SURVEY OF

CURRENT BUSINESS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Survey of

CURRENT BUSINESS

Volume 26, No. 6 June 1946

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].]

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Published by the Department of Commerce, HENRY A. WALLACE, Secretary.—Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, AMOS E. TAYLOR, Director. Subscription price \$2 a year; Foreign \$2.75. Single copies, 20 cents. Price of the 1942 supplement, the last issue, 50 cents. Make remittances direct to the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The Business Situation

By Office of Business Economics

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY has been maintained at an even rate, with no marked deviation from the level of recent months. The forward movement under way in the reconversion industries was slowed by the continuation of work stoppages in basic industries which impeded the assembly of components necessary for an upsurge of production.

Construction has continued to move ahead, with expansion both in the residential field and in business expenditures for plant and equipment. Retail trade reports reflect a continuation of heavy buying by consumers, notwithstanding that the supply of new durable goods is still extremely limited. Exports are again rising as both commercial and relief shipments increase.

The general picture of activity can be summed up in the income flow to individuals. This flow has been very steady so far this year; in April the continuation of demobilization of the armed forces, coupled with the drop in pay rolls in the coal industry, resulted in only a slight decline. Factory employment and pay rolls were up in line with the general tendency.

A feature of the recent situation, discussed at some length in this issue, has been the accelerating rise in prices over a considerable segment of the economy.

The month of May will be remembered because of the 2-day paralysis of the railroads and the steps taken by the Government to end the labor-management dispute in this industry and to secure new legislation for the transition period, designed to reduce the disruptions to production attendant upon such disputes. Actually, the railway stoppage

had but a minor impact on economic activity during the month, although it did contain the threat of a major disruption of the national economy.

Reduced Output of Coal

More important in retarding the pace of production and primary distribution was the continuance into its second month of the labor-management dispute in the bituminous coal industry. A 2-week "truce" was sufficient to permit essential users of coal to maintain their operations, but did not prevent further declines in the steel operating rate, continued restrictions on railway passenger travel, brownouts in cities throughout the country, and curtailed operations in some manufacturing plants.

After the end of March, the flow of coal from the bituminous mines was reduced to a trickle. (See chart 1.) Many mines remained closed during the "truce" period in May, so that less than 20 million short tons were mined during the month, as compared with an average of over 50 million tons a month during the first quarter of 1946. The coal mined during May was impounded by the Government and doled out largely to utilities, railroads, and other essential users.

The settlement of the dispute at the month's end provided the basis for again moving forward on the production front. Soft coal production rose to the prestrike rate soon after the workers returned to the pits, but there will be somewhat of a lag before some industrial users of coal are able to restore normal operations. Just as the availability of stocks of coal cushioned the impact of the initial work stoppage, the necessity for refilling pipelines will delay full-scale operations in some plants.

Coal Depresses Steel

Steel mills were most directly affected by the coal shortage. As shown in the bottom panel of chart 1, the weekly operating rate declined from close to 90 percent of rated capacity at the end of March to 74 percent in the last week of April and to less than 45 percent at the end of May. On a daily average basis, production of steel ingots in May was about 30 percent below the preceding month's output and 37 percent less than in March.

The steel operating rate will turn upward in June, but it will take a few weeks before the near-capacity rate of March will again be reached.

The steel industry continues to be booked solid with orders for many months ahead. Because of the 5-week stoppage in January and February and the recent decline in operations, the industry has not made headway in working off the order backlog.

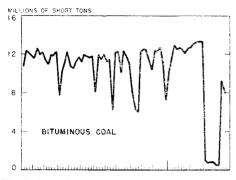
The net result has been that many users of steel have been forced to operate on a hand-to-mouth basis which has interfered with forward scheduling of production and has at times curtailed operations.

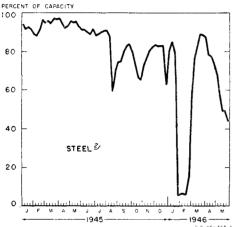
The flow of steel for a time will be a limiting factor on production in some individual industries and plants, though we are still in a phase of reconversion where a variety of factors influence production performance. The limited steel supply, furthermore, will probably complicate the problems of the newer companies without established sources of supply.

Secondary Effects of Coal Shortage

Broad indicators of production and distribution reflected the coal shortage only to a minor extent. As shown in the lower panel of chart 2, brownout regulations had only a small effect on weekly production of electric power. The actual savings in coal consumption, of course, were relatively larger than the cut in over-all electric power production, since coal is the primary source of energy for only about half of total electric power production.

Chart 1.—Coal and Steel Production—Weekly ¹





- ¹ Latest data plotted are for weeks ending May 25 for coal and June 1 for steel.
- ² Includes steel ingots and steel for castings. Sources of data: U. S. Bureau of Mines and American Iron and Steel Institute.

