	196, 864 365 196, 499	266, 532 349 266, 183	341, 960 788 341, 172	191, 747 395 191, 352
Domesticdo Foreign do Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.:	197, 883 8, 308	249, 255 10, 806	180, 680 10, 077	204, 161 8, 673	231, 087 12, 261	182, 523 10, 722	130, 104 7, 178	124, 941 6, 809	160, 202 6, 170	189, 948 6, 551	257, 840 8, 343	332, 366 8, 806	177, 922 13, 430
Face value, all issues         mil. of dol.           Domestic         do           Foreign         do           Market value, all issues         do           Domestic         do           Foreign         do	112,001 109, 331 2,670 114,832 112,714 2,118	95, 409 92, 575 2, 834 95, 713 93, 604 2, 110	95, 013 92, 181 2, 832 95, 305 93, 192 2, 114	93, 272 90, 442 2, 830 93, 849 91, 719 2, 130	95, 729 92, 929 2, 799 96, 235 94, 099 2, 137	101, 559 98, 856 2, 703 102, 285 100, 244 2, 041	101, 581 98, 881 2, 700 102, 329 100, 276 2, 053	101, 399 98, 704 2, 694 102, 017 99, 981 2, 036	101, 088 98, 400 2, 688 101, 801 99, 756 2, 046	100, 450 97, 765 2, 685 101, 378 99, 333 2, 044	111, 116 108, 438 2, 678 112, 621 110, 577 2, 044	111, 885 109, 219 2, 667 114, 020 111, 959 2, 060	111, 995 109, 329 2, 667 114, 882 112, 769 2, 113
Yields: Bond Buyer: Domestic municipals (20 cities)percent.	1. 38	1.65	1. 69	1, 65	1, 64	1. 59	1. 59	1.66	1.64	1. 63	1.62	1. 53	1. 46
Moody's: Domestic corporatedo By ratings:	2.91	3.09	3.08	3.06	3, 05	3.04	3.02	3.03	3.02	3.02	2. 98	2. 97	2. 93
Aaa	2. 62 2. 72 2. 92 3. 38	2. 74 2. 82 3. 10 3. 70	2. 74 2. 82 3. 09 3. 68	2. 73 2. 81 3. 07 3. 63	2. 73 2. 81 3. 07 3. 59	2. 72 2. 80 3. 05 3. 57	2. 71 2. 79 3. 04 3. 55	2. 72 2. 79 3. 05 3. 56	2. 72 2. 81 3. 01 3. 55	2.72 2.80 3.01 3.53	2.70 2.76 2.98 3.49	2. 69 2. 76 2. 98 3. 46	2. 65 2. 73 2. 94 3. 41
By groups: Industrialsdo Public utilitiesdo Railroadsdo	2. 68 2. 94 3. 11	2. 83 2. 97 3. 48	2. 83 2. 97 3. 45	2. 81 2. 97 3. 41	2. 79 2. 96 3. 40	2, 79 2, 95 3, 37	2, 79 2, 94 3, 34	2. 79 2. 94 3. 35	2. 79 2. 96 3. 32	2. 77 2. 98 3. 29	2. 74 2. 96 3. 25	2. 73 2. 97 3. 23	2. 69 2. 95 3. 16
Standard and Poor's Corporation: Domestic municipals (15 bonds) do U. S. Treasury bonds: Partially tax-exempt do	1.61	1.84	1.85	1.86	1.87	1.84	1.82	1.83	1.87	1.88	1. 87	1.81	1.71
Taxable†dodo	1.70 2.40	1, 91 2, 48	1. 94 2. 48	1. 94 2. 49	1. 91 2. <b>4</b> 9	1. 89 2. 49	1, 90 2, 48	1. 93 2. 47	1. 93 2. 48	1.90 2.48	1.87 2.48	1.81 2.44	1. 75 2. 38
Stocks  Cash dividend payments and rates, Moody's: Total annual payments at current rates (600 com-													
panies) mil. of dol.  Number of shares, adjusted millions  Dividend rate per share (weighted average) (600 companies) dollars	941, 47	1, 761. 55 941. 47 1, 87	1, 763, 92 941, 47 1, 87	1, 818. 36 941. 47 1, 92	1, 818, 13 941, 47 1, 93	1, 817. 90 941. 47 1, 93	1, 819. 87 941. 47 1. 93	1, 822. 01 941. 47 1, 94	1, 833. 24 941. 47 1. 95	1,860.07 941.47	941.47	1, 843, 52 941, 47	941. 47
Banks (21 cos.) do Industrials (492 cos.) do Insurance (21 cos.) do Public utilities (30 cos.) do Railroads (36 cos.) do Dividend payments, by industry groups:*	1. 98 2. 93 1. 92 2. 57 1. 80 2. 66	2. 81 1. 79 2. 54 1. 81 2. 40	2. 81 1. 80 2. 54 1. 81 2. 40	2. 81 1. 88 2. 54 1. 80 2. 42	2. 81 1. 88 2. 54 1. 80 2. 42	2. 81 1. 88 2. 54 1. 80 2. 42	2. 81 1. 88 2. 54 1. 80 2. 42	2. 82 1. 88 2. 54 1. 80 2. 42	2. 82 1. 89 2. 54 1. 80 2. 55	2, 82 1, 92 2, 54 1, 80 2, 56	1. 96 2. 82 1. 90 2. 57 1. 80 2. 56	1. 96 2. 82 1. 90 2. 57 1. 80 2. 57	1. 97 2. 82 1. 91 2. 57 1. 80 2. 63
Total dividend paymentsmil. of dol.  Manufacturingdo.  Miningdo.	371. 9 232. 9 21. 1	361. 7 224. 2 22. 1	307. 4 131. 4 4. 1	118. 4 66. 9 1. 0	460. 7 264. 6 43. 4	350. 5 144. 3 3. 9	133. 7 61. 4 1. 2	379. 6 239. 2 20. 8	300. 4 127. 5 4. 7	129. 2 70. 9 2. 9	794. 8 451. 4 68. 5	7 301. 0 7 100. 2 1. 8	138. 9 ' 60. 6 1. 0
Trade         do           Finance         do           Railroads         do           Heat, light, and power         do           Communications         do           Miscellaneous         do	24. 1 23. 1 15. 9 31. 1 13. 7 10. 0	23. 0 22. 4 14. 2 31. 8 14. 4 9. 6	16. 4 45. 7 17. 2 40. 2 46. 4 6. 0	4.1 11.0 1.4 31.2 .2 2.6	25. 7 30. 8 37. 3 32. 7 14. 5 11. 7	17. 6 78. 5 14. 8 37. 7 46. 5 7. 2	3.8 25.9 7.9 31.4 .1 2.0	25. 7 24. 2 11. 9 31. 9 14. 0 11. 9	17. 2 48. 5 12. 8 38. 1 46. 5 5. 1	5. 4 12. 9 2. 9 31. 9 . 2 2. 1	45. 8 72. 0 59. 5 52. 7 16. 1 28. 8	7 19.8 7 77.1 16.6 7 35.7 7 45.9 7 3.9	77.9 r 24.5 r 7.0 35.3 r. 2 r 2.4
Prices: Average price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.) Dec. 31, 1924=100	74.7	65. 3	64. 3	67. 4	70. 2	69. 2	69.8	69.5	69.7	70.3	72.6		
Dow-Jones & Co. (65 stocks)   dol. per share: Industrials (30 stocks)   do Public utilities (15 stocks)   do Railroads (20 stocks)   do Railroads (20 stocks)   do New York Times (50 stocks)   do Industrials (25 stocks)   do Railroads (25 stocks)   do Standard and Poor's Corporation: Combined index (402 stocks)   1935-39=100.   Lydystylak (354 stocks)   1935-39=100.	58. 62 157. 22	49. 99 139. 07 23. 60 39. 28 97. 02 163. 87	49. 26 137. 19 22. 72 39. 00 96. 06 162. 27	49. 85 139. 22 22. 74 39. 36 96. 95 164. 04	51, 85 145, 46 23, 47 40, 58 101, 46 171, 88	53. 03 148. 37 23. 96 41. 85 103. 34 173. 59	52. 60 146. 72 24. 74 41. 12 102. 25 173. 42	51.81 145.20 24.67 39.75 100.60 171.24	53. 15 147. 68 25. 61 41. 52 103. 03 174. 72	53, 11 146, 88 25, 45 42, 11 102, 71 173, 52	55. 32 150. 35 25. 80 46. 34 106. 45 177. 38	73. 8 57. 11 153. 95 26. 53 48. 87 107. 79 179. 07	77. 8 58. 64 157. 13 27. 90 50. 39 110. 96 183. 30
Capital goods (116 stocks) do	103. 2 119. 3	30. 18 96. 6 98. 2 88. 1 102. 3	29. 86 95. 1 96. 5 86. 5 100. 9	29. 88 97. 2 99. 0 87. 8 103. 6	31. 04 101. 5 103. 9 92. 7 110. 2	31. 73 104. 3 106. 7 96. 1 113. 1	31. 09 102. 7 104. 7 94. 3 111. 7	29, 97 100, 7 102, 6 92, 6 110, 7	31. 33 103. 5 105. 6 95. 6 113. 2	31.89 102.7 104.6 94.5 112.0	35. 52 104. 7 106. 4 96. 0 113. 4	36. 51 108. 4 110. 4 99. 4 116. 3	38. 63 113. 0 115. 2 103. 6 121. 0
Public utilities (28 stocks)do. Railroads (20 stocks)do. Other issues: Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks)do. Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks)do.	96. 1 123. 6 110. 9	88. 4 98. 7 100. 7 113. 9	87. 3 97. 3 99. 6 113. 6	87. 8 99. 3	89. 6 100. 8	91. 3 105. 3 106. 7	92, 1 102, 5 106, 2	91. 4 98. 7 105. 0	92. 7 103. 4 107. 3	92. 1 104. 9 109. 4	92. 4 113. 9 114. 6	93. 8 120. 7	96, 8 125, 3
Fire and marrier insurance (18 stocks) do  Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission):  Total on all registered exhanges:  Market value thous of dol.  Shares sold thousands.		980, 399	562, 816	686, 237	1,159,179	116. 9 1,055,963	735, 302		749, 411	742, 746	1,154,134		
On New York Stock Exchange:  Market valuethous. of dolthous. of dolthous.andsthousandsthousands	1,060,085	46, 916 831, 575 34, 932	26, 370 472, 164 19, 682	29, 409 578, 183 21, 633	59, 069 997, 805 45, 854	53, 995 898, 478 40, 055	38, 826 610, 477 27, 530	28, 275 518, 521 20, 284	33, 554 617, 187 23, 480	31, 371 617, 307 22, 139	51, 026 7 985, 806 38, 418	69, 879 1,248,351 51, 208	60, 376 1,049,411 41, 887
Exclusive of odd iot and stopped sales (N. Y. Times) thousands	<b>2</b> 7, 492	27,643	13, 847	17, 228	37, 713	28, 220	20, 753	15, 946	17, 534	18,019	31, 260	38, 995	32, 613

<sup>\*</sup>Revised.
\*New series. Data for 1941 and 1942 for dividend payments are shown on p. 20 of the February 1944 issue.
†Revised series. The revised yield series above and the price series on p. S-18 for long-term Treasury bonds consists of all issues not due or callable for 15 years; revised data through December 1943 are shown on p. 20 of the September 1944 issue.

1945				~	194	14					194	45
March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
<u>'</u>	FI	NANC	EE—Co	ntinue	ed							1
	1											
57, 383 1, 504	49, 422 1, 492	48, 670 1, 494	50, 964 1, 493	53,068 1,493	52, 488 1, 497	53, 077 1, 499	52, 930 1, 481	53, 087 1, 481	53, 592 1, 483	55, 512 1, 492	56, 586 1, 496	59, 680 1, 498
_ 3.6	4.8 3.8	4. 9 3. 8	4.8 3.6	4.6 3.5	4. 7 3. 6	4. 7 3. 5	4.7 3.5	4.7 3.5	4. 8 3. 3	4.6 3.3	4.6 3.3	4.3 3.3
- 4. 4 - 3. 5	3.7	3.8	3. 7	3.7	3.7	3.7	4. 5 3. 7	3.6	3.6	4. 5 3. 7	4. 4 3. 6	3. 3 4. 2 3. 4
5. 1 6. 2	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.6	5. 3 6. 6	5. 2 6. 7	5. 3 6. 7	5. 3 7. 0	5. 3 6, 8	5. 2 6. 1	$\begin{array}{c} 5.2 \\ 6.3 \end{array}$	5. 0 5. 9
3, 73	4.04	4.03	4.04	3, 98	3, 94	3.96	3.95	3, 95	3. 92	3. 87	r 3, 82	3, 78
		FOREI	GN T	RADE	3	7			-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
-	292	296	348	305	290	276	276	259	269	216		
- 213	106	107	109	111	110	116	116	117	117	248 115	240	235
- 114	132 112	131 111	136 117	118 101	106 90	111 93	104 87	122 103	121 101	124 104	111	103
-	. 85	85	86	86	86	84	84	85	84	84		100
1,029,295	1,196,966	1,226,108	1,455,397	1,295,336	1,197,188	1,187,725	1,192,680	71,142,274			901, 407	r881, 638
1	1 100 075	123, 170	132, 223	131, 541	130, 197	133, 138 97, 832	116, 505 80 752	122, 359 87, 053				
-	2, 661 29, 028	2,084	2,680	2, 338	1, 839 14, 949	1,677	3, 242 13, 901	2, 885 20, 183				
-	5, 205 13, 301	2, 295 14, 956	4, 529 11, 387	5, 206 16, 022	4, 656 13, 442	4, 016 13, 397	3, 353 11, 745	3,601 13,349				
1,016,285	21, 481 1,187,293	1,216,289	24, 884 1,446,084	25,638 $1.286,840$	19, 537 1,190,137	23, 763 1,180,515	21,639 1,186,502	19, 299	1,176,439	925, 208	Í	
370,871	358, 715 106, 225	124, 797	120,818	102, 952	293, 184 90, 873	302, 445 121, 281	99, 342	114, 239	321, 922	336, 082		
	162, 695 16, 602	11,067	13,391	11,942	126, 793 18, 415	17, 545	15, 282	11,683		1	<b></b>	
-	40, 364 12, 731	13,011	11,980	13, 952	7, 745	24, 449 18, 179	11,088	10,000		<b>-</b>		
	22, 913	22, 275	18,040	15, 359	13, 435	14,479	13, 541	16, 242				i
		}			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	300, 210	323, 119	332, 721	333, 213	329, 697
ANSF	I I	I	AND	COMIN	I	LATIC	)NS		T	1		
-	220	222	226	231	226	232	225	229	225	213	r 212	222
_	207	206	212	212	208	216	214	216	211	195	r 197	227 209
	366	389	383	418	426	424	409	379	373	378	r 354	265 357
-	464 674	488 662	544 731	594 791	613	670 884	674 874	696 910	679 917	647 906	7 659	680 968
-	326	373	421	464	492	529	542	556	522	475	487	489
-	225 212	220 199	223 202	235 209	226 191	241 211	236 216	236 223	235 226	216 203	224 213	228 218
-	181	181	180	181	172	172	179	183	184	185	257 189	262 188
-	247	248	239 252	249 254	251	256	250	248	241	229	282 7 225	290 239
_	419	441	428	465	467	461	447	417	414	424	r 395	219 398
1	1	l		1			I			i		51
	226 233 212	228 235 211	229 237 214	228 235 212	224 230 208	225 232 211	223 228 206	222 229 206	223 229 206	216 221 200	7 218 223	227 234
		281	279	281	277 394	272 384	277 389	276 391	279 394	267 373	203 7 267 7 363	214 270
	272 386		400									372
-	386	405	400 537	401 576	İ		1		]	1		l .
	386 470 674		537 731 409	576 791 434	599 797 469	646 884 489	650 874 502	687 910 539	696 917 549	679 906 528	r 695 r 919 547	702 968
-	386 470 674 336	405 483 662	537 731	576 791	599 797	646 884	650 874	687 910	696 917	679 906	r 695 r 919	702
	77, 383 1, 504 4, 6 3, 6 4, 6 3, 5 5, 1 6, 2 3, 73 273 114 1,029,295 724, 714 1,016,285 370, 871	March   March	FOREI    March   March   April	March   March   April   May	March   March   April   May   June	March   March   April   May   June   July	March   March   April   May   June   July   August	March   March   April   May   June   July   August   September	March   March   April   May   June   July   August   September   Details	March   March   April   May   June   July   August   Sept   Octo-   November	March   March   April   May   June   July   August   Sep.   Octo-   New   December   D	March   March   April   May   June   July   Angust   Sep   Octo- ber   Novem   Decem   January

\*Revised.

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

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

\$ Revised.

‡ Revised.

† See note marked "\*".

See p. 26 of the May 1943 Survey (small scattered revisions have been made in the data beginning to the May 1943 survey (small scattered revisions have been made in the data beginning to the May 1943 survey (small scattered revisions have been made in the data beginning to the May 1943 survey (small scattered revisions have been made in the data beginning to the May 1943 survey (small scattered revisions have been made in the data beginning to the May 1943 survey (small scattered revisions have been made in the data beginning to the May 1943 will be published beginning in the August 1944 issue; revised figures for 1941 and data for January 1942 to May 1943 will be published http://fraser.stlouislet.org/

aless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945		<del></del>	<del></del>		1944	k	<del> ,</del>				194	<b>45</b>
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo-	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febrar
TRANSP	ORTA'	TION	AND	COMI	MUNI	CATIO	NS	Contin	ued				
TRANSPORTATION—Continued													
Commodity and Passenger-Continued		j											
djusted indexes*—Continued.		l	ĺ							Ì			
By type of transportation—Continued.  Local transit lines		179	178	179	182	180	179	181	182	184	180	188	Ì
Oil and gas pipe linesdo Railroadsdo		239 252	241 256	244 258	257 253	256 249	260 247	269 241	265 242	274 239	268 232	7 271 7 229	
Railroads do Commodity do	-	228 439	229 460	232 451	228 447	225 434	225 421	216 434	217 433	213 439	208 416	207 7 396	1
Passenger do Waterborne (domestic), commodity do		68	65	67	65	63	68	70	71	73	69	77	1
Express Operations		i											
perating revenuethous, of dol_ perating incomedodo	1	20, 168 249	19,888	20, 783 79	20, 613 78	20, 222 75	20, 838 74	21, 692 75	22, 092 123	22, 826 75	26, 953 93	23, 183 71	23,
Local Transit Lines	`								120	"	33	'1	
ares, average, cash ratecents_	7. 8115	7.8004	7.8004	7.8143	7, 8143	7. 8143	7. 8143	7. 8198	7.8198	7. 8115	7.8115	7. 8115	7.8
assengers carried†thousands perating revenues†thous, of dol_	-11, 704, 580	1,611,740 114, 400	1,553,130 112,700	1,608,130 116,600	1,558,280 113, 100	1,526,710 111,700	7. 8143 1,527,760 111, 300	1,527,520 111, 200	1,616,870	1,567,130 113,600	1,634,230 122, 100	1,648,350 117,500	1,517
		114, 400	112,700	110,000	110, 100	111, 100	111,000	111, 200	117, 100	113,000	122, 100	117, 500	107,
Class I Steam Railways reight carloadings (Fed. Reserve indexes):		i	ł										
Combined index, unadjusted1935-39=100_ Coaldo		132 140	135 141	141 147	144 148	147 143	146 146	150 147	148 143	144 143	128 127	132 141	
Cokedo	100	187	186	188 146	191	188	178 162	181	178	181	175	185 128	
Forest productsdo Grains and grain productsdo	- 134 - 124	141 1 <b>2</b> 5	141 108	113	154 137	157 17 <b>2</b>	141	148 142	140 147	135 147	120 126	128	
Livestock do Merchandise, l. c. ldo	- 102	103 67	107 68	106 67	100 66	102 66	115	151 70	184	170 70	124 65	115 63	
Oredo	63	51	168	281 145	291	302 151	281 151	276 158	237	138	41	40 143	
MiscellaneousdoCombined index, adjusted †	- 151 - 145	142 140	144 138	138	147 139	143	142	139	156 137	155 141	142 137	143	
Coal†dododo	- 139	140 185	141 190	147	148 194	143 194	146 185	147 182	143 182	143 181	127 166	141 176	
Forest productsdo	- 134	141	141	140 128	148 135	156 144	155 131	137 126	133 147	138 150	135 134	142 128	
Grains and grain products†do Livestock†do Merchandise, l. c. ldo	- 134 129	136 131	123 120	118	124	124	121	114	120	135	128	120	
Merchandise, l. c. ldododo	- 67 - 218	67 174	67 195	67 195	67	189	68 188	67 184	66 153	68 153	68 133	66 161	
Miscellaneous†dodo	159	149	146	144	143	150	149	146	143	149	151	157	
Total carsthousands_	- 4.019	7 3, 916	4, 069	3, 446	3, 445	4, 361	3, 580	4, 428	3, 599	3,366	3, 699	3,002	8
Coal do do do do do do do do do do do do do	- 828	7 843 7 74	850 74	711 59	710 60	838 72	710 57	862 69	695 57	665 56	755 67	661 56	
Forest productsdododododododo	- 207	r 217 r 223	217 194	181 160	183 180	236 295	203 203	222 241	173 208	163 204	181 219	150 176	
Livestock do.  Merchandise, l. c. l. do	218 72	r 73	75	60 422	55 410	69 505	64 427	100	104	93 424	88	63 38 <b>3</b>	
Oredo	88	7 531 72	537 214	318	328	412	324	534 379	435 272	176	499 58	45	
Miscellaneousdodo reight-car surplus and shortage, daily average:●	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
Car surplus thousands	- 10	19 2	(1) 23	24	26 1	17 2	12	10	8	11 5	14	14	
Car shortagedoinancial operations:			1	004.050	_			700 000		1		751 227	<b>1</b>
Operating revenues, totalthous, of dol. Freightdo	623 184	797,029 596,953	759, 534 561, 093	804, 056 600, 069	799, 475 585, 128	809, 038 593, 829	836, 183 617, 348	799, 229 591, 104	818, 737 612, 020	585, 432	555, 810	751, 337 558, 874	713 530
Paggangay	100, 000	147, 759 527, 433	146, 583 509, 004	150, 076 526, 767	159, 584 518, 467	162, 198 525, 057	162,070 538,489	152, 971 521, 264	146, 369 539, 157	140, 288 524, 450	146, 412 555, 775	139, 243 530, 232	12: 499
Operating expenses	- 168, 634	7 175, 741 7 93, 853	162,856	178, 783 98, 505	181, 187 99, 822	185, 348 98, 633	196, 329 101, 366	188, 838 89, 126	182, 234 97, 346	164, 644	131, 499	148, 088 73, 016	r 140
Net incometdodo	99,885	53, 653	87, 674 48, 033	59,020	61, 337	57, 362	60, 346	55, 545	59,822	63, 506	69, 584 41, 474	39, 048	3
Operating results:	ļ	66,960	64, 450	68, 376	65, 695	66, 754	68, 454	65,065	67,679	63, 203	61, 107	60, 681	
Revenue per ton-mile	-	. 953 7, 823	931 7,973	934 7, 979	.948 8,405	. 950 8, 706	. 958 8, 598	967 8,067	. 959 7, 790	. 983 7, 468	. 971 7, 908	7,372	
inancial operations, adjusted:	-	701.6	1	778.8	1	803. 5	781.3	789.9	791, 2	1	1	766. 4	1
			780. 1 574. 0	573. 3	808. 8 599. 8	601. 5	579.5	581.4	584.7	788. 5 587. 2		566. 9	1 1
Freight do do Rollway aypenses do	-	149.9 690.1	152. 1 688. 7	152. 2 687. 7	153.7 700.7	149. 2 705. 9	145. 0 710. 3	154.0 709.8	150. 0 709. 5	147. 1 697. 2		145. 3 673. 2	1 6
Railway expenses do. Net railway operating income do. Net income do.		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	93. 2 r 59. 5	1 1
		1	00.0			1			10.0		20.0		
Travel perations on scheduled air lines:	Ì												
Miles flown thous. of miles_	-		9,902 4,323	11, 236 4, 536	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	
Express carried thous. of lb_Passengers carried number		293, 523	318, 560	369, 649	389, 017	441, 712	476, 808	464, 536	497, 664	455, 726	414, 992	6, 850 430, 233	40
Passenger-miles flownthous, of miles_ totels:	1	l.	155, 412		193, 289	211, 704	227, 351	225, 472	239, 022	1	204, 513	209, 239	"
Average sale per occupied roomdollars Rooms occupiedpercent of total.	3.85		4. 09 88	3.69 88	3. 89 88	3. 84 82	3.77	4. 16 89	4. 04 90	4. 07 88	3. 96 83	3. 97 90	
Restaurant sales index	169		184	178	198	193	214	194	194	192		174	
'oreign travel: U.S. citizens, arrivalsnumber.		9, 636	10, 205	12, 206	11,710	16, 498	16, 297	16, 611	15, 136	14, 814	15, 523	12,820	
U. S. citizens, departuresdo		5,346	5, 253 314	6, 749 844	7, 925 735	8, 283 487	8, 221 619	8, 307 458	8, 091 716	7,016 458	8, 101 490	8, 408 429	7
Emigrantsdo				2, 209		2, 499						2,751	

Passports issued 3 do. | 13,883 | 9,772 | 2,309 | 8,396 | 10,195 | 15,885 | 10,094 | 12,163 | 0,270 | 0,302 | 13,111 | 13,434 | 14,819 |

\*Revised. Less than 500. 3 Includes passports to American seamen. †Revised data for February 1944, 48,758.

