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The Business Situation

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

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

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

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

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

Post-VE-Day Developments

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

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

Other broad indicators of current economic activity reflected the war developments to a more limited extent. Steel production eased off in June and July, not because of any deficiency of orders but rather because of shifts in the prod-

uct mix, the difficulties of adapting certain specialized war-built plants to the changed requirements, and repairs of overworked facilities.

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

Retail Sales Continued Strong

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

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

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

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

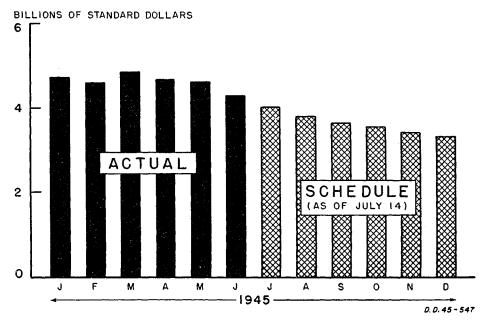
Lower Income Payments

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

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

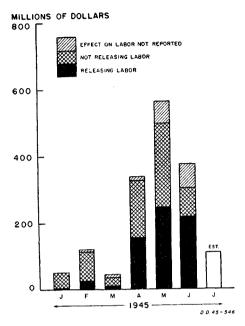
The reversal of the downtrend in June reflected the redemption by the Fed-

Chart. 1.—Actual and Scheduled Munitions Production



Source: War Production Board.

Chart 2.—Monthly Rate of **Munitions Cut-backs** ¹



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

Source: War Production Board.

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

Munitions Program

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

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

Delay in Reconversion

When the cumulative small but steady declines in munitions production reach Digitized for FRASE

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

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

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

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

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

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

While the transition to a one-front war economy can be expected to continue at a stepped-up rate from here on, it now appears that the flood tide of munitions

cutbacks is intended to be delayed until the knock-out blow has been dealt to Japan. This is borne out by the figures contained in the most recent munitions schedule.

Adjustments in Munitions Program

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

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

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

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

Table 1.—Actual and Scheduled Munitions Production, 1945 1

[Indexes, January-April monthly average=100]

26-24	Mon		Sep-	De-
Munitions group	Jan Apr. May- July		tem- ber	ber
Total munitions.	100	91	77	70
Aircraft	100	89	74	70
Ships	100	88	74	55
Guns and fire control	100	78	50	42
Ammunition	100	93	80	90
vehicles	100	86	58	54
electronic equipment Other equipment and	100	91	84	77
supplies	100	101	96	84

¹ Actual production through June; thereafter, scheduled production as of July 14.

Source: War Production Board.

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

Reduced Cutback Rate

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

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

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

Cutbacks Large in Automobile Industry

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

Table 2.—Relative Impact of Third Quarter 1945 Cut-backs, by Selected Industry Groups $^{\rm 1}$

Prewar industry group	Cut-backs as percent of first quarter 1945 ship- ments
Selected major industries:	
Automobiles and automobile equipment Transportation equipment (except	24.0
automobiles)	16.5
Electrical machinery	14.6
Machinery (except electrical)	5. 4
Selected industry subgroups:	· · ·
Lighting fixtures	24. 3
Clocks and watches	23. 0
Automobile electrical equipment.	19. 7
Laundry equipment	16. 2
Communication equipment	14.4
Batteries, storage and primary (wet	14.4
and dry)	13, 4
and drý) Electrical appliances	12. 6
Defricement on	
Refrigerators Office and store machines	10. 4
	9.8
Heating apparatus and plumbers' sup-	
plies	8.4

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

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

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

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

Supply of Steel

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

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

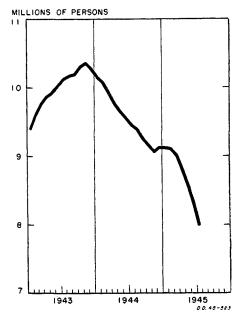
steels from 60 days' to 45 days' supply.

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

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

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

Chart 3.—Employment in Munitions Industries ¹



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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on p. 19)

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

Financial Performance of Large **Corporations**

By K. C. Stokes

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

More recent studies indicate that the peak of the concentration movement was probably reached during the early 1930's and that at least up to 1939 there was no pronounced trend, either upward or downward.2

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

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

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

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

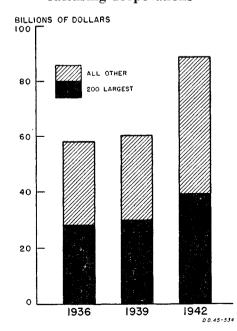
(2) The relative growth of these huge companies, however, has not been commensurate with that of other large corporations. As a result, insofar as the measure of assets indicates, the relative dominance of the 200 that were largest in 1939 has been somewhat modified.

(3) The changing demands of war have created new giants, such as those in aircraft and shipbuilding, which have taken their position among the 200 largest, and thus displaced some corporations from the leading ranks, as measured by

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

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

Chart 1.—Total Assets of All Manufacturing Corporations 1



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

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

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

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

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

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

Measurement of Size

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

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

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

¹ See National Resources Planning Board, "Structure of the American Economy," p. 107. ² See Howard R. Bowen, Survey of Current BUSINESS, March 1944, p. 10, "Trends in the Business Population."

³ Certain of the figures for 1942 and 1943 are subject to revision when final data on renegotiation of government contracts are renegotiation of government contracts are available. Data for 1944 on the 1,000 corporations are nearing completion. The analysis through 1943 is published at this time, since it is believed that trends as indicated by these data did not change significantly in 1944.

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

Note: Miss Stokes is a member of the Busi-Digitized for FRAS ness Statistics Unit, Bureau of Foreign and http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Importance of 200 Largest Corporations

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

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

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

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

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

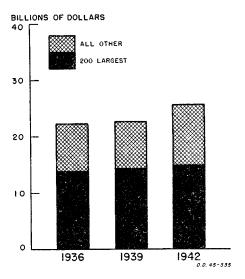
⁵Since the statistics of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the 8-year period prior to 1942 were compiled from individual corporation returns, certain adjustments were made in these data in order to place them on a basis more comparable with consolidated reports of corporations included in this article.

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

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

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

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



¹ Data are on a consolidated basis. Net capital assets of all manufacturing corporations are estimated; total assets in 1939 were used to determine the 200 largest corporations.

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

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

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

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

Thus, during the war very large concerns have been operating a vast amount

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

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

Relative Growth

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

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

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

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

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Percent	increase
Item	Billions of dollars ²									1939 to 1943
Potal assets:										
1,000 corporations, total	33.7	35.4	34.7	35, 7	38.0	43.4	49.9	54.5	5.8	52.7
200 largest	28.4	29.7	29. 2	30.0	31.6	35. 3	39.3	42.0	5. 7	40.1
800 others	5.4	5. 6	5.4	5.7	6.4	8.1	10.6	12.4	5.8	119.4
Vet capital assets:										
1,000 corporations, total	16.0	16.9	16.8	16.6	16.7	17.4	17.4	17.0	3. 5	2.7
200 largest		14.7	14.6	14.4	14.5	14.9	14.9	14.6	3.6	1. 6
800 others	2.2	2. 3	2. 2	2. 2	2.3	2. 5	2. 5	2.5	2.9	10.8
nventories:										
1,000 corporations, total	6.3	7.4	6.6	6.8	7.5	9.6	10.8	11.4	8.3	68.3
200 largest		6.0	5.4	5 . 5	5.9	7.3	8.1	8.5	6.4	55.7
800 others	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.3	2.7	2.9	16.7	120. 2
All other assets:			11.0	10.0	10.0	30.4	01.0	00.0	7.0	
1,000 corporations, total		11.0	11.2	12.3	13.8	16.4	21.6	26. 0 19. 0	7. 6 8. 6	111.4 86.2
200 largest		9.0 2.0	9.3 2.0	10. 2 2. 1	11.3 2.6	$\frac{13.1}{3.3}$	16. 3 5. 4	7.1	3.0	232. 5

¹ In selecting the 200 largest and the 800 other corporations, size was measured by total assets in 1939. Data as of end of fiscal years. Except in a few instances, data for years ending before June 30 of a given year are included with those for the preceding year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Trends in Sales and Profits

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

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

[Ratios in percent]

Year	Ratio of net pro		Ratio of inven		Ratio of r before taxes to	income	Ratio of net profits after income taxes to sales		
2.00	200	800	200	800	200	800	200	800	
	largest	others	largest	others	largest	others	largest	others	
1936.	160. 5	261. 8	434. 3	494. 1	10. 9	9. 7	9. 1	8. 0	
1937.	173. 6	285. 7	421. 1	465. 3	10. 8	8. 8	8. 9	7. 1	
1938.	139. 0	230. 1	376. 9	424. 9	6. 8	4. 7	5. 5	3. 5	
1939.	155. 9	274. 2	410. 6	455. 7	9. 7	8. 6	7. 9	6. 9	
1940.	176. 6	315. 3	432. 9	459. 0	12. 3	11. 3	8. 5	7. 5	
1941.	2 232. 7	2 444. 9	475. 0	484. 3	14. 7	15. 2	7. 2	6. 8	
1942.	2 280. 5	2 632. 3	513. 4	596. 3	12. 4	13. 0	4. 7	4. 1	
1943.	2 364. 1	2 879. 3	625. 2	735. 4	11. 5	12. 0	4. 1	3. 3	

 $^{^{\}rm I}$ In selecting the 200 largest and the 800 other corporations, size was measured by total assets in 1939. $^{\rm 2}$ Ratios do not reflect the operation of publicly owned war facilities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Operating Ratios

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Analysis by Industry Groups

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

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

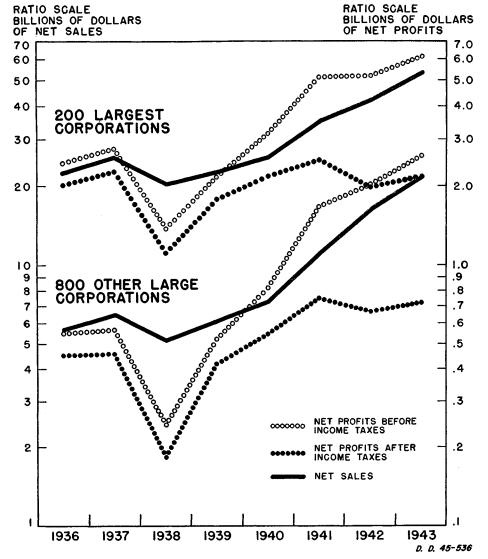
⁹ The industrial grouping used conforms with that of the Standard Industrial Classification issued by the Division of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget. Corporations were retained in the industry classification to which they were assigned on the basis of their major business in 1939.

Table 4.—Changes in Selected Indicators for 1,000 Large Manufacturing Corporations: Comparison of Data by Measuring Size in 1939 and 1943 1

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

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

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



¹ Total assets in 1939 were used to determine the size of manufacturing corporations.

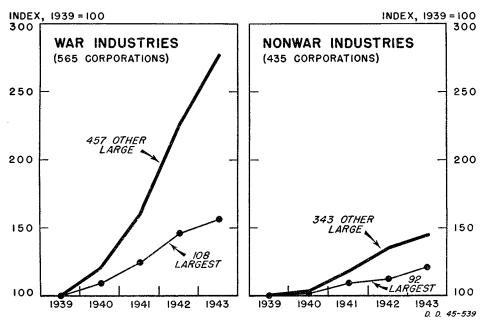
Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, based upon data from Securities and Exchange Commission and Moody's Investors Service.

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

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

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



¹ Total assets in 1939 were used to determine the size of manufacturing corporations.

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

War and Nonwar Industries Compared

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

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

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

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

porations than for the 343 smaller corporations.

Changes by Major Manufacturing Groups

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

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

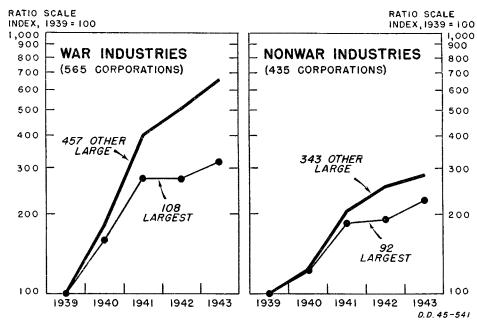
Of special significance is the fact that from 1939 to 1943 the "big four" rubber companies increased their profits (after taxes) approximately 90 percent, whereas the 18 smaller companies in the group showed a decline of 12 percent.

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

Shifts in Base Periods

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

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



¹ Total assets in 1939 were used to determine the size of manufacturing corporations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

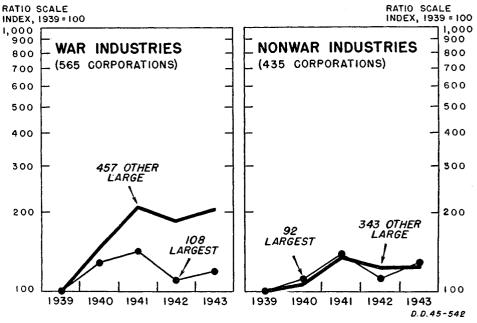
Net sales of the 200 largest, measured in 1943 size, showed an increase of 166 percent in 1943 as compared with 1939, whereas the increase shown by the group of smaller corporations was less than 150 percent. In fact, relative increases over 1939 in net sales of the latter group lagged behind those of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

Concentration of Assets

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

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

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



¹ Total assets in 1939 were used to determine the size of manufacturing corporations.

Net

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

a percentage of similar items for the 1,000 largest:

Year	Total	capital
	assets	assets
1939		79.9
1940		78.6
1941		81.5
1942		79.7
1943	. 77.6	78.4

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

Wartime Expansion of Facilities 10

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

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

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

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

Prewar Comparisons

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

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

(Continued on p. 20)

¹⁰ Statistics upon which these observations are based are available upon request to the Business Statistics Unit.

State Income Payments in 1944

By Charles F. Schwartz

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

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

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

More Uniformity Apparent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

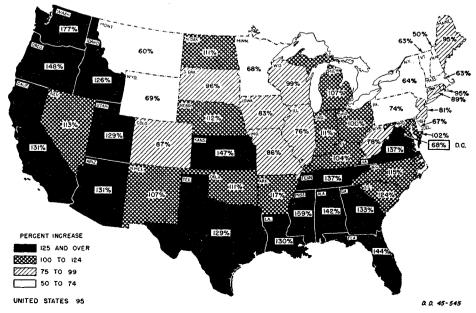
A manifestation of this uniformity is that the past trend of redistribution of income in favor of the South and West—accelerated by the Nation's economic mobilization for war during 1941–43—was retarded, if not completely arrested, in 1944. Income payments in the four Southern and Western regions combined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

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

Redistribution of Income

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

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



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

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

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

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

Postwar Considerations

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

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

time pattern.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Total income payments minus pay of armed forces, mustering-out pay, family-allowance payments, and voluntary allotments of pay to individuals by military personnel.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

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

Per Capita Income

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

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

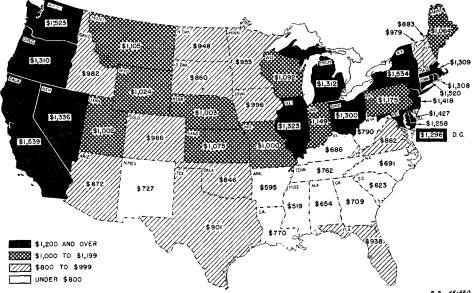
With the exception of the Northwest, then, adjustment of total income for population changes, as shown by the per capita data in table 2, serves to reduce geographic differences in the 1940-44 rates of increase in total income. Particularly noteworthy, in view of its topranking advance in total income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

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

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

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

Map 2.—Per capita Income of the Civilian Population, 1944 1



UNITED STATES \$1,138 Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Data include mustering-out payments, family-allowance payments, and allotments of pay by military personnel to individuals.

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

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

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

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

Per Capita Civilian Income

Table 2 shows estimates of the per capita income of the civilian population in 1940 and 1944. The 1944 data exclude mustering-out payments and the considerable volume of family allowances and voluntary allotments-of-pay flowing from members of the armed forces stationed in this country and overseas.

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

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

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

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

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

Of primary importance in explaining the difference in average income between the Southeast and the rest of the United States is the region's relatively large dependence upon agriculture and domestic service as sources of income. Two-fifths of the total number of persons employed by private industry in the region were in agriculture. Outside the Southeast agriculture a c c o u n t e d for a much smaller share of total employment (one-seventh).

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

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

		Pagalahan dan dan dan dan dan dan dan dan dan d			Per ca	pita inco	те рауп	ients to a	ıll indivi	duals 1	 						come pay populatio	
Region and State																Per- cent of na-	Per-	
	1929	1933	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1929	1940	1943	1944	1943 to 1944	1940 to 1944	1940	1944	tional per capita income, 1944	change, 1940 to 1944
Continental United States	680	368	539	575	693	862	1, 037	1, 117	100	100	100	100	7. 7	94.3	573	1,082	100	88. 8
New England Connecticut Maine Maissachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont	838 918 566 897 652 851 601	514 540 364 553 420 533 351	680 764 474 719 548 678 483	725 827 509 766 546 715 521	866 1, 059 602 883 629 900 613	1,044 1,305 806 1,034 720 1,097 734	1, 210 1, 479 1, 038 1, 198 809 1, 218 875	1, 284 1, 509 1, 059 1, 299 882 1, 279 981	123 135 83 132 96 125 88	126 144 89 133 95 124 91	117 143 100 116 78 117 84	115 135 95 116 79 115 88	6. 1 2. 0 2. 0 8. 4 9. 0 5. 0 12. 1	77. 1 82. 5 108. 1 69. 6 61. 5 78. 9 88. 3	724 826 508 765 556 711 520	1, 248 1, 477 1, 022 1, 259 837 1, 257 939	115 137 95 116 77 116 87	72. 4 78. 8 101. 2 64. 6 53. 9 76. 8 80. 6
Middle East Delaware District of Columbia. Maryland New Jersey New York Pennsylvania West Virginia	926 919 1, 191 703 947 1, 125 767 464	526 513 806 441 535 644 414 265	711 771 1,031 634 746 825 589 378	752 896 1, 080 712 803 863 628 398	873 1, 023 1, 101 851 912 994 751 477	1, 031 1, 133 1, 141 1, 064 1, 093 1, 155 903 587	1, 212 1, 324 1, 287 1, 211 1, 288 1, 354 1, 069 698	1, 333 1, 405 1, 333 1, 231 1, 402 1, 519 1, 171 790	136 135 175 103 139 165 113 68	131 156 188 124 140 150 109 69	117 128 124 117 124 131 103 67	119 126 119 110 126 136 105 71	10. 0 6. 1 3. 6 1. 7 8. 9 12. 2 9. 5 13. 2	77. 3 56. 8 23. 4 72. 9 74. 6 76. 0 86. 5 98. 5	751 895 1, 058 709 802 862 628 398	1, 292 1, 381 1, 245 1, 213 1, 367 1, 482 1, 125 735	119 128 115 112 126 137 104 68	72. 0 54. 3 17. 7 71. 1 70. 4 71. 9 79. 1 84. 7
Southeast	344 305 305 484 329 371 415 273 309 252 349 422	195 154 152 272 200 199 222 123 205 167 190 266	300 242 246 442 290 297 354 201 308 261 295 402	322 268 252 471 315 308 357 202 316 286 317 450	404 359 332 531 389 369 433 283 397 354 413 565	529 482 448 684 507 474 549 396 521 473 513 738	652 601 516 872 651 610 718 480 607 572 658 823	722 655 601 929 714 682 768 528 689 634 764 880	51 45 45 47 48 55 61 40 45 37 51 62	56 47 44 82 55 54 62 35 55 55 57	63 58 50 84 63 59 69 46 59 55 63 79	65 59 54 83 64 61 69 47 62 57 68 79	10. 7 9. 0 16. 5 6. 5 9. 7 11. 8 7. 0 10. 0 13. 5 10. 8 16. 1 6. 9	124. 2 144. 4 138. 5 97. 2 126. 7 121. 4 115. 1 161. 4 118. 0 121. 7 141. 0 95. 6	319 267 252 467 311 306 356 203 314 280 317 441	663 597 532 883 652 633 714 459 640 566 706 833	61 55 49 82 60 59 66 42 59 52 65 77	107. 8 123. 6 111. 1 89. 1 109. 6 106. 9 100. 6 126. 1 103. 8 102. 1 122. 7 88. 9
Southwest Arizona New Mexico Oklahoma Texas	464 573 383 455 465	247 263 196 226 257	386 461 341 340 401	399 473 356 356 413	477 562 415 417 497	642 787 558 590 655	805 853 680 724 835	867 859 741 846 884	68 84 56 67 68	69 82 62 62 72	78 82 66 70 81	78 77 66 76 79	7. 7 0. 7 9. 0 16. 9 5. 9	117. 3 81. 6 108. 1 137. 6 114. 0	397 471 356 353 410	821 826 669 786 844	76 76 62 73 78	106. 8 75. 4 87. 9 122. 7 105. 9
Central. Illinois. Indiana Iowa. Michigan Minnesota. Missouri Ohio. Wisconsin.	720 932 583 546 745 566 612 748 634	355 431 296 258 348 307 337 386 312	565 671 495 468 591 497 486 603 485	605 726 541 485 649 509 505 643 516	745 865 705 609 790 589 621 815 649	914 1,002 879 806 982 759 763 998 815	1, 120 1, 213 1, 097 1, 007 1, 259 913 902 1, 206 999	1, 192 1, 309 1, 144 996 1, 307 955 991 1, 298 1, 084	106 137 86 80 110 83 90 110 93	105 126 94 84 113 89 88 112 90	108 117 106 97 121 88 87 116 96	107 117 102 89 117 85 89 116 97	6. 4 7. 9 4. 3 -1. 1 3. 8 4. 6 9. 9 7. 6 8. 5	97. 0 80. 3 111. 5 105. 4 101. 4 87. 6 96. 2 101. 9 110. 1	605 726 541 485 649 509 505 642 516	1, 154 1, 277 1, 102 951 1, 272 913 947 1, 252 1, 059	107 118 102 88 118 84 88 116 98	90. 7 75. 9 103. 7 96. 1 96. 0 79. 4 87. 5 95. 0 105. 2
Northwest Colorado Idaho Kansas Montana Nebraska North Dakota South Dakota Utah Wyoming	534 616 518 532 602 557 389 417 537 687	265 336 242 258 290 275 190 172 275 369	418 505 411 383 515 397 325 351 443 567	454 524 440 422 574 433 368 376 480 605	564 620 543 549 682 510 534 484 592 696	822 877 854 814 891 784 738 734 887 857	979 968 950 1,016 1,029 980 928 867 1,032 953	996 960 987 1, 052 1, 105 995 949 850 998 992	79 91 76 78 89 82 57 61 79	79 91 77 73 100 75 64 65 83 105	94 93 92 98 99 95 89 84 100 92	89 86 88 94 99 89 85 76 89	1.7 -0.8 3.9 3.5 7.4 1.5 2.3 -2.0 -3.3 4.1	119. 4 83. 2 124. 3 149. 3 92. 5 129. 8 157. 9 126. 1 107. 9 64. 0	453 522 440 421 574 431 370 376 477 603	964 937 940 1,025 1,063 960 914 821 956 983	89 87 87 95 98 89 85 76 88 91	112. 8 79. 5 113. 6 143. 5 85. 2 122. 7 147. 0 118. 4 100. 4 63. 0
Far West	865 946 817 640 713	465 511 447 337 369	692 741 767 544 588	750 805 836 579 632	925 974 912 752 833	1, 181 1, 198 1, 441 1, 075 1, 152	1, 394 1, 421 1, 420 1, 241 1, 372	1, 459 1, 480 1, 256 1, 295 1, 483	127 139 120 94 105	130 140 145 101 110	134 137 137 120 132	131 132 112 116 133	4.7 4.2 -11.5 4.4 8.1	94. 5 83. 9 50. 2 123. 7 134. 7	747 803 835 578 626	1, 467 1, 496 1, 293 1, 265 1, 484	136 138 120 117 137	96. 4 86. 3 54. 9 118. 9 137. 1

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

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

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

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

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

Regional Summaries

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

New England

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

			loyed lai governm	
State	Agri- culture, forestry, and fisheries	Manu- factur- ing, mining, and con- struc- tion	Distribution and service, excl. domestic service 1	Domes- tic service
Continental United States	19.8	31. 7	43.0	5. 5
"High Income" States 2 California New York Washington Connecticut Delaware New Jersey Nevada Illinois Michigan Oregon Massachusetts Rhode Island Ohio District of Colum-	19. 9 2. 9 2. 3 11. 5	38. 6 26. 2 34. 5 30. 9 51. 0 38. 2 44. 3 29. 2 36. 1 45. 2 28. 5 44. 0 53. 9 41. 0	48. 1 57. 5 55. 3 49. 9 39. 5 39. 2 47. 5 51. 8 49. 7 38. 7 48. 0 48. 3 39. 7 43. 1	4.77 4.76 5.55 5.38 4.88 2.48 3.77 3.68 4.11 4.4
bia Maryland Pennsylvania Indiana	11.5	19. 5 35. 5 46. 8 37. 2	67. 5 45. 7 42. 2 40. 4	12. 7 7. 3 4. 7 3. 7
"Low Income" States" Montana Wiseonsin Kansas Maine Wyoming Nebraska Utah Missouri Iowa Colorado Idaho Vermont Minnesota North Dakota Florida Texas New Hampshire Virginia Alizona Alizona South Dakota Oklahoma West Virginia Louisiana Tennessee New Mexico Georgia North Carolina Kentucky Albama South Carolina Arkansas Mississippi	34.3 27.1 33.3 15.1 32.8 39.4 20.7 24.7 37.5 22.7 39.1 26.3 31.9 56.1 20.1 31.4 9.6 26.8 23.2 50.7 35.1 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 3	23. 2 20. 7 30. 7 16. 9 39. 8 10. 3 11. 5 25. 3 17. 6 29. 4 18. 2 21. 3 30. 5 30. 5 24. 3 9. 4 18. 1 25. 3 19. 6 24. 3 20. 1 20. 1 2	36. 8 42. 5 38. 4 45. 9 45. 9 45. 9 45. 3 45. 4 41. 4 52. 0 40. 8 37. 1 45. 4 7. 7 34. 9 42. 6 37. 42. 0 36. 1 32. 9 41. 4 29. 2 25. 7 32. 5 25. 4 22. 9 26. 8 20. 1	6.3 2.5 3.8 6.2 2.7 3.8 2.2 4.6 3.9 4.0 2.5 7.2 4.7 7.7 7.6 4.8 4.9 4.9 4.0 9.2 7.3 4.8 4.6 9.2 7.3 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.2 4.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9.6 9

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

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

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

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

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

Middle East

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

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

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

The second point relates to the lesser

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

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

¹ Include trade, transportation, public utilities, finance, and service (except domestic).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal civilian, as well as military, payments were of more importance in the Southeast than in any other area in swelling the volume of individual in-Digitized for FRASE

comes after 1940. Federal pay rolls (including those in Government shipyards and arsenals) contributed as much as one-tenth of the region's 1940-44 rise in total income, with the proportion rising to one-fifth in Virginia.

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

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

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

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

			Per	cent of	total i	ncome	paym	ents			inco	me pay		rease in 1940 to
Region and State	facti	manu- iring rolls ⁱ		altural me ²	Feivi	leral llien rolls ³	Mil paym	itary ents 4	sele	al of cted onents	War manu- factur- ing	Agri- cul- tural	Fed- eral civil- ian	Mili- tary pay-
	1940	1944	1940	1944	1940	1944	1940	1944	1940	1944	pay rolls 1	ome 2	pay rolls 3	ments 4
Continental United States	9.7	19. 3	7. 2	9. 2	2. 4	4.7	0, 5	7. 5	19.8	40.7	29. 4	11.4	7.1	14. 9
New England Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont	12.0 24.3 3.2 9.0 2.7 11.6 6.7	24. 1 39. 6 17. 4 20. 1 6. 1 20. 4 13. 4	2.0 2.0 6.1 1.0 3.0 .8 11.4	2. 5 2. 2 7. 4 1. 3 4. 2 . 8 15. 2	2.1 .9 3.9 2.2 1.9 2.8 2.4	4. 4 1. 0 9. 0 5. 2 2. 2 6. 7 2. 0	.3 .1 .4 .2 .4 1.1	5.7 3.7 5.7 5.4 6.9 12.7 4.2	16. 4 27. 3 13. 6 12. 4 8. 0 16. 3 21. 2	36. 7 46. 5 39. 5 32. 0 19. 4 40. 6 34. 8	40. 6 56. 8 32. 3 37. 7 12. 9 29. 6 24. 0	3. 1 2. 4 8. 8 1. 6 6. 6 . 8 21. 3	7. 5 1. 1 14. 3 9. 9 2. 6 10. 8 1. 4	13. 1 7. 7 11. 3 13. 6 20. 0 24. 9 9. 6
Middle East Delaware District of Co-	9. 6 17. 1	19, 3 29, 2	1. 9 5. 2	2. 4 8. 2	2.8 1.1	5. 2 1. 7	.3	5. 3 5. 5	14. 6 23. 7	32. 2 44. 6	32. 8 47. 3	3. 2 12. 8	8. 5 2. 6	12, 4 13, 1
lumbia Maryland New Jersey New York Pennsylvania West Virginia	11. 0 17. 0 5. 8 14. 0 10. 1	24. 2 32. 0 13. 9 24. 1 13. 2	3. 6 1. 6 1. 4 2. 2 5. 6	4. 4 1. 7 1. 9 2. 9 6. 0	32, 2 3, 2 1, 2 1, 6 1, 9 1, 4	39. 8 5. 9 3. 3 3. 7 4. 5 1. 5	2.7 1.3 .2 .2 .1	10. 4 8. 5 5. 0 4. 8 4. 7 7. 2	35, 1 19, 1 20, 0 9, 0 18, 2 17, 1	50. 4 43. 0 42. 0 24. 3 36. 2 27. 9	.3 37.2 56.5 26.7 37.7 17.0	5. 1 1. 9 2. 8 3. 7 6. 6	51. 1 8. 6 5. 8 6. 9 8. 0 1. 5	21. 8 15. 6 10. 8 12. 1 10. 9 16. 4
Southeast Alabama Arkansas Florida Georgia Kentueky Louisiana Mississippi North Carolina South Carolina Tennessee Virginia	8.4 .7 1.2 2.6 4.0 2.3 1.6 1.2 .7 6.8	8.5 15.9 3.2 8.9 9.8 8.7 10.6 4.8 4.8 1.4 12.7 7.6	15. 2 14. 1 29. 7 9. 1 15. 5 15. 7 10. 2 27. 2 17. 6 18. 4 13. 8 9. 7	16. 4 13. 5 28. 0 11. 6 14. 0 20. 6 10. 4 28. 9 23. 6 17. 8 14. 1 10. 8	3. 1 2. 9 3. 1 2. 4 2. 6 2. 5 2. 6 3. 8 1. 7 4. 2 4. 0 4. 9	6. 7 6. 7 5. 5 8. 1 7. 0 3. 4 5. 0 4. 2 10. 6 4. 1 13. 0	1. 2 .6 .1 1. 3 1. 9 1. 1 .4 .6 2. 3	15. 3 12. 7 15. 0 18. 9 15. 9 11. 3 15. 2 21. 2 12. 8 17. 4 9. 7 19. 8	23. 0 26. 0 33. 6 14. 0 22. 6 23. 3 15. 5 32. 6 21. 1 25. 6 24. 6 24. 4	46. 9 48. 8 51. 7 47. 5 46. 7 44. 0 41. 2 59. 9 45. 4 47. 2 40. 6 51. 2	12. 4 21. 1 5. 3 14. 2 15. 2 13. 1 17. 0 6. 7 8. 0 1. 9 17. 1 8. 6	17. 4 13. 1 26. 6 13. 3 12. 8 25. 3 10. 6 29. 9 28. 7 17. 4 14. 4 11. 6	9. 5 9. 4 7. 6 12. 0 10. 3 4. 2 6. 8 5. 7 6. 3 15. 7 4. 1 18. 9	26. 1 21. 2 27. 8 31. 1 26. 4 21. 1 26. 5 34. 6 23. 3 29. 5 16. 8 31. 6
Southwest Arizona New Mexico Oklahoma Texas	1.8	9.6 7.3 1.3 8.9 10.5	15. 5 13. 9 20. 7 17. 3 14. 8	15. 3 14. 3 18. 8 18. 3 14. 3	2. 5 4. 7 5. 5 2. 3 2. 2	6. 0 8. 6 9. 6 6. 0 5. 5	.9 .5 1.0 .9	13. 3 13. 2 17. 4 12. 2 13. 3	20. 9 20. 6 26 5 22. 4 20. 1	44. 2 43. 4 47. 1 45. 4 43. 6	15. 7 11. 6 2. 2 15. 3 16. 9	15. 1 14. 5 17. 1 19. 3 14. 0	8. 7 11. 6 13. 5 9. 3 8. 0	23. 3 23. 0 33. 6 22. 4 22. 9
Central Illinois. Indiana Iowa Michigan Minnesota Missouri Ohio Wisconsin	11. 8 20. 1 3. 2 31. 2 3. 3 5. 9	27, 8 22, 5 32, 6 7, 8 45, 1 11, 3 13, 6 34, 2 24, 2	7. 7 4. 6 8. 1 26. 4 4. 3 16. 8 9. 9 4. 2 10. 9	9. 9 6. 4 10. 5 34. 1 4. 9 21. 0 13. 1 5. 2 15. 8	1. 5 1. 6 1. 3 1. 5 1. 1 1. 8 2. 0 1. 4 1. 5	2. 4 3. 0 2. 3 1. 7 1. 7 1. 9 3. 2 2. 8 1. 6	.1 .2 .1 .1 .2 .1 .1 .1 .1	4. 8 5. 4 5. 6 3. 6 4. 9 7. 2 4. 2 3. 8	25. 4 18. 2 29. 6 31. 2 36. 7 22. 1 17. 9 26. 8 26. 5	44. 9 37. 3 50. 5 49. 2 55. 3 39. 1 37. 1 46. 4 45. 4	40. 5 36. 6 44. 0 13. 3 58. 2 23. 0 22. 6 47. 3 34. 4	12. 3 8. 8 12. 7 43. 4 5. 5 27. 0 16. 8 6. 2 20. 9	3. 5 4. 9 3. 2 1. 9 2. 3 1. 9 4. 7 4. 1 1. 6	9. 9 12. 2 9. 6 12. 3 6. 9 11. 8 15. 5 8. 3 7. 5
Northwest Colorado Idaho Kansas Montana Nebraska North Dakota South Dakota Utah Wyoming	3. 3 2. 2 2. 0 2. 2 . 9 . 1 . 1	6. 7 5. 6 . 5 15. 4 2. 8 6. 4 . 1 . 4 4. 1 . 1	19. 9 10. 7 25. 0 18. 0 22. 5 19. 8 37. 3 30. 2 11. 4 23. 6	26. 3 15. 6 30. 6 21. 6 32. 2 27. 6 54. 5 42. 5 14. 1 23. 3	3. 1 3. 4 3. 2 2. 3 4. 3 3. 0 3. 1 3. 4 3. 0 3. 8	5. 4 5. 8 4. 6 4. 0 3. 9 5. 4 2. 4 5. 0 13. 8 5. 1	.5 .5 .7 .7 .3 .6 2.2	8. 5 9. 9 16. 8 8. 7 4. 7 7. 6 4. 1 7. 3 7. 7 9. 8	25. 2 17. 9 28. 4 23. 0 29. 0 24. 4 40. 5 34. 0 18. 1 29. 6	46. 9 36. 9 52. 5 49. 7 43. 6 47. 0 61. 1 55. 2 39. 7 38. 3	11. 3 8. 1 8 24. 6 3. 8 11. 2 .1 .8 4. 9	32. 1 21. 3 35. 0 24. 0 48. 4 34. 6 70. 0 55. 3 16. 2 23. 0	7. 5 8. 7 5. 7 5. 2 3. 3 7. 6 1. 7 6. 7 22. 1 7. 0	15. 8 20. 7 30. 0 14. 2 12. 6 13. 9 7. 7 14. 5 13. 2 21, 0
Far West California Nevada Oregon Washington	5. 5	19. 2 19. 1 7. 4 20. 1 20. 1	7. 2 6. 7 9. 3 10. 6 7. 6	9. 5 8. 9 9. 6 12. 3 10. 6	2. 3 1, 9 6. 1 3. 0 3. 9	5. 7 5. 5 8. 5 2. 7 7. 8	1. 0 1. 0 .2 .1 1. 7	7. 5 8. 0 12. 4 5. 0 6. 5	15. 3 15. 1 15. 6 15. 5 16. 8	41. 9 41. 5 37. 9 40. 1 45. 0	29. 6 29. 5 14. 0 32. 5 29. 5	11. 2 10. 6 9. 9 13. 4 12. 3	8. 1 8. 3 10. 6 2. 5 10. 0	12, 2 13, 3 23, 3 8, 3 9, 3

¹ War industries in manufacturing include chemicals and allied products, rubber products, iron and/steel and their products, ordnance and accessories, transportation equipment (except automobiles), nonferrous metals and their products, electrical machinery, machinery (except electrical) and automobiles and automobile equipment.

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

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

⁴ Include net pay of armed forces, family-allowance payments, voluntary allotment of pay to individuals, and mustering-out pay.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

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

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

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

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

Southwest

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Central States

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Northwest

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Millions of dollars]

	·																
State	1929	1933	1939	1940	1 941	1942	1943	1944	State	1929	1933	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
United States, total 1	82, 617						138, 854	<u></u>	Florida, total—Continued. Property income	135	75	163	163	162	167	180	191
Wages and salaries 2 Proprietors income 3 Property income 4	52, 436 13, 816 15, 286	28, 566 6, 632 8, 728	43, 850 10, 973 11, 023	11,848	59, 943 15, 784 12, 283	77, 948 20, 372 12, 790	23, 099	15,058	Other income	9 956	26 596	56 901	60 986	62 1, 241	63 1, 632	93 2, 1 01	2, 30
Other income 5	1,079	2, 347	4, 755	4, 674	4, 259	4, 191	5,801	9, 273	Georgia, total	580 264	375 131	545 205	604 226	803 276	1,093 358	1,426 412	1.514
Alabama, total	802	419	681	763	1,037	1,419	1,738	1,847	Property income Other income	102 10	65 25	93 58	96 60	104 58	121	147 116	428 156 206
Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	479 230 84 9	242 111 40 26	410 162 56 53	466 180 61 56	650 256 78 53	963 321 87 48	1, 166 364 108 100	1, 181 366 115 185	Idaho, total	230 129 79	115 69 27	213 124 57	232 132 64	278 152 85	408 225 139	473 259 163	525 303 156
Arizona, total	245	120	227	237	287	433	580	548	Property income Other income	19 3	10 9	14 18	18 18	24 17	29 15	33 18	36 30
Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	6	12	140 39 26 22	144 46 26 21	175 58 32 22	287 90 36 20	407 108 38 27	366 98 41 43	Illinois, total	7, 036 4, 821 881 1, 260	3, 335 2, 251 406 501 177	5, 285 3, 461 723 770 331	5, 740 3, 816 773 809 342	6, 889 4, 593 1, 044 958 294	8, 035 5, 525 1, 257 952 301	9, 334 6, 508 1, 422 1, 031	10, 121 7, 097 1, 359 1, 104
Arkansas, total	562	288	478	493	658	888	964	1,068	Indiana, total	1,877	978	1,688	1,858	2, 437	3, 067	3, 730	3, 911
Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	276 219 58 9	140 99 27 22	220 174 42 42	229 178 42 44	295 269 48 46	456 337 55 40	509 319 61 75	514 350 70 134	Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	1, 278 343 224 32	632 172 118 56	1, 086 298 180 124	1, 216 309 221 112	1, 614 463 262 98	2,060 629 276 102	2, 568 717 300 145	2, 670 689 323 229
California, total	5, 217	3, 113	5, 047	5, 606	7,044	9, 205	12, 036	12, 948	Iowa, total	1, 348	644	1, 185	1, 233	1, 527	1,956	2, 336	2, 260
Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	3, 160 791 1, 190 76	1,887 443 639 144	3, 050 750 896 351	3, 389 875 954 388	4, 350 1, 151 1, 190 353	6, 282 1, 451 1, 138 334	8, 541 1, 813 1, 253 429	9, 044 1, 921 1, 347 636	Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	691 467 173 17	384 150 77 33	570 429 122 64	590 409 170 64	690 632 144 61	809 902 182 63	949 1,093 203 91	1, 030 867 216 147
Colorado, total	633	358	563	589	695	973	1, 126	1, 101	Kansas, total Wages and salaries	997 535	474 298 87	692 392	757 403	974 494	1, 427 763	1,809 1,027	1,867 1,086
Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income	390 127 104	219 57 58 24	328 102 78	339 110 81	397 138 104	583 212 125 53	676 247 137 66	641 219 146 95	Proprietors' income Property income Other income	307 139 16	62 27	165 85 50	196 105 53	308 121 51	477 138 49	554 155 73	491 170 120
Other income	i I	888	55 1, 301	59 1,417	56 1,837	2, 329	2, 632	2, 682	Kentucky, total Wages and salaries	964 546	534 302	839 468	880 509	1,042 601	1, 322 763	1, 669 970	1,795 984
Wages and salaries Proprietor's income	946 127	534 74	834 113	961 122	1, 308 154	1, 743 170	1, 987 183	1, 958 189 420	Proprietors' income Property income Other income	263 137 18	119 78 35	206 100 65	211 97 63	256 123 62	360 138 61	440 158 101	465 170 176
Property income Other income	373 13	251 29	297 57	281 53	333 42	369 47	392 70	115	Louisiana, total Wages and salaries	862 528	487 308	828 499	847 542	1,066 685	1,400 961	1, 835 1, 281	1,946 1,333
Delaware total	218 104 26	$\begin{array}{c} 127 \\ 62 \\ 13 \end{array}$	203 101 25	239 139 26	278 169 35	316 208 46	372 255 47	399 265 52	Proprietors' income Property income Other income	198 126 10	82 65 32	162 111 56	146 102 57	196 123 62	255 124 60	314 140 100	293 149 171
Property income Other income	. 86 2	47 5	70	67 7	68 6	56 6	60 10	65 17	Maine, total	449 276	297 180	400 248	431 272	505 350	667 483	849 608	841 599
Dist. of Col., total Wages and salaries	638 452 62	495 348	813 594 57	905 659 64	1,040 804 78	1, 251 996 93	1, 458 1, 183 88	1,518 1,200 92	Proprietors' income Property income Other income	79 86 8	42 61 14	57 70 25	59 73 27	70 62 23	95 66 23	137 71 33	111 77 54
Proprietors' income Property income Other income	112 12	38 88 21	119 43	140 42	116 42	126 36	137 50	147 79	Maryland, total	1, 106	720 414	1, 074 669	1, 222 775	1, 516 1, 045	1, 997 1, 481	2, 382 1, 792	2, 466 1, 785
Florida, total	695 446 105	425 249 75	819 466 134	900 524 153	1,062 657 181	1, 464 972 262	2,067 1,446 348	2, 198 1, 491 360	Proprietors' income Property income	161 266 14	91 185 30	134 222 49	158 235 54	210 212 49	242 225 49	268 242 80	288 261 132

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

[Millions of dollars]

State	1929	1933	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	State	1929	1933	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Massachusetts, total	3, 787 2, 469 368 899 51	2, 386 1, 435 205 633 113	3, 106 1, 963 279 641 223	3, 309 2, 115 304 665 225	3, 846 2, 658 370 628 190	4, 499 3, 280 413 624 182	5, 098 3, 783 420 669 226	5, 407 3, 910 438 720 339	Oklahoma, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	1, 079 621 283 161 14	537 301 131 71 34	796 426 195 101 74	829 433 220 103 73	956 507 278 97 74	1, 305 720 398 116 71	1, 569 963 375 128 103	1, 748 1, 003 428 145 172
Michigan, total	3, 543 2, 434 435 635 39	1, 641 1, 146 225 176 94	3, 054 2, 143 359 342 210	3, 425 2, 477 402 368 178	4, 271 3, 201 509 410 151	5, 432 4, 163 643 445 181	6, 830 5, 393 751 478 208	7, 098 5, 477 773 514 334	Oregon, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	603 394 130 67 12	337 212 67 37 21	587 383 109 53 42	633 411 121 60 41	824 537 175 74 38	1, 178 821 235 85 37	1, 534 1, 107 279 94 54	1, 572 1, 103 283 102 84
Minnesota, total	1, 443 859 362 202 20	812 508 145 117 42	1, 378 789 323 151 115	1, 424 787 357 171 109	1,626 890 453 179 104	2, 022 1, 090 645 190 97	2, 355 1, 266 770 207 112	2, 395 1, 347 656 223 169	Pennsylvania, total	7, 338 4, 987 808 1, 452 91	4, C27 2, 594 400 831 202	5, 819 3, 760 627 979 453	6, 225 4, 148 692 978 467	7, 404 5, 201 853 1, 014 336	8, 783 6, 422 993 1, 065 303	10. 125 7, 475 1, 092 1, 146 412	10, 830 7, 796 1, 139 1, 234 661
Mississippi, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income.	544 237 244 57 6	256 121 94 23 18	436 193 168 38 37	444 214 153 38 39	630 295 245 47 43	881 440 351 54 36	1, 072 584 345 70 73	1, 148 556 376 78 138	Rhode Island, total. Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income. Property income. Other income.	579 389 51 132 7	366 223 29 100 14	480 310 39 100 31	511 335 42 101 33	651 458 57 112 24	814 612 68 107 27	915 698 66 115 36	996 748 69 123 56
Missouri, total	2, 210 1, 414 429 339 28	1, 244 788 211 194 51	1, 832 1, 102 344 261 125	1, 914 1, 159 360 270 125	2, 363 1, 449 514 284 116	2,898 1,814 672 300 112	3, 383 2, 131 760 326 166	3, 559 2, 219 723 351 266	South Carolina, total Wares and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	438 266 132 35 5	299 181 73 24 21	493 293 124 36 40	545 340 127 37 41	703 481 137 45 40	954 669 197 52 36	1, 115 787 195 67 66	1, 219 792 231 75 121
Montana, total	325 207 79 33 6	158 102 26 17 13	288 170 66 25 27	321 181 84 30 26	372 196 124 28 24	459 239 163 36 21	498 264 172 40 22	514 269 170 42 33	South Dakota, total	288 137 122 26 3	118 79 15 12 12	227 108 79 17 23	242 112 89 20 21	301 124 134 24 19	430 162 221 31 16	500 190 259 33 18	475 196 212 38 29
Nebraska, total	764 379 272 105 8	374 223 87 50 14	523 289 134 60 40	569 295 155 77 42	655 329 212 75 39	975 460 385 95 35	1, 203 589 461 107 46	1, 208 633 387 115 73	Tennessee, total. Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income. Property income Other income.	905 547 231 113 14	516 316 112 61 27	853 520 185 90 58	927 569 198 95 65	1, 221 754 280 125 62	1, 508 947 359 139 63	1, 946 1, 257 414 161 114	2, 193 1, 371 449 172 201
Nevada, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	74 50 13 9 2	43 30 5 6 2	84 52 12 15 5	92 57 15 15 5	107 67 19 16 5	196 140 34 17 5	203 146 33 18 6	196 136 32 19	Texas, total	2, 668 1, 488 739 415 26	1, 552 871 377 240 64	2, 554 1, 445 584 394 131	2, 652 1, 534 613 367 138	3, 269 1, 919 850 349 151	4,388 2,755 1,070 396 167	5, 819 3, 835 1, 240 459 285	6, 080 3, 915 1, 196 493 476
New Hampshire, total	302 205 35 58 4	200 125 22 45 8	268 170 29 52 17	269 174 28 50 17	309 212 35 48 14	348 243 41 50 14	373 254 46 53 20	403 266 48 57 32	Utah, total	272 177 58 33 4	143 91 23 18 11	243 151 46 24 22	265 166 52 24 23	329 202 74 29 24	512 352 107 33 20	654 459 134 35 26	606 402 124 38 42
New Jersey, total	3, 268 2, 170 365 692 41	1, 985 1, 220 211 474 80	2, 859 1, 877 289 526 167	3, 138 2, 136 319 526 157	3, 676 2, 673 387 477 139	4, 519 3, 467 447 462 143	5, 321 4, 165 463 497 196	5, 688 4, 360 483 536 309	Vermont, total	216 133 42 37 4	127 74 23 24 6	174 104 33 28 9	187 111 33 33 10	219 130 40 40 9	251 155 49 39 8	287 175 58 42 12	305 179 61 46 19
New Mexico, total	161 90 53 15 3	90 56 19 9 6	179 99 44 19 17	190 103 51 18 18	222 123 63 18 18	295 173 81 26 15	363 229 84 29 21	394 237 90 31 36	Virginia, total		639 412 118 85 24	996 649 173 126 48	1, 127 753 186 134 54	1, 484 1, 044 246 144 50	2, 094 1, 555 328 160 51	2, 373 1, 746 357 174 96	2, 672 1, 894 419 189 170
New York, total	8,910	8, 509 4, 940 915 2, 259 395	11, 301 6, 965 1, 303 2, 362 671	7,460	8,754 1,713	15, 132 10, 330 1, 910 2, 302 590	12, 271 2, 101 2, 469	13, 354 2, 277	Washington, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	1, 104 743 194 151 16	598 384 104 73 37	1,012 668 157 108 79	1, 100 738 171 114 77	1, 501 994 268 158 81	2, 175 1, 544 380 172 79	2, 789 2, 041 458 189 101	484 204
North Carolina, total Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	966 580 260 117 9	677 382 188 81 26	1, 090 644 276 117 53	1, 131 699 261 112 59	1, 436 879 360 141 56	1, 859 1, 135 517 151 56	2, 209 1, 419 504 178 108	2, 435 1, 401 633 201 200	West Virginia, total. Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income Property income Other income	793 575 118 87 13	474 326 67 46 35	714 492 99 69 54	760 539 101 67 53	905 661 124 68 52	1, 081 796 152 78 55	1, 225 899 166 84 76	963 176
North Dakota, total	264 149 94 18	126 76 31 11 8	209 101 71 15 22	237 107 93 18 19	331 120 169 26 16	432 141 248 29 14	504 161 291 36 16	501 179 258 37 27	Wisconsin, total. Wages and salaries. Proprietors' income. Property income Other income.	352	938 599 139 135 65	1, 514 948 270 182 114	1, 622 1, 021 299 193 109	2, 041 1, 245 437 264 95	2, 543 1, 592 575 288 88	3, 008 1, 900 685 316 107	694 342
Ohio, total	4, 920 3, 416 627 795 82	2, 601 1, 724 319 405 153	4, 154 2, 748 528 565 313	4, 448 3, 028 545 602 273	3, 908 746 759	6, 933 4, 950 929 822 232	8, 306 6, 092 1, 012 889 313	8,877 6,399 1,028 957 493	Wyoming, total. Wages and salaries Proprietors' income Property income Other income	36 13		36		174 100 52 15 7	216 128 65 16 7	242 144 71 18 9	158 64

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

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

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

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

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

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

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

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

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

Far West

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

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

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

(2) While most components of total income increased at a sharper rate in the Far West than nationally, the region's 1940-44 growth of individual incomes stemmed principally from a record 360 percent expansion in factory pay rolls, a more than tripling of farmers' net income and government pay rolls (including pay of armed forces), and a doubling of the net income of proprietors in nonagricultural pursuits.