Total carloadings picked up slightly during the first three weeks of May chiefly because of the resumption of coal movements during the "truce." The relatively sharp dip in loadings of manufactured goods-reflected in "miscellaneous" loadings in chart 2-in the middle of the month was due to the disruption occasioned by the short-lived freight embargo which was cancelled as soon as the temporary work agreement was announced for the miners. The 2-day rail stoppage sharply depressed both total and miscellaneous loadings during the week ending May 25, the latest week shown in the chart.

Gains Retarded, Output High

The production performance as a whole was necessarily spotty—far more so than would have been the case in the absence of the major stoppages. The fact that production has continued to expand in some segments has frequently been underemphasized. The net effect of the stoppages has been to hold production to a fairly even level, rather than to impair previous gains in aggre-

The output of motor vehicles, which had moved sharply upward after the middle of March, reached 71,000 in the week ending May 11. This was about three-fifths of the weekly output of 120.-000 during the first half of 1941. Assemblies were then halved, as some large plants were temporarily shut down because of supply shortages so that May output was about the same as in April. (See chart 3.) Assemblies for the first 5 months amounted to about 838.000 vehicles, of which 529,000 were passenger and 309,000 commercial. When spread over the distribution system, this has not meant many cars per dealer.

Manufacturing Shipments Continue High

Chart 4 presents the general trend in manufacturing shipments through April. In that month there was a 4 percent rise in the daily average value of manufacturers' shipments, as the durable goods industries increased their shipments from the low point of February. Since shipments were maintained in part by drawing down inventories, these data do not indicate much, if any, output increase. Nevertheless, the value of output of both durable and nondurable goods in April was close to 200 percent of the 1939 average.

Even in February, which marked the peak in industrial disputes in the basic manufacturing industries, durable goods shipments (the solid line on chart 4) were sustained at 50 percent above the prewar year. A more detailed discussion of recent shipment activity is presented later in this review.

Industrial Disputes

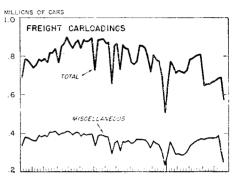
Industrial disputes continued to receive widespread attention in May when

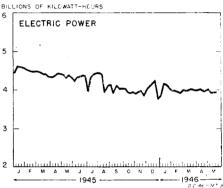
Table 1.—Industrial Disputes

		ges begin- n month	Man-days idle during		
Year and month	Num- ber	Workers involved (thou- sands)	month, all stoppages (thousands)		
1945					
January	235	46	184		
February	280	111	381		
March	380	197	775		
April	430	306	1, 475		
May	425	325	2, 210		
June	480	328	1,850		
July	520	322	1,700		
August	410	225	1, 350		
September	550	460	3, 675		
October	455	560	7,800		
November	335	405	6, 100		
December	100	40	7, 500		
1946					
January	325	1,400	19, 200		
February	260	130	21, 500		
March	385	130	14,000		
April	465	575	15, 500		

Source: U. S. Department of Labor (preliminary estimates).

Chart 2.—Freight Carloadings and Electric Power Production— Weekly ¹





¹Latest data plotted are for week ending May 25.

Sources of data: Association of American Railroads and Edison Electric Institute.

the stoppages were particularly significant because of the key industries affected—coal and railroads. Man-days idle as a result of labor disputes averaged 17.5 million per month in the first four months—21.5 million in February, which was the high for this period, as well as the largest loss caused by strikes in any month since records were first compiled in 1927. (See table 1.)

The April total of 15.5 million was equivalent to 2.5 percent of the available working time. Figures are not yet available for May but they also were high.

Construction Activity Continues To Rise

Evidence of the progress that is being made in major segments of the economy, which tend to be overshadowed by the news of industrial friction, is provided by construction. Here progress has been as rapid as could have been reasonably expected when proper weight was given to the various bottlenecks that had to be overcome. Total new construction in May is estimated at 810 million dollars as compared with revised estimates of 710 million dollars for April, with all major categories of construction moving ahead.

Residential construction advanced to 300 million dollars as compared with 260 million dollars in the previous month. At the same time private nonresidential construction (commercial, industrial, etc.) advanced to 290 million dollars from 260 million dollars in the previous month.

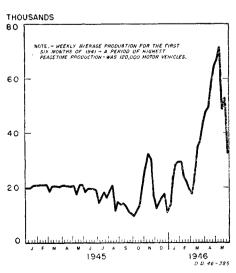
Continuation of construction at the May rate in the month of June would mean total construction in the second quarter of about 2.3 billion dollars.