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

†The indicated seasonally adjusted series for freight carloadings have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the October 1943 Survey, and for financial operations of railroads beginning in the June 1944 issue (see those issues for periods affected); all revisions are available on request. Beginning in April 1944 Survey, revenue data for local transit lines cover all common carrier bus lines except long-distance interstate motor carriers; similarly, data for passengers carried, beginning in the current issue, represent estimated total revenue passengers carried by all local transit lines; revised data beginning 1936 for both series will be published later; small revisions have been made in the 1944 data for revenues (January 1944 revised, \$112,100,000; February, \$106,400,000).

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

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

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					19	944					19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febrary
TRANSP	ORTA'	TION	AND	COM	MUNI	CATIO	ONS	Contin	ued				
TRANSPORTATION—Continued													
Travel—Continued		ĺ			ļ								
National parks, visitorsnumber Pullman Co.:	1	26, 363	35, 809	50, 990	90, 304	192, 694	174, 076		69, 816	34, 705	21, 230	20, 075	22,
Revenue passenger-miles thousands Passenger revenues thous of dol.		2,570,780 13,828	2,475,173 13,381	2,301,964 12,992	2,344,949 13, 291	2,321,047 12,893	2,339,036 13, 247	2,406,237 13, 403	2,414,808 13,672	2,249,627 12,790	2,240,875 12,909	2,282,407 13,445	2,015, 11,
COMMUNICATIONS									:				
elephone carriers:¶ Operating revenuesthous, of dol		161, 807	158, 691	162, 260	161, 297	159, 385	164, 169	161, 352	166, 857	165, 244	171,044	174. 063	
Station revenues do	1	I 80 001	87, 847 58, 578	88, 741 61, 054	88, 473 60, 313	86, 430 60, 313	87, 709 63, 852	87, 654 60, 920	90, 405 63, 110	89, 916 62, 179	91,088 66,396	93, 140 67, 455	
Tolls, message do Operating expenses do Net operating income do Phones in service, end of month thousands		104, 095 20, 093	101, 615 19, 400	104, 584 19, 427	103, 399 19, 371	105, 021 18, 964	105, 617 19, 972	104, 973 19, 356	105, 485 20, 663	105, 081 19, 987	117, 036 23, 348	107, 271 20, 785	
			24,085	24, 147	24, 161	24, 183	24, 231	24, 264	24, 303	24, 340	24, 382	24, 515	l
Operating revenues, totalthous. of dol. Telegraph carriers, totaldodo		17, 655 16, 111	16, 764 15, 350	17, 543 16, 016	17, 072 15, 654	16, 429 15, 091	17, 202 15, 805	16, 515 15, 163	16, 943 15, 668	16, 218 14, 876	17, 767 16, 190	17, 120 15, 651	15, 13,
cable operationsthous, of dol	.	1,125	1,036 1,414	1, 028 1, 527	951 1, 418	938 1, 337	935 1, 397	941 1, 352	1, 041 1, 274	1, 012 1, 341	1,085 1,577	964 1, 469	1,
Cable carriers do Operating expenses do Net operating revenues do		12, 797 2, 981	12, 515 2, 413	13, 544 2, 097	13, 079 1, 913	13, 407 965	13, 365 1, 940	13, 093 1, 515	13, 033 2, 029	12, 866 1, 483	13, 104	12, 917 2, 265	11, 1,
Net income trans, to earned surplusdo Radiotelegraph carriers, operating revenuesdo		1, 122	769 1, 201	733 1,346	699 1,376	530 1,386	830 1, 397	714 1,368	848 1, 552	1, 691 1, 657	2,438 1,363 1,766	1, 014 1, 675	1,
	CHE	MICAI	S AN	D AL	LIED	PROL	UCTS	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			·	
CHEMICALS*									1				1
mmonia, synthetic anhydrous (100% NH <sub>3</sub> ): Productionshort tons_	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
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
Production	1 69 753	68, 794 27, 108	69, 324 29, 605	67, 481 29, 707	63, 043 29, 643	64, 131 28, 484	65, 685 30, 043	62, 591 31, 078	67, 807 31, 706	65, 806 32, 705	63, 713 30, 382	61, 759 28, 307	56 25
Stocks, end of monthdo. Sarbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid (100% CO): Productionthous. of lb. Stocks, end of monthdo.	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
Stocks, end of month	1	16, 546 108, 524	23, 488 106, 835	22, 570 109, 415	15, 997 104, <b>9</b> 41	11, 202 106, 657	9,005 104,074	9, 437 102, 190	9, 108	9,397	8, 940 107, 065	9,066	10 92
Stocks end of monthdodo	5, 634	6, 572	7, 942	9, 053	6, 414	6,028	4, 812	5, 023	4, 966	5, 059	6, 506	8, 127	5
Production do Stocks, end of month do Hydrogen, production mil. of cu. ft.	37, 639 3, 300	29, 975 2, 428	29, 607 3, 133	31, 451 2, 575	31, 170 2, 533	32, 325 3, 126	31, 519 2, 902	32, 131 3, 162	34, 454 3, 261	35, 106 3, 590	34, 346 3, 751	35, 155 3, 004	33,
		2,090	2,061	2,068	1,879	1,998	2, 102	2, 085	2, 075	2, 114	2,086	2, 071	1,
Production short tons Stocks, end of month do Nygen, production mil. of cu. ft. Phosphoric acid (50% H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>6</sub> ):	37, 962 6, 529 1, 458	36, 509 7, 534 1, 637	38, 161 6, 887 1, 552	38, 968 7, 047 1, 556	39, 275 6, 555 1, 490	38, 974 6, 795 1, 505	38, 471 6, 189 1, 582	39, 349 5, 905 1, 568	41, 955 5, 795 1, 551	42, 571 6, 249 1, 530	41, 328 7, 380 1, 497	40, 876 7, 027	40, 6, 1,
Production short tons.	53, 381	65, 484	58, 754	60, 526	56, 743	58, 529	52, 255	52, 039	52, 487	54, 626	58, 237	1, 395 51, 264	51
Stocks, end of monthdodododo	11,728	15, 030	12,885	14, 647	15, 636	15,067	14, 438	14, 360	12,892	11,684	12, 973	13, 378	14,
Stocks, finished light and dense, end of monthdo	380, 371 64, 187	399, 758 27, 210	385, 085 34, 049	393, 823 32, 209	371, 754 35, 959	373, 921 41, 737	368, 833 36, 445	365, 362 38, 260	379, 472 37, 113	374, 453 39, 725	368, 588 58, 161	365, 718 76, 658	331 93
odium hydroxide (100% NaOH):o Production do Stocks ,end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	167, 443 1 58, 104	158, 974 45, 900	157,089 50,477	158, 286 46, 869	152, 106 45, 713	159, 403 50, 646	156, 663 51, 761	152, 147 49, 821	153, 929 159, 226	155, 219 1 57, 479	166, 029 163, 932	161, 100 1 64, 204	146, 1 65,
odium silicate: Production short tons	1	40,000	00, 111	10,000	10,110			10,021	100, 220		00, 502	04, 204	. 05
Stocks, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do													
Production short tons Stocks, end of month do	66, 941 66, 919	65, 178 72, <b>9</b> 30	69, 895 77, 698	70, 418 77, 421	66, 625 79, 800	63, 629 83, 976	68, 526 79, 931	65, 185 77, 693	67, 838 78, 905	68, 109 83, 735	67, 490 87, 283	64, 336 86, 665	58, 72,
ulfur: Production long tons Stocks, end of month do		229, 799	271, 903 4,244,827	278, 751 4,200,031	280, 545	305, 064 4,154,349	306, 146 4,161, 012	293, 963 4,140,976	312, 060 4,110,395	293, 551 4,089,622	280, 580	275, 722	260
ulfuric acid (100% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ): Production short tons	1	760, 848	743, 807	765, 922	l .	742, 526			1	820, 958	4,100,320 853, 254	853, 930	3,996 806
Stocks, end of monthdodo	243, 014	278,088	287,962	266, 448	722, 000 232, 213	218, 811	767, 413 202, 785	744, 944 204, 393	814, 871 213, 457	216, 230	253, 479	262, 681	265
Production thous. of lb_Stocks, end of month do		31, 009 10, 472	27, 920 10, 324	28, 663 10, 731	26, 303 9, 156	25, 254 7, 621	26, 531 7, 594	25, 331 8, 513	27, 572 9, 281	29, 999 11, 235	27, 941 9, 113	29, 526 12, 410	24 10
Leetic anhydride: Productiondodo Stocks, end of monthdo		41, 686 10, 245	41, 963 11, 534	41, 648 12, 026	40, 048 10, 867	39, 113 9, 958	41, 361 11, 746	40, 838 12, 295	42, 084 12, 083	42, 327 12, 380	43, 900 12, 108	<b></b>	
cetylene: 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40. 40.	1		469, 490	463, 200	452, 465	456, 347	453, 640	438, 829	482, 408	450, 165	450, 991		
Stocks, end of monthdodo		11, 114	13, 170	11, 790	10,955	11, 323	11, 386	11, 397	11,615	9, 966	9, 910		
Production thous. of lb. Stocks, end of month do		830 881	676 596	819 961	744 1, 012	691 972	738 916	786 929	834 819	774	846 980	887 1, 114	1

Revised. ¹ Not comparable with earlier data, see note marked "3." ⊙Revised; not comparable with data shown in the Survey prior to the March 1945 issue.

3Production figures represent total production of liquid material, including quantities evaporated to solid caustic. Stock figures represent stocks of liquid sodium hydroxide only prior to October 1944 (comparable figure for October, 68,393); beginning that month they include stocks of both liquid and solid sodium hydroxide.

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

Beginning 1943 data have been compiled on the basis of a new accounting system; available comparable data for 1942 are shown in footnotes in the September 1943 to April 1944 surveys; 1942 data on the old basis, comparable with figures for earlier years, are available in the March and April 1943 issues.

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

The new monthly series for sulfur are compiled by the Bureau of Mines and cover total production and producers' stocks of native sulfur (Texas and Louisiana have been the only producing States since 1942 and the production figures are therefore comparable with the quarterly figures formerly shown). The new series for acetic acid, acetic anhydride, acetyl salicylic acid, cresylic acid, ethyl acetate, naphthalene and phthalic anhydride are compiled by the Tariff Commission; the other new chemical series are compiled by the Bureau of the Census. The monthly data for a number of the chemicals are reported quarterly only.

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

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						1944					194	5
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Feb ar
CHE	MICAI	S AN	D ALI	LIED	PROD	UCTS	—Con	tinued					
CHEMICALS—Continued													
records oil:*		14, 618	14, 432	13, 999	13, 726	11, 762	12, 443	1 <b>1,</b> 055	14, 081	13, 484	14, 234	12, 573	13
Productionthous. of gal Stocks, end of monthdo resylic acid, refined:*		27, 241	28, 478	28, 307	26, 361	24, 043	18, 880	13, 584	12, 696	10, 931	10,712	9, 695	1
Production thouse of lb	.	3, 737	3, 343	3,782	3, 257	3, 553	3, 432	3, 369	3, 424	3, 279	3,077	2, 676	
Stocks, end of month dodohyl acetate (85%):*		2, 366	2, 155	2,016	2, 230	5,859	2,720	2, 242	2,023	1,905	1,694	1, 472	
Traduction do Stocks, end of month do yeerin, refined (100% basis):*		10, 176 6, 030	7, 676 5, 323	8, 214 5, 397	8,772 6,571	7, 771 6, 135	9,074 6,766	7, 767 5, 222	9, 683 5, 721	10, 266 4, 873	9, 852 6, 241	9, 027 6, 873	
		1							ĺ				١.
Consumption do Production do	7, 373 9, 694	6, 382 8, 137	6,079 7,636	5, 861 7, 694	6, 488 7, 452	6, 240 6, 713	7, 611 8, 730	6, 814 8, 745	6, 792 9, 262	6, 236 10, 834	5, 982 7, 587	6, 497 7, 774	ļ
Stocks, end of monthdo	34, 336	36, 836	37, 948	38, 475	38, 588	37, 590	38, 517	38, 598	39, 443	40, 515	39, 348	38, 005	3
Consumption do Production do Stock: end of month do	7, 470 8, 249	7,370 9,079	6, 7 <b>23</b> 8, 015	6, 922 8, 281	6, 579 7, 173	6, 375 5, 501	7, 085 9, 823	7, 470 7, 785	8,815 8,779	9, 084 7, 684	7, 548 8, 800	7, 712 8, 008	
Stock:. end of monthdodo	32, 725	43, 942	44, 243	44, 549	44, 497	42, 411	42, 874	40,026	37, 423	36,605	37, 237	36, 089	8
Vatural:	205	200	241	204	241	915	210	224	200	261	250	017	
Production (crude, 80%) thous, of gal. Stocks (crude, 80%), end of month do	305 376	363 257	341 310	364 312	341 331	315 <b>28</b> 6	319 240	334 201	382 264	361 260	350 272	317 278	
ynthetic (100%): Productiondo	6, 791	6, 270	6, 320	6, 694	6, 563	5, 838	4, 849	5, 435	5, 671	6, 363	5, 851	6, 455	
Production do Stocks, end of month* do phthalene, refined (79° C and over):*  Production thous of lb.		5, 939	7, 128	6,768	6,834	5, 496	2, 344	1, 926	1,851	2, 388	2, 382	3, 166	
Production thous. of lb.		8, 180 2, 910	7,579 2,604	7, 077 1, 786	7, 295 1, 357	6, 351 1, 454	6, 123 1, 972	5, 979 1, 815	5, 907 1, 462	6, 394 2, 535	6, 217 2, 091	5, 381 2, 099	l
thalic anhydride:*	1	10, 345	10,608	10,714	9, 664	10, 644	10,600	10, 611	10, 792	10, 426	10,779	10, 320	
Production do do do do do do do do do do do do do	34, 865	1, 983 36, 282	1, 780 35, 461	2, 404 38, 158	2, 909 38, 564	2, 954 37, 645	3, 244 39, 916	3, 154 38, 921	3, 782 38, 042	2,835 36,276	1,749 32,863	1, 512 34, 124	;
sin, gum:	5.81	4.73	4.68	4.92	5. 62	5. 52	5. 48	5. 49	5. 71	5. 81	5. 81	5. 81	`
Price, wholesale "H" (Sav.) bulk dol. per 100 lb. Receipts, net, 3 ports bhl. (500 lb.)	4,400	3, 927	6, 151	7, 919	10, 326	9,876	10,406	9, 345	7,881	7, 755	6, 346	4, 194	١.
Stocks, 3 ports, end of monthdodo	11,741	92, 878	79, 813	78, 313	61, 165	57, 190	53, 202	48, 609	43, 512	36,657	31,900	25, 876	]
Price, wholesale (Savannah) †	. 80 505	. 77 358	. 77 2, 052	7, 211	.78 4,147	. 76 3, 696	. 79 3, 745	. 79 2, 798	. 79 2, 324	. 79 2, 236	.79 1,929	. 79 1, 369	İ
Stocks, 2 ports, end of monthdo  FERTILIZERS	50, 762	86, 473	83, 597	85, 536	82, 867	<b>76, 973</b>	77, 131	<b>68</b> , 675	68, 222	67, 320	66, 759	65, 195	•
nsumption, Southern Statesthous. of short tons	1 220	, 1, 224	r 692	r <b>3</b> 73	r 131	r90	r 138	* 285	* 246	r 474	r 540	1 100	
ice, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port	1, 332	· 1								_	ĺ	1, 189	r
warehouses •dol. per 100 lb tash deliveriesshort tons	1. 650	1, 650 75, 727	1, 650 56, 140	1, 650 37, 398	1, 650 81, 359	1. 650 65, 743	1. 650 71, 981	1, 650 67, 511	1. 650 61, 296	1. 650 70, 630	1.650 79,916	1.650	
perphosphate (bulk);† Productiondodo		664, 538	617, 144	685, 990	620, 957	567, 891	601, 487	529, 229	604, 519	604, 673	599, 861	676, 507	6
OILS, FATS AND BYPRODUCTS		860, 606	776, 990	839, 121	872, 025	874, 797	861, 334	870, 437	875, 992	879, 452	887, 921	r <b>93</b> 6, 431	93
nimal, including fish oll:		Ì											
Animal fats: Consumption, factorythous. 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	13
Consumption, factory thous of lb_Production do_Stocks, end of month do_	194, 041 332, 341	346, 406 740, 435	323, 984 799, 371	349, 799 867, 192	308, 435 903, 454	263, 085 876, 121	254, 417 810, 479	193, 700 697, 159	204, 820 598, 309	268, 802 542, 129	259, 130 533, 508	243, 439 467, 490	20 39
Greases: † Consumption, factorydo	i	1	63, 343	60, 438	58, 034	57, 439	71, 685	60, 440	63, 987	65, 462	59, 598	73, 179	
Production do Stocks, end of month do	47, 361 92, 733	57, 781	57 073	63, 383	59, 138	52, 164	52, 293	43, 921	45, 240	52, 410	49, 777	50, 275 111, 169	4
Fish oils:‡ Consumption, factorydo	39, 885	14, 793	15, 894	16, 371	15, 896	16, 282	16, 976	18, 981	24, 700	28, 886	30, 539	31, 347	
Production do Stocks, end of month do	579	767 183, 271	705 170, 213	1,615	12,928	23, 622 169, 906	24, 857	32, 688	52,995	25, 843 236, 552	14, 696 228, 228	7, 293	
getable oils, total::				160, 227	156, 067		176, 846	196, 646	222, 733			214, 442	18
Consumption, crude, factory mill. of lb.	376 358	361 375	310 304	314 286	271 270	237 273	283 269	287 311	341 361	378 413	371 371	396 412	
Stocks, end of month: Crudedo	807	959	952	857	845	808	779	791	784	787	812	815	
Refineddodo	444	522	533	527	493	427	359	316	294	305	353	397	
Consumption, factory:‡ Crudethous. of lb_	14, 074	19, 600	17, 383	17, 148	13,633	13, 256	19,064	15, 613	15, 794	15, 253	14, 276	14, 537	1
Refineddo	5, 826	7, 326	7, 523	6, 123	5, 369	5, 164	6,712	6, 654	6, 506	6, 268	5,827	8, 756	
Crude‡do Refineddo	17, 161 5, 603	8, 587 7, 063	9, 461 6, 960	13, 470 5, 830	17, 652 5, 334	8, 267 4, 755	(¹) 6, 451	(1) 5, 953	8, 392 6, 740	11, 807 6, 008	13, 032 5, 676	18, 720 8, 394	1
Stocks, end of month‡ Crude do do do do do do do do do do do do do		122, 534	116, 996	114, 099	119, 269	113, 050	100, 013	103, 207	101, 275	94, 152	98, 412	102, 496	10
Refineddo	2, 307	3, 260	3, 530	3, 392	3, 536	3, 366	3, 293	2, 457	2, 996	2, 714	2, 640	2, 372	1
Consumption (crush)thous. of short tons_	376	268	186	134	74	55	100	354	523	615	528 261	576	
Receipts at millsdo Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	105 796	7 46 7 446	24 288	25 179	34 140	34 119	163 182	908 735	1, 321 1, 534	934 1,852	361 1,676	244 1, 345	

r Revised.