(3) Four-fifths of the Far West's record rise in payments to factory employees was provided by war industries, in which pay rolls went up from 358 million dollars in 1940 to nearly 3.5 billions in 1943 and 1944.

(4) Transportation equipment (mostly aircraft production and privately owned shipbuilding) accounted for three-fourths of total war-industry pay rolls in the three West Coast States in 1944. With the establishment of great new centers of aircraft production and shipbuilding, transportation equipment pay rolls in California, Washington, and Oregon jumped from 131 millions in 1940 to more than 2.5 billions in 1943 and 1944. This tremendous spurt was the feature of the growth of war production on the West Coast.

(5) In 1941 the Far West displaced the Middle East at the top of the Nation's per capita income scale. In 1944 Wash-

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

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

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

Business Situation

(Continued from p. 3)

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

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

Post-VE-Day Shifts in Employment

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

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

Absorption of War Workers

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

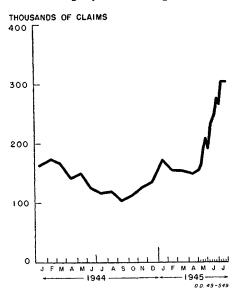
Employment has also increased on the railroads and in ship-repair yards. In fact, most nonmunitions groups of factory workers reported employment increases between May and June, but these gains generally were quite small.

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

Rise in Unemployment

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

Chart 4.—Weekly Claims Received for Unemployment Compensation ¹



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

Source: Social Security Board.

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

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

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

Upsurge in Unemployment Claims

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

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

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

Easing of Labor Markets

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

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

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

Financial Performance of Large Corporations

(Continued from p. 9)

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

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

New or Revised Series

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

	Esti	mated	numb	er of w	age ear	ners					Indexe	s (1939 av	erage =	100)				
Industry and month			(thous	sands)					Wa	ge earners				W	/age-earne	r pay roll	s	
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
AIRCRAFT AND PARTS, EXCEPT ENGINES January February March April May June July August Sep tember October November December Monthly average	25 27 28 32 35 39 42 43 45 48 54 59	64 65 67 69 75 82 88 97 105 115 123 131	141 150 157 168 179 191 207 227 246 266 283 301 210	332 365 384 407 433 461 500 540 572 619 652 692 496	722 748 767 776 782 801 814 821 814 830 837 827	814 802 784 764 710 692 688 660 648 633 636	63. 5 68. 8 71. 1 80. 4 89. 0 97. 3 105. 4 112. 4 112. 2 136. 4 148. 2	160. 6 162. 6 167. 9 174. 7 188. 8 205. 7 222. 1 245. 5 265. 7 290. 4 310. 8 330. 7	355. 6 378. 3 395. 5 422. 9 451. 2 482. 4 521. 2 571. 1 620. 8 671. 2 713. 3 758. 7	835. 8 919. 0 968. 1 1, 025. 6 1, 091. 4 1, 162. 9 1, 260. 7 1, 360. 0 1, 440. 5 1, 560. 7 1, 643. 1 1, 743. 9	1, 818. 5 1, 884. 8 1, 934. 2 1, 956. 6 1, 971. 8 2, 017. 9 2, 050. 4 2, 068. 1 2, 052. 7 2, 092. 2 2, 110. 6 2, 084. 7 2, 003. 5	2, 052. 7 2, 021. 2 1, 975. 3 1, 925. 1 1, 869. 9 1, 789. 3 1, 744. 7 1, 663. 4 1, 663. 4 1, 663. 5 1, 594. 8 1, 603. 5	64. 9 69. 7 72. 6 78. 9 87. 5 99. 6 103. 8 108. 4 108. 0 121. 3 139. 3 145. 9	156. 7 155. 6 167. 1 172. 2 185. 4 211. 6 222. 8 265. 7 300. 2 330. 7 357. 3 382. 8 242. 3	422.0 460.7 479.4 514.0 559.9 594.4 668.5 752.7 821.7 982.4 1,115.8	1, 355. 1 1, 437. 3 1, 520. 6 1, 636. 9 1, 753. 0 1, 885. 6 2, 018. 4 2, 188. 4 2, 337. 9 2, 487. 5 2, 664. 7 2, 872. 1 2, 013. 1	3, 002. 2 3, 110. 8 3, 210. 4 3, 407. 0 3, 440. 4 3, 531. 5 3, 518. 2 3, 568. 2 3, 739. 6 3, 795. 2 3, 871. 7 3, 762. 0 3, 496. 3	3, 892. 5 3, 827. 1 3. 728. 4 3. 627. 0 3. 557. 3 3, 433. 2 3, 337. 8 3, 334. 4 3. 175. 4 3. 185. 8 3, 197. 6 3, 452. 7
January February March April May June July August September October November December Monthly average	7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 10 11 12 9	14 16 17 19 21 24 26 28 30 32 34 36	38 40 43 46 50 54 58 64 68 74 80 89	98 109 119 133 142 150 156 169 174 181 191	200 209 216 224 230 234 238 238 247 252 259 258	261 261 259 259 255 251 241 234 226 219 215	77. 0 81. 8 86. 8 90. 1 92. 6 96. 0 97. 3 98. 5 101. 7 112. 9 125. 8 139. 5	153, 3 176, 1 195, 9 212, 6 237, 9 264, 9 293, 3 315, 5 334, 3 359, 7 380, 4 402, 5 277, 2	425. 5 454. 9 484. 7 515. 4 559. 0 606. 3 653. 6 718. 8 768. 7 837. 1 900. 3 999. 1 660. 3	1, 104. 6 1, 221. 1 1, 339. 7 1, 490. 0 1, 591. 5 1, 687. 9 1, 754. 8 1, 832. 4 1, 899. 3 1, 960. 8 2, 036. 1 2, 145. 9 1, 672. 0	2, 252. 3 2, 346. 2 2, 426. 7 2, 522. 0 2, 580. 8 2, 632. 2 2, 673. 0 2, 649. 2 2, 773. 4 2, 838. 6 2, 909. 6 2, 904. 3 2, 625. 7	2, 932. 8 2, 938. 7 2, 915. 5 2, 912. 5 2, 872. 3 2, 822. 1 2, 787. 9 2, 708. 5 2, 626. 4 2, 545. 8 2, 466. 1 2, 422. 0 2, 745. 9	75. 8 82. 3 86. 6 90. 3 89. 4 91. 6 100. 2 117. 1 132. 8 152. 1	167. 0 186. 7 204. 4 221. 9 243. 5 306. 9 337. 8 359. 9 393. 1 403. 7 449. 4	512. 2 514. 0 569. 9 573. 8 726. 2 815. 5 891. 2 1. 014. 5 1, 088. 1 1, 277. 7 1, 415. 7 1, 575. 2	1, 932. 3 2. 018. 0 2, 295. 0 2, 488. 6 2, 631. 2 2. 758. 3 2, 916. 4 3, 081. 5 3, 243. 9 3, 303. 9 3, 482. 3 3, 617. 4 2, 814. 1	3, 910, 0 4, 068, 8 4, 261, 2 4, 370, 3 4, 549, 1 4, 450, 8 4, 477, 5 4, 483, 8 4, 962, 4 5, 083, 0 4, 814, 6 4, 528, 7	5, 288. 1 5, 239. 6 5, 194. 0 5, 239. 2 4, 946. 3 4, 993. 3 4, 761. 1 4, 819. 7 4, 628. 3 4, 40. 3 4, 278. 4 4, 294. 6 4, 845. 1

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

Monthly Business Statistics

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May
	-	В	USINE	SS IN	DEXE	ES				,			
INCOME PAYMENTS†													
Indexes, adjusted: Total income payments	243. 8 265. 4 240. 2 14, 340	233. 9 261. 7 231. 1 13, 573	233. 2 263. 0 232. 3 12, 928	234. 0 263. 1 232. 3 12, 586	232, 5 262, 0 231, 9 13, 670	235. 5 263. 4 233. 6 13, 684	237. 5 264. 7 235. 3 13, 253	239. 0 266. 9 236. 9 14, 405	241. 9 268. 6 238. 7 13, 357	245. 2 269. 8 239. 6 12, 743	244. 1 269. 7 239. 7 13, 686	242. 3 267. 5 238. 1 13, 194	7 241. 7 265. 7 237. 7 12, 83
Total \$	9, 536 3, 842 81 1, 847	9, 344 4, 051 78 1, 554	9, 284 4, 045 78 914	9, 304 4, 056 78 486	9, 375 4, 039 78 1, 317	9, 541 4, 066 79 8 2 9	9, 508 4, 010 79 509	9, 653 4, 002 80 1, 827	9, 516 3, 954 80 936	9, 526 3, 957 80 490	9, 585 3, 944 80 1, 344	9, 560 3, 897 80 808	r 9, 51 r 3, 83 r 8
alties mil. of dol. Other income payments do. Total nonagricultural income do.	2, 257 619 13, 118	2, 189 408 12, 396	2, 241 411 11, 681	2,300 418 11,269	2, 474 426 12, 178	2, 801 434 11, 877	2,716 441 11,583	2, 396 449 13, 082	2, 369 456 12, 124	2, 190 457 11, 678	2, 212 465 12, 591	2, 276 470 11, 987	2, 25 r 48 r 11, 64
FARM MARKETINGS AND INCOME													
Farm marketings, volume: Indexes, unadjusted: Total farm marketings	121 87 147	127 80 163	131 114 145	138 131 143	159 180 143	189 238 153	164 178 154	136 131 139	131 126 135	113 105 119	116 93 132	117 91 137	7 12 8 15
Indexes, adjusted: Total farm marketings	148 159 139	141 116 160	135 117 150	133 105 154	129 109 144	142 142 142	150 155 147	137 127 144	144 147 142	144 150 140	151 169 138	148 171 130	15 16 14
ments* mil. of dol. Income from marketings* do Indexes of cash income from marketings:† Crops and livestock, combined index:	1, 548 1, 526	1, 558 1, 504	1, 649 1, 602	1, 741 1, 690	2, 007 1, 954	2, 460 2, 427	2, 256 2, 188	1,747 1,697	1, 658 1, 571	1,399 1,351	1, 445 1, 385	1, 570 1, 420	r 1, 53 r 1, 45
Unadjusted 1935-39 = 100 Adjusted do Crops do Livestock and products do Dairy products do Meat animals do Poultry and eggs do	230 287 330 258 235 260 307	226 275 283 270 213 316 261	241 252 264 244 207 266 260	254 261 272 254 202 288 265	294 244 259 234 200 240 288	366 263 308 233 198 236 299	329 267 298 247 191 265 309	255 264 295 243 192 255 313	237 278 327 246 196 267 290	203 312 408 248 207 264 285	208 294 377 239 223 235 293	214 296 385 236 228 231 278	7 21 29 35 7 25 23 7 24
PRODUCTION INDEXES	00.				200					,			
Industrial Production—Federal Reserve Index													
Unadjusted, combined index† 1936-39=100 Manufactures† do Durable manufactures† do Iron and steel† do Lumber and products† do Lumber and products† do Lumber† do Machinery† do Nonferrous metals and products† do Fabricating* do Stone, clay, and glass products† do Ccment do Clay products* do Clay products* do Glass containers† do Automobiles† do Nondurable manufactures† do Alcoholic beverages† do Chemicals† do Leather and products† do Leather and products† do Leather and products† do Leather tanning* do Shoes do Shoes do	# 139 # 112 # 399 # 234 # 165 # 165 # 221 # 581 # 213 # 174	236 252 254 204 114 127 442 263 263 252 169 90 125 228 271 28 143 316 411 114	232 248 248 202 130 143 123 243 243 244 165 94 124 213 704 223 167 151 30 103 103	235 251 249 203 135 146 129 434 245 252 226 167 100 125 213 213 219 198 310 408 411 1107	234 249 343 202 128 139 123 427 238 252 205 164 100 204 4695 226 173 159 307 400 121	234 250 346 206 206 113 117 428 233 246 246 200 167 102 229 128 218 8 704 229 173 168 3090 395 115	109 422 234 252 191 163 95 121 210 699 230 173 159 308 394 118	230 248 342 198 118 113 142 97 431 229 247 186 159 20 20 20 20 20 20 171 146 313 313 396 113	230 248 343 197 113 142 99 431 253 253 253 187 116 196 706 235 170 191 316 316 316 317 317 317 317 317 317 317 317 317 317	125	210 115 144 141 101 431 266 296 194 161 171 119 216 676 233 172 139 321 402	651 231 171 148 320 405	, 24 , 32 , 12 , 13 , 11 , 11 , 14 , 25 , 18 , 16 , 21 , 23 , 23 , 21 , 23 , 21 , 21 , 22 , 22 , 22 , 23 , 24 , 24 , 25 , 26 , 26 , 27 , 27 , 28 , 28 , 28 , 28 , 28 , 28 , 28 , 28

Preliminary' 'Revised,

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

*New series. For a description of the indexes of the volume of farm marketings and figures for 1923-42, see pp. 23-32 of the April 1943 Survey; indexes through 1942 were computed by the Department of Agriculture; later data are from the latter agency. Data for 1913-41 for the dollar figures on eash 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, 1335; 1943, 1,668; income from marketings—1940, 695; 1941, 930; 1942, 1,276; 1942, 1,276; 1942, 1,276; 1942, 1,276; 1942, 1,276; 1942, 1,276; 1942, 1,276; 1942, 1,276; 1942, 1,276; 1942, 1,276; 1942, 1,276; 1942, 1,276; 1942, 1,276; 1942, 1,276; 1942, 1,276; 1942, 1,276; 1942, 1,276; 1942, 1,276; 1942, 1,276; 1942, 1,276; 1943, 1,612; the monthly figures have not as yet been adjusted to the revised totals. Data beginning 1930 for the new series under industrial production are shown on p. 18 of the December 1943 issue, 1942, 1942, 1942, 1943, 1943, 1943, 1944, 1943, 1944, 1943, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944, 1944,

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May
	В	USINE	SS IN	DEXI	ES—Co	ontinu	ed		,				
PRODUCTION INDEXES—Con.										-			
Industrial Production—Continued		i		'			1	1					
Inadjusted—Continued.												İ	
Manufactures—Continued. Nondurable manufactures—Continued.									,				1
Manufactured food productst1935-39=100.	▶ 151 ▶ 209	153 225	163 221	165 > 178	166	159 > 125	155 2 108	150 994	143	143 7 98	142	r 145 p 149	1· • 1
Dairy productstdododo	p 139	172	162	147	₽ 155 148	156	175	184	P 88	139	p 116 135	125	1
Processed fruits and vegetables do Paper and products do	» 110	105 141	169 132	213 141	236 141	180 143	133 143	114 134	105 136	103 138	99 141	104 141	, 1
Paper and pulptdo	134	137	128	137	137	139	138	132	132	134	137	136	1
Petroleum and coal products† do	²⁷³ 163	242 172	247 172	251 171	258 168	266 170	268 170	268 167	273 167	276 168	272 171	7 268 161	1
Petroleum refiningtdo		252 100	259 89	264 98	272 100	281 105	283 107	283 106	289 99	292 104	7 287 107	7 284 108	
Printing and publishing do	₽ 223	228	227	231	230	231	231	239	247	247	236	233	1 2
Textiles and products†do Cotton consumptiondo	p 151 144	145 141	139 139	141 140	147 148	146 140	149 149	152 146	150 145	155 152	153 150	149 143	1
Rayon deliveriesdo	220	196 148	193 131	189 140	196 144	199 150	209 143	215 152	215	215 151	* 215 149	218 • 142	
Wool textile production do	145	126	127	129	131	125	137	121	146 121	118	117	115	1
Minerals†dododo		146 146	143 143	147 147	147 148	144 148	140 148	131 141	134 145	135 146	136 147	140 145	
Anthracitetdo	p 129	128 158	118 151	124 154	129 151	133 152	126 155	109 138	96	112 150	115 149	131	"
Rituminous coal†dodododo	p 152	143	142	146	149	148	148	146	151 148	148	150	150	1 :
Metalsdodjusted, combined index†do	▶ 222	148 235	142 230	145 232	138 230	123 232	89 232	68 232	68 234	68	72 235	r 109	
Manufactures. do. Durable manufactures. do. Lumber and products. do.	P 235	251	246	232 248 348	246	248 344	248	249	251	252 346	235 252	247	, ,
Lumber and productsdodo	» 312 » 116	354 127	347 124	127	342 120	120	341 122	343 122	345 126	123	345 121	119	
Lumperdo	_ 104	118 263	114 244	118 245	111 238	109 233	112 234	111 229	118 253	112 257	110 266	109 264	
Nonferrous metals do Stone, clay, and glass products do	p 164	168	165	162	159	161	160	163	162	163	166	167	'
Cement dododo	- 123	84 127	86 124	88 122	86 116	88 115	88 116	90 116	87 125	87 122	86 124	85 122	
Glass containersdo	- 223	230	222 165	204 168	200 168	212 169	208	218	200	207 176	216	225	
Nondurable manufactures do Alcoholic beverages do	139	169 119	128	186	156	166	173 184	173 169	175 213	170	176 148	144	
Chemicals do Leather and products do	_ p 320	319 115	314 105	314 112	307 121	307 115	307 116	312 114	317 113	318 121	7 319 122		7
Leather tanning*dodo		113	113 153	108 147	120	111	112	115	113	119 158	117 7 160	7 118	: :
Manufactured food productsdo Dairy productsdo	p 152	153 • 153	₽ 15l	» 139	146 • 147	156 • 152	154 • 165	155 p 145	155 132	₹ 132	» 138	> 143	, ,
Meat packingdo	_ 141	173 136	175 130	169 112	161 121	154 139	158 145	158 146	146 162	146 163	146 180		
Processed fruits and vegetables*dododo	p 137	140	133	142	142	143	143	135	136	137	141	140) 7
Paper and pulpdododododo	_ P 134	136 242	129 247	137 251	137 258	139 266	138 268	132 268		134 276	272	r 268	, ,
Petroleum refiningdo	_	252 100	259 95	264 102	272 99	281 103	283 103	283 104	289 102	292 105			
Printing and publishing do Textiles and products do Tobacco products do		145	139	141	147	146	149	152	150	155	153	149) -
Tohacco productsdododo	- 139 145	121 142	122 139	126 142	124 143	120 143	135 143	131 137	121 140	123 141	123 142		
Metalsdo		120	117	114	113	iii		111	iii	111	111		
Munitions Production otal munitions*	p 95	103	, 106	108	107	, 111	r 107	105	r 105	r 102	, 108	, 103	,
oral municipis		136	129	127	118	114	109	108	112	107	118	111	
Ships (work done)*dododo	- P 71 F 64	r 107	7 104 7 83	7 105	r 103	7 105 7 82	7 101 7 77	7 94	788	82 80	7 83	81	
Ammunition*dodo	₽ 124 ₽ 74	7 111	7 83 7 115 7 5	7 120 82	7 122 79	7 123 82	r 124 88	7 127 95	135	* 136 84			
Gubs and fire control*. do. Ammunition* do. Combat and motor vehicles*. do. Communication and electronic equipment*. do. Other equipment and supplies*. do.	₽ 117 ₽ 128	76 125 - 109	116 102	118	118	7 123 7 127		* 118 * 115	125	119	133	7 132	2 "
ANUFACTURERS' ORDERS, SHIPMENTS, AND INVENTORIES		109	102	112	110	127	121		121		"		
ew orders, index, totalJan. 1939=100.	293		314	302	299	316	316	326		369		7 335	
Duroble goods do	1 414	445 366	487 439	455 429	429 381	455 415	461 416	469 409		600 567		7 523 507	
Electrical machinery do	370	398	396	326	339	401	316	266	386	501 569	448	7 423	3 "
Other durable goods do	408 483	450 589	501 592	407 590	370 595	439 556	613	510 614		723	647	r 609	,
Iron and steel and their products	215 268	208 273	202 263	204 264	215 269	226 278		234 284	1 225	220 287	211 281	218 286	
Duiam (5000)		383	373	366	372	380	374	390	354	394	382	7 389) 1
Automobiles and equipmentdo Iron and steel and their productsdo	- 267 266	314 248	289 245	292 243	282 253	292 252		303 260		322 273	1 288	: 28€	י (
Nonferrous metals and products do Electrical machinery do	264	272	257 508	263 483	267	279 515	282	292 566	275	303 532	295	310) '
Other mechinery do	1 417	427	402	392	521 389	408	390	416	385	429	410	7440) [
Transportation equipment (exc. autos) do Other durable goods	. 1,707	2, 436 219	2, 468 210	2, 310 219	2, 372 213	2, 414 221	2, 412 210	2, 449 215		2, 314 223	2, 046 229	2,072	71
Nondurable goodsdo	_ 208	196	187	193	198	208	203	210	196	213 228	210	215	5 1 1
Chemicals and allied products do- Food and kindred products do-	218	208 200	200 203	207 206	207 216	218 227	217	214 225	212	224	214	219) ,
Paper and allied products do- Products of petroleum and coal do-	183	179	165 194	178 185	172 187	180 192	179	177 208	171	183 194	184	187	7 7
Rubber productsdo		316	295	288	297	342	293	341	311	351	351	356	3
Textile-mill productsdodododododod	. 196	200	162 165		184 181	189 189	189 189	190 196		198 200			3 7
Other nondurante goods	194	- 100	, 100	. 110	, 101	, 100	, 109	. 100	. 100			01	

*Revised. * Preliminary.

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

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

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау
	BU	JSINE	SS IN	DEXE	S—Co	ntinu	\mathbf{ed}						
MANUFACTURFRS' ORDERS, SHIPMENTS, AND INVENTORIES—Continued													
Inventories: lndex, totalavg. month 1939=100.	162.8	173.3	173. 2	173. 7	172.4	172.0	170.8	168. 4	166. 9	165. 7	164.8	, 163. 9	, 163
Durable goods	. 219.6	263.6 234.1 126.7	201. 9 229. 9 129. 0	200, 9 228, 0 128, 1	198.8 229.8 127.5	197. 1 229. 6 126. 3	194. 6 220. 2 124. 4	192. 3 232. 5 120. 8	189. 6 228. 1 117. 9	188. 7 229. 9 116. 1	188. 9 230. 8 113. 7	7 189. 5 231. 1 7 114. 1	7 189 7 222 7 117
Nonferrous metals and products do Electrical machinery do	149. 6 321. 0	154. 6 338. 9	152.7 335.5	153. 0 334. 8	148.6 327.8	145. 8 318. 6	146.7	148. 1 313. 7	145. 0 316. 9	145. 9 309. 3	149. 9 317. 3	150. 0 317. 3	7 148 314
Other machinery do Transportation equipment (except automobiles)	213.8	224.9	225, 1	218.4	218.9	219.4	216. 2	213. 9	217.8	218.5	221.0	r 221. 1	r 220
other durable goods†	786. 3 102. 9	954. 1 106. 5	910. 2 106. 2	929.3	907. 0 105. 5	895. 2 105. 9	873. 8 106. 4	837. 1 107. 3	793. 6 104. 4	786. 4 105. 1	768. 3 105. 0	7772.9 7106.3	7779 7105 7140
Nondurable goods do Chemicals and allied products do Food and kindred products do	140. 0 153. 2 145. 2	146. 9 164. 9 170. 7	148. 1 164. 2 177. 7	149. 9 162. 5 185. 7	149.4 159.2 187.0	150. 1 156. 8 188. 3	149.9 154.8 184.7	147. 5 157. 1 173. 6	147. 0 152. 1 164. 4	145. 6 151. 8 154. 4	143.7 151.3 148.4	141. 5 150. 5 144. 2	7 153 7 143
Paper and allied productsdo Petroleum refiningdo	134. 6 108. 5	139. 8 108, 1	143. 4 108. 3	144. 7 109. 0	142. 7 169. 7	139. 9 110. 9	136. 2 110. 8	134. 3 109. 7	131.8	133. 0 108. 5	134. 3 108. 7	r 134. 3 r 108. 0	, 13 , 10
Rubber products do do do	115.6	182. 1 116. 1	174. 7 116. 2	172. 9 115. 0	174.3 112.5	174. 3 115. 6	176. 1 118. 3	169. 6 119. 5	170. 6 123. 8	176. 7 123. 5	175. 5 123. 2	175. 3 120. 3	178 + 119
Other nondurable goodsdo Estimated value of manufacturers' inventories*	i	149.3	147. 5	147. 9	147.9	149.0	151.8	153. 3	162, 2	165.8	164. 4	162. 6	, 157
mil. of. dol	16, 179	17, 229	17, 215	17, 266	17, 139	17, 100	16, 973	16, 737	16, 589	16, 468	16, 378	r 16, 293	* 16, 2
		BUS	INES	5 POP	ULAT	ION	1	ī	1	1	1		 -
DPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER* (U. S. Department of Commerce)													
perating businesses, total, end of quarterthousands_ Contract constructiondo		2,893.9						p 3008. 1					
Manufacturing do Wholesale trade do		226, 4			r 224. 7								
Retail trade do Service industries do		1, 355. 1			1, 387. 7		. -	p 1419. 3					
All other do	i I	505.1			r 521. 6				i				l
New businesses, quarterly do Discontinued businesses, quarterly do Business transfers, quarterly do			-					p 38, 2					l
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES (Dun and Bradstreet)													
Grand totalnumber_ Commercial servicedo		110 9	91 10	77	75 8	74 4	75 12	93	80 8	66 11	85 5	80 8	
Construction do Manufacturing and mining do		12 31	23	9	12 24	11 30	18	36	10 84	8 17	10 26	7 26	
Retail tradedo		51 7	41 8	28 32 5	26 5	25 4	21 6	36	26 2	26 4	37	43	
Wholesale tradedododo		1, 854 224	3, 559 514	1,054	4,065 155	3, 819 43	3, 008 1, 663	1,804 67	5, 883 2, 622	1, 557 809	3, 880 69	980 54	2,
Construction do		159 1,071	144 2, 451	123 557	273 3, 288	80 3, 521	482 513	1,076	855 2, 128	241 301	175 3,067	140 464	1,
Retail trade do- W holesale trade do-		305 95	291 159	272 86	161 188	156 19	115 235	385 235	254 24	142 64	409 160	215 107	
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS													
New incorporations (4 states)number	1,659	1,222	1, 142	1, 146	1,159	1,460	1, 506	1,520	1,682	1,341	1,552	1,562	1, 6
	1	CO.	MMO	DITY	PRIC	ES 			1	1	1		1
PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS† U. S. Department of Agriculture;											•		
Combined index† 1909-14=100 Crops do	206 210	193 197	192 194	193 191	192 188	194 187	196 189	200 196	201 200	199 197	198 196	203 204	
Food grain dododo	173 162	165 170	161 168	156 166	155 162	164 161	165 157	167 160	169 163	169 164	171 166	172 162	
Tobacco do do Cotton do	364 169	350 16 3	350 164	355 162	358 170	357 171	368 168	364 168	36 5 163	360 161	359 163	362 163	
Fruitdododo	269	228 231	230 195	214 186	206 166	205 153	195 188	206 228	205 262	211 223	211 203	221 259	
Oil-bearing cropsdo Livestock and productsdo	203	210 189	209 190	209 194	207 196	211 199	215 202 200	215 202	214 202	215 201 209	215 200 211	215 201 215	
Meat animalsdo Dairy productsdo Poultry and eggsdo	216 191 189	260 192 154	197 194 165	201 196 171	200 198 179	201 201 190	203 207	198 203 211	203 202 199	200 183	198 175	194 176	
COST OF LIVING	199	104	100	""	119	150	201	211	199	100	1,0	- 110	
National Industrial Conference Board:§				100				105 -	105 -	105 -	100	10.00	
Combined index 1923=100. Clothing do		104. 5 92. 5	105.0 92.5	105.0 93.0	105.0 93.2	105, 0 93, 6	105. 3 93. 9	105, 7 94, 0	105. 7 94. 2	105. 5 94. 3	105. 4 94. 5	105. 8 94. 8	10
	1	110.5	111.7	111.6	111.3	110.8	111.1	112.3	112.1	111.2	110.8	111.6	112
Food		95.7 90.8	95. 7 90. 9	95.7 90.9	95.8	95. 8 91. 0	95.8 91.0		95. 8 91. 0	96. 1 91. 0	96. 1 91. 0	96.0 91.0	9

*Revised. *Preliminary.

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

*New series. Data for inventories of nonlerrous metals and their products were included in the "other durable goods" lidea as shown in the Survey prior to the May 1943 issue; revised figures for the latter series and the index for nonlerrous 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. 8-2 of the May 1943 issue. For earlier figures for the series on operating businesses and business turn-over and a description of the data, see pp. 9-14 and 20 of May 1944 Survey, pp. 7-13 of July 1944 issue, and pp. 18 and 19 of May 1945 issue: these issues provide more detailed figures than those above.

† The indexes of prices received by farmers are shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1944 Survey; revised data beginning 1913 will be published in a subsequent; issue—Digitize of products, 205; meat animals, 205; crops, 207; food grain, 169; feed grain and hay, 161; tobacco, 364; cotton, 171; fruit, 237; truck crops, 244; oil-bearing crops, 221; investock and products, 205; meat animals, 215; dairy products, 192; poultry and eggs, 197. See note marked "\f" in regard to revision of the index of inventories of "Other durable because the products of St. Louis

Fooderal Personner Rank of St. Louis

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	A pril	Ma
	CO	ммо	DITY	PRIC	ES—C	Continu	ıed						
COST OF LIVING—Continued													ĺ
. S. Department of Labor: Combined index 1935-39=100.	129.0	125. 4	126. 1	126.4	126. 5	126, 5	126.6	127.0	127.1	126.9	126.8	127. 1	-12
Clothingdo	145. 4	138.0 135.7	138. 3 137. 4	139. 4 137. 7	141. 4 137. 0	141. 9 136. 4	142. 1 136. 5	142.8 137.4	143. 0 137. 3	143. 3 136. 5	143. 7 135. 9	r144. 1 136. 6	714 13
Fooddo Fuel, electricity, and icedo	110.0	109.6	109.7	109.8	109. 8 140. 7	109.8	109.9	109.4	109.7	110.0	110.0	109.8	1
Housefurnishings do Rent do	1108.3	138. 4 108. 1	138.7 108.2	139. 3 108. 2	108.2	(1)	141.7 (1)	143.0 1108.3	143, 6 (1)	144.0	144.5 1108.3	r144. 9 (1)	71
Miscellaneousdo	124.0	121.7	122.0	122. 3	122, 4	122.8	122.9	123, 1	123. 3	123. 4	123.6	r123.8	r1
RETAIL PRICES S. Department of Commerce:													
All commodities, index*1935-39=100 S. Department of Labor indexes;	142.1	137. 5	138. 2	138, 6	138. 9	138, 8	139.0	139. 6	139.7	139. 6	139. 6	139. 9	1
Anthracite	98.9	98.6	98. 5	98. 5	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.7	99.7	99. 5	98.8	,
Bituminous coaldodo	107. 1	104. 4 135. 7	104. 5 137. 4	104. 6 137. 7	104.6 137.0	104. 7 136. 4	104. 7 136. 5	104.8 137.4	104. 8 137. 3	105. 0 136. 5	105. 1 135. 9	105. 0 136. 6	1 :
Cereals and bakery products*dodo	_{ 109.1	108. 4 133. 5	108. 6 133. 6	108.5 133.6	108.6 133.6	108. 6 133. 6	108. 6 133. 6	108. 6 133. 5	108.7 133.5	108. 7 133. 5	108.7 133.5	108. 9 133. 5	
Fruits and vegetables do do Meats do	192.6	174.0	176.9	175.7	169. 9 129. 0	162. 9	160, 7	164. 2 129. 9	168.9	168.9	169. 5	173. 3	,
irchiid's index:	1	129.8	129. 3	129.0	ļ	129. 4	129.7	1	130. 2	130.7	130.8	130. 8	1
Combined index	1	113.4	113.4	113.4	113. 4	113. 4	113. 4	113.4	113.4	113. 4	113. 4	113. 4	
Infants'dodododo		108. 2 105. 3	108. 2 105. 3	108, 2 105, 3	108. 2 105. 3	108. 2 105. 3	108. 2 105. 3	108. 2 105. 4	108. 2 105. 4	108. 2 105. 4	108. 2 105. 4	108, 2 105, 4	
Women's	113.5	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.6	113.6	113.5	113. 5	113. 5	113. 5	113. 5	1
Women's do Home furnishings do Piece goods do	115.6 112.0	115. 6 112. 2	115. 6 112. 2	115.6 112.2	115,6 112, 2	115. 6 112. 2	115. 6 112. 2		115, 6 112, 2	115. 6 112. 2	115. 6 112. 2	115. 6 112. 2	
WHOLESALE PRICES													
. S. Department of Labor indexes: Combined index (889 series) 1926=100	»106. 1	104.3	104. 1	103.9	104.0	104.1	104. 4	104.7	104. 9	105. 2	105. 3	105. 7	P
Economic classes: Manufactured productsdodo	»101. 8	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	101.0	101, 1	101, 1	101.3	101.5	101.6	101.8	,
Raw materials do Semimanufactured articles do	118. 2 95. 4	114. 2 93. 8	113. 6 93. 9	112.7 94.1	112.8 94.7	113. 2 94. 8		114.6 94.8	115. 1 94. 9	115. 6 95. 0	115.7 95.0	116. 8 95. 0	
Farm productsdo	130.4	125.0	124.1	122.6	122.7	123.4	124.4	125. 5	126. 2	127.0	127. 2	129.0	
Grains do Livestock and poultry do	130. 2 134. 4	127. 2 123. 0	125. 2 123. 4	122. 5 125. 4	121.7 127.6	125. 1 127. 1	124.8 127.0	127. 5 126. 9	129. 3 131. 1	129. 8 133. 8	129. 8 135. 6	130. 5 136. 4	
Livestock and poultry do Commodities other than farm products do Foods do	₽100.7	99. 6 106. 5	99. 6 105. 8	99. 7 104. 8	99.7 104.2	99.8 104.2	99.9	100.0 105.5	100. 1 104. 7	100. 2 104. 7	100. 4 104. 6	100.5 105.8	1
Cereal productsdodo	95.5	94.7	94.3	94.3	94.4	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.9	95. 1	95. 4	!
Dairy productsdodododo	_ 134.7	110. 3 137. 7	110. 3 129. 9	110.5 122.8	110.7 115.9	110.7 112.7	110.7 113.7	110.7 116.2	110.8 114.4	110.8 118.1	110.8 115.9	110. 7 123. 4	
Meats do Commodities other than farm products and foods	108. 3	106. 1	105.9	105.9	106.0	106.0	106. 1	106. 2	106. 4			108. 2	
Building materials 1926=100		98. 5	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.8		99. 1	99.2	99.2	99.3	1
Brick and tiledo	_ 110.9	115.9 100.6	115. 9 100. 7	116.0 100.7	116.0 101.5	104.8	105.0	105.3	116.8 110.4	117. 0 110. 5	117. 1 110. 7	117. 1 110. 6	1
$egin{array}{ccccc} Cement & do & \\ Lumbert & do & \\ \end{array}$	_ 99.4	96. 4 r 154. 7	96.4 r 154.8	96.4 r 154.9	96.9 r 154.5			97.5 • 154.3	97.4 r 154.2	99.0 r 154.4	99. 4 • 154. 3	99.4	1,
Paint and paint materialsdo	_ 106.3	105. 7	105. 5	105. 5	105. 5	106.0	106.3	106, 3	106.3	106.4	106.3	106.3	'
Chemicals and allied products†do	95. 0 95. 9	95. 3 96. 2	95. 5 96. 2		94. 9 96. 0	95. 0 96. 0			94.9			94. 9 95. 8	
Chemicals do do Drugs and pharmaceuticals do Fertilizer materials do	109. 5 80. 4	112. 0 79. 9	112.0 81.1	112.0 81.2	106. 9 81. 2				106.9	106. 9	106.8	106. 8 81. 9	
Oils and fats do Fuel and lighting materials do	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	
Electricitydo	83. 9	. 59.3	59. 5	59.0	83.0 60.3	59.6	60.1	83. 1 59. 9	83.3		83.4 59.0	83. 5 58. 7	
Electricity do Gas do Qas do Petroleum products do Hides and leather products do	64. 2	. 79.3 64.0			76. 8 63. 8			74. 6 63. 8				77. 0 64. 2	
Hides and leather productsdo	118.0 117.3		116. 2	116.0	116.0	116. 2	116.2	117.4	117. 5	117. 6	117.8	117.9	1
Hides and skins do Leather do	_ 101. 3	101.3	101.3	101.3	106.1 101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	117. 0 101. 3	
Shoes do Housefurnishing goods do	126. 3 104. 5	126.3 104.3	126. 3 104. 3	126.3 104.4	126.3 104.4				126. 3 104. 5			126. 3 104. 5	1
Furnishingsdo	107. 5	107. 2	107. 2	107.4	107. 4 101. 4	107. 4	107.4	107.4	107.5	107. 5	107. 5	107. 5	ı
Housefurnishing goods do. Furnishings do Furniture do. Metals and metal products do. Iron and steel do. Metals rockets do.	101. 5 2104. 7	103.7	103.7	103.8	103.8	103.7	103.7	103.8	104.0	104. 2	104.2	101. 5 104. 2	1 1
Iron and steeldodo	99. 1 85. 9	97. 1 85. 8	97. 1 85. 7	97. 1 85. 8	97. 2 85. 8				97.7	98.0	98. 1 85. 9	98. 1 85. 9	
ron and steel do. Metals, nonferrous do. Plumbing and heating equipment do. Textile products do. Clothing do. Cotton goods do. Hoslery and underweer do.	92. 6 99. 6	92.4	92.4	92.4	92. 4 99. 2	92. 4	92.4	92.4	92. 4	92.4	92.4	92. 4 99. 6	i
Clothing do	107. 4	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107. 4	107. 4	107.4	107. 4	107. 4	107.4	107. 4	-
Hosiery and underwear do	119. 7 71. 5	113. 9 70. 6			118. 7 70. 8							119. 7 71. 5	
Rayon do Woolen and worsted goods do	30. 2	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.2	30.2	30. 2	30.2	30. 2	30, 2	i
Miscellaneous do Automobile tires and tubes do	112.7 94.8	112. 5 93. 5	93. 6	93.6		93.6	94.0	94.2	94. 2	94.6	94.6	112. 7 94. 8	1
Automobile tires and tubesdo	73.0 109.0	73.0 107.2	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73. 0 107. 6	73.0	73.0	73. 0 109. 0	ì
Paper and pulp. doVholesale prices, actual. (See respective commodities	.5	1					-52	-30	137.0	100.0	200.0	100.0	
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR s measured by—													
Wholesale prices 1935-39=100. Cost of living do	1 77.5	77. 1 79. 7		77. 4 79. 1	77. 4 79. 1					76. 5 78. 8	76. 4	76. 1 78. 7	
Retail food prices do Prices received by farmers† do	70.8	73.6	72.7	72.5	72.9	73, 2	73. 2	78.7	72.7	73. 2	78. 9 73. 5	73. 1	
rrices received by farmerstdo	51. 6	55.1	55. 4	55. 1	55. 4	54.8	54.3	53. 2	53.0	53. 5	53.7	52. 5	

Preliminary. • Revised.

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

New series. For a description of the Department of Commerce index of retail prices of all commodities, see p. 28 of the August 1943 Survey; minor revisions have been made in the figures published prior to the 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.

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

1 Index revised beginning Sept. 1943; revisions not shown above: 1943—Sept., 146.6; Oct., 147.1; Nov., 147.9; Dec., 148.0; 1944—Jan., 148.1; Feb., 148.9; Mar., 151.3; Apr., 154.1; bttp://fracer.stb.uicfod.com/

1 3015

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	A pril	May
	CON	STRU	CTION	ANI	REA	L ES	FATE						
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY*													
New construction, totalmil. of dol	> 403	340 138	343 141	357	344 141	328 136	311	284 126	289	296	* 325	350	7 386
Private, total	≥ 200 ≥ 53	46	45	142 42	39	35	130 32	30	127 25	7 129 23	7 145 26	7 161 7 34	r 185 r 45
utility, total	₽ 77 ₽ 51	30 20	31 20	33 20	35 20	37 21	39 23	44 27	50 32	7 55 7 37	7 61 7 41	7 65 7 44	r 74 r 49
Farm constructiondo	₽ 18 ₽ 52	15 47	18 47	21 46	19 48	16 48	13 46	10 42	9 43	8 43	11 47	14 48	16 50
Public utility do	₽ 203 ₽ 11	202 17	202 16	215 13	203 9	192 8	181 8	158	162 7	167 7	180 7	7 189 8	7 201 11
Military and navaldodo Nonresidential building, totaldo	₽ 60 ₽ 89	62 67	68 62	68 75	59 79	52 78	49 81	40 77 65	43 81	46 85	51 92	r 54	7 60 7 93
Industrial do do Highway do do All other do	₽ 73 ₽ 26 ₽ 17	57 32 24	50 34 22	63 34 25	64 32 24	65 31 22	67 25 19	17 17	70 14 17	76 13 16	81 15 15	779 18 17	79 21 16
CONTRACT AWARDS, PERMITS, AND DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED									1,	10		•	20
Value of contracts awarded (F. R. indexes): Total, unadjusted	p 58	41	43	43	40	39	40	40	39	50	71	79	r 70
Residential, unadjusted	₽ 25 ₽ 49	16 34	14 38	13 41	13 39	13 42	13 46	12 51	11 48	12 59	16 72	21 70	r 24 r 58
Total, adjusted do Residential, adjusted do Contract awards, 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.):	₽ 23	15	1	13	13	13	13	14	14	13	iš	18	r 20
Total projectsnumber Total valuationthous. of dol	12,751 227,258	8, 309 163, 866 121, 924	8, 830 190, 539 148, 191	8, 204 169, 341 124, 913	9, 105 175, 739 127, 001	9, 266 144, 845 101, 612	8,848 164,850 102,522	7, 441 188, 481 114, 175	7, 210 140, 949	6, 853 146, 957	9, 894 328, 874	11, 188 395, 798	12, 916 242, 523
Total projects	81, 717 145, 581	41, 942	42, 348	44, 428	48, 738	43, 233	62, 328	74, 306	74, 960 65, 989	74, 153 72, 804	221, 448 107, 426	309, 004 86, 794	147, 626 94, 897
Projects	4, 224 13, 744	2, 726 10, 265 62, 520	3, 435 14, 508 84, 199	2, 831 12, 127 76, 637	3, 148 15, 674 87, 175	3, 099 11, 485 68, 841	3, 271 17, 173 93, 604	2, 788 19, 193 97, 933	2, 227 11, 374	2, 114 11, 873	4, 088 25, 407	3, 652 20, 602	3, 004 13, 569
Residential onlidings:	90, 479 6, 184	3, 942	3, 854	3,886	4, 217	4, 764	4, 481	3, 393	81, 614 4, 268	95, 681 4, 221	211, 317 4, 650	241, 107 5, 555	87, 414 7, 436
Projects number_ Floor area thous, of sq. ft_ Valuation thous, of dol	7, 716 41, 779	6, 477 30, 622	4. 964 25, 813	4, 902 23, 273	4, 444 24, 470	6, 298 23, 805	4, 734 23, 288	4, 872 23, 902	3, 703 19, 536	4, 139 19, 300	5, 331 26, 943	10, 753 42, 745	10, 237 47, 206
Public works: number	1, 915 40, 454	1, 264 38, 929	1, 203 47, 143	1, 168 48, t93	1, 371 40, 353	973 34, 462	720 22, 686	831 38, 784	445 23, 836	302 11,407	829 38, 431	1, 453 43, 901	2, 031 71, 239
Utilities: Projectsnumber Valuationthous. of dol	428 54, 586	377 31, 795	338 33, 384	319 20, 738	369 23, 741	430 17, 737	376 25, 272	429 27, 862	270 15, 963	216 20, 569	327 52, 183	528 68, 045	445 36, 664
U. S. Dept. of Labor):†			50. 3	·	38. 6	43, 7	46, 1			,			
Number of new dwelling units provided 1935-39=100_ Permit valuation: Total building constructiondo	78.3	67. 5 66. 3	51.7	47. 5 48. 9	46.4	57.0	51.4	46, 4 39, 8	29.1	35.6 44.9	46.4	72. 5 67. 9	r 72. 3
New nonresidential buildings	82. 5 78. 9 56. 6	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	38.3 21.8 36.3	30. 3 47. 4	65. 3 40. 5 73. 1	59. 6 54. 1	7 69. 5 7 68. 5
Additions, alterations, and repairs do	157. 0	97. 5	98. 5	88. 5	97. 6	100. 2	104.7	73.6	80.4	70.9	100.6	121. 8	118.1
areas (II S Dant of Labor).	57. 1 0 0	48, 278			38, 608			33, 174			29, 0 61		
Total nonfarm (quarterly)*number Urban, total*	13, 586 12, 035	11, 558 9, 139 1, 393	9, 830 8, 253	8, 738 6, 908	7, 773 6, 493	7, 469 5, 873	8, 460 6, 978 612	8, 045 7, 029	5, 046 4, 095	6, 168 5, 168	8, 039 6, 422	12, 489 10, 021	12, 490 10, 786
2-family dwellings do do Multifamily dwellings do Engineering construction:	550 1,001	1, 026	860 717	655 1, 175	575 705	735 861	870	568 448	213 738	368 632	899 718	864 1, 604	933 771
Contract awards (E. N. R.)thous. of dol.	190, 614	157, 811	158, 561	211, 251	117, 919	127, 195	129, 740	93, 257	88, 193	109, 516	182, 498	140, 379	164, 955
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION										:			
Concrete pavement contract awards: Total thous. of sq. yd Airports do	2, 092 1, 123	5, 743 3, 289	3, 966 2, 736	2, 812 1, 046	2, 712 962	1, 204 456	2, 644 1, 497	2, 342 839	1,070	826	1,066	767	2,066 1,030
Roads do do Streets and alleys do	592 377	1,611 843	808 423	1, 124 642	1, 186 564	238 510	713 43 5	1, 092 411	541 342 187	708 20 98	464 429 173	252 118 397	690 345
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES									10,		1.0		
Aberthaw (industrial building)1914=100 American Appraisal Co.:		227		*	227			231			232		
Average, 30 cities 1913 = 100 Atlanta do	269 275	260 267	260 267	261 267	262 268	263 268	265 270	266 271	266 271	267 273	267 273	267 273	268 274
New York	271 243	266 236 252	266 237	266 238	268 239	268 239	269 241	270 241	270 241	270 241	270 241	270 242	270 243
St. Louis. do	259 229. 4	252 223. 8	252 223. 8	252 223. 8	254 224. 2	254 224, 2	255 225. 0	256 225. 7	256 226, 8	258 227. 4	259 227. 8	259 228. 8	259 22 9. 3
Brick and concrete: Atlanta	123.6	118.0	118.0	118.4	119. 0	119.0	121.6	121.8	121.8	122.1	122.6	122. 6	122. 6
New York	156. 6 145. 0 147. 6	151. 4 140. 5 135. 7	151. 4 140. 5	151, 7 140, 8 136, 7	151. 9 142. 0 138. 1	151. 9 142. 0 138. 1	153. 4 143. 2 140. 0	153. 1 143. 2 142. 4	153. 1 143. 2 142. 4	154.8 143.5 143.2	155.8 143.5 144.1	155. 8 144. 5 144. 1	155. 8 145. 0 146. 8
Preliminary, Revised.			1 135.7 ne Angus				-						

Preliminary.

*Revised.

*Data for June, August, and November 1944 and March and May 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 nuless 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 ease of weeks ended Apr. 3, 1944, and Feb. 3, 1945, which were included in the preceding month).

