SURVEY OF

CURREN BUISINES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Survey of

CURRENT BUSINESS

VOLUME 27, No. 1 JANUARY 1947

Statutory Functions: "The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce ... to foster, promote, and develop the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States" [Law creating the Bureau Aug. 23, 1912 [37 Stat. 408].]

Contents

THE DICINECE CITIIATION	Page	STATISTICAL DATA		Page
THE BUSINESS SITUATION	1	New or Revised Ser	ies	24
The Authorized Increase in Rail-		Monthly Business Sta	tistics:	
way Freight Rates	5	Business indexes	Commodity sections—Con. Leather and products Lumber and manufactures. Metals and manufactures: Iron and steel	. S-31
THE POSTWAR BUSINESS POPULA-		Domestic trade	Nonferrous metals an products	d . S-33
TION	9	Foreign trade	Paper and printing Petroleum and coal product Rubber and rubber products Stone, clay, and glass products	ta S-36 . S-37 !-
FOREIGN CREDITS OF THE UNITED		Lets	Textile products Transportation equipment. Canadian statistics	. S-38
STATES COVERNMENT	70	Statistical Index	Incide book o	.037.03

Note—Contents of this publication are not copyrighted and may be reprinted freely. Mention of source will be appreciated



Published by the Department of Commerce, W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, Secretary.—Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, AMOS E. TAYLOR, Director. Subscription price \$3 a year; Foreign \$4.00. Single copies, 25 cents. Make remittances direct to the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

By the Office of Business Economics

AS 1946 DREW to a close, all phases of business activity were at or close to the high marks of the year. The movement of the broad economic indicators suggested that the basic expansionary influences persisted without significant modifications through the year end

Advances are still being made in different sectors of the economy, but apart from seasonal changes such gains generally are of smaller magnitude than those of a short time back. Exceptional fluctuations have occurred in the coal and steel industries as a result of the work stoppage at the soft coal mines in the latter part of November and early December. Likewise, export trade rebounded after October, following the settlement of the shipping strike which had reduced the flow of commodities abroad.

Security prices staged a moderate recovery in early December and then leveled off, with the result that the end-of-the-month price average of stocks on the New York exchange was the best in almost four months. However, the average was still about 20 percent below the June high and about 10 percent below prices a year earlier.

Fewer Inventory Gaps

The rise in inventories—a strong source of demand throughout the year—has continued at a high rate, although below the 1.6 billion dollars increase that occurred in October. Deficiencies carried over from the war years had been remedied in some areas but the aggregate of business inventories was still not up to what is adequate either for the smooth flow of production or the convenience of the consumer. The rate of accumulation throughout the second half of 1946, however, was such that the gap between requirements and goods in

The Month in Review

Continuance of the basic expansionary forces through the year end resulted in record dollar sales and income totals for the fourth quarter. The flow of income payments to individuals for the year was lifted above 164 billion dollars—higher than in any of the war years. The advance in production was sustained through the final months of 1946.

Prices continued to move upward along a broad front in December, although downward adjustments from earlier peaks were noted in some cases. The recent rapid rise in retail prices was impairing the purchasing power of major consumer segments. Business expenditures continued high, though the rate of inventory accumulation was somewhat below the peak October rate.

The larger department stores have effected a considerable realignment of their forward buying position since the summer months, but other data on unfilled orders suggest that the contraction in outstanding commitments has not been widespread.

Most of the statistics used in this review of the business situation will be found in the statistical section at the back (pp. S-1 to S-40).

production and distribution pipe lines was being rapidly closed.

In some merchandise lines, where improved quality and better value were the forerunners of the intensification of com-

petition which will be the next major phase of the postwar business picture, efforts were made to clear the shelves. Such mark-downs as occurred at the year end were, in general, limited to inferior merchandise and odds-and-ends of broken stocks, though some high-priced luxury lines were undergoing a margin squeeze. For the most part, however, the consumer at the year end was paying increased prices over the broad range of his purchases.

Price-Income Disparities

The further upward adjustment of prices has, of course, brought supply and demand into closer balance. Price increases of the magnitude experienced in the second half of 1946 priced some buyers out of the market, since the resulting expansion of consumer income was not commensurate with the higher prices. nor did the income generated by the price increases flow uniformly to all segments of the population. In addition to those consumers who are pinched and are compelled to curtail their purchases, there are others who have a margin of spending above their day-to-day requirements and thus have no necessity to purchase the same quantity of goods in the face of higher price tags.

Such disparities limit the price rises and—given the relatively high level of per capita consumption—prevent prices from rising indefinitely. Such limitations do not operate, of course, to halt the rise at the point where relative price stability might then ensue. In the past the tendency has been for a rapid advance to carry prices beyond what could be sustained for any length of time, thus making a downward adjustment necessary. In the recent rise individual prices have overshot the mark at which the cur-

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

New subscription rate: \$3.00 per year (\$4.00 foreign)

Weekly service: Beginning this month, all subscribers will receive the Weekly Supplement, presenting weekly business indicators and summary statistics for many monthly series prior to publication in the statistical section of the Survey of Current Business. Distribution of the Supplement is restricted to Survey subscribers.

rent supply could be moved, and such prices have come down from their highs. That condition slowed the advance of the general price sweep in December. While prices were being marked up over a wide range, the prices of farm products and foods, which soared in the summer and again in November, yielded some ground in December and thus provided an offset to the steady advances in industrial prices.

The disparities arising among particular groups tend to be obscured in the aggregate income and expenditure figures. The quarterly data for 1946 show that the tendency was for consumers to step up their dollar expenditures in line with their incomes which were increased because wage and entrepreneurial incomes, as well as profits and dividends, rose with the expansion in production and distribution.

The volume of spending towards the end of the year primarily reflected the price increases and a holiday buying spirit which, while not so exuberant as a year ago, produced more free spending than is likely to prevail as the effect of the recent upward trend of prices has its full impact upon consumers. Actually, the ratio of spending to incomes in the final quarter of 1946 was higher than in the second quarter-before price controls were lifted over a wide area. The major manifestation of changed attitudes on the part of consumers was evident not so much in the totals as in the increased discrimination of purchasing which merchants noted even during the Christmas period.

Some Retailers Scale Down Commitments

A constructive development of recent months, in which the rapid rate of inventory accumulation has aroused widespread business interest, has been the adjustment of the forward position of some concerns. Data are not available

Table 1.—Consumer Expenditures for Goods and Services

[Billions of dollars]

				Preliminary estimates					
Item	1941	1943	1945	1946	4th quar- ter 19461				
Total consumer expenditures	74. 6 49. 2 9. 1 40. 1 25. 4	91. 3 61. 6 6. 6 55. 1 29. 7	106. 4 73. 3 7. 7 65. 6 33. 1	127 91 14 77 36	136 99 17 82 37				

Note: Detail does not necessarily add to totals due to ounding.

to indicate the extent of outstanding orders in relation to sales for all businesses. From the regular monthly data collected from manufacturers where unfilled orders are significant, we know that such backlogs are high. These are mainly for durable goods with comparatively long production periods.

In the nondurable fields, and for retail trade generally, we do not have the outstanding commitments. Statistics are available, however, for a group of department stores which are above average in size, with resultant advantages both in purchasing and in merchandising and marketing research. These stores have undertaken a considerable adjustment of their forward buying position since last summer

Holiday Buying in Record Volume

Consumer buying at retail stores during the closing months of 1946 raised fourth quarter sales to about 23 percent above dollar sales in the corresponding period of a year ago. Due to the increased availability of durable goods, the largest year-to-year gains were made by stores selling these goods.

The holiday buying appears to have penetrated some retail areas much more than others. Jewelry stores represent the outstanding case where sales have lagged behind the generally rising trend. The seasonally adjusted index of sales at these stores was lower in October and November than in any previous month in 1946. Jewelry sales, however, ran ahead of the general trend during the late war years and up until 1946.

Apparel stores provided a similar though less extreme case. Despite a more than seasonal increase between October and November, sales at these stores remained below dollar volume in several earlier months of the year, with the physical volume of apparel goods sales making a much poorer showing than the dollar comparisons. Trade reports indicate that higher-priced lines have borne the brunt of the apparel sales lag. This fact was substantiated by the concentration of the year-end clearance sales in such lines as well as in seasonal goods, although it was evident that retailers were attempting to weed out lower quality merchandise in view of the shift in buying power.

With these exceptions, consumer buying continued in heavy volume through the year end. This brought total retail sales for 1946 to about 96 billion dollars, on the basis of preliminary figures. The sales total was 77 billion dollars in 1945.

Large Spending Rise in 1946

Preliminary estimates indicate that consumers spent 127 billion dollars for

all goods and services in 1946—an increase of 21 billion dollars, or one-fifth, over 1945 expenditures. The 1946 estimate is about 70 percent higher than in 1941 and more than double expenditures in 1939.

As shown in table 1, the annual rate of consumer spending in the fourth quarter of 1946 was 136 billion dollars, after seasonal adjustment, or 9 billion dollars above the total for the year. All the major spending categories were at a higher rate in the fourth quarter than for the year as a whole.

Durables Make Partial Comeback

Consumer purchases of hard goods rose from 8 to 14 billion dollars between 1945 and 1946, but there was ample evidence that a much larger increase would have occurred if supplies of automobiles, refrigerators, and other durables had been larger. Not ony were there large unsatisfied demands for consumer durable goods at the end of the year, but expenditures for durables were still low in relation to the volume of consumer income.

The service category represented another area where 1946 expenditures remained low relative to disposable income, despite an increase from 32 to 36 billion dollars during the year. This situation reflected the effects of rent control and the housing shortage. The combined deficiency of expenditures for both durable goods and consumer services relative to the rates of expenditures indicated by prewar relationships to disposable income was more than offset by a bulge in consumer spending for nondurable goods during 1946. Such expenditures were high in relation to income throughout the year.

New Spurt in Consumer Prices

Retail prices of consumer goods and services spurted after the general re-

Table 2.—Percentage Changes in Wholesale Prices in 1946

	1	i	
	29-No-	Decem-	ber 28
All commodities 1	19.6	3.6	30. 5
Foods	18.3 43.3	-2.1	26. 4 45. 3
farm products and foods. Hides and leather Textiles	9. 6 28. 2	7.3 7.9	23, 2 43, 5
Fuel and lighting Metals and metal prod-	20. 0 8. 2	2. 4 2. 4	32. 5 13. 7
uets 1 Building materials Chemicals and allied	2. 5 7. 4	17. 0 10. 4	27. 2 30. 0
products	13. 7 6. 1	14. 4 2. 6	31, 2 13, 3
Miscellaneous	7.2	2.7	13.4

Motor vehicles were included in the index at current prices beginning in the week ending November 30, 1946; prior to that date, April 1942 motor vehicle prices were carried forward in the computations.

Source: Basic data, U.S. Department of Labor.

Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates.
 Includes expenditures of military personnel abroad.
 Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

moval of price controls in early November, with the B. L. S. consumers' price index advancing to 152 (1935–39=100) by the middle of that month—a rise of 2.2 percent from mid-October. The further upward adjustment from November to December raised the index above 153, on the basis of preliminary figures. At the latter point the index topped the previous record established in June 1920.

Although some increases were made in the prices of clothing and house-furnishings, the largest advance in November was a 4.3 percent rise in food prices. The latter prices advanced again in December but at a somewhat slower rate. Although the index of food prices at wholesale registered a small decline in December, the decline was from high levels not fully reflected in the November retail food index.

The preliminary estimates indicate that the consumers' price index at the year end was 18 percent higher than in December 1945 and 15 percent higher than in June 1946. The increases in retail food prices were 34 percent and 30 percent, respectively, between the same dates

Sharper Price Rise at Wholesale

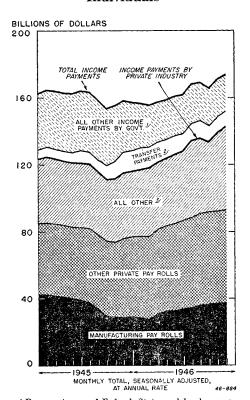
The BLS wholesale price index, which covers the prices of almost 900 commodities, has moved up at a faster rate than the retail or consumers' price index. The year-to-year rise was about 31 percent at wholesale as compared with 18 percent at retail. The two price averages vary as to coverage and weighting.

Wholesale price changes during December reflected the adjustments associated with the successive decontrol actions during the preceding two months. The broad movement of prices continued to be upward, with the BLS index reaching 140 (1926=100) in the week ending December 28, as compared with 126 in the week of October 12, just prior to the decontrol of meats, and 113 in the final week of June. The rapidity of the recent advances is shown by contrasting the rise of 24 percent during the second half of 1946 with the increase of 21 percent in wholesale prices during the 41/2 years from Pearl Harbor to June 1946.

Since the termination of virtually all commodity price controls, the primary area of rising prices has shifted from the earlier fast rising prices of farm products and foods to the prices of industrial commodities. This shift is indicated by the computations shown in table 2.

In the 7 weeks ending December 28, the prices of commodities other than farm products and foods rose 7.3 percent, whereas the rise in farm products prices was scaled down to only 1.0 percent and food prices declined 2.1 percent. As a

Chart 1.—Income Payments to Individuals



¹ Represents pay of Federal, State, and local government employees, pay of the armed forces in this country and abroad, Government interest payments, and miscellaneous items.

² Major items included are social-insurance benefits, the Government's contribution to family allowances paid to dependents of enlisted military personnel, mustering-out payments to discharged servicemen, and veterans' pensions, compensation, and readjustment allowances.

3 Major items included are net income of farm and nonfarm proprietors, rents and royalties, dividends, and interest on nongovernment debt.

Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce.

result, there has been some realignment of prices in the direction suggested in last month's analysis of price relationships. The price increases from the end of June to the end of December were as follows: Farm products, 20 percent; foods, 40 percent; and all other commodities, 18 percent.

Some Price Declines Recorded

While the final adjustment of many prices to the lifting of controls has not yet occurred, there are some areas where prices have declined from the tops reached in the swift rise following decontrol. For example, prices of hides and skins which had soared almost 50 percent upon decontrol at the end of October had receded 13 percent by the final week in December. Similarly, livestock and meat prices have slid down from peaks reached shortly after decontrol.

A few price areas have shown no noticeable response to the general removal of controls in November. Wholesale prices of various building materials, sev-

eral textile products, fertilizer materials and some other categories have been practically stable over the last month or two. Such behavior can be partly explained in terms of the extent of price increases previously granted under price control—as in the case of textiles and building materials—or in terms of the customary delay of some prices in responding to changing demand-supply conditions.

Income Payments Continue to Climb

Income payments rose steadily after February, with the exception of the temporary setback in September. (See chart 1.) During November, total income payments (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) advanced to 174 billion dollars from 171 billion dollars in October. The major portion of the October to November rise occurred in farm income—as a result of higher prices and larger-than-seasonal marketingswhose movements have tended to dominate the changes in income payments for the last 5 months. During this period, however, aggregate salary and wage payments in private industries rose substantially.

Preliminary figures place the annual total of income payments to individuals in excess of 164 billion dollars for 1946. The total was 161 billion dollars in 1945 and 157 billion in 1944.

Department Stores Cut Commitments

One of the few clear evidences of more cautious buying operations is found in the declining trend of outstanding orders of department stores now continuous since July 1946. Whether this situation is typical of other classes of retail stores is not known. That department stores should be among the first to shorten their outstanding commitments can be explained in terms of their above-average size and in terms of their concentration in those soft goods lines where the tendency of sales to lag has been noticeable for several months.

While department store inventories in recent months have been no larger relative to sales than they were in a prewar year such as 1940, the position of outstanding orders relative to sales has been quite the reverse. In prewar years outstanding orders were about 1 month's sales, but during the first 9 months of 1946 these orders exceeded 3 months' sales. The pertinent data are summarized in table 3 for a sample of 296 department stores reporting to the Federal Reserve banks.

The operations of these stores, which are larger-than-average units whose aggregate sales represent about one-third of the sales of all department stores,

show clearly the improvement in the supply of goods in recent months. The following table presents some interesting comparisons of sales, receipts, and inventories for the sample of 296 stores:

	Computed new orders as percent of sales	Receipts of new goods as percent of new orders	Inventory accumu- lation as percent of sales
January-November: 1944 1945 1946	110 112 112	95. 2 94. 5 102. 0	5 6 14

During the first eleven months of 1944, 1945, and 1946, department store managements placed new orders for goods in quanties which were closely related to sales. The relative supply situation during these periods is reflected in the percentage of goods actually received to new orders placed. During 1946, producers were able to deliver more, instead of less goods than were newly ordered by buyers who in the latter part of the year were under instructions to shorten their commitments.

Department stores made substantial additions to inventories during 1946, just as did businesses generally. This rise did not result in an unusually high inventory-sales ratio, since stocks were relatively low after the end of the war and sales continued to rise substantially while inventories were being accumulated. Nevertheless, the accumulation was sufficiently large in a few lines to result in a top-heavy inventory situation for the particular goods in question.

The value of stocks on hand continued to rise during the latter months of 1946 despite the reduction in net new orders placed each month. In the months following August, new orders remained below 300 million dollars a month for the stores covered in table 1, as contrasted with a monthly average in excess of 350 million dollars during the first 8 months of the year. The value of outstanding orders was reduced from well over 1 billion dollars during the summer months to under 700 million dollars in November. As a result, the stocks of these stores plus their outstanding orders at the end of November were lower in relation to sales than was the case in November 1945.

The fact that department stores began to contract their outstanding orders at a time when such commitments extended over a long period and when over-all demand was still in an expansionary phase meant that the producers were able to weather the contraction without any noticeable effects on general business activity. The impact of broad adjustments of this character will not be fully felt until this shortening becomes more widespread, as it will once the inventory situation clears. The more gradually it can be effected the less severe will be the impact.

Manufacturers' New Orders Remain High

The change in department store buying has, of course, affected the volume of new orders reaching manufacturers. Partly because of this factor, new order

Table 3.—Sales, Stocks, and Outstanding Orders of 296 Department Stores
[Millions of dollars]

Stocks Percent and out-standing orders, end of Outstand-Net new Stocks, end of month Receipts orders (com-puted)2 ing orders, end of outstanding orders are of sales (com-puted)¹ Period Sales month month 353 419 599 1940, monthly average..... 1941, monthly average 1942, monthly average 1943, monthly average 1944, monthly average $\frac{156}{179}$ -----263 $\frac{862}{1,038}$ 482 509 508 530 534 564 1945, monthly average..... November January-November, total 300 2, 337 580 613 309 1, 193 398 2, 450 2, 572 November January-November, total December 312 391 1,381 413 334 602 779 2, 631 429 2,782 2892.943 286 462 764 1, 226 1, 387 1, 512 1, 556 1, 554 1, 608 1, 747 1, 808 1, 818 491 January 224 533 582 644 281 350 381 February.... 633 517 487 529 575 741 600 345 317 March April May 334 329 280 374 331 304 674 934 304 244 303 309 443 305 313 July
August
September
October 1, 048 June 699 735 806 828 879 919 1, 073 1, 012 1,788 1,724 960 $\frac{279}{277}$ 341 404 845 392 October_____ November_____ 444 3, 292 3,749 3,675 January-November, total....

Sources: Basic data, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; computations, U. S. Department Digitized for FRASER

volume in the apparel industry in October and November was below that in earlier months, despite higher prices.

On the other hand, the new order data available from manufacturers suggest that the adjustments made by department stores have not yet extended widely. The Office of Business Economics index of new orders, which covers a large segment of durable and nondurable goods manufacturing, was higher in November 1946 than at any time since early 1945 when munitions procurement was very heavy. There continue to be instances—in the steel industry, for example—where firms temporarily refuse to accept additional orders because of the heavy backlog of unfilled orders.

Manufacturers' Pipelines Filling Up

The rapid rise in the value of manufacturers' inventories during the last half of 1946 was very pervasive. The rise—which to some extent reflected the advance in prices—applied almost equally to stocks in all industries and in all stages of fabrication. As shown in chart 2, manufacturers' inventories continued to expand through November, but with the notable exception of a decline in finished goods held by nondurable goods industries.

The aggregate book value of manufacturers' inventories was close to 20 billion dollars at the end of November. The dollar addition to stocks during the month amounted to approximately 335 million dollars, which was not so large as the monthly increases for July through October.

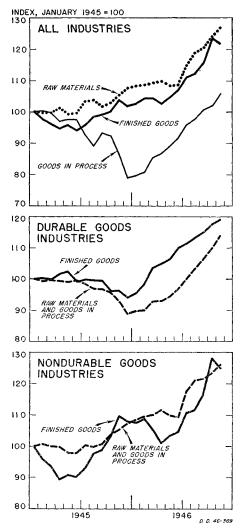
Relative to holdings as of January 1945, the rebuilding of manufacturers' stocks has proceeded most rapidly in the case of raw purchased materials. However, the value of goods in process had a larger rise if the advance is measured from the close of 1945 when the liquidation of war goods was essentially completed. Combined inventories of finished goods have been advancing at a rapid rate only since the spring of 1946, although some of the additions to stocks of finished goods before that date were offset by the liquidation of war inventories and, hence, do not show up in the reported figures.

Shipments Approaching War Peak

The daily rate of manufacturers' shipments—reflecting price increases as well as production advances—rose 10 percent from October to November, which is one of the largest month-to-month increases on record. The sharpest advance was in food products—more specifically, in meat-packing, which responded to the price decontrol action in the preceding month. The value of steel deliveries also

Receipts equal sales plus inventories at end of month less inventories at beginning of month.
 Net new orders equal orders outstanding at end of month less orders outstanding at beginning of month plus receipts.

Chart 2.—Manufacturers' Inventories, by Stage of Fabrication ¹



¹ Data are for the end of month. Figures for November 1946 are preliminary estimates.

Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce.

increased, since the coal strike did not cut into shipments until the month's end. At 269 (1939=100), the index of the dollar value of manufacturers' shipments in November was only 6 percent below the war peak.

All major industry groups shared in the expansion of the dollar total of shipments during the latter half of 1946. This was in contrast to the first half of the year when durable goods industries took the lead in expanding shipments. (See chart 3.) About half of the rise in the nondurable goods industries since July has been in the food group where price increases have been most pronounced.

Production Edges Higher

Not only did the rate of shipments advance in November, but the index of industrial production edged slightly higher in that month, after allowance for seasonal variations. Iron and steel and bituminous coal provided the only important exceptions to the generally well maintained or expanded volume of output.

Coal output recovered rapidly after the miners returned to the pits on December 9 and soon exceeded the prestrike rate. Weekly steel operations rose from the low of 60 percent of rated capacity in early December to 84 percent in the pre-Christmas week. The rate advanced to 88 percent by the turn of the year.

Significant among the November gains in production were the advances in nonferrous metals, in lumber—where the usual seasonal decline did not materialize—and in manufactured food products. Small gains were also recorded for cotton and rayon textiles, paperboard, rubber products, industrial chemicals, and stone, clay, and glass products.

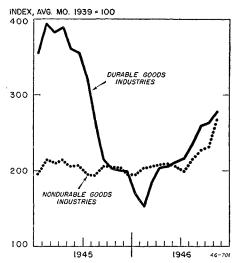
Holidays Slow Automobile Output

Production of passenger cars and trucks averaged about 95,000 a week during the first 3 weeks of December. Workers' holidays and year-end closings, however, accounted for a drop in the output rate in the latter part of the month. As a result, the steady rise in the daily average rate of passenger car and truck output per month was interrupted in December.

Employment Steady at 57 Million

November marked the third successive month that total civilian employment remained virtually unchanged at 57 million. Likewise, the number of workers

Chart 3.—Manufacturers' Shipments ¹



¹ Adjusted for the number of working days in month. Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce.

unemployed during the census week—November 3-9—continued at about the 2 million level which has prevailed since August. Some shifts in employment occurred toward the end of November and in early December because of the disruptions to production occasioned by the 17-day work stoppage at the bituminous coal mines, but these shifts were not important in the over-all picture.

Although total civilian employment was virtually unchanged between October and November, agricultural employment showed the customary seasonal decline, which this year amounted to about 700,000, and nonagricultural employment increased by the same aumber, which was larger than the usual seasonal gain. The latter increase was associated with the gains in trade and industrial production noted in the preceding sections.

Seasonal Decline in Construction

Construction activity fell off toward the end of the year, entirely because of seasonal influences. In terms of work put in place, the drop between November and December was from 985 to 910 million dollars.

The Authorized Increase in Railway Freight Rates¹

Substantial increases in freight rates were granted by the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission authorizing the railroads to increase rates by an estimated 17.6 percent, on the average, over those in effect prior to the interim increases of last July. The amount of additional revenue which will be derived by the carriers from this

increase is of course dependent upon the volume of traffic which will materialize during 1947. On the basis of current traffic trends, it would appear that the gross revenues of the carriers will be enlarged by approximately 1 billion dollars

¹ Prepared by the Transportation Division, DigitizeOfficerof/Commestic Commerce.

a year. A portion of the increased charges will be passed on to consumersafter being pyramided in many cases by the application of distributors' markups on cost of goods sold-and the renainder will be diffused throughout industry and absorbed by producers and distributors generally.

Postwar Decline in Earnings

Railroads have experienced a sharp decline in earnings since the end of the war, as a result of a decline in the volume of traffic and increased labor and material costs. Wage rates were increased in 1941, 1943 and 1946. At present, the average straight time hourly rate for labor is 51 percent higher than in 1939. The railroads have experienced increases in payroll taxes, vacation pay, and retirement benefit payments. Furthermore, costs for materials and supplies have also increased markedly during the past few years. In August 1946 the weighted average index for these items was about 50 percent higher than in 1939.

Rising wage rates and material costs caused no financial difficulties for the carriers during the war period, since these increases were more than compensated for by the huge wartime increases in traffic and revenues. However, traffic has since declined, especially sharply in the case of passenger traffic which experienced about a fourfold increase between 1940 and 1944.

Net income after taxes of Class I roads amounted to 154 million dollars for the first 10 months of 1946, as compared with 490 million dollars in the comparable period of 1945. (See table 4.) If tax credits under the carryback provisions of the income tax law are deducted, the 1946 figure is only 69 million. dollars. Moreover, the roads operated at a deficit during the first half of the year, moving into the black only as a result of increased traffic during the summer and the interim rate increases which became effective in July. These earnings results of the railroads provide a sharp contrast with the year-to-year gains in after-tax profits reported by a large segment of industry in 1946.

As is illustrated in chart 4, the total volume of revenue ton-miles in 1946 was about one-seventh below the volume of the previous year and about one-fifth below the 1944 volume, which was the war peak. Nevertheless, revenue ton-miles were considerably higher than in any year prior to 1942. The traffic decline since the end of the war has been more marked in the case of railway passenger travel, which was cut about one-third between 1944 and 1946. This declining Digitized for FRASER trend has not yet been arrested.

The recent decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission authorized increases in railroad freight rates averaging about 17.6 percent above the rate levels in effect a year ago and about 11 percent above the levels in effect since July 1946. This action will add approximately 1 billion dollars to railway operating revenues. The rate increases were generally designed to minimize any disruption of existing marketing relationships.

Interim Increases Granted in June

In April 1946, the Class I railroads petitioned the ICC for a 25 percent increase in freight rates, with exceptions, on the grounds that increases of this magnitude were necessary to permit profitable operation in 1946 and 1947. The exceptions were in general designed either to preserve the competitive relationship between suppliers of common markets or to prevent diversion of traffic to other forms of transportation. Since these exceptions applied to many important commodities and provided for increases considerably less than 25 percent, the actual average rate increase requested by the carriers was about 19.6 percent.

On June 20 the ICC granted emergency relief in the form of interim increases, effective on July 1, 1946. These emergency increases represented with certain changes a rate increase previously authorized in March 1942 but subsequently suspended when it became apparent that the carriers would be prosperous during the war period. The emergency increases amounted to 6 per-

Table 4.—Revenues, Expenses, and Net **Income of Class I Railways**

[Millions of dollars]

Period	Opera- ting re- venues	Opera t - ing ex- penses	Income taxes	Net railway operat- ing in- come 1	Net income
1939	3, 995 4, 296 5, 346 7, 465 9, 054 9, 436 8, 902	2, 918 3, 089 3, 664 4, 601 5, 657 6, 282 7, 051	355 396 547 1, 198 1, 849 1, 846 823	588 682 998 1, 484 1, 359 1, 106 852	93 188 499 901 873 667 450
January- October: 1945 1946	7, 624 6, 332	5, 538 5, 272	1, 106 483	831 451	² 490 ³ 154

1 Operating revenues less operating expenses, taxes, and

totaled about 69 million dollars

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

cent on most commodities with smaller increases on agricultural commodities and on certain products of mines. An additional 5-percent increase was authorized in the Eastern or Official Territory. Specific increases were granted on coal and iron ore and substantial rate relief was accorded on certain minor railroad services. According to an I. C. C. press release, the average increase for all commodities was about 7 percent in the East, 4.9 percent in the South and West, and approximately 6.5 percent on a nation-wide basis.

New Increase Averages 17.6 Percent

The new scale of rates authorized by the Commission supersedes the interim rate increases in effect since July 1, 1946. The Commission estimated that after taking into account lower increases on excepted articles the new rates authorized are approximately 17.6 percent higher than those in effect before the interim rate increase and about 11 percent higher than the interim rates.

In general, the rate increases authorized are 20 percent on nonagricultural commodities, subject, however, to numerous exceptions covering commodities of major importance such as coal, iron ore, certain additional products of mines, lumber, petroleum and petroleum products, sugar, iron and steel products, aluminum, canned foods, and building materials. For the excepted commodities the Commission authorized either a flat increase or a percentage increase limited to a certain maximum in cents per 100 pounds. The exceptions, which reduce the increase below 20 percent on excepted commodities, are designed to keep low-rated traffic moving, to prevent diversion, and to maintain competitive market relationships.

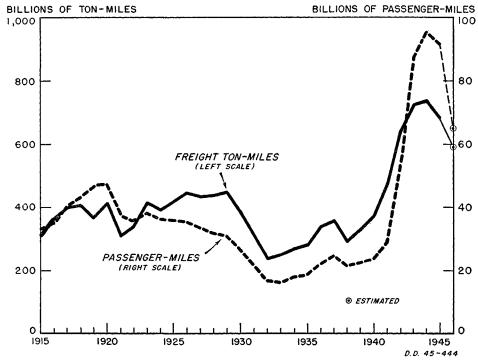
On most agricultural commodities other than fruits where increases of 20 percent are authorized—a general rate increase of 15 percent is authorized, with exceptions on grain designed to maintain market relationships and with maximum limitations-similar in character to those for nonagricultural commoditieson cotton, citrus fruits, and other fruits and vegetables. In Eastern or Official Territory, rates on articles under the commodity grouping of Manufactures and Miscellaneous, class rates, and rates on less-than-carload traffic and anyquantity traffic may be increased by 25 percent, subject to certain exceptions. On such traffic between Official Territory and other rate territories an increase of 22.5 percent is authorized. In other rate territories the authorized increase on these items is 20 percent.

In addition to the major increases enumerated above, rate increases were

¹ Operating revenues less operating expenses, taxes, and rents (not shown separately).
2 During 1945 the carriers made large charges to operating expenses for amortization of defense projects. As a result, net income was 160 million dollars less for the full year 1945 and 53 million dollars less for January-October 1945 than it would have been if only normal depreciation had been charged to operating expenses.

3 Approximately 85 million dollars represents income tax carry-backs. Without such credits net income

Chart 4.—Railway Revenue Traffic, All Railways 1



¹ Data do not include switching and terminal companies.

Sources of data: Interstate Commerce Commission, except data for 1946 which are estimates of the U. S. Depart*ment of Commerce.

authorized for virtually every type of railroad service. The Commission also made permanent the 10 percent increase in passenger rates which had been in effect since 1942 on a temporary basis.

Carriers Forecast Income for 1947

Attempts to measure the benefits which the railroads will derive from the authorized increases are difficult because of uncertainties concerning the level of traffic which may be expected to prevail in 1947. The railroads estimated their 1947 traffic at 584 billion ton-miles and 48 billion revenue passenger miles. With freight traffic at that level, the authorized increases would yield additional gross revenues of approximately 970 million dollars, assuming that all of them are placed in effect by the carriers. On each 10 billion ton-miles of freight traffic the rate increases would produce an estimated 16.6 million dollars in additional operating revenue.

If the carriers' estimates of operating expenses and other deductions are accepted, the indicated net income for 1947 comes to about 340 million dollars before income taxes, and about 200 million dollars after income taxes. The carriers had estimated net income after taxes of 252 million dollars on the basis of the full increase requested. At the war peak after-tax earnings exceeded 900 million dollars. The average for the 1940-45

period was almost 600 million dollars a year.

In making their forecast for 1947 the railroads apparently allowed for some decline in business activity from present levels since the estimate of 584 billion ton-miles is only four times the traffic of the first three months of 1946-a period marked by serious labor and reconversion difficulties—and is substantially below the traffic levels reached during the summer. Traffic during the four months, July through October 1946. was at an annual rate of more than 650 billion revenue ton-miles and all demands for cars were not satisfied. This period, admittedly, covers the seasonal peak in traffic but it might also be noted that during this period a number of basic industries were still far from full-scale production.

If the anticipated agricultural crops are produced and if full-scale industrial activity prevails in 1947, traffic might reach a total of 620 billion revenue tonmiles for the full year or 6 percent more than estimated by the railroads. Such an increase over the carriers' estimate would mean approximately 400 million dollars of additional operating revenue and a substantial increase in net income. Should industrial activity decline sharply, however, not even the carriers' estimate would be realized.

The carriers' forecast of operating expenses might be compared with computations made by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In its report approving the rate increase the Commission projected the operating expenses actually incurred during the third quarter of 1946 for a constructive year, after making appropriate allowance for seasonal variations and additional payroll taxes which will apply in 1947.1 Such a projection assumes traffic of approximately 600 billion ton-miles and about 60 billion passenger-miles, which is larger than the volume of traffic anticipated by the carriers. Nevertheless, the Commission's constructive year estimate of operating expenses is less than the amount anticipated by the carriers for 1947. Neither computation allows for further sharp rises in either material costs or labor costs.

In its report on the rate increase the Commission called attention to the fact that the operating efficiency of the railroads has been declining since 1942. During the first six months of 1946, 14 percent more manhours were required than in 1942 for each 1,000 gross tonmiles in road service.² If the railroads in 1947 even approach the efficiency at which they operated in 1942, the savings in labor and pay-roll taxes alone would amount to more than 250 million dollars.

Other Carriers Will Benefit

Other forms of transportation, chiefly motor and water carriers, will also derive revenue benefits from the rate increases authorized by the Commission. Although the rates of motor carriers, with the exception of joint rail-motor rates, are not authorized to be increased by the decision, one major group of common carriers has already requested rate increases comparable to those granted the railroads and other motor carriers are expected to take similar action. Of particular significance to trucking are the increases on commodities under the grouping of Manufactures and Miscellaneous, on class rates, and on less-thancarload rates. Less-than-carload traffic is particularly susceptible to trucking competition. The motor common carriers have experienced sharp increases in costs during the war period. Accordingly increases in the rates of their rail competitors afford an opportunity for motor carriers to ask for rate relief.

If motor carriers seek and obtain rate increases designed to make their rates

¹Interstate Commerce Commission, Increased Railway Rates, Fares and Charges, 1942 and 1946, Ex parte Nos. 148 and 162, December 5, 1946, Sheet 10.

² Ibid., sheet 11.

comparable with those of the railroads, the rail rate increase will divert relatively little traffic to the common carrier truckers. Some diversion will occur on a short-run basis, however, particularly in cases where motor rates have heretofore exceeded the rail rates. Diversion of traffic to contract and private truckers is likely to be somewhat greater than diversion to common carriers. The railroads may be expected to seek to prevent any serious diversion by increasing their rates to less than the full extent authorized in cases where the full increase would shift any large volume of traffic to the trucks.

In addition to revenue benefits on lessthan-carload traffic and on traffic in high-rated materials and miscellaneous commodities, the trucks may expect either additional traffic or higher rates, or both, on certain other classes of commodities. On fresh fruits and vegetables, for example, short-haul trucking participation is likely to increase, although the maximum limitation of 13 cents per 100 pounds will preserve most of the long-haul business for the railroads. Greater trucking participation in the hauling of livestock and of milk and cream may also be expected although once again most of the diversion which might take place will be on relatively short hauls. A similar situation prevails with respect to canned foods and paper and wood pulp.

The total diversion to motor carriers on all types of traffic may amount to a fairly substantial volume of tonnage, but will not seriously reduce the revenue ton-mileage of the rail carriers since comparatively little long-haul-business will be lost to the trucks as a result of the decision.

The water carriers will derive fairly substantial revenue benefits from the authorized increases, although the decision itself will not have the effect of diverting much additional traffic to water movement except possibly on a few bulk commodities. Water rates in general may be raised to the same extent and on the same basis as are rail rates. Joint water-rail rates may also be increased. Water rates-including those not subject to ICC control, such as bulk coal movements-probably will be raised in proportion to the increases on competitive rail rates. However, the average rate increase derived by the water carriers will be substantially lower than that afforded the railroads, since much of the traffic susceptible to water movement is subject to flat increases or to limitations on the maximum increases. The effective increase in water rates is likely to range between 12 percent and 15 percent, as compared with an average of 17.6 percent for the railroads.

Barge operators on the inland waterways will derive particular benefits from the increases on petroleum, coal, sulphur, sugar, grain, and iron and steel. since these commodities normally move in heavy volume on the rivers. Coastwise and intercoastal operators will benefit from the increase on lumber, canned foods, and iron and steel products. On intercoastal port-to-port movements the increase on lumber and iron and steel will amount to about \$2 a ton and on canned foods to about \$2.60. These increases, however, appear insufficient to reestablish private operations in the coastal trades on a profitable basis. At present virtually all shipping in the coastal trades is operated by the Maritime Commission with heavy financial losses to the Government. In the absence of further rate relief or a sharp reduction in operating costs, the major result in the coastal trades may simply be to reduce the operating losses to the Government.

Minimum Effect on Competitive Markets

Percentage increases on industrial and agricultural products have the effect, where they are applicable, of enhancing the competitive position of industries and farm producers located close to markets and to sources of raw materials. In the recent rate increase authorization. however, the Commission in a number of instances sought to limit percentage increases which would seriously disrupt existing competitive market relationships. In the case of many important raw materials and agricultural commodities the Commission either applied a flat increase or limited the percentage increases to a maximum amount.

Grain, for example, was given a 15 percent increase but the increase was accompanied by a mandate to restore rate relationships and market, gateway, and port equalizations. Likewise, the 10 cents per 100 pound maximum limitation on cotton was designed to prevent disruption of existing market patterns for that commodity. On citrus fruits and fresh fruits and vegetables the Commission limited the percentage increases to a maximum of 13 cents per 100 pounds. The result is to preserve the existing differentials between Florida, Texas, and Pacific Coast products marketed in the northeastern part of the United States.

The Commission preserved the market position of the western lumber suppliers by limiting the percentage increase on that commodity to 10 cents per 100 pounds, although southern producers

urged a percentage increase without limitations. On sugar the percentage increase was also limited to a 10 cents per 100 pounds maximum, with the effect of preserving existing relationships between southern cane and western beet sugar suppliers. For iron and steel the \$2.00 a ton maximum authorized increase protects existing producers who normally supply distant markets. On canned foods a maximum of 13 cents per hundred pounds preserves the position of the western canners just as the similar maximum on fresh fruits and vegetables preserves the position of the western growers.

In the case of coal, the entire system of increases proposed by the carriers was rejected, and a new series of graduated increases was proposed by the Commission, with a view to maintaining insofar as possible existing market relationships in that commodity.

Except for a 5 percent differential on certain traffic in Manufactures and Miscellaneous, class rates, and less-thancarload rates in Official Territory, the Commission equalized the authorized rate increases in all rate territories because of complaints that the additional increases permitted in Official Territory under the interim decision had disrupted the existing competitive pattern.

Some attempts also were made to protect the relationships between different products which compete with each other. The outstanding example of this treatment is the action taken with respect to aluminum and steel. The Commission increased the rate on aluminum and bauxite ore by 12 cents a ton and made a similar increase of 12 cents a ton in connection with iron ore shipmentsexcept for rates in the Lake Superior area, which were admittedly profitable and on which no increase was granted. For pig iron a 20-percent increase subject to a maximum of 10 cents per 100 pounds was allowed and the identical increase was applied to pig aluminum. Only in finished products did the Commission depart slightly from this identity of treatment by allowing 20 percent, or a maximum of 10 cents per 100 pounds, on iron and steel, while the increase permitted for aluminum sheet was 20 percent, or a maximum of 12 cents per 100 pounds.

Similar action was taken in limiting the increase on wool to a 20-cent maximum in order not to interfere with its competitive position in relationship to cotton. Likewise, identical increases were allowed for both anthracite and bituminous coal which, to some extent, compete with each other. On packing

(Continued on p. 24)

The Postwar Business Population

By Melville J. Ulmer

TURN-OVER in the business population during the past 5 years has been greater than in any other period in the 18-year span for which records are available. Beginning with the attack on Pearl Harbor the number of firms in operation in the United States declined sharply until the end of 1943. The excess of business deaths over births during these years amounted to 560,000, or a drop of 17 percent in the prewar business population.

The subsequent reversal of this wartime decline began slowly but was accelerated swiftly with the unconditional surrender of Germany and Japan. By June of 1946 the business population had not only regained its wartime losses but had surpassed its prewar peak of September 1941. This rise continued through the remainder of 1946, although at a slower pace than during the first 6 months of the year.

This article is concerned with the nature and characteristics of the current rise in the number of firms in operation, with shifts in the rate of entry of new firms and in discontinuance rates, and also with the shifts in the pattern of the business population which occurred during the war and since VJ-day. Broadly, the object is to provide information and tools of analysis bearing especially on two types of questions: (1) In which direction is the business population heading? How much further increase, if any, may be expected? (2) In which segments of the economy has the number of firms neared or reached the level that could be expected with current incomes? In which segments does there appear to be substantial room for further expansion?

Especially in a period of record business turn-over such as the present, these questions are of interest to both prospective and established entrepreneurs, as well as to those concerned with the general analysis of economic tendencies.

Note: Mr. Ulmer is a member of the Business Structure Division, Office of Business Economics. The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Miss Alice Nielsen in assembling and analyzing the basic data employed in this report.

Summary

By the end of 1946 the business population had regained its wartime loss and exceeded its prewar peak in September 1941. Although sharper than in any other period on record, the rise in the number of firms in operation since VJ-day was no greater than might have been expected on the basis of the current level of business activity.

Despite the fact that the broad peacetime patterns of the business population have been reestablished, the year 1947 will be one of considerable readjustment, especially because of the presence of numerous untried concerns. Although discontinuance rates are now uniformly low, they are due for a rise which will affect some lines appreciably more than others. Rates of entry were still high in late 1946 but were beginning to level off.

Number of Firms in Operation

In June 1946 the number of firms in operation just topped 3½ million, nearly 670,000 more than at the low point of December 1943 and a hundred thousand more than at the prewar peak of September 1941. Underlying this unprecedented advance, which is illustrated in chart 1 along with the prewar behavior of this series, were the familiar characteristics of the reconversion period—the release of men from the armed forces, the gradual easing of material supplies for civilian use, rising sales in all lines, and the apparent abundance of profit opportunities presented by the long-deferred demands for the numerous commodities produced in only limited quantities or not at all during the war.

Basic Relationships

Whether this rise was excessive, not great enough, or exactly what should have been expected in the light of the postwar economic situation, however, are

questions which may be answered only on the basis of a broader analysis than that provided by a summary of the business population statistics alone. Changes in the number of firms in operation are affected by numerous factors. the principal one of which, at least in the short run, is the level of business activity. Other causal factors influencing the size of the business population are more stable in character, in that their alterations are normally modulated and the perceptible effects of their change upon the economy in peacetime have been gradual. These other factors include the technology characteristic of the period, the prevailing competitive conditions, and the functional pattern of the economy considered as a whole.

Thus, it is apparent from chart 1 that the major swings of the business cycle are reflected in the size of the business population. A systematic analysis of this relationship 1 reveals that during the pre-

y = 24.41 + .1004x + .061t

where y=number of firms in hundreds of thousands; x=gross national product in billions of 1940 dollars, excluding Government and agriculture, and t= time in 6-month intervals centered at December 31, 1934. Although price data presently available do not permit precise deflation of each element of the private gross national product, substantial errors are likely only in the war years when even conceptionally a "deflated" gross national product presents great difficulty. As already indicated, the regression equation is based on prewar years only.

It may be noted that in addition to the relation between the business population and the level of business activity, the equation indicates a slight upward trend in the number of firms amounting to an annual increment of 12,000. This trend is attributable primarily to the gradual increase in the relative importance of the distribution and service industries through the period covered by the regression. In 1929, firms in the distribution and service industries comprised less than 68 percent of all concerns in operation against more than 71 percent in 1940. Since the distribution and service industries are typically ones in which the average firm is comparatively small, the net effect of their growth was to increase the number of concerns in operation in relation to the amount of goods and services produced in the economy as a whole.

¹ The equation for this relationship, based on a linear least squares regression for the years 1929-40, is:

war years 1929-40 there was a consistent tendency for the number of firms in operation to rise or fall by roughly 100,-000 for every rise or fall of 10 billion dollars in the "real" gross national product, excluding government and agriculture. While this relationship held closely in the thirties there is, of course, no assurance that it will be maintained in the postwar years, for its determination was based on a relatively brief segment of experience dominated largely by one major cycle. Nevertheless, it provides a useful standard for comparison.

Prewar Relationship Broken

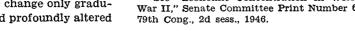
During the prewar period 1929-40, the number of firms in operation from year to year were on the average within substantially less than one percent of estimates derived from the regression equation relating the business population and the level of business activity. The largest "error" in the entire spanthat for the year 1936-was less than 2 percent or about 55,000 firms. During the war years this prewar relationship was abruptly discontinued. While production rose vigorously, the business population declined as shown in chart 1.

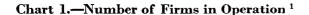
The reasons for this sharp break in established relations, which developed in 1941 as the Defense Program got under way and was greatly intensified during the war years, have already been suggested. Underlying characteristics of the economy such as its functional pattern, which in peace change only gradually, were swiftly and profoundly altered

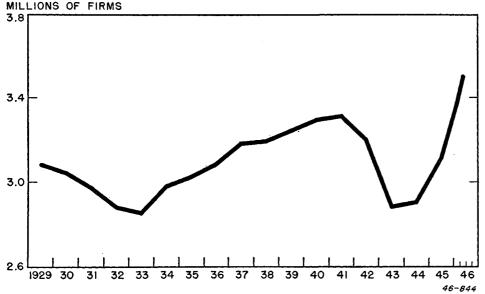
during the war. The least essential segments of the economy from the military point of view were reduced or eliminated entirely through the drafting of men into the armed services, the control of material supplies, or through explicit mandate. From the standpoint of the business population it is significant that the segments most seriously affected were those in which small business units were particularly prominent: retailing, services, construction, and textile manufacturing, for example, as shown in charts 3 and 4. Indeed, one of the most pronounced characteristics of this period was the transfer of numerous enterpreneurs from small retail, service or manufacturing establishments-often one-man shops-into the more lucrative employment available in shipyards, steel mills, and other war industries.

The character of these changes with respect to particular industries is discussed in greater detail in a subsequent section, but it is important to note here that their net effect was to increase greatly the average production of goods and services per firm in the economy as a whole far beyond any peacetime level. Also operating in this direction during the war was the concomitant tendency in heavy goods manufacturing for war orders and employment to concentrate in the largest firms-those with equipment for and experience in mass production on the greatest scale.2 From the regression equation it is found that,

² See "Economic Concentration in World War II," Senate Committee Print Number 6,







Data are averages of end of quarter estimates through 1945, and are preliminary estimates as of end of quarter in

given the level of business activity which actually held in 1943, the number of firms in operation was at least 700,000 less than might have been expected in that year from the relation prevailing in 1929-40.

Return to "Normal"

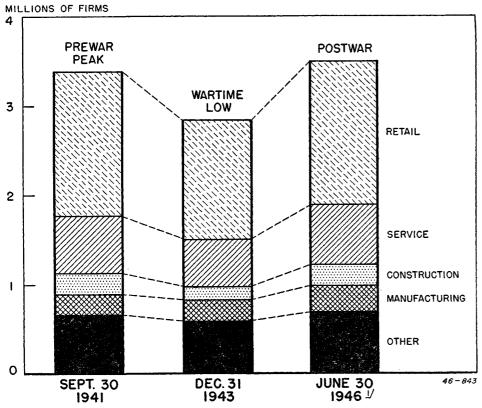
The elimination of these wartime factors made a sharp rise in the business population inevitable. As noted previously, this advance has also been enhanced by the general economic buoyancy prevailing since VJ-day. If the extension of the 1929-40 relationship is assumed through 1946, however, the conclusion is suggested that the magnitude of this rise was no greater than might have been expected on the basis of current business conditions. Thus, the number of firms consistent with a fully adjusted peacetime (prewar) pattern, at the 1946 level of output, would be approximately 150,000 greater than the number actually in operation in June of that year, or about one-fifth of the 700,-000 deficit determined for the year 1943.3

By the end of 1946, there is no doubt that this deficit had been further narrowed, or perhaps eliminated entirely. This again assumes that the relationship developed over the period 1929-40 would be resumed in 1946—an hypothesis which must be tested in the light of additional experience.

It is notable in this connection that several salient aspects of the current rise in the business population are without precedent in the thirties. In the 12 months preceding June 1946 the business population rose at the average rate of 110,000 firms per quarter, substantially higher than in any other period on record. With the end of the war and throughout 1945 and 1946 numerous segments of the economy offered obviously fruitful profit opportunities for new businesses. Moreover, thousands of individuals formerly in war jobs or in the armed services were anxious and financially able to start in business or to reopen concerns closed during the war. As of November 1946 approximately 40,000 business loans had been made to veterans which were guaranteed or in-

³ In deriving the estimate of the deficit in June 1946 as well as that in 1943 from the regression equation given in footnote 1, it was necessary to make an assumption about the time trend. The two principal alternatives were to (1) extrapolate the trend through the war period, or (2) assume that from the end of 1940 through the end of 1945 the trend was horizontal. The latter assumption was chosen as the more realistic in view of actual developments during the war. The former assumption would have raised the estimated deficit for 1943 by about 36,000 firms and that for 1946 by 60,000.

Chart 2.—Number of Firms in Operation, by Major Industries



¹ Preliminary.

Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce.

sured by the Veterans' Administration under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1946 as amended, while many other veterans have undoubtedly started in business without availing themselves of the provisions of this Act. At the same time, with prices high and rising and demand as lively as ever before in recent history, except where scarcity of merchandise prevailed, the chances of business failure were minor.

Industry Differences

Most of the many thousands of firms springing into existence currently and since VJ-day have been small, as shown in table 1, and hence serve to increase the number of firms in relation to the total level of output. In terms of 1929-40 conditions, the relationship between business activity and firms has been moved progressively closer to its normal level. Granting that this shift represents improved balance for the business population as a whole, there is, nevertheless, no necessary implication of improved balance for each of its segments. The financial position of the newborn concerns as well as the ability of many of the new entrepreneurs have been tested only in the abnormally balmy environment of the past two years. Likewise, there is no reason for believing that the demand for new firms-in every specific line such as radio stores, filling stations, or in the manufacture of toys or textiles—has been balanced exactly or even approximately by the supply. That the supply may have exceeded demand in at least some fields and has fallen substantially short of demand in others is an obvious probability and one which warrants, as an approach to the problem of balance in various lines of

business, an analysis of the current pattern of the business population as well as of trends in discontinuance rates and in rates of entry.

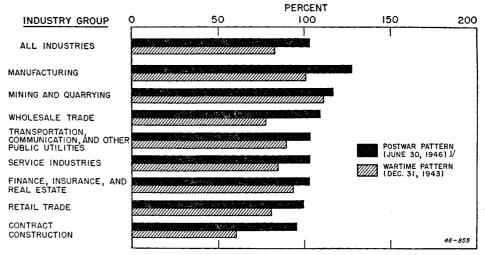
Chart 2 pictures the composition of the business population at the prewar peak of September 1941, the wartime low of December 1943, and as of June 1946. Clearly, all segments of the business population were subject to change in these years, but by far the most important changes quantitatively occurred in retail trade, services and construction. Of the 560,000 loss in number of firms between September 1941 and December 1943 about 300,000 occurred in retailing, about 100,000 in services, and about 100,-000 in construction. The number of firms in manufacturing remained virtually unchanged in these years, while other industries, including transportation, communication and public utilities. wholesale trade, mining and quarrying, and finance, insurance and real estate, experienced an aggregate loss of somewhat less than 70,000.

In the subsequent rise from December 1943 to June 1946 the same general pattern prevailed, although with certain significant differences. Of the net increment of 670,000 firms, approximately 300,000 were in retailing, 120,000 in services, and 90,000 in construction. However, the number of firms in manufacturing rose by 60,000, even though this group had approximately held its own during the war, and the miscellaneous group rose by 100,000 firms, nearly half of which was due to an expansion in wholesaling.

The Pattern of the Business Population

In charts 3 and 4 attention is focused on the relative magnitude of these

Chart 3.—Number of Firms in Operation During and After the War as Percentages of Number at the Prewar Peak, by Major Industries



Basic data for une 30, 1946, are preliminary.Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce.

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

changes, with the wartime and the postwar patterns of the business population pictured in some detail in relation to the pattern prevailing at the prewar peak September 1941. Thus chart 3 shows that the aggregate number of firms in all industries in December 1943 had declined to about 83 percent of its 1941 level. Reversing the trend, as of June 1946 the aggregate number of firms in all industries had increased to about 103 percent of its 1941 level. It is evident from the shaded bars of this chart that the largest relative wartime decline occurred in the number of firms in contract construction, with substantial reductions also for wholesale and retail trade and services.

Similarly, the black bars of chart 3 show that the number of firms in every major segment of the economy by the middle of 1946 had either surpassed the 1941 level or closely approximated it. Principally lagging was the contract construction industry, but even here the number of concerns was 96 percent of the number in 1941.

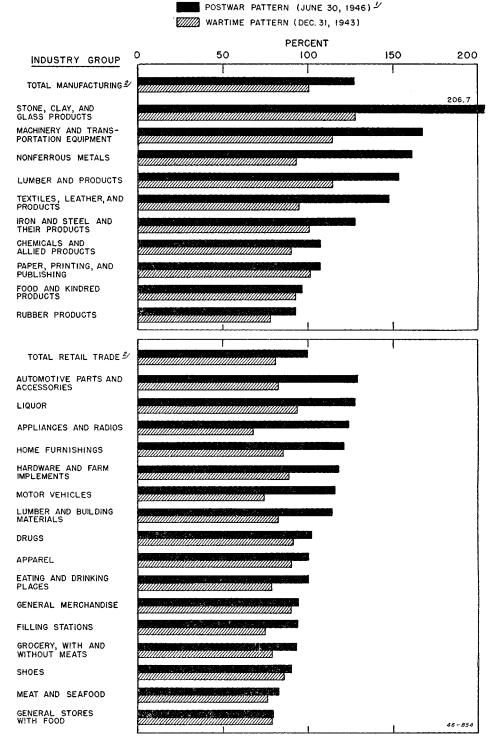
One important change in the postwar position as compared with prewar was the considerably greater relative importance in the middle of 1946 of manufacturing, and mining and quarrying, the former group standing 128 percent and the latter 117 percent above the 1941 levels, compared with 103 percent for the aggregate of firms in all industries. It is notable that neither segment had declined during the war period. At the other extreme, contract construction in June 1946 had not fully recovered the loss in relative importance suffered during the war, while retailing-when related to the over-all level of the number of firms-had just about held its own. Nevertheless, the differences within the over-all postwar pattern when compared with 1941 should not be overemphasized. Considering the profound distortion which occurred during the war, it is remarkable that most of the major groups were close to 100 percent of the 1941 level, with manufacturing, and to a lesser extent mining, the outstanding exceptions.

Durable Goods Lead

The diverse behavior of the individual industries within the broad groups of manufacturing and retailing is illustrated in chart 4. Although diverse in the extent of their advances, however, it is notable that the number of firms in every segment of the economy without exception showed an increase since December 1943. In manufacturing, by far the greatest advance since the low point of the war has been in the durable

goods industries. Each of these segments increased in relative importance in relation to the prewar position with the largest advance-to double its 1941 level—occurring for stone, clay and glass, against a level of about one and onethird for all manufacturing. The only nondurable goods industry to rise more than the level of all manufacturing was textile, leather and products. Indeed, the number of firms as of June 1946 in food and kindred products and in rub-

Chart 4.—Number of Firms in Operation During and After the War as Percentages of Number at the Prewar Peak, by Groups in Manufacturing and Retail Trade



Basic data for June 30, 1946, are preliminary.
 Totals include some minor industries not shown separately in chart.

Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 1.—Percentage Distribution of New and Discontinued Businesses, by Size of Firm, 1940 to June 1946

Industry group and size of firm	1949	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	January- June 1946
Industry group and size of firm			Ne	ew busines	ses		
All industries	100.0	100. 0	100. 0	100.0	100. 0	100. 0	100.0
Less than 4 employees. 4-7 employees. 8-19 employees. 20-49 employees. 50 or more employees.	89. 1 6. 8 2. 4 1. 2 . 5	89. 7 6. 2 2. 3 1. 3 . 5	92. 8 4. 2 1. 8 . 8 . 4	86. 1 8. 5 3. 4 1. 4 . 6	88. 9 6. 9 2. 8 1. 0	87. 1 8. 5 3. 1 1. 0	85. 9 9. 5 3. 5 . 9
Manufacturing	100.0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Less than 4 employees. 4-7 employees. 8-19 employees. 20-49 employees. 50 or more employees.	73. 9 13. 6 7. 0 4. 0 1. 5	69. 5 16. 1 7. 7 4. 8 1. 9	77. 0 12. 0 6. 2 3. 8 1. 0	68. 4 16. 6 8. 0 5. 4 1. 6	57. 7 22. 6 12. 3 5. 3 2. 1	59. 9 22. 0 11. 8 4. 5 1. 8	58. 9 23. 5 12. 2 4. 0 1. 4
Retail trade	100.0	100. 0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100. 0	100.0
Less than 4 employees. 4.7 employees. 8-19 employees. 20-49 employees. 50 or more employees.	89. 1 8. 2 2. 3 . 4	92.1 5.9 1.7 .3	97. 5 1. 8 . 6 . 1	87. 9 9. 2 2. 6 . 3	94. I 4. 2 1. 3 . 3 . 1	92. 7 5. 3 1. 6 . 3 . 1	91. 9 5. 8 1. 9 . 3 . 1
			Discon	tinued bus	inesses		
All industries	100.0	100. 0	100, 0	100. 0	100. 0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 employees. 4-7 employees. 8-19 employees. 20-49 employees. 50 or more employees.	96. 2 1. 9 1. 3 . 4 . 2	96. 1 1. 8 1. 3 . 6 . 2	96. 4 2. 0 1. 1 . 3 . 2	92. 7 3. 8 2. 3 . 7 . 5	83. 9 8. 7 4. 9 1. 7	82. 9 9. 0 5. 3 2. 0 . 8	82. 7 9. 4 5. 2 1. 8
Manufacturing	100.0	100. 0	160. 0	100. 0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 employees. 4-7 employees. 8-19 employees. 20-49 employees. 50 or more employees.	95. 4 1. 7 1. 7 . 4 . 8	94.9 1.7 1.7 .9	94. 9 2. 0 1. 7 . 7	90. 2 3. 7 3. 7 1. 8 . 6	62. 4 15. 2 12. 8 5. 6 4. 0	62. 5 13. 9 12. 6 7. 4 3. 6	62. 6 14. 8 11. 5 6. 4 4. 7
Retail trade	100. 0	100. 0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100. 0
Less than 4 employees. 4-7 employees. 8-19 employees. 20-40 employees. 50 or more employees.	96. 1 2. 1 1. 2 . 3 . 3	95. 8 1. 8 1. 4 . 8 . 2	96. 8 1. 8 1. 0 . 3 . 1	94. 6 3. 3 1. 7 . 3 . 1	85. 5 8. 9 4. 3 1. 1 . 2	83. 2 10. 2 5. 1 1. 1 . 4	83. 1 10. 5 5. 0 1. 1

¹ Less than 0.05.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

ber, although greater than at the wartime low, was still slightly less than at the prewar peak of 1941.

In the retail field also the lead in the expansion in number of firms was taken by the durable goods lines. Automotive parts and accessories, appliances and radios, home furnishings, motor vehicles, and lumber and building materials all increased in relative importance in relation to the 1941 pattern. Among the nondurable goods lines, only liquor showed a substantial relative advance, while a decline in relative importance occurred for general merchandise, filling stations, groceries, shoes, meat and seafood, and general stores with food.

Turning to the shaded bars of the retail panel of chart 4, it is evident that some of the groups which, as of June 1946, had reached the highest levels in relation to 1941 were those which had previously declined the most during the war, notably appliances and radios and motor vehicles. This was by no means generally true, however. Liquor, home furnishings, and hardware and farm

equipment had all declined appreciably less than the average of all retail firms during the war, and yet stood high among the leaders in the subsequent expansion.

Thus, when attention is focused on the major industry groups (chart 3), it is clear that the broad outlines of the prewar pattern of the distribution of firms, with some differences already noted, had by June 1946 been generally reestablished. Within the major group of manufacturing, however-and, to a lesser extent, of retailing-there has been a considerable departure from the prewar distribution of firms among the various lines of business. These departures, of course, reflect current differences in the actual or anticipated levels of business activity in these fields. The stability of the new June 1946 pattern, therefore, will depend on the extent to which these anticipations are realized.

New and Discontinued Businesses

Changes in the number of firms result from differences between the rates of

entry of new businesses and the rates of discontinuances. Changes in both birth and death rates, in turn, are conditoned primarily, as already indicated, by actual or anticipated levels of business activity. It should be noted, however, that discontinuances include closures of all kinds and not simply business failures, although business failures in the broad economic sense ordinarily constitute the most volatile element in the grand total of discontinuances.

Turn-over by Size

The fact that the great bulk of discontinued businesses as well as new businesses at any time are small firms is shown by the data presented in table 1. In every period covered by the table, at least 83 percent of all discontinuances and of all entries involve concerns with 3 or less employees. Even in manufacturing, where the typical size of firm is substantially larger than in all other major segments of the economy, at least 58 percent of all new and discontinued businesses had fewer than 3 employees and 76 percent had fewer than 8. Thus the overwhelming majority of concerns which dropped out during the war, as well as of those which have come in since 1943, have been small businesses.

Taken alone, however, these figures do not suggest that the smaller firms are less stable than larger concerns; evidence of another type is required to establish this proposition. The data of table 1, however, primarily reflect the fact that the great majority of all firms in operation at any time are small concerns. The distribution of firms by size in discontinuances and in new businesses mirrors in substantial part the distribution in the business population as a whole.

It may be noted from table 1 that the proportion of large firms among discontinuances, although still minor, was substantially greater in the years 1944-46

Business failures in the broad economic sense refer to closures attributable to the necessity for avoiding losses or to the inability to make a profit. On the other hand, "commercial failures," as narrowly defined, usually refer only to closures which result in a known loss to creditors. Preliminary information derived from a Department of Commerce survey still in progress suggests that in early 1946 approximately one-half of all discontinuances were business failures in the broad economic sense, with other discontinuances resulting primarily from voluntary retirements, death, illness, or the desire to open another business or accept a job elsewhere. Of course, this percentage may be expected to change with business conditions and was probably close to a minimum during the first 6 months of 1946.

⁵ See, for example, "Recent Trends in the Business Population," Survey of Current Business, May 1946, table 5.

than in the previous 4 years. This shift, however, must be interpreted in the light of the trend in progress during this period. The absolute level of discontinuances in the years 1944-46 was exceedingly low, since the wartime contraction in the business population, affecting primarily small business sectors, had by the end of 1943 been fully completed.

Trends Since 1940

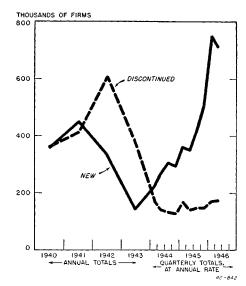
The wide range of the fluctuations in both the level of discontinued businesses and of new businesses since 1940 is illustrated in chart 5. The sharp bulge in discontinuances during the war period, of course, was occasioned primarily by special wartime factors mentioned previously, rather than by an increase in business failures. The spread between the high level of discontinuances and the low level of the number of new businesses from 1941 through 1943 indicates the magnitude of the decline in the business population during those years. Similarly, the magnitude of the subsequent rise is shown by the increasing gap

Table 2.—Industries Ranked by Rates of Entry

- initity			
	R	ank in	
Industry	1944	1945	Jan- uary- June 1946
Major industry groups: Contract construction Wholesale trade. Manufacturing Service industries Retail trade Mining and quarrying Transportation, communication and other public utilities Finance, insurance, and real estate Manufacturing industries: Stone, clay and glass products. Nonferrous metals. Lumber and timber basic products. Automobiles and equipment. Electrical machinery Leather and leather products. Apparel and other finished textile products. Textile mill products. Machinery, except electrical. Furniture and finished lumber products. Iron and steel and their products. Chemicals and allied products. Rubber products. Food and kindred products. Printing and publishing Products of petroleum and coal. Retail trade: Motor vehicles. Appliances and radios. Home furnishings. Lumber and building materials. Automotive parts and accessories. Eating and drinking places. Food (except groceries and meats)	2 1 4 4 5 7 7 3 3 8 8 6 2 2 13 5 5 3 4 7 7 1 16 6 9 9 11 17 6 9 9 3 3 7 7 4 1 1 2 2	1 2 2 3 3 5 6 4 4 7 7 8 7 7 1 6 6 11 12 2 3 3 12 12 11 17 16 15 5 9 4 4 10 5 5 9	1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 6 17 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 2 8 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Filling stations Grocery, with and without meats Meat and seafood Drugs Apparel General stores with food General merchandise Shoes	8 12 13 16 10 14 17 15	11 14 13 12 15 17 16	11 12 13 14 15 16 17

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, based on data shown in table 4.

Chart 5.—New and Discontinued Businesses ¹



¹ Data for 2d quarter 1946 are preliminary. Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce.

between the two series after 1944, when new businesses resumed their position above discontinuances.

Between the end of December 1943 and the end of June 1945 the number of new businesses amounted to 451,000, while discontinuances were only 221,000. After VE-day the pace of the advance increased greatly. Between the end of June 1945 and the end of June 1946 there were 599,000 new businesses against 161,000 business deaths. Although from the first to the second quarter of 1946 there was a moderate decline in new businesses from an annual rate of 750,000 to 712,000, while discontinuances increased very slightly, the gap between the two series remained very large.

The persistently low level of discontinuances through the first half of 1946 is especially remarkable in the light of the long, steep climb in the number of new entries. For first year mortality rates for business firms are typically high, and the tremendous influx of new concerns might ordinarily be expected to boost the number of discontinuances. This situation remains paradoxical. however, only if the unusually favorable conditions prevailing for new businesses since the end of the war are forgotten. There was, of course, a moderate and uneven tendency for business deaths to rise from the last quarter of 1944 on, and it is to be expected that this tendency was magnified in the latter half of 1946.

Rates of Entry and Discontinuance

The considerable variation which exists in rates of entry and in discontinuance rates among the various lines of business as well as over time is demon-

strated by the data given in the summary table 4. That fluctuations over time have been sharp has already been amply stressed above. In table 4, however, the volume of new and discontinued businesses during any period is expressed in relation to the number of firms currently in operation. Thus, these data show that for all industries in 1943 a total of only 47 firms was started for every 1,000 in operation at the beginning of that year, the lowest rate in the entire 1940-46 period for which records are available. By the first half of 1946, however, the rate of entry had increased more than fourfold, reaching a level of 227 per 1,000, well above the prewar 1941 high. On the other hand, the discontinuance rate for all industries reached a high in 1942 of 181 per 1,000, declined to a low of 51 per 1,000 in 1944, and advanced moderately to 53 per 1,000 in the first half of 1946.