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

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

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

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

New series

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

Note for electric power sales and revenue, p. 8-24.—Revisions prior to Mar. 1944: Total—1944, Jan., 16,941; Feb., 16,634. Small light and power—1943, Jan., 2,388; Feb., 2,306; Mar., 2,253; Apr., 2,269; May 2,229; June, 2,307; July, 2,381; Aug., 2,395; Sept., 2,422; Oct., 2,348; Nov., 2,395; Dec., 2,499; 1944, Jan., 2,464; Feb., 2,482. Large light and power—1943, Jan., 8,086; Feb., 7,853; Mar., 8,435; Apr., 8,472; May, 8,520; June, 8,863; July, 8,912; Aug., 9,290; Sept., 9,406; Oct., 9,573; Nov., 9,597; Dec., 9,650; 1944, Jan., 9,616; Feb., 9,517. Street and highway lighting—Feb., 1944, 193. Other public authorities—1944, Jan., 859; Feb., 786. Railways and railroads—1944, Jan., 673; Feb., 639. Interdepartmental—1944, Jan., 44; DigFeb., 4207 Revenue from sales—1944, Jan., 280,023; Feb., 277,786.

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					194	4					19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
CHEM	MICAI	LS AN	D AL	LIED	PROD	UCTS	Con	tinued					
OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS-Continued													
Cottonseed cake and meal: Productionshort tons Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	172, 601 104, 593	, 127, 918 , 63, 687	86, 964 58, 121	62, 717 49, 345	33, 877 37, 741	25, 213 27, 776	44, 334 30, 353	158, 014 60, 523	239, 586 69, 977	284, 201 73, 674	244, 417 77, 085	264, 559 84, 326	201, 76 94, 32
Cottonseed oil, crude: Productionthous. of lb Stocks, end of monthdo	118, 694	r 86, 505 r 113, 796	61, 266 90, 969	43, 436 65, 050	22, 548 40, 627	17, 964 30, 186	29, 762 29, 589	105, 402 64, 957	159, 097 94, 089	190, 543 125, 483	164, 171 139, 528	179, 201 159, 993	137, 24 157, 80
Cottonseed oil, refined:  Consumption, factory;  In oleomargarine  Odo  Price, wholesele summer, vellow, prime (N. V.)	110, 273	86, 354 18, 991	90, 485 15, 497	100, 092 13, 728	91, 705 11, 482	75, 746 10, 911	85, 291 13, 755	73, 598 19, 629	95, 393 24, 116	105, 766 23, 318	83, 502 22, 348	105, 361 26, 331	104, 08 24, 44
In oleomargarine do.  Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.) dol. per lb.  Production thous of ib.  Stocks, end of month do.	. 143 123, 930 342, 247	. 140 r 105, 653 r 363, 494	. 140 78, 619 353, 927	. 140 66, 363 333, 162	. 142 43, 871 294, 678	. 143 25, 138 241, 270	. 143 30, 720 183, 448	. 143 58, 351 164, 802	. 143 111, 825 182, 570	.143 146, 507 220, 122	. 143 145, 640 270, 767	. 143 150, 878 313, 968	. 14 131, 04 324, 25
Flaxseed: Duluth: Receiptsthous. of bu. Shipmentsdo	2 66	252 243	48 195	121 805	207 567	. 143 466	271 606	805 572	1, 393 444	584 1, 311	65 343	13 22	(a)
Stocks         do           Minneapolis:         do           Receipts         do           Shipments         do	294 147 89	2, 097 942 267	1, 950 807 129	1, 266 614 123	905 990 152	583 944 147	249 2, 540 494	496 4,409 533	1, 443 3, 519 290	715 999 254	436 443 53	371 137 87	38
Stocksdodo	817 1, 930	2, 102 5, 098	1,610 4,122	884 3, 870	646 4, 496	551 5, 123	582 4, 540	1, 647 3, 661	2, 651 3, 327	2, 998 2, 842	2, 494 2, 364	1, 871 2, 306	1, 32 2, 19
Consumption do Go. Stocks, end of month do Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis) dol. per bu Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu Linseed cake and meal:	2, 092 3. 11	11, 006 3, 05	8, 825 3, 05	9, 150 3. 05	7, 076 3, 05	5, 964 3. 05	5, 541 3. 10	6, 295 3. 10	7, 456 3. 10	7, 645 3. 11	6, 825 3, 12 1 23, 527	4, 800 3. 12	3, 1
Shipments from Minneapolis thous, of lb. Linseed oil: Consumption, factoryt do.	18, 300 42, 015	55, 500 51, 994 . 151	47, 160 44, 906 . 151	47, 880 49, 575 . 151	54, 120 48, 952 . 151	45, 600 45, 566 . 151	44, 640 51, 379 . 151	44, 640 49, 447	42,000 49,431 .153	39, 240 47, 585 . 155	30, 540 47, 548	28, 440 45, 180	17, 76 37, 46
Consumption, factory t	. 155 37, 765 16, 260 227, 143	98, 037 38, 160 340, 397	79, 182 29, 460 361, 382	74, 137 24, 360 308, 077	87, 729 29, 400 335, 902	98, 645 39, 960 320, 267	87, 783 45, 180 322, 952	70, 192 34, 800 310, 686	63, 370 29, 640 303, 378	54, 273 24, 960 274, 832	.155 44,126 22,500 263,917	. 155 43, 291 20, 340 252, 366	42, 48 16, 26 239, 75
Soybeans:  Consumption thous. of bu	13, 868 32, 640	15, 266 35, 203	13, 227 30, 958	12, 506 27, 429	11, 082 23, 712	11, 153 19, 250	11, 261 11, 260	9, 399 5, 214	9, 043 31, 748	11,713 48,785	11, 097 1 192, 863 47, 429	12, 717 47, 765	13, 70 37, 30
Soybean oil: Consumption, refined ‡thous. of lb Production:	83, 341	88, 041 129, 867	81, 435 112, 857	93, 620 107, 944	86, 525 96, 298.	72, 852 96, 379	97, 856 97, 220	90, 827	89, 277 79, 449	89, 259	73, 917	78, 256	81, 8
Crudet         do           Refined         do           Stocks, end of month:         do	120, 696 107, 657 86, 439	106, 350 146, 654	98, 822 151, 091	107, 265 144, 287	95, 050 129, 373	88, 179 134, 000	108, 807 106, 858	91, 561 91, 502	86, 197 78, 007	101, 189 82, 572 81, 882	95, 856 86, 104 71, 267	111, 098 91, 791 77, 807	119, 99 104, 19 86, 6
Refined †dodo	60, 129	112, 478 41, 316	129, 077 35, 157	138, 226 31, 844	140, 714 26, 989	131, 117 28, 121	126, 923 34, 353	105, 252 48, 773	72, 845 56, 496	51, 068 53, 830	47, 592 52, 407	48, 229 59, 430	49, 60 51, 0
Production \$ dol. per lb  Production \$ thous. of lb  Production do	. 165	. 165 57, 858	. 165 44, 755	. 165 44, 459	. 165 40, 189	. 165 34, 720	. 165 37, 665 130, 292	. 165 51, 083	. 165 57, 182	. 165 55, 272	. 165 52, 424	. 165 59, 330	51, 78
Stocks, end of month t	122, 521 44, 710 . 165	111, 320 56, 855 . 165	103, 164 61, 477 . 165	112, 569 65, 361 . 165	100, 089 59, 755 . 165	93, 745 63, 921 . 165	62, 331	117, 841 56, 802 . 165	122, 189 50, 485 . 165	133, 026 47, 627 .165	111, 349 43, 108 . 165	132, 186 48, 688 . 165	131, 87 50, 34
PAINT SALES  Calcimines, plastic and cold-water paints: Calciminesthous. of dol		113	104	119	124	98	98	95	85	93	72	90	
Plastic paints		38 185	42 196	48 233	37 252	43 216	38 215	41 196	44 174	39 137	32 98	38 126	
In paste form for interior use do— Paint, varnish, lacquer, and fillers, total do— Classified, total do— Industrial do—		462 53,651 48,581 22,570	502 51, 064 46, 146 20, 858 25, 288	590 57, 264 51, 630 22, 497 29, 133	538 58, 970 52, 964 23, 617	398 51, 704 46, 878 21, 305	58, 712 52, 935 24, 945	378 52, 110 46, 741 21, 661	329 53, 571 48, 071 23, 601 24, 471	311 48, 152 43, 365 21, 378	376 43, 992 39, 774 20, 276	372 53, 660 48, 262 23, 058	51, 4 46, 4 22, 4
Tradedodo		26, 011 5, 070	4,918	5, 634	29, 348 6, 006	25, 573 4, 825	27, 990 5, 777	25, 080 5, 369	5, 500	21, 987 4, 787	19, 498 4, 218	25, 204 5, 398	24, 06 4, 98
	F	ELECT	'RIC I	POWE	R AN	D GAS	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	1	<u>.                                    </u>	1	<u> </u>
ELECTRIC POWER  Production, total?mil. of kwhr	19, 527	19, 775	18, 613	19, 066	18, 780	18, 981	19, 766	18, 702	19, 226	19, 153	19, 830	20, 280	r 18, 02
By source: Fueldo Water powerdo By type of producer:	12, 048 7, 478	12, 760 7, 016	11, 319 7, 294	11, 803 7, 263	12, 485 6, 295	12, 994 5, 988	13, 988 5, 778	13, 303 5, <b>40</b> 0	13, 453 5, 773	13, 454 5, 699	13, 624 6, 206	13, 822 6, 457	7 12, 1 5, 9
Privately and municipally owned utilitiesdododododododo	16, 606 2, 920	16, <b>702</b> 3, 073	15, 752 2, 861	16, 149 2, 917	16, 009 2, 771	16, <b>0</b> 14 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	15, 5 r 2, 4
Institute) ¶ mil. of kwhr. Residential or domestie. do Rural (distinct rural rates) do Compared and industrial:		7 16, 788 7 2, 689 172	r 16, 390 r 2, 592 r 256	r 16, 253 2, 472 269	7 16, 251 2, 422 371	7 16, 066 2, 403 304	r 16, 675 r 2, 402 432	7 16, 260 2, 483 358	16, 460 2, 547 373	7 16, 500 2, 685 242	16, 944 2, 896 224	17, 630 3, 172 207	
Small light and power \( \) do		r 2, 463 r 9, 754 186	7 2, 414 7 9, 526 167	2, 349 7 9, 659 155	r 2, 454 r 9, 641 145	2, 474 7 9, 535 149	2,520 r 9,910 160	7 2, 527 7 9, 504 174	2, 502 r 9, 559 193	2, 547 7 9, 487 207	2, 642 9, 481 220	2, 708 9, 754 219	
Other public authorities ¶doRailways and railroads ¶dodoldododododo		r 812 r 669 r 43	r 790 r 604 r 41	r 723 r 584 r 43	7 614 7 562 7 41	r 595 r 566 r 39	r 642 r 569 r 39	r 624 r 553 r 36	r 656 593 r 37	664 608 600	696 708 78	98	
Electric Institute) thous. of dol.    Revised. Less than 500 hushels. December Data for commercial and industrial sales revised be	1 estimat	r 275,465 te.									•	•	

Revised. • Less than 500 hushels. I December 1 estimate.

¶ Data for commercial and industrial sales revised beginning January 1943, other series beginning January 1944; revisions not shown above are in note at bottom of p. S-23.

Revisions have been made in the data for 1941 and 1942 for the indicated series on oils and oil-seeds; revisions are available on request.

For July 1941-June 1942 revisions, see February 1943 Survey, p. S-23; minor revisions, July-December 1942, are available on request.

For 1943 revisions for total electric power production see p. S-24 of the January 1945 issue; January-October 1943 revisions for the detail are available on request. A small amount http://fraser.stlouisfed electricity produced by electric railways and electrified steam railroads, included through December 1944, is excluded thereafter.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945						1944					19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
	ELEC.	ГRIС	POWE	ER AN	D GA	S—Co	ntinue	d			··		
GAS †													
Customers total thousands		10, 431 9, 614 356	10, 410 9, 580 371	10, 509 9, 669 382	10, 500 9, 678 366	10, 564 9, 754 351	10, 614 9, 801 353	10, 609 9, 787 369	10, 578 9, 743 389	10, 575 9, 736 400	10, 639 9, 784 411		
Domestic do House heating do Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mil. of cu. ft		447 46, 114	446 44, 029	39, 705	445 35, 252	32, 087	448 31, 386	32, 580	435 36, 430	430 40, 854	436 48, 115		
Domestic do— House heating do Industrial and commercial do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol—		19, 358 10, 849 15, 534	18, 382 9, 504 15, 803	17, 500 7, 224 14, 687	18, 150 2, 988 13, 840	17,047	16, 221 1, 475 13, 460	17, 406 1, 472 13, 442	18, 531 3, 350 14, 234	17, 553 8, 090 14, 864	18, 423 13, 884 15, 389		
Revenue from sales to consumers, total_thous. of dol_ Domestic do_		40, 230 23, 606	38, 261 23, 322	36, 273 23, 619	34, 019 23, 755	12, 958 31, 547 22, 667	30, 901 21, 975	32, 067 22, 889	34, 998 24, 095	37, 402 23, 907	41, 769 24, 527		
Domestic do House heating do Industrial and commercial do		7, 563 8, 832	5, 979 8, 736	4, 077 8, 401	2, 230 7, 886	1, 384 7, 359	1, 211 7, 560	1, 361 7, 668	2, 661 8, 055	4, 666 8, 620	7, 968 9, 043	l	
			8, 879 8, 239	8, 946 8, 300	8, 919 8, 294	8, 973 8, 337	8, 955 8, 335	9, 003 8, 377	9, 043 8, 397	9, 162 8, 478	9, 189 8, 503		
Customers, total thousands Domestic do Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mil. of cu. ft.		643 204, 136	190, 334	643 173, 635	623 156, 407	633 151, 266	618 152, 679	624 155, 666	179, 007	682 184, 211	684 216, 731		
Domestic		68, 003 131, 306 70, 071	58, 215 129, 856 63, 332	42, 606 127, 411	29, 379 123, 339 44, 119	24, 689 123, 147 41, 430	23, 041 125, 560	23, 924 128, 162		43, 897 136, 907	142,673		
Domestic dododododododo		41, 401 28, 006	36, 188 26, 846	52, 645 27, 548 24, 638	20, 809 22, 889	18, 154 22, 766	40, 030 16, 627 22, 950	40,779 16,953 23,403	46, 605 21, 038 25, 153	56, 228 28, 573 27, 204	40.373		
	I	FOODS	STUFF	S AN	D TO	BACC	)	<u></u>	·				
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES									]		]		
Fermented malt liquor:† Production thous, of bbl. Tax-paid withdrawals do	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 Stocks, end of month do Distilled spirits:  Apparent consumption for beverage purposes†	6, 289 8, 863	6, 182 8, 479	6, 151 8, 782	7, 015 8, 585	7, 374 8, 862	8, 074 8, <b>6</b> 37	8, 100 8, 240	7, 127 8, 293	6, 733 8, 573	6, 228 8, 505	5, 701 8, 429	5, 527 8, 608	5, 328 8, 903
Production thous, of wine gal.  thous, of wine gal. thous, of tax gal.	1, 298 8, 166	13.864 772 7,090	11,532 752 6,050	12, 557 733 7, 182	11,909 663 6,925	12,627 695 8,221	14, 644 15, 151 9, 784	13, 749 3, 775	16, 064 9, 241 10, 830	16, 466 5, 206	18, 990 r 2, 606 10, 925	16, 031 28, 281	13, 875 2, 360
Tax-paid withdrawalst do do do do do do do do do do do do do	<b>3</b> 38, <b>7</b> 33	381,272	375, 402	368,411	361,560	353, 900	361, 063	9, 778 353, 845	345, 511	5, 206 11, 615 337, 512	330, 970	11, 116 350, 316	8, 406 344, 514
Production do Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Rectified spirits and wines, production, total†	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 4,564 \\ 324,532 \end{array}$	5, 273 367,717	0 4, 536 361, 980	5, 365 355,261	4, 956 348,646	5, 930 341, 137	13, 585 5, 610 347, 868	765 5, 753 340, 971	6, 113	6, 335	5, 789	25, 858 5, 523	1, 303 4, 907
Rectified spirits and wines, production, total† thous. of proof gal	9, 322	6, 115	5, 620	6, 011	5, 991	6, 695	8, 181	8,815	333, 144 10, 335	324, 453 11, 516	317, 404 11, 568	336, 092 11, 728	330, 599 9, 362
Whiskydo	8, 038	5, 093 5, 161	4, 578 5, 482	5, 212	5, 044 4, 481	6,054	7, 195	7, 306	8,846	9, 668	9,600	9, 579	7, 719
Production thous of wine gal.  Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do		8, 219 116,396	6, 936 109,813	4, 345 7, 701 103,081	7, 054 94, 313	4, 412 6, 362 88, 733	6, 410 7, 176 82, 780	41,074 6,640 92,258	135, 099 7, 524 144, 310	56, 478 7, 840 156, 018	21, 222 7, 825 150, 263	11, 154 7, 673 142, 742	
Sparkling wines:†     do       Production     do       Tax-paid withdrawals     do       Stocks, end of month     do		202	169	133	170	134	140	97	84	81	85	156	
i		117 810	120 847	106 864	86 936	85 985	122 996	120 961	132 904	168 818	152 739	61 817	
DAIRY PRODUCTS													
Butter, creamery: Price, wholesale, 92-score (N. Y.)\(\frac{1}{2}\)	. 423 109, 490 29, 639	. 423 124, 833 82, 118	. 423 130, 568 69, 276	. 423 171, 467 69, 663	. 423 177, 905 103, 164		. 423 130, 547 137, 907	. 423 113, 354 140, 276	. 423 100, 332 123, 596	. 423 85, 897 90, 303	. 423 87, 993 60, 767	. 423 99, 003 38, 926	, 423 r 92, 372 r 31, 062
Price, wholesale, American Cheddars (Wisconsin)	. 233	. 233	. 233	. 233	. 233	233	. 233	. 233	. 233	. 233	. 233	. 233	. 233
Production, total (factory)† thous. of lb.  American whole milk† do.  Stocks, cold storage, end of montho* do.	85, 020 66, 030	77, 641 58, 222	88, 965 68, 927	94, 713	121, 066 102, 971	104, 946 88, 129	91, 477 76, 002	81, 502 65, 797	75, 781 59, 672	63, 719 48, 795	62, 529 47, 704	67, 740 51, 149	r 67, 831 r 51, 778
American whole milk do Condensed and evaporated milk: Prices, wholesale, U. S. average:	107, 105 98, 922	150, 198 121, 869	154, 610 125, 097	94, 713 162, 733 137, 244	203, 785 167, 173	223, 254 190, 804	230, 332 187, <b>2</b> 89	186, 268 164, 615	164, 690 148, 416	151, 414 138, 647	144, 553 131, 379	133, <b>7</b> 73 124, 627	7 127, 052 7 118, 087
Prices, wholesale, U. S. average: Condensed (sweetened)dol. per case_ Evaporated (unsweetened)do_ Production:	6. 33 4. 15	5. 86 4. 15	6. <b>2</b> 2 4. 15	6. 33 4. 15	6.33 4.15	6.33 4.15	6. 33 4. 15	6. 33 4. 15	6, 33 4, 15	6, 33 4, 15	6. 33 4. 15	6. 33 4. 15	6. 33 4. 15
Condensed (sweetened):	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
Bulk goods* thous, of lb. Case goods† do. Evaporated (unsweetened), case goods† do. Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month:	11, 250 326, 500	11, 800 266, 552	13, 990 313, 837	16, 500 412, 315	16, 400 412, 500	12,600 358,277	11, 650 312, 000	10, 475 275, 176	9, 660 246, 652	8, 811 212, 362	8, 620 229, 488	9, 550 252, 000	8, 550 255, 500
Condensed (sweetened) thous of lb Evaporated (unsweetened) do Fluid milk:	7, 951 107, 702	8, 652 150, 333	8, 430 180, 938	12, 968 241, 012	15, 023 307, 697	12, 811 321, 083	10, 825 291, 496	9, 584 272, 613	7, 404 25 <b>4,</b> 721	7, 125 190, 465	6, 725 143, 308	7, 328 131, 743	6, 559 122, 546
Price, dealers', standard grade	3. 26 10, 062 3, 979	3. 24 9, 765 4, 042	3, 24 10, 240 4, 399	3. 24 11, 908 5, 750	3. 23 12, 498 5, 956	3. 23 11, 570 5, 132	3, 24 10, 322 4, 390	3. 25 9, 334 3, 865	3. 25 9, 022 3, 473	3, 26 8, 372 2, 957	3. 26 8, 658 3, 045	3. 26 8, 892 7 3, 380	3. 26 8, 528 3, 246

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Utilization in manufactured dairy products 1. 3, 979 4, 042 4, 399 5, 750 5, 956 75, 132 4, 390 3, 865 3, 473 2, 957 3, 045 73, 380 3, 246 78 Revised. See note marked "3" on p. 8-27.

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

¶ August and September 1944 and January and February 1945 production figures include whisky, rum, gin, and brandy (whisky and gin included for September 1944 and February 1945 represent completion of operations authorized during August 1944 and January 1945); the total production for beverage purposes in January, February, and March 1945, including additional spirits produced by registered distillieries for beverage purposes and production by industrial alochol plants for beverage purposes was 46,308,000, 7.746,000, and 8,983,000 tax gallons, respectively, and in August, at least 50,000,000 tax gallons (see February 1945 Survey for detail for August). Production figures for other months represent rum and brandy, the only spirits authorized for beverage purposes since October 1942 exept during August 1944 and January 1945. Stock figures exclude data for high-proof and unfinished spirits which are not available for publication. For revised 1941 data see p. S-24 of the February 1943 Survey.

†Data for manufactured and natural gas have been revised beginning 1929 and are not strictly comparable with figures shown in the October 1944 and earlier issues; all revisions for consumption of distilled spirits for beverage purposes for January 1940-1941 1943 are available on request. Revisions for consumption of distilled spirits and wines, and still and sparkling wines are available on request. 1943 revisions for indicated dairy products which has been revised for 1920-42; these revisions are available on request.

