## Dhansmjayarno Gedpill L GIPE-PUNE-04552 <br> Motor Truck Facts

INCREASED adaptation of motor trucks in local delivery service, farm to market hauling, intercity transport and construction work is reflected in 1934 and 1935 production and sales of American made motor trucks.

Motor truck production in 1934 was $67 \%$ greater than in 1933, and represented the third highest annual output in the history of the industry.

Going into its closing months, 1935 shows a $21 \%$ Production increase over 1934. Indications are that output this year will be second only to the banner year of 1929.

Studies by Federal Goivernment bureaus and others engaged in highway transport research have developed facts on motor truck economy, fast service and flexibility that explain reasons for the growth of motor truck transportation.

These are included in this booklet as are figures on taxes paid by motor trucks, a synopsis of the Federal Motor Carrier Act, a by-state study of the number of communities almost entirely dependent on motor truck transportation, and other pertinent data.

Extracts from this book may be used with or without credit.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { MOTOR TRUCK COMMITTEE } \\
& \text { AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, INC. } \\
& 366 \text { Madison Avenue, at } 46 \text { th Street, New York, N. Y. } \\
& \text { Detroit } \\
& \text { General Motors Bldg. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Cable Address: Automakers

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# Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc. 

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Arthur C. Butler, Secretary

## MOTOR TRUCK MANUFACTURERS

| Trade Name | Member or Manufacturer | Address |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Autocar | . The Autocar Company | Ardmore, Pa. |
| Chevrolet | Chevrolet Motor Company | Detroit, Mich. |
| Corbitt | The Corbitt Company . | Henderson, N. C. |
| Diamond T | Diamond T Motor Car Company | Chicago, Ill. |
| Dodge | Dodge Brothers Corporation | Detroit, Mich. |
| Federal | .Federal Motor Truck Company | Detroit, Mich. |
| G. M. C | General Motors Truck Corporation | Pontiac, Mich. |
| Indiana | The White Motor Company | Cleveland, Ohio |
| International | International Harvester Company | Chicago, Ill. |
| LaFrance-Repu | . Sterling Motor Truck Company | Milwaukee, Wisc. |
| Mack | . Mack Brothers Motor Car Company | New York, N. Y. |
| Reo. | Reo Motor Car Company . | Lansing, Mich. |
| Schacht | The LeBlond-Schacht Truck Company | Cincinnati, Ohio |
| Sterling | Sterling Motor Truck Company | Milwaukee, Wisc. |
| Stewart | Stewart Motor Corporation. | Buffalo, N. Y. |
| Studebaker | The Studebaker Corporation | South Bend, Ind. |
| Terraplane | Hudson Motor Car Company | Detroit, Mich. |
| Walter | Walter Motor Truck Company | Island City, N. Y. |
| White. | The White Motor Company | Cleveland, Ohio |
| Willys-Overland | The Willys-Overland Company | Toledo, Ohio |

45521



1934
in the

## Motor Truck Industry

1
Wholesale Value$\$ 332,913,985$
Capital Invested In Truck Factories
AVet Tangible Assets. Not Including Parts, Body and Tire Makers)
Foreign Sales of American Trucks$150,5 \pi$
Registrations ..... $3,409,335$
Motor Trucks on Farms ..... $\mathbf{9 0 0 , 3 8 5}$
Railroad Use of Motor Trucks $48,30 \%$
Special Motor Truck Taxes $\$ 308,828,000$
Truck Drivers Employed ..... $2,479,056$
Number of Fleet Owners of 5 or More Trucks ..... 25,975

# Production, Value and Registrations 

| Year | Number $\ddagger$ | Value $\ddagger$ | \% Change <br> In Output* | Number | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| §1904 | 411 | \$946,947 |  | 410 |  |
| 1905 | 450 | 970,000 | 9.4\% | 600 | $46 \%$ |
| 1906 | 500 | 1,050,000 | $11.1 \%$ | 1,100 | 83\% |
| 1907 | 700 | 1,360,000 | 40.0\% | 1,700 | $55 \%$ |
| 1908 | 1,500 | 2,550,000 | $114.2 \%$ | 3,100 | $82 \%$ |
| §1909 | 3,255 | 5,230,023 | 116.3\% | 6,050 | 95\% |
| 1910 | 6,000 | 9,660,000 | $84.3 \%$ | 10,000 | 65\% |
| 1911 | 10,681 | 21,000,000 | $78.0 \%$ | 20,000 | 100\% |
| 1912 | 22,000 | 43,000,000 | $105.9 \%$ | 41,400 | 107\% |
| 1913 | 23,500 | 44,000,000 | $6.8 \%$ | 63,800 | $54 \%$ |
| §1914 | 25,375 | 45,098,464 | 7.9\% | 85,600 | $34 \%$ |
| 1915 | 74,000 | 125,800,000 | $191.6 \%$ | 136.000 | $59 \%$ |
| 1916. | 92,130 | 161,000,000 | $24.5 \%$ | 215,000 | $58 \%$ |
| 1917 | 128,157. | 220,982,668 | $39.1 \%$ | 326,000 | $52 \%$ |
| 1918 | 227,250 | 434,168,992 | $77.3 \%$ | 525,000 | $61 \%$ |
| 1919 | 275,943 | 423,326,621 | $21.4 \%$ | 794,372 | $51 \%$ |
| 1920 | 321,789 | 423,249,410 | $16.6 \%$ | 1,006,082 | 27\% |
| $\dagger 1921$ | 164,304 | 169,914,098 | -50.5\% | 1,117,100 | 11\% |
| $\dagger 1922$ | 277,140 | 231,282,063 | $68.6 \%$ | 1,375,725 | 23\% |
| +1923 | 426,505 | 317,478,940 | $53.9 \%$ | 1,612,569 | $17 \%$ |
| $\dagger 1924$ | 434,140 | 326,706,496 | 1.8\% | 2,134,724 | 32\% |
| $\dagger 1925$ | 557,356 | 470,634,763 | $28.3 \%$ | 2,440,854 | $14 \%$ |
| $\dagger 1926$ | 556,818 | 468,752,769 | -0.04\% | 2,764,222 | 13\% |
| $\dagger 1927$. | 497,020 | 435,072,641 | -10.7\% | 2,914,019 | $5 \%$ |
| $\dagger 1928$ | 588,983 | 459,045,380 | 18.5\% | 3,113,999 | 7\% |
| $\dagger 1929$ | 826,817 | 595,504,039 | $40.4 \%$ | 3,379,854 | 8\% |
| $\dagger 1930$ | 599,991 | 405,949,915 | -27.4\% | 3,486,019 | 3\% |
| $\dagger 1931$ | 434,176 | 272,748,305 | -27.6\% | 3,466,571 | -0.6\% |
| $\dagger 1932$ | 245,282 | 142,264,003 | -43.5\% | 3,229,315 | -7\% |
| $\dagger 1933$. | 358,548 | 192,131,509 | $46.2 \%$ | 3,227,357 | -0.1\% |
| $\dagger 1934$. | 599,397 | 332,913,985 | $67.2 \%$ | 3,409,335 | 5.6\% |

Note: Foreign assemblies of parts made in U. S. but assembled abroad are included in this table.
$\dagger$ Figures for 1921 to date are "factory sales" for U.S. plants and "production for Canadian plants."
§From United States Census reports. 1900 for fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.
$\ddagger$ A substantial portion of the number of trucks reported comprise chasis only without body; hence the value of bodies for these chassis are not included. *( - mans decrease.

## Monthly Motor Truck Production United States and Canada

 (Figures from U. S. Census Bureau,* and Dominion Bureau of Statistics)| Year | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. | 27.947 | 57,765 | 40,938 | 35,475 | 21,160 | 19,429 | 44,870 |
| Feb. | 34,980 | 65,950 | 52,925 | 41,863 | 24,291 | 15,592 | 44,952 |
| Mar | 44,273 | 79,587 | 69,031 | 47,671 | 21,274 | 18,508 | 61,068 |
| April | 49,537 | 91,855 | 74,477 | 53,138 | 28,539 | 27,975 | 67,532 |
| May | 55,281 | 94,940 | 62,080 | 47,805 | 27,491 | 35,132 | 60,348 |
| June | 44.169 | 98,164 | 51,466 | 41,496 | 23,572 | 43,448 | 48,292 |
| July | 59,630 | 78,703 | 44,960 | 35,386 | 15,137 | 39,310 | 44,546 |
| Aug. | 69,547 | 59,985 | 43,296 | 32,890 | 15,319 | 42,601 | 53,890 |
| Sept. | 62,231 | 54,683 | 46,557 | 31,876 | 20,003 | 35,874 | 46,335 |
| Oct. | 63,921 | 66,235 | 41,928 | 22,406 | 14,157 | 30,772 | 49,643 |
| Nov. | 45,013 | 50,368 | 37,493 | 20,118 | 12,560 | 19,106 | 35,107 |
| Dec. | 32,454 | 28,582 | 34,840 | 24,052 | 21,782 | 30,801 | 42,814 |
| Total | 588,983 | $\overline{826,817}$ | 599,991 | 434,176 | 245,285 | 358,548 | $\overline{599,397}$ |

## Increased Demand for Motor Trucks Shown in 15 Years' Growth



## Increased Sales Reflected

## In Monthly Registration of New Trucks

(Please credit R. L. Polk \& Company when reproducing figures)

## New Truck Registrations in U. S.

|  | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan.. | 16,431 | 29,900 | 30,236 | 24,415 | 14,776 | 11,709 | 22,903 |
| Feb... | 17,510 | 32,637 | 31,880 | 23,466 | 14,558 | 9,707 | 24,476 |
| Mar... | 24,698 | 46,368 | 42,199 | 30,609 | 16,874 | 9,934 | 33,884 |
| April. | 30,272 | 56,299 | 47,029 | 36,848 | 17,784 | 17,301 | 38,882 |
| May. . | 32,468 | 52,874 | 43,286 | 33,496 | 18,696 | 20,925 | 39,831 |
| June.. | 29,155 | 45,114 | 33,531 | 28,496 | 17,876 | 23,254 | 34,768 |
| July.. | 31,844 | 57,943 | 39,904 | 30,102 | 14,731 | 30,642 | 37,490 |
| Aug... | 36,753 | 52,557 | 33,787 | 27,070 | 15,081 | 28,799 | 40,790 |
| Sept... | 35,135 | 46,560 | 33,933 | 25,967 | 14,967 | 31,269 | 37,225 |
| Oct.. . | 40,890 | 49,899 | 34,237 | 24,685 | 15,156 | 28,058 | 40,878 |
| Nov... | 27,491 | 33,631 | 22,012 | 15,553 | 10,392 | 18,691 | 28,689 |
| Dec... | 18,476 | 23,275 | 18,665 | 13,177 | 9,522 | 15,580 | 24,070 |
| Total | ,123 | 05 | ,699 | ,88 | 0,413 | 5,869 | ,8 |

## Truck Production by Capacities

UNITED STATES AND GANADA

|  | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 95,232 | 141,859 | 144,869 | 109,220 | 79,127 | 99,028 | 172,08 |
| 1 ton and less th | 313,270 | 78,786 | 31,028 | 4,899 | 1,618 | 893 | 2,34 |
| $11 / 2$ ton and less than 2 | 112,171 | 523,691 | 370,541 | 289,418 | 144,113 | 228,238 | 376,47 |
| 2 ton and less than $21 / 2$ | 30,456 | 28,416 | 16,477 | 8,516 | 7,620 | 15,866 | 25,99 |
| $21 / 2$ ton, less than $31 / 2$ | 21,813 | 33,530 | 22,887 | 11,516 | 6,006 | 7,728 | 11,136 |
| $31 / 2$ ton and less than 5 | 4,746 | 8,643 | 6,412 | 4,532 | 2,689 | 2,859 | 4,752 |
| ton | 2,219 | 2,384 | 1,094 | 906 | 1,407 | 580 | 1,219 |
| er 5 ton \& Sp | 9,076 | 9,508 | 6,683 | 5,169 | 2,705 | 3,356 | 5,39 |
|  | ,98 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Truck Production by Capacities-Per Cent

|  | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3/4 ton or less. | 16.2 | 17.1 | 24.0 | 25.2 | 32.3 | 27.6 | 28.6 |
| 1 ton and less than $11 / 2$ | 53.2 | 9.5 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| $11 / 2$ ton and less than 2 | 19.0 | 63.4 | 61.7 | 66.6 | 58.8 | 63.7 | 62.9 |
| 2 ton and less than 21/2 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| $21 / 2$ ton and less than $31 / 2$ | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| $31 / 2$ ton and less than 5 . | . 8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | . 8 | . 8 |
| 5 ton. | . 4 | . 3 | . 2 | 2 | . 6 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Over 5 ton \& spec'l types | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | . 9 | . 9 |