The variations among industries which underlie these over-all trends, however, are of considerable significance. Tables 2 and 3 have been constructed to serve

Table 3.—Industries Ranked by Rates of Discontinuance

	R	ank in	_
Industry	1944	1945	Jan- uary- June 1946
Major industry groups: Mining and quarrying. Contract construction Wholesale trade Manufacturing Service industries Finance, insurance and real estate. Transportation, communication, and other public utilities. Retail trade Manufacturing industries:	1 2 3 6 5 4	1 2 3 4 6 5	1 2 3 4 5 6
Lumber and timber basic prod- ucts Machinery, except electrical Electrical machinery Apparel and other finished textile	1 2 5	1 2 5	1 2 3
products Iron and steel and their products Furniture and finished lumber products Chemicals and allied products Nonferrous metals Leather and leather products Textile mill products Automobiles and equipment Paper and allied products Stone, clay and glass products. Rubber products Food and kindred products Printing and publishing Products of petroleum and coal	4 13 8 9 10 3 11 14 6 7 17 16 15	3 8 9 10 6 4 7 14 13 12 15 16 17	4 5 6 7 7 8 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 15 17 17
Retail trade: Appliances and radios Eating and drinking places. General stores with food. Food (except groceries and meats). Meat and seafood. Apparel. Liquor. Home furnishings. Shoes. Motor vehicles. Filling stations. General merchandise. Drugs. Grocery, with and without meats. Lumber and building materials. Hardware and farm implements. Automotive parts and accessories.	4 11 23 3 11 5 9 10 8 6 7 16 17 14 15 13 12	5 1 2 3 6 8 7 9 12 4 10 14 15 13 16 17 11	1 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 11 12 13 13 14 15 16 17

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, based on data in table 4.

as guides in the analysis of these differences. In table 2 industries have been ranked according to the size of their respective rates of entry in the first half of 1946, and in table 3 according to their rates of discontinuance in that period. In the adjoining columns of these tables ranks in 1944 and 1945 are similarly indicated for comparison. Thus the upper section of table 2 shows that of all major industrial groups in the first half of 1946 the highest rate of entry prevailed

for contract construction. Moving left across the top of this table, the other columns show that in 1945 the contract construction industry also ranked first but that in 1944 it ranked second. From basic data presented in the summary

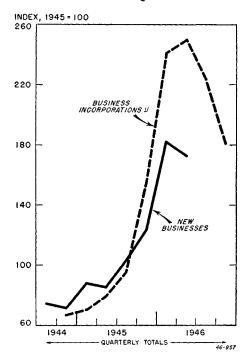
Table 4.—Entry Rates and Discontinuance Rates, by Industries, 1940 to June 1946: Number of New or Discontinued Businesses at yearly rate per 1,000 Firms in Operation at the Beginning of Period

					E	ntry ra	ıtes									Discon	tinuan	ce rate	s			
Industry						1944			1945		19461						1944			194	5	19461
	1940	1941	1942	1943	Total	Jan June	July- Dec.	Total	Jan June	July- Dec.	Jan June	1940	1941	1942	1943	Total	Jan June	July- Dec.	Total	Jan June	July- Dec.	Jan June
All industries	108	135	100	47	96	86	104	139	120	152	227	109	124	181	123	51	55	45	51	52	49	53
Mining and quarrying Contract construction Manufacturing. Food and kindred products Textiles, leather and products Leather and leather products. Textile mill products. Apparel and other finished	286 260 127	307 324 143	226 231 129	98 102 83	113 147 107 24 198 219 105	113 137 102 24 196 226 107	115 153 109 25 188 196 101	143 315 165 40 275 346 185	147 244 151 36 241 317 153	138 359 171 44 288 337 204	188 553 269 81 389 414 319	249 194 110	226 232 109	147 390 130	98 377 72	124 93 55 23 71 78 44	142 93 56 25 60 50 43	107 91 53 22 77 97 45	122 94 68 24 78 86 67	135 98 67 24 87 96 34	108 84 67 23 64 67 30	108 89 71 29 83 65 63
textile products Lumber and products Lumber and timber basic products	1				218 188	213 197 249	207 174 206	285 244 269	248 232 265	299 246 263	399 421 479					77 124 159	65 128 164	82 115	88 145 181	98 152 192	71 132 163	90 131 156
ber products	1 1				93	84	100	189	159	208	295					47	51	43	65	63	63	76
Paper products, printing and publishing Paper and allied products Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Rubber products Stone, clay and glass products Iron and steel and their					29 53 28 92 78 67	27 47 26 80 65 58	32 59 30 102 89 75	49 113 45 139 93 217	43 95 40 137 87 157	54 126 50 135 94 262	87 177 81 177 162 766					27 59 25 46 18 49	32 65 30 43 26 57	21 53 19 49 11 41	24 39 23 56 31 49	23 31 23 61 20 47	24 46 22 50 42 47	28 60 26 74 42 58
products					91 132	85 114	95 143	173 381	160 292	177 423	260 495					38 45	37 33	37 55	65 71	54 66	73 69	80 67
equipment Automobiles and equipment Other transportation equip-	~				223 53	202 45	231 61	295 142	316 93	247 184	352 460					85 29	84 32	82 27	134 35	100 18	151 50	129 63
ment Machinery, except electrical Electrical machinery Miscellaneous manufactures Products of petroleum and					146 257 193 125	153 233 162 95	140 262 214 150	340 294 359 194	279 341 321 173	393 222 348 212	631 297 457 232				 	177 84 76 28	182 80 79 27	174 81 70 28	269 142 78 54	229 105 49 49	302 159 93 55	302 129 93 59
coal					36 132	47 100	24 155	48 200	71 178	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 210 \end{array}$	72 237					39 22	42 22	36 28	52 54	51 49	53 55	9 61
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities. Wholesale trade. Retail trade. General merchandise group. General merchandise. General stores with food. Food and liquor. Grocery, with and without	142 119 68 61	181 122 74 77	177 57 45 67	72 60 24 20	78 165 84 42 34 51 62	77 156 68 41 30 54 48	77 167 98 43 38 48 76	94 211 126 48 38 59 100	90 195 101 45 35 58 73	96 214 146 50 42 60 123	149 306 207 78 69 89 171	164 119 67 82 	160 122 73 80 75	226 157 144 114 114	106 179 105 96	39 66 40 39 23 58 32	44 71 45 45 26 66 37	33 58 35 34 19 51 26	38 68 40 39 24 57 30	39 69 39 38 24 55 29	36 63 39 39 24 58 30	44 72 42 45 31 74 32
meats Meat and seafood Other food Liquor Automotive Motor vehicles Parts and accessories Apparel Apparel Shoes	110	90	10	36	55 54 69 160 126 118 145 68 73 43	37 53 63 135 108 109 106 51 54 33	73 54 76 176 140 123 178 86 92 54	94 68 117 158 237 229 255 1 68 71 53	76 55 63 119 195 187 211 73 73 72	109 82 169 188 259 252 273 62 67 34	159 119 219 210 404 457 295 107 115 61	78	69	163	91 75	26 30 51 33 36 39 27 40 40	30 33 64 32 39 41 33 50 49	22 26 37 32 32 37 21 29 31 22	25 38 41 38 36 40 26 35 36 25 77	24 42 40 34 37 43 24 36 38	26 34 42 40 32 35 25 32 34 26	27 42 43 40 29 32 22 40 41
Eating and drinking places. Filling stations Other retail trade. Home furnishings Appliances and radios. Drugs	76 79 58	93 89 70	25 25 45	23 44 12	125 79 88 112 212 38	98 71 75 70 156 32	150 86 99 152 256 44	190 136 116 156 357 70	172 93 91 143 290 53	200 173 136 161 376 85	236 200 248 359 452 119	60 80 65	53 122 59	143 195 124	85 123 89	35 73 36 29 32 40 22	76 41 33 35 50 24	70 30 25 29 29 21	77 30 29 31 39 23	38 24 78 29 28 33 33 22	26 73 31 29 29 40 23	33 75 32 35 37 77 28
Hardware and farm imple- ments Lumber and building ma-					85	43	126	143	129	149	239					26	36	17	21	20	21	22
terials Miscellaneous retail. Finance, insurance and real estate. Service industries. Hotels and other lodging places. Personal services. Laundry, cleaning, and gar-	88 143 666 88	101 220 739 188	67 173 662 127	56 50 247 40	78 93 91 102 196 69	100 - 86 91 95 218 63	54 98 89 109 174 75	146 94 91 134 173 91	53 77 98 124 166 84	235 109 83 140 184 96	350 230 113 218 292 170	109 161 612 120	116 210 748 164	104 239 679 185	63 122 293 90	26 31 57 57 206 35	27 35 60 62 223 39	23 27 53 50 189 30	22 33 57 56 203 35	23 32 63 57 223 34	22 34 49 54 189 35	25 38 52 59 186 39
ment-repair					52 88 45	51 82 34	53 93 57	64 97 111	61 99 77	67 92 142	109 165 253					33 38 27	38 43 32	28 33 23	31 39 31	31 36 32	30 40 31	38 40 36
Business services and miscellaneous repair Automobile repair Amusements Motion pictures Other amusements	148 237 196	196 318 100	167 245 227	65 34 28	182 133 135 43 180	172 101 140 39 189	184 163 130 45 172	229 209 166 55 220	217 172 162 49 217	224 233 167 60 219	311 291 256 85 310	154 254 152	195 332 142	250 389 195	148 190 154	71 68 131 31 180	77 70 141 31 195	63 64 121 31 163	68 74 121 25 160	70 72 131 24 175	62 73 109 26 151	62 94 116 28 159

¹ Preliminary.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Chart 6.—New Businesses and Business Incorporations



¹ Data are adjusted for seasonal variation. Charitable and other nonprofit organizations are excluded.

Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce. Data are preliminary for 2d quarter 1946 for new businesses, and for 3d and 4th quarter 1946 for incorporations.

table it is found that in the first half of 1946 the rate of entry for contract construction was 553 per 1,000. This may be contrasted with the rate of the last ranking major industry, finance, insurance, and real estate, which in January-June 1946 was 113 per 1,000.

Perhaps the most significant changes in the rate of entry rank between 1944 and the first half of 1946 occurred for retail trade and mining and quarrying. The former industry ranked seventh in 1944, sixth in 1945, and fifth in early 1946, with a rate in the latter period of 207 per thousand. On the other hand, mining and quarrying ranked third in 1944, fourth in 1945, and sixth in early 1946, when its rate was 188 per 1,000. It is notable that contract construction, wholesale trade, and manufacturing ranked in that order in both 1945 and the first half of 1946. Industries which gained in 1946 in relation to their 1944 ranks include contract construction, manufacturing, service industries, retail trade and transportation, communication, and public utilities.

Reference to the corresponding section of table 3 reveals striking similarities as well as some significant differences when discontinuance rates are employed as the basis for rank in place of rates of entry. Thus, contract construction, wholesale trade, manufacturing, and service industries, which ranked first

second, third, and fourth, respectively, in the first half of 1946 in the rate of entry table, ranked second, third, fourth, and fifth, respectively, in the rate of discontinuance table in the same period. The principal reason for this similarity—the relation between the volume of new businesses and of discontinuances—has already been mentioned. An industry in which the rate of entry has been high is almost always one in which the rate of discontinuance is also high because of the heavy mortality regularly typical of new firms.

Death Rate Low for Retailing

Two important exceptions to the similarity in rank of major industries in tables 2 and 3 should be noted, however, particularly since they illustrate contrasting repercussions of wartime conditions. Thus, retail trade, which is ordinarily notable for its high rate of turnover, ranked fifth in rate of entry in the first half of 1946 but last in rate of discontinuance. Previous discussions throw some light on this situation.

Thus, in chart 4 it was shown that retail trade suffered a huge loss of firmsmore than most other industries-during the war. The financial position of the great majority of firms which did remain in business, however, was unquestionably strengthened in the light of a sustained high volume of trade shared by fewer participants. Moreover, following the wartime low of 1943 recovery in the number of retail firms was considerably less than that for most other principal segments. Indeed, despite a larger population, greater employment, and a substantially larger dollar volume of trade, it has been pointed out that the number of retail concerns was still somewhat lower in June 1946 than in September 1941. Under these circumstances, a lower discontinuance rate for retail trade generally is to be expected, although within that broad range of the economy there are of course significant differences.

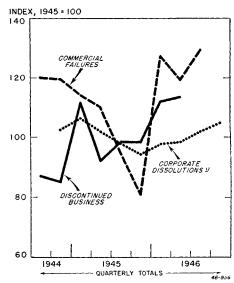
Mining and quarrying, sixth in rate of entry in the first half of 1946 but first in rate of discontinuance in each of the periods covered, presents a different situation. In contrast to retail trade it has been shown (in chart 4 above) that mining and quarrying expanded during the war. Moreover, this expansion has been sustained since the war's end, although its rate has been declining. Hence, in June 1946 the number of firms in this industry was 17 percent greater than in September 1941. Even in 1944, table 2 shows, mining and quarying ranked third in rate of entry, while in 1940 it was first and in 1941 and 1942 it ranked second to

contract construction. These figures suggest that the high discontinuance rate for mining and quarrying results primarily from the usual high mortality rate associated with an influx of new concerns, plus the shift in mineral requirements after VJ-day.⁶

The lower sections of tables 1 and 2 show the rank in rates of entry and in discontinuance rates for manufacturing industries and retailing subgroups separately. When these detailed industries are considered, however, the relationship between rates of entry and rates of discontinuance is not so readily apparent, for sharp changes in rank occurred over the period covered by both tables, while a full analysis of the changes shown would require specific industry studies. Some highlights of these sections of tables 2 and 3 may nevertheless be noted.

Thus, it is significant that many of the industries with sustained high or rising ranks in rates of entry have had sustained high or rising ranks in rates of discontinuance. In retail trade, thousands of entrepreneurs, including many veterans, have for some time been entering the appliances and radio field, attracted by the promise of huge deferred demands. This line ranked first in rate

Chart 7.—Commercial Failures, Corporate Dissolutions, and Discontinued Businesses



¹ Data are adjusted for seasonal variation. Charitable and other nonprofit organizations are excluded.

⁶ In bituminous coal, for example, numerous high-cost, low-quality mines were abandoned as the war drew to a close and in the succeeding periods. For a discussion of changes in the bituminous coal industry after the war see R. L. Trisko, "Bituminous Coal During the First Year of Peace," Domestic Commerce, December 1946.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, except basic data for commercial failures, which are from Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Data are preliminary for 3d and 4th quarter 1946 for dissolutions, and for 2d quarter 1946 for discontinued businesses.

Table 5.-Number of New and Discontinued Businesses, by Industries, 1940 to June 1946

[In thousands]

					New	busin	esse s								D	isconti	nued b	usines	ses			
Industry						1944			1945		19461					:لاهد	1944		**	1945		1946 1
Industry .	1940	1941	1942	1943	Total	Jan June	July- Dec.	Total	Jan June	July- Dec.	Jan June	1940	1941	1942	1943	Total	Jan June	July- Dec.	Total	Jan June	July- Dec.	Jan June
All industries	357. 3	447.6	334. 7	143. 4	272. 8	122, 3	150.5	411, 8	178.3	233. 4	365, 6	360. 5	410.8	604. 4	379.1	143. 5	78.0	65. 5	152, 5	77. 6	74.9	85. 9
Mining and quarrying			5. 5	2.5	2.9 1.4 1.3	1.5 .7 .6	1. 5 . 7 . 7	3. 7 1. 7 1. 6	1.9 .8 .9	1.8 .9 .7	2, 5 1, 1 . 9	5. 3	5.0	3.6	2.5	3. 2 1. 9 . 9	1.9 1.1 .5	1.4 .8 .4	3.1 1.7 .9	1.7 1.0 .5	1.4 .8 .4	1.4 .8 .5
Contract construction	53. 9	71.6	55, 8	20.7	21.6	10.1	11.5	48.8	18, 9	29. 9	52.3	40.1	51.4	94.0	76.6	13.6	6.8	6.8	14.6	7.6	7.0	8.2
Manufacturing Food and kindred products Textiles, leather and products. Leather and leather products. Textile mill products. Apparel and other finished				18.7 1.3 1.3 .2 .2	24.3 1.3 5.1 .6 .5	11. 6 . 6 2. 5 . 3 . 2	12.7 .6 2.6 .3 .2	39.4 2.1 8.0 1.1 .9	18.1 .9 3.5 .5 .4	21.4 1.1 4.5 .6 .5	35.3 2.1 6.8 .9		23. 7		16. 3	12.5 1.2 1.8 .2 .2	6.3 .7 .8 .1	6. 2 . 6 1. 1 . 2 . 1	16.4 1.2 2.3 .3 .2	8.1 .6 1.3 .2 .1	8.3 .6 1.0 .1	9.3 .8 1.4 .1 2.
textile products				1.0 8.2 6.8	4. 0 7. 8 6. 6	2.0 4.1 3.5	2. 0 3. 7 3. 0	6. 0 10. 7 8. 2	2. 6 5. 1 4. 0	3.4 5.6 4.1	5. 0 10. 2 7. 9					1. 4 5. 1 4. 5	2.6 2.3	2.5 2.2	1.8 6.4 5.5	1.0 3.4 2.9	3.0 2.6	1.1 3.2 2.6
Furniture and finished lumber products. Paper products, printing and publishing. Paper and allied products. Printing and publishing. Chemicals and allied products. Rubber products. Stone, clay and glass products.				1.3 4.0 .1 3.9 .2 (2) 1.1	1. 2 1. 2 1. 1 1. 1 . 6 . 1 . 5	.5 $.6$ $.1$ $.5$ $.3$ (2) $.2$.7 .1 .6 .4 .1	2.6 2.0 3 1.7 1.0 .1 1.7	1.1 .9 .1 .8 .5 .1	1, 5 1, 1 2 1, 0 5 1, 1 1, 1	2. 2 1. 8 . 2 1. 6 . 7 . 1 3. 5					.6 1.1 .9 .3 (2) .4	.3 .7 .1 .6 .2 (2)	.3 .4 .1 .4 .2 (2)	1.0 1.0 .1 .9 .4 (2)	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot 4 \\ \cdot 5 \\ \cdot 2 \end{array}$.5 .5 .1 .4 .2 (2)	.6 .6 .1 .5 .3 (2)
Iron and steel and their prod- ucts. Nonferrous metals. Machinery and transportation equipment				1.0	.8 .8	.4 .3	.4 .4	1.6 2.4 5.1	.8 .9 2.7	.9 1.5 2.4	1.4 2.1 3.5					.3 .3	.2	.2	.6 .4 2.3	.3 .2	1.5	.4 .3
Automobiles and equipment Other transp. equipment Machinery, except electrical Electrical machinery Miscellaneous manufactures				(2) .1 .6 .2 1.3	2.8 2.8 .4 2.7	$\begin{array}{c} (2) \\ .1 \\ 1.2 \\ .2 \\ 1.0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} (2) \\ .1 \\ 1.5 \\ .2 \\ 1.7 \end{array}$.2 .4 3.7 .8 4.6	.1 .2 2.1 .4 2.1	.1 .2 1.6 .5 2.6	.3 .4 2.1 .7 3.1					(2) .9 .2 .6	$\begin{array}{c} (2) \\ .1 \\ .4 \\ .1 \\ .3 \\ \end{array}$	(2) .1 .5 .1 .3	(2) 1.8 .2 1.3	$\begin{array}{c} (2) \\ .1 \\ .7 \\ .1 \\ .6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} (2) \\ .2 \\ 1.1 \\ .1 \\ .7 \end{array}$	(2) .9 .1 .8
Products of petroleum and coal Other				(2) 1.3	$\frac{(^2)}{2.7}$	$\frac{(2)}{1.0}$	$^{(2)}_{1, 7}$	(2) 4. 6	$^{(2)}_{2,0}$	$^{(2)}_{2.6}$	$^{(2)}_{3.1}$					(2) .6	(2) .3	(2) .3	$\overset{(2)}{1,2}$	(2) . 6	(²) .7	(2) .8
Transportation, communication and other public utilities.	29.0	36. 3	36, 2	14.0	14, 6	7. 3	7.4	18.4	8.8	9. 6	15.3	33. 6	32. 2	46. 4	20.6	7. 3	4.2	3.1	7.4	3.8	3.6	4.5
Wholesale trade	17. 2	17.6	8.2	7.8	18.8	8.9	9, 9	26. 5	12. 2	14.3	21.9	17. 2	17. 6	22, 6	23. 2	7. 5	4.1	3, 5	8.6	4.4	4.2	5. 2
Retail trade General merchandise group General merchandise General stores with food Food and liquor	107.3 4.5 32.1	118.0 5.6 29.5	71. 7 4. 8 33. 5	34, 9 1, 4 12, 2	110. 2 2. 6 1. 1 1. 5 25. 4	45.0 1.3 .5 .8 9.8	65. 2 1. 3 . 6 . 7 15. 7	172.9 3.0 1.3 1.7 42.1	69.6 1.4 .6 .8 15.4	103.3 1.6 .7 .9 26.6	154.8 2.5 1.2 1.3 38.7	106. 4 6. 0	116. 8 5. 8 38. 2	8. 2	150, 5 6, 5 59, 2	53.1 2.4 .8 1.7 13.0	29. 7 1. 4 . 4 . 9 7. 7	23. 4 1. 0 .3 .7 5. 3	54. 4 2. 4 .8 1. 6 12. 7	26. 9 1. 2 . 4 . 8 6. 2	27. 5 1. 2 . 4 . 8 6. 5	31, 5 1, 6 . 5 1, 1 7, 3
Grocery, with and without meats Meat and seafood Other food Liquor Automotive	5, 9	5.0	.6	1.7	15. 4 1. 6 6. 2 2. 3 5. 6	5. 2 .8 2. 8 1. 0 2. 4	10.1 .8 3.4 1.3 3.2	26. 8 2. 1 10. 7 2. 6 11. 5	10.8 .8 2.9 1.0 4.7	16. 0 1, 2 7. 8 1. 6 6. 8	24. 2 1. 9 10. 7 1. 9 11. 8	4. 2	3.8	9.2	4. 4	7.1 .9 4.5 .5	4.1 .5 2.9 .2	3.1 .4 1.7 .2 .7	7. 2 1. 2 3. 7 .6 1. 7	3.4 .6 1.8 .3	3.8 .5 1.9 .3	4. 2 .7 2. 1 .4
Motor vehicles	4.4	5. 8		1.3	3.6 2.0 5.3 4.8	1.7 2.0 1.8	2. 0 1. 3 3. 4 3. 0	7. 6 4. 0 5. 4 4. 8	3.1 1.6 2.9 2.5	4. 5 2. 3 2. 5 2. 3	9. 0 2. 8 4. 4 4. 1	4.0	4.8	9.8	6. 1	1. 2 . 4 3. 1 2. 7	.6 .2 1.9 1.7	.6 .1 1.1 1.0	1, 3 .4 2, 8 2, 5	$\begin{array}{c} .7 \\ .2 \\ 1.4 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$.6 .2 1.3 1.2	.6 .2 1.7 1.5
Shoes Eating and drinking places Filling stations Other retail trade Home furnishings Appliances and radios Drugs	21.8 18.4 20.3	27. 1 20. 7 24. 4	7. 5 5. 6 15. 7	6. 2 8. 1 4. 0	30. 4 13. 6 27. 2 3. 1 2. 1 1. 8	11. 9 6. 1 11. 5 1. 0	.3 18.5 7.5 15.6 2.2 1.4 1.0	48.8 24.3 37.8 4.7 4.2 3.4	22.0 8.3 14.9 2.2 1.7 1.3	26.8 16.0 23.0 2.6 2.5 2.1	$ \begin{array}{c} .4\\ 33.7\\ 19.8\\ 44.0\\ 6.1\\ 3.5\\ 3.0 \end{array} $	17.1 18.6 22.7	15. 4 28. 4 20. 5	43.1 43.8 43.7	22. 7 22. 9 28. 7	17. 9 6. 1 9. 0 . 9 . 4 1. 0	9.3 3.5 5.1 .5 .3	3. 6 3. 9 . 4 . 2	.3 19.8 5.5 9.6 1.0 .5	10.0 2.6 4.6 .5	9.8 2.8 5.0 .5	10.7 3.2 6.3 .6 .6
Hardware and farm imple- ments Lumber—building materials Miscellaneous retail					2. 9 2. 1 15. 1	.7 1.3 6.9	2. 2 . 7 8. 1	5. 3 4. 1 16. 2	2. 4 . 7 6. 6	2.9 3.3 9.6	4.9 5.5 21.0					.9 .7 5.1	.6 .4 2.8	.3 .3 2,3	.8 .6 5.7	. 4 . 3 2. 7	.4 .3 2,9	.5 .4 3,5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	25. 5	28, 6	18.8	15.0	24. 2	12. 2	12.1	25. 2	13, 5	11.7	16.2	31, 7	32,8	29.0	17, 1	15. 2	8.1	7. 2	15.7	8.7	6. 9	7. 5
Service industries Hotels and other lodging places. Personal services Laundry, cleaning, and garment repair	14.8 34.6	137. 6 17. 3 71. 9	109. 4 15. 4 49. 5	29.8 5.6 14.8	56, 1 3, 9 24, 0 4, 8	25. 9 2. 2 10. 9 2. 3	30, 2 1, 7 13, 1 2, 4	76. 9 3. 4 32. 7 6. 1	35, 4 1, 6 15, 1 2, 9	41. 5 1. 8 17. 6	67. 2 2. 8 32. 1 5. 3	102. 4 13. 6 47. 1	131, 3 17, 5 62, 6	150. 7 15. 8 72. 3	72. 2 6. 7 33. 1	31. 0 4. 1 12. 0 3. 1	17. 0 2. 2 6. 8	14.0 1.9 5.2 1.3	32. 2 4. 0 12. 6	16, 3 2, 2 6, 1 1, 5	15. 9 1. 8 6. 5	18. 2 1. 8 7. 4 1. 8
Barber and beauty shops Other personal services Business services and miscella-	14. 7	19.4	16.5	5 Q	15.9 3.3	7.3	8. 5 2. 1	18.3 8.3	9.3	8. 9 5. 5	16, 5 10, 3	15 9	10.9	04.0	19 4	6.9 2.0	3, 9 1, 2	3.0 .9	7.3 2.4	3. 4 1. 2	3. 9 1. 2	4.1 1.5
neous repair Business services. Miscellaneous repair Automobile repair Amusements. Motion pictures. Other amusements.	3. 4 11. 4 18. 8 8. 1	4.6 14.7 24.7 4.3	16. 5 4. 1 12. 4 18. 7 9. 3	5. 9 2. 1 3. 8 2. 2 1. 2	15. 1 8. 4 6. 7 8. 2 5. 0 . 5 4. 5	7.1 4.1 3.0 3.1 2.6 .2 2.4	7. 9 4. 3 3. 7 5. 1 2. 4 . 3 2. 1	21. 0 11. 7 9. 4 13. 7 6. 2 . 7 5. 5	10. 0 5. 5 4. 5 5. 6 3. 0 . 3 2. 7	11. 0 6. 2 4. 8 8. 0 3. 2 . 4 2. 8	16.6 8.9 7.7 10.8 5.0 .6 4.4	15. 3 3. 6 11. 8 20. 1 6. 3	19.3 4.6 14.6 25.8 6.1	24.8 6.3 18.5 29.8 8.0	13. 4 4. 0 9. 4 12. 5 6. 5	5.9 3.6 2.3 4.2 4.9 .4	3. 2 1. 9 1. 2 2. 2 2. 6 . 2 2. 4	2. 7 1. 6 1. 1 2. 0 2. 2 . 2 2. 1	6. 3 3. 7 2. 6 4. 9 4. 5 . 3 4. 2	3. 2 2. 0 1. 3 2. 4 2. 5 . 2 2. 3	3.0 1.7 1.3 2.5 2.1 .2 1.9	3.3 1.9 1.4 3.5 2.3 .2

¹ Preliminary. ² Less than 50. Note: Because of rounding, totals do not necessarily equal sum of components. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

of entry in 1944, first in 1945, and second in the first half of 1946. The rise in the rate of discontinuance for this line, however, may be interpreted as a danger signal. In 1944 and 1945 the rank of appliances and radio with respect to rate of discontinuance was fourth and fifth, respectively, but in the first half of 1946 it assumed first place in the retail field. It should be noted that during the first half of 1946 this line was still growing sharply, however, for the

rate of entry was 452 per 1,000 while the rate of discontinuance, though higher than in any other line, was 77 per 1,000.

Both in manufacturing and retailing the lead in rate of entry had for the most part been taken, by the first half of 1946, by lines which were curtailed during all or part of the war—industries primarily associated with consumer durable goods and construction. In considering these shifts, however, it is important to note that both tables 2 and 3

place emphasis upon relative changes among industries in rates of entry and rates of discontinuance. As already noted, the rate of entry for the business population as a whole in the first half of 1946 was extremely high, and in the case of every industry, including those which lost ground relatively, was higher than in 1944. In the same way it should be noted that while recent changes in rank

(Continued on p. 23)

Table 6.—Number of Operating Business Firms by Industries, 1939 to June 1946

[In thousands]

			12	nousanasj								
To James	10001	1040.1	10111	1010		4044		19	45		19	946
Industry	1939 1	1940 1	1941 1	1942 1	1943 1	1944 1	Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Mar. 31	June 30 2
All industries	3, 316. 7	3, 298. 2	3, 398. 0	3, 155. 7	2, 860. 6	2, 923. 5	3, 012. 9	3, 065. 6	3, 134. 1	3, 224. 1	3, 369. 1	3, 503. 9
Mining and quarrying.	21.4	22.0	23. 4	25. 9	26. 2	25. 7	25. 6	25. 9	26.0	26.3	26.9	27.3
Contract construction	202. 1	218.4	243.8	220. 2	158.1	153.1	159.6	166. 4	176. 4	189. 2	214.1	233.4
Manufacturing. Food and kindred products. Food and kindred products. Leather and leather products. Leather and leather products. Apparel and other finished textile products. Lumber and products. Lumber and timber basic products. Furniture and finished lumber products. Paper products, printing and publishing. Paper and allied products. Printing and publishing. Chemicals and allied products. Rubber products. Stone, clay, and glass products. Iron and steel and their products. Nonferrous metals. Machinery and transportation equipment. Automobiles and equipment. Other transportation equipment. Machinery, except electrical Electrical machinery. Miscellaneous manufactures. Products of petroleum and coal. Other	40.0 2.5 37.5 6.5 1.6 5.5 8.1 5.6	215. 5 54. 0 26. 8 3. 2 4. 6 18. 9 33. 0 22. 8 10. 3 40. 2 2. 5 37. 7 6. 6 5. 5 8. 0 5. 7 12. 2	225. 8 56. 0 27. 1 3. 1 4. 7 19. 1 36. 0 24. 8 11. 2 40. 5 2. 5 38. 0 7. 7 1. 4 6. 0 8. 8 6. 2 13. 3	224.1 51.6 27.0 3.0 4.7 19.2 36.7 25.3 31.5 38.6 2.6 30.0 7.4 1.3 5.9 9.2 6.1 14.5	228. 6 53. 0 26. 1 2. 9 4. 6 18. 6 40. 6 27. 9 12. 7 41. 1 2. 5 38. 6 7. 1 1. 2 7. 3 9. 0 5. 9 15. 3	236. 2 52. 0 28. 4 3. 2 4. 7 20. 5 43. 3 29. 9 13. 4 41. 1 2. 5 38. 6 6 . 2 1. 1 7. 8 9. 2 12. 0 2 1. 2 1. 2 1. 2 1. 2 1. 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 3 2 3	244. 1 52. 0 30. 2 3. 5 4. 9 21. 8 44. 7 30. 8 13. 9 41. 4 2. 5 8. 0 6. 6 18. 3 11. 2 11. 2 13. 4 2. 5 24. 5 24. 5 23. 6	249. 4 52. 3 31. 4 3. 7 5. 1 22. 6 45. 7 31. 5. 7 41. 7 2. 6 30. 1 1. 2 1. 2 1. 3 1. 2 14. 0 2. 7 25. 2 24. 3	255. 5 52. 6 32. 9 3. 9 5. 3 23. 7 47. 0 32. 3 34. 7 41. 9 2. 6 39. 3 7. 7 7. 7 7. 7 6 19. 5 1. 3 1. 2 2. 8 26. 2 2. 8 26. 3 25. 3	262. 5 52. 9 34. 8 4. 2 5. 5 25. 1 48. 3 35. 0 15. 3 42. 3 20. 7 9. 2 10. 4 1. 2 14. 5 3. 0 27. 2 26. 3	276. 5 5 3. 5 4 6 5. 9 4. 6 5. 9 27. 4 6. 2 9 42. 9 40. 2 8. 2. 2 1. 3 3 10. 7 10. 9 9. 3 21. 4 1. 5. 2 2 3. 2 8. 2 9. 7 6	288, 5 54, 3 40, 1 4, 9 6, 2 29, 0 55, 3 38, 4 16, 9 43, 5 2, 8 40, 7 8, 3 11, 3 11, 3 11, 3 11, 6 11, 5 15, 7 3, 5 29, 5 28, 6
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	207. 7	205. 2	209. 2	197. 2	188.0	193. 2	198.0	260. 2	202. 8	206. 1	212.0	216. 9
Wholesale trade	144.8	143. 3	146. 2	134. 1	114.8	122.0	129. 5	133. 2	137. 4	143. 2	152.9	159.9
Retail trade. General merchandise group. General merchandise. General stores with food. Food and liquor Grocery, with and without meats. Meat and seafood Other food Liquor Automotive. Motor vehicles. Parts and accessories. Apparel and accessories. Apparel and accessories. Filling stations. Other retail trade. Home furnishings Appliances and radios. Drugs. Hardware and farm implements. Lumber and building materials. Miscellaneous retail	1, 601. 4 74. 5 36. 8 37. 7 516. 7 341. 5 39. 9 120. 0 15. 3 53. 8. 4 15. 1 73. 0 13. 1 295. 4 226. 7 348. 6 29. 6 52. 2 37. 9 31. 3 182. 7	1, 584. 7 72. 4 36. 4 36. 0 505. 4 339. 5 38. 4 112. 3 15. 2 54. 8 85. 2 72. 5 12. 7 291. 6 230. 9 344. 4 30. 6 14. 8 50. 9 37. 6 31. 4 179. 1	1, 620, 8 72, 8 37, 0 35, 8 514, 5 346, 8 38, 7 113, 6 15, 4 57, 7 41, 0 16, 7 2, 9 13, 2 307, 8 227, 6 354, 3 32, 6 14, 8 51, 6 38, 7 32, 0 184, 6	1, 480, 7 68, 5 35, 6 32, 9 474, 3 321, 5 34, 3 103, 8 14, 7 49, 5 34, 3 15, 2 82, 0 69, 9 12, 1 277, 5 331, 4 31, 0 12, 7 48, 5 36, 8 36, 8 29, 3 36, 8 29, 3 173, 1	1, 329, 9 63, 5 33, 9 29, 6 416, 9 280, 9 29, 0 14, 2 44, 1 30, 5 13, 6 66, 4 11, 7 247, 7 171, 1 308, 5 27, 9 10, 3 47, 4 35, 0 26, 9 161, 0	1, 354, 4 62, 0 33, 6 28, 4 417, 3 280, 7 30, 0 90, 9 15, 7 47, 2 32, 3 11, 4 251, 3 11, 6 4 251, 3 21, 7 29, 3 11, 4 47, 9 3 21, 7 21, 7 22, 0 169, 7	1, 394. 3 62. 3 33. 9 28. 4 426. 0 288. 1 30. 3 91. 1 16. 5 50. 3 34. 1 16. 5 280. 8 69. 1 11. 7 181. 0 332. 4 31. 2 12. 37. 8 28. 5 48. 5	1, 417. 7 62. 4 33. 9 28. 5 431. 7 292. 2 16. 9 52. 5 35. 5 17. 0 81. 4 69. 6 11. 8 268. 2 184. 4 337. 2 31. 9 33. 8 13. 8 13. 8 15. 5 175. 8	1, 450. 1 62. 5 34. 1 28. 4 441. 0 297. 2 30. 6 95. 6 17. 6 54. 9 36. 9 18. 0 11. 8 276. 3 190. 5 343. 1 32. 3 14. 2 49. 3 39. 7 29. 6	1, 493. 5 62. 7 34. 2 28. 5 451. 7 304. 4 31. 1 18. 1 18. 1 18. 1 18. 2 19. 1 19. 1	1,554.7 63.2 34.6 467.1 314.5 31.9 101.6 103.4 43.1 20.3 84.0 72.1 111.9 296.4 206.2 374.2 374.2 374.2 374.2 374.2 374.2 374.2 374.2 374.2 374.2 374.2 374.2 374.2 374.2 374.2 374.2	1, 616. 8 63. 6 34. 9 28. 7 483. 1 324. 4 32. 3 106. 7 19. 7 69. 4 47. 7 21. 7 85. 4 73. 4 12. 0 308. 3 214. 1 392. 9 39. 5 18. 4 52. 7 45. 7 45. 7 36. 6 200. 0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	286. 4	283. 0	285.0	273. 2	261. 2	274. 1	278.8	281.3	283. 4	286. 0	290. 9	294.7
Service industries Hotels and other lodging places Personal services Laundry, cleaning, and garment repair. Barber and beauty shops. Other personal services Business services and miscellaneous repair. Automobile repair. Amuscments. Motion pictures. Other amusements.	27. 5 383. 1 86. 7 203. 4 93. 0 106. 4 77. 5 44. 2	626.1 28.7 378.0 90.3 201.0 86.7 98.8 75.8 44.8	643.8 29.1 391.5 96.3 213.5 81.7 101.0 77.6 44.6	600. 2 26. 6 369. 9 95. 0 199. 8 75. 1 92. 5 68. 4 42. 8	553. 8 23. 5 347. 8 92. 3 182. 6 72. 9 83. 4 61. 1 38. 1	564.8 19.8 354.7 93.6 186.7 74.4 59.0 63.8 37.4 12.3 25.1	583. 1 19. 5 363. 3 94. 9 192. 6 75. 8 95. 6 67. 2 37. 5 12. 5 25. 0	591. 7 19. 1 367. 3 95. 6 194. 9 76. 8 98. 6 68. 8 37. 9 12. 5 25. 4	602. 6 19. 0 372. 2 96. 3 197. 3 78. 6 102. 0 71. 0 38. 4 12. 6 25. 8	617.3 19.0 378.3 97.3 200.0 81.0 106.6 74.3 39.0 12.7 26.3	641.3 19.5 388.9 99.1 205.3 84.5 114.1 78.4 40.4 12.9 27.5	666. 3 20. 1 403. 0 100. 8 212. 4 89. 8 119. 9 81. 6 41. 7 13. 1 28. 6

¹ As of Sept. 30.

Preliminary.
Note: Because of rounding, totals do not necessarily equal sum of components.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Foreign Credits of the United States Government

By John Shirer

BESIDES PROVIDING foreign countries with 48.1 billion dollars of goods and services under "straight" lend-lease and an additional 3.4 billion dollars of civilian supply and relief articles on a gift, grant or offset basis, the United States Government also had extended 3.9 billion dollars in foreign credits drawn upon or utilized through September 30, 1946. Repayment of principal had reduced credits outstanding on that date to 2.7 billion dollars. Additional foreign credit commitments not yet utilized by the end of September totaled 6.5 billion dollars. These figures exclude original World War I credits of 10.4 billion dollars but include all credits extended since July 1, 1940, except that Export-Import Bank data cover credits extended since the Bank's establishment on February 12, 1934.

How Government foreign credits have arisen, the extent to which commitments have been made and utilized, the major countries assisted, the participating Government agencies, and the indicated annual carrying charges are the primary subjects of inquiry in this article.

Background of Credit Operations

Foreign credit activities on the part of the Government have fallen mostly in the postwar period and have dealt mainly with the procurement, shipment, or transfer of goods urgently needed for peacetime economic recovery abroad. "Property credits" have aided the disposal of overseas surplus property and have speeded the postwar delivery of many civilian-type items in the lendlease pipe line. Dollar loans have been extended to finance additional purchases in the United States from existing stocks of goods or out of new production.

Prior to March 11, 1941, when the Lend-Lease Act was passed, foreign credit operations of the United States Government, other than World War I credits, had been on a relatively small

NOTE: Mr. Shirer is Chief of the Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions, Office of

Business Economics.

Summary

The United States Government on September 30, 1946, had total foreign credit undertakings of 9.2 billion dollars, of which 2.7 billion dollars was actually outstanding and 6.5 billion dollars represented commitments not yet drawn upon by foreign countries. Not more than 10.4 billion dollars in aggregate Government foreign credits is indicated on the basis of conditions existing at the 1946 year end.

Annual carrying charges that can be computed on some 8 billion dollars of such credits will first become substantial in 1951, when they will total 331 million dollars, and will reach a peak of 366 million dollars in the following year. These totals will add considerably to the fairly large net amounts normally due the United States from abroad in connection with interest, dividend, and amortization payments, mostly on private account.

scale. The Export-Import Bank had been making loans since early 1934 for the purpose of promoting foreign trade. Loan disbursements by that agency totaled 160 million dollars through June 30, 1940, while loans outstanding on the same date were 99 million dollars. In July 1941, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation extended a credit commitment to the United Kingdom of 425 million dollars, marketable securities and other assets being required as collateral. This credit was drawn upon to the extent of 390 million dollars by the end of February 1942.

With lend-lease activities commencing in the spring of 1941 the need for additional Government credit assistance to foreign countries abated. Soon thereafter, however, the Government found it necessary to make substantial cash advances to many foreign producers in support of its expanding overseas procurement program. By June 30, 1945, these advances had amounted to 637 million dollars, of which all but 128 million dollars had been liquidated by commodity deliveries or cash repay-

Meanwhile, continued activities of the Export-Import Bank, whose lending authority had been increased from 200 million dollars to 700 million dollars by act of Congress on September 26, 1940. had brought that agency's total loan disbursements to 503 million dollars and loans outstanding to 214 million dollars by June 30, 1945. Minor credit extensions by Defense Supplies Corporation, the U.S. Commercial Company, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs had contributed an additional 22 million dollars in loan disbursements and 21 million dollars in loans outstanding by June 30, 1945. Thus, nearly 2 months after VE-day and only 2 months prior to VJ-day the outstanding foreign credits of the United States Government, including also the RFC loan to the United Kingdom and advances, were no larger than 639 million dollars and undisbursed credit commitments no greater than 374 million dollars. Lend-lease credit commitments entered into early in 1945 and referred to below are excluded from these figures.

The anticipated cessation of lendlease as a wartime supply measure had led to the signing of agreements with several foreign governments in 1945 under section 3 (c) of the Lend-Lease Act providing substantially that lend-lease articles needed for peacetime pursuits could be shipped on credit terms after the end of hostilities. Agreements were concluded with France on February 28, 1945, with Belgium on April 17, 1945, and with the Netherlands on April 30, 1945. A similar type of agreement was reached with the U.S.S.R. on October 15, 1945.

An informal understanding with the United Kingdom regarding the continuation of pipe-line shipments on credit terms was confirmed in the comprehensive war-settlement agreement with that country on December 6, 1945. The original agreements with France and Belgium, which set the pattern for lend-lease credit activities, were superseded by war-settlement agreements of May 28, 1946, and September 24, 1946, respectively.

Surplus-property credit agreements were worked out with some 21 countries beginning in January 1946, except for an earlier agreement with Iran and except for the December 6, 1945, war settlement with the United Kingdom, which covered both lend-lease and surplus property. Under the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, approved March 8, 1946, authority was granted to sell merchant ships to foreign governments and entities on terms calling for a cash down payment of at least 25 percent, with the balance payable over a period of not more than 20 years.

These three types of property credits covered lend-lease goods already contracted for prior to August 18, 1945, but not delivered prior to September 2, 1945, surplus articles actually located abroad, and merchant ships available for sale to foreign purchasers.

In order that dollar funds might be available for the procurement of additional goods vitally needed by foreign nations during the immediate postwar period, legislation was approved on July 31, 1945, increasing the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank from 700 million dollars to 3.5 billion dollars. Approximately 1 year later, on July 15, 1946, legislation was approved authorizing a 3.75-billion-dollar credit through the Treasury Department to the United Kingdom. Authority for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to extend to the Republic of the Philippines a credit not exceeding 75 million dollars was granted by Congress on August 7,

Table 1.—Foreign Credits of the United States Government by Type of Credit, September 30, 1946

[Millions of dollars]

Type of credit	Dis- burse- ments or uti- liza- tions ¹	Out- stand- ing	Undisbursed or unutilized commitments
All types 2	3, 903	2,679	6, 551
Loans	2, 129	1,632	5, 049
Property credits Lend-lease Surplus property Merchant ships	1, 034 984 50	976 927 49	1, 500 564 867 69
Advances.	740	71	2

Source: Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions.

1946, in addition to the broad rehabilitation program previously approved. This credit is designed to provide fiscal assistance to the Philippine government.

It seems clear from this review that Government credits to foreign countries have been extended largely for the purpose of providing goods and services urgently needed for immediate postwar reconstruction purposes. The special loan to the United Kingdom particularly stressed longer range objectives, such as the elimination of trade and currency restrictions and the development of nondiscriminatory world trade.

Various Types of Credits Granted

Credits extended to foreign countries by the United States Government fall into three main classes-loans, property credits, and advances. Loans have been the principal credit medium. Government lending agencies first establish a line of credit, and disbursements under such a commitment are then made only as funds are needed to carry out the approved program. Government lend-

Table 2.—Foreign Credits of the United States Government by Principal Debtor Countries, September 30, 1946

[Millions of dollars]

Principal debtor countries	Dis- burse- ments or util- iza- tions 1	Out- stand- ing	Undis- bursed or un- utilized commit- ments
All countries	3, 903	2, 679	6, 551
American RepublicsBelgium	971 100	322 99	294 23
British Commonwealth United Kingdom Other	1, 399 1, 264 135	1, 120 1, 102 18	3, 564 3, 561 3
China Czechoslovakia Finland	180 5 55	81 4 53	120 68 27
France and possessions France	735 733 2	729 728 1	1, 218 1, 218
Greece	3 21	3 7	42 198 25
Netherlands and possessions_ Netherlands 3 Netherlands Indies Surinam	157 134 20 3	152 132 20	443 263 180
Norway Poland Saudi Arabia Turkey U. S. S. R.	1 4 3 2 159	1 3 3 2 49	67 90 24 36 192

¹ From July 1, 1940, except that Export-Import Bank data are from Feb. 12, 1934.

Source: Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions.

ing activity is usually measured in terms of the volume of loan disbursements, the amount outstanding (disbursements less principal repayments), and the amount of commitments remaining undisbursed.

Loans extended through September 30, 1946, may be summarized as follows: disbursements 2.1 billion dollars, outstanding 1.6 billion dollars, and undisbursed commitments 5.0 billion dollars. The unusually wide margin between disbursements and undisbursed commitments is attributable in large measure to the special loan to the United Kingdom, which added 3.75 billion dollars to commitments during the September quarter but contributed only 400 million dollars to disbursements. Moreover. some of the commitments shown on the books of the Export-Import Bank had not yet been formalized in credit agreements by September 30, 1946, and in other instances substantial sums still remained for later disbursement. Even under normal circumstances there is a tendency for disbursements to lag behind commitments, because of the lending pattern noted above.

Property credits (lend-lease, surplus property, and merchant ships) differ in substance from loans, in that funds are not actually disbursed. Hence, the term "credit utilized" is substituted for "loan disbursements" and reflects the transfer of ownership of goods. Property credit commitments are usually less precise than loan commitments, because the

Table 3.—Foreign Credits of the United States Government by Agency, September 30, 1946

[Millions of dollars]

Agency	Dis- burse- ments or utiliza- tions	Out- stand- ing	Undis- bursed or unuti- lized com- mit- ments
All agencies	3, 903	2, 679	6, 551
Agriculture Department Export-Import Bank Maritime Commission	450 1,311	46 983	1, 664 69
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	649 395 70 117 12 55	275 233 15 18 4 5	37 35 (²) (²) 2
State Department: State Department: Proper. Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner.	49 1 48	48 (2) 48	867 867
Treasury Department: Treasury Department: Proper Lend-Lease Fiscal Operations	1, 444 460 984	1, 327 400 927	3, 914 3, 350 564

 ¹ From July 1, 1940, except that Export-Import Bank data are from Feb. 12, 1934
 ² Less than \$500,000.

Source: Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions.

¹ From July 1, 1940, except that Export-Import Bank data are from Feb. 12, 1934.

² Financial aid of 500 million dollars to China and 65 million to American Republics extended by the United States Government has been excluded from this and expression to take. subsequent tables.

data are from Feb. 12, 1934.

² This credit was extended to the United States Military Government in South Korea. Ultimately, the obligation will be negotiated for inclusion in a treaty between the United States Government and the future

between the United States Government and the future government of Korea.

3 Commercial banks have agreed to participations of approximately 90 million dollars, in addition to 10 million dollars reported through Sept. 30, 1946. If these participations are fully taken up by commercial banks, the United States Government undisbursed commitments figure will be further reduced by 90 million dollars.

quantity and value of the goods to be transferred may not have been determined by the time the agreement was signed. The status of all property credits extended by the Government through September 30, 1946, may be summed up as follows: Credit utilized 1.0 billion dollars, credit outstanding 1.0 billion dollars, and unutilized commitments 1.5 billion dollars.

Lend-lease credits showed a high rate of utilization, with the amount utilized at 984 million dollars, outstanding at 927 million dollars, and unutilized commitments at 564 million dollars. Further lend-lease pipe-line deliveries will correspondingly reduce the unutilized commitments figure and increase the amounts utilized and outstanding.

Surplus property credits alone amounted to 50 million dollars for credit utilized, 49 million dollars for credit outstanding, and 867 million dollars for unutilized commitments, all reflecting realization values. The low rate of utilization rests partly upon a technicality, as credits are treated as utilized only after deliveries to foreign governments are reported to Washington from the field offices of the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner. There have been some delays in deliveries and in reports of deliveries.

Property credits relating to the disposal of merchant ships amounted to 69 million dollars for unutilized commitments, with no amounts reported as utilized or outstanding.

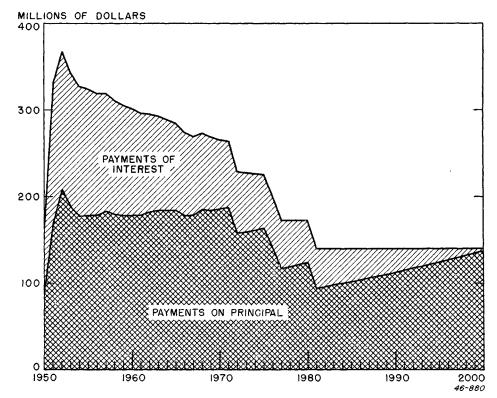
Advances against commodity deliveries are characteristically short-term. By September 30, 1946, almost all advances, totaling 740 million dollars on a cumulative basis, had been liquidated through commodity deliveries or cash repayments. This left only 71 million dollars of advances outstanding, practically all connected with the 1946 Cuban sugar crop. Undisbursed commitments equaled only 2 million dollars.

The sum of all types of credits outstanding and unutilized, namely 9.2 billion dollars, affords an indication of the active status, so to speak, of foreign credits of the United States Government on September 30, 1946. This combined figure will be stressed in the subsequent discussion dealing with country and agency analyses in order to permit a condensed presentation. More detailed information is available in tables 1, 2, and 3.

Concentration Among Countries

Two Allied countries, the United Kingdom and France, together were the recipients of over two-thirds of all United States Government foreign credits outstanding and unutilized on September Digitized for FRASER

Chart 1.—Projected Annual Debt Service on Government Foreign Credits of Approximately 8 Billion Dollars



Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce.

30, 1946. The United Kingdom alone showed 4.7 billion dollars in such credits. This total consisted of the balance of the RFC loan previously mentioned, the war settlement of December 6, 1945, covering 590 million dollars (subject to adjustment) of lend-lease credits and 60 million of surplus property credits, and the 3.75-billion-dollar special loan.

For France the comparable total was 1.9 billion dollars. This was comprised of two Export-Import Bank loans aggregating 1.2 billion dollars and a war-settlement credit of 720 million dollars. The latter, in turn, consisted of lend-lease credits of 420 million dollars and surplus property credits of 300 million dollars.

All the American Republics combined had credits outstanding and unutilized of 616 million dollars, mainly Export-Import Bank loans along with some lend-lease credits. Comparable credit figures for other leading countries were: Netherlands and possessions, 595 million dollars, largely Export-Import Bank loans but including some property credits; U. S. S. R., 241 million dollars, all lend-lease credits; and China, 201 million, principally Export-Import Bank loans and property credits. Further country detail will be found in table 2.

Participating Government Agencies

The Treasury Department, which is responsible for handling the special loan

to the United Kingdom and the lendlease credits, accounted for the largest share of foreign credits of the United States Government. Combined credits outstanding and unutilized of 5.2 billion dollars, or 57 percent of the grand total, were reported by the Treasury Department. The second largest agency total, 2.6 billion dollars, was shown for the Export-Import Bank.

All surplus property credits are reported by the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner in the State Department, except for a minor amount reported by the Office of Rubber Reserve. A few small loans and advances are reported by the Office of Inter-American Affairs, also in the State Department.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation since July 1, 1940, has engaged in foreign lending only to the extent of the loan to the United Kingdom previously mentioned, and a 5-million-dollar loan to a firm in Canada, and is the agency responsible for making the 75-milliondollar loan to the Philippines. Two RFC-affiliated organizations, the Office of Defense Supplies and the U.S. Commercial Company, have made a few loans. The Office of Rubber Reserve has extended a small amount of property credits. These three RFC-affiliated organizations and a fourth, the Office of Metals Reserve, have made advances on a large scale in past years.

Most of the current activity in advances is accounted for by the Department of Agriculture. This agency, beginning with the 1943 crop year, has made substantial advances each year against Cuban sugar stocks.

The Maritime Commission extended foreign property credits for the first time in the quarter ended September 30, 1946, in connection with its disposal of merchant ships. Agency detail will be found in table 3.

The National Advisory Council

As directed in the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, approved on July 31, 1945, the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems was established "to coordinate the policies and operations of the representatives of the United States on the Fund and the Bank and of all agencies of the Government which make or participate in making foreign loans or which engage in foreign financial, exchange or monetary transactions." Members consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, as chairman, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank.

The Council has been active since its organization on August 21, 1945, in exercising the duties prescribed by statute, resulting in a unified Government foreign credit policy and in coordinated operations among the various participating agencies.

Prospective Developments

By September 30, 1946, existing foreign credit authorizations of United States Government agencies had been largely exhausted. The chief remaining source of new credit commitments was the unused lending capacity of the Export-Import Bank. On September 30, 1946, this equaled 854 million dollars, 500 million dollars of which had been earmarked for possible loans to China. None of the 75-million-dollar loan to the Philippines, authorized by Congress to be disbursed by the RFC, had been reported as committed by September 30. 1946. Further commitments in connection with surplus property disposal abroad might come to 100 million dollars or more. Finally, the Maritime Commission may extend some 150 million dollars or more in additional credits on merchant ships sold to foreign purchasers.

All these potentialities may add about 1.2 billion dollars in new credit commitments to the September 30, 1946, total of 9.2 billion dollars, representing the sum

of credits outstanding and unutilized. This would suggest 10.4 billion dollars as an outside estimate of Government foreign credit undertakings, on the basis of conditions existing at the 1946 year end.

Developments during 1947 may serve to modify the indicated totals. Property credits, for example, could be altered appreciably by the conclusion of a comprehensive war-settlement agreement with the U. S. S. R.

Operations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development are generally expected to relieve the United States Government of responsibility for making substantial new foreign loans. This Government already had paid \$317,500,000, or 10 percent of its subscription, into the Bank by December 31, 1946, with an additional 10 percent scheduled for payment up to May 26, 1947. The Government, of course, has assumed a contingent liability for the remaining 80 percent, which is not required to be paid except in the event of losses by the Bank. The investment in the International Monetary Fund, it may be noted, will amount to 2.75 billion dol-

Annual Carrying Charges

Terms applicable to a large proportion of foreign credits have provided for interest rates ranging from 2 to 3 percent and repayments of principal at annual or semiannual intervals over periods varying from 20 to 50 years, with frequent provision for a 5-year initial breathing space during which principal repayments are not required. Under the terms applicable to both the 3.75-billiondollar special loan to the United Kingdom and the 650-million-dollar war settlement with that country interest is set at 2 percent, while both interest and principal payments are postponed until December 31, 1951, with payment to be made in 50 approximately equal annual installments. This is the only instance in which provision is made for possible waiver of annual interest payments.

The 720-million-dollar war settlement with France stipulated interest at 2 percent and principal repayments in 30 annual installments beginning July 1, 1951. Otherwise, the lend-lease (including 3 Export-Import Bank loans relating to approved lend-lease requisitions), and surplus property credits usually bear interest at 2% percent with principal repayments extending over 30 years. Reconstruction loans by the Export-Import Bank typically have provided for interest at the rate of 3 percent and for principal repayments over a period of 20 to 30 years.

Inasmuch as the terms enumerated above apply to a substantial majority of

all Government credits, the broad pattern of future debt service is clearly indicated. It seems desirable to express these credit terms in the form of a projection of annual carrying charges beginning in 1950. The results are set forth in the accompanying chart.

This projection shows principal and interest payments of 164 million dollars for 1950, increasing sharply to 331 million dollars in 1951 and to 366 million dollars in 1952, the peak year. The abrupt rise in 1951 is attributable to the initial principal and interest payment on the United Kingdom special loan and war settlement and to the first principal repayment on the war settlement with France. The further gain showing for 1952 is traceable to the first principal repayment on the 650 million dollar Export-Import Bank loan to France extended in May 1946. The slow rate of decline from 1952 to 1981 and the level rate from 1981 to 2000 reflects the provision for equal annual payments in the agreement covering the special loan to the United Kingdom and the war settlement with that country.

Any attempt to project annual carrying charges must rest on rather arbitrary assumptions. In the present projection, the entire United Kingdom loan and war settlement are included, as well as the outstanding RFC loan to the United Kingdom. Virtually all lendlease credits and about two-thirds of surplus property credits are included. For the Export-Import Bank, however, it proved feasible to compute carrying charges on only about 1.9 billion dollars out of the Bank's combined loans outstanding and undisbursed loan commitments of 2.6 billion dollars. As a result, chart 1 shows indicated carrying charges on 7.9 billion dollars of credits, as compared with the 9.2 billion dollar total representing all credits outstanding and unutilized.

No ready formula is at hand to determine the relative burden of Government foreign credits as they may affect the future commerce of nations. That the total principal amount should so closely parallel the World War I debt structure, notwithstanding lend-lease, is an arresting, though possibly irrelevant, circumstance.

During the 5-year period 1935 to 1939, total interest and dividends received by this country from abroad, including all private transactions, averaged slightly in excess of 550 million dollars annually. The net excess of interest and dividend receipts over payments averaged 350 million dollars annually. Moreover, the net excess of amortization payments to the United States over those to foreign countries averaged 150 million dollars annually over the same 5-year period.

It is clear from the projection of carrying charges noted above that Government foreign credits will add appreciably to these totals. While it is true that some repayments can be made in the currency of the debtor country, the amount involved is not large. New dollar credits to be extended or guaranteed by the International Bank and possible outflows of private capital, including direct investment by American corporations abroad, will further increase the amount of dollars which foreign countries will require in order to meet their obligations to the United States.

If the international financial structure is to be firmly supported, it is essential that the United States pursue international trade policies consistent with its position as a creditor nation, in terms of net income payments due this country. Ultimate imports (including tourist outlays abroad and other invisibles) in excess of exports would appear to be a major prerequisite. In addition to a proper balance of international accounts, the level of foreign commerce is a vital factor. Hence, a widespread world-trade recovery, in which the United States participates, would greatly ease

the burden of servicing the debt owed this Government. Finally, the growth of a truly multilateral system of international trade would assist those countries having an adverse balance with the United States to fulfill their dollar obligations.

One generalization can safely be made. The United States Government, as a potential 10-billion-dollar creditor on foreign account and as an immediate investor of 3.4 billion dollars in the two Bretton Woods Institutions, has a direct and substantial stake in the sound development of future world trade.

The Postwar Business Population

(Continued from p. 18)

with respect to discontinuance rates may be significant for some industries, the discontinuance rate for all industries was exceedingly low when compared with the normal rate prevailing before the war. Sharp changes in discontinuance rates, while probably due for some industries, had not yet manifested themselves in the first half of 1946.

Developments Since June 1946

Data previously presented suggest the possibility of a leveling off in rate of growth of the business population in the latter half of 1946. Although figures on the size of the business population and on new and discontinued businesses are at this writing not available after June 1946, an impression of more recent tendencies may be deduced from the indicators presented in charts 6 and 7. Thus, the leveling off previously referred to in the number of new businesses in the second quarter of 1946 is confirmed in the series on incorporations, which is available through the latter half of the year. The rate of increase in incorporations from the first to the second quarter was substantially smaller than in previous periods, while in the third and fourth quarters there was a net decline amounting to 27 percent.

Similarly, the series on commercial failures and on corporate dissolutions appear to extend the slight rise previously apparent in the trend of discontinuances. In the third quarter of 1946 the number of commercial failures and corporate dissolutions had in each case continued upward, following a faltering advance in progress in the previous 12 months. A further moderate increase is

notable in the fourth quarter for corporate dissolutions.

It should be noted, however, that the level of incorporations, even at the end of 1946, remained far above that prevailing in 1944. The recent advances in commercial failures and in corporate dissolutions have not been so pronounced as to indicate a complete closing of the huge gap which existed earlier between the volume of new and of discontinued businesses.

Some Implications

By the end of 1946, the basic peacetime patterns of the business population had been generally reestablished. The relationship between number of firms in operation and the level of business activity, which was remarkably stable in the period 1929-40, indicated that in mid-1946 the bulk of an original wartime deficit of 700,000 in number of firms had been eliminated. The prewar distribution of the number of concerns among the various industrial segments had also been more or less restored, although with significant differences reflecting the current pattern of demand. While detailed data are not available on the subject, it would appear that the broad outlines of the prewar distribution of firms by size had likewise been reestablished, with small business sectors of the economy having been powerfully reinforced following their sharp contraction during the war years.

That the sharp rate of increase in the business population was rapidly slowing down in late 1946 has been suggested by several considerations, although further more moderate increases in 1947 are not precluded if the current level of business activity is maintained. The trend characteristic of the business population in the decade prior to 1940 was slightly upward even when the level of business activity was stable, while any future expansion in the volume of business will most likely be associated with some ad-

ditional rise in the number of concerns in operation. A drop in business activity, on the other hand, could reduce the size of the business population substantially, with the 1929–40 relationship indicating a decline of 100,000 in the number of firms for every loss of 10 billion dollars in the deflated business gross national product. Indeed, in view of the numerous untried concerns and inexperienced entrepreneurs presently in business, the effects upon the business population of any reduction in general demand might be even greater than the prewar relation would suggest.

It is patent, however, that in relation to the current level of employment the business population by mid-1946, and probably by the end of the year, had not grown generally excessive, as has been suggested in some quarters. Even so, there is little doubt that some further readjustment in the distribution of the number of firms among industries is to be expected. In some particular segments of the economy the number of concerns have probably, even now, reached a point greater than that justified by actual business prospects. Other lines. at the same time, hold promise of further expansion. Guides to these tendencies, which must of course be supplemented by detailed industry and regional studies, were presented in charts 3 and 4 and in tables 2 and 3. Increased competition, which was reduced to a minimum during the period of general scarcity since the war, will no doubt accelerate the readjustment process in 1947, which will be the first year of trial for the thousands of concerns which have opened their doors since VJ-day. Nevertheless it must be emphasized that these readjustments repeat, although on a somewhat broader scale, the normally expected reactions of the business population to the constant shifts in demand and to the recurring deviations between anticipations and actual developments which are inevitable characteristics of a business economy.

The Business Situation

(Continued from p. 8)

house products, however, the increases range between 20 and 25 percent while the increases on livestock amount to only 15 percent.

Addition to Costs Varies

The freight-rate increase, while substantial, will have a relatively small effect upon total production and distribution costs since transportation costs constitute only a small part of the delivered prices of most commodities. On cotton, for example, the increased rate on the raw material and the finished textiles together will probably add less than one cent to the retail cost of a shirt. The increase on wool and on woolen manufactures will add very little to the retail cost of a wool suit.

The increases for agricultural commodities will not in general effect any great change in the cost of production or the cost to the consumer. The additional cost in New York of a can of fruit or vegetables shipped from California will be less than \(\frac{1}{3} \) of a cent. Ten pounds of potatoes shipped from Maine to New York will cost about 1 cent more. Ten pounds of oranges shipped from Florida to Pittsburgh will cost about 11/2 cents more.

The additional charges on manufactured commodities also will be small in comparison with the value of the finished product. On automobiles, a commodity with relatively high freight rates, the range of increases for most shipments will be between \$5.00 and \$20.00. This represents, in most cases, less than 1 percent of the delivered price to the consumer.

The addition to costs will be largest for heavy users of coal, low-rated products of mines, and various construction materials which have a relatively low value in proportion to their weight. Utilities and industrial users of bituminous coal located at any distance from the mines will have to pay from 25 cents to 30 cents more for each ton. On the basis of current coal prices at the mine and current average freight rates of approximately \$2.25, the net increase in transportation costs will amount to about 5 percent of the total fuel bill. Steel producers, which are also heavy users of coal and coke, will in general, because of their proximity to mines, experience a somewhat lesser increase in fuel costs.

The general percentage increases in costs which apply in the case of bituminous coal are roughly applicable in the Digitized for FRASER

case of certain road-building materials and other heavy construction material. Users of these products, however, may be

able to offset in part the increased cost of raw materials through greater resort to trucking.

New or Revised Series

Gray Iron Castings: New Series for Page S-32 ¹

[Short tons]

		Shipi	nents		Unfilled
Month	1042 total	1944, total	19		orders for sale, end of month,
	1943, total	1944, totat	Total	For sale	1945
January February March April May June July August September October November December Total Monthly average	812, 876 837, 081 816, 598 830, 773 726, 759 759, 538 801, 479 802, 667 776, 411 843, 520	815, 460 824, 842 888, 656 813, 003 846, 095 819, 935 727, 528 822, 417 792, 286 839, 043 818, 294 78, 794, 541 816, 212	861, 524 816, 467 927, 928 842, 979 866, 951 849, 449 748, 790 750, 050 717, 768 767, 209 751, 092 678, 091 9, 578, 295 798, 101	536, 499 511, 184 587, 380 532, 015 542, 337 543, 788 468, 017 462, 364 434, 416 461, 720 445, 952 397, 529 5, 923, 201 493, 600	

¹ Compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, from reports to that agency beginning October 1945, and from earlier reports to the War Production Board. All data are estimated industry totals. Data beginning December 1943 are based on monthly reports from approximately 1,100 foundries, both commercial and captive, which account for 92-94 percent of the total tonnage shipped by the industry, and annual reports for 1944 and 1945 from practically all foundries. Shipments for January-November 1943 are based on reports from slightly less than 2,000 foundries representing approximately 98 percent of the industry. The reported totals for 1943 are shown in the original r. ports and have been raised to industry totals by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The term "gray from eastings" relates to all iron castings, except malleable, including semisteel, alloy iron and white iron castings. Total shipments include shipments for use by the same company, or an affiliate, subsidiary or parent company, and shipments for sale to other companies shown separately beginning 1945.

Similar data were not collected prior to 1943. Production figures for 1937 and 1939, compiled from reports of the Biennial Census of Manufacturers, are as follows: 1937, 7,818,000 tons; 1989, 7,125,000 tons; these figures include estimated tonnage for a small quantity reported by values only. For 1946 data see p. S-32.

Cast-Iron Boilers, Radiators, and Convectors: Data for page S-32 1

		s (thousa pounds)		Radia- tion, produc-			s (thousa pounds)		Radia- tion, produc-
Year and month	Produc- tion	Ship- ments	Stocks, end of month	tion (thous. of square feet)	Year and month	Produc- tion	Ship- ments	Stocks, end of month	tion (thous. of square feet)
1942: Total Monthly average		206, 904 17, 242	² 44,990	59, 600 4, 967	1944—Continued July August	14, 052 18, 132	15, 695 21, 501	51, 600 48, 231	1, 286 1, 308
1943: January	'	13, 460	44, 843	1 1	September October	17,506	21, 696 21, 202	44, 040	1, 789 1, 678
February March	13, 365 13, 528	10,651 14,897	47, 120 46, 326		November December	16, 534	19, 674 18, 064	37, 278 35, 934	1, 635 1, 675
April May June	13, 146 11, 484	11, 658 12, 569 13, 567	45, 908 44, 146 43, 558		Monthly average.	218, 195 18, 183	211, 181 17, 598	43, 269	17, 388 1, 449
July August September	14, 656 15, 519	13, 360 15, 791 19, 724	42, 403 41, 278 37, 072		1945: January February	16, 159	17, 512 15, 138	36, 768 37, 789	1,730 1,592
October November December		18, 671 19, 705 18, 300	35, 404 33, 006 30, 979		March April May	16, 238	16, 707 17, 171 17, 337	39, 866 38, 933 39, 841	1,589 1,466 1,461
Total		182, 443 15, 204	41, 004	31,000 2,583	June July August	18, 677 13, 094	18, 556 12, 668 19, 614	39, 962 40, 387 37, 868	1,317 1,074 1,423
1944: January	, ,	16, 123	33, 863	1,614	September October	19,862	19,878	37,852	1,599
February March	19, 585	16, 934 17, 894	36, 514 39, 057	1, 180 1, 197	November December		1		1, 497 1, 904
April May June	20,772 19,668	14, 885 12, 514 14, 999	44, 442 52, 254 55, 597	1,310 1,309 1,406	Total Monthly average_	3156 ,84 9	3154,581		17, 745 1, 479

¹ Data were compiled by the Civilian Production Administration and the predecessor agency, the War Production Board, and cover all known producers of these products. The series for boilers include both round and square boilers. The series for radiation includes data for radiation in thousands of square feet of radiation and convectors in thousands of square feet of equivalent direct radiation. These series continue the data for round and square east-iron boilers and production figures for cast-iron radiators and convectors from the Institute of Boiler and Radiator Manufacturers published on pp. 137 and 138 of the 1942 Supplement to the Survey of Current Business. For radiation, only production figures are available for the 1942-45 period.

For 1946 data, compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, see p. S-32; these data are based on reports of 22 companies, all the known producers of these products.

¹ Stocks as of Dec. 31.
³ Total or average for months shown; data were not collected for October-December 1945; the December stock figure

Total or average for months shown; data were not collected for October-December 1945; the December stock figure was computed from January 1946 data.