\*Re

March												
Match	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ary	Janu- ary	Febru ary
FOODS	STUFF	S AN	D TO	BACC	OCo	ntinue	d					
57, 750 56, 500 44, 562	0. 145 48, 850 47, 800 r 41, 390 r 40, 915	0. 145 61, 650 60, 225 55, 684 54, 870	0. 146 81, 950 78, 775 68, 394 66, 482	0. 144 82, 285 79, 735 75, 492 72, 810	0. 144 69, 850 67, 450 79, 258 75, 844	0. 142 53, 100 51, 300 66, 527 63, 594	0. 144 42, 350 41, 000 59, 342 56, 660	0. 142 36, 850 35, 775 49, 892 47, 373	0, 138 30, 850 30, 000 39, 283 36, 781	0. 139 37, 575 36, 800 39, 801 37, 873	0. 141 43, 475 42, 350 38, 716 37, 342	0. 1 44, 0 43, 1 41, 9 40, 9
4, 629 11, 580 21, 362	3, 913 5, 436 21, 702	3, 173 2, 251 19, 713	463 908 21, 377	182 0 17, 547	862 0 12,730	993 261 11, 216	4, 830 8, 437 7, 739	12, 265 30, 358 12, 959	8, 316 34, 951 15, 395	1 124, 212 6, 670 32, 686 23, 600	5, 428 25, 377 19, 818	r 4, 5 r 18, 6 r 20, 2
194, 257	161, 643	130, 906	116, 930	129, 494	214, 460	246, 472	298, 059	301, 590	291, 204	268, 407	242, 253	r 217, (
			1	'	'			ļ '	1	i '	145, 622	123, 9
25, 797	26, 809	20, 538	21, 683	27, 694	15, 517	18, 847	26, 313	24, 086	20, 939	3, 136 1 379, 436 20, 756	22, 260	7 19, 5
	Ì											
	1, 35 1, 38	1.35 1.38	1. 35 1. 38	1, 35 1, 38	1. 31 1. 35	1, 23 1, 31	1. 12 1. 30	1, 15 1, 31	1, 16 1, 31	1, 20 1, 30 1 284, 426	1. 24 1. 30	1. 1.
6, 358 21, 858	6, 210 r 10, 947	9,079	8, 346 8, 948	7,850 6,923	11, 134 8, 261	22, 921 17, 620	21, 515 26, 032	17, 612 31, 421	14, 323 33, 728	10, 095 30, 886	6, 741 27, 542	4, 8 26, 6
11, 965	10, 358	6, 507	9, 244	9,449	9, 258	10, 125	9, 411	10, 557	11, 200	11,064	r 11, 721	r 10,
·   - <b>-</b>	(a) (a) 1.06	1. 16	(a) (a) 1, 13	(a) (c) 1.13	(*) (*) 1. 14	(a) (d) 1.14	(*) (*) 1.11	1.14 (a) 1.08	1.09 1.28 1.02	1. 14 (a) 1. 01 13,228,361	1. 15 1. 27 1. 01	1. 1.
20,872	14, 110	9, 406	15, 200 7, 696	22,065 11,819 561,181	14,607 12,392	11, 468	7, 478 3206,621	16, 165 5, 469	39, 388 13, 682	11,698	47, 437 19, 591	36, 2 22, 4
(a) 9,086	(a) 5, 707	(a) 	(a) 8, 340	(•) 7,557	. 77 7, 684	. 73 23, 669	20, 356	. 68 13, 522	. 66 8, 105	. 74 11,166,392 9, 280	. 79 7, 318	(a)
8, 597 430, 477	5, 438 415, 576	6, 347	8, 031	6, 547 3 185,293	4, 440	13, 213	17, 328 950, 861	17, 377	16, 674	14, 982 750, 454	13, 062	12,
. 066	. 067	. 067	. 067	. 067	. 067	. 067	. 067	. 067	. 067	. 067 1 70, 237	. 066	
	401, 656	<b>3</b> 00, 737	464, 543 321, 373	590, 470 573, 966	275, 232	154, 521	57, 482	156, 354	300, 102	394, 584 316, 633	611, 763 416, 632	569, 490,
77	376	168	74	124	37	442	1, 288	4,073	3, 641	1, 313	699	446,
934	1, 236	795	509	398	301	220	1, 110	1,826	2, 331	1, 767	1,710	1,
1. 27	1, 110	1.27	1. 19	1. 12	1. 13	1. 12	1.03	1. 15	1. 13	1.14	1. 23	1
. 266	1, 963 21, 148	1, 573 22, 977	2, 195 21, 635	664 20, 150	515 18, 052	875 15, 664	1, 155 14, 728	1,090 r 13, 218	1, 176 13, 021	1 25, 872 639 12, 207	529 11, 116	10,
272, 735	<sup>,</sup> 273, 157			r 228, 762			303, 333	<b></b>		255, 379		
1.66 1.66	1. 67 (a) 1. 65 1. 66	1. 68 (a) 1. 64 1. 67	1. 67 (a) 1. 63 1. 67	1, 63 1, 61 1, 56 1, 61	1. 61 1. 57 1. 52 1. 55	1, 54 1, 55 1, 51 1, 52	1. 54 1. 58 1. 53 1. 52	1. 61 1. 69 1. 61 1. 56	1. 64 1. 71 1. 59 1. 60	1. 64 1. 74 1. 62 1. 60	1. 67 1. 76 1. 64 1. 63	1 1 1 1
<b>-</b>			40.55			60.00				1 314, 574 1 764, 073		
1	61, 147 317, 434	202, 508	49, 552 261, 092			266, 402	62, 836 284, 118	55, 675 323, 297	39, 832 330, 633	28, 629 327, 046	, ,	15, 328,
99,644	7 544, 817 123, 700	123, 307	95, 640	3 316,055 8 82, 912 3 29, 712	170, 786	200, 736	1,091,369 199,475 199,441	184, 983	166, 705	7835, 990 152, 043 7160, 290	133, 905	117,
	0. 140 57,750 56,500 44,529 11,580 21,362 194,257 100,181 2. 875 25,797  1. 28 6,358 21,858 21,858 11,965 1.15,101 39,036 20,872 1,339,780 (a) 9,086 8,597 430,477 .066 632,972 548,510 317,617 77 934 1,856 1,27 266 10,252 272,735 1,69 (c) 1,69 1,66 1,66 1,66 563,254 1,69 1,66 1,66 563,254 1,69 1,69 1,66 1,66	0. 140	0. 140	0. 140	0.140	0. 140	0. 140	0. 140 0. 145 0. 145 0. 146 0. 144 0. 144 0. 142 0. 144 57.750 48, 850 61. 600 225 78, 775 79. 77, 67, 67, 68, 89 61. 600 225 78, 775 79. 77, 67, 68, 68, 69 27, 69, 69 27, 69, 69 27, 69, 69 28, 28, 69, 850 53, 100 41, 100 41, 100 44, 82, 77, 148, 82, 77, 148, 82, 77, 148, 82, 77, 148, 82, 77, 148, 82, 82, 82, 82, 82, 82, 83, 84, 84, 82, 82, 82, 82, 82, 83, 84, 84, 82, 82, 82, 82, 82, 84, 84, 82, 82, 82, 82, 82, 82, 82, 82, 82, 82	0.140 0.145 0.145 0.146 0.144 0.144 0.142 0.144 0.142 0.144 0.142 0.144 0.142 0.144 0.142 0.144 0.142 0.144 0.142 0.144 0.142 0.144 0.142 0.144 0.142 0.142 0.144 0.142 0.142 0.144 0.142 0.142 0.144 0.142 0.144 0.142 0.142 0.144 0.142 0.142 0.144 0.142 0.144 0.142 0.144 0.142 0.144 0.142 0.144 0.142 0.144 0.142 0.144	0, 146	0.140	0. 140

Revised. ¹ December 1 estimate. • No quotation.
¹ Includes old crop only; new corn not reported in stock figures until crop year begins in October and new oats and wheat until the crop year begins in July.
¶ The total includes comparatively small amounts of wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins, not included in the breakdown of stocks.

†Revised series. The indicated grain series have been revised as follows: All crop estimates beginning 1929; domestic disappearance of wheat and stocks of wheat in country mills and elevators beginning 1934; corn, oat, and wheat stocks on farms and total stocks of United States domestic wheat beginning 1926. Revised 1941 ercp estimates and December 1941 stock figures are on pp. S-25 and S-26 of the February 1943 Survey; revised 1941 quarterly or monthly averages for all series other than crop estimates are given on pp. S-25 and S-26 of the April 1943 issue, in notes marked "†". All revisions are available on request. For 1941 and 1942 revisions for production of dried skim milk, see p. S-25 of the March 1943 Survey and p. S-35 of the March 1944 issue (correction—total, Feb. 1942, 35,064); 1943 revisions are shown on p. S-26 of the March 1945 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					19	44					19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
	FOODS	STUFF	S AN	D TO	BACC	О—Со	ntinue	i	-				
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS—Continued													
Wheat flour: Grindings of wheat¶thous. of bu Prices, wholesale:		46, 020	40, 972	41,984	41,360	42, 342	46, 671	46, 463	49, 424	48,011	46, 485	51, 287	46, 8
Standard patents (Minneapolis)dol. per bbl. Winter, straights (Kansas City)do	6, 55 6, 49	6. 55 6. 42	6. 55 6. 33	6. 55 6. 25	6, 55 5, 98	6. 55 5. 92	6. 57 6. 03	6. 55 6. 26	6, 55 6, 22	6. 55 6. 20	6, 55 6, 30	6. 55 6. 24	
Production (Census):¶ Flourthous. of bbl. Operations, percent of capacity		10, 126 64. 7	9, 038 61. 9	9, 243 61. 2	9, 095 60. 2	9, 322 63. 9	10, 279 65. 2	10, 235 70. 1	10, 878 71. 6	10, 551 72. 4	10, 192 69. 8	11, 223 73. 7	
Offal thous. of lb. Stocks held by mills, end of month thous. of bbl.		793, 659 4, 141	701,802	728, 569	713, 902 3, 423	725, 248	798, 575	795, 783 3, 469	849, 492	828, 573	807, 183 3, 570	894, 085	815, 8
LIVESTOCK Cattle and calves:		l				,						ļ	
Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†do Prices, wholesale:	2, 101 113	1, 791 73	1,734 84	2,010 74	2, 030 106	2, 219 105	2, 681 236	2, 863 367	3, 587 525	2, 985 376	2, 211 170	2, 372 113	1,9
Beef steers (Chicago)	15, 64 13, 60 15, 66	15. 12 13. 06 14. 00	15. 04 ` 12. 76 14. 00	15, 44 12, 84 14, 00	16. 06 11. 65 14. 00	16. 06 10. 93 13. 60	16. 07 11. 50 13. 75	15. 78 11. 34 14. 66	15. 95 11. 50 15, 08	15. 78 11. 96 14. 81	14. 87 11. 49 14. 75	14. 71 12. 40 14. 75	
Iogs:  Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals  Prices:	2, 082	4,764	<b>3,</b> 932	4, 161	3, 862	3, 231	2, 704	2, 304	2, 743	3, 390	3, 365	3, 361	2,
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb Hog-corn ratio t.bu. of corn per 100 lb. of live hogs	14. 70 13. 1	13. 94 11. 5	13. 53 11. 3	12. 91 11. 0	12.66 11.0	13. 25 10. 9	14, 32 11, 5	14, 42 11, 7	14, 49 12, 2	14, 14 12, 7	14. 19 12. 6	14. 66 12. 9	
heep and lambs:  Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals.  Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†do	1, 725 103	1, 571 94	1, 465 66	2, 455 118	2,704 90	2, 563 103	2, 765 382	3, 421 770	3, 732 835	2, 801 420	2, 134 169	2, 297 132	1,
Prices, wholesale:  Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb.  Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)do	16. 31 13. 90	15. 84 13. 25	15. 94 13. 09	15.04 12.37	14. 55 (°)	13.19	13. 51 12. 71	13. 51 12. 43	13. 84 12. 36	13.87	14. 14 12. 50	15. 02 12. 99	
MEATS	10.90	10. 20	10.05	12.57		(-)	12.71	12.45	12.30	12.49	12.50	12. 99	10.
otal meats (including lard):		1,672	1, 500	1 612	1,609	1,668	1,634	1 476	1 627	1 642	1, 589	1, 575	١.
Consumption, apparentmil. of lb- Production (inspected slaughter)do. Stocks, cold storage, end of month⊕σdo. Miscellaneous meats⊕σdo.	1, 424 615 86	1, 072 1, 989 1, 684 144	1, 746 1, 706 135	1,613 1,836 1,650	1, 754 1, 731 1, 531	1,554 1,250 72	1, 572 969 65	1, 476 1, 426 784 53	1,637 1,605 646 40	1, 643 1, 715 617 35	1, 761 675 37	1,747 1,747 699 34	1,
seef and veal: Consumption, apparentthous. of lb. Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, native steers (Chicago)	ĺ	593, 516	567, 800	593, 052	597, 293	645, 730	709,042	713, 631	793, 076	725, 715	676, 618	r 680, 247	619,
Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb Stocks, beef, cold storage, end of month $\theta$ do	₹ .200	. 200 609, 671 293, 971	. 200 546, 898	. 200 566, 583 243, 508	. 200 556, 169 207, 400	. 200 575, 794 168, 446	. 200 704, 481 161, 486	. 200 690, 170 143, 530	, 200 762, 573	. 200 694, 348	. 200 658, 443 107, 171	200 678, 745 116, 093	632,
amb and mutton:		72, 941	270, 994 61, 378	69, 365	68, 780 69, 000	73, 479 71, 595	73,006	78, 762	127, 119 87, 694	79, 887	79, 080 81, 200	91, 211	69,
Consumption, apparent do Production (inspected slaughter) do Stocks, cold storage, end of month⊕♂ do Pork (including lard):	76, 470 15, 254	66, 557 21, 659	58, 683 16, 723	68, 335 14, 479	14, 616	12, 721	75, 469 15, 027	80, 114 16, 069	89, 675 17, 882	81, 062 18, 874	20, 183	90, 263 18, 258	7 17,
Consumption, apparent do Production (inspected slaughter) do Pork:	662, 521	1,005,242 1,312,673	870, 425 1,140,100	950, 105 1,200,891	942, 901 1,128,596	948, 907 906, 752	852, 196 791, 913	683, 753 655, 519	756, 573 752, 481	837, 517 939, 194	7 833, 262 1,021,414	803, 728 977, 737	451, 607,
Prices, wholesale:  Hams, smoked (Chicago)dol. per lb. Fresh loins, 8-10 lb. average (New York)do	. 258 . 258	. 258 . 252	. 258 . 255	. 258 . 255	. 258 . 255	. 258 . 255	. 258	. 258 . 257	. 258 . 258	. 258 . 258	. 258 . 258	. 258 . 258	1
Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of month@ododo	524, 383 326, 399	970, 921 791, 867	836, 825 784, 801	871, 665 769, 138	811, 276 803, 357	649, 075 646, 499	582, 012 478, 224	503, 292 359, 023	586, 853 296, 815	728, 945 318, 055	785, 370 371, 393	761, 150 407,202	480,
Consumption, apparentdo Prices, wholesale: Prime, contract, in tierces (N. Y.)dol. per lb.		145, 920	123, 621	182, 625	155,005	154, 814		95, 010	109, 644	1	105,039	128, 966	
Refined (Chicago)dodo	(a) . 146 1001, 79	. 139 . 146 249, 020	.139 .146 221,830	. 146 240, 789	(°) .143 231,877	. 138 188, 897	.138 153, 220	.138 111,344	.140 120,115	.146 152,956	(a) . 146 171, 924	. 146 158, 069	91, 8
Stocks, cold storage, end of montho do do do do do do do do do do do do do	50, 579	432, 339	498, 235	490, 281	420, 301	342, 450	240, 298	168, 251	118, 072	90, 536	98, 484	81, 494	r 64, '
oultry: Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago)dol. per lb. Receipts, 5 marketsthous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of montho	. 264 20, 842	. 250 18, 728	. 255 21, 779	. 250 28, 982	. 219 38, 578 130, 817	. 228 42, 059	233 38, 688 160, 689	. 228 46, 753 187, 959	. 227 62, 047	62, 046 268, 128	. 246 60, 236 269, 021	. 255 33, 085 215, 532	18,
Iggs:	141, 759 17, 845	168, 478 31, 982	130, 044 32, 056	122, 729 34, 579	32, 712	141, 654 31, 272	34, 149	25,000	244, 075 23, 946	16,835	10, 610	15, 192	14,
Price, wholesale, fresh firsts (Chicago) t dol. per doz. Production millions Stocks, cold storage, end of month:	. 343 6, 558	· 6, 821	. 311 6, 978	6, 704	. 332 5 <b>, 4</b> 37	. 348 4, 631	338 4,010	368 3, 515	3, 278	2, 998	3, 387	. 380 4, 146	4,
Shell thous. of cases. Frozen thous. of lb	1, 777 115, 344	4, 453 148, 557	6, 963 218, 032	9, 632 292, 445	11, 335 354, 223	9, 351 388, 547	7, 653 371, 627	5, 427 332, 505	2, 905 279, 175	1, 045 220, 180	165, 933	98, 985	
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS													l
Sandy, sales by manufacturersthous. of dol Joffee: Clearances from Brazil, totalthous. of bags	44, 204 892	37, 623 955	32, 356 1, 616	31,062 1,207	28, 266 742	23, 461 731	29, 795 1, 247	34, 860 1, 123	39,043	40, 214 1, 215	37, 399 1, 645	40, 391 1, 118	38,
To United Statesdo.  Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (N. Y.)dol. per lb. Visible supply, United States thous, of bags_	754 . 133 1, 352	786 . 134 1, 233	1, 127 1, 124 966	955 .134 1,472	563 . 134 1, 235	607 . 134 1, 609	1, 039 1, 039 134 1, 514	893 . 134 1,778	1, 185 972 . 134 1, 516	996 .134 1,352	1, 395 . 134 1, 450	957 . 134 1, 418	.
rish:	1,002	27, 417	32, 497	47, 888	49, 606	,		43, 015	35, 891	25, 746	17, 297	16, 763	