Expediting Legislation

Congress passed and the President signed on May 22, the Patman bill (H. R. 4761), which provides some essential tools for the Housing Expediter in attaining the Government program. The measure provides 400 million dollars to spur production of critical materials by means of premium payments and calls for a partial governmental guarantee to the manufacturers of prefabricated dwelling units against losses they may incur in experimenting with this method of housing construction.

The new measure also increases by a billion dollars the Government's authority to insure mortgages on new residences up to 90 percent of their assessed value. Price ceilings on new residential units are authorized although no provision is included for controlling the selling price of existing houses. The original provisions of the measure to continue the government's priorities and

Chart 3.—Weekly Production of Motor Vehicles ¹



¹ Data are for U. S. and Canada and cover all wheel-type vehicles, including passenger cars, trucks, commercial cars, buses, half-trucks, armored cars, and "ducks." Latest data plotted are for week ending June 1.

Source of data: Ward's Reports, Inc.

allocations powers, to channel scarce building materials into residential construction and to provide preference for veterans in the purchase and rental of new houses were incorporated without substantial change into the bill as signed by the President.

Use of Premium Payments

On May 19 the Housing Expediter announced the formation of an interagency committee of Government industrial consultants whose function it will be to advise on methods of stimulating production through the use of premium payments authorized by the new legislation. Fifteen million dollars of the total fund had already been earmarked to finance the building of access roads to previously inaccessible lumber stands. Opening of these roads will help to increase the supply of lumber by making available logs that would otherwise not have been cut because high costs would have made it an unprofitable operation.

Retail Trade Still Strong

Nothing that has happened in recent weeks has stemmed the flow of retail trade, which still reflects the strong buying sentiment of the general body of consumers. It is true that the total on a seasonally adjusted basis has shown a slight easing off in the past 3 months, but such fluctuations are hardly significant with sales still running one-fifth ahead of a year ago. So far this year retail cash registers have been ringing to the tune of 89 billion dollars per year.

The current volume of consumer spending is about in line with the prewar income-spending relationship, but as has been noted before in these reviews the relationship has been restored notwithstanding the fact that consumer durable goods are still not available in prewar quantities. Hence, the result comes from above-average purchases of nondurables (on the basis of the prewar relationship) and below-average sales for the durable goods. The latter will move up as increased production swells the sales totals; what will happen to the nondurables is not so clear because the current high position represents some bunching of requirements as the armed forces were demobilized.

Some indication of divergent trends are apparent in the recent movement of retail sales by kinds of business. Although the levelling off in the past three months in sales was fairly general by major kinds of business, two important durable groups continued to increase, namely, automotive and jewelry stores.

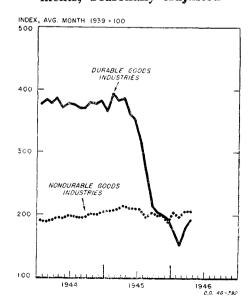
Sales of motor vehicle dealers in April were 73 percent above the same month of last year, but still less than half the prewar volume. New cars and replacement tires are appearing on the market in increasing quantities. Jewelry stores which, unlike the other durable goods stores, recorded increasing trade during the war period, are continuing to chalk up ever higher sales.

Sales of all durable goods stores in April were half again as large as in April a year ago. On a seasonally adjusted basis sales of these stores have been rising during the first 4 months of this year. Sales of nondurable goods stores after Easter adjustment were about one-fourth more in April than a year ago, but the trend of these sales since February has been downward despite the fact that incomes have been fairly stable.

Export Trade Rising

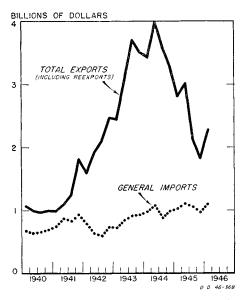
Foreign markets have very large requirements which they would like to satisfy in United States markets, and this unsatisfied demand is a factor of importance in domestic markets at the present time. Following the termination of lend-lease shipments, total exports declined as war matériel was no longer needed, and other types of commodities were shifted into more normal channels of trade. The decline in exports—which was really part of the decline in Government expenditures since Federal orders were the original source of demand for lend-lease goods—halved

Chart 4.—Manufacturers' Shipments, Seasonally Adjusted



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

Chart 5.—Foreign Trade of the United States 1



¹ Excludes trade in gold and silver. Data for the first quarter of 1946 are preliminary.

Source of data: U. S. Department of Com-

exports from the war peak to the end of 1945. Relief requirements are a major factor at present, and these are financed by contributing Governments.

Now, exports are again rising, and the volume for the remainder of the year will be determined by the goods that can be made available for export, since financing is available for a larger volume than can be secured. As shown in chart 5, first quarter exports totaled about 2.3 billion dollars, as compared with 2.1 and 1.8 billion dollars, respectively, in the third and fourth quarters of last year. The monthly rate of the first quarter of this year continued into April.