Monthly Business Statistics

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					19	46				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Navem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
		BI	JSINE	SS IN	DEXI	ES							
INCOME PAYMENTS†												-	
Indexes, adjusted: 1935-39=100 Total income payments 1935-39=100 Salaries and wages do Total nonagricultural income do Total mil. of dol Salaries and wages: mil. of dol	259. 3	235. 7	234. 1	233. 5	281. 7	234. 7	236. 4	239. 7	240. 9	250. 6	252. 1	246. 6	r 245.
	255. 8	238. 5	236. 1	231. 1	227. 8	235. 1	239. 0	240. 6	244. 1	249. 9	254. 1	254. 3	r 253.
	245. 9	232. 2	230. 5	229. 3	226. 1	230. 4	232. 6	233. 8	235. 6	240. 0	243. 2	242. 7	r 243.
	14, 248	13, 075	14, 272	13, 047	12, 008	13, 199	12, 960	12, 768	14, 478	13, 979	13, 481	14, 317	r 14, 67
Total	9, 175	8, 543	8, 525	8, 179	8, 041	8, 360	8, 541	8, 629	8, 787	8, 845	8, 995	9, 144	r 9, 19,
	3, 809	3, 044	3, 046	2, 938	2, 917	3, 222	3, 318	3, 425	3, 641	8, 701	3, 878	3, 928	r 3, 90;
	2, 354	1, 966	2, 073	2, 018	2, 021	2, 675	2, 168	2, 228	2, 176	2, 216	2, 255	2, 296	r 2, 32;
	1, 572	1, 363	1, 321	1, 396	1, 431	1, 476	1, 495	1, 476	1, 503	1, 537	1, 546	1, 646	1, 55;
	1, 380	2, 170	2, 015	1, 827	1, 672	1, 587	1, 560	1, 500	1, 467	1, 391	1, 316	1, 374	r 1, 44;
	110	87	88	90	92	94	93	94	95	96	97	99	r 10;
	578	535	2, 056	1, 122	525	1, 386	892	558	2, 238	1, 113	554	1, 455	r 89;
Entrepreneurial income and net rents and roy- alties. mil. of dol. Other income payments. do. Total nonagricultural income do	3, 641	2, 909	2, 599	2, 609	2, 415	2, 402	2, 507	2, 577	2, 500	3, 099	3, 020	2, 859	7 3, 725
	744	1, 001	1, 004	1, 047	995	957	927	910	858	826	815	760	7 755
	11, 951	11, 312	12, 846	11, 719	10, 930	12, 059	11, 698	11, 423	13, 178	12, 082	11, 684	12, 693	7 12, 239
FARM MARKETINGS AND INCOME													
Farm marketings, volume:* Indexes, unadjusted: Total farm marketings	175	162	139	131	120	118	117	125	111	154	145	130	r 188
	183	171	137	135	107	97	78	99	94	150	156	162	r 231
	168	155	140	129	130	134	146	145	125	158	136	106	r 158
Indexes, adjusted: Total farm marketings	160	148	144	150	155	149	131	159	131	155	139	111	7 14:
	161	152	143	170	162	164	119	189	150	142	130	117	14:
	159	146	144	135	150	138	140	136	117	164	146	107	7 14:
ments*	3, 089	2,317	1, 909	1, 648	1, 455	1, 426	1, 569	1, 657	1, 523	2, 407	2, 257	2, 027	r 3, 347
	3, 076	2,277	1, 893	1, 534	1, 383	1, 370	1, 419	1, 551	1, 469	2, 271	2, 193	2, 014	r 3, 332
Unadjusted 1935-39=100 Adjusted do Crops do Livestock and products do Dairy products do Meat animals do Poultry and eggs do	463	333	268	231	208	206	214	233	221	342	330	303	r 501
	400	282	282	281	305	285	276	299	286	353	329	263	r 366
	409	325	331	351	360	348	302	411	375	351	333	315	r 391
	393	253	250	235	268	243	259	249	226	355	327	228	r 356
	333	201	201	187	194	207	223	223	220	271	284	293	r 316
	400	260	252	235	317	258	284	255	214	441	367	139	r 356
	355	340	345	330	278	281	269	294	281	298	323	366	428
PRODUCTION INDEXES													
Industrial Production—Federal Reserve Index	v 182 v 191 v 214 176 v 140 v 167 v 131 v 275 v 188 v 155 v 206 175 v 155 v 156 v 172 v 140 v 172 v 140 v 172 v 17	167 173 192 167 95 123 81 231 148 162 122 123 237 252 137 158 201 117 113	161 167 184 164 86 131 63 232 247 150 141 159 108 128 227 217 95 154 188 231 378 111 113	156 160 164 102 99 135 80 217 151 155 140 163 107 134 242 220 107 157 198 233 384 117	148 161 136 43 110 139 95 188 139 144 128 174 113 138 247 119 98 162 2211 233 379 137	164 170 182 169 120 142 108 207 141 148 123 124 125 148 251 201 114 162 234 382 184 184 119	163 174 190 159 129 144 122 225 141 100 187 145 146 161 161 164 237 392 131 114	159 167 175 109 131 142 126 230 139 189 180 134 140 228 239 162 160 157 231 127 107	171 176 194 154 141 148 241 138 241 110 191 166 147 237 238 167 162 231 231 231	174 178 203 179 137 144 133 243 145 131 193 171 147 239 241 159 187 232 396 101 94	180 186 210 183 144 152 140 7 255 156 163 138 204 179 261 242 182 248 233 395 119 100	184 191 214 184 187 152 144 • 263 • 168 176 146 213 188 155 270 241 188 172 237 235 318 199 • 131	184 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 197

Digitized for FRASER

Preliminary. 'Revised. \$ See note for automobile index at the bottom of p. S-2.

Preliminary. 'Revised. \$ See note for automobile index at the bottom of p. S-2.

New series. For a description of the indexes of the volume of farm marketings and figures for 1929-42, see pp. 23-32 of the April 1943 Survey; indexes since 1942 are from the Department of Agriculture. Data for 1913-41 for the dollar figures on eash farm income are shown on p. 28 of the May 1943 Survey; revised monthly averages beginning 1940 based on annual data are as follows (millions of dollars). Cash farm income, total including Government payments—1940, 759; 1941, 979; 1942, 1,335; 1943, 1,668; 1944, 1,753; income from marketings—1940, 695; 1941, 930; 1942, 1,276; 1943, 1,612; 1944, 1,685; the monthly figures have not as yet been adjusted to the revised totals. Data beginning 1939 for the new series under industrial production are shown on p. 18 of the December 1943 issue.

1 Revised series. Data on income payments revised beginning January 1939; for figures for 1939-41, see p. 16 of the A pril 1944 Survey and for 1942-44, p. 20 of the May 1945 Survey. Revised data beginning 1913 for the indexes of eash income from farm marketings are shown on p. 28 of the May 1943 Survey. For revisions for the indicated series on industrial production, see table 12 on pp. 18-20 of theDecember 1943 issue.

aless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	1945				 .		1940	5				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- D	ecem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo ber
	В	USINE	SS IN	DEXI	ES—Co	ontinue	d	···········					
FRODUCTION INDEXES—Continued						1						1	
Industrial Production-Continued				}							1		
nadjusted—Continued. Manufactures—Continued. Nondurable manufactures—Continued.	156	151	149	143	145	139	139	137	137	161	164	164	7]
Manufactured food products† 1935-39=100. Dairy products† do	. F 95	≥ 100	p 84	p 75	₽ 85	> 101	» 134	▶ 160	₽ 189	₽ 197	p 175	p 151	p 1
Meat packingdododododododododododo	181 ≠ 164		182 168	155 94	171	129 89	120 101	120 103	84 125	154 228	122 255	37 313	, ,
Paper and productstdodo	. 153 ≥ 153	142	134	133	143	148	146	142	147	136	147	150	7
Paper and pulpt doPetroleum and coal productst dodo	p 148	138 2 174	131 • 172	130 166	137 • 161	143 2 171	141 166	138 163	142 p 174	131 178	142 182	144 2 181	P
Coke		148	154	116	91	151	113	73	137	160	165	166	
Petroleum refiningt do Printing and publishingt do	135	118	114	114	122	129	129	126	129	115	123	128	
Rubber productst	r 204		205	215	216	221	219	215	218	211	221	231	r
Rubber products† do Textiles and products† do	p 171		143	151	159 146	162 147	161 144	164 149	165 152	144 127	162	r 168 153	,
Cotton consumption do	164 245		125 228	138 233	234	241	245	247	240	233	149 233	236	,
Rayon deliveriesdodododo		. 150	149	153	171	173	169	174	174	144	173	r 183	ļ
Tobacco productsdo	172	157	104	142	148	152	147	164	159	145	161	166	
Mineralstdo	₽ 138		126	134	134	131	99	115	141	150		149	,
Fuelstdo	p 139		137 94	146 114	149 121	145 125	108 121	124 125	149 86	153 128		151 125	,
Anthracitet do Bituminous coalt de			142	159	160	168	10	60	156	159	156	163	+
Crude petroleumdo	P 150	141	139	144	147	138		149		154	151	p 149	,
Metalsdo		80	61	60	47	44	46	62	95	126	132	r 136	
djusted, combined indextdo	p 185		163	160	152					172		180	
Manufacturesdo	» 190 » 21		169 185	163 166	154 128		176 190	167 175	176 193	177		186 212	;
Durable manufacturesdodo			92 72	108	119	125	130	129	133	129	135		,
Lumberdo	P 134		72 147	95 151	108	117 141	123	123 130	127 137	121		129	
Nonferrous metalsdo_ Smelting and refining*	p 188		140	140	128		109	109		132			'
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo	p 200	2 158	164	172	186	192	190	175	190	192	197	r 204] :
Cement do Clay products* do do	p 163		119 124	131 144	149 144					155 147		162 150	
Glass containersdo.		235	244	247	255		243	213		249		265	
Nondurable manufacturesdo	p 17	1 158	156	161	167	166	164	161	162	157	164	r 165	
Alcoholic beveragesdo		216	212	231	238	176	169	155	161	176	174	227	ŀ
Chemicals do	p 24:	3 228 116	230 111		232 133				233 128	235 103			
Leather and products do. Leather tanning do.		109	114	115	126	120	115	104	107	99	101	101	1
Manufactured food productsdo	15	5 150	153 p 131		160					150 • 136			
Dairy productsdo_ Meat packingdo_	p 14		155		P 11 7					165			
Processed fruits and vegetables*do	p 17	8 128	138		146	163	165	158	162		155	142	
Paper and productsdodododo	p 15.		134 132					142 138				150 144	
Petroleum and coal productsdo		> 174	> 172			p 171					₹ 182	₽ 181	
Petroleum refining do.	13	0 114	112	118	12	127	126	124	129	124	129	128	
Printing and publishing do Textiles and products do			143	151	159	162	161	164	165	144	162	7 168	. !
Tobacco productsdo	16	9 154	112	143	156	161	154	163	153	140) 155	157	
Minerals dodododo	p 13	7 138 109	133 108		141 93								
Manufacturers' Orders, Shipments, and Inventories	3	1											
ew orders, index, totalfavg. month 1939=100	23		182	188									
Durable goods industries do Iron and steel and their products do	250 270	8 171 6 181	173 174							229 253	2 250	r 281	1
Machinery, including electrical do	1 30	5 188	217	215	235	240	269	297	331	298	5 292	7 321	1
Other durable goods do Nondurable goods industries do hipments, index, totalt do	20-		137 188	156 196		155				153 188			
hipments, index, total	26	9 202	197	184	183	197	206	208	209	206	5 222	7 240	
Durable goods industries. do Automobiles and equipment do	280	200	199	169	153	183	203	207			3 233 9 188	r 259 r 216	
Automobiles and equipmentdo	23 24		94 191	88 140	81 92		186	178	187	197	7 212	r 229	1
Nonferrous metals and productsdo	1 32	2 192	183	172	163	: 167	188	186	210	200	3 241	r 276	: 1
Machinery, including electrical do	31:	2 250	263	199			222 547	233	255 535				
Machinery, including electrical do- Transportation equipment (exc. autos) do-	1 510	529	626	572	492	P (P,F14	543	554					

*Revised. p Preliminary.
*New series. Data beginning 1939 for the new series under industrial production are shown on pp. 18 and 19 of the December 1943 Survey.
*Revised series. For revisions for the indicated unadjusted indexes and all seasonally adjusted indexes shown above for the industrial production series, see table 12 on pp. 18-20 of the December 1943 issue. Seasonal adjustment factors for a number of industries included in the industrial production series shown in the Survey have been fixed at 100 beginning various months from January 1939 to July 1942; data for these industries are shown only in the unadjusted series as the "edjusted" indexes are the same as the unadjusted. The indexes of new orders were revised in the November 1945 Survey and the indexes of shipments were revised in the February and March 1945 issues; data for electrical machinery and other machinery, which were shown separately in the May 1946 and earlier issues of the Survey have been combined; data for 1939-44 for all series, except the combined indexes for machinery, are shown on p. 23 of the July 1946 Survey and combined indexes for machinery are on p. 22 of the August 1946 issue.

NOTE FOR INDEX OF PRODUCTION OF AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY, p. S-1.—This series is currently based upon man-hour statistics for plants classified in the automobile and automobile parts industries and is designed to measure productive activity during the month in connection with assembly of passenger cars, trucks, trailers, and busses; production of bodies, parts and accessories, including replacement parts; and output of nonautomotive products made in the plants covered. Recently the level shown by this series has been much higher relative to prewar than the level shown by factory sales of new passenger cars and trucks. The difference is accounted for in part by a sharp increase in production of replacement parts and by other changes in the composition of output. It appears, however, that the series overstates the current level of total output in these industries. The compiling agency is making a study of production and man-hour statistics in an endeavor to arrive at a more accurate measure of over-all production in these industries.

ber	November SINES	December SS IN	Janu- ary DEXE	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem ber	Octo- ber
262 252 309 245	204	SS IN	DEXE	S—Co	ntinua							
252 309 245					nomue	d						
252 309 245		1 1	1									
309 245 !	2001	196	195	204	206	208	209	206	199	215	r 224	r 23
	230 183	189 218 167	203 218 182	213 225 185	221 216 196	221 213 200	215 210 206	208 209 208	198 220 185	206 253 198	r 223 r 244 r 222	r 22 r 24 22
	165 212	178 292	161	154 242	167	173	181 288	185 293	193	196	209 311	r 20
221	165	166	229 178	187	260 195	282 197	207	208	208 174	282 180	* 207	r 21
236	207	189	184	199	203	208	208	199	186	193	218	r 22
200 217	167 177	164 171	165 171	167 174	169 181	169 182	170 184	173 189	181 195	186 200	190 r 206	19 7 21
258 138	124	120	118	120	122	120	120	124	128	131	134	7 20 7 13
168 283	134 230	136 218	135 223	139 226	145 236	145 241	149 245		157	161 261	r 163 268	7](7 27
- 1					ì	j		- 1	ļ			7 74
148	118	118	119	120	123	124	125	128	132	136	r 141	r 14
184	162	165	165	167	166	167	165	166	170	171	174	18 18
183	177 151	155	157	167 161	161 163	157 162	160	164	180 171	178	181	19 7 18
133	114 167			112 180	114 186	114 199			120 195			r 18
	128	130	136	141	148	153	157 174	156 176	164	168	171 r 189	r 17 r 20
19,900			l l	16, 590	16, 829			1	ı		r 18, 886	r 19, 56
	DITC	INTEGO	DODI	TT AM	ON					<u> </u>		
	DUS	INESS	POP	ULAII	ON							
									·			
	İ					1						
		73, 224. 1	,		r3, 369. 1			₽3, 503. 9				
		r 189. 2			214.1			⊅ 233.4 ⊅ 288.5				
		* 143. 2			r 152. 9			p 159.9				
		f 617.3			r 641.3	!		p 666.3				
		r 127. 4			r 187. 6 1			₽ 178.0				
					137.3			p 43. 3			~	
	j											
	60	42	80	92	86	81	92	69	74	92	96	12
	8	2 1	8	14	10	7	8	13	9	12	17	1
	14	23 10	35 22	29 27		34 25	41 26	25 24	36 17	37 26	32 28	2
	10	2		9	10	10	4	4	5	5	8	6, 40
	60	372	2, 279	748	902	40	60	7	413	459	311	14
	725 721	1, 141	1,677	215 874	2, 285	2, 734	2,066	1, 996	1,948	2, 113	2, 510	4, 9
	135 127	125 79	245 16	258 888	269 529	249 629	1, 323 16	661 80	835 76	297 414	$\frac{367}{321}$	36 42
												l
	3 , 010	3, 507	5, 521	4, 191	4, 774	4, 843	4, 634	4, 3 88	3, 946	3, 550	3, 399	3, 71
	CO.	ммоі	DITY	PRIC	ES							
263	205	207	206	207	200	919	911	218	944	249	243	27
230	203	206	207	213	215	220	215	223	240	233	236	24
187	161	162	164	166	171	171	188	195	244	225	221	25
399 236	375 182	184	180	368 186	367 183	368 190	194	210	369 249	388 271	285	4: 30
186	217	230	225	233	229	244	248	261	249	203	210 154	20 13
342	213	213	213	212	208	210	214	219	242	242	236	29
313	203	204	206	214	219	225	226	230	268	294	249	31
307 230		204 222	203 197	202 168		199 166	198 173	207 178	245 196	257 199	$\frac{221}{221}$	30 25
	263 138 168 283 814 148 148 186 184 197 183 133 205 19,990 19,990	263 226 225 220 203 220 203 220 203 220 203 220 203 220 203 220 203 220 203 220 203 220 203 220 203 220 203 220 203 220 203 220 203 220 220	258 175 184 120 168 134 136 283 230 218 814 136 283 230 218 814 136 283 230 218 814 148 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 117 167 168 118 117 177 183 151 155 153 114 112 167 169 173	175	138	188	228	278	175	288 175 187 187 191 200 210 222 223 234 245 188 134 136 135 139 1415 149 152 124 124 128 128 230 218 223 226 236 241 245 251 256 256 251 256	288 178 187 191 200 220 222 223 224 245 252 285 250 218 220 222 220 228 226	288 176 187 191 200 210 222 223 224 245 252 225 7298 188 124 120 120 120 120 124 128 131 134 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 139 120 122 120 120 120 124 122 137 151 151 134 132 135 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 139 120 123 124 125 128 132 136 744 134 147 177 177 170 167

*Revised. *Preliminary

*New series. See note marked † with regard to the new series for inventories of "nonferrous metals and their products." For the estimated values of manufacturers' inventories for 1938-42, see p. 7 of the June 1942 Survey and p. S-2 of the May 1946 sisce. The series on operating businesses and business turn-over have been revised beginning 1940, frevised series. The indexes of shipments were revised in the February and March 1945 issues; data for 1939-44 are on p. 23 of July 1946 Survey. See p. 22 of the August 1946 Survey for 1938-45 data for the index of inventories for "machinery, including electrical" and 1938-42 data for "nonferrous metals and their products"; the index for "other durable goods industries" has been further revised since publication of the 1938-42 data in the August 1946 Survey; revised figures beginning September 1945 for this series and also for "other nondurable goods industries" are shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1944 Survey; data back to 1913 will be published later. Data for December 15, 1946, are as follows: Total 264; crops, 232; food grain, 224; feed grain and hay, 186; tobacco, 406; cotton, 242; fruit, 211; truck crops, 166; oil-bearing crops, 334; livestock and products, 294; meat animals, 311; dairy, 312; poultry and eggs, 226.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					194	6				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber

COMMODITY PRICES—Continued

COST OF LIVING	1		}						I		Ī		
National Industrial Conference Board:			405.4		ļ								
Combined index 1923=100 Clothing do		106.7 94.9	107. 1 94. 9						108.2				
Fooddo		113.9	114.9						116. 2			131, 3	
Fuel and light do		96. 9 91. 0	97. 1 91. 0			97. 4 91. 0			97.4				
Sundries		115.5	115.7						117.3			91. 0 119. 9	
Consumers' price index (U.S. Dept. of Labor);	1		- 1	1		_			ľ			i	
Combined index 1935-39=100. Clothing do	151.7 108.7	129.3 148.7	129.9 149.4	129. 9 149. 7	129.6 150.5	130. 2 153. 1	131.1 154.5	131.7 155.7	133.3 157.2	141.2 158.7	14 4 . 1 161. 2	145, 9 165, 9	148. 4 167. 0
Fooddo Fuel, electricity, and icedo		140.1	141.4	141.0	139.6	140.1	141.7	142.6	145.6	165.7	171.2	174.1	180.0
Fuel, electricity, and icedo	114.7 91.8	110.1 94.0	110.3 94.0	110.8 93.8	111.0 93.8	110.5 92.9	110. 4 92. 6	110.3 92.2	110. 5 92. 1	113.3 92.1	113.7 91.8	114.4 91.7	114.4 91.6
Other fuels and ice*do	137.0	125.8	126.1	127 3	127.8	127.7	127.8	127.8	128.4	133. 8	135.0	136. 5	136. 5
Housefurnishingsdododo	.] 109.1	147.6 (1)	148.3 1108.3	148.8	149. 7	150.2 1108.4	152. 0 (1)	153. 7	156, 1 1108, 5	157.9	160, 0	165, 6 108, 8	167.6
Miscellaneousdo	132.0	124.6	124.8	125.4	125.6	125.9	126, 7	127. 2	127. 9	(1) 128, 2	108.7 109.8	129.9	(1) 130. 8
RETAIL PRICES			į						1				
U. S. Department of Commerce:			1	i									
All commodities, index* 1935-39=100.	170.9	142. 2	143, 1	143.1	142.9	143.7	144.8	145.7	147.7	156.3	159.8	164.3	* 167, 2
U. S. Department of Labor indexes: Anthracite 1923-25=100.	119.5	106, 2	107.3	108.2	108.6	108.6	108. 5	108.7	108.8	117.8	117. 9	119, 6	119,6
Bituminous coaldodo	116.5	107.5	107-6	168.6	108.6	108.6	168, 6	109.0	111.0	114.3	114.4	116.2	116.3
Food, combined index 1935-39=100. Cereals and bakery products* do	187. 7 140. 6	140, 1 109, 1	141, 4 109, 2	141.0 109.4	139.6 109.8	140. 1 110. 3	141. 7 113. 3	142.6 115.2	145, 6 122, 1	165.7 126.1	171, 2 125, 4	174. 1 187. 3	180, 0 138, 5
Dairy products*do Fruits and vegetables*do	198.5	135.9	136.2	136.4	136.6	137.0	137.4	138.6	147. 8	179.1	180.1	186, 6	202. 4 176. 5
Fruits and vegetables*dodo	184.5 203.6	172.3 131.0	177.3 131.2	180. 8 131. 4	181.1 131.3	183. 4 131. 3	185. 9 132. 8	185. 7 133. 5	183. 5 134. 0	188. 4 173. 7	178.3 186.6	176.4	176.5
Fairchild's index:	1											185, 5	100.7
Combined indexDec. 31, 1930=100_ Apparel:	119.0	113. 5	113.6	113.5	113. 5	113.6	113.7	114.5	114.7	115.1	116.0	116, 7	117. 8
Infants'do	111.2	108.1	108.1	108.0	108.1	108.2	108.1	108.1	108.1	108. 2	169.1	110.3	110,4
Men'sdo	111.5	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.3	105, 7	106.2	106.2	106.6	108-6	109.1	110.0
Women's do	118.3 124.3	113. 8 115. 7	113.8 115.7	113. 8 115. 7	113.7 115.7	113. 7 115. 9	113. T 116. 2	114.7 117.0	115.0 117.2	115.7 117.4	116.0 118.7	117. 5 119. 8	118. 2 121. 3
Plece goodsdo	116, 1	112.0	112.0	111.8	111.8	112.0	112. 2	113, 1	113.3	113.3	113. 5	113. 9	114.3
WHOLESALE PRICES													ĺ
U. S. Department of Labor indexes:													
Combined index (889 series)1926=100_ Economic classes:	2 139, 6	106.8	107.1	107.1	107.7	108.9	110. 2	111.0	112.9	124.7	129, 1	124.0	2 134.1
Manufactured productsdo	2 134.6	102. 2	102. 5	102.9	103.4	104.5	105. 5	106.1	107.3	118.9	123.9	117. 2	² 129.6
Kaw materialsdo Semimanufactured articlesdo	153.4 129.1	118. 9 96. 9	119. 2 97. 6	118.3 97.6	118.9 98.8	120. 5 100. 4	122. 2	123.6	126.3	141.7	145.7	141.4	148.7
Farm productsdo	169.8	131.1	131.5	129.9	130.8	133. 4	101. 1 135. 4	101.9 137.5	105.7 140.1	110. 2 157. 0	111.9 161.0	115, 0 154, 3	118. 2 165. 3
Grains do	165, 4 197, 4	132.9	133. 2 129. 6	133.8	133.9	136. 7	137.0	148.1	151.8	181.4	109.0	170.6	174. 2
Livestock and poultry. do Commodities other than farm products do	2 132.8	131. 8 101. 3	101.6	131. 5 101. 9	132. 7 102. 5	133. 5 103. 4	135. 1 104. 5	134. 9 105. 1	137. 4 106. 7	162.9 117.5	177. 6 121. 9	$\frac{170.4}{117.2}$	174.6 2 127.1
Foods do	165.4	107, 9	108.6	107.3	107.8	109, 4	110.8	111.5	112.9	140. 2	149.0	131.9	157.9
Cereal products do Dairy products do Fruits and vegetables do	136, 1 182, 9	95. 5 113. 2	95. 7 113. 8	95. 8 115. 0	96. 1 115. 8	96. 2 116. 1	99. 4 116. 3	100.3 117.0	101. 7 127. 3	$124.9 \\ 156.9$	124.7 161.8	127. 4 109. 1	128. 5 185. 5
Fruits and vegetablesdo	139. 5	123.8	128.7	125.7	127.5	133, 1	138. 2	140.6	136.1	130.0	100.4	115.5	122.5
Meats dodo	202.8	107. 9	107.9	108. 1	108.1	109, 6	110.3	110.5	110.1	169.9	198.1	131. 3	191.4
1000 . 100	2 120, 6	100. 2	100.5	100, 8	101.3	102. 2	103.3	103.9	105.6	109.5	111.6	112. 2	2 115.7
Building materials do	145. 5 129. 1	118. 7 116. 7	119. 5 116. 7	120.0 116.9	120. 9 116. 9	124, 9 117, 4	126. 5 119. 9	127. 8 120. 5	129.9	132.1	132, 7	133.8	134.8
Cement do	107.0	100.1	100. 5	101.1	101.5	102.3	102.4	102.6	121.3 102.6	122.5 104.0	126. 0 105. 8	127.7 106.5	127. 8 106, 5
Lumber do	192. 1 151. 3	155. 5 107. 7	157.8 107.8	158, 5	160.1	167.6	171.4	172.5	176.0	177. 3	177.6	178.2	178.9
Lumber do Paint and paint materials do Chemicals and allied products! do	118.9	95.7	96.1	107.8 96.0	107. 8 95. 9	107.8 96.0	108. 0 96. 1	108. 2 96. 5	108. 6 96. 4	114. 9 99. 3	113, 9 98, 4	116.7 98.4	119. 2 99. 9
Chemicals do Drugs and pharmaceuticals do do	106, 9	96.7	97.1	97.1	97.0	97.0	97. 1	97.9	98.0	98. 5	98.4	98.6	98.8
rerilizer materialsdodo	152.8 96, 3	110. 7 81. 9	112.3 81.9	112.1 81.9	111.5 81.9	111.7 81.9	112. 4 81. 9	132.4 81.9	109. 4 82. 7	112.6 88.2	110. 1 94. 4	110, 3 90, 2	91. 9
Oils and fats.	109.0	102.0	102.0	101.7	81.9 101.8	102. 1	102. 1	102.1	102.1	114. 2	102.5	103.3	111.1
Fuel and lighting materialsdodo	94, 5	84. 6 68. 0	84. 8 68. 7	84.9 69.2	85. 1 71. 3	85. 0 68. 3	86.1 66.6	86.1 67.0	87. 8 67. 2	90. 3 65. 6	94. 4 63. 9	94. 3 64. 7	94. 2
Gasdo		79.1	77. 7	77.4	79.1	79.6	79. 7	80. 2	79.6	80.7	79.5	80. 6	80.8
Petroleum products do Hides and leather products do	73.4 172.5	61. 7 118. 8	61. 6 118. 9	61. 5 119. 4	61.6 119.6	61. 2 119. 8	62. 8 119. 8	63.5 120.4	64.0 122.4	65. 1 141. 2	72.8 138.9	73. 0 . 141. 6 :	73.1
Hides and skinsdo	221.0	117.6	117.6	117.6	117. 6	117.6	117.6	120.7	121.5	169.3	155.8	151.5	142, 4 153, 0
Leather do	178.1 162.9	103 8 126, 7	104.1 126.9	103.8 127.9	103. 9 128. 2	104.0 128.6	104. 0 128. 6	104. 0 128. 9	110.7	133. 2	133.3	138.5	138, 5
rouseiumisning goodsdodo	118.2	104.7	104.7	106.2	106. 5	106. 9	107. 5	108.3	129. 5 110. 4	140.4 111.9	140. 1 112. 6	144. 8 113. 6	145. 2 115. 3
Furniture	124.4 111.8	107. 9 101. 6	107. 9 101. 6	109 7 102 8	110. 1 102. 9	110.9 102.9	112.1	113.4 102.9	114.5	117.3	118.5	119.4	121. 3
Metals and metal productsdo	2 129, 7	105. 2	105.6	105. 7	106.6	102.9	102. 9 108. 8	102.9	106. 1 112. 2	106. 4 113. 3	106.6 114.0	$107.5 \\ 114.2$	109. 2 2 125. 7
TOD ROO SLEET	114.0	100. 2	101.0	101. 2	103.3	107.0	107.4	107.8	110.1	111.3	113.3	113. 5	113.7
Metals, nonferrous do Plumbing and heating equipment do	118.4 107.2	85. 8 95. 0	85. 8 95. 0	85. 7 95. 0	85. 7 95. 1	86. 1 95. 1	87. 1 100. 8	89.0 100.8	99. 2 106. 0	102. 7 106. 0	101.4 106.3	101.4 107.2	101.8
Textue products do	131. 3	101.1	101.4	101.6	102. 2	104.7	107. 9	108.8	109.2	118.1	124.0	107. 2 125. 7	107. 2 128. 6
Ciotning	127, 9 174, 7	107. 4 125. 1	107. 4 125. 5	107. 4 125. 6	109. 4 125. 8	109.5	117.4	119.6	120.3	120.5	122, 8	122, 9	125.6
Cetton goods				120.0	75.3	132. 9 75. 5	137. 6 75. 5	138. 6 75. 7	139. 4 75. 8	148.6 76.3	160.0	166.6	172. 9 88. 8
Bosiery and underwear do do	89.3	71 5	73, 5	75, 2	10.01	40.01	10.0						
Hosiery and underwear do Rayon do	89.3 30.2	30, 2	30, 2	30.2	30, 2	30. 2	30, 2	30. 2	30.2	30. 2	87. 7 20. 2	88. 7 30. 2	30. 2
Cotton goods	89.3 30.2 115.0	30, 2	30, 2	30.2	30, 2	30. 2	30, 2 (3)	30. 2	(3) 30.2	30. 2 126. 7	20, 2 134, 8	30. 2 126. 5	30. 2 125. 7
Cetton goods	89. 3 30. 2 115. 0 117. 7 106. 5	30, 2 (³) 112, 7 94, 8	30, 2 (³) 112, 7 94, 8	30. 2 (3) 112. 7 95. 3	30, 2 (³) 112, 7 95, 6	30. 2 (³) 112. 7 95. 6	30, 2 (3) 112, 7 95, 7	30, 2 (3) 112, 7 97, 0	30. 2 (3) 112. 7 98. 5	30. 2 126. 7 112. 7 101. 3	30, 2 134, 8 112, 8 102, 0	30. 2 126. 5 113. 9	30. 2 125. 7 116. 6
Cotton goods	89. 3 30. 2 115. 0 117. 7 106. 5	30, 2 (³) 112. 7	30, 2 (3) 112, 7	30. 2 (³) 112. 7	30, 2 (³) 112, 7	30. 2 (3) 112. 7	30, 2 (³) 112, 7	30, 2 (³) 112, 7	$ \begin{array}{c c} 30.2 \\ (^3) \\ 112.7 \end{array} $	30. 2 126. 7 112. 7	20, 2 134, 8 112, 8	30. 2 126. 5	30. 2 125. 7

1 Rents collected seminanually for most cities in index, usually in March and September or June and December; indexes are held constant in cities not surveyed during quarter; a special survey was made in August 1946; including 16 cities; rents in the remaining 18 cities were treated as unchanged in computing the August index.

2 Current prices of motor vehicles were introduced into the calculations beginning October 1946; during the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale, and the Department of Labor carried April 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946, or until the rate of production reached the monthly average rate of 1941. If April 1942 prices had been used in the October 1946 calculations, October indexes for the groups affected would have been as follows: All commodities, 132.5; manufactured product, 127.0; all commodities other than farm products, 125.1; all commodities other than farm products and foods, 113.2; metals and products, 114.3.

Not available.

\$\frac{1}{1}\text{For revised 1943 data. see p. 20 of April 1946 Survey.} \text{\$\frac{1}{2}\text{Formerly designated "cost of living index": see note in April 1946 Survey.} \text{\$\frac{1}{2}\text{Survey} \text{ index of retail prices of all commodities, see p. 28 of the August 1943 Survey; minor revisions have been made in the figures published prior to February 1945 Survey; revisions are shown on p. 31 of February 1946 Survey. Data for 1923-45 for the indexes of retail prices of the food subgroups are shown on p. 16 of the November 1946 Survey; the combined index for food, which is the same as the index under cost of living above, includes other food groups not shown separately. Data beginning 1935 for the indexes of retail prices of "gas and electricity" and "other fuels and ice" will be published later.

Digitized for FRASE Revised series. For revised data for 1941-43 for the indicated series on wholesale prices, see p. 23 of the November 1946 Survey.

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45	n.e.+ e				19	16		 		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
	CC	ммо	DITY	PRIC	ES-C	Continu	ied						
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR			l										
As measured by— Wholesale prices1935-39=100_	57.6	75.3	75. 1	75. 1	74.7	73.8	73. 0	72.5	71.3	64.8	62.3	64.8	60. 0
Consumers' pricesdo Retail food pricesdo Prices received by farmers†do	53. 2	77.3 71.3 51.9	77. 0 70. 6 51. 4	77. 0 70. 8 51. 6	77. 2 71. 5 51. 4	76. 8 71. 3 50. 9	76. 3 70. 5 50. 2	75. 9 70. 0 50. 4	75. 0 68. 6 48. 9	70. 9 60. 3 43. 6	69. 6 58. 3 42. 8	68. 5 57. 3 43. 8	67. 4 55. 5 39. 0
V	CONS	STRUC	CTION	AND	REA	L EST	TATE	·	<u>'</u>	L	1		
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY*													
New construction, total mil. of dol Private, total do Residential (nonfarm) do	985 730	438 309 98	443 348 116	476 • 387 136	510 7 430 159	7 601 7 499 195	710 • 586 244	r 824 r 671 288	* 917 * 735 317	* 1,000 * 774	7 1, 070 7 810	r 1, 067 r 787	r 1, 062 r 768 330
Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, total	320 311	138	162	r 18 9	r 212	r 231	r 255	- 282	₹ 306	329 • 319	345 + 323	340 r 317	r 320
Industrial do Farm construction do Public utility do	172 20 79	80 10 63	91 5 65	7 100 8 54	r 108 8 51	7 113 14 59	7 119 20 7 67	7 129 30 71	* 139 40 72	7 150 50 7 76	7 160 60 7 82	r 168 50 r 80	7 172 40 7 78
Public utilitydo	955	129 2	95 2	r 89	* 80 * 5	7 102 7 9	7 124 7 11	7 153 7 20	* 182 * 23	* 226 * 31	7 260 7 41	r 280 r 53	r 294 r 63
Residential	16 26 6	34 31 12	18 26 10	18 25 9	13 21 7	13 7 23 7 7	15 22 6	14 23 6	14 26 6	14 30 6	18 32 7	16 35 9	r 20 r 31 r 8
Highway do All other do	1 95	31 31	21 28	18 25	19 22	28 29	42 34	57 39	73 46	94 57	105 64	108 r 68	r 115 r 65
CONTRACT AWARDS, PERMITS, AND DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED													
Value of contracts awarded (F. R. indexes): Total, unadjusted1923-25=100	p 130	83	86	87	117	148	194	203	201	179	164	152	r 138
Residential, unadjusteddododododododododododododo	p 123	42 94	48 108	50 107	85 136	135 147	201 170	211 169	195 174	162 165	155 158	147 151	r 136 r 145
Value of confracts awarded (F. R. indexes); Total, unadjusted	p 128 27, 149	44 15, 481	56 14, 298	61 15, 332	95 16,772	129 42, 573	172 52, 733	179 63, 188	177 38, 265	36, 523	157 40, 101	36, 702	r 140 33, 342
Total valuation thous. of dol. Public ownership do	503, 745 130, 329	370, 087 60, 819	330, 685 61, 821	357, 501 46, 715	387, 399 56, 449	697, 593 146, 404	52, 733 734, 911 127, 016	952, 418 196, 832	807. 914 214, 534	717, 991 201, 645	679, 909 204, 817	619, 857 186, 882	573, 206 133, 806
Private ownershipdo Nonresidential buildings:	373, 416	309, 268 5, 332	268, 864 4, 450	310, 786 4, 700	330, 950 4, 648	551, 189 7, 416	607, 895 4, 769	755, 586 4, 878	593, 380 4, 357	516, 346 3, 582	475, 092 4, 108	432, 975 3, 648	439, 400 3, 696
Projects number Floor area thous, of sq. ft. Valuation thous, of dol.	23, 708 160, 871	39, 871 207, 671	37, 656 193, 589	36, 335 217, 587	37, 839 220, 598	50, 631 278, 725	41, 676 236, 182	45, 285 290, 963	41, 370 273, 207	42, 457 283, 635	33, 080 211, 530	25, 929 169, 127	33, 932 225, 355
Residential Dundings:	1	9, 297 15, 911	9, 190	10, 071	11, 469	34, 066	46, 652	. 56, 264	31, 574	31,112	33, 727	31, 458	28, 128
Projectsnumber Floor areathous. of sq. ft. Valuationthous. of dol. Public works:	221, 113	88, 374	17, 115 86, 134	18, 572 89, 715	18, 423 102, 079	49, 198 275, 241	65, 530 370, 590	74, 992 463, 600	51, 533 332, 248	45, 327 281, 227	45, 145 284, 025	47, 121 293, 831	36, 910 235, 068
Projectsnumber_ Valuationthous. of dol_ Utilities:	1, 018 82, 626	590 43, 214	478 36, 126	366 26, 841	415 37,687	815 120, 230	1, 039 95, 964	1, 684 156, 626	1, 950 154, 009	1,537 121,149	2,008 153,456	1,557 107,941	1, 271 75, 535
Projectsnumber_ Valuationthous of dol	271 39, 135	262 30, 828	180 14, 836	195 23, 358	240 27, 035	276 23, 397	273 32, 175	362 41, 229	384 48, 450	292 31,980	258 30, 898	239 48, 458	247 37, 248
Projects		117, 7		,		319, 1	294. 0	278. 0	2 52. 8	Í			,
Permit valuation: Total building constructiondodo	164. 9 152. 9	149.4	111. 0 172. 3	159, 2 175, 2	189. 9 205. 9	423, 6	235, 6	212, 2	210. 4	283. 7 218. 7	317. 6 r 235. 4	248. 5 194. 6	7 215.7 7 191.4
New residential buildingsdo New nonresidential buildingsdo	222. 2 99. 1	143. 4 141. 7	149. 5 195. 4	187. 6 159. 7	215.0 190.8	407. 7 444. 3	352. 7 140. 7	331.3 116.6	303. 4 136. 7	321. 2 135. 8	378. 7 119. 4	288. 0 115. 9	7 286, 2 108, 4
Additions, alterations, and repairs do Estimated number of new dwelling units in nonfarm areas (U S. Dept. of Labor):	136.4	181, 9	163.8	187. 9	224. 9	406. 5	218. 5	189.8	192, 4	203.1	213.9	188.4	r 192. 9
Total nonfarm*numberdodo	46,600 28,601	31, 900 20, 867	29, 500 20, 036	43, 912 30, 725	48, 551 33, 479	83, 641 56, 002	81, 035 53, 860	74, 257 48, 216	68, 000 43, 833	76, 700 49, 188	82,070 55,081	65, 800 43, 087	r 60, 200 r 37, 401
Privately financed, total do_ 1-family dwellings do_ 2-family dwellings do_	28, 479 23, 731	20, 417 17, 421	19, 256 15, 494	25, 918 21, 786	28, 503 24, 072	50,066 41,785	44, 996 39, 000	43, 583 35, 824 3, 267	36, 660 31, 372	36, 830 31, 071	38,660 32,921	35, 044 29, 335	7 36, 067 7 29, 576
2-family dweilings	1, 554 3, 194 122	1,069 1,927 450	1, 241 2, 521 780	1, 309 2, 823 4, 807	1, 792 2, 639 4, 976	2, 683 5, 598 5, 936	2, 571 3, 425 8, 864	3, 267 4, 492 4, 633	2, 144 3, 144 7, 173	1,902 3,857 12,957	1,943 3,796 16,421	2, 050 3, 659 8, 043	r 1,899 r 4,592 r 1,334
Engineering construction: Contract awards (E. N. R.)thous. of dol	1	315, 709	238, 009	348, 277	248, 025	383, 981	536, 190	560, 244	555, 469	536, 594	541,325	373, 056	448, 457
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION													
Concrete pavement contract awards: Total thous. of sq. yd.	3, 239	2, 071	2, 130	1, 641	1,819	2, 906	3, 903	5, 152	4, 585	3, 345	3, 731	3, 382	3, 182
Airportsdo	138 1,970	242 1, 121 708	65 1,829 237	209 946 486	1, 475 301	2, 211 626	2, 519 978	99 3, 355 1, 698	747 2, 735 1, 103	385 1,687	66 2,055 1,609	490 1,678 1,214	104 1,957 1,12 1

Streets and alleys. | 1,130 | 1,30 | 1,274 | 1,609 | 1,214 | 1,121 |

*Preliminary. *Revised. § Data for November 1945 and January, May, August, and October 1946 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

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

*New series. Estimates of total nonfarm dwelling units included data for urban dwelling units given above and data for rural nonfarm fawelling which were not shown separately; the monthly figures beginning January 1939 and annual totals beginning 1910 are shown on p. 15 of the November 1946 Survey and data beginning January 1945 are in the March 1946 and later issues (the January 1945 figures published in the March 1946 Survey should be rounded to the nearest hundreds to be consistent with data for later months of 1945). The data on new construction activity since the beginning of 1944 are joint estimates of the U. S. Departments of Commerce and Labor; several of the component series have been revised recently, the revisions extending in some cases back to 1929, data beginning May 1945 were revised in the July 1946 Survey; monthly data for January 1939—April 1945 and annual estimates for 1915—88 are available upon request.

† Revised series. The index of purchasing power of the dollar based on prices received by farmers has been shown on a revised basis beginning in the April 1944 Survey. The indexes of building construction have been revised for January 1945 and on purchasing power of the dollar based on prices received by farmers has been shown on a revised basis beginning in the April 1944 Survey incl

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

less otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	194	5					1946					
nd descriptive notes may be found in the 942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Oe bo
CON	STRUC	CTION	AND	REA	L EST	TATE-	-Conti	nued					,
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES							1						
erthaw (industrial building)1914=100 perican Appraisal Co.:	1		248			258			270	-	• - •	287	
Average, 30 cities 1913 = 100. Atlanta do		278 287	282 292	283 293	286 303	294 314	303 325	310 332	317 337	$\frac{326}{346}$	335 360	342 367	
New York do		275	280	280	281	298	313	318	324	332	341	347	
New York do. San Francisco do. St. Louis do. sociated General Contractors (all types) do.		248 275	248 278	249 278	261 280	273 288	279 296	283 300	294 309	308 316	313 323	317 332	
H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: Apartments, hotels, and office buildings:	270.0	238.0	239. 0	241.0	245.0	247.0	247. 0	249.0	252. 0	2 58. 0	263.0	267. 0	1
Brick and concrete: Atlanta	.	125.1	127.4	130. 4	133.6	131.3	133. 2	133. 5	138.6	141.2	142.6 181.5	143.0	
New York do San Francisco do		159. 4 145. 9	169. 8 146. 7	169. 8 149. 2	172.1 151.8	172. 9 153. 8	177. 4 155. 7	177. 9 156. 2	178.6 158.7	180. 0 160. 6	164.0	181.9 164.3	1
St. Louis do	·	149.9	150.8	150.8	151.1	152. 7	154.3	159. 9	161.9	164.0	164.9	165.3	
Brick and concrete:		124.4	127. 3	128. 9	129.3	129. 5	131.0	131. 2	137.0	141.3	144.4	144.7	
Atlanta dodododododo		160.7	170.4	170.4	172.9	173. 5	179.3	179. 7	180.3	181.5	184.5	184.8	
Atlanta		147. 7 151. 5	148.3 152.6	151. 1 152. 6	151.8 152.8	154.6 155.0	156. 5 155. 8	156. 9 163. 8	158.7 164.8	159.3 166.2	167.0 166.7	167. 2 167. 0	
		124.4	127. 0	128. 9	129.3	130. 1	131.3	131. 5	135.5	137.5	141.8	142.2	
Atlanta do	1	158. 2	167.0	167. 0	169.0	169.6	174.7	175. 1	175.6	177, 3	179.5	179.9	
San Franciscodo St. Louis do	1	148.7 148.8	149.3 149.5	150.3 149.5	152.3 149.9	154. 5 152. 1	156. 2 153. 1	156. 6 159. 5	160.1 160.8	161, 5 162, 9	168.0 164.3	168. 2 164. 7	1
Residences:		ĺ	ļ				ļ	i			1	ļ	
Brick: Atlantado	.	135. 5	137.9	140.8	141. 2	141. 2	144.7	144. 9	148.6	152.4	154.5	155.6	
New York do San Franciscodo		165. 1 148. 0	173.1 148.6	173. 1 150. 6	174.9 154.0	175. 5 155. 3	180. 3 157. 6	180, 7 158, 0	181.3 159.0	185.6 163,5	187. 1 165. 8	188. 0 166. 0	
St. Louisdo Frame:	-	156.6	157. 7	157.7	158.8	159.5	162, 2	165. 8	167.8	172.5	173.7	174.6	
Atlantadodo		137. 1 165. 0	138. 4 173. 7	142. 6 173. 7	143. 0 175. 6	143. 0 176. 2	147. 2 180. 6	147. 4 181. 0	150. 2 181. 6	153, 3 186, 0	155.4 187.4	156. 5 188. 5	
New York dododo	.]	145.8	146.4	147. 7	153.0	153. 7	156.1	156, 5	157. 5	164.0	162.9	163.1	
St. Louisdodo	-	157.6	158.3	158. 3	159. 5	159.8	163. 0	165, 0	167.7	172.7	174.0	175.1	
Building cost*1913=100_	278. 5 368. 1	240. 8 313. 5	242. 2 316. 3	243. 9 319. 5	245. 4 323. 8	254. 4 334. 6	257.3 339.7	264. 2 347. 9	266.1 353.9	272.0 361.4	272.0 360.2	272.7 360.9	
Construction (all types)dododododododo_	000.1	010.0	010.0	020.0	020.0					002,1	0.00.2		
Standard 5-room frame house;† Combined index1935-39=100.	156. 9	139, 1	139. 3	139. 7	140.3	141.0	142.1	143.6	145.7	147.7	149.8	151.9	
Materialsdo Labordo	153.8	135. 0 147. 3	135. 2 147. 5	135. 5 147. 9	136. 3 148. 5	137. 1 148. 9	138.0 150.6	139. 2 152. 5	141.6 153.8	143.7 155.6	146.1 157.2	148.3 159.3	
REAL ESTATE													
d. Hous. Admn., home mortgage insurance: Gross mortgages accepted for insurance thous. of dol.	. (1)	32, 710	32, 598	38, 722	34, 543	42, 377	45, 513	46, 113	(1) 6, 721	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative) mil. of dol. stimated total nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000	- 6,885	6, 468	6, 499	6, 538	6, 569	6,603	6, 639	6, 679	6, 721	6, 759	6,789	6,818	
and under)*thous, of dol.	_ 869, 489	560, 180	527, 424	634, 117	618, 763	765, 973	887, 266	964, 438	917, 414	981, 187	999, 221	928, 878	1,0
stimated new mortgage loans by all savings and loan associations, total thous, of dol-	241, 476	198, 159	187, 710	216, 842	225, 519	300, 163	342, 999	361, 298	325, 997	326,048	324, 459	309, 791	32
Classified according to purpose: Mortgage loans on homes:	1		Ì				1				1		
Constructiondo	51, 187 170, 162	24, 481 135, 685	22, 922 129, 557	30, 807 145, 342	30,866 154,219	45, 391 202, 995	53, 202 235, 877	62, 189 243, 458	56, 297 218, 575	59,708 216,369	59,377 211,804	55, 354 198, 842	20
Home purchasedododo	21,625	19, 411	17, 848	21, 372	19, 801	24, 244	24, 882	24, 451	22, 402 6, 625	21,388		21, 546	
Repairs and reconditioning do Loans for all other purposes do bans for all other purposes and the Federal Home	21, 468	4, 487 14, 095	3, 958 13, 425	3, 803 15, 518	16, 416	6, 198 21, 335	6, 796 22, 242	6, 954 24, 2 46	22,098	21, 256	22, 765	8,027 26,022	1
cans outstanding of agencies under the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration:		1	ļ										
Federal Savings and Loan Associations, estimated mortgages outstandingmil. of dol		,	2, 352	ĺ		2, 572			2,887			3, 152	.
Federal Home Lean Banks, outstanding advances to	1	97	195	174	165	153	156	173	203	202		235	Į
member institutions mil. of dol. Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loans		1		i	1		I		1	į.	1	1	
outstanding mi. of doc- preclosures, nonform, index, adjusted 1935-39=100	001	869 9.0	852 7. 9	831 8.8	\$13 7.8	794 8. 3	773 7. 5	753 7. 1	735 6. 7	715 6. 3	6.8	682 7. 0	
re losses thous, of dol.	- 44,706	37, 303	49, 478	49, 808	51,759	53, 252	52, 153	46, 094	44, 240	40, 998	40, 019	40, 256	4
		I	OME	STIC '	TRAD	E			,	1			
ADVERTISING													
iversising indexes, adjusted:† Printers' Ink, combined index1935-39=100.		149.1	139.4	157.7	151.9	152.6		154. 2	156.8	177.1	184. 5	171.9	
Farm papers do Magazines do		192. 2 193. 2	201.9 207.4	177.6 203.8	161. 5 176. 2		156. 2 172. 5	157. 8 179. 9	167.7 191.3	184. 2 228. 7	182.8 237.7		
Newspapers		. 118.4	105. 3	127. 2 222. 6	122.8	127. 2 167. 2	124.5	126. 6 182. 0	125. 9 193. 9	145. 9 199. 9	153.0	139.5	
OutdoordoRadiodododo		283, 3	273. 7	279.8	298. 5	273. 8	294.1	297. 2	313.2	307.0	307.8	317.1	.
adia advarticing:	1	•	162. 5	183.0	1	164. 5		165. 1	171.9	193. 9	1	1	1
Cost of facilities, tot i thous. of dol. Automobiles and accessories do		16,776	17, 179 928	17, 449 884	15, 758 815	17, 273 922	16, 442 807	16, 821 797	2 15,827 771	14, 414 660	14, 007 559		
Automobiles and socessories do	_1												
Automobiles and accessories do Clothing do Electrical household equipment do		.1 214	257	224 351	209 325		175 316	192 301	196 323	91 327	95	81	

*Revised. †Minor revisions for January 1939-July 1942 are available on request. † Discontinued.

*New series. For a description of the series on nonfarm mortgages recorded and data for January 1939 to September 1942 see p. S-5 of the November 1942 Survey. For a brief description of the Tide index of advertising see note marked "**" on p. S-6 of the April 1946 Survey; data beginning 1936 are available on request. The Engineering News Record index of building cost is computed in the same manner as the construction cost index which is described in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey, except that skilled labor is substituted for common labor; data beginning 1913 will be shown later.

†Revised. †Minor revisions seem to the November 1942 Survey. The Engineering News Record index which is described in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey, except that skilled labor is substituted for common labor; data beginning 1913 will be shown later.

†Revised. †The index of nonfarm foreclosures bas been revised for 1940 and 1941; revisions are shown on p. S-6 of the May 1943 Survey. Indexes of advertising from Printers'

Ink have been published on a revised basis beginning in the April 1946 Survey; revised data beginning 1914 will be published later. The indexes of cost of the standard 6-room frame

Digitized for FRA December 1942 Survey.

Fordered Records. Parks of St. Louis.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					19-	46				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
	I	OME	STIC	TRAD	ECo	ntinue	d				!		
ADVERTISING—Continued		1								<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
Radio advertising—Continued. Cost of facilities—Continued. Gasoline and oil		592 166 1, 306 1, 273 5, 318 2, 076	694 171 1, 273 1, 322 5, 513 2, 102	650 164 1, 472 1, 342 5, 660 1, 921	620 149 1, 319 1, 211 4, 920 1, 796	696 170 1, 402 1, 328 5, 374 2, 001	537 153 1, 445 1, 270 5, 145 1, 728	535 173 1, 482 1, 316 5, 314 1, 688	505 163 1,388 1,268 4,907 1,755	508 154 1, 244 1, 337 4, 714 1, 320	503 177 1, 265 1, 267 4, 525 1, 316	536 168 1,311 1,219 5,004 1,536	520 168 1, 505 1, 407 5, 292 1, 929
Magazine advertising: do Cost, total do Automobiles and accessories do Clothing do Electric household equipment do Financial do Foods, food beverages, confections do Gasoline and oil do Housefurnishings, etc do Soap, cleansers, etc do Office furnishings and supplies do Smoking materials do Toilet goods, medical supplies do All other do Linage, total thous. of lines		30, 597 2, 344 2, 579 1, 187 524 3, 944 436 1, 761 554 617 1, 031 5, 197 10, 423 4, 804	30, 446 2, 456 2, 125 1, 136 528 4, 008 339 1, 690 442 637 1, 104 4, 930 11, 050 4, 037	21, 472 1, 547 1, 650 469 488 3, 120 233 935 371 326 836 3, 520 7, 976 4, 139	26, 503 1, 417 2, 387 783 587 3, 983 306 1, 229 606 486 805 4, 905 9, 010 4, 604	31, 869 1, 445 3, 564 797 623 4, 472 359 1, 966 766 657 929 5, 346 10, 943 4, 910	33, 767 1, 522 3, 732 893 646 4, 407 533 2, 105 703 695 870 5, 654 12, 007 4, 775	32, 138 1, 771 3, 343 855 583 3, 895 2, 423 655 618 755 5, 171 11, 469 4, 271	32, 151 2, 297 2, 448 782 580 3, 919 589 1, 980 793 790 808 5, 879 11, 285 3, 757	25, 106 2, 034 1, 215 549 564 3, 298 557 1, 138 481 406 546 4, 608 9, 710 3, 870	27, 134 2, 186 2, 936 638 478 2, 907 638 1, 180 476 554 604 4, 208 10, 328 4, 704	36, 506 2, 425 4, 883 1, 145 695 3, 660 526 2, 426 674 1, 053 916 5, 226 12, 876 5, 308	39, 463 2, 503 4, 831 1, 161 629 4, 394 715 2, 772 896 1, 095 6, 172 13, 515 5, 420
Newspaper advertising: J. Ineage, total (52 cities) do Lineage, total (52 cities) do Classified do Display, total do Automotive do Financial do General do Retail do	164, 120 36, 772 127, 348 4, 675 2, 025 26, 596 94, 052	140, 761 28, 120 112, 641 5, 363 2, 003 26, 022 79, 253	130, 756 26, 321 104, 435 3, 904 1, 999 21, 304 77, 228	115, 746 28, 648 87, 098 2, 855 2, 741 18, 916 62, 585	121, 177 29, 677 91, 499 2, 092 2, 076 21, 057 66, 274	146, 539 36, 097 110, 442 2, 784 2, 365 23, 083 82, 210	144, 013 35, 147 108, 866 3, 427 2, 388 21, 934 81, 117	143, 691 35, 143 108, 548 3, 479 2, 159 22, 315 80, 595	137, 718 34, 502 103, 216 3, 714 2, 138 21, 371 75, 993	131, 280 35, 983 95, 29 6 3, 644 2, 584 19, 973 69, 095	144, 288 38, 643 105, 645 4, 046 1, 931 19, 378 80, 290	152, 871 39, 018 113, 853 3, 495 1, 877 22, 067 86, 414	165, 014 39, 628 125, 386 4, 480 2, 197 27, 207 91, 502
GOODS IN WAREHOUSES	•												
Space occupied in public-merchandise warehouses § percent of total	88.3	91.1	89.8	88. 6	88. 4	87. 5	87. 1	85.9	85. 2	85, 1	85.5	87.0	87.6
POSTAL BUSINESS Money orders: Domestic, issued (50 citles): Number thousands Value thous of dol- Domestic, paid (50 citles): Number thousands Value thous of dol- CONSUMER EXPENDITURES	4, 253 95, 112 14, 042 193, 807	5, 612 180, 573 13, 562 223, 874	6, 292 143, 954 12, 926 206, 329	5, 111 143, 366 14, 925 224, 455	5, 571 123, 104 12, 954 187, 773	5, 559 135, 593 15, 473 233, 141	5, 518 120, 882 15, 094 208, 273	4, 729 105, 671 14, 154 190, 934	4, 408 98, 557 13, 343 175, 987	4, 444 101, 857 13, 217 181, 229	4, 330 101, 735 13, 690 192, 319	4, 167 101, 169 13, 125 185, 779	4, 575 107, 822 15, 649 219, 270
Estimated expenditures for goods and services:* Total mills. of dol. Goods do. Services (including gifts) do. Indexes: Unadjusted, total 1935-39=100 Goods do. Services (including gifts) do. Adjusted, total do. Goods do. Services (including gifts) do. Services (including gifts) do. Services (including gifts) do.			30, 056 21, 775 8, 281 204. 5 232. 6 155. 2 191. 6 212. 4 155. 2			78, 637 7 191. 4 7 208. 3			164.4			32, 100 23, 050 9, 050 218. 4 246. 2 169. 6 220. 1 248. 6 170. 1	
RETAIL TRADE													
All retail stores:† Estimated sales, total	730 598 132 540 330 56 154 468 317 151 116 7, 233 858 237 364 129 127 300 1, 011 2, 324 1, 792 532 332	7, 181 1, 161 234 236 108 401 248 41 112 306 233 74 110 6, 020 6, 020 114 118 256 953 1, 769 1, 355 414 276	8, 489 1, 315 205 505 121 381 215 36 130 361 205 205 247 421 153 137 375 421 157 375 421 157 421 421 421 421 421 421 421 421 421 421	6, 695 1, 108 357 246 111 401 112 622 40 99 273 106 67 77 77 5,587 529 274 83 90 274 83 1, 375 448 296	6, 430 1, 060 1, 060 221 222 98 881 100 284 210 210 566 125 275 75 75 90 262 262 262 273 416 270	7, 473 1, 267 261 119 475 50 129 334 248 86 760 164 382 283 881 116 283 1, 456 459 350	7, 707 1, 430 454 333 121 525 58 145 302 268 895 8, 277 8, 814 193 375 1139 284 967 1, 880 1, 408 472	7, 926 1, 608 1, 608 1, 577 452 125 540 325 63 152 286 63 165 296 99 1, 19 1, 978 1, 978 1, 978 1, 486 312	7, 736 1, 554 1, 554 125 516 125 516 312 67 1417 386 275 111 101 6, 181 132 101 1132 101 1132 206 1, 927 1, 452 310	7, 671 1, 611 609 484 125 541 336 62 377 259 118 84 6, 060 555 131 244 293 1, 012 2, 019 1, 512 507	8, 553 1, 770 691, 560 132 571 362 58 151 418 285 5132 91 6, 786 719 166 322 105 512, 739 1, 773 2, 287 1, 778 330 1, 073 2, 287 1, 278 330 340	8, 109 1, 722 5652 120 545 349 52 143 410 281 129 86 476 791 195 355 111 130 287 1, 054 2, 004 1, 502 320	7 8, 911 7 1, 921 7 633 7 621 132 602 381 64 158 471 154 96 7 6, 900 7 6, 900 132 134 141 1, 628 1, 628 1, 638 1, 638 1, 648 1,

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

*New series. The series on consumer expenditures, originally published on a monthly basis in the October 1942 Survey (pp. 8-14), are now compiled quarterly only (data are quarterly totals) and have been adjusted to accord with the annual totals shown as a component of the gross national product series; for dollar figures for 1939-40 see p. 13, table 10, of the April 1944 Survey and for 1941-44, p. 8, table 6, of February 1946 issue; data in the latter table and those above are on a revised basis, they differ from figures published in the January 1946 Survey and earlier issues owing to the inclusion of expenditures of military personnel abroad in the total and services (dollar figures for this item are given in the footnote to the table on p. 8 of the February 1946 Survey); indexes beginning 1939, both including and excluding expenditures of military personnel abroad, are available on request, †Revised series. For revised data (dollar figures and indexes) on sales of retail stores for January 1943 to June 1944, and earlier revisions for a number of series, see table on p. 19 and 20 of the September 1945 Survey (corrections for p. 19: March 1944 indexes—building materials and hardware stores, 143.6; jewelry stores, 660.7; June 1944 index for apparel stores, 201.0; 1940 dollar figures, all retail stores—January 3, 198; February 3, 198); except as given in this table or indicated in footnote 1 thereto, data for 1929, 1933, and 1935-42 are correct as published on pp. 7 and 11-14 of the November 1943 Survey. Data have been revised beginning January 1945, largely to adjust the estimates to sales tax data for 1945; revisions for January-April 1945 are shown on p. 24 of the August 1946 Survey (data beginning May 1945 were revised in the July 1946 issue).

DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued	Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45		1946								
RETAIL TRADE	and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey						March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
		Ι	OME	STIC	TRAD	ECo	ntinue	d		·	·	<u> </u>	<u>'</u>	'
Extinated sales—Continued Continued Continued Continued Continued Sales—Continued Continued Sales—Continued Sales—Continued Continued Sales—Continued Sales—Co	RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
Nondramble goods stores — Continued — III. of dal. 1,495 1,195 1,197 87 88 89 1,118 1,196 1,197	Estimated sales—Continued													
Depertment, including mull order food. mill, of dol. food. mill, of dol. food. mill, of dol. food. mill, of dol. food. mill, of dol. food. food. mill, of dol. food. food. mill, of dol. food. food. food. mill, of dol. food. food. mill, of dol. food. f	Nondurable goods stores—Continued	1, 489	1, 196	1, 577	874	899	1, 118	1. 193	1 154	1 136	1 022	1 207	1 203	1, 3
offord mereal mides, and dry pooks. In the control of the control	Department, including mail orderdo		810						762				809	7 9
Variety	food mil. of dol			152									139	18
Other retail stores	Varietydo	171	137	235	104	110	125	144	132	134	131		124 131	1.
Fried and feed	Feed and farm supply		208	198	203		842 238	841 250	844 242	773 207	822 232		817 205	79
Index	Fuel and icedodo		128 159								125 150		136	1 1
Unarbisected stores	Otherdo				260				335				333	3
Nondurable poods stores	Unadjusted, combined index1935-39=100				206. 5	215. 2							266.8	r 269
Adjusted, combined index. Adjusted in combined index. Adjusted, combined	Nondurable goods stores		252.4	290. 1	228.9	238.7		260. 2				214. 1 265. 2		* 232. 280.
Durbie poods stores	Adjusted, combined index							236, 2	236. 9	238.7	247.5	261.4	256. 5	7 260 7 156
Huliding materials and flaraware	Durable goods storesdo	229. 2	142. 5	141. 1	166. 1	172.0	173.5	180. 2	187.0	189.8	201.0	214.9	221.4	r 225
Jevelry	Building materials and hardwaredo	256.0	190. 2	199.8	247.4	262.1	257.8	246.3		235.6	250. 2	263.7	159. 4 256. 1	r 172 249
Nondurable goods stores	Homefurnishings do						265. 7 429. 2						329.6 421.0	329 387
Dring. — 60. — 20.4 224.4 246.5 240.6 243.2 242.8 246.3 240.6 383.1 385.5 392.3 337.6 382.2 226.5 226.5 236.5 382.3 383.5	Nondurable goods storesdodo	287.4	245. 4	241. 5	260.9	266. 6	263.8	254. 4	253. 2	254. 7	262. 6	276. 5	267. 9	271
Food	Drugdo	260.4	224. 4	249. 5	240.6	243. 2	242.8	246.3	247. 3	251.0	240. 4	242.4	242.0	285 249
Filling stations.	Food down and the second of th						401.0 244.6						295. 5 262. 6	408 274
Other retail stores, cotal* mil. of dol. P. 321.3 278.7 278.0 292.2 238.2 228.1 275.4 271.5 298.8 299.1 297.4 292.1 241.1 24	Filling stations do	163.3	134.9	140.2	164.9	164. 5	155.4	144, 2	139.8	139.0	140.6	147. 2	146.9	157
stimated inventories, total* mill. of dol 9, 540 6, 825 5, 924 6, 529 6, 542 7, 711 7, 439 8, 655 5, 825 5, 924 6, 229 6, 542 7, 711 7, 439 8, 655 5, 825 6, 825 7, 711 7, 439 8, 655 8, 827 7, 722 8, 825 7, 712 7, 825 7, 822 7, 714 7, 439 8, 655 8, 827 7, 825 7, 822 7, 825		320.3	278.7	276.0	292. 2	303.2	288.1	275.4	271. 5	268.8	299.1		237. 9 294. 1	230 r 297
Listores and mini-roter induses. do. 2,037 1,557 1,911 1,415 1,375 1,651 1,679 1,682 1,650 1,599 1,890 1,718 1,718 1,881 1,875 1,679 1,679 1,679 1,679 1,890 1,718 1,71	stimated inventories, total*mil. of doldodo								6, 982	2, 186	7, 439 2, 319		8, 487 2, 682	r 9, 1 r 2, 9
ales, estimated, total* do	Nondurable goods stores*do								4,881	4, 928	5, 120	5, 578	5, 805	r 6, 1
Apparell group** do. 235 211 265 161 162 228 250 268 224 171 255 271 255 161 162 228 250 268 224 171 255 272 273 274 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 275	alos estimotos totals do				1, 415	1, 375	1,651		1,663		1,599		1,715	1, 9
Apparel group** Apparel group** Apparel gro	Automotive parts and accessories*dodododo			43	35 55	32 52							42 74	
Men's wear*	rumume and nouseignmenings	27	21	25	15	17	20	21	23	22	21	23	22	
Drug" do 72 61 91 62 61 65 65 68 68 68 67 70 66 67 67 68 68 68 67 70 68 67 67 67 68 67 67 67 68 67 67 67 68 67 67 67 68 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67	Men's wear*do	48	36	41	25	24	34	38	34	36	24	33	39	2
Drug" do 72 61 91 62 61 65 65 68 68 67 70 66 67 67 68 68 68 67 70 68 67 67 67 68 67 67 67 68 67 67 67 67 68 67 67 67 67 68 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67	Women's wear*dodo				81 41						84 50	96 59	96 60	¥ 1
Groeray and combination*	Drug*do	72		91 40	62		65	65	68	68	67	70	66	
Department, dry goods, and general merchandises. mil. of dol. 331 245 324 176 175 237 254 259 259 242 286 278 Mail-order (catalog sales)* mil. of dol. 104 73 63 65 59 84 77 65 61 59 79 91 variety* do. 104 7119 203 90 96 108 124 114 116 113 126 129 113 119 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127	Grocery and combination*do	650	447	511	464	442	504	467	490	479	486	618	482	5
Mail-order (catalog sales)* do. 104 73 63 65 59 84 77 65 61 59 79 91 91 92 92 92 92 92 9	Department dry goods and general merchan-		ĺ	l			1					502	1	5
ndexes of sales: Unadjusted, combined index*	dise* mil. of dol.												278	3
Unadjusted, combined index*	Variety*do		119		90								113	î
Building materials* 200. 208.9 202.3 190.4 243.8 270.1 251.1 239.5 197.8 223.4 225.8 234.5 233.3 202.0	Unadjusted combined index* 1935-39=100									220.8			244. 2	250
Building materials**	Adjusted, combined index*dodododo		191. 2					229.7	227. 2	218. 6 216. 0	230.6 224.9			237 251
Apparel group*	Building materials*	208.9			243.8	270. 1	251.1	239. 5		225.4	225.8	234. 5	233. 3	211 204
Wolfer W	Apparel group*do	280, 9	263. 0	234.6	298.6	315. 4	328. 2	272.9	254.1	270.5	278. 1	330.0	284.8	273
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1 300.3	339.0	305.6	399, 2	414.8		380. 3	333.6	240. 5 357. 9		379.3	358.5	283 337
Esting and drinking*	Shoes*	990 A						186. 8 221. 1	173.3 225.9		230. 2	268.0		206 226
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Eating and drinking*do	218. 2	196. 2	185.5	209.8	209.5	208.4	206.6	210.3	216.5	224.3	222. 1	209.5	226 212 245
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	General merchandise group*do	249.4			222. 3			222. 2					243. 9	241
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	dise*1935-39=100_	289.6	2 24.8	207. 2			272.6		261.4	262. 5	283. 9	300. 9	279, 8	283
per timent stores: ccounts receivable:	Mail-order*dodo				222.8 177.3								250. 5 188. 6	202 199
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	partment stores:	200.4		100.0	111.0	100.1	100.0	201.0	.01	200.0	100.0	1	100.0	100
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Instalment accounts 1941 average=100	62		48	45						45		50	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Open accounts \do	176	113	145	108	100	114	126	129	133	119	127	145	1.
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Instalment accounts				32						32		34	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ales, unadjusted, total U. S.†1935-39=100	» 336	r 274	352	179	207	238	255	248	2 53	208	242	278	2 3
Chicagot do 9316 254 320 167 193 226 242 234 245 198 236 268 Clevelandt do 333 264 338 167 194 237 253 243 257 262 240 251	Atlanta†dodo		348 225	466 323		292 156	315 197	336 223	313 211			321 184	374 237	2
3/0 Y G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G	Chicagotdo	» 316		320	167	193	226	242	234	245	198	236	268	2
Dallastdo 434	Dallastdo	434	r 351	467	248	299	316	3 35	322	313	290	332	395	:
Minneapolist 302 7242 305 158 182 223 234 242 236 204 232 287	Minneapolist do de la company	302					255 223	273	272	265	239	279	311 287	3 • 2
New Yorkt do 301 235 307 155 174 206 210 214 221 158 180 214	New York†do	301	235	307	155	174	206	219	914	221	158	189	214	2
Richmondt do 1 369 1 7 326 1 399 1 197 1 227 1 264 1 281 1 274 1 266 1 210 1 253 1 316	Richmondt	369	r 326	399	197	227	264	281	222 274	266	219	253	246 316	2
8t. Louis† do p 371 303 365 192 236 264 281 272 274 234 284 316 San Francisco do p 378 r 320 407 214 253 258 287 284 288 266 292 326	St. Louist do do do	⊅ 371 ⊅ 378						281 287	272 284	274		284	316 326	3

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

						 .	19	946 —				
Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo ber
Ε	OMES	STIC :	ΓRAD	Е—Со	ntinue	d						
p 273	222	218	227	251	260	252	258	275	273	290	269	١,
348	290	297	308	331	328	327	329	365	343	365	367	
p 259	208	206	209	241	243	237	234	253	254	281	263	
. 266 356	212 288	218 287	220 306	236 239	246 336	244 352	256 342	273	260 381	286		
₽ 283	238	244	249	261	275	273	289	288	281	300	321	,
233	182	179	194	210	232	219	226	240	236	259 259	202	1
		184 237	205	221		224 276	232	253	254	250 306		,
p 294	r 241	239	234	281	286	267	277	305	300	330	313	
p 321	7 272	2 56	269	300	297	291	305		322	324	313	
. 57	63	64	65	62	60	60	59	59	61	60	57	
5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
277	179	136	146	158	172	188	200	205	223	238	250	1
255	165	158	167	171	177	189	200	211	223	221	226	
						ļ	}	ł	ļ		1	
. 28		24	25 52	24	27	28			26 56	26	25 59	1
34	85	46	32	29	32	32	34	33	32	33	31	
281, 422	196, 052	218, 216	158, 852	150, 292	207, 055	209, 843	211.418	201, 976	194, 503	232, 811	242, 461	283,
106, 355	77,013	8 3 , 232	53,007	55, 231	78, 454	80,073	85, 065	75, 428	72,667	91,864	94,005	112,
. 170,007	l				128, 601	1]	i '	1			171,
. 376.9					303.4					288.0		34
552. 2	396.3	370. 2	300. 4	348. 1	449.1	374.1	311.2	322. 4	300.4	394.0	493. 2	49
313. 2 439. 0			177. 1 220. 1	195. 3 222. 7	261. 9 280. 3		283.2	210.0 294.1		253. 2 325. 2	286. 7 383. 5	29
289.7	211.9	167. 5	274. 2	280.7	345.5	308.7	254.7	267. 2	294. 2	352.1	321.9	26
402.1	288. 7	246. 5	379.8	381.7	497.4	424.6	366.9	401, 0	442, 4	546. 4	446.8	26 33
			231, 5 299, 5			260. 8 360. 2			255, I 321, 4	306.9 353.1	279. 7 327. 7	32
F 000		0 000	4.050	9 700	4.055	4 100	4 051	4.050	4 744	4 771	4 000	-
1,600	954	919	987	966	1,076	1, 180	1, 234	1, 239	1,317	1,436	1,483	5, 1,
3,662					2, 979 4, 375		3, 117 4, 458		3, 427 4, 642	3,335	3,326 5,055	3,
<u> </u>	<u> </u>			1	!			, , , ,	1,012	1,000	0,000	, ,
MPLO	INEN	1 60	NDII.	IONS	AND	WAGI	ະວ '		i	i		ī —
2 010	r 0 990	r7 700	6 170	r 5 240	r 4 470	r 2 050	r 2 410	t 2 070	r 2 710	r 2 450 °	2 220	2,
		Ì			1		-		! '	, '	l '] '
	7 35, 030	r 36, 950	⁷ 37, 160	7 37, 890	7 38, 870	r 39, 860	40,480	7 58, 930 7 41, 660	7 60, 110 7 42, 710	r 59, 750 r 42, 580	r 59, 120 r 41, 850	
17,020	18, 160	17, 180	16, 160	16,000	16, 290	16,590	16,680	17, 270	17,400	17, 170	17, 270	17,
40,430	r 23, 820	7 34, 450	r 35, 390	7 35, 750	* 36,680	r 37, 990	r 38, 590	r 39, 650	r 40, 950	r 40, 980	r 40, 270	7 57, 7 40,
16,610	17,680 7,8,380		15,630 r 6,720		15,780 r 7 530		16, 260 8 880	16,710	16,890			16,
49, 140	* 43,070	* 44, CCO	* 44, 300	* 44, 300	r 44, 930	r 45, 950	r 45, 970	r 46, 350	r 47, 870	r 48, 550	r 48, 300	r 48,
1,930	7 1,740	7 1, 970	7 2, 300	2,650	7 2,700	7 2, 330	2, 310	7 2,570	2,270	7 2,060	2,070	r 1,
40 603	36 770	37 463	37 013	36 500	37 460	28 191	36 K33	30 056	30 265	r 20 S71	r 40, 120	r 40,
14, 982	13, 110	13, 059	13, 236	12, 536	13, 206	13, 776	13, 901	14,098	14, 244	7 14. 583	r 14, 731	r 14,
1,984	1,014	1,042	1,132	1, 260	1,345	1, 517	1,742	1,874	1,976	2,091	r 2, 103	r 2,
3,997 8,245	3,871	3,896	3, 897	3,907	3, 930	3,919	3,873	3, 917	3,962	r 4, 001	r 3, 948	τ 3, τ 8,
5, 260	4,845	4, 936	4, 984	5,031	5,076	5, 140	5, 134	5, 131	5, 152	5, 160	r 5, 155	5,
5,309	5,575	5, 769	5, 473	5,462	5, 494	5, 502	5, 541	5, 480	5, 369	5,394	r 5, 447	r 5,
	36, 538	36, 813	37, 471	37, 016	37, 931	38, 335	38,663	38,947	39, 095		7 39, 882	· 40,
14 587	13, 110	13, 059	13, 236	13, 536	13, 272	13,848	13, 995	14, 098	14, 174	* 14, 510	r 14, 658	⁷ 14,
822	789	798	814	812	801	508	717	811	815	824	r 823	
14, 982 822 1, 926 3, 997	789 984 3, 871	798 1, 085 3, 916	814 1, 230 3, 956	1,385 3,987	1, 462 3, 990	1, 597 3, 939	1, 708 3, 873	1,837 3,878	1, 882 3, 904	1, 936 r 3, 942	7 823 7 1, 965 7 3, 890	r 1,
	ber	November November	November November December	November December Domestic Trade Domestic Trade	November December Danuary February	November December January Rebruary March	November December Januber Rebru- ary March April	November November December Danuary February March April May	November November December January February March April May June	November December January February March April May June July	November December Janu Febru March April May June July August	November November Decem Decem

*New series. For data beginning June 1943 for the series on department store credit, see p. S-9 of August 1944 Survey; data beginning 1941 will be published later. Data beginning February 1941 for the collection ratios for furniture, jewelry, and household appliance stores are on p. S-8 of the April 1942 Survey; data back to January 1940 are available on request. Annual estimates of wholesale sales beginning 1939 are available on p. 22 of the February 1945 Survey and p. 32 of the February 1946 issue and monthly figures beginning June 1943 are on p. S-9 of the August 1944 and later issues; for estimates of wholesalers' inventories for 1938-42, see p. 7 of the June 1942 Survey and p. S-2 of the May 1943 issue. Estimates of the labor force have been revised beginning July 1945 to take account of improved estimates of the male population by age groups, to which the weighted sample results are adjusted as a final step in the estimating procedure; earlier data are being revised also to take account of improved techniques introduced in July 1945 (see note in April 1946 Survey); revisions for July-October 1945 are available upon request; earlier revisions will be published when available.