oless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945		<u>-</u>			194	4		··			194	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Feb ar
	FOODS	TUFF	S AN	о тог	BACCO	)—Cor	ntinued	l					
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con													
gar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month§		ľ											
thous. of Span. tons. United States, deliveries and supply (raw value):*	1,776	2,480	3, 097	3, 164	<b>2</b> , 9 <b>4</b> 5	2, 666	2, 392	2, 181	1,913	1,027	1, 127	1, 130	]
Deliveries, total short tons For domestic consumption do	649, <b>49</b> 5 603, 571	7 588. 832 7 551, 874	524, 064 494, 788	588, 968 544, 408	686, 001 654, 592	760, 031 743, 815	748, 282 737, 665	662, 419 653, 568	649, 792 640, 706	592, 731 580, 186	615, 732 589, 507	599, 417 559, 159	r 49 r 47
For exportdo Production, domestic, and receipts:	45, 924	36, 958	29, 276	44, 560	31, 409	16, 216	10, 617	8, 851	9,086	12, 545	26, 225	40, 258	7 25
Entries from off-shore areas, totaldo From Cubado	579, 633 477, 157	439, 292 301, 821	493, 084 389, 108	673, 458 465, 193	638, 100 418, 773	437, 600 270, 188	489, 798 273, 140	378, 550 282, 044	455, 075 376, 110	417, 485 353, 656	462, 960 357, 396	471, 258 439, 055	395 340
From Puerto Rico and Hawaiido	94, 241	137, 216	103,936	207, 137 1, 128	219, 206 121	159, 821 7, 591	208, 808 7, 850	88, 386 8, 120	72, 172	57, 036 6, 793	87, 548	27, 678 4, 525	38
Other do Production, domestic cane and beet do do do do do do do do do do do do do	8, 235	255 13, 455	9, 087	4,001	7, 702	4, 377	10,003	49, 873	6, 793 391, 596	605, 515	18, 016 325, 739	53, 617	13 14
Stocks, raw and refineddodo	l .	r1,294,844	1,336,492		1,287,717	972, 577	715, 572	464, 564	642, 165	1,054,005			1,05
Retaildol. per lb. Wholesaledo_	. 066	. 066 . 055	. 066 . 055	.066	.066	. 066 . 055	.066	.066 .054	. 064 . 054	(a) • 054	(a) . 054	(a) . 054	
TOBACCO													
Production (crop estimate)mil. of lb- tocks, dealers and manufacturers, total, end of						j					1 1, 835		
quartermil. of lb_ Domestic:	1	3,052			2, 702		- <i>-</i>	2, 731			3, 046		•
Cigar leaf do Fire-cured and dark air-cured do do do do dark air-cured do do dark air-cured do do dark air-cured do do dark air-cured do do dark air-cured do do dark air-cured do do dark air-cured do do dark air-cured do dark air-cured do dark air-cured do do dark air-cured do do dark air-cured do dark air-cured do do dark air-cured do dark air-cured do do dark air-cured do do dark air-cured do do dark air-cured do do dark air-cured do dark		370 275			360 253			323 231			298 225		
Flue-cured and light air-cureddo Miscellaneous domesticdo	.l - <i>-</i>	2,317 2			1, 991 2			2, 085 2			2, 436 2		
Foreign grown: Cigar leaf do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1	28			27			24			30		
Cigarette tobaccodo		59			68			65			56		
longumption (tax-noid withdrawale).	10.670	10.050	10 770	21, 065	01 166	20, 278	00.205	20, 021	10 771	20 554	17 000	00 077	1
Small eigarettes millions Large eigars thousands Mfd. tobacco and snuff thous. of lb	18, 679 417, 521	19, 956 419, 291	18, 778 362, 403	399, 992	21, 166 384, 171	352, 131 21, 338	22, 305 418, 205	391, 492	19, 771 411, 894	20, 554 446, 325	17, 826 395, 499	20, 077 379, 420	38
TICES, WHOLESSIE HIST DEICE, COMMOSTER	1	22,002	20,036	23, 968	23, 350		26, 971	25, 335	28, 793	30, 729	26, 017	27, 519	2
Cigarettes, f. o. b., destinationdol. per 1,000douction, manufactured tobacco, total _ thous. of lb_ine-cut chewingdo	6, 006	6.006 22,922	6.006 20,903	6.006 24,862	6, 006 23, 848	6.006 22,853	6.006 27,978	6.006 26,364	6, 006 30, 637	6, 006 32, 168	6.006 27,039	6.006 29,770	
Fine-cut chewingdodo		340 5, 495	311 4,706	365 5, 217	371 5, 406	288 4, 683	374 5, 496	349 4,890	348 5, 365	5, 687	341 4, 776	373 5, 115	
Grap, chewingdodo		4, 196	3, 682 8, 352	4, 323 10, 720	4, 508 9, 835	4, 187 10, 092	5,047 13,290	4, 407 12, 944	5, 015 15, 491	4, 720 16, 973	4, 207 13, 934	4, 532 15, 096	
Smoking do Snuff do Cwist do		3, 923 588	3, 338 514	3, 675 561	3, 199 531	3, 122 480	3, 207 564	3, 231 543	3, 809 610	3, 850 566	3, 281 499	4, 072 582	
		LEAT	HER .	AND 1	PROD	UCTS				1			1
HIDES AND SKINS													
vestock slaughter (Federally inspected): Dalvesthous. of animals.	575	565	555	541	594	634	756	753	920	874	669	560	
Cattle do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1, 213 3, 474	1,057 7,1 <b>6</b> 5	939 6, <b>2</b> 90	989 6, 643	1,003 6,095	1,079 4,795	1, 339 4, 145	1, 310 3, 521	1, 451 4, 223	1, 336 5, 258	1, 275 5, 663	1, 284 5, 299	
Bheep and lambsdododo	1, 723	1, 538	1, 378	1,694	1, 823	1, 898	1, 924	2,003	2, 238	2,013	1, 934	2, 073	r
Hides, packers', heavy, native steersdol. per lb.	. 155	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	
LEATHER	1210		1.23						,			1220	
oduction:	1,001	926	. 865	952	998	802	1,029	940	1,006	948	879	957	
Tattle hide thous, of hides Coat and kid thous, of skins. Sheep and lamb do	2, 475 2, 526 4, 302	7 2, 243 3, 323	r 2, 098 2, 676	7 2, 251 3, 132	7 2, 266 3, 158	r 2, 057	7 2, 274 2, 901	r 2, 222 2, 735	r 2, 224 2, 900	r 2, 292 2, 794	7 2, 178 2, 465	2, 395 2, 543	7
Sheep and lamb¶do	1	r 4, 882	r 4, 535	r 4, 572	r 4, 328	2, 711 7 3, 771	r 4, 794	r 4, 334	7 4, 532	r 4, 523	7 4, 122	7 4, 433	
ices wholesole.	1	. 440	.440	. 440 . 529	. 440 . 529	. 440 . 529	. 440	. 440	. 440	. 440	. 440	. 440	1
ices wholesale:	. 440			. 029	l	7 10, 876	, 11, 178	, 11, 193	r 11, 476	, 11, 658			١.,
ices, wholesale: lole, oak, bends (Boston)†dol. per lb Dhrome, calf, B grade, black, composite_dol. per sq. ft locks of cattle hides and leather, end of month.¶		. 529		- 10 940			11,170	6,970	6,974	7,041 7,617	7 11, 857 7 7, 070 7 4, 787	11, 978 7, 057 4, 921	71
ces, wholesale: ole, oak, bends (Boston)†dol. per lb bhrome, calf, B grade, black, composite dol. per sq. ft cks of cattle hides and leather, end of month: fotalthous. of equiv. hides Leather, in process and finisheddodo	12,030	7 10, 921 7 6, 342	r 10, 676	r 10, 848 r 6, 469	7 10, 605 7 6, 455	r 6, 792	7 6, 862	r / 993			1 7,404	4, 921	
ces, wholesale: ole, oak, bends (Boston)†dol. per lb Dhrome, calf, B grade, black, composite dol. per sq. ft cks of cattle hides and leather, end of month: Ctalthous. of equiv. hides Leather, in process and finisheddo Hides, rawdo.	12,030	r 10, 921	r 10, 676	7 10, 848 7 6, 469 7 4, 379	r 6, 455 r 4, 150	r 6, 792 r 4, 084	r 4, 316	* 4, 223	7 4, 502				1
ices, wholesale:  ole, oak, bends (Boston) f	12,030	7 10, 921 7 6, 342	r 10, 676	r 6, 469	6,455	r 6, 792	r 4, 316	r 4, 223	7 4, 502	,			
ces, wholesale: ole, oak, bends (Boston) †	12,030 7,018 5,012	7 10, 921 7 6, 342 7 4, 579 42, 212	r 10, 676 r 6, 384 r 4, 292	7 6, 469 7 4, 379 39, 648	7 6, 455 r 4, 150 40, 682	7 6, 792 7 4, 084 31, 774	41, 464	7 4, 223 38, 786	40, 760	39, 507	r 35, 784	39, 670	
ces, wholesale: ole, oak, bends (Boston) †	12,030 7,018 5,012	10, 921 16, 342 14, 579 42, 212 206 7, 059	7 10, 676 7 6, 384 7 4, 292 36, 854 203 6, 225	7 6, 469 7 4, 379 39, 648 198 7, 066	7 6, 455 7 4, 150 40, 682 222 7, 184	7 6, 792 7 4, 084 31, 774 174 4, 732	41, 464 217 6, 073	38, 786 209 5, 061	40, 760 256 4, 604	39, 507 240 4, 386	7 224 7 4, 548	300 6, 344	1
ices, wholesale:  Sole, oak, bends (Boston) †	12,030 7,018 5,012	7 10, 921 7 6, 342 7 4, 579 42, 212 206	r 10, 676 r 6, 384 r 4, 292 36, 854 203	7 6, 469 7 4, 379 39, 648 198	7 6, 455 7 4, 150 40, 682 222	7 6, 792 7 4, 084 31, 774 174	41, 464 217	7 4, 223 38, 786 209	40, 760 256	39, 507 240	r 224	300	
ices, wholesale: ble, oak, bends (Boston) f	. 12,030 . 7,018 . 5,012	10, 921 10, 921 10, 342 10, 4, 579 42, 212 206 7, 059 940 3, 924	36, 854 203 6, 225 1, 093 3, 564 21, 071	39, 648 198 7, 066 1, 459 4, 189 21, 714	40, 682 222 7, 184 1, 355 4, 307 22, 544	7 6, 792 7 4, 084 31, 774 174 4, 732 995 3, 697 17, 991	41, 464 217 6, 073 1, 257 4, 738 22, 696	38, 786 209 5, 061 1, 047 4, 474 21, 789	40, 760 256 4, 604 873 4, 815 23, 046	39, 507 240 4, 386 762 4, 671 22, 159	7 224 7 4, 548 7 609 7 4, 382 7 20, 556	300 6, 344 331 b 4, 326 23, 355	b
ices, wholesale: Sole, oak, bends (Boston) †	. 12,030 . 7,018 . 5,012	10, 921 10, 921 10, 342 10, 4, 579 42, 212 206 7, 059 940 3, 924	36, 854 203 6, 225 1, 093 3, 564 21, 071 1, 368 2, 200	7 6, 469 7 4, 379 39, 648 198 7, 066 1, 459 4, 189 21, 714 1, 354 2, 304	40, 682 222 7, 184 1, 355 4, 307 22, 544 1, 405 2, 419	7 6, 792 7 4, 084 31, 774 174 4, 732 995 3, 697 17, 991 1, 051 2, 025	41, 464 217 6, 073 1, 257 4, 738 22, 696 1, 260 2, 666	38, 786 209 5, 061 1, 047 4, 474 21, 789 1, 323 2, 483	40, 760 256 4, 604 873 4, 815 23, 046 1, 336 2, 728	39, 507 240 4, 386 762 4, 671 22, 159 1, 335 2, 676	7 224 7 4, 548 7 609 7 4, 382 7 20, 556 7 1, 153 7 2, 362	300 6, 344 331 b 4, 326 23, 355 1, 206	b 2
ices, wholesale: Sole, oak, bends (Boston) †	. 12,030 . 7,018 . 5,012	10, 921 10, 921 10, 342 10, 4, 579 42, 212 206 7, 059 940 3, 924	36, 854 203 6, 225 1, 093 3, 564 21, 071 1, 368	39, 648 198 7, 066 1, 459 4, 189 21, 714	40, 682 222 7, 184 1, 355 4, 307 22, 544 1, 405	7 6, 792 7 4, 084 31, 774 174 4, 732 995 3, 697 17, 991 1, 051 2, 025 2, 562 4, 463	41, 464 217 6, 073 1, 257 4, 738 22, 696 1, 260 2, 666 3, 153 5, 373	38, 786 209 5, 061 1, 047 4, 474 21, 789 1, 323 2, 483 2, 974 5, 078	40, 760 256 4, 604 873 4, 815 23, 046 1, 336 2, 728 3, 163 5, 421	39, 507 240 4, 386 762 4, 671 22, 159 1, 335 2, 676 2, 983 5, 346	7 224 7 4, 548 7 609 7 4, 382 7 20, 556 7 1, 153 7 2, 362 7 2, 847 7 5, 041	300 6, 344 331 b 4, 326 23, 355 1, 206 2, 807 3, 372 5, 475	b 2
ices, wholesale: Sole, oak, bends (Boston) †	12,030 7,018 5,012	10, 921 10,	7 10, 676 7 6, 384 7 4, 292 36, 854 203 6, 225 1, 093 3, 564 21, 071 1, 368 2, 200 2, 988	7 6, 469 7 4, 379 39, 648 198 7, 066 1, 459 4, 189 21, 714 1, 354 2, 304 3, 024	40, 682 222 7, 184 1, 355 4, 307 22, 544 1, 405 2, 419 3, 062	7 6, 792 7 4, 084 31, 774 174 4, 732 995 3, 697 17, 991 1, 051 2, 025 2, 562	41, 464 217 6, 073 1, 257 4, 738 22, 696 1, 260 2, 666 3, 153	38, 786 209 5, 061 1, 047 4, 474 21, 789 1, 323 2, 483 2, 974	40, 760 256 4, 604 873 4, 815 23, 046 1, 336 2, 728 3, 163	39, 507 240 4, 386 762 4, 671 22, 159 1, 335 2, 676 2, 983 5, 346 9, 818	7 224 7 4, 548 7 609 7 4, 382 7 20, 556 7 1, 153 7 2, 362 7 2, 847	300 6, 344 331 b 4, 326 23, 355 1, 206 2, 807 3, 372	b 2

'Revised. 'Docember 1 estimate. 'Not available.

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

For data for December 1941-July 1942, see note marked "\seta" on p. S-28 of the November 1943 Survey.

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

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

You are supported to the April 1945 survey of 1944 revised data for leather production and stocks not shown above are as follows: Production—cattle hide, Jan., 1,990; goat and kid, Feb., 2,916; sheep and lamb, Jan., 4,579;

Feb., 5,007. Stocks—total, Jan., 10,349; Feb., 10,681; in process and finished, Jan., 6,154; Feb., 6,315; raw, Jan., 4,195; Feb., 4,336.

Digitized for FRASER Steginning January 1945 data for beach sandals, formerly included in "all other footwear," are included under the "all fabric" and "part fabric and part leather" classifications; playshoes, also included in "all other footwear" through 1942 have been distributed to the all fabric, part fabric, etc., and various all leather categories since the beginning of 1943.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the	1945		<del></del>				1944		1 -			194	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
	LU	MBEI	RANI	) MA	NUFA	CTUR	ES						
LUMBER—ALL TYPES													
National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.:†           Production, total		2, 659 590 2, 069 2, 835 626 2, 209 3, 932 1, 012 2, 920	2, 654 571 2, 083 2, 756 631 2, 125 3, 845 961 2, 884	2, 972 589 2, 383 2, 911 687 2, 224 3, 732 884 2, 848	2, 730 591 2, 139 2, 869 602 2, 267 3, 794 881 2, 913	2, 740 652 2, 088 2, 668 562 2, 106 3, 880 958 2, 922	3, 107 735 2, 372 2, 893 567 2, 326 4, 051 1, 090 2, 961	2, 682 581 2, 101 2, 575 536 2, 039 4, 185 1, 125 3, 060	2, 686 598 2, 088 2, 617 571 2, 046 4, 241 1, 143 3, 098	2, 429 544 1, 885 2, 455 558 1, 897 4, 177 1, 105 3, 072	2, 170 484 1, 686 2, 267 490 1, 777 4, 031 1, 030 3, 001	2, 133 374 1, 759 2, 373 522 1, 851 4, 037 1, 082 2, 955	2, 1 1, 6 2, 2 1, 7 3, 6 2, 7
PLYWOOD AND VENEER		2,020	2,001	2,010	2,010	2,022	2,002	0,000	0,000	0,0.2	0,002	2,000	]
Hardwood plywood, production:*  Cold pressthous. of sq. ft., measured by glue line Hot pressdo Hardwood veneer:*  Productionthous. of sq. ft., surface area Shipments and consumption in own plantsdo Stocks, end of monthdo bottwood plywood:*  Productionthous. of sq. ft., 36" equivalent		81, 568 839, 480 847, 519 516, 806 136, 783	149, 455 68, 540 746, 102 754, 003 513, 291 124, 168	157, 061 70, 438 785, 759 789, 832 525, 483 126, 798	153, 636 71, 625 817, 392 805, 604 542, 463 129, 821	144, 276 66, 828 766, 521 774, 719 568, 019 98, 762	167, 184 80, 604 844, 009 850, 483 589, 154 133, 616	154, 292 68, 671 758, 512 778, 558 592, 612 124, 989	153, 163 71, 533 785, 800 808, 669 601, 127 127, 368	147, 505 71, 762 762,116 786,856 603,668 127,192	138, 915 65, 652 667, 067 707, 387 598, 447 112, 028	7158, 106 778, 022 7828, 697 7873, 681 7602, 339 126, 886	145, 9 69, 8 755, 3 796, 6 593, 7
Shipments doStocks, end of month do			125, 506 30, 215	128, 157 30, 131	132, 167 27, 367	94, 767 30, 804	132, 274 30, 910	126, 606 30, 487	126, 717 31, 351	127,371 31,080	114, 774 28, 268	123, 965 30, 952	117, 8 31, 6
FLOORING													
Maple, beech, and birch:       M bd. ft.         Orders, new	3, 225 8, 475 3, 125 3, 425 2, 550	3, 600 8, 850 3, 500 3, 800 2, 650	3, 360 8, 800 3, 260 3, 500 2, 350	3, 250 7, 700 4, 000 3, 300 3, 050	3, 650 7, 350 3, 950 3, 950 3, 150	3, 550 7, 825 3, 650 3, 050 3, 725	3, 825 7, 800 4, 075 3, 075 4, 500	2, 725 7, 075 3, 775 3, 775 4, 750	3, 900 6, 500 3, 775 4, 375 4, 325	4, 675 7, 300 3, 375 4, 050 3, 650	3, 650 6, 925 3, 375 3, 650 3, 325	4, 625 7, 925 3, 525 3, 650 2, 900	3, 6 8, 8 3, 1 2, 8 2, 9
Orders, new         do           Orders, unfilled, end of month         do           Production         do           Shipments         do           Stocks, end of month         do	22, 996 45, 345 16, 000 16, 899 3, 797	13, 658 27, 263 16, 479 15, 873 6, 902	13, 234 23, 940 13, 905 14, 816 5, 991	16, 282 21, 876 16, 438 17, 491 4, 938	13, 010 19, 424 15, 116 15, 462 4, 736	19, 397 25, 687 13, 361 13, 134 4, 963	27, 107 32, 196 15, 942 18, 281 4, 075	17, 635 37, 169 15, 790 16, 464 4, 095	17, 644 36, 843 17, 135 17, 970 3, 791	17, 100 36, 554 17, 547 17, 389 3, 949	15, 135 36, 921 15, 418 14, 716 4, 456	16, 755 37, 823 16, 630 15, 905 5, 197	16, 38, 15, 15, 4,
SOFTWOODS  Ouglas fir, prices, wholesale:													
Dimension, No. 1, common, 2 x 4-16 dol. per M 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.
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1 x 4, R. L. doouthern pine: Orders, new†. mil. bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month†. do. Prices, wholesale, composite: Boards, No. 2 common, 1" x 6" and 8"†	707 981	44. 100 747 1, 111	44, 100 639 1, 047	44. 100 654 946	749 970	44. 100 712 936	734 887	44. 100 634 873	44. 100 664 876	44. 100 545 809	44. 100 668 909	44. 100 676 936	44.
The continuation   Flooring   B and better, F. G., 1 x 4	(2) (2) 665 678 1, 167	39. 234 54. 313 686 709 1, 310	41. 394 55. 233 670 703 1, 277	41.394 55.233 737 755 1,259	41. 172 55. 233 704 725 1, 238	41. 172 55. 233 702 746 1, 194	41, 172 55, 233 742 783 1, 153	41, 172 55, 480 654 648 1, 159	41, 172 (2) 666 661 1, 164	41. 172 (2) 644 612 1, 196	41. 172 (2) 559 568 1, 187	(2) (2) 650 649 1, 188	(2) (2) 1,
Orders, new† do Orders, unfilled, end of month† do Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common,	505 433	493 461	526 515	$\frac{564}{529}$	568 514	524 502	578 468	557 504	496 475	417 420	386 378	394 383	
1" x 8"   dol. per M bd. ft.   Production   mil. bd. ft.     Shipments   do     Stocks, end of month   do     Vest coast woods:	34, 84 371 434 789	34. 60 397 464 794	34. 66 443 473 764	34. 91 612 552 824	34, 77 646 583 887	34.70 612 538 961	34. 64 685 613 1, 033	34. 52 573 521 1, 085	34, 71 556 526 1, 115	34. 62 413 472 1, 057	34. 61 367 428 997	34. 42 306 388 915	
Orders, new 1	687 1, 015 616 635 417	825 1, 083 762 814 460	794 1, 134 753 735 485	585 1,073 788 678 414	673 1,057 561 718 440	546 1,006 567 594 439	784 1, 075 704 692 449	640 1, 070 652 654 482	604 983 652 656 478	602 926 633 624 475	529 884 589 600 470	735 982 638 623 495	
Orders, new         M bd. ft           Orders, unfilled, end of month         do           Production         do           Shipments         do           Stocks, end of month         do	38, 752 96, 628 33, 234 33, 712 66, 105	47, 202 166, 707 40, 365 36, 636 70, 687	32, 442 161, 208 37, 653 36, 854 68, 759	28, 724 151, 447 41, 390 39, 301 68, 128	38, 162 146, 607 40, 181 37, 818 66, 682	19, 305 111, 518 32, 485 36, 211 62, 216	38, 510 99, 793 41, 161 38, 202 59, 043	34, 653 101, 121 39, 092 34, 901 62, 521	31, 208 77, 851 40, 747 35, 348 63, 521	26, 330 70, 478 37, 265 33, 049 66, 123	29, 631 70, 186 29, 562 28, 871 74, 311	53, 795 90, 797 34, 535 33, 512 72, 074	36, 94, 31, 33, 68,
FURNITURE													
Il districts, plant operations percent of normal Grand Rapids district:	54	58	58	56	57	54	58	57	58	56	53	54	
Orders:  Canceledpercent of new orders.  Newno. of days' production. Unfilled, end of monthdo.  Plant operationspercent of normal. Shipmentsno. of days' production.	4 17 87 50 18	2 76 95 51 18	6 24 88 50 15	3 32 92 48 15	4 27 89 47 17	3 24 86 47 14	4 23 77 51 18	3 41 78 50 15	3 35 76 52 17	6 25 68 51 17	1 65 72 50 15	4 25 84 50 17	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised.

\*Not available.

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

†Revised series. Data for the indicated lumber series as published in the 1942 Supplement and in the statistical section of the monthly Survey prior to April 1945 issue have been revised as follows: Total-lumber stocks, total softwood stocks, and Southern pine stocks and unfilled orders beginning 1929; hardwood stocks, beginning 1937; Western pine new orders, unfilled orders and stocks beginning 1942; West Coast woods new orders, production, and shipments beginning 1938, and all other series beginning 1941. The revisions reflect largely adjustment of the monthly series to 1941-43 annual data collected by the Bureau of the Census. Revisions through 1939 for total lumber stocks and total softwood and hardwood stocks and through 1941 for other series are available in a special table on pp. 27 and 28 of the March 1943 Survey except that 798,000,000 should be added to the published stock figures for total lumber, total softwoods and Southern pine, and 111,000,000 to Southern pine unfilled orders (these additions are to carry back a revision to include data for concentration yards); all revisions are available on request. The Census for 1942 and 1943 included many mills in the Eastern States not previously canvassed; this affects the comparability of Digitification for 1949 and 1943 included many mills in the Eastern States not previously canvassed; this affects the comparability of current statistics with those for years prior to 1942 for Southern pine and for total lumber, total softwoods, and total hardwoods. U. S. Forest Service estimates of total lumber product