*The data for urban dwelling units have been revised for 1942-43; revisions 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 Based; see note marked "" on page S-5 of the January 1945 Survey for sources of earlier data. The series on residential (nonfarm) construction has been revised back to January 1939 to exclude additions, alterations, and repairs, and the revision incorporated in the totals (for revised annual data for 1939-43, see p. 22 of February 1945 issue). Except for this revision, data for 1929-43 are correct as published in issues of the Survey referred to in the footnote on p. S-5 of the January 1945 issue; however, additional minor revisions in the 1942 and 1943 data are exceeded. The quarterity 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, 186,600); annual estimates for 1920-39 are available on request.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1911	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May
CON	STRUC	CTION	AND	REA	L EST	ATE-	-Cont	inued				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES—Continued													
E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.—Con. Commercial and factory buildings:													
Brick and concrete: Atlanta U. S. average 1926-29=100.	123. 0 178. 1	118.4 154.8	118. 4 154. 8	118.6 155.0	119.3 155.2	119.3 155.2	121. 4 156. 3	121.5 155.9	121. 5 155. 9	121. 7 156. 7	122. 2 157. 5	122. 2 167. 5	122. 2
New York do San Francisco do St. Louis do	. 147.2	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	145. 9 145. 9	145.9 146.8	146.7 146.8	157. 5 147. 2 149. 2
Brick and steel: Atlantado	123.8	119, 1	119.1	119.6	119.8	119.8	122. 1	122.1	122.1	122. 5	123.0	123.0	123.0
New York	. 147. 9	151. 6 143. 4 137. 1	151. 6 143. 4 137. 1	152, 0 143, 8 137, 8	152. 4 146. 1 139. 4	152. 4 146. 1 139. 4	153. 6 147. 1 141. 1	153.3 147.2 143.2	153. 3 147. 2 143. 2	154.1 • 147.4 143.8	154. 9 147. 4 144. 8	154. 9 148. 2 144. 8	154. 9 147. 9 145. 1
Residences: Brick:			1	1									
Atlanta do	_ 100. I	124.1 154.2 140.0	124.1 154.2	126, 2 155, 7	126. 5 156. 5	126. 5 156. 5	158.6	129, 4 157, 9	129. 4 157. 9	130.9 158.7	131.6 159.5	131. 6 159. 5	131. 6 159. 8
San Franciscodo St. Louisdo Frame:	146.3 153.8	138, 6	140. 0 138. 6	141. 4 140. 9	143.4 141.8	143. 4 141. 8		145. 3 146. 7	145. 3 146. 7	145, 5 148, 6	145. 5 150. 1	146. 3 150. 1	146. 3 153. 2
Atlantado New Yorkdo	161.7	125. 4 155. 1	125, 4 155, 1	128. 1 157. 3	128.3 157.9	128.3 157.9	160.3	131. 2 159. 5	131. 2 159. 2	133, 2 160, 3	133. 6 161. 1	133. 6 161. 1	133. (161. 1
San Francisco	144. 4 154. 9 369. 0	137. 8 138. 9 299. 9	137. 8 138. 9 300. 4	139.6 141.8 300.5	141. 2 142. 3 301. 1	141. 2 142. 3 301. 1	145.0	143. 4 146. 2 302. 5	143. 4 146. 2 303. 7	143. 6 148. 6 304. 5	143. 6 149. 3 306. 4	144. 4 149. 3 307. 4	144. 4 154. 3 369. 0
Federal Home Loan Bank Administration:	1	290.8	300.4	300.5	801.1	301.1	302.0	302.0	303.7	1	200.4	307.4	309.1
Combined index 1935-39=100. Materials do	. 132.7	133.0 130.8	133. 1 131. 0	133. 3 131. 3	133. 7 131. 2	133. 9 131. 3	131. 5		134. 5 131. 7	134, 7 131, 9	7 135. 0 7 132. 3	r 135. 2 r 132. 4	7 135. 2 7 132. 5
Labordodo	146,8	137. 5	137. 3	137.3	138.5	139.1	139.9	140.0	140.1	140.1	7 140. 4	r 140. 7	7 140.7
Fed. Hous. Admp., home mortgage insurance:													
Gross mortgages accepted for insurance thous, of dol. Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative) mil. of dol.	6,362	65, 333 5, 653	41, 429 5, 713	42, 457 5, 782	33, 865 5, 845	37, 982 5, 910	29, 661 5, 970	26, 960 6, 025	29, 998 6, 082	35, 001 6, 128	24, 103 6, 174	51, 070 6, 216	41, 839 6, 269
Estimated total nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and under)*		421, 631	411, 136	430, 776	416, 185	422, 839	393, 639	360, 227	354, 578	338, 697	433, 337	455, 790	487, 43
associations, totalthous, of dol_ Classified according to purpose:	167, 311	140, 709	125, 036	138, 674	134, 455	135, 228	118,374	111, 138	102, 301	106,009	141, 481	153, 754	163, 079
Mortgage loans on homes: Constructiondodododododododododododododododododo		9, 663 103, 276	7, 078 93, 232	7, 589 105, 050	5, 923 101, 884	6, 095 101, 461	4, 635 90, 182		3, 772 76, 495		7, 406 105, 307	9, 541 113, 684	13, 03; 126, 24
Refinancingdododo	17, 147 3, 364	14, 963 2, 957	13, 871 2, 841	14, 152 3, 067	14, 495 3, 160	15, 253 2, 699	13, 265 2, 507	13, 555 2, 127	12, 167 1, 868	12, 524	15, 922 2, 559	16, 800 2, 951	15, 88 3, 396
Loans for all other purposes Loans outstanding of agencies under the Federal Home	12, 435	9, 850	8,014	8,816	8, 993	9,720	7,785	8, 704	7, 999	10, 270	10, 287	10,778	10, 520
Loan Bank Administration: Federal Savings and Loan Assna., estimated mort gages outstandingt		1, 973			2,025			2,058			2,082		
Fed. Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions	132	128	136	114	95	81		1		79	61	52	5
Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loans outstanding mil. of dol. Foreclosures, nonfarm:		1, 220	1,199	1, 177	1, 155	1, 133	1, 111	1,091	1,069	1,049	1,027	1,007	98
Index, adjusted 1935-39=100. Fire losses thous, of dol.	10.0 34,019	11. 4 30, 555	10.3 32,706	9.8 30,618	11.2 31,448	10. 2 32, 173			9.3 44,865		10.8 40,876	9. 1 37, 950	9. 34, 15
		D	1		rrad		1	1	1		1	1	
ADVERTISING	T	<u> </u>	1	1	1	 		1		1	Ī		
Advertising indexes, adjusted:													
Printers' Ink, combined index 1935-39=100 Farm papers do	. 158.6	131.7 153.4	137, 1 166, 3	143. 5 169. 2	135.6 165.8	128. 9 162. 1	159.4	154. 2		132. 1 140. 4	128. 1 142. 9	122. 2 133. 6	127. 145.
Magazines do Newspapers do Outdoor do	100.5	160, 8 105, 1 107, 5	183, 4 105, 9 112, 8	184.7 112.3 114.0	160.3 105.1 154.5	158. 2 103. 1 123. 7	107. 9		171. 9 107. 6 200. 0		146. 1 103. 3 167. 7	143. 7 96. 7 153. 0	158. 100. 140.
Radiodo	301.9 147.2	299.9	326. 8 161. 2	339. 5 176. 4	329. 2 166. 2	275. 8 149. 4	280.6	270.0	267. 8 161. 5	288.4	262.8	268. 3 135. 8	290. 141.
Radio advertising: Cost of facilities, totalthous. of dol. Automobiles and accessoriesdo	15, 237	15, 128	15,340	15, 543	15,712	17, 470	16,626	16, 947	16, 756	15, 223	16, 648	15,015	
Clothing. do Electrical household equipment do	176	796 115 89	893 119 111	784 136 89	716 151 97	821 150 100	161	156	769 147 172		760 169 234	799 19 3 206	80 22 20
Foods, food beverages, confections do	263 4,042	162 4,409	180 4, 158	167 4, 194	189 4, 272	192 4,671	169 4,575	213 4, 679	175 4,699	182 4, 264	203 4,682	232 4,636	23 r 4, 45
Gasoline and oil	- 562 162	588 122 944	612 164 935	628 158	589 161	643 155	604	715 178	142	155	663	593 130] 17
Smoking materials dodododododo	1, 303 4, 859	1, 555 4, 212	1,580 4,293	1, 133 1, 623 4, 563	1,091 1,551 4,419	1, 151 1, 517 4, 746	1,511	1,569	1, 126 1, 518 5, 240	1,368	1,155 1,502 4,964	1,033 1 274 4,536	1,48
All otherdo	1, 787	2, 136	2, 296	2,067	2, 476	3, 317	2,936	2, 516	2, 201	2,023	2, 136	1,982	7 2,05
Cost, total do do Automobiles and accessories do Clothing do	2.044	21, 703 1, 773 1, 192	20, 027 1, 831 609	19, 921 1, 694 1, 382	25, 127 1, 859 2, 445	27, 247 2, 038 2, 351	1,906	1,573		22, 952 1, 960 1, 692	25, 797 2, 110 2, 553	7 26, 279 2, 055 2, 241	
Electric household equipment do. 7 Revised. † Minor revisions in the data for 1939-	827	609	531	627	694	871	832	801	509	628	778	855	

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945	*******			1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- be r	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May
	Γ	OMES	STIC '	ΓRAD	ЕСо	ntinue	d						
ADVERTISING—Continued													
Magazine advertising—Continued. Cost—Continued.													
Financial thous. of dol. Foods, food beverages, confections do Gasoline and oil do Housefurnishings, etc do Soap, cleansers, etc do Office furnishings and supplies do Smoking materials do Toilet goods, medical supplies do All other do Linage, total thous. of lines Newspaper advertising:	4, 279 8, 270 3, 315	417 3, 153 498 985 722 313 830 3, 863 7, 348 2, 993	365 3,088 528 485 558 254 794 3,658 7,326 3,277	281 2, 822 493 585 551 301 667 3, 584 6, 935 3, 541	475 3, 324 488 1, 145 598 526 901 4, 119 8, 553 3, 992	497 3, 855 423 1, 417 750 379 1, 050 4, 744 8, 873 4, 088	441 3,691 385 1,059 641 456 1,001 4,588 8,019 3,772	379 3, 293 279 1, 051 487 436 973 3, 977 8, 395 3, 212	422 2, 864 183 599 444 326 771 2, 933 7, 136 3, 572	435 7 3, 451 345 656 676 304 688 7 4, 279 7 7, 748 3, 916	484 3,680 388 1,144 688 442 769 4,210 *8,552 4,109	456 7 3, 497 646 1, 539 755 436 686 7 4, 572 7 8, 539 4, 039	470 r 3, 278 530 1, 520 677 488 807 r 4, 096 8, 090 3, 753
Linage, total (52 cities) do Classified do Display, total do Automotive do Financial do General do Retail do	107, 532 26, 338 81, 194 2, 231 1, 466 18, 973 58, 524	112, 631 25, 929 86, 702 3, 256 1, 497 21, 062 60, 887	97, 130 24, 139 72, 991 2, 923 1, 758 18, 234 50, 076	105, 892 25, 883 80, 009 2, 786 1, 222 17, 881 58, 120	112, 592 26, 009 86, 583 2, 283 1, 278 19, 870 63, 151	129, 177 27, 390 101, 787 3, 243 1, 588 25, 599 71, 357	128, 243 25, 317 102, 926 3, 219 1, 560 25, 163 72, 984	121, 751 24, 058 97, 693 1, 949 1, 534 20, 631 73, 578	97, 927 24, 090 73, 837 1, 868 2, 004 17, 124 52, 841	95, 804 22, 735 73, 070 1, 607 1, 366 17, 411 52, 687	116, 628 26, 480 90, 147 2, 354 1, 837 20, 045 65, 911	114, 085 26, 777 87, 308 2, 869 1, 778 21, 080 61, 581	117, 318 27, 594 89, 724 2, 523 1, 836 20, 388 64, 978
GOODS IN WAREHOUSES													
Space occupied in public-merchandise warehouses percent of total POSTAL BUSINESS	87. 9	87.4	87. 5	87.9	86.4	86.4	87.3	87. 2	86.3	86. 9	86, 5	₹ 86 . 7	87.8
Air mail, pound-mile performancemillions Money orders:		8, 379	8,672	9, 607	9, 245	9, 792							
Domestic, issued (50 cities): Number thousands Value thous of dol Domestic, paid (50 cities):	5, 371 147, 207	5, 481 112, 130	5, 297 110, 964	5, 532 126, 553	5, 383 120, 021	5, 783 129, 732	5, 879 129, 781	6, 639 144, 872	7, 166 153, 951	6, 001 128, 977	7, 051 188, 365	6, 022 152, 610	5, 990 161, 378
Number thousands Value thous of dol.	13, 409 216, 969	13, 318 175, 852	11,915 161,568	12, 964 179, 272	13, 195 185, 190	13, 639 194, 334	14, 281 200, 810	14, 120 197, 557	15, 141 208, 793	13, 566 189, 330	16, 503 264, 121	13, 846 220, 527	13, 392 224, 562
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES													
Estimated expenditures for goods and services:* Total	24, 510 16, 555 7, 955	24, 045 16, 327 7, 718			24, 499 16, 741 7, 758			26, 646 18, 839 7, 807			24,380 16,410 7,970		
Indexes: Unadjusted, total	166. 8 176. 8 149. 1	163. 6 174. 4 144. 6			166. 7 178. 8 145. 4			146.3			165. 9 175. 3 149. 4		
Adjusted, total do Goods do Services (including gifts) do Goods	166. 2 176. 0 149. 0	162. 5 172. 7 144. 5			168. 2 180. 6 146. 5			183.8			176. 5 192. 8 147. 9		
RETAIL TRADE	{												
All retail stores:† Estimated sales, total	332 213 37 102 212 212 170 42 83 5,136 602 147 268 86 101 241 840 1,629 1,240 389 246 905 563	5, 710 892 273 195 78 340 205 42 94 42 90 4, 817 70 4, 817 72 90 230 769 230 769 230 216 72 94 41 42 94 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 4	5, 513 848 258 178 80 340 217 37 86 189 149 40 61 4, 665 235 778 1, 661 1, 267 394 235 735 416	5,717 838 247 170 77 314 192 33 88 208 165 43 70 4,878 102 240 70 75 237 81,641 1,248 393 227 833 508	5, 981 830 229 156 73 312 192 31 88 214 171 43 75 5, 150 605 135 291 85 291 1, 687 1, 284 403 224 940 593	6, 135 898 244 167 77 336 211 33 92 236 188 82 5, 237 154 302 91 90 246 8, 604 1, 604 1, 604 1, 604 1, 605 1, 611 651	6, 214 876 228 151 177 307 187 29 90 240 192 49 101 5, 338 100 99 287 287 1, 582 1, 58	7, 445 1, 004 223 142 286 1588 266 103 282 256 213 6, 441 406 146 126 328 844 1, 799 1, 356 413 2, 413 2, 413 2, 413 2, 414 2, 414 1, 4	5, 462 229 163 268 268 169 25 74 182 143 62 4, 720 249 711 79 228 849 1, 539 1, 539 1, 539 1, 539 1, 648 248 248 717 717 773 488	5, 166 689 207 145 62 244 150 25 68 8 178 141 37 60 4, 477 73 216 746 1, 498 1,	6, 347 840 240 165 316 187 35 94 214 172 43 70 5, 507 5, 507 243 1, 665 1, 246 1, 246	5, 460 808 222 153 70 322 191 37 94 202 163 39 62 4, 652 506 108 250 69 78 223 77 1, 464 1, 097 1, 097 1, 109 109	5,880 869 236 162 273 338 204 42 80 215 174 42 80 5,011 564 1567 78 90 240 836 1,567 1,186 385 288 886 556
Variety do Other retail stores do Feed and farm supply do Fuel and ice do Liquors do Other do	122 673 211	114 644 196 117 112 219	111 604 181 101 116 206	115 635 176 116 123 220	122 642 181 107 125 229	130 675 188 116 128 243	135 695 195 117 131 253	224 836 174 144 179 339	100 661 170 170 122 199	101 611 162 140 118	130 732 218 138 139 236	105 643 209 103 120 211	116 680 224 102 126 229

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 1842 Survey (pp. 8-14), are now compiled quarterly only (data are quarterly totals) and have been adjusted to accord with the annual totals shown as a component of the gross national product series (see p. 5 of the February 1945 Survey for 1941-44 dollar totals and p. 13, table 10, of the April 1944 issue for 1939-40 totals); the quarterly data are shown on the revised basis beginning in the February 1945 issue; quarterly data beginning 1839 are available on request.

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 (genoral 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 May 1945 and 1945 for the November 1943 Survey.

### April Domestic price continued Domestic price D	Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	and descriptive notes may be found in the	June	June	July	August							March	April	May
All regular depress—Continued. 16.5 15.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 10.5 17.7 17.7 10.5 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.		I	OMES	STIC '	TRAD	E—Co	ntinue	d						
Indexes of where Direct blook 1965 - 1960 1964 1977 1965 1972 1965 1972 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1	RETAIL TRADE—Continued									1				
Upudghered, combried index	All retail stores—Continued.		j											
According the Crost stores	Unadjusted, combined index1935-39=100									168.7				180. 3
Adjusted, cord funce indeed	Durable goods storesdo													108.0
Durable peedle stores.	Adjusted, combined indexdodo	181.6	175.0	178.7	178.5	177.4	183.6	191.5	187. 9		195. 2	195.6	175. 5	176. 5
Authors else. Author	Index eliminating price changesdo													126. 9 101. 1
Discreting the property of t	Automotivedo	55.6	59.7	57.7	54.3	53.3	56. 5	53.7	48.9		56. 7	63 3	53.4	52. €
Aprendig person stores. d. d	Building materials and hardwaredo													148, 1 142, (
Apparel.	Jewebrydo	314.8	275.1	310.2	321.1	347.3	345.4	345.3	327.0	317.4	332. 3	355.1	320.8	326.0
Telline rate interes. 0.0. 100. 2	Nondurable goods storesdododo					201.5						221.5 258.7		201. 1 214. 3
Telline rate interes. 0.0. 100. 2	Drug do do	202. 5	195.3	192. 9	193. 5	199.3	207. 3	209. 5	218.0	200.4	200.3	206.6	195. 3	198.
Filling stations	Fooddo			294.6										319. 198.
Comparison of the present across and a second of the present and a second of the prese	Filling stationsdo	. 108. 2	104.8	101. 2	98.1	100.7	105. 4	108.5	112.3	114.9	115.8	117.5	107. 9	106.
Sales, estimated, total* 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1	Other retail stores do	225.7											165. 6 217. 5	169.3 218.
Sales, estimated, total* 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1	Estimated inventories, total*mil. of dol.	6,618		6, 166			6, 779	6,665	5, 869	5,906	6, 163		r 6, 631	* 6, 85
Sales, estimated, total* 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1	Nondurable goods stores*do	1, 920 4, 698						1,869	1,627	1,686 4,220	1,781		* 1, 923 * 4, 708	7 2, 01
Automotive parts and accessories" do. 25 77 29 25 20 20 27 30 31 20 19 23 21 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Chain stores and man-order bouses;		1		1	'	1	1	1 1	l	ļ			ļ
Building materials	Automotive parts and accessories*do	1, 315	1, 200		1, 239 26		1, 392			1, 168	1, 120	1,442 23		1, 27 2
Apparel groups**	Building materials*dodo	. 54					54	48	39	40			47	5
Men's wear*	Annarel group* do	191						193						1 17
General merchantidiser	Men's wear*do	29	25	16	16	26	32	32	43	21	19		21	9
General merchantidiser	Shoes*do	96 51		38	35		42			78 35			84 37	4
Mail-order (catalog sales)** 100 100 101 113 101 102 170 102 102 103 103 104 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	Drug*do	. 57		55	55	56	58	57	78	53	50	57	52	5
Mail-order (catalog sales)** 100 100 101 113 101 102 170 102 102 103 103 104 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	Grocery and combination*do				387					374				38
Mail-order (catalog sales)** 100 100 101 113 101 102 170 102 102 103 103 104 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	General merchandise group*do		320		332									32
Indexect Select Combined index* 1935-99 - 100. 100. 100. 113. 116. 114. 97. 37. 113. 114. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115	dise*mil. of dol.	187	175	162	174	197	215	228	296	145	140	208	169	175
Indexes of sales: Unadjusted, combined index* .1935-39=100	Mail-order (catalog sales)*do	. 39	39		50	60	68	76		51	50		42	43
Adjusted, combined index**	Indexes of sales:	106	99	86	99	105	113	116	194	87	87	113	91	100
Building materials: Go. 183, 3 160, 0 194, 0 194, 0 194, 0 195, 0 195, 1 195, 0 179, 2 179, 2 181, 5 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177,	Unadjusted, combined index*1935-39=100	170. 2												169. (
Building materials: Go. 183, 3 160, 0 194, 0 194, 0 194, 0 195, 0 195, 1 195, 0 179, 2 179, 2 181, 5 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177, 1 177,	Automotive parts and accessories do	118.5	126.7											113.
Apparet group"	Building materials*do	183, 3												173.9
Short Shor	Apparel group*do	223. 4	199. 9	213. 5										212.
Short Shor	Men's wear*dodo	182.0	169. 0 272. 2											169.
Mail-order*			144.1	170.7	165.1	132.8	141.7	177.0	177.7	204.8	200. 2	161.4	137. 5	133.
Mail-order*	Drug*dodo	. 190. 9								181.5			178.1	183.
Mail-order*	Grocery and combination*do	167. 1	182.1	182.6	183. 4	179.6	186. 5	179.4	183. 6	180.3	177.0	170.8	164.9	171.
Mail-order*	General merchandise group*do	. 165. 1	161.7	165. 2	178.5	173.1	177.3	188.1	168.9	190.7	186.8	197.5	160.7	163.
Variety*	dise*1935-39=100_	182.7										223. 5	177.4	177.
Department stores:	Mail-order*dodo	. 118.3 162.0												121.
Instalment accounts All average 100	Department stores:	102.0	10071	100.0	101,0	101.0	1,0.,	100.0	101.0	171.2	100.2	1 2,0.0	134.1	101.
Comparison Com		. 34	r 35	32	32	33	35	40	46	43	40	39	37	3
Instalment accounts\$,	Open accounts§do	. 88	78	67				102	128		84	96		8
Atlantaf	Instalment accounts percent	32	31	30	34	35	39	39	36	32	30	36	30	3
Atlantaf	Open accounts do	. 64	63	61	64	64	65	67	61	61		66	62	1 6
Chicagof do 178 160 139 151 185 197 231 295 147 162 290 165 Cleveland† do 182 187 140 159 191 204 244 303 145 163 214 171 Dallas† do 228 203 194 220 265 272 314 421 211 239 269 228 232 194 220 265 272 314 421 211 239 269 228 232 195 Minneapolis† do 173 151 130 154 184 179 218 266 264 339 178 194 232 195 Minneapolis† do 166 173 151 130 154 184 179 218 269 136 144 187 156 7 188 194 208 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248	Atlanta†do	. 233	199	197	r 216	257	273			7 214	7 236	282		7 23
New York	Boston Ido	. 164		110	118	170	184	207	300	132	130	187	156	7 15
New York	Clevelandt do	187		140	151	191	204		303			200		17
New York	Dallast do	228	203	194	220	265	272	314	421	211	239	269	228	24
New York	Minneapolist do	173	151	130	154	184	179	204		178		187	195	7 16
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	New Lork L	. 156			110	158	173	207	270	124	137		143	14
St. Louis† .do 198 170 154 178 212 221 268 333 173 187 233 192 San Francisce .do 215 193 185 202 226 238 299 373 197 7 216 232 205 7 Sales, adjusted, total U. S.† .do 201 176 192 187 183 194 208 194 199 211 223 181 Atlanta† .do .277 237 "262 *243 247 200 "271 288 268 274 274 234 * Bostorf .do .173 .151 .160 .154 .156 .165 .177 .174 .162 .166 .201 .157 * .200 .211 .288 .268 .274 .274 .234 * .200 .211 .288 .268 .274 .274 .234 * .200	Richmond †	207		151	177	231	249	294	369			250		r 16
Atlanta†	St. Louist do	198		154	178	212	221	268	333			233	192	20
Atlanta†	Sales, adjusted, total U. S.†	201	176	192	187	183	194	208	194	199		223		18
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Atlantatdo	. 277	237	• 262	r 243	247	260	· 271	258	268	274	274	234	1 7 24
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Chicagot do do	182	163	187	180	168	165	201		193				7 10
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cleveland t	197	166	191	182	180	190	203	190	186	204	222	174	17
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Kansas City†do	_1 p 219		266 212	250 204		252 215	264 244	263 208					25
New York 7 do. 169 144 149 151 149 152 r 161 158 r 149 r 165 189 150 Philadelphiat do. 185 r 158 170 158 170 168 183 171 173 189 204 162 r Richmond 1 do. 235 r 268 211 214 218 227 231 220 231 238 250 210 r St. Louist do. 220 189 208 207 193 215 235 207 211 236 235 189	Minneapolistdo	. 173	151	165	173	162	158	189	175	181	208	205	157	r 16
Richmond	Philadelphiatdo	185	144		151		152	161	158	149			150	15 r 17
St. Louist	Richmondf	235	208	211	214	218	227	231	220	231	238	250	210	7 21
	St. Louist do do	220	189	208	207		215	235	207	211	236	235	188	20

August 1945	SUR	VEY	OF C	URRE	ENT I	BUSIN	IESS						S-9
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944				,		1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June .	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау
	D	OMES	STIC '	TRAD	ECo	ntinue	d						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued							l						
Department stores—Continued. Sales by type of credit:*						İ			•				
Cash sales percent of total sales Charge account sales do do do do	34	63 34 3	65 31 4	64 32 4	63 33 4	63 33 4	62 34 4	64 32 4	63 33 4	63 33 4	63 34 3	62 35 3	63 34 3
Stocks, total U. S., end of month:† Unadjusted	⊅ 172 ⊅ 180	150 157	148 165	163 170	167 161	172 154	166 144	127 136	133 148	7 142 148	150 147	162 156	169 165
instalment accounts:* Furniture storespercent Household appliance storesdo Jewelry storesdo	23 44 32	24 28 30	23 29 31	24 32 31	24 33 32	26 36 34	24 37 34	23 39 49	21 35 • 29	21 32 r 28	24 36 7 32	22 36 7 30	23 40 7 33
Mail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companies thous, of dolMontgomery Ward & Co. do Sears, Roebuck & Co. do.	130, 515 50, 003 80, 530	123, 969 47, 105 76, 864	111, 687 43, 888 67, 799	131, 234 52, 208 79, 026	153, 349 63, 686 89, 662	172, 499 70, 475 102, 024	184, 434 74, 749 109, 684	196, 291 76, 468 119, 823	120. 127 45, 633 74, 494	114, 463 44, 562 69, 901	158, 574 65, 572 93, 002	126, 547 50, 905 75, 642	129, 540 52, 080 77, 460
Sears, Roebuck & Co. do. Rural sales of general merchandise: 1929-31 = 100. Total U. S., unadjusted. 1929-31 = 100. East. do. South. do. Far West. do. Total U. S., adjusted. do. East. do. South. do. Middle West. do. Middle West. do. Far West. do.	159. 6 150. 2 216. 7 136. 4 198. 5 175. 2 163. 6 269. 6 144. 5 208. 3	155. 4 141. 5 198. 4 138. 2 194. 4 170. 6 154. 1 246. 8 146. 4 204. 0	133. 9 109. 7 171. 2 120. 4 173. 6 183. 5 154. 1 252. 2 163. 1 211. 7	180, 3 169, 9 224, 4 162, 5 210, 0 220, 4 213, 1 311, 2 197, 0 228, 1	222. 7 210. 3 324. 5 186. 2 250. 8 210. 7 213. 9 294. 0 181. 6 214. 4	246. 1 246. 6 345. 0 212. 4 258. 3 189. 5 191. 6 232. 8 167. 2 215. 1	285. 0 286. 1 294. 9 245. 0 324. 3 219. 0 221. 9 287. 6 186. 9 267. 4	245. 5 213. 7 327. 1 217. 8 296. 7 153. 5 128. 3 217. 8 139. 6 181. 8	183, 2 174, 4 258, 9 158, 1 203, 4 240, 8 229, 5 327, 3 206, 7 276, 8	199. 6 200. 6 304. 1 168. 1 199. 1 246. 7 245. 2 333. 5 211. 4 269. 1	233. 3 234. 8 320. 9 205. 0 236. 2 265. 7 261. 5 355. 4 231. 4 287. 0	184. 2 182. 4 245. 5 158. 4 200. 7 200. 4 191. 3 278. 7 169. 6 224. 7	164.9 155.4 220.5 141.5 193.1 179.7 168.9 260.0 149.4 214.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	200.0	201.0	211.7	220.1	214,4	210, 1	207.4	101.0	270,8	203, 1	201.0	224. /	214.0
Bervice and limited function wholesalers:* Estimated sales, total	3, 564 876 2, 688 3, 844	3, 486 882 2, 604 4, 088	3, 282 813 2, 469 4, 043	3, 490 893 2, 597 3, 987	3, 430 854 2, 576 3, 995	7 3, 615 878 7 2, 737 3, 999	* 3, 554 861 * 2, 693 3, 987	7 3, 513 802 7 2, 711 4, 002	3, 548 807 2, 741 3, 978	3, 213 796 2, 417 3, 927	3, 636 909 2, 7 27 3, 923	r 3, 363 871 r 2, 492 3, 946	7 3, 523 896 7 2, 627 7 3, 883
E	MPLO	YMEN	T CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAGI	ES					
EMPLOYMENT		1											
Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census): Labor force, total	51, 690 33, 770 18, 220 9, 660 42, 660	54, 220 35, 540 18, 680 53, 220 35, 040 18, 180 9, 560 43, 660 1, 600	55, 000 35, 890 19, 110 54, 000 35, 410 18, 560 9, 670 44, 330 1, 000	54, 010 35, 570 18, 440 53, 170 35, 140 18, 030 8, 670 44, 660 840	53, 030 34, 590 18, 440 52, 250 34, 190 18, 060 8, 670 43, 580 780	52, 870 34, 410 18, 460 52, 240 34, 100 18, 140 8, 750 43, 490 630	52, 210 34, 060 18, 150 51, 530 33, 710 17, 820 8, 140 43, 390 680	51, 250 23, 720 17, 530 50, 570 33, 320 17, 250 7, 090 43, 480 680	50, 960 33, 650 17, 310 50, 120 33, 160 16, 960 6, 690 43, 430 840	51, 430 33, 660 17, 770 50, 550 33, 170 17, 380 6, 790 43, 760 880	51, 660 33, 720 17, 940 50, 830 33, 230 17, 600 7, 290 43, 540 830	51, 930 33, 840 18, 640 51, 160 33, 410 17, 750 7, 750 43, 410 770	52, 030 33, 790 18, 240 51, 300 33, 360 17, 940 7, 950 43,350 730

Labor force, total	53, 670 34, 356 18, 720 51, 690 33, 770 18, 220 9, 600 42, 600 1, 080	54, 220 35, 540 18, 650 53, 220 35, 040 18, 180 9, 560 43, 660 1, 000	55, 000 35, 890 19, 110 54, 600 35, 410 18, 560 9, 670 44, 330 1, 000	54, 010 35, 570 18, 440 53, 170 35, 140 18, 030 8, 570 44, 600 840	53, 030 34, 590 18, 440 52, 250 34, 190 18, 060 8, 670 43, 580	52, 870 34, 410 18, 460 52, 240 34, 100 18, 140 8, 750 43, 490 630	52, 210 34, 060 18, 150 51, 530 33, 710 17, 820 8, 140 43, 360 680	51, 250 23, 720 17, 530 50, 570 33, 320 17, 250 7, 090 43, 480 680	50, 960 33, 650 17, 310 50, 120 33, 160 16, 960 6, 690 43, 430 840	51, 430 33, 660 17, 770 50, 550 33, 170 17, 380 6, 790 43, 760 880	51, 660 33, 720 17, 940 50, 830 33, 230 17, 600 7, 290 43, 540 830	51, 930 33, 840 18, 660 51, 160 33, 410 17, 750 7, 750 43, 410 770	52, 030 33, 790 18, 240 51, 300 33, 360 17, 940 7, 950 43,350 730
Unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor): Total	37, 495 14, 753 791 810 3, 846 6, 968 4, 566 5, 953	38, 846 16, 093 844 691 3, 803 6, 977 4, 542 5, 896	38, 731 16, 013 833 686 3, 809 6, 942 4, 618 5, 830	38, 744 16, 023 834 760 3, 818 6, 918 4, 582 5, 869	38, 571 15, 843 826 671 3, 791 6, 994 4, 488 5, 958	38, 360 15, 692 816 652 3, 767 7, 148 4, 340 5, 945	38, 347 15, 607 812 629 3, 771 7, 299 4, 315 5, 914	38, 889 15, 632 806 594 3, 770 7, 611 4, 304 6, 172	37, 952 15, 555 801 582 3, 740 7, 030 4, 350 5, 894	37, 968 15, 517 798 599 3, 771 6, 985 4, 360 5, 938	38, 062 15, 368 796 636 3, 788 7, 084 4, 394 5, 996	7 37, 797 15, 102 7 61 7 699 7 3, 792 7 6, 996 7 4, 444 6, 963	7 37, 632 7 14, 810 7 728 7 769 7 3, 800 7, 023 4, 496 6, 006
Adjusted (Federal Reserve): Total do Total do do Manufacturing do do Mining do do Construction do do Transportation and public utilities do do Trade do do do Estimated wage earners in manufacturing industries, do do	37, 413 14, 573 79, 5 79, 4 3, 802 7, 003	38, 766 16, 093 848 677 3, 765 7, 012	38, 700 16, 013 833 653 3, 753 7, 084	38, 654 15, 943 830 648 3, 762 7, 059	38, 400 15, 764 822 627 3, 735 7, 065	38, 159 15, 614 812 609 3, 748 7, 077	38, 044 15, 529 808 611 3, 771 7, 052	38, 164 15, 554 802 619 3, 789 7, 015	38, 426 15, 633 805 633 3, 797 7, 210	38, 469 15, 595 802 658 3, 848 7, 164	38, 456 15, 445 796 691 3, 846 7, 214	7 37, 969 15, 178 765 7 736 7 3, 811 7 7, 010	r 37, 700 r 14, 884 r 732 r 754 r 3, 800 r 7, 058
total (U. S. Department of Labor) •thous_ Durable goodsdo Iron and steel and their productsdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	12, 201 7, 028 1, 564	13, 610 8, 246 1, 672	13, 544 8, 144 1, 669	13, 562 8, 105 1, 675	13,406 7,968 1, 659	13, 250 7, 854 1, 646	13, 161 7, 789 1, 637	7, 804 1, 651	13, 117 7, 797 1, 657	13, 081 7, 770 1, 666	12. 940 7, 661 1, 658	J2, 678 7, 471 • 1, 631	7 12, 405 7 7, 255 7 1, 606
Electrical machinery thous. Electrical machinery, except electrical do. Machinery and machine-shop products do. Machiner tools. do. Automobiles do. Transportation equipment, exc. automobiles. do. Aircraft and parts (except engines) do. Aircraft engines do. Shipbuilding and boatbuilding do. Nonferrous metals and products do.		482 745 1,210 468 79 703 2,334 710 251 1,152 423	481 736 1, 194 462 77 691 2, 275 692 248 1, 117 416	482 732 1, 183 461 76 697 2, 236 688 241 1, 092 415	477 726 1, 169 454 76 691 2, 179 660 234 1, 074 405	474 716 1, 158 450 75 673 2, 139 648 226 1, 054 398	474 707 1, 149 446 74 669 2, 168 633 219 1, 046 395	475 702 1, 159 450 74 677 2, 096 636 215 1, 037	475 698 1, 163 452 74 2, 082 640 213 1, 021 398	478 696 1, 165 454 75 680 2, 042 646 214 973 463	479 693 1,152 450 75 668 1,970 638 211 917 407	7 475 682 1, 130 441 74 659 1, 874 619 264 853 404	474 r 670 r 1, 108 432 r 634 r 1, 744 575 193 783 r 401

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

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

EMBI OVMENT Continued	<u>-</u>												
EMPLOYMENT—Continued Estimated wage earners in mfg. industries—Continued.*											i		
Durable goods—Continued.	447	450	400	404	489	400	450	450		450	440	400	- 440
Lumber and timber basic products thous Sawmills do	447	476 235	480 238	484 240	471 234	462 227	$\frac{459}{226}$	452 221	450 219	450 219	448 218	438 214	7 443 217
Furniture and finished lumber products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	330	345 158	346 157	348 157	339 153	337 153	338 153	340 154	339 153	341 154	338 153	331 149	329 148
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Nondurable goodsdodo	328 5, 173	338 5, 364	337 5, 400	335 5, 457	329 5, 438	325 5, 396	327 5, 372	330 5, 387	328 5, 320	327 5, 311	327 5, 279	322 5, 207	* 320 5, 150
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures thous.	1,039	1, 104	1,088	1,083	1, 076	1,072	1, 081	1,092	'	1,075	1,067	1,046	1,035
Cotton manufactures, except small waresdo		436	434	431	428	424	429	434	1,083 433	429	424	416	411
Silk and rayon goodsdo		90	89	89	88	88	89	90	89	89	88	86	86
and finishing)thousthous	794	151 867	146 838	145 858	146 856	146 861	147 854	148 851	147 837	146 838	145 836	142 819	141 801
Men's clothing do Women's clothing do		$\frac{214}{217}$	208 205	211 215	208 216	208 219	206 218	205 217	201 215	202 214	201 213	198 207	196 200
Leather and leather products do Boots and shoes do do do do do do do do do do do do do	307	313 175	312 174	312 174	309 172	308 171	310 172	312 173	311 173	310 173	309 172	305 171	303 170
Food and kindred productsdo	997	1,038	1, 120	1, 163	1,170	1, 113	1,074	1,054	1,013	997	979	$975 \\ 255$	967
Bakingdo Canning and preservingdo Slaughtering and meat packingdo		257 111	258 177	259 220	256 244	262 180	265 134	265 114	257 105	$\frac{257}{101}$	257 96	102	255 99
Slaughtering and meat packing do— Tobacco manufactures—do— Paper and allied products—do—	81	158 83	159 83	156 82	151 82	148 83	149 84	155 85	155 82	145 82	136 82	129 81	124 80
Paner and pulp do -	302	311 146	311 146	310 147	304 145	306 144	308 145	312 147	309 147	310 148	307 146	301 144	299 143
Printing, publishing, and allied industriesdo	330	330 110	333 110	331 110	325 109	331 110	333 111	335 111	331	330 109	329 109	326 109	326 109
Printing, publishing, and allied industriesdo Newspapers and periodicalsdo Printing, book and Jobdodo Chemicals and allied productsdodo		132	135	133	130	133	135	136	110 134	134	132	131	131 • 623
Chemicals	613	$\frac{584}{120}$	584 119	589 118	593 117	601 116	607 115	621 116	628 115	638 115	639 115	633 115	114
Products of petroleum and coaldododo	135	132 89	134 91	135 91	133 91	132 90	132 90	133 91	133 91	134 92	134 92	133 92	r 134 92
Rubber productsdododododododo_	184	193 89	192 90	193 91	192 92	192 92	192 93	195 94	197 97	198 96	197 96	192 93	189 92
Wage earners, all manufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Department of Laber) †	148.9	166, 1	165.3	165, 6	163, 6	161.7	160. 7	161, 0		159. 7		154.8	r 151. 4
Durable goodsdo	194.6	228, 4	225. 5	224.5	220, 7	217. 5	215, 7	216. 1	160. 1 215. 9	215. 2	158.0 212.2	206. 9	r 200. 9
Iron and steel and their productsdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	157. 7	168, 7	168. 3	168.9	167.3	166.0	165. 2	166. 5	167. 1	168.0	167.3	164.5	* 162.0
Electrical machinerydo	253. 2	124.0 287.7	123, 8 284, 0	124. I 282. 4	122. 7 280. 4	121. 9 276. 3	122. 0 272. 9	122, 2 271, 1	122, 2 269, 2	123, 1 268, 6	123. 2 267. 5	* 122.4 * 263.2	122.0 • 258.7
Machinery, except electricaldodododo	206.3	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	220. 4 224. 5	218.0 222,3	213. 8 218. 2	* 209. 6 213. 7
Machine tools † de	150.7	214. 4 174. 6	210. 2 171. 8	207. 4 173, 2	206. 5 171. 8	204. 0 167. 4	202. 2 166. 3	202. 8 168. 3	202.8	204. 3 169. 1	203.8	200. 9 163. 7	198. 4 - 157. 5
Transportation equipment, exc. automobiles_do Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) \(\)do	1,017.9	1,470.7	1,433.4	1,408.8	1,373, 2	1,347.8	1,327.8	1, 320. 7	169. 4 1, 311. 7	1, 286. 6	166. 1 1, 240. 9	1, 180. 9 1, 560. 4	7 1,098. 9 1, 450. 4
Aircraft engines §		1, 789. 3 2, 822. 1	1, 744. 7 2, 787. 9	1, 733. 1 2, 708. 5	1, 663. 4 2, 626. 4	1, 632, 5 2, 545, 8	1, 594. 8 2, 466. 1	1, 603. 5 2, 422. 0	1, 612. 7 2, 394. 8	1, 629. 1 2, 403. 5	1,607.0 2,368.8	2, 288.8	2.167.0
Aircraft engines § do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding § do Nonferrous metals and products do Lumber and timber basic products do	170. 5	1, 664, 2 184, 5	1, 612. 7 181. 4	1, 577, 1	1, 551. 4 176. 8	1, 522. 5 173. 6	1, 510. 2 172. 1	1, 498. 0 173. 1	1, 474. 2 173. 6	1, 405. 2 176. 0	1,324.5 177.6	1, 232, 2 176, 3	1, 130. 7 7 174. 9
Lumber and timber basic productsdodo	106.3	113.3 81.7	114. 2 82. 5	115. 1 83. 4	112. I 81. I	109.8 78.9	109. 2 78. 5	107. 6 76. 7	107. 1 75. 9	107. 0 76. 0	106. 5 75. 8	104.3 74.2	7 105.3
Furniture and finished lumber productsdo	100.5	105, 3 99, 0	105.3 98.3	105.0 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	* 103. 0 95. 8	101.0	100. 2 92. 9
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo	111.7	115, 0	114.7	114, 2	112, 2	110.9	111,4	112.3	111.6	111, 3	111.4	109. 7 113. 7	109.1 112.4
Nondurable goods do Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures	112.9	117.1	117.9	119.1	118.7	117.8	117.3	117. 6	116.1	115.9	115. 2		ı
1939=100 Cetton manufactures, except small waresdo	90.9	96.6 110.0	95. 1 109. 6	94.7 103.9	94, 1 108, 0	93.7 107.1	94. 5 108. 3	95, 5 109, 5	94. 7 109. 3	94, 0 108, 2	93. 2 107. 1	91. 4 105. 0	90, 5 103, 9
Silk and rayon goodsdodo Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing		74.7	73.9	74.1	73.7	73.6	74.4	75. 0	74.1	74.1	73, 5	72.0	71.4
and finishing) 1939=100 Apparel and other finished textile products do	100.5	101.4 109.8	97.8 106.1	97.0 108.7	97. 7 108. 4	97.8 109.0	98. 4 103. 1	99. 4 107. 8	98.3 106.0	97.8 106.1	97.3 105.9	95. 2 103. 7	94. 2 + 101. 4
Men's clothing do	ſ	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	92. 5 78. 6	92.1 78.3	90.6 76.2	89. 5 73. 7
Leather and leather productsdodo	88. 5	90.3 80.2	90, 0 79, 8	89. 9 79. 7	88. 9 78. 9	88.8 78.5	89. 4 79. 0	89. 8 79. 5	89. 5 79. 4	89. 2 79. 2	88.9 79.0	87. 9 78. 2	7 87. 4 77. 8
Leather and leather products	116.7	121.5	131.1	136, 1	137.0	130, 3	125.7	123.3	118.6	116. 7	114.6 111.3	114.1	113, 2 110, 4
Canuing and preserving doSlaughtering and meat packing do		111.6 82.2	112.0 131.8	112. 0 163. 4	110.8 181.8	113.3 133.9	114.8 99.9	114. 8 84. 6	111. 4 78. 3	75, 2	71, 2	110. 4 75. 5	73.4
Staugatering and meat packing do Obacco manufactures do Paper and allied products do	86.3	130, 9 89, 4	131.7 88.6	129. 7 88. 2	125. 0 88. 0	122. 7 89. 2	123, 7 90, 1	129. 0 90. 7	128. 4 88. 1	120. 3 88. 1	113.1 87.6	107. 2 86. 7	103.3 7 85.4
Paper and allied products do Paper and pulp	114.0	117. 0 106. 2	117. 2 106. 4	116.8 106.8	114.7 105.7	115, 1 104, 7	116. 0 105. 5	117. 4 107. 1	116. 5 107. 2	116. 7 107. 3	115. 7 106. 3	113.6 104.6	112.6 103.8
Paper and pulp. Printiar, publishing, and allied industriesdo Newspapers and periodicalsdo	1	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	100.8 92.3	100. 5 91. 7	100. 2 92. 1	99.4 91.7	7 99. 5 92. 1
Printing, book and jobs do Chemicals and allied products do Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do	212.8	104. 6 202. 7	106. 9 202. 5	105. 5 204. 5	103, 2 205, 6	105, 5 208, 7	106.4 210.6	107. 2 215. 4	106.2	106. 0 221. 3	104.8 221.6	104. 0 219. 8	103. 9 r 216. 3
Chemicals and anical products do do do	212. 3	171.8	170.9	170.0	168. 1	166.6	165. 5	166.0	217. 8 165. 5	165. 7	165, 7	164.9	7 164. 1
Petroleum reuning		124. 2 121. 8	126. 6 124. 3		124.6	125. 0 123. 6	125. 1 124. 0	125, 3 124, 7	126. 0 125. 5	126. 1 125. 6	126. 2 126. 1	126. 0 126. 1	126. 3 126. 5
Dyrk hon you don't de	1 1 50 0	159, 2 164, 8	158, 8 165, 6			158. 5 170. 6	159. 1 171. 4	161. 6 174. 1	163. 2 178. 5	163, 4 178, 0	162 9 176. 8	159, 1 172, 2	r 155, 9 169, 2
Rubber tires and inner tubes do do Wage carners, all mfg., adjusted (Fed. Res.)† do Durable goods do	149. 5 194. 5	166. 7	165, 2 225, 3	164.1	162, 6	161.0	160.3 215.6	160.7	161.0	160. 2	158.4	155. 5	r 150, 4 r 200, 9
Durable goods do Nondurable goods do	114.1									116.5			

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 shipbuliding see p. 19 of the December 1944 Survey; 1939-44 data for aircraft and parts and aircraft engines are shown on p. 20. 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 earners in manufacturing industries will be shown in a later issue; data for the individual industries shown in the Survey beginning with the December 1942 issue, except 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 issues.

†Revised series. The indexes of wage-earner employment and of wage-earner pay rolls (p. S-12) in 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 issues.