## Motor Truck

## Registrations by States-1929-1934

(Figures from U.S. Bureau of Public Roads as of December 31st)

| STATES | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama. | 37,832 | 37.976 | 33,972 | 31,575 | 29,838 | 34,101 |
| Arizona. | 10.686 | 12,045 | 12,633 | 14.687 | 14,569 | 16,791 |
| Arkansas | 39,732 | 26,986 | 31,275 | ,22,989 | 32,980 | 35,700 |
| California | 214,033 | 230.387 | 245,213 | 234,177 | 220.087 | 237,556 |
| Colormio. | 28,501 | 31.662 | 32,062 | 30,357 | 27,433 | 27,858 |
| Connecticut., | 50,006 | 51.196 | 52.227 | 51,388 | 52.564 | 55,878 |
| Delaware. | 10,232 | 10,576 | -9,991 | *8,666 | -8,485 | -9,394 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 15,995 | 16,943 | 18,185 | 18,286 | 16,742 | 17,263 |
| Florida. . | 57,293 | 53,096 | 51,724 | 37,955 | 45,019 | 55,359 |
| Georgia...... . . . | 48,543 | 47,119 | 46,264 | 42,050 | 51,212 | 60,262 |
| Idato. | 13.676 | 14,551 | 15,435 | 14,030 | 14,884 | 17.861 |
| Illinois. | -203,335 | 207,584 | 201,509 | 177,820 | *186,186 | 174,265 |
| Indiana. | 125,349 | 128,397 | 129,826 | 122.019 | 116,361 | 122.791 |
| Iowa. . | 69,531 | 72,190 | 78,414 | 74,882 | 69,490 | 75,350 |
| Kandas.... . . . . . | -73,694 | 83,139 | -80,484 | *1,778 | $\bullet 72,404$ | 75,565 |
| Kentucky....... | 34,132 | 35,841 | 34,969 | 31,621 | 32,111 | 37,445 |
| Loumiana. | 46,303 | 44,697 | 47,783 | 41,853 | 42,007 | 44,779 |
| Maine. | 36,544 | 37,435 | 38,771 | 36,203 | 35,271 | 37,693 |
| Maryland....... | 138.839 | 37,832 | 36,080 | 41,527 | 34,728 | 45,351 |
| Massachusetts... | 98,268 | 102,918 | 103,888 | 102,959 | 99,854 | 98,508 |
| Michigan. | -175,944 | -167,158 | -152,635 | 123,273 | -121,639 | *123,405 |
| Minnemota. | 99,696 | 108,070 | 108,435 | 101.650 | 99,130 | 103,882 |
| Misaissippi. | 32,649 | 33,651 | -30,721 | *25,164 | 32,924 | 34,115 |
| Missouri. . | -85,443 | -91,455 | -95,975 | *99,265 | $\bullet 103,795$ | 107,709 |
| Montana. | 25,102 | 25,619 | -24,037 | -20,521 | -27,480 | *31.087 |
| Nebraska. | 42,280 | 58,642 | 59,848 | 52.294 | 53,947 | 56,560 |
| Nevada. ........ | 6.613 | 6,257 | 6,950 | 6.527 | 5,927 | 6,391 |
| New Hempehire. | 13,980 | 19,028 | 18,671 | 17,378 | 19,872 | 22,382 |
| New Jersey. . . . | 133,373 | 133,154 | 133,361 | 128,604 | 122,228 | 123,351 |
| New Merico.... | 2.374 | +13.700 | 15,884 | 15,020 | 15,290 | 16,112 |
| New York. | 341.191 | 340,749 | 330,813 | 313,765 | 298,508 | 298,379 |
| North Carolina. . | 52,951 | 56,108 | 54,575 | 50.262 | 49,660 | 54,766 |
| North Dakota. | 25,954 | 27.636 | 26.588 | 23.590 | -25,342 | 26,315 |
| Ohio | 206,432 | 204.270 | *191.929 | 167,492 | *158,189 | *159,845 |
| Oxlahoma | 60,390 | 59,384 | 54,585 | 44,884 | 65,957 | 73,928 |
| Oregon. | 21,876 | 22,437 | 22,950 | 34,477 | 132,208 | 41,411 |
| Pennsylvania. | 217,408 | 218,687 | 219,812 | 216,334 | 219,497 | 215,016 |
| Rhode Island. . . | 19,999 | 19.631 | 19.565 | 18,416 | 17,965 | 18,332 |
| South Carolina. . | 25,591 | 26.261 | 23.439 | 19,722 | 17,795 | 20,877 |
| South Dakota. . . | -22.780 | 24,977 | 23,516 | 19,542 | 22,764 | 23,832 |
| Tennessee. | -32,734 | 37,823 | 33,976 | 31,434 | 33,848 | 37,755 |
| Texas. | 182,957 | 206,757 | 210.991 | 191,462 | 188.676 | 226,276 |
| Utah. | 17,000 | 17,869 | 17.577 | 16.096 | 16,348 | 17,103 |
| Vermont | 8.559 | 8.226 | 8.453 | 8.309 | 7,924 | 8.612 |
| Virginia........ | 58,680 | 57,307 | 56,633 | 62,344 | 57,226 | 57,268 |
| Washington. | 62,346 | 63,188 | 60,082 | 63,826 | 62,548 | 64,321 |
| Weat Virginia. | 40.173 | 40,373 | 39,359 | 32,916 | 33,415 | 27,253 |
| Wraconsia. | 104,055 | 105,110 | 113.773 | 108,047 | 104,347 | 120.180 |
| Wyoming....... | 8,800 | 9.922 | 10,713 | 9,879 | 10,643 | 13,102 |
| Totals. | 3,379,854 | 3,486,019 | 3,466,571 | 3,229,315 | 3,227,357 | 3,409,335 |

[^0]
## $83 \%$ of All Trucks <br> Are $11 / 2$ Tons or Less Capacity



## 64.3\% Increase in New Truck Registrations

(Figures from "Automotive Daily News," February 13, 1935)

|  | Registration |  | \% Increase |  | Registration |  | \% In- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1933 | 1934 |  |  | 1933 | 1934 | crease |
| Alabama. | 4,054 | 8,051 | $98.5 \%$ | Nevada | 233 | 638 | $173.8 \%$ |
| Arizona | 1,086 | 2,167 | $99.5 \%$ | N. Hampshire. | 1,783 | 2,731 | $53.2 \%$ |
| Arkansas | 3,638 | 4,960 | $36.3 \%$ | New Jersey. | 7,401 | 11,444 | $54.6 \%$ |
| California | 13,788 | 20,496 | $48.7 \%$ | New Mexico. | 1,395 | 3,150 | $125.8 \%$ |
| Colorado. | 2,488 | 5,196 | 108.8\% | New York | 20,200 | 30,383 | $50.4 \%$ |
| Connecticut | 4,246 | 6,124 | $44.2 \%$ | No. Carolina. | 6,597 | 11,185 | $69.2 \%$ |
| Delaware. | 828 | 1,115 | $34.7 \%$ | No. Dakota.. | 1,107 | 2,389 | $115.8 \%$ |
| Florida | 4,186 | 8,046 | 92.2\% | Ohio | 11,150 | 20,487 | $83.7 \%$ |
| Georgia | 5,260 | 7,921 | $50.6 \%$ | Oklahoma | 4,941 | 8,944 | $81.0 \%$ |
| Idaho. | 1,545 | 2,817 | $82.3 \%$ | Oregon | 2,488 | 3,780 | $51.9 \%$ |
| Illinois | 11,764 | 17,584 | $48.9 \%$ | Pennsylvania. | 19,991 | 29,891 | $49.5 \%$ |
| Indiana | 6,121 | 11,123 | 81.7\% | Rhode Island. | 1,598 | 2,035 | $27.3 \%$ |
| Iowa. | 5,449 | -9,860 | $81.0 \%$ | So. Carolina. | 2,604 | 4,228 | 62.4\% |
| Kansas | 4,292 | 7,170 | $67.0 \%$ | South Dakota. | 996 | 2,252 | $126.1 \%$ |
| Kentucky | 4,195 | 6,815 | $62.5 \%$ | Tennessee. . . | 3,623 | 6,366 | $75.7 \%$ |
| Louisiana | 2,882 | 5,359 | $85.9 \%$ | Texas | 13,889 | 24,854 | $78.9 \%$ |
| Maine . | 2,614 | 4,262 | $63.0 \%$ | Utah | 1,568 | 2,530 | $61.4 \%$ |
| Maryland | 3,818 | 5,457 | $42.9 \%$ | Vermont | 1,311 | 2,048 | $56.2 \%$ |
| Massachusetts | 9.511 | 12,887 | $35.1 \%$ | Virginia, | 5,667 | 8,508 | $50.1 \%$ |
| Michigan | 9,085 | 16,281 | $79.2 \%$ | Washington | 4,002 | 6,199 | $54.9 \%$ |
| Minnesota | 5,722 | 9,255 | $61.7 \%$ | West Virginia. | 2,988 | 5,847 | $95.7 \%$ |
| Mississippi | 2,752 | 5,414 | $96.7 \%$ | Wisconsin. | 5,411 | 9,313 | $72.1 \%$ |
| Missouri. . | 8,535 | 12,920 | $51.4 \%$ | Wyoming | . 937 | 1,799 | 92.0\% |
| Montana | 2,055 | 4,215 | $104.1 \%$ | Dis. of Col. | 1,362 | 1,979 | $45.3 \%$ |
| Nebraska | 2,713 | 5,411 | $99.4 \%$ | Total. | 245,869 | 403,886 | 64.3\% |

## Farmers Use $26.6 \%$ of All Trucks


(Figures from U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1930, Latest Avaitable)

| State | FarmOwned Motor Trucks | \% of All Trucks on Farms | State | FarmOwned Motor Trucks | \% of All Trucks on Farms |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama | 12,838 | 33.9 | Nebraska | 26,045 | 61.6 |
| Arizona | 3,062 | 28.6 | Nevada | 1,241 | 18.7 |
| Arkansas | 11,000 | 27.6 | New Hampshire. | 4,539 | 32.4 |
| California | 40,971 | 19.1 | New Jersey . . . | 14,753 | 11.0 |
| Colorado | 16,918 | 59.3 | New Mexico | 5,328 | 38.9 |
| Connecticut | 6,344 | 12.6 | New York | 58,974 | 17.2 |
| Delaware | 2,996 | 29.2 | North Carolina | 18,558 | 35.0 |
| Dis. of Columbja | 81 |  | North Dakota | 16,990 | 65.4 |
| Florida | 12,203 | 21.2 | Ohio | 39,210 | 18.9 |
| Georgia | 15,967 | 32.8 | Oklahoma | 23,930 | 39.6 |
| Idaho. | 6,281 | 45.9 | Oregon | 9,741 | 44.5 |
| Illinois | 40,371 | 19.8 | Pennsylvania | 47,062 | 21.1 |
| Indiana | 30,037 | 23.9 | Rhode Island | 1,701 | 8.5 |
| Iowa | 32,669 | 46.8 | South Carolina. | 6,966 | 27.2 |
| Kansas | 33,648 | 45.6 | South Dakota. | 14,816 | 65.0 |
| Kentucky | 7,188 | 21.5 | Tennessee | 9,039 | 27.6 |
| Louisiana | 9,281 | 20.0 | Texas | 52,580 | 28.7 |
| Maine. | 10,781 | 29.0 | Utah | 4,189 | 24.6 |
| Maryland | 11,284 | 29.0 | Vermont | 5,035 | 58.8 |
| Massachusetts | 9,572 | 9.7 | Virginia | 19,459 | 33.1 |
| Michigan | 36,768 | 20.9 | Washington | 18,836 | 30.2 |
| Minnesota | 36,557 | 36.6 | West Virginia | 7,432 | 18.4 |
| Mississippi | 16,503 | 50.5 | Wisconsin. . | 51,786 | 49.7 |
| Missouri . | 20,132 | 23.7 | Wyoming | 4,108 | 46.6 |
| Montana | 14,615 | 58.2 | Total. | $\underline{900,385}$ | 26.6 |

## Trend in Livestock Receipts by Rail and Motor Truck, 1916-1934



Note: Includes receipts at Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, E. St. Louis, Forth Worth, Indianapolis Kansas City, Louisville, Milwaukee, Oklahoma City, Omaha, Portland, St. Joseph, St. Paul, Sioux City Sioux Falls and Wichita.

## MotorTrucks Haul 48\% of Live Stock Receipts, 1934

(Figures from Corn Bell Farm Dailies, based on data for 17 leading markets)

| Years | Cattle | Calves | Hogs | Sheep | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1927 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 946,689 | 740,038 | $5,546,448$ | $1,159,926$ | $8,393,101$ |
| $1928 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $1,338,802$ | 824,712 | $8,592,411$ | $1,437,133$ | $12,193,058$ |
| $1929 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 2,568440 | $1,092,786$ | $10,011,565$ | $1,837,433$ | $14,510,524$ |
| $1930 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $1,369,592$ | $11,045,914$ | $2,447,633$ | $16,947,803$ |  |
| $1931 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $2,677,811$ | $1,286,779$ | $13.442,893$ | $3,430,947$ | $21,162,430$ |
| $1932 \ldots \ldots \ldots, 076$ | $1,686,833$ | $14,582,566$ | $3,865,661$ | $23,34,136$ |  |
| $1933 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $4,496,891$ | $1,945,894$ | $19,711,601$ | $4,172,565$ | $30,326,951$ |
| $1934 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $5,777,907$ | $2,491,859$ | $17,667,422$ | $4,187,706$ | $30,124,894$ |



## Milk Movement By Motor Truck

CITY

## PERCENT



## Trucks Carry 64\% of Fruits and Vegetables <br> (Fresh, Dry or Canned) <br> (Merchandise Traffic Report, Federal Coordinator of Transportation)

Tons of merchandise shipped or received in 1932

Kind of Transportation
Railroad L.C.L.
Forwarders
Express
Truck, 1-50 miles.
Truck, $50-250$ miles
Truck, over 250 miles
Total

1,037,436
1,922,274
730,466
5,798,583
884,412
555,000
668,995
Tons
Percent
-15
10

## Shippers Select Trucks Fọ Economy, Speed and Store Door Delivery

(From Merchandise Traffic Report of Coordinator of Transportation)*

*In most cases more than one reason for using trucks was given by shippers; hence the percentages do not total $100 \%$.