Juless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					194	14					194	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febr ary
	M	ETALS	SAND	MAN	NUFAC	CTUR	ES						
IRON AND STEEL													
Iron and Steel Scrap		5, 406	5, 185	5, 245	4, 995	4, 954	5, 077	5, 008	5, 246	5, 070	5, 025	5, 048	4,
onsumption, total*thous. of short tonsdodo		3, 089 2, 317	2, 976 2, 209	2, 988 2, 257	2, 864 2, 131	2, 864 2, 090	2, 931 2, 146	2,890 2,118	3, 099 2, 147	2, 999 2, 071	2, 884 2, 141	2, 883 2, 165	2, 2,
Home scrap* do Purchased scrap* do tocks, consumers', end of month, total* do Home scrap* do		5, 435	5, 340	5, 369	5, 376	5, 343	5, 444	5, 370	5,080	4, 791	4, 425	4, 173	4.
Home scrap*do Purchased scrap*do		1, 598 3, 837	1,560 3,780	1,607 3,762	1, 613 3, 763	1, 592 3, 751	1, 670 3, 774	1, 715 3, 655	1, 635 3, 445	1, 528 3, 263	1, 453 2, 972	1, 445 2, 728	1,
Iron Ore													
ake Superior district: Consumption by furnacesthous. of long tons_	7,082	7, 659	7, 273	7, 558	7, 112	7,372	7, 342	6,950	7, 320	6, 883	7, 090	6, 983	6,
Shipments from upper lake portsdo Stocks, end of month, totaldo	. 0	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 21,333 \end{array}$	5, 288 17, 892	12, 114 21, 474	11, 975 26, 655	12, 909 32, 069	12, 288 37, 243	11, 329 41, 943	10, 595 45, 343	4, 672 44, 722	0 37, 824	30, 889	24
At furnaces do On Lake Erie docks do	14, 996	17, 658 3, 675	14, 985 2, 907	18, 356 3, 117	23, 289 3, 366	28, 237 3, 832	32, 727 4, 516	36, 684 5, 259	39, 546 5, 797	39, 249 5, 473	32, 883 4, 941	26, 445 4, 444	20 3
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures	2,001	0,0,0	2,001	0,11,	0,000	0,002	1,010	0,200	0,101	0,110	1,011	1, 111	
astings, gray iron, shipments*short tons .	-	828, 648	757, 880	790, 674	763, 459	689, 744	778, 205	744, 954	780, 453	760, 383	741, 534	791, 395	752
astings, malleable: of Orders, new, netdo	98, 979	90, 038	88, 169	92, 285	103,692	106, 626	71,307	49, 502	76, 536	48, 149	69, 972	97, 153	79
Productiondo Shipmentsdo	86, 175 85, 307	81, 480 81, 215	69, 820 69, 360	70, 555 72, 279	70, 993 71, 758	61, 320 61, 704	74, 297 70, 172	74, 628 72, 821	80, 505 76, 882	79, 629 77, 528	76, 187 76, 831	83, 742 78, 788	78 75
g iron: Consumption*thous, of short tons_ Prices, wholesale:		5, 378	5, 161	5, 218	4,960	5,062	5, 159	4, 893	5, 108	4,887	4, 959	4, 911	4
Prices, wholesale: Basic (valley furnace)dol. per long ton	24. 50	23, 50	23. 50	23. 50	23. 50	23. 50	23. 50	23, 50	23. 50	23, 50	23.50	23.50	2
Composite do Foundry, No. 2, Neville Island* do Production* thous. of short tons	25, 17 25, 00	24, 17 24, 00	24, 17 24, 00	24. 17 24. 00	24. 17 24. 00	24. 17 24. 00	24. 17 24. 00	24. 17 24. 00	24. 17 24. 00	24. 17 24. 00	24.17 24.00	24. 17 24. 00	2
Production* thous. of short tons.	5, 228	5, 434	5, 243	5, 343	5, 057	5, 157	5, 210	4, 988	5, 200	4,904	4, 999	4,945	4
Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month* thous. of short tons.	_	1,650	1, 636	1,658	1,663	1, 649	1, 639	1,617	1, 590	1, 536	1, 492	1,447	:
oilers, range, galvanized: Orders, new, netnumber of boilers.	102, 712	83, 359	62,828	69, 560	57, 966	61,099	68, 009	51, 288	74,085	71, 163	76, 249	112, 726	109
orders, new, netnumber of boilers. Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo. Productiondo. Shipmentsdo.	263, 820 65, 575	76, 649 82, 066	67, 593 74, 365	68, 106 66, 107	66, 272 54, 903	69, 632 59, 416	80, 696 58, 154	76, 432 54, 589	83, 637 69, 389	91, 616 63, 022	112, 638 52, 089	7 170, 727 54, 550	21' 63
Shipments dododo	56, 302 21, 061	85, 692 17, 241	71, 884 19, 722	69, 047 16, 782	59, 800 11, 885	59, 416 57, 739 13, 562	56, 945 14, 771	55, 552 13, 808	66, 880 16. 317	63, 184 16, 253	56, 606 11, 736	55, 014 7 11, 228	62
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactured	21,001	1.,,2	20,122	10,102	11,000	10,002	11,	20,000	10,01	-5,255	12,700	11,0	1
astings, steel, commercial:	1	162, 575	175, 053	176, 993	181, 816	169, 921	171, 309	129, 847	146, 116	120, 667	138, 666	210, 182	214
Railway specialtiesdo		36, 202	44, 140	37, 807 161, 783	28, 147	19, 248	29, 921	14,371	16, 173 150, 719	20, 937 146, 411	30, 259 144, 162	39, 121	3
Orders, new, total, net short tons.  Railway specialties do  Production, total do  Railway specialties do  Railway specialties do  teel ingots and steel for castings:		174, 626 30, 760	155, 778 27, 822	29, 974	157, 444 30, 309	131, 940 24, 756	154, 911 31, 864	144, 458 27, 660	28, 949	26, 939	25, 660	157, 176 25, 267	140
teel ingots and steel for castings:  Production thous. of short tons Percent of capacitys.	7,725	1,840	7, 588	7, 697	7, 229	7, 493	7, 493	7, 230	7,616	7, 274	7, 361	7, 204	
		99	99	97	94	94	94	94	96	94	93	89	1
Composite, finished steel dol. per lb_	34.00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34, 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	. 0265 34. 00	, 0269 34, 00	
Structural steel (Pittsburgh) dol. per lb.	.0210	.0210	. 0210	. 0210	. 0210	. 0210	. 0210	. 0210 18. 69	. 0210 16. 90	. 0210 17. 00	. 0210 18. 69	. 0210	ŀ
Composite, finished steel	18.75	18. 75	18. 75	18. 75	18.75	18. 75	18. 75	l				1	
productsthous. of short tons Steel, Manufactured Products	1,870	1,875	1,757	1, 777	1,738	1, 755	1,743	1,734	1,775	1,744	1,768	1, 569	
arrels and drums, steel, heavy types:¶ Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands_ Production		3, 179 1, 907	3, 383 1, 610	3, 432 1, 539	3, 767 1, 509	3, 649 1, 439	5, 276 1, 611	6, 666 1, 394	6, 824 1, 575	6, 742 1, 659	6, 747 1, 584	7, 522 1, 837	
Stipments do Stocks, end of month do		1, 917 44	1, 610 41	1, 531 49	1, 518 40	1, 427 51	1,619 43	1, 390 47	1, 565 57	1,665 52	1, 594 41	1,809 70	
oilers, steel, new orders: Areathous. of sq. ft.	i	779	853 602	1, 155	1,608	1, 122	1, 649	831	904	914	925	2, 417	
Quantitynumber_	3 207	703 3,046	602 2,754	849 <b>2,</b> 664	839 2, 868	728	1, 070 3, 152	757 3, 060	692 3, 302	699 3,155	538 2,818	1, 174 3, 029	
pring washers, shipmentsdoteel products, production for sale:		408	350	379	382	2, 870 319	361	347	383	414	464	477	
Total thous. of short tons.	-	5, 616	5, 211 508	5, 313 533	5, 164 512	5, 082 498	5, 159 510	5, 157 497	5, 184 471	5, 161 499	4, 965 474	4, 940	
Merchant hars do do Pipe and tube do Plates do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do		554 515	496	521	504	506	518 858	510	501	512	503	451 506	
Rails		. 226	1,073 197	1,042 220	1,010 192	969 201	195	936 214	957 214	900 204	819 209	743 199	
Strip—Cold rolled		831 96	768 89	790 97	768 97	763 88	839 95	828 97	841 98	833 100	802 103	843 109	
Structural shapes, heavy do		133 357	115 319	115 318	119 298	117 300	121 298	121 311	127 306	121 312	113 302	118 259	
Tin plate and terneplate⊙do Wire and wire productsdo	-	223 379	216 347	231 369	256 363	246 337	238 377	204 360	205 369	202 354	234 342	237 348	İ
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS		1 ""			0.00			000		""	372		
Aluminum:													
Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.) _ dol. per lb_ Production:*	. 0375	.0445	.0425	.0425	. 0425	. 0425	. 0420	.0362	. 0327	. 0317	. 0312	. 0358	
Primarymil. of lb	106. 2	160. 4	155.6	152.9	132.8	135. 1	123. 3	94. 9	96.8			97.3	ļ
Secondary recovery do-		59. 3 232, 2	60. 9 218. 3	59. 9 221. 2	55. 9 187. 9	53. 5 199. 6		47. 0 211. 2	43. 4 199. 2			62.3 200.3	

r Revised. 1 Beginning 1943 data cover virtually the entire industry. Designated "tin plate" prior to the July 1944 Survey but included terneplate.

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

Beginning January 1945, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of Jan. 1, 1945, of 95,501,49 tons of open-hearth, Bessemer, and electric steel ingots and steel for castings; data for July-December 1944 are based on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1945, of 95,501,49 tons of open-hearth, Bessemer, and electric steel ingots and steel for castings; data for July-December 1944 are based on capacity as of Jun. 1, 1944, (94,695,750 tons) and earlier 1944 data on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1944 (94,695,750 tons) and earlier 1944 data on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1944, (94,695,750 tons) and earlier 1944 data on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1944, (94,695,750 tons) and earlier 1944 data on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1944, (94,695,750 tons) and earlier 1944 data on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1944, (94,695,750 tons) and earlier 1944 data on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1944, (94,695,750 tons) and earlier 1944 data on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1944, (94,695,750 tons) and earlier 1944 data on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1944, (94,695,750 tons) and earlier 1944 data on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1944, (94,695,750 tons) and earlier 1944 data on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1944, (94,695,750 tons) and earlier 1944 data on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1944, (94,695,750 tons) and earlier 1944 data on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1944, (94,695,750 tons) and earlier 1944 data on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1944, (94,695,750 tons) and earlier 1944 data on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1944, (94,695,750 tons) and earlier 1944 data on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1945, (95,6750 tons) and earlier 1944 data on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1945, (95,6750 tons) and earlier 1944 data on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1945, (95,6750 tons) and earlier 1944 data on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1945, (95,6750 tons) an http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945					19	44					194	15
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- aıy	Febru- ary
M	ETAL	S ANI	) MAI	NUFA	CTUR	ES—C	ontinu	ed			7		
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS—Con													
Bearing metal (white-base antifriction), consumption and shipments, total‡	6, 016 1, 303 4, 713 . 195	5, 543 1, 318 4, 225 . 195	5, 643 1, 353 4, 290 . 195	4, 774 1, 154 3, 621 . 195	5, 283 1, 218 4, 065 . 195	5, 161 1, 229 3, 932 . 195	5, 336 1, 204 4, 133 . 195	4, 588 1, 215 3, 373 . 195	5, 300 1, 129 4, 171 . 195	4, 780 971 3, 809 . 195	4, 302 1, 221 3, 082 . 195	5, 439 1, 314 4, 125 . 195	4, 88 1, 11 3, 77 . 19
Price, wholesale, electrolytic, (N. Y.)	76, 234	.1178 101, 247 99, 118 156, 083	92, 530 95, 280 156, 233	94, 534 98, 580 165, 887	89,070 93,958 141,139	.1178 86, 224 93, 650 121,898	82, 769 91, 047 139, 515	82,776 88,384 118,054	82, 653 89, 068 126, 590	76, 466 87, 145 127, 517	76, 799 82, 649 156, 800	. 1178 r 73, 754 67, 726 145, 904	. 117 67, 49 69, 95 172, 58
Stocks, refined, end of monthoddodo	51, 861	37, 259	38, 382 35, 951	37, 074 36, 931	42, 467 34, 255	48, 050 29, 982	50, 991 34, 873	51, 412 31, 266	49, 358 31, 489	58, 051 31, 395	66, 780 30, 498	59, 715 33, 867	57, 14 31, 04
Ore, domestic, receipts (lead content) \$\sigma^2\$do Refined:  Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y.)dol. per lb  Production, total \$\sigma^2\$short tons.  From domestic ore \$\sigma^2\$do.  Shipments \$\sigma^2\$dodo.  Stocks, end of month \$\sigma^2\$dodododo	34, 841 . 0650 48, 029 39, 077 47, 249 30, 909	.0650 55,324 47,294 55,449 34,379	. 0650 50, 154 46, 258 44, 690 39, 830	. 0650 45, 903 42, 663 48, 142 37, 586	. 0650 39, 755 34, 413 43, 485 33, 847	. 0650 40, 471 33, 434 42, 966 31, 344	. 0650 38, 436 35, 934 40, 884 28, 890	. 0650 38, 614 35, 717 43, 586 23, 911	. 0650 42, 997 34, 642 42, 303 24, 595	.0650 42,842 36,112 43,513 23,915	. 0650 46, 052 40, 264 50, 420 19, 536	. 0650 49, 099 45, 463 40, 887 27, 738	. 065 46, 61 38, 69 44, 21 30, 14
Magnesium production:  Primary  Secondary recovery  do  Pin, wholesale price, Straits (N. Y.)  Price, wholesale, prime, Western (St.	6.7	41.0 3.6 .5200	37. 8 2. 3 . 5200	34. 3 2. 8 . 5200	29. 4 2. 1 . 5200	30. 1 2. 0 . 5200	25. 0 2. 8 . 5200	18. 5 2. 7 . 5200	16. 6 2. 8 . 5200	12. 5 2. 1 . 5200	8. 5 1. 8 . 5200	7. 7 2. 5 . 5200	6. 2. . 520
Louis    dol. per lb	94, 494	.0825 86,037 84,431 83,104 212,807	.0825 80, 405 75, 213 75, 213 217, 999	. 0825 80, 497 80, 825 80, 540 217, 671	.0825 73,067 65,785 65,488 224,953	.0825 72, 947 63, 193 63, 193 234, 707	. 0825 71, 281 64, 295 64, 158 241, 693	. 0825 66, 891 65, 150 64, 927 243, 434	. 0825 68, 781 67, 871 67, 820 244, 344	. 0825 67, 432 65, 559 65, 519 246, 217	. 0825 70, 035 78, 732 78, 710 237, 520	. 0825 70, 492 92, 453 89, 949 215, 559	. 082 64, 72 82, 85 82, 65 197, 42
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS  Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol		13, 236			13, 370		 	11,780			8, 788		
Electric overhead cranes: \$ Orders, new		430 4, 124 870	553 3, 884 783	766 3, 841 810	822 4, 032 630	473 3, 837 663	680 <b>3,</b> 796 700	522 3, 714 598	1, 146 4, 579 597	518 4, 292 795	602 4, 226 683	889 4, 530 581	80 4, 73
Foundry equipment:  New orders, net total	604. 7 586. 8	498, 4 457, 6 642, 6	385. 7 322. <b>2</b> 610. <b>1</b>	503. 9 477. 0 598. 8	466. 1 426. 8 604. 8	375. 8 327. 5 546. 4	450. 5 416. 3 571. 4	388, 0 336, 5 569, 7	526, 5 504, 0 605, 9	369. 5 301. 7 609. 4	397. 4 351. 7 558. 4	422. 4 362. 2 634. 7	465 423 612
Oil burners: © Orders, new, net	14, 763 48, 465 9, 748 7, 854	5, 786 13, 092 6, 613 23, 671	4, 471 12, 483 5, 080 22, 576	4, 970 12, 200 5, 253 21, 419	7, 049 12, 630 6, 619 20, 192	5, 653 13, 341 4, 942 18, 996	7, 162 14, 443 6, 060 17, 802	5, 988 13, 835 6, 596 16, 061	9, 029 14, 398 8, 466 13, 110	15,866 22,441 7,823 12,679	12, 326 27, 214 7, 553 11, 221	14, 268 39, 331 9, 007 8, 997	13, 6 43, 7 7, 9 8, 1
Classes 4, 2, and 3do Classes 4 and 5:	244	1, 793 206	2, 193 252	2, 515	3, 235 352	3, 293	4, 368	3, 996	5, 183	4, 768 362	4, 849 380	5, 091 228	4,9
Horsepower Unit heaters, new orders thous of dol. Warm-air furnaces (forced air and gravity flow), shipments* number	71, 648	43, 012 2, 867 22, 418	52, 299 17, 526	51, 737 	57, 007 2, 591 22, 637	70, 453 	83, 689 25, 101	70, 854 3, 848 27, 193	74, 188  28, 684	28, 265	70, 390 4, 653 22, 146	44, 322  23, 739	r 43, 0'
Machine tools:* Orders, new, net. do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Shipments do	46, 701 309, 650	40, 950 153, 563 51, 907	55, 247 167, 232 41, 370	59, 922 185,746 41, 819	49, 558 194, 450 41, 471	31, 889 191, 295 32, 753	41, 079 196, 760 35, 177	33, 152 194, 125 35, 889	57, 206 213, 675 37, 516	58, 706 235, 396 36, 277	62, 504 260, 880 36, 784	58, 619 281, 252 37, 353	58, 0 7 302,6 36, 0
ounps and water systems, domestic, shipments: Pitcher, other hand, and windmill pumpsunits. Power pumps, horizontal typedo do	31, 408 773 30, 647	39, 431 478 30, 463	35, 897 241 26, 726	36, 701 300 25, 299	29, 988 262 28, 126	26, 671 409 30, 142	32, 050 418 25,561	22, 494 292 23, 865	31, 229 354 32, 171	29, 843 392 29, 040	22, 838 248 20, 427	32, 955 556 29, 086	26, 2 4 27, 9
electrical equipment	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, 3
sattery shipments (automotive replacement only), number*thousandsthousands	.	1, 545 442	1, 297 404	1, 324 393	1, 368 408	1, 485 338	1, 938 387	1, 857 351	1,934 357	1,741	1, 635 323	1,450 371	1, 1
Motors and generators, new orders do urnaces, electric, industrial, sales: Unit kilowatts. Value thous, of dol.		352 9,041 750	311 16, 011 1, 055	20, 608 1, 328	346 11, 156 810	365 11,743 843	416 12, 781 1, 005	314 8, 094 711	6, 970 688	9, 531 927	328 6, 152 491	352 10, 653 870	11, 1
Aminated fiber products, shipments do dotors (1-200 hp): Polyphase induction, billings do Direct current, billings do Direct current, new orders do birect current are do birect current, and birect current new orders do birect current new orders do birect current new orders short tons	6, 085 6, 168 6, 639	6, 326 6, 434 5, 732 8, 101 4, 539	5, 895 5, 940 5, 532 7, 190 5, 417	5, 727 6, 199 6, 378 6, 654 9, 907	5, 557 5, 935 6, 994 6, 602 8, 395	4, 921 5, 048 6, 221 6, 385 7, 042	5, 519 6, 005 7, 133 6, 839 5, 803	4, 936 5, 420 4, 899 6, 533 6, 743 8, 173	5, 006 5, 675 5, 402 6, 372 2, 992 8, 838	5, 965 5, 210 6, 190 9, 293 8, 811	4, 779 6, 677 7, 490 6, 010 3, 933	5, 546 5, 073 6, 200 4, 730 4, 575	5, 6 5, 9 6, 5 5, 2 4, 3
Aigid steel conduit and nittings, snipments_snort tons_ Julcanized fiber:thous. of lb_ Consumption of fiber paperthous. of dol_ Shipmentsthous. of dol_	4, 407	7, 782 4, 653 1, 393	7, 747 4, 181 1, 218	7, 904 3, 953 1, 240	4, 273 1, 276	7, 967 3, 773 1, 079	8, 531 4, 184 1, 174	4, 130 1, 156	4, 416 1, 275	4, 038 1, 170	9, 266 3, 845 1, 149	3, 901 1, 166	3, 8 1, 2

r Revised.
The total and the detail cover 59 manufacturers; see March 1944 Survey for comparable data for 1942.
For data beginning January 1942 for the indicated copper, lead, and zinc series, see p. 24, table 6, of the June 1944 Survey.
Revisions in unfilled orders for April-July 1942 are available on request; data cover 8 companies beginning March 1943.
Hold data based on reports of 124 manufacturers (see note in April 1945 Survey); 20 of these reported no production, shipments, orders, or stocks in 1945.
Of the 101 firms on the reporting list in 1941, 20 have discontinued the manufacture of stokers: some manufacture stokers only occasionally. The manufacture of class 1 stokers was discontinued Sept. 30, 1942, by order of the War Production Board; this accounts for the large reduction after that month in figures for classes 1, 2, and 3.
New series. For magnesium production beginning January 1942, see p. 24, table 6, of the June 1944 Survey. The series on automotive replacement battery shipments represents estimated industry totals compiled by Dun and Bradstreet; data beginning 1937 are available on request. For 1940-41 and early 1942 data for machine tool shipments see p. 8-30 of the November 1942 Survey; for new and unfilled orders for 1942 and the early months of 1943, see p. 8-31 of the August 1944 issue. The data for machine tools cover virtually the entire industry through June 1944; thereafter, reports were no longer requested from 150 small companies which formerly accounted for about 4 percent of total shipments. 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; shipments for January and February 1944, the earliest data available, 23,148 and 21,699, respectively.

Trevised series. The index for motors and generators includes an adjustment for cancelations reported through December 1944; data for all years for this index and the index for hedges of the data for methods and prod