1 Revised series. See note marked "†" on p. S-8 regarding revisions in the indexes of department store sales. The index of department store stocks has been completely revised; revised data for 1919-45 are shown on p. 24 of August 1946 Survey. The estimates of employees in nonagricultural establishments have been revised back to 1929; data for 1929-43 for the unadjusted series, except manufacturing and the total, and for 1929-42 for these two series, are available on p. 24 of the July 1945 Survey; the manufacturing series has recently been revised beginning January 1943 to adjust the estimates to 1943-44 data from the Federal Security Agency and the total corrected accordingly; data for January 1943-June 1945 for the adjusted series of manufacturing and the total are correct as published in the June 1944 Survey and later issues; data

	1946 1945				1946								
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem. ber	Janu- ary	Febru-	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
EMPLO	YMEI	NT CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ESC	ontinu	ed				
EMPLOYMENT—Continued	Ī												
Estimated production workers in manufacturing industries, total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)*thousands. Durable goods industriesdo Iron and steel and their productsdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	1,472	10, 503 5, 180 1, 255	10, 519 5, 097 1, 294	10, 666 5, 205 1, 308	9, 989 4, 417 843	10, 639 4, 999 1, 268	11, 130 5, 474 1, 334	11, 216 5, 583 1, 320	11, 412 5, 713 1, 351	11, 554 5, 829 1, 390	r 11, 882 r 6, 001 1, 433	7 12, 016 7 6, 089 1, 456	r 12, 03 r 6, 11 r 1, 4
thousands. Electrical machinery	745 446 408 629	432 479 911 325 525 525 573 121 27 286 319 484 193 321 136 313 5, 323	446 484 914 325 53 388 536 121 22 265 326 499 197 336 143 320 5,422	449 476 956 334 58 416 519 21 249 333 514 202 348 150 335 5,461	170 348 833 295 58 401 469 118 21 228 291 521 202 355 152 356 5,566	467 367 880 314 57 447 445 117 22 219 316 534 207 361 154 367 5,640	466 445 948 344 60 623 486 121 26 213 337 558 215 366 157 377 5,656	445 485 988 345 59 651 473 124 26 193 347 576 222 365 157 378 5,633	453 501 1,011 348 59 668 462 126 26 26 26 26 27 365 594 160 387 5,699	470 507 1,027 352 59 459 429 27 174 378 603 229 376 161 390 5,725	480 r 526 1,051 357 61 r 728 451 134 28 158 392 r 628 r 628 r 628 165 404 r 5,881	480 7 544 1,070 363 62 7 760 7 441 7 139 28 7 141 396 7 627 7 233 388 164 407 7 5,927	4 7 5 7 1, 00 3 3 7 7 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Nondurable goods industries	1, 242	1, 063 399 85	1, 113 424 87	1, 127 429 88	1, 157 437 89	1, 176 442 90	1, 183 443 90	1, 185 443 91	1, 199 448 92	1,183 445 91	1, 197 452 93	1, 212 456 93	1, 2:
Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing)	1,081 352 1,137 91 380 398 500 152 241	143 930 177 203 321 174 1, 085 254 128 326 148 347 120 143 487 111 111 139 95	148 938 177 204 330 178 203 107 148 82 335 163 355 122 146 488 113 140 96	149 958 181 207 338 182 1, 051 251 93 153 81 141 157 359 129 149 489 142 96 99	154 993 187 214 348 187 1, 045 253 990 151 81 345 100 367 125 125 491 115 142 96 214 101	158 1,016 190 219 355 199 2,034 255 85 147 82 353 162 372 127 154 494 494 145 97 220 104	159 1,018 191 218 356 193 1,023 247 297 297 139 855 357 164 374 493 118 118 118 146 97 220 104	159 1,013 192 213 356 193 1,009 239 95 136 85 359 165 375 129 153 481 117 145 98 98 221 105	160 1, 031 195 213 358 194 1, 017 234 111 128 80 364 168 379 130 156 476 118 149 90 90 225 196	155 1,001 192 196 355 193 1,102 234 123 85 361 160 393 130 472 117 151 100 218	156 1,049 197 212 354 191 1,166 237 207 138 86 366 368 384 131 158 475 117 152 100 227 103	160 1,068 197 217 855 7 194 1,157 241 95 87 368 168 7 386 132 160 484 117 152 100 230 104	10 7 1, 08 20 21 7 3, 36 10 7 1, 07 8 8 8 8 10 11 11 13 14 15 16 17 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
ing (U. S. Dept. of Labor)†	149. 2 171. 8 148. 4	128. 2 143. 5 126. 6	128. 4 141. 2 130. 5	130 2 144. 1 131. 9	121. 9 122. 6 85. 0	129. 9 138. 4 127. 9	135.9 151.6 134.5	136.9 154.6 133.1	139. 3 158. 2 136. 2	141.0 161.4 140.2	145. 0 r 166. 2 144. 5	146. 7 7 168. 6 146. 9	7 146 7 169 7 145
Electrical machinery. do Machinery, except electrical. do Machinery and machine-shop products. do Machine tools. do Automobiles. do Aircraft and parts (excluding engines). do Aircraft and parts (excluding engines). do Aircraft engines. do Aircraft and parts (excluding engines). do Aircraft engines. do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding. do Nonferrous metals and products. do Lumber and timber basic products. do Sawmills. do Furniture and finished lumber products. do Furniture and finished lumber products. do Stone, clay, and glass products. do Textile-mili products and other fiber manufactures Silk and rayon goods. do Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing). 1939=100. Apparel and other finished textile products. do Men's clothing. do Women's clothing. do Leather and leather products. do Boots and shoes. do Boots and shoes. do Slaughtering and meat packing. do Slaughtering and meat packing. do	178. 1 152. 0 122. 1 139. 9 131. 3 108. 6	111. 1 184. 9 172. 4 160. 7 142. 4 130. 5 361. 3 305. 6 300. 3 413. 0 139. 3 115. 0 97. 7 70. 5 95. 8 116. 2 92. 9 100. 7 70. 5 95. 8 117. 8 81. 1 74. 8 81. 1 74. 8 92. 6 79. 6 127. 0 110. 2 110. 2	114. 9 186. 9 160. 5 145. 6 96. 4 338. 0 304. 1 246. 2 332. 3 142. 2 118. 6 90. 1 109. 1 109. 1 107. 0 72. 7 98. 8 91. 1 95. 2 98. 1 95. 2 96. 2 96. 2 97. 8	115. 5 183. 7 180. 9 164. 9 164. 9 168. 6 103. 5 239. 9 239. 7 359. 6 145. 3 110. 2 94. 0 114. 3 119. 2 98. 6 108. 3 73. 0 109.	43.7 134.2 145.8 169.5 169.5 169.5 129.0 2230.0 70.2 230.0 70.2 109.1 121.4 121.4 121.4 121.4 121.4 121.4 121.4 121.5 85.3 75.7 100.4 85.3 75.7 100.4 85.6 85.3 75.7 100.4 85.6 85.6 85.6 85.6 86.6 86.6 86.6 86.6	120, 3 141, 5 106, 5 155, 1 155, 4 111, 2 289, 3 294, 4 252, 2 315, 7 137, 9 17, 0 17, 7 100, 9 17, 0 124, 9 123, 1 102, 8 111, 7 75, 0 105, 8 86, 8 80, 4 102, 4 87, 9 110, 3 63, 2 110, 3 63, 2	119. 9 171. 5 179. 3 170. 0 162. 3 154. 8 306. 4 303. 9 146. 9 146. 9 146. 9 146. 9 147. 7 111. 0 75. 4 108. 4 112. 0 75. 4 108. 6 128. 9 87. 4 80. 1 102. 5 88. 5 119. 8 107. 3 107. 4 107. 3 107. 4 107. 4 107	114. 7 187. 3 187. 0 170. 6 161. 1 161. 8 298. 1 131. 2 294. 0 131. 4 137. 0 137. 0 111. 4 128. 9 123. 0 123. 0 111. 9 75. 7 106. 7 128. 3 87. 8 78. 2 102. 6 88. 4 118. 1 103. 5 70. 4	116. 6 193. 3 191. 3 171. 8 161. 9 166. 1 290. 8 316. 3 292. 3 169. 0 159. 0 141. 3 141. 3 100. 6 132. 0 124. 4 113. 0 76. 6 89. 4 78. 3 103. 1 89. 1 101. 5 82. 8	120. 9 195. 8 194. 4 173. 7 161. 5 173. 6 259. 1 1324. 2 298. 3 251. 2 251. 2 165. 0 143. 4 79. 5 111. 4 75. 9 103. 9 125. 0 125. 0 103. 5 112. 4 75. 9 103. 9 126. 0 107. 8 77. 1 102. 3 8 129. 0 101. 4 101. 4 101	123. 6 7202. 8 189. 0 176. 2 167. 55 7 180. 9 284. 0 338. 3 309. 3 7 228. 6 171. 0 7 82. 2 118. 1 103. 9 137. 8 128. 4 104. 7 114. 2 77. 2 104. 4 132. 9 102. 0 87. 8 136. 5 102. 7	123.6 7 210.1 202.5 179.5 169.2 7 188.9 7 278.1 1172.9 7 149.2 7 80.9 118.2 103.3 138.7 129.4 106.0 115.1 77.6 107.0 107.6 107.0 129.4 7 88.8 128.4 104.6	121. 121. 1215. 1206. 183. 1699. 185. 1778. 3357. 321. 197. 175. 104. 107. 101. 87. 104. 128.

^{*}Revised.

§ For 1941-43 data for shipbuilding see p. 19 of December 1944 Survey; 1939-44 data for aircraft and aircraft engines are on p. 20 of the August 1945 issue. For data for December 1941-July 1942 for machine tools, see note marked "f" on p. S-10 of the November 1943 Survey.

*New series. Data beginning 1939 for the estimates of production workers for individual manufacturing industries will be shown later; data published in the Survey beginning with the December 1942 issue, except as indicated in note marked "§", are comparable with figures published currently. Data for 1929-43 for all manufacturing, total durable goods and total nondurable goods industries, and the industry groups are shown on p. 22 of the December 1945 Survey, and revised data for January 1944—February 1945 are on p. 24 of the July 1946 issue.

† Revised series. The indexes of production-worker employment and of production-worker pay rolls (pp. S-12 and S-13) have been completely revised; for 1939-41 data for the individual industries (except as indicated in note marked "§") and 1939-40 data for the unadjusted series for all manufacturing, total durable goods and total nondurable goods industries, and the industry groups, see pp. 23-24 of the December 1942 Survey; for 1941 data for the totals and the industry groups see p. 28 of the March 1943 issue, for 1942-43, p. 20 of the October 1945 issue, and for January 1944—February 1945, p. 24 of the July 1946 issue; all revisions through February 1945 for the adjusted totals (p. S-11) will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					194	6				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES—Continued

	<u> </u>				i		1	<u> </u>	1		<u> </u>	i I	
EMPLOYMENT - Continued		l			}		1			-			
Production workers, index, unadjusted †—Continued.										•			
Nondurable goods industries—Continued. Tobacco manufactures	97. 1	89. 2	87.8	87.0	87.3	87.9	90.8	91. 2	92.1	90.7	91.7	93.5	r 95. 8
Paper and allied productsdo	143. 1	122.9 107.8	126.3 111.4	128.6 113.9	131. 0 116. 3	132. 9 117. 9	134. 5 119. 3	135. 3 120. 0	137.3 121.9	135. 9 120. 9	137.8 122.1	138.6 122.0	† 140. 2 122. 0
Paper and pulpdo Printing, publishing, and allied industriesdo	121. 4	105.9	108.1	109.4	112.1	113.5	114.2	114. 3	115.7	116.8	* 117.0	r 117.6	r 120. 1
Newspapers and periodicals		101.0 112.9	102. 7 115. 5	103, 1 117, 6	105.3 120.9	107.0 122.1	108. 1 122. 2	109. 0 121. 3	109.4 123.8	109.6 126.3	110.4 r 125.0	r 111.0 r 125.8	112, 8 128, 9
Chemicals and allied productsdo	173.5	169.1	169. 2	169.7	170, 3	171.4	170.9	166. 8	165.1	163.7	164.9	167.9	r 170. 5
Products of petroleum and coal do	143.6	159. 0 131. 3	162. 2 132. 3	164.7 134.0	165.1 130.8	165, 9 136, 7	169. 6 138. 2	167. 5 136. 9	169. 0 140. 6	168.4 142.7	168. 5 143. 4	167. 6 143. 8	169, 8 + 142, 8
Petroleum refining do Rubber products do Rubber tires and inner tubes do		130.6	130.6	131.9	132.3	133.1	133.7	134. 4	136.1	137.4	137.4	137.0	136. 2
Rubber products do	199. 2	160. 1 168. 9	168. 2 177. 8	172.7 182.4	177. 1 187. 3	181. 5 191. 6	182. 0 192. 8	182. 7 193. 4	186.1 195.8	180. 2 183. 1	187. 5 189. 9	190, 1 192, 2	r 194, 0 195, 1
Production workers, adjusted index, all manufacturing	į.	į.	ì		i	}	1		İ		ļ		
(Federal Reserve)†1939=100 Durable goods industries†do	148. 8 171. 7	127. 8 143. 3	128. 1 141. 2	130.7 144.4	122, 4 122, 9	130. 3 138. 6	136.6 151.6	138. 0 154. 6	139.6 158.1	140.6 161.2	143.8 + 165.9	145, 9 168, 5	r 146, 4 r 169, 3
Durable goods industries do Nondurable goods industries do Nonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. 8. Dept. of Labor):	130, 7	115.6	117.8	119.8	1 2 2, 0	123, 7	124.7	124.8	125.0	124. 3	126. 5	128.1	128.
Mining:†		l					Ì			i	1		
Anthracite 1939=100 Bituminous coal do	90. 4	78. 2 88. 2	79.0 89.8	79. 3 91. 2	81, 1 92, 0	81. 7 93. 9	81.4	81.0	79.0	81.4	82.0	82. 2	83. 2
Metalliferousdo	84.7	73. 2	75.2	76. 3	67.5	65. 5	20.3 62.9	66. 9 67. 7	89.6 74.4	89, 5 78, 0	7 90. 8 82. 5	7 90. 5 83. 5	7 90. 7 7 83. 9
Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gast do		85.0	83.8 88.4	83.3	84.3	88.8	93.8	95. 7	98.9	101.2	103. 2	102.4	101.
Pablic philipport	L	86. 7		90.0	91. 0	90.8	91.8	92.8	94. 2	95.4	95.5	7 94.0	93.
Fiectric light and power do Street railways and busses do Telegraph do Telephone do	102.6	88 1 121 7	90. 7 122. 7	92. 9 123. 7	94.7 125.7	96. 4 126. 1	97. 7 127. 0	98. 6 127. 6	99. 9 128. 7	101. 2 128. 9	101. 9 130. 2	101. 9 129. 9	r 102.0
Telegraphdo	150.0	124.8	126. 4	112,4	124, 7	123. 2	119.8	113. 5	112.1	112.4	111.9	112.0	110.
SIFTICART		139. 4	143.0	146.3	153. 7	158.6	163. 5	167. 6	171.7	177.7	181.1	181.0	181. 0
Dyeing and cleaningdo	123. 5	120.6	119. 9	120.3	121.5	124. 3	130. 3	129.6	131.6	130.0	124. 5	125.6	r 126.1
Dyeing and cleaning do Power laundries do Year-round hotels do	109. 3 120. 0	106. 7 116. 5	107. 8 117. 6	109. 3 117. 3	109. 0 118. 7	109. 6 119. 3	110.0 118.9	110. 7 119. 9	112.3 119.9	113.6 119.1	111.6 119.3	109. 9 119. 5	r 101. 1 r 120. 8
	l .	į		1					!	ŀ	1		İ
Retail, total†	116.8	106. 2 106. 5	116.0 108.0	104. 1 106. 6	104. 3 106. 8	106.0 106.9	109. 0 106. 3	107. 2 105. 0	107. 2 103. 5	106. 2 101. 3	7 106. 6 103. 6	109.8 103.5	7 112. 5 103. 7
General merchandisingtdo		127. 4	152. 5	116.8	114.6	118, 6	125, 3	121.9	121.0	117.7	117.4	125.4	132.
Wholesalet do do do	112. 3	101. 8 315. 1	104. 1 315. 7	104.7 314.8	105. 5 316. 9	106.6 297.8	106. 7 275. 3	106. 0 250. 6	106.9 229.0	107. 5 228. 2	109, 1 225, 9	109.4	7 110, 7 1 199, 9
Miscellaneous employment data:		i	!	i		ļ	Į			!	İ	'	į .
Construction (Federal and State)		145, 068 24, 894	139, 964 16, 674	139, 381 14, 908	142, 074 16, 277	150, 013 21, 000	165, 762 31, 871	184, 179 45, 084	205, 161 59, 001	225, 184 73, 766	237, 601 82, 384	236, 644 88, 473	235, 045 87, 889
Miscellaneous employment data: Federal and State highways, total:number_ Construction (Federal and State)do Maintenance (State)do Federal civilian employees: United Statesthousands		93, 548	95, 317	95, 458	95, 596	97,814	100, 683	104, 445	110, 537	114,717	117, 543	110, 940	110, 363
United Statesthousands	2,017	2,456	2, 411	2, 406	2 402	2,379	2,394	2, 360	2, 299	2, 282	2, 232	2, 154	2, 119
District of Columbia	224	230	229	233	236	237	238	236	235	235	233	226	22
Railway employees (class I steam railways): Total thousands	p 1. 412	1, 435	1, 428	1, 422	1, 393	1, 397	1,375	1, 334	1,358	1,378	r 1, 400	p 1, 391	p 1, 40
Total thousands Indexes: Unadjusted 1935-39 = 100	p 135. 4 p 134. 2	137. 9	136.9	136.5	133.9	134.1	131.9	128. 1	130.4	132. 2	134.3	p 133.5	p 134.8
Adjusted†dodo	134.2	136. 6	139. 1	142.0	137.3	137. 5	134.0	128.6	128.6	129.5	r 131. 6	p 130. 3	p 130. 4
LABOR CONDITIONS													
A verage weekly hours per worker in manufacturing: Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd. (25 industries)hours		41.9	41.7	40.6	39. 2	40.7	40.4	39. 3	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.0	40.7
U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturingdo	p 40, 2 p 40, 3	41.2	41.5	41.0	40.5	40.7	40.5	39.7	40.0	39.7	40.5	40, 3	r 40.
Durable goods industries*dododododo	P 40. 5	41.1 42.1	41. 4 42. 5	40.8	40.0 39.1	40.6 40.0	40. 4 39. 9	39. 3 38. 4	39.8 38.8	39. 3 38.5	40. 5 39. 9	40.3 39.7	r 40.
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills*		40.8	41.0	38.5	30.4	37. 9	37.5	35. 8	36.0	i	38, 2	38.0	i
Electrical machinery*do		41.3	41.5	41.3	40.3	40.3	40.2	38.9	39.8	36.4 39.4	1 40.6	r 40.9	38. 40.
Electrical machinery do Machinery, except electrical do Machinery and machine shop products do		42.6 42.9	42.9 42.8	42.0 42.5	41. 4 42. 3	41.7 41.7	41.5 42.2	40. 1 40. 4	40.9	40.4	40.9	41. 1 41. 2	41.
Machine tools		43.9	44.4	44.4	43.3	43.6	42.6	41.6	41. 2 42. 2	40.7 41.3	41.6 42.0	42, 0	41. 42.
Automobiles*do	1	37.8	36.0 39.7	37. 5	34.5	37 0	37.4	36. 3	36.6	37.8	39.2	r 38.6	38.
Transportation equipment, except autes*do Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)*do		37. 4 39. 7	40.8	40.0 41.1	39.0 40.8	40.0 41.0	39.9 41.3	39. 1 40. 7	39. 5 40. 4	39. 3 40. 0	r 39. 7 r 40. 7	r 38, 8 r 40, 6	39. 40.
Aircraft engines* do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding do Nonferrous metals and products* do		37. 6 35. 0	40. 3 38. 3	40.9 38.8	42.1 37.3	41, 9 38, 8	41.8 38.5	41. 3 37. 6	41. 6 38. 1	40. 6 38. 4	41.4	7 41.9	42.
Nonferrous metals and products dodo			43.3	43.3	43. 2	42.2	41.8	41.1	40.9	40.0	r 38.0 r 40.8	r 35.7 r 40.8	37. 40.
Lumber and timber basic products*do Furniture and finished lumber products*do	1	40. 5 42. 0	39.0 42.5	38.8 41.8	40. 1 42. 3	41.1 42.5	41.3 42.3	40. 9 41. 3	41.5 41.8	39. 1 41. 0	7 41.8 41.9	41. 4 41. 8	41. 42.
			41.9	40.7	41.1	41.6	41.3	40.2	40.4	39.5	40.7	r 40.5	40.
Stone, clay, and glass products* do		42.0				40.9	40.6	40. 1	40.2	40.1	40. 5	40.3	r 40.
Stone, clay, and glass products* do		42.0 41.3	41.5	41.2	40.9	40.9	10.0		1	i	1	1	i .
Stone, clay, and gisss products*do Nondurable goods industries*do Textile-mill products and other fiber manu-	₽ 4 0. 1			41.2	40.5	40. 4	40.3	39. 8	40.0	39.6	40.1	40.0	40.
Stone, clay, and glass products*do Nondurable goods industries*do Teatile-mill products and other fiber manufactures*hours Apparel and other finished textile products*	ν 40. 1	41.3	41.5	l	40.5	40. 4	40.3	39. 8	Ì	İ	1	40.0	
Stone, clay, and glass products* do. Nondurable goods industries* do. Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures* Apparel and other finished textile products* Leather and leather products* do.	₽ 40. 1	41. 3 40. 3 36. 1 39. 6	41. 5 40. 7 36. 4 40. 6	40. 4 36. 7 39. 9	40. 5 36. 5 40. 4	40. 4 37. 5 40. 8	40.3 37.2 40.5	39. 8 36. 9 39. 6	37.1 39.3	36. 0 38. 2	* 37. 0 37. 8	40. 0 36. 9 38. 2	36. 37.
Stone, clay, and glass products* do. Nondurrable goods industries* do. Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures* Apparel and other finished textile products* Leather and leather products* do. Food and kindred products* do. Tobacco manufactures* do.	₽ 40, 1	41.3 40.3 36.1 39.6 44.4 40.4	41.5 40.7 36.4 40.6 45.3	40. 4 36. 7 39. 9 44. 9	40. 5 36. 5 40. 4 44. 3	40. 4 37. 5 40. 8 42. 9	40.3 37.2 40.5 42.8	39. 8 36. 9 39. 6 42, 4	37.1 39.3 42.3	36. 0 38. 2 43. 8	7 37. 0 37. 8 43. 7	40, 0 36, 9 38, 2 43, 0	36. 37. 42.
Stone, clay, and glass products*	₽ 40, 1	41.3 40.3 36.1 39.6 44.4 40.4	41. 5 40. 7 36. 4 40. 6	40. 4 36. 7 39. 9	40. 5 36. 5 40. 4	40. 4 37. 5 40. 8	40.3 37.2 40.5	39. 8 36. 9 39. 6	37.1 39.3	36. 0 38. 2	* 37. 0 37. 8	40. 0 36. 9 38. 2	36.8 37.4 42.4 40.
Stone, clay, and glass products*	p 40. 1	41. 3 40. 3 36. 1 39. 6 44. 4 40. 7	41. 5 40. 7 36. 4 40. 6 45. 3 39. 1 45. 6	40. 4 36. 7 39. 9 44. 9 39. 3 44. 3	40. 5 36. 5 40. 4 44. 3 38. 5 43. 9	40. 4 37. 5 40. 8 42. 9 39. 7 43. 9	40. 3 37. 2 40. 5 42. 8 39. 2 43. 5	39. 8 36. 9 39. 6 42. 4 39. 5 42. 9	37. 1 39. 3 42. 3 40. 0 43. 0	36. 0 38. 2 43. 8 39. 1 42. 8	7 37.0 37.8 43.7 7 38.6 43.4	40.0 36.9 38.2 43.0 r 30.4 42.9	40. 2 36. 8 37. 8 42. 4 40. 8 43. 4
Stone, clay, and glass products*	p 40. 1	41. 3 40. 3 36. 1 39. 6 44. 4 40. 7	41. 5 40. 7 36. 4 40. 6 45. 3 39. 1	40. 4 36. 7 39. 9 44. 9 39. 3	40. 5 36. 5 40. 4 44. 3 38. 5	40. 4 37. 5 40. 8 42. 9 39. 7	40. 3 37. 2 40. 5 42. 8 39. 2	39. 8 36. 9 39. 6 42. 4 39. 5	37.1 39.3 42.3 40.0	36. 0 38. 2 43. 8 39. 1	7 37.0 37.8 43.7 7 38.6	40. 0 36. 9 38. 2 43. 0 r 39. 4	36.8 37.4 42.4 40.5

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	945					194	6				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
EMPLO	YMEN	T CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAGE	ES—Co	ntinue	d			<u> </u>	
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued	Ĭ												
Average weekly hours per worker in nonmanufactur- ing industries (U. S. Department of Labor):*													
Building constructionnours.		37. 2	37.1	37.7	37.3	37.5	38. 2	37.5	38. 2	38. 2	38.2	38.7	38. 8
Mining: Anthracitedodo		35.8	39. 6	36. 4	41. 2 45. 5	41.0	38.6	41.7 27.3	38, 2	31.7	37.9	37.7	39. 2
Bituminous coal do do Metalliferous do do do do do do do do do do do do do		44. 9 43. 0	45. 7 42. 0	43.3 41.1	36.8	45. 9 41. 0	26. 4 42. 0	39. 2	43. 4 40. 8	36. 0 39. 6	7 42.8 40.9	7 41. 8 7 40. 6	42. 9 41. 0
MetalliferousdoQuarrying and nonmetallicdo Crude petroleum and natural gasdo		46. 1 43. 9	44. 2 41. 0	43. 3 41. 1	44. 1 40. 7	45.1 40.8	46.3 40.7	44.3 40.7	45. 7 39. 5	45. 4 40. 4	46. 5 40. 9	46. 2 40. 5	46. 2 41. 2
Public utilities: Electric light and powerdo		42.7	42 . 0	42. 7	42. 4	41.6	41.6	41.3	40. 9	41.5	41.6	41.0	41. 9
Street railways and bussesdodo		50.3 45.0	50.7 44.5	49. 2 44. 0	49. 2 44. 1	49. 4 43. 7	49.0 43.8	49. 2 44. 2	49.3 44.5	48. 4 45. 2	48. 6 45. 4	47.5 44.8	47. 6 44. 4
Telegraphdo Telephonedodo Services:		42.1	41.1	40. 1	40.7	40. 2	39. 5	39. 4	39. 3	39.7	39.3	38. 5	39.1
Dyeing and cleaningdododododo		42.4 42.7	43. 0 43. 3	43. 1 43. 6	42. 5 43. 3	43. 4 43. 5	44.0 43.5	42.9 43.1	43.8 43.3	43, 2 43, 4	42.6 43.0	42.9 42.9	42. 2 43. 0
The dat		40.0	40.1		40.5			į į				, i	
Retail		42.3	42.0	40. 5 41. 8	41.9	40.5 41.9	40.4 41.8	40.3 41.7	40. 9 41. 4	41.3 41.4	7 41.3 41.7	40. 9 41. 8	40. 0 41. 9
Reginning in month:	1	i											
Work stoppages number Workers involved thousands	310 450	358 420	134 50	325 1, 400	260 130	385 165	465 575	360 560	350 175	480 185	500 235	450 380	450 290
In effect during month: Work stoppagesnumber_	570	619	367	500	490	655	845	715	700	800	820	770	750
Workers involved thousands Man-days idle during month	620 4, 750	660 6, 935	504 7,718	1,750 19,400	1,500 23,000	1, 100 13, 800	925 15,000	1, 200 11, 500	410 3,800	365 3,300	400 3,425	535 5,000	450 4,500
U. S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placementst	440	484	380	412	359	421	461	457	479	530	522	532	547
Unamplement compensation (Social Security Roard):	1 620		745								ł	1	[
Initial claims*	1 3, 491	779 6, 502	6, 564	1, 234 8, 258	946 7, 327	774 7, 464	980 6, 649	1, 120 6, 497	761 5, 395	699 5, 504	541 4,604	580 3,895	682 4,141
Benefit payments: Beneficiaries, weekly average	1 698	1, 313	1.319	1,624	1, 621	1, 592	1,402	1,315	1, 174	1,069	r 980	839	1 764
Beneficiaries, weekly average do	1 54, 076	108, 555	106, 624	133, 246	120,727	127, 013	110, 672	103, 889	92, 982	88, 480	78,047	r 63, 216	1 64, 430
Initial claimsthousands	405 3, 743	426 1, 415	567 2, 401	1, 030 4, 594	908 5, 853	801 7,353	690 7, 685	741 7,690	602 6,982	657 7,828	602 7, 147	449 6, 128	413 4,900
Continued claims do_ Number receiving allowances, weekly average do_ thouse of dol	2 877 74, 421	218 25, 770	405 42, 217	695 83, 322	1, 071 112, 195	1,507 148,958	1, 626 160, 071	2 1, 783 155, 175	2 1, 744 150, 063	2 1,720 152,648	² 1, 650	2 1, 304 124, 082	² 1, 019 ⁷ 100,380
Amount of payments thous of dol_ Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments:	11, 121	8.7	6.9	8.5	6 8	7.1		6.1	6.7		ĺ	'	!
Accession ratemonthly rate per 100 employees_ Separation rate, totaldo		7. 1	5.9	6.8	6, 3	6.6	6.7 6.3	6.3	5.7	7. 4 5. 8	7.0	r 7. 1 r 6. 9	6. 7 6. 1
Separation rate, total		1. 7	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.4	.4	71.0	1.0
Quitsdo Military and miscellaneousdo		4.7	4.0	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	7 5.3	4.6
PAY ROLLS		1				}						'	
Production-workers pay rolls, unaldusted index, all manufacturing (U. S. Dept. of Labor) † 1939=100		222. 9	226. 2	229. 2	210. 5	232. 9	249. 2	247.8	257. 1	261.2	278. 2	284.3	286, 0
Durable goods industriesdo Iron and steel and their productsdo		241.8 210.4	240. 0 220. 5	243. 0 216. 1	199. 6 127. 2	236.8 211.7	267.3 231.6	266. 6 221. 4	280. 7 231. 3	287. 7 238. 1	7 306. 9 255. 8	* 314. 4 263. 2	318, 2 263, 2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills 1939=100_	i	173.6	181. 2	173. 2	47. 6	181.5	193.3	175.8	182.0	191.8	204. 0	206.3	203. 2
Electrical machinery do Machinery, except electrical do		301. 9 283. 3	308. 5 288. 7	302. 6 297. 5	211. 1 255. 3	224.1 277.9	286. 1 301. 6	311.5 310.8	333. 9 329. 5	338.3 333.5	7 365. 1 348. 8	7 385. 2 362. 2	395, 7 373, 5
Machinery and machine-shop productsdo		263.4	265.4	272.8	239.4	258.0	290.1	283.5	296.4	299.4	314. 2	* 322.3	333. 5
Machine tools‡dodododo		233. 0 192. 2	244. 5 135. 5	262. 3 153. 5	258. 2 142. 4	256. 8 166. 9	261. 4 241. 7	259. 6 232. 7	270. 4 250. 5	262. 3 282. 2	281. 4 r 307. 4	285. 5 7 319. 5	291. 9 308. 7
Transportation equipment, except autosdododo	1	583, 5 506, 6	577. 2 520. 4	559. 1 514. 3	491. 5 520. 7	507. 0 524. 0	558. 1 553. 2	538. 3 565. 9	537. 5 585. 5	538.5 605.6			523, 9 672, 6
Aircraft enginest do Shipbuilding and boatbuildingt do Nonferrous metals and pro ducts do Lumber and timber basic roducts do		389. 7 637. 9	346. 3 641. 2	356. 6 602. 5	369. 1 530. 4	384.4 548.5	457.8 555.2	469. 2 498. 5	469. 4 483. 4	468.9 468.8	498.3 421.5	7 507. 8 7 352. 5	530. 2 361. 2
Nonferrous metals and pro ductsdodododododo		243. 5 194. 8	250. 4 199. 4	256. 1 207. 7	228. 7 219. 9	247.8 234.5	264.9 248.2	271. 4 261. 8	287. 8 281. 0	292. 9 270.8	312, 4 307, 1	7 319. 6 7 306. 9	326. 3 313. 5
Sawmills (incl. logging camps)do Furniture and finished lumber productsdo		114. 0 173. 2	114. 1 188. 1	118. 2 192. 9	123.0 200.4	131. 9 209. 0	139. 8 214. 6	147. 2 212. 3	158. 1 223. 5	151.7 222.1	170.8 239.3	7 1(8.1 243.4	168.9 252.7
Stone clay and class products do		151. 1 175. 9	164. 3 181. 7	169.3 185.4	176.7 204 6	184.3 217.2	189. 7 226. 0	188.3 224.1	196. 2 235. 0	194. 2 235. 7	209. 7 253. 2	212. 1 259. 8	220.3 264.0
Nondurable goods industries. do. Textile-mill products and other fiber mfrs. do. Cotton manufactures, exc. small wares. do.		204. 5 174. 8	212. 7 188. 0	215. 7 190. 7	221. 3 203. 7	229. 2 212. 6	231. 4 215. 8	229. 4 214. 8	234. 0 218. 6	235. 4 214. 7	250. 2 231. 0	7 254. 6 237. 2	254. 6 242. 9
Cotton manufactures, exc. small waresdo		199. 9 142. 0	216. 2 148. 8	217. 0 149. 4	230. 0 158. 3	242.3	246. 3 166. 5	244. 3 166. 9	248. 2 166. 8	246.1 166.3	275. 5 181. 4	281. 7 180. 9	285. 4 189. 3
Silk and rayon goods do Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing					Į	163.6		i		ĺ	-		1
and finishoins) 1939 = 100 Apparel and t ther finished textile products do Men's clohing do		184. 0 208. 0	200. 0 215. 0	206. 6 228. 0	226. 9 240. 2	234. 2 263. 6	238. 5 263. 5	237. 7 258. 8	238. 5 263. 3	228.6 244.7	234. 1 277. 5	242. 7 288. 2	243. 7 288. 9
Men's clothingdodododo		136. 9 136. 4	140. 7 140. 9	148. 0 149. 4	158. 1 153. 3	170.0 172.6	174. 1 169. 6	175.6 163.1	181. 2 159. 0	166.8 141.3	182.7 169.8	186. 8 176. 0	189. 4 170. 5
Leather and leather productsdododo		165. 3 145. 7	179. 2 157. 1	185. 2 164. 0	194.5 174.1	202. 1 182. 7	203.9 185.3	203. 1 184. 6	203. 4 183. 0	197.3 177.6	198. 2 175. 4	203. 3 182. 4	198.1 175.4
Food and kindred productsdodo		214.9 181.4	220. 4 181. 2	215. 0 180. 1	211 5 181 2	206. 6 182. 8	205. 4 179. 3	201.9 170.8	205, 0 168, 8	231.5 178.5	250.3 184.1	242.7 187.5	228. 6 190. 8
Men's cto hing		179. 4 185. 2	167. 3 214. 9	144 1 217. 9	136 6 199. 4	132. 1 191. 1	149. 2 180. 9	149.8 181.4	181. 9 167. 4	325. 8 179. 9	387. 4 202. 3	465. 4 118. 2	323. 8 110. 5
Tobacco manufacturesdo		172. 2	164.1	166. 7 221. 7	165. 2	171.3	174.6	181.1	184. 1	178.3	186. 2 253. 9	196. 0 257. 1	208. 7 265. 8
Paper and allied productsdo Paper and pulpdo Printing publishing, and allied industriesdo		211. 0 190. 0	219. 0 196. 6	198. 4	226. 2 203. 6	233. 3 208. 1	235.9 209.9	237. 4 212. 7	244. 4 216. 7	243.8 218.4	227.8	228.0	234. 9
Printing publishing and allied industriesdo Newspapers and periodicals*dododo		158 5 138. 3	163. 2 141. 9	165 7 143. 5	171. 2 148. 9	177. 2 154. 4	178. 9 157. 8	179. 5 160. 9	184. 2 162. 0	186.0 163.7	190. 5 168. 8	r 195. 2 r 175. 6	200. 3 178. 9
Printing, book and job*dodo		178.1	184.7	188.8	193.9	200.2	199.9	197.0	204.6	209.1	210.4	7 215.4	220.4

52. 87 54. 47 57. 39

51.33 57.19

58. 35 7 53. 62

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					1946					
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
									_				

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES—Continued PAY ROLLS-Continued 286, 9 289, 2 244, 3 228, 0 327, 2 290. 5 288. 0 246. 3 228. 7 343. 2 298. 3 289. 6 250. 3 232. 7 365. 0 303. 5 294. 0 245. 8 228. 2 357. 3 283. 4 267. 0 222. 2 212. 6 275. 5 291. 2 282. 7 232. 7 221. 3 283. 8 277. 8 228. 2 221. 5 327. 6 285. 1 283. 0 236. 0 223. 3 337. 2 281. 8 260. 8 222. 9 215. 5 257. 8 285. 2 276. 8 220. 9 210. 6 290. 1 284. 7 272. 5 221. 3 217. 4 290.0 276.3 231.0 217.9 292.1 324.9 312.9 314. 2 318.3 304.3 311.2 340.5 329.9Mining † Anthracite 1939=100 Bitunianous coal do Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gas† do Fublic utilities:† 149. 3 209. 9 118. 0 150. 9 178. 5 230. 9 102 1 156.5 193.3 165 1 180, 4 182.7 r 194 O 199.9 222. 0 117. 6 155. 0 222. 8 92. 8 157. 2 26. 0 102. 0 192. 5 97. 4 106. 4 189. 9 198. 4 132. 4 213. 6 r 241. 0 145. 2 225. 1 243. 8 126. 9 r 234. 9 r 147. 0 237, 1 148, 0 226. 2 154. 7 207.7226.7140.0 135. 9 139. 0 142.0 144.0 145. 4 147. 1 151.3 152.6 ⁷ 149. 6 142. 5 191. 4 179. 5 246. 1 144. 2 195. 2 175. 6 254. 0 150. 2 206. 7 178. 6 152. 4 211. 2 178. 5 267. 6 133. 7 140. 4 187. 2 177. 1 $153.3 \\ 207.9$ 155, 3 212, 6126.7 129.8 138. 3 184. 0 178. 8 293. 5 181. 4 155. 3 205. 2 199.5 174. 9 259. 9 $\frac{177.3}{265.0}$ 269. 2 230.7 237.0201. 7 178. 7 196. 4 199. 1 177. 0 199. 8 227. 0 186. 2 204. 6 231, 3 r 225. 6 188. 7 r 209. 5 193. 5 196. 9 213.4 231 0 236, 6 216.9 190. 9 205. 0 188. 4 208. 9 189. 8 214. 3 183. 3 201. 1 193 3 168, 9 190, 6 174. 3 196. 1 181.3 201.1 204.9 154. 9 159. 7 165. 8 174. 6 177. 2 188. 1 177. 3 180. 9 173. 5 199. 0 182. 5 174. 6 204. 7 184. 5 $171.3 \\ 170.0$ 172.6 167. 6 166.2 171. 5 187. 1 174. 5 165. 7 186. 2 166. 1 180. 5 169. 6 154. 9 172. 4 155. 2 582. 1 159. 5 209. 2 163. 9 173. 3 167. 5 550. 6 161. 7 165. 5 188.8 172.6 159. 2 583. 1 161. 2 575. 3 165. 0 577. 3 182. 8 (1) 169.8 WAGES Manufacturing industries, average weekly earnings: Natl. ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries). doilars. U. S. Dept. of Labor, ain inanufacturingt. do. p. 44, 65 Durable goods industries. do. p. 48, 60 Iron and steel and their productst. do. Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling muls! dollars. Electrical machineryt. do. Machinery, except electricalt. do. Machinery and machine-shop productst. do. Machine tools. do. Automobilest. do. Automobilest. do. Automobilest. do. Automobilest. do. Aircraft and parts (excluding engines). do. Aircraft and parts (excluding engines). do. Aircraft and parts (excluding engines). do. Shipbuilding and boatbuilding. do. Nonferrous metals and productst. do. Examills (incl. logging camps). do. Sawnills (incl. logging camps). do. Furniture and finished lumber products. do. Furniture. Stone, clay, and glass productst. do. Furniture? Stone, clay, and glass productst. do. Textile-mill products and other fiber manufacturest. dollars. Cotton manufacturers, except small warest dollars. Silk and rayon goodst. do. Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing)t. dollars. Apparel and other finished textile productst Men's clothingt. do. Women's clothingt. do. Women's clothingt. do. Baking. do. Canping and preservingt. do. Slaughtering and meat packing. do. Canping and preservingt. do. Slaughtering and meat packing. do. Paper and allied productst. do. Paper and allied productst. do. Paper and allied productst. do. Paper and allied productst. do. Paper and allied productst. do. Paper and allied productst. do. Paper and allied productst. do. Paper and allied productst. do. Paper and allied productst. do. Paper and allied productst. do. Paper and allied productst. do. Paper and allied productst. do. Paper and allied productst. do. Paper and allied productst. do. Paper and allied productst. do. Paper and allied productst. do. Paper and allied productst. do. Products of petroleum and coalf. do. Petroleum refining. do. Rubber tires and inner tubes. do. WAGES 47. 64 43. 38 48.74 7 44.99 7 48.02 48.78 r 49, 14 45, 41 r 48, 40 46.16 50.06 44.62 47. 20 43. 31 40. 58 42. 57 42. 45 42.88 45.71 47.28 42. 51 45. 10 45. 74 r 45, 68 48, 83 49, 85 46.32 46.74 46. 24 46. 80 44.79 46.80 46, 38 44.95 49.31 44, 93 43, 52 47, 84 47, 81 53, 07 49.84 r 47.49 r 50.99 50, 43 48, 50 52, 47 51, 91 46, 16 46.98 47.85 44. 93 48. 94 49. 26 45. 72 50. 04 r 48, 41 r 51, 74 42.98 47.90 41.49 47.53 48. 32 47. 86 52. 01 48. 05 52. 09 48 63 47. 98 53. 80 49.76 50. 04 49. 70 53. 86 49. 32 53. 32 52. 55 55. 91 53. 99 47. 58 52. 35 45. 99 47. 91 52. 19 43. 01 48. 29 52. 92 46. 75 7 51. 15 54. 07 7 53. 80 7 54. 91 7 51, 05 54, 31 7 53, 65 49 49 51. 92 48. 72 52. 50 51, 91 55, 64 52, 80 54, 22 53, 52 57, 46 43, 89 46, 19 46. 56 46. 98 44. 91 45. 56 49. 18 48. 40 48. 67 49. 44 49. 29 48. 84 51. 48 49. 44 53. 70 53. 01 54. 72 55. 20 r 52, 59 r 53, 75 r 56, 93 51. 68 54. 08 53. 43 51. 63 55. 26 52. 79 47. 18 7 53. 85 56. 08 7 54. 41 53. 43 47. 61 47. 13 33. 52 31. 91 **52**. 80 51.32 r 50, 93 54.01 91. 32 46. 92 34. 88 33. 47 37. 78 38. 46 45. 71 31. 98 30 69 46 08 31.78 30.15 49, 44 46, 13 32, 15 30, 58 36, 07 36, 56 38, 33 38, 75 7 48. 00 7 38. 78 7 37. 75 r 48. 61 r 38. 73 r 37. 69 47, 29 46.68 48.97 35. 34 34. 02 38. 21 36. 01 34. 71 37. 88 38. 87 35. 60 34. 66 38. 37 37. 62 36. 56 36, 50 37, 21 39, 33 38. 73 39. 31 42. 01 7 40. 09 40. 85 7 43. 23 41. 89 r 40, 82 41, 58 r 41, 08 41.86 39. 16 41. 47 40. 13 42. 59 44. 46 41. 00 39. 93 40.98 39.83 38, 95 37, 89 r 42.42 38, 52 39.01 40.28 40, 46 42.34 34. 98 34.80 35.0234.767 37. 00 31.65 32.41 32.44 33.76 34.69 ₹ 37. 54 38.09 31, 79 31, 58 31, 75 31.64 34. 81 37. 42 35. 57 38. 67 29, 25 29.01 30 14 35, 10 35. 11 34.64 41, 81 41, 67 41.63 41, 18 35, 71 37.64 38. 52 41.04 41. 29 41.88 42, 44 42, 40 35. 92 37. 50 46. 29 35. 28 37. 68 45. 10 33. 24 7 36. 48 r 37. 23 36. 67 37 04 46. 83 37. 37 36. 67 38. 18 44. 02 37. 34 36. 14 41. 09 41. 42 38. 11 • 47. 45 36. 74 35. 17 32.77 41.07 33. 88 42. 95 36. 03 34. 71 41. 37 40. 95 33. 86 46. 68 32. 36 34. 94 42. 50 35. 84 42. 67 39, 14 46, 25 40 11 r 47 82 45. 10 37. 35 36. 77 40. 70 41. 14 34. 64 43. 99 33. 52 42. 10 7 47. 82 37. 49 7 36. 18 7 43. 60 44. 60 41. 54 41. 11 7 35. 33 33. 93 32. 37 40. 31 36. 46 35, 38 43. 22 43, 81 37. 07 35. 65 43. 88 45. 45 37. 58 36. 97 40. 76 41. 74 35. 48 42. 77 32. 48 42. 03 44. 87 40. 93 41. 15 33. 18 43. 23 31. 98 40. 47 41 49 44. 34 44. 63 33. 71 42. 56 32. 95 41. 97 44. 80 41. 12 48. 37 7 34. 16 35.78 38.89 40, 79 43.05 33.83 42.74 48. 05 33. 24 43. 12 41, 17 45. 20 49. 36 52. 95 48. 18 42. 61 50. 66 49, 28 52, 70 47, 92 42, 55 51. 09 55. 63 50.93 r 53.01 r 54, 09 7 53.01 7 58.09 7 50.83 7 44.91 51.81 7 54.36 7 57.10 7 54, 09 7 60, 10 7 51, 71 7 45, 38 52, 61 7 55, 25 56. 07 48. 77 43. 31 50. 29 60. 28 51. 50 45. 47 50. 63 49. 18 43. 28 50. 58 53. 27 56. 61 49. 67 54. 77 48 30 42 53 49.82 43.95 50.69 50. 02 50. 03 44. 67 52. 09

53, 54

49. 56 53. 05 55. 42 45. 48 48. 54

52.06

54. 59 46. 71

50.25

53. 30 55. 86 46. 46 49. 72

52. 80 56. 49 49. 82 54. 72

53. 34 56. 46 50. 45

54. 19

57. 02 50. 60 56. 11

49.91 53 45 56. 25 46. 05

1946 1945 1946 Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey Octo-ber Novem-ber Decem-ber Janu-Kovem-ber Febru-March April Мау June July August

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

331111 250													
WAGES-Continued						İ							
Manufacturing industries, average bourly earnings: Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)	p 1. 135 p 1. 206	1. 088 . 990 1. 064 1. 082 1. 146 1. 039 1. 124 1. 109 1. 193 1. 217 1. 244 1. 183 1. 194	1. 102 . 994 1. 006 1. 091 1. 155 1. 050 1. 134 1. 120 1. 220 1. 239 1. 187 1. 208	1. 107 1. 004 1. 070 1. 095 1. 169 1. 053 1. 139 1. 123 1. 195 1. 230 1. 231 1. 188 1. 258	1, 129 1, 002 1, 064 1, 084 (*) 1, 029 1, 147 1, 129 1, 206 1, 248 1, 234 1, 222 1, 268	1. 146 1. 035 1. 163 1. 169 1. 280 1. 036 1. 172 1. 154 1. 214 1. 264 1. 264 1. 233 1. 259	1. 165 1. 058 1. 131 1. 186 1. 294 1. 096 1. 179 1. 163 1. 220 1. 302 1. 316 1. 253 1. 293	1. 180 1. 071 1. 147 1. 190 1. 290 1. 131 1. 204 1. 150 1. 251 1. 325 1. 333 1. 268 1. 339	1. 189 1. 084 1. 165 1. 206 1. 303 1. 148 1. 203 1. 202 1. 277 1. 347 1. 350 1. 302 1. 343	1. 194 1. 093 1. 177 1. 216 1. 314 1. 158 1. 232 1. 212 1. 269 1. 354 1. 366 1. 325 1. 348	1. 217 7 1. 112 1. 186 1. 222 1. 305 7 1. 169 7 1. 246 7 1. 228 1. 291 7 1. 373 7 1. 359 7 1. 323 1. 354	7 1, 229 7 1, 127 1, 201 7 1, 241 1, 325 7 1, 185 7 1, 260 7 1, 238 7 1, 386 7 1, 387 7 1, 325 7 1, 357	1, 229 r 1, 130 r 1, 202 1, 288 1, 300 1, 186 1, 265 1, 245 1, 310 1, 378 1, 358 1, 321 1, 364
Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdoNonferrous metals and productstdoLumber and timber basic productstdoSawmills (incl. logging camps)doFurniture and finished lumber productstdoFurnituredoStone, clay, and glass productstdoNondurable goods industriestdoTextile-mill products and other fiber	₽ 1. C62	1. 301 1. 058 . 789 . 765 . 844 . 866 . 928 . 918	1. 292 1. 063 . 814 . 790 . 859 . 879 . 929 . 927	1. 273 1. 066 830 . 804 . 864 . 852 . 942 . 941	1. 278 1. 091 .836 .810 .871 .891 .967 .953	1. 324 1. 113 . 848 . 826 . 888 . 913 . 985 . 975	1. 389 1. 131 . 856 . 834 . 903 . 930 1. 004 . 988	1. 403 1. 149 . 880 . 860 . 917 . 943 1. 019 . 996	1, 416 1, 163 , 908 , 888 , 927 , 950 1, 041 1, 603	1. 436 1. 166 . 910 . 892 . 937 . 957 1. 057 1. 009	1. 431 7 1. 177 . 928 . 911 . 957 . 982 1. 063 1. 036	r 1. 428 r 1. 192 r, 925 r, 915 . 977 1. 001 1. 088 r 1. 050	1, 432 1, 196 , 936 , 913 , 992 1, (19 1, 097 1, 055
manufacturest dollars. Cotton manufactures, except small		.786	. 795	. 803	. 833	. 858	. 869	. 873	. 875	. 877	r.924	r, 940	, 947
warest dollars Silk and rayon goods do Woolen and worsted manufactures		.713 .777	. 721 . 788	. 724 . 790	.753 .812	. 788 . 838	. 799 . 845	. 803	. 803 . 850	. 803 . 858	. 875 . 906	. 888 . 922	.892 $.931$
 Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing)†dollars. 		. 884	.900	.922	.988	. 999	1.010	1.014	1,014	1, 017	1.024	1.034	1.037
Apparel and other finished textile productst dollars. Men's clothingt		. 864 . 881	. 875 . 888	. 906 . 912	. 922 . 947	. 961	. 966 . 993	. 956 . 997	. 951 . 999	. 941 . 985	r. 986 1. 009	1.610 1.627	. 997 1. 024
Apparel and other finished textile products! Men's clothing!		1. 113 . 857 . 821 . 908	1. 126 . 881 . 848 . 915	1, 166 . 904 . 877 . 921	1. 168 . 907 . 890 . 924	1, 222 , 917 , 896 , 943	1. 234 . 928 . 904 . 952	1. 211 . 942 . 921 . 961	1, 191 . 950 . 923 . 972	1, 180 954 927 986	7 1. 263 . 972 . 945 1. 015	71,300 .982 7,955 71,014	1, 266 , 987 , 960 1, 035
Bakingdo. Canning and preserving tdo. Slaughtering and meat packingdo.		. 901 . 834 . 964	.904 .849 .951	. 904 . 846 . 961	.913 .844 .939	. 920 . 859 1, 051	. 930 . 885 1. 072	. 931 . 887 1. 087	. 945 . 898 1. 095	. 980 904 1. 115	. 994 . 976 1. 116	1,003 .963 1,114	1. 042 . 989 1. 147
Tobacco manufacturestdo Paper and allied productstdo		. 807 . 902	.806 .910	. 824 . 928 . 969	.832 .937 .982	. 830 . 957	. 830 . 966 1. 010	. 848 . 983 1. 030	.846	. 851 1. 007	7.885 71.020	r. 896 r 1. 037	. 910 1. 049
Printing, publishing, and allied industriest.do		. 935 1. 171 1. 334	. 945 1. 188 1. 346	1. 200 1. 364	1. 221 1. 379	1.001 1.235	1. 248 1. 423	1. 266 1. 443	1. 038 1. 278 1. 449	1. 053	1.070 1.299 1.475	1.086 71.316 71.497	1. 102 1. 326 1. 514
Printing, book and job* do		1. 098	1 118	1. 130 1. 01 5	1. 155 1. 021	1, 400 1, 166 1, 033	1. 171 1. 045	1. 186 1. 064	1. 203 1. 084	1. 459 1. 212 1. 098	1. 220 1. 102	7 1. 234 7 1. 110	1. 238 1. 102
Chemicals do Chemi		1. 148 1. 217	1. 159 1. 236	1. 180 1. 249	1, 198 1, 286	1. 211 1. 307	1. 220 1. 332	1. 234 1. 3 42	1. 243 1. 347	1. 256 1. 355	1. 260 1. 347	1. 281 7 1. 368	1. 278 1. 354
Petroleum refining do Rubber productst do		1. 257 1. 112	1. 315 1. 113	1. 330 1. 121	1. 369 1. 129	1. 383 1. 138	1. 420 1. 232	1. 419 1. 266	1, 431 1, 283	1. 437 1. 292	1.427 + 1.295	1. 453 1. 320	1, 438 1, 305
Rubber tires and inner tubesdo. Nonmanufacturing industries, average hourly earning		1. 249	1. 247	1. 255	1, 266	1. 275	1. 414	1. 446	1.461	1. 472	71.474	1.505	1.490
Maring constituction	-	2.00.	1, 397	1. 402	1. 422	1, 411	1. 423	1. 431	1. 444	1. 473	r 1. 482	1.510	1, 526
Anthracite do Bituminous coal do Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gas do	_	1. 333 1. 263	1. 380 1. 281	1. 339 1. 259 1. 036	1. 376 1. 265	1. 376 1. 274	1. 352 1. 239	1. 382 1. 321	1. 559 1. 474	1. 562 1. 457	1.598 * 1.466	7 1.611 1.480	1. 593 1. 459
Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do do do do do do do do do do do do do	-	1.048 909 1.231	1. 051 . 908 1. 251	. 907 1. 257	1.059 .913 1.284	1. 071 . 930	1. 090 . 959 1. 293	1. 133 . 967 1. 287	1. 180 . 994 1. 322	1, 205 1, 004	1. 212 7 1. 016 7 1. 307	1, 221 1, 042 1, 313	1.208 1.046 1.307
Public utilities: Electric light and nower		1. 162	1, 186	1, 177	1, 195	1, 308 1, 222	1. 219	1. 236	1. 322	1, 311 1, 258	1. 260	1, 291	1.284
Fubilic utilities: Electric light and power do Street railways and busses do Telegraph do Telephonet do		. 981 . 820	1 013 .822	1.007 .813	1.011 .833	r 1.001	* 1. 025 . 886	1. 049 . 905	1.053 .908	1. 097 . 910	1.099 .910	1.110	1.132
Dervices:	1	1.002	1. 011	1. 030	1.095	. 851 1. 105	1. 131	1. 143	1. 147	1. 135	1, 129	1.148	1, 137
Dyeing and cleaning ● do do do do do		. 786 . 673	. 789 . 676	. 793 . 675	. 793 . 675	. 815 . 684	. 833 . 688	. 831 . 703	. 834 . 703	. 826 . 698	.832 .693	7,839 .768	. 854 . 708
Retaildodododododododo		. 800 1. 056	. 796 1. 058	. 828 1. 070	. 835 1. 095	. 841 1. 101	. 851 1. 121	. 859 1. 135	. 876 1. 146	. 888 1. 155	7.893 1.148	. 906 1. 179	0.908 1.172
Miscellaneous wage data: Construction wage rates (E. N. R.): Common labor	1.078	. 917 1. 68	. 938 1. 68	. 953 1. 70	. 968 1. 73	. 988 1. 74	1.004 1.76	1. 018 1. 77	1.034 1.80	1. 058 1. 81	1.071 1.82	1. 072 1. 85	1.073 1.85
dol, per month				95, 30			97. 40			106.00	•		104.00
Railway wages (average, class I)dol. per hr Road-building wages, common labor: United States averagedo	1	. 957	. 967 . 75	. 953	. 973 . 75	.949	1.065	1.091	1. 139 . 81	1. 136	1.130	1. 155 . 84	. 87
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE													
Total public assistance mil. of dol Old-age assistance, and aid to dependent children an	r 110	87	88	90	92	93	93	94	95	96	97	99	r 107
the blind, total	r 99	79 63	80 63	81 64	82 64	83 65	84 65	85 66	85 66	86 67	87 68	89 69	7 96 74
General relief do.		8	63 8	9	10	10	9	9	9	9	10	10	74 11

^{*}Revised. * Preliminary. § Sample was changed in November 1942; data are not strictly comparable with figures prior to that month.

*The average for workers who were employed in February was \$1.217; this average is affected by strike conditions. since maintenance workers were left on during the strike while low-paid production workers were out; the average is therefore omitted from the table above to avoid misinterpretation.

*The comparability of the series was affected by a change in the data in July 1945; see January 1946 Survey for June 1945 figures on both the old and the new basis. 1Data beginning April 1945 are not comparable with earlier date; see note for hours and earnings in telephone industry at the bottom of p. S-13 of the April 1946 Eurvey.

*Rates as of December 1, 1946: Construction—common labor, \$1.085; skilled labor, \$1.86.

*New series. Data on hourly earnings for 1937-43 for the telephone industry are shown on p. 20 of the May 1945 Survey (see also note marked "1" above regarding a change in the data in April 1945) and data for the telegraph industry beginning June 1943 are on p. S-14 of the January 1945 issue. Data on hourly earnings beginning March 1942 for the other nonmanufacturing industries and beginning August 1942 for the printing and publishing subgroups are available, respectively, in the May 1943 and November 1943 issues, and data 185e note "1" on p. S-13.