## 21\% Increase in Truck Receipts of Fruits and Vegetables at 10 Markets

(Figures from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricullural Economics)

| Markets | Truck Receipts (Carload Equivalents) |  | Percent <br> Increase |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1933 | 1934 |  |
| Atlanta. | 5,025 | 7,527 | 49.79 |
| Boston. | 12,212 | 13,646 | 11.74 |
| Chicago | 6,294 | 10,526 | 67.23 |
| Kansas City | 2,307 | 2,358 | 2.21 |
| Los Angeles | 40,803 | 48,968 | 20.01 |
| Milwaukee | 278 | 571 | 105.39 |
| New York. | 45,451 | 54,552 | 20.02 |
| Pittsburgh . | 1,283 | 1,211 | - 5.62 |
| St. Louis. . | 3,668 | 3,584 | - 2.30 |
| San Francisco | 12,699 | 14,167 | 11.55 |
| Totals. | 130,020 | 157,110 | 20.83 |

# 87\% Truck-Shipped Citrus Fruits Goes To 6 Nearby States 

Comparison Rail and Truck Shipments, Florida Citrus Fruits

## (Based on Florida Motor Traffic Survey by U. S. Bureau of Public Roads and Florida State Road Depariment)

| Destination | Rail Car Shipments | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rail } \\ \text { Tonnage } \end{gathered}$ | Per Cent Rail Tonnage | Truck Shipments | Truck $\dagger$ Tonnage | Per Cent Truck Tonnage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama | 102 | 1,768 | . 79 | 3,693 | 10,156 | 12.28 |
| Georgia. | 189 | 3,275 | 1.47 | 11,145 | 30,649 | 37.06 |
| North Carolina. | 80 | 1,386 | . 62 | 3,626 | 9,971 | 12.06 |
| South Carolina. | 17 | 295 | 13 | 4,682 | 12,875 | 15.57 |
| Tennessee | 298 | 5,164 | 2.31 | 1,781 | 4,898 | 5.92 |
| Virginia | 57 | 988 | . 44 | 1,187 | 3,264 | 3.95 |
|  | 743 | 12,876 | 5.76 | 26,114 | 71,813 | 86.84 |
| West Virginia | 39 | 676 | . 30 | 660 | 1,815 | 2.19 |
| Ohio. | 1,008 | 17,469 | 7.74 | 527 | 1,449 | 1.75 |
| Indiana | 325 | 5,632 | 2.53 | 462 | 1,270 | 1.54 |
| Mississippi | 4 | 69 | . 03 | 462 | 1,270 | 1.54 |
| Illinois. | 724 | 12,547 | 5.62 | 330 | 907 | 1.09 |
| Maryland | 448 | 7,764 | 3.49 | 329 | 905 | 1.09 |
| New Jersey | 55 | , 953 | . 43 | 264 | 726 | . 88 |
| Kentucky. | 203 | 3,518 | 1.68 | 198 | 554 | . 67 |
| Louisiana | 133 | 2,305 | 1.04 | 132 | 363 | . 44 |
| New York | 4,712 | 81,659 | 36.67 | 132 | 363 | . 44 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,716 | 29,738 | 13.36 | 132 | 363 | . 44 |
| Arkansas | 19 | 329 | . 15 | 88 | 242 | 29 |
| Michigan | 591 | 10,242 | 4.60 | 66 | 181 | . 22 |
| Missouri. | 260 | 4,506 | 2.02 | 66 | 181 | 22 |
| Wisconsin | 92 | 1,594 | . 73 | 66 | 181 | 22 |
| Texas. | 26 | 451 | . 20 | 45 | 124 | . 14 |
| Massachusetts . | 917 | 15,892 | 7.15 |  |  |  |
| Connecticut | 175 | 3,033 | 1.36 |  |  |  |
| Minnesota | 133 | 2,305 | 1.04 |  |  |  |
| Iowa. | 93 | 1,612 | . 72 |  |  |  |
| Rhode Island | 91 | 1,577 | . 71 | . |  |  |
| Colorado. | 54 | 936 | . 42 |  |  |  |
| Nebraska. | 48 | 832 | . 37 | ..... |  |  |
| Kansas. | 40 | 693 | . 32 |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma | 37 | 641 | . 29 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Maine | 20 | 347 | 16 |  |  |  |
| South Dakota | 12 | 208 | . 09 |  |  |  |
| Montana | 11 | 191 | . 09 |  |  |  |
| North Dakota | 7 | 121 | 05 |  |  |  |
| Vermont. | 7 | 121 | . 05 |  |  |  |
| Wyoming | 4 | 69 | . 03 |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire. | 1 | 17 | . 01 |  |  |  |
| $\ddagger$ OTHER STATES | 101 | 1,751 | . 79 |  | ..... |  |
| GRAND TOTALS | 12,849 | 222,674 | 100.00\% | 30,373 | 82,707 | $\underline{100.00 \%}$ |

[^1]
## Average Load of Interstate Truck Less Than 23/3 Tons

## Average Load of Interstate Trucks-By Commodities Hauled

(Based on Survey by Kansas State Planning Board)

| Commodity | No. of Trucks | Tons | Average <br> No. Tons <br> Per Truck | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AVERAGF } \\ & \text { Kansas } \end{aligned}$ | HAUL State State |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grain | 773 | 3,009 | 3.89 | 84 | 67 |
| Flour \& Meal | 161 | 420 | 2.60 | 53 | 38 |
| Mill Feed | 1,224 | 2,726 | 2.22 | 85 | 12 |
| Cottonseed Meal \& Cake | 110 | 672 | 6.10 | 95 | 152 |
| Strawberries | 586 | 1,277 | 2.17 | 122 | 163 |
| Other Fresh Fruits | 301 | 616 | 2.04 | 64 | 116 |
| Potatoes | 573 | 2,128 | 3.71 | 146 | 250 |
| Other Fresh Vegetables | 503 | 1,217 | 2.41 | 79 | 260 |
| Nursery Stock | 35 | 41 | 1.17 | 78 | 45 |
| Other Farm Products | 156 | 401 | 2.57 | 31 | 41 |
| Horses \& Mules | 152 | 269 | 1.76 | 63 | 70 |
| Cattle \& Calves | 941 | 2,327 | 2.47 | 62 | 29 |
| Sheep \& Goats . | 93 | 117 | 1.23 | 55 | 38 |
| Hogs. | 172 | 329 | 1.91 | 60 | 20 |
| Poultry | 131 | 177 | 1.35 | 32 | 38 |
| Eggs. | 591 | 1,276 | 2.15 | 68 | 60 |
| Milk \& Cream | 1,551 | 3,117 | 2.00 | 55 | 54 |
| Butter \& Cheese | 139 | 203 | 2.10 | 107 | 110 |
| Tankage Feed | 94 | 206 | 2.19 | 134 | 3 |
| Packing House Products | 496 | 882 | 1.77 | 89 | 17 |
| Animal Products . | 36 | 51 | 1.41 | 231 | 432 |
| Coal | 116 | 451 | 3.88 | 22 | 51 |
| Salt | 148 | 640 | 4.32 | 120 | 151 |
| Mine Products | 66 | 149 | 2.25 | 27 | 11 |
| Logs. | 64 | 176 | 2.75 | 3 | 26 |
| Lumber | 264 | 569 | 2.15 | 55 | 53 |
| Forest Products | 107 | 303 | 2.83 | 52 | 56 |
| Petroleum Products, Bulk | 1,854 | 8,113 | 4.37 | 125 | 57 |
| Oil \& Greases, Package | 204 | 902 | 4.42 | 140 | 73 |
| Sugar | 125 | 684 | 5.47 | 109 | 92 |
| Iron Pipe \& Fittings | 341 | 1,756 | 5.14 | 111 | 78 |
| Iron Culverts. | 10 | 23 | 2.30 | 123 | 6 |
| Farm Machinery, Second hand. | 34 | 70 | 2.05 | 116 | 70 |
| Household Goods, Second hand. | 129 | 184 | 1.42 | 104 | 150 |
| Hardware. | 170 | 224 | 1.31 | 118 | 8 |
| Brick \& Tile | 87 | 252 | 2.89 | 71 | 17 |
| Agr'l Implements, new . | 310 | 786 | 2.53 | 136 | 75 |
| Autos \& Parts | 905 | 3,594 | 4.36 | 115 | 138 |
| Tractors. | 20 | 72 | 3.60 | 122 | 8 |
| Auto Tires | 40 | 180 | 4.50 | 279 | 718 |
| Cereal Beverages, Inc. Beer | 854 | 3,170 | 3.71 | 145 | 69 |
| Paper...... | 101 | 202 | 2.00 | 139 | 111 |
| Canned Goods | 45 | 291 | 6.46 | 187 | 131 |
| Glassware | 24 | 91 | 3.79 | 126 | 144 |
| Oil Field Equipment | 272 | 1,309 | 4.81 | 89 | 116 |
| Musical Instruments | 20 | 13 | . 65 | 61 | 5 |
| Bakery Goods | 1,659 | 840 | . 51 | 56 | 19 |
| Mfgrs. \& Miscellaneous | 3,680 | 6,134 | 1.66 | 100 | 70 |
| General Merchandise. | 6,755 | 18,594 | 2.75 | 115 | 31 |
| Totals. | 27,222 | 71,233 | 2.61 | 105 | 70 |

# Private Operators Predominate in Large Fleets 

## Does Not Include All Fleets With More Than 150 Vehicles

(Survey as of May, 1935 by Automobile Manufacturets Associalion)

| Fleet Owner | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. I } \\ \text { Trucks } \dagger \end{gathered}$ | PassenCarst |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American Tel \& Tel. | 12,970 | 4,060 |
| Standard Oil Co. of N. J. | 12.000 | 4,000 |
| Railway Express Agency | 8,454 | 221 |
| Standard Oil Co. of Ind. | 6,656 | 1,637 |
| Borden's | 6,627 | 1,010 |
| National Dairy Products. | 6,022 | 736 |
| U S. War Department. . | 5,791 | 734 |
| Continental Baking Co. | 3.830 | 200 |
| N. Y. City Dept. of Sanit... | 3,007 | 163 |
| Cities Service Co. (Subsid.). | 2,800 | 1,200 |
| ${ }^{*}$ Mid. West Utilities Co. | 2.750 |  |
| Standard Brands, Inc. | 2,695 | 580 |
| Ward Baking Company | 2,329 | 27 |
| Swift \& Company | 2,300 |  |
| Socony Vacuum Oil Co. | 2,236 | 1,062 |
| General Baking Company. | 2.159 | 79 |
| Armour \& Company | 2,093 | 952 |
| ${ }^{* *}$ Illinois Div. of Highways. | 2,000 |  |
| Standard Oil Co. of Calif. | 1,927 | 1,468 |
| Ohio Highway Department. | 1,882 | 441 |
| Gulf Refining Company.... | 1,672 | 1,534 |
| *Purity Baking Corporation | 1,645 | 18 |
| U. S. Navy Department. | 1,644 | 200 |
| ${ }^{*}$ N. C. State Highway Com. | 1.629 | 282 |
| Calif. Dept. of Finance..... | 1.618 | 1,498 |
| National Biscuit Company.. | 1,612 |  |
| The Texas Company...... | 1,516 | 1,397 |
| Quality Bakers of America.. | 1,500 | 100 |
| Jewel Tea Company. ${ }^{\text {N }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. State Div. | 1,483 | 81 |
| dards \& Purchases. | 1,465 | 770 |
| Standard Oil Co. of Ky. | 1,368 | 436 |
| Texas State Highway Dept.. | 1,340 | 82 |
| ${ }^{*}$ Beatrice Creamery Co. . . . | 1,278 | 200 |
| Pacific Gas \& Elec. Co. | 1.246 | 720 |
| U. S. Trucking Company | 1,200 | 20 |
| Virginia Dept. of Highways. | 1,200 | 107 |
| ${ }^{*}$ United Parcel Service | 1,200 |  |
| Pure Oil Company | 1,189 | 1,534 |
| Western Dairy Products Co. | 1,162 | 27 |
| Atlantic Refining Company. | 1.159 | 401 |
| Hertz Driv-ur-Self Stations. | 1,153 | 589 |
| Union Oil Co. of Calif. | 1,146 | 18 |
| Shell Oil Company | 1,099 | 1,008 |
| Penn. Dept. of Highwa | 1,065 | 524 |
| Calif. Dept. of Public Works | 1,052 | 511 |
| U. S. Dept. of Commerce. | 1,025 | 108 |
| Shell Petroleum Corp. | 1,014 | 1,336 |
| Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y. | 954 | 478 |
| Indiana Highway Commission. | 923 | 380 |
| General Ice Cream Corpora- |  |  |
|  | 903 | 175 |
| ${ }^{*}$ Metropolitan Distributors. | 900 |  |
| Golden State Creamery Ltd. | 880 | 96 |
| *Tenn. Dept. of Highways \& Public Works. | 869 | 277 |
| Los Angeles Dept. of Water |  |  |
| \& Power. | 788 | 385 |
| *Loose Wiles Biscuit Co. | 750 |  |
| Firestone Tire \& Rubber Co. | 730 | 804 |
| General Foods Sales Co.. | 726 | 403 |
| Cudahy Packing Company.. | 716 | 303 |
| Illinois Bell Tel. Co. | 704 | 264 |
| Standard Oil Co. of Ohio. | 699 | 403 |
| Michigan State Highway |  |  |
| Dept. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 654 | 156 |
| Burns Brothers. | 640 | 30 |
| American Gas \& Elec. Co. | 638 | 680 |
| N. Y. City Fire Department | 624 | 117 |
| B. F. Goodrich Co. | 622 | 1,375 |
| Brinks Express Company | 600 |  |
| American Ice Company | 592 | 186 |