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945		1			194	14			<del></del> -		194	1
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
		PAPI	ER AN	D PR	INTI	NG							
WOOD PULP													
Total, all gradesshort tons Bleached sulphatedo	835, 473 71, 474	785,853 65,796	750,633 61,070	808,983 64,365	795,840 66,617	743,904	833, 433 69, 071	775, 530 64, 872	844, 288 73, 484	819, 376 72, 190	734, 987 65, 811	801, 707	
		299, 649	290, 633	319,009	323,855	69, 222 308,015	341, 152	316, 288	339, 840	327, 587	276, 294	70,006 303,375	67, 6 283, 9
Unbleached sulphitedodo	- 138, 230 - 74, 261	7 133, 397 7 77, 409	121, 504 71, 717	131, 435 75, 925	129, 165 73, 124	117, 376 63, 141	138, 404 73, 329	127, 017 68, 167	137, 247 72, 594	130, 481 71, 720	122, 264 67, 367	134, 182 74, 908	122, 4 65, 4
Bleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do Go Groundwood do Groundwood do Groundwood do Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go	39, 268 143, 667	<sup>r</sup> 36, 658 <sup>r</sup> 138, 960	33, 233 134, 402	35, 530 139, 677	35, 306 125, 599	30, 591 112, 241	36,500 125,443	34, 211 119, 011	72, 594 37, 356 134, 858	36, 523 135, 584	35, 188 128, 253	36, 984 136, 861	124,
		[			ĺ	1	[			1	1	1	1
Total, all grades do Bleached sulphate do Unbleached sulphate do do do do do do do do do do do do do	- 74,879 - 5,247	7 78, 093 4, 738	81, 879 5, 265	91, 052 5, 084	88, 204 3, 966	82, 281 5, 350	72, 561 4, 040	66, 643 4, 734	64, 780 5, 276	66, 552 5, 306	66, 844	75, 955 7, 211	772,
Unblenched sulphite do	10, 055 12, 050	9, 190 r 14, 803	7, 751 14, <b>5</b> 00	9, 794 16, 113	9,751 14,131	8,606 12,849	10, 704 12, 378	10, 162 11, 717	8,717 11,989	8,690 12,505	10, 645 12, 360	9, 471 12, 998	9,
Bleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7, 252 2, 748	7 9, 630 7 2, 514	9, 245 2, 066	9, 183 1, 925	10, 126 2, 027	9, 246 2,216	8, 536 1, 886	8, 971 2, 122	8, 529 2, 468	9, 225 1, 945	8, 169 2, 336	10, 015	8,
Soda do do do do do do do do do do do do do	35, 386	7 35, 564	41,013	46, 347	46, 158	41,560	32,075	26, 344	24, 351	25,002	25, 580	2, 854 29, 718	7 3, 31,
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS													
paper and paperboard mills (U. S. Bureau of the Census):*	1												
aper and paperboard production, totalshort tons_ Paperdo	1,528,524 725,449	r1,482,644 r719, 962	r1,402,383 r657, 571	71,484,667 703, 610	r1,460,305 r690, 840	r1,326,206 r621, 394	1,518,922 720,152	1,421,869 r679,898	1,501,175 7715, 596	1,464,762	1,328,965 655, 550	1,443,310 696,984	r1,325,
Paperhoarddo	_   803.075	762, 682	7744, 812	781, 057	769, 465	704, 812	r798, 770	741, 971	785, 579	764, 890	673, 415	746, 326	r685,
per, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paperboard American Paper and Pulp Association):†			F1=	FOR 5=5		402.535	F0:	F00 -01	F00 :=:	****			]
Orders, new		585, 763 582, 739	517, 178 530, 222	537, 293 569, 074	547, 065 553, 709	496,210 493,254	564, 593 580, 177	533, 103 542, 887	569, 426 578, 547	532, 728 564, 717	553, 901 526,181	r 624,527 r 565,346	521, 512,
Shipmentsdo	-[	588, 385	<b>536</b> , 878	569,060	571,676	490,505	577, 933	549, 797	574, 494	579, 259	541, 238	7 556,211	520,
orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondodo	-	86, 972 148, 007	82, 387	73, 020	79, 322	76, 591	78, 329	86, 106	96, 399	78, 501	90, 636 138, 448	r 96,259	75,
Productiondodo	-	148, 007 88, 024	148, 181 78, 020	137, 287 82, 856	136, 946 79, 709	148,933 69,941	140, 60 <b>6</b> 85, 959	139, 164 81, 931	151, 863 87, 432	141, 589 85, 970	80, 890	r 169,965 r 85,748	156, 77,
Stocks and of month	-	46, 885	81, 211 44, 010	80, 357 44, 823	84, 115 40, 664	69, 716 45, 098	83, 912 45, 794	83,840 42,955	89, 039 42, 817	87, 733 41, 080	72, 455 36, 030	* 84, 702 * 43, 666	78, 40,
rinting paper:  Orders, new		179, 222	168, 918	171, 750	158, 537	141,524	182, 929	158, 566	172, 243	172, 949	178, 981	1	'
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdodo		135, 311	143, 171	140,808	128, 593	126,368	144, 979	138, 797	139, 394	131, 521	140, 516	r207, 898 r154, 505	163, 157,
Productiondo		173, 957 177, 091	166, 017 166, 649	173, 587 174, 990	165, 886 167, 297	144,083 143,743	176, 434 172, 545	164, 909 167, 538	172, 531 172, 152	172, 273 179, 356	161,505 171, 169	r173, 407	161, 165,
Stocks, end of monthdo		52, 239	52, 533	51, 208	48,600	49, 490	53, 495	51,036	53, 291	53, 006	52, 576	r55, 843	52,
	-	225, 567	199, 526	211,055	217, 062	207,172	223, 689	217, 972	224, 199	204, 708	208, 279	r228, 898	200,
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	-	197, 595 227, 079	199, 886 199, 825	189, 349 221, 429	188, 679 219, 158	203,499 198,265	195, 112 228, 416	194, 127 210, 897	202, 175 226, 251	184, 809 218, 007	198, 948 199,136	r217, 260 r215, 796	222, 191,
Shipments doStocks, end of month do		229, 828 66, 585	203, 621 63, 584	214, 767 67, 002	225, 921 62, 486	192,602 68,127	229, 867 64, 142	212, 312 62, 077	219, 708 70, 288	218, 595 69, 648	206, 364 66, 679	7207, 989 774, 596	194, 70,
bk paper, coated:	54. 5	52, 1	56.0	51.3	51.9	48.8		57. 2	52.7	53.6	52. 2		1
ok paper, coated:  products, new	57.0	61. 5	55. 3	52. 3	57.0	46.2	53. 3 55. 7	53.4	56. 5	61.7	54. 2	56. 7 52. 4	5
		57.4	57. 5	54.4	56. 5	47.6	53. 6	55, 7	57.7	56.3	50.6	57. 4	5
rders, new do. Prices, new do. Price, wholessie, "B" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill dol. per 100 lb. Production percent of stand. capacity	83. 3	84. 3	82. 2	77. 5	73. 7	70. 1	80.4	78.8	80.3	80. 4	81.6	80.7	8
f. o. b. mill dol. per 100 lb.	7.30	7. 30 80. 7	7. 30 80. 1	7.30 78.1	7.30	7. <b>3</b> 0 71. 1	7.30	7.30 80.7	7.30 80.3	7.30	7. 30	7. 30	7
mpments	- 82. 5 83. 0	81.3	81. 1	78. 1 78. 4	79. 5 80. 0	71. 1	81. 3 79. 7	80.7	80. 3 80. 2	84. 2 83. 0	78. 3 77. 7	76.3 76.8	8
wsprint: Canada:		1							1				
Production short tons Shipments from mills do	263, 776 267, 163	252, 092 232, 012	236, 353 256, 543	262, 467 276, 054	246, 864 268, 213	244, 406 249, 979	262, 695 274, 706	244, 209 252, 928	258, 301 262, 998	256, 762 259, 409	244, 970 230, 780	264, 766 232, 110	
Stocks, at mills, end of monthdo	108, 281	131, 154	110, 964	97, 377	76, 028	70, 455	58, 444	49, 725	45, 028	42, 381	56, 571	89, 227	111,
Inited States:  Consumption by publishersdo  Price, rolls (N. Y.)dol. per short ton.	202,802	201, 708	201, 136	197, 427	191,077	174,866	182, 432	189, 612	218, 137	211, 572		185, 193	175,
Production short tons	58.00 64,733	58.00 61, 201	58.00 54,636	58.00 60,909	58.00 61,106	58.00 59,875	58.00 60,631	58.00 61,529	58. 00 61, 994	58.00 62,546	58.00 61,169	58.00 60,381	58 58,
Production short tons Shipments from mills do Stocks, end of month:	- 66, 166	61, 471	56, 103	62, 319	CO, 648	59, 946	61, 217	61,069	62, 537	61, 697	61, 295	60, 120	59,
At milis do	5, 318	9, 793 278, 202	8, 326 268, 648	6, 216	7, 374	7,303	6, 717	7, 177 345, 049	6, 634 332, 393	7, 483	7, 357	7,618	76,
At publishers do In transit to publishers do perboard (National Paperboard Association):‡	253, 136 45, 532	37, 182	46, 933	275, 809 50, 636	300, 070 46, 388	325, 365 44, 336	342, 122 46, 642	51, 997	46, 575	325, 112 49, 256	296, 784 45, 496	272, 897 50, 160	259, 53,
perboard (National Paperboard Association):‡ orders, newdo	. 714, 741	649, 058	634, 593	695, 585	635, 256	645, 895	683, 881	605, 367	704, 746 486, 882	651, 974	610, 859	733, 751	620,
rders, new do do do do do do do do do do do do do	549, 631 702, 416	607, 537 659, 555	601, 880	599, 322 697, 674	544, 454 673, 808	570, 626 608, 458	549, 114 708, 973	482, 896 654, 104	486, 882 680, 288	484, 811 672, 212	471, 289 596, 214	565, 064 652, 913	558, 603,
Percent of capacity	. 702, 410	95	96	96	96	85	96	93	95	95	85	91	000,
Vaste paper, consumption and stocks: \( \) Consumptionshort tons_ Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	426, 213	403, 646	375, 794	411,870	389, 217	344, 457	406, 115	378, 499	398, 559	487, 039	353, 103	393, 004	353,
per products:		112, 520	122, 534	122, 779	129, 777	157, 290	164, 211	174, 556	186, 949	187, 697	186, 383	164, 576	163,
bipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, ship-	-	4 205	9 070	4.050	2.040	9 850	4 010	4 105	4 071	4.070	3, 858	4 000	
ments* mil. sq. ft. surface area. olding paper boxes, value:*	-	4, 305	3,872	4,078	3, 268	3, 756	4, 316	4, 105	4, 271	4, 078		4, 231	3,
New orders 1936 = 100 Shipments do	. 273. 3	275.8 271.6	247. 6 248. 4	258, 4 262, 4	241. 2 260. 3	201. 2 228. 4	256. 4 267. 6	223. 3 261. 1	261. 2 276. 1	266. 0 271. 7	281. 0 257. 2	322. 4 272. 5	28 25
PRINTING	250.0											2.2.0	20
ok publication, totalno. of editions.	720	496	721	610	538	562	461	656	491	669	651	487	
New booksdodoNew editionsdodo	- 574	392 104	588 133	524 86	432 106	462 100	397 64	544 112	428 63	555 114	552 99	398 89	
*10" Carelono	-1 140	1 104	100	~~	100	100	1 04	112	1 03	114	99	1 59	1

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945		1				1944						45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- be <b>r</b>	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
	PET	ROLE	UM A	ND C	OAL F	ROD	UCTS						
COAL													
Anthracite: Prices, composite, chestnut:	10.00		14.04	10.00	10.05	10.04	10.04	10.04	40.05	10.00	10.00	10.0	
Retaildol. per short ton Wholesaledo	13, 98 11, 430	14, 04 11, 481	14. 04 11. 527	13. 96 11. 574	13.85 11.435	13.84 11.419	13.84 11.419	13.84 11.419	13. 85 11. 419	13.86 11.424	13.86 11,430	13. 87 11. 430	14. 0 11. 43
Wholesale do. Production thous, of short tons Stocks, end of month:	5, 215	5, 576	5, 202	5, 848	5, 623	4,962	5,623	5, 443	5, 603	5, 088	4, 570	4, 195	7 4, 44
In producers' storage yardsdo In selected retail dealers' yards. No. of days' supply	285 13	318 8	334 11	353 15	348 15	378 18	413 22	442 20	462 22	492 25	445 19	322 11	28
Bituminous: Industrial consumption and tetail deliveries, total	}	l				İ							
thous. of short tonsdodo	51, 687 39, 577	54, 417 41, 709	47, 411 37, 753	44, 260 36, 746	43, 072 35, 295	43, 171 35, 254	46, 585 36, 958	45, 710 35, 967	49, 516 39, 003	49, 684 39, 644	55, 186 41, 813	59, 082 42, 780	7 52, 54 7 38, 25
Beehive coke ovens do Byproduct coke ovens do do do do do do do do do do do do do	819 8,060	1, 046 8, 124	962 7, 925	1,006 8,134	958 7,778	944 7, 967	896 7, 978	805 7,606	822 7, 985	759 7,748	632 7, 984	714 7, 934	7, 2
Cement millsdo	265 138	264 142	254 133	293 126	311 112	316 117	358 115	336 121	364 128	360 129	352 138	296 145	24
Coal-gas retorts do Electric power utilities do Electric p	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, 2
Railways (class I)do Steel and rolling millsdo	11, 411 938	12, 043 1, 020	11, 204 879	10, 834 829	10, 230 778	10, 248 780	10, 445 831	10, 095 807	10, 940 867	10, 714 908	11, 758 1, 022	12, 014 1, 080	10, 74
Other industrial do Retail deliveries do	11, 760 12, 110	12, 531 12, 708	10, 764 9, 658	9, 677 7, 514	8, 961 7, 777	8, 468 7, 917	9, 289 9, 627	9, 540 9, 743	11, 143 10, 513	12, 202 10, 040	12, 861 13, 373	13, 478 16, 302	12, 04 14, 29
Other consumption, coal mine fueldo Prices, composite:	239	253	231	257	248	228	252	233	<b>2</b> 35	229	204	239	21
Retail (35 cities)dol. per short ton Wholesale:	10. 36	10, 22	10. 24	10, 27	10.28	10. 29	10.31	10.31	10.31	10.32	10. 33	10. 33	10, 3
Mine run do Prepared sizes do	5, 237 5, 513	5. 240 5. 497	5. 246 5. 503	5, 242 5, 508	5. 239 5. 510	5. 238 5. 512	5, 239 5, 514	5. 237 5. 509	5. 237 5. 509	5. 237 5. 516	5, 237 5, 516	5. 237 5. 513	5, 23 5, 51
Production thous. of short tons. Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of month,	52, 360	54, 880	49, 510	53, 930	52, 712	48, 986	54, 177	50, 480	51,813	50, 819	45, 774	52, 200	46, 90
totalthous of short tons_ Industrial, totaldodo	45, 494	51,835	50, 513	55, 293	59, 680	61, 413	63, 909	64, 905	65, 074	64,020	57, 204	49, 465	45, 77
Byproduct coke ovensdodo	41, 838 5, 452	46, 884 6, 281	46, 874 5, 930	50, 591 5, 892	54, 259 6, 152	55, 537 5, 711	58, 233 5, 928	59, 150 6, 174	59, 256 6, 397	58, 330 6, 737	52, 470 6, 112	46, 127 5, 695	42, 64 5, 61
Cement mills do Coal-gas retorts do	441 175	465 208	475 193	472 205	491 206	508 216	537 239	550 250	592 243	582 261	538 243	494 214	7 18
Railways (class I) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	12, 519 9, 964	13, 996 9, 893	14, 802 10, 250	15, 713 11, 737	16, 457 13, 329	16, 965 13, 797	17, 505 14, 633	17, 773 14, 773	17, 962 14, 691	17, 671 14, 427	16, 305 12, 918	14, 098 11, 312	12, 91 r 10, 18
Electric power utilities do. Railways (class I) do. Steel and rolling mills do. Other industrial do.	725 12, 562	765 15, 276	758 14, 466	761 15, 811	785 16,839	811 17, 529	775 18, 616	791 18, 839	796 18, 573	783 17, 869	701 15, 653	665 13, 649	66 12, 62
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	3, 337	3, 13
COKE Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace)													
dol. per short ton	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7. 000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.00
Beehive thous, of short tons	525 5, 646	667	r 613	644	614	605	574	516	527	486	7 405	457	r 45
Byproduct do do Petroleum coke do do		5, 656 144	5, 545 137	5, 691 145	5, 437 135	5, 627 158	5, 633 158	5, 377 155	5, 635 181	5, 471 164	5, 603 172	5, 576 181	5, 06 16
tocks, end of month:  Byproduct plants, totaldodo	677	622	685	756	784	921	986	995	1,040	1, 198	1, 149	913	77
At furnace plantsdo	499 178	513 109	535 149	560 186	554 231	589 332	596 390	565 430	586 454	688 509	655 494	609 304	58 19
Petroleum cokedo		173	166	141	127	130	116	116	137	162	187	174	13
Crude petroleum:  Consumption (runs to stills)†thous, of bbl		137, 902	132, 330	190 597	100 00	140 404	140.045	140 450					
Price (Kansas-Okla.) at wells dol nor bhl	1 110	1.110	1. 110	139, 537 1. 110	139, 937 1, 110	143, 434 1. 110	143, 047 1. 110	140,453	143, 720 1, 110	140,045	145, 125 1, 110	145, 071	134, 88 1.11
Production† thous. of bbl. Refinery operations pct. of capacity		136, 752 91	133, 593 91	141, 293 92	137,251 95	141, 287 96	145, 296 95	142, 989 95	146, 938 94	142, 404 94	145, 282 95	147, 186	133, 23
Stocks, end of month:  Refinable in U. S.†thous. of bbl		236, 530	234, 694	235, 176	229, 631	223, 503	223, 901	222, 868	223, 500	222, 759	220, 663	221, 737	220, 22
At refineries do At tank farms and in pipe lines do do do do do do do do do do do do do		48, 911 174, 415	51, 625 169, 574	50, 407 171, 467	50, 190 166, 227	48, 895 160, 938	50, 150 160, 162	48, 919 160, 216	50, 323 159, 447	49, 039 159, 582	48, 576 158, 181	221, 737 49, 620 157, 808	48, 60 157, 44
Un leasestdo		13, 204 6, 766	13, 495 6, 473	13, 302 6, 254	13, 214 6, 118	13, 670 6, 186	13, 589	160, 216 13, 733 6, 469 1, 357	159, 447 13, 730 6, 487	14, 138 6, 482	14, 105 6, 107	14, 309 6, 026	14, 16 5, 79
Wells completed†number_ Refined petroleum products: Gas and fuel oils:		1, 056	953	1, 033	1, 177	1, 098	6, 291 1, 200	1, 357	1, 194	1, 154	1, 099	1, 022	1, 02
Gas and fuel oils: Consumption:								1					
Electric power plantsf thous of bbl		1, 491 8, 574	1, 490 8, 095	1, 516	1,640	1,530	1, 505	1,650	1,746	1,825	2, 012	2, 148	1, 70
Railways (class I) do Price, fuel oil (Pennsylvania) dol. per gal Production:		. 066	.066	7, 956 . 066	7,579 .066	5, 496 . 066	7, 970 . 066	7,750 .066	8, 284 . 066	8, 314 . 066	8, 863 . 066	8, 488 . 066	7,72
Gas oil and distillate fuel oilthous, of bbl_		19, 863	19, 604	21, 215	20, 028	21, 316	20, 593 37, 291	19, 110	21, 697	18, 870	19, 058	20, 556	20, 26
Residual fuel oildo Stocks, end of month:		39, 738	37, 281	38,026	37, 902	38, 332		37, 903	39, 322	39, 370	41, 278	41, 862	37, 14
Gas oil and distillate fuel oil do Residual fuel oil do do		29, 926 45, 427	30, 152 44, 137	32, 484 44, 682	35, 242 46, 649	38, 335 50, 589	40,712 53,506	43, 687 57, 849	47, 352 57, 420	45, 584 55, 643	38, 333 50, 383	31, 695 44, 347	27, 21 39, 76
Motor fuel;				'		-			,		,,,,,,,	,	, .0
Wholesale, refinery (Okla.)dol. per gal.  Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.)do.  Retail, service stations, 50 citiesdo	. 059 . 161	. 060 . 161	. 060 . 161	.060	. 060 . 161	.060	. 059 . 161	.059 .161	. 059 . 161	.059 .161	. 059 . 161	. 059 . 161	. 05 . 16
Retail, service stations, 50 cities do Production, total thous of bhi	140	. 146 60, 145	. 146 58, 384	. 146 61, 191	. 146 61, 719	. 146 63, 480	. 146 64, 064	. 146 63, 674	. 146 65, 514	.146 64,842	. 146 65, 800	. 146	. 14
Production, total thous of bbl.  Straight run gasoline do. Cracked gasoline do. Natural gasoline and allied products the		21, 148 31, 905	21, 185 30, 492	22, 352 31, 510	22, 510 31, 959	22, 748 33, 062	22, 655	23, 827	24, 421	24,019	24, 081	66, 662 24, 267	63, 50 23, 73
Natural gasoline and allied products ttdo		8 250	8, 028 5, 012	8, 477 5, 198	8, 387 5, 429	33, 062 8, 767 6, 165	33, 769 8, 792 6, 084	32, 283 8, 648	33, 190 9, 090 6, 020	33, 055 9, 024	34, 020 9, 197	34, 262 9, 843	32, 25 8, 99
Used at refineries†do Retail distribution§mil. of gal		5,377						5, 799		6,109	6,008	6, 380	5, 45

Revised.
§ See note marked "\$" on p. S-33 of the March 1945 Survey. For revisions for 1941-42 see p. S-33 of the August 1943 Survey and p. S-34 of the July 1944 issue, respectively. Includes production of natural gasoline, cycle products, and liquefied petroleum gases at natural gasoline plants and, since the beginning of 1942, benzol. Sales of liquefied petroleum gases for fuel purposes and transfers of cycle products are excluded from these figures before combining the data with production of straight run and cracked gasoline to obtain total motor fuel production. Separate figures through January 1944 for the items excluded are given in notes in previous issues of the Survey; February 1945 data are as follows:
Sales of liquified petroleum gases for fuel, 1,406,000 barrels; transfers of cycle products, 72,000 barrels.

¶Revised series. For source of 1939-41 revisions for bituminous coal, see note marked "†" on p. S-32 of the April 1943 Survey; revisions for 1942-43 are shown on p. S-33 of the April 1945 Survey. For 1941 revisions for the indicated series on petroleum production, see notes marked "†" on p. S-33 of the March and April 1943 issues (correction for crude petroleum production January 1941, 110,633), and for revised 1942 monthly averages, see note marked "†" on p. S-33 of the July 1944 issue; 1942 monthly revisions and revisions for 1943 are available on request. Revised February 1944 figure for wells completed, 948.