†Revised series. The indexes of wage-earner mployment and of wage-earner pay rolls (p. S-12) in 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, see pp. 28, table 3, of the March 1943 issue. Data beginning 1942 for the totals and the industry groups, see pp. 28, table 3, of the March 1943 issue. Data beginning 1942 for the totals and the industry groups, see pp. 28, table 3, of the March 1943 gata. Data beginning 1942 for the totals and the industry groups have recently been revised to adjust the indexes to levels indicated by final 1942 and preliminary 1943 data from the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency; data beginning January 1944 were revised in the March

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

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Nonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor):													
Mining:† Anthracite1939=100_	77.9	83.0	77.9	77.9	81, 5	80.5	79, 9	79, 2	79.0	79. 2	79.0	r77.4	r 10. 8
Bituminous coal do do do do do do do do do do do do do	89, 1	96.1	94.7	95.0	93. 9	92.3	91.8	91, 3	91, 1	90.8	90.2	82. 3 77. 8	*88.7
Metalliferous. do Quarrying and nonmetallic de de	76. 3	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. 4 75. 6	78.1 75.4	78. 4 76. 6	77.7	777.3 78.3
Crude petroleum and natural gas†do Public utilities:†		83.6	84.1	84.1	83, 0	82.7	82. 1	82, 1	82. 1	82.4	82.6	82. 7	82. 8
Electric light and powerdo	82.8	83.1	83. 2	83. 2	82, 6	82.1	82.1	82.0	82.0	82.2	82. 1	82.0	82.1
Street railways and bussesdo Telegraphdo	116.8 116.7	119.1 123.1	118.8 123.9	118.9 122.8	118, 6 122, 2	117.7 122.1	117.7 121.7	117. 7 121. 7	117. 3 120. 2	118.4 119.2	118.9 118.9	118.3 117.9	*117.7 *117.4
Telephonedo	(a)	128. 5	129. 7	129.6	128. 2	127.1	127. 1	126. 7	126. 2	126.8	127.1	(a)	(8)
Services:† Dyeing and cleaningdodo	121.5	126.9	122.3	118.4	118, 4	119, 8	117.1	114.5	112.0	112,8	117.4	119.7	7 119. 8
Power laundries do Year-round hotels do do do do do do do do do do do do do	107.0	112.4	112.1	109.0	106, 8	108.0	107.6	107.8	106.3	105.4	105. 5	104.7	r 104. 9
	110. 2	109.4	109. 2	109.4	109, 0	109. 6	110.3	110.5	110. 2	109.6	109.0	108.0	r 108. 5
Retail, totait	95. 9	96.6 106.3	95. 5 106. 4	94.1 104.6	96, 6 106, 3	99. 7 108. 8	103.2	111.9	98.3	97. 2 106. 7	99.3	96.8	r 96. 9
General merchandising		107. 7	104.5	104.6	109, 2	116.7	109.0 127.4	110, 2 152, 2	107. 2 114. 2	111, 4	* 105. 9 * 117. 4	103. 6 112. 4	103. 0 113. 3
Wholesalet do do	93. 2	95.0 238.9	95. 1 249. 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. 7 281. 6	95.3 290.4	94. 9 295. 5	₹ 94. 5 ₹303. 5
Water transportation Miscellaneous employment data: Federal and State highways, totalt number Construction (Federal and State) do Maintenance (State) do Federal civilian employees: United States thousands	0	1	j					1	l	Į.	}		
Federal and State highways, totaltnumber_		150, 133 16, 103	156, 865 33, 528	159, 944 33, 828	154, 836 31, 392	153, 913 30, 228	144, 368	126, 312 16, 959	125, 122 11, 994	122, 435 10, 853	117, 612 11, 305	123, 740 15, 033	131, 861 19, 667
Maintenance (State)do		109, 546	98, 190	100, 724	98, 458	99, 742	22, 981 97, 246	85, 559	89, 512	88,006	82, 553	84,506	88, 128
United States thousands	2,915	2,918	2, 941	2, 909	2, 881	2, 878	2,876	2,860	2,889	2,919	2, 920	2, 915	r 2, 898
District of Columbia do do	28	270	271	265	2, 881 259	2, 878 258	257	255	256	256	256	254	253
District of Columbia do Railway employees (class I steam railways): Total thousands Indexes: Unadjusted 1 1935-39=100 A djusted 1 do		1,476	1,471	1, 477	1, 454	1, 438	1,435	1, 431	1, 421	1, 441	1, 451	1, 448	
Indexes: Unadjusted†	142.4 140.5	141.8 139.9	141. 4 138. 4	142.0 139.1	139.7 136.3	138, 2 133, 7	137. 9 136. 7	137. 2 139. 4	136.6 142.0	138, 5 142, 0	139.4 143.0	139. 3 141. 6	139.8 140.3
LABOR CONDITIONS	1	100.0		100.1	100,0	100.1	100.1	109.4	142.0	112.0	140.0	111.0	1177.0
Average weekly hours per worker in manufacturing:									1	l İ			
Not Indus Conf Rd (25 industries) hours		45.9	45.4	45.6	45.6	45.7	45.6	45.8	46. 2	46.0	46.1	45. 4	44. 9
U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing do		45, 4 46, 8	44. 6 45. 7	45. 2 46. 6	44.8 46.1	45, 5 47, 1	45.3 46.7	45.6 47.1	45. 4 46. 8	45. 4 46. 8	45. 4 46. 7	7 45. J 46. 5	44. 1 45. 5
U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing do Durable goods do Iron and steel and their products do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling		46.8	46.0	46.7	46.6	47. 2	46.8	47.4	46.9	46.9	47.1	r 46. 9	46.0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills*hours		46. 4	45.9	46.3	46.3	47.1	46.6	47.0	46. 2	46.3	47.0	r 47. 0	46. 6
Electrical machinery* do. Machinery, except electrical* do. Machinery and machine-shop products* do. Machine tools* do. Autorobiles*		46. 6 49. 1	45. 7 47. 5	46.3 48.3	46. 2 47. 9	46.3 48.8	46.3 48.2	46. 6 48. 9	46.5	46.7	46.6	r 46. 6 48. 1	45. 8 46. 6
Machinery and machine-shop products*_do		48.7	46.8	48.1	47.6	48.7	48.2	48.7	48.7 48.5	48.8 48.7	48.6 48.7	48. 2	46.6
Machine tools*dodo		51.0 45.9	50. 2 43. 7	50. 4 45. 1	49.9 43.5	51. 2 45, 6	50.5 45.5	51.8 45.7	51.6 45.2	51.0 46.5	50. 9 46. 1	50. 2 45. 5	47. 7 43. 9
Automobiles* do		47.3	46.8	47.4	46.9	48.1	47.8	48.4	48.0	47. 2	47.1	46.8	45.9
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)*do		47.1 46.8	47. 2 44. 9	47. 1 46. 8	46.2 45.8	47.1 46.1	47. 2 45. 2	47. 6 46. 0	47. 7 46. 3	47.3 47.4	47.1 47.1	46. 8 45. 8	46. 5 45. 1
Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo		47.4	47. 1	47.8	47.6	49.1	48.8	49.3	48.7	47.1	r 46.9	747.0	45.0
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)* do. Aircraft engines* do. Shipbuilding and boatbuilding* do. Nonferreus metals and products* do. Lumber and timber basic products* do. Furniture and finished lumber products* do. Stone, clay, and glass products* do. Nondurable goods* do. Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures* hours		47.1 44.5	46. 0 42. 4	46. 5 44. 7	46.3 43.3	47.2 44.7	46. 9 43. 0	47. 6 42. 3	47. 2 42. 6	47.1 43.3	47. 3 43. 1	$47.1 \\ 43.6$	46.0 43.0
Furniture and finished lumber products do		44.6	43. 6 42. 4	44.8	44.0	45.0	44.4	44.3 44.1	44, 4	44.8	r 44.6	44.3	43.6
Nondurable goods*dodo		43.8 43.3	43.0	44.0 43.0	43, 4 43, 0	44.7 43.3	44. 1 43. 2	43. 5	43, 6 43, 4	43, 8 43, 4	44. 2 43. 5	44. 5 43. 2	43. 6 42. 3
Textile-mill products and other fiber manu-		42.0	41.7	41.8	41.8	42, 2	42.3	42.8	42.3	42.3	40.4	41. 9	40.8
				1				ŀ			42. 4		
Leather and leather products*		38. 2 41. 6	37.3 41.2	37.7 41.2	38,1 41,5	38. 2 41. 6	38.0 41.2	37. 7 41. 6	38. 2 41. 8	38.8 42.2	39. 0 42. 5	r 37. 9 42. 0	36. 4 40. 4
Food and kindred products*do		45.9	45.6	45.0	44, 5	44, 8	45.2	46. 0 45. 0	45.6	44.9	45.1	45. 0	44. 5
Leather and leather products*do Food and kindred products*do Tobacco manufactures*do. Paper and allied products*do. Printing and publishing and allied industries*		42.3 46.3	42. 4 45. 7	42.3 46.2	43. 4 46. 2	43, 3 46, 7	44. 2 46. 5	46, 6	43, 4 46, 2	43.0 46.3	42.9 46.3	42, 3 46, 5	41. 5 45. 4
Printing and publishing and allied industries*		41.3	41. 2	41. 1	41.4	40. 9	41.3	41.4	41, 5	41.0		41. 2	41.2
Chemicals and allied products*do Products of petroleum and coal*do		45.8	45. 5	45.6	45.6	45, 9	45.7	45.7	45.7	45, 5	41.6 45.9	45.7	45.7
Products of petroleum and coal*dode		46.8 45.2	46. 9 45. 0	46.9 45.6	46. 4 45. 7	47. 9 45. 9	46. 9 45. 7	47. 1 46. 6	46, 6 47, 3	47.3 47.3	47. 4 45. 3	48. 5 45. 7	47. 5 44. 2
Rubber products*do		30.2	10.0	10.0	10	10.0	10		17.5	1	40.0	25	, ,,,,
industries (U. S. Department of Labor):* Building construction hours		40.2	40.6	40.0	40.1	40.7	39.7	39. 4	38.8	39.1	40.0	40.0	39. 3
Mining:		40.9	35, 8	40.8	39. 9	42.6	38.6	41.5	1	41.7	41.4	r 38. 9	36. 4
Anthracitedododo		44.0	39. 5	44.0	42.0	44.1	42.6	43, 1	38. 9 44. 9	45.1	43.8	36, 6	41.7
Metalliferousdododo		44.6 47.7	42.9 46.3	44.7 47.9	43. 9 46. 8	45.0 48.9	43.7 46.8	44.8 44.9	44.0 44.6	45. 0 45. 5	45.0 46.5	745.5 48.0	45.0 47.2
Crude petroleum and natural gasdo		45.6	45.3	46.1	45.9	44.9	45.9	45. 4	45, 7	46.4	46. 2	45. 2	46.1
Public utilities: Electric light and powerdo		43.8	42. 7	43. 9	43, 7	43.1	43.4	43, 3	43, 4	44.0	44.2	43.7	44. 5
Street railways and bussesdo		50.9	50.7	51.0	50, 2	50. 2	50.8	51. 8 45. 4	51.6	51.5	51.2	51.0	51.7
Telegraph dododo		46. 5 42. 2	46. 5 42. 6	46. 8 42. 6	46. 5 43. 0	45. 8 42. 9	45, 3 42, 3	45. 4	45. 0 42. 4	44.7 42.5	44. 7 42. 8	44.8 (a)	45.7 (a)
Services: Dyeing and cleaningdodo]	44.3	44. 4	43, 9	44.3	43.8	43.5	43.4	43.6	43. 4	44. 3	43. 9	43.1
Power laundriesdo		43.6	44.1	43.8	43.9	43.7	43. 4	43. 5	43. 5	43.4	43.8	43.8	43.4
Trade: Retaildodo		42.4	41.7	41.9	40.4	40.4	39.4	39.8	39.6	39.7	r 39. 7	r39.8	39. 4
W holesaledo	I	43.0	42.8		42, 9	43. 2	43.0	43.3	42.7		42.9	43.2	42. 9

*Revised. #Total includes State engineering, supervisory, and administrative employees not shown separately. A Not available.

¶See note marked "¶" on p. S-11 of the July 1944 Survey regarding changes in the data beginning June 1943 and November 1943. Data cover only paid employees Excess temporary Post Office substitutes employed only at Christmas are not included in the December 1944 figures.

¶New series. Indexes beginning 1939 for retail food establishments and beginning 1940 for water transportation are shown on p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey. Data beginning March 1942 for all series on average hours, except for the telephone, telegraph, and aircraft engines industries, are available in the May 1943 Survey and data back to 1937 for the telephone industry are shown on p. 20 of the May 1945 Survey; data back to 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. 8-11 of the January 1945 issue).

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

Pror revision in the Department of Labor's series on average weekly hours in all manufacturing industries, see note marked "†" on p. 8-13 of the July 1944 Survey. The indexes of Digitized way published 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.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Ma
EMPLO	YMEN	NT CC	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ES—C	ontinu	ed				
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued		1											1
ndustrial disputes (strikes and lockouts): Strikes beginning in month:	1	l				1	ŀ			!	Ì		
Strikes. number. Workers involved thousands	485 292	441 145	469 172	501 198	408 207	430 222	345 201	264 92	240 44	310 109	400	450 285	
Man-days idle during monthdo	1, 725	727	652	959	786	756	789	387	228	412	210 860	1, 330	2,
I. S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placementstthousands	1,042	973	1, 093	1, 259	1, 172	1, 127	1, 034	883	1087	910	973	926	
nemployment compensation (Social Security Board): Continued claimsthousands	810	423	397	407	r 349	370	417	453	593	508	543	488	
Benefit payments: Beneficiaries, weekly averagedo	129	78	66	72	63	64	71	75	105	100	103	87	
Amount of payments thous, of dol_abor turn-over in manufacturing establishments: &	9,677	5, 225	4, 348	4,808	4, 246	4, 350	4, 918	* 5, 192	7, 299	6,435	7,242	6, 179	7
Accession rate monthly rate per 100 employees Scparation rate, total do		7.6 7.1	6. 3 6. 6	6.3 7.8	6. 1 7. 6	6.0 6.4	6. 1 6. 0	4. 9 5. 7	7.0 6.2	5.0 6.0	4.9 6.8	7 4. 7 6. 6	
Discharges. do Lay-offs do	-	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.7	.6	
Quitsdo		5. 4	5.0	6.2	6.1	5. 0	4.6	4.3	.6 4.6	4.3	5.0	4.8	
Military and miscellaneousdo		.5	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	3	.3	.3	.4	.4	
PAY ROLLS age-carner pay rolls all manufacturing, unadjusted											1	1	1
(U. S. Department of Labor)† 1939=100_ Durable goods do		334.6	326.8	330.3	329.1	330.3	327.3	3 31. 8	330. 5	329 0	325, 5	317. 2	1
Iron and steel and their productsdo		469. 0 313. 3	453. 8 308. 5	458. 1 311. 5	453. 3 314. 3	455. 6 313. 2	450, 3 308. 8	455. 9 316. 7	454.3 316.3	451.1 318.0	444. 0 319. 1	7 430. 7 314. 2	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills 1939=100		224. 5	224. 9	222.7	226. 7	225. 3	221. 9	225. 5	224. 4	223.6	229.1	r 228. 5	1 :
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills 1939=100. Electrical machinery		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	505.0 424.6	504.7 419 2	7 493. 8 407. 0	;
Machinery and machine-shop productsdo Machine toolstdo		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	423.7 381.9	419. 8 382. 0	409. 8 370. 9	
Automobiles do Transportation equipment, except automobiles		325.3	308.8	313.7	305.9	307.8	307.6	312.6	319. 3	319. 2	310.9	302. 9	
1020-100		3, 028. 8 3, 433. 2	2, 930, 9 3, 337, 8	2,933.1 3.334.4	2, 883, 7 3, 175, 4	2, 916. 1 3, 185. 8	2, 905. 9	2, 893. 7	2, 852. 5 3, 257. 1	2, 757. 3	2, 645, 4 3, 190, 3	2, 502. 8 3, 070. 7	2, 2,
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) ▲ do. Aircraft engines ▲ do. Shiphuilding and boathuilding ▲ do. Nonferrous metals and products do. Lumber and timber basic products do.		4, 993. 3	4, 761.1	4. 819. 7	4, 628. 3	4, 460. 3	3, 135. 8 4, 278. 4	3, 197. 6 4. 294. 6	4, 334. 5	3, 234. 6 4, 368. 4	4, 279. 7	3, 957. 0	3,
Nonferrous metals and productsdo		3, 497. 7 349. 0	3, 386. 5 336. 5	3, 379. 1 338. 1	3, 399. 3 331. 7	3, 468. 7 332. 2	3,497.8 326.9	3,446. 4 336. 2	3,313. 4 337, 7	3, 107. 6 343. 0	2, 906. 6 348. 1	2, 724. 6 343. 9	2,
		215.8 159.3	206. 4 151. 5	220. 6 164. 8	209. 8 154. 3	212. 8 156. 5	199 3 143 8	193. 7 138. 8	192, 9 137, 9	196. 5 140. 4	195 9 140. 4	196. 3 141. 2	
Furniture and finished lumber productsdo		190. 8 177. 9	187 1 173. 9	194.8 181.0	189. 6 175. 0	193.1 178.5	190. 7 177. 2	194. 0 179. 7	194. 0 180. 4	196.9 184.0	r 195. 2 r 181. 8	191.6 r 177.4	
Stone, clay, and glass productsdododododo	l <u> </u> -	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	189. 0 209. 4	189.6 209.6	193 2 209, 7	193. 3 206. 1	١.
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures 1939=100	Į.	172. 3	168. 3	168.1	169. 0	170.4	172.2	176, 6	173. 9	173.1	173.0	168. 3	
Cotton manufactures, exc. small wares do do do do do do do do do do do do do		204. 7 135. 8	206. 6 130. 7	203. 7 133. 7	204. 4 132. 8	203. 5 138. 5	206. 8 139. 4	212. 3 142. 3	210. 3 138. 4	207 3 140.0	206, 5 139, 3	201. 8 134. 6	1
Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing) 1939=100.	1	194.8	1	1		188.0		194. 9			193. 4	186. 8	
Apparel and other finished textile products .do	l	186.4	184. 3 175. 6	181.1 187.4	185. 1 195. 6	196.9	189. 4 192. 3	191.8	193, 5 195, 2	193. 1 202. 6	206. 2	193. 0	l
Men's elothing do		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	170.7 154.3	174. 4 157. 2	167. 1 143. 6	
Leather and leather products		158.6 142.8	155.8 139.8	156.0 140.2	158.5 143.1	158.0 142.7	157. 4 141. 9	160. 8 145. 7	162, 5 147, 9	164.3 149.9	167. 7 153. 6	164. 7 150. 4	-
Food and kindred products do Baking do		197. 6 166. 8	209. 2 168. 0	213.1 167.5	212. 8 168. 7	207.4 171.4	203.8 174.5	205. 0 176. 5	195, 8 168, 2	189.1 168.6	187 3 170. 2	187. 4 170. 4	ĺ
Canning and preservingdododododododo	1	156. 7 217. 5	242. 8 219. 6	306. 2 210. 7	336. 4 200. 3	262.3 200.2	188 7 211.4	162.9 227.6	153, 9 221, 9	149.0 188.1	142.6 178.2	150. 0 167. 7	}
Tobacco manufacturesdododo		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. 4 194. 9	165.3 195.3	165. 2 195. 2	160. 4 192. 8	
Paper and pulp. do Printing, publishing, and allied industries do		179.8 137.3	178.6 137.9	180.6 137.8	180.0 138.9	182. 6 139. 5	182.0 142.2	185. 0 144. 1	183, 3 142, 8	182.8 141.1	183. 4 142. 4	182. 0 141. 1	
Newspapers and periodicals*do		117. 1 149. 5	117.1 151 9	118.4 149.4	119.6 151.5	119.3 153.7	120. 8 156. 8	121. 5 159. 6	118. 4 159. 9	118.3 156.5	120, 2 157, 2	120. 7 155. 5	
Printing, book and job* do Chemicals and ailied products do Chemicals and ailied products do Chemicals		355 1	355. 2 297. 6	356. 6 295. 1	360. 8 292. 8	364. 5 288. 6	366. 2 289. 2	377. 8 291. 1	384. 2 293. 2	389. 9 295. 3	394. 1 296. 7	391. 3 295. 6	
Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do Products of petroleum and coal do Partoleum	215. 5	222.8	220. 5	220 8	224.4	219. 2	220. 4 214. 9	221.7	223.3	223.9	230.6	1	
Rubber products. do		207. 5 281. 4	215.6 279.7	214. 0 287. 9	213. 3 291. 4	219. 7 290. 2	214. 2 289. 9	305. 2	215. 7 319. 8	218.2 320.2	220, 6 296, 7	227. 2 296. 4	ĺ
Petroleum refining. do. Rubber products. do. Rubber tires and inner tubes. do. onmanu(acturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor):		278.5	280, 9	294.3	300.8	297.5	298.2	319.4	342, 4	3 39. 8	301.9	306.0	ł
Mining † Anthracite		151.8	130.6	145.8	150. 1	159.8	137. 7	148.8	137. 7	150.2	149.7	135. 1	ŀ
Metalliferous do do		217, 9 145, 7	194. 4 135. 1	215. 6 136. 6	207. 8 130. 8	210. 2 130. 7	197. 7 125. 0	199. 8 127. 7	214.3 125.7	212.6 129.7	204. 3 130. 9	159. 6 131. 2	'
Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallie do Crude petroleum and natural gas† do do		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. 0 132. 2	137. 0 133. 7	142. 5 132. 8	151. 2 131. 8	
Public Httlitios:†	1	114.8	114.6	115.4	115.6	114.3	114. 2	114.6	115. 2	117.3	116.8	117. 4	
Flectric light and power do Street railways and busses do Telegraph do		170. 4 177. 9	170. 3 179. 3	171.5 177.9	168. 9 177. 9	168.3 174.9	170. 1 172. 1	173.5 174.0	175. 1 172. 3	178.0 171.4	175. 7 170. 8	174. 2	
Telephonedo		153. 2	156.8	156, 6	159.4	159.0	156. 9	158.6	157.8	159.0	162, 4	169. 9 (*)	
Dyeing and cleaningdo		195, 7	187.3	178.6	185. 5	188.0	181. 9	176. 7	175. 3	175.9	192. 3	194.0	
Power laundries do Vear-round hotels do do do do do do do do do do do do do		163. 6 157. 2	165. 1 157. 4	159.8 158.8	159. 5 159. 0	161. 3 161. 9	160, 7 164, 6	162, 3 169, 5	161. 5 166. 8	159.4 167.9	162, 2 166, 7	162. 5 165. 6	
Trade: Retail, total†do		127. 4	128. 3	126.8	128.0	132.0	134. 2	146.8	130. 7	130. 5	7 133. 0	132. 0	
Food* do do do		139. 6 136. 6	142. 4 136. 7	141. 7 132. 7	139. 2 138. 9	141. 6 147. 1	141. 9 155. 9	145. 0 190. 7	141. 4 144. 3	141.6 141.8	7 141. 2 7 147. 6	139. 0 143. 5	
Wholesalet do_ Water transportation*do		135. 4 571. 7	135. 9 585. 6	136. 3 585. 2	136. 4 602. 6	140. 4 599. 0	140. 0 651. 9	142.3 672.9	139. 1 685. 2	141.5	141 4	143. 5	

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

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

\$ See note marked "\overline{1}" on p. S=10. \(\Lambda \) See note marked "\overline{2}" on p. S=10.

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

† Revised series. The series on placements by the U. S. Employment Service has been revised beginning in the August 1943 Survey to exclude agricultural placements which are now made only in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture extension service; comparable earlier data are available on request. For information regarding the revised indexes of wage-earner pay rolls (or weekly wages) in manufacturing industries, see note marked "\overline{1}" on p. S=10. For revised data beginning 1939 for the nonmanufacturing industries, see Digitized for FRASE 181 of the June 1943 Survey (data for the telephone and telegraph industries were subsequently revised; revised data for the telephone industry are on p. 20 of the May 1945 Survey). http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Ma
EMPLO	YME	VT CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ESC	ontinu	ed				
WAGES													
actory average weekly earnings: Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)dollars		49.30	48.86		49. 42	49. 39	49.42	49.91	50.80	50.58	50.99	r 50. 13	4
U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing do Durable goods do Iron and steel and their products do		46. 24 52. 14	45. 43 51, 07	51.84	46, 24 52, 18	46, 94 53, 18	46.85 53.04	47. 44 53. 68	47. 50 53. 54	47.37 53.30	7 47.40 7 53.22	7 47. 12 7 52. 92	5
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling			50.01		51. 27	51.48	1	51.84	51.65	51.56	52.09	52. 07	5
mills†dollars_ Flectrical machinery†do		54, 32 47, 88	54. 58 47. 22	47.76	55.43 48.55	55. 46 48. 42	54. 55 48. 54	55. 33 49. 37	55.04 49.64	54. 58 49. 85	56. 10 49. 89	7 56, 32 7 49, 61	50 43
Flectrical machinery† do. Machinery, except electrical† do. Machinery and machine-shop products†.do. Machine tools. do		55.06 53.70	53.33 51.85	52. 94	54. 47 53. 10	55, 48 54, 37	54.72 53.84	56.05 54.76	55. 92 54. 92	56. 13 55. 02	56.07 55.06	55. 49 54. 82	55 55
Machine toolsdo Automobiles†do		57. 77 58. 48	56.80 56.43	56.90	57. 18 55. 98	58. 95 57. 85	58.05 58.23	60. 81 58. 41	60. 21 59. 42	60.34 59.49	60.49 r 58.99	59. 53 * 58. 25	5 5.
Transporation equipment, except autostdo Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)do		59.66 54.61	59. 29 54. 43	54.73	60.80 54.32	62. 53 55. 39	63. 04 55. 64	63. 33 56. 45	62. 61 57. 19	61.56 56.22	61.13 56.10	r 60. 70 r 55. 66	5 5
Aircraft engines*do Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo		61. 35 62. 80	59, 21 62, 69	63.96	60. 92 65. 23	60. 64 67. 69	59. 90 68. 68	61. 18 68. 22	62. 41 66. 12	62. 67 65. 12	62.29	59.62 r 64.93	5 6
Nonferrous metals and products†dododododododo		49. 33 35. 56	48, 34 33, 74	35, 78	48. 99 34. 82	49.99 36.11	49.66 34.00	50.86 33.62	50.92 33.72	50.76 34.40	7 51. 18 34. 38	7 50. 96 35. 18	3
Sawmillsdo Furniture and finished lumber products do		34. 72 36. 26	32, 73 35, 39	36. 58	33. 91 36. 51	35. 29 37. 48	32. 66 36. 97	32. 28 37. 40	32.43 37.48	33.11 37.95	33.15	34.05 737.82	3 3
Furnituretdo Stone, clay, and glass productstdo		36. 71 39. 19	35. 94 38. 12		36. 83 39. 52	37. 81 40. 82	37.51 40.10	37.87 40.30	38. 16 39. 93	38. 94 40. 10	38. 78 40. 77	38. 67 41. 36	3
Machine fools	-	37.30	37.05	1	37.66	37. 97	37.87	38.39	38.66	38. 69	r 38. 96	r38. 80	3
manufactures†dollars Cotton manufacturers, except small wares†		í	29.64	29. 74	30.10	30. 49	30. 54	30.99	30.78	30.88	31.07	r30. 82	3
dollars Silk and rayon goods†do Woolen and worsted manufactures		26.76 29.07	27. 12 28. 33		27. 26 28. 89	27, 37 30, 20	27. 49 30. 04	27. 91 30. 41	27. 78 29. 76	27. 63 30. 17	27. 79 30. 33	27. 70 29. 83	2 2
		36.04	35, 35	34. 95	35. 51	35, 96	36.00	36. 63	36. 73	36. 79	36. 95	36. 52	8
(except dyeing and misning) — dollars. Apparel and other finished textile products† dollars. Men's clothing † do		29.95 32.29	29. 28 30. 86	30. 44 31. 65	31.74 32.93	31. 83 33. 54	31, 34 33, 95	31. 35 33. 25	32, 42 33, 90	33. 41 34. 69	34.06	32.64	3
Women's clothing dodo		35. 89 33. 35	35. 46 33. 01	37. 77 33. 16	39. 82 34. 02	39. 12 34. 06	37.67	38. 45	40.35	42.70	7 35. 53 43. 71	r 34. 72 r 41. 27	3 8
Boots and shoes do		31, 43 39, 09	30. 99 38. 52	31. 18	32. 15	32. 29	33.70 31.87	34. 27 32. 55	34.66 33.00	35. 23 33. 56	36.00 34.46	35. 74 34. 05	
Baking do		38. 21 30. 84	38. 42 29. 75	37. 95 38. 31	37. 67 38. 93	38. 39 38. 58	38. 86 38. 86	39. 80 39. 24	39. 51 38. 57	38. 69 38. 18	7 38. 94 38. 51	7 39. 16 7 38. 87	3
Slaughtering and meat packing do		45. 73 29. 82	45. 87 30, 04	30. 27 44. 69	29. 98 43. 98	31. 67 44. 68	30.49 46.81	31.10 48.16	31.69 47.18	32.05 42.80	32. 28 42. 92	32, 10 42, 56	3
Paper and allied products†do		39. 17	38. 72	30. 27 39. 10	31. 43 39. 65	31. 53 40. 26	32.49 40.11	33. 20 40. 22	31.93 40.18	31.71 40.05	31.80 40.35	31. 22 40. 63	
Men's clothingt		42.83 44.37	42, 42 44, 12	42.67	43.07	44, 24	43.73	43.72	43, 19	43.03	43.60	43.95	'
Newspapers and periodicals dollars Newspapers and periodicals dol Printing, book and job do Chemicals and allied products do Chemicals do do		48.45	48.65	44. 43 48. 88	45.60 49.92	45.06 49.21	45. 56 49. 63	45. 84 49. 85	46.03 49.20	45.74 49.39	7 46.61 50.15	r 46. 52 50. 60	1
Chemicals and allied products†do		42. 97 43. 86	42.70 44.00	42. 67 43. 79	44. 26 44. 08	43. 93 43. 94	44. 52 43. 70	44. 75 44. 06	45.10 44.41	44.40 44.27	7 45. 18 44. 78	r 44. 97 44. 77	
Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coalt do do do do do do do do do do do do do		51. 65 55. 30	52. 15 56. 27	51. 90 55. 27	52. 22 55. 70	51. 99 56. 99	52. 48 55. 61	52. 64 56. 52	53, 31 56, 20	53. 63 56. 58	53.78 56.65	53. 83 58. 30	
Products of petroleum and coal† do Petroleum refining do Rubber productst. do Rubber tires and inner tubes do		57. 98 49. 30	59.08 49.17	58.00 50.24	58. 24 50. 99	60. 37 50. 92	58.66 50.59	59. 28 52. 64	58. 55 54. 49	59.14 54.40	59.43 50.6 2	61. 26 51. 93	į
			57.01	58.62	59.33	58.54	58.30	61.62	64. 29	64.04	57. 29	59.75	5
Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)doU. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturingdo		1,069 1,017	1,072 1,018	1. 070 1. 016	1.080 1.032	1. 079 1. 031	1.079 1.035	1.086 1.040	1.095 1.046	1.095 1.043	1. 101 1. 044	1. 101 r 1. 044	1
Durable goods† do Iron and steel and their products† do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills† do		1. 113 1. 081	1.116 1.086	1. 112 1. 075	1. 132 1. 101	1. 129 1. 091	1. 136 1. 089	1. 140 1. 095	1.144 1.101	1.139 1.098	1. 139 1. 107	7 1. 138 7 1. 109	1
Electrical machinery do		1. 170 1. 026	1. 189 1. 032	1, 163 1, 032	1. 198 1. 051	1. 176 1. 046	1.170 1.049	1.179 1.059	1.191 1.069	1.181 1.067	1. 195 1. 070	r 1. 199 r 1. 064]
Electrical machinery† do Machinery, except electrical† do Machinery and machine-shop products† do		1, 122 1, 103	1, 123 1, 105		1. 136 1. 116	1, 137 1, 116		1.146 1.124	1.149 1.132	1.151 1.129	1. 153 1. 130	1. 153 1. 135]
Machine toolsdododo		1, 131 1, 275	1, 131 1, 291	1. 138 1. 261	1. 144	1. 150 1. 270	1.150 1.280	1. 173 1. 279	1.172 1.314	1.183 1.279	1. 188 1. 280	1. 187 + 1. 281	1
Transportation equipment, except autostdo Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)do	1	1. 262 1. 159	1. 267 1. 155	1. 272 1. 161	1. 297 1. 177	1. 301 1. 177	1.318 1.178	1.309 1.187	1 304 1.198	1.304 1.189	7 1. 299 7 1. 190	7 1. 298 7 1. 189	
Aircraft engines dododododo		1. 312 1. 324	1.318 1.331	1.317 1.339	1.330 1.370	1. 315 1. 379	1.326 1.407	1.330 1.384	1.350 1.367	1.323 1.382	1.321 1.376	1.300 + 1.383]
Nonferrous metals and products† do	I	1, 049 . 799	1.051 .796	1.047 .801	1.058 .803	1. 059 . 807	1.058 .791	1.069	1.079	1.078 .794	1.081 .798	1.081 .807]
Sawmills dodo		.792 .813	.788	.793 .816	.795 .829	. 798 . 833	.776 .833 .853	.779	.773 .845	.777 .847	.780 .850	. 790 r. 854	
Furnituredo Stone, clay, and glass products†do	1	.833 .894	.832 .899	.835 .895	.847 .910	.849 .912	, 910	.864 .913	.866 .917	.872 .916	. 874 . 923	. 878 . 929	
Nondurable goodst do Textile-mill products and other fiber		.861	.862	.864	.876	.878	.877	.883	. 891	.892	. 896	. 899	
manufactures†dollars_ Cotton manufactures, except small	ļ		.710	.711	.721	.723	.722	.725	.729	.731	.733	. 735	
warest dollars Silk and rayon goodst do Woolen and worsted manufactures		. 637 . 691	. 639 . 693	.637	. 646 . 700	. 647 . 706	.646 .707	. 648 . 708	.652 .709	.652 .711	. 654 . 713	. 655 . 716	
(except dyeing and finishing);dollars		.845	.840	.841	. 849	.849	.849	.852	. 856	. 858	. 862	. 865	
Apparel and other finished textile products† dollars. Men's clothing†do		.784	.785	.807	.832	. 832	. 824	. 831	.849	. 862	. 874	. 862	
Wemen's clothings do		. 821	.811	.823	. 846 1. 035	. 857 1. 027	. 864 1. 001	. 861 1. 017	. 867 1. 054	. 867 1. 106	. 885 1. 122	7. 886 7 1. 102	1.
Leather and leather products dodo		.802 .767	.801	.806	.820	. 819 . 789	.819	. 824	. 829 . 798	.835 .807	.848	. 851	:

Revised.

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

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

* New series. Data beginning 1982 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.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Ma
EMPLO	YMEN	т со	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ES—C	ontinu	ed				
WAGES—Continued			1			Y							
actory average hourly earnings—Continued. U. S. Dept. of Labor, all mig.†—Continued.													
Nondurable goods—Continued. Food and kindred products†dollars		0.851	0.845	0.844	0.847	0.857	0.859	0.865	0.867	0.861	0.864	r 0. 869	0.8
Baking do do Canning and preserving do do do do do do do do do do do do do		.841	. 839 . 743	.839 .765	. 850 . 764	. 849 . 790	. 855 . 773	. 854° . 786	.848 .796	.843	.846	. 853 . 791	
Slaughtering and meat packingdo Tobacco manufactures†do	.	. 924 . 706	. 921 . 709	. 922 . 715	. 921 . 724	. 930 . 728	. 933 . 735	. 933 . 738	. 927 . 736	.917 .737	7.929 .741	7.929 .738	•
Paper and allied productstdodo		. 845 . 884	. 847 . 886	.847 .884	. 858 . 891	. 862 . 901	.863 .899	.864 .897	.869 .897	.865 .891	. 871 . 899	. 874	
Paper and pulp do Printing, publishing, and allied industriest do		1.075	1.072	1.080	1. 101	1, 102	1,104	1. 108	1. 109	1, 115	1. 121	1. 129	1.
Newspapers and periodicals*do Printing, book and job*do		1. 248 1. 001	1, 253 . 997	1, 258 1, 001	1. 265 1. 030	1, 262 1, 037	1, 268 1, 037	1. 268 1. 042	1. 264 1. 048	1, 271 1, 049	1. 275 1. 058	1. 288 • 1. 062	1. 1.
Printing, book and job do do Chemicals and allied products do Chemicals do		. 958 1. 101	. 966 1, 114	. 961 1, 106	. 966 1. 119	. 957 1. 117	. 956 1. 121	. 964 1, 125	. 972 1. 136	. 972 1. 134	. 975 1. 137	. 980 1, 139	1.
Products of petroleum and coalt do		1. 181	1. 199	1. 179	1. 202	1. 190	1.186	1. 200	1. 206	1. 196	1, 195	1. 203	1.
Petroleum refining do Rubber products† do do do do do do do do do do do do do		1. 248 1. 092	1. 265 1. 094	1. 245 1. 102	1. 268 1. 117	1, 257 1, 108	1. 253 1. 107	1. 270 1. 130	1, 271 1, 151	1. 261 1. 149	1. 260 1. 117	1. 268 1. 136	1. 1.
Rubber tires and inner tubesdo nmanufacturing industries, average hourly earnings		1, 254	1. 256	1. 264	1. 273	1. 263	1, 258	1. 290	1.317	1.314	1. 260	1. 294	1.
(U. S. Department of Labor):* Building construction		1.300	1, 302	1, 323	1. 339	1, 342	1,349	1,359	1, 364	1, 352	1, 363	1. 361	1.
dining:		ļ		i			1	ĺ					l
Anthracite do Bituminous coal do		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. 204	1, 164 1, 190	1. 179 1. 197	1. 153 1. 183	1. 1.
MetalliferousdoQuarrying and nonmetallicdo		1.009 .857	1. 010 . 871	1.003 .861	1.016 .871	1.015 .881	1.015 .871	1.020 .884	1.023 .868	1.035 .860	1.042 .868	1. 040 . 874	1.
Crude petroleum and natural gasdodo		1. 138	1. 187	1.130	1. 172	1. 156	1.146	1, 162	1, 171	1, 183	1. 175	1. 191	1.
Electric light and powerdo		1,097	1. 118	1.102	1, 120	1. 127	1.116	1. 119	1.116	1. 122	1. 123	1.138	1.
Street railways and bussesdododo	.1	.933	. 93 5 . 805	. 802	.942 .812	. 945 . 809	. 946	. 955	. 962 . 826	. 965 . 832	. 947 . 832	. 956 . 833	:
Telephonedo		.900	. 903	. 902	.921	.928	. 930	. 935	. 934	. 938	. 951		
Dyeing and cleaningdo Power laundriesdo	.	. 724 . 617	. 722 . 621	. 719 . 626	. 736 . 637	.745 .641	. 747 . 641	. 746 . 644	.754 .649	.758 .653	. 775 . 660	. 769 . 663	
rade:	1 1	.701	.732	. 730		.741	,736	.728	, 751		r.752	r. 764	
Retaildo Wholesaledo		.986	.989	.981	. 736 . 994	1.008	.996	1.002	1.006	. 756 1, 013	1.016	1. 031	1.
iscellaneous wage data: Construction wage rates (E. N. R.):¶							1	i					
Common labordol. per hr	0. 916 1. 66	. 877 1. 64	. 882 1. 64	. 882 1. 64	. 883 1. 64	. 886 1. 64	. 886 1.64	. 890 1. 64	.891 1.64	. 891 1. 64	. 895 1, 64	. 904 1, 65	i
Skilled labordo Farm wages without board (quarterly)	1.00	1.01		1.01	1.01		1.01	1.01		1.01	1.01	92. 70	
dol. per month_ Railway wages (average, class I)dol. per hr_		. 939	89. 54 . 947	.938	.955	86, 80 , 952	. 959	.966	88, 90 . 961	. 981	.950	. 959	
Road-building wages, common labor: United States averagedo	.80	. 76	.77	.79	.80	.79	.78	.74	.70	.74	.72	. 75	
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE													
tal public assistancemil. of dol. Old-age assistance, and aid to dependent children and	₽81	78	78	78	78	79	79	80	80	80	80	80	
the blind, totalmil. of dol.	p 74	71 57	71 58	71 58	71	71 58	72 58	72 59	72 59	72 59	73 59	73 59	
Old-age assistancedo General reliefdo	₽60 ₽7	7	7	7	58 7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
			FI	NAN(CE .								
BANKING													
ricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Administration:		ļ							İ				
Total, excl. joint-stock land banks mil. of dol. Farm mortgage loans, total do	1, 962 1, 370	2, 243 1, 614	2, 214 1, 591	2,172 1,567	2, 124 1, 544	2, 105 1, 518	2,079 1,490	2, 058 1, 467	2,041 1,443	2,039 1,430	2, 033 1, 407	2, 007 1, 391	1 1
Federal land banks do_ Land Bank Commissioner do_	1,061	1, 245 369	1, 228 363	1, 211	1, 194	1, 175	1,155 336	1, 137	1, 119	1, 109	1,091	1, 079 31 3	ĺi
Loans to cooperatives, totaldo	309 138	146	143	357 135	351 135	176		217	220	218	211	184	
Banks for cooperatives, including central bank mil. of dol.	135	143	140	132	132	172		213	216	215	208	181	
Agr. Marketing Act revolving fund do-	2 454	3 482	3 481	3 469	3 445	412	382	375	378	391	415	432	į
Federal intermediate credit banks ddo Production credit associationsdo	\ 30	35 269	35 269	32 263	30 246	28 221		31 192	30 197	30 209	30 229	30 244	
Regional agricultural credit corporationsdo	_ 10	21	20	20	19	18	15	12	11	10	9	9	
Emergency crop loans do Drought relief loans do	. 36	119 39	118 38	116 38	112 38	107 38		102 37	103 37	106 37	110 36	112 36	
Joint-stock land banks, in liquidationdoank debits, total (141 centers)†do	89, 538	76, 192	66,062	62, 497	63,625	66, 894	70, 397	83, 168	75, 287	63, 782	73, 599	67, 251	74
New York City do	41 725	33, 563 42, 629	28, 474 37, 588	26, 165 36, 332	26,860	28, 558 38, 336	30,016	37, 678 45, 490	34, 990 40, 297	29, 065 34, 717	31, 884 41, 715	29, 413 37, 838	33
Outside New York City do ederal Reserve banks, condition, end of month:	40,013	i i					1		39, 929	1	1	l	1
Assets, total mil. of dol. Reserve bank credit outstanding, total dol. Bills discounted do	42, 212 22, 304	36, 132 15, 272	35, 815 15, 325	36, 678 16, 201	37, 492 17, 113	38, 700 18, 325	19,357	40, 269 19, 745	19,552	40, 434 20, 158	40, 544 20, 311	41, 301 21, 307	22
United States securitiesdodo	21, 792	13 14, 901	37 14, 915		16, 653	345 17, 647	18,388	18, 846	176 19.006	321 19,439	245 19,669	489 20,455	20
Reserves, total do Gold certificates do	18,055	19, 287	19, 104	19,028	18, 915	18,802	18,770	18, 687	18,666	18,610	18, 519	18, 457 18, 207	18 18
	COO TO TOO	- 40,010	. 20,020		. 10,011	10,002	b Farm n Credit	,, 111			-0, 201	. 20, 201	, 10

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

* Farm wages as of June 1; figure for July 1, \$99.00.

* Rates as of July 1: Construction—common labor, 0.916; skilled labor, \$1.67.

* New series. Data on hourly earnings beginning August 1942 for the newspapers and periodicals and printing, book and job, industries and beginning March 1942 for the non-manufacturing industries, except the telephone and telegraph industries, are available, respectively, in the November 1943 and May 1943 issues; figures beginning 1937 for the telephone industry are shown on a revised basis on p. 20 of the May 1945 Survey; data back to 1939 for other series, except the telegraph industry, will be published later; data for the telegraph industry are available only from June 1943 (for data beginning that month see p. S-14 of the January 1945 issue).

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

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау
		FI	NANC	E—C	ontinue	ed							
BANKING—Continued													
Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month—Con. Liabilities, total	17, 188 14, 920	36, 132 15, 386 12, 866 1, 306 18, 899 56, 3	35, 815 15, 022 12, 855 1, 188 19, 127 55. 9	36, 678 15, 206 13, 072 846 19, 735 54. 5	37, 492 15, 508 13, 548 1, 035 20, 215 52, 9	38, 700 16, 017 14, 148 990 20, 792 51. 1	39, 854 16, 427 14, 728 1, 179 21, 391 49, 6	40, 269 16, 411 14, 373 1, 773 21, 731 49. 0	39, 929 16, 165 13, 884 982 21, 748 49, 2	40, 434 16, 270 14, 228 7 965 22, 162 48, 4	40, 544 16, 174 14, 166 796 22, 319 48. 1	41, 301 16, 813 14, 818 • 918 22, 598 46. 8	42, 16 17, 24 15, 29 1. 03 22, 88 45.
Deposits:	1	33,008	33, 597	35, 097	35, 435	37, 587	38,539	34, 667	36,076	37, 018	37, 347	39, 147	40, 3
Demand, adjusted mil. of dol. Demand, except interbank: Individuals, partnerships, and corporations.do States and political subdivisions	36, 523 1, 529 14, 978 8, 567 8, 415 9, 769 49, 762 46, 523 1, 889 10, 611 24, 557 9, 466 20 3, 159 13, 835 5, 918	33, 170 1, 765 12, 559 6, 810 6, 643 119 8, 796 42, 872 39, 288 2, 942 10, 341 18, 743 7, 262 629 2, 955 12, 164 6, 027 2, 032	33, 650 1, 777 13, 602 6, 962 6, 798 8, 691 45, 430 41, 875 3, 881 11, 057 19, 435 7, 502 613 2, 942 11, 487 6, 015 1, 446	35, 111 1, 756 11, 100 7, 120 6, 952 122 8, 515 44, 635 41, 075 3, 077 11, 057 19, 537 7, 404 6000 2, 960 11, 065 5, 984 1, 393	35, 499 1, 762 9, 221 7, 299 1, 7131 1, 122 8, 691 40, 140 2, 473 10, 757 19, 569 7, 341 584 2, 969 10, 980 6, 076 1, 523	37, 808 1, 954 5, 804 7, 602 7, 436 42, 543 39, 057 1, 774 10, 247 19, 762 7, 274 599 2, 887 11, 371 6, 247 1, 806	38, 823 2, 039 5, 757 7, 611 7, 450 116 9, 688 43, 428 39, 920 1, 768 10, 392 20, 366 7, 424 2, 884 11, 665 6, 274 2, 118	35, 219 1, 735 13, 870 7, 741 7, 584 47, 257 43, 708 2, 864 10, 099 21, 471 9, 305 6, 415 2, 903 12, 630 6, 415 1, 969	36, 251 1, 859 12, 314 7, 860 7, 697 8, 856 47, 139 43, 657 2, 553 9, 196 6, 350 2, 882 12, 107 6, 350 1, 869	37, 347 1, 939 10, 523 8, 052 7, 883 125 8, 915 46, 867 43, 555 2, 140 9, 206 207 2, 215 9, 206 307 2, 955 11, 634 6, 251 1, 737	37, 198 2, 077 9, 222 8, 197 8, 028 1, 125 8, 944 46, 617 43, 228 2, 082 11, 312 22, 384 7, 450 337 3, 052 11, 180 6, 088 1, 614	38, 907 2, 289 6, 484 8, 342 108 108 9, 157 45, 860 42, 526 10, 845 22, 782 7, 369 318 3, 016 11, 316 5, 904 1, 894	40, 11 2, 3 5, 5 8, 4 8, 3 9, 3 45, 9 42, 5 1. 11 10, 6 23, 2 7, 3 3 3, 0 11, 6 5, 7 2, 3
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities mil. of dol. Real estate loans do. Loans to banks do. Other loans do. Money and interest rates:	2,590 1,052 78 1,470	1,616 1,073 53 1,363	1, 547 1, 071 87 1, 321	1, 255 1, 071 54 1, 308	957 1, 662 32 1, 330	851 1, 060 81 1, 326	64	1,770 1,054 107 1,315	1, 462 1, 049 72 1, 305	1, 245 1, 044 71 1, 286	1, 084 1, 040 63 1, 291	988 1, 047 105 1, 378	1, (1, (1, 3
Bank rates to customers: New York City. 7 other northern and eastern cities	2. 55 2. 80 1. 00	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	1. 93 2. 61 2. 65 1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1.00 4.00 1.50	1. 00 4. 00 1, 50	1, 99 2, 73 2, 91 1, 00 4, 00 1, 50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1. 4. 1.
Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 daysdo Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)do Average rate:	. 44 . 75 1. 25	1. 25	.44 .75 1.25	1. 25	. 44 . 75 1. 25	1. 25	.75 1.25	. 44 . 75 1. 25	.44 .75 1.25	. 44 . 75 1. 25	.44 .75 1.25	. 44 . 75 1, 25	1.
Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.) do U. S. Treasury bills, 3-mo. do Average yield. U. S. Treasury notes, 3-5 yrs.:	375	I	1.00 .375	1.00 .375	1.00 .375	1.00 .375	.375	1.00 .375	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	•
Average yield, U. S. Treasury notes, 3-5 yrs.: Taxable* do_ Savings deposits, New York State savings banks: Amount due depositors. mil. of dol.	7, 711	1, 34 6, 570	1. 31 6, 623	1. 30 6, 709	1, 31 6, 810	1. 35 6, 897	Ì	1. 35 7, 116	7, 204	1. 22 7, 295	1. 18 7, 408	1. 14 7, 500	7,
J. S. Postal Savings: Balance to credit of depositorsdo Balance on deposit in banksdo	2,656		2, 084 8	2,140 8	2, 198 8	2, 257 8	2, 305 8	i	2, 404 8	2, 458 8	2, 513	r 2, 564 8	2,
CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT				,									
Total consumer short-term debt, end of month* do Instalment debt, total* do Sale debt, total* do Automobile dealers*	- \$5,634 - 2,038 - 721 - 188	5, 209 1, 882 707 192	5, 148 1, 889 706 204	5, 192 1, 896 709 210	5, 272 1, 912 720 210	1,937	1,973 773	5, 790 2, 083 836 200	5, 481 2, 013 778 192	5, 326 1, 968 743 186	5, 576 1, 992 732 184	7 5, 443 7 1, 989 724 184	p 5, p 2, p
Department stores and mail-order houses*	- # 152 # 237 # 11 # 49	237 15 44 81 1,175	132 234 14 43 79 1, 183	132 233 13 42 79 1,187 343	138 236 13 43 80 1, 192 342	1, 194	253 13 48 89 1,200		92	163 240 12 54 88 1, 225 357	163 238 11 50 86 1,260 374	159 237 11 48 85 1, 265 7 377	v 1,
Credit unions: Debt; Loans madedo Industrial panking companies:	p 118	119 2 2	119 19	118 20	118 19	117 18			116 16	114 16	116 23	116	,
Debtdodo	p 180		170 33	172 35	172 33	172 34			172 33	168 30	171 42	172 34	P
Personal finance companies: Debt	p 82 p 142 p 88 p 1, 545 p 1, 305 p 746	75 102 85 1,370 1,241	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	1, 516 1, 231	77 117 85 1,664 1,231	1,758 1,220	378 58 124 87 1,528 1,206 734	372 56 128 86 1,432 1,188 738	381 94 131 87 1,662 1,181 741	381 70 7 132 87 7 1, 500 7 1, 212 7 742	₽ 1,
Service dobt* do Index of total consumer short-term debt, end of month: Adjusted 1935-39=100.	· 1	1	32	i				İ	ļ	1		1	

^{**}Revised. **Preliminary. \$Includes open market paper. \$For bond yields see p. S-19. \$See note marked "**".