| Fleet Owner | No. of Trucks $\dagger$ | Passenger Cars $\ddagger$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Standard Gas \& Elec | 581 | 1,810 |
| N. Y. State Dept. of Public |  |  |
|  | 8 | 32 |
| Sun Oil | 564 | 338 |
| National Bread | 540 |  |
| Dairymen's League Coop | 535 | 229 |
| Great American Tea Co | 534 | 50 |
| Shell Eastern Petrol. Pr | 534 | 500 |
| Florida State Road Dep | 528 | 85 |
| Humble Oil \& Refining Co. | 525 | 558 |
| Philadelphia Electric Co. | 508 | 359 |
| Kansas State Highway D | 504 | 205 |
| Minnesota Dept. of Highways. | 502 | 7 |
| Detroit Div. of Motor Transportation. | 490 | 645 |
| Associated Oil Company | 489 |  |
| * National Refining Company | 483 | 18 |
| Consolidated Laundries Corp. | 469 | 40 |
| City Ice \& Fuel | 465 |  |
| *U.S. Bureau of Public Road | 451 | 217 |
| Kroger Grocery \& BakingCo. | 450 | 100 |
| Commonwealth Edison Co. | 448 | 279 |
| American Stores Company | 446 | 319 |
| - Goodyear Tire \& Rubber C | 427 | 859 |
| Rubel Ice Corporation | 393 | 60 |
| R. H. Macy \& Com | 392 | 10 |
| Edison Elec. Co. of Boston | 377 | 50 |
| he Crane Company | 369 | 746 |
| Farm Crest Bakeries Inc | 365 |  |
| Los Angeles, Mech. Dept. | 365 | 61 |
| Marshall Field \& Co. |  | 90 |
| Philadelphia Bu. of Maintenance \& Repair. | 323 | 3 |
| Postal Telegraph \& Cable Co. | 319 | 28 |
| Pie Bakeries, Inc. | 312 |  |
| N. Y. Power \& Light Cor | 305 | 119 |
| Beech-NutPackingCompan | 301 | 250 |
| *Am. Fruit Growers, Inc | 300 | 500 |
| Federal Water Service System. | 295 | 340 |
| Mass. Dept. of Public Works | 287 |  |
| ontinental Oil Comp | 274 | 431 |
| **Public Serv. Co. of No. ItI. | 274 |  |
| Consumers Power Company. | 267 | 706 |
| So. Calif. Edison Comp | 261 | 598 |
| N. Y. C. Dept. of Water, Gas |  |  |
| General Cig | 255 | 50 |
| Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.. | 236 | 618 |
| Hoffman Beverage Company | 211 | 144 |
| San Joaquin Corporation.:- | 197 | 234 |
| N. Y. \& Queens Elec. Light |  |  |
| * Power Compa | 191 | 136 |
| Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co. | 176 | 252 |
| Ohio Edison Company. | 175 | 164 |
| Brooklyn Edison Company. | 169 | 75 |
| Central Union Tr. Term Inc. | 168 |  |
| Motor Haulage Company | 159 | 8 |
| Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. | 149 | 338 |
| Brooklyn Union Gas Co. | 135 | 73 |
| Empire Oil \& Refining Co. | 131 | 322 |
| Georgia Power Company | 126 | 374 |
| N. Y.C. Police Dept | 117 | 549 |
| Boston Elevated Railwa | 111 | 4 |
| Alabama Power Company. | 100 | 249 |
| $\dagger$ In addition the companies listed above operate a combined total of 4,756 trailers. <br> $\ddagger$ In addition the companies listed above operate a combined total of 813 buses. <br> *1934 figures; 1935 not available. <br> **1933 figures; later figures not availahie |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## Trucks in Rail Freight Service 28 Times Greater Than 1925 Total

(Tables from Simmons-Boardman Publishing Co.)

| Year | Terminal Transfer Service | Intercity Service | Store Door Delivery Service | Total No. in Service | Percent Increase |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1925. | 800 | 100 | 0 | 900 |  |
| 1926. | 1,450 | 150 | 0 | 1,600 | 78\% |
| 1927. | 2,900 | 400 | 0 | 3,300 | $106 \%$ |
| 1928. | 4,350 | 550 | 0 | 4,900 | 48\% |
| 1929. | 4,500 | 750 | 650 | 5,900 | 20\% |
| 1930. | 4,750 | 850 | 1,400 | 7,000 | $19 \%$ |
| 1931. | 5,000 | 950 | 4,050 | 10,000 | 43\% |
| 1932. | 5,500 | 1,000 | 5,500 | 12,000 | 20\% |
| 1933. | 6,750 | 1,150 | 15,100 | 23,000 | 92\% |
| 1934. | 7,175 | 1,275 | 16,857 | 25,307* | 10\% |

${ }^{*}$ In addition 23,000 trucks arc owned and operated indirectly by railroads.

## Trucks Used by Railways in Freight Service

| District | Terminal <br> Transfer | Intercity | Store Door | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Eastern District. . . . | 5,509 | 1,004 | 6,156 | 12,669 |
| Southern District . . . | 456 | 9 | 1,576 | 2,041 |
| Western District. . . . | 1,210 | 262 | 9,125 | 10,597 |
| Total. . . . . . . . . . | $\mathbf{7 , 1 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 2 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 , 8 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 , 3 0 7}$ |

$49 \%$ of Truck-Moved Farm Products

## Delivered Direct to Market

(From California Highway Transportation Survey, 1934)

| Source of Loads | Percentage of Loads to |  |  |  | Total Excluding Farm to Farm, etc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Market | Store | Home | Miscellaneous |  |
| Farm | 49.4 | 11.1 | 7.2 | 32.3 | 100 |
| Factory | 1.9 | 50.6 | 17.1 | 30.4 | 100 |
| Warehouse | 5.8 | 55.7 | 12.3 | 26.2 | 100 |
| Total. | 20.2 | 38.4 | 11.9 | 29.5 | 100 |

Trailer Registrations, 1927-1934
Includes Passenger Car Trailers
(Figures from U.S.Bureau of Public Roads)

| 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 123,451 | 148,169 | 193,044 | 262,507 | 349,930 | 412,998 | 475,559 | 615,315 |

## 25,975 Fleet Owners Operate 772,000 Motor Trucks

(Figures from Chilton Company, January, 1935)

|  | 5 to 9 TRUCKS Fleet Trucks Owners Operated |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { to } 24 \text { TRUCKS } \\ & \text { Fleet Trucks } \\ & \text { Owners Operated } \end{aligned}$ |  | 25 AND OVER Fleet Trucks Owners Operated |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Fleet Trucks } \\ & \text { Owners Operated } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama . | 90 | 642 | 72 | 1,408 | 22 | 1,489 | 184 |  |
| Arizona. | 32 | 233 | 44 | 777 | 17 | 765 | 93 | 1.775 |
| Arkansas. | 82 | 571 | 51 | 947 | 10 | 514 | 143 | 2,032 |
| California | 691 | 4,584 | 703 | 14,378 | 385 | 66,948 | 1,779 | 85,910 |
| Colorado | 100 | 684 | 109 | 1,985 | 32 | 3,747 | 241 | 6,416 |
| Connecticut. | 165 | 1,051 | 324 | 5,986 | 115 | 8,417 | 604 | 15,454 |
| Delaware. | 13 | 70 | 50 | 870 | 17 | 1,153 | 80 | 2,093 |
| Dist. of Col . | 77 | 524 | 48 | 896 | 74 | 7,777 | 199 | 9,197 |
| Florida. | 162 | 1,154 | 142 | 2,785 | 44 | 3,260 | 348 | 7,199 |
| Georgia | 158 | 1,050 | 99 | 1,776 | 42 | 4,798 | 299 | 7,624 |
| Idaho | 25 | 132 | 19 | 309 | 4 | 373 | 48 | 814 |
| Illinois | 1,071 | 7,138 | 1,023 | 19,771 | 387 | 57,726 | 2,481 | 84,635 |
| Indiana | 399 | 2,879 | 319 | 5,774 | 86 | 6,666 | 804 | 15,319 |
| Iowa. | 168 | 1,184 | 140 | 2,515 | 39 | 3,262 | 347 | 6,961 |
| Kansas | 127 | 892 | 103 | 1,812 | 24 | 1,831 | 254 | 4,535 |
| Kentucky | 137 | 961 | 107 | 1,860 | 38 | 2,444 | 282 | 5,265 |
| Louisiana. | 134 | 929 | 132 | 2,107 | 43 | 4,397 | 309 | 7,433 |
| Maine . | 36 | 189 | 68 | 1,111 | 19 | 1,737 | 123 | 3,037 |
| Maryland | 251 | 1,650 | 160 | 2,877 | 91 | 10,400 | 502 | 14,927 |
| Massachusetts | 680 | 4,565 | 530 | 9,959 | 224 | 23,825 | 1,434 | 38,349 |
| Michigan. | 658 | 4,798 | 548 | 9,873 | 209 | 18,646 | 1,415 | 33,317 |
| Minnesota . | 169 | 1,123 | 189 | 3,598 | 99 | 8,002 | 457 | 12,723 |
| Mississippi | 52 | 336 | 25 | 470 | 9 | 231 | 86 | 1,037 |
| Missouri. | 298 | 2,165 | 337 | 6,276 | 131 | 12,577 | 766 | 21,018 |
| Montana | 53 | 340 | 28 | 487 | 5 | 326 | 86 | 1,153 |
| Nebraska | 91 | 605 | 96 | 1,707 | 37 | 2,779 | 224 | 5.091 |
| Nevada | 16 | 114 | 7 | 124 | 3 | 98 | 26 | 336 |
| New Hampshire | 20 | 103 | 49 | 851 | 15 | 528 | 84 | 1,482 |
| New Jersey | 546 | 3,653 | 535 | 9,570 | 195 | 35,297 | 1,276 | 48,520 |
| New Mexico | 10 | 51 | 17 | 311 | 3 | 178 | 30 | 540 |
| New York. | 1,928 | 12,882 | 807 | 12,784 | 507 | 79,788 | 3,242 | 105,454 |
| N. Carolina. | 135 | 951 | 121 | 2,113 | 37 | 4,229 | 293 | 7,293 |
| $N$. Dakota | 12 | 86 | 13 | 238 | 4 | 357 | 29 | 681 |
| Ohio. | 835 | 5,815 | 485 | 10,550 | 255 | 21,747 | 1,575 | 38,112 |
| Oklahoma | 126 | 814 | 94 | 1,750 | 48 | 4,092 | 268 | 6,656 |
| Oregon. | 95 | 615 | 94 | 1,820 | 28 | 2.149 | 217 | 4,584 |
| Pennsylvania. | 846 | 5,953 | 1,008 | 18,658 | 409 | 52,787 | 2,263 | 77.398 |
| Rhode Island., | 105 | 682 | 127 | 2,280 | 42 | 3,966 | 274 | 6,928 |
| S. Carolina . | 80 | 520 | 53 | 901 | 11 | 1,470 | 144 | 2,891 |
| S. Dakota | 14 | 110 | 20 | 320 | 5 | 445 | 39 | 875 |
| Tennessee. | 138 | 922 | 122 | 2,319 | 43 | 3,743 | 303 | 6,984 |
| Texas. | 160 | 899 | 380 | 6,847 | 119 | 19,786 | 659 | 27,532 |
| Utah | 58 | 382 | 47 | 940 | 15 | 701 | 120 | 2,023 |
| Vermont. | 20 | 118 | 10 | 179 | 4 | 297 | 34 | 594 |
| Virginia. | 139 | 1,011 | 117 | 1,897 | 38 | 3,027 | 294 | 5,935 |
| Washington.. | 206 | 1,393 | 144 | 2,594 | 59 | 7,474 | 409 | 11,461 |
| West Virginia. . | 166 | 1,078 | 88 | 1,687 | 34 | 3,211 | 288 | 5,976 |
| Wisconsin . . . . | 196 | 2,036 | 221 | 4,420 | 69 | 5,700 | 486 | 12,156 |
| Wyoming. | 17 | 97 | 15 | 284 | 2 | 296 | 34 | 677 |
| Total.. | 11,787 | 80,734 | 10,040 | 185,751 | 4,148 | 505,456 | 25,975 | 771,941 |

## Motor Truck Fleet List by Vocations

(Figures from Chilton Company, August, 1934)
Bakers-Candies . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,214

Bottlers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 724
Bt ilders-Contractors
3,478
972
1,505
Coal Dealers
Dept. Stores, etc
Express-Moving
Florists
Flour \& Feed
Manufacturers
Ice Manufacturers
Laundries \& Cleaners

No. Fleets
Meats \& Fish ..... 865
Public Utilities ..... 2,530
Newspapers ..... 244
Oils \& Gasoline ..... 1,240
Paints, Chemicals, Drugs ..... 215
Vegetables, Fruits, Grocers ..... 1.410
Miscellaneous ..... 490
Ice Cream Companies ..... 476
Long Distance Trucking ..... 190
2 or more vocations ..... 1,259
TOTAI FLEETS ..... 25,970

## Motor Trucks in the Food Industries

(Figures from McGraw-Hill Publishing Company)

| Industry | Fleets of <br> $\mathbf{1 0}$ or More | Trucks in <br> Fleets | Total No. <br> of Trucks |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Baking. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 810 | 43,000 | 88,500 |
| Beverage ard Brewing . . . . | 440 | 15,000 | 47,150 |
| Confectionery . . . . . . . . . . . | 50 | 1,700 | 36,300 |
| Grain Products. . . . . . . | 90 | 2,900 | 27,855 |
| Manufactured Ice . . . . . | 435 | 18,000 | 42,450 |
| Meat Products . . . . . . . . . | 450 | 26,000 | 93,450 |
| Milk Products . . . . . . | 100 | 53,000 | 88,405 |
| Other Food Products . . . . . | 185 | $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 0 0}$ | 20,000 |
| Totals . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\mathbf{3 , 5 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 9 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 4 4 , 1 1 0}$ |

## Truck Percent of Cotton Receipts at Three Markets



# Half of Trucks Make One or More Trips a Day 

Frequency of Trips By Class of Truck Operation
(New Jersey Traffic Survey, U. S. Bureau of Public Roads)

|  | 3 CLASSES OF OPERATION |  | OWNER OPERATOR |  | CONTRACT HAULER |  | COMMON CARRIER |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trip Frequency | No. of Trucks | Per Cent | No. of Trucks | Pet Cent | No. of Trucks | Per Cent | No. of Trucks | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Cent } \end{aligned}$ |
| More than 10 trips a day. | 251 | . 1 | 109 | . 1 | 133 | . 3 | 9 | 2 |
| 6 to 10 trips a day...... | 1,685 | . 7 | 1,157 | . 6 | 518 | 1.2 | 10 | 2 |
| 2 to 5 trips a day. | 18,598 | 7.9 | 16,049 | 8.5 | 2,353 | 5.6 | 196 | 3.7 |
| One trip a day.. | 97,681 | 41.3 | 76,725 | 40.6 | 17,754 | 42.0 | 3,202 | 60.7 |
| One trip every 2 days | 33,354 | 14.1 | 25,418 | 13.4 | 7,037 | 16.6 | 899 | 17.0 |
| One trip every 3 days | 36,352 | 15.4 | 28,895 | 15.3 | 6,879 | 16.3 | 578 | 11.0 |
| One trip every 4 days. | 1,197 | . 5 | 1,023 | . 5 | 160 | . 4 | 14 | . 3 |
| One trip every 5 days. | 1479 | . 2 | , 386 | . 2 | 84 | . 2 | 9 | . 2 |
| One trip every 6 days | 780 | . 3 | 674 | . 4 | 104 | . 2 | 2 | (1) |
| One trip every 7 days | 38,203 | 16.1 | 32,108 | 17.0 | 5,784 | 13.7 | 311 | 5.9 |
| One trip every 8 to 14 days | 4,505 | 1.9 | 3,676 | 1.9 | 802 | 1.9 | 27 | . 5 |
| One trip every 15 to 30 days | 3,524 | 1.5 | 2,852 | 1.5 | 656 | 1.6 | 16 | . 3 |
| Trips more than 30 days apart. | 101 | (1) | 87 | (1) | 14 | (1) |  |  |
| Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . <br> (1)-Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 pe | $236,710$ <br> t. | 100.0 | 189,159 | 100.0 | 42,278 | 100.0 | 5,273 | 100.0 |