*Revised figures for March and April 1945: March \$0.956; April, \$0.968.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					19	16				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
			FI	NANC	E		i						
BANKING]						
Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Administration:													
Total mil. of dol Farm mortgage loans, total do	1,670 1,659	1,808 1,272	1,782 1,256	1, 770 1, 236	1, 772 1, 226	1,776 1,209	1,770 1,198	1,777 1,188	1,779 1,182	1,770 1,169	1, 751 1, 151	1,741 1,136	1, 71 1, 11
Federal land banks do Land Bank Commissioner	145	1, 030 242 165	1, 028 228 162	1, 022 214 161	1, 022 205 154	1, 015 194 144	1,012 186 125	1,009 179 124	1,008 174 118	1,001 168 124	989 162 130	979 157 151	96 15 18
Loans to cooperatives, total	183	161 3	158	156	148	138	120	119	115	118	125	146	17
Short term credit, totaldododododo	401 33	372 25	363 28	373 29	391 28	423 29	448 31	466 32	479 34	477 33	470 32	454 30	42 3
Production credit associationsdo	245	207 8	199	208	226 4	252 4	274	291 4	304	305	302	291 3	21
F mergency crop loans do Drought relief loans do Bank debits, total (141 centers)† do	91 20 77, 193	98 34 71, 501	92, 809	97 33 80, 796	100 33 66,708	105 33 79, 119	106 32 79, 330	106 32 77, 518	105 32 78, 191	104 32 82, 374	102 31 73, 900	98 31 74, 552	81, 58
New York City do Outside New York City do Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month:	31,088 46,105	32, 246 39, 255	45, 035 47, 774	38, 819 41, 977	30, 498 36, 210	35, 670 43, 449	37, 208 42, 122	35, 085 42, 433	34, 972 43, 219	37, 357 45, 017	30, 216 43, 684	31,397 43,155	33, 91 47, 67
		44, 611	45,063	44, 268	44, 093	43, 889	43,652	43, 807	44, 828	44, 625	45, 045	44, 813	44, 88
Reserve bank credit outstanding, total do Bills discounted do	.] 316	24, 697 775 23, 472	25, 091 249	23, 976 294	23, 648 347 22, 904	23, 630 626 22, 601	23, 357 279 22, 732	23, 518 254 22, 932	24, 456 157	24, 164 245 23, 633	24, 748 331 23, 946	24, 594 213 24, 049	24, 10 25 23, 51
United States securities do Gold certificate reserves \otimes do Liabilities, total do	18, 310 45, 647	17, 870 44, 611	24, 262 17, 863 45, 063	23, 264 17, 983 44, 268	18, 049 43, 487	18, 075 43, 277	18, 097 43, 030	18, 092 43, 807	23, 783 18, 103 44, 828	18, 105 44, 625	18, 098 45, 045	18, 095 44, 813	18, 22 44, 88
Deposits, totaldododododo	18, 083 16, 513	18, 097 16, 022	18, 200 15, 915	17,822 15,682	17, 559 15, 537	17,659 14,853	17, 451 15, 606	17, 365 15, 653	18, 206 16, 123	17, 906 15, 991	18, 294 16, 245	18,060 15,910	17, 57 15, 93
Excess reserves (estimated)dodododo	1, 101 24, 709	1,024 24,365	1, 471 24, 649	1, 089 24, 153	1, 014 24, 131	23,993	959 23,925	807 24,064	1, 112 24, 191	856 24, 244	1, 085 24, 412	725 24, 448	7 56 24, 58
Reserve ratio	42.7	42.1	41.7	42.8	43.3	43.4	43.7	43.7	42.7	43.0	42.4	42.6	43.
Deposits: Demand, adjustedmil. of dol	40, 135	40, 247	37,066	38, 026	37, 610	37, 116	38, 242	38, 941	39, 522	39, 362	39, 303	39, 237	39, 65
Demand, except interbank: Individuals, partnerships, and corporations_do	40, 638	40, 230	37, 674	37, 933	37, 741	36, 990	38, 041	38, 669	39, 295	39, 508	39, 273	39, 418	39, 85
States and political subdivisionsdodododo	3,524	2, 181 8, 547	1, 949 16, 660	2, 123 16, 227 9, 566	2, 160 16, 481 9, 695	2, 243 14, 536 9, 756	2, 456 12, 363 9, 881	2, 433 11, 377 10, 030	2, 436 8, 660 10, 119	2, 274 7, 299 10, 214	2, 245 6, 556 10, 280	2,370 4,680 10,344	2, 30 4, 64 10, 36
Time, except interbank, totaldo Individuals, partnerships, and corporations.do States and political subdivisionsdo	10, 158	9, 347 9, 194 110	9, 447 9, 304 99	9, 416	9, 526 123	9, 582 127	9,704	9, 851 128	9, 943 120	10, 214	10, 250	10, 133	10, 36
Interbank, domesticdododododo		10, 463 48, 749	11, 092 52, 058	10, 162 53, 021	10, 056 52, 970	9, 381 50, 285	9, 533 49, 380	9, 153 48, 983	9, 025 46, 831	9,374 45,750	9, 242 44, 965	9, 286 42, 631	9, 23 42, 46
U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, total mil. of dol.	37, 859	45, 489	48, 664	49, 648	49, 511	46, 812	45, 986	45, 586	43, 431	42, 269	41, 463	39,088	39, 04
Bills do Certificates do Bonds (incl. guaranteed obligations) do	741 5, 641 27, 045	975 9,832 25,729	1. 761 12, 130 26, 737	1, 742 12, 778 27, 184	1, 517 12, 860 27, 234	785 11,944 27,034	1, 052 10, 608 27, 402	1, 014 10, 359 27, 471	758 9,380 26,744	9,605 26,936	758 8, 762 27, 089	679 6, 547 27, 228	66 $6,72$ $27,18$
Notes do do do do do do do do do do do do do	4, 432 3, 384	8, 953 3, 248	8, 036 3, 384	7, 944	7, 900 3, 452	7, 049 3, 467	6, 924 3, 387	6, 742 3, 390	6, 549 3, 394	4, 955 3, 481	4, 854 3, 442	4, 634 3, 543	4, 47 3, 41
Loans, totaldododododo	16, 548 10, 149	13, 632 6, 778	15, 890 7, 249	15, 190 7, 300	15, 178 7, 382	15, 690 7, 464	15, 053 7, 473	14, 904 7, 482	14, 917 7, 529 2, 119	14, 912 8, 018	15, 078 8, 496	15, 477 9, 164	16, 09 9, 75
To brokers and dealers in securitiesdo Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	1,325	2, 481 1, 638	2, 791 2, 958	2, 337 2, 687	2, 345 2, 520	2, 823 2, 382	2, 204 2, 224	2, 167 2, 113	2, 119	1,604	1, 371 1, 696	1, 253 1, 455	1, 20
Real estate loans mil. of dol_ Loans to banks do	1, 513 146	1,038 1,073 66	2, 956 1, 095 83	1, 107	1, 129 55	1, 152 68	1, 195 91	1, 228 74	1, 277 90	1,332	1, 367 172	1, 424 127	1, 47 18
Other loansdodo	2, 182	1,596	1,714	1, 703	1,747	1,801	1,866	1,840	1,889	1,932	1,976	2,054	2, 12
Bank rates to customers; New York Citypercent_ 7 other northern and eastern citiesdo			1. 71 2. 23			1.75 2.34			1.84 2.51			r 1.83 2.43	
11 southern and western citiesdo Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank) •do		1.00	2. 38 1. 00	1.00	1.00	2. 93 1. 00	1.00	1.00	2. 97 1. 00	1.00	1.00	2.75 1.00	1.0
Federal land bank loanst do Federal intermediate credit bank loans do	4.00	4.00 1.50	4, 00 1, 50	4.00 1.50	4.00 1.50	4.00 1.50	4.00 1.50	4.00 1.50	4.00 1.50	4, 00 1, 50	4.00 1.50	4.00 1.50	4. C 1. 5
Open market rates, New York City: Prevailing rate: Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 daysdo	. 81	. 44	. 44	44	.44	. 44	. 44	. 47	. 50	. 59	.71	, 81	. 8
Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)do		. 75 1. 25	. 75 1. 25	. 44 . 75 1. 25	. 75 1. 25	. 75 1. 2 5	. 75 1, 25	. 75 1. 25	.75 1.25	.77 1, 25	1.50	.81 1,50	. 8 . 8 1. 5
Average rate; Call loans renewal (N. Y. S. E.) do	1.38	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 .375	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.38	1.38 .375	1.3
U. S. Treasury bills, 3-mo	1 1, 22	. 375 11. 14	. 375	. 375 1 1. 10	. 375	. 375	1 1, 12	.375	. 375	1 1, 13	1 1.14	1 1. 22	.37
Taxable dodo	9, 013	8, 144	8, 283	8, 357	8, 419	8, 502	8, 560	8, 634	8, 762	8,825	8, 875	8,919	8, 95
U. S. Postal Savings: Balance to credit of depositorsdododododo	3, 260	2, 909 6	2, 933 6	2, 981 5	3, 013	3, 043 5	3, 066 5	3, 091 5	3, 120 5	3, 160	3, 188	3, 207	r 3, 23
CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT	. "	"	v	ľ				v				ľ	
Total consumer short-term debt, end of month*_do Instalment debt, total*do	p 9, 189 p 3, 655	6, 344 2, 190	6, 734 2, 365	6, 506 2, 364	6, 564 2, 408	6, 978 2, 507	7, 315 2, 652	7, 507 2, 789	7, 762 2, 908	7, 843 3, 031	8, 155 3, 182	7 8, 384 7 3, 301	№ 8, 71 № 3, 47
Sale debt, total* do Automobile dealers* do Department stores and mail-order houses* do	p 1, 360 p 505	805 219	903 227	877 235	879 245	905 264	957 289	1,004 318	1,035 336	1,072 365	1, 126 394	1, 181 425	p 1, 26
Department stores and mail-order houses* do	₽ 285 ₽ 335	173 262	198 283	189 272	184 274	188 279	200 288	206 295	210 299	213 299	222 308	236 311	₽ 259 ₽ 329
Furniture stores* do Household appliance stores* do Jewelry stores* do Jewelry stores* do do do do do do do do do do do do do	p 28 p 72 p 135	12 47 92	14 74 107	14 66 101	14 61 100	14 59 101	15 60 105	16 61 108	17 63 110	21 63 111	23 64 115	25 65 119	p 23 p 60 p 120
All other*dodo	P 100				100	101	100	109	110	111	110	1 119	V 12

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Revised. Preliminary. Includes open-market paper. For bond yields see p. S-19.
For Sept. 15-Dec. 15, 1945, includes Treasury notes of Sept. 15, 1948, and Treasury bonds of Dec. 15, 1950: Beginning Dec. 15, includes only the bonds of Dec. 15, 1950: Excludes loans to other Farm Credit Administration agencies.
Rate on all loans; see note on item in April 1946 Survey.
Effective June 12, 1945, only gold certificates are eligible as reserves; for total reserves through May 1945, see April 1946 Survey and earlier issues.
A rate of 0.50 was in effect from Oct. 30, 1942-April 24, 1946, on advances to member banks secured by Government obligations maturing or callable in I year or less.
New series. Data beginning December 1940 for the series on taxable Treasury notes are available on p. S-14 of the April 1942 and later issues of the Survey. For information regarding the series on consumer credit see note marked "" on p. S-16.
Digitized for FRASER

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	1	945					1946					
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
		F :	INAN	CEC	ontinu	ed							
CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT—Cont.]	1		
Consumer short-term debt, end of month—Continued. Instalment debt—Continued. Cash loan debt, total* mil. of dol. Commercial banks* do. Credit unions. .do. Industrial banks* do. Industrial loan companies* .do. Small loan compaties. .do. Insured repair and modernization loans* .do. Miscellaneous lenders* .do.	v 112 v 94 v 574 v 329 v 106	1, 385 448 124 73 67 409 174 90	1, 462 471 128 76 70 445 179 93	1, 487 494 127 76 70 446 181	1, 529 522 128 78 71 452 184 94	1, 602 564 132 82 73 462 194 95	1, 695 608 137 85 76 482 210 97	1,785 656 142 88 78 492 231 98	1,873 700 149 92 79 506 248 99	1, 959 745 154 96 81 520 263 100	2, 056 792 158 100 84 535 285 102	r 2, 120 825 164 103 86 544 r 295 103	\$ 2, 20 \$ 86 \$ 17 \$ 10 \$ 55 \$ 7 31 \$ 7 10
Charge account sale debt* do. Single payment loans* do. Service credit* do. Consumer instalment loans made by principal lending	p 2,859 p 1,820	1, 835 1, 556 763	1, 981 1, 616 772	1, 701 1, 659 782	1,692 1,671 793	1, 972 1, 695 804	2, 138 1, 710 815	2, 188 1, 708 822	2, 327 1, 697 830	2, 281 1, 695 836	2, 418 1, 714 841	2, 495 r 1, 740 848	p 2, 65 p 1, 75 p 85
institutions: Commercial banks*	r 171 r 23	94 21 15 14 97	101 23 18 16 133	104 19 14 14 76	105 19 14 14 80	132 24 18 16 103	138 25 18 16 105	148 28 19 16 97	148 28 19 17 99	156 29 20 17 106	164 30 20 18 110	156 31 20 18 98	p 17 p 3 p 2 p 1 p 10
LIFE INSURANCE									}				l
Life Insurance Association of America: Assets, admitted, total‡ ≜ mil. of dol. Mortgage loans, total do. Farm do Other do Real-estate holdings do	38, 459 5, 365 592 4, 778 500 1, 472	35, 828 5, 105 580 4, 585 609 1, 531	36, 257 5, 163 577 4, 586 678 1, 523	36, 502 5, 152 574 4, 578 667 1, 514	36, 660 5, 138 573 4, 565 656 1, 507	36, 882 5, 148 569 4, 579 632 1, 500	37, 030 5, 163 575 4, 588 622 1, 494	37, 274 5, 189 581 4, 608 608 1, 488	37, 552 5, 213 587 4, 626 602 1, 484	37, 765 5, 226 590 4, 636 601 1, 479	37, 911 5, 255 592 4, 663 597 1, 475	38, 079 5, 289 592 4, 697 504 1, 475	38, 28 5, 31 59 4, 72
Policy leans and premium notes	29, 678 19, 558 18, 231 4, 502 2, 517 3, 101 581	26, 733 17, 672 16, 328 4, 391 2, 597 2, 073 893	27, 556 18, 705 17, 368 4, 249 2, 558 2, 044 526	28, 043 19, 157 17, 837 4, 255 2, 584 2, 047 527	28, 260 19, 249 17, 937 4, 290 2, 595 2, 126 275	28, 367 10, 357 18, 035 4, 298 2, 563 2, 149 383	28, 545 19, 413 18, 090 4, 312 2, 549 2, 271 571	28, 823 19, 551 18, 239 4, 332 2, 583 2, 357 465	28, 927 19, 645 18, 323 4, 322 2, 556 2, 404 651	29, 069 19, 688 18, 368 4, 390 2, 536 2, 455 715	29, 335 19, 701 18, 502 4, 400 2, 531 2, 703 566	29, 594 19, 754 18, 425 4, 454 2, 522 2, 774 540	1, 47 29, 64 19, 67 18, 34 4, 49 2, 52 2, 94
Other admitted assets. do Premium collections, total⊗ thous, of dol. Annuities. do. Group. do. Industrial. do. Ordinary. do. Institute of Life Insurance:*	773 348, 274 39, 224 22, 572 61, 902 224, 576	807 321, 437 33, 132 17, 629 64, 772 208, 904	811 440, 694 87, 495 25, 250 88, 207 239, 742	599 352, 397 49, 026 26, 978 68, 278 208, 115	824 350, 147 42, 063 22, 943 65, 579 219, 562	852 390 879 43, 661 24, 090 71, 040 252, 118	685 328, 586 40, 283 21, 663 59, 268 207, 372	701 368, 987 47, 047 21, 975 66, 580 233, 385	675 368, 226 38, 324 20, 413 72, 043 237, 446	675 361, 400 61, 363 25, 199 63, 947 210, 891	683 343, 080 37, 944 25, 233 63, 834 216, 069	677 352, 230 38, 807 28, 085 71, 062 219, 278	70 350, 54 50, 71 25, 30 64, 91 209, 61
Payments to policyholders and beneficiarles, total. Death claim payments	213, 743 99, 258 31, 022 6, 999 16, 466 35, 226 24, 772	212, 755 101, 319 34, 373 6, 300 15, 950 31, 699 23, 114	239, 748 101, 343 30, 731 7, 269 14, 523 58, 906 26, 976	261, 549 120, 377 40, 344 8, 294 21, 074 46, 104 25, 356	221, 902 101, 642 32, 587 7, 179 15, 597 38, 179 23, 718	254, 135 116, 356 35, 793 7, 987 16, 227 49, 559 28, 213	236, 574 110, 072 34, 479 7, 459 16, 278 38, 690 29, 596	235, 837 168, 866 35, 374 7, 584 16, 904 39, 253 27, 856	221, 997 98, 789 29, 860 7, 438 17, 309 44, 063 24, 538	225, 877 106, 743 32, 923 7, 496 16, 881 36, 694 25, 140	216, 264 101, 276 28, 974 8, 120 16, 950 35, 604 25, 340	2)0, \$98 93, 979 28, 773 7, 334 16, 964 38, 415 25, 433	235, 77 111, 75 35, 89 7, 99 17, 72 36, 23 26, 17
Insurance written (new paid-for insurance):	1,648,423 162,146 343,113 1,143,164 76,411 283,614	64, 534 250, 253 864, 507 60, 088 228, 549	1,449.014 244,760 263,151 941,103 63,267 235,875	49, 780 275, 647 1,025,488 78, 235 288, 146	88, 416 307, 074 1,121,343 83, 573 311, 753	113, 803 358, 691 1,346,821 99, 114 364, 915	138, 376 359, 324 1,473,519 109, 744 395, 030	145, 517 359, 369	183,743 338,999 1,340,743 95, 427 336, 659	92, 405 327, 627	200, 518 323, 504 1,272,736 83, 318 301, 929	73, 205 259, 183	198, 70 347, 22 1,250.62 87, 87 311, 14
Fast North Central do West North Central do South Atlantic do East South Central do West South Central do Mountain do Pacific do	253, 324 108, 934 126, 228 44, 003 88, 917 37, 774 123, 959	186, 772 83, 418 92, 099 33, 191 66, 552 25, 544 88, 294	202, 162 94, 645 95, 808 37, 231 78, 747 31, 561 101, 807	230, 310 96, 091 101, 263 36, 008 70, 749 29, 107 95, 579	247, 889 100, 841 113, 212 41, 642 86, 870 32, 159 103, 404	296, 874 123, 992 142, 648 52, 013 99, 120 38, 662 129, 483	321, 302 135, 066 159, 507 57, 384 109, 597 43, 983 141, 907	114, 327 136, 475 158, 822 59, 598 121, 878 43, 772 150, 308	290, 952 130, 779 145, 156 55, 645 107, 384 40, 797 137, 944	292, 432 127, 881 154, 781 54, 326 112, 081 42, 803 139, 036	282, 453 125, 687 142, 193 53, 232 108, 188 43, 087 132, 650	249, 867 112, 704 128, 777 47, 732 94, 957 38, 138 121, 266	273, 028 118, 363 141, 418 49, 693 95, 720 41, 644 131, 748
MONETARY STATISTICS Foreign exchange rates:												ļ	
Argentina dol. per paper peso Brazil, free c³ dol. per cruzeiro British India dol. per rupee Canada, free rate§ dol. per Canadian dol Colombia dol. per peso Mexico do United Kingdom, free rate dol. per £	. 298 . 054 . 302 . 952 . 570 . 206 4. 031	. 298 . 052 . 301 . 907 . 570 . 206 4. 034	. 298 . 052 . 301 . 907 . 570 . 206 4. 034	. 298 . 052 . 301 . 907 . 570 . 206 4. 034	. 298 . 052 . 301 . 907 . 570 . 206 4, 034	. 298 . 052 . 301 . 907 . 570 . 206 4. 034	. 298 . 052 . 301 . 908 . 570 . 206 4. 034	. 298 . 052 . 302 . 907 . 570 . 206 4. 033	. 298 . 052 . 302 . 906 . 570 . 206 4. 034	. 298 . 052 . 302 . 967 . 570 . 206 4. 034	. 298 . 054 . 302 . 968 . 570 . 206 4, 034	. 298 . 054 . 302 . 963 . 570 . 206 4. 033	. 29 . 05 . 30 . 96 . 57 20 4. 03
Aold: mil of dol. Monetary stock, U. S. mil of dol. Net release from earmark thous, of dol. Gold exports do. do. do. do. do.	20, 470 127, 485 733 78, 636	20, 030 -38, 202 2, 357 3, 146	20, 065 -4, 257 20, 146 39, 399	20, 156 -12, 529 116 154, 186	20, 232 -5, 770 467 82, 906	20, 256 19, 729 361 31, 757	20, 251 15, 090 28, 423 7, 889	20, 242 27, 461 28, 707 1, 679	20, 270 15, 010 748 37, 077	20, 267 7, 996 2, 529 8, 877	20, 280 60, 123 10, 816 26, 027	20, 305 12, 306 31, 846 24, 217	20, 40 115, 69 80 24, 98

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	194						194	ю				•
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Oct
		FI	NANO	E—C	ontinu	ed	· · · · ·						<u>'</u>
MONETARY STATISTICS—Continued			<u> </u>							1		1	Ī
old—Continued.		54, 686	54, 896	## MEO	EO 001	E0 0E0	53,900	55, 857	E4 740	57, 193	60, 795		
Production, reported monthly, total thous. of dol	I	39, 000	38, 110	55, 758 39, 086	50, 981 36, 054	50,656 34,090	38,047	39, 959	54, 749 39, 101	40,050	38, 949		
Canada¶ dodo		7, 726	8, 391	8, 346	8, 013	8,677	8, 338 3, 236	8, 412 3, 158	8, 203	8, 384	8,092	8, 047	5
loney supply:		3, 822	3, 635	3, 984	3, 283	3, 639	l '	3,108	3,416	3, 993	8, 310	6, 798	
Currency in circulation mil. of dol	28,855	28, 211	28, 515	27,917	27, 954	27, 879	27, 885	28, 120	28, 245	28, 254	28, 448	28, 507	1 28
Deposits adjusted, all banks, and currency outside banks, total* mil. of dol.	₽168, 900	167, 300	175, 401	176, 500	177, 300	173,600	174, 400	173, 500	171, 237	≥170, 400	p170, 200	₹169, 600	₽169
banks, total* mil. of dol. Deposits, adjusted, total, including U. S. deposits*			i				1	'		-140,000	-149 600-	₽143, 100	₽142
mil. of dol Demand deposits, adjusted, excl. U. S.*do Time deposits, including postal savings*do	P 82, 800	141, 000 80, 000 47, 900	148, 911 75, 851	150, 400 76, 800 49, 000	151, 200 76, 400 49, 800	147, 500 75, 000	148, 200 77, 500 50, 700	147, 200 78, 600 51, 200	144, 721 79, 476 51, 829	*143, 900 *80, 300 *52, 300	p 80, 600	₱ 80, 300 ₱ 53, 100	P 8
lver:	l .	1	48, 452		28,000	50, 100	1		'				"
Exportsthous. of dol	858	9, 528 2, 835	12, 592	20, 937	4, 794	888	119 2, 918	268 930	322	106 7, 089	273 8, 283	1,147	١,
Importsdo	11,595 .901	.708	3, 173 . 708	2,490 .708	3, 679 708	1,602 .708	. 708	.708	1, 187 . 708	.901	, 901	5, 557	'
Production:		1	i	ł		ł	1,056	ļ	l	1 007	1 100	953	1
Canada thous. of fine oz United States do		1,096 2,654	1, 153 2, 031	, 1, 205 2, 153	1, 042 1, 495	1, 166 513	344	1,038 409	1,175 1,063	1, 267 1, 395	1, 186 2, 583	2,993	
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)		.,	3,	,	,				,	}			l
dustrial corporations (Federal Reserve): o			<u>!</u>										
Net profits, total (629 cos.)mil. of dol	·		485 49			323 22			604 67		-	676	
Machinery (69 cos.)			49			≥ 19	l		49			31	
Automobiles (15 cos.)do			58			34			21			44	
Nonferrous metals and prod. (77 cos.) do			1 36 27			20			1 51 26			38	
Other durable goods (75 cos.)do			26			12	l	l	37			42	
Foods, beverages and tobacco (49 cos.)		-	58			65 56			7 4 62		-	84	
Industrial chemicals (30 cos.)			37 51						66			67	I
Other nondurable goods (80 cos.)do			40			62			71			76	
dustrial corporations (Federal Reserve): & Net profits, total (629 cos.) mill. of dol. Iron and steel (47 cos.) do. Machinery (69 cos.) do. Automobiles (15 cos.) do. Other transportation equip. (68 cos.) do. Nonferrous metals and prod. (77 cos.) do. Other durable goods (75 cos.) do. Foods, beverages and tobacco (49 cos.) do. Industrial chemicals (30 cos.) do. Other nondurable goods (80 cos.) do. Other nondurable goods (80 cos.) do. Other nondurable goods (80 cos.) do. Other nondurable goods (80 cos.) do. Profits and dividends (152 cos.):			58			82			80			79	
Net profitsdo			246			116			250			303	
Dividends:			22			20		E	21		ŀ	20	
Commondo			182			146			153			149	
lectric utilities, net income (Fed. Res.)*do			145			196	l -		151			142	
Preferred. do Common do Co			4 20.0			13.7			45.4			123.7]
cations Commission) mil. of dol_			99. 2			72.7			70.7			60.4	
PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)													
. S. war and defense program, cash expenditures, cu- mulative totals from June 1940:*mil. of dol_	345, 157	319, 063	323, 416	326, 961	329, 773	332, 432	334, 9 95	337, 110	339, 264	340, 497	342, 061	343, 542	344
S Savings hander*	1			'		1		i .			1	1	ł
Amount outstanding do	49, 723	47, 473	48, 224	48, 617 960	48, 718 622	48, 756	48, 849	48, 936 594	49,053 571	49, 336 753	49, 493 590	49, 560 494	4
Redemptions do	453 418	1,184 533	1, 254 559	630	565	626 634	668 621	552	519	537	478	482	1
ebt, gross, end of month⊗do	262, 277	265, 342		278, 887	279, 214	276, 012	273, 898	272, 583	269, 422	268, 270	267, 546	265, 369	26
		242, 140	255, 693	256, 801	257, 016	253, 613	251, 487	249, 960	245, 779	243, 994	242, 916	240, 364	23
Special issuesdo	24, 254	20, 710	20,000	20,655	20, 897	21, 135	21, 224	21, 481	22, 332	23, 045	23, 443	23, 854	2
Public issues	1, 351	2 2, 492	2, 421	1, 431	1, 301	1, 264	1, 188	1,143	1,311	1, 231	1, 187	1, 151	
Total amount outstanding (unmatured)do	362	536	553	545	539	542	533	542	467	324	370	391	
xpenditures and receipts: Treasury expenditures, totaldo	2, 557	4, 656	5, 445	4, 891	3, 510	4,602	4, 251	3,677	5, 513	4, 514	2,796	2, 851	
War and defense activitiesdodo	1, 436	4, 226	4, 245	3, 417	2,702	2,550	2,560	2, 182	2, 442	1, 190	1, 509	1, 100	
Transfers to trust accounts dododo	27 105	0 84	0 817	684 309	148 118	23 646	200 174	95 106	1,395	631 249	13 122	32 648	
All other; do	989	346	384	482	543	1, 383	1,316	1, 294	1,671	2, 444	1, 152	1,070	
Treasury receipts, totaldo Receipts, netdo	2, 639	2,609	4, 122	3,848	3, 875	5,762	2,734	2, 998 2, 733	4,482	2, 600 2, 539	2, 717 2, 434	4,481	1 :
Customsdo	2, 364 45	2, 374 35	4, 118 32	3, 819 42	3, 678 33	5, 747 42	2, 677 45	42	4,479 35	44	40	4,478 42	
Internal revenue, totaldo	2,403	2, 383	3,948	3, 451	3,684	5, 583	2,310	2,308	4,080	2, 251 1, 488	2, 494	4, 291	1 :
Income taxesdodo	1, 444 290	1, 524 257	3, 366 69	2, 755 51	2,790 310	4, 838 100	1,603 65	1,407 285	3,392 76	1,400	1, 513 302	3, 350 89	:
Social security taxes do											ļ	Į	
wholly owned* mil. of dol overnment corporations and credit agencies:	-28	-74	-432	-31	75	—757	18	187	-161	-870	136	-96	1
Assets except interagency total mil of dol		- -	34, 042			33, 553			27, 572			29, 569	
Loans receivable, total (less reserves)do			5, 487 3, 075						5, 425 2, 873			5,949	
To aid home ownersdo	1		896			825			759			2,860	
To gid railroads do	1		223			196			195			171	l
To aid other industries do To aid banks do			232 40			25			196 22			182 20	
To aid other financial institutions do Foreign loans do All other do			227			185			235]	237	
Foreign loansdodo		 -	526 70 7						989 656			1,632 641	
All of hor													

*Revised. * Preliminary. * Deficit. * Special issues to Government agencies and trust funds. * Data are on basis of Daily Treasury Statement (unrevised).

**Partly estimated. * Includes prepayments on securities sold during loan drive beginning in the month but issued after the close of the month.

**Quotations are for foreign silver through July 1946 (figure for that month covers July 11-31); thereafter quotations apply also to domestic and Treasury silver if such silver enters into New York market transactions. The U. S. Government price for newly mined domestic silver was \$0.7111 through June 1946 and \$0.095 effective July 1, 1946.

**The total excludes Mexico included in the total as published through March 1942; January—May 1942 and 1943 revisions for the United States and the total, and 1941 revisions for Canada and the total are available on request; see notes in the April and July 1946 Surveys regarding revisions in the 1944 and 1945 data for the United States and the total.

**A Publication of data suspended during the war period; data for November 1941 to February 1945 will be published later.

**A Publication of data for 1945; revisions are shown on p. 31 of the October 1946 issue.

**I For 1941 revisions see p. 8-17 of the November 1942 Survey; statutory debt retirements from receipts, which have been comparatively small in recent years, are excluded.

**New series. For data for 1929-40 for profits and dividends of 152 companies see p. 21, table 10, of the April 1942 Survey (see note marked "3" above regarding 1940-44 revisions).

See note on p. 8-17 of September 1944 Survey regarding the series on net income of electric utilities and data beginning fluid quarter of 1943, and p. 8-16 of the August 1944 Survey for a brief description of the new series on bank deposits and currency outside bank and figures beginning June 1943; carlier data for these series will be published later. Data beginning July 1940 for the series on the war program are shown on p. 20 of the June 1943 Survey; beginning July 1945

W. 1	1946	194	15					194	6				
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey			Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
		FI	NAN(CE—C	ontinu	ed			`	······································			
PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)—Continued													
Government corporations and credit agencies — Con. Assets, etc. — Continued. Commodities, supplies, and materialsmil. of dol U. S. Government securities			2, 288 1, 683 325 21, 017			1, 918 1, 789 285 20, 784			1, 459 1, 767 401 15, 557			1, 429 1, 836 390 16, 973	
Land, structures, and equipment do All other assets do Liabilities, except interagency, total do Bonds, notes, and debentures: Guaranteed by the United States do Other do		,	3, 241 6, 078 555 1, 113			3, 480 6, 856 536 1, 133			2, 961 5, 752 325 1, 234			2, 992 5, 004 377 1, 250	
Other liabilities do Privately owned interests do U. S. Government interests do Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans outstanding, end of month, total† do library do librar		1,847 273	4, 410 472 27, 492 1, 861 268		1,807 229	5, 187 479 26, 218 1, 776 223		1,689 219	4, 193 482 21, 338 1, 474 214		1, 433 208	3, 377 496 24, 069 1, 327 206	1, 27
Other financial institutions. do Railroads, including receivers do Loans to business enterprises, except to aid in national defense mil. of dol National defense do		106 201 144 682	104 198 145 707	100 192 145 694	99 171 146 703	89 172 175 689	87 171 140 642	85 171 143 656	83 171 171 419	81 148 168 429	51 147 158 459	50 147 160 358	15 31
Other loans and authorizationsdo		442	440	461	459	427	420	416	416	415	410	406	50
Securities and Exchange Commission:† Estimated gross proceeds, total mil. of dol By types of security: Bonds, notes, and debentures, totaldo	1,320	4, 403 4, 355	14, 447 14, 333	1, 585 1, 406	1,180	1, 305 1, 168	1, 937 1, 680	1,786 1,579	1,542 1,257	1,859 1,633	1, 360 1, 178	1, 088 1, 016	r 1, 27
Corporate	457 125 47	104 24 24 24 152	387 43 71 500	74 111 68 253	239 25 33 297	280 74 63 417	425 154 103 682	637 146 61 844	377 129 156 663	447 99 126 672	315 34 148 497	195 55 17 267	3
Corporate, total	8 691	63 64 0 25 4, 251 4, 210	189 216 69 27 13, 947 13, 650	188 44 7 13 1,333 1,261	104 33 151 9 883 803	134 79 194 10 888 805	424 140 99 19 1, 255 967	299 430 77 38 943 793	421 182 35 24 879 755	289 342 9 33 1,186 1,053	399 41 3 54 863 778	134 113 20 1 821 742	7 2 15 89 70
U. S. Government	617	148 25	82 491 121	71 245 111	80 291 37	405 99	71 666	150 825 153	124 643 245	132 655 327	65 488 331	77 261 138	r 3'
Plant and equipment	329 183 86 74 6	9 16 94 68 6 19 29	93 29 350 296 12 42 20	63 49 124 56 5 62 10	17 20 240 222 2 16 15	55 44 289 257 2 30 17	213 148 65 433 320 57 56 21	91 62 658 514 28 116 14	169 77 331 285 14 32 67	198 129 304 218 46 40 25	126 206 147 77 50 21	101 37 117 38 18 60 6	10 + 10 + 10
Proposed uses by major groups: \$ Industrial, total net proceeds	18	61 21 37 63 2 56 0	184 70 107 213 24 188 68 19	181 98 74 43 1 43 7	100 26 59 32 1 31 150	126 94 15 78 1 77 192 2	412 198 195 138 6 132 98	289 127 154 424 5 418 76 7	405 206 166 179 10 135 35	277 131 123 338 181 156 9 8	392 313 74 41 6 34 3	130 108 16 111 13 98 19 16	7 21 7 18 7 1 12 10
Retirement of debt and stockdo Commercial and Financial Chronicle: Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding) thous. of dol. New capital, total dodododododododo.	761, 054 659, 364 659, 364	7 247, 514 7 95, 024 7 94, 524	840, 149 243, 977 240, 744	346, 113 200, 347 200, 347	148 429, 614 122, 291 122, 291	562, 023 200, 449 199, 549	97 1,096,711 373,340 373,340	1,044,800 309,593 301,752	866, 896 424, 631 424, 631 307, 350	931, 287 491, 013 491, 013	569, 921 419, 510 418, 510	3 431, 025 231, 340 231, 340	551, 68 352, 98 352, 98
Commercial and Financial Chronicle: Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding); thous of dol. New capital, total; do Domestic, total; do Corporatet do Federal agencies do Foreign fo Refunding, total; do Domestic, total; do Corporatet do Orporatet do Federal agencies do Federal agencies do Foreign do Municipal, State, etc do Foreign do Domestic issues for productive uses (Moody's): do Total mil. of dol	589, 878 0 69, 486 0 101, 690 101, 690 86, 316 13, 395	59, 776 0 7 34, 748 500 152, 491 128, 991 78, 049 43, 810	75 79, 608 3, 232 596, 172 594, 102	131, 170 745 68, 432 0 145, 766 145, 766 112, 954 29, 900	47, 089 18, 280 56, 922 0 307, 323 307, 323 264, 262 20, 060	127, 315 15, 970 56, 264 900 361, 574 338, 374 284, 215 22, 980	289, 600 22, 420 61, 321 0 723, 371 698, 371 362, 663 325, 685	191, 930 6, 855 102, 967 7, 841 735, 207 727, 605 663, 502 17, 180	9,145 108,136 0 442,266 422,766 366,065 40,580	366, 543 0 124, 470 0 440, 274 385, 774 345, 174 32, 920 7, 680	1,000 150,411 125,661 92,057 32,920	61, 050 0 199, 685 198, 925 144, 180 38, 455	256, 53 47, 26 49, 15 198, 72 198, 72 65, 20 132, 64
Corporatedo Municipal, State, etcdo	1,979	7, 132 23, 500 56 22 34	254, 505 2, 587 2, 070 151 90 61	2, 912 0 146 82 64	23, 001 0 78 22 56	31, 179 23, 200 117 67 50	10, 024 25, 000 199 55 144	188 84 104	16, 120 19, 500 236 153 83	7, 680 54, 500 306 210 96		16, 290 760 188 127 61	2 2
Bond Buyer: State and municipal issues: Permanent (long term) thous. of dol. Temporary (short term) do		40,762 1,970	83, 674 50, 925	75, 934 131, 086	76, 164 59, 710	88, 974 23, 909	85, 176 57, 582	143, 933 14, 734	130, 851 56, 461	138, 678 141, 185	67, 526 3, 482		

Revised.

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

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

See note in the April 1946 Survey regarding revisions in the data for 1944.

† Revised series. Data for Government corporations and credit agencies have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the May 1946 Survey; data for certain items were further revised in the October issue to take account of recent changes in the classifications. The classifications are those currently used in the revised form of the Treasury Daily Statement. All asset items, except the detail under loans receivable, are on a net basis (after reserves for losses); reserves against loans are not completely segrated as to the type of loans to which they are applicable and the detail of loans by purpose is, therefore, shown before reserves; most of the reserves are held against agricultural loans. Revised data beginning with the third quarter of 1944 will be published later; earlier data are not available on a comparable basis. Revisions in the October 1946 Survey resulted from included in the 1945 figures published in the May and June 1946 issues of the Survey; \$569,000,000 and \$262,000,000. respectively, should be added to the March and June 1945 figures in those issues for agricultural loans, total loans, total loans, total loans total loans for corporation. The classification of Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans was revised in the November 1943 Survey (see note in that issue); the figures include payments unallocated, pending advices, at end of month. There have been unpublished revisions in the 1945 data as shown in the September 1946 and careful revisions will be shown later.

Digitized for Pays and revisions will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	194	15	 :				194	6				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
		FI	NAN(СЕ—С	ontinu	ed		·					
SECURITY MARKETS													
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. members carrying margin accounts)¶													
Customers' debit balances (net)mil. of dol_ Cash on hand and in banksdo	.	1,095	1, 138 313	1, 168	1,048	936	895	856	809 370	745	723	r 631	58
Money borrowed do- Customers' free credit balances do-	238	711 639	795 654	734 727	645 755	622 712	575 697	547 669	498 651	442 653	377 647	305 729	25 72
Ronds Prices: Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.)_dollars_	102.00	103, 28	103.64	104.75	105. 19	105. 29	103. 89	104.03	104. 21	103. 52	103, 10	102, 15	104. 4
Domestic do Gordon do Standard and Poor's Corporation:	. 102.41	103. 71 82. 50	104. 04 82. 65	105. 14 82. 32	105. 59 82. 11	105. 69 82. 69	104. 25 82. 88	104. 40 83. 16	104. 61 81. 64	103. 92 80. 97	103. 49 80. 15	102. 56 77. 95	102. 8 77. 3
Industrial, utilities, and rails: High grade (15 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond. Medium and lower grade:	121.6	122.0	121.9	123.8	124. 5	124. 5	124. 3	123.7	123.9	124.0	123.8	122. 8	121.
Composite (50 bonds)do Industrials (10 bonds)do	. 122. 5	118.3 122.5	119.0 123.1	119.7 123.9	120. 0 124. 4	120. 1 124. 5	119. 9 124. 4	119. 5 123. 9	119. 5 123. 9	119. 1 123. 4	119.1 124.0	117. 4 123. 3	115. 122.
Public utilities (20 bonds) do Railroads (20 bonds) do Defaulted (15 bonds) do	. 112.7	116.0 116.6 78.9	116. 2 117. 5 82. 1	116.3 118.9 84.9	116. 1 119. 6 85. 4	115. 9 119. 9 82. 7	115. 8 119. 6 83. 6	116.0 118.6 81.8	116. 0 118. 7 83. 2	115.3	115. 4 117. 7 78. 8	114.7 114.3	112. 112. 62.
Domestic municipals (15 bonds)† do U. S. Treasury bonds (taxable)† do Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission);	. 136.8	139. 0 102. 6	140. 1 102. 7	141. 6 104. 6	143. 4 106. 0	143. 4 106. 5	144. 1 106. 6	142. 1 104. 8	142. 0 105. 3	80. 1 140. 9 104. 9	140. 0 104. 1	65, 4 137, 8 103, 3	136. 103.
Total on all registered exchanges: Market value thous, of dol Face value do	- 66, 551 - 97, 458	137, 749 192, 680	138, 499 185, 652	165, 360 217, 071	119, 650 154, 582	98, 956 121, 413	107, 506 131, 595	89, 462 107, 064	83, 438 97, 833	73, 743 90, 590	72, 691 9 4, 1 21	104, 881 167, 352	85, 86 131, 88
On New York Stock Exchange: Market valuedododo	62, 101	127, 551 177, 107	128, 617 175, 083	155, 270 204, 041	110, 162 146, 310	91, 234 113, 002	100, 481 123, 634	84, 330 100, 995	73, 706 91, 898	69, 459	69, 346 90, 244	99, 647	81, 19 125, 7
Exclusive of stopped sales (N. Y. S. E.), face	05 107	163, 452	141, 431	186, 923	129, 337	105, 018	122, 337	93, 952	84, 033	85, 918 79, 886	78, 010	160, 265 149, 259	112, 73
U. S. Government do. Other than U. S. Government, total do. Domestic do. Foreign do.	94, 902 89, 201	742	745 140, 686 131, 329 9, 357	1,060 185,863 175,742 10,121	605 128, 732 122, 533 6, 199	720 104, 298 95, 912 8, 386	10, 318 112, 019 104, 968 7, 051	4, 299 89, 653 84, 310 5, 343	256 83, 777 77, 609 6, 168	79, 705 72, 473 7, 232	279 77, 731 72, 441 5, 290	468 148, 791 142, 298 6, 493	31 112, 3 106, 4 5, 8
Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: Face value, all issues mil. of dol Domestic do	- 134, 584	125, 055 122, 494	138, 085 135, 529	138, 961 136, 550	139, 299 136, 890	138, 831 136, 423	138, 519 136, 143	138, 364 135, 968	136, 648 134, 281	136, 596 134, 257	136, 714 134, 441	136, 838 134, 569	136, 88 134, 6
Foreign do Market value, all issues do Domestic do	- 2, 203 - 139, 521	2, 561 129, 156 127, 044	2, 556 143, 111 140, 998	2, 411 145, 556	2, 409 146, 524 144, 546	2, 407 146, 181 144, 190	2, 375 143, 904	2, 396 143, 944 141, 951	2, 367 142, 406 140, 474	2, 339 141, 407	2, 273 140, 958 139, 137	2, 269 139, 784	2, 2 140, 2 138, 5
Foreigndo Yields:	- 137, 827 - 1, 694	2, 113	2, 112	143, 571 1, 984	1, 978	1, 990	141, 936 1, 969	1, 992	1, 932	139, 513 1, 894	1,822	138, 015 1, 769	1, 7
Domestic municipals: Bond Buyer (20 cities) percent. Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds) do. Domestic corporate (Moody's) do. By ratings:	1.78 1.80 2.82	1. 51 1. 70 2. 82	1. 42 1. 64 2. 80	1. 31 1. 57 2. 73	1. 29 1. 49 2. 68	1. 29 1. 49 2. 66	1. 37 1. 45 2. 67	1. 36 1. 54 2. 71	1. 41 1. 55 2. 71	1.51 1.60 2.71	1. 58 1. 65 2. 73	1. 73 1. 75 2. 79	1. 1. 2.
Aaa	2.69	2. 62 2. 68 2. 81	2. 61 2. 68 2. 79	2. 54 2. 62	2. 48 2. 56 2. 70	2. 47 2. 54 2. 69	2. 46 2. 56	2. 51 2. 58 2. 73	2. 49 2. 59 2. 73	2. 48 2. 59	2. 51 2. 62	2. 58 2. 68 2. 80	2. 2.
Baado	3. 17	3 . 15	3. 10	2. 73 3. 01	2.95	2.94	2. 69 2. 96	3.02	3.03	2.72 3.03	2. 74 3. 03	3. 10	2. 3.
Industrials	2. 77 3. 05	2. 64 2. 81 2. 99 2. 33	2. 64 2. 79 2. 96	2. 57 2. 71 2. 89	2. 54 2. 65 2. 83 2. 12	2. 54 2. 64 2. 80	2. 57 2. 65 2. 78	2. 60 2. 69 2. 84	2. 59 2. 70 2. 85	2, 58 2, 69 2, 86	2. 58 2. 70 2. 89	2. 64 2. 75 2. 98	2. 2. 3.
Stocks	2. 25	2. 00	2, 33	2. 21	2.12	2.09	2.08	2. 19	2.16	2. 18	2, 23	2. 28	2.
Cash dividend payments and rates, 600 companies, Moody's:						:							
Total annual payments at current rates mil. of dol. Number of shares, adjustedmillions_	954.65	1, 868. 08 941. 47	1, 880, 22 941, 47	941.47	1, 900. 31 941. 47	941. 47	941. 47	941. 47	1,943.39 941.47	941.47	1, 952. 00 941. 47	941.47	2, 002. 954.
Dividend rate per share (weighted average)dollars_ Banks (21 cos.)do Industrials (492 cos.)do	3 20	1. 98 2. 97 1. 92	2.00 3.11 1.94	2.00 3.17 1.94	2. 02 3. 21 1. 95	2. 03 3. 21 1. 96	2. 04 3. 21 1. 97	2.03 3.21 1.97	2. 06 3. 21 2. 01	2. 08 3. 21 2. 03	2. 07 3. 21 2. 02	2. 08 3. 21 2. 03	2. 3. 2.
Insurance (21 cos.)dodo	2. 59	2. 58 1. 79	2. 58 1. 80	2. 58 1. 80	2. 58 1. 81	2. 58 1. 81	2. 58 1. 81	2. 58 1. 81	2. 58 1. 81	2, 58 1, 81	2. 58 1. 82	2. 58 1. 82	2. 1.
Railroads (36 cos.) do	2. 76	2, 65 136, 5	2, 64 768, 2	2 64 358.4	2.77 149.5	2.81 396.3	2. 81 338. 8	2. 65 133. 6	2. 71 497. 6	2.71 393.1	2.71 162.5	2. 65 451. 8	2. 344
Manufacturing do do		71. 9 1. 2	418. 6 65. 3	129. 6 2. 7	65.7	237.6 22.5	128. 6 3. 7	69. 0 2. 0	278. 1 50. 2	147.0 4.5	74. 9 1. 0	273. 8 24. 9	146 4
Trade do Finance do Railroads do		7. 0 19. 1 2. 7	46. 7 81. 0 63. 3	24. 0 87. 5 19. 7	9. 2 29. 6 7. 2	29. 9 24. 2 22. 5	19.8 50.4 29.3	5. 7 17. 1 7. 6	33. 4 36. 3 33. 8	29.7 88.6 17.2	5. 4 31. 1 4. 8	39. 2 30. 9 17. 9	25 52 12
Heat, light, and powerdododo		32.0 .2	51. 7 16. 9	38. 5 48. 3	35.6 .1	33. 3 13. 0	47.6 51.7	29.3	36. 5 13. 4	46.6 49.8	41.7	34. 9 13. 1	45 47
Miscellaneousdo Prices: Average price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.)	-	2.4	24. 7	8.1	1.5	13, 3	7.7	2.6	15.9	9.7	3.4	17.1	11
Dow-Jones & Co. (65 stocks) Dec. 31, 1924=100 dol. ner share	61 77	93. 0 71. 57	93. 5 72. 36	98. 2 74. 78	92. 6 74. 74	96. 9 73. 01	100. 2 76. 63	103. 2 76. 98	99. 1 77. 59	95.8 75.02	89. 6 73. 81	80. 2 62. 66	79 61.
Industrials (30 stocks)dodo	- 168.94	190. 22 38. 10 63. 06	192.74 38.26 63.67	199. 00 39. 94 65. 58	199. 46 40. 01 65, 12	194.37 40.38 62.89	205. 81 42. 93 64. 30	206, 63 43, 03 64, 77	207. 32 42. 51 66. 64	202. 27 40. 96	199, 44 40, 93	172. 72 35. 05	169. 34.
Railroads (20 stocks)	190.32	132. 71 216. 74	135, 05 220, 67	138. 72 226. 00	136.88 223.25	136. 03 222. 79	141. 86 233. 85	143. 47 236. 11	144. 63 237. 16	63. 22 140. 10 231, 21	61. 45 136. 45 225. 97	49. 59 118. 36 198. 49	47. 114. 191.
Railroads (25 stocks) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	37. 97	48.69	49. 43	51.45	50. 57	49. 27	49.88	50.84	52. 11	48.99	46. 93	38. 24	36.

Revised.

1 Since February 1945 data are from the New York Stock Exchange; except for June and December, data are estimates based on reports for a sample group of firms.

New series. Data for 1941 for dividend payments are on p. 20 of the February 1944 Survey. Final revisions for 1942 and 1943 will be published later. For revisions for all months of 1945, see p. S.-19 of the May 1946 Survey.

1 Revised series. The price series for domestic municipal bonds was revised in the April 1943 Survey; see p. S.-19 of that issue for data beginning February 1942 and an explanation of the revision; earlier data will be published later. Data through December 1943 for the revised series on prices and yields of U. S. Treasury bonds are shown on p. 20 of the September 1944 Survey; these series include all issues not due or callable for 15 years. Yields through December 1945 for partially tax-exempt Treasury bonds are shown in the April 1946 and earlier issues of the Survey; there were no partially tax-exempt bonds due or callable in 15 years or over after December 15.

Juless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the	1946	19			t -			194	6	1 -	, 	_	1
1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
		FI	NANC	CE—C	ontinue	ed							
SECURITY MARKETS-Continued	1												
Stocks—Continued		Ì			İ	f							-
rices—Continued. Standard and Poor's Corporation:]]			1
Combined index (402 stocks) 1935-39=100 Industrials (354 stocks) do do	120.6 123.8	136. 9 138. 7	139. 7 142. 2	144. 8 147. 5	143.3 145.8	141, 8 144, 5	151. 6 155. 9	154.3 158.8	153. 2 156. 9	149. 6 153, 4	146. 4 150. 4	125.4 128.8	12
Capital goods (116 stocks)	111.5	124. 8 150. 7	127. 9 154. 0	133. 1 161. 9	133. 6 159. 5	130.8 159.2	139. 4 170. 1	141.7 172.0	142.7 166.7	138. 9 162. 7	135. 2 159. 3	114.6 136.9	11 13
Consumer's goods (191 stocks) do— Public utilities (28 stocks) do—	105. 5	120.8	120. 2	124.0	123.7	122.8	127. 5	129.3	130.4	127.7	125.3	109.7	10
Railroads (20 stocks) do Other issues:	113.3	154.2	157.1	164.3	159.8	153.6	156.8	157.2	161.8	153.6	147.1	119.0	110
Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks) do Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	108. 5 115. 8	125. 2 136. 5	124. 3 133. 9	126. 1 139. 2	121.3 143.8	116.6 141.6	120. 2 144. 2	118.9 141.8	115. 9 136. 9	116. 5 134. 7	118. 7 133. 9	107. 5 119. 4	10
ales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges:	l						Ì						
Market Valuethous. of dolthousands	1,118,029 51,669	1,796,416 106, 471	1,745,468 87,068	2,373,016 112,908	1,930,314	1,479,956 60, 203	1,869,130 72,096	1,774,725 70,514	1,409,683	1,223,124 47,768	1,163,594 45,917	1,902,701 81,803	1,296, 54,
On New York Stock Exchange: Market valuethous. of dol	950, 904	1,438,500	1,410,635	1,947,730	1,574,139	1,217,019	1,504,771	1,427,037	1,149,180	1,014,338	982, 460		1,103
Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y.	36, 935	54, 218	48,656	71,761	52,604	36,606	47,002	46, 326	35,865	32, 188	32, 196	60, 435	38,1
Times) thousands hares listed, N. Y. S. E.:	23, 819	40, 406	34, 151	51, 510	34, 093	25, 664	31, 427	30, 410	21,717	20, 595	20, 807	43, 450	30,
Market value, all listed shares mil. of dol. Number of shares listed millions	65, 741 1, 764	72, 730 1, 577	73, 765 1, 592	78, 468 1, 614	74, 165 1, 620	77, 932 1, 628	80, 943 1, 645	84, 043 1, 666	80,929 1,686	79, 132 1, 719	74, 350 1, 738	66, 864 1, 750	66, 1,
felds: Common stocks (200), Moody'spercent_	4.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.4	"
Banks (15 stocks)dodo	4.0	3. 2 3. 6	3.3 3.6	3. 4 3. 4	3. 7 3. 6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	
Industrials (125 stocks) dodododo	3.6	3. 2	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.0	3. 4 3. 1	3. 5 3. 2	3. 2	3.6	
Public utilities (25 stocks) do Railroads (25 stocks) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	4.8 6.9	4.0 4.8	4.1 4.8	3.8 4.5	4.0 5.1	4.0 5.1	3. 9 5. 1	3.7 4.5	3.9 4.8	3.9 5.2	4. 2 5. 6	4.6 6.5	
Preferred stocks, high-grade (15 stocks), Standard and Poor's Corporationpercent_	3.70	3.64	3, 59	3.54	3.49	3. 45	3. 42	3.47	3.46	3.43	3.44	3.57	3
	1	<u>'</u>	OREI	GN T	RADE		·	1	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
D.D.D.W.G.	1	·	OREI	1		<u> </u>	1	1	1	1	1	1	T
INDEXES exports of U. S. merchandise;													
Quantity 1923-25=100 Value do	259	166 164	197 191	213 209	176 175	210 211	194 199	213 219	220 230	202 217	218 231	154 168	,
Unit valuedo	209	99	97	99	99	101	103	103	105	107	106	109	
mports for consumption: Quantitydodo		113	99	139	108	128	135	131	123	138	130	119	١.
Quantity do Value do Unit value do .	147	98 87	88 88	125 91	96 90	117 92	123 92	122 93	116 95	131 95	130 100	118 100	'
gricultural products, quantity: § Exports, domestic, total:													1
Exports, domestic, total: Unadjusted		88 71	104 92	127 123	108 124	118 128	105 128	113 - 148	118 161	107 153	95 128	69 59	
		130	173	206	174	185	160	156	173	156	127	101	
Unadjusted do Adjusted do Imports for consumption:		114	158	204	203	200	186	183	210	187	131	87	
Unadjusted do Adjusted do do do do do do do do do do do do do		69 76	62 65	103 93	84 78	106 90	106 98	95 98	89 99	94 112	99 112	89 101	
SHIPPING WEIGHT*		, , ,											
Exports, including reexportsmil. of lb.	18, 898	17, 820	15, 359	17, 511	16,808	19,026	15, 408	13, 314	19, 275	23, 534	r 24, 646	r 21, 076	17,
deneral imports dodo	10, 909	11, 544	9, 093	10, 163	9, 101	10, 112	9, 891	10, 925	9,679	7 12, 464	r 11, 617	11, 446	r 10,
VALUE §	1						İ			ĺ			
Exports, total, including reexportsthous. of dol	987, 056 8, 557	638, 937 115, 250	736, 139 187, 438	798, 653 130, 391	669, 861 96, 325	815, 355 116, 215	756, 820 80, 442	7850, 554 66, 614	7 877, 683 57 194	r 825, 570 r 37, 092	*882,993 * 33,809	7642, 711 12, 477	r 536, r 7,
Lend-lease*do		42, 927	34, 189	38, 653	42,349	48, 276	46, 932	1	i	31,832	r 43, 805	27, 553	1
Africa do do Asía and Oceanía do do do do do do do do do do do do do		69 007	77, 563 389, 904	111, 346	81,050 (*320,438	110, 505 7391, 882	104, 394	130, 875 7383, 383	7 42, 166 7 157, 933 7 370, 669	7130, 312 7379, 757	7137, 658 7353, 992	99, 470 233, 960	16, 67, 168,
Northern North America do		96, 427	95, 840	7404, 388 87, 794	83, 535	101, 556	106.641	108,629	117,804	123, 836 77, 094	137.080	135, 651 79, 293	158, 73,
Europe do Northern North America do Southern North America do South America do otal exports by leading countries:		70, 287 80, 935	72. 612 66, 029	72, 610 83, 947	72, 017 71, 511	82, 936 80, 200	77, 594 82, 097	84, 999 92, 222	88, 859 100, 823	82, 593	113, 215	66, 948	53,
Europe:		l									40.001	OM #80	
Francedododo	1	79, 483 354	53, 672 531	7 73, 374 549	67, 936 1, 131	89, 369 1, 646	78,033 7,212	70, 505 3, 515	7 62, 577 7, 983	7 52, 796 11, 098	46, 391 15, 636	27, 530 8, 518	21,
Italy do Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia)do		15, 868 6, 165	26, 563 99, 978	30, 803 52, 501	7 34, 507 29, 896	741,809 32,081	, 35, 004 , 30, 187	7 31, 187 30, 531	7 48,090	40, 146 38, 079	31,004 42,657	21, 651 12, 531	4, 11,
North and South America:		33, 537	72, 741	81,963	60, 013	7 86, 163	63, 033	68, 094	⁷ 62, 919	73, 160	70, 755	66, 699	
Canada do Latin American Republics, total do		93, 797 140, 907	91, 740 127, 050	85, 676 146, 540	82, 216 132, 008	98, 137 154, 136	103, 680 150, 753	105, 373 167, 342	114, 925 180, 272	121, 198 151, 903	134, 236 199, 474	133, 784 137, 166	156, 121,
Argentinado	1	5, 809	7, 724	9, 198	9,029	9, 295	10, 537	14, 713	13, 622 27, 192	14, 628 26, 124	19, 797	13,064 20,047	11,
Brazil do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1	5, 763	23, 872 4, 672	31, 373 5, 401	22, 441 4, 946	26, 494 6, 280	22, 442 5, 256	28, 053 6, 047	7, 437	5,645	33, 233 7, 730	5, 734	3,
Colombia* do	1	9, 602 20, 967	7, 656 18, 184	8, 801 19, 312	10,708 20,368	11, 614 20, 031	12, 435 23, 491	12, 138 21, 539	15, 106 22, 779	10, 998 17, 231	16, 382 24, 752	9, 124 14, 884	13,
MexicodoVenezuela*do	i	28, 038	31,681	31, 750	31, 527	37, 969	33, 910	39, 207	42, 481	38, 209	44, 166	45, 744	51,

Revised.
§ See note marked "\$" on p. 8-21.
§ See note marked "\$" on p. 8-21.
§ See note marked "\$" on p. 8-21.
§ New series. Data on shipping weight of exports and imports are compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; they represent gross weight of merchandise exports and imports, including weight of containers, wrappings, crates, etc. Data beginning January 1943 will be published later. See p. 32 of the February 1946 Survey for annual totals for lend-lease exports for 1941-45; complete monthly data will be published later; all supplies procured through lend-lease procurement facilities are shown as lend-lease exports although, since the program officially ceased to operate at the end of the war, the recipient nations had, with few exceptions, arranged to finance them priror to the exportation of the merchandise. Monthly data prior to February 1945 for Columbia and Venezuela will be shown later.

dess otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	194	5					194	16				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru-	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Oct be
					- ' '		!	!				1 001	1
		FOREI	GN 1	KADE		tinuea							
VALUE §Continued		1											
otal exports—Continued. Other regions:]			
Anetrolia those of dol	_	9, 204	11,412	8, 277	8,873	4,744	9,319	6,366	5,854	7, 378 2, 052	5, 420	5, 114	7,
British Malaya do China do	-	(a) 19, 102	1, 044 20, 721	2, 456 33, 170	120 24, 313	1,720 37,024	1,363 38,346	1,036	412 7 58, 139	42, 220	809 39, 944	472 24,670	19,
China .do Egypt do India and dependencies .do Japan .do Netherlands Indies .do Philippine Islands .do Union of South Africa .do eneral imports, total .do By geographic regions: .do Africa .do		3,954	3, 405	3, 266	4, 124	7 3, 909	2,938	7 58, 458 2, 684	3, 494	1,891	3,025	2, 117	1
India and dependenciesdo	-	13,842	12,640	12,678	7, 172	12, 487	13, 504 2, 762	7,802 8,304	19,841 16,977	17, 202 16, 946	15, 543 20, 286	16, 763 14, 217	14
Netherlands Indiesdo		9, 282	8, 274	6, 135	3, 888	7, 658	5,580	2,620	9,494	10, 512 21, 251	10,749	2,040	3
Philippine Islandsdododo	-	12,663 16,124	12,053 10,119	731, 241	7 23, 685 14, 991	23, 390 18, 391	18,798 19,598	⁷ 25, 132 22, 331	25, 652 r 22, 007	15, 645	17,823 25,219	18, 019 13, 896	8 7
neral imports, totaldodo	481, 413	322, 419	297, 187	393, 512	317, 628	r 384, 489	⁷ 407, 188	r 397, 381	r 385, 943	r 433, 758	r 425, 682	7 377, 750	r 393
By geographic regions:	1	19,058	21, 851	25,004	14, 113	38,747	r 29, 031	r 22, 410	r 20, 050	26, 954	33, 278	20, 210	24
Asia and Ossania	1	56 580	46, 419	82, 362	78, 866	73, 476	r 84, 910	73,532	7 78, 148	101, 100	90,008	86, 352	78
Northern North America do		42, 343 76, 449	47, 555 73, 627	67, 431 r 67, 198	r 45, 907 r 56, 431	52,082 r 67,835	7 65, 674 7 70, 880	7 76, 950 7 73, 437	7 66, 966 7 68, 375	7 70, 420 7 80, 506	63, 470	58, 273 80, 982	68 89
Southern North Americado	-	48, 397	45, 323	51, 476	48, 846	71, 913	63,543	r 66, 206	7 55, 649	r 69, 097	r 62, 454	50, 473	52
South Americado	-	79, 584	62, 412	r 100, 041	r 73, 465	r 80, 383	r 93, 179	r 85, 081	r 96, 668	* 85, 174	97, 400	79,030	8
		4			1 450	0.550		- 4 000	4 704	0.441	0.104		Ι.
France do. Germany do. Italy do. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics do. United Kingdom do. North and South America:	·]	1,752 14	1,632 10	1,927	1,478	3, 573 24	5,007 29	7 4,600 2,303	4,794 24	6,441	6, 124	5, 245 149	1
Italydo	-	1,505	429	170	732	1, 246	* 4, 324	13,880	7 8, 099 7 7, 225	6, 591	6, 282	4, 571	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo	-	855 3, 434	1, 414 11, 743	18, 320 10, 338	8, 597 r 9, 481	4, 107 14, 605	7, 829 7 11, 391	11, 185 r 14, 300	15, 280	7,823 r 12,393	8, 248 11, 540	2, 786 14, 177	10
North and South America:		0, 200						1		1	1.	1	1
Canadadodododododo		74, 408 117, 364	70,948	r 64,758 r 145, 475	r 55, 347 r 117, 114	^r 65, 465 ^r 147, 431	70, 363 7152, 016	r 69, 525 r 145, 278	r 66, 548 r 147, 939	7 76, 607 7 147, 154	74, 597 153, 870	76,677 123,034	13
Argentinado		18, 634	16, 784	16,744	r 9, 103	r 15, 154	r 18, 445	* 14,870	r 17, 454	* 14, 115	13, 912	10,834	1
Brazildo		24, 270 7, 954	19,607 7,785	7 42, 071 8, 925	r 23, 136 r 8, 485	7 29, 526 2, 660	7 33, 535 6, 931	7 30, 983 7 7, 831	7 40, 472 10, 089	27, 227 8, 149	45, 971 3, 418	29, 870 4, 754	3
Colombia dodo		10, 591	5, 999	12, 101	11,548	13,078	r 12,003	7,964	9,770	14, 453	13, 048	14, 224	1
Cubadodo		14, 562 17, 426	16,001 18,922	18, 379 21, 462	18, 247 17, 175	36, 434 19, 936	23, 521 25, 650	32, 168 7 17, 167	7 26, 620 7 16, 184	33, 151	25, 344 r 18, 374	19,663 14,922	1
North and South America: Canada		7,775	7, 402	10, 595	8, 587	7,921	10, 021	10,090	8, 041	r 8, 373	10, 324	11, 507	1
Other regions: do Australia do British Malaya do China do Egypt do India and dependencies do Japan do Netherlands Indies do Philippine Islands do Union of South Africa do oports of U. S. merchandise, total do By economic classes: do		10, 468	12,773	10,983	11,476	13, 281	11, 211	* 7, 657	r 7, 949	18, 436	14, 983	17, 116	1:
British Malayado	-	10,100	5, 723 204	5, 105	9,947	9, 112	9,020	115	* 4, 649	11, 792	8, 284	14, 479	11
China do do		179 352	1, 200	3, 575 405	4,890 1,051	6,311	7,495 2,182	7 8, 829 1, 384	9, 946 1, 059	12,656 651	6, 534 2, 892	8, 041 1, 345	'
India and dependenciesdo		17, 182	10,386	24, 481	22, 667	21, 272	23,878	r 18, 299	17, 571	9,456	17, 524	20, 593	1 1
Japando	·-	106	20 334	319 592	479 40	1,381	10,697	14, 725 194	14, 689 664	11, 095 2, 753	12, 378 2, 486	2, 780 3, 134	
Philippine Islandsdo		161	473	98	945	524	1,552	1,717	2,597	4,402	3, 636	3, 338	
Union of South Africado	065 269	10, 038 612, 332	10, 418 715, 176	12,599 778,789	5, 320 649, 096	21, 631 786, 643	12, 435 739, 237	10, 920 r 815, 034	9, 717 r 858, 033	14, 641 r 807, 478	15, 432 r 860, 106	14, 443 + 626, 942	52
By economic classes:		012,002	ļ	ı	, '	1		1 '	1 '		'	1	
By economic casses: Crude materials. Crude foodstuffs. Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages. do. Semimanufactures. do. Finished manufactures.		88, 227 62, 172	70, 407 66, 582 140, 226 67, 448	7 94, 617 7 70, 254	7 89, 894 58, 304	r 111, 758	r 105, 354 r 48, 612 r 125, 186	116, 248 r 34, 661	122, 544 79, 193	120, 122 r 53, 962	138, 264 52, 531	115, 626 39, 118	9 2
Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo		84, 067	140, 226	lr 177, 344	134, 964	r 148, 432	r 125, 186	r 140, 130	r 134, 521	165, 170	116, 815	81, 564	4
Semimanufacturesdo		70, 203 307, 663	67, 448 370, 512	r 73, 250 r 363, 322	7 59, 804 7 306, 128	7 68, 115 1 306 288	r 79, 979 r 380, 127	r 82, 351 r 441, 628	76,697 7445,153	⁷ 71, 279 ⁷ 396, 786	81, 382 470, 037	61, 278 329, 521	31
By principal commodities:		501,000				1	1	1 1	1	1	1 '	1	1
Agricultural products, totaldo		205, 599 34, 082	247, 577 25, 218	7 308, 872 34, 694	r 250, 868 28, 954	7 283, 106 37, 715	r 251, 909 38, 622	r 273, 498 56, 623	7 304, 706 52, 812	⁷ 291, 827 50, 425	252, 826 58, 547	187, 322 34, 316	12
Fruits, vegetables and preparationsdo		16, 947	25, 218 26, 799	25, 682 83, 514	30, 361	28,357	28,999	24, 456	52, 812 27, 760	24, 571	17, 911	13,666	1
By principal commodities: Agricultural products, total		70, 765 24, 130	69, 691 50, 716	83, 514 79, 950	72, 652 41, 595	68, 722 48, 072	56, 424 30, 496	42, 271 49, 376	88, 646 48, 135	66,010 47,365	61, 475 35, 280	51, 543 19, 263	2
Nonagricultural products, totaldo		406, 733	467, 599	r 469, 917	r 398, 227	r 503, 538	r 487, 350	r 541, 520	r 553, 402	7 515, 492	606, 202	439, 786	40
Automobiles, parts and accessoriesdo		24, 073 38, 028	23, 634 35, 278	23, 691 37, 919	26, 520 35, 676	29, 730 44, 342	36, 277 46, 258	48,830 46,351	43, 463 46, 424	38, 297 40, 378	51, 357 43, 827	42, 862 30, 257	3 2
Iron and steel and their productsdo		37, 948	34, 446	41,931	26, 582	28, 917	38, 108	41, 258	1 35 700	1 2 201	45, 639	30, 847	2
Machinerydodo		78, 715 11, 070	135, 405 10, 792 27, 470	106, 475 12, 761 24, 054	82, 220 10, 031	109, 302 11, 172	100, 155 9, 776	111, 204 11, 866	125, 553	119, 224 14, 104	17 074	83, 724 12, 044	1
Electricaldo		13, 866	27, 470	24, 054	16, 532	20, 365	17,944	24, 232	25, 381	24, 985	32, 260	18, 581 7, 977	2
Metal workingdododo		6, 531 44, 084	28, 696 65, 503	13, 943 51, 924	9, 638 42, 281	16, 423 57, 269	13, 344 54, 906	16,892 52,980	17, 176 66, 272	16, 343 58, 046	15, 360 66, 585	7,977 41,372	3
Copper and manufacturesdo		3, 727	65, 503 2, 753 28, 814	4, 042	42, 281 3, 655	2, 794 36, 936	54, 906 2, 418 36, 082	52, 980 2, 173 40, 365	125, 553 11, 967 25, 381 17, 176 66, 272 2, 952 39, 040	24, 985 16, 343 58, 046 2, 738 35, 797	3, 534	1,994	2
Automobiles, parts and accessories do. Chemicals and related products do. Iron and steel and their products do. Machinery do. Agricultural do. Electrical do. Metal working do. Other industrial do. Copper and manufactures do. Petroleum and products do. Dy economic classes: Crude materials do.	469. 74	28, 536 312, 565	28, 814 279, 478	33, 972 7 400, 138		36, 936 r 374, 042	36,082 7394,901	40, 365 r 389, 728	39, 040 7 371, 704	35, 797 r 422, 019	43, 031 r 415, 640	35, 003 7 378, 550	739
By economic classes:	100,11	012,000	1	i	1 '	1	1	1	1	1	1 .	1	1
By economic classes: Crude materials Crude foodstuffs Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages do Semimanufactures do Semimanufactures do Semimanufactures do	•	95, 791 50, 995	88, 890 42, 443	7 157, 905 7 76, 352 32, 551 7 76, 141 7 57, 705	7 109, 142 7 58, 958	7 134, 185 7 64, 604	r 145, 793 r 69, 467	7 139, 806 7 62, 403	r 120, 612 68, 581	161, 910 53, 051	152, 113 72, 193 43, 430 77, 710 68, 432	133, 740 58, 981	13
Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo		26, 579	24, 529	32, 551	7 28, 741	46, 710 r 64, 995	r 38, 823	7 62, 403 7 45, 926 7 72, 284	r 40, 120	52,755	43, 430	38, 599	8
Semimanufactures do do		80, 127 59, 072	68, 171 55, 446	7 76, 141	7 58, 958 7 28, 741 7 53, 459 7 57, 674	7 64, 995 7 63, 291	7 38, 823 7 68, 192 7 72, 328	72, 284 769, 084	7 76, 788 7 64, 688	53, 051 52, 755 84, 399 67, 992	77, 710 68 432	38, 599 75, 726 68, 749	8 7
Finished manufacturesdo. By principal commodities: Agricultural, totaldo.			1	ì	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	1	I
Conee		_ 23. Z01	108, 799 18, 205		7 149, 648 30, 388	r 189, 587	7 195, 253 37, 545	7 185, 834 36, 489		189, 643 31, 844	201, 650 47, 886	176, 907 35, 361	17
Hides and skins do do Rubber, crude including guayuledo		4, 220	3, 152	5,035	3, 209	4, 491	5,580	4,754	3,986	6 020	6 647	7,079	3
Silk unmanufactured do		1 156	10, 021 196	14, 151	24, 116 1, 354	22, 937 862	20, 273 12, 473	4, 222 24, 418	6, 744 19, 683	14, 548 14, 267 23, 880	19, 654 12, 631	22, 537 3, 211	2
Sugar do Wool and mohair, unmanufactured do		5, 644	4, 595	11, 499	12, 913	25, 414	15,046	20,905	15, 144	23, 880	16, 159	12.052	1
Wool and mohair, unmanufactureddo Nonagricultural, totaldo		21, 787 191, 558	20, 070 170, 680	· * 29,065	21, 817	30,076	30, 449	r 23, 959	1 * 20, 017	28, 530	1 25 411	1 23 433	21
Furs and manufacturesdo		15, 365	9,599	35,004	13, 992	11, 472	17, 423	7 24, 728	19, 597	30, 427	212, 228 22, 745 21, 529	8, 355	1
Nonferrous ores and metals, total do Copper including ore and manufactures do		32, 681 11, 253	23, 267 12, 464	22,788	14, 294 2, 927	16, 389 1, 997	19, 134 5, 458	20,444	20,060	24, 511	21, 529 4, 945	17, 364 6, 513	2
Nonagricultural, total do Furs and manufactures do Nonferrous ores and metals, total do Copper including ore and manufactures do Tin, including ore do Paper base stocks do Newsprint do Petroleum and products do		2, 421	944	1.179	4,352	3,889	73,910	3,011	5, 146	7, 907 6, 261 19, 588 21, 362	6,036	898	1
Paper base stocksdo		16, 650 14, 809	18,098	16,942	11,691	9,700	9,854	11,638	13, 967	19, 588	6, 036 15, 357 20, 925	14,026	1 2
410 # 5P1 IBUUO		17,006		14, 996			18,073 11,095	20, 687		14, 748	15, 026	20, 801 15, 289	

^{*} Revised. * Less than \$500.

§ The publication of practically all series on foreign trade included in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war was resumed in the May Survey. Export statistics include lend-lease exports shown separately on p. S-20 (see note, marked """ on that page), shipments by UNRRA and private relief agencies, and since June 1945 comparatively small shipments consigned to United States Government agencies abroad; shipments to U. S. armed forces abroad are excluded. Revised 1941 figures for total exports of U. S. merchandise and total imports are shown on p. 22 of the June 1944 Survey; revised figures for 1942-43 for the totals and revised figures for 1941 and later data through February 1943 for Monthly data prior to February 1945 for Colombia and Venezuela will be shown later.