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

**The temporary rate of 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 date for the series on taxable Treasury notes are available on p. S-14 of the April 1942 and succeeding issues of the Survey. Data on consumer credit beginning 1929 are available in the November 1942 Survey, pp. 16-20, and subsequent issues, except for unpublished revisions as follows: Total consumer short-term debt (dollar figures and index), 1929-43; issued repair and modernization deht (series now represents insured TFHA 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 1920-41 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.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944				 ;		1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Ma
		FI	NANC	EE—C	ontinue	ed							
LIFE INSURANCE													
ife Insurance Association of America:⊙ Assets, admitted, total; ▲mil. of dol.	34, 864	32, 102	32, 295	32, 454	32,658	32, 864	33, 063	33, 418	33, 683	33, 865	34, 103	34, 308	34
Mortgage loans, totaldodo		5, 263 620	5, 261 620	5, 259 617	5, 258 616	5, 249 612	5, 239	5, 257 602	5, 235 595	5, 225 591	5, 218 581	5, 218 584	1
Farm do do do do do do do do do do do do do	4,617	4,643	4,641	4,642	4,642	4, 637	4,634	4, 655	4,640	4,634	4,637	4, 634	
Real-estate holdingsdo Policy loans and premium notesdo	760 1, 581	954 1,746	936 1, 733	921 1, 719	902 1,707	893 1,693	876 1,678	854 1,662	844 1,646	831 1,632	804 1,618	787 1, 604	
Bonds and stocks held (book value), totaldo	26, 242	23,055	23, 242	23, 381	23, 531	23, 619	23, 569	24, 409	24,704	24, 911	25, 114	25, 254	2
Govt. (domestic and foreign), totaldododo	17, 140 15, 784	14, 149 12, 575	14, 346 12, 797	14, 447 12, 904	14, 574 13, 054	14, 646 13, 172	14, 631 13, 165	15, 547 14, 090	15,772 14,338	15, 938 14, 518	16, 141 14, 735	16, 236 14, 864	1
Public utilitydo	4, 400 2, 606	4, 464 2, 456	4, 454 2, 452	4, 466 2, 473	4, 471 2, 492	4, 497 2, 471	4, 468 2, 460	4, 434	14, 338 4, 438 2, 529	4,443 2,534	4, 431 2, 536	4, 411 2, 553	
Railroad do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2,096	1,986	1, 990	1, 995	1,994	2,005	2,010	2, 462 1, 966	1,965	1,996	2,006	2,054	1
Cash do do Other admitted assets do do do do do do do do do do do do do	459 617	398 686	457 666	466 708	521 739	665 745	947 754	490 746	549 705	534 732	587 762	667 778	
Insurance written:⊗	1						ĺ				_	i	1
Policies and certificates, total thous.	641 54	698 89	586 42	627 70	562 35	678 46	645 44	589 70	573 37	617 35	752 66	710 47	l
Group do do	328	340	304	313 244	300	367 264	344 258	290 230	299	334 248	398	379	
Value, total t thous, of dol.	259 833, 406	269 842, 991	241 722, 960	746, 819	227 648, 376	777, 793	776, 801	908, 377	236 747, 853	739, 162	288 892, 667	284 859, 978	86
Group	108, 308 120, 720	125, 675 125, 183	80, 220 112, 395	110, 319 115, 490	64, 796 111, 226	97, 910 134, 171	101, 755 124, 976	222, 532 140, 421	64, 376 123, 724	60, 212 123, 130	103, 202 145, 258	95, 334 136, 537	13
Industrialtdodododo		592, 133	530, 345	521, 010	472, 354	545, 712	550, 070	545, 424	559, 753	555, 820	644, 207	628, 107	64
Ordinaryt do Premium collections, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	357, 545 38, 759	339,600 35,319	285, 072 33, 842	312, 031 39, 567	306, 311 27, 139	292, 693 32, 665	309, 284 36, 898	458, 763 120, 990	351, 354 49, 069	333, 056 37, 897	378, 659 44, 956	306, 273 34, 413	33
Annuities do do do do do do do do do do do do do	20, 870	21,680	19, 258	21, 330	20, 532	20, 833	20, 407	24.566	31,312	23, 598	25, 302	21,068	2
Industrialdodododo	74, 147 223, 769	70, 116 212, 486	57, 309 174, 663	59, 522 191, 612	69, 974 188, 666	61, 419 177, 776	57, 036 194, 943	84, 430 228, 777	68, 424 202, 549	63, 992 207, 569	73, 077 235, 324	56, 633 194, 159	21
retituta of Lifa Incuranca.	1220,100	272, 100	2,	,	200,000	,		220, 111	202, 010		200,022	,	
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, total thous. of dol.		210, 972	189, 589	199, 500	188, 026	200, 236	201, 985	224, 886	241, 157	210, 979	244, 825	218, 662	22
Death claim paymentsdo		95, 739	91, 629	103, 802	90, 148	101, 612	101,740 31,133	101, 773	115,096	106, 100	117, 584	110,659	11
Matured endowmentsdododo		29,807 7,626	25, 920 6, 976	26, 162 7, 068	25, 591 6, 758	30, 515 7, 083	6, 972	29, 437 6, 188	37, 596 8, 104	30, 375 7, 215	37, 823 7, 841	32, 413 7, 011	3
Annuity paymentsdodo		15, 460	14, 429 32, 598	14, 335 29, 014	14, 791 33, 153	13, 955 29, 072	14, 942 30, 167	13, 339 54, 071	19, 390	14, 232 36, 229	14, 918	14, 923 34, 528	1 3
Dividends do do do do do do do do do do do do do		41,357 20,983	18, 037	19, 119	17, 585	17, 999	17, 031	20,078	42, 923 18, 048	16, 828	46, 677 19, 982	19, 128	i
Surrender values, premium notes, etcdoife Insurance Sales Research Bureau: Insurance written, ordinary, totaldo	812,760	771, 832	696, 046	701, 705	636, 518	724, 840	726, 452	740, 329	737, 564	730, 926	869, 490	837, 536	85
New England do do	56, 657	54, 219	49, 896	48, 553	44,821	51,959	52, 499	52, 148	58,092	54, 244	63, 176	61, 888	6
Middle Atlantic do East North Central do do	211, 235 173, 389	196, 325 161, 592	178, 969 150, 976	165, 996 157, 726	152, 249 143, 620	187, 461 159, 629	192, 674 159, 734	181, 927 161, 278	204, 556 159, 399	193, 730 160, 472	225, 674 191, 395	223, 899 181, 744	22 18
West North Central do	1 78,007	76,048	71, 311	74,816	67,355	71, 442	72, 174 74, 901	75, 129	70, 450	70,979	83, 792	81,779	8
South Atlantic do East South Central do West South Central do	87, 792 36, 385	74, 900 30, 372	70, 826 28, 082	75, 315 28, 945	66, 398 27, 172	76, 669 27, 550	29, 268	76, 083 31, 870	71, 948 27, 466	74, 258 27, 014	89, 700 35, 290	86, 831 30, 972	8
West South Central do	60, 431	54,664	46, 734 22, 595	50, 456 22, 103	47,761	50, 450 22, 230	50, 119 21, 356	55, 339	49,991	52,676 22,970	63, 309	58, 636 24, 541	2
Mountaindo Pacificdo	25, 380 82, 934	23, 274 100, 438	76, 657	77, 795	20, 322 66, 820	77, 450	73, 727	25, 423 81, 132	22, 608 73, 054	74, 583	28, 249 88, 905	87, 246	1
MONETARY STATISTICS													
oreign exchange rates:	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	. 298	ļ
Argentina dol. per paper peso Brazil, officialo dol. per cruzeiro dol. per cruzeiro	.061	.061	. 061	.061	.061	. 061	.061	.061	.061	.061	. 061	. 061	
Brazil, official dol. per cruzeiro British India dol. per rupee Canada, free rate dol. per Canadian dol.	.301	. 301 . 904	.301	.301	.301	. 301	. 301	. 301 . 897	.301	.301	. 301	. 301	
Colombiadoi. per peso.	.) . 0/0	. 573	. 573	. 573	. 573	, 573	.573	. 572	. 572	. 571	. 570	. 570	1
Mexico do United Kingdom, official rates dol. per £	. 206 4, 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4, 035	4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4, 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	. 206 4. 035	1
lold: Monetary stock, U. Smil. of dol.	20, 213	21, 173	20, 996	20, 926	20, 825	20. 727	20, 688	20, 619	20, 550	20, 506	20, 419	20, 374	١,
Net release from earmarkthous, of dol.	96,026	-6, 395	-96,627	2, 690	-27, 378	-22, 647	-34, 669	46 , 255	-58, 160	-37, 392	-46, 924	-53, 191	1-6
Production: Reported monthly, totaldo		54, 834	r 55, 938	r 57, 286	7 54, 885	r 54, 521	r 53, 734	r 53, 446	55, 199	50,782	· 54, 703	p 54, 112	p (
Africado		39, 401	39, 593	40. 224	39, 074	39, 110	38, 525 7, 809	38, 196 8, 012	39, 500	36,883	7 39, 754	p 39, 265	
Africa		8,397 2,490	8, 247 73, 018	8, 290 2, 838	8, 274	8,051 72,922	3,033	2,828	8, 166 2, 463	7, 432 2, 342	8,004 2,446	7, 831 2, 328	
Ioney supply: Currency in circulationmil. of doi.	26,746	22, 504	22, 699	23, 292	23, 794	24, 425	25, 019	25, 307	25, 290	25, 751	25, 899	26, 189	
Deposits adjusted, all banks, and currency outside	20, 140	1						(ļ .	1	1		1
banks, total* mil. of dol. Deposits, adjusted, total, including U. S. deposits*	- 	136, 172	139, 300	139, 200	139, 100	139, 900	143, 200	150, 988	p151, 100	₽150, 900	p150, 700	p 151,000	₽ 1
mil. of dol_	_	115,291	118, 100	117, 500	116, 900	117,100	119,900	127, 483	p127, 400	≥126, 700	₽126 , 500	p 126,500	p 1
Demand deposits, adjusted, other than U. S.* mil, of dol.		60,065	61, 500	64, 300	65, 500	69, 500	72, 500	66, 930	2 68, 600	ø 69, 700	P 71. 100	p 73, 800	P
Time deposits, including postal savings*do	-	35,720	36, 300	37, 100	37, 900	38, 900	39, 200	39, 790	p 40, 500	p 41, 400	P 42, 000	p 42, 900	₽.
Bilver: Price at New Yorkdol, per fine oz.	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448	. 448	.448	.448	. 448	. 448	
Production: Canada thous. of fine oz_	-1	1,160	1,072	830	905	1,054	1, 192	1, 227	1,019	952	1, 200	1, 254	ì
United Statesdo	_	2,892	3, 538	3, 119	2, 291	2,889	3, 105		2, 564	2,157	2, 789	2, 873	
Stocks, refinery, U. S., end of monthdo	1	(1)	1						ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	.'			

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

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

© 9 companies having 81 percent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies. * Or increase in earmarked gold (—).

© Prior to Nov. 1, 1942, the official designation of the currency was the "milrels." 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 \$9.909 since first quoted in March 1940.

(That 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 "(1" on p. 8-17 of the March 1944 Survey. Monthly revisions for 1941 and January-May 1942 are available on request. The United States data for 1944 have been adjusted to agree with the annual estimate for that year by adding \$59,000 to each monthly figure, and the total revised accordingly; this amount should be added to the January-May 1944 figures for the two items published in earlier issues.

"New series. The series on payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, compiled by the Institute of Life Insurance, represents total payments in the United States, including payments by Canadian companies; data are based on reports covering 90 to 95 percent of the total and are adjusted to allow for companies not reporting; data beginning September 1941 are available in the November 1942 Survey; earlier data are available on request. The new series on bank deposits and currency outside banks are compiled by the Board of Gove

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

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	M
		FI	NANC	CE—C	ontinue	ed							
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)													
dustrial corporations (Federal Reserve): on Net profits, total (629 cos.)mil. of dol		456			473		[517			471		
Iron and steel (47 cos.)					47			55			50		
Machinery (60 cos)		40			38			55			39		
Automobiles (15 cos.) do Other transportation equip. (68 cos.) do		55 1 46			55			59			54		
Nonferrous metals and prod. (77 cos.)do		30			1 46			1 42 28			1 47 32		
Other durable goods (75 cos.)		22			28 21			25			21		
		43		 -	45 5 6			49			39		
Oil producing and refining (45 cos.)		52 43			49			64 53			62 48		
Other hondurable goods (50 cos.)		37			37			37			39		
Miscellaneous services (74 cos.)dodo Profits and dividends (152 cos.):*		42			37 52			50			41		
Profits and dividends (152 cos.):		007			040		1	۸		ĺ	000	l	ì
Net profitsdododo		227			242			271			239		
Preferreddodo		22			20	 -		23			20		
Commondo		149			137			184			142		
lectric utilities, class A and B, net income (Federal Reserve)*mil. of dol		123			111	į		130	}		139		1
ailways, class I, net income (I, C, C.) \bigcirc do		168. 4			173.3			164.8			139.4		-
elephones, net operating income (Federal Communi-	l l				j		ł	ļ					1
cations Commission)⊙mil. of dol_		58. 2			58.3			64.0			62. 5		·
PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)													
. S. war program, cumulative totals from June 1940:	400 005	040 514	000 077	200 450	200 450	001 000	200	000 500		<u></u>	000 050		١
Program mil. of dol Cash expenditures do	406, 695 290, 416	343, 514 199, 883	392, 377 207, 238	392, 453 215, 035	392, 479 222, 140	391, 096 229, 586	390, 389 236, 682	390, 506 244, 516	390, 350 252, 036	389, 056	388, 856 267, 320	390, 872 274, 366	40
. S. Savings bonds:*	200, 110	100,000	201,200	210,000	222, 140	220,000	200,002	244, 010	202,000	259,000	201, 320	274, 300	28
Amount outstanding dododododo	45, 586	34,606	36, 538	36, 884	37, 323	37,645	38,308	40, 361	41, 140	41, 698	42, 160	42, 626	4
Sales, series E, F, and Gdo	1,851	1,842 248	2, 125	602	692	695	1,023 382	2,386	1,074	848	889	838	
Redemptionsdodo	403 258, 682	201,003	227 208, 574	279 209, 802	283 209, 496	401 210, 244	215,005	365 230, 630	341 232, 408	323 233, 707	233, 950	235, 069	23
Interest hearing:	1	· ·	· ·	1	1		1 '	1 '	202, 100	200, 101	200, 500	200,000	23
Public issuesdo	237, 545	185, 256	192, 156	192, 827	191, 873	192, 438	194, 192	212, 565 16, 326 1, 739	213, 984	214, 724	214, 459	215, 140	21
Special issues 4dododo	18, 812 2, 326	14, 287 1, 460	14, 961	15, 461	15, 976 1, 645	16, 170 1, 636	16,583 24,230	16,326	16, 688	17, 130	17, 567	17, 923	1
hligations fully guaranteed by U. S. Gov't:	2, 320	1,400	1,456	1, 514	1,040	1,000	1, 200	1,759	1,736	1, 853	1,923	2,006	3.
Total amount outstanding (unmatured)do	409	1, 516	1,468	1,475	1,480	1,480	1,470	1,470	1,496	1, 114	1, 119	1, 132	
xpenditures and recelpts:	0.041	0.005			- coc	0.004	7 000			1			1
Treasury expenditures, totaldo	9, 641 7, 837	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	7, 460 6, 948	9, 433 8, 246	7, 968	
War activities! do Transfers to trust accounts! do	335	40	451	57	22	47	18	22	7, 551	48	45	7, 139 236	
Interest on debt	1,009	747	86	77	581	133	56	560	191	91	628	139	
All othertdodo	460 5,916	271 6, 249	372	2, 859	329 5, 927	365 2,054	353 2,506	332	390	373	513	455	1
Receipts, netdo	5, 914	6, 247	2, 212 2, 163	2, 568	5, 926	2,001	2, 240	5, 418 5, 416	3, 587 3, 556	3, 987 3, 767	6, 908 6, 892	2, 967 2, 929	1
Customsdo	33	28	28	23	25	29	27	29	36	3, 101	33	33	
All others	5, 384	5, 734	1,985	2,702	5, 749	1,880	2,300	4,945	3,042	3, 815	6, 431	2,746	
Income taxesdododo	4,757	5, 241 75	1, 247	1, 552 319	5, 174	1, 240 60	1,501 293	4, 347 63	2, 422 48	2, 922	5,818	2, 167	
Net expenditures of Government corporations and	1	"] "	1 010	1 00	1	250	00	1 40	341	96	46	Į.
credit agencies* mil. of dol_ overnment corporations and credit agencies:¶	778	88	193	254	-35	95	-71	164	-21	313	-407	71	İ
Access except interspency total		31,666	31, 097	32,690	31, 959			32,028	1		21 700		
Loans and preferred stock, totaldo		7, 621	7, 504	7,370	7, 405			7,228			31,782 6,602		-
Assets, except interagency, total do Loans and preferred stock, total do Loans to financial institutions (Incl. preferred		l '	1	1	1	ł	1	1			'		-[
stock) mil. of dol.		674 405	667 405	631 387	606 388		·	621 343			502		.
I oans to railroadsdo Home and housing mortgage loansdo		1,706	1,681	1,643	1,636		.				281 1,456		
Farm mortgage and other agricultural loans doAll other		2, 591	2,532	2, 474	3,407		.	3,385			3, 037		1
All otherdo		2, 244	2, 219	2, 235	1, 368			1,311			1,327		
U. S. obligations, direct and guaranteeddo Business propertydo		1,701 1,702	1,578 3,742	1, 592 3, 747	1,603 15,776			1,630 16,275			1,756		1
Property held for saledodo		8.392	8,496	9, 220	3,050			2,993			16, 761 3, 018		
All other assets dodododododo		12, 250	9,776	10, 761	4, 126			3,901			3,644		
Bonds notes and debentures:		9, 364	8,663	9, 131	9,690			7,667			7,821		· -
Guaranteed by the U.Sdo	.	1,766	1,571	1, 571	1, 565			1,537		ļ	1, 150		
Bonds, notes, and debentures: Guaranteed by the U.S	·	1,413	1, 229	1 200	1, 204			1,395			1,237		
Other liabilities, including reservesdo Privately owned interestsdo		6, 185 443	5,863 444	6, 360	6,921			4, 736 504			5, 435		
U. S. Government interestsdo		21,858	21,990	23, 114	21,771			23,857			451 23, 510		
teconstruction Finance Corporation, loans outstanding.	1		1	1	1		1		1		20,010		1
end of month, totalt mil. of dol Banks and trust cos., incl. receivers do	9,712	9,428	9, 473	9,607	9,711	9,704	9,846	9, 865	9,867	9, 849	9, 713	9, 648	1
Other financial institutionsdo	292 123	357 222	351 218	342 209	338 208	335 208	330 207	322 205	314	307	302 182	299	1
Railroads, including receiversdo	214	372	371	354	353	343	340	312	204 287	196 276	182 251	170 240	1
Loans to business enterprises, except to aid in national	1	i						-	[Į	102	290	
defense mil. of dol. National defense do	30 8, 417	34 7, 749	7,807	7,977	33	32 8, 104	9 265	31	28	25	33	33	1
	0.41/	. 1.149	1 1.007	1 1.017	8,089	0, 104	8, 265	8,329	8,370	8, 387	8, 294	8, 260	į.

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

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944			1		1 .	1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау
		F	NAN(СЕ—С	ontinu	\mathbf{ed}							
SECURITIES ISSUED							ĺ						
ecurities and Exchange Commission:† Estimated gross proceeds, totalmil. of dol	17, 089	12, 109	2, 353	897	1, 148	1, 538	1, 441	14, 732	1, 583	1,093	1, 289	1, 530	2,0
By types of security: Bonds, notes, and debentures, totaldo	17, 082	12,097	2,312	882	1, 085	1, 489	1,410	14, 685	1, 531	1,080	1, 236	1, 447	1, 9
Corporate do Preferred stock do Common stock do do do do do do do do do do do do do	85 1 6	151 3 9	152 20 20	214 12 2	375 54 9	686	315 18	107 2	229 37	202 2 11	173 41 12	560 43 40]
By types of issuers: Corporate, totaldo	92	163	192	229	438	10 735	13 347	45 154	15 281	215	226	643	
Industrialdododo	60 30	60 24	112 59	68 26	88 153	191 505	31 262	18 10	84 66	27 61	96 125	r 121 r 141	
Raildododododo	0 2	45 34	(°)	135 0	191 6	37 2	53 1	83 42	121 10	109 18	0 4	365 15	
Non-corporate, total⊗do U. S. Governmentdo State and municipaldo	16, 997 16, 946	11,946 11,914	2, 161 2, 125 36	668 602	710 692	803 695	1,095 1,023	14, 579 14, 544	1, 302 1, 074	878 848	1, 063 889 174	887 838	1, 1,
New corporate security issues: Estimated net proceeds, totaldo	50 91	31 160	188	65 2 26	18 429	108 722	71 340	34 152	113 275	15 212	221	49 632	
Proposed uses of proceeds: New money, totaldodo	5	23	60	57	27	123	24	54	35	28	48	102	
Plant and equipmentdododo	3	8 15	36 24	24 33	17 10	9 114	11 13	4 50	14 21	16 12	28 19	55 47	
Funded debtdodo	80 72	135 103	122 109	166 147	396 357	592 566	316 207	96 96	240 221	182 160	172 158	527 501	
Other debtdo Preferred stockdo Other purposesdo	1 7 6	18 13 1	0 13 6	(*) 19 3	1 38 5	2 24 7	(*) 109 (*)	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$	0 19 0	17 1	$\begin{array}{c c} & 1\\ & 13\\ & 2 \end{array}$	14 12 3	
Proposed uses by major groups: \(\frac{1}{2} \) Industrial, total net proceeds \(\frac{1}{2} \)		58	109	66	85	186	29	18	82	27	93	, 118	
New moneydo Retirement of debt and stockdo	59 3 50	17 40	34 70	38 27	10 75	113 73	16 12	12 5	28 54	9 16	41 50	64 7 52	
Public utility, total net proceedsdododo	30	24 0	58 5	26 (a)	149 5	498 8	259 4	10 0	65 0 65	60 0	124 2	7 139 12	
Retirement of debt and stockdo Railroad, total net proceedsdo	30 0	23 45	52 21 21	24 134	139 189	484 36	255 52	10 82	119 0	60 108	122	7 128 360	
New moneydo Retirement of debt and stock do mmercial and Financial Chroniele:	6	4 41	0	19 115	10 179	2 35	4 48	0 82	119	12 96	0	14 346	
Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding) thous. of dol. New capital, total do do	164, 135	238, 982	274, 420	331, 720	478, 271	898, 654	479, 670	193, 296	633, 217	244, 580	557, 269	r 755, 702	585,
New capital, total do Domestic, total do	51, 918 51, 918	63, 481 42, 481	70, 425 68, 925	145, 073 145, 073	41,874 41,874	898, 654 177, 599 177, 599	39, 270 39, 270	38, 231 38, 231	142, 943 135, 900	41, 936 41, 936	86, 046 86, 046	126, 026 136, 245	190, 184,
Corporatedo	1, 352 8, 000	15, 373 4, 125	57, 328 0	105, 573 0	29, 208 0	130, 618	22, 816 10, 090	18, 681 0	42, 741 1, 505	26, 925 8, 670	62, 044 0	r 100, 856 6, 020	156,
Foreigndo	42, 566	22, 983 21, 000	11, 597 1, 500	39, 500	12,666	46, 981	6,364	19,550	98, 697 0	6, 341	24,002	19, 150 0	27, 5,
Refunding, total do Domestic, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	112, 218 112, 218	175, 501 170, 251	203, 995 203, 795 153, 917	186, 647 186, 647	436, 397 436, 397 400, 717	721, 055 714, 055	440, 401 440, 401	155, 065 155, 065	490, 274 490, 274 272, 280	202, 645 162, 645	471, 223	r 629, 676 r 629, 676	395, 395,
Corporatedo Federal agenciesdo Municipal, State, etcdo	74, 415 30, 010 7, 793	78, 754 83, 025 8, 471	27, 455 22, 423	140, 608 20, 315 25, 724	30, 010 5, 670	610, 535 42, 370 61, 150	335, 894 39, 425 65, 082	114, 104 26, 715 14, 246	195, 460 22, 534	136, 332 17, 950 8, 363	295, 766 25, 475 149, 982	7554, 222 46, 140 29, 935	367, 19,
Foreign do domestic issues for productive uses (Moody's):	1, 193	5, 250	200	20,724	3,070	7, 000	05,082	0	0	40,000	149, 962	29, 935	9,
Corporatedo		19 9	53 45	93 55	30 17	56 16	17 11	25 7	117 27	22 16	49 34	87 70	
Municipal, State, etcdodododododo		10	8	38	13	40	6	18	90	6	15	17	
State and municipal issues: Permanent (long term)thous, of dol Temporary (short term)do	53, 522 13, 842	37, 391 45, 354	32, 695 122, 700	56, 733 5, 100	23, 441 28, 199	11 3 , 957 68, 661	97, 431 7, 700	48, 288 19, 366	117, 473 131, 434	12.470 15,449	178, 125 93, 780	44, 031 39, 988	7 39. 7 31,
SECURITY MARKETS		,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	3, 200		,	.,	20,000	,	-0, 110	30, 100	00, 000	01,
rokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. members carrying margin accounts)¶													
istomers' debit balances (net)mil. of dolsh on hand and in banksdodo	₽ 1, 223 ₽ 220	887 196	940	940	940	950	940	1, 041 209	1, 070	1, 100	1,034	1, 065	1,
oney borrowed do	₽ 853 ₽ 549	619 424	660 420	630 410	640 420	670 430	640 430	726 472	730 530	730 540	722 553	701 575	
Bonds													ļ
ices: Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.).dollars. Domesticdodo	103. 45 104, 00	100, 53 101, 26	100. 71 101. 40	100.74 101.41	100. 61 101. 29	100. 71 101. 38	100.92 101.60	101, 35 101, 97	101. 91 102. 51	102.58	102. 53	103. 10	103
Foreign dodo	80.73	76. 32	75. 50	76.04	75. 55	76.11	76. 15	76. 33	77. 27	103. 15 79. 22	103.09 79.30	103. 64 80. 60	103 81
Industrial, utilities, and rails: High grade (15 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond	122.1	120.9	121. 3	121. 2	121. 2	121, 1	120.9	121. 4	121.6	121.9	122, 7	122. 9	12
Medium and lower grade: Composite (50 bonds)dodo	118.1	114. 5	114.7	114.8	114. 5	115. 5	115.9	116.9	117. 3	117.6	118.1	118. 2	11
Industrials (10 bonds)do Public utilities (20 bonds)do	122. 2 116. 7	121. 5 115. 9	121. 1 116. 3	120. 9 116. 2	120. 1 116. 5	119.9 116.9	119.9 116.8	120, 7 116, 8	121. 2 117. 0	121. 9 116. 5	122. 9 116. 5	123. 1 116. 5	12
Railroads (20 bonds)do	115. 5 81. 4	106. 2 61. 2	106. 8 61. 3	107. 3 57. 3	107. 0 55. 5	109. 6 59. 1	111. 1 61. 7	113. 2 65. 8	113. 7 68. 6	114.3 68.1	114.8 68.9	115. 0 71. 9	117
Domestic municipals (15 bonds)†doU. S. Treasury bonds (taxable)†do	141. 5 102. 4	135, 5 100, 2	136. 1 100. 2	136. 5 100. 4	136. 2 100. 4	135.5 100.3	135. 2 100. 3	135. 5 100. 3	136. 6 101. 0	138.7 101.8	140. 7 101. 6	141.6 101.7	14

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

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

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

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау
	.	FI	NANC	CE—C	ontinue	ed		· <u></u>					
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued													
Bonds-Continued							j						
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission):							[
Total on all registered exchanges: Market valuetbous. of dol.	186, 322	184, 358	170, 406 258, 532	115, 386	100, 214	141, 242 197, 373	138,318 208,588	194, 057 308, 571	237, 830 411, 818	156, 187 226, 548	177, 485 249, 721	176, 998 259, 930	209, 76 327, 14
Face valuedo On New York Stock Exchange:	1	296, 029		164, 549	143, 273						İ	165, 137	198, 18
Market value do Face value to Exclusive of stopped sales (N. Y. S. E.), face	174, 869 244, 585	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	165, 095 231, 927	243, 584	311, 89
value, totalthous, of dol	1 223, 113	243, 784	193, 748	137, 613	132, 211	166, 619	196,864 365	266 , 532	341, 960	191, 747	206, 776 585	246, 476 534	263, 49 51
U. S. Government do Other than U. S. Government, total do	222, 512	436 243, 348	503 193, 245	331 137, 282	461 131, 750	247 166, 372	196, 499	349 266, 183	788 341, 172	395 191, 352	206, 191 197, 883	245, 942 235, 869	262, 9
Domestic	214, 843 7, 669	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	8,308	10, 073	254, 24 8, 73
Face value, all issuesmil. of dol.	110,939	95, 729	101, 559	101, 581	101, 399	101,088	100, 450	111,116	111, 885	111,995	112,001	111,819	111,50
Domestic do Foreign do	2,641	92, 929 2, 799	98, 856 2, 703	98, 881 2, 700	98, 704 2, 694	98, 400 2, 688	97, 765 2, 685	108, 438 2, 678 112, 621	109, 219 2, 667	109, 329 2, 667	109, 331 2, 670	109, 161 2, 658	108, 88 2, 68
Market value, all issuesdododo	112,636	96, 235 94, 099	102, 285	102, 329 100, 276	102, 017 99, 981	101, 801 99, 756	101, 378 99, 333	110, 577	114, 020 111, 959	114,882 112,769	114,832 112,714	115, 280 113, 137	114, 85 112, 70
Foreigndo Y ields: _	2, 132	2, 137	2,041	2,053	2,036	2, 046	2,044	2,044	2, 060	2, 113	2, 118	2, 143	2, 15
Bond Buyer: Domestic municipals (20 cities)percent	1. 40	1.64	1.59	1, 59	1.66	1.64	1.63	1.62	1. 53	1.46	1.38	1, 35	1.4
Moody's: Domestic corporatedo	2.87	3, 05	3.04	3.02	3.03	3, 02	3.02	2.98	2.97	2, 93	2, 91	2.90	2.8
By ratings: dodo		2. 73	2.72	2.71	2. 72	2. 72	2. 72	2.70	2. 69	2. 65	2. 62	2, 61	2.0
Aadododo	2.86	2. 81 3. 07	2.80 3.05	2. 79 3. 04	2. 79 3. 05	2.81 3.01	2.80 3.01	2.76 2.98	2. 76 2. 98	2. 73 2. 94	2. 72 2. 92	2, 73 2, 90	2. 2.
Baadodo	1	3. 59	3. 57	3. 55	3. 56	3, 55	3.53	3.49	3. 46	3. 41	3.38	3. 36	3.
Industrials do Public utilities do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2. 68 2. 89	2. 79 2. 96	2.79 2.95	2. 79 2. 94	2.79 2.94	2, 79 2, 96	2.77 2.98	2.74 2.96	2.73 2.97	2. 69 2. 95	2. 68 2. 94	2. 69 2. 94	2. 2.
Railroadsdodo	3.03	3. 40	3. 37	3.34	3. 35	3, 32	3. 29	3. 25	3. 23	3. 16	3.11	3.07	3.0
Domestic municipals (15 bonds)dodo	1.58	1.87	1.84	1.82	1.83	1.87	1.88	1.87	1.81	1.71	1.61	1. 57	1. 8
Partially tax-exempt†	1.63 2.35	1. 91 2. 4 9	1.89 2.49	1.90 2.48	1.93 2.47	1, 93 2, 48	1.90 2.48	1.87 2.48	1.81 2.44	1.75 2.38	1.70 2.40	1.68 2.39	1.0
Stocks	Į			ļ			l					•	
Cash dividend payments and rates, Moody's: Total annual payments at current rates (600 com-						i							
panies) mil. of dol. Number of shares, adjusted millions.	1,871.06 941.47	1, 818, 13 941, 47	1, 817. 90 941. 47	1,819.87 941.47	1, 822. 01 941. 47	1, 833, 24 941, 47	1,860.07 941.47	1, 843, 45 941, 47	1, 843. 52 941. 47	1, 851. 69 941. 47	1, 867. 88 941. 47	1, 868. 26 941. 47	1, 870. 941.
Dividend rate per share (weighted average) (600 com- panies) dollars	1.99	1, 93	1. 93	1, 93	1,94	1, 95	1.98	1.96	1.96	1.97	1, 98	1, 98	1.
Banks (21 cos.) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1, 92	2. 81 1. 88	2.81 1.88	2.81 1.88	2.82 1.88	2.82 1.89	2.82 1.92	2.82 1.90	2.82 1.90	2.82 1.91	2. 93 1. 92	2. 93 1. 92	2. 1.
Insurance (21 cos.) do Dublic utilities (30 cos.) do	2, 57	2. 54 1. 80	2. 54 1. 80	2. 54 1. 80	2. 54 1. 80	2, 54 1, 80	2.54 1.80	2. 57 1. 80	2. 57 1. 80	2. 57 1. 80	2. 57 1. 80	2. 57 1, 80	2. 1.
Railroads (36 cos.)dodo	2.69	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	2, 55	2.56	2.56	2. 57	2.63	2, 66	2. 66	2.
Total dividend paymentsmil. of dol. Manufacturing	492.9 277.7	460. 7 264. 6	350. 5 144. 3	133.7 61.4	379.6 239.2	300. 4 127. 5	129. 2 70. 9	794. 8 451. 4	299. 7 99. 1	139. 2 60. 3	373. 9 235. 0	300. 1 130. 1	115 r64
Mining do do do do do do do do do do do do do	42.9	43. 4 25. 7	3.9 17.6	1. 2 3. 8	20.8 25.7	4.7 17.2	2.9 5.4	68. 5 45. 8	1.8	1.0	21. 1 23. 5	4. 4 18. 1	r2
Financedodo	38.0	30. 8 37. 3	78.5 14.8	25.9 7.9	24. 2 11. 9	48. 5 12. 8	12.9 2.9	72. 0 59. 5	77. 2 16. 6	24. 2 7. 0	23. 3 16. 0	45. 2 12. 1	11
Heat, light, and power do Communications do	36.3	32.7 14.5	37.7 46.5	31.4	31.9 14.0	38. 1 46. 5	31.9	52.7 16.1	35, 4 45. 9	36.1	31. 1 13. 7	38. 4 46. 4	28
Miscellaneousdo	14.8	11.7	7. 2	2.0	11.9	5. 1	2. 1	28.8	3.9	2.5	10. 2	5. 4	r2
Average price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.) Dec. 31, 1924=100	80.7	70. 2	69. 2	69.8	69.5	69.7	70.3	72.6	73.8	77.8	71.7	80.0	80
Dow-Jones & Co. (65 stocks) dol. per share. Industrials (30 stocks) do	64. 24 167. 33	51.85 145,46	53. 03 148. 37	52.60 146.72	51.81 145.20	53, 15 147, 68	53. 11 146. 88	55.32 150.35	57. 11 153. 95	58.64	58. 62 157. 22	59.89 160.47	62. 165.
Public utilities (15 stocks) do Railroads (20 stocks) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	32. 46 60. 48	23. 47 40. 58	23. 96 41. 85	24.74 41.12	24.67 39.75	25. 61 41. 52	25. 45 42. 11	25.80 46.34	26. 53 48. 87	157. 13 27. 90 50. 39	27. 89 51. 43	29. 09 53. 97	30. 56.
New York Times (50 stocks) do Industrials (25 stocks) do Industrials	121. 15	101.46 171.88	103. 34 173. 59	102. 25 173. 42	100.60 171.24	103. 03 174, 72	102.71 173.52	106.45 177.38	107. 79 179. 07	110. 96 183. 30	110. 43 182. 02	114, 76 188, 19	119. 194.
Railroads (25 stocks)do Standard and Poor's Corporation:	47. 77	31.04	31. 73	31.09	29.97	31, 33	31.89	35. 52	36, 51	38. 63	38. 84	41. 33	44.
Combined index (402 stocks) 1935-39 = 100_ Industrials (354 stocks) do	120.7 121.8	101. 5 103. 9	104.3 106.7	102.7 104.7	100.7 102.6	103. 5 105. 6	102.7 104.6	104.7 106.4	108. 4 110. 4	113. 0 115. 2	111.8 114.0	114. 4 116. 5	118 120
Capital goods (116 stocks) do do	109. 9	92. 7 110. 2	96. 1 113. 1	94. 3 1)1. 7	92. 6 110. 7	95. 6 113. 2	94. 5 112. 0	96.0 113.4	99. 4 116. 3	103. 6 121. 0	103. 2 119. 3	105. 5 122. 2	108 127
Public utilities (28 stocks)do Railroads (20 stocks)do	105. 9	89. 6 100. 8	91. 3 105 3	92. 1 102. 5	91.4 98.7	92. 7 103. 4	92.1 104.9	92. 4 113. 9	93.8 120,7	96. 8 125. 3	96. 1 123. 6	98. 0 129. 3	101 134
Other issues:		103. 9	106.7	106. 2	105.0	107. 3	109.4	114.6	114, 4	113.3	110.9	110.6	113
Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks) do Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks) do Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exhanges:	129. 7	112.3	116. 9	116.4	115. 5	117.7	118.0	117.8	120.8	124.6	125. 4	123. 5	129
Market value thous of dol Shares sold thousands	1,506,964 70,838	1,159,179 59,069	1,055,963 53, 995	735, 302 38, 826	623, 194 28, 275	749, 411 33, 554	742, 746 31, 371	1,154,134 51,026	1, 481,383 69, 213	1,266.858 60,069	1,254.928 54, 999	1,151,042 47, 316	
On New York Stock Exchange; Market valuethous. of dol_		997, 805		610, 477	518, 521	617, 187	617, 307	985, 806		1,049,411	1,060,085	967, 147	1,195,1
Shares sold thousands Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y.	1	45, 854	40, 055	27, 530	20, 284	23, 480	1	38, 418	51, 208	41,887	38, 516	34, 454	42, 3
Times)thousands_	. 41, 310	37, 713	28, 220	20, 753	15, 946	17, 534	18,019	1 31, 260	38,995	32,613	27, 492	28, 270	32, 02

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

1Revised 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.

S-20	SUR	VEX (OF C	UKKE	ML B	USIN	ESS					Augus	st 1945
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May
		FI	NANO	CE—C	ontinue	ed							
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued													
Stocks—Continued									İ				
Shares listed, N. Y. S. E.: Market value, all listed sharesmil. of dol_ Numher of shares listedmillions_ Ylelds:	62, 637 1, 540	53, 068 1, 493	52, 488 1, 497	53, 077 1, 499	52, 930 1, 481	53, 087 1, 481	53, 592 1, 483	55, 512 1, 492	56, 586 1, 496	59, 680 1, 498	57, 383 1, 504	61, 497 1, 512	62, 43 1, 53
Common stocks (200), Moody'spercent.		4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.
Banks (15 stocks) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	- 4.1	3.5 4.4	3. 6 4. 5	3.5 4.5	3. 5 4. 5	3. 5 4. 5	3. 3 4. 6	3. 3 4. 5	3.3 4.4	3. 3 4. 2	3.6 4.4	3. 4 4. 1	3.
Insurance (10 stocks) do Public utilities (25 stocks) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3. 4 4. 6	3.7 5.2	3. 7 5. 3	3.7 5.2	3. 7 5. 3	3. 6 5. 3	3. 6 5. 3	3. 7 5. 2	3.6 5.2	3. 4 5. 0	3. 5 5. 1	3. 4 4. 8	3 4
Railroads (25 stocks)dodo	5.3	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.8	6. 1	6.3	5. 9	6. 2	5. 5	5.
Preferred stocks, high-grade (15 stocks), Standard and Poor's Corporationpercent_	3. 67	3.98	3.94	3, 96	3. 95	3, 95	3.92	3. 87	3.82	3. 78	3 . 73	3. 67	3.
		I	FORE	GN T	RADE	1			·				
INDEXES													
Exports of U. S. merchandise: Quantity1923-25=100_		305	290	276	276	259	269	010	004	100		604	
Volue	1 931	339	320	320	319	304	316	216 248	204 240	198 234	231 271	231 7 264	26
Unit value do do mports for consumption:	-	111	110	116	116	117	117	115	117	118	117	115	11
Quantity do Value do		118	106	111	104	122	121	124	129	123	131	128	13
Valuedodo	105	101 86	90 86	93 84	87 84	103 85	101 84	104 84	111 87	103 85	115 88	112 87	11 8
VALUE													
Exports, including reexports, total:thous. of dol	880, 959 527, 493	1,296,554 1,036,336	1,197,188 936,478	1,187,725 927,576	1,192,680 953,923	1,142,274 895, 234	1,184,849 901,990	936, 962 686, 203	901, 407 649, 672	881, 638 658, 987	1,022,728 724, 298	1,002,309 701, 150	*1,137,19 *787, 65
Lend-lease do. Canada . do. Latin American Republics . do. Argentina . do.		131, 541	100, 101	133, 138 97, 832	116, 505	122, 359 87, 053	115, 145 110, 825	91, 642	88, 276	86, 950	105, 332	102, 903	111,83
Latin American Republicsdododo		95. 870 2, 338	82,003 1,839	1.677	80, 752 3, 242	2,885	2, 109	93, 306 2, 957	88, 646 1, 926	71,460 1,723	101,094 2,305	105,722 1,139	110, 32 1, 60
Brazils do	-	14, 951 5 206	14, 949 4, 656	26, 712 4, 016	13, 901 3, 353	20, 183 3, 601	21, 533 5, 601	18, 855 5, 556	13, 690 3, 836	11, 321 3, 869	13, 762 4, 563	26, 870 4, 201	19, 91 5, 14
Cubaş		16, 022	13, 442	13, 397	11,745	13, 349	18,805	16, 319	17, 133	12, 432	15, 147	15, 356	15, 15
Brazil§ do Chile§ do Chile§ do Cuba§ do Mexico§ do Exports of U.S. merchandise‡ do General imports, total‡ do Canada§ do Argentina§ do Argentina§ do Brazil§ do Chile§ do Chile§ do Chile§ do Cuba§ do Cuba§ do Cuba§ do Cuba§ do Cuba§ do Cuba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do Coba§ do	859, 020	25, 638 1.287.846	19, 537 1,190,137	23, 763 1,180,515	21, 639 1,186,502	19, 299 1,136,901	24, 252 1,176,439	21, 855 927, 923	23, 211 895, 465	19, 215 872, 762	24, 616 1,009,719	24, 042 985, 433	23, 67 1,120,38
General imports, total;do	357, 398	331, 115	293, 184	302, 445	280, 365	327, 187 114, 239	321, 922 102, 909	336, 082 94, 698	333, 973	323, 783	364,680	366, 072	7372, 13
Canadas do Latin American Republics do do do do do do do do do do do do do		102, 952 128, 360	90, 873 126, 793	121, 281 131, 315	99, 342 101, 058	136, 985	128, 265	138, 732	98, 492 146, 420	96, 003 135, 010	116, 518 146, 162	109,077 146,992	64, 62 94, 99
Argentinasdodo		11,942	18, 415 22, 810	17, 545 24, 449	15, 282 21, 652	11,683 23,763	16, 513 25, 678	12, 804	11, 461 33, 282	10, 504 24, 277	5, 629 21, 666	12, 696 22, 704	7, 38 18, 90
Chiles		13, 952	7, 745	18, 179	11,088	10,000	9, 025	26, 290 21, 467	10,004	12,611	15, 198	12, 338	4, 22
Cubaş dodo	- -	33, 102 15, 350	33, 010 13, 435	27, 579 14, 479	24, 815 13, 541	32, 185 16, 242	33, 862 15, 266	33, 714 17, 119	37, 896 18, 627	33, 105 20, 871	39, 374 22, 730	41,997 21,858	4, 22 28, 62 14, 04
Mexico§dododododo	336, 060	322, 914	288, 696	297, 417	278, 503	330, 278	323, 779	332, 721	353, 215	329, 697	365, 627	355, 877	363, 70
TR	ANSP	ORTAT	TION	AND	COMN	AUNI	CATIO	NS					
TRANSPORTATION			!				İ				İ		
Commodity and Passenger Unadjusted indexes:*						}							
Combined index, all types t_1 1935-39=100.	.	231 237	226 234	232 241	225 238	230 236	225 231	214 218	222 215	223 228	226 231	226 231	23
Excluding local transit lines†do Commodity†do	_1	212	208	216	214 260	r 217	211	196	196	209	214	214	23 23 21
Passengertdo Excluding local transit linesdo		288 418	287 426	286 424	260 469	272 379	270 373	272 378	263 354	269 366	265 353	7 262 7 355	33
By types of transportation:	1	1	613	670	674	696	679	647	1	685	784		84
Air, combined indexdododododo	1	791	797	884	874	910	917	906	659 919	981	1,088	782 1,031	1,0
Passenger do_ Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index	-	464	492	529	542	556	522	475	487	489	584	617	63
			226	241 211	236 216	240 226	241 230	225 210	223 213	228	236	224 208	2:
For-hire truck		209 321	191 338	339	303	283	275	275	213 257	218 262	213 278	208 279	20 22 13 2
Local transit linestdo		. 181	172 246	172 250	179 261	183 259	184 271	185 276	189 271	188 296	192 280	185 291	1 2
Oil and gas pipe linestdo Railroads, combined indexdo		254	251	256	250	248	241	229	225 203	241	246	r 243	1 2
Commodity	_1	227	223 467	229 461	225 447	226 417	218 414	204 424	203 395	218 412	228 378	226 7378	2 4
Passengerdo Waterborne (domestic), commodity†do		84	83	88	87	87	73	46	48	51	50	70	7
Adjusted indexes:* Combined index, all typestdo	l l	228	224	225	222	223 229	223	216	218	229	233	231	2
Excluding local transit linestdo	_	235	230 208	232 211	228 206	229 206	229 206	222 201	223 203	235 215	240 221	238 220	24
Commodity doPassengert do		281	277	272	277	277	279	267	267	274	272	r 267	2
Excluding local transit linesdo	-	401	394	384	389	391	394	373	363	382	372	* 36 9	39
By type of transportation: Air, combined indexdo	_	576	599	646	650	687	696	679	695	707	796	774	8:
Commoditydo		7.91	797 469	884 489	874 502	910 539	917 549	906 528	919 547	981 526	1,088 602	1,031 605	1,09
Passanger			,			,	1	1	1 52.	1	1	1	1
Passengerdo	i	1	001	007	605	000	000	904	000	000	0.0	000	
Passengerdo	-	229 207	221 195 308	231 211 300	225 206 288	230 212 290	221	224 210 271	237 224 277	238 224 284	246 230 298	230 212 290	22 20 29

*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.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау
TRANSF	ORTA	TION	AND	COM	MUNI	CATI	ONS—	Contin	ued		_		
TRANSPORTATION—Continued													
Commodity and Passenger—Continued A djusted indexes*—Continued. By type of transportation—Continued. Local transit lines		182 257 253 228 447	180 256 249 225 434	179 260 247 225 421	181 269 241 216 434	182 265 242 217 433	269 239 213	180 268 232 208 416	188 271 229 207 396	185 281 246 223 423	189 273 251 232 396	182 287 7 251 233 7 394	188 281 258 293 423
Passenger do do Waterborne (domestic), commodity do Express Operations		65	63	69	69	71	74	69	77	80	75	71	71
Operating revenuethous, of dol- Operating incomedo		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, 253 76	23, 831 4 40	22, 516 32	
Local Transit Lines Fares, average, cash ratecents. Passengers carried†thousands. Operating revenues†thous. of del	1,595,211	7. 8143 1,558,280 113, 100	7. 814 3 1,526,710 11 1 ,700	7. 8143 1,527,760 111,300	7. 8198 1,527,520 111, 200	7. 8198 1,616,870 117, 100	1,567,130	7. 8115 1,634,230 122, 100	7. 8115 1,648,350 117, 500	7.8115 1,517,610 107,900	7. 8115 1,704,580 119, 400	7.8115 1,588,850 115,400	7. 8118 1,650,748 119, 900
Class Steam Railways	178 149 158 99 68 263 150 140 143 181 144 155 124 68 170	144 148 191 154 137 100 66 291 147 139 148 194 148 135 124 67 187 187	147 143 188 157 172 102 66 66 302 151 143 143 194 156 144 124 66 68 189 150	146 146 178 162 141 115 68 281 151 142 146 185 155 131 121 68 188 149	150 147 181 148 142 151 70 276 158 139 147 182 137 126 114 67 184 146	148 143 140 147 184 69 99 237 156 137 143 182 133 147 120 66 153	143 181 135 147 170 70 138 155 141 143 181 138 150 135 68 153 149	128 127 175 120 126 65 41 142 137 127 166 135 134 128 68 81 33 151	132 141 185 128 128 115 63 40 143 143 141 176 142 128 120 66 61 157	130 139 188 128 117 97 64 42 142 139 178 133 119 121 66 668 152	136 137 192 134 102 683 151 145 139 190 134 124 129 67 218	139 126 176 133 141 111 203 151 141 126 180 133 160 124 171 204 153	1442 122 199 143 147 108 66 268 155 144 122 199 133 163 122 65 20- 151
Total cars	855 70 228 274 69 530 371	7 4, 339 7 879 7 74 7 233 7 238 7 69 7 517 7 109 7 1, 920	4, 361 838 72 236 295 69 505 412 1, 934	3, 580 710 57 203 203 64 427 324 1, 593	4, 428 862 69 222 241 100 534 379 2, 022	3, 599 695 57 173 208 104 435 272 1,654	665 56 163 204 93 424 176	3, 699 755 67 181 219 88 499 58 1, 833	3, 002 661 56 150 176 63 383 45 1, 467	3,050 671 59 160 167 54 395 46 1,499	4,019 828 76 207 218 72 536 88 1,994	3, 374 613 56 164 200 62 451 228 1,600	3, 45; 600 60 17; 20; 62 438 303 1, 60;
Car surplusthousands Car shortagedo	. 13	26 1	17 2	12	10 4	8	11 5	14	14 9	13 16	10 19	13 15	10
Financial operations: Operating revenues, total thous of dol. Freight do. Passenger do. Operating expenses do. Taxes, joint facility and equip. rents do. Net railway operating income do. Net incomet do. Operating results:	611, 110 152, 185 541, 707 182, 507 96, 115	799, 475 , 585,098 159, 584 518, 467 , 181,492 , 99, 517 61, 337	809, 038 593, 829 162, 198 525, 057 185, 348 98, 633 57, 362	836, 183 617, 348 162, 070 538, 489 196, 329 101, 366 60, 346	799, 229 591, 104 152, 971 521, 264 188, 838 89, 126 55, 545	818, 737 612, 020 146, 369 539, 157 182, 234 97, 346 59, 822	585, 432 140, 288 524, 450 164, 644 91, 579	146, 412 555, 775	751, 337 558, 874 139, 243 530, 232 148, 089 73, 016 39, 048	712, 806 536, 821 125, 857 499, 643 140, 000 73, 163 37, 378	813, 328 623, 184 133, 630 544, 810 168, 633 99, 885 62, 931	778, 985 594, 314 129, 202 531, 689 155, 391 91, 905 55, 558	823, 025 626, 427 138, 935 547, 664 175, 435 r 99, 926 64, 649
Freight carried 1 milet mil. of tons. Revenue per ton-mile ents. Passengers carried 1 mile millions. Financial operations, adjusted:		65, 695 . 948 8, 405	66, 754 . 950 8, 706	68, 454 . 958 8, 598	65, 065 . 967 8, 067	67, 679 . 959 7, 790	. 983	61, 107 . 971 7, 908	60, 681 . 984 7, 372	58, 954 . 968 6, 694	68, 315 . 968 7, 048	65, 286 . 968 6, 826	68, 649 . 976 7, 347
maintail operations, adjusted:		153.7	803. 5 601. 5 149. 2 705. 9 97. 6 59. 0	781.3 579.5 145.0 710.3 71.0 29.7	789. 9 581. 4 154. 0 709. 8 80. 1 40. 1	791. 2 584. 7 150. 0 709. 5 81. 7 43. 3	587. 2 147. 1 697. 2 91. 3	780. 3 586. 2 144. 1 711. 3 69. 0 29. 8	766. 4 566. 9 145. 3 673. 2 93. 2 59. 5	781. 2 584. 6 139. 5 678. 3 102. 9 67. 7	796. 3 602. 8 135. 1 698. 4 97. 9 63. 1	799. 2 608. 0 133. 7 703. 6 95. 6 61. 7	795. 9 598. 5 140. 5 704. 1 91. 8 57. 9
Travel					}				}				
Operations on scheduled air lines: Miles flownthous. of miles. Express carriedthous. of lb. Passengers carriednumber. Passenger-miles flownthous. of miles.		389, 017	12,770 5,756 441,712 211,704	13, 555 6, 730 476, 808 227, 351	13, 570 6, 149 464, 536 225, 472	14, 596 6, 763 497, 664 239, 022	6, 202 455, 726	13,651 6,449 414,992 204,513	14, 290 6, 850 430, 233 209, 239	12, 985 6, 813 401, 563 7 190,272	16, 132 . 8, 627 532, 286 251, 103	15, 965 7, 716 543, 755 256, 823	17, 599 8, 304 612, 912 289, 708
Hotels: Average sale per occupied roomdollars. Rooms occupied percent of total. Restaurant sales Index 1929 = 100.	4.01	3. 89 88 198	3. 84 82 193	3. 77 89 214	4.16 89 194	4. 04 90 194	4.07	3. 96 83 174	3.97 90 174	3. 92 88 167	3. 85 90 169	4. 17 89 190	3. 76 90 194
Foreign travel: U. S. citizens, arrivalsnumber_ U. S. citizens, departuresdo Emigrantsdo	.	11,710 7,925 735	7 16, 491 7 8, 912 487	7 17, 687 7 8, 406 619	7 16, 504 8, 307 458	7 14, 504 8, 091 716	7,016	15, 523 8, 101 490	12,820 8,408 429	13, 169 7, 652 455	9, 952 7, 803 557	12,978 9,652 689	15, 674 9, 837 935

U.S. citizens, departures.

do.