# 72\% of Private Trucks Operate Within State 

State and Interstate Traffic By Class of Truck Operation (New Jersey Traffic Survey, U. S. Bureau of Public Roads)


## Capacities of Trucks in Bakery and Department Store Service (Based on Surveys by "Bakers' Helper" and "Retail Ledger")

| Capacity | BAKERIES D |  | DEPARTMENT STORES |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Per Cent | Number | Per Cent |
| 1/2 ton | 16,280 | 19.7\% | 15,400 | 19.3\% |
| $3 / 4$ ton |  |  | 14,135 | 17.7\% |
| 1 ton. | 34,420 | 41.6\% | 9,295 | 11.6\% |
| $11 / 2$ ton and over | 28,040 | $33.9 \%$ | 25,080 | 31.4\% |
| 2 ton | 3,020 | $3.6 \%$ |  |  |
| 3 to 5 ton. | 992 | $1.2 \%$ |  |  |
| Not specified | ...... | . | 15,895 | 20.0\% |

## $80 \%$ of Truckloads Moved by Private Trucks

## Number and Percentage Distribution of Loads by Commodities and by Types of Carriers

(From California Highway Transporiation Survey, 1934)

| Commodities | Total No. of Loads | PERCENT Owner Operated | OF LOADS Contract Carrier | OOVED BY Common |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Auto parts | 360 | 88.4 | 9.5 | 2.1 |
| Beverages (beer, wine, liquor) | 1,027 | 82.6 | 16.8 | 0.6 |
| Building materials, including paint, glass, lime, plumbing equipment | 730 | 91.9 | 7.9 | 0.2 |
| Dairy products. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,770 | 86.0 | 12.7 | 1.3 |
| Empty containers | 358 | 78.3 | 21.0 | 0.7 |
| Farming equipment | 573 | 94.3 | 5.4 | 0.3 |
| Feed and grain. | 936 | 63.3 | 36.3 | 0.4 |
| Fertilizer | 544 | 90.7 | 9.3 |  |
| Foodstuffs, ${ }^{1}$ such as groceries, ice, bakery goods | 3,429 | 91.0 | 7.7 | 1.3 |
| Furniture, new or household, new store, or office, including rugs, radio. | 1,057 | 74.7 | 22.7 | 2.6 |
| Garbage. | 1,023 | 95.8 | 3.0 | 1.2 |
| Gasoline, oil, petroleum products | 2,465 | 76.3 | 23.0 | 0.7 |
| General freight and express. . . . . . . . . . . | 2,034 | 30.4 | 56.6 | 13.0 |
| Hay. | 775 | 75.1 | 24.5 | 0.4 |
| Junk | 420 | 95.0 | 4.1 | 0.9 |
| Live stock | 895 | 77.7 | 21.1 | 1.2 |
| Lumber | 719 | 78.7 | 21.1 | 0.2 |
| Meat | 821 | 94.0 | 5.2 | 0.8 |
| Nursery products | 353 | 94.6 | 4.3 | 1.1 |
| Oil well equipment | 354 | 78.0 | 21.2 | 0.8 |
| Poultry and poultry products. | 567 | 95.5 | 4.5 |  |
| Road or public utilities construction material | 379 | 77.8 | 19.3 | 2.9 |
| Sand and gravel | 818 | 72.4 | 27.4 | 0.2 |
| Tools. | 611 | 96.4 | 1.2 | 2.4 |
| Vegetables, fruits | 5,366 | 80.1 | 18.9 | 1.0 |
| Wood (cordwood and kindling) | 433 | 94.9 | 4.9 | 0.2 |
| Miscellaneous agricultural | 302 | 89.8 | 10.2 |  |
| Miscellaneous general | 1,453 | 86.4 | 9.2 | 4.4 |
| TOTAL | 30,572 | 80.2 | 17.9 | 1.9 |

## Percentage Distribution of Trucks Hauling Various Commodities By Unladen Weight Groups

(From California Highway Transportation Survey, 1934)

| Products of | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Less than } \\ & \mathbf{3 , 0 0 0} \mathrm{lbs} \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | 3,000 lbs. to 5,999 lbs. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{6 , 0 0 0 ~ 1 \mathrm { lbs } . \text { to }} \\ & \mathbf{9 , 9 9 9} \text { lbs. } \end{aligned}$ | 10,000 lbs. and over | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture. | 12.1 | 56.9 | 24.2 | 6.8 | 100 |
| Animals. | 16.3 | 56.1 | 19.9 | 7.7 | 100 |
| Forests. | 15.1 | 51.5 | 23.0 | 10.4 | 100 |
| Manufacture | 22.0 | 49.7 | 18.9 | 9.4 | 100 |
| Mines | 3.6 | 27.0 | 30.4 | 39.0 | 100 |
| Miscellaneous . | 35.7 | 51.0 | 9.7 | 3.6 | 100 |

## Interstate Common Carrier Trucks $1 \%$ of Total

(Figures from Survey of 11 Western States by U.S. Bureau of Public Roads)
If all the trucks in use were parked in one place and classified according to type of service, each group of 100 trucks would be proportioned as shown in the diagram.
Type of Service, No.of Trucks Each Truck Represents $1 \%$ or lout of every 100
Common Interstate $1.05 \ldots$
Carrier Innra-state $445 \ldots^{\text {.. }}$
Contract Carrier 87...

## Privately <br> Owned and <br> Operated <br>  <br> Trucks Employ 2,479,056 Drivers

| Alabama | 21,263- | Nebraska | 30,515 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arizona | 13,729 | Nevada | 5,150 |
| Arkansas | 24,700 | New Hampshire | 17,843 |
| California | 196,585 | New Jersey. | 108,598 |
| Colorado | 10,940 | New Mexico | 10,784 |
| Connecticut | 49,534 | New York | 239,405 |
| Delaware | 6,144 | North Carolina | 36,208 |
| Florida | 43,156 | North Dakota | 9,325 |
| Georgia | 44,295 | Ohio | 112,406 |
| Idaho | 11,580 | Oklahoma | 49,998 |
| Illinois | 132,158 | Oregon | 31,670 |
| Indiana | 92,754 | Pennsylvania | 167,954 |
| Iowa | 42,681 | Rhode Island | 16,631 |
| Kansas | 41,917 | South Carolina | 13.911 |
| Kentucky | 30,257 | South Dakota | 9,016 |
| Louisiana | 35,498 | Tennessee. | 28,716 |
| Maine. | 26,912 | Texas.... | 173,696 |
| Maryland | 34,067 | Utah. | 12,914 |
| Massachusetts. | 88,936 | Vermont | 3,577 |
| Michigan | 84,649 | Virginia. | 37,809 |
| Minnesota | 67,325 | Washington | 45,485 |
| Mississippi | 17.612 | West Virginia | 19,821 |
| Missouri | 87.577 | Wisconsin. | 68,394 |
| Montana | 15,967 | Wyoming | 8,994 |
|  |  | Total. | 2,479,056 |

## Average Haul In Miles

## By Transport Agencies

(Freight Traffic Report, Federal Coordinator of Transportation)

|  | OUTBOUND SHIPMENTS AVERAGE HAUL |  |  | INBOUND SHIPMENTS AVERAGE HAUL |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Business Group | Railway | Highway | Water | Railway | Highway | Water |
| ALL GROUPS | 320 | 99 | 999 | 351 | 116 | 1,026 |
| Rough Material*. | 105 | 14 | 289 | 176 | 16 | 310 |
| Sand, Stone Gravel | 93 | 14 | 278 | 110 | 14 | 311 |
| Timber | 505 |  | 3,246 | 462 | 261 |  |
| Raw Material* | 339 | 160 | 1,306 | 345 | 111 | 783 |
| Grain. | 335 | 59 | 799 | 354 | 165 | 815 |
| Fresh Fruits \& Vegetables | 1,184 | 435 | 1,286 | 1,322 | 198 | 1,020 |
| Livestock \& Poultry | 900 | 55 | 805 | 365 | 55 | 954 |
| Coal, Coke \& Fuel. | 290 | 31. | 257 | 225 | 252 | 294 |
| Ores \& Concentrates | 322 | 139 | 1,516 | 274 | 22 |  |
| Lumber | 631 | 79 | 2,562 | 314 | 74 | 461 |
| Barrels, Cooperage Material | 434 | 45 | 279 | 273 | 46 | 702 |
| Semi-processed Material* | 495 | 82 | 1,351 | 411 | 66 | 1,070 |
| Cotton, Cotton Linters. | 497 | 96 | 618 | 249 | 109 | 90 |
| Paper, Paper Products. | 485 | 81 | 1,446 | 429 | 55 | 1,071 |
| Horticultural Material | 1,308 | 147 | 1,780 | 420 | 136 | 90 |
| Necessaries*. | 601 | 163 | 1,162 | 354 | 102 | 655 |
| Beverages \& Liquors. | 726 | 148 | 464 | 535 | 234 | 923 |
| Sugar, Syrupe \& Molasses. | - 557 | 71 | 580 | 172 | 11 | 364 |
| Vegetable Oil, Meal \& Cake. | 486 | 102 | 3,612 | 225 | 37 | 4,361 |
| Packing House Products. | 867 | 249 | 121 | 548 | 193 | 1,062 |
| Bakery Goods, Confectionery | 533 | 141 | 1,173 | 429 | 193 | 1,035 |
| Canned Goods. | 769 | i79 | 3,652 | 542 | 78 | 1,154 |
| Groceries. | 190 | 235 | 1,212 | 491 | 235 | 2,551 |
| Cereals, Flour, Mill Products. | 500 | , 4 | 1,212 | 381 | 69 | 965 |
| Furniture \& Furnishings. | 490 | 193 | 1,092 | 444 | 96 | 1,448 |
| Porcelain, China, etc. | 299 | 125 | 1,787 | 773 | 115 | 800 |
| Leather \& Leather Goods | 413 | 80 | 566 | 525 | 51 | 1,361 |
| Textiles. | 471 | 162 | 1,285 | 446 | 75 | 92 |
| Boots \& Shoes. | 170 | 186 | 500 | 301 | 46 | 974 |
| Dry Goods, Clothing. | 761 | 119 | 3,777 | 607 | 136 | 331 |
| Auxiliaries* | 298 | 120 | 1,186 | 292 | 86 | 1,506 |
| Masonry Materials (except wood) | 225 | 180 | 200 | 162 | 95 | 660 |
| Petroleum, Crude \& Refined | 271 | 78 | 1,234 | 400 | 52 | 1,842 |
| Paints, Varnishes \& Gums. | 606 | 154 | 1,722 | 913 | 70 | 2,201 |
| Chemicals. | 298 | 132 | 1,146 | 182 | 33 | 739 |
| Miscellaneous Commodities | 430 | 124 | 1,004 | 336 | 97 | 1,149 |
| Accessories*. | 337 | 142 | 1,230 | 272 | 116 | 513 |
| Iron \& Steel, Structural | 265 | 211 | 1,392 | 145 | 65 | 590 |
| Iron \& Steel Articles. | 219 | 92 | 1,161 | 151 | 49 | 598 |
| Metals, Non-ferrous. | 500 | 111 | 1,910 | 425 | 111 | 1,088 |
| Rubber, Rubber Articles, Tires. | 679 | 384 | 2,268 | 572 | 248 | 1,902 |
| Machinery, Vehicles, etc. . | 596 | 182 | 1,002 | 374 | 129 | 2,983 |
| Plumbing \& Heating Supplies. | 702 | 232 | 1,318 | 502 | 134 | 4,041 |
| Automotive Vehicles \& Parts. | 489 | 105 | 600 | 474 | 140 | 313 |
| Boats, Marine Equipment. | 2,746 | 80 | 995 | 252 | 80 | 1,594 |
| Books \& Periodicals. | 987 | 211 | 811 | 671 | 180 | 1,328 |
| Department Store Merchandise. | 847 | 215 | 2,034 | 382 | 122 | 2,910 |
| Tobacco, Tobacco Products. | 687 | 426 | 418 | 401 | 113 | 787 |
| Musical Instruments \& Supplies | 96 | 274 |  | 338 | 170 |  |

*Where commodities of two groups have been combined, the total is placed under the group in which the predominant commodity falls.