Digitized for FRASER

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	15	945					194	16			.,	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
TR	ANSP	ORTA'	TION	AND	COMI	MUNI	CATIO	ONS					
TRANSPORTATION													
Commodity and Passenger		i											
Jnadjusted indexes:* Combined index, all types1935-39=100		204	194	196	200	201	174	176	204	204			
Excluding local transit linesdododo	.	208 183	197 167	199 175	202 181	203 186	172 151	175 158	207 189	208 188			
Passengerdodo		273	283	266	260	252	251	233	256	254			
Excluding local transit linesdo By types of transportation:		389	414	370	351	329	324	294	343	348			
Air, combined indexdodo		835	775	738	773	823	921	990	1,041	1,027			
Commoditydo		904 789	862 718	691 770	648 855	633 949	631	676 1, 197	561 1,358	548 1, 344			·[
Passenger dodo			1	1				1		1	I	i	1
1935-39=100do		225 215	206 189	219 206	225 211	230 217	244 237	247 240	248 230	251 232			
Motor bus		258	264	260	270	271	268	270	308	313			
Local transit linesdo .		178 202	175 201	179 208	184 218	188 200	190 202	182 197	183 200	176 193			
Railroads, combined indexdo		213 185	202 166	200 174	201 180	204 189	152 133	154	198 185	199			
Local transit lines. do. Oil and gas pipe lines. do. Railroads, combined index. do. Commodity. do. Passenger. do.		432	472	402	362	321	304	142 252	299	185 305			
waterporne (domestic), commoditydo		88	91	99	104	94	94	104	132	135			
Adjusted indexes:* Combined index, all typesdo		203	196	202	204	206	177	178	202	203			
Excluding local transit linesdodo		206 178	199 170	205 181	208 186	209 190	176 154	178 160	205 188	205 189			
Commoditydo Passengerdo		283	279	269	263	257	252	237	250	252			
Excluding local transit linesdo		411	410	380	367	347	335	304	328	323			
By type of transportation: Air, combined indexdo		860	823	796	812	841	908	969	987	988			
Commodity	.1	904 831	862 797	691 865	648 920	633 978	631	676 1. 162	561	548			
Passenger do Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index				1	1	l	1,091		1, 269	1, 280			
1935-39=100do		221 206	205 189	232 217	235 218	240 224	250 242	253 245	243 228	248 237			
Motor busdodo		268	260	280	292	291	279	278	294	285			
Local transit linesdododododododo	.1	178 199	170 194	177	177 199	183 192	183 199	181 202	185 210	192 204			
Railroads		212	204	204	206	209	158	158	197	197			
Commodity do Passenger do do do do do do do do do do do do do		180 458	170 462	178 403	184 372	192 337	137 318	144 265	186 288	186 284			1
Waterborne (domestic), commoditydo		86	109	124	128	115	95	98	117	117			
Express Operations	İ				ł	ł				l			
Operating revenuethous. of dol		24, 826	29, 141	24, 532	23, 919	24, 333	35, 115	26,728	25, 626	25, 798	26, 134	26, 410	28, 08
Operating incomedodo		80	83	72	64	92	82	60	69	73	69	73	6
Local Transit Lines	F 0000	7.8198	7 0100	7 0041	P 0041	F 0041	7 0000	# ccor	- 00nF				
Fares, average, cash ratecents_ Passengers carried†thousands_	1,591,280		7.8198	7.8641 1,615,570	7.8641	7. 8641 1,669,880	7.8669 1,631,980	7. 8807 1,630,373	7. 8835 1,577,274	7. 9168 1,555,250	7.9638	7.9638	7.966
Operating revenues tthous. of dol		111, 200	117, 300	118,600	106, 900	118, 700	118, 882	119,800	117,000	116, 400	117,000	115, 200	121, 90
Class I Steam Railways		Ĭ			1		1		l				1
Freight carloadings (Fed. Reserve indexes): Combined index, unadjusted1935-39=100	141	136	119	123	119	132	107	107	137	143	145	140	
Coaldo	117	148	133	148	152	155	26	68	146	145	152	149 160	14 15
Cokedo	166 148	167 108	172 94	133 109	114 121	166 134	93 143	61 130	138 155	172 153	177 165	181 166	18
Forest products dododododo	144	164	144	152	147	130	99	111	128	166	142	140	15 14
Livestock do do do do do do do do do do do do do	171 84	183 75	135 71	120 74	126 75	111 79	127 82	103 74	96 81	135 78	113	120	19
Oredo	169	114 139	36	29	24	35	50	103	213	263	243	245	21
Miscellaneous do do Combined index, adjusted do do do do do do do do do do do do do	154 137	133	123 127	123 133	113 126	136 139	141 109	125 106	139 133	142 139	146 141	150 138	18 18
Coaltdo	. 117	148 167	133 164	148 127	152	155	26 95	68 62	146	145	152	160	14
Coketdodododo	. 166 151	110	106	122	107 126	165 134	143	125	140 149	177 153	184 157	183 154	18
Forest products do Grains and grain products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	147	167 145	153 140	152 126	150	141	112	126	126	139	131	125	14
Livestock†do	136	74	74	78	158 78	140 78	143 81	114 74	118 81	166 78	118 77	91 75	127
Oretdodo	d = 157	134 133	117 130	118 134	94	121	66	66	137	164	162	164	7 15
Miscellaneous†dofreight carloadings (A. A. R.):¶	148	158	130	134	121	143	143	123	135	141	145	139	13
Total cars thousands. Coal do do do do do do do do do do do do do	4, 220 712	7 4, 011 7 867	3, 546 794	2, 884 685	2, 867 740	3, 982 938	2, 605 126	2,616	4,063	3, 407	4, 478	3, 517	3, 68
Cokedodo	.l 64	r 63	66	43	32	66	30	327 19	787 49	668 52	925 70	743 55	75
Forest products do Grains and grain products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	222 248	7 162 7 282	143 253	128 207	146 209	208 237	177 140	159 154	234 222	181	254	197	16
Livestock do	117	7 125	96	65	73	79	71	59	67	228 74	255 80	191 63	7 20
Merchandise, l. c. ldodo	642 240	7 572 7 163	544 54	448 34	471	620	516	468 108	619	471	611	477	51
Ore	1,974	1,776	1, 597	1, 273	25 1, 171	50 1,785	1, 491	1, 322	283 1,801	289 1, 444	347 1,936	269 1, 521	1, 59
Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average:	10	1			']			1	1		1	1,00
Car surplust thousands Car shortage* do	12 33	11 10	15	18	23 9	16 5	98 1	106	18 7	5 14	3 24	$\frac{2}{21}$	3
financial operations (unadjusted):	650 100	i			ł		FCC 700]	ł	1	
Operating revenues, total thous. of dol_ Freight do	658, 160 522, 806	661, 181 463, 682	613, 691 401, 256	640, 872 453, 399	579, 136 421, 243	646, 099 483, 776	566, 702 411, 819	532, 553 399, 215	611, 939 458, 484	674, 040 513, 252	710, 224 546, 130	660, 402 515, 623	709, 93 566, 96
Passanger	85, 510	145, 855	161 134	137, 602	1 11 <i>1</i> 655	114 569	106,082	92, 233	106, 604	112, 383	112, 115	95, 361	89, 34
Operating expenses dododododo	536, 081 58, 005	548,561 51,906	963, 331 4512, 758 456, 902	490, 059 79, 964	450, 228 71, 104	38, 669	508, 097 48, 476	492, 201 45, 132	516, 856 57, 003	542, 164 69, 069	555, 892 72, 638	529, 798 63, 241	558, 42 66, 39
Net railway operating incomedo	64, 074	7 51, 906 7 60, 714 34 384	4 36, 902	70,848	57, 805	627, 890 38, 669 4 20, 459	48, 476 10, 128	4,780	38, 080	62, 806	81, 693	• 67, 362	85, 11

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					194	6				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
TRANSP	ORTA'	TION	AND	COM	AUNIC	CATIO	NS(Continu	ıed				
TRANSPORTATION—Continued									-			Ī	
Class I Steam Railways-Continued								•				ĺ	
Financial operations, adjusted:† Operating revenues, totalmil. of dol.		668. 5 465. 0	628.3 423.2	654. 6 459. 9	635. 2 458. 7	651, 2 485, 8	565. 7 405. 2	515.0 381.4	638. 7 488. 6	650. 8 500. 0	664. 3 512. 6	672. 8 528. 5	663. 521.
Freightdo		152. 2 607. 8	158. 1 674. 0	143. 6 566. 7	127. 1 555. 3	115.9 667.4	109.8 561.6	93. 3 524. 5	102. 9 586. 1	103. 0 602. 5	100. 0 613. 3	95. 7 604. 6	91. 606.
Net railway operating incomedodo		60. 6 29. 7	4 56.0 4 56.0	87. 9 50. 9	79. 9 51. 2	4 16.2	4.0 4.27.8	49.5 441.4	52.6 19.8	48. 3 16. 1	51. 0 18. 4	68. 2 r 36. 5	57 25
Operating results: Freight carried 1 mile		53, 492 . 932	49,843	52,076 .940	48, 735 , 935	56, 510 . 924	39, 841 1, 101	42, 406 1, 012	53, 524 . 921	55, 236 . 989	59, 466 . 979	56, 399 . 975	60, 8
Revenue per ton-mile cents Passengers carried 1 mile millions	-	7, 956	8, 572	7, 454	6, 079	5, 955	5, 472	4, 726	5,387	5, 720	5, 712	4, 927	
Waterway Traffic													
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: Total, U. S. ports thous, net tons Foreign do do do do do do do do do do do do do		7, 579 2, 359	6, 061 1, 791	6, 378 1, 722	5, 844 1, 555	6, 483 1, 735	6, 199 2, 029	5, 825 2, 126	7, 202 2, 179	7, 518 3, 033	8, 025 3, 323	r 6, 220 r 2, 775	4,9 2,9
United Statesdo	-	5, 220	4, 270	4, 656	4, 289	4, 748	4, 170	3, 699	5, 022	4, 485	4, 701	* 3, 445	2,0
Travel Operations on scheduled air lines:													
Miles flown thous. of miles Express carried thous. of ib-		5, 109	19, 640 6, 273	20, 452 5, 746	19, 783 5, 429 723, 187	23, 164 7, 232	24, 108 8, 204	26, 019 10, 909	26, 515 8, 722	27, 796 9, 911	28, 749 11, 994 1,493,137		27, 9
Passengers carriednumber_ Passenger-miles flownthous, of miles_ Hotels;			647, 518 308, 736	727, 279 331, 056	332, 315	917, 945 408, 201	1,057,641 463, 294	1,150,846 514, 999	1,299,480 565,087	1,340,733 573,693	628, 038		1,287,3 563,
Average sale per occupied roomdollars_ Rooms occupiedpercent of total_	-!	94	4. 12 88	4. 17 92	4. 12 93	3.97 95	4.38 94	3.95 93	4. 20 94	4. 23 89	4. 45 96		4.
Restaurant sales indexavg. same mo. 1929=100. Foreign travel: U. S. citizens, arrivalsnumber.	ł	223 16,079	198 18,740	204	205 27, 340	210 35, 092	226	235 28, 106	250 27,009	232	254		:
U. S. citizens, departuresdodododo		14, 185 1, 838	17, 556 1, 289	20, 865 1, 027	26, 795 859	25, 912 1, 138	23, 945 1, 716	23, 064 1, 772	27, 708 2, 166	34, 211 2, 907			
Immigrants do Passports issued do do do do do do do do do do do do do	13, 500	4, 421 12, 913	4, 644 11, 972	5, 604 10, 708 78, 221	9, 575 8, 667	18,047 12,986	19, 390 15, 047	16, 859 22, 091	13, 451 21, 802	13, 651 22, 437	18, 505		14,
National parks, visitorsnumber. Pullman Co.: Revenue passenger-milesthousands	1	132, 316 2, 526,3 14	62,090 2,419,033	2,563,744	99, 338	129, 260 2,196,055	187, 377	276, 674 1,628,486	621, 794 1,774,797		1	695, 958	271,
Passenger revenues thous. of dol.			12,855	13, 488	11,084	12, 094	10,928	9, 636	10, 951	10, 373	10, 470		9,
Telephone carriers: Operating revenues thous, of dol.		181, 325	187, 183	187, 610	179, 327	187, 727	189, 254	193, 981	190, 708	192, 187	194, 230	191, 642	
Station revenues doTolls, message do		96, 523	99, 127 73, 711	100, 993 72, 357	98, 822 66, 340	101, 773	103, 625	104, 536 74, 922	104, 153	103, 589 73, 777	103, 726 75, 726		
Operating expensesdododo		125, 329 23, 744	138, 955 53, 074	130, 473 27, 962	129, 442 23, 548 26, 067	141, 197 21, 226	141, 053 23, 910	146, 986 23, 211	143, 153 23, 614	154, 214 18, 359	152, 346 20, 846	147, 636 21, 171	
Phones in service, end of monththousands. Telegraph and cable carriers: Operating revenues, totalthous. of dol.		1	25, 446 19, 191	25, 747 14, 754	26, 067 13, 891	26, 435 15, 815	26, 782 16, 064	27, 086 16, 836	27, 340 16, 677	27, 608 17, 915	27, 908 17, 573	28, 156 16, 568	17.
Telegraph carriers, total do Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues from		16, 197	17, 667	13, 583	12,777	14, 496	14, 807	15, 546	15, 521	16, 673	16, 437	15, 372	16,
cable operations thous, of dol.		. 750 1,169	961 1, 524	1, 171	587 1,114	712 1, 319	1, 257	1, 290	571 1, 156	594 1, 242	1, 136		1,
Operating expensesdo Net operating revenuesdo Net income trans. to earned surplusdo		- 3.68 5	14, 789 2, 155 2, 509	14,877 42,001 42,443	13,654 41,602 42,075	14, 514 6 558 6 795	14,078 70 4 386	14, 495 404 4 825	13, 525 1, 242 871	14, 525 1, 155 700	d 4, 621	15, 453 4 865 4 1, 193	15, d
Radiotelegraph carriers, operating revenuesdo		1,966	2, 274	1, 908	1,787	2, 119	2,077	1, 927	1,661	1,618	1,667	1, 517	1,
	CHE	MICAI	LS AN	D AL	LIED	PROD	UCTS						
CHEMICALS													
Selected inorganic chemicals, production:* Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (100% NH₃)⊗ short tons.	80,380	45, 298	45, 557	41, 384	39,738	44, 271	43,358	34, 511	1 60, 609	65,048	1 75, 794	77, 492	80,
Calcium arsenate [100% Ca ₃ (AsO ₄)2]thous. of lb_Calcium carbide (100% CaC ₂)short tons. Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas and solid (100% CO ₂)⊙	1, 330 55, 312	1, 403 44, 610	(a) 41, 364	952 45, 192	1, 139 40, 316	1, 610 44, 460	3, 256 40, 014	3, 192 36, 761	4, 116 43, 124	6, 438 48, 716	8, 081 53, 399	2, 608 53, 940	1, 57,
thous, of Ib.	62, 048	57, 923	51, 427	56,078	54, 169	65, 337	75, 334	75, 176	78, 545	88, 137	96, 571	78, 786	74,
Chlorine short tons Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl) do Lead arsenate thous, of lb	_1 30, 150	91, 461 30, 026 4, 225	94,784 28,990 5,514	89, 707 26, 822 6, 421	84, 741 26, 791 7, 567	96, 439 26, 805 8, 755	94, 865 26, 867 8, 665	89, 947 26, 331 7, 810	96, 420 27, 438 4, 874	98, 314 27, 960 1, 848	102, 550 29, 519 253	104, 199 29, 789 1, 624	r108, 32, 2,
Nitric acid (100% HNO ₂) short tons	63, 277	31, 352 873	33, 033 891	34, 769 716	31, 123 606	30,899 951	31, 311 885	32, 538 836	1 55, 418 869	57,066	59, 144 1, 008	54, 136 997	61,
Oxygen mil. cu. ft. Phosphoric acid (50% H ₁ PO ₄) short tons. Soda ash, ammonia-soda process (98–100% Na ₁ CO ₂) short tons.	2 82, 419	70, 409	68, 231	68, 452	69, 525	74,600	70,740	62, 573	68,689	1	2 74, 574	1	r 280,
Sodium bichromatedosodium hydroxide (100% NaOH)do	7, 159 153, 282	355, 039 6, 999 148, 194	379, 786 6, 769 153,395	387, 012 7, 735 154, 349	342, 625 7, 134 143, 248	380, 489 7, 777 160, 009	342, 749 7, 837 151, 332	303, 174 7, 096 139, 276	308, 623 6, 285 148, 741	361, 056 6, 864 160, 347	364, 178 7, 254 163, 615	6,601	382, 7, r168,
short tons	34, 442	28, 781	29, 276	34, 524	32, 494	32, 182	29, 914	29, 198	34, 912	39, 152		1	41,
Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt cake short tons. Sulfuric acid (100% H ₂ SO ₄)⊕dodo	52, 481	63, 928 705, 953	57, 738 745, 554	50,710 743,904	53, 818 665, 177	59, 262 764, 996	59, 525 804, 285	61, 679 780, 702	58, 200 733, 241	55, 669 736, 242	56, 988 762, 674	57, 346 764, 592	63, 834,
Alcohol, denatured: 1 Consumption (withdrawals)thous. of wine gal	19,744	r 15, 462	12, 753	11, 486	10, 817	13, 530	15, 717	16, 119	14,647	14,770	17, 610		21,
Productiondodododo	19,625	, 13, 058 , 18, 846	12, 313	11,617	10,017	11,894	13, 229 13, 306	13, 852 10, 007	12, 382 8, 962	14,831 9,642	16, 044	16,019	18,

^{*}Revised. 1 See note marked "\&". 2 Includes data for 1 company which did not report prior to August 1946; revised data for rearlier months will be shown later.

*Deficit. o'Includes passports to American seamen. OF or 1944 revisions see August 1945 gurvey. Not available for publication.

*Diata relate to Continental United States. \$Compiled on a new basis beginning 1943; see April 1944 Survey.

*Data were revised in the September 1945 Survey; see note in that issue.

*Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for December 1941-February 1945 will be shown later.

*Digitized for Fef New series compiled by the Bureau of the Census; see pp. 23 and 24 of the December 1945 Survey for data through December 1943 except for carbon dioxide, sodium stilicate salicium arsenate, and lead arsenate; data beginning 1941 for these series will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45		<u> </u>			194	16				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued

CHEMICALS—Continued	1	<u> </u>]	1			1	Ī	Ī	Ī	1	1
Alcohol, ethyl: ●		l				}							
Production thous, of proof gal.	18,025 42,351	21,557 r127,687	21,991 111,493	21, 682 122, 891	22, 697 123, 951	25, 637 121, 654	24, 902 118, 318	19, 475 113, 169	18,600 110,539	16, 619 98, 545	19, 981 86, 474	17, 796 72, 368	18, 743 58, 189
Stocks, total do do In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses do do do do do do do do do do do do do		741, 210	42. 030 69. 463	40, 320	43, 131	37, 570	39, 294	36, 369	37, 014 73, 525 22, 832	34, 239	31, 788	1 28,779	29, 512
in industrial alcohol bonded warehousesdo In denaturing plantsdo Withdrawn for denaturingdo Withdrawn tax-paiddo Glycerin, refined (100% basis):* High gravity and yellow distilled: Consumptiondo Productiondo Stocksdo	15,600 36,086	786, 477 24, 070	37. 965	82, 571 21, 393	80, 821 18, 532	84, 083 22, 081	79, 025 24, 429	76, 799 25, 643	73, 525	64, 306 27, 377	54, 686 29, 267	43, 589 29, 274	28, 676 34, 938
Withdrawn tax-paiddo	5, 202	r 4, 459	3, 023	5, 118	4, 276	4, 561	4, 411	3, 809	3, 579	4, 684	5, 733	4, 364	5, 284
High gravity and yellow distilled:	j	l	1						l				
Consumptionthous. of lb_	5, 244 5, 832	6, 395 5, 612	5, 825 5, 234	6, 010 5, 010	5, 588 5, 323	6, 431 5, 373	6,489	6,440 5,687	6, 865 5, 319	6, 175 4, 118	6, 286 5, 211	6, 089 4, 621	5, 395
Stocks do do Chemically pure:	12,709	15, 901	15, 135	15, 864	17, 591	19, 347	5, 780 18, 700	18, 297	16, 591	14, 821	13, 234	12, 805	4, 638 12, 207
Chemically pure:	5, 263	7, 143	6, 109	6, 336	5, 446	5, 777	5, 568	5,800	5, 379	5, 249	5, 745	4, 924	5, 820
Consumption do Production do do	5, 126	7,750 18,346	6, 391	7, 636 16, 941	5, 446 7, 741	8,992	8,000	8,024	7.634	5, 558	6,864	6, 594	6, 136
Stocksdododododo	18, 054		17, 596		19,028	18, 634	19,708	20, 881	21, 894	21, 122	22, 017	22, 539	21, 130
t tt ald (amorthetic and netunal)# de		22, 063 46, 241	24, 322 44, 294	22, 983 45, 733	23, 143	26, 746 44, 027	25, 529 44, 790	23, 266 40, 757	26, 013 42, 546	26, 331 44, 521	26, 060 39, 954	24, 589	27, 787
Acetyl salicylic acid (aspirin)*do		966	910	986	38, 330 934	976	1,014	975	676	572	460	41, 209 574	46, 376 710
Cresvie acid, reflued* thous, of lb		13, 747 2, 573	12, 059 2, 108	12,736 1,529	10,024	13, 403 2, 169	13, 697 2, 035	11,492 1,362	12, 788 1, 903	13, 127 2, 181	13, 867 2, 339	13, 908 2, 284	16, 352 2, 456
Acetic acid (synthetic and natural) do Acetic anhydride* do Acetyl salicylic acid (aspirin)* do Creosote oil* thous. of gal Cresylic acid, refined* thous. of lb Ethyl acetate (85%)* do		6, 898	7, 110	6, 421	1, 292 6, 412	2, 169 7, 751	7, 610	7, 180	6, 542	9, 877	8, 122	7, 334	8, 745
Methanol: § Crude (80%)	263	253	295	264	231	248	231	260	248	250	245	230	276
Synthetic (100%)dodo		5, 680 7, 881	6, 823 8, 555	7, 237 9, 061	6, 259 7, 094	6, 991 9, 777	6, 616 9, 217	1, 119 8, 128	5, 878 7, 739	6, 753 8, 921	6, 823 8, 467	6, 592 9, 334	6, 593 9, 276
FERTILIZERS		1,002	5,000	0,001	1,001	.,,	0, 211	0,120	1,700	0,021	0, 10,	3,004	9, 270
Consumption, Southern States thous. of short tons_	446	355	501	1,079	1, 272	1,309	745	404	237	206	220	388	520
Exports, total &long tons		115, 015	98, 148 32, 448	86, 569 11, 317	114,932	84, 171 13, 214	97,079	85, 191	85, 783	110, 519	101, 575	80, 934	95, 831
Phosphate materials &do		25, 709 79, 026	55,026	65, 032	28, 866 74, 787	63, 789	13, 501 73, 022	15, 261 64, 989	13, 629 68, 202	19, 801 83, 362	13, 170 80, 510	7, 388 63, 466 809	2, 871 86, 826
Prepared fertilizers &do		2, 757 64, 096	362 68, 949	716 119,409	348 83, 893	558 126,525	2, 984 127,231	505 129,963	313 114,554	534 72, 409	776 95, 356	809 69, 266	253 80, 941
Nitrogenous, total ⊗dodo		55 , 6 98	56, 174	100.118	66,025	110 854	113.528	109,104	105.132	59, 598 28, 279	88,902	63, 877	67, 573
Nitrate of soda &dodo		14, 556 4, 444	13, 030 4, 454	47, 862 8, 958	22, 437 10, 438	65, 227 971	69, 553 714	79, 379 8, 055	83, 556 2, 210	28, 279 8, 996	13, 521 3, 040	11,716 1,463	26, 929 7, 809
Consumption, Southern States⊕_thous. of short tons		0	4, 454 3, 000	3, 929	200	1, 350	982	1,000	-, -, ŏ	0,000	0,010	1, 100	7,003
warehouses Odol. per 100 lb	1.900	1.650	1.650	1.650	1.650	1.650	1.650	1,650	1.650	1.650	1,900	1,900	1,900
Potash deliveriesshort tons		68,408	81, 185	95, 769	73, 577	85, 314	79, 778	60, 172	77,868	73, 575	72, 345	69,690	
Production do Stocks, end of month do	1 750,390	718, 023	656, 425	717, 426	702, 564 847, 990	716, 775	765, 314	687, 926	625,008	657,594	1697, 618	1 721,475	⁻¹⁷⁵⁴ ,215
	1 736,559	898, 541	904, 994	916, 458	847, 990	675, 130	523, 999	515, 390	643,662	712, 244	1714, 576	1 709,781	⁷¹ 667,912
MISCELLANEOUS	4# 200	97 549	24 745	25 025	00.000	20 000	00 000	40 704	47.100	40 100	45 005	F0 00F	
Explosives (industrial), shipmentsthous, of lb Gelatin: 3	45, 300	37, 543	34, 745	35, 935	36, 268	38, 069	33, 336	43 , 584	47, 122	42, 190	47, 327	50, 307	51, 187
Production, total*do	3,311 2,055	r 3, 339 r 2, 263	3, 350 2, 142	3, 383 2, 057	3, 612 2, 439	3, 919 2, 541	3, 784 2, 318	3, 825 2, 271	3, 173 2, 038	2, 851 1, 932	3, 246 2, 166	2,782 1,900	3, 175 1, 652
Stocks, total*do	4, 185	r 4, 788	5, 330	5, 413	5, 647	6, 139	6, 126	6, 321	6, 201	5, 993	5, 384	4,999	4,043
Gelatin: of Gelatin: of	1,824	* 2 , 372	2, 459	2, 346	2, 505	2, 763	2, 716	2, 695	2,652	2,628	2, 180	2,315	1,743
Price, gum, wholesale "H" (Sav.), bulk dol. per 100 lb Production*drums (520 lb.) Starber*	7 83	6, 76	6, 76	6. 76	6. 76	6. 76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6, 95	6, 76	7.40	7 00
Production*drums (520 lb.)	1.00	0.70	375, 501			302, 054			416,690			489,676	7.80
Stocks* do Turpentine (gum and wood):		·	479, 890			388, 682			364, 179			402, 513	-
Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah)†dol. per gal.	1.30	. 82	. 83 121. 099	. 84	.84	. 84 85, 908	.84	.84	. 84 145, 477	. 96	.84	1.00 167,933	1.05
Stocks*do			150, 098			100, 749			77, 440			90, 167	
			331, 843	318. 722	286, 316	281, 490	284, 473	305, 330	304, 472	347, 936	356, 355	335, 300	333, 041
Production long tons Stocks dodo	3,874,808	3,916,334	4,003,917	4,060,461	4,063,286	3,978,735	3,892,982	3,873,962	3,861,525	3,849,067	3,850,958	3,881,397	3,983,9 73
OILS, FATS AND BYPRODUCTS													
Animal, including fish oil: Animal fats:													
Consumption, factorythous. of lb	97, 477	111, 115	95, 487	112, 173	117, 133	115, 984	119, 264	117, 782	102, 231	97, 229	95, 743	86, 595	73, 125
Consumption, factory thous. of lb. Production do. Stocks, end of month do.	260, 976 179, 567	232, 665 200, 043	258, 941 231, 504	236, 879 255, 195	291, 151 274, 512	208, 385 264, 817	194, 656 251, 468	201, 757 204, 982	136, 182 162, 986	193, 029 180, 883	194, 810 171, 286	61, 731 145, 205	135, 936 135, 550
Greases:‡ Consumption, factorydodo	1	43, 590	35, 557	40, 558	40, 348	50, 012	49, 895	49, 933	44, 982	40, 238	46, 764	39, 550	42, 106
Productiondo 8tocks, and of monthdo		44, 516	45, 673 72, 316	48, 141	53, 213 91, 807	49, 360	47, 908	47, 633	38, 078	45,042	43, 879 92, 241	27,698	36,666
STOCKS AND OF MODEL do	1 05. 123	no. 397	72.316	61.423	91. XO7	92, 996	96, 189	95, 171	I 9H 569	1113. 2X5	1 92 941	78 390	63 173

and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem-	370	~										
	ber	ber .	Decem-	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo ber
CHE	MICAI	S AN	D ALI	LIED	PROD	UCTS	Con	tinued	<u> </u>	· · · · · · ·			
ILS FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS-Continued	1												
nimal, including fish oil—Continued Fish oils::													
Consumption, factory thous. of lb. Production do. Stocks, end of month do.	18, 976 10, 812	28, 114 16, 955	22, 577 6, 105	19, 493 3, 718	16, 072 903	16, 224 648	14, 931 831	14, 525 2, 173	13, 319 13, 876	13, 408 27, 874	15, 647 24, 870	15, 465 21, 540	17, 18,
Stocks, end of monthdo	114, 682	132, 246	118, 149	97, 468	83, 822	73, 676	60, 842	55, 484	58, 906	79, 276	93, 304	108, 211	121,
'egetable oils, total: Consumption, crude, factory mil. of lb. Exports description thous. of lb. Imports, total description do. Paint oils description description description description description mil. of lb. Stocks, end of month:	416	387	345	369	365	335	330	296	268	219	264	255	
Exports of Line thous, of the Imports, total of Line thous, of the Lin		22, 902 5, 034	3, 301 37, 253 23, 722	6, 829 2, 906	3, 490 22, 283	14, 103 17, 392	9, 915 13, 492	29, 776 11, 420	31,605 6,438	17, 457 12, 351	16, 817 17, 863	8, 361 12, 001	7, 25,
Paint oilso do do do do do do do do do do do do do		1, 198 3, 836	23, 722 13, 532	1, 102 1, 804	19, 149 3, 134	9, 445 7, 947	5,077 8,415	6, 883 4, 537	3, 559	8, 290 4, 061	11, 085 6, 778	6, 232 7 5, 769	19, 5,
Production mil. of lb.	409	431	374	407	327	318	287	261	2, 879 235	261	255	279	,
Crudedodo	. 519	725	740	724	669	647	604	546	486	503	499	515	ļ
Anra.	1	413	463	498	535	548	544	502	475	407	321	267	
Consumption, factory short tons. Imports do Stocks, end of month do	15, 949	2,840 1,437	(1) 8, 591	8,943 11,426	9,393 15,965	13, 921 11, 724	18, 871 22, 788	17, 488 18, 129	21, 408 34, 238	20, 239 42, 846	31, 294 36, 975	37, 510 34, 742	36, 27,
Stocks, end of month¶dododododododo_	- 33, 074	2, 083	(1)	8,925	6, 122	12, 180	13, 889	15, 432	34, 238 24, 333	42,846 37,710	48, 551	38, 662	12,
Consumption feeterwit	38, 577	12, 545	11, 490	12, 919	14, 243	12,748	20, 334	19, 695	24, 888	14, 218	30, 709	42, 707	40
Crude thous of lb. Refined do Imports of do	17, 236	4,671	4, 307	5, 323	4,804	4, 179	7,758	7, 161	8,148	8,571	16,055	20, 437	49, 27,
Production:		594	0	229	133	0	546	0	0	0	945	5	
Production: Crude‡	- 18, 827 16, 305	3, 597 4, 635	(2) 3, 679	11, 430 4, 689	12,016 5,043	17, 557 3, 371	23, 988 8, 737	22, 353 8, 504	27, 188 12, 729	25, 247 8, 173	39, 614 16, 603	47, 417 22, 815	45, 26,
Stocks, end of month:: Crudedo	77, 793	133, 713	125, 169	120, 694	114, 103	120, 045	119, 390	108, 493	85, 537	92, 366	100, 880	105, 974	95,
Crudedo Refineddodo	9, 622	2, 199	2, 038	1, 505	1,882	1,832	3, 125	5, 475	10, 258	9, 257	7, 780	10, 541	8,
Consumption (crush)thous, of short tons.	525	7 561	443	462	285	228	163	103	54	42	89	227	١.
Receipts at mills dododo	703	7 798 7 1, 070	328 944	152 634	133 482	116 370	33 241	147	9 100	60 118	111 140	446 359	1,
Cottonseed cake and meal: Productionshort tons	232, 892	r 249, 359	194, 227	203, 319	125, 542	100. 544	68,680	44, 252	23, 303	18, 234	37, 972	98, 629	228.
Production short tons Stocks at mills, end of month do-	1	r 53, 030	52, 827	61,072	56,001	55, 571	48, 616	45, 738	40, 314	31, 628	27, 765	52, 276	58
Production thous. of lb. Stocks, end of month do	164, 961 101, 983	r 175, 473	137, 976 114, 477	143, 349	88, 893 105, 255	72, 347 91, 650	50, 834 63, 563	32,626 43,994	16, 781	13, 518	26, 021	69, 807	160
ottonegod oil refined.	1	i		128, 166	1	l	1] '	24, 542	23, 333	1	63, 245	93
Consumption, factory‡do In oleomargarinedo	1	73, 760 16, 482	64, 008 15, 042	84, 004 18, 794	84, 568 18, 034	77, 416 18, 491	84, 414 15, 542	84, 768 16, 144	67, 513 13, 504	65, 774 16, 132	82, 163 16, 501	61, 321 13, 461	93
Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.) dol. per lb Production thous of lb Stocks, end of month do.	. 262	. 143	. 143	. 143	. 143	. 143	. 143	. 143	143	. 163	(5)	(5)	
Production thous, of lb Stocks, end of month	138, 120 165, 735	r 149, 681 r 307, 372	119, 752 359, 143	112,067 386,122	109, 495 406, 486	77, 837 404, 645	69, 571 394, 368	48, 258 353, 322	33, 457 316, 186	14, 982 263, 154		26, 591 157, 322	116 165
'laxseed: Importso thous of bu		1	286	179	2	432	2	796	788	642	377	97	1
Duluth:			ŀ			175			l	114	}		
Receipts do Shipments do	1, 938 1, 396	2, 417	1, 336	116 17	40	210	142 288	114 751	278 482	231	133	629	
Stocksdo_ Minneapolis:	1 '	2, 231	1, 175	1, 274	1, 315	1, 279	1, 134	496	292	175	1	448	
Receipts do Shipments do Stocks do	1,877 1,941	1,670 1,218	783 165	362 68	323 248	638 225	365 210	233 197	468 134	554 173	2, 725 481	3, 174 751	2
Stocksdodo	3, 905	5, 026	4, 594	4, 078	3, 355	2, 576	1,691	1,042	620	261	1, 202		3
Consumption do Stocks, end of month do	2, 284		3, 239	2,777	2,317	2,015	2,091	2,046	2,470	3,692		2, 343	2
Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis)dol. per bu	7.26	3. 10	5, 751 3, 10	4, 260 3. 10	2, 636 3. 10	2, 846 3. 10	2, 306 3, 10	2, 495 3. 27	2, 789 3. 35	2, 739 3. 79	3, 309 3. 95	3, 644 4. 00	3
Production (crop estimate)thous of bu inseed cake and meal:	l .		1						 -	-	-		
Shipments from Minneapolisthous. of lb.inseed oil:		49, 920	35, 220	32, 340	29, 220	30, 960	34,080	26,820	24, 840	24, 960	41,700	27, 840	34
Consumption, factory! do Price, wholesale (N. Y.) dol. per lb Production; thous of lb Shipments from Minneapolis do Stocks at factory, end of month do	42, 302 354	42, 881 . 155	39, 069 . 155	44, 257 .155	43, 054 . 155	46, 888 . 155	51, 297 . 155	48, 938 . 155	45, 737 . 155	41,603 .176		43, 227	44
Production thous. of lb	44, 712 27, 840		63, 438 26, 280	56, 016	45, 749 24, 600	40, 622 26, 580	42, 129	41,371	50, 522	75, 884 20, 400	57, 290	46, 494	42
Stocks at factory, end of monthdo	136, 550	171,872	180, 056	27, 720 173, 693	152, 812	138, 748	23, 880 132, 346	23, 520 117, 589	20, 100 115, 468	121, 810	57, 290 22, 980 128, 814	23, 040 128, 653	126 126
		14, 040	13, 860	16,310	15, 319	15, 241	14, 214	13,984	12, 051	12, 957	11,955	9, 033	10
Consumption, factory thous, of bu Production (crop estimate) do Stocks, end of month do	3 196, 725 56, 990	50, 834	4 192, 076 46, 255	42, 777	39, 371	37. 249	34,087	27, 799	22, 753	16, 702	9, 176	1, 793	40
oybean oil: Consumption, factory, refined:thous. of lb_		94, 726	81, 680	90, 770)	88, 478	90, 566	94, 936	86, 459	85, 466	1	1	94
Production:	1 ′		118, 146	143, 436	135, 103	134, 747	125, 990	124, 587	107, 904	116, 508	1 '		1
Crude do Refined do Stocks, end of month:	120, 031	88, 675	91, 396	112, 617	121, 887	119, 199	112, 155	114, 395	105, 136	96, 301	107, 441 106, 081	82, 612 88, 106	98 86
Crudedo	1 108, 591	116, 912	133, 937	140, 352		150, 589	153,079	148, 334	137, 539	146, 866	131, 659	116, 522	111
Refined dodo	1 '	73, 395	71,090	79, 522	95, 906	110.079	114, 637	111,749	116, 356	103, 110	",		55
Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals) do- Price, wholesale, standard, uncolored (Chicago)		41,063	43, 008	47, 644	43, 636	45, 014	41, 837	41,930	34, 567	37, 232	40, 781	32, 373	51
dol. per lb Production thous. of lb	490	. 165 46, 027	. 165 44, 443	, 165 48, 099	. 165 45, 503	. 165 46. 677	. 165	. 165 41, 969	.165 36,032	(8) 47, 262	(6)	.195	60
Shortenings and compounds:		1 70,021	TT, TT0				43, 495	1		1	1 '	1	60
Productiondo	157,006	121, 930	101, 867	118, 797	119, 343	108, 434	113, 829	123, 847	103, 861	100,896	134, 921	100,740	127

r Revised. 1 Not available for publication. 2 Included in total vegetable oils but not available for publication. 3 Included in total vegetable oils but not available for publication separately. 4 Revisions for 1941-42 for coconut or copra oil production and stocks and linseed oil production and for 1941-43 for other indicated series are available on request; revisions were generally minor except fo. fish oils (1941 revisions for fish oils are in note on p. 8-22 of the April 1943 Survey).

1 Data for January 1942-February 1945 will be shown later; publication of these data was temporarily discontinued in 1942.

2 For July 1941-June 1942 revisions see February 1943 Survey, p. 8-23; revisions for July 1942-June 1944 are on p. 23 of November 1945 issue; revisions for July 1944-June 1945 are on p. 8-25 of the August 1946 issue.

3 Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be shown later.

	~ 0 = 0											oanuar,	, 101.
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	1	945					19	1 6				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	November	Novem- ber	ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
	ICAL	S AN	D AL	TIED	PROD	0013	Con	unuea		1	<u> </u>		Ī —
PAINT SALES Calcimines, plastic-texture and cold-water paints: 1 Calcimines		971	83 68 190 187 43,382 38,072 16,614 21,458 5,311	111 75 199 269 56, 556 50, 415 19, 983 30, 432 6, 141	100 87 262 240 54, 573 48, 891 17, 643 31, 248 5, 682	98 85 305 274 64,697 58,279 20,940 37,339 6,418	109 113 365 271 72, 339 65, 021 24, 256 40, 765 7, 318	96 91 439 281 72, 463 65, 134 24, 475 40, 659 7, 329	96 111 476 244 66, 071 59, 422 23, 653 35, 769 6, 649	73 115 500 269 65, 202 59, 258 24, 259 34, 999 5, 944	87 135 534 286 68, 482 61, 240 26, 060 35, 180 77, 242	73 129 454 217 63, 054 55, 763 24, 014 31, 759 7, 280	13 55 26 70, 12 63, 29 28, 17 35, 11 6, 83
Shipments and consumption: Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: Sheets, rods and tubesthous, of lb. Molding and extrusion materialsdo. Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubesdo.	5,984	1,660 6,171 1,498	1, 165 5, 395 1, 289	1, 564 6, 690 1, 514	1, 549 6, 025 1, 435	1,752 6,504 1,521	1, 861 7, 181 1, 714	1, 643 7, 251 1, 532	1, 826 6, 736 1, 429	1, 883 7, 167 1, 524	71,509 7,242 1,539	1, 535 7, 001 1, 515	* 1, 97 7, 47 1, 69
	E	ELECT	TRIC I	POWE	R AN	D GA	S						
ELECTRIC POWER Production (utility and industrial), total*mil. of kwhr Utilities (for public use), totalodo By fuelsdo By water powerdo	23, 954 19, 954 13, 680 6, 274	21, 208 17, 360 11, 028 6, 332	22, 014 18, 108 11, 522 6, 586	22, 163 18, 403 11, 292 7, 110	19, 449 16, 193 9, 967 6, 226	21, 675 17, 800 10, 521 7, 278	21, 265 17, 477 10, 797 6, 680	21, 288 17, 675 10, 577 7, 099	21, 441 17, 624 10, 943 6, 681	22, 583 18, 620 12, 204 6, 416	23, 669 19, 516 13, 389 6, 125	22, 788 18, 805 13, 169 5, 636	7 24, 430 7 20, 222 7 13, 931 7 6, 283
Privately and municipally owned utilitiesdo Other producers	17, 119 2, 835 4, 000 3, 681 319	15, 092 2, 269 3, 847 3, 467 380 14, 908	15, 705 2, 403 3, 907 3, 495 412 15, 283	15, 901 2, 501 3, 760 3, 305 455	13, 900 2, 294 3, 256 2, 829 426 14, 920	15, 288 2, 512 3, 875 3, 468 407 15, 091	15, 076 2, 402 3, 787 3, 329 459 15, 233	15, 162 2, 514 3, 613 3, 139 474 15, 064	15, 212 2, 412 3, 818 3, 381 437 15, 185	16, 045 2, 575 3, 963 3, 551 412 15, 608	16, 783 2, 731 4, 155 3, 788 366 16, 474	16, 123 2, 682 3, 983 3, 674 309 16, 358	17, 316 • 2, 906 • 4, 208 • 3, 86 341 16, 721
Institute) ¶ mil. of kwhr. Residential or domestic do. Rural (distinct rural rates) do. Commercial and industrial: Small light and power ¶ do. Large light and power ¶ do. Street and highway lighting ¶ do. Other public authorities ¶ do. Railways and railroads ¶ do. Interdepartmental ¶ do. Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute) thous. of dol.		3, 026 258 2, 566 7, 657 209 535 608 50 276, 718	3, 275 264 2, 663 7, 561 223 540 702 56 284, 845	3, 658 242 2, 755 7, 596 229 512 708 57 297, 601	3,505 243 2,708 7,083 198 518 614 51 288,746	3, 282 249 2, 622 7, 592 193 486 613 53 282, 543	3, 094 328 2, 595 7, 916 174 483 591 52 278, 337	2, 994 379 2, 578 7, 869 160 463 570 51 277, 145	2, 954 443 2, 617 7, 963 147 459 550 51 278, 544	2, 883 470 2, 718 8, 309 154 464 558 52 279, 659	2, 900 548 2, 815 8, 953 168 468 572 51 286, 945	3, 018 489 2, 825 8, 800 184 455 537 50 288, 041	3, 130 410 2, 82 9, 06 200 47 57; 4' 292, 58
GAS†									·		ŕ	·	,
Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, total thousands. Residential (incl. house-heating) do. Industrial and commercial. Residential. Industrial and commercial. Residential. Modo Industrial and commercial. Residential. Residential. Natural gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, total. thous. of dol. Residential (incl. house-heating) do. Industrial and commercial. Residential (incl. house-heating) do. Industrial and commercial. Residential (incl. house-heating) do. Industrial and commercial. Residential (incl. house-heating) do. Industrial and commercial. Residential (incl. house-heating) do. Revenue from sales to consumers, total. thous. of dol. Residential (incl. house-heating) do. Revenue from sales to consumers, total. thous. of dol. Residential (incl. house-heating) do. Industrial and commercial. do. Residential (incl. house-heating) do. Industrial and commercial do.			9, 054 8, 442 606 528, 000 146, 408 359, 359 169, 708 92, 033 74, 265			171, 804 120, 212 49, 588 142, 919 107, 723 34, 008 9, 153 8, 521 638, 355 250, 766 361, 322 229, 428 144, 875 80, 721			10, 687 699 133, 355 88, 856 43, 139 122, 181 92, 055			694 110, 834 70, 113 39, 657 107, 835	
	F	OODS	TUFF	5 AN	D TOI	SACCO	,		1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 -	1	
### ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES ###Fremented malt liquor:† Production	6, 610 6, 523 8, 175	r 6, 858 r 6, 855 r 7, 863	6, 966 6, 228 8, 189	7, 508 6, 856 8, 449	7, 236 6, 527 8, 710	5, 452 5, 581 8, 429	5, 642 5, 79 8 8, 135	5, 836 5, 958 7, 761	6, 832 6, 367 8, 039	7, \$73 7, 209 7, 881	6, 723 7, 476 6, \$8\$	8, 436 7, 228 7, 838	7, 948 7, 110 8, 309
Imports thous. of wine gal. Imports thous. of proof gal. Production thous. of tax gal. Tax-paid withdrawals do. Stocks. end of month do.	20, 703 12, 734 419, 350	19, 030 1, 366 25, 541 7 12, 198 368, 066	20, 250 1, 155 25, 086 9, 901 380, 534	18,719 1,194 26,690 11,356 392,446	18, 916 r 1, 161 24, 788 10, 816 403, 776	19, 470 1, 580 20, 912 11, 272 410, 226	19, 393 2, 078 19, 719 10, 612 417, 419	19, 124 1, 964 15, 304 10, 880 418, 657	18, 535 1, 525 13, 486 9, 632 420, 262	19,068 1,467 16,011 12,120 421,390	19, 392 1, 130 15, 538 11, 519 420, 947	17, 691 1, 312 25, 019 11, 115 420, 778	20, 408 1, 611 31, 488 13, 184 418, 924

													
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the	1946	Novem-	-	Janu-	Febru-		<u> </u>	1946	1	1	I	Conton	1 004
1942 Supplement to the Survey	ber	ber	ber	ary	ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo
1	FOODS	STUFF	S AN	D T O	BACC	0—Co	ntinue	ł					
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES—Continued													
Distilled spirits—Continued. Whisky:		-!	000		-0.1								
Imports thous of proof gal. Production Tar-paid withdrawals to Stocks, end of month do	7, 838 6, 454	897 10, 373 76, 338	803 15, 923 4, 780	960 17, 128 6, 053	7 847 14, 974 5, 394	970 12, 856 5, 557	932 12, 553 5, 239	1,032 8,122 5,013	708 7, 423 3, 934	711 8, 526 4, 903	639 7,504 4,870	833 8, 517 4, 915	9, 2
Stocks, end of month†do Rectified spirits and wines, production, total†	380, 557	331, 107	341, 235	350, 063	358, 857	364, 539	370, 268	371, 863	374, 073	376, 213	377, 290	378, 902	380,
Rectified spirits and wines, production, total† thous, of proof gal. Whiskydo ttill wines:	15, 104 13, 462	* 13, 913 * 12, 072	9, 893	13, 425 11, 582	12, 486 10, 432	13, 579 10, 874	13, 860 10, 905	13, 378 10, 462	11, 949 8, 986	14, 450 11, 764	15, 036 12, 150	14, 415 12, 484	16, 14,
till wines: Imports thous of wine gal. Production (including distilling materials) do. Tax-paid withdrawals do. Stocks, end of month do.		303 83, 042	247 18, 361	5, 306	153 2, 924 9, 785	299 3, 551	321 6, 273	476 8, 154	8, 593	532 11, 015	439 21, 195	319 148, 603	
			9, 057 174, 502	8, 680 163, 965	152, 622	12, 809 139, 139	11, 982 126, 622	11, 246 115, 341	11, 100 102, 014	10, 177 91, 995	10, 643 85, 435	10, 321 129, 098	
Imports do		42 132 211	43 113 210	24 155 126	8 167 121	15 215 145	43 283 144	66 248 153	56 194 168	48 238 167	32 241 194	39 249 166	
		1,000	877	896	938	1,000	1, 129	1, 216	1, 225	1, 291	1,331	1,400	
DAIRY PRODUCTS													
Butter, creamery: Price, wholesale, 92-score (N. Y.)tdol. per lb. Production (factory)tthous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthoddo	. 816 80, 855	. 473 • 68, 762	. 473 66, 640	. 473 69, 520	. 473 66, 030	. 473 76, 815	. 473 91, 140	. 473 113, 995	. 523 119, 325	. 694 127, 330	. 705 115, 765	. 768 104. 830	r 97.
Theese:		108, 501 569	1, 967	32, 135 1, 533	19, 462 489	14, 925	14, 052 1, 461	26, 856 1, 663	49, 649 1, 275	69, 510 1, 807	84, 980 2, 699	73, 931 2, 652	r 59,
Imports§	. 449	. 233	. 233	. 233	. 270	. 270	. 270	. 270	. 295	. 371	. 409	. 435	(3)
Production, total (factory)† dol. per lb. American whole milk† do. Stocks, cold storage, end of montho do. American whole milk do.	69, 660 50, 780 121, 983	760, 935 743, 731 173, 736	58, 085 41, 697 127, 011	62, 880 44, 440 106, 623	62, 765 43, 865 91, 372	77, 665 53, 160 86, 998	98, 145 62, 185 84, 845	125, 095 91, 140 102, 142	129, 500 96, 930 136, 759	116, 625 87, 830 148, 786	106, 470 81, 010 160, 272	93, 330 70, 340 157, 180	7 83, 7 60,
condensed and evaporated mak:	93, 078	159, 284	112, 896	95, 725	81, 913	86, 998 74, 420	73, 054	86, 089	110, 807	120, 136	126, 899	126, 084	r101,
Exports: § Condenseddo Evaporateddo		6, 313 63, 449	5, 525 83, 779	13, 626 91, 591	7, 185 103, 114	9, 791 112,217	10, 899 82, 005	9, 786 101, 653	5, 667 38, 760	6, 619 135, 652	3, 066 89, 447	2, 955 55, 233	1, 30,
Prices, wholesale, U. S. average: Condensed (sweetened)dol. per case Evaporated (unsweetened)do	8. 25 5. 88	6, 33 4, 14	6. 33 4. 14	6. 33 4. 15	6. 83 4. 15	6, 33 4, 15	6. 33 4. 14	6. 33 4. 21	6. 33 4. 54	6, 79 5, 09	7. 03 5. 32	7. 78 5. 46	7 5
Condensed (sweetened): Bulk goods* thous. of lb- Case goods† do	26, 635	30, 348 r 9, 308	33, 735 8, 857	32, 240 8, 800	35, 875 8, 140	49, 705 10, 025	70, 795	102, 915 12, 600	104, 170	90, 720	75, 680	57, 865	42,
Evaporated (unsweetened), case goods†do Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month:	6, 275 169, 100	165, 627	165, 062	181, 400	182, 500	235, 200	10, 190 297, 400	381,000	13, 170 385, 800	10, 800 336, 600	10, 400 291, 400	8, 250 242, 000	7, 195,
Evaporated (unsweetened), case goods do	8, 701 148, 210	7, 261 89, 844	5,357 71,762	4, 991 54, 098	5, 044 46, 245	4, 415 59, 045	5, 551 80, 577	7, 748 150, 579	9, 617 219, 180	10, 536 229, 172	10, 826 211, 690	12, 505 202, 775	11, 171,
Price, dealers', standard gradedol. per 100 lb. Productionmil. of lb. Utilization in manufactured dairy products†do	4. 91 8, 194 2, 629	3, 27 8, 264 2, 493	3. 27 8, 382 2, 403	3. 27 8, 615 2, 573	3. 28 8, 292 2, 493	3, 29 9, 796 3, 002	3. 30 10, 540 3, 664	3, 32 12, 301 4, 638	3. 47 12, 644 4, 803	3. 90 11, 956 4, 685	4. 22 10, 834	4. 40 9, 404	8,
Oried skim milk:		18, 225	26, 684	25, 285	27, 164	15, 856	8, 358	4,014	5, 101	20, 992	4, 226 23, 596	3, 724 11, 683	3, 6,
Exports thous of lb- Price, wholesale, for human consumption, U. S. average. dol. per lb- Production, total thous of lb-	. 147 24, 150	. 139 25, 680	. 143 32, 755 32, 282	. 144 38, 690	. 144 40, 380	. 145 57, 380	. 144 71, 390	. 145 94, 150	. 143 92, 575	. 146 73, 400	. 145 56, 725	. 147 39, 840	29,
Stocks, manufacturers', end of month, totaldo	33, 377	25, 259 *14, 143	14,042	37, 800 12, 786	39, 450 14, 551	56, 350 21, 014	69, 750 35, 402	91, 800 72, 572	89, 450 85, 212	71, 300 80, 546	55, 300 67, 192	39, 100 61, 098	7 29, 44,
For human consumptiondo FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	32, 786	*13,731	13, 736	12, 474	14, 313	20, 778	34, 832	71,448	83, 566	78, 930	65, 712	59, 698	44,
Apples: Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu- Shipments, carlot no. of carloads_	1 121, 520 6, 792	7,922	² 68, 042 4, 507	5, 175	4, 376	2, 671	1,530	458	243	1 046			
Stocks, cold storage, end of monththous. of bu citrus fruits, carlot shipmentsno. of carloads	32, 562 15, 500	19, 940 16, 111	16, 155 21, 217	10, 963 20, 851	6, 308 19, 751	3, 522 19, 229	1, 497 21, 123	634 17, 171	249 13, 315	1, 046 112 8, 755	1,319 513 7,724	6, 143 10, 145 6, 867	7 11, 32, 10,
Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of lb Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of month	496, 827	377, 126	375, 773	362, 314	344, 026	321, 765	291, 148	278, 109	297, 629	395, 754	459, 581	501, 914	r510,
otatoes, white:	350, 315 2. 312	198, 545	191, 218 3, 000	172, 512	156, 274	147, 394	140, 277	144, 573	175, 704	227, 541	284, 809	317, 691	r351,
Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per 100 lb_Production (crop estimate) † thous. of bu_Shipments, carlotno. of carloads	1 474, 609 21, 457	2.744 23,840	2 418, 020 19, 994	3, 060 26, 124	3.000 21,873	3.844	4. 115 24, 282	3,894	3, 344	3. 465 25, 095	3, 012	3, 188	2.
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS								,			,	,	
Exports, principal grains, including flour and meals thous. of bu		35, 682	34, 465	42, 572	38, 544	33, 417	28, 346	21, 168	41, 542	28, 845	27, 347	24, 134	12,
Barley: Exports, including malt§dodo Prices, wholsesale (Minneapolis):		467	857	609	475	871	814	793	570	245	402	249	,
No. 3, straight dol. per buNo. 2, malting do	1. 62 1. 72	1, 30 1, 32	1, 30 1, 31	1.30 1.32	1. 30 1. 31	1. 34 1. 35	1.34 1.36	1.40 1.43	1. 43 1. 45	1. 61 1. 66	1.61 1.66	1.67 1.70	1. 1.
Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu- Receipts, principal markets dodo	3 63, 350 8, 026	9, 832	2 266, 833 7, 537	6, 879	5, 089	8,868	5, 062	4, 116	4,668	8, 284	18, 250	22, 046	14, 8

Revised. See note marked "S" on page S-29. Dec. 1, estimate. Revised estimate. No quotation.

See note 1n June 1945 Survey for explanation of this price series. November 1945 average excludes sales at old price ceiling in effect through October.

Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement which were suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later.

Revised 1943 data are shown on p. 13 of the March 1945 Survey; see note on item in February 1945 issue regarding earlier data; January 1944-June 1945 revisions will be shown

^{*}Revised 1943 data are snown on p. 15 of the March 1945 curvey, see hose of feat in 2 obtain, 22 of July 1946 Survey. See note marked "†" on p. S-25 of the April 1946 Survey for sources of 1941-42 and July 1943-January 1944 revisions for other alcoholic beverage series; revisions for fiscal year 1945 are shown on p. S-27 of the May 1946 issue. Revisions for 1920 to June 1945 for the series on utilization of fluid milk in manufactured dairy products are available on request; see note marked "t" on p. S-26 of the April 1946 Survey for sources of 1941-43 revisions for dried skim milk production and note marked "t" on p. S-25 of that issue for sources of 1941-43 revisions for the other indicated dairy products series. Final revisions for all dairy products for 1944 and preliminary revisions for January to June 1945 for condensed, evaporated, and dried skim milk will be published later. Crop estimates for barley and potatoes have been revised for 1929-41; for 1941 revisions, see February 1943 Survey, p. 25; 1929-40 data are available on request.

1946	194	15					19	46				
Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Oc b
FOODS	STUFF	'S AN	D TO	BACC	О—Соі	ntinued	l				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
12, 198	217 9, 446	624 11, 002	269 7, 791	417 5, 759	565 11, 385	152 9, 322	2, 024 9, 722	7, 036 10, 636	2, 508 9, 469	997 9,977	111 10, 456	11
1.75 1.31	1. 17 1. 32 1. 04	(1) 1.31 .97	1. 17 (¹) . 92	(1) (1) . 94	(¹) (¹) .99	(1) 1.26 1.11	1.45 (¹) 1.30	1.53 (¹) 1.40	2. 17 2. 32 2. 03	1. 93 (1) 1. 88	1. 89 (1) 1. 83	
^{23,287,927} 40,562	28, 931	31, 671	31, 962	33, 196	16, 581	16, 153	29, 383	11,103	23, 924	16,830	11, 297	1
		1,931,180			1,071,990	-		515, 341			4 158, 398	
21,009,807	.77	. 80 31,535,676	.80	.81	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	. 82	.78	.81	
14, 185	45, 043	46, 695	38, 775	28, 921	23, 890	14, 234	6, 578	3, 153	7, 181	15, 080	20, 319	
	845, 680 22, 009	856, 526 13, 238	941, 488 8, 807	815, 915 7	920, 815	698, 915 3, 166	339, 350 18, 580	646, 012 3, 742	305, 369 3, 098		r 141, 848	1
2 71, 520		3 68,150										
704, 105	592, 683	468, 991	361, 417	357, 147	224, 996	239, 981	216, 602	283, 065	239, 753	299, 916	52, 842	1,3
	4, 292	1, 137	537	316	267	108	81	25	7	495	2, 493	0
of	2, 731 5, 482	1, 960 4, 807	1,731 3,777	1, 562 2, 598	1, 121 1, 772	683 1, 190	462 821	253 591	439 171	184 485	1, 085 1, 987	
2 18, 685	1.84	1.75 3 23,952	1.98	2.13	2. 36	2. 70	2.84	2.85	2.09	1.95	2, 24	
2, 143	1, 301 4, 769	4, 544	3,868	3,340	3, 113	1,016	461	322	193 262	1,016 908	1, 126	
	32, 699 23, 637	31, 871 24, 057	38, 196 27, 733	31, 764 18, 476	29, 551 21, 485	23, 154 12, 808	16, 268 6, 526	33, 283 23, 869	25, 754 17, 322	23, 552 15, 977	19, 835 10, 501	
2. 33 2. 25	1. 73	1. 73	1.74	1.75	1.77	1.77	1. 81 (¹)	1.90 1.94	2. 22 2. 11	2.06 2.03	2. 10 2. 08	
2, 23 21,155,715	1. 70	1.71 \$1,108,224	1.72	1,72	1. 75	1.76	1.79	1.90	2, 03	1.99	2.05	
2 873, 893 36, 581	42,048	817,831 29, 185	26, 938	21, 457	31, 111	16, 472	40, 268	41,005	76, 432	53, 853	56, 113	
152, 630 85, 512	175, 257 121, 712	152, 823 689, 844 102, 130	141, 796 72, 262	122, 374 50, 011	102, 441 336, 738 34, 317	81,080 	63, 529 30, 126	46, 791 *101, 191 4 29, 917	39, 487 90, 253	50, 903 98, 963	109, 723 956, 521 103, 595	14
		108, 839 95, 276 368, 820			35, 570 55, 899 203, 991			4 12, 838			176, 568 114, 478 559, 696	
57, 690	1, 928 52, 403	1, 663 52, 974	2, 226 59, 591	2, 827 59, 361	1,716 44,975	2, 201 42, 745	2, 073 36, 220	2,003 37,556	1, 794 47, 500	1,612 51,442	1, 986 54, 210	
10.38	6. 36		ł	6. 55 6. 46	6. 55 6. 49	6, 55 6, 49	6. 55 6. 49	6.55 6.49	9. 53 9. 58	8. 76 8. 72	9, 25 9, 19	
12,749 89. 1 986, 000	77. 8 914, 928	78. 5 925, 109	85, 3 1,038,080	91.3 1,032,900	69. 4 622, 980	10, 142 65. 8 584, 280	8, 617 55. 8 492, 800	8, 943 60 .2 505, 660	11, 259 72. 8 641, 300	12, 173 75. 8 712, 000	12, 078 84. 5 902, 900	
		3, 899			2, 380			900			2, 205	
1, 348 5, 434	1, 408 4, 350	548 1, 118 5, 537	440 1,012 4,911	427 1,015 4,698	484 904 3,636	445 715 3,858	402 676 4,149	294 451 2,316	542 1, 239 3, 863	534 1, 240 2, 843	364 360 438	
	3, 024	1, 806 2, 073	1,961	1,960	1,920	2, 145	1,783	1,725	3, 121	2, 562	1,923	
23. 64 16. 30	16. 91 13. 19	16. 59 13. 41	16. 49 13. 56	16.14 14.71	16. 26 15. 22	16. 56 15. 86	16. 77 15. 82	17.30 15.72 15.88	21. 36 15, 53	21.71 15.51	17. 99 15. 99 16. 15	
	FOODS 1	FOODSTUFF 1	November November December	November December	November November December Janubary February	November November December Janubary February March			November November Decem Janu Februsary March April May June	Novem Novem Dece	November Dee	November Novem Der

¹ No quotation. 2 Dec. 1 estimate. 3 Revised estimate.
4 Includes old crop only; new corn not reported in stock figures until crop year begins in October and new oats and wheat until crop year begins in July,
3 Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement which were suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later.
4 Data relate to regular flour only; in addition data for granular flour were reported for January 1943 to February 1946 and are given in notes in the May 1946 and previous issues of the Survey; data were not collected after February 1946.
4 Prices since May 1943 have been quoted for sacks of 100 pounds and have been converted to price per barrel to have figures comparable with earlier data. For March-August 1946 quotations are for flour of 80 percent extraction; beginning September 1946, quotations were resumed for flour of normal extraction (72 percent).
4 The total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins not included in the breakdown of stocks.
4 Revised series. The indicated grain series have been revised as follows: Crop estimate for oats, 1932-41, and rice, 1937-41; other crop estimates, 1929-41; domestic disappearance of wheat and stocks of wheat in country mills and elevators, 1934-41; conn, oat and wheat stocks on farms and total United States stocks of domestic wheat, 1926-41; see note marked "1" on p. S-26 of the April 1946 Survey for sources of revisions for 1941; all revisions are available on request. The series for feeder shipments of cattle and calves was revised in the August 1943 Survey to include data for Illinols; see p. S-26 of that issue for revised data for 1941-42.