7, 925 r8, 912 r8, 406 8, 307 8, 091 7, 016 8, 101 8, 408 7, 652 7, 803 9, 652 9, 837 8 migrants.

60 735 487 619 488 716 488 490 429 455 557 689 935 1mmigrants.

do.

7, 225 r8, 912 r8, 407 r3, 133 r3, 266 r3, 247 r3, 401 r2, 792 2, 751 2, 703 3, 166 3, 790 8, 674 Passports Issuedor.

Passports Issuedor.

7Includes passports to American seamen.

7Revised.

7Includes passports to American seamen.

7Revised data for May 1945; net income, 59,985; freight carried 1 mile, 68,346.

4Deficit.

1Data for July, September, and December 1944 and March and June 1945 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

1The indicated seasonally adjusted series for freight carloadings have been shown on a revised basis 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; revised data beginning 1936 for both series will be published later.

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

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

S-22	SUR	VEY	OF C	URRE	NT E	BUSIN	IESS					Augus	t 1945
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944					<u> </u>	1945	·	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May
TRANSPO	ORTA'	TION	AND	COMI	MUNI	CATIO	ONS-	Contin	ued				
TRANSPORTATION—Continued													
Travel—Continued		l						İ	İ	}	Ì	Ì	
National parks, visitorsnumber_	138, 586	90, 304	192, 694	174, 076	114, 622	69, 816	34, 705	21, 230	20, 075	22, 893	34, 520	42, 912	- 68, 90
Pullman Co.: Revenue passenger-miles thousands. Passenger revenues thous of dol.		2,344,949 13, 291	2,321,047 12,893	2,339,036 13, 247	2,406,237 13, 403	2,414,808 13,672	2,249,627 12,790	2,240,875 12,909	2,282,407 13,445	2,015,316 11,695	2,069, 227 12, 427	2,046,445 12, 291	2,258,27 13, 10
COMMUNICATIONS	1									1		ŀ	
Telephone carriers:¶ Operating revenues thous. of dol. Station revenues do. Tolis, message do. Operating expenses do. Net operating income do. Phones in service, end of month thousands. Telegraph and cable carriers:§ Operating revenues, total thous. of dol.		161, 297 88, 473 60, 313 103, 399 19, 371 24, 161 17, 072		87, 709 63, 852 105, 617 19, 972 24, 231 17, 202	87, 654 60, 920 104, 973 19, 356 24, 264 16, 515	90, 405 63, 110 105, 485 20, 663 24, 303 16, 943	165, 244 89, 916 62, 179 105, 081 19, 987 24, 340 16, 218	91, 088 66, 396 117, 036 23, 348 24, 382	174, 063 93, 140 67, 455 107, 271 20, 785 24, 515	166, 039 90, 204 62, 402 103, 866 21, 147 24, 580 15, 146	176, 142 91, 964 70, 359 112, 539 20, 568 24, 613 17, 429	172, 229 r 91, 607 66, 660 111, 221 19, 576 24, 631 16, 149	176, 48 92, 98 69, 12 113, 33 20, 30 24, 66
Telegraph carriers, total do do vestern Union Telegraph Co. revenues from		15,654	15,091	15,805	15, 163	15,668	14, 876	16,190	15, 651	13, 902	16,018	14,842	16, 3
Telegraph and cable carriers: Operating revenues, total		951 1, 418 13, 079 1, 913 699 1, 376	938 1,337 13,407 965 530 1,386	935 1, 397 13, 365 1, 940 830 1, 397	941 1, 352 13, 093 1, 515 714 1, 368	1, 041 1, 274 13, 033 2, 029 848 1, 552	1, 012 1, 341 12, 866 1, 483 1, 691 1, 657	1, 085 1, 577 13, 104 2, 438 1, 363 1, 766	964 1, 469 12, 917 2, 265 1, 014 1, 675	878 1, 244 11, 842 1, 445 585 1, 692	1,016 1,410 12,829 2,666 1,502 1,882	904 1,307 12,302 1,942 d 21 r 1,889	96 1, 25 13, 13 2, 47 1, 19 1, 85
	CHEN	MICAI	S AN	D ALI	LIED	PROD	UCTS				<u> </u>		
CHEMICALS*													
Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (100% NH ₃):	45.072	40,071	42 927	44, 931	45 292	49, 113	49, 721	50, 833	49 863	44.756	40 080	45 581	48.2

CITEMICALD		l	1	}		1			ł	1	İ	1	1
Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (100% NH ₂):		1			1			l	ļ.	1		ľ	
Productionshort tons_	45,072	40,071	42, 927	44, 931	45, 292	49, 113	49, 721	50, 833	49, 863	44.756	49.089	45, 581	48, 244
Stocks, end of monthdodo	3, 225	2, 488	3, 614	3, 579	2, 764	4,802	5, 064	6, 120	7, 409	6,766	4,649	4, 301	3, 997
Calcium carbide (100% CaC ₂):	1,	-,	-,	-,	, , , ,	-7	' -		.,	, ,,,,,,,	7,020	1,001	0,000
Productiondo	63, 134	63,043	64, 131	65, 685	62,591	67,807	65,806	63, 713	61, 759	56,729	62, 753	64, 610	64, 805
Stocks end of month do	26,770	29, 643	28, 484	30,043	31,078	31,706	32,705	30, 382	28, 307	25, 734	22,649	23, 704	22, 400
Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid (100% CO ₂):O			,		,		1 1	,	,	,	,	,	,
Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid (100% CO ₂): Production thous. of lb.	84, 923	86,676	90.060	90,697	84, 963	76, 134	65, 225	58, 747	57, 716	58, 424	71, 599	80,654	83, 246
Stocks, end of monthdodo	19,905	15, 997	11, 202	9,005	9, 437	9, 108	9, 397	8,940	9,066	10,688	12, 462	18, 299	22, 314
Chlorine:	1]	1 '	i '	1	l '	,		! '	ĺ	l -	· '	· 1
Productionshort tons.	106, 699	104, 041	106, 657	104, 074	102, 190	103, 517	101, 999	107, 065	103, 953	92,066	107, 466	103, 478	r 110,332
Stocks end of monthdo	6, 969	6, 414	6,028	4, 812	5, 023	4, 966	5, 059	6, 506	8, 127	6, 169	5,634	5,875	r 6, 897
Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl):	l .	i		l	l						ł		l '
Productiondo	37, 348	31, 170	32, 325	31, 519	32, 131	34, 454	3 5, 106	34, 346	35, 155	33, 671	37, 639	37, 597	37, 152
Stocks, end of monthdo	3, 470	2, 533	3, 126	2, 902	3, 162	3, 261	3, 590	3, 751	3,004	3, 110	3,300	2, 984	3,068
Hydrogen, production mil. of cu. ft	2, 156	1,879	1,998	2, 102	2, 085	2,075	2, 114	2,086	2,071	1,944	2,063	2, 100	2, 199
Nitric acid (100% HNO ₃):				00 454		1	40 ***	44 000		l			
Production short tons Stocks, end of month do	39, 662	39, 275	38, 974	38, 471	39, 349	41,955	42, 571	41,328	40,876	40,067	37, 963	40,053	41,757
Stocks, end of monthdo	6,060	6, 555	6, 795	6, 189	5, 905	5, 795	6, 249	7,380	7,027	6,825	5, 314	5, 788	5, 789
Oxygen, production mil. of cu. ft	1, 233	1, 490	1,505	1, 582	1, 568	1, 551	1,530	1,497	1, 395	1, 346	1,476	1, 4 01	1, 333
Phosphoric acid (50% H ₁ PO ₄):	01.404	56, 743	58, 529	52, 255	52, 039	52. 487	54, 626	58, 237	F1 0C4	F1 000	FO 000	-0 -00	
Production short tons	61, 484 14, 967	15, 636		14, 438	14, 360	12, 892	11,684	12, 973	51, 264	51,328	53, 290	59, 568	59, 091
Stocks, end of monthdodo	14, 967	15, 656	15, 067	14, 438	14, 500	12,092	11,004	12,973	13, 378	14, 285	12, 197	13, 985	14, 528
Soda ash, ammonia-soda process (98-100% Na ₂ CO ₃): Production, crudeshort tons	358, 782	371, 754	373, 921	368, 833	365, 362	379, 472	374, 453	368, 588	365, 718	331, 952	380, 371	970 905	200 044
Stocks, finished light and dense, end of monthdo	29, 281	35, 959	41, 737	36, 445	38, 260	37, 113	39, 725	58, 161	76, 658	93,748	64. 187	378, 385	388, 044
Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH):	29, 401	00, 505	41, 101	30, 140	30, 200	37, 110	00, 120	30, 101	10,000	90, 140	04, 107	49, 794	35, 607
Productiondodo	160, 435	152, 106	159, 403	156,663	152, 147	153, 929	155, 219	166, 029	161, 100	146, 255	167, 443	161, 300	r 169, 878
Stocks end of monthdo	1 49, 235	45, 713	50, 646	51, 761	49, 821	1 59, 226	1 57, 479	163,932	1 64, 204	1 63, 799	1 58, 104	1 57, 017	r 1 54,972
Sodium silicate:	10, 200	10, 110	00,010	02, . 02	10,021	00, 220	0.,1.5	00,002	- 04, 201	- 00, 700	- 50, 104	- 51,011	- 54,872
Production short tons	J	I		l	<i></i>		1	\ 		i i	i		
Stocks end of month do													
Stocks, end of month do Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt cake:													
Production short tons.	61, 559	66, 625	63, 629	68, 526	65, 185		68, 109	67, 490	64, 336	58, 649	66, 929	61,762	67, 322
Stocks, end of monthdodo	72, 953	79,800	83, 976	79, 931	77, 693	78,905	83, 735	87, 283	86,665	72, 960	66, 902	58, 709	61, 407
Sulfur:	· 1	i		ì	!	l			, ,	'		, ,	,
Productionlong tons		280, 545	305, 064	306, 146	293, 963	312, 060	293, 551	280, 580	275, 722	260, 677	290, 268	292, 229	319,976
Stocks, end of monthdododo		4,168,394	4,154,349	4,161,012	4,140,976	4,110,395	4,089,622	4,100,320	4,034,453	3,996,432	3,923,373	3,883,858	3,838,084
Sulfuric acid (100% H ₁ SO ₄):⊕													
Productionshort tons_ Stocks, end of monthdo	822, 409	722,000	742,083	767,207	741,001	r 814, 487	820,617	r 853,001	853, 930	806, 081	860, 403	834, 152	868, 682
Stocks, end of monthdo	226, 652	232, 213	218, 811	⁷ 202,337	204, 393	213, 457	216, 230	253, 479	262, 681	265, 002	243,014	230, 858	238, 465
Acetic acid: ‡		00 000	05.054	00 701	05 001	07 570	00 000	07.041		24			
Production thous, of lb_		26, 303	25, 254	26, 531	25, 331	27, 572	29, 999	27, 941	29, 526	24, 708	26, 077	25, 646	27, 509
Stocks, end of monthdo		9, 156	7, 621	7, 594	8, 513	9, 281	11, 235	9, 113	r 12, 469	r 10, 131	8, 681	7, 552	9, 403
Acetic anhydride:	i	40, 048	20 112	41 261	40 000	42,084	42, 327	42 000	44 000	41 700	47 077		i
Productiondo			39, 113	41, 361 11, 746	40, 838		12, 380	43,900	44, 833	41,732	47,675		
Stocks, end of monthdodo		10 , 8 67	9,958	11, 740	12, 295	12,083	12,000	12, 108	10, 977	12, 146	11, 252		
Production thous, of cu. ft_	426 979	452, 465	456, 347	453, 640	438, 829	482, 408	450, 165	450, 991	453, 005	452 501	443, 987	477 077	400 551
Stocks, end of monthdodo	8, 734	10, 955	11, 323	11, 386	11, 397	11,615	9, 966	9, 910	9, 488	453, 591 8, 907		471, 351	489, 751
Acetyl salicylic acid (aspirin);	0,734	10,955	11, 320	11,000	11, 357	11,013	3, 300	", "10	0,400	0,907	10,049	9,846	8, 518
Productionthous. of lb		744	691	738	786	834	774	846	887	816	924	948	925
Stocks, end of monthdo		1,012	972	916	929	819	910	980	1, 114	980	959	948	925 973
Decompton of monominations and an arrangement of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract		- 1,014	,	, 510	, ,	, 525	1 020	, 000	1, 114	. 800	909	990	9/3

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The diagram of the shown above: Production—Jan., 775, 884; Feb., 735,708; Mar., 763,118; Apr., 743,479; stocks—Feb., 277,049; Mar., 278,112; 1943 revisions will be shown later. http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Revised. 4 Deficit. 1 Not comparable with earlier data, see note marked "7." © Revised: not comparable with data shown in the Survey prior to the March 1945 issue.

3 Production figures represent total production of liquid material, including quantities evaporated to solid caustic. Stock figures represent stocks of liquid sodium hydroxide only prior to October 1944 (comparable figure for October, 46,839); beginning that month they include stocks of both liquid and solid sodium hydroxide.

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

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

• The new monthly series for sulfur are compiled by the Bureau of Mines and cover total production and producers' stocks of native sulfur (Texas and 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, creosote oil, cresylte acid, ethyl acetate, naphthalene and phthalic anhydride are compiled by the Tariff Commission; the other new chemical series are compiled by the Bureau of the Census. The monthly data for a number of the chemicals are reported quarterly only. See also note marked "*" on p. 8-22 of the November 1944 Survey.

† Includes synthetic acetic acid and acetic acid are confidential and are not included.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May
CHEN	IICAL	S ANI) ALI	IED :	PROD	UCTS	-Con	tinued					-
CHEMICALS—Continued													
reosote oil:* Production thous of gel		13, 726	11, 762	12, 443	11, 055	14,081	13, 484	14, 234	12, 573	13, 515	16,032	14, 265	16, 0
Production thous. of gal. Stocks, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do		26, 361	24, 043	18,880	13, 584	12, 696	10, 931	10, 712	9, 695	11, 395	11, 529	11, 634	12, 3
Production thous. of lb. Stocks, end of month do		3, 257 2, 230	3, 553 5, 859	3, 432 2, 720	3, 369 2, 242	3, 424 2, 023	3, 279 1, 905	3,077 1,694	2,676	2,735 1,512	2, 574 1, 255	2, 730 1, 324	2, 2 1, 4
			7, 771	9,074	7, 767	9,683	10, 266	9,852	1,472 9,027	9, 145	9, 244	9, 793	9.9
Stocks, end of monthdodo		6, 571	6, 135	6,766	5, 222	5, 721	4,873	6, 241	6, 873	7, 034	5, 536	4, 785	6,0
thyl acetate (85%):* Production	8, 135	C 400	6, 240	7 611	0.014	6,792	6, 236	5, 982	0.407	7 014	7 070	7 450	
High gravity and yellow distuled: Consumption	8, 920	7, 452	6, 713	7,611 8,730	6, 814 8, 745	9, 262	10, 834	7, 587	6, 497 7, 774	7, 214 8, 719	7, 373 9, 694	7, 479 8, 789	7, 2 8, 1
Chemically pure:	26, 998	38, 588	37, 590	38, 517	38, 598	39, 443	40, 515	39, 348	38, 005	36, 053	34, 336	31, 894	29, 4
Consumption do Production do Stocks, end of month do	7,757 6,695	6, 579 7, 173	6, 375 5, 501	7, 085 9, 823	7, 470 7, 785	8,815 8,779	9, 084 7, 684	7, 548 8, 800	7, 712 8, 008	7, 048 7, 077	7, 470 8, 249	6, 884 6, 576	7, 7 8,
fethanoi§;	28, 103	44, 497	42, 411	42, 874	40,026	37, 423	36, 605	37, 237	36, 089	34, 179	32, 725	30, 132	27, 9
Natural: Production (crude, 80%)thous, of gal Stocks (crude, 80%). end of monthdo	313	341	315	319	334	382	361	350	317	279	314	293	7 :
Synthetic (10097.)		331	286	240	201	264	260	272	278	287	389	446	*
Production	6,012 5,664	6, 563 6, 834	5, 83 8 5, 496	4, 849 2, 344	5, 435 1, 926	5, 671 1, 851	6, 363 2, 388	5, 851 2, 382	6, 455 3, 166	5, 827 3, 743	6, 791 (a)	6, 378 (a)	6, (a)
aphthalene, refined (75° C and over);* Productionthous. of lbthous. of lbthous. ofdodo		7, 295	6, 351	6, 123	5, 979	5, 907	6, 394	6, 217	5, 381	5, 356 1, 767	5, 746	6, 158	6.
hthalic anhydride:*	1	1, 357	1, 454	1,972	1,815	1,462	2, 535	2,091	2, 099	1	1, 476	2, 905	2,
Production do Stocks, end of month do xplosives, shipments do		9, 664 2, 909	10, 644 2, 954	10,600 3,244	10, 611 3, 154	10, 792 3, 782	10, 426 2, 835	10, 779 1, 749	10, 320 1, 512	7 9, 606 1, 655	11, 375 2, 015	11, 582 2, 356	12, 2,
osin, gum:	1	38, 564	37, 645	39, 916	38, 921	38, 042	36, 276	32,863	34, 124	34, 543	34, 865	36, 117	37,
Price, wholesale "H" (Sav.) bulk dol. per 100 lb. Receipts, net, 3 ports bbl. (500 lb.) Stocks, 3 ports, end of month do	5. 81 5, 847	5. 62 10, 326	5. 52 9, 876	5. 48 10, 406	5, 49 9, 345	5. 71 7, 881	5. 81 7, 755	5, 81 6, 346	5.81 4,194	5. 81 2, 159	5. 81 4, 400	5. 81 3, 461	5, 5,
urpentine, gum, spirits of:	i	61, 165	57, 190	53, 202	48, 609	43, 512	36, 657	31,900	25, 876	18, 250	11,741	12, 042	12.
Price, wholesale (Savannah)†	. 80 3,542	.78 4,147	. 76 3, 696	. 79 3, 745	2,798	. 79 2, 324	2, 236	. 79 1, 929	.79 1,369	.81 357	. 80 505	. 80 1, 047	2,
	27,062	82, 867	76, 973	77, 131	68, 675	68, 222	67, 320	66, 759	65, 195	61,467	50, 762	43, 814	28,
FERTILIZERS	100	101	00	100	00.5	046	474	F40	1 100		1 000	010	
Consumption, Southern Statesthous. of short tons. Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port	163	131	90	138	285	246	474	540	1, 189	1,076	1,332	819	
warehouses dol. per 100 lb.	1,650	1, 650 81, 359	1, 650 65, 743	1. 650 71, 981	1. 650 67, 511	1, 650 61, 296	1. 650 70, 630	1. 650 79, 916	1. 650 78, 650	1.650 75,658	1.650 76,913	1. 650	1.
uperphosphate (bulk):† Productiondo		620, 957	567, 891	601, 487	529, 229	604, 519	604, 673	599, 861	676, 507	638, 009	642, 796	r 632, 403	655,
Stocks, end of monthdo OILS, FATS AND BYPRODUCTS		872, 025	874, 797	861, 334	870, 437	875, 992	879, 452	887, 921	936, 431	934, 482	865, 469	r719,716	732,
nimal, including fish oil:	İ												
Animal fats:† Consumption, factorythous, of lb_	123, 734	113, 703	107, 053	150, 650	139, 595	152,060	137, 546	118, 906	135, 755	135, 378	136, 391	131,019	140,
Production do Stocks, end of month do	189, 914	308, 435	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	205, 830 390, 736	194, 041 332, 341	182, 786 298, 433	200, 261,
Greases:† Consumption, factorydo	1	l '	57, 439	71, 685	60, 440	63, 987	65, 462	59, 598	73, 179	62,854	60, 263	60, 961	60,
Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	44, 117	59, 138 168, 949	52, 164	52, 293	43, 921	45, 240	52, 410	49,777	50, 275 111, 169	45, 425 99, 249	47, 361 92, 733	45, 068 85, 590	46, 73,
Fish oils:‡ Consumption, factorydo		15, 896	16, 282	16, 976	18, 981	24, 700	28, 886	30, 539		33, 458	39, 885	23, 427	22,
Production do Stocks, end of month do	11, 263	12, 928 156, 067	23, 622 169, 906	24, 857 176, 846	32, 688 196, 646	52, 995 222, 733	25, 843 236, 552	14, 696 228, 228	31, 347 7, 293 214, 442	1, 791 183, 062	579 151, 751	766 129, 020	1, 112,
regetable oils, total:‡ Consumption, crude, factorymill. of lb.		271	237	283	287	341	378	371	396	370	376	345	1112,
Production, crude do do do do do do do do do do do do do	257	270	273	269	311	361	413	371	412	377	358	308	
Crudedodo	692 442	845 493	808 427	779 359	791 316	784 294	787 305	812 353	815 397	833 411	807 444	780 447	
Coconut or copra oil: Consumption, factory:	112	1	12.	000			550		00,	""	1	111	1
Crude thous. of lb. Refined do	13, 859 5, 127	13, 633 5, 369	13, 256 5, 164	19, 064 6, 712	15, 613 6, 654	15, 794 6, 506	15, 253 6, 268	14, 276 5, 827	14, 537 8, 756	12, 566 5, 681	14, 074 5, 826	13, 487 5, 358	14, 6,
Production:	11, 938	17, 652	8, 267	(1)	(1)	8,392	11,807	13,032	18, 720	14,080	17, 161	12, 847	16,
Refineddodo	5, 515	5, 334	4, 755	6, 451	5, 953	6, 740	6,008	5, 676	8, 394	5, 348	5, 603	5, 065	6,
Crudedodo	119, 359	119, 269 3, 536	113, 050 3, 366	100, 013 3, 293	103, 297 2, 457	101, 275 2, 996	94, 152 2, 714	98, 412 2, 640	102, 496 2, 372	109, 625 2, 278	116, 708 2, 307	111, 749 2, 455	119, 1,
Sottonseed: Consumption (crush) thous. of short tons.	1	7 72	55	100	354	523	615	528	576	436	376	2, 455	1,
Receipts at millsdo	22	7 35	34	163	908	1, 321	934	361	244	156	105	62	

Note for darry froducts, f. S-25.—January-May 1944 revisions are as follows (units as on p. S-25): Butter—Jan., 104,368; Feb., 106,225; Mar., 124,768; Apr., 130,650; May, 172,402. Cheese, total—Jan., 62,289; Feb., 63,752; Mar., 78,460; Apr., 89,641; May, 116,729. Cheese, American—Jan., 43,058; Feb., 46,063; Mar., 58,404; Apr., 69,061; May, 95,492. Condensed milk, bulk goods—Jan., 26,644; Feb., 31,450; Mar., 41,969; Apr., 49,847; May, 68,313. Condensed milk, case goods—Jan., 8,663; Feb., 9,442; Mar., 11,828; Apr., 13,988; DigitizeMay, 163335 Evaporated milk—Jan., 190,541; Feb., 208,008; Mar., 266,207; Apr., 318,183; May, 414,357;. Utilization of fluid milk in manufactured dairy products—Jan., 3,299; Feb., http://frased.solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signal-solution.com/signa

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945	.			1944						1945		,
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	M
СНЕМ	ICAL	SAN	D ALI	LIED	PROD	UCTS	Cont	tinued					
OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS-Continued													
Cottonseed cake and meal: Productionshort tons	62. 968	r 33, 636	r 25, 743	44, 334	158,014	239, 586	284, 201	244, 417	264, 559	201, 767	172, 601	122, 842	1
Stocks at mills, end of monthdo		7 37, 657	28, 050	30, 353	60, 523	69, 977	73, 674	77, 085	84, 326	94, 327	104, 593	104, 345	1
Production	44, 498 65, 019	^r 22, 533 ^r 40, 495	7 17, 825 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, 246 157, 802	118, 694 142, 790	85, 031 127, 594	
Cottonseed oil, refined: Consumption, factorytdo	87, 141	91, 705	75, 746	85, 291	73, 598	95, 393	105, 766	83, 502	105, 361	104, 081	110, 273	104, 163	Ì
In oleomargarine do Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.)		11, 482	10, 911	13, 755	19,629	24, 116	23, 318	22, 348	26, 331	24, 448	24, 486	25, 824	
Production thous of lb.	. 143 67, 159	. 142 r 44, 268	. 143 25, 138	. 143 30, 720	, 143 58, 351	. 143 111, 825	.143 146, 507	. 143 145, 640	. 143 150, 878	. 143 131, 046	. 143 123, 930	. 143 93, 608	
Stocks, end of monthdo		294, 374	241, 270	183, 448	164,802	182, 570	220, 122	270, 767	313, 968	324, 250	342, 247	329, 848	
Duluth:		207	143	271	805	1, 393	584	65	13	(a)	2	285	
Shipments do Stocks do		567 905	466 583	606 249	572 496	1,444	1, 311 715	343 436	22 371	13 358	66 294	306 274	1
Minneapolis:	432	990	944	2, 540	4,409	3, 519	999	443	137	69	147	329	
Receipts do	113 109	152 646	147 551	494 582	533 1,647	290 2,651	254 2,998	53 2, 494	87 1,871	57 1, 324	89 817	207 386	-
Oil mills:t	1, 384	4, 496	5, 123	4,540	3,661	3, 327	2,842	2, 364	2, 306	2, 192	1, 930	1,625	
Consumption do Stocks, end of month do Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis) dol. per bu	1, 826 3. 11	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	4, 800 3, 12	2, 770 3, 11	2, 092 3, 11	1, 874 3, 10	ļ
Production (crop estimate)thous, of buthous, of bu								1 23, 527		-			-
Shipments from Minneapolisthous. of lb_Linseed oil:	36, 600	54, 120	45,600	44,640	44,640	42,000	39, 240	30, 540	28, 440	17, 760	18, 300	26, 880	-
Consumption, factory do Price, wholesale (N. Y.)	39, 218 . 155	48, 952 . 151	45, 566 . 151	51, 379 . 151	49, 447 . 151	49, 431 . 153	47, 585 . 155	47, 548 . 155	45, 180 . 155	37, 401 . 155	42, 015 . 155	41, 516 . 155	
Production thous. of lb. Shipments from Minneapolisdo	27, 531 20, 340	87, 729 29, 400	98, 645 39, 960	87, 783 45, 180	70, 192 34, 800	63, 370 29, 640	54, 273 24, 960	44, 126 22, 500	43, 291 20, 340	42, 489 16, 260	37, 765 16, 260	32, 742 17, 040	
Stocks at factory, end of monthdodo	159, 854	335, 902	320, 267	322, 952	310,686	303, 378	274, 832	263, 917	252, 366	239, 754	227, 143	209, 636	
Consumption thous of bu Production (crop estimate) do	13, 257	11,082	11, 153	11, 261	9,399	9,043	11,713	11,097 1192,863	12,717	13, 709	13,868	13, 716	_ <u>.</u>
Stocks, end of monthdodo	26, 387	23, 712	19, 250	11, 260	5, 214	31,748	48, 785	47, 429	47, 765	37, 309	32, 640	31, 251	ì
Consumption, refined :thous. of Ib.	78, 617	86, 525	72, 852	97,856	90, 827	89, 277	89, 259	73, 917	78, 256	81, 840	83, 341	79, 916	1
Crudedo	118, 263 98, 123	96, 298. 95, 050	96, 379 88, 179	97, 220 108, 807	82,862 91,561	79, 449 86, 197	101, 189 82, 572	95, 856 86, 104	111, 098 91, 791	119, 997 104, 199	120, 696 107, 657	118, 906 107, 369	
Stocks, end of month:‡ Crudedodododododododododododo	97, 241	129, 373	134,000	106, 858	91, 502	78, 007	81,882	71, 267	77, 807	86, 647	86, 439	88, 875	
Oleomargarine:	99, 994	140, 714	131, 117	126, 923	105, 252	72,845	51,068	47, 592	48, 229	49, 607	60, 129	70, 663	
Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals) do		26, 998	28, 121	34, 353	48, 773	56, 496	53, 830	52, 407	59, 430	51,048	50, 462	46, 832	
Production §thous. of lb.	. 165	. 165 40, 191	. 165 34, 720	.165 37,665	. 165 51, 083	. 165 57, 182	.165 55, 272	. 165 52, 424	. 165 59, 330	.165 51,752	. 165 54, 887	. 165 55, 650	
Shortenings and compounds:	105, 160	100, 089	93,745	130, 292	117,841	122, 189	133,026	111, 349	132, 186	131, 872	122, 521	123, 652	
Production do Stocks, end of month do Vegetable price, wholesale, tierces (Chi.) dol. per ib.	46, 026 . 165	59, 755 . 165	63, 921	62, 331	56, 802 . 165	50, 485	47, 627 . 165	43, 108 . 165	48, 688 . 165	50, 346 .165	44,710	43, 301	
PAINT SALES		l											-
Calcimines, plastic and cold-water paints: Calciminesthous. of dol Plastic paintsdo		124 37	98 43	98 38	95 41	85 44	93 39	72 32	90				- -
Cold-water paints:		1	216	215	196	174	137	98	38 126		.		-
In dry form do In paste form for interior use do Paint, varnish, lacquer, and fillers, totaldo		538 58, 970	398 51, 704	459 58, 712	378 52, 110	329 53, 571	311 48, 152	376 43, 992	372 53, 660	51 400	59, 708	58 300	
Classified, totaldodododo		52, 964 23, 617	46, 878 21, 305	52, 935 24, 945	46, 741 21, 661	48, 071 23, 601	43, 365 21, 378	39, 774 20, 276	48, 262 23, 058	51, 488 46, 505 22, 430	53, 878 26, 118	58, 392 52, 392 25, 953	
Trade do Unclassified do do		29, 348 6, 006	25, 573 4, 825	27, 990 5, 777	25, 080 5, 369	24, 471 5, 500	21, 987 4, 787	19, 498 4, 218	25, 204 5, 398	24, 075 4, 983	27, 756 5, 833	26, 439 5, 999	١
		<u>!</u>	1 '		R AN	1			1 -,	1 -,		1 ,,,,,,	_
ELECTRIC POWER		ا المتالية		- W L		J GA	<u></u>]	1		1	T
Production, totalomil. of kwhr By source:	18, 832	18, 595	18,792	19, 573	18, 516	19, 027	18, 947	19,602	20, 280	18, 021	19, 526	18, 640	,
By source: Fuel	11, 856 6, 977	12, 305	12,813	13, 803 5, 770	13, 124 5, 392	13, 263	13, 256	13, 402	13, 822	12, 108	12, 047	11,607	1
Dr. two of producers	6, 977	6, 290	5, 980	i		5, 763	5, 691	6, 201	6, 457	5, 913	7, 479	7, 033	1
Privately and municipally owned utilities do Other producers do Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric	16, 145 2, 687	16, 011 2, 584	16, 023 2, 769	16, 585 2, 988	15, 823 2, 693	16, 320 2, 707	16, 258 2, 689	16, 801 2, 802	17, 384 2, 895	15, 569 2, 452	16, 606 2, 920	15, 923 2, 717	
Institute) ¶		16, 251 2, 422	16, 066 2, 403	16, 675 2, 402	16, 260 2, 483	16, 460 2 547	16, 500 2, 685	16, 944 2 896	17, 630 3, 172	16, 800 3, 052	16,877 2,889	16, 618 2, 745	
Rural (distinct rural rates)dododo		371	304	432	358	2, 547 373	2, 080	2, 896 224	3, 172	3, 052	204	2, 745	
Small light and power \dodo		2, 454 9, 641	2, 474 9, 535	2, 520 9, 910	2, 527 9, 504	2, 502 9, 559	2, 547 9, 487	2, 642 9, 481	2, 708 9, 754	2, 642 9, 315	2, 501 9, 718	2, 481 9, 658	
Street and highway lighting \(9, 041 145 614	9,555 149 595	160 642	9, 504 174 624	9, 559 193 656	9, 487 207 664	9, 481 220 696	9,754 219 721	9, 315 192 701	9, 718 187 687	9,658 168 679	
Railways and railroads ¶do		562 41	566 39	569 39	553 36	593 37	608 60	708 78	751 98	641 39	641	590 50	1
Interdepartmental 9		068 610	001 779	271.054	970 949	272 700	276 050	070 622	90F 107	007 557	000 700	075 410	
Revised. • Less than 500 bushels. ¹ December ¶For revisions for the indicated series see note at botte §For July 1941-June 1942 revisions, see February 1943 of For 1943 revisions for total electric power production electric railways and electrified steam railroads included in	1 estima	te. 186	e note ma	rked "‡"	on p. S-23	: 210,100 }.	. 210,808	: 210,000	1 200, 101	1 201,001	1 200, 122	210, 410	1
	om of n.	S-23 of th	he May I	45 Surve	у.								
For revisions for the indicated series see note at botto For July 1941-June 1942 revisions, see February 1943	Survey.	p. S-23:	revisions	to r July-1	December	1942 and	June 1943	-March 1	944 are a	vailable o	n request		

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау
	ELECT	TRIC :	POWE	R AN	D GAS	SCo	ntinued	l					
GAS† Manufactured and mixed gas:													
Customers, total thousands		10, 500 9, 678	10, 564 9, 754	10, 614 9, 801	10, 609 9, 787	10, 578 9, 743	10, 575 9, 736	10, 639 9, 784					
House heating dodo		366 445	351 447	353 448	369 445	389 435	400 430	411 436					
Domestic		35, 252 18, 150	32, 087 17, 047	31, 386 16, 221	32, 580 17, 406	36, 430	40, 854 17, 553	48, 115	52, 582	51, 481	46, 714	40, 402	40, 6
House besting do	1	2,988	1,775	1, 475	1,472	18, 531 3, 350	8,090	18, 423 13, 884		51, 481			
Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, of dol.		34, 019	12, 958 31, 547	13, 460 30, 901	13, 442 32, 067	14, 234 34, 998	14, 864 37, 402	15, 389 41, 769					
			22, 667 1, 384	21, 975 1, 211	22, 889 1, 361	24, 095 2, 661	23, 907 4, 666	24, 527				!	.l
House heatingdo Industrial and commercialdo Natural gas:		7,886	7,359	1, 211 7, 500	7,668	2, 661 8, 055	8,620	9, 043					
Customers, total thousands Domestic do do do		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					
Industrial and commercial do.	1	623	633	618	624	643	682	684		1	ł	!	1
Sales to consumers, total mil. of cu. ft_Domesticdo	1	29, 379	24, 689	23, 041	23, 924	30,094	43, 897	69, 889	204, 000	222,770	203, 311	188, 200	180, 1
Indl., coml., and elec. generationdo Revenue from sales to consumers, total_thous. of dol		44, 119	123, 147 41, 430	125, 560 40, 030	128, 162 40, 779	133, 024 46, 605	136, 907 56, 228	70, 520				1	
Domesticdododododododo		1 2U. OUB	18, 154 22, 766	16, 627 22, 950	16, 953 23, 403	21, 038 25, 153	28, 573 27, 204	40,373			l		
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	THE	SANI	D TOI	RACCO		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		OOD		O AIV	101		, 			1]	I
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES										ļ			
Fermented malt liquor:† Productionthous, of bbl	8,066	8. 171	8,092	8, 275	7, 683	7, 561	6, 697	6, 174	6, 295 5, 527	6, 106	6, 798	7,066	7, 4
Tax-paid withdrawals do do Stocks, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7, 303 9, 240	7,374 8,862	8, 074 8, 6 37	8, 100 8, 240	7, 127 8, 293	6, 733 8, 573	6, 228 8, 505	5, 701 8, 42 9	5, 527 8, 608	5,328 8,903	6, 289 8, 863	6, 353 9, 037	6, 76 9, 11
Distilled spirits: Apparent consumption for beverage purposes†					·					, ,	,	ŕ	
thous, of wine gal.	1,070	11, 909 663	12, 627 695	14, 644 15, 151	13, 749 3, 775	16, 064 9, 241	16, 466 5, 206	18, 990 2, 606	16, 031 28, 281	13,875 2,360	15, 120 1, 298	14, 112 1, 138	1, 20
thous, of wine gal. Production thous, of tax gal. Tax-paid withdrawals do. Stocks, end of month do.	9, 046 321, 994	6, 925 361,560	8, 221 353, 960	9, 784 361, 063	3, 775 9, 778 353, 845	10, 830 345, 511	11, 615 337, 512	10, 925 330, 970	11, 116 350, 316	8, 406 344, 514	8, 166 338, 733	8, 080 333, 135	8, 01 328, 07
W DISKY;	021, 001	001,000	000,300	13, 585	765	040,011	007, 012	000, 010		i .	000,700	i i	320,0
Production dododododo	4,664	4, 956	5, 930	5, 610	5, 753	6, 113	6, 335	5, 789	25, 858 5, 523	1,303 4,907	4, 564	4, 477	4, 28
Stocks, end of monthdodododo	307, 620	348,646	341, 137	347, 868	340, 971	333, 144	324, 453	317, 404	336, 092	330, 599	324, 532	318, 927	313, 85
Whiskydodo	10, 789 9, 247	5, 991 5, 044	6, 695 6, 054	8, 181 7, 195	8, 815 7, 306	10, 335 8, 846	11, 516 9, 668	11, 568 9, 600	11, 728 9, 579	9, 362 7, 719	9, 322 8, 038	9, 194 8, 051	10, 0, 8, 82
Still wines:† Productionthous, of wine gal		4, 481	4, 412	6, 410	41,074	135, 099	56, 478	21, 222 7, 825	11, 154	7, 168	9, 606	7,698	5, 86
Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do		7, 054 94, 313	6, 362 88, 733	7, 176 82, 780	6, 640 92, 258	7, 524 144, 310	56, 478 7, 840 156, 018	7, 825 150, 263	7, 673 142, 742	8, 299 134, 457	8, 274 125, 638	7, 452 118, 232	7,37 $110,82$
Sparkling wines:f			134	140	97	84	81	85	156	83	162	177	170, 52
Production dododo		86 936	85 985	122 996	120 961	132 904	168 818	152 739	61 817	98 799	88 865	72 968	1,04
DAIRY PRODUCTS			200	200	501	201	010	700	617	199	000	900	1,04
Rutter ereamery:			'										
Price, wholesale, 92-score (N. Y.); dol. per lb_Production (factory); thous. of lb_	. 423 171, 330	. 423 r 177, 964	, 42 3 r 153, 240	. 423 r 131, 641	. 423 r 113, 470	. 423 r 100, 609	. 42 3 * 85, 994	. 423 r 87, 821	. 423 99, 003	92, 372	. 423 109, 623	. 423 122, 715	. 42 r 160. 41
Stocks, cold storage, end of month dododo	131, 013	103, 164	138, 050	137, 907	140, 276	123, 596	90, 303	60, 767	38, 926	31, 062	29, 833	45, 139	770, 3
Price, wholesale, American Cheddars (Wisconsin) dol. per lb	, 233	. 233	233	. 233	. 2 33	. 233	. 233	. 233	. 233	. 233	. 233	. 233	
Production, total (factory) thous. of lb.	137, 750	r 122, 587	r 107, 137	r 92, 463	r 82, 839	r 76, 625	r 63, 892	r 62, 839	67, 740	67, 801	85, 250	r 102, 944	
American whole milk†dodododododo	112, 360 182, 138	7 103, 209 203, 785	7 90, 111 223, 254	r 76, 612 230, 332	7 66, 885 186, 268	7 59, 952 164, 690	r 48, 725 151, 414	7 47, 823 144, 553	51, 419 133, 7 73	51, 778 127, 052	65, 954 106, 965	82, 401 118, 432	r 107, 73
American whole milkdo Condensed and evaporated milk:	165, 884	167, 173	190, 804	187, 289	164, 615	148, 416	138, 647	131, 379	124, 627	118, 087	98, 766	108, 675	r 134, 59
Prices, wholesale, U. S. average: Condensed (sweetened)dol. per case	6. 33	6. 33	6. 33	6. 33	6.3 3	6. 33	6. 33	6. 33	6. 33	6.33	6 . 33	6. 33	6. 3
Evaporated (unsweetened)	4. 15	4.15	4. 15	4. 15	4.15	4. 15	4, 15	4. 15	4. 15	4.15	4. 15	4. 15	4.1
Condensed (sweetened): Bulk goods*thous, of lb	81, 413	r 63, 487	⁺ 43, 432	r 30, 398	r 22, 707	r 19, 119	7 17, 070	⁷ 21, 859	r 27, 202	r 32, 904	r 48, 938	* 61 , 515	r 85, 73
Case goodstdo Evaporated (unsweetened), case goodstdo	15, 387	r 16, 155	* 12, 770	r 11, 743	* 10, 195	7 9, 624	r 8, 793	8,564	r 9, 530	r 8, 592	r 11, 237	13,981	r 15, 93
Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month:	· ·		7 361, 112	7308, 960			7 211, 243		r 249, 609	r 253, 770			r 476, 51
Condensed (sweetened) thous, of lb Evaporated (unsweetened) do	11, 868 210, 193	15,023 307,697	12, 811 321, 083	10, 825 291, 496	9, 584 272, 613	7, 404 254, 721	7, 125 190, 465	6, 725 143, 308	7, 328 131, 743	6, 559 122, 546	7, 951 107, 702	11, 299 154, 511	13, 01 206, 30
Fluid milk: Price, dealers', standard gradedol. per 100 lb	3. 25	3. 24	3. 24	3. 24	3. 25	3. 25	3, 26	3. 26	3. 26	3. 26	3, 25	3. 25	3. 2
Production mil. of lb.	13, 182	12, 498 r 5, 963	11, 570	10,322 4,410	9, 334	9,022	8, 372	8,658	8, 892	8, 528	10,062	10,842	12, 58

Utilization in manufactured dairy products 1 do ... 6, 175 1 r 5, 963 r 5, 156 r 4, 410 r 3, 875 r 3, 474 r 2, 956 r 3, 632 r 3, 877 r 3, 224 r 3, 977 r 4, 610 r 5, 894 r Revised. See note marked "O" on p. S-27. ‡Reflects all types of wholesale trading for eash or short-term credit. See also note on item in June 1945 Survey.

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 for January through June 1945, including additional spirits produced by registered distilleries and production by industrial alcohol plants for beverage purposes was 46,308,000, 7,746,000, 8,983,000, 1,638,000, 1,638,000, and 1,182,000 tax gallons, respectively, and in August, at least 50,000,000 tax gallons (see February 1945 Survey for detail). Production figures for other months represent rum and brandy, the only spirits authorized for beverage purposes since October 1942 except during August 1944 and January 1945. Stock figures exclude data for high-proof and unfinished spirits which are not available for publication. For revised 1941 data see p. 8-24 of the February 1943 Survey.