# Motor Truck Fast Service Advantage Over Rail Ranges from 60 to 700 Per Cent 

Comparative Overall Speeds of Transport Agencies
(Freight Traffic Report, Federal Coordinator of Transportation)

|  | ELAPSED HOURS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mileage Range | United | East | South | North- | South- |
| Average Haul. | 33 | 33 | 31 | 31 | 32 |
| Highway.. | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Railway. | 28 | 30 | 26 | 22 | 17 |
| BETWEEN 50 AND 100 Miles |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average Haul. | 80 | 80 | 78 | 82 | 79 |
| Highway | 9 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| Railway. | 33 | 35 | 31 | 24 | 20 |
| BETWEEN 100 AND 200 MILES |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average Haul. | 156 | 157 | 149 | 155 | 154 |
| Highway | 13 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Railway. | 38 | 43 | 32 | 26 | 27 |
| BETWEEN 200 AND 300 MILES |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average Haul | 259 | 260 | 255 | 261 | 253 |
| Highway | 18 | 19 | 20 | 14 | 13 |
| Railway | 45 | 48 | 58 | 33 | 35 |
| BETWEEN 300 AND 500 MILES |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average Haul. | 396 | 393 | 373 | 399 | 414 |
| Highway | 27 | 28 | 29 | 23 | 24 |
| Railway. | 57 | 63 | 64 | 44 | 49 |
| OVER 500 MILES |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average Haul. | 781 | 767 | . 674 | 813 | 875 |
| Highway. | 51 | 59 | 52 | 35 | 46 |
| Railway.. . | 85 | 91 | 96 | 74 | 74 |

## Comparative Time-Distances of Rail and Truck

| Elapsed Hours | United States |  | East L |  | LENGTH OF HAUL South |  | Northwest |  | Southwest |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rail- | High- | Rail- | High - | Rail- | Hidh - | Rail- | High- | Rail | High - |
|  | way | way | way | way | way | way | way | way | way | way |
| 6 | 7 | 56 | 7 | 45 | 7 | 97 | 9 | 97 | 11 | 61 |
| 12 | 13 | 149 | 13 | 132 | 14 | 185 | 17 | 178 | 23 | 232 |
| 18 | 20 | 263 | 20 | 247 | 21 | 235 | 26 | 325 | 70 | 349 |
| 24 | 24 | 356 | 26 | 330 | 27 | 313 | 60 | 409 • | 135 | 418 |
| 30 | 34 | 445 | 33 | 412 | 75 | 395 | 242 | 706 | 169 | 523 |
| 36 | 149 | 534 | 82 | 494 | 167 | 474 | 290 | . 847 | 261 | 689 |
| 42 | 240 | 644 | 153 | 584 | 187 | 550 | 383 | 988 | 304 | 804 |
| 48 | 275 | 736 | 259 | 621 | 214 | 629 | 437 | 1,129 | 402 | 919 |
| 54 | 377 | 828 | 291 | 698 | 239 | 707 | 492 | 1,271 | 453 | 1,034 |
| 60 | 419 | 920 | 380 | 776 | 350 | 786 | 663 | 1,412 | 503 | 1,149 |
| 66 | 758 | 1.012 | 418 | 853 | 385 | 865 | 729 | 1,553 | 781 | 1,264 |
| 72 | 827 | 1,104 | 456 | 931 | 420 | 943 | 796 | 1,694 | 852 | 1,379 |
| 78 | 895 | 1,197 | 659 | 1,009 | 547 | 1,022 | 862 | 1,835 | 924 | 1,494 |



## 48,000 Communities, Witl Motor Tru

## $40 \%$ of All Communities and $6.3 \%$ of Population

(Study of Total Communities and Population b


## out Railroads, Must Have ck Service




# 3,064,800 Carloads Automotive Freight Pay Railroads $\$ 365,021,000$ in 1934 

## Automotive Proportion of all Railroad Carloads

| Products of $\quad$ All Traffic, Carloads | Of which Auto Mif. and Use and Highway Bullding Produces (See table below) Carloads <br> Per Cent |
| :---: | :---: |
| Manufactures and Miscellaneous. . 6,833,558 | 2,258,005 *33.0\% |
| Forests and Mines . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9,589,631 | 806,800 +8.4\% |
| All other Carload Traffic. . . . . . . . 4,800,254 |  |
| Total carload traffic originated. $21,223,443$ | 3,064,805 14.4\% |
| ${ }^{*}$ In 1931-28.8\%; 1932-34.4\%; 1933-32.7\%. †In 1931-7.6\%; 1932-8.4\%; 1933-8.0\%. | - |

Automotive Freight 3,064,800 Carloads

|  | Carloads* |  | Carloa |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Motor vehicles, parts, tires. | 472,505 | Crude rubber | 9 |
| Gasoline | 1,140,000 | Asphalt for roads | 54,000 |
| Iron and steel | 153,000 | Brick, vitrified . | 45,000 |
| Coal | 51,000 | Cement for roads, bridges | 222,000 |
| Crude petroleum | 49,000 | Gravel, sand, stone for roads. | 620,000 |
| Lubricating oil | 73,000 | Miscellaneous, such as non- |  |
| Lumber | 23,000 | ferrous metals, paints, up- |  |
| Road and fuel oil | 41,500 | holstery materials | 111 |

[^2]
## \$2,452,956,000 Is Rail Revenue from Automotive Freight for 6 Years

Annual Revenue Derived and Automotive Proportion to Carload Traffic

| Year | All Traffic, Carloads <br> (I. C. C. Statistics) | Automotive Freight Carloads* | Automotive Freight Per Cent of Total Carloads | Revenue From Automotive Freight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1929 | 36,821,868 | 3,667,792 | 10.0\% | \$563,411,000 |
| 1930. | 31,479,071 | 3,330,583 | 10.6\% | 478,466,000 |
| 1931. | 24,631,961 | 3,106,645 | $12.6 \%$ | 396,738,000 |
| 1932 | 18,067,496 | 2,543,833 | $14.1 \%$ | 325,000,000 |
| 1933 | 19,278,087 | 2,640,910 | $13.7 \%$ | 324,320,000 |
| 1934 | 21,223,443 | 3,064,805 | 14.4\% | 365,021,000 |
| Total. | 151,501,926 | 18,354,568 | 12.1\% | \$2,452,956,000 |

[^3]
## Automobile Manufacturers Association



> Motor Truck Assoc. Bulletin No. 126 Oot. $28,1936$.

# MOTOR TRUCKS SERVE 48,000 COMMUNITIES NOT REACHED BY RAILROADS 

"Motor Truck Bacts" Contains First ByState Study of Communities
Sared 4tprost Exechuately by Motor Trucke


1. Attached 1s copy of the 1935 edition of MNeter ptect Thoten containing etatisticai data and oharts pertinent to progeotion and use of motor trucks. The statistics therein are beased on covarnmental studies and research by the Association.
2. In the booklet is a by-state tabulation of the number of communities without rail service, indicating that 48,000, or 40/ of the 122,473 communities in the United States are almost entirely dependent on motor truck transportation. These "highwy communities ambrace $6.3 \%$ of the total population of the country.
3. The booklet also contains data relating to production, registrations, the movement of various commodities, average loada hauled, truck fast gervice advantage, the amount of tomage and ton-miles of freight hauled by highway facilities as compared with rail and waterway, a by-state and by-year picture of motor truck taxation, a synopsis of the Federal Motor Carrier Act, and other information covering motor truck operation.
4. While they are available, copies of this booklet will be supplied on request.

AUTOMOBILB MANUPACTURBRS ASSOCIATION,
ARTHUR C. BUTLTMR, GBORBIARY,
A. J. ZROBEEAD. CBAIRMAK

MOTOR TRUCA COMIITHER.

## Motor Trucks Move $2 \%$ of Ton Miles and $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ of Carload Tonnage

(Based on Volume III, Freight Traffic Report, Coordinator of Transportation)


Ton-Miles By $\underset{\substack{\text { Agencies of Traftic) } \\ \text { (000,000 Omitted) }}}{\text { ( Transportation }}$
Aggregate Railroad Wate Ton-Miles Ton-Miles $\%$ Ton-Miles $\%$ Ton-Miles $\%$

| Outbound . . | 66,928 | 46,180 | 69 | 19,409 | 29 | 1,339 | 2 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Inbound . . . | 36,729 | 21,303 | 58 | 14,692 | 40 | 734 | 2 |
| Inbound Fuel | 9,101 | 6,917 | 76 | 2,093 | 23 | 91 | 1 |
| Total . . . | $\mathbf{1 1 2 , 7 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 , 1 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 2}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{2 , 1 6 4}}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ |

Tonnage By Agencies of Transportation (Carload Traffic)
(000 Omitted)

|  | Aggregate | Railroa Tons | 9 | Water Tons | \% | Highway Tons | $\%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Outbound | 160,792 | 131,849 | 82 | 19,295 | 12 | 9,648 | 6 |
| Inbound | 87,167 | 67,119 | 77 | 14,818 | 17 | 5,230 | 6 |
| Inbound Fuel | 42,244 | 32,950 | 78 | 8,027 | 19 | 1,267 | 3 |
| Total. | 290,203 | 231,918 | 80 | 42,140 | 15 | 16,145 | 5 |

## Ton-Miles of Freight by Methods of Transportation



If all the ton-mileage hauled by motor trucks, shown by the curve second from the bottom on the chart, were transferred to the steam railroads, it would increase the rail ton-mileage by only a negligible amount.

Rail Traffic Fluctuates with General Industrial Activity
(Indexes from"The Annalist")


## Motor Truck Taxes Climb



## 1934 Special Truck Taxes $\$ 308,828,000$

Personal property taxes on trucks in operation, income and property taxes on garages, terminals, repair shops, and trucking companies are not included.

|  | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Registration fees (st | \$72,823,000 | \$78,789,000 | \$76,616,000 | \$74,046,000 | \$68,659,000 | \$71,852,000 |
| Gasoline tax (state) | 108,506,000 | 138,055,000 | 144,756,000 | 139,376,000 | 142,287,000 | 154,170,000 |
| Federal excise taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23,537,000 ${ }^{1}$ | 61,936,000 | 63,038,000 |
| Special city and county license fees, gas tares, tolls, etc.. | 6,800,000 | 7,200,000 | 7,600,000 | 8,000,000 | 8,750,000 | 9,000,000 |
| Miscellaneous state taxes | 6,352,000 | 7,042,000 | 7.724,000 | 7,360,000 | 8,525,000 | 10,768,000 |
| Total Special Tares (excluding property tax) $\ldots$. $194,481,000231,086,000236,696,000252,319,000290,157,000308,828,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average per truck registered. . | \$57.50 | \$66.40 | \$68.50 | \$78.25 | \$90. 31 | \$90.92 |
| 1-Federal excise taxes effe | e June 21, | 1932. |  |  |  |  |

$\qquad$


## Taxes on Privately Operated Trucks $21 / 5$ Times Taxes on Private Passenger Cars



## Taxes on Common Carrier Trucks Six Times Average Passenger Car Tax

(Figures from "Taxation of Motor Vehicles", a special survey by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, calendar year 1932)

|  | Regis- <br> tration <br> Fees | Gasoline <br> Taxes | Special <br> Fees and <br> Taxes | Per Cent <br> of Taz on |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Trivate Passenger Cars . . . . . | $\$ 10.28$ | $\$ 18.07$ | $\ldots \ldots$ | $\$ 28.35$ | 100.0 |
| Pass. Car |  |  |  |  |  |

# Special Motor Truck Taxes by States 

StateRegistration Fees andStateand Federal GasolineTaxes on Trucks AreShown

*Includes trailer fees, proportion of dealers, operators, chauffeurs' permits and miscellaneous receipts.
${ }^{1}$ Estimated by multiplying U. S. average tax per truck, for those states segregating truck taxes, by the number of trucks registered.
It has been impossible to ascertain whether or not the special taxes on common and contract carriers, such as ton-mile, gross recejpts, vehicle-mile, etc., have been included in the regular reports issued by the state motor vehicle bureaus and the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads. In some states the common and contract carrier taxes may have been included and in other states excluded.

No attempt has been made to estimate Federal excise taxes on new trucks ( $2 \%$ of wholesale value), parts and accessories ( $2 \%$ ), lubricating oil ( 4 cts . a gallon), tires ( $21 / 4 \mathrm{cts}$. a lb.), inner tubes ( 4 cts. a lb.). Nor has an estimate been included for special municipal and county gasoline taxes and registration fees on trucks effective in many states.

Personal property taxes and general sales taxes have likewise not been included. The table represents state registration fees and state and Federal gasoline taxes only.

The gasoline tax paid by trucks has been estimated by multiplying the trucks registered in each state by a yearly average consumption of 1200 gallons per truck, times the gas tax rate effective in each state plus Federal excise of 1 cent.

## Rail Share of Highway Costs Negligible

Rails Contribute $1.34 \%$ for State and Local Road Expenditures


Included here are the costs of local or so-called feeder roads which are in constant service transporting freight to and from rail heads.

Thefiguresarefor 1930, the last year for which local road figures are available.

## $\frac{83}{100}$ of $\mathbf{1 \%}$ Is Rail Share of State Road Costs

These figures are for 1933 and include Emergency Federal Aid.

(Estimales are based on Highway Receipts and Expenditure tables compiled by the U.S.। Bureau of Public Roads, and the Federal, state and local tax figures compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board in "Cost of Government," 1934.)

## Taxes on Trucks Above 5 Tons Nearly 4 Times Levy on Those of $1^{1 / 2} 2$ Tons or Less

 Special Truck Tax Payments According to Class and Capacity (From Special Analysis By Uniled States Bureau of Public Roads)

36 States Levied No General Property Taxes
for State Highways in 1933
27 States Made No Special Appropriations or General Levies on Property for State Highways
(Data from Highway Income Tables Compiled by U. S. Bureau of Public Roads)


## State Restrictions on Motor Vehicle Dimensions

Length, Single Unit



## Helght


A-By Special Permit.


A-Change-Over from Solids to Pneumatics. B-Certificated Carriers. C-Dual Pneumatic Tires.

[^4]
# Gross Weight, Dimensions and Speed For Vehicles Operating On The Highways 

Recommended by American Association of State Highway Officials<br>\section*{What Is Recommended*<br><br>(Maximums)}

Width -8 feet.
Height- 12 feet, 6 inches.
Length-Single vehicle $\dagger, 35$ feet.
Combinations (only two units allowed), 45 feet.
Speed-Minimum: Not so slow as to impede or block normal and reasonable flow of traffic except when necessary for safety.

Maximum: no bus or truck greater than 45 miles an hour; passenger automobile
speeds shall be consistent with safety and proper use of the roads.
Solid tire vehicles maximum speed set at 10 miles an hour.