The content of the Survey Series	Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					194	16				
LiveSTOCK - Continued Receipts principal markets Chiung, of animals S. 221 Z, 655 S, 469 R, 344 Z, 552 Z, 211 Z, 472 Z, 451 L, 352 J, 500 L, 522 Z, 321 Z, 472 Z, 471 L, 477 Z, 477	and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey						March	April	Мау	June	July	August		Octo ber
Reservation Production Pr		FOODS	TUFF	S AN	D TO	BACC	O—Cor	ntinued	l		I			
Recenting, principal markets	LIVESTOCK—Continued	1	1			1								
Webcleake, strongs, all grades (Chicago) at 10 bb. How corn traits to the corn of the control of the book at 150 bb. How corn traits to the corn of th	Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals_	3, 221	2, 935	3, 459	3, 344	2, 952	2, 211	2, 472	2, 431	1, 352	3,070	1,832	293	2, 2
	Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago)	24.07	14 87	14 66	14 79	14 77	14 80	14 81	14 81	14 77	17 04	20.84	16 95	22.
Réceipte, principal marketsthous. of natimals.	Hog-corn ratiot bu. of corn per 100 lb. of live hogs.								10.6					13
Lambs, sverage (Chicago)do., per 100 lb	Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals_ Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt Statestdo	1, 966 304			1, 663 102						2, 286 98			3, 6
teal meats (including largh left): Consumption, apparent. ———————————————————————————————————	Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb_						15, 23 15, 38							23. 17.
Consumption, apparent	MEATS	ŀ				:								
Stecks, cold storage, end of month@drdo	Consumption apparent mil of lb.	(9)	1 498	1 426	1 368	1 478	(4)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(3)	(8)	(6)	(6)
Steets, cold storage, end of month@r. Miscellaneurus mest and mast products@m. do. 21 37 39 38 44 46 44 36 30 39 22 27 19 19 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Production (inspected slaughter)		125	202	325	173	191	136 1, 226	200 1, 224	189 797	220	118	61	1,
	Stocks, cold storage, and of month $\oplus A$ do	1 414	31	41	47	49	49	44	38	31	38	389 40	22	,
Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, native steers (Chicago) Production (inspected slaughter) Stocks, cold storage, end of month(g-g	seef and veal: Consumption, apparentthous. of lb_	(b)	746, 489	521,900	466, 896	543, 843	(1)	(8)	(b)	(*)	(b)	(b)	(6)	(b) 2,
Skecks, and storage, end of monthe@ —			. 200	. 200	. 200	. 200	. 202	, 203	. 203	. 203	319	. 382	. 235	590,
Stocks, cold storage, end of months	Stocks, cold storage, end of month $\oplus \sigma$ do	104, 292	177, 033	186, 365	187, 392	164, 871	162, 098	140, 157	105, 905	67, 850	68, 444	101, 825	79, 051	r 64,
Consumption, apparent. do. (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c	Stocks, cold storage, end of month $\oplus \sigma$	64, 591	76, 951	80, 491	66,010	100, 934	89, 629	75, 865	57, 167	65, 149	r 68, 844	65, 053	54, 268	84, r 10,
Exports 1,1190 12,721 16,559 8,222 20,718 2,321 47,991 46,919 49,412 42,210 12,737 71,191 12,721 16,559 8,222 20,718 2,321 47,991 46,919 49,412 42,210 12,737 17,191	Consumption, apparent do Production (inspected slaughter) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	(b) 987, 245							(b) 757, 222					570,
Hans, smoked (Chicago)	Exports dodo		11, 190	12,721	16, 559	8, 222	20, 718	27, 321	47, 991	46, 919	49, 412	42, 219	12, 737	1,
and Consumption apparent do. (*) 9, 6465 134, 462 127,002 12, 602 417 (*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*)	Hams, smoked (Chicago) dol. per lb. Fresh loins, 8-10 lb. average (New York) do. Production (inspected slaughter) thous, of lb.	. 554 . 512 757, 765	259 679, 582	. 259 810, 106	. 259 747, 282	. 25 9 708, 566	. 264 533, 909	. 266 573, 027	. 266 606, 017	. 266 360, 342	667, 522	. 514 425, 735	. 333 71, 181	462,
Exports 8.	ard: Consumption, apparentdododo	(6)	95, 465	134, 462	127,002	102, 417	(4)	(1)	(6)	(0)	(8)	(8)	(6)	(6)
POULTRY AND EGGS Outley: Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago)dol. per lb 72, 952	Price wholesale refined (Chicago) dol nor ib	392	. 146 131, 250	180, 801	. 146 152, 728	. 146 157, 087	. 147 106, 538	105, 369	109, 563	69, 837	(a) 123, 348	. 350 94, 780	190 10,665	77, 731,
Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago)dol. per lb	POULTRY AND EGGS											•	ļ	
Dried, production*	Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago)dol. per lb_ Receipts, 5 marketsthous. of lb_	72, 952	99, 208	89,018	47, 157	31, 034	31, 348	37, 278	34, 765	32, 865	38, 138	43, 162	61, 131	89, r 261,
Stocks, cold storage, end of month:c ^{**} Shell. thous, of cases. 1, 675	ggs: Dried, production* Dried, wholesale, fresh firsts (Chicago)t, dol. per doz	2, 271	159	183	264	7, 449	18, 335	20, 924	17, 556	15, 761	12, 756	9, 757	4, 347 . 406	2,
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS And y, sales by manufacturers	Stocks cold storage and of months	3,080		3,400	1	4,954	6,696	6, 721	6, 216	5, 012	4, 221	3, 636		3,
andy, sales by manufacturers. thous of dol. 56, 287	Frozen thous. of lb.					117,903								⁷ 168,
14, 133 14, 249 16, 898 30, 162 37, 361 42, 688 29, 397 14, 048 19, 433 14, 049 9, 405 12, 066eecccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc														
Clearances from Brazil, total	ocoa, importslong tons_	56, 287			42,709 16,898	38, 865 30, 162		38, 469 42, 688	34, 622 29, 397		24, 678 19, 433	34, 056 14, 409	39, 505 9, 405	54, 13,
Price, wholesele, Santos, No. 4 (N.Y.)dol. per lb. 263 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.3	Clearances from Brazil, total thous. of bags To United States do		567	1, 233	973	718	748	1, 189	1,510	837	1, 163	970	484	1, 1,
Landings, fresh fish, 4 ports	Visible supply, United Statesthous, of bags	. 263 2, 080	. 134	. 134	. 134	. 134	. 134	134	. 134	[.134	. 206	. 221	221	1,
Cuban stocks, raw, end of month United States, deliveries and supply (raw value):* Deliveries, total	Landings, fresh fish, 4 ports thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month do ugar:	160, 110						25, 245 75, 318						r 149
United States, deliveries and supply (raw value):* Deliveries, total short tons 490, 200 7419, 676 354, 447 516, 244 285, 341 476, 316 556, 466 524, 662 598, 604 590, 347 608, 883 524, 734 739 For export domestic consumption do 6, 272 9, 217 7, 045 1, 520 8, 626 50, 574 55, 858 72, 668 71, 999 33, 112 47, 188 11, 207 740 11, 207 11	Cuban stocks, raw, end of month thous, of Span, tons.	553	r347	205	299	1, 111	2, 036	2, 702	2, 902	2, 551	2,059	1,700	1,310	
Production, domestic, and receipts: Entries from off-shore areasdo223, 781 210, 392 196, 476 182, 937 263,345 465, 834 433, 190 501, 777 478, 311 460, 172 402, 299 297, 275 233	United States, deliveries and supply (raw value): Deliveries, total For domestic consumption do	490, 200 483, 928	7419, 676 7410, 459	354, 447 347, 402	516, 244 514, 724	285, 341 276, 715	476, 316 425, 742	556, 466 500, 608	524, 662 451, 994	598, 604 526, 605	590, 347 557, 235	608, 883 561, 695	524, 734 513, 527	r 396, r 392,
Production, domestic cane and beet	Production, domestic, and receipts: Entries from off-shore areasdodo	223, 781	210, 392	196, 476			465, 834	433, 190	501, 777	478, 311	460, 172	402, 299	297, 275	r 4, 233, 483,

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45		 .			1946					
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo ber
	FOODS	STUFF	S AN	D TO	BACC	O—Cor	ntinued	l 					
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con.					-								
ugar, United States—Continued. Exports, refined sugar §short tons_		3, 484	18, 972	4, 304	7, 003	33, 945	58, 321	59, 716	61, 897	47, 191	33, 844	22, 546	3, 2
mports: § Raw sugar, totaldo	1	76, 871	68, 374	172, 125	191, 214	310, 519	143, 528	240, 190	189, 418	267, 460	157, 171	126, 958	97.9
From Cubadodo		76, 871	68, 374	172, 125	191, 214	310, 519	143, 528	230, 471	179,666	267, 460	145,072	116, 529	92.
Refined sugar, total do do		10, 979 10, 856	4, 387 4, 243	10, 324 10, 324	195 0	33, 816 33, 656	38, 785 38, 735	38, 061 38, 061	15,001 15,001	47, 349 47, 349	49, 932 49, 932	30, 294 30, 294	35, 6 35, 6
From Cuba do G. Refined sugar, total do From Cuba do Regeipts from Hawaii and Puerto Rico:		115 000	ĺ	l					()	· ·		1	
Receipts from Hawaii and Puerto Rico: Rawdo Refineddo Price, refined, granulated, New York: Receipts from Hawaii and Puerto Rico: dol. nor lb.		115, 226	91, 076 0	20, 687	38, 774 0	112, 933 10, 417	197, 733 23, 657	179, 667 17, 685	160, 827 30, 150	179, 922 4, 750	209, 662	128, 747 4, 774	76,
Price, refined, granulated, New York: Retail dol ner ih	1.092	. 064	. 064	1.067	1,068	1, 073	1, 074	1, 073	1, 074	1.074	1,675	1, 076	(b)
Retail	.076	. 054 9, 881	. 054 2, 686	. 054 14, 975	. 056 12, 569	. 059 6, 139	. 059 6, 580	. 059 3, 077	. 059 1, 540	.060 1,336	. 060 6, 350	. 067 9, 968	3,
ТОВАССО			į										
eaf: Exports, incl. scrap and stems §thous. of lb_	.	26, 504	27, 226	47, 335	43, 902	52, 230	60, 401	62, 293	60, 740	36, 970	39, 595	50, 461	54.
Exports, incl. scrap and stems §	2 2, 236	4, 892	3, 119 3 1, 994	22, 371	4,043	5, 129	4, 727	5, 633	4, 861	5, 381	5, 613	6,031	<u>[</u> 6,
Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total, end of quartermil. of lb_	1		3, 275	1		3, 342			2, 853	-		2, 997	
The same and the s	1			}	1]]	1	
Domestic: Cigar leaf			324 175			377 223			366 196			327 165	
Flue-cured and light air-cureddo			2, 668 3			2, 626 2			2, 168 3			2, 389	
Foreign grown:				1		_					ł		- -
Cigar leaf do do do do do do do do do do do do do			31 75			28 85			26 95			26 87	
I anufactured products: Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals): ¶				}									
Small cigarettesmillions_	27, 696	25, 406	16, 061	25, 226	23, 637	26, 401	25, 452	29, 972	26, 360	25, 440	28, 953	26, 865	32,
Small clearettes millions. Large cigars thousands Manufactured tobacco and snuff thous. of lb.	546, 949 22, 728	468, 404 27, 090	364, 671 15, 453	468, 592 20, 806	455, 024 17, 776	480, 479 18, 519	484, 318 20, 023	497, 297 21, 223	452, 180 21, 084	439, 396 20, 949	500, 572 22, 733	457, 703 3 21, 671	588, 25,
Exports, cigarettes		1,106,903	1,002,748	2,660,699	1,048,525	1,448,618	1,996,922	4,443,744	2,427,461	1,831,885	1,966,654		1,138
Price, wholesale (list price, composite): Cigarettes, f. o. b., destinationdol. per 1,000	6. 509	6, 006	6,006	6.006	6.006	6,006	6.056	6, 255	6, 255	6. 255	6. 255	6. 255	6.
oduction, manufactured tobacco, total_thous. of lb_		26, 608 392	16,655 279	20, 521	18, 065 262	19,067 282	19, 750 290	21, 472 334	21, 092 302	21,078 326	22,868 374	21,672	
Plug		4, 703 2, 957	3, 066 3, 069	4, 106	4, 317	4, 373	4, 172	4, 481	4, 280	4, 657	4, 631	311 4, 361 3, 860 9, 618	
Smoking do do do do do do do do do do do do do		14, 616	6,954	3, 976 7, 979	3, 948 5, 944	4, 099 6, 386	3, 647 7, 808	2, 738 10, 051	3, 635 9, 395	3, 968 8, 909	4, 437 9, 486	9,618	
Manufactured tobacco and snuff thous, of lb-Exports, clearettes \$ thousands. Price, wholesale (list price, composite): Cizarettes, f. o. b., destination	-	3, 427 513	2, 953 335	3,706 423	3, 128 466	3, 419 508	3, 333 498	3, 339 529	3, 022 458	2, 721 497	3, 429 511	3,001	
		LEATI	HER A	ND I	PRODI	UCTS	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1	
HIDES AND SKINS	 		<u> </u>									1	
twostook eloughter (goo n C 90)		İ						:					
mports, total hides and skins \ thous. of lb_		15, 736 49	11, 301 164	16,084 39	10, 870 (a)	15, 331	17, 340 0	15, 785	13, 187 11	19,006 35	15, 384 20	16, 723 48	19,
mports, total hides and skins \$thous, of lb. Calf and kip skinsthous, of pieces. Cattle hidesdo		49	29	52	20	68	50	80	41	83	85	150	l
Sheep and lamb skins do		2, 201 2, 774	1, 656 1, 912	3, 137 2, 883	2, 297 1, 968	2, 332 2, 818	1, 571 4, 684	1, 168 3, 609	1, 271 3, 090	2, 496 4, 868	2, 640 3, 178	1,866	2, 2.
rices, wholesale (Chicago): Hides, packers', heavy, native steersdol. per lb_		. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 239	.155	. 155	
Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lbdo	. 435	. 218	. 218	. 218	218	. 218	. 218	. 218	. 218	. 268	.218	. 218	:
LEATHER exports: § Sole leather:	1											ļ	
Bends, backs and sides thous, of the		154	3,062	79	1,818	721	3, 113	2, 335	655	307	364	640	1
Offal, including belting offal do Upper teather do		163 2, 864	275 6, 705	1, 194 3, 206	296 2,853	573 3, 324	1,322 4,072	593 4, 430	488 3, 280	186 2, 282	25 2,010	17 834	1,
roduction:		946	937	1,031	1.032	898	907	831	801	755	844	832	
	.1	2, 320	2, 237	2, 502	2, 544 2, 143	2, 500	2, 479 2, 027	2, 331 1, 773	2,089	2,058	2, 160	1,895	2,
Calf and kip thous. of skins cattle hide thous. of hides		1,780	1, 659 3, 949	1,997 4,418	2, 143 4, 288	2, 190 4, 256	2, 027 3, 986	1,773 3,944	1, 537 3, 584	1,656 3,529	1,761 3,951	1,739 3,702	2, 4,
Cattle hidethous. of hides_ Goat and kidthous. of skins_		4.639		l '	, 440	.440	.440	.440	. 462	.675	.470	. 470	(8
Cattle hide thous, of hides Goat and kid thous, of skins Sheep and lamb do rices, wholesale:		4,639	440	440			.533	. 533	. 536	.570	.558	. 565	(6
Cattle hide thous. of hides. Goat and kid thous. of skins. Sheep and lamb do rices, wholesale: Sole, oak, bends (Boston)† dol. per lb Chrome, calf, B grade, black, composite, dol. per sq. ft.		4,639 .440 .529	.440 .529	.440 .529	. 533	. 533				i	1	1	١ ,
Cattle hide thous of hides. Goat and kid thous of skins. Sheep and lamb do rices, wholesale: Sole, oak, bends (Boston)† dol. per lb Chrome, calf, B grade, black, composite. dol. per sq. ft. tocks of cattle hides and leather, end of month:	(b) (b)	. 440 . 529				i	9, 539	9, 217	8, 503	8.419	7.633	r 7, 565	
Cattle hide thous. of hides. Goat and kid thous. of skins. Sheep and lamb do rices, wholesale: dol. per lb Sole, oak, bends (Boston)† dol. per lb Chrome, calf, B grade, black, composite, dol. per sq. ft.	(b) (b)	.440	. 529	. 529	. 533	9, 721 6, 054 3, 737	!	9, 217 6, 000 3, 204	8, 503 5, 971 2, 532	8, 419 5, 541 2, 878	7, 633 5, 681 1, 962	7, 565 5, 703 1, 851	5,
Cattle hide thous of hides. Goat and kid thous of skins. Sheep and lamb. Ticles, wholesale: Sole, oak, bends (Boston) thous of skins. Chrome, calf, B grade, black, compositedol. per sq. ft. tocks of cattle hides and leather, end of month: Total thous. of equiv. hides. Leather, in process and finished do. Hides, raw	(8)	. 440 . 529 9, 605 5, 911 3, 694	10, 063 6, 192 3, 871	9, 886 6, 081 3, 728	10, 059 6, 052 4, 007	9, 721 6, 054 3, 737	9, 539 6, 098 3, 441	6, 000 3, 204	5, 971 2, 532	5, 541 2, 878	5, 681 1, 962	5, 703 1, 851	5, 1,
Cattle hide thous of hides. Goat and kid thous of skins. Sheep and lamb do- rices, wholesale: Sole, oak, bends (Boston) † dol. per lb Chrome, calf. B grade, black, compositedol. per sq. ft. tocks of cattle hides and leather, end of month: Total thous of equiv. hides. Leather, in process and finished do. Hides, raw do. LEATHER MANUFACTURES loves and mittens, production, total* thous. doz. pairs	(b) (b)	.440 .529 9, 605 5, 911 3, 694 2, 266	. 529 10, 063 6, 192 3, 871 1,893	9, 886 6, 081 3, 728 2, 228	. 533 10, 059 6, 052 4, 007 2, 218	9, 721 6, 054 3, 737 2, 432	9, 539 6, 098 3, 441 2, 331	6, 000 3, 204 2, 418	5, 971 2, 532 2, 274	5, 541 2, 878 2, 024	5, 681 1, 962 2, 255	5, 703 7 1, 851 2, 103	5, 1, 2,
Cattle hide thous of hides. Goat and kid thous of skins. Sheep and lamb do thous of skins. Sheep and lamb do thous of skins. Sleep and lamb do thous of skins. Sleep and lamb do thous of skins. Sole, oak, bends (Boston) dol. per lb Chrome, calf. B grade, black, composite dol. per sq. ft. tocks of cattle hides and leather, end of month: Total thous of equiv. hides Leather, in process and finished do. Hides, raw do LEATHER MANUFACTURES loves and mittens, production, total* thous. doz. pairs Dress and semi-dress, total do. Leather do.	(8)	. 440 . 529 9, 605 5, 911 3, 694 2, 266 734 171	10, 063 6, 192 3, 871 1,893 632 144	9, 886 6, 081 3, 728 2, 228 656 151	. 533 10, 059 6, 052 4, 007 2, 218 688 154	9, 721 6, 054 3, 737 2, 432 794 185	9, 539 6, 098 3, 441 2, 331 774 169	6, 000 3, 204 2, 418 798 185	5, 971 2, 532 2, 274 765 166	2, 024 652 141	5, 681 1, 962 2, 255 806 175	5, 703 1, 851 2, 103 737 153	5, 1, 2,
Cattle hide	(8)	2, 266 734 171 26	10, 063 6, 192 3, 871 1, 893 632 144 20	. 529 9, 886 6, 081 3, 728 2, 228 656 151 18	. 533 10, 059 6, 052 4, 007 2, 218 688 154 20	9, 721 6, 054 3, 737 2, 432 794 185 23	9, 539 6, 098 3, 441 2, 331 774 169 23	6, 000 3, 204 2, 418 798	5, 971 2, 532 2, 274 765	2, 024 652 141 18	5, 681 1, 962 2, 255 806 175 25	2, 103 737 153 18	5, 1, 2,
Cattle hide thous of hides. Goat and kid thous of skins. Sheep and lamb rices, wholesale: Sole, oak, bends (Boston) † dol. per sq. ft. tocks of cattle hides and leather, end of month: Total thous of equiv. hides Leather, in process and finished do. Hides, raw do. LEATHER MANUFACTURES Hoves and mittens, production, total* thous. doz. pairs Dress and semi-dress, total do. Leather do. Leather do. Leather do. Leather do. Leather do. Leather do. Leather do. Leather do. Leather do. Leather do. Leather do. Leather do. Leather do. Leather do. Leather do. Loather do. Leather do	(b) (b)	. 440 . 529 . 605 . 5, 911 . 3, 694 . 2, 266 . 734 . 171 . 26 . 537 . 1, 531	10, 063 6, 192 3, 871 1, 893 632 144 20 468 1, 261	9, 886 6, 081 3, 728 2, 228 656 151 18 488 1, 572	. 533 10, 059 6, 052 4, 007 2, 218 688 154 20 513 1, 530	9, 721 6, 054 3, 737 2, 432 794 185 23 586 1, 638	9, 539 6, 098 3, 441 2, 331 774 169 23 581 1, 557	2, 418 798 185 24 590 1, 620	5, 971 2, 532 2, 274 765 166 28 571 1, 509	5, 541 2, 878 2, 024 652 141 18 493 1, 372	5, 681 1, 962 2, 255 806 175 25 606 1, 449	2, 103 737 1, 851 2, 103 737 153 18 566 1, 366	7, 5, 1, 2,
Cattle hide thous of hides. Goat and kid thous of skins. Sheep and lamb. Prices, wholesale: Sole, oak, bends (Boston) † dol. per lb. Chrome, calf. B grade, black, compositedol. per sq. ft. ttocks of cattle hides and leather, end of month: Total thous. of equiv. hides. Leather, in process and finished do. Hides, raw do. LEATHER MANUFACTURES Hoves and mittens, production, total* thous. doz. pairs Dress and semi-dress, total do. Leather do. Leather and fabric combination do. Fabric do.	(b) (b)	. 440 . 529 9, 605 5, 911 3, 694 2, 266 734 171 26 537 1, 531	. 529 10, 063 6, 192 3, 871 1, 893 632 144 20 468 1, 261 155	9, 886 6, 081 3, 728 2, 228 656 151 18	. 533 10, 059 6, 052 4, 007 2, 218 688 154 20 513	9, 721 6, 054 3, 737 2, 432 794 185 23 586 1, 638 176 225	9, 539 6, 098 3, 441 2, 331 774 169 23 581	2, 418 798 185 24 590	5, 971 2, 532 2, 274 765 166 28 571 1, 509 156 192	5, 541 2, 878 2, 024 652 141 18 493 1, 372 116 159	5, 681 1, 962 2, 255 806 175 25 606 1, 449 125 186	5,703 1,851 2,103 737 153 18 566 1,366 1,366 119 175	5, 1, 2,

Revised. 1 Data beginning January 1946 reflect a change in the sample and in the method of summarizing reports; January 1946 figure comparable with earlier data is \$0.064.

2 December 1 estimate. 3 Revised estimate. 4 December 1 estimate. 5 Revised estimate. 4 December 1 estimate. 5 Revised estimate. 5 December 1 estimate. 5 Revised estimate. 6 Less than 500 pieces. 5 No quotation. 7 December 1 estimate 1 December 1 estimate 1 December 1 estimate 1 December

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					19	46				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
					UCTS-	-Cont	inued	<u></u>	1	!	!		
LEATHER MANUFACTURES—Continued							-						
Boots and shoes:	1	995 40, 049 805 39, 243 452	4, 192 34, 649 632 34, 017 410	1, 326 1 41, 246 471 40, 479 537	744 43, 701 464 43, 237 635	1,095 47,955 427 47,528 676	981 49,437 273 49,164 666	1, 663 49, 469 227 49, 242 690	1, 701 44, 957 315 44, 642 627	776 37,021 139 36,882 536	1, 159 46, 236 172 46, 064 486	342 741,651 140 741,511 7330	289 47, 235 171 47, 064 393
Dress and work shoes, incl. sandals and playshoes: Leather uppers, totalthous. of pairs. Boys' and youths'do. Infants'do. Misses' and children'sdo. Men'sdo. Women'sdo. Part leather and nonleather uppersdo. Slippers and moccasins for houseweardo. All other footweardo.		28, 593 1, 593 2, 735 3, 760 7, 547 12, 958 2, 608 7, 433 157	26, 371 1, 421 2, 346 3, 352 6, 945 12, 308 2, 632 4, 497 106	31, 012 1, 492 2, 855 3, 913 7, 815 14, 937 4, 007 4, 782 140	33, 091 1, 777 3, 068 4, 421 8, 508 15, 317 4, 622 4, 757	35, 483 1, 807 3, 248 4, 904 8, 954 16, 571 5, 671 5, 487	36, 669 1, 872 3, 363 5, 066 9, 383 16, 985 5, 876 5, 731 222	36, 689 1, 879 3, 238 5, 060 9, 592 16, 920 5, 646 5, 879	32,815 1,752 2,960 4,379 8,703 15,021 5,304 5,708 188	26, 504 1, 502 2, 456 3, 346 7, 662 11, 538 4, 693 4, 980 169	32, 117 1, 720 2, 838 4, 119 8, 692 14, 748 6, 679 6, 563 219	730, 022 71, 607 72, 575 73, 727 77, 901 714, 212 75, 279 75, 681 7199	34, 043 1, 784 2, 941 4, 164 8, 824 16, 330 5, 157 7, 178 293
	!	MBEI	! R ANI	MAI	NUFA(CTUR	ES		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
LUMBER-ALL TYPES		 											Ī
Exports, total saw mill products \$		39, 429 2, 874 33, 803 98, 964	49, 257 3, 312 44, 012 95, 432	64, 795 6, 405 56, 089 80, 528	52, 574 11, 708 39, 194 79, 434	71, 094 21, 006 48, 091 95, 354	63, 060 21, 278 39, 878 97, 136	53, 584 21, 099 30, 867 90, 263	56, 852 9, 669 45, 570 76, 930	43, 784 13, 876 27, 825 109, 744	54, 366 12, 852 34, 783 123, 411	44, 237 14, 777 26, 889 111, 685	23, 802 4, 329 17, 485 131, 665
Production, total mil. bd. ft. Hardwoods do Softwoods do Shipments, total do Hardwoods do Softwoods do Stocks, gross, end of month, total do Hardwoods do Softwoods do	2, 517 738 1, 779 2, 353 619 1, 735 4, 534 1, 407 3, 127	1,891 615 1,276 1,819 581 1,238 3,845 1,040 2,805	1,638 443 1,195 1,688 472 1,216 3,816 1,022 2,794	1,840 516 1,324 2,081 604 1,477 3,555 906 2,649	1, 887 498 1, 389 1, 911 479 1, 432 3, 482 877 2, 605	2, 279 640 1, 639 2, 307 582 1, 725 3, 397 886 2, 511	2, 538 681 1, 857 2, 517 674 1, 843 3, 421 873 2, 548	2, 668 699 1, 969 2, 621 691 1, 930 3, 481 875 2, 606	2, 689 659 2, 030 2, 542 622 1, 919 3, 614 904 2, 711	2, 656 731 1, 925 2, 505 632 1, 873 3, 735 974 2, 761	2 2, 880 793 2 2, 087 2 2, 616 660 2 1, 956 2 3, 862 1, 071 2 2, 791	2, 709 821 1, 889 2, 471 642 1, 829 4, 148 1, 211 2, 936	2, 921 854 2, 067 2, 645 731 1, 914 4, 405 1, 318 3, 088
FLOORING Maple, beech, and birch:													
Orders, new M bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	3, 250 5, 250 3, 475 3, 625 1, 975	2, 275 7, 300 2, 525 1, 950 3, 125	1, 150 7, 050 2, 425 1, 200 4, 350	2, 875 6, 700 3, 050 3, 075 4, 250	2, 625 6, 725 2, 850 2, 675 4, 300	3, 025 6, 875 3, 100 2, 725 4, 650	4, 325 6, 550 3, 100 4, 350 3, 200	3, 700 6, 175 2, 950 3, 875 2, 475	2,750 6,250 2,550 2,700 2,425	2,300 5,750 2,375 2,375 2,375 2,375	3, 560 6, 150 3, 100 3, 125 2, 475	2, 550 5, 425 2, 925 3, 375 2, 425	3, 750 5, 700 3, 400 3, 425 2, 200
Oak: do Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	29, 245 41, 800 34, 079 33, 065 3, 752	18, 343 39, 097 18, 970 17, 364 5, 113	12, 201 37, 962 16, 004 13, 336 7, 781	15, 632 42, 120 18, 523 11, 474 14, 830	17, 329 37, 694 17, 453 22, 892 9, 391	15, 971 35, 529 18, 958 18, 136 9, 661	16, 817 34, 280 18, 757 20, 996 7, 425	19, 434 33, 371 20, 119 20, 982 7, 270	15, 426 31, 158 17, 239 17, 639 5, 162	20, 247 31, 657 20, 838 19, 747 6, 081	18, 931 30, 055 22, 860 24, 734 4, 209	22, 851 (3) 27, 527 27, 331 (3)	29, 212 42, 190 35, 922 34, 882 4, 738
SOFTWOODS Douglas fir: Exports, total sawmill products \$ M bd. ft. Sawed timber \$ do Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.\$ do Prices, wholesale:		11, 313 554 10, 759	26, 038 1, 127 24, 911	41, 528 3, 820 37, 708	31, 375 8, 242 23, 133	42, 207 13, 225 28, 982	39, 682 16, 733 22, 949	29, 889 15, 231 14, 658	30, 020 6, 032 23, 988	22, 271 9, 256 13, 015	18, 710 5, 702 13, 008	20, 478 9, 806 10, 672	6, 233 2, 632 3, 601
Dimension, No. 1, common, 2 x 4—16 dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1 x 4, R. Ldo	43.855 59.780	34, 790 44, 100	34.790 44.100	34. 790 44. 100	34, 790 44, 100	37. 362 51. 450	88, 220 58, 900	38. 220 53. 900	41. 528 58. 310	42. 630 59. 780	42. 630 59. 780	42. 630 59. 780	42. 630 59. 780
Southern pine: Exports, total sawmill products \$ M bd. ft. Sawed timber \$ do. Boards, planks, scantlings, etc \$ do. Orders, new † mill bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month † do. Prices, wholesale, composite:		7, 202 1, 853 5, 349 550 650	5, 798 1, 904 3, 894 472 646	9,076 2,268 6,808 626 696	9, 093 3, 228 5, 865 555 698	13, 816 5, 743 8, 073 664 738	11, 973 3, 506 8, 467 655 731	11, 178 4, 534 6, 644 672 746	10, 861 2, 035 8, 826 565 701	9, 565 2, 703 6, 862 623 679	16, 384 5, 260 11, 124 602 633	11, 716 4, 080 7, 636 616 651	5, 317 1, 034 4, 283 626 642
Boards, No. 2 common, $1'' \times 6''$ or $8'' \times 12' \uparrow$ dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1'' \times 4'' \times 12-14' \uparrow$	53. 182	42. 018	42.782	42.837	43. 465	46, 029	46. 029	46. 029	46. 029	46, 083	46. 083	46.083	46.083
dol. per M bd. ft.	74. 723 615 582 1, 168	56. 494 600 553 1, 133	59, 811 472 476 1, 129	60. 056 512 576 1, 065	61. 131 554 553 1, 066	65. 091 629 624 1, 071	65. 091 673 662 1, 082	65. 091 635 657 1, 060	65. 091 631 610 1, 081	65. 091 646 645 1, 082	65. 091 651 648 1, 085	65. 091 590 598 1,077	65. 091 693 635 1, 135
Orders, new†	476 275	307 302	240 294	293 298	299 299	480 417	293 20 15	515 280	543 298	568 276	617 258	589 283	565 288
1" x 8" dol. per M bd. ft. Production† mil. bd. ft. Shipments† do Stocks, end of month† do West coast woods:	40.36 480 489 1,083	36. 46 279 310 949	36. 07 206 248 908	35. 99 206 290 824	36, 16 234 297 761	35. 77 296 373 684	39. 15 457 461 710	40. 65 584 529 765	40. 07 651 581 835	40. 93 656 590 901	40. 19 720 634 987	40.35 618 564 1,041	40. 38 611 560 1, 092
Orders, new† do	449 544 461 446 475	261 723 233 217 385	377 738 368 357 400	455 703 450 460 392	423 683 449 441 398	527 636 532 \$56 375	543 632 532 532 362	518 601 527 526 368	476 559 517 511 379	426 545 403 415 379	552 554 541 503 403	445 538 469 448 420	562 576 552 512 462

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

stocks, end of month do 475 | 385 | 400 | 392 | 398 | 375 | 362 | 368 | 379 | 379 | 379 | 403 | 420 | 462

'Revised. Includes revisions not available for the detail. Excludes data for Redwood region; estimates for this region are included in figures for later months. Includes not published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later. See note for boots and shoes at the bottom of p. 8-23 of the July 1945 Survey regarding changes in several classifications and note marked "t" on p. 28 of that issue regarding other revisions; data beginning January 1945, except the detail for January 1946, have been revised to include late reports; 1945 revisions not shown above and also revisions for January-May 1943 and 1945 and January-April 1944, which have not been published and will be shown later.

The following lumber series have been revently revised to adjust the monthly figures to 1944 totals for production compiled by the Bureau of the Census. Data beginning January 1944 for production, shipments, and stocks for total lumber, total hardwoods, and total softwoods and production, shipments, and new orders for Southern pine and western pine and 1944 data for production, shipments, and stocks of West Coast woods (1945 data for West Coast woods are subject to further revisions). Earlier lumber data were previously adjusted to 1941-43 Census data and revisions have been published only in part (see note in April 1946 Survey). All unpublished revisions through February 1945 will be shown later. The Southern pine price series are shown on a revised basis beginning in the February 1946 Survey; each represents a composite of 9 individual series: the specifications given above apply to data collected beginning February 1945; earlier data were computed by linking slightly different series to the current data.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					19-	46				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Oct be
LU	MBEI	R ANI	O MA	NUFA	CTUR	ES-C	ontinu	ed					
SOFTWOODS—Continued		1	l	1									
Redwood, California t													
Orders, new M bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month do		31, 709 85, 572	20, 572 81, 947	20, 248 91, 979	8, 179 98, 314 795	4, 370 100, 288	3, 930 98, 911	4,160 97,769	3, 701 99, 706				
Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do		33, 442 28, 019	26, 724 21, 495	9, 858 11, 207	795 1, 854	1, 286 2, 267	2,890 2,698	3, 912 4, 275	4,033 3,765				
Stocks, end of monthdo		60, 335	76,006	75, 231	74, 165	73, 298	73, 543	73, 520	73, 735				
SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD													
Softwood plywood:* Productionthous. of sq. ft., 36" equivalent_	129, 635	58, 237	75, 100	106,883	97, 828 98, 619	109,005 105,999	120, 152 120, 176	128, 489 129, 926	121, 412	99, 747	126, 974		149
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	128,691	57, 862 28, 586	75, 904 26, 739	104, 144 29, 105	98, 619 28, 096	105, 999 30, 988	120, 176 29, 753	129, 926 28, 016	125, 068 24, 391	92, 288 34, 189	124, 891 33, 842	128, 086 35, 560	149 34
FURNITURE													
All districts, plant operationspercent of normal_	73	56	56	59	62	64	63	63	62	59	68	68	
Grand Rapids district: Orders:		_		,	,					١.	1 .		
Canceledpercent of new orders	6 27 130	30 64 60	17	31 31	36 100	38	52 100	53	40	53	3 47	35	
Unfilled, end of monthdo	75 38	60 18	68 61	84 64 22	108 69	115 70	128 71 38	146 70	147 69	137 62 33	141 71	137 70	
Supments no of days production.	08	18	15	22	31	87	38	41	37	33	39	40	
	\mathbf{M}	ETALS	S AND) MAI	NUFA	CTUR	ES						
IRON AND STEEL													[
Foreign trade: § Fron and steel products:													
Exports (domestic), total short tons		487, 240 6, 397	451, 046 8, 568	557, 360 4, 768	327, 590 9, 322	349, 317 10, 662	476, 221 16, 752	488, 300 18, 160	394, 382 18, 568	395, 923 11, 620	513, 595 10, 893	362, 776 9, 244	293 7
Scrap. do. Imports, total do. Scrap do.		6, 397 104, 116 4, 770	92, 638 1, 607	78, 584 1, 208	89, 230 3, 45 9	212, 138 9, 584	157, 753 3, 032	111,694 4,389	64, 737 3, 409	131, 022	119, 664 763	123, 513 1, 896	108
Iron and Steel Scrap			,	ĺ	,	,	,	Í	,			,	
Consumption, total* thous. of short tons. Home scrap* do Purchased scrap* do		4,378	4, 129		1 4, 538	4, 415	4, 504	3,662	4, 214 2, 074	4, 476	4, 670	4, 449	4
Purchased scrap*		2, 346 2, 032 3, 943	2, 233 1, 896		1 2, 326 1 2, 212	2, 415 2, 000	2, 331 2, 173	1,746 1,916	2, 140	2, 382 2, 094 3, 660	2, 594 2, 076 3, 324	2, 467 1, 982	2 2
Stocks, consumers', end of month, total* do Home scrap* do Purchased scrap* do		1, 239 2, 704	3, 742 1, 215	(*) (*) (*)	4, 491 1, 376	4, 514 1, 346	4, 405 1, 296	4,380 1,281	4, 110 1, 269	1, 267 2, 393	1, 142	3, 258 1, 192	3
Ore		2, 104	2, 527	(8)	3, 115	3, 168	3, 109	3,099	2,841	2, 595	2, 182	2,066	1
fron ore: Lake Superior district;													
Consumption by furnacesthous. of long tons. Shipments from upper lake portsdo	6, 131 6, 701	5, 612 4, 145	6, 099 71	3, 719 0	1,748	6, 021 0	4, 769 730	2,990 3,616	4, 995 8, 654	6, 460 10, 848	6, 738 9, 774	6, 380 9, 636	6 9
Stocks end of month, total do	41.918	44, 706 39, 891	39, 059 34, 660	35, 342 31, 215	33, 647 29, 606	27, 601 24, 100	23, 079 20, 060	23, 905 21, 075	26, 265 23, 247	30, 439 27, 131	34, 067 30, 450	34, 573 33, 464	40 35
At furnaces do do do do do do do do do do do do do	4, 857	4, 815 116	4, 399 109	4, 127	4, 041 75	3, 501 81	3, 019 112	2, 830 237	3, 018 173	3, 307	3, 617	4, 109 402	4
Imports §do Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) § do		46	51	33	27	60	56	45	33	72	62	70	
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures												-	
Castings, gray iron:* Shipments, total short tons	964, 300	751, 092	678, 091	706, 319	541, 177	796, 068	856, 678	757, 041	735,060	810, 829	944, 516	913, 824	1.05
For sale do Unfilled orders for sale do	552, 696 2,888,219	445, 952 1,847,468	397, 529 1,877,095	446, 567 2,076,994	368, 384	505, 431	529, 323 2,378,348	454, 194	435, 866	475, 059	558, 957	534, 310	610
Castings, malleable: 6" Orders, new, for saledo	34, 299	33, 698	44, 507		31, 104	49, 561	48, 126	į.	39, 388	34, 157	41.804	44, 503	i
Orders, unfilled for sale do—Shipments, total do—	257, 943	227, 309 57, 315	236, 648 51, 963	47, 411 245, 878 54, 191 38, 181	247, 644 40, 156	263, 227 50, 235	267,822 65,010	38, 985 271,925 62, 598	275, 845 61, 650	271, 981 64, 446	272, 440 67, 903	277, 309 69, 516	r 280
For saledo	39, 328	36, 007	35, 168	38, 181	29, 338	33, 978	36, 298	34, 975	35, 468	38, 021	41, 345	39, 634	7 46
Consumption*thous. of short tons_ Prices, wholesale:		4, 080	4, 090		1 3, 664	4, 374	3, 739	2, 395	3, 623	4, 560	4, 696	4, 571	4
Racia (Vallay furnaca) dol nor lang tan	1 28.00	25. 25 25. 92	25. 25 25. 92	25. 25 25. 92	25. 25 25. 92	25. 63 26. 32	26. 00 26. 67	26. 00 26. 82	28. 00 28. 67	28. 00 28. 73	28.00 28.73	28. 00 28. 73	2
Composite do	28.50 4,435	25.75 4,026	25.75 4,323	25.75 2,645	25. 75 1, 148	26. 20 4, 424	26. 50 3, 614	26. 50 2, 275	28.50 3,682	28. 50 4, 705	28, 50	28.50 4,687	2 2 4
	1, 100	1, 124	1, 192	(0)	1, 257	1, 239	1,046	862	821	810	1	830	1
Boilers, radiators, and convectors, cast-iron: Boilers (round and square):					,,==,	-,	.,		ļ				
Production thous, of lb			. -	17, 515 14, 939	9, 134 7, 383	12, 341 11, 324	15, 612 13, 492	22, 279 20, 264	20, 986 21, 348	21, 188 20, 222	26, 881	27, 021	30
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Radiation:	-		32, 850	32, 426	37, 178	38, 195	40, 316	41, 973	41, 611	42, 577	41, 076		37
Production thous. of sq. ft. Shipments do	-	1, 497	1, 904	2, 174 1, 937	1, 948 1, 431	2, 313 1, 895	2, 571 2, 239	3, 179 2, 196	3, 386 3, 355	3, 196 3, 559	3, 878 4, 469	3, 494 3, 764	4
Stocksdo	1	1		2,094	2,610	3, 028	3, 361		4, 375	4, 012			

Revised. 1 Total for January and February. Data not available.

† All but 2 of the reporting mills were closed by strikes from the middle of January until July; complete reports were not received for July and later months.

§ Data continue series shown in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period (it should be noted that data for iron and steel are shown in long tons in that volume); data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later.

A Since May 1944 the coverage of the malleable iron castings industry has been virtually complete (see note in April 1946 Survey regarding earlier data); total shipments include shipments for sale and for use by own company, an affiliate, subsidiary or parent company. New orders for sale has been substituted for total new orders which has been discontinued; data beginning November 1944 for unfilled orders and beginning 1936 for new orders and shipments for sale will be published later.

*New series. Data beginning September 1941 for softwood plywood are shown on p. 16 of the September 1944 Survey. For a description of the series on scrap iron and steel and pig iron consumption and stocks and 1939-40 data, see note marked "" on p. S-29 of the November 1942 Survey; later data are available on p. S-30 of the April 1942 and subsequent issues. The series on pig iron production is approximately comparable with data in the 1942 Supplement (data in the Supplement are in short tons instead of long tons as indicated); see p. S-30 of the May 1943 Survey for further information on this series and data for 1941-42. The pig iron price series replaces the Pittsburgh price, delivered, shown in the Survey prior to the April 1943 issue. Data for gray iron castings for 1943-45 are shown on p. 24 of this issue.

1 Compiled by the Bureau of the Census, except 1949 production data for radiation which are from the Civilian Production Administration; these data continue similar series from the Institute of Boiler and Radiator Manufacturers published in the 1942 Supplement to the S

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					194	6				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	No vem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
M	ETAL	S ANI) MAI	NUFA	CTUR	ESC	ontinu	ed			<u></u>	·	
IRON AND STEEL—Continued]	1											
Steel castings:† Shipments totalshort tons_	130, 813	123, 048	115, 239	99, 058	57,423	101, 396	146, 327	129, 211	123, 551	119, 157	130, 450	126, 415	138, 26
For sale, total do Railway specialties do Italian do Railway specialties do Italian do I	93, 930 27, 489	91, 409 28, 160	85, 391 25, 939	77, 071 22, 645	45, 151 8, 879	80, 843 21, 905	108, 586 33, 598	94, 630 28, 547	91,715 25,604	84, 422 22, 422	94, 653 24, 746	90, 675 25, 993	98, 9 25, 7
Percent of capacitys	6, 379	6, 200	6, 058	3, 872	1, 393	6, 507	5,860	4,072	5, 625	6,610	6, 887	6, 518	6, 9
rices, wholesale	1	79	75	50	20	83	78	52	74	85	88	86	
Composite, finished steel dol. per lb. Steel billets, rerolling (Pittsburgh) dol. per long ton	39.00	.0275 36,00	. 0275 36. 00	. 0275 36 00	. 0288 37. 50	. 0301 39. 00	. 0301 39. 00	. 0301 39. 00	.0303 39.00	. 0305 39. 00	, 0305 39, 00	39.00	. 03 39.
Structural steel (Pittsburgh)	. 0235	. 0210 18, 75	. 0210 18. 75	. 0210 18. 75	. 0223 18. 75	. 0235 18. 75	. 0235 18. 75	. 0235 18. 75	. 0235 18. 75	. 0235 18. 75	. 0235 18. 75	. 0235 18. 75	. 02 18.
Steel, Manufactured Products													
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands_	13,612	4,645	5, 353	5, 465	5,989	6, 733	7,886	8, 632	9, 763	9,960	10, 318	12, 202	13, (
Production do Shipments do	2, 198 2, 213	1, 823 1, 825	1,810 1,821	1,695 1,705	839 839	1, 428 1, 424	2,000 1,988	1,861 1,875	1,786 1,782	2, 031 2, 019	2, 393 2, 405	2, 039 2, 036	, 2,
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Sollers, steel, new orders:	19	38	27	19	20	24	38	24	28	40	28	30	,
Areathous of sq. ft. Quantitynumber. orcelain enameled products, shipments; thous. of dol.	1, 445 1, 409	1, 295 1, 222	1, 597 1, 259	1,606 1,381	1, 645 1, 154	1, 948 1, 531	1, 993 2, 049	1,725 1,920	1,797 1,895	2,000 1,480	1, 417 1, 586	1, 646 1, 682	1,
Porcelain enameled products, shipments; thous. of doi. Spring washers, shipmentsdo Steel products, net shipments:©	7,814	4, 013 374	3, 355 325	5, 070 382	4, 496 317	4, 788 355	6, 151 407	5,779 384	5, 731 399	5, 679 455	7, 221 506	6, 692 543	8,
Total thous. of short tons.		4, 367 450	4, 298 435		1 4, 379	4, 214 454	4,336 439	3, 667 348	3,688 372	4, 259	4, 965 501	4, 590 452	5,
Merchant bars do Pipe and tube do		454 367	417 387		1 401	418 371	457 361	385 263	334 284	455 427 399	501 421	446 397	
Plates do		204 993	204 931		1 149	177 924	166 973	109 966	133 877	180 960	217 1, 116	199 1,076	1,
Sheets do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1	108	104		i 137	106 117	118 100	121 100	108	92 105	124 137	115 137	1,
Hot rolled do Structural shapes, heavy do Tip plate and toppolities de de de de de de de de de de de de de		324 209	331 210			327 249	340 265	201 241	274 247	313 262	351 295	347 244	
Tin plate and terneplatedo Wire and wire productsdo		350	338		1 356	327	351	323	318	297	387	365	
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS Aluminum:													
Imports, bauxite \(\) long tons. Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.), dol. per lb.	.0682	40, 967 . 0375	38, 213 . 0375	66,794	38, 322 , 0375	52, 329 . 0385	55, 598 . 0475	75, 844 . 0475	65, 356 . 0523	77, 110 . 0525	88, 606 . 0550	95, 038 . 0575	29, . 0
Aluminum fabricated products, shipments* mil. of lb. Brass sheets, wholesale price, milidol. per lb		65, 2 . 195	66. 5 . 195	80.8 .195	63. 8 . 195	99. 4 , 195	109.3 .208	110.7 . 221	118.6 .237	133.8	148.6 . 237	146, 2 , 237	17
Copper. Exports, refined and manufacturesshort tons		10,908	7, 301	12, 427	10,966	7, 336	6, 267	4, 225	7, 341	7, 489	9, 173	5, 386	2,
Imports, total ¶de_ For smelting, refining, and export ¶do_		. 2, 407	56, 469 2, 262	60, 026	13, 560 1, 760	8, 194 3, 481	25, 164 1, 104	31, 193 762	20, 510 5, 058	35,755 5,486	21, 272 2, 950	25, 182 2, 656	32, 1,
For domestic consumption, total ¶dodododo		48, 452 11, 869	54, 217 12, 480	44, 369 20, 368	11,800 5,782	4, 712 814	24,060 3,701	30, 431 1, 276	15, 452 819	30, 269 12, 319	18, 322 18, 272	22, 526 19, 315	31, 23,
Refined ¶do Price, wholesale, electrolytic, (N. Y.) dol. per lb	1704	36, 584 . 1178	41,737 .1178	24, 001 .1178	6,020 .1178	3,898 .1178	20,358	29, 155 . 1178	14,633 .1406	17, 950 1415	. 1415	3, 211 , 1415	7,
Production: Mine or smelter (incl. custom intake) _short tons	73, 020	65, 586	62, 641	58, 178	41,667	41,832	29, 280	31,897	32, 785	56, 906	64, 462	69,748	r 72,
Refinery dododododo	129, 206	70, 218 119, 973	66, 062 103, 464	69, 608 115, 601	49, 923 86, 089	20, 139 58, 590	18, 989 75, 756	20, 551 93, 647	23, 870 95, 267	43,606 r 97,527	59, 591 118, 381	67, 803 113, 158	77, 136,
Stocks, refined, end of month declaration do	1	74, 425 22, 942	76, 512 25, 199	72, 799 17, 669	74, 339 12, 291	70, 249 7, 506	65, 448	75, 754 4, 981	79, 145	101, 183	94, 669	98,619	91,
Imports, total. ex-mfrs. (lead content) ¶do Ore, domestic, receipts (lead content) ♂do Refined:	26, 180	32, 812	31,580	31, 550	28, 525	27,081	6, 526 24, 655	22, 049	5, 217 21, 801	5, 046 32, 977	31, 373	28, 054	27,
Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y.) _dol. per lb Production, totalshort tons.	. 1044		. 0650 45, 399	. 0650 51, 054	. 0650 41, 643	. 0650 25, 336	. 0650 23, 766	19,530	. 0818 18, 584	.0925 34,029	. 0825 35, 690	. 0825 40, 720	43,
From domestic ored	38, 287		38, 298 44, 304	49, 795 44, 806	40,070 48,257	24, 179 28, 702	22, 726 23, 941	18, 393 21, 720	17, 450 25, 173	32, 622 35, 591	33, 994 32, 811	39, 012 34, 047	41, 41,
Shipmentsododododododododo	48, 262	42, 671	43,746	51, 929	45, 312	41,939	41,758	39, 563	32, 969	31, 396	34, 275	40,944	42,
Imports: ¶ Ore (tin content) long tons		3,763	811	1, 151	7, 540	5, 074	4, 483	1,067	3, 242	5,665	3, 593	153	
Bars, blocks, pigs, etcdo_ Price, wholesale, Straits (N. Y.)dol. per lb.	. 6452	94	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	213 5200	1,977 .5200	2,073 .5200	2, 172 . 5200	2,542 .5200	581	2,
Zine: Imports, total (zine content) ¶short tons.		39, 481	31, 522	31,826	27, 662	44, 766	33, 878	32, 419	15, 729	31,057	21, 241	25, 424	14,
For smelting, refining, and export \do For domestic consumption: \{\bar{\pi}\}		1	735	1, 111	312	2,993	3, 102	779	878	5, 287	3, 476	3, 639	
Ore (zinc content) do Blocks, pigs, etc. do		28, 365 9, 235	20, 450 10, 337	13, 069 17, 646	14, 300 13, 050	29, 031 12, 742	18, 291 12, 485	21, 943 9, 697	7,616 7,235	19, 982 5, 788	14, 007 3, 758	17, 242 4, 545	8, 4,
Price, wholesale, prime, Western (St. Louis)dol. per lb.	. 1012		. 0825	.0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	.0825	. 0923	. 0825	.0825	.0
Production short tons. Shipments do	91, 397	54, 449	66, 162 62, 324	65, 901 58, 635	61, 274 54, 856	71, 612 83, 693	60, 903 73, 191	62, 416	58, 812 60, 492	59, 014 69, 220	59, 752 51, 886		64, 73,
Domestic of do- Stocks, end of month of do-	75,749 195,805	51, 326 255, 553	56, 180 259, 391	47, 169 266, 657	41, 349 273, 075	66, 159 260, 994	60, 809 248, 706	60, 380 241, 633	51, 101 239, 953	58, 321 229,747	43, 522 237, 613		71, 220,

Revised. 1 Total for January and February. & Beginning 1943 data have covered the entire industry.

§ For 1946 percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of Jan. 1, 1946, of 91,890,540 tons of open-hearth, Bessemer, and electric steel ingots and steel for castings; 1945 data are based on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1945 (95,501,480 tons).

‡ Based on information recently available it is estimated that data beginning 1945 represent substantially the entire industry; in prewar years the coverage was about 90 percent.

⑤ Total shipments less shipments to members of the industry for further conversion; data prior to 1944 were net production for sale.

¶ Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later.

⑤ For data for January 1942-April 1944 for the indicated copper, lead and zinc series, see p. 24 of the June 1944 Survey. Total shipments of zinc include for December 1945-September 1946 shipments for Government account in addition to shipments to domestic consumers, shown separately, and export and drawback shipments.

*New series. Data for aluminum fabricated products cover total shipments of castings, forgings, sheet, strip, plate, rods, bars, and other wrought products, exclusive of products other manufacturers for further fabrication into other wrought products; data were complied by the War Production Board through September 1945 and by the Bureau of the Census thereafter. Data have been revised beginning January 1945 to include estimated industry totals for castings based on monthly reports from the larger founderies and annual effected the combined total for castings and wrought products only slightly since the former represented only about one-fifth of the total. The coverage of wrought products is virtually complete; weights for some wrought products were gathered at a different stage of manufacture beginning October 1945, but it is believed that the comparability of the totals is not seriously aff

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					194	6				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
<u>M</u>	ETAL	S ANI	MAI	NUFA	CTUR	ES-C	ontinu	ed					
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS		ł							}	1			
Electric overbead cranes: Sorders, new thous, of dolorders, unfilled, end of month do Shipments do		1, 799 10, 690 675	1, 366 11, 365 640	1, 607 12, 185 757	1, 386 12, 772 786	1, 422 13, 396 781	1, 049 13, 546 850	1, 792 14, 677 1, 029	1, 456 15, 132 994	2, 360 16, 242 802	1, 565 16, 549 1, 252	1, 082 15, 811 1, 192	2, 34 16, 7 1, 34
Foundry equipment: New orders, net total		416. 6 419. 4 406. 8	547. 6 600. 8 360. 8	392. 8 391. 1 391. 7	432. 8 458. 7 342. 6	536. 6 576. 7 351. 8	701. 2 779. 8 427. 7	577.3 621.7 426.2	491. 7 492. 8 488. 2	453. 4 444. 8 481. 1	538. 7 555. 5 484. 1	424. 4 415. 4 453. 5	469. 407. 672.
Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol			12, 262			13, 423			16,604			17, 382 80, 294	r 98, 38
Orders, new, net	105, 189 990, 350 71, 805 7, 588	58, 075 266, 976 26, 172 5, 279	32, 150 277, 211 21, 915 6, 166	82, 489 330, 206 29, 494 6, 531	138, 828 442, 220 26, 814 6, 256	78, 941 498, 600 30, 681 4, 691	127, 285 590, 942 34, 943 5, 785	159, 375 717, 642 32, 675 6, 130	92, 927 777, 381 33, 188 5, 835	87, 531 824, 335 40, 577 6, 626	99, 907 907, 301 55, 909 5, 543	931, 882 55, 713 5, 195	956, 9 73, 29 6, 40
Classes 1, 2, and 3dodo	14, 946	21, 434	13, 746	14, 007	14, 328	16, 038	14, 399	14, 688	13, 389	17, 503	20, 535	19, 436	7 17, 2
Number Horsepower Unit heater group, new orders thous. of dol Warmels furness (forest all and gravity flow)	357 58, 495	400 76, 520	331 63, 380 8, 526	59, 382	248 69, 070	275 73, 717 8, 417	345 88, 485	303 80, 586	309 75, 274 77, 628	82, 700	70, 827	450 63, 055 10, 193	7 4! 7 78, 4
Warm-air furnaces (forced air and gravity flow), shipments*number. Machine tools, shipments*thous, of dol	86, 584 26, 176	41, 465 26, 084	33, 253 23, 276	37, 789 30, 263	39, 664 26, 949	47, 100 27, 326	43, 186 28, 108	47, 321 26, 580	49, 337 28, 580	48, 912 22, 360	62, 094 26, 911	72, 033 25, 468	r 83, 13 r 29, 14
Pumps and water systems, domestic, shipments: ? Pitcher, other hand, and windmill pumpsunits Water systems, including pumpsdo Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary:	28, 917 57, 985	24, 050 36, 529	23, 600 33, 718	27, 563 46, 094	24, 093 37, 528	27, 231 44, 870	28, 157 44, 887	23, 587 45, 150	27, 741 45, 349	22, 663 54, 434	25, 003 59, 874	7 24, 082 58, 751	30, 5, 68, 2
Orders, newthous. of dol.	3, 260	2, 482	1, 925	2, 836	2. 728	2, 489	2, 803	2, 856	2, 648	4, 014	3, 789	3, 223	3, 5
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT Battery shipments (automotive replacement only),		1 004						* 0.15					
number*thousands	1,150	1,834 202 254	1, 685 227 345	1, 768 217 213	1, 706 187 222	1, 686 224 429	1, 672 225 385	1, 645 242 404	1, 377 227 465	1, 161 252 432	1,471 284 492	1,318	
Furnaces, electric, industrial, sales: Unit kilowatts. Value thous, of dol. Laminated fiber products, shipments do		5, 856 624	7,626 613	6, 343 570	6, 589 614	5, 786 604	6, 105 527	5, 357 351	9,099	9, 379 771	9, 889 2, 104	8, 240 714	
Motors (1-200 pp):		2, 556 5, 633	3, 144 6, 143	2, 694 3, 365	2, 216 3, 243	2,759 5,924	2, 738 4, 726	3, 060 5, 281	2, 878 5, 873	3, 268	3, 507 7, 519	3, 761 7, 871	4, 3 8, 6
Polyphase induction, billings do Polyphase induction, new orders do Direct current, billings do Direct current, new orders do Rigid steel conduit and fittings, shipments† short tons		7, 260 1, 720 1, 352 12, 732	10, 813 1, 358 2, 067 12, 900	5, 818 565 779 14, 109	6, 530 456 894 10, 887	12, 767 868 1, 840 6, 590	10, 222 600 1, 414 12, 940	10, 809 847 1, 844 16, 103	13, 095 973 1, 735 16, 129	6, 154 13, 377 987 1, 589 15, 705	15, 445 1, 234 2, 067 21, 471	13,808 1,011 1,741 18,683	14, 7, 1, 3, 2, 2, 20, 7,
Vulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paperthous. of lb_ Shipmentsthous. of dol.	4, 741 1, 640	3, 152 875	4, 093 921	4, 359 1, 265	4, 222 1, 104	4, 474 1, 211	3, 389 1, 138	3, 214 1, 038	3, 247 824	3, 183 1, 056	3, 790 1, 288	4, 125 1, 330	5, 0; 1, 70
	<u>'</u>	PAPI	ER AN	ID PR	INTI	NG		<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	<u></u>
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER													
Pulpwood:* Consumptionthous. of cords (128 cu. ft.). Receipts, totaldododo		1, 401 1, 225 2, 877	1, 314 1, 070 2, 627	1, 294 1, 354 2, 687	1, 286 1, 511 2, 913	1, 511 1, 716 3, 117	1, 512 1, 433 3, 038	1, 516 1, 331 2, 853	1, 514 1, 604 2, 942	1, 423 1, 723 3, 241	1, 558 1, 920 3, 639	1,503 1,821 3,956	1, 69 1, 69 4, 09
Waste paper: Consumption short tons. Receipts do do do do do do do do do do do do do		568, 048 566, 858 330, 919	500, 546 496, 036 326, 689	590, 097 589, 511 326, 238	555, 229 545, 602	616, 542 637, 199	606, 662 653, 188	620, 830 639, 991	578, 075 606, 548	558, 257 596, 609	635, 827 635, 567	607, 231 604, 136	681, 2 708, 1
WOOD PULP		330, 819	320,009	320, 236	316, 488	337, 518	382, 992	401, 667	426, 750	464, 831	460, 946	453, 896	480, 63
Exports, all grades, total \$\frac{1}{2}\$		3, 461 230, 024 6, 846 55 922 38, 609	1,095 271,856 7,817 100,745 36,779	2, 906 232, 963 5, 780 88, 447 37, 299	1,058 142,069 5,213 31,741 38,672	3, 198 109, 769 5, 322 11, 435 36, 194	1, 359 118, 276 4, 783 10, 505 42, 638	5, 092 123, 985 3, 996 20, 352 39, 406	6,057 150,216 10,584 26,482 37,757	4, 780 212, 697 9, 757 64, 109 37, 439	3, 591 147, 417 3, 263 33, 864 33, 988	4, 334 133, 141 6, 348 32, 893 28, 104	2, 36 152, 66 7, 56 29, 29 31, 1
Unbleached sulphite ‡ do— Sods ‡ do— Groundwood ‡ do—		99, 529 2, 170 26, 948	99, 480 1, 740 25, 295	78, 483 1, 943	45, 242 1, 699 19, 502	37, 715 1, 990 17, 113	36, 085 1, 717 22, 548	37, 158 1, 879 21, 194	49,818 1,928	78, 176 1, 249 21, 967	49, 574 1, 529 25, 199	49, 822 1, 556	62, 4 1, 4

r Revised.

^{*} Revised.

§ Reviseds in unfilled orders for April-July 1942 are available on request; data cover 9 companies since September 1944; earlier data back to March 1943 covered 8 companies.

⊕ Data are based on reports of 124 manufacturers accounting for practically the entire production of oil burners; in prewar years the reporting concerns accounted for around 90 percent of the industry.

¶ Data cover almost the entire industry; in prewar years the reporting concerns represented over 95 percent of the total.

¶ Includes unit heaters, unit ventilators, and heat transfer coils; the designation has, therefore, been corrected from "unit heaters" to "unit heater group" to avoid misinterpre-

Includes unit heaters, unit ventilators, and heat transfer coils; the designation has, therefore, been corrected from unit dealers with data shown currently and also earlier data for these products are substantially complete.

† Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later.

*New series. The series on automotive replacement battery shipments are estimated industry totals compiled by Dun and Bradstreet; data beginning 1937 are available on request. For 1940-41 and early 1942 data on machine tool shipments, see p. 8-30 of the November 1942 Survey; data beginning August 1945 are estimated industry totals compiled by the National Machine Tool Builders Association; earlier data were compiled by the War Production Board. The new series on shipments of warm-sir furnaces is compiled by the Bureau of the Census from reports by manufacturers accounting for almost the entire production; data beginning January 1945 will be published later. Data through August 1945 for the pulpwood series and for receipts and stocks of waste paper were compiled by the War Production Board; data beginning October 1945 for all series and earlier data for waste paper consumption are compiled by the Bureau of the Census (waste paper consumption through September 1945 were compiled from reports to the War Production Board. Data cover all known producers of pulp, paper, and paper board; a small proportion of the data is estimated.

†Revised series. The index for motors and generators includes adjustments for cancellations reported through December 1945; data published for this index prior to the July 1946 Survey and for the index for insulating materials prior to the April 1945 Survey, have been revised (revised April 1945 figure for the index of sales of insulating materials, 378); revisions are available on request. Data for rigid steel conduit and fittings have been revised to cover domestic sales only (some manufacturers formerly included

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	194	5					19	46				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
	PA	PER A	ND F	RINT	ING-	-Contin	nued						
WOOD PULP—Continued]		1
Production:† Total, all gradesshort tons	876, 781	799, 579	706, 722	727, 224	720, 239	855, 139	849, 772	849, 126	841,674	787, 672	858, 510	808, 650	r905, 37
Bleached sulphate do Unbleached sulphate do	77,016	71, 683	64, 504	59,004	63, 011	78, 144	76, 411	78,670	77, 336	71,931	80, 170	76,008	79, 81
Unbleached sulphate do	336, 697 144, 150	299, 256 132, 878	246, 570 119, 761	230, 809 136, 813	250, 454 127, 991	320, 300	316, 854 141, 876	207, 975 150, 015	323, 722 138, 986	309, 614 132, 575	331, 586 143, 184	314, 645 135, 185	343, 45 r152, 65
Bleached sulphitedo Unbleached sulphitedo	72,015	66, 105	59, 806	64, 513	58, 989	14 0 , 669 64, 546	62, 347	65, 563	65, 455	56, 675	69, 272	64, 407	75, 78 42, 01
Soda do Groundwood do do	40,685	38, 408	35, 925	39, 553	35, 886	41, 320	41,612	38,631	38,386	37, 583	42,655	38, 947	42, 01
tooks and of month't	1	147, 473	143, 283	155, 756	143, 333	163, 110	164, 589	161,044	149,840	133, 614	140, 027	132, 787	159, 87
Total, all grades do Bleached sulphate do Unbleached sulphate do	76, 592	68, 665	71, 195	67, 026	74, 295	74, 906	77, 173	88, 429	85, 313	83,178	77, 606	71, 916	72,43
Bleached sulphatedo	6, 218 8, 765	5, 471 8, 984	3, 999 8, 894	3, 855 7, 340	6, 970 6, 556	5, 203 7, 119	6, 265 7, 624	7, 358 8, 055	6, 291 8, 013	6,684	6, 021 6, 430	7, 193 8, 350	7, 58
Bleached sulphitedodo	18, 615	14, 400	17, 105	15, 397	18, 561	17, 362	14, 834	17, 515	14, 363	17, 933	17, 185	16, 713	7 17, 62
Unbleached sulphitedodo	15, 294	9, 405	9,461	9, 374	10, 105	8, 786	8, 451	11,179	11,800	11,043	13, 605	12, 154	15, 39
Soda do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2, 613 21, 423	1, 959 24, 361	1, 933 26, 481	2, 041 25, 638	2, 181 26, 253	2, 645 29, 870	2, 711 34, 089	2, 918 37, 983	2,329 39,252	2,448 34,940	2, 726 28, 230	2,690 21,381	2, 48 r 17, 94
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	1,	2.,002	20, 101	20,000	,	,	1 2,000	0,,500	.,,	**,***	, 200	,	
all paper and paperboard mills:*													
Paper and paperboard production, total_short tons_		1,503.923	1.369,516 709, 444	1,508,961 782,844	1,428,745 720, 336	1,638,097 819, 320	1,628,857 813,674	1,621,346 823, 646	1,596,773 820,090	1,474,261 766, 906	1,684,906 864,982	1,596,187 799,698	1,750,89 891, 55
Paperboard do		743, 613	660,072	726, 117	708, 409	818, 777	815, 183	797, 700	776, 683	707, 355	819, 924	796, 489	859, 34
Paper do Paperboard do Building board do Building board do Building board do Building board do Building board do Building board do do do do do do do do do do do do do		89, 293	87, 831	96, 874	94, 495	106, 443	108, 287	106, 571	99,002	72,051	90, 479	109,016	125, 5
Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Association):† Orders, newshort tons Productiondo	1	İ			1]	Ì		<u> </u>	ľ	Ì		1
Orders, newshort tons_	649, 635	587, 104	553, 553	682, 014	593, 256	700, 693	682, 491	657,053	669, 564	659, 247	646, 889	r681, 582	745, 90
Production do do do do do do do do do do do do do	698, 473	619, 717 616, 249	580, 487 563, 008	644, 266 653, 559	591, 121 592, 627	681, 001 682, 398	666, 108 665, 605	672, 370 670, 144	671, 335 677, 096	613, 822 613, 441	704, 694	r648, 551 r632, 877	725, 04 736, 73
Fine paper		•	1	'	i '	1	1		1			i .	1
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do	81,006	83, 498	79, 761	101, 382	83, 681	104, 902 149, 408	107, 677	89,017	108, 191	100, 854	85, 449	r101, 055	r109, 3; r174, 09
Production do month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	155,801	140, 438 93, 479	129, 598 85, 743	135, 896 92, 351	136, 513 84, 450	92, 218	161, 287 94, 770	155, 066 97, 896	175, 437 97, 790	187, 924 89, 320	161, 480 103, 161	r176, 288 r 92, 573	7 3, 27
Shipmentsdodo	101,584	93, 017	79, 314	94, 431	85, 596	96, 129	91,840	97, 207	99,684	85, 824	99, 592	r 88, 037	r112, 53
Stocks, end of monthdo	53, 391	55, 904	62, 335	55, 963	57, 412	53, 721	56, 349	57, 543	59, 500	56,150	53, 504	r 59, 081	7 54, 63
Orders, newdodo	221, 980	184, 014	171, 937	247, 377	203, 257	234, 395	227, 871	225, 245	214, 214	225, 529	202, 087	r234, 622	r254, 60
Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do	225, 470 234, 707	196, 654	179, 989 191, 434	247, 788 219, 785	250, 553 198, 199	261, 171 227, 104	255, 855 226, 978	259, 124 228, 291	252, 603 226, 110	258, 456 206, 408	229, 328 236, 530	7241, 498 219, 460	7248, 25 7247, 28
Shipments	236, 732	200, 557 198, 476	187, 420	221, 406	198, 897	223, 972	228, 219	229, 400	288, 049	206, 958	237, 857	⁷ 213, 137	249, 93
Shipments dododo	53, 251	62, 627	64, 962	57, 996	56, 942	58, 298	56, 934	55, 350	53, 512	53, 225	55, 331	, 59, 320	62,01
Wranning paner		228, 184	216, 125	231, 270	215, 089	262, 247	247, 243	247, 803	254, 258	247, 518	261, 804	r253, 345	r278, 77
Orders, unfilled, end of month do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Orders, unfilled end of month do Orders end of month do Orders end of month do Orders end of month do Orders end of month do Orders end of month do Orders end of month do Orders end of Mont	200, 563	213, 983	207, 920	192, 175	190, 398	205, 926	199, 825	186, 017	194, 966	197, 977	193, 693	r213, 506	r 214, 29
Production do do	268, 461 269, 372	233. 507	214, 719	232, 704 238, 186	217, 692 217, 859	262, 799 264, 054	247, 098 247, 587	252, 282 250, 157	254, 348 256, 630	237, 498 237, 170	266, 987 267, 254	r248, 021 r243, 728	r275, 74
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	67, 175	232. 984 69, 869	209, 993 72, 490	67, 047	68, 273	75, 122	71,082	67, 512	65, 970	65, 867	64, 162	72, 263	771, 23
ook paper, costed:	1	, , ,		,		· ·			1	}		, i	1
Orders, newpercent of stand. capacity_Productiondo		60. 5 67. 7	62. 6 64. 7	(1)									
Shipmentsdo		66.7	67. 0	(1)									
ook naner, uncosted:	1	00.0	00.0	/n					ŀ	}			1
Orders, new do Price, wholesale, "B" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill dol. per 100 lb. Production percent of stand. capacity		89. 2	92. 9	(1)									
f. o. b. milldol. per 100 lb	8.55	7. 30	7.30	7.58	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8. 28	8. 55	8.5
Productionpercent of stand, capacitydodo		97. 2 96. 1	96. 4 93. 5	(1)						1			
ewsprint:		aru. 1	30. Ú	(7)									
Canada:	364, 304	299, 158	076 091	328, 414	308, 382	334, 127	337, 862	359, 943	334, 207	357,027	370, 676	330, 063	376, 43
Production short tons Shipments from mills do do do do do do do do do do do do do	391, 388	299, 158	276, 931 262, 765	316, 320	285, 304	320, 351	348, 103	367, 251	322, 805	364, 591	356, 572	335, 874	387, 29
Stocks, at mills, end of monthdo	85, 948	66, 194	80, 360	92, 454	115, 532	129, 308	119, 067	111, 759	123, 161	115, 597	129, 701	123, 890	113, 03
United States: Consumption by publishersdo	291, 517	236, 090	225, 378	221, 054	223, 244	267, 711	258, 984	261, 484	259, 284	243, 072	260, 059	268, 387	292, 20
Imports do		206, 659	232, 618	244, 469	238, 888	269.795	285, 017	3 13, 270	275, 470	326, 399	295, 934	293, 228	305, 77
Price, rolls (N. Y.) dol. per short ton.	64, 739	61.00	61.00 61,563	67.00 67.819	67.00 60,564	67 00 65, 304	67.00 67,064	67.00 65, 927	67.00 61,241	71.08 62,742	73.80 65,129	74.00 61,025	80. 0 67, 24
Production short tons Shipments from mills do	62, 107	62, 602 62, 186	62, 551	66, 102	59, 015	67,658	67, 698	65, 699	61, 671	60, 249	67, 206	55, 587	66, 96
Stocks, end of month:	1	ľ			1	1	1		1	l .		· 1	i '
At millsdododo	15, 184 217, 438	7, 328 246, 227	6, 340 222, 266	8, 057 221, 957	9,606 216,241	7, 252 198, 122	6,618 201,776	6, 846 210, 276	6, 416 209, 784	8,909 226,577	6, 832 243, 331	12, 270 240, 602	12, 55 217, 30
At publishers do In transit to publishers do aperboard (National Paperboard Association):	79, 676	47, 556	44, 078	55, 206	60, 277	55, 341	56, 332	59, 257	52, 155	61,735	64, 331	60, 634	82, 16
aperboard (National Paperboard Association):	690, 702	653, 196	601, 526	685, 788	641, 342	754, 872	747, 907	771, 331	669, 747	715,696	729, 066	699, 362	791, 78
Orders, newdodododododo	545, 042	472, 568	462, 446	516, 776	533, 794	549, 929	553, 274	567,068	558, 129	620, 354	564, 299	569, 409	601,78
Production.	737, 454	664,076	583, 569	624, 862 90	614, 867 97	710, 987 100	716, 274 99	703, 422 94	675, 118 97	663, 229 89	754, 177	679, 504	767, 09
Percent of capacity Waste paper, consumption and stocks:§		95	85			1	{			99	99	96	10
Consumption short tons. Stocks at mills, end of month do	474, 317	385, 249	347, 495	397, 534	372, 489	412,718	413, 131	408, 173	374, 295	369, 803	439, 696	399, 684	420, 86
mae products.	304, 100	204, 675	199, 353	204, 736	193, 885	211, 335	238, 597	259, 832	283,996	315, 236	313, 975	299, 218	309, 99
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, ship-													
ments* mil. sq. ft. surface area Folding paper boxes, value:*	5, 241	4, 421	4, 047	4,800	4, 345	4,923	5, 078	4, 975	4, 730	4, 763	5, 233	4, 919	5, 51
Folding paper boxes, value:* New orders1936 = 100	363. 8	302. 7	274. 5	347. 7	324.8	397. 0	389. 5	379. 6	362.7	361.0	381.0	414.6	440.
Shipmentsdo	397.0	288. 3	260.7	301.3	283.1	322.1	338.0	338. 4	331.3	300.5	368.3	351. 5	409.
PRINTING													
	1	1	1)	1]	Ī.		1	!	l		
										i .			1
ook publication, totalno. of editionsdo	863 704	536 477	731 609	348 281	465 368	638 518	664 539	682 553	679 556	536 422	510 401	656 532	84 67

Revised. See note in April 1946 Survey for basis of data. ‡For revisions for January 1942-March 1943, see note for paperboard at bottom of p. S-36 of July 1944 Survey.

No comparable data available after December 1945.

Tho comparable data available after December 1945.

Tho comparable data available after December 1945.

The vised series are on ph. 30 and 31 of the June 1943 supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later.

The vised series. Revised woodpulp production for 1940-43 and sulphite stocks for all months of 1943 are shown on p. 20 of the December 1944 Survey and revised 1942 stock figures for all series are on pp. 30 and 31 of the June 1943 issue; there have been further revisions in the 1943 data for groundwood and total production shown in the December 1944 Survey and unpublished revisions in the 1944 production data for these two series; all revisions will be shown later. The data exclude defibrated, exploded and asplund fiber; stock data are stocks of own production at mills. The paper series from the American Paper and Pulp Association beginning in the August 1944 Survey are estimated industry totals and are not comparable with data shown in earlier issues; there have been further small revisions in the 1943-44 data as published prior to the June 1945 issue; these revisions and earlier data will be published later.