5-34	5010	, <b>, 1</b> 2,1	OI O	CIVIVI	3111	ousir	LEDD					ма	ıy 194
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945	_ <del></del>		<del></del>		1944						19	45
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
PET	ROLE	UM A	ND C	OAL I	PRODI	JCTS-	-Conti	inued					
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued													
Refined petroleum products—Continued. Motor fuel—Continued.					'		1						
Stocks, gasoline, end of month:		75, 275	76, 638	74, 519	70, 246	68, 921	66, 542	64, 914	65,886	68, 107	73, 622	78, 877	85, 4
At refineries do Unfinished gasoline do Natural gasoline do		52, 513 11, 825	51,830 11,735	49, 047 12, 193	45, 468 11, 738	43, 639 11, 581	41, 752 11, 924	40, 608 12, 072	42, 145 12, 388	43, 527 12, 467	48, 217 13, 208	53, 210 12, 789	59, 6 11, 9
Kerosene:		4, 242	4, 213	4, 436	4, 477	4, 425	4, 211	4, 141	4, 160	4, 334	4, 451	4, 160	4, 6
Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, refinery (Pennsylvania) dol. per gal	.074	. 074	. 074	.074	. 074	. 074	.074	. 074	. 074	. 074	. 074	. 074	.0
Production thous, of bbl. Stocks, refinery, end of month do		6, 960 4, 078	6, 489 4, 142	6, 710 4, 969	6, 246 5, 949	6, 277 6, 665	6, 358 7, 583	6, 339 7, 985	6, 515 7, 847	6, 505 6, 977	6, 461 5, 765	6, 614 4, 674	6, 2
Lubricants: Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsylvania)				·		·		,		,		,	-,-
dol. per gal.  Productionthous. of bbl. Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo	. 160	. 160 3, 488	. 160 3, 273	. 160 3, 337	.160 3,453	, 160 3, 364	. 160 3, 356	. 160 3, 458	. 160 3, 672	. 160 3, 587	3, 581	. 160 3, 504	3, 0
Stocks, refinery, end of monthdoAsphalt:		8,011	8,068	7, 771	7,590	7, 426	7, 169	7, 364	7, 452	7, 562	7, 815	7, 796	7, 6
Production short tons Stocks, refinery, end of month do		455, 400 795, 300	455, 500 852, 200	598, 900 889, 500	690, 700 844, 600	711, 600 735, 600	800, 200 590, 000	750, 400 495, 100	677, 600 465, 800	553, 600 534, 400	481, 100 626, 200	471, 200 730, 000	420, 9 808, 2
Wax:	1	79, 800	76, 440	65, 520	60, 480	63, 560	64, 120	62, 160	67, 480	63, 560	67, 200	71, 960	64. 9
Production		84, 560	94,080	93, 800	91,560	93, 800	96, 040	94, 920	96, 880	94, 920	93, 800	88, 480	86, 2
sphalt prepared roofing, shipments:† Totalthous. of squaressmooth-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheetdo	4, 679 2, 038	4, 526 1, 719	3, 928 1, 368	4, 134 1, 337	3, 976 1, 197	3, 624 1, 133	4, 216 1, 318	4, 004 1, 099	4, 192 1, 173	4, 116 1, 295	3, 662 1, 456	3, 879 1, 518	3, 7 1, 5
Mineral-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet do- Shingles, all types do-	. 1, 176	1, 393 1, 414	1, 160 1, 400	1, 196 1, 602	1, 157 1, 622	1, 035 1, 457	1, 200 1, 699	1, 194 1, 711	1, 221 1, 797	1, 215 1, 606	943	1, 082 1, 279	1, 2
	STON	E, CL.	AY, A	ND G	LASS	PROD	UCTS	1	<u> </u>	1 .		1 ′	1 '
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS		]										]	1
oated abrasive paper and cloth, shipmentsreams.	137, 714	134, 908	144, 198	142, 604	123, 538	114, 484	128, 464	117, 325	128, 272	122, 485	122, 517	117, 087	132, 4
PORTLAND CEMENT		i						<b>.</b>					
roductionthous, of bbl_	6, 398	6, 139	6, 463	7, 181	7, 906	8, 516	9,003	8, 739	9, 194	8, 304	7, 387	6, 379	5, 3
Percent of capacity thous. of bbl.	31 6, 988	6, 225	7, 373	8, 784	9, 350	9, 283	10, 758	10, 121	10, <b>26</b> 3	7, 380	36 4, 595	31 4,873	4, 5
tocks, finished, end of monthdotocks, clinker, end of monthdodo	21, 581 6, 175	24, 995 6, 567	24, 080 6, 687	22, 455 6, 378	21,008 6,172	20, <b>2</b> 33 5, 577	18, 482 5, 287	17, 144 5, 096	16, 049 4, 862	16, 993 4, 856	19, 863 5, 329	21, 367 5, 739	7 22, 1
CLAY PRODUCTS													Ì
rick, unglazed: Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant								1					
dol. per thous.  Production thous. of standard brick.	15. 382	13.879 139,300	13, 939 139, 288	14.008 155,065	14.095 157,357	14. 159 157, 870	14. 109 176, 585	14, 586 164, 682	14. 830 185, 573	15. 059 174, 069	15. 055 151,426	r 15. 259 r 142, 206	7 15. 3 131, 4
Shipments*dodo		142, 458 424, 546	151, 128 408, 096	181, 649 379, 011	179, 104 355, 727	177, 815 335, 347	198, 845 312, 176	183, 078 293, 616	206, 368 272, 569	183, 506 261, 743	134,374 277,884	7 136, 992 7 281, 111	127, 1
GLASS PRODUCTS		424, 540	400, 090	379,011	000, 121	900, 047	012,170	290, 010	212,000	201, 743	2.1,551	281, 111	280,0
llass containers:t	İ	ļ											
Productionthous, of gross_	8,812	8, 842 122, 1	8, 582 127. 9	8, 866 127, 1	8, 966 128, 5	8, 075 120. 4	8, 692 120. 0	7, 737 115. 4	8, 601 123, 3	7, 967 118. 8	7, 667 114. 3	8, 031	7,3
Percent of capacity	9, 064 652	8, 325	8, 393 546	8,766 552	8, 431 594	7,784 624	8, 514 809	7, 522 894	8, 187 774	7, 787 529	7, 390 476	7 8, 074 521	77,4
Wide mouth, food	2, 450 578	623 2, 285 628	2, 236 720	2, 415 679	2, 106 679	1,909 657	2, 179 611	1, 873 497	2, 287 536	2, 310 508	2, 246 457	2, 341 569	7 2, 6
Beer bottles do Liquor ware do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1, 117	844 749	935 725	982 785	1,061 695	871 738	811 891	661 904	749 947	874 908	919 866	1, 032 863	
		1,777 781	1,837 735	1,806 915	2,008 728	1, 785 708	1, 963 700	1, 640 642	1,908 697	1,732 652	1, 545 586	r 1, 823 593	1,
Milk bottles do	288 176	255 384	211 448	239 394	251 309	251 241	271 278	251 159	247 41	242 32	266 29	268 63	
Medicine and toilet	4,803	4,779	4, 793	4, 710	4, 947	5, 082	5, 097	5, 164	5, 394	5, 346	5, 097	5, 361	5, 3
Tumblers: Production thous, of doz_		5, 862	5, 512	5, 912	4, 679	5, 120	7,027	6, 561	5, 860	4,697	4, 657		
Shipments do Stocks do		5, 756 6, 990	4, 854 7, 603	5, 851 7, 600	5, 254 7, 063	5, 434 6, 752	6, 591 7, 077	6, 290 7, 148	5, 024 7, 286	4, 481 7, 376	4, 606 7, 385		
Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments thous. of doz_		2, 164	2,005	2, 311	2, 014	2, 301	3, 202	2, 820	3, 353	3, 271	2,901		
Plate glass, polished, production — thous. of sq. ft	8, 996	8, 702	8, 079	9, 391	9, 265	8, 246	9, 746	9, 046	9, 105	7, 619	7, 013	8, 915	7,3
Percent of capacity of													
Typeum production:													
Calcined do do dypsum products sold or used:		919, 692 629, 470			980, 401 593, 985		 	917, 395 588, 878			936, 423 552, 394		
lypsum products sold or used: Uncalcineddodo		246, 712			260, 867		İ	248, 199		f	308, 302		
Calcined: For building uses:					,		ĺ						
Base-coat plasters do Keene's cement do		2.439			142, 655 2, 932 65, 282			140, 775 3, 671			115, 507 3, 379		
All other building plasters do_ Lath thous, of sq. ft_		52,046			65, 282 152, 748			54, 289 165, 030			48, 491 146, 133		
Tiledododododo		3, 292			3, 553 361, 418			4, 105 338, 527			3, 929		
Industrial plasters short tons		44, 433						53, 571					

Revised. ¶According to the compilers, data represent approximately the entire industry. ♂Collection of data temporarily discontinued.

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

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

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

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945	<del></del>			<del></del>		1944					19	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	February
		TE	XTIL	E PRO	DUC	ΓS							
CLOTHING Josiery:		]						ĺ					
Productionthous, of dozen pairs_		13, 458	11,650	12, 763	12, 126	10, 052	12,767	11, 466	11, 697	11,977	10, 432	12, 361	11,
Shipments dodo		13, 590 17, 197	11, 761 16, 961	12,657 16,942	11, 974 16, 970	9, 982 17, 040	12, 966 16, 840	11, 764 16, 542	12, 118 16, 122	12,603 15,496	10, 901 14, 672	12, 389 14, 645	11,
COTTON				·	,	,				,	·	,	
Cotton (exclusive of linters):	1												
Consumption bales Prices received by farmers† dol. per lb Prices, wholesale, middling 1%c", average, 10 markets	857, 693	903,538	775,617	832,812 . 198	805,823 . 202	723, 402 . 203	841, 490	793, 086	795, 379	836, 541	760, 740 . 209	849, 945 . 202	781,
Prices, wholesale, middling 15/16", average, 10 markets dol. per lb_	. 218	, 211	, 210	. 210	. 215	. 216	, 214	. 214	. 216	, 214	, 216	. 217	Ι.
Production:		1 11, 129				48	576	3, 985		10, 274	10, 538		1
Ginnings§thous. of running bales Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales	. 711, 659	1 '	*			40	370	3, 965	8, 282	10, 214	10, 555	11, 118	
thous. of bales. Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, end of	r <sup>2</sup> 12, 230	11,429								<b>-</b>			
month: † Warehousesthous, 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,
Millsdo	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,
Consumptiondo	. 131	116	111	123	122	133	125	121	126	122	120	129	
Consumption do Production do Stocks, end of month do	110 462	82 797	56 746	40 661	21 545	23 454	29 357	100 328	152 342	180 373	156 414	170 440	
COTTON MANUFACTURES													
otton cloth: Cotton broad woven goods over 12 in. in width, pro-								ļ					
duction, quarterly*mil. of linear yards  Prices, wholesale:		<b>r 2,</b> 5 <b>3</b> 2			r 2, 413			2, 294			2,318		
Mill marginscents per lb_ Denims, 28-inchdol. per yd_	21. 19	19.72	19, 78	19.81	19. 28	<b>19</b> . 81	20.35	21. 30	21. 12	21.31	21. 41	21. 32	2
Print cloth, 64 x 560.	. 209	.193 .087	. 199 . 087	.199	. 199	. 206 . 092	. 209	. 209	. 209	. 209	. 209	. 209 . 092	
Sheeting unbleached, $4 \times 40$ do	. 114	.108	. 108	. 108	.108	. 108	.108	.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
Active spindle hours, total mil. of hr. A verage per spindle in place hours	9, 914 429	10, 637 456	9,316 400	10, 058 431	9, 711 417	8, 603 369	9, 952 428	9, 381 404	9,487	9, 707 420	8, 763 379	9, 956 431	8
Operations percent of capacity otton yarn, wholesale prices:	121.8	123.9	124.9	119.0	118. 5	115. 4	116.3	122.3	117. 4	120.6	118.5	119.7	1
Southern, 22/1, cones, carded, white, for knitting (mill) t	. 451	. 414	, <b>4</b> 14	. 414	.414	. 414	.414	. 451	. 451	. 451	.451	. 451	
Southern, 40s, single, carded (mill) dol. per 1b	.568	. 515	. 515	.515	. 515	. 515	515	568	.568	.568	.568	. 568	
RAYON onsumption:		1					1	1		<b>\</b>			
Yarnmil. of lb.	. 51.0	45.6	43. 2	45.4	44.0	41. 3	44.8	44.8	47.8	48.3	49.0	47.8	7
Staple fiberdo	1	14.9	11.3	14.6	14.3	13.6	14.4	13.0	14.6	13.9	13.6	14. 4	
Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum filament dol. per lb	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	***	. 550	. 550	, 550	E 50	550	550		
Staple fiber, viscose, 1½ denierdo	250	. 240	. 250	. 250	. 550	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 550 . 250	. 550	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	1
tocks, producers', end of month: Yarnmil. of lb_	7.4	8.1	7.8	8.3	8.8	8.8	9.3	8.8	8.4	8.6	6.1	8.4	
Staple fiberdo	3.1	1.7	1.8	2.5	2.6	3.0	3. 2	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	3. 1	
WOOL consumption (scoured basis):											ļ		
Annarel class thous of the	-	59, 315 4, 315	46, 928 3, 824	46, 892 4, 008	51, 890 4, 435	38, 752 2, 916	42, 396 3, 516		45,752	45, 288	54, 415	60, 135	
Carpet class do do do do do do do do do do do do do		4,010	0,024	1,000	4, 100	2, 910	3, 510	3, 795	3, 700	4, 192	r 4, 915	4, 510	
Looms: Woolen and worsted:							{	Í			1		
Broad thous, of active hours Narrow do		2, 613 62	2, 563 60	2, 512	2, 381 63	2, 080 54	2, 327	2, 322 59	2, 426 63	2, 288 62	7 2, 304 63	2, 346 74	
Carpet and rug:	{		54	53	50	43	50	45	50	50	7 46		
Narrow do	-	37	36	37	35	29	34	31	35	36	- 33	44 32	
Woolen	-	1 <b>23,</b> 552	121, 302	120, 333	113,128	99, 780	115, 256 95, 724	110, 238	117,659	114, 096	110,629	113, 148	
Worsted do- Worsted combs do-		114, 101 208	111, 032 202	111, 253	103,880 195	89, 154 172	95,724	100, 396 188	103,819 196	101, 520	7 98, 886	99, 333 201	
rices, wholesale: Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, fine, scoured*dol. per lb	1, 190	1. 190	1, 190	1. 190	1. 190	1, 190	1.190	1. 190	1. 190	1. 190	1, 190	1. 190	1
Raw, bright fleece, 56s, greasy*dodo	. 545	. 545	. 545	. 545	. 545	. 545	. 545	. 545	. 545	. 545	. 545	. 545	1
(Boston)	. 750	. 765	.765	. 765	. 765	. 765	. 765	. 765	. 765	.765	. 754	. 750	
dol. per yd_	1. 559	1, 559	1. 559	1. 559	1. 559	1, 559	1.559	1. 559	1. 559	1,559	1, 559	1, 559	1
Worsted yarn, 342's, crossbred stock (Boston) dol. per lb_	1. 900	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.900	1.900	1.900	1. 900	1.900	1. 900	1. 900	1
tocks, scoured basis, end of quarter:† Totalthous. of lb_	1	279, 263			339, 369			373, 666			361, 595	İ	ı
Wool finer than 40s, totaldodo	_	231, 537			287, 276			314, 824			304, 219		
Domesticdo Foreigndo Wool 40s and below and carpetdo	-	115, 225 116, 312			164, 283 122, 993	•••••		189, 277 125, 547			171, 617 132, 602		
Wool 40s and below and carpetdo	-1	47, 726		·	52,093		1	58, 842	l				

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. 1 Total ginnings of 1943 crop. 2 Total ginnings of 1944 crop. \$Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

\*Production of 64 x 60 for which prices through June 1943 were shown in the Survey has been discontinued. OPrice of 56 x 56 sheeting.

‡For revised figures for cotton stocks for August 1941-March 1942, see p. 8-34 of the May 1943 Survey. The total stocks of American cotton in the United States on July 31, including stocks on farms and in transit, were 10,626,000 bales, and stocks of foreign cotton in the United States were 118,000 bales.

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

Data exclude carpet and rug looms operating on blankets and cotton fabrics and, through October 1943, woolen and worsted looms operating entirely on cotton yarus (no separate data for the latter have been collected since October 1943); for weekly averages for 1942 and 1943, including such looms, see note marked "\*o" on p. 8-35 of the May 1944 Survey,

†Revised series. For monthly 1941 data for the yarn price series see p. 8-35 of the November 1942 issue (1941 monthly average, \$0.355). The farm price series has been revised for August 1937-July 1942; for revisions see note marked "†o on p. 8-35 of the June 1944 Survey. Wool stocks have been published on a revised basis beginning 1942 (see p. 8-35 of the May 1943 Survey); data include wool held by the Commodity Credit Corporation but exclude foreign wool held by the Defense Supplies Corporation.

\*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. 8-35 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 wh

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945	<del></del> -			1	19	44	<del></del>		1.	1 _	19	1
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
	TI	EXTIL	E PRO	DUC	rs—c	ontinu	ed						
WOOL MANUFACTURES													
Woolen and worsted woven goods (except woven felts):  Production, quarterly, totalthous. of linear yards_	<del>!</del>	139, 744			135,589			125,064			128, 349		
Apparel fabrics do Men's wear do Women's and obildren's wear do General use and other fabrics do		119, 219 60, 928			113, 281 £6, 675			103, 248 50, 194			105, 898 50, 670		
Women's and children's weardodododododo		46, 263 12, 028			43, 879 12, 727	<b>-</b>		39, 962 13, 092			41, 151 14, 077		
Blankets do Other nonapparel fabrics do		18,987 1,538			20, 440 1, 868			19,307 2,509			20, 179 2, 272		
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS													
Fur, sales by dealers thous. of dol		5, 190	3,822	2, 381	3,016	2,620	1, 796	1, €06	2, 321	2,842	6,070	6, 925	4, 42
Pyroxylin-coated textiles (cotton fabrics): § Orders, unfilled, end of monththous, lin, yd		12, 156	12, 516	12,773	12, 987	13,027	12, 478	12, 594	12, 739	14,266	15, 118	10, 029	
Pyroxylin spread thous. of lb. Shipments, billed thous. linear yd.	-	5, 277 6, 328	4, 896 5, 735	4, 828 5, 517	4, 900 5, 111	3, 915 4, 591	4, 232 5, 145	4, 118 5, 117	4, 939 5, 904		4, 126 5, 079	4, 661 5, 492	
	TR	ANSP	ORTA'	LION	EQUI	PMEN	ΙΤ	1	1	.!	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
MOTOR VEHICLES							<del></del> !			<u> </u>	1		
Frucks and tractors, production, total*number_	74, 930	56, 359	<b>5</b> 5, 719	56, 920	61, 186	61, 540	68, 545	65,042	64, 129	69, 013	70, 682	7 67. 065	r 64, 21
Civiliandodododododododododododo	18, 548 56, 382	4, 628 51, 731	8, 151 47, 568	9, 298 47, 622	11, 926 49, 260	11, 24 <b>3</b> 50, 297	12, 511 56, 034	12, 277 52, 765	13, 075 51, 054	14,677 54,336	15, 653 55, 029	r 15, 019 r 52, 046	r 14, 035
Light: Militarydo	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, 64
Civiliandodododo	12, 845 3, 994	3, 317 8, 303	6, 245 6, 649	7, 310 7, 007	9, 319 6, 625	8, 582 6, 031	10, 248 5, 746	10,034 6,300	9, 432 6, 144	10, 153 6, 503	9, 565 5, 326	* 11, 183 *3, 527	r 10, 534
Heavy: Civiliandodo	3,919	1,311	1,906	1, 988	2, 607	2, 661	2, 263	2, 243	3, 643	4, 524	6,088	r 3, 836	r 3, 33
Militarydodo	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, 165
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT			1	l				ļ					
American Railway Car Institute: Shipments: Freight cars, totalnumber_	4 970	7, 962	7 216	7, 034	6,090	6, 151	4, 837	4, 130	4 741	4, 595	4, 395	2 042	4 12
Domestic doPassenger cars, total do	4, 378 3, 708	1,999 166	7,316 713 16	1, 501	1,698	2, 197	2,662	2,807	4, 741 3, 517 0	3, 244	3, 089 12	3, 943 3, 074	4, 137 3, 211
Domestic do Association of American Railroads:	25 25	166	16	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ő	ŏ	0	5	12	18 18	20
Freight cars, end of month:	1, 770	1, 753	1, 754	1, 753	1, 754	1, 755	1, 756	1, 758	1, 759	1,762	1,764	1 767	1, 769
Number ownedthousands Undergoing or awaiting classified repairsdo Percent of total on line	52 3. 0	43 2. 5	48	53	51 3.0	54 3.1	52 3.0	51 3.0	50 2. 9	51 2.9	51 3, 0	1, 767 51 3. 0	51 3. (
Orders, unfilledcars Equipment manufacturersdo	34, 162 27, 196	35, 581 24, 241	43, 321 32, 677	42, 244 32, 859	41, 236 33, 166	37, 985 30, 955	34, 064 28, 070	30, 153 25, 285	28, 385 23, 885	28, 910 25, 154	34, 417 29, 675	34, 579 29, 386	35, 03 28, 080
Railroad shopsdodo	6, 966	11,340	10, 644	9, 385	8, 070	7, 030	5, 994	4,868	4, 500	3,756	4, 742	5, 193	6, 95
Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs_number_ Percent of total on line	2, 302 5. 8	2, 092 5. 3	2, 167 5. 5	2, 182 5. 5	2, 120 5. 4	2, 190 5. 5	2, 194 5. 6	2, 187 5. 5	2, 254 5. 7	2, 300 5. 8	2, 161 5. 5	2, 333 5. 9	2, 33 5.
Orders unfillednumber Equipment manufacturersdo	138 97	243 204	228 191	203 168	179 146	172 139	150 118	124 96	102 77	90 65	66 41	80 32	13:
Railroad shopsdo	41	39	37	35	33	33	32	28	25	25	25	48	40
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS													
Sipments, totalnumber_ Domesticdo		494 450	442 419	421 375	367 321	307 271	431 413	361 341	443 415	336 303	420 393	368 342	420 385
Exportsdo		44	23	46	46	36	18	20	28	33	27	26	35
		CAN	ADIA	N STA	TIST:	ICS	<u> </u>						
Physical volume of business, adjusted: Combined index†1935-39=100		247, 8	239. 5	241.8	238, 8	232. 2	233. 1	<b>2</b> 31. 0	228.0	227. 9	233. 0	228, 8	216. 7
Industrial production, combined index†do Construction†do		282, 7 201, 8	270. 0 140. 2	272. 3 109. 2	266.8 111.8	262. 1 98. 8	263. 5 91. <b>6</b>	260.4 104.1	259. 7 113. 4	255. 4 92. 7	256. 0 122. 6	245. 8 97. 7	240. 3 110. 9
Electric powerdodododo		154. 7 300. 5	153. 1 291. 3	165. 0 297. 3	160. 2 292. 2	154. 8 287. 6	156. 4 291. 5	153.4 284.5	152. 4 285. 8	148. 5 284. 7	144. 7 283. 7	151. 6 274. 3	150. I 270. 0
Forestry†dododododo		125.3 262,6	115.3 247.5	119.3 238.8	121. 1 225. 5	112. 8 225. 4	121. 9 214. 5	116. 4 205. 5	128. 5 208. 9	124. 6 191. 7	126. 1 189. 3	116.8 174.0	127. 3 147. 9
A gricultural marketings, adjusted:†		175.4	176, 2	178. 6	180, 8	170.3	170. 1	170.3	162. 4	171.1	185, 5	193, 7	167. 7
Combined indexdodo		220, 3 244, 2	305. 5 352. 7	217. 6 238. 8	270. 4 307. 8	361. 7 420. 6	101. 7 94. 8	81. 5 76. 9	110. 7 111. 1	133. 4 135. 0	167. 7 168. 9	255, 1 278, 0	142. 8 143. 1
Livestockdodo	1	116, 4	100.7	125. 3	108. 3	106.0	132, 0	101.6	108.9	126. 7	162. 5	155.8	141.4
Cost of living do Wholesale prices 1926=100	118. 7 103. 0	119, 0 103, 0	119. 1 102. 9	119. 2 102. 5	119. 0 102. 5	119. 0 102. 5	118.9 102.3	118.8 102.3	118.6 r 102.3	118. 9 102. 4	118. 5 102. 5	118.6 102.8	118. 6 102. 9
Railways: Carloadingsthous. of cars Revenue freight carried 1 milemil. of tons	1	312	284	318	315	297	317	317	330	327	272	279	264
Revenue freight carried 1 milemil. of tons		5,534 506	5, 342 544	5, 769 535	5, 457 638	5, 640 714	5, 520 702	5, 563 591	5, 815 532	5, 597 487	5, 192 662	4, 750 471	

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

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

\*Revised series. The indicated Canadian indexes have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the December 1942, Survey, except for construction and mining which were further revised in the March 1943 and April 1944 issues, respectively; the revisions affected principally indexes beginning January 1940; the agricultural marketings indexes and the distribution index were revised back to 1919 and minor revisions were also made in data prior to 1940 for other series. All series are available on request.

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

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