## Axle and Wheel Loads

Axle load equipped with solid, cushion or high pressure pneumatics. . . . . . 16,000 lbs.
Wheel load . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8,000 lbs.
Low pressure pneumatics, wheel load . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9,000 lbs.

## Gross Weights $\ddagger$

Subject to the limitation imposed by the recommended axle loads no vehicle shall be operated whose total gross weight, with load, exceeds that given by the formula
$\mathrm{W}=\mathrm{c}$ (L plus 40) where-
$\mathbf{W}=$ total gross weight, with load, in pounds.
$\mathrm{c}=\mathrm{a}$ coefficient to be determined by the individual states.
$\mathrm{L}=$ the distance between the first and last axles of a vehicle or combination of vehicles, in feet.
A value of 700 is recommended for "c" as the lowest which should be imposed but this should not be construed as inhibiting greater values.

## Why Recommended

a. To establish one of the fundamental prerequisites of highway design.
b. To promote efficiency in the interstate operation of the motor vehicle.
c. To secure safety in highway operation.
d. To remove from the highways undesirable equipment and operations.
e. To stabilize on a definite basis the many relationships between the highway and the motor vehicle.

Groups Which Have Approved Recommendations<br>American Automobile Association<br>Automobile Manufacturers Association<br>Detroit Board of Commerce<br>National Association of Motor Bus Operators<br>National Grange<br>National Highway Users Conference<br>National Transportation Committee

-Special permits required for occasional movements of materials exceeding dimensions provided.
Truck tractor and semi-trailer construed as single vehicle in determining lengths.
This groes weight recommendation is particularly applicable to bridges since axle loads and length limitations are determinative in their practical application.

## Present Regulations on Size and Weight Compared with Recommendations

NUMBER OF STATES WITH MAXIMUM

|  | Larger Same Smaller |  |  |  |  | Larger Same Smaller |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Width..... | 2 | 44 | 3 | Length, Single.......... | 10 | 17 | 22 |  |  |
| Height.... | 14 | 23 | 12 | Length, Combination.... | 26 | 13 | 10 |  |  |
| Axle Load.. | 18 | 13 | 18 | Lgth., Trac. Semi-Trailer | 35 | 7 | 7 |  |  |

## Synopsis of the Federal Motor Carrier Act, $1935 \dagger$

Date Effective-October 1, 1935.* Becomes Part II of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Administrative Body is the Interstate Commerce Commission.
Act Applies To common and contract motor carrier transportation of passengers or property in interstate or foreign commerce; to broker arranging for such transportation; and to private carrier as to safety requirements and equipment standards, if need is found therefor.

Exemptions-No carrier for-hire is exempt from provisions relating to qualifications and maximum hours of service of employes, safety of operation and standards of equipment. Exemptions from other provisions of the Act are granted school buses; taxicabs with a capacity of not more than six passengers and not operated on regular routes; hotel buses; national park buses; motor vehicles controlled and operated by farmers for moving their commodities; trucks owned and operated by farm cooperatives as defined in the Agricultural Marketing Act, approved June 15, 1929; trolley buses; motor vehicles used exclusively to carry livestock, fish (including shell fish) or agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof); and motor vehicles used exclusively in distribution of newspapers.

Unless and to the extent the Commission from time to time finds it necessary to apply provisions of the Act to them, the following types of operation are similarly exempt: transportation of persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce wholly within a municipality, between contiguous municipalities or within a zone adjacent to and commercially a part of such municipality or municipalities, except when such transportation is under a common control, management or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment to or from a point without such municipality, municipalities or zones; also, the casual, occasional or reciprocal transportation for compensation by person not engaged in transportation as a regular occupation.

Common Carrier must have certificate, supply safe, adequate and continuous service, file tariffs, make reports, keep records and uniform accounts, observe bills of lading provisions in Part I of the Interstate Commerce Act, and comply wiṭh regulations prescribed by the Commission concerning qualifications and maximum hours of service of employes and safety of operation and equipment.

Contract Carrier must have permit, at the discretion of the Commission file copies of contracts showing minimum charges, and is subject to provisions listed above for common carrier, except those relating to continuous and adequate service. (See synopsis of rate regulations on page 38).

Private Carrier, if need therefor is found after investigation by the Commission, will be subject to Commission regulations fixing maximum hours of service of employes, safety requirements and standards of equipment. If so, the Commission is given authority to inspect private carrier's property, accounts, records and correspondence.

Broker is subject to regulation by Commission, which may prescribe reasonable requirements governing licensing, financial responsibility, accounts, records, reports, operations and practices.

A Joint Board shall be called upon by the Commission to assist in administering provisions of the Act when operations of motor carriers involve not more than three states, and may be so called upon when more than three states are involved. A Board is vested with the same duties and power as are Commission members or examiners in matters referred to them by the Commission for hearing. After holding hearing, Board shall file its recommended orders with Commission which may review same, whether or not exceptions are filed. If no exceptions are filed and no stay is granted, such recommended orders become orders of Commission.

A Joint Board shall consist of one member from each state within which the motor carrier or brokerage operations are proposed to be conducted.

Members of the Joint Board shall be appointed by the State Commission from its own membership or otherwise, or by the Governor of the State.

Certificate of Convenience and Necessity must be obtained by common carrier. Application must be in writing and verified under oath. Application must contain such information and be accompanied by proof of service upon such in-
terested parties as Commission shall require.
A common carrier in bona fide operation on or before June 1, 1935, and since that time, over the route or routes designated in his application, shall be granted certificate without further proof that public convenience and necessity will be served by such operation, provided application for certificate is made within 120 days after the "certificate" section of the Act becomes effective. Pending determination of application such operation may be continued.

Common carrier in business on effective date of the Act, but not on June 1st, may operate without a certificate for a period of 120 days after the Act takes effect, and, if such carrier applies for certificate within that time, may continue operation until otherwise ordered by the Commission.

Permit must be obtained by contract carrier. Application must contain such information and be accompanied by proof of service upon such interested parties as Commission shall require. Application must be in writing and verified under oath.

A contract carrier in bona fide operation on or before July 1, 1935, and since that time, over route or routes or within territory designated in his application, will be granted a permit without further proceedings, if application is made within 120 days after effective date of the Act.

Contract carrier in business on effective date of the Act, but not on July 1st, may operate without a permit for a period of 120 days after the Act takes effect, and, if such carrier applies for permit within that time, may continue operation until otherwise ordered by the Commission.

Dual Operation-After January 1, 1936, no person shall at same time hold under this Act certificate as common carrier and permit as contract carrier authorizing operation for transportation of property by motor vehicle over same route or within same territory, unless Commission shall find for good cause shown that holding of such certificate and permit is consistent with public interest and policy declared in Act.

Revocation and Suspension of Certificates, Permits and Licenses-The Commission may upon complaint or upon its own initiative, after notice and hearing, suspend, change or revoke any certificate, permit or license for willful failure to
comply with any provision of the Act, rule or regulation of Commission, or condition or limitation provided in certificate, permit or license.

Security for Protection of the Public-In order to obtain or retain certificate or permit, common or contract carrier subject to Act must comply with Commission's rules and regulations relating to providing public liability and property damage insurance, and it is discretionary with the Commission to require any such common carrier to provide cargo insurance.

Rates and Charges-Common carrier must file and publish tariffs of reasonable and just rates and classifications and observe same. May establish through routes, and joint rates and classifications with other common carriers whether by motor, rail, express or water.

If the Commission, on its own initiative or after hearing, finds that individual or joint rates or classifications of common carrier are unjustly discriminatory or unreasonable, it may prescribe lawful rates or classifications to be obser ved.

The Commission is not empowered to prescribe or regulate rates or charges made ${ }^{7}$ for intrastate transportation or for any service connected therewith, as a means of removing discrimination against interstate commerce or for any other purpose.

Whenever any schedule stating new rates, charges or classifications is filed by common carrier, Commission is authorized on complaint, or on its own initiative, to hold hearing on lawfulness of same, upon reasonable notice, suspending its operation for 90 days or, if necessary to complete hearing, for period not aggregating more than 180 days.

No change can be made in rates until 30 days after tariff of proposed new rates has been filed and published. Commission may, upon good cause being shown, allow such change on less notice or modify requirements relating to filing and posting of tariffs.

Contract Carrier must file, publish and keep open for inspection, as prescribed by Commission, schedules, or, in discretion of Commission, copies of contracts showing minimum charges, and must observe same for transporting property in interstate or foreign commerce, and any rule, regulation or practice affecting same.

No reduction in charges shall be made except after 30 days notice thereof is filed and posted, unless the Commission allows change on less notice for good cause. If the Commission finds that minimum charges of contract carrier are not in the public interest, it may prescribe minimum charges which it finds to be reasonable. Minimum charges, so prescribed, shall give no advantage or preference to any contract carrier in competition with a motor vehicle common carrier, subject to the Act, which Commission may find to be undue or inconsistent with public interest.

In so fixing minimum charges, Commission shall give consideration to the cost of service and the effect of such minimum charges upon movement of traffic by such carriers. Commission is vested with the same power of suspension of contract carrier charges as over common carrier rates.

Investigation of Motor Vehicle Sizes and Weights, Etc.-Commission is authorized to investigate and report on need for Federal regulation of sizes and weights of motor vehicles and combinations, and of qualifications and maximum hours of service of employes of all motor carriers and private carriers of property by motor vehicle, and in such investigation the Commission shall avail itself of
assistance of all Governmental Departments and Bureaus, and of any organizations of motor carriers having special knowledge of any such matters.

Identification of Interstate Carriers-Commission may require the display by motor carriers, upon each motor vehicle operated under certificate or permit issued by it, of suitable identification plates and may require payment by such carriers of reasonable cost thereof.

Other Provisions of the Act relate in detail to General Powers and Duties of the Commission, Administration, Brokers' Licenses, Consolidations, Mergers and Acquisitions of Control, Issuance of Securities, Receipts or Bills of Lading, Orders, Notices and Service of Process, Collection of Rates and Charges, and Separability of Provisions of the Act.

## Definitions of Carriers-

The term "Common Carrier by Motor Vehicle" means any person who or which undertakes, whether directly or by a lease or any other arrangement, to transport passengers or property, or any class or classes of property, for the general public in interstate or foreign commerce by motor vehicle for compensation, whether over regular or irregular routes, including such motor vehicle operations of carriers by rail or water, and of express or forwarding companies, except to the extent that these operations are subject to the provisions of Part I.

The term "Contract Carrier by Motor Vehicle" means any person, not included under paragraph (14) of this section (the preceding paragraph), who or which, under special and individual contracts or agreements, and whether directly or by a lease or any other arrangement, transports passengers or property in interstate or foreign commerce by motor vehicle for compensation.

The term "Private Carrier of Property by Motor Vehicle" means any person not included in the terms "common carrier by motor vehicle" or "contract carrier by motor vehicle," who or which transports in interstate or foreign commerce by motor vehicle property of which such person is the owner, lessee, or bailee, when such transportation is for the purpose of sale, lease, rent, or bailment, or in furtherance of any commercial enterprise.

The term "Broker" means any person not included in the termi"motor carrier" and not a bona fide employe or agent of any such carrier, who or which, as principal or agent, sells or offers for sale any transportation subject to this part, or negotiates for, or holds himself or itself out by solicitation, advertisement, or otherwise as one who sells, provides, furnishes, contracts, or arranges for such transportation.

[^5]
# Summary of State Laws and Commission Regulations on Hours of Service of Motor Truck Drivers 

(Based on National Highway Users Conference Compilation as of Seplember 6, 1935.)

| State | Trucks Affected | Limit on Consecutive Hours on Duty | Hour Allow Not Hours Allowed | 8 on wed Cons | n Duty When secutive <br> Period (in Hours) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Minimum } \\ & \text { Off Duty } \\ & \text { Hours } \end{aligned}$ | Law or Commission Regulation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama. | For-hire | 8 | 8 | in | 12 | 8 | 1932 Laws |
| Arizona. | All | 10 |  |  | . ${ }^{1}$ | 8 | 1933 Laws |
| Arkansas. | Freight | 12 |  |  | . ${ }^{2}$ | 8 | 1931 Laws \& Com. Reg. |
| California | For-hire | 10 | 10 | in | 15 | 8 | 1935 Laws \& Com. Reg. |
| Colorado. | Common Car. | . 10 | 10 | in | 24 | 8 | Comm. Reg. |
| Connecticut. | All | 12 | 16 | in | $24{ }^{3}$ | 8 | 1933 Laws |
| Delaware | All | 8 | 16 | in | 24 | 2 | Secy. of State Reg. |
| Florida. | .For-hire | 12 | . |  |  | 8 | 1931 Laws |
| Georgia | Common Car. | . 10 |  |  |  | 10 | 1931 Laws |
| Idaho. | For-hire | 8 | 10 | in | 24 |  | Comm. Reg. |
| Illinois. | Common Car. | . 10 | 10 | in | 16 | 8 | 1933 Laws |
| Indiana | For-hire | 8 | 16 | in | 24 |  | 1935 Laws |
| Iowa. | For-hire | 12 | 12 | in | 244 | 10 | 1933 Laws |
| Kansas. | All | 12 |  |  | 2 |  | Comm. Reg. |
| Kentucky | For-hire | 12 | 16 | in | $24^{3}$ | 8 | 1932 Laws |
| Louisiana. |  | None |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maine. | .For-hire | 12 | 16 | in | $24^{3}$ | 8 | 1933 Laws |
| Maryland |  | None |  |  |  |  |  |
| Massachusetts. | For-hire | 12 | 16 | in | $24^{3}$ | 8 | 1934 Laws |
| Michigan. . | All | 10 | . |  | $\ldots{ }^{3}$ | .. 1 | 1931 Laws \& Com. Reg. |
| Minnesota. | For-hire | 12 |  |  |  | . 193 | 1933 Laws |
| Mississippi. | All | 12 | 16 | in | 24 | . 19 | 1932 Laws |
| Missouri. | All | 10 | 10 | in | 20 |  | Comm. Reg. |
| Montana. | .For-hire | 10 | 10 | in | 24 | 8 | Comm. Reg. |
| Nebraska. | .For-hire | 12 | 16 | in | 244 | 8 | 1931 Laws |
| Nevada. | For-hire | 12 | . . |  | . ${ }^{6}$ | 8 | 1933 Laws \& Com. Reg. |
| New Hampshire | All | 12 |  |  | .$^{7}$ | $8{ }^{8}$ | 1933 Laws |
| New Jersey. . . | Commercial | 12 | 12 | in | 16 | 8 | 1935 Laws |
| New Mexico. | For-hire | 10 | 16 | in | 24 | 8 | 1933 Laws |
| New York. | All | 10 |  |  |  | 8 | 1932 Laws |
| North Carolina. | For-hire | 7 | 14 | in | 24 | . ${ }^{\prime}$ |  |
| North Dakota. | For-hire | 10 | . |  | $\cdots$ | 8 | Comm. Reg. |
| Ohio. | For-hire | 14 | 14 | in | 24 | 8 | 1933 Laws |
| Oklahoma. | For-hire | 14 | . |  |  | 10 | Comm. Reg. |
| Oregon. | For-hire | 10 | 12 | in | $24^{3}$ | 10 | 1933 Laws \& Com. Reg. |
| Pennsylvania. |  | None |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rhode Island. | All | 12 | 16 | in | $24^{3}$ | 8 | 1933 Laws |
| South Carolina | For-hire | 10 | 10 | in | 24 | 8 | Comm. Reg. |
| South Dakota. | For-hire | 12 | 12 | in | 244 | $12^{8}$ | 1933 Laws |
| Tennessee. |  | None |  |  |  |  |  |
| Texas. | For-hire | 14 | 14 | in | 244 | 8 | 1931 Laws |
| Utah.. | For-hire | 8 | 10 | in | $24^{10}$ | .. | Comm. Reg. |
| Vermont. |  | None |  |  | . | . |  |
| Virginia. | All | 13 | 13 | in | 24 |  | 1932 Laws |
| Washington. | For-hire | 10 | 10 | in | 244 | 8 | 1933 Laws |
| West Virginia. |  | None | . . |  | -• |  |  |
| Wisconsin. |  | None | 14 |  |  |  |  |
| Wyoming. | For-hire | 10 | 14 | in | $24^{3}$ | 8 | 1935 Laws |