That for manufactured and natural gas have been revised beginning 1929 (reclassifying the companies on the basis of the type of gas distributed in 1943) and are not strictly comparable with figures shown in the October 1944 and earlier issues; beginning 1945 detailed reports from all reporting utilities are obtained quarterly only; the 1945 sales data shown above are estimates by the American Gas Association based on sales reports of 21 utilities distributing manufactured and mixed gas, which account for about 33 percent of total sales for this branch, and 36 distributing natural gas accounting for about 41 percent of the total; all sales data relate to sales to ultimate consumers. Revisions for consumption of dist

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				194	4					1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May
	FOODS	STUFF	S AN	D TO	BACC	OCo	ntinue	1	· -				
DAIRY PRODUCTS—Continued		1											
Dried skim milk: Price, wholesale, for human consumption, U. S. average	0. 142 87, 632 85, 075 88, 130 86, 121	0. 144 r 82, 711 r 79, 985 r 77, 238 r 74, 542	0. 144 r 69, 098 r 67, 222 79, 258 75, 844	0. 142 7 53, 426 7 51, 919 66, 527 63, 594	0, 144 r 42, 356 r 41, 222 59, 342 56, 660	0. 142 7 36, 653 7 35, 687 49, 892 47, 373	0, 138 r 30, 203 r 29, 553 39, 283 36, 781	0. 139 7 36, 777 7 35, 898 39, 801 37, 873	0. 141 r 43, 250 r 42, 350 38, 716 37, 342	0. 139 r 44, 100 r 43, 200 41, 955 40, 970	0, 140 • 57, 750 • 56, 500 • 44, 562 • 43, 279	0. 141 r 71, 650 r 70, 050 59, 985 58, 706	0. 14 7 88, 90 7 86, 50 83, 53 81. 71
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	!						Ì				Ì	Ì	İ
Apples: Production (crop estimate)	2 69, 962 390 0 13, 906 164, 257	r 183 0 r 17, 783 129, 494	r 876 0 r 13, 122 214, 460	71,003 261 711,453 246,472	r 4, 987 8, 437 r 7, 824 298, 059	r 12, 461 30, 358 r 12, 961 301, 590	7 8, 459 34, 951 7 15, 389 291, 204	1 124, 212 7 6, 824 32, 686 7 23, 718 268, 407	5, 428 25, 377 19, 818 242, 253	4, 529 18, 670 20, 285 217, 048	4, 665 11, 573 21, 347 193, 786	3, 031 5, 527 19, 323 168, 871	7 1, 98 1, 66 7 16, 94 7 159, 43
Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of lb	90,027	114, 455	138, 772	166, 355	178, 394	186, 984	182, 623	166, 910	145, 622	123, 997	99, 967	84, 120	- 77, 13
Potatoes, white: Price, wholesale (N. Y.) dol. per 100 lb- Production (crop estimate) † thous. of bu- Shipments, carlot † no. of carloads.	3, 780 2408, 034 22, 956	3, 056 r 27, 978	3, 744 r 15, 553	4. 116 r 19, 285	3, 960 r 26, 800	3. 101 - 24, 457	2. 988 , 21, 216	3, 156 379, 436 21, 119	3. 569 22, 260	3, 059 19, 541	2. 875 26, 095	3, 592 15, 613	3. 67 7 22, 85
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS													ĺ
Barley: Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): No. 3, straight	1. 18 1. 28 2 255, 671 11, 264	1, 35 1, 38 7, 850	1. 31 1. 35	1. 23 1. 31 22, 921	1. 12 1. 30 21, 515	1. 15 1. 31	1. 16 1. 31 14, 323	1. 20 1. 30 1 284, 426 10, 095	1. 24 1. 30 6, 741	1. 24 1. 30 4, 599	1. 27 1. 30 6, 358	1. 19 1. 30	1. 18 1. 27
Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, commercial, domestic end of monthdo Corn:	14, 479	6, 923	8, 261	17,620	26, 032	31, 421	33, 728	30, 886	27, 542	26, 070	21,858	20, 638	16, 982
Grindings, wet process	9, 941 1. 18 (a) 1. 13	9, 449 (a) (a) 1, 13	9, 258 (a) (a) 1. 14	(a) (d) 1, 14	(*) (*) (*) 1.11	10, 557 1, 14 (a) 1, 08	11, 200 1. 09 1. 28 1. 02	11, 064 1. 14 (a) 1. 01	11, 721 1, 15 1, 27 1, 01	10, 826 1, 15 1, 26 , 99	11, 965 1. 15 1. 27 1. 01	1. 15 1. 23 1. 04	1. 16 1. 20 1. 08
Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu- Receipts, principal markets do- Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial do-	² 2,685,328 31,832 11,208	22, 065 11, 819	14, 607 12, 392	11, 468 10, 296	12, 311 7, 478	14, 665 5, 469	37, 888 13, 682	13,228,361 31,291 11,698	47, 437 19, 591	36, 275 22, 487	39,036 20,872	39, 038 17, 886	44, 700 16, 13
On farms†do Oats: Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago)_dol. per bu	747, 338 (a)	561,181	. 77	.73	206,621	. 68		2,145,520 . 74			1,339,780	70	
Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu. Receipts, principal markets do Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial do.	21,418,993 7,865 9,604	7, 557 6, 547	7,684 4,440	23, 669 13, 213	20, 356 17, 328	13, 522 17, 377	8, 105 16, 674	11,166,392 9, 280 14, 982	7, 318 13, 062	7, 618 12, 837	9, 086 8, 597	. 70 14, 179 12, 381	5, 09 11, 18
On farms†do	3 211, 258	185, 293			950, 861			750, 454			430, 477		
Price, wholesale, head, clean (New Orleans) dol. per lb Production (crop estimate)†thous. of bu California:	. 066 2 74, 784	. 067	. 067	. 067	. 067	. 067	. 067	. 067 1 70, 237	.066	. 066	, 066	. 066	. 06
Receipts, domestic, roughbags (100 lb.)_ Shipments from mills, milled ricedo_ Stocks, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned), end of monthbags (100 lb.)_	463, 410 410, 587 309, 154	590, 470 573, 966 191, 378	264, 815 275, 232 102, 421	143, 465 154, 521 48, 047	84, 692 57, 482 44, 313	899, 123 156, 354 499,366	602, 864 300, 102 620, 139	394, 584 316, 633 593, 109	611, 763 416, 632 567, 268	569, 195 490, 353 446, 146	632, 972 548, 510 317, 617	601, 900 399, 898 295, 525	649, 51 268, 98 387, 06
Southern States (La., Tex., Ark., Tenn.): Receipts, rough, at millsthous of bbl. (162 lb.) Shipments from mills milled rice	94	124	37	442	1, 288	4,073	3, 641	1, 313	699	379	77	142	14
thous. of pockets (100 lb.) Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned), end of mothous. of pockets (100 lb.). Rye:	331 450	398 458	301 193	220 427	1, 110 1, 207	1, 826 3, 608	2, 331 5, 047	1, 767 4, 707	1,710 3,819	1, 562 2, 697	934	880 1, 104	55 67
Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis)dol. per bu_ Production (crop estimate) †thous. of bu_ Receipts, principal marketsdo_ Stocks, commercial. domestic, end of monthdo	1. 55 2 27, 327 1, 186 6, 599	1. 12 664 20, 150	1. 13 515 18, 052	1.12 875 15,664	1, 155 14, 728	1, 15 1, 090 13, 218	1, 13 1, 176 13, 021	1. 14 1 25, 872 639 12, 207	1. 23 529 11, 116	1. 23 225 10, 951	1. 27 266 10, 252	1. 34 705 8, 975	1. 3 59 8, 08
Wheat: Disappearance, domestic: Prices, wholesale: No. 1, Dark Northern Spring (Minneapolis)	281, 703	r 228, 142			r 303, 953			255, 379			r 273, 497		
No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis) dol. per bu No. 2 Hard Winter (K. C.) do Weighted av., 6 mkts., all grades do Production (crop est.), total† thous. of bu Spring wheat do	2 294, 501	1. 63 1. 61 1. 56 1. 61	1. 61 1. 57 1. 52 1. 55	1. 54 1. 55 1. 51 1. 52	1. 54 1. 58 1. 53 1. 52	1. 61 1. 69 1. 61 1. 56	1. 64 1. 71 1. 59 1. 60	1. 64 1. 74 1. 62 1. 60 11,078,647 1 314, 574	1. 67 1. 76 1. 64 1. 63	1. 68 1. 76 1. 66 1. 66	1.69 (a) 1.66 1.66	1. 69 (a) 1. 66 1. 66	1. 7 1. 8 1. 6 1. 6
Winter wheatdo	2834, 189 58, 325	57, 404	101,057	68, 894	62, 836	55, 675	39, 832	1 764, 073 28, 629	19, 262	15, 311	15, 502	28, 946	49, 51
Canada (Canadian wheat) do United States, domestic, total 1 do do	³ 239, 037 ³ 280, 790	265, 751 3 316,675 3 82, 912 3 30, 332 3 67, 308 3103,742	279, 746 170, 786	266, 402 200, 736	284, 118 1,091,369 199, 475	323, 297 184, 983	330, 633 166, 705	327, 046 835, 990 152, 043	335, 057 133, 905	328, 962 117, 440	322, 966 r 562, 493 99, 644	301, 005 77, 351	263, 98 65, 00

Revised. ¹ December l estimate. ² July l estimate. ° No quotation. ‡ Revisions for January-May 1944 are available on request.

Includes old crop only; new corn not reported in stock figures until crop year begins in October and new oats and wheat until the crop year begins in July.

The total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins, not included in the breakdown of stocks.

The rotal includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins, not included in the breakdown of stocks.

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Wises flow: Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Conditions of wheat Condit	May	April	March							August	July	June	June	and descriptive notes may be found in the
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Griedings of wheat	$\overline{1}$													GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS—Continued
Signaford paterial (Minescolib)dol. per bbl 6.56 6.56 6.56 6.57 6.56 6.57 6.56 6.57 6.58 6.57 6.58 6.57 6.58 6.58 6.57 6.58 6.59 6.50 6.59 6.50 6.50 6.50 6.50 6.50 6.50 6.50 6.50	54, 54	50, 627	51, 284	46, 893	51, 287	46, 485	48,011	49, 424	46, 463	46, 671	42, 342	41,360		Grindings of wheat \thous. of bu
Photo class of the control of especies precisions percent of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (boss) of the control of capacity (bos		6. 55 6. 43												Standard patents (Minneapolis)dol. per bbl Winter, straights (Kansas City)do
LiveStock Receipts, principal markets thous, of animals 2,015 2,030 2,219 2,681 2,583 3,867 2,988 2,211 2,377 1,961 2,101 2,11 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1,961 1	78.	11, 072 75. 3 886, 299	71.0 893,834	76.1	73. 7	69. 8 807, 183	72.4	71.6	70.1 795, 783	65. 2 798, 575	63. 9	60. 2 713, 902		Flour thous, of bbl. Operations, percent of capacity thous, of lb. Offal thous, of lb.
Receights, principal markets			3,377	-		3,570			3, 469			3, 423		·
Beef sters (Chicago)		2, 194 136	2, 101 113	1, 951 72		2, 211 170			2, 863 367	2, 681 236				Receipts, principal marketsthous, of animals Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†do
Horselforts principal markets thous of animals. 1,67 3,882 3,231 2,704 2,304 2,743 3,300 3,265 3,661 2,013 2,082 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987 1,987	14.2	16. 14 13. 90 16. 33	13,60	13.00	12.40	11.49	11.96	11.50	11.34	11.50	10. 93	11.65	13.73	Beef steers (Chicago)
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) Eng-corn ratiol \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \\ \ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \		1,932	2, 082	1	{	l						3, 862		Hogs: Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals
Sheep and lambs: Receirsts, principal markets thous of animals. 2,410 2,704 2,563 3.82 3.732 2,801 2,134 2,207 1,643 1,728 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738 1,738		14.71 13.2												Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb
Lambs, average (Chicago)	2, 57	1, 737 80		1,643	2, 297	2, 134	2,801	3, 732	3, 421	2,765	2, 563	2,704	2, 419	Sheep and lambs: Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt Statestdo
Total meats (including lard); Censumption, apparent acquired and conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting of the		16.30 14.00												Lambs, average (Cbicago)dol. per 100 lb.
Consumption, apparent mil. of lb. 1,600 1,461 1,572 1,468 1,637 1,637 1,643 1,589 1,575 1,140 1,288 1,0 Production (inspected slaughter) do. 1,461 1,747 1,854 1,577 1,466 1,675 1,605 1,751 1,761 1,747 1,311 1,429 1,0 Production (inspected slaughter) do. 759 1,500 1,300 1,000 7,94 646 617 675 669 656 669 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 629 626 626 629 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626 626												1		
Consumption, apparent thous, of lb. 588, 776 645, 730 709, 642 713, 631 739, 076 725, 715 766, 618 660, 247 619, 118 669, 407 7119, 610, 610, 610, 610, 617, 147 7119, 610, 610, 610, 617, 147 7119, 610, 610, 610, 610, 610, 610, 610, 610	1,35	1, 023 1, 229 621 23	1, 424 614	1, 311 656	1, 747 699	1,761 675	1,715 617	1,605 646	1, 426 784	1.572 1,016	1.554 1,366	1,754 1,590	759	Censumption, apparent mil. of lb. Production (inspected slaughter) do. Stocks, cold storage, end of month⊕♂ do. Miscellaneous meats⊕♂ do.
Production (inspected slaughter)		529, 081	•				1		i			i '	500	Consumption, apparent thous. of lb Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, native steers (Chicago)
Consumption. apparent do. 76, 918 69, 780 73, 476 73, 966 78, 762 87, 994 79, 887 79, 980 91, 211 69, 346 77, 692 70, 816 ocks, cold storage, end of month @ c do. 17, 103 14, 616 12, 721 15, 927 71, 985 75, 816, 82 81, 828 17, 195 15, 264 11, 58 70 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 195 76, 985 11, 1	7 604, 14	561, 247 190, 224	685, 274 152, 629	632, 564	678, 745	658, 443	694, 348	762, 573	690, 170	704, 481	575, 794	556, 169	617, 147 261, 373	Production (inspected slaughter) thous, of lb. Stocks, beef, cold storage, end of montheddo
Production (inspected slaughter)	2 77, 29 1 13, 87	70, 345 66, 942 11, 541	76, 470 15, 264	71, 119 17, 195	90, 263 18, 258	81, 200 20, 183	81, 062 18, 874	89, 675 17, 882	80, 114 16, 069	75, 469 15, 027	71, 595 12, 721	69, (00 14, 616	17,103	Consumption, apparentdo Production (inspected slaughter)do Stocks, cold storage, end of month $\oplus \sigma^a$ do Pork (including lard):
Hams, smoked (Chicago)	677, 42	600, 377	662, 521				939, 194	752, 481	655, 519	791, 913	906, 752	1,128,596	706, 956	Pork:
Consumption, apparent do. Prices, wholesale: Prime, contract, in tierces (N. Y.)dol. per lb (a)	3 . 25 528, 72	. 258 . 258 471, 559 298, 448	. 258 524, 383	. 258 480, 460	. 258 761, 150	. 258 785, 370	. 258 728, 945	. 258 586, 853	. 257 503, 292	. 255 582, 012	. 255 649, 075	. 255 811 , 2 76	. 259	Fresh loins, 8-10 lb. average (New York)do Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of month $\oplus \sigma^2$ do
Refined (Chicago) thous. of lb 1146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146 .146	56, 22	12, 849	14, 304	31,802	128, 966	105, 039	125, 590	109, 644	95, 010	152, 400	154, 814	155, 005		Consumption, apparentdodo
Poultry: Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago)	2 108, 45	(a) . 146 . 93, 622 53, 766	. 146 100, 179	. 146 91, 813	. 146 158, 069	. 146 171, 924	. 146 152, 956	. 140 120, 115	. 138 111, 344	138 153, 220	. 138 188, 897	. 143 231, 877	. 146 117, 861	Refined (Chicago) do Production (inspected slaughter) thous. of lb
Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago)dol. per lb. 260														
Dried, production 1.	5 17,68	. 268 20, 435 117, 755	20,842	18,917	33,085	60, 236	62,046	62,047	46, 753	38,688	42,059	38, 578	20, 245	Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago) dol. per lb Receipts, 5 markets thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of montho do
Stocks. cold storage, end of month: 3	3 .34	15, 716 . 343 6, 670	.343	.349	. 380	. 418	. 423	. 389	.368	.338	. 348	, 3 32	. 351	Dried, production do
Candy, sales by manufacturersthous. of dol. 30, 978 28, 266 23, 461 29, 795 34, 860 39, 043 40, 214 37, 399 40, 391 38, 775 44, 204 37, 50	3 r 5, 43	3, 823 169, 526	1,784	521	296	411	1,045	2, 905	5, 427	7,653	9, 351	11, 335	6, 125	Stocks, cold storage, end of month: o' Shell thous. of cases
Coffee:														MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS
	36, 44	37, 573	44, 204	38, 775	40, 391	37, 399	40, 214	39, 043	34, 860	29, 795	23, 461	28, 266	30, 978	Coffee:
To United States	51 1 . 13	889 717 . 134 1, 407	*.134	. 134	. 134	. 134	.134	. 134	. 134	. 134	. 134	. 134	. 134	Clearances from Brazil, total thous. of bags. To United States do. Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (N. Y.) dol. per lb. Visible supply, United States thous. of bags.
Fish: Landings, fresh fish, principal portsthous. of lb 72, 766 49, 666 52, 542 46, 585 43, 015 35, 891 25, 746 17, 297 16, 794 20, 073 36, 786 36, 36	5 7 53, 07	36, 356 32, 509	36, 786	20, 073	16, 794	17, 297	25, 746	35, 891	43, 015	46, 585	5 2, 5 42	49,666	72, 766	Fish: Landings, fresh fish, principal portsthous. of lb.

^{*}Revised. *No quotation. ‡Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor; see note in April 1944 Survey.

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

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

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

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

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

¶Data relate to regular flour only; in addition, data for granular flour have been reported beginning 1943; see note in previous Surveys for data through April 1945. Granular flour data for May 1945; Wheat grindings, 3,438,000 bushels; production, 759,000 barrels; offal, 88,107,000 pounds; percent of capacity, regular and granular flour combined, 62-1.

Digitized @Cold Agorge stocks of dalry products, meats, and poultry and eggs include stocks owned by the D. P. M. A., W. F. A., and other Government agencies, stocks he

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау
]	FOODS	TUFF	S ANI	тог с	BACC	O—Cor	ntinued						
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con													
Sugar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month { thous. of Span. tons	1,777	r 2,888	2,666	2,392	2, 181	1, 913	1, 027	1, 127	1, 130	1,386	1,776	2, 359	2, 10
United States, deliveries and supply (raw value):* Deliveries, totalshort tons	567, 756	686, 030 654, 621	760, 031 743, 815	748, 282 737, 665	662, 419	649, 792 640, 706	592, 731 580, 186	615, 732 589, 507	599, 417 559, 159	r 499, 486 477, 456	653, 706 605, 089	589, 226 552, 100	* 619, 78
For domestic consumption do For export do Production, domestic, and receipts:	540, 775 26, 981	31, 409	16, 216	10, 617	653, 568 8, 851	9,086	12, 545	26, 225 462, 960	40, 258	22,030	48, 617	37, 126 540, 355	
Entries from off-shore areas, totaldo From Cubadodododododododododododo	417, 489 202, 674 207, 401	638, 100 418, 773 219, 206	437, 600 270, 188 159, 821	489, 798 273, 140 208, 808	378, 550 282, 044 88, 386	455, 075 376, 110 72, 172	417, 485 353, 656 57, 036	357, 396 87, 548	471, 258 439, 055 27, 678	392, 680 340, 752 38, 698	579, 633 477, 157 94, 241	399, 052 137, 736	270, 8 197, 9
		121 7, 702 r1,288,822	7, 591 4, 377 972, 577	7,850 10,003 715,572	8, 120 49, 873 464, 564	6, 793 391, 506 642, 165	6, 793 605, 515 1,054,005	18, 016 325, 739 1,226,474	4, 525 53, 617 1,147,957	13, 230 14, 139 1,053,052	8, 235 15, 952 1,003,723	3, 567 3, 946 961, 330	7, 9 8, 8 828, 1
Stocks, raw and refined	. 064	. 066 . 055	.066	.066	.066 .054	. 064	(°) .054	(a) .054	(a) . 054	. 065 . 054	. 066 . 054	. 066 . 054	.0
TOBACCO													
Production (crop estimate) mil. of lb. Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total, end of quarter mil. of lb.	1	2,702			l	 	ļ	7 1,950 3,047					1
Domestic: Cigar leafdo Fire-cured and dark air-cureddo		360			323 231			298 225			372 275		
Flue-cured and light air-cureddo Miscellaneous domesticdo Foreign grown:		1, 991			2, 085 2			2, 436 2			2, 442 2		
Cigar leaf do do do do do do do do do do do do do		27 68			24 65			30 56		-	27 49		
Manufactured products: Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals): Small cigarettes	24, 311	21, 166	20, 278	22, 305	20, 021 391, 492	19,771	20, 554 446, 325	17, 826 395, 499	20, 077	16, 673	18, 679	17, 090 388, 436	21, 2 413, 6
Small cigarettes millions Large cigars thousands Mid. tobacco and snuff thous of lb Prices, wholesale (list price, composite):		384, 171 23, 350	352, 131 21, 338	418, 205 26, 971	25, 335	411, 894 28, 793	30,729	26, 017	379, 420 27, 519	388, 629 25, 089	417, 521 27, 045	25, 212	28,0
Cigarettes, f. o. b., destinationdol. per 1,000. reduction, manufactured tobacco, total_thous. of lb_fine-cut chewingdo	6,006	6, 006 23, 848 371	6. 006 22, 853 288	6, 006 27, 978 374	6, 006 26, 364 349	6. 006 30, 637 348	6. 006 32, 168 371	6, 006 27, 039 341	6, 006 29, 770 373	6.006 26,421 309	6. 006 29, 905 330	6,006 27,821 323	6.0
Fine-cut chewing do Plug do Strap, chewing do Smoking do do do do do do do d	-	5, 406 4, 508 9, 835	4, 683 4, 187 10, 092	5, 496 5, 047 13, 290	4, 890 4, 407 12, 944	5, 365 5, 015 15, 491	5, 687 4, 720 16, 973	4, 776 4, 207 13, 934	5, 115 4, 532 15, 096	4, 450 4, 216 13, 404	5, 416 4, 564 14, 758	4, 268 13, 769	
Snuff do do Twist		3, 199 531	3, 122 480	3, 207 564	3, 231 543	3, 809 610	3, 850 567	3, 281 499	4, 072 582	3, 516 526	4, 214 624		
		LEAT	HER	AND	PROD	UCTS							
HIDES AND SKINS													
Livestock slaughter (Federally inspected): Calvesthous, of animals. Cattledo	486 1,060	594 1, 003	634 1,079	756 1, 339	753 1, 310	920 1, 451	874 1. 336	669 1, 275	560 1, 284	442 1, 149	575 1, 213	477 979	5 1,0
Hogs. do Sheep and lambs do do Sheep and lambs do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3, 382 1, 906	6, 095 1, 823	4,795 1,898	4, 145 1, 924	3, 521 2, 003	4, 223 2, 238	5, 258 2, 013	5, 663 1, 934	5, 299 2, 073	3. 267 1, 522	3, 474 1, 723	3, 066 1, 507	3, 3
Hides, packers', heavy, native steers dol. per lb. Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lb. do.	. 155	. 155 . 218	.155 .218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	.155 .218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	.155 .218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	.1
Calf and kipthous, of skins	1,084	998	802	1,029	940	1,006	948	879	957	925	996	972	1,0
Cattle hide thous, of hides. Goat and kid thous, of skins. Sheep and lamb do	2, 358 2, 093	2, 266 3, 158 4, 328	2, 057 2, 711 3, 771	2, 274 2, 914 4, 791	2, 222 2, 735 4, 334	2, 224 2, 900 4, 532	2, 292 2, 794 4, 523	2, 178 2, 465 4, 122	2, 395 2, 543 4, 433	2, 391 2, 104 4, 350	2, 475 2, 536 4, 332	2, 333 2, 191 4, 124	7 2, 4 7 2, 2 4, 4
Prices, wholesale: Sole, oak, bends (Boston)†dol. per lb_ Chrome, calf, B grade, black, composite, dol. per sq. ft.	. 440	. 440 . 529	.440	. 440	. 440	.440	. 440	. 440	. 440	.440 .529	.440	. 440	
Stocks of cattle hides and leather, end of month: Total	1	10, 605 6, 455	10, 876 6, 792	11, 178	11, 193 6, 970	11, 476 6, 974	11, 658 7, 041	11, 857 7, 070	11, 978 7, 057	11, 991 7, 051	11, 967 6, 955	11,934	, 11, S
Hides, raw do LEATHER MANUFACTURES	7, 058 4, 946	4, 150	4, 084	6, 862 4, 316	4, 223	4, 502	4,617	4, 787	4, 921	4, 940	5, 012	6, 862 5, 072	5,0
Boots and shoes:													
Production, total		41, 021 3, 892 37, 129	31.976 3,298 28,678	41, 166 4, 254 36, 912	38, 514 4, 041 34, 473	40, 302 4, 284 36, 017	39, 111 4, 191 34, 921	35, 366 3, 884 31, 482	39, 670 4, 326 35, 344	38, 871 4, 265 34, 606	43, 935 4, 937 38, 998	7 41, 519 7 4, 956 7 36, 563	43, 6 5, 4 38, 1
Athletic⊗do_ Dress and work shoes, incl. sandals and playshoes: Leather, uppers, total⊗thous. of pairs_		223 22, 625	175 18, 038	216 22, 743	208 21, 888	256 23, 044	241 22, 157	224 20, 624	300 23, 355	265 21, 927	332 23, 384	311	20,
Boys' and youths' do Infants' do Misses' and children's do		1, 408 2, 470 3, 084	1, 051 2, 059 2, 563	1, 277 2, 672 3, 148	1, 346 2, 488 2, 974	1,336 2,728 3,163	1, 257 2, 677 2, 983	1, 153 2, 418 2, 863	1, 206 2, 807 3, 372	1, 182 2, 634 3, 327	1,074 2,900 3,618	924 2, 643 3, 449	2,
Men'sdo_ Women'sdo_ Part leather and nonleather uppers⊗do_	1	5, 821	4, 495 7, 870 6, 006	5, 438 10, 208 7, 369	5, 153 9, 927 6, 126	5, 423 10, 394 5, 487	5, 423 9, 817 5, 147	5, 038 9, 152 5, 162	5, 475 10, 495 6, 675	5, 280 9, 505 7, 617	5, 373 10, 419 9, 968	4, 431 9, 075 10, 648	4,
Port loother and mark-sk-					, b 126	a. 487	1 0.147	i a. Ib2	n. 675	1 / 617		1 10. 048	12, (

r Revised. ¹ December 1 estimate. ² July 1 estimate. ° Not available. § For data for December 1941-July 1942, see note in November 1943 Survey.

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

¶Tax-paid withdrawals include requirements for consumption in the United States for both civilians and military services; withdrawals for export and for consumption outside the United States are tax-free.

† Revised series. The price series for sole oak leather is shown on a revised basis beginning with the October 1942 Survey; revisions beginning July 1933 are available on request.

⊗ Sec note for boots and shoes at the bottom of p. S-23 of the July 1945 Survey for explanation of changes in the classifications.

¹ The 1944 data have been revised to include reports received too late for inclusion currently and to exclude reconstructed Government shoes which are not included in the 1945 Digitized for FRA data; revisions for January-April 1944, and earlier revisions for January-May 1943, which have not been published, will be shown later. The manufacturers reporting the revised http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Endown! Reconver Reals of St. Louis

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May
	LU	MBEF	ANI) MAI	NUFAC	CTUR	ES						
LUMBER—ALL TYPES											 		
National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.:† Production, total		2, 730 591 2, 139 2, 869 602 2, 267 3, 794 881 2, 913	2,740 652 2,088 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	2,110 457 1,653 2,270 498 1,772 3,684 932 2,752	2, 311 471 1, 840 2, 529 579 1, 950 3, 471 825 2, 646	2, 276 440 1, 836 2, 366 491 1, 875 3, 361 774 2, 587	2, 525 494 2, 031 2, 552 536 2, 015 3, 316 732 2, 585
PLYWOOD AND VENEER													
Hardwood plywood, production:* Cold press			144, 276 66, 828 766, 521 774, 719 568, 019 98, 762 94, 767 30, 804	167, 184 80, 604 844, 009 850, 483 589, 154 133, 616 132, 274 30, 910	154, 292 68, 671 758, 512 778, 558 592, 612 124, 989 126, 606 30, 487	153, 163 71, 533 785, 800 808, 669 601, 127 127, 368 126, 717 31, 351	147, 505 71, 762 762,116 786,856 603,668 127,192 127,371 31,080	138, 915 65, 652 667, 067 707, 387 598, 447 112, 028 114, 774 28, 439	158, 106 78, 022 828, 697 873, 681 602, 339 126, 886 123, 965 30, 952	145, 440 70, 770 764, 182 809, 627 600, 726 118, 564 117, 996 30, 553	78, 882 829, 247 881, 774 576, 310 128, 572 129, 418	7155,837 776,104 7775,738 7818,793 7579,816 7115,953 116,000 728,652	159, 914 81, 849 830, 908 852, 578 588, 728 122, 163 121, 018 30, 103
FLOORING													
Maple, beech, and birch: M bd. ft. Orders, new. do. Orders, unfilled, end of month. do. Production. do. Shipments. do. Stocks, end of month. do.	2, 775 7, 200 3, 325 2, 975 2, 775	3, 650 7, 350 3, 950 3, 950 3, 150	3, 550 7, 825 3, 650 3, 050 3, 725	3, 825 7, 800 4, 075 3, 075 4, 500	2,725 7,075 3,775 3,775 4,750	3, 900 6, 500 3, 775 4, 375 4, 325	4,675 7,300 3,375 4,050 3,650	3, 650 6, 925 3, 375 3, 650 3, 325	4, 625 7, 925 3, 525 3, 650 2, 900	3, 675 8, 550 3, 100 2, 875 2, 960	3, 225 8, 475 3, 125 3, 425 2, 550	2, 575 7, 625 3, 000 3, 275 2, 200	2, 775 7, 050 3, 175 2, 750 2, 500
Oak: do Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	11, 566 37, 578 15, 688 15, 477 2, 475	13, 010 19, 424 15, 116 15, 462 4, 736	19, 397 25, 687 13, 361 13, 134 4, 963	27, 107 32, 196 15, 942 18, 281 4, 075	17, 635 37, 169 15, 790 16, 464 4, 095	17, 644 36, 843 17, 135 17, 970 3, 791	17, 100 36, 554 17, 547 17, 389 3, 949	15, 135 36, 921 15, 418 14, 716 4, 456	16, 755 37, 823 16, 630 15, 905 5, 197	16, 382 38, 248 15, 656 15, 957 4, 696	22, 996 45, 345 16, 000 16, 899 3, 797	16, 799 45, 462 14, 522 15, 681 2, 638	14, 210 41, 48 16, 89 18, 186 1, 92
SOFTWOODS Description of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the													
Douglas fit, prices, wholesale: Dimension, No. 1, common, 2 x 4-16 dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1 x 4, R. Ldo Southern pine: Orders, newt	34. 790 44. 100 621 850	34, 790 44, 100 749 970	34, 790 44, 100 712 936	34. 790 44. 100 734 887	34.300 44.100 634 873	33. 810 44. 100 664 876	33. 810 44. 100 545 809	33. 810 44. 100 668 909	33. 810 44. 100 676 936	33. 810 44. 100 609 952	33. 810 44. 100 707 981	33. 810 44. 100 641 965	34, 398 44, 100 624 876
dol. per M bd. ft ft dol. per M bd. ft ft dol. per M bd. ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft ft	647 1, 154	41, 172 55, 233 704 725 1, 238	41, 172 55, 233 702 746 1, 194	41. 172 55. 233 742 783 1, 153	41. 172 55. 480 654 648 1, 159	41. 172 (2) 666 661 1, 164	41, 172 (2) 644 612 1, 196	1, 187	(2) (2) 650 649 1, 188	(2) (2) 585 593 1, 180	(2) (2) 665 678 1,167	(2) (2) 637 657 1, 147	(2) (2) 69: 71: 1, 13:
Orders, new†	34. 84 583 526 877	568 514 34.77 646 583 887	524 502 34.70 612 538 961	578 468 34. 64 685 613 1, 033	557 504 34. 52 573 521 1,085	34.71 556 526 1,115	34. 62 413 472 1,057	386 378 34. 61 367 428 997	394 383 34, 42 306 388 915	346 362 34.73 305 368 852	34. 84 371 434 789	34. 79 427 427 445 771	34. 7 55 50 82
Orders, new† do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production† do Shipments† do Stocks, end of month do Redwood, California: do		673 1,057 561 718 440	546 1,006 567 594 439	784 1, 075 704 692 449	640 1, 070 652 654 482	604 983 652 656 478	602 926 633 624 475	529 884 589 600 470	735 982 628 623 495	614 993 596 614 432	687 1, 015 616 635 417	532 971 570 538 429	61 95 56 59 38
Orders, new	100, 342 35, 108	38, 162 146, 607 40, 181 37, 818 66, 682	19, 305 111, 518 32, 485 36, 211 62, 216	38, 510 99, 793 41, 161 38, 202 59, 043	34, 653 101, 121 39, 092 34, 901 62, 521	31, 208 77, 851 40, 747 35, 348 63, 521	26, 330 70, 478 37, 265 33, 049 66, 123	29, 631 70, 186 29, 562 28, 871 74, 311	53, 795 90, 797 34, 535 33, 512 72, 074	36, 497 94, 155 31, 057 33, 037 68, 566	38, 752 96, 628 33, 234 33, 712 66, 105	41, 523 103, 245 33, 719 34, 299 64, 121	30, 30 97, 58 36, 34 37, 19 61, 64
FURNITURE All districts, plant operationspercent of normal	51	5 7	54	58	57	58	56	53	54	54	54	53	5
Grand Rapids district: Orders: Canceled	16 74	4 27 89 47 17	3 24 86 47 14	4 23 77 51 18	3 41 78 60 15	3 35 76 52 17	6 25 68 51 17	1 65 72 50 15	4 25 84 50 17	2 23 87 50 18	4 17 87 50 18	3 16 82 49 17	[46 16 78 46 17

^{*}Revised.

*Now series. The plywood and vencer series are from the Bureau of the Census and are practically complete. Data beginning September 1941 for softwood plywood are shown on p. 16 of the September 1944 Survey; data beginning September 1942, for hardwood veneer are published on p. 14 of the November 1944 issue. The hardwood plywood figures published prior to the May 1945 Survey have been revised owing to corrections received from one company; the revised figures will be published later.

1 flevised 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 1988, 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 bardwood stocks and through 1941 for other series are available in a special table on pp. 27 and 28 of the March 1943 Survey except that 798,000,000 should be added to the published stock figures for total lumber, total softwoods and Southern pine, and 111,000,000 to Southern pine unfilled orders (these additions are to carry back a revision to include data for concentration yards); all revisions are available on request. The Census for 1942 and 1943 included many mills in the Eastern States not previously canvassed; this affects the comparability of current statistics with those for years prior to 1942 for Southern pine and for total lumber, total softwoods. And total hardwoods. U. S. Forest Service estimates of total lumber production for 1939-41, based on census data adjusted for incomplete coverage, and census total for

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

METALS AND MANUFACTURES

IRON AND STEEL		1		 									
Iron and Steel Scrap		l					1	ĺ		İ			
Consumption, total*thous. of short tons_	L	4,995	4.954	5, 077	5,008	5, 246	5,070	5,025	5, 048	4,714	5, 476	5, 229	
Home scrap*dodo		2, 864 2, 131	2,864 2,090	2, 931	2,890 2,118	3,099	2,999	2,884	5, 048 2, 883	2, 658	3,078	2,881	
Purchased scrap*dodododododo		5, 376	5, 343	2, 146 5, 444	5, 370	2, 147 5, 080	2, 071 4, 791	2, 141 4, 425	2, 165 4, 173	2,056 4,116	2, 398 4, 084	2,348 4,155	
Home scrap*do		1,613	1,592	1,670	1,715	1, 635	1,528	1, 453	1,445	1, 465	1,406	1,365	
Purchased scrap*dodo		3, 763	3, 751	3, 774	3,655	3, 445	3, 263	2, 972	2, 728	2, 651	2, 678	2,790	
Iron Ore		İ	}										
Lake Superior district: Consumption by furnacesthous, of long tons	6, 397	7, 112	7, 372	7, 342	6,950	7, 320	6, 883	7,090	6, 983	6, 371	7,082	6,642	6,872
Shipments from upper lake portsdo	10, 621	11, 975	12,909	12, 288	11, 329	10, 595	4,672	0	0	0	0	7, 282	11, 121
Stocks, end of month, totaldododo	24, 847 22, 419	26, 655 23, 289	32, 069 28, 237	37, 243 32, 727	41, 943 36, 684	45.343 . 39,546	44, 722 39, 249	37, 824 32, 883	30, 889 26, 445	24, 577 20, 815	17, 304 14, 996	16, 429 14, 469	20, 715 18, 584
At furnaces do do do do do do	2, 429	3, 366	3, 832	4, 516	5, 259	5, 797	5, 473	4, 941	4,444	3, 761	2, 307	1,960	2, 131
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures										ĺ			
Castings, gray iron, shipments*short tonsshort tons		763, 459	689, 744	778, 20 5	744, 954	780, 453	760, 383	741, 534	791, 395	752, 266	857, 616	773, 988	798, 055
Orders, new, netdodo	35, 603	103,692	106, 626	71,307	49, 502	76, 536	48, 149	69, 972	97, 153	79, 913	98, 979	78,075	83, 421
Orders, new, net do Production do Shipments do	71, 783 71, 992	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, 385	86, 175	77, 042 76, 065	83, 013
	11,002	İ				'			10,100	75, 220	85, 307	70,000	79, 565
Consumption thous, of short tons		4, 960	5,062	5, 159	4, 893	5, 108	4, 887	4, 959	4,911	4, 528	5, 205	4, 782	
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	24.00	24. 50	24. 50	24. 50
Composite do Foundry, No. 2, Neville Island* do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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	24.71	25. 17	25.17 25.00	25. 17 25. 00
Production*thous. of short tons	4,605	5, 057	5, 157	5, 210	4, 988	5, 200	4,904	4, 999	4, 945	24. 50 4, 563	25. 00 5, 228	4,786	5,016
Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month* thous. of short tons		1, 663	1, 649	1, 639	1,617	1, 590	1, 536	1,492	1,447	1,379	1, 363	1, 291	
Boilers, range, galvanized:		1	ĺ	ŕ		'		· ·		· ·	· '	, i	
Orders, new, netnumber of boilers_ Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	68, 155 344, Q53	57, 966 66, 272	61, 099 69, 632	68, 009 80, 696	51, 288 76, 432	74,085 83,637	71, 163 91, 616	76, 249 112, 638	112, 726 170, 727	111, 640 219, 775	131, 632 281, 488	93, 798 324, 986	74, 641 341, 121
Production do	65, 638	54, 903	59, 416	58, 154	54, 589	69, 389	63, 022	52, 089	54,550	63, 152	66,165	49, 256	59, 986
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	65, 223 8, 885	59, 800 11, 885	57, 739 13, 562	56, 945 14, 771	55, 552 13, 808	66,880 16,317	63, 184 16, 253	56,606 11,736	55, 014 11, 228	62, 592 11, 788	69,919 8,034	50.300 6,990	58, 506 8, 470
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactured	0,000	22,000	10,002	11,	10,000	10,01.	10, 200	11,100	11,220	11,700	0.004	0, 550	0, 410
Castings, steel, commercial:		i					'	İ					
Orders, new, total, net short tons		181, 816	169, 921	171, 309	129,847	146, 116	120, 667	138, 666	210, 182	214, 408	203, 170	177, 707	89, 790
Railway specialties do Production, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do		28, 147 157, 444	19, 248 131, 940	29, 921 154, 911	14,371 144,458	16, 173 150, 719	20, 937 146, 411	30, 259 144, 162	39, 121 157, 176	38, 537 146, 165	28,746 166,896	37,000 150,281	21, 556 145, 092
Railway specialtiesdo		30, 309	24, 756	31, 864	27, 660	28, 949	26, 939	25, 660	25, 267	23, 159	27, 268	24, 150	24, 116
Steel ingots and steel for castings: Productionthous. of short tons	6, 869	7, 234	7,498	7, 499	7, 235	7,621	7, 279	7, 366	7, 206	6, 655	7,708	7, 292	7,451
Percent of capacitys	87	94	94	94	94	96	94	93	89	91	95	93	92
Prices, wholesale: Composite, finished steel dol. per lh_	. 0275	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	.0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0265	. 0269	. 0271	. 0271	. 0271	. 0272
Steel hillets, recolling (Pittsburgh)dol, per long ton_	36.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.40
Structural steel (Pittsburgh)	. 0210 18. 75	. 0210 18. 75	. 0210 18. 75	, 0210 18. 75	. 0210 18. 69	. 0210 16. 90	. 0210 17. 00	. 0210 18. 69	. 0210 18. 75	. 0210 18. 75	. 0210 18. 75	. 0210 18. 75	. 0210 18, 75
U. S. Steel Corporation, shipments of finished steel	1, 603	1, 738	1 755		1 724	, -75	1.544	1 700	1 500	Į.		[
products. thous, of short tons.	1,000	1, 103	1, 755	1, 743	1,734	1,775	1,744	1, 768	1, 569	1, 562	1.870	1,723	1,798
Steel, Manufactured Products Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types:		•											
Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands		3, 767	3, 649	5, 276	6,666	6, 824	6,742	6,747	7, 522	7, 251	6, 917	r 6, 917	7, 142
Productiondo		1, 509 1, 518	1, 439 1, 427	1, 611 1, 619	1, 394 1, 390	1, 575 1, 565	1,659 1,665	1, 584 1, 594	1,837 1,809	1, 684 1, 698	1,945 1,944	1.972 1.971	2, 143 2, 145
Stocks, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do		40	51	43	47	57	52	41	70	51	53	53	51
Boilers, steel, new orders:	1	r 1, 598	1, 122	1, 649	831	904	914	925	2, 235	1, 139	1, 385	901	1, 211
Area thous of sq. ft. Quantity number Porcelain enameled products, shipments; thous of dol	956	ŕ 837	728	1,070	75 7	692	699	538	1, 142	1,026	910	836	832
Spring washers, shipments,	3, 196 500	2,868 382	2,870 319	3, 152 361	3,060 347	3, 302 383	3,155 414	2,818 464	3,029 477	2,743 419	3, 207 495	3, 146 433	3, 178 476
Spring washers, shipments do- Steel products, production for sale:	(5, 164	5,082	E 150	5 157	E 104	5, 161	4, 965		ļ			
Total thous, of short tons Merchant bars do do do do do do do do do do do do do		512	498	5, 159 510	5, 157 497	5, 184 471	499	474	4, 940 451	4,776 465	5, 632 532	5, 254 509	5, 417 526
Pipe and tubedodo		504 1,010	506 969	518 858	510 936	501 957	512 900	503 819	506	461	578	544	560
Plates do do Rails do do do do do do do do do do do do do		192	201	195	214	214	204	209	743 199	194	736 212	628 189	686 200
Sheetsdo Strip—Cold rolleddo		768 97	763 88	839 95	828 97	841 98	833 100	802 103	843 109	825 107	984 121	917 118	969 112
Hot rolled do		119	117	121	121	127	121	113	118	119	127	121	116
Structural shapes, heavy dododo	1	298 256	300 246	298 238	311 204	306 205	312 202	302 234	259 237	262 207	296 288	273 285	316 261
Wire and wire productsdo		363	337	377	360	369	354	342	348	330	393	363	381
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS													
Aluminum:		l							ļ]		
Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.) dol. per lh	. 0375	. 0425	. 0425	.0420	.0362	. 0327	.0317	.0312	.0358	.0375	. 0375	.0375	. 0375
Production:* Primarymil. of lb	95.0	132.8	135. 1	123. 3	94.9	96.8	88.9	93.7	97.3	91.3	106. 2	103. 2	104.0
Secondary recoverydo		55. 9 187. 9	53. 5 199. 6	55. 9 223. 6	47. 0 211. 2	43. 4 199. 2	48. 0 208. 2	46. 3 165. 1	62.3 200.3	61.8	67.6	66. 2	65. 9
Aluminum fabricated products, shipments*do	1	101.9	1 199. 0	223.0	411.Z	199.2	208.2	160. 1	1 400.3	195.8	231.3	225.8	227.8

Revised. ¶ 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 197-88 percent for September 1942-June 1944 and 93 percent prior thereto. § Beginning Jannary 1945, percent of capacity is circulated on annual capacity as of Jan. 1, 1945, of 95.601.450 tons of open-hearth, Bessemer, and electric steel ingots and steel for castings; data for July-December 1944 are based on capacity as of July 1, 1944 (94.650.750 tons) and earlier 1944 data on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1944 (93.648,490 tons).

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

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	A pril	Мау
М	ETAL	S AND	MAI	NUFA	CTUR	ES—C	ontinu	ed					-
NON FERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS—Con						1							
Bearing metal (white-base antifriction), consumption and shipments, total the consumption that the consumption to the consumption and shipments, total the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumption to the consumptio	4,998	5, 283	5, 161	5, 336	4, 588	5, 300	4,780	4, 302	5, 439	4, 886	6,016	5, 792	5, 18
Consumed in own plants do—Shipments do—	1, 303 3, 696	1, 218 4, 065	1, 229 3, 932	1, 204 4, 133	1, 215 3, 373	1,129 4,171	971 3,809	1, 221 3, 082	1, 314 4, 125	1, 113 3, 773	1, 303 4, 713	1, 282 4, 510	1, 30
Brass sheets, wholesale price, milldol. per lb	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	195	.195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 19
Copper: Price, wholesale, electrolytic, (N. Y.) dol. per lb.	. 1178	. 1178	. 1178	. 1178	. 1178	. 1178	.1178	. 1178	. 1178	. 1178	. 1178	. 1178	. 11
Production: of Mine or smelter (incl. custom intake)short tons_	72, 159	89, 070 93, 958	86, 224 93, 650	82, 769	82, 776 88, 384	82, 653 89, 068	76, 466	76, 799 82, 649	73, 754	67, 496	76, 537	74, 392	74, 4
Refinery do Deliveries, refined, domestico do do do do do do do do do do do do do	94, 031	141, 139	121,898	91,047	118, 054 51, 412	126, 590 49, 358	87, 145 127, 517 58, 051	156, 800	67, 726 145, 904	69, 950 172, 585	76, 395 218, 488	75, 436 161, 111	85, 3 139, 2
Stocks, refined, end of month ofdododododododododododododododododododododododododododododo	1	42, 467	48,050	50,991	31, 266	i	ľ	66, 780	59, 715	57, 142	51,861	55, 453	63, 8
Ore, domestic, receipts (lead content) ddo Refined:	0050	34, 255 . 0650	29, 982	34, 873	.0650	31,489	31, 395	30, 498	33, 867	31,046	34, 841	33, 925	34,6
Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y.)dol. per lb Production, totaloshort tons	38, 626	39, 755	40, 471	38, 436	38, 614	42, 997 34, 642	42,842	46,052	49,099	. 0650 46, 616	48, 029	46, 511	. 06 45, 8
From domestic ored do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do do	34, 513 39, 658	34, 413 43, 485	33, 434 42, 966	35, 934 40, 884	35, 717 43, 586 23, 911	42, 303 24, 595	36, 112 43, 513 23, 915	40, 264 50, 420	45, 463 40, 887	38, 699 44, 213	39, 077 47, 249	39, 725 44, 179	42, 1 40, 5
Magnestum production:	1	33, 847	31,344	28, 890		,	1	19, 536	27, 738	30, 141	30, 909	33, 234	38, 4
Primary mil. of lb. Secondary recovery do. Tin, wholesale price, Straits (N. Y.) dol. per lb.	6.9	29. 4 2. 1	30.1 2.0	25.0 2.8	18. 5 2. 7	16. 6 2. 8	12. 5 2. 1	8.5 1.8	7.7 2.5	6. 0 2. 1	6. 7 2. 8	6. 4 2. 8	6 2
Zinc. slab:	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5209	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 52
Price, wholesale, prime, Western (St. Louis)	. 0825	.0825	. 0825	.0825	.0825	. 0825	.0825	. 0825	.0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 08
Froduction short tons Shipments do	54, 478	73, 067 65, 785	72, 947 63, 193	71, 281 64, 295	66, 891 65, 150	68, 781 67, 871	67, 432 65, 559	70, 035 78, 732	70, 492 92, 453	64, 723 82, 855	71, 739 94, 494	68, 223 74, 356	69, 4
Domestico do Stocks, end of montho do do do do do do do do do do do do do	54, 024 183, 136	65, 488 224, 953	63, 193 234, 707	64, 158 241, 693	64, 927 243, 434	67, 820 244, 344	65, 519 246, 217	78, 710 237, 520	89, 949 215, 559	82, 650 197, 427	94, 296 174, 672	74, 313 168, 539	7 66, 8 171, 0
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS													
Blowers and fans, new ordersthous, of dol_ Electric overhead cranes:§		13, 370			11,780			8, 788			10, 195		
Orders, newdo Orders, unfilled. end of monthdo	1, 331 5, 032	822 4,032	473 3,837	680 3, 796	522 3,714	1, 146 4, 579	518 4, 292	602 4, 226	889 4, 530	807 4, 738	410 4, 493	640 4, 630	8 4, 5
Shipments do	746	630	663	700	598	597	795	683	581	599	655	522	7,5
New orders, net total 1937-39=100 New equipment do Repairs do	375. 4 306. 7	466. 1 426. 8	375. 8 327. 5	450. 5 416. 3	388.0 336.5	526. 5 504. 0	369. 5 301. 7	397. 4 351. 7	422. 4 362. 2	465.3 423.5	604. 7 586. 8	325. 0 232. 0	404 347
Repairsdo	618. 2	604. 8	546. 4	571.4	569.7	605. 9	609. 4	558.4	634. 7	612.9	667. 8	653. 5	606
Oil burners:⊕	24, 961	7, 049	5, 653	7, 162	5, 988	9,029	15,866	12, 326	14, 268	13, 618	14, 578	12, 859	14, 0
Orders, unfilled, end of month	69 868	12, 630 6, 619	13, 341 4, 942	14, 443 6, 060	13, 835 6, 596	14, 398 8, 466	22, 441 7, 823	27, 214 7, 553	39, 331 9, 007	43, 749 7, 965	49, 715 9, 863	53, 086 9, 488	56, 9 10, 1
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Mechanical stokers, sales:¶ do Classes 1, 2, and 3 do	5, 888	20, 192	18, 996	17, 802	16,061	13, 110	12, 679	11, 221	8, 997	8, 109	7, 583	7, 177	6, 7
Classes 1, 2, and 3dodo	8, 508	3, 235	3, 293	4, 368	3, 996	5, 183	4, 768	4,849	5, 091	4, 914	6, 491	5, 737	7, 5
Number	328 68, 107	352 57, 007	370 70, 453	474 83, 689	406 70, 854	418 74, 188	362 63, 288	380 70, 390	228 44, 322	219 43, 075	344 72, 248	257 49, 042	74, 0
Horsepower	00, 107	2, 591			3,848		00, 200	4, 653	49, 322	43,073	3,778	49,1742	14, 0
shipments*number_	32, 695	22, 637	21,022	25, 101	27, 193	28, 684	28, 265	22, 146	23, 739	22, 401	28, 285	25, 617	29, 4
Orders, new, netdodododododo	23, 201 256, 871	49, 558 194, 450	31, 889 191, 295	41,079 196,760	33, 152 194, 125	57, 206 213, 675	58, 706 235, 396	62, 504 260, 880	58, 619 281, 252	58, 024 302, 612	47, 488 310, 052	19,009 289,089	26, 1 274, 7
Shipments do	41, 040		32, 753	35, 177	35, 889	37, 516		36, 784	37, 353	36, 018	39, 977	40, 170	
Pitcher, other hand, and windmill pumpsunits Power pumps, horizontal typedodo	24, 534 482	29, 988 262	26, 671 409	32,050 418	22, 494 292	31, 229 354	29,843 392	22,838 248	32, 955 556	26, 279 476	31, 408 773	23, 848 783	28,8
Water systems, including pumpsdo	33, 143	28, 126	30, 142	25,561	2 3, 865	32, 171	29,040	20, 427	29, 086	27, 911	30, 993	28, 362	33, 7
Orders, newthous. of dol	3, 220	3, 096	3, 497	4, 175	3, 635	4,016	2, 207	2, 242	3, 579	3, 326	3, 284	3, 237	3, 1
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT								:	ļ ļ				
Battery shipments (automotive replacement only), number*thousands	1, 325	1, 368	1, 485	1,938	1, 857	1, 934	1,741	1, 635	1, 450	1, 158	1, 243	1, 158	1, 3
Electrical products:† Insulating materials, sales billed1936=100		408	338	387	351	357	340	323	371	380	414	329	3
Motors and generators, new ordersdofurnaces, electric, industrial, sales:		346	365	416	314	. 242	432	328	352	393	398	328	4
Unit kilowatts Value thous, of dol.	8, 431 783	11, 156 810	11, 743 843	12, 781 1, 005	8, 094 711	6, 970 688	9, 531 927	6, 152 491	10, 653 870	11, 193 883	15, 904	11,098	4, 5
Laminated fiber products, shipmentsdo Motors (1-200 hp):	5, 329	5, 861	4, 921	5, 519	4, 936	5,006	4,854	4, 779	5, 546	5, 666	6,085	5, 671	5, 7
Polyphase induction, billings do- Polyphase induction, new orders do-	6, 304 6, 737	5, 557 5, 935	5, 048 6, 221	6,005 7,133	5, 420 4, 899	5, 675 5, 402	5, 965 5, 210	6, 677 7, 490	5, 073 6, 200	5, 911 6, 535	6, 168 6, 639	5, 541 6, 541	5, 6 7, 5
Direct current, billings do Direct current, new orders do Rigid steel conduit and fittings, shipments short tons	4, 866 2, 699	6, 994 6, 602	6, 385 7, 042	6, 839 5, 803	6, 533 6, 743	6, 372 2, 992	6, 190 9, 293	6, 010 3, 933	4, 730 4, 575	5, 231 4, 343	5, 515 4, 777	4, 763 3, 528	4, 76 5, 73
Vulcanized fiber:	11, 757	8, 395	7, 967	8, 531	8, 173	8, 838	8,811	9, 266	11, 276	14, 141	9,842	10, 300	10, 50
Consumption of fiber paper thous. of lb. Shipments thous. of dol.	4, 147 1, 321	4, 273 1, 276	3, 773 1, 079	4, 184 1, 174	4, 130 1, 156	4, 416 1, 275	4,038 1,170	3, 845 1, 149	3, 901 1, 166	3, 825 1, 272	4, 407 1, 428	4, 094 1, 284	4, 23 1, 33

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.