New series. The new paper series are from the Bureau of the Census and cover production of all mills including producers of building paper and building boards; for 1942 monthly averages and data for the early months of 1943, see p. S-32 of the August 1944 issue. For data beginning 1934 for shipping containers, see p. 20 of the September 1944 Survey. For data beginning 1934 for shipping containers, see p. 20 of the September 1944 Survey. For data beginning 1934 for shipping containers are available on request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	194	5					194	6				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
	PETI	ROLE	JM Al	ND CO	OAL P	RODU	JCTS				· <u>-</u>	•	
COAL		1]								
Anthracite: Exports §thous. of short tons_		404	359	317	314	382	387	546	366	657	764	717	546
Prices, composite, chestnut: Retaildol. per short ton	1 16. 80	14. 93	15.08	15. 20	15. 26	15. 26	15. 25	15.27	15. 28	16. 55	16, 56	1 16.81	1 16. 80
Retail dol. per short ton Wholesale do Production thous, of short tons.	13. 597	12, 281 4, 559	12, 389 3, 998	12. 454 4, 982	12. 469 4, 788	12. 469 5, 492	12. 469 5, 084	12, 484 5, 469	12.710 3,636	13. 614 5, 263	13. 588 5, 444	13. 596 5, 048	13.593 75,409
Stocks, producers' storage yards, end of modo Bituminous:	236	132	130	157	192	214	176	79	63	83	94	132	200
Exports § do. Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total	44, 521	3, 471 44, 089	2, 208 51, 679	2,813 51,826	3, 130 46, 244	3, 633 43, 627	1, 744 32, 043	732 28,496	3, 245 34, 012	5, 418 39, 235	5, 875	5,070 42,424	4, 196 - 46, 698
thous. of short tens. Industrial consumption, totaldo	35, 406	34, 596 571	38, 446 612	36, 542 631	31, 281 570	35, 382 719	28, 118 38	25, 030 35	29, 548 571	32, 744 716	33, 958 788	34, 041 729	7 36, 71 7 86
Beehive coke ovens do Byproduct coke ovens do	6, 992 694	6, 798 477	7, 333 467	5, 299 471	3,744	7, 101	5, 502 518	3, 654 432	6,309 575	7, 551 632	7, 781 675	7,578	7, 81 69
Electric power utilities do	6, 447	5, 480	5,804	5, 706	441	503	5.190	4,585	5,024	5,714	6, 314	6,280	6,70
Steel and rolling mills do	8,879 799	9,870 811	11,005 921	10, 976 552	9, 827 683	10, 391	8, 246 749	7,902 546	8, 257 582	8,720 671	9, 092	8, 790 725	9, 57 7 85
Cement mills	11,028 9,115	10, 589 9, 493	12, 304 13, 233	12, 907 15, 284	11, 087 14, 963	10, 743 8, 245	7,875 3,925	7,876 3,466	8, 230 4, 464	8, 740 6, 491	8, 548 7, 607	9, 283 8, 383	10, 21 9, 98
Other consumption: Vessels (bunker) 4 do Coal mine fuel do		129 222	103	98	88	111	122	93	88	138	146	134	140
Prices, composite: Retail (34 cities)dol. per short ton	158 2 11, 14	10. 59	202 10. 59	237 10. 69	219 10.69	249 10. 69	14 10. 70	10.73	222 10. 93	223 11. 23	240 11, 23	224 2 11. 10	237 2 11. 08
Wholesale: Mine rundo	5. 998	5, 433	5, 436	5. 443	5. 447	5. 454	5, 454	5.454	5. 787	5. 928	5. 962	5. 973	5. 989
Prepared sizes. do Production† thous of short tons Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of month,	6, 212 37, 390	5. 708 50, 7 72	5, 708 46, 798	5. 709 54, 075	5. 709 49, 975	5.709	5, 709	5. 715 19, 790	6. 028 50, 350	6. 167 51, 205	6. 178	6.197	6. 200
		48, 919	45, 665	46, 528	51. 158	56, 540 58, 531	3, 434	31, 643	37,777	43, 611	54, 450 47, 990	51, 680	7 57, 125 7 54, 924
Industrial, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	49, 546 6, 355	44, 689 4 607	42, 450 4, 804	44, 049 5, 661	48, 047	55, 386 8, 269	36, 398 4, 117	29, 937 2, 565	35, 213	40, 450 3, 871	44, 567	48, 965 5, 924	7 51, 532 6, 593
Cement mills do	1,054 14,549	670 15, 137	641	594 14, 378	6, 393 608 14, 802	677 15, 705	414 12,044	289 9, 949	3, 630 482 11, 430	591 12, 594	5, 230 768 13, 907	891 14, 563	71,046
Railways (class I) do	7, 587	10, 056	8, 985 593	9, 393 626	11,070	13, 235	7, 554 607	6, 202 460	7, 297 624	7, 641 642	8, 117	8, 800 855	15, 638 9, 274
Colar	19, 124 2, 883	13, 617 4, 230	12, 759 3, 215	13, 397 2, 479	14, 469	1,005 16,495	11, 662 2, 343	10, 472 1, 706	11,750 2,564	15, 111 3, 161	843 15, 702	17, 932	18,09
COKE	2,000	4, 200	0, 210	4410	3, 111	3, 145	2, 343	1, 700	2,004	3, 101	3, 423	3, 402	3, 392
		156	168	160	219	162	70	29	82	113	97	93	70
Exports \$thous, of short tons Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace) dol. per short ton	8.750	7, 500	7. 500	7. 500	7. 500	7. 500	7. 500	7. 500	7. 500	8.750	8.000	8, 750	8. 750
Production: Beehive thous of short tous	364	368	394	405	366	462	24	22	366	460	506	468	r 557
Byproduct do Petroleum coke do	4,925	4. 828 152	5, 208 163	3,800 161	2, 632 149	5,000 167	3, 852 181	2, 574 164	4,418 159	5, 323 168	5, 462 186	5, 345 190	5, 512 213
Byproduct plants, total do	1,034	1,002	927	970	1, 161	1,016	620	465	616	709	807	949	1,120
At turnace plants do do At merchant plants do	602 432	490 512	498 429	666 305	934 227	814 203	442 178	292 172	360 256	361 348	398 409	503 446	653 467
retroieum cokedo		159	158	146	147	142	144	120	85	78	72	89	96
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS Crude petroleum;									!				
Consumption (runs to stills)†thous, of bbl.	1	4 3.400	141, 779 2, 536	140, 130 1, 495	130, 232	144, 488	139, 884 4 272	148, 621 3, 830	145, 069 3, 401	150, 541 4, 291	150, 550 4, 602	145, 181 3, 687	146, 810 4, 622
Imports \$ do. Price (Kansas-Okla.) at wells dol. per bbl Production† thous of bbl	1. 485	7, 577 1, 110	6, 789 1, 110	8, 302 1, 110	2, 610 7, 102 1, 110	2, 418 6, 578 1, 110	4, 272 7, 867 1, 190	3, 839 7, 784 1, 210	6, 268 1, 210	7, 575 1, 260	7, 631 1, 460	8, 255 1, 460	7, 149 1, 460
Production thous of bhi Refinery operations pct. of capacity	1. 200	135, 252 92	138, 495 92	143, 368	132, 129 94	136, 835 95		148, 334 95			149, 910 96	143, 708 96	
Refinable in U. S. t thous of bbl		218, 916	218, 763	223, 442	227, 220	221, 400	222, 480	221, 592	223, 140	224, 351	224, 157	222, 417	222, 173
At refineries do At tank farms and in pipe lines do		52, 756 151, 753	50, 276 153, 957	51, 819 156, 790	55, 430 157, 315	53, 128 153, 419	54, 529 153, 186	52, 988 153, 765	55, 119 152, 786	53, 532 155, 656	54, 785 154, 501	53, 894 153, 469	52, 074 155, 434
			14, 530 4, 496	14, 833 4, 554	14, 475 4, 607	14, 853 4, 528	14, 765 4, 533	14, 839 4, 913	15, 235 4, 921	15, 163 4, 968	14, 871 5, 066	15, 054 5, 401	14, 669 5, 483
Wells completed!number		1, 156	1, 330	1, 291	1, 112	1, 333	1, 236	1, 302	1, 396	1, 241	1, 425	1, 333	1, 434
Heavy in California do Wells completed† number Refined petroleum products: Gas and fuel oils: Domestic demand: Gas oil and distillate fuel oil thous, of bbl. Residual fuel oil do		1								1			
Gas oil and distillate fuel oilthous, of bbl		19, 102 42, 713	28, 626 45, 726	29, 473 44, 966	25, 341 39, 332	19, 804 42, 229	18,063 37,911	18,297 39,346	14, 850 39, 283	15, 098 36, 734	13, 828 r 37, 925	14, 520 33, 509	18, 131 37, 014
Consumption by type of consumer: Electric power plants t	4.336	2, 043	2, 570	2, 261	1, 968	2, 141	2, 157	3, 511	2,851	2, 512	2,963	2, 914	* 3, 280
Railways (class I) do Vessels (bunker oil) \$ do		7, 274 6, 131	7, 804 5, 346	7, 625 6, 049	6, 584 4, 874	6, 935 6, 999	6, 461 5, 436	6,500 4,621	6, 859 5, 967	6, 903 5, 547	6, 950 5, 374	6,729 3,695	7, 249 2, 367
Exports: § Gas oil and distillate fuel oildo		2, 421	2,017	2, 456	1,797	1, 723	3, 407	3,978	3, 684	2,540	2,715	1,992	891
Gas oil and distillate fuel oil	.062	239 . 058	317 . 058	374 . 058	363 . 058	507	569 .058	324 .058	351 .058	578 . 058	321	730 .062	550 . 063
Gas oil and distillate fuel oil thous of bbl	1	19, 964	21, 176	24, 390	23, 047	25, 298	23, 181	23, 348	23, 320	24, 589	23, 703	23, 877	24, 432
Residual fuel oil		37, 937	38, 609	37, 940	34, 791	37, 598	37, 407	37,816	36, 569	36,060	35, 942	34, 512	33, 777
Gas oil and distillate fuel oil do Residual fuel oil do		44, 562 41, 322	35, 778 37, 158	28, 990 34, 573	25, 511 34, 008	29, 922 32, 995	32, 064 35, 206	33, 885 38, 932	38, 824 41, 492	46, 439 45, 446	54, 068 48, 186	62, 019 54, 012	67, 870 55, 580
Domestic demand thous of bhi		53, 581	50, 129	51, 186	47. 889	56, 801	62, 045	66, 774	63, 221	69,044	66, 701	62, 216	66, 598
Exports§do		2, 794	4, 524	4, 949	4. 452	5, 258	3, 248	2, 826	2, 555	2,321	3, 604	3, 620	2, 386
Wholesale, refinery (Okla.)dol. per gal. Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.)do. Retall, service stations, 50 citlesdo	. 070	.059 .149	. 056 . 149	. 055 . 149	. 053 . 146	.050	.050 .145	. 054 . 149	.058 .149	. 060	. 068	.070	.070
Retail, service stations, 50 cities do	.156		. 142	. 142	. 142	. 141		.142	.142		155	.155	. 155

Revised.

Two cities formerly included in the average were dropped in September 1946 (August figure excluding these cities, \$16.54); one dropped in October but average not affected.
The average includes only 32 cities for September 1946 and 31 cities beginning October 1946; the August 1946 average excluding the 2 cities dropped in September is \$10.93; September 1946 figures for 31 cities, \$11.07.

Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later.

Revised series. For source of 1939-41 revisions for bituminous coal production, see note marked "f" on p. S-32 of the April 1943 Survey; revisions for 1942-43 are shown on p. S-33 of the April 1945 issue. For 1941 revisions for the indicated series on petroleum products on this page and p. S-37, see notes marked "f" on p. S-33 of the March and April 1943 Issues; 1942 monthly frevisions and revisions for 1943 are available on request.

Endown! Decome Powle of St. Louis.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19						19	946				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo ber
PET	ROLE	UM A	ND C	OAL I	PRODU	J CTS -	-Cont	inued					
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued													
Refined petroleum products—Continued. Motor fuel—Continued.		l											
Production, totalt thous. of bbl.	1	66, 873 24, 761	66, 058 23, 885	62, 126 23, 234	55, 492 20, 915	61,899 24,385	61, 160 23, 216	65, 191 24, 668	64, 345 25, 260	67, 445 26, 000	69, 707 26, 733	66, 284 25, 384	67, 25,
Cracked gasoline do Natural gasoline and allied productstt do		34, 496 9, 474	34, 504 9, 871	31, 067 10, 122	27, 388 9, 251	29, 910 9, 563	30, 573 9, 223	32, 945 9, 529	31, 445 9, 501	33, 921 9, 558	35, 346 9, 821	33, 530 9, 574	34, 10,
Sales of 1. p. g. for fuel and chemicalsdo Transfer of cycle productsdo		1, 782 76 5, 425	2, 115 87 5, 317	2, 217 80 5, 037	1,973	1,866	1, 765 87	1,872 79	1, 752 109	1, 928 106	2, 085 108	2, 082 122	2,
Used at refineries do. Retail distribution d mil. of gal. Stocks, gasoline, end of month:		2, 118	2,006	2, 047	4, 448 1, 937	4, 619 2, 309	4, 487 2, 561	4, 869 2, 649	4, 940 2, 619	5, 229 2, 856	5, 774 2, 784	5, 390 2, 555	6,
Finished gasoline, total thous of bbl. At refineries do		78, 091 47, 585	89, 360 56, 784	94, 115 63, 203	96, 293 63, 999	95, 186 63, 532	90, 444 58, 605	85, 801 53, 893	83, 726 50, 911	79, 384 48, 077	78, 833 47, 347	78, 848 47, 021	77, 46,
Unfinished gasoline		8, 449 4, 325	8, 316 4, 322	8, 279 5, 034	8, 543 5, 843	8, 975 6, 658	8, 300 6, 982	8, 159 7, 004	8, 245 7, 343	8, 394 7, 334	7, 912 6, 943	8, 173 7, 060	8,
Kerosene: Domestic demandsdodo		7, 613	9, 830	11, 176	9, 608	8,006	5, 995	6, 338	5, 185	5, 339	4, 321	5, 284	7,
Exports do Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, refinery (Penn-		505 . 066	423	. 066	370	393	655	782	1,566	976	767	705	
sylvania) dol. per gal Production thous of bbl Stocks, refinery, end of month do	. 074	7, 564 7, 355	. 066 8, 543 6, 212	9, 688 4, 666	. 070 9, 506 4, 304	. 070 9, 852 4, 981	. 070 8, 396 6, 097	. 070 8, 887 7, 912	. 070 8, 376 9, 063	8, 435 10, 490	. 074 8, 179 12, 382	. 074 7, 825 13, 442	8, 13,
Lubricants:		2, 532	2,606	2,689	2, 275	2, 562	3,061	2,866	2,715	3, 049	3, 236	3,095	5,
Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsylvania)		571	517	775	603	1, 225	721	1, 131	1,054	910	1, 135	694	,
Production dol. per gal thous of bbl. Stocks, refinery, end of month do	. 200	. 160 3, 485	. 160 3, 312	3, 395	3, 159	. 160 3, 786	3, 693	. 160 3. 722	3, 839	3, 620	. 200 4, 096	. 214 4, 016	4,
Asphalt:		7, 595 30, 040	7, 773 376	7, 694 9, 065	7, 966 665	7, 951 9, 925	7, 852 8, 985	7, 565 447	7,635	7, 293	7,030	7, 244	7,
Imports s		564, 400 558, 400	491, 100 692, 700	459, 500 786, 500	479, 300 889, 600	540, 500 948, 400	592, 700 986, 200	711,800 1,023,100	8,588 738,200 907,600	9, 052 851, 800 819, 600	18, 772 871, 300 691, 800	27, 811 827, 800 626, 500	8, 806, 577,
Wax: Production thous of lb.		66, 640	63, 840	65, 520	64, 960	77, 280	68, 040	67, 760	65, 520	60, 480	69, 160	68,600	74,
Stocks refinery end of month		83, 160	82, 040	80, 640	81, 480	85, 400	80, 920	77, 280	81, 760	73, 920	73, 360	83, 160	84,
Asphalt prepared roofing, shipments:† Totalthous. of squares Smooth-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheetdo	5, 315 1, 719	4, 347 1, 147	3, 314 892	4, 563 1, 350	4,060 1,229	4,680 1,526	5, 151 1, 696	5, 168 1, 746	5, 045 1, 575	5, 191 1, 624	7 5, 516 7 1, 837	7 5, 264 7 1, 633	5, 1,
Mineral-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheetdo Shingles, all typesdo		1, 299 1, 901	937 1, 484	1, 226 1, 987	1, 073 1, 759	1, 102 2, 052	1, 224 2, 231	1,076 2,346	1, 099 2, 371	1, 098 2, 469	7 1, 128 7 2, 550	r 1, 146 r 2, 486	1, 2,
	RUB	BER .	AND	RUBB	ER P	RODU	CTS						
RUBBER Vatural rubber:													
Consumption long tons. Imports, including latex and Guayule do	37, 323	7, 5 7 5 12, 213	8, 185 14, 045	10,355 10,795	10, 131 33, 008	12,792 31,757	16, 914 28, 109	17, 867 6, 262	16, 466 9, 545	21, 998 21, 627	28, 405 35, 371	31, 123 41, 736	7 35, 46,
Stocks, end of month dodo	218, 672	117, 543	118,715	133, 294	157,977	180,088	182, 831	170, 763	176, 768	169, 490	185, 580	199, 591	^r 200,
Yes Yes	57, 973	56, 227 8, 024	56, 112 5, 403	66, 993 5, (75	63, 770 6, 430	74, 214	70, 703 12, 931	70, 914 13, 144	62, 899 5, 367	54, 562 3, 166	61, 486 2, 188	58, 798 2, 603	⁷ 60,
Production 60	60,315	48, f34 214, 289	4f, 593 205, 454	56, 089 177, 051	51, 848 144, 427	60, 363 115, 310	66,014 101,510	66, 044 93, 447	63, 388 94, 095	63, 176 101, 007	64, 300 103, 076	63, 765 108, 840	62, r 110,
Consumption do do Production do do	24, 385 24, 707	20, 263 20, 560	19,590 20,632	22, 031 24, 458	20, 702 23, 187	22, 075 25, 136	22, 396 23, 930	22, 162 25, 322	21, 725 24, 882	21, 350 22, 619	24, 566 25, 798	23, 715 23, 956	, 26, , 26,
Stocks, end of monthdo	33, 475		28, 155	29, 099	30, 216	31, 436	31,732	33, 554	35, 295	35, 603	35, 742	35, 404	r 34,
TIRES AND TUBES													
neumatic casings: thousands thousands		90 4, 680	93 4, 825	96 5, 973	111 5, 801	206	196	245	235 6,036	248	264	155	
Production do Shipments do Original equipment do Stocks, end of nonth do		4, 471	4, 286 318	5, 547 576	5, 468 476	6, 686 6, 621 730	6, 883 6, 989 1, 105	7,061 7,032 1,259	6, 134 925	5, 985 6, 247 1, 529	7, 054 6, 825 1, 684	7, 233 6, 943 1, 636	8, 2 8, 4 1, 3
nnor tubes:8		2, 515	3, 077	3, 338	3, 487	3,392	3, 304	3, 377	3, 309	2,890	3, 006	3, 370	3,
Exportsdo		78 4, 222	84 3, 955	5, 296	96 4,874	151 5,840	160 6, 114	198 6, 463	205 5, 710	192 5, 702	193 7, 032	109 7, 287	8, (
Ship n.ents		4, 003 3, 252	3, 639 3, 627	4, 286 4, 048	4, 386 4, 418	5, 649 4, 519	6, 079 4, 190	6. 278 4, 373	5, 700 4, 377	5, 959 3, 954	6, 931 3, 929	6, 735 4, 435	8, 5 4, 1
	STONE	E, CLA	Y, Al	ND GI	LASS	PROD	UCTS				·		-
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS)
oated abrasive paper and cloth, shipmentsreams	164, 733	100, 311	97, 395	115, 440	129, 204	143, 919	161, 776	151, 292	147, 807	140, 813	161, 631	150, 726	166,
PORTLAND CEMENT				ļ									
roduction thous of bbl. Percent of capacity thous.	15, 335 78	10, 705 54	9, 772 48	9, 635 47	9, 250 50	11, 305 55	12, 650 64	12, 091 59	14, 489 73	15, 420 75	16,213 79	16, 450 83	16, 4
thous of bbl. tocks, finished, end of monthdo	14, 803 7, 830	10. 342 12, 763	6, 112 16, 423	7. 391 18. 653	7, 853 20, 034	12, 718 18, 651	15, 369 15, 972	16,066 11,957	14, 564 11, 894	16, 249 11, 064	17, 955 9, 308	17, 153 8, 612	17, 7; * 7, 2
tocks, clinker, end of monthdo	3, 501	4,022	4, 463	5, 304	5,824	6, 330	6,013	5, 111	4, 983	4, 788	4, 580	3,898	

^{\$}Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for 1941-45 for tires and tubes are shown on p. 22 of the December 1946 issue and for imports of natural rubber, on p. 23.

1includes natural gasoline, cycle products, and liquefled petroleum gases at natural gasoline plants, and benzol. Sales of liquefled petroleum gases for fuel and for chemicals and transfers of cycle products, shown separately above, are deducted before combining the data with straight run and cracked gasoline to obtain total motor fuel production.

1 Data are from the Civilian Production Administration and continue similar series from the Rubber Manufacturers Association published in the 1942 Supplement; the coverage is complete. Data for 1941-45 are on p. 23 of the December 1946 issue.

New series. Exports are from the Bureau of the Census; other series are compiled by the Civilian Production Administration and the coverage is complete. Data for 1943-45 for exports and 1941-45 for other series are shown on p. 23 of the December 1946 issue.

See note marked "ft" on p. S-36 regarding revisions in the indicated series for petroleum products. Data for asphalt roofing have been published on a revised basis beginning in Digitized for FRASER

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					19	46				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
STON	E, CL	AY, A	ND G	LASS	PROL	UCTS	-Con	tinued	l				·
CLAY PRODUCTS													
Brick, unglazed: Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant													
dol. per thous. Production thous. of standard brick.	l 	17.051 263,441	17. 081 238, 668	17. 196 271, 639	17. 213 279, 265	17, 328 336,647	17. 399 368,587	17. 646 356, 343	17. 932 360, 998	18. 074 486, 177	18. 218 503, 451	18. 519 r 473, 343	18, 5, 513, 4
Shipments*do Stocks, end of month*do Unglazed structural tile:*		258, 591 160, 563	216, 658 181, 158	271, 601 179, 875	271, 763 188, 343	335,804 188,346	361,128 196,460	340, 033 211, 290	338, 154 229, 119	452, 655 269, 036	484, 627	7 442, 975 7 310, 814	482, 12 340, 10
Juglazed structural tile:*					1		· ·				,		1
Productionshort tons_ Shipmentsdo		71, 471 74, 974	62, 046	70, 114 75, 298	67, 059 70, 102	84, 506 82, 932	88, 610 94, 031	93, 758 92, 923	95, 203	118, 789 117, 603	126, 803 124, 229	7116, 845 7115, 474	128, 2 122, 2
Stocksdodo		53, 844	54, 429	49, 399	46, 434	46,074	40, 484	41, 345	47, 497	56, 357	58, 637	7 57, 664	62, 48
Productiondo		73, 801	71, 055	84, 021	54, 904	56, 113 54, 267	64, 400	90, 385	91, 486	108, 621	108, 762		114,9
Shipments do Stocks do		72, 585 119, 196	62, 329 128, 470	78, 084 137, 583	50, 174 142, 248	145,937	67, 941 142,146	95, 641 135, 291	97, 692 129, 706	104, 792 134, 429		7106, 518 7125, 491	110, 6 129, 7
GLASS PRODUCTS	! !												
Plass containers:†	9,610	8, 978	8, 603	9, 890	8, 985	9,872	9, 555	8,982	8, 991	9, 426	10, 659	9,815	10, 5
Production thous. of gross_Shipments, domestic, totaldo	9, 332	8, 668	7, 968	9, 644	8, 847	9, 614	9, 425	9, 235	8, 680	9,001	10, 406	9,633	10, 37
General use food: Narrow neck, fooddododododododo	774	592	561	679	615	725	773	824	865	962	1, 287	1, 309	97
Wide mouth, food (incl. packers tumblers) do	2, 979 517	2,707 505	2, 533 467	3, 041 415	2, 775 399	2, 904 524	2, 905 566	2,844 558	2, 502 653	* 2, 553 595	3 3, 108 615	2,864 529	4 3, 2
Beer bottlesdo	573	624	564	801	801	791 1, 156	546	389	415	374	417	460	5
Liquor and winedodododo	1, 372 2, 099	1, 126 2, 006	1, 087 1, 773	1, 161 2, 355	1, 152 2, 052	2, 229	1, 159 2, 143	1,008 2,223	1, 059 1, 899	1, 146 1, 975	1, 252 2, 221 717	1, 216 2, 051	1, 40 2, 49
General purpose (chem., household, indus.) do Dairy products do Fruit jars and jelly glasses do	658 318	742 312	648 302	752 353	667 317	772 342	717 347	729 315	663 280	676 284	717 332	582 314	68 36
Fruit jars and jelly glassesdo	73	52	34	89	67	171	268	345	346	* 437	3 456	309	4 10
Stocks, end of monthdodododo	3, 905	3, 857	4, 331	4, 392	4, 294	4, 287	4, 140	3, 643	3, 729	3, 911	3,917	3, 940	3, 90
Tumblers:† Productionthous. of doz	6,848	6, 153	5, 682	5, 753	6, 465	7,770	6, 935	5,978	7, 389	6,070	7,891	6,711	7, 76
Shipments do	6, 527 5, 544	5, 377 5, 640	5, 925 5, 281	5, 516 4, 882	6, 138 4, 879	7, 672 5, 007	7, 416 4, 410	6,706	6, 347 4, 920	5, 984	7,946	6,078	7,65
Stocksdo	,							3, 937	, ,	4, 997	4,784	5, 352	5, 32
thous. of dozthous. of sq. ftthous. of sq. ft	3, 168 20, 781	2, 968 543	3, 203 429	4, 402 4, 355	3, 681 13, 849	4, 153 19, 292	4, 100 18, 515	4, 513 18, 863	3, 847 16, 316	3, 553 18, 409	4,335 16,803	3, 645 21, 142	5, 00 23, 27
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS	,			7	,	,	,	-0,000	,		- 5, 100	,	
Crude gypsum:			233,059			42,721			300, 815			E71 071	
Imports of short tons Production do Calcined, production do do do do do do do do do do do do do			1,087,495			1,143,238			1,306,845			571,871 1,522,455	
			701, 797			828, 731			946, 851			1,172,746	
Uncalcineddo			340, 697			358, 643			408, 263			394, 436	
Calcined: For building uses:					1								
Base-coat plastersdo			204, 791 4, 596			265, 675 6, 589			331, 237 8, 655			422, 025 8, 392	
All other building plastersdo			69, 614	1	1	85, 952 242, 917			91, 524			103, 442	
Base-coat plasters do. Keene's cement do. All other building plasters thous, of sq. ft. Tile do.			206, 823 5, 047			5, 164			4, 055			295, 620 4, 508	
Waliboard⊕do Industrial plastersshort tons			000, 100 I			200, 149			443, 327			557,537 49,941	
Aldasta planta					ı		1					10,012	
		TE	XTIL	E PRO	DUC	rs ———							
CLOTHING Hosiery:													
Productionthous. of dozen pairs	13, 339 13, 627	11, 443 10, 704	9,999	13, 131 12, 751	12, 235 11, 938	12, 976 12, 613	13, 067 12, 643	13, 985 13, 344	12,968	11,968	13, 438	13, 179	14, 53
Shipments dododo	17, 108	13, 551	9, 137 14, 355	14, 678	14, 919	15, 225	15, 592	16, 178	13, 118 15, 971	11,008 16,932	12,086 18,284	13, 511 17, 952	15, 08 17, 39
COTTON						Ì			ĺ	'			
Cotton (exclusive of linters):					ļ	j	į		İ				
Consumptionbales	877, 461	743, 225 297, 020	651, 931	811, 218	747, 748	804, 290	812,749	871, 470	792, 317	729, 603	855, 511	818, 449	931, 22
Exportso do do do do do do do do do do do do do		9,823	215, 219 19, 199	293, 166 85 , 899	250, 482 25, 845	318, 948 39, 609	317, 633 30, 767	456, 671 42, 852	409, 926 15, 862 260	366, 510 27, 694	411, 570 17, 896	242, 177 40, 984	103, 78 35, 53
Prices received by farmers t	. 292	. 225	. 228	. 224	. 230	. 227	. 236	. 241	. 260	. 308	.336	. 353	. 37
dol. per lb	. 309	. 239	. 245	. 247	. 258	. 268	. 277	. 274	. 292	. 334	. 355	. 369	. 36
Production: Ginningsthous. of running bales	7, 366	7, 383	7,728	8, 027		1 8, 813				162	532	2, 334	5, 72
Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales thous, of bales	28,482					1 9, 016	<u> </u>						· ·
Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, end of	-,					-, *							
month:: Warehousesthous. of bales_	6, 161	* 10,546	10, 450	9,906	9, 332	8, 547	7, 534	6, 340	5, 320	4, 414	3, 785	4, 280	5, 84
Millsdodo	2, 019	2, 139	2, 312	2, 29 5	2, 366	2, 319	2, 311	2, 238	2, 179	2, 179	1, 983	1,865	1,92
OURTHURSE AND	82	84	88	97	90	95	90	85	84	94	87	75	7
Consumptiondo Productiondo	170	7 170	134	140	88	71	49	31	16	13	26	72	16

*Revised. 1 Total ginnings of 1945 crop. 2 December 1 estimate of 1946 crop. 3 Packers tumblers included with fruit jars and jelly glasses for July and August 1946. 4 Jelly glasses included with wide mouth food containers. Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

**Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later.

**Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later.

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

1 For revised figures for cotton stocks for August 1941-March 1942, see p. S-24 of the May 1943 Survey. The total stocks of American cotton in the United States on July 31, 1946, including stocks on farms and in transit, were 7,522,000 bales, and stocks of foreign cotton in the United States, 153,000 bales.

† Revised series. See note marked """ on p. S-34 of the July 1944 Survey regarding changes in the data on glass containers and comparable figures for 1940-42; data for January-October 1945 were compiled by the War Production Board; subsequent data are from the Bureau of the Census. Data for tumblers have been revised to include data for 8 companies and for table, kitchen, and household ware to include 6 companies; comparable data beginning January 1944 will be shown later. The farm price of cotton has been revised for August 1937-July 1942; for revisions see note marked "†" on p. S-35 of the June 1944 Survey.

*New series. Data are compiled by the Bureau of the Census and cover all known manufacturers; data beginning September 1942 for brick are shown on p. 24 of the February Digitized for FRANGE and for vitrified sewer pipe on p. 23 of the December 1946 issue; data beginning that month for other series will be published later.

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	194						1946					
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo ber
	TE	XTILE	PRO	DUCT	rs—Co	ntint	ıed					`	<u> </u>
COTTON MANUFACTURERS													
Cotton cloth: Cotton broad woven goods over 12 inches in width,		1							[
production, quarterly* mil. of linear yards			2, 062	 -		2, 267			2, 299			2, 182	
Production, totaldo		}	1, 555	-		1,734			1,788			1,625	ļ
Production, total do Bleached do Plain dyed do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do	-		778 457			840 478			878 466			786 449	
Printed do_ Exports§thous, of sq. yds.			320			416			443		.	390	
Exports thous, of sq. yds. Imports dodo		68, 789 5, 934	52, 756 2, 920	59, 618 3, 131	60,474 2,814	71, 472 4, 840	65, 154	73, 107 4, 205	68,306 3,551	57, 503 5, 176	59, 421 3, 581	41,078	41, 2,
Prices. wholesale:	į.	i .	!	i i	1	1	1	1		1	i		! '
Mill margins cents per lb Denims, 28-inch dol. per yd	40.78	21.16 .223	20.61 , 223	20.68 .223	19.49	22. 57 . 248	23.09 .256	23.73 .256	22.01 .256	• 24.97 .280	25. 93 . 312	27.40	30
Print cloth, 64 x 56 ddo	.147	.099	.099	.699	.099	.110	.114	.114	.114	. 126	.134	.140	١.
Sheeting, unbleached, 36-inch, 56 x 56@dopindle activity:	. 180	.120	.120	.120	. 120	. 133	. 138	.138	. 138	. 138	.165	. 172	
Active spindles thousands	21, 524	21,605	21, 552	21, 630	21, 629	21,957	21, 973	21, 958	21, 943	21, 985	22,019	21,639	21,
Active spindle hours, total mil. of hr. Average per spindle in place hours.	9, 499 397	8, 672 364	7, 733 325	9, 489 399	8, 497 357	9, 103 382	9, 133	9, 558 401	8, 787 368	8,002 335	9,449	9, 037 379	10,
Operationspercent of capacity.	119.6	104.6	101. 5	110.7	113. 1	101.7	109.7	110.5	115, 1	95, 3	112.4	114.4	1
otton yarn, wholesale prices: Southern, 22/1, cones, carded, white, for knitting(mill)†		1						ļ			İ		1
Southern, 40s, single, carded (mill) dol. per lb.	. 699	.470	. 470	. 470	.476	. 504	. 525	. 543 . 672	. 543	. 599	. 643	.671	:
	.819	. 592	. 592	. 592	. 592	. 621	.040	.012	. 672	.6/2	.756	. 804	١.
RAYON AND MANUFACTURES Varn and staple fibers:		l)		İ						1		
Consumption:		l	j		}		İ]	}		
Yarn mil. of lb. Staple fiber do	57. 5 13. 0	52.8 14.8	50.7 14.5	55. 7 14. 0	50. 2 13. 3	58.3 16.8	56.6 14.8	56.8 15.9	51.8 14.1	51.9 15.6	57.3 15.1	7 54. 2 14. 0	7
Imports§thous. of lb.		17.0	1,441	1, 492	1,426	2,943	2,141	1,887	3, 428	3,653	3,369	2, 423	3
Prices, wholesale: Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum		l			[ļ	1	ļ		
filamentdol. per lb_	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	Ι.
Staple fiber, viscose, 1½ denierdo Stocks, producers', end of month:	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	.250	. 250	. 250	. 250	.250	. 250	l
Yarn mil. of lb.	10.0	7.7	7.3	8.3	10.0	9.2	9.3	8.7	7.3	8.7	8.4	, 9.1	-
Staple fiberdo Rayon goods, production, quarterly:*	2.6	3.9	3.1	4.1	4.0	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.8	2. 2	2.3	2.6	
Broad woven goodsthous. of linear yards.	.		397, 368			437, 388			439, 178		.	408, 615	
Finished, total do do White finished do			380, 194 43, 541			441, 627 55, 148			454, 322 51, 659			388, 783 42, 498	
Plain dveddodo		l	259, 718			292, 862			299, 498			269, 134	
Printeddo			76, 935			93, 617			103, 165		-	77, 151	
WOOL		l	l		i			<u> </u>	l	ł	1		}
Donsumption (scoured basis): Apparel classthous. of lb_		40, 332	38, 388	53, 995	47,708	50, 424	61,635	48, 252	49,604	50, 750	49,788	r 49, 900	63,
Carpet class do do		6, 368	7, 436	10, 100	9,918	10, 352	11,465	9,576	10, 268	9, 135	10, 308	10,260	13,
mports§do Prices, wholesale:		1	45,988	106, 619	78, 567	113, 593	126, 519	91,793	73,601	103, 311	89, 529	85, 556	70,
Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, fine, scoured and ol, per lb.	1.106 .490		1.03 .485	1.035 .485	1.025 .480	. 995 . 465	.995	.995 .465	.995 .465	. 995 . 465	.995	.995	1.
Raw, bright fleece, 56s. greasy* Australian, 64-70s, good top making, scoured, in bend	. 190	1	ļ		1	l	1	1	ŀ		. 465	1	1
(Boston)†dol. per lb_ tocks, scoured basis, end of mo., total†thous. of lb_	.789		. 758 483, 019	.755	.755	. 755 491, 512	.747	.745	. 745 564, 438	. 745	.745	.745 594, 487	١ .
Wool finer than 40s, totaldodo		İ	360, 224			377,658			420, 537		.	438, 905	
Domestic do do Foreign do do do do do do do do do do do do do	.		211, 826 148, 398			221, 188 156, 470			253, 214 167, 323			282, 750 156, 155	
Wool 40s and below and carpetdo			122, 795			113, 854			143, 901			155, 582	
WOOL MANUFACTURES			ŀ		İ		1			i	İ		ł
Machinery activity (weekly average):		ł	ĺ	ĺ	}		ļ			Ì			1
Looms: Woolen and worsted:		ł			ł						1		
Broad thous of active hours		2, 183	2, 175	2, 276	2, 480	2, 582	2, 586	2, 486	2,640	2, 159	2,608	r 2, 592	2,
Narrowdo		78	78	72	81	85	79	88	86	68	84	86	Ì
Broaddodo		71	79	83	95	101	103	98	107	78	106	105	
Narrowdo		59	67	68	74	79	84	86	94	70	94	, 93	
Woolen do do do do do do do do do do do do do	.	108, 656	105, 388	109, 462	120, 378	122, 334	119, 955	119, 134	123, 986	98, 191		120,847	122,
Worsted combs do		100, 415 188	97, 801 186	102, 327 197	112,677 220	115, 501 226	114, 045 224	108, 463 214	114, 293 220	89, 145 177	110,807 217	7 112, 153 223	118,
Production quarterly total thous of linear yards	1		124, 501			145, 635			154, 339	}		144, 591	
Apparel fabricsdo			107, 163			125, 628			133, 942	·	.}	125, 199	
Men's wear do Women's and children's wear do do do do do do do do do do do do do	l		44, 566 49, 587			53, 791 56, 144			58,060 60,853			54, 557 55, 314	
General use and other fabricsdo	l		13,010			15, 693			15,029		.]	15, 328	
Blankets do do Other nonapparel fabrics do do			11, 387 5, 951			12,336 7,671			12,077 8,320			11, 834 7, 558	
Vool yarn:¶		1 1	Í			l			'		1	! .	
Production, total*thous. of lbknitting*do	.	64, 508 11, 700	62, 240 10, 864	82, 775 14, 775	74, 204 13, 460	77, 300 14, 052	94, 390 17, 110	74, 716 13, 764	77, 948 14, 008	75, 910	77, 928	r 75, 432	96,
Weaving* do do	1	45, 416	43, 581	57, 272	50,656	52, 740	64, 650	51,064	52,832	15, 890 52, 425	13, 704 53, 120	7 13, 236 7 51, 620	16, 65,
Carpet and other*do Price, wholesale, worsted yarn, 2/32s (Boston)		7, 392	7, 795	10,728	10,088	10, 508	12,630	9,888	11,108	52, 425 7, 595	11, 104	r 10, 576	14,
Dulas whalesale managed areas of 1905 (Dark)													

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

dol. per lb... | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19.	45					194	16	, ,		,	,
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
	TE	XTIL	E PRO	DUC	rs—c	ontinu	ed						
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS													
Fur, sales by dealersthous. of dol_ Pyroxylin-costed fabrics):		5,778	6, 208	8, 760	7, 274	5, 300	7, 322	7,381	4, 236	3,062	4,799	7, 532	
Orders. unfilled, end of month thous lin. yd. Pyroxylin spread thous of lb. Shipments, billed thous. linear yd.		. 12.038	11, 909 6, 036	12, 786 6, 754	13, 137 6, 129	13, 035 6, 301	13, 606 6, 811	13, 182 6, 814	13, 468 5, 748 7, 653	13, 800 5, 651	13, 589 6, 972	13, 281 6, 287	12, 914 7, 480
Shipments, billedthous, linear yd.		8, 485	6, 864	8, 210	7, 401	7, 506	8, 448	9,071	7, 653	7,371	8,552	77, 151	9, 867
	TR	ANSP	ORTA'	ΓΙΟΝ	EQUI	PMEN	NT .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
MOTOR VEHICLES													
Exports, assembled, total ¶number_ Passenger cars ¶dodo		7, 956 430	8, 604 824	10. 266 2, 962	12, 289 2, 350	13, 285 4, 001	18, 999 6, 312	27, 017 8, 321	23, 644 7, 013	23, 694 10, 518	31, 803 14, 587	27, 401 12, 477	23, 017 11, 832
Passenger cars ¶	i	7, 526	7,780	7. 304	9. 939	9, 284	12, 687	18, 696	16, 631	13, 176	17, 216	14, 924	11, 185
Passenger cars dodododo	260, 803 100, 552	7 34, 611 53, 634	7 30, 016 29, 542	^r 62, 723 54 , 8 64	47, 965 28, 692	90, 045 39, 359	150, 206 81, 282	152, 948 74, 650	142, 313 58, 739	220, 321 93, 458	241, 302 105, 506	239, 410 92, 014	285, 562 109, 953
Civilian, totaldo Heavydo Mediumdo	100, 552 8, 401	53, 103 5, 437	28, 792 5, 054	54, 791 6, 278	28, 594 4, 470	39, 348 2, 433	81, 280 5, 802	74, 650 4, 823	58, 739 4, 066	93, 458 6, 020	105, 506 3, 317	92, 014 6, 111	109, 953 8, 940
Lightdodo	50, 158 41, 993	30, 754 16, 912	11, 132 12, 606	23, 956 24, 557	9, 880 14, 244	16, 990 19, 925	44, 047 31, 431	37, 427 32, 400	18, 608 36, 065	49, 504 37, 934	57, 052 43, 614	44, 519 41, 384	51, 175 49, 838
Militarydo	0	531	750	73	98	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT													
Shipments: Freight cars, totalnumber_	7, 188	2,019	2, 155	3, 474	2, 411	2, 460	4, 038	3, 340	2, 662	3,098	4, 625	3, 915	5, 957
Domestic do Passenger cars, totalt do	2, 442 60	1, 689 186	1, 674 491	2, 202 494	1, 664	2, 325 21	3, 181 240	2, 816 181	2, 094 56	2,570 61	4, 234 68	3, 244 69	3, 057 45
Domestictdodo	60	186	491	494	9	21	240	181	56	61	68	34	45
Freight cars, end of month: Number ownedthousands Undergoing or awaiting classified repairsdo	1,742	1, 765	1, 760	1, 757	1, 757	1,755	1,753	1, 749	1,749	1,748	1,748	1,746	1,743
Undergoing or awaiting classified repairsdo Percent of total on line	67 4.0	69 4. 1	72 4. 3	71 4. 2	74 4. 4	75 4, 4	76 4. 5	83 4, 9	78 4.7	80 4. 7	74 4. 4	73 4.3	67 4. 0
Orders, unfilledcarsdo	54, 413 39, 179	35, 172 29, 3 34	36, 426 30, 911	36, 471 29, 002	37, 572 30, 345	38, 650 29, 947	38, 151 29, 687	35, 954 28, 184	36,058	41, 417 34, 609	42, 714 35, 367	53, 727 37, 213	52, 817 36, 942
Railroad shopsdodo	15, 234	5, 838	5, 515	7, 469	7, 227	8, 703	8, 464	7, 770	28, 683 7, 375	6,808	7, 347	16, 514	15, 875
Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs	3, 204	2, 662	2, 555	2, 834	2, 944	3,075	3, 145	3, 260	3,179	3, 298	3, 217	3, 195	3, 147
Percent of total on lineOrders unfilled:	8.5	6.8	6.6	7. 3	7.6	8.0	8.2	8. 5	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.5	8. 4
Steam locomotives, totalnumber_ Equipment manufacturersdo	65 57	104 67	92 64	81 57	85 57 28	82 57	74 52	63 43	86 70	76 60	69 55	65 53	67 57
Railroad shops do Other locomotives. total* do Equipment manufacturers* do	8 499	67 37 380	64 28 379	24	28 378	25 412	52 22 416	20 522	16 529	16 528	14 487	12 490	10 506
Equipment manufacturers*do	499	367	369 10	373 363	368 10	402	406	512	515	517	473	490	506
Railroad shops*dododo	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	13 144	270	10 222	163	10 216	$\frac{10}{262}$	10 258	14 286	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 227 \end{array}$	14 236	0 114	0 92
Steam 9 do do Other 9 do		122 22	160 110	156 66	125 38	172 44	172 90	99 159	20 8 78	174 53	140 96	66 48	58 34
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS													
Shipments, total number do do do do do do do do do do do do do		195 191	159 156	146 142	148 148	154 148	219 211	266 262	273 260	258 247	$\frac{265}{245}$	229 220	311 293
Exportsdo		4	3	4	0	6	8	4	13	11	20	9	18
		CAN	ADIA	N STA	TIST	ICS							
Physical volume of business, adjusted: Combined index 1935-39 ≈ 100		189. 9	193. 0	195. 4	181. 2	191.4	192. 8	184. 3	178.9	180.3	178. 1	173. 3	179. 0
Industrial production, combined indexdo		197. 7 201. 9	194. 5 230. 2	193. 9	188. 2 254. 2	199.0	197. 9 426. 3	189. 6 302. 6	179.4 204.0	181.1	175. 5	172. 5	184. 2
Construction do Electric power do		139. 7	141.8	252. 5 151. 8	152. 9	441.1 155.6	164.1	166. 5	164.5	237. 0 168. 2	178.6 164.3	186. 9 155. 2	284. 3 155. 3
Manufacturingtdododo		211. 0 135 1	206. 3 134. 5	202. 8 138. 4	197. 9 150. 7	190. 7 146. 9	189. 9 144. 0	186. 9 143. 2	181 .4 128 .0	181. 2 143. 2	180.6 149.0	179. 0 150. 9	185. 5 156. 5
Mining†do Distribution, combined index†do Agricultural marketings, adjusted:†		130. 6 173. 7	114. 0 189. 8	119. 7 198. 7	98. 1 166. 7	143 5 175. 9	142. 0 182. 3	155. 8 173. 4	158.7 178.0	155.3 178.6	158.9 183.4	147. 7 175. 0	146. 1 168. 1
Combined indexdo		117.1	100. 0	163. 7	68.8	66.0	124. 6	160. 5	97.1	146.6	129.9	97. 2	106. 8
Graindo Livestockdo		105. 6 166. 9	82. 5 176. 1	168. 9 140. 9	52. 5 139. 2	54.3 117.0	129. 9 101. 4	177. 7 86. 0	92.9 115.4	148. 4 138. 7	129, 6 131, 0	96. 5 68. 5	103, 2 122, 5
Commodity prices:	127, 1	119. 9	120. 1	119.9	119.9	120. 1	120.8	122.0	123.6	125. 1	125. 6	125. 5	126. 8
Cost of livingdo Wholesale prices1926=100_ Railways:	111.4	103. 9	103. 9	104.6	105. 2	105. 6	108. 2	108. 6	109.1	109.5	109. 2	109.1	110.8
Carloadings thous of cars Revenue freight carried 1 mile mil. of tons		322 5, 298	272 4,803	283 4,644	263 4, 215	302 4, 981	282 4, 156	296 3, 983	291 4, 055	304 4,048	325 4,406	324 5, 142	371
Passengers carried 1 milemil. of passengers		425	465	424	392	412	367	335	420	484	501	373	

Revised.

† Data for October 1945-January 1946, and April 1946, include converted troop kitchens and troop sleepers.

§ Data for several additional companies are included beginning July or August 1945; see note in the April 1946 Survey for July and August 1945 figures excluding these companies and information regarding an earlier revision in the series; data relate to cotton fabrics prior to August 1945.

¶ The export series, except data for total locomotives and other locomotives, continue data formerly published in the Survey but suspended during the war period "other locomotives" has been revised to include internal combustion, carburetor type. Diesel-electric and Diesel in addition to electric locomotives and the total revised accordingly. The series include railway, mining and industrial locomotives. Data through February 1945 for the revised series and for October 1941-February 1945 for other series will be published later.

*New series. See note in September 1945 Survey for a description of the series on production of trucks and tractors; data beginning 1936 will be published later. Data on passenger car production are from the Civilian Production Administration and cover the entire industry; there was no production April 1942-June 1945. Data for unfilled orders of "other locomotives" are for class I railroads and include electric. Dissel-electric, and Diesel; data beginning 1938 will be shown later.

† Revised series. The Canadian index of construction has been shown on a revised basis beginning in the August 1945 Survey, the mining index beginning in the April 1944 issue, and the other indicated indexes beginning in the December 1942 issue; see note in April 1946 Survey for the periods affected.

INDEX TO MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS, Pages S1-S40

Pages ma	rked S
Abrasive paper and cloth (coated)	37 23
Acids	6,7 1
Agricultural income, marketings Agricultural wages, loans Air meil and air-line operations Aircraft Alcohol, denatured, ethyl, and methyl Alcoholic beverages 1, 2 Aluminum Animal fats, greases Anthracite 2, 4, 11, 12, 13 Apparel, wearing 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 Armed forces Asphalt Automobiles 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13	14, 15 7, 23
Aircraft 2, 10, 11, 12	13, 14
Alcoholic beverages 1,2	, 26, 27
Animal fats, greases	24, 25
Anthracite 2,4,11,12,13 Apparel, wearing 4,6,7,8,10,11,12,13,14	38,39
Armed forces Asphalt	9 37
Automobiles 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13	, 14, 17
Barley	27
Battery shipments	34 33
Beef and veal. Beverages, alcoholic	. 26. 27
Bituminous coal 2, 4, 11, 12, 13	14,35
Bonds, issues, prices, sales, yields	18, 19
Brick	4,38 15,19
Building contracts awarded	5.6
Building costs Building construction (see Construction) Building materials, prices, retail trade 4	7.8.9
Businesses operating and business turn-over Butter	27
Canadian statistics 16	17.40
Candy Capital flotations For productive uses	29 18
For productive uses	18 22
Carloadings Cattle and calves Cellulose plastic products	28
Cement 1.	26 2,4,37
Cereal and bakery products Chain-store sales	8
Cheese	27
Cigars and cigarettes	30
Clay products (see also Stone, clay, etc.)	1,2,38
Clothing 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 Coal 2, 4, 11, 12, 13	, 14, 38 , 14, 36
Cigars and cigarettes Civil-service employees Clay products (see also Stone, clay, etc.) Clothing 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 Coal 2, 4, 11, 12, 13 Coffee Coke	29 2,36
Commercial and industrial failures	3
New construction, dollar value	5 5
Contracts awarded	6
Contracts awarded Costs. Dwelling units started Highway. Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours Consumer credit Consumer expenditures	5, 11
Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours 9	, 12, 14 15, 16
	33
Copper Copra and coconut oil Corn	25 28
Cost-of-living index Cotton, raw, and manufactures 4, 10, 12, 13	4 2
Cotton, raw, and manufactures 4, 10, 12, 13	,38,39
Cottonseed, cake and meal, on	23
Crops 1,25 Currency in circulation	, 27, 28 17
Dairy products 1, 2, Debits, bank 2, 2, Debits, bank 2, 2, Debt, short-term, consumer 2, 2, Debt, short-term, consumer 3, 2, Debt, United States, Government 2, Department stores, sales, stocks, collections 2, Deposits, bank 2, Disputes, industrial 2, Distilled spirits 24 Dividend payments and rates 24 Drug store sales 2, Drug store sales 2, Drug store sales 3, Dru	3,4,27
Debt. short-term. consumer	15 15, 16
Debt, United States, Government Department stores, sales, stocks, collections	17 8.9
Deposits, bank	15, 17
Distilled spirits24	, 26, 27
Drug store sales	7,8
Dwelling units started	3
Earnings ,weekly and hourly Eggs and chickens 1, Electrical equipment 2, Electric power production, sales, revenues.	3,4,29
Electrical equipment 2,3	3,7,34 26
Employment indexes.	9, 10
Factory, by industries Nonmanufacturing industries	10,11
Employment, security operations	12
Emigration and immigration Engineering construction	5
Expenditures, United States Government	17
ExplosivesExports	24 20,21
Engineering construction. Exchange rates, foreign Expenditures, United States Government Explosives Exports. Factory, employment, pay rolls, hours, wages. 10, 11, 12	9, 13.14
Failures, industrial and commercial	3
Fairchild's retail price index Farm marketings and income	4
Farm wages	14

	Pages marked S
Farm products, farm, and wholesale	prices 3,4
Federal Government, finance	4,24,25 17,18
Fats and oils Federal Government, finance Federal Reserve banks, condition of Federal Reserve reporting member b	anks 15
Fertilizers	anka 4,24
Fire losses	6
Fish oils and fishFlaxseed	25, 29 25
Flooring	31
Flour, wheat	28 2.
Food products 3,4,7,10,11,12,13 Footwear 2,4,7,8,	, 14, 17, 27, 28, 29
Footwear 2, 4, 7, 8, Foreclosures, real estate	, 10, 12, 13, 14, 31
Foreign trade, indexes, shipping weig	ght, value
by regions, countries, economic cl commodity groups	lasses and
oundry equipment	34
Foundry equipment Freight cars (equipment) Freight carloadings, cars, indexes	40
Freight-car surplus Fruits and vegetables	22
Fruits and vegetables	2,3,4,27
Fuels	2,4,36,37
Fuel equipment and heating apparate Fuels Furnaces, electric, industrial Furniture 1,4,	10.11.12.13.32
Gas and fuel oils	36
Glass and glassware (see also Stone, c	37 lav. etc.) 38
Gelatin.	24
Siveerine	30 24
ias, customers, sales, revenues fas and fuel oils lasoline llass and glassware (see also Stone, c Pelatin Gloves and mittens llycerine lodd Goods in warehouses	16, 17
Grains	3, 27, 28
Gypsum	
Heating and ventilating equipment.	
Hides and skins Highways Hogs	5,11
Home mortgages	6
Hosiery	4,38
Home mortgages Hosiery Hours per week House furnishings Housing	11, 13, 23
Housefurnishings	4,6,7,8
Immigration and emigration	23
mports	20. 21
ncome payments ncome-tax receipts ncorporations, business, new	1 17
incorporations, business, new	
ndustrial production indexes	1,2
instalment sales, department stores	8.9
insurance, life	
fron and steel, crude, manufactures 3,4,10,11	. 12. 13. 17. 32. 33
Кетовене	37
Labor force Labor disputes, turn-over Lamb and mutton Lard	9
Labor disputes, turn-over	
Lard	29
Lead Leather Linseed oil, cake, and meal Livestock	33
Linseed oil, cake, and meal	25
Livestock	1,3,28,29
(see also Consumer credit)	6, 15, 17
Locomotives	40 39
Linseed oil, cake, and meal. Livestock Loans, real estate, agricultural, bank (see also Consumer credit) Locomotives Looms, woolen, activity Lubricants Lumber 1, 2, 4, 10,	37
Lumber	, 11, 12, 13, 31, 32
wacnine activity, cotton, wool Machine tools	
Machinery 1, 2, 3, 10,	, 11, 12, 13, 17, 34
Mail order houses, sales	8,9
Manufacturers' orders, shipments, in	ventories_ 2,3
Meats and meat packing 1, 2, 3, 4,	10, 12, 13, 14, 29
Metals 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11,	12, 13, 17, 32, 33
Milk	27
Minerals	. 2, 10, 11, 12, 14 17
Machine activity, cotton, wool	6, 15
Motor fuel	36,37
Motors, electrical	34
Munitions production	2
Newspaper advertising Newsprint New York Stock Exchange	6, 7
New York Stock Exchange	19,20
Oats	28
All purners	34 4, 2 4, 25
Dleomargarine	25
Dats Dats Dil burners Dils and fats Disomargarine Decrating businesses and business tur Prders, new, manufacturers' Paint and paint materials Paper and pulp 2,3,4,10,	11-0Ver 3
Paint and paint materials	4, 26
Paper and pulp 2,3,4,10,	, 11, 12, 13, 14, 35

	ıarked i
Paper products	- 3:
Passports issued Pay rolls, manufacturing and nonmanufactur	. 2
ing industries	12 11
Petroleum and products 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 1	7.36.3
Pig ironPlywoodPlywoodPlywoodPlywoodPlywood	. 3
	- 31 - 31
Pork Postal business	_ 2
	1
Poultry and eggs. Prices (see also individual commodities):	1,3,2
Retail indexes	
Retail indexes Wholesale indexes. Printing 2, 10, 11, 12, 1: Profits, corporation. Public assistance.	
Profits, corporation	3, 14, 3;
Public assistance	14
· william Company	5, 19, 20 23
Pulpwood	- 34 - 34
PumpsPurchasing power of the dollar	. 3
Pyroxylin coated fabrics	_ 40
Radio advertising	_ 6,7
tistics, employment, wages 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 2	. 11
12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 2: Railways, street (see Street railways, etc.).	2, 23,40
Rayon, and rayon manufactures, 2, 4, 10, 12, 13	3, 14, 3
Receipts, United States Government	_ 1
Rents (housing), index	
Retail trade, all retail stores, chain stores department stores, mail order, rural sales	le L
general merchandise	7,8,
Rice Roofing, asphalt	_ 2
Rosin and turnentine	94
Rubber, natural, synthetic and recisimed tires, and tubes Rubber industry, production index, employ ment, pay rolls, hours, earnings	_ 3:
Rubber industry, production index, employ	
ment, pay rolls, hours, earnings 3, 4, 10, 1	ī. 13. 1 ²
Savings deposits	_ 1
Perme nine elem	
Sheep and lamba	
Sheep and lambs Shipbuilding 2, 10, 11, 12 Shipbuilding 1, 12, 10, 11, 12 Shoes 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 12 Shortenings	=
Shoes 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13 Shortenings 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13	3, 14, 31
Miver	_ 17
Skins Slaughtering and meat packing 2, 10, 12, 13	3. 14. 29
Sovbeans, and sovbean oil	,, _ ,, _
Steel ingots and steel manufactures (see als	- 39 o
Spindle activity, cotton, wool. Steel ingots and steel manufactures (see also Iron and steel)	- 39 o
Iron and steel)	- 39 - 32, 33
Iron and steel) Steel, scrap Stocks, department stores (see also Manufac	- 39 - 32,33 - 31
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap. Stocks, department stores (see also Manufac turers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields	- 39 - 32, 33
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap Stocks, department stores (see also Manufac turers' inventories) Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stokers, mechanical	31,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,3
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap. Stocks, department stores (see also Manufac turers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields	32,33 - 32,33 - 33 - 19,26 - 34 - 34,37,33
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap Stocks, department stores (see also Manufacturers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stockers, mechanical. Stone, clay, and glass products Street railways and busses	- 39,33 - 32,33 - 33,33 - 19,26 - 19,26 - 1,12,14 - 29,36
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap Stocks, department stores (see also Manufacturers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stocks, mechanical. Stone, clay, and glass products Storect railways and busses Sigar Sulphur Sulfuric acid	- 31, 32, 33, 33, 33, 33, 34, 37, 31, 12, 14, 37, 33, 32, 32, 32, 32, 32, 32, 32, 32, 32
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap Stocks, department stores (see also Manufactures' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stokers, mechanical. Stone, clay, and glass products Street railways and busses Suphur. Sulphur. Sulphur. Sulpric acid Superphosphate	39, 32, 33, 32, 33, 33, 34, 37, 31, 12, 13, 12, 13, 12, 13, 12, 13, 13, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap. Stocks, department stores (see also Manufacturers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stocks, mechanical Stone, clay, and glass products Storect railways and busses Sugar Sulphur Sulfuric acid. Superphosphate	32, 33 - 32, 33 - 33 - 19, 24 - 19, 24 - 1, 12, 11 1, 12, 12 - 29, 33 - 22 - 24
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap Stocks, department stores (see also Manufac turers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stockers, mechanical. Stone, clay, and glass products 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 Surgar Sulphur Sulfuric acid. Superphosphate Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-telegraph carriers	- 31,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,3
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap Stocks, department stores (see also Manufac turers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stockers, mechanical. Stone, clay, and glass products 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 Surgar Sulphur Sulfuric acid. Superphosphate Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-telegraph carriers	- 31,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,3
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap Stocks, department stores (see also Manufac turers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stockers, mechanical. Stone, clay, and glass products 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 Surgar Sulphur Sulfuric acid. Superphosphate Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-telegraph carriers	- 31,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,3
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap Stocks, department stores (see also Manufac turers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stockers, mechanical. Stone, clay, and glass products 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 Surgar Sulphur Sulfuric acid. Superphosphate Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-telegraph carriers	- 31,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,3
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap Stocks, department stores (see also Manufac turers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stockers, mechanical. Stone, clay, and glass products 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 Surgar Sulphur Sulfuric acid. Superphosphate Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-telegraph carriers	- 31,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,33,3
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap. Stocks, department stores (see also Manufacturers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stokers, mechanical. Stone, clay, and glass products 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1 Street railways and busses Sulpar. Sulphur. Sulfuric acid. Superphosphate. Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-telegraph carriers 11, 12, 1 Textiles 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1 Tile Tin. Tires and inner tubes Toolacco 2, 11, 12, 1 Toolacco 10, 11, 12, 1 Trade, retail and wholesale 7, 8, 9, 1 Transit lines, local	33, 33, 33, 34, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap. Stocks, department stores (see also Manufacturers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stokers, mechanical. Stone, clay, and glass products 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1 Street railways and busses Sulpar. Sulphur. Sulfuric acid. Superphosphate. Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-telegraph carriers 11, 12, 1 Textiles 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1 Tile Tin. Tires and inner tubes Toolacco 2, 11, 12, 1 Toolacco 10, 11, 12, 1 Trade, retail and wholesale 7, 8, 9, 1 Transit lines, local	33, 33, 33, 34, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap. Stocks, department stores (see also Manufacturers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stokers, mechanical. Stone, clay, and glass products 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1 Street railways and busses Sulpar. Sulphur. Sulfuric acid. Superphosphate. Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-telegraph carriers 11, 12, 1 Textiles 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1 Tile Tin. Tires and inner tubes Toolacco 2, 11, 12, 1 Toolacco 10, 11, 12, 1 Trade, retail and wholesale 7, 8, 9, 1 Transit lines, local	33, 33, 33, 34, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap. Stocks, department stores (see also Manufacturers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stokers, mechanical. Stone, clay, and glass products 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1 Street railways and busses Sulpar. Sulphur. Sulfuric acid. Superphosphate. Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-telegraph carriers 11, 12, 1 Textiles 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1 Tile Tin. Tires and inner tubes Toolacco 2, 11, 12, 1 Toolacco 10, 11, 12, 1 Trade, retail and wholesale 7, 8, 9, 1 Transit lines, local	33, 33, 33, 34, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap. Stocks, department stores (see also Manufacturers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stokers, mechanical Stone, clay, and glass products 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1 Street railways and busses Sugar Sulphur S	30. 32, 33, 33, 33, 14, 32, 33, 14, 33, 14, 33, 14, 33, 14, 33, 14, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 3
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap. Stocks, department stores (see also Manufacturers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stokers, mechanical Stone, clay, and glass products 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1 Street railways and busses Sugar Sulphur S	30. 32, 33, 33, 33, 14, 32, 33, 14, 33, 14, 33, 14, 33, 14, 33, 14, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 3
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap. Stocks, department stores (see also Manufacturers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stokers, mechanical Stone, clay, and glass products 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1 Street railways and busses Sugar Sulphur S	30. 32, 33, 33, 33, 14, 32, 33, 14, 33, 14, 33, 14, 33, 14, 33, 14, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 3
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap. Stocks, department stores (see also Manufacters) inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stokers, mechanical. Stone, clay, and glass products Storect railways and busses Sulpar. Sulphur. Sulfuric acid. Superphosphate Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-tele graph carriers	33, 33, 33, 33, 14, 36, 37, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap. Stocks, department stores (see also Manufacters) inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stokers, mechanical. Stone, clay, and glass products Storect railways and busses Sulpar. Sulphur. Sulfuric acid. Superphosphate Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-tele graph carriers	33, 33, 33, 33, 14, 36, 37, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap. Stocks, department stores (see also Manufacturers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stokers, mechanical Stone, clay, and glass products 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1 Street railways and busses Signar Sulphur Sulphur Sulphur Sulphur Sulphur Sulphur Sulphur Sulfuric acid Superphosphate Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-telegraph carriers 11, 12, 13 Textiles Trile Trile Trine Trine Tine Trines and inner tubes Tools, machine 10, 11, 12, 13, 13 Transportation, commodity and passenger Transportation equipment Travel Trupentine and rosin United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government, finance. Utilities 4,5,9,12,13,14,17,16 Vegetables and fruits Vegetables and fruits	30. 32, 33, 33, 33, 33, 34, 33, 33, 34, 33, 34, 32, 34, 32, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap. Stocks, department stores (see also Manufacturers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stokers, mechanical Stone, clay, and glass products 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1 Street railways and busses Signar Sulphur Sulphur Sulphur Sulphur Sulphur Sulphur Sulphur Sulfuric acid Superphosphate Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-telegraph carriers 11, 12, 13 Textiles Trile Trile Trine Trine Tine Trines and inner tubes Tools, machine 10, 11, 12, 13, 13 Transportation, commodity and passenger Transportation equipment Travel Trupentine and rosin United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government, finance. Utilities 4,5,9,12,13,14,17,16 Vegetables and fruits Vegetables and fruits	30. 32, 33, 33, 33, 33, 34, 33, 33, 34, 33, 34, 32, 34, 32, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap. Stocks, department stores (see also Manufacturers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stokers, mechanical Stone, clay, and glass products 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1 Street railways and busses Signar Sulphur Sulphur Sulphur Sulphur Sulphur Sulphur Sulphur Sulfuric acid Superphosphate Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-telegraph carriers 11, 12, 13 Textiles Trile Trile Trine Trine Tine Trines and inner tubes Tools, machine 10, 11, 12, 13, 13 Transportation, commodity and passenger Transportation equipment Travel Trupentine and rosin United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government, finance. Utilities 4,5,9,12,13,14,17,16 Vegetables and fruits Vegetables and fruits	30. 32, 33, 33, 33, 33, 34, 33, 33, 34, 33, 34, 32, 34, 32, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap. Stocks, department stores (see also Manufacturers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stokers, mechanical Stone, clay, and glass products 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1 Street railways and busses Signar Sulphur Sulphur Sulphur Sulphur Sulphur Sulphur Sulphur Sulfuric acid Superphosphate Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-telegraph carriers 11, 12, 13 Textiles Trile Trile Trine Trine Tine Trines and inner tubes Tools, machine 10, 11, 12, 13, 13 Transportation, commodity and passenger Transportation equipment Travel Trupentine and rosin United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government bonds United States Government, finance. Utilities 4,5,9,12,13,14,17,16 Vegetables and fruits Vegetables and fruits	30. 32, 33, 33, 33, 33, 34, 33, 33, 34, 33, 34, 32, 34, 32, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap. Stocks, department stores (see also Manufacturers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stokers, mechanical Stone, clay, and glass products 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1 Street railways and busses Signar Sulphur	30. 32, 33, 33, 33, 33, 34, 33, 33, 34, 33, 34, 32, 34, 32, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap. Stocks, department stores (see also Manufacturers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stock, clay, and glass products Store, clay, and glass products Store trailways and busses Store trailways and busses Supernosphate Sulphur Sulfuric acid Superphosphate Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-tele graph carriers 11, 12, 17 Textiles 12, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17 Tile Tile Tile Trools, machine Trools, machine	33, 33, 33, 33, 34, 32, 33, 34, 32, 33, 34, 32, 33, 34, 32, 32, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap. Stocks, department stores (see also Manufacturers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stock, clay, and glass products Store, clay, and glass products Store trailways and busses Store trailways and busses Supernosphate Sulphur Sulfuric acid Superphosphate Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-tele graph carriers 11, 12, 17 Textiles 12, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17 Tile Tile Tile Trools, machine Trools, machine	33, 33, 33, 33, 34, 32, 33, 34, 32, 33, 34, 32, 33, 34, 32, 32, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34
Iron and steel). Steel, scrap. Stocks, department stores (see also Manufacturers' inventories). Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields Stokers, mechanical Stone, clay, and glass products 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1 Street railways and busses Signar Sulphur	33, 33, 33, 33, 34, 32, 33, 34, 32, 33, 34, 32, 33, 34, 32, 32, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34

Department of Commerce Field Service

Albany 7, N. Y., 409 County Court House. Albuquerque, N. Mex., 203 W. Gold Ave. Atlanta, Ga., 50 Whitehall St. Baltimore 2, Md., 103 S. Gay St. Birmingham, Ala., 2304 Fourth Ave., N. Boise, Idaho, 210 Baird Bldg. Boston 9, Mass., 1800 Customhouse. Buffalo 3, N. Y., 242 Federal Bldg. Burlington, Vt., Rutland Railroad Station. Butte, Mont., 301A O'Rourke Estate Bldg. Charleston 3, S. C., 310 Peoples Bldg. Charleston 1, W. Va., 612 Atlas Bldg. Charlotte 2, N. C., 1121/2 E. Fourth St. Chattanooga 2, Tenn., 505 Post Office Bldg. Cheyenne, Wyo., Federal Recreation Bldg. Chicago 4, Ill., 357 U.S. Court House. Cincinnati 2, Ohio, 1204 Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Cleveland 14, Ohio, 1286 Union Commerce Bldg. Columbus 1, Ohio, 1037 N. High St. Dallas 2, Tex., 602 Santa Fe Bldg. Denver 2, Colo., 203 Boston Bldg. Des Moines 9, Iowa, 518 Grand Ave. Detroit 26, Mich., 1028 New Federal Bldg. Duluth 5, Minn., 310 Christie Bldg. El Paso 7, Tex., 12 Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Erie, Pa., 312 Security Peoples Trust Co. Evansville, Ind., 112 Northwest Fourth St. Fargo, N. Dak., 210 Walker Bldg. Fremont, Nebr., Pathfinder Hotel. Grand Rapids 2, Mich., 736 Keeler Bldg. Hartford 6, Conn., 436 Capitol Ave. Houston 14, Tex., 603 Federal Office Bldg. Indianapolis 4, Ind., Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Jackson 5, Miss., 1130 W. Capitol St. Jacksonville 1, Fla., 425 Federal Bldg. Kansas City 6, Mo., 600 Interstate Bldg. Little Rock 5, Ark., 312 Pyramid Bldg. Los Angeles 12, Calif., 1540 U. S. Post Office and Court House. Louisville 1, Ky., 631 Federal Bldg.

Manchester, N. H., 814 Elm St.

Memphis 3, Tenn., 229 Federal Bldg. Miami, Fla., 947 Seybold Bldg. Milwaukee, Wis., 332 W. Wisconsin Ave. Minneapolis 1, Minn., 1234 Metropolitan Life Bldg. Mobile 5, Ala., City Hall Annex. Nashville, Tenn., Federal Court House. New Haven 10, Conn., 152 Temple St. New Orleans 12, La., 333 St. Charles Ave. New York 1, N. Y., Empire State Bldg., 60th Norfolk 10, Va., 712 Wainwright Bldg. Oklahoma City 2, Okla., 901-905 Petroleum Bldg. Omaha 2, Nebr., 918 City National Bank Bldg. Peoria, Ill., 531 First National Bank Bldg. Philadelphia 3, Pa., 1612 Market St. Phoenix 8, Ariz., 234 N. Central St. Pittsburgh 19, Pa., 1013 New Federal Bldg. Portland 3, Maine, 76 Pearl St. Portland 4, Oreg., 520 SW. Morrison St. Providence 3, R. I., 24 Weybossett St. Reno, Nev., 50 Sierra St. Richmond 19, Va., 801 E. Broad St. Rochester, N. Y., 16 State St. St. Louis 1, Mo., 107 New Federal Bldg. Salt Lake City 1, Utah, 321 Atlas Bldg. San Antonio 5, Tex., 101 Transit Tower Bldg. San Diego 1, Calif., 906 Columbia St. San Francisco 11, Calif., 307 Customhouse. Savannah, Ga., U. S. Courthouse and Post Office Bldg. Scranton, Pa., Wyoming Ave. and Spruce St. Seattle 4, Wash., 809 Federal Office Bldg. Sioux Falls 6, S. Dak., 310 Policyholders National Bldg. Spokane 8, Wash., 1023 W. Riverside Ave. Syracuse 2, N. Y., 224 Harrison St. Texarkana 5, Tex., 317 Texarkana National Bank Bldg.

Toledo, Ohio, 445 Huron St.

Wichita 2, Kans., 205 K. F. H. Bldg.

Worcester 8, Mass., 340 Main St.