[^6]
### 3.11 Accidents per 100,000 Miles

# Average for Motor Trucks 

(Survey by National Safety Council, July 1, 1934 to May 31, 1935)
Accidents Per Accidents Per
100,000 Miles
Intercity Trucking ..... 1.01
Newspapers ..... 3.28
Dairies2.11 Petroleum3.34
City Trucking ..... 2.11
Coal and Ice ..... 4.85
Public Utilities ..... 2.51
Department Stores ..... 5.37
Bakeries ..... 2.78
Laundries ..... 6.62
Misc. Mfg. Plants 3.16 Beverages ..... 6.87
ALL TRUCKS ..... 3.11
20\% of Motor Trucks in N. J. Over 5 Years Old
(Figures from April 1935 Issue of "Public Roads" by U. S. Bureau of Public Roads. The New Jersey Survey was conducted from August 1932 to August 1933)

${ }^{1} 10$ of this number were models of years prior to 1910 .
${ }^{2}$ Less than $1 / 10$ of 1 percent.

## Commercial Vehicle Accident Trend Better Than for Private Automobiles

(Chart from "Accident Facts," by National Safety Council)


Motor Transportation Safest on Basis of Occupant Mileage

Kind of Transportation

Mileage<br>I. Occupant Mileage

1. Motor vehicles
$350,900,000,000$
2. Steam railways
3. Airplanes (civil aviation only)
4. Scheduled
5. Non-scheduled

23,019,000,000
415,000,000
273,000,000
142,000,000
II. Passengers Mileage Only
6. Motor vehicles

350,900,000,000
16,368,000,000
7. Steam railways

198,800,079
8. Airplanes (scheduled flying only).
III. All Deaths (Occupant Mileage)
9. Motor vehicles

350,900,000,000
10. Steam railways . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $23,019,000,000$
11. Airplanes

Explanatory Note: The above table is presented with a full realization that the available data are inadequate to measure exactly the relative safety of different kinds of transportation. Due to the great public interest in the question, however, the National Safety Council has used all facts obtainable in arriving at certain approzimations which, it is believed, give a fairly adequate comparison. Changes will be made if and when more accurate data bearing on the question can be secured.
Source: Approximations of the National Safety Council, based on data from the U. S. Census Bureau, U. S. Bureau of Air Commerce, Interstate Commerce Commission, and other sources for 1933.
iIncludes Non-occupants.

## For-Hire Trucking Enterprises According to Number of Vehicles

(*Analysis of Certain Eastern and Western States By
American Trucking Associations, Inc.)


| Number of Vehicles | Sizes of Fleets, Eastern States* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | COMMON CARRIERS |  | CONTRACT <br> CARRIERS |  | OTHERCARRIERS |  | ALL FOR-HIRE CARRIERS |  |
|  | Number of Enterprises | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per- } \\ & \text { centage } \end{aligned}$ | Number of Enterprises | Percentage | Number of Enterprises | Percentrape | Number of Enterpriaes | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per- } \\ & \text { centage } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 10,419 | 76.69 | 6,530 | 78.18 | 26,430 | 81.00 | 43,379 | 80.31 |
| 2 | 1,438 | 11.00 | 935 | 11.20 | 3,194 | 9.80 | 5.567 | 10.31 |
| 3 to 5 | 829 | 6.34 | 553 | 6.62 | 1,950 | 6.00 | 3,332 | 6.17 |
| 6 to 10 | 237 | 1.81 | 189 | 2.26 | 615 | 1.90 | 1,011 | 1.87 |
| 11 to 25 | 115 | . 88 | 99 | 1.19 | 327 | 1.00 | 541 | 1.00 |
| 26 to 50 | 24 | . 18 | 29 | . 35 | 77 | . 23 | 130 | . 24 |
| 51 to 75. | 5 | 04 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 04 | 31 | . 05 |
| 76 to 100. | 4 | . 03 | 4 | 05 | 4 | 01 | 12 | . 02 |
| Over 100. | 4 | . 03 | 3 | . 03 | 7 | 02 | 14 | 03 |
| Total | $13,075$ | $100.00$ | $8,352$ | $100.00$ | 32,620 | $100.00$ | $54,017$ | $100.00$ |

Sizes of Fleets, Western States*


Registration in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas was analyzed for this tabulation.

## $82 \%$ of For-Hire Trucking Enterprises Engage One Employee

(*Analysis of Data from Certain States By American Trucking Associations, Inc.)


* Introduced as evidence before Congressional Committees, 1935.

According to Number of Employees Engaged


Note-The area comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin was analyzed to establish this tabulation.

*Introduced as evidence before Congressional Committees, 1935.

## Explanatory Notes on Tabulation, Pages 24 and 25

Tabulation on pages 24 and 25 is the result of a by-state checkup of total communities in each state with those communities for which railroad service is listed.

The population of 15,017 non-railroad communities is unknown and therefore cannot be included.

5,492 of the communities are served by interurban electrics, by and large, used in passenger service.

A small proportion of the communities listed is accessible only by water. The remainder is served by highway transportation exclusively.

Population figures are from census estimate of July 1, 1932. Total communities as of 1933.

## Government Studies Containing Information on Truck Transportation

U. S. Bureau of Public Roads

"Public Roads"-A Journal of Highway Research. Published Monthly.
Reports contained in various issues of "Public Roads" -
"Highway Transportation an Important Factor in Marketing Fruits and Vegetables," Vol. 9, No. 4, June, 1928.
"Highway Traffic Analysis Methods and Results," Vol. 10, No. 1, March, 1929.
"Highway Traffic Capacity," Vol. 13, No. 3, May, 1932.
"'The Problem of Motor Vehicle Regulation," Vol. 13, No. 10, December 1932.

Traffic surveys in: Florida, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont.
Also other data on relationship between road construction and vehicular impact.
"Report of a Survey of Traffic on the Federal-Aid Highway Systems of Eleven Western States, 1930."
"The Marketing and Distribution of Fruits and Vegetables by Motor Truck."
"Taxation of Motor Vehicles in 1932."

## U. S. Department of Commerce

"Motor Truck Freight Transportation," Domestic Commerce
Series No. 66.
"Railway and Highway Trans portation Abroad."
U. S. Federal Coordinator of Transportation
"Freight Traffic Report."
"Merchandise Traffic Report."
"Regulation of Transportation Agencies."

## Other Governmental Agencies

"Coordination of Motor Transportation," Docket No. 23400. Interstate Commerce Commission.
"Who Shall Use The Highways, And How?" American Association of State Highway Officials, Washington, D. C.

## Motor Truck Transportation Publications <br> (Includes Truck Association Magazines)

Commercial Car Journal"
hilton Company, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

## Motor Transportation'

63 Skinner Building. Seattle, Washington
'The Motor Truck Red Book \& Directory"
Praffic Publishing Co., 100 Sixth Ave., New York City

## '"Motor Freight’"

Kenfield Davis Publishing Co., Chicago, Illinois
"The Highway Newr"
25 South Sixth Street, Terre Haute, Indiana
"Transport Topice"
American Trucking Associations, Investment Building, Washington, D. C. .
"California Truckman"
Truck Owners Assn. of California, 444 Market Street, San Francisco, California
"The Colorado Motor Carrier"
MotorTraffic Protective Assn., 302 Flat Iron Bldg., Denver, Colo.
"The Truckman"
Colorado Trucking Association, Longmont, Colo.
"Motor Truck Newn"
Moter Truck Assn. of Connecticut, 410 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
"Aseociated Cartage Interests"
Cartage Exchange of Chicago, 343 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, III.
"The Trucker"
210 Commerce Building, Sioux City, Iowa
"Kansas Truckage"
Motor Transportation Assn. of Kansas, 202 W. Ash Street, El Dorado, Kansas
"Kentucky Truck"
Motor Truck Club of Kentucky, 902 Market St., Louisville, Ky.
"Louisiana Digeat"
Louisiana Motor Transport Assn., 6831 W. End Blvd., New Orleans, La.
"Modern Transportation'"
Motor Truck Club of Mass., 80 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
Michigan Trucking News'"
Michigan Trucking Association, Olds Tower BuildBing, Laneing, Mich.
"Commercial Motor News"
Commercial Motor Vehicle Assn., 239 Edwards Hotel, Jackson, Miss.
"Power Wagon"
536 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois
"Western Truck Owner"
312 East 12th Street, Los Angeles, California
"Official Motor Frelght Guide"
Universal Guide Corporation, Chicago, Illinois
"The Trucker"
The Trucker Publishing Co., 501 Washington Street, Buffalo, New York
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The Ferguson Publishing Co., 90 West Street, New York City
"Team \& Motor Truck Owners Magazine"
Team \& Motor Truck Owners Assn., 1921 Central Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
"Motor Truck News"
New York State Motor Truck Assn., 1440 Broadway, New York City
"Motor Transportation of North Carolina"
No. Carolina Truck Owners Assn., Lawyers Building, Charlotte, N. C.
"The Ohio-Truk"
The Motor Truck Assn. of Ohio, 3812 Superior A venue, Cleveland, Ohio
"The Allied Truck Owner"
The Allied Truck Owners, Inc., 202 Fitzpatrick Bldg., Portland, Oregon
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Pennsylvania Motor Truck Assn., 5301 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
"Hishway Transportation"
Rhode Island Truck Owners Assn., 11 W . Friendship Street, Providence, R. I.
"Virginia Highway Users Magazine"
Virginia Highway Users Assn., P. O. Box 437, Richmond, Va.
"W. Va. Motor Truck Assn. Bulletin"
W. Va. Motor Truck Association, 611 Peoples Exchange Bank Bidg., Charleston, W. Va.
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[^0]:    $\dagger$ Big increase due largely to reclassification of trucks which previously had been classed as passenger cars.

    In 1928, 27,089 commercial cars with pneumatic tires were included under passenger cars, practically all of which were classed as trucks in 1929. ${ }^{1}$ Includes 11,700 light delivery cars.
    *Includes Buses; other States include buses with passenger cars.

[^1]:    *Based on average of 17.32 tons per car from Interstate Commerce Commission report.
    $\dagger$ Based on average of 2.75 tons per truckload.
    †Includes Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

[^2]:    Total Automotive Freight Carloads.
    3,064,805
    Rail Revenues from Automotive Freight.
    . $\mathbf{\$ 3 6 5 , 0 2 1 , 0 0 0}$
    *Partly estimated by Automobile Manufacturers Association.

[^3]:    *Includes freight produced by motor vehicle manufacture and use and highway construction.

[^4]:    ARKANSAS-Law provides that "vehicles now in operation which by reason of the subetitution of tires' exceed 96 inches, may be operated.
    NEBRASKA - The law now provides that width restriction of 96 inches may be exceeded in the case of change-overs from solids to pneumatics.

[^5]:    *On September 19, 1935, the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered the postponement until December 1, 1935 of those sections of the Act which deal with regulation of rates, fares and charges of common carriers, the filing of tariffs of common carriers, the filing of schedulea of contract carriers, receipts or bills of lading, and the collection of rates and charges of property carriers.

    - TThis synopsis of salient provisions in the Federal Motor Carrier Act was prepared for the benefit of motor truck users, manufacturers and others. A study of the Act is recommended. Copy of same may be obtained at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. G.

[^6]:    1-After 10 hours must go off duty.
    214 with 2 hours rest.
    3-Must be followed by 10 consecutive hours off duty.
    4-Must be followed by 8 consecutive hours off duty.
    510 in 18 hour period; not more than 14 out of 24.

    - Where schedules permit 12 hours may be spread over 15 hour period.

    7-After 12 hours service, 8 hours rest; after 16 hours, 10 hours rest.

    - No rest period less than 3 hours to break continuity of service.
    - 9 hours at end of two 7 hour periods with 1 hour rest intervening.

    10_Where schedule permits the 10 hours may be spread over 15 hour period.