6)944 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, 20, 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 3, of the June 1944 Survey. The series on automotive replacement battery shipments represents estimated industry totals compiled by Dun and Bradstreet; data beginning 1937 are available on request. For 1940-41 and early 1942 data for machine tool shipments see p. S-30 of the November 1942 Survey; for new and unfilled orders for 1942 and the early months of 1943, see p. S-31 of the August 1944 issue. The data for machine tools cover virtually the entire industry through June 1944; thereafter, reports were no longer requested from 150 small companies which formerly accounted for about 4 percent of total shipments. Then we series on shipments of warm-air furnaces, which replaces the new orders data formerly shown, is compiled by the Bureau of the Census from reports to the War Production Board by 126 manufacturers accounting for almost the entire production; shipments for January and February 1944, the earliest data available, 23,418 and 21,699, respectively.

Digitized for RevisedSeries. The index for motors and generators includes an adjustment for cancelations reported through December 1944;

less otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945		 ;		1944		 -				1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Ma
		PAPE	R AN	D PR	INTIN	IG		···········	<u>-</u>				
WOOD PULP													
oduction:† Total, all gradesshort tons	817, 995	797, 188	743,904	833, 433	775, 530	844, 288	819, 376	734, 987	801,024	739, 570	834, 628	793, 702	852, 3
Bleached sulphate do_ Unbleached sulphate do_	69, 397	66, 617	69, 222	69,071	64,872	73, 484	72, 190 327, 587	65, 811	70, 099	67, 705	71, 589	70, 307	r 73.
Unbleached sulphatedo	326, 053 131, 380	r 323, 248 r 129, 248	308,015 117,376	341, 152 138, 404	316, 288 127, 017	339, 840 137, 247	327, 587 130, 481	276, 294 122, 264	302,599	283, 144 122, 489	322, 951 138, 230	306, 968 128, 766	337, 139,
Bleached sulphite dododo	70, 704	73,603	63, 141	73, 329	68, 167	72, 594	71,720	67, 367	134, 182 74, 908	65, 429	74, 261	69, 748	73.
Soda do do Groundwood do do	38, 567	* 35, 834	30, 591	36,500	34, 211	37, 356	36, 523	35, 188	36,984	34,004	39, 268	37,023	40,
Groundwooddodo	134, 207	^r 126, 904	112, 241	125, 443	119, 011	134, 858	135, 584	128, 253	136, 861	124, 587	143, 667	137, 995	139,
Cotal, all gradesdodo	81, 511	* 87, 461	82, 281	72.561	66, 643	64,780	66,552	66, 844	75, 955	72, 207	74,879	78, 231	86,
Bleached sulphate do Unbleached sulphate do do do do do do do do do do do do do	4,727 7,157	3, 966 9, 751	5, 350 8, 606	4,040 10,704	4, 734 10, 162	5, 276 8, 717	5,306 8,690	4, 162 10, 645	7, 211	5, 212	5, 247	5, 142	7 6,
Blenched sulphite do do do do do do do do do do do do do	13, 099	7 14, 095	12,849	12,378	11,717	11.989	12, 505	12, 360	9, 471 12, 998	9,094 11,894	10, 055 12, 050	7, 844 12, 797	15
Unbleached sulphitedo	7,971	10,057	9, 246 2,216	8,536	8,971	8, 529	9, 225	8, 169	10,015	8,499	7, 252	7, 220	8
Soda	3, 469 42, 025	7 2, 062 7 45, 485	2,216 41,560	1,886 32,075	2, 122 26, 344	2, 468 24, 351	1,945 25,002	2, 336	2,854	3,648	2,748	2,589	3
Groundwooddo	42,020	40,480	41,500	32,010	20, 544	21,001	20,002	25, 580	29, 718	31,090	35, 386	39, 987	41
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS													
paper and paperboard mills (U. S. Bureau of the Census):*	1 470 000		1 000 000	1 210 000	1 401 066	1 501 155	1 404 700	1 000 005				0 005	
Paper and paperboard production, total_short tens_ Paperdo	701, 628	1,460,305 6£0,840	621, 394	720, 152	679, 898	715, 596	1,464,762 699,872	655, 550	696, 984	639,477	725, 103	1, 424, 285 670, 711	
Paperboard do	774, 454	769, 465	704, 812	798,770	741, 971	785, 579	764, 890	673, 415	746, 326	685, 770	802, 151		793
Paperboard do- per, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Association):†							į.						
Orders, newshort tons_	575, 868	541,318	495,761	567,268	541,544	583,179	535,120	565,495	623, 564	524,310	577, 261	7569,645	r 562
Productiondo	571, 481	555,732	495,226	582,877	545,247	579,085	564,717	526,309	563,920	515,279	580, 940	r 540, 344	r 582
Shipmentsdo	567,606	573,946	489,987	580,379	551,964	571,262	566,418	530,948	554,383	521,704	583, 010	r 542, 899	7 573
Orders, new	82, 366	79,192	75,015	78, 331	86, 106	96, 447	78, 520	100,100	96, 150	75, 692	92, 456	r 80, 222	r 77
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	160, 875	136, 946	145,868 69,941	140,650	139, 164	151,863	144,537	159,622	171,475	169.553	173, 589	7173, 148	165
Shipments do	77,855	79, 709 84, 115	68, 282	85, 959 83, 914	81,931 83,840	87,432 89,039	85, 970 87, 656	79,669 80,371	85, 670 84, 614	78, 508 78, 967	88, 134 89, 905	r 78, 281 r 78, 943	r 84
Stocks, end of monthdo	44, 233	40,675	44, 170	45,796	42,955	42, 817	41, 269	40, 313	43, 781	43, 154	41,986	r 41, 629	7 43
		153,024	142,565	186,100	160,533	169,203	165,532	171,885	000 001	157 147	181, 844	7170,041	164
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do	162, 615	133,592	132,904	151,756	147,125	143,812	130.962	144,231	206,665 154,712	157,147 152,991	159 662	163, 809	7 154
Productiondo	173, 047	168,098	146,031	179,078	167,223	173,069	172, 273 172,873	162,936	172,189	156,385	178,771	166, 537 r 166, 206	177
Shipments dodo	171, 470 54, 350	169,560 49,755	145,636 51,022	175,081 54,808	169,812 52,148	171,929 53,565	51, 446	163,224 53,329	170,364 55,542	159,849 50,612	177, 982 50, 280	7 51, 835	7 171 7 53
		1	1	l	l	İ		1	1	1	l		ì
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdoProductiondodo	228, 487	216,870	206,675 203,012	223,754 195,169	218,068 194,213	224,213 202,187	204,435 184,563	206,392	228,665	207,122	213, 038	r 229, 909	7 227 7 229
Production do	226, 151 231, 893	188,512 218,969	197,810	228,478	210,978	226,253	218,007	197,146 199,132	217,040 215,582	230,043 197,329	207, 137 222, 210	r 234, 255 r 207, 604	
Shipments dodododo	230, 354	225,720	192,141	229,933	212,406	219,722	218,303	204,495	207,778	200,385	224, 537	r 211, 058	r 228
Stocks, end of monthdodo	64, 213	62, 430	67,964	64, 161	62, 105	70, 292	67, 558	67, 572	74, 521	73, 143	65, 904	⁷ 65, 528	7 63
Orders, new percent of stand. capacity. Production do-	55.8	51.9	48.8	53. 3	57. 2	52.7	53, 6	52. 2	56.7	53.0	54.5	55.8	
Productiondo	53.7	57.0	46. 2 47. 6	55.7	53. 4 55. 7	56, 5 57, 7	61. 7 56. 3	54. 2	52.4	55. 6	57.0	54.7	l
Shipmentsdodo	1	56. 5	47.0	53.6	35.7	31.1	30.3	50.6	57.4	57. 9	56.3	55. 1	l
Orders, new do. Price, wholesale, "B" grade, English finish, white, fo b mill dol. per 100 lb. Production percent of stand. capacity. Shipments do.	81.9	73.7	70.1	80.4	78.8	80.3	80.4	81.6	80.7	83. 2	83.3	76. 4	
Price, wholesale, "B" grade, English hnish, white,	Ì	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7, 30	7.30	7.30	
Productionpercent of stand. capacity_	82.4	79.5	71.1	81.3	80.7	80.3	84. 2	78.3	76.3	79.8	82.5	81.8	
Shipmentsdodo	83. 0	80.0	71.5	79.7	82.8	80. 2	83.0	77.7	76.8	80.7	83.0	81.8	}
Canada		l				1	}			Ì	1	1	
Production short tons.	266, 417	246, 864	244, 406	262, 695	244, 209	258, 301 262, 998	256, 762	244, 970	264, 766		263, 776	245, 429	264
Production short tons. Shipments from mills do Stocks, at mills, end of month do	258,348 97,722	268, 213 76, 028	249, 979 70, 455			45,028	259, 409 42, 381	230, 780 56, 571	232, 110 89, 227		267, 163 108, 281	263, 754 89, 956	
United States:	1	l	į.	i	ļ	ļ			ł		1	1	1
Consumption by publishers dododododol. per short tondol. per short ton	190, 511 61. 00	191, 077 58. 00	174, 866 58. 00	182, 432 58. 00	189, 612 58. 00	218, 137 58. 00	211, 572 58. 00	205, 952 58. 00	185, 193 58, 00	175,062 58.00	202, 802 58.00	203, 234 61. 00	20
Production sbort tons	60.828	61, 106	59,875	60,631	61, 529	61,994	62, 546	61, 169	60, 381	58, 228	64, 733	59, 757	6
Shipments from millsdo	56, 492	€0, 648	59, 946	61, 217	61,069	62, 537	61, 697	61, 295	60, 120	59, 095	66, 166	58, 942	6
Stocks, end of month: At millsdodo	10,739	7,374	7,303	6, 717	7, 177	6,634	7, 483	7, 357	7,618	6, 751	5, 318	6, 133	1
At publishersdodo	. 1 245, 518	300,070	325, 365	342, 122	345,049	332, 393	7, 483 325, 112	296, 784	272,897	259, 147	253, 136	243, 643	24
In transit to publishersdo aperboard (National Paperboard Association):	40,459	46, 388	44, 336	46, 642	51, 997	46, 575	49, 256	45, 496	50, 160	53,740	45, 532	47,985	4
Orders, newdo	657, 211	⁷ 646, 055	656, 875	r 695, 507	615,658	716, 727		r 621, 244	733, 751		714, 741	668, 913	70
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	. 499, 505	r 553, 710	r 580, 327 r 618, 800	7558, 449 7721, 100	7 491, 105 7 665, 200	r 495, 159 r 691, 800	r 493, 053 r 683, 700	7 479, 301	565,064	558, 285	549, 631	546, 311 653, 605	54 70
Productiondododo	683, 957	r 685, 250 96	85	96	93	95	95	7 606, 300 85	652, 913 91	603, 191 95	702, 416	653, 605 97	"
Waste paper, consumption and stocks:	1	200 01-	944 457	100 115	970 400	200 850	107 000	000 100			400 010	202 205	1.
Consumption short tons Stocks at mills, end of month do	405, 773 191, 285	389, 217 129, 777	344, 457 157, 290	406, 115 164, 211	378, 499 174, 556	398, 559 186, 949		353, 103 186, 383	393, 004 164, 576	353, 704 163, 918	426, 213 172, 933	393, 395 187, 459	41 19
aper products:	1	1,	,		1,	1 3, 5 20	,	100,000	102,010	100,010	1, 000	*********	1
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, ship- ments*mil. sq. ft. surface area.		. 2 050	. 2 740	r 4, 299	7 4, 081	r 4, 254	7 4, 066	73,856	4 000	9 010	1 064	2 011	
Folding paper boxes, value:*	1	7 3, 952	7 3, 740	4, 209	1,001	4, 204	4,000	3, 800	4, 231	3,813	4, 264	3, 911	
New orders		* 243. 5	200. 2	7 257. 1	7 222. 1	r 260. 4		281.0	7 317. 0			r 297. 1	
Shipmentsdodo		r 262. 3	7 229. 1	7 269. 8	7 262. 4	7 277.1	7 273. 8	7 257. 9	* 269. 5	r 251. 4	r 298. 2	7 263. 0	"
PRINTING								1					
ook publication, totalno. of editions. New booksdo	590 502		562 462		656 544	491 428		651 552	487 398	392 346		653 462	
		102	1 202						1 999			1 102	

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May
	PETI	ROLEU	J M A	ND C	OAL P	RODU	JCTS	·		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
COAL				[
Anthracite: Prices, composite, chestnut:													
Retail dol. per short ton Wholesale do	13.89	13.85 11.435	13. 84 11. 419	13.84 11.419	13.84 11,419	13, 85 11, 419	13.86 11.424	13.86 11.430	13.87 11.430	14. 00 11. 430	13. 98 11. 430	13. 88 11, 4 3 3	13. 8 11, 47
Wholesale do- Production thous, of short tons. Stocks, end of month:	5, 634	5, 623	4,962	5, 623	5, 443	5, 603	5,088	4, 570	4, 195	4, 445	5, 238	5, 309	7 2 07
In producers' storage yardsdo	180	348 15	378 • 20	413	442 r 18	462 r 21	492 25	445 19	322 7 12	289 10	285 13	277	21
In selected retail dealers' yards. No. of days' supply. Bituminous:	. 17	13	7 20	7 17	7 18	, 21	25	19	112	10	13	16	1
Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total thous, of short tons.	42,856	43,072	43, 171	46, 585	45, 710	49, 516	49, 684	55, 186	59, 082	52, 549	51,693	43, 997	r 46, 08
Industrial consumption, total do Beehive coke ovens do	35, 052 874	35, 295 958	35, 254 944	36, 958 896	35, 967 805	39, 003 822	39, 644 759	41, 813 632	42, 780 714	38, 252 708	39, 583 828	36, 198 588	37, 25
Byproduct coke ovensdodo	7,343	7,778 311	7,967	7,978	7,606 336	7, 985	7,748 360	7, 984 352	7, 934 296	7, 216	8,060	7,454	7, 86
Cement mills do Coal-gas retorts do Electric power utilities do	321 124	112	316 117	358 115	121	364 128	129	138	145	245 133	265 138	281 129	7 12
Electric power utilitiesdododo	5, 970	6, 167 10, 230	6, 414 10, 248	7, 046 10, 445	6, 657 10, 095	6, 754 10, 940	6,824	7, 066 11, 758	7, 119 12, 014	6, 210 10, 749	6, 187 11, 407	5, 910 10, 592	7 5, 98 7 10, 68
Steel and rolling millsdo	762 9, 590	778 8, 961	780 8, 468	831 9, 289	807 9, 540	867 11, 143	908 12, 202	1,022 12,861	1, 080 13, 478	942 12, 049	938 11,760	860 10, 384	10, 5
Railways (class I)	7, 804	7,777	7,917	9,627	9,743	10, 513	10,040	13, 373	16, 302	14, 297	12, 110	7, 799	8, 8
Prices, composite:		248	228	252	233	235	229	204	239	214	239	198	22
Retail (35 cities)dol. per short ton. Wholesale:	10.54	10.28	10. 29	10.31	10, 31	10, 31	10.32	10, 33	10, 33	10. 35	10. 36	10. 34	10. 5
Mine rundo	5, 388 5, 665	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. 237 5. 513	5, 237 5, 513	5, 241 5, 513	5. 36 5. 64
Mine run do Frepared sizes do Productiont thous of short tons. Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of month,	51, 590	52, 712	48, 986	54, 177	50, 480	51,813	50, 819	45, 774	52, 200	46, 900	52, 360	43, 350	50, 03
total total total	47,718	59, 680	61, 413	63, 909	64, 905	65, 074	64,020	57, 204	49, 465	45,773	45, 495	43, 793	7 44, 02
Industrial, total do Byproduct coke ovens do Cement mills do	43, 155 5, 128	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, 643 5, 610	41, 839 5, 452	39, 841 4, 456	40,05
Cement millsdo	497	491	508	537	550	592	582	538 243	494	448	441	416	48
Coal-gas retorts do Electric power utilities do	205	206 16, 457	216 16, 965	239 17, 505	250 17, 773	243 17, 962	261 17, 671	16, 305	214 14, 098	189 12, 916	175 12,519	167 12, 350	12, 63
Railways (class I)do Steel and rolling millsdo	9,875	13, 329 785	13, 797 811	14, 633 775	14, 773 791	14,691 796	14, 427 783	12, 918 701	11, 312 665	10, 189 666	9, 965 725	9, 509 695	7 9, 36
Other industrial	. 13,011	16, 839 5, 421	17, 529 5, 876	18, 616 5, 676	18, 839 5, 755	18, 573 5, 818	17, 869 5, 690	15, 653 4, 734	13, 649 3, 337	12, 625 3, 130	12, 562 3, 656	12, 248 3, 952	
COKE	4, 303	0, 421	0,070	3,070	0, 700	0,010	3,030	1,701	3, 307	3, 130	3,000	3, 952	3, 9
Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace) dol. per short ton_	7. 560	7. 000	7. 000	7.000	7,000	7, 000	7,000	7, 000	7. 000	7. 000	7.000	7.000	7.00
Production: Beehivethous. of short tons_	1	615	605	573	516	527	481	405	457	ŀ	531	377	1
Byproductdo	_ 5, 166	5,473	5,664	5,670	5, 412	5, 672	5, 507	5, 640	5, 576	454 5, 060	5, 646	5, 227	5. 5
Petroleum cokedodo	i i	135	158	158	155	181	164	172	181	163	172	184	1
Byproduct plants, totaldo At furnace plantsdo	872 598	784 554	921 589	986 596	995 565	1,040 586	1,198 688	1, 149 655	913 609	779 584	677 499	633 429	5
At merchant plantsdo Petroleum cokedo	275	231 127	332 130	390 116	430 116	454 137	509 162	494 187	304 174	195	178 125	204 141] 2
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS		12"	100	116	110	137	162	107	174	131	125	141	1.
Frude petroleum: Consumption (runs to stills)†thous, of bbl_		139, 937	143, 434	143, 047	140, 453	143, 720	140, 045	145, 125	145, 071	134, 882	146, 285	143, 221	152, 2
Price (Kansas-Okla.) at wells dol. per bbl. Production thous of bbl.	. 1. 110	1.110 137,251	1. 110 141, 287	1. 110 145, 296	1, 110 142, 989	1.110 146, 938	1.110	1, 110	1. 110 147, 186	1, 110 133, 238	1,110	1.110	1.1
Refinery operationspct. of capacity.		95	96	95	95	94	94	95	93	96	148, 758 94	95	
Stocks, end of month: Refinable in U. S.†thous. of bbl.		229, 631	223, 503	223, 901	222, 868	223, 500		1 220, 663	221, 737	220, 221	223, 988	224, 229	223, 1
At tenk forms and in rips lines		106 007	48, 895 160, 938	50, 150 160, 162	48, 919 160, 216	50, 323	49, 039 159, 582	48, 377 158, 181	49, 620 157, 808	48,609 157,449	51, 904 157, 75 5	52, 754 156, 955	53, 1 155, 5
On leasest do		13, 214 6, 118	13,670	13, 589	160, 216 13, 733	159, 447 13, 730	14,138	14, 105 6, 107	14, 309	14, 163	14, 329	14, 520	14, 4
At talls and in pipe intermediate of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of		1, 177	6, 186 1, 098	6, 291 1, 200	6, 469 1, 357	6, 487 1, 194	6, 482 1, 154	1,099	6, 026 1, 022	5, 791 1, 024	5, 567 1, 235	5, 415 1, 151	5, 0 1, 1
Oas and thei ons:		ł					Į.				İ		
Consumption: Electric power plants†thous. of bbl_		1,640	1, 530	1, 505	1, 650	1,746	1,825	2,012	2, 148	1,698	1,570	r 1, 377	1, 2
Railways (class I) do Price, fuel oil (Pennsylvania) dol, per gal		7, 579 . 066	7,877	7, 970	7,750	8, 284	8, 314	8, 863 . 066	8,488	7,726	8, 571	8, 152	8,6
Production:	1	l	.066	.066	.066	.066	.066	l	. 066	, 066	.066	.066	0.0
Gas oil and distillate fuel oilthous. of bbl. Residual fuel oildo		20, 028 37, 902	21, 316 38, 332	20, 593 37, 291	19, 110 37, 903	21, 697 39, 322	18,870 39,370	19, 058 41, 278	20, 556 41, 862	20, 267 37, 141	20, 934 39, 471	20, 443 38, 660	21, 9 41, 5
Stocks, end of month: Gas oil and distillate fuel oildo	1	35, 242	38, 335	40, 712	43, 687	47, 352	45, 584	38, 333	31, 695	27, 210	26, 729	29, 148	
Residual fuel oildodo		46, 649	50, 589	53, 506	57, 849	57, 420	55, 643	50, 383	44, 347	39, 760	35, 451	34, 418	
Prices, gasoline:								0=5					-
Wholesale, refinery (Okla.) dol. per gal Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.) do do	.059	.060 .161	.060	.059	.059	. 059	.059	. 059	.059	. 059	.059	. 059 . 161	.10
Retail, service stations, 50 citiesdo Production, total †thous. of bbl_	. 146	. 146 61, 719	. 146 63, 480	. 146 64, 064	. 146 63, 674	. 146	.146	, 146 65, 800	. 146 66, 662	.146	. 146	65, 770	.1
Straight run gasolinedo	.	22, 510 31, 959	22,748	22,655	23, 827	65, 514 24, 421	64, 842 24, 019	24, 081	24, 267 34, 262 9, 843	63, 503 23, 733	67, 955 25, 037	24, 553	27, 00
			33,062	33, 769	32, 283	33, 190	33,055	34, 020	1 24 969	32, 255	34, 655	33, 177	34, 42
Cracked gasoline do Natural gasoline and allied products‡† do Used at refineries† do		8, 387	8, 767	8, 792 6, 084	8,648	9, 090	9,024	9, 197	9. 843	8, 993	9, 763	9, 498	9, 94

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

*Revised. 1 Stocks on new hasis cemparable with 1945 data; see March 1945 Survey for December 1944 figures comparable with earlier months.

*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 April, 1945, for the items excluded are given in notes in previous issues of the Survey; May 1945 data are as follows: Sales of liquefied petroleum gases for fuel, 1,541,000 barrels; transfers of cycle products, 73,006 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 products, see notes marked "†" on p. S-33 of the March and April 1943 issues (correction for crude petroleum production January 1941, 110,683), and for revised 1942 monthly averages, see note marked "†" on p. S-33 of the July 1944 issue; 1942 monthly revisions and revisions for definitions for wells completed, 1,041.

5–34	SUI	V 121 V	Or C	J 101013	игр	USIN	ROD					Augus	t 194
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Ma
PET	ROLE	UM A	ND C	OAL P	PRODU	JCTS-	-Conti	inued					·
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued													
Refined petroleum products—Continued. Motor fuel—Continued.						ļ							
Stocks, gasoline, end of month: Finished gasoline, totalthous. of bbl_		70, 246	68, 921	66, 542	64, 914	65, 886	68, 107	73, 622	78, 877	85, 473	85, 654	79, 653	77,
At refineries do Unfinished gasoline do Natural gasoline do		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, 635 11, 984	59, 616 11, 793	53, 309 11, 151	49, 11.
Natural gasonne		4, 477	4, 425	4, 211	4, 141	4, 160	4, 334	1 4, 451	4, 160	4, 618	4,644	4, 783	4,
sylvania)	. 074	. 074 6, 246	. 074 6, 277	. 074 6, 358	. 074 6, 339	. 074 6, 515	. 074 6, 505	. 074 6, 461	. 074 6, 614	6, 291	. 074 7, 056	. 074 6, 260	6.
Lubricants:		5, 949	6, 665	7, 583	7, 985	7,847	6,977	5, 765	4, 674	4, 181	4, 215	5, 022	5,
Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsylvania) dol. per gal-	. 160	.160	. 160	. 160	. 160	. 160	.160	. 160	. 160	.160	.160	. 160	
Production dol. per gal. Stocks, refinery, end of month do Asphalt:		3, 453 7, 590	3, 364 7, 426	3, 356 7, 169	3, 458 7, 364	3, 672 7, 452	3, 587 7, 562	3, 581 7, 815	3, 504 7, 796	3, 062 7, 641	3, 589 7, 423	3,716 7,307	3, 7,
Production short tons. Stocks, refinery, end of month do		690, 700 844, 600	711, 600 735, 600	800, 200 590, 000	750, 400 495, 100	677, 600 465, 800	553, 600 534, 400	481, 100 626, 200	471, 200 730, 000	420, 900 808, 200	467, 100 862, 000	524,000 909,300	631. 915.
Wax: Productionthous. of lb_		60,480	63, 560	64, 120	62, 160	67, 480	63, 560	67, 200	71, 960	64,960	81,480	70, 560	71,
Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo A sphalt prepared roofing, shipments:†	1	91, 560	93, 800	96, 040	94, 920	96, 880	94, 920	93, 800	88, 480	86, 240	87,360	84, 840	81,
Total thous of squares Smooth-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet do Mineral-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet do	4, 179 1, 260 1, 133	3, 976 1, 197 1, 157	3, 624 1, 133 1, 035	4, 216 1, 318 1, 200	4, 004 1, 099 1, 194	4, 192 1, 173 1, 221	4, 116 1, 295 1, 215	3, 662 1, 456 943	3,879 1,518	3, 799 1, 57 3 995	4, 679 2, 039 1, 176	r 4, 040 r 1, 428	4, 1,
Shingles, all typesdo		1, 622	1, 457	1, 699	1,711	1, 797	1, 606	1, 263	1, 082 1, 279	1, 231	1, 465	r 1, 076 1, 537	1,
	STON	E, CL	AY, A	ND G	LASS	PROD	UCTS				·		
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS													
Coated abrasive paper and clotb, shipmentsreams PORTLAND CEMENT	140, 312	123, 538	114, 484	128, 464	117, 325	128, 272	122, 485	122, 517	117,087	132, 499	137, 714	152, 959	142,
Production thous, of bbl. Percent of capacity thous.	8, 934 45	7, 906 40	8, 516 41	9, 003 44	8, 739 44	9, 194 45	8,304 42	7, 387 36	6, 379 31	5, 371 29	6, 398 31	7,084 36	8,
Shipments thous, of bhl. tocks, finished, end of month do	10,088	9,350 21,008	9, 283 20, 233	10, 758 18, 482	10, 121 17, 144	10, 263 16, 049	7,380	4, 595 19, 863	4, 873 21, 367	4, 574 22, 171	6, 988 21, 588	7, 894 r 20, 787	9, r 19,
stocks, clinker, end of monthdodo	5, 226	6, 172	5, 577	5, 287	5,096	4, 862	4,856	5, 329	5, 739	6, 023	6, 185	⁷ 6, 008	, 5,
Brick, unglazed: Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant													
dol. per thous. Production* thous of standard brick. Shipments* do do	15.415	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	15. 298 142, 206	15. 377 131, 504	15.354 157,220	15. 372 7149, 734	, 15. 159,
Shipments*dododododo		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	136, 992 281, 111	127, 287		7171, 216 7248, 210	187, 218,
GLASS PRODUCTS													
Hass containers:† Productionthous, of gross	8, 702	8 , 966	8,075	8, 692	7, 737	8, 601	7,967	7, 667	8, 031	7, 304	8,812	8, 524	9,
Percent of capacity Shipments, total thous. of gross Narrow neck, food do		128.5 8,431	120. 4 7, 784 624	120.0 8, 514	115. 4 7. 522	123. 3 8, 187 774	118. 8 7, 787 529	114. 3 7, 390	8,071	7, 425	9,063	8, 763	r 9, (
Wide mouth, fooddodo	2, 301	594 2,106	1,909	809 2, 179	894 1, 873	2, 287	2,310	476 2, 246	521 2, 339	572 2, 057	652 2, 449	654 2, 331	r 2,
Pressure and nonpressure	690 937 840	679 1,061 695	657 871 738	611 811 891	497 661 904	536 749 947	508 874 908	457 919 866	569 1,032 863	490 917 823	578 1,117 778	652 1, 016 724	r 1,
Medicine and toilet doGeneral purpose do	2, 086 673	2,008 728	1, 785 708	1, 963 700	1, 640 642	1, 908 697	1,732 652	1, 545 586	1,823 593	1, 694 523	2, 262 761	2, 114 684	r 2,
Milk hottles do	303 322	251 309	251 241	271 278	251 159	247 41	242 32	266 29	268 63	265 85	288 176	289 299	
Stocks, end of monthdodo	3, 986	4, 947	5, 082	5, 097	5, 164	5, 394	5, 346	5, 097	5, 361	5, 359	4,803	4, 413	4,
Tumblers: Production thous of doz. Shipments do	6, 486 6, 063	4, 679 5, 254	5, 120 5, 434	7, 027 6, 591	6, 561 6, 290	5, 860 5, 024	4, 697 4, 481	4, 657 4, 606	3, 682 4, 324	3, 220 3, 979	5, 815 5, 215	4, 944 5, 276	6, : 5, i
Stocks do Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments	5, 911	7, 063	6, 752	7, 077	7, 148	7, 286	7,376	7, 385	5, 978	5, 000	5, 550	5, 178	5, 8
thous. of dozthous. of sq. ftthous. of sq. ft	3, 190 6, 081	2,014 9,265	2, 301 8, 246	3, 202 9, 746	2, 820 9, 046	3, 353 9, 105	3, 271 7, 619	2, 901 7, 013	2, 705 8, 915	2, 311 7, 363	3, 027 8, 996	3, 050 8, 489	2, 8,
Window glass, productionthous. of boxes													
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS Gypsum, production:													
Crudeshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tons		980, 401 593, 985			917, 395 588, 878			936, 423 552, 394					
Typsum products sold or used: Uncalcineddodo	1 1	260, 867			248, 199			308, 302			266, 237		
Calcined: For building uses:		142, 655			140 775			115, 507			100 204		
Base-coat plasters do Keene's cement do All other building plasters do .	}	2,932			3, 671			3, 379			2,549		
Lath thous. of sq. ft. Tile do do		152,748 3,553			165, 030			3, 929			116, 041 4, 183		
Wallboard⊕ do Industrial plasters short tons		361,418			338, 527			304,373			373, 025 53, 984		

Revised. 1 See note 1 p. S-33. ¶According to the compilers, data represent approximately the entire industry. ⊕ Includes laminated board reported as component board; this is a new product not produced prior to September 1942. †Data for 1945 are partly estimated. †The foreign of the 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 exploit); shipments to other manufacturers of the same products are not included; for data for September 1943-January 1944, see note at bottom of p. S-23 of April 1945 Survey.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945	·			1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Маз
		TE	XTIL	E PRO	DUC:	ΓS							
CLOTHING													
Iosiery:⊗ Productionthous. of dozen pairs_	11, 316	r 12,007	r 9, 939	, 11, 996	r 11, 127	r 11, 373	11,722	r 10, 334	12, 361	11, 144	11,806	11, 0 01	11,5
Shipments dododo	11,654	11,893 16,817	9,852	12, 194	7 11, 351 7 16, 012	r 11. 683	7 12, 021 7 15, 089	10, 595 14, 672	12, 389 14, 645	11, 398 14, 391	12, 263 13, 934	11, 269 13, 666	12,
COTTON			}	,	,		-3,	,	11,010	,	,	20,000	10,
Cotton (exclusive of linters):	706 069	805,823	723, 402	841, 490	793, 086	HOE 270	836, 541	760, 740	040 045	701 550	857, 693	700 070	600
Consumption bales Prices received by farmers† dol. per lb Prices, wholesale, middling 1%fe", average, 10 markets	786, 063	. 202	203	. 202	.210	795, 379	208	209	849, 945 202	781, 559 . 200	. 202	769, 678 . 202	830.
Prices, wholesale, middling 15/16", average, 10 markets dol. per lb_	. 227	. 215	. 216	. 214	. 214	. 216	, 214	, 216	. 217	. 216	. 218	. 221	١.
Production:		,,	48	576	3, 985		10, 274	10, 538	i		1 11, 839		'
Ginnings thous. of running bales Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales			40	576	0,985	8, 282	10, 274	10, 556	11,118				
thous. of bales. Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, end of		l									1 12, 230		
month:: Warehousestbous. of bales	9, 120	8,788	8, 221	7,872	9,703	11,926	13, 122	13, 343	12,941	12, 359	11, 681	10, 985	10,
Millsdo	1,998	1, 931	1,820	1,662	1,672	1, 927	2, 162	2, 269	2, 244	2, 232	2, 194	2, 143	2,
Cotton linters: Consumptiondo	. 118	122	133	125	121	126	122	120	129	119	131	126	
Productiondo Stocks, end of montbdo	352 352	21 5 45	23 454	29 357	100 328	152 342	180 373	156 414	170 440	128 464	110 462	80 441	
COTTON MANUFACTURES						"-				101			
Cotton cloth: Cotton broad woven goods over 12 in. in width, pro-]											
duction, quarterly*mil. of linear yards		2, 413	[2, 294			2,316			2, 373		
Prices, wholesale: Mill marginscents per lb_	19. 92	19. 28	19.81	20.35	21. 30	21. 12	21.31	21.41	21, 32	21. 33	21. 19	20, 48	20
Denims, 28-inchdol. per yd.	. 209	.199 .087	. 206	. 209	.209	. 209	. 209	.092	. 209	. 209	. 209	. 209	:
Mill margins cents per lb Denims, 28-inch dol. per yd. Print cloth, 64 x 56c do. Sheeting unbleached, 4 x 40 do.	. 114	.108	.108	108	. 114	. 114	.114	.114	. 114	. 114	.114	. 114	:
Active spindles thousands	22, 188	22, 380	22, 291	22, 241	22, 280	22, 228	22, 257	22, 220	22, 261	22, 224	22, 232	22, 159	22.
Active spindle hours, total mil. of hr. Average per spindle in place hours.	9, 240	9, 711 417	8, 60 3 369	9,952 428	9, 381 404	9, 487 410	9,707 420	8, 763 379	9, 956 431	8, 925 386	9, 914 429	9, 021 390	9,
Operationspercent of capacity_ Cotton yarn, wholesale prices:	118.8	118.5	115.4	116.3	122.3	117. 4	120.6	118.5	119.7	122. 2	121.8	116. 9	1:
Southern, 22/1, cones, carded, white, for knitting (mill)?		1	1	İ		1	l	Ì		ł	,	1	
dol. per lb_ Southern, 40s, single, carded (mill)do	. 451	. 414 . 515	.414	.414	. 451 . 568	. 451	.451 .568	.451 .568	451	. 451	.451	. 451	:
RAYON	. 000	.010		1			1	.000			.000		
Consumption:			l	ĺ		l				1			
Yarn mil, of lb. Staple fiber do		44.0 14.3	41. 3 13. 6	44.8 14.4	44.8 13.0	47.8 14.6	48.3 13.9	49.0 13.6	7 47. 9 14. 4	45.5 12.8	53. 0 13. 7	48. 8 13. 6	
Prices, wholesale: Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum	ì]		1	'
filament dol. per lb.	. 550	. 550	. 550	.550	. 550	, 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	
Staple fiber, viscose, 1½ denierdo Stocks, producers', end of month:	i	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	.
Yarn mil. of lb. Staple fiber do	6, 0 2, 7	'8.8 2.6	8.8 3.0	9.3	8.8 3.0	8. 4 2. 7	8.6 2.7	6. 1 2. 7	8.4 3.1	7.4 3.2	5. 7 3. 5	7 6. 2 2. 7	,
WOOL]	2.0		0	0.0				0.1	3.2	0.0	2.1	'
Consumption (scoured basis):													
Apparel class thous, of lb_Carnet class		51, 890 4, 435	38, 752 2, 916	42, 396 3, 516	52, 170 3, 795	45,752 3,700	45, 288 4, 192	54, 415 4, 915	60,715 4,490	51, 180 3, 196	54, 844 3, 196	7 64, 190 3, 400	
Carpet classdododwa.chinery activity (weekly average):		1, 100	2,020	,,,,,	0,	1 2,,,,,,,	1,102	1,510	1, 150	0, 150	3, 100	0,400	, ",
Looms: Woolen and worsted:●	İ							Ì	ļ			İ	1
Broadthous. of active hours_ Narrowdo	-	2, 381 63	2, 080 54	2, 327	2, 322	2, 426 63	2, 288 62	2, 304 63	2, 350	2 , 480 77	2, 495 79	72, 422	2,
Carpet and rug: Broaddodo			43	50	45	50	50	46	1	1		1	1
Narrow	-	35	29	34	31	35	36	33	45 32	46 33	46 32	43 r 30	{
Spinning spindles: Woolendo		113,128	99, 780	115, 256	110, 238	117, 659	114,096	110, 629	112, 287	116,915	116, 677	107, 802	107,
Worsted do Worsted combs do		103,880 195	89, 154 172	95, 724 191	100, 396	103,819 196	101,520	98, 886 189	99, 166 200	96, 973 201	96, 758 204	7 94, 472 210	
Prices, 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	İ	ł		
Raw, bright fleece, 56s, greasy do	. 545		. 545	. 545	. 545	. 545	.545	.545	1.190 .545	1. 190 . 545	1, 190 , 545	1, 190	
Australian (Sydney), 64-70s, scoured, in bond (Boston)dol. per lb_	. 750	.765	. 765	. 765	. 765	.765	.765	. 754	, 750	. 750	. 750	. 750	Ι.
(Boston) dol. per ib Women's dress goods, French serge, 54" (at mill) dol. per yd		1. 559	1. 559	1.559	1. 559	1, 559	1.559	1. 559		1	l		
Worsted yarn, 342's, crossbred stock (Boston)	i	i		1	1	ì	1	i	1. 559	1.559	1.559	1. 559	ł
Stocks, scoured basis, end of quarter:†	1	1.800	1,900	1.900	1.900	1.900	1.900	1. 900	1, 900	1.900	1.900	1.900	1.
Total thous, of lb. Wool finer than 40s, total do.	-	339, 369 287, 276			373, 666 314, 824			361, 595 304, 219			362, 395 294, 065		
		164, 283	1		189, 277			171, 617			150 046		
Domestic do Foreign do	-	122, 993			125, 547			120,000			153, 046		

*Revised.

*Total ginnings of 1944 crop.

*Total ginnings of 1944 crop.

*Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

*Production of 64 x 66 for which prices through June 1943 were shown in the Survey has been discontinued.

*Profunction of 64 x 66 for which prices through June 1943 were shown in the Survey has been discontinued.

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*Profunction of 64 x 66 for which prices through June 1943 were shown in the Survey has been discontinued.

*Profunction of 64 x 66 for which prices through June 1943 were shown in the Survey has been discontinued.

*Profunction of 64 x 66 for which prices through June 1941—March 1942, see p. S-34 of the May 1943 Survey. The total stocks of American cotton in the United States on July 31, 1944, including stocks on farms and in transit, were 10.626,000 bales, and stocks of foreign cotton in the United States were 118,000 bales.

*Data exclude carpet and rug looms operating on blankets and cotton fabrics and, through October 1943, woolen and worsted looms operating entirely on cotton yarns (no separate data for the latter have been collected since October 1943); for weekly averages for 1942 and 1943, including such looms, see note marked "\textit{""}" on p. S-35 of the November 1942 issue (1941 monthly average, \$0.355). The farm price series has been revised for August 1937-July 1942; for revisions see note marked "\textit{""}" on p. S-35 of the June 1944 Survey. Wool stocks have been published on a revised basis beginning 1942 (see p. S-35 of the May 1943 Survey); data include 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 for cotton broad woven goods (except tire fabrics) containing by weight 51 percent or more cotton; for data for first half of 1943, see p. S-35 of the August 1944 Survey; earlier data will be shown later. Data beginning 1939 for the new wo

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1945				1944						1945		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	June	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Ma
	TF	EXTIL	E PRO	ODUC'	rs—c	ontinu	ed						
WOOL MANUFACTURES													
Voolen and worsted woven goods (except woven felts): Production, quarterly, totalthous. of linear yards_		135,589			125,064			126, 647			134, 948		
Apparel fabricsdodo					50, 194			104, 123 49, 442			55, 117		
Women's and children's weardo General use and other fabricsdo		43, 879 12, 727			39,962			40, 409 14, 272			16,636		
Blankets do Other nonapparel fabrics do do		20, 440 1, 868			19, 307			20, 119 2, 405			23, 617 1, 993		
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS													
ur, sales by dealersthous. of dol_ yroxylin-coated textiles (cotton fabrics): §		3,016	2, 620	1, 796	1, 623	2, 321	2,842	6, 139	7,234	r 4, 861	5, 411	4,059	4
Orders unfilled end of month thous, lin, vd		12, 987 4, 900	13, 027 3, 915	12, 478 4, 232	12, 594 4, 118	12, 739 4, 939	14, 266 4, 479	15, 118 4, 126	10, 029 4, 644	9, 739 4, 339	10, 463 4, 303	10, 777 3, 915	10
Pyroxylin spread thous of lb Shipments, billed thous. linear yd		5, 111	4, 591	5, 145	5, 117	5, 904	5, 517	5,079	5, 492	5, 930	5, 662	4, 950	Ē
	TR	ANSP	ORTA	TION	EQUI.	PME	NT						
MOTOR VEHICLES													
rucks and tractors, production, total*numberdodo	65, 847 22, 633	61, 186 11, 926	61, 540 11, 243	68, 545 12, 511	65, 042 12, 277	64, 129 13, 075	69, 013 14, 677	70, 682 15, 653	67, 065 15, 019	64, 213 14, 032	74, 732 18, 339	67, 279 18, 980	70 22
Civilian do Military do Light Military do L	43, 214 16, 306	49, 260 20, 830	50, 297 20, 269	56, 034 23, 441	52, 765 21, 367	51, 054 18, 534	54, 336 19, 765	55, 029 20, 433	52, 046 21, 621	50, 181 20, 641	56, 393 21, 925	48, 299 18, 352	48 18
Medium: Civilian dodo	11, 831	9, 319	8, 582	10, 248	10, 034	9, 432	10, 153	9, 565	11, 183	10, 534	12, 829	10, 275	12
Military do Heavy:	2,093	6, 625	6, 031	5, 746	6, 300	6, 144	6, 503	5, 326	3, 527	3, 378	3, 994	3, 645	3
Civilian do do Military do do do do do do do do do do do do do	5, 521 24, 815	2, 607 21, 805	2, 661 23, 997	2, 263 26, 847	2, 243 25, 098	3, 643 26, 376	4,524 28,068	6, 088 29, 270	3, 836 26, 898	3, 339 26, 162	3, 726 30, 474	$\begin{array}{c} 3,959 \\ 26,302 \end{array}$	20
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT					-								
merican Railway Car Institute: Shipments:													
Freight cars, totalnumber_ Domesticdo	4, 933 3, 428	6, 090 1, 698	6, 151 2, 197	4,837 2,662	4,130 2,807	4, 741 3, 517	4, 595 3, 244	4, 395 3, 098	3, 943 3, 074	4, 137 3, 211	4, 378 3, 708	3,000 2,550	3 2
Passenger cars, total do Domestic do do	31	0	0	0 0	0	0	5 5	12 12	18 18	20 20	25 25	14 14	-
ssociation of American Railroads: Freight cars, end of month:	"		-		•								
Number owned thousands Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs do	1,769 65	1,754 51	1,755 54	1,756 52	1, 758 51	1,759 50	1, 762 51	1,764 51	1, 767 51	1, 769 51	1, 770 52	1, 771 58	1
Percent of total on line	3.8	3. 0 41, 236	3. 1 37, 985	3, 0 34, 064	3.0 30,153	2, 9 28, 385	2. 9 28, 910	3.0 34,417	3. 0 34, 579	3. 0 35, 031	3. 0 34, 162	3. 4 31, 640	20
Orders, unfilledcars Equipment manufacturersdo Railroad shopsdo	23, 429 4, 539	33, 166 8, 070	30, 955 7, 030	28,070 5,994	25, 285 4, 868	23, 885 4, 500	25, 154 3, 756	29, 675 4, 742	29, 386 5, 193	28, 080 6, 951	27, 196 6, 966	26, 026 5, 614	24
Locomotives, steam, end of month: Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs_number_	2, 303	2, 120	2, 190	2, 194	2, 187	2, 254	2,300	2, 161	2, 333	2,331	2, 302	2, 361	2
Percent of total on line	5. 9 111	5. 4 179	5. 5 172	5. 6 150	5. 5 124	5. 7 102	5. 8 90	5. 5	5. 9 80	5. 9 138	5. 8 138	6. 0 125	
Equipment manufacturersdo	86 25	146 33	139	118 32	96 28	77 25	65 25	41 25	32 48	92 46	97 41	89 36	
Railroad shopsdododo	23	33	00	32	20	20	20	20	or	40	41	90	
TRACTORS Shipments, totalnumber		367	307	431	361	443	336	420	368	420	445	402	
Domesticdo Exportsdo		321 46	271 36	413 18	341 20	415 28	303 33	393 27	342 26	385 35	410 35	365 37	
	·	CAN	ADIA	N STA	TIST	ICS	·	· ·					<u> </u>
hysical volume of business, adjusted:			000 0			000.0	007.0		000.0				
Combined index† 1935-39=100_ Industrial production, combined index† do do do do do do do do do do do do do	l	238, 8 266, 8	232, 2 262, 1	233. 1 263. 5	$231.0 \\ 260.4$	228. 0 259. 7	227. 9 255. 4	233. 0 256. 0	228. 8 245. 8	216. 7 240. 3	225. 2 248. 0	232. 2 252. 2	
Construction†dodododododododo	1	7 124. 9 160. 2	7 111. 9 154. 8	7 90. 1 156. 4	7 102. 7 153. 4	7 109, 2 152, 4	r 89. 5 148. 5	7 121. 0 144. 7	7 96. 0 151. 6	7 107. 7 150. 1	r 166. 2 154. 2	r 205. 2 165. 5]
Manufacturing† do do Forestry† do do do do do do do do do do do do do		292, 2 121, 1	287. 6 112. 8	291. 5 121. 9	284.5 116.4	285. 8 128. 5	284. 7 124. 6	283. 7 126. 1	274. 3 116. 8	270. 0 127. 3	271. 1 137. 7	271. 1 118. 5	
Mining †do Distribution, combined index †do		225. 5 180. 8	225. 4 170. 3	214. 5 170. 1	205.5 170.3	208. 9 162. 4	191.7 171.1	189. 3 185. 5	174. 0 193. 7	147. 9 167. 7	173. 5 177. 9	183. 2 190. 7	
gricultural marketings, adjusted:† Combined indexdodo		270, 4	361. 7	101.7	81.5	110. 7	133. 4	167. 7	255. 1	142.8	129.0	238. 9	,
Grain dodododododododododo		307. 8 108. 3	420.6 106.0	94.8 132.0	76. 9 101. 6	111. 1 108. 9	135. 0 126. 7	168. 9 162. 5	278. 0 155. 8	143. 1 141. 4	128. 4 131. 6	269. 3 106. 8	j
ommodity prices: Cost of livingdo	119.6	119.0	119. 0	118.9	118.8	118.6	118.9	118. 5	118.6	1!8.6	118.7	118. 7	,
Wholesale prices	103. 2	102. 5	102. 5	102.3	102.3	102. 3	102. 4	102, 5	102.8	102.9	103. 0	103. 4	j
Carloadings thous, of cars		315 5, 457	297 5, 640	317 5, 520	317 5, 563	330 5, 815	327 5, 597	272 5, 192	279 4, 750	284 4, 612	300 5, 175	292 5, 368	
Revenue freight carried 1 mile mil. of tons. Passengers carried 1 mile mil. of passengers.		638	714	702	591	532	487	662	4, 750	4, 612	497	5, 368	

Revised.

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

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

New series. The new series on woolen and worsted goods are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from reports of manufacturers who account for 98 percent or more of total production; the statistics include estimates for a few manufacturers from whom reports were not received; yardage is reported on an equivalent 54-inch linear yard except blankets which are on a 72-inch linear yard. Data on trucks and tractors are from the War Production Board and cover the entire industry. Jeeps, military ambulances, and wheel drive personnel carriers are included but not half-tracks, full-tracks, covernment and cover the entire industry. Jeeps, military ambulances, and wheel drive personnel carriers are included but not half-tracks, full-tracks, or armored cars. Light trucks are defined as those up to 9,000 pounds gross weight, mediums, 9,000 up to 16,000 pounds, and heavy, 16,000 pounds and over. There were some differences in the definitions employed in collecting these statistics and the truck statistics shown in the Survey through the http://fraser.stlouistics.edus.gr. available data for 1937-43 for woolen and worsted goods are on p. 19 of the May 1945 Survey; data http://fraser.stlouistics.edus.gr. available data for 1937-43 for woolen and worsted goods are on p. 19 of the May 1945 Survey; data http://fraser.stlouistics.edus.gr. avail

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