Imports were reduced moderately during the last half of 1945, and while the decline was offset by the rise in the first quarter of this year, imports are still low in relation to exports. At 1.1 billion dollars, imports in the first quarter were about the same as in the April-June quarter of last year. The value of imports increased further in April.

Readjustments in Foreign Trade

Recent trends in trade clearly reflect readjustments from wartime needs to the reconstruction and rehabilitation requirements of the immediate postwar period. Export trade in manufactured products, which dominated the war period, fell both relatively and absolutely after the end of the European phase of the war. The sharp postwar decline in this component of exports as shown in chart 6 was entirely confined to military-type goods. Civilian-type manufactures in the first quarter of this year were slightly above the level that prevailed in the last half of 1945.

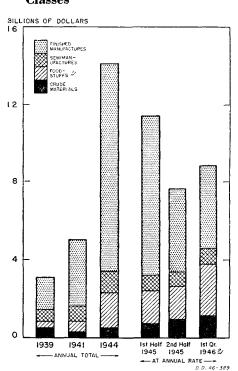
The major factors contributing to the recent rise in exports were increased food and crude materials shipments required to meet world relief needs. Large increases occurred in exports of unmanufactured cotton, meat and dairy products, and wheat flour. Among nonrelief items, the most substantial increase took place in tobacco and tobacco products.

While exports for relief purposes became much more important in the first part of 1946, the flow of goods lagged behind commitments, with the most serious deficit occurring in wheat shipments to help meet world famine conditions. Widespread measures were put in effect to speed up food shipments, these involving restrictions on bread, a commodity untouched by wartime rationing.

Import Patterns

Changes in the pattern of imported products were similar to those seen in exports. Raw materials and food contributed the entire increase in imports between the latter part of 1945 and the first quarter of this year. In the case of

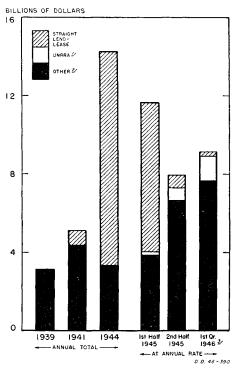
Chart 6.—Exports of United States Merchandise, by Economic Classes



¹ Includes crude and manufactured foodstuffs and beverages.
² Data are preliminary.

Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce

Chart 7.—Total Exports, Including Reexports, by Method of Procurement



¹ UNNRA shipments began in September 1944, but totaled only \$609,000 through the end of

but totaled way, the year.

² Includes, in addition to commercial cash exports, goods procured through lend-lease channels but sold for cash or on credit.

³ Data are preliminary.

Source of data: U.S. Department of Com-

foodstuffs, the effect of the continuing world shortage is evident in that firstquarter imports of foods were less than a year ago.

On the other hand, the value of crude materials imports was over two-thirds higher than a year ago, reflecting largely increased receipts of rubber, undressed furs, and textile raw materials. Although in many items of materials, imports in the early part of 1946 compared favorably with prewar averages, they were short of what might have been expected on the basis of the level of domestic output since in many cases supplies from abroad were not available for shipment to the United States.

Decline in Lend-Lease Shipments

As may be seen in chart 7, "straight" lend-lease exports were practically eliminated by the first quarter of this year. Although total exports procured through lend-lease channels amounted to about 350 million dollars, "straight" lend-lease shipments were only a small fraction of this total. The bulk of lend-lease exports are being paid for on either a cash or credit basis and, therefore, are included in "other exports" in the bottom segment of each bar in the chart. "Other exports," however, represent for the most part regular commercial cash trade. This trade reached a low in 1944 when lend-lease procurement dominated the export market. The accelerated rise in the last half of 1945 is only in part explained by the shift from "straight" to cash or credit lend-lease shipments. Actually, regular commercial trade has continued to increase at an accelerated rate through the first quarter of 1946 and in dollar terms was over twice as large as the rate in the prewar year of 1939.

UNRRA exports have also helped offset the decline in lend-lease exports over the last year and by the first quarter of the year reached an annual rate of 1.3 billion dollars or about 15 percent of total exports. It should be noted that these UNRRA exports for relief are supplemented by relief shipments by private agencies.

Financing the Export Balance

With the virtual termination of "straight" lend-lease aid, the excess of goods and services transferred to foreign countries over the amounts received has been financed to an increasing extent by long-term Government loans, UNRRA aid, and the drawing down of

foreign gold and dollar balances. The latter development represents a reversal of the wartime situation when foreign countries were generally adding to their gold and dollar holdings.

Approval of the British loan and other foreign credit arrangements would substantially improve the position of those countries now faced with a shortage of American dollars in terms of the commitments necessary to reestablish their economies. These will provide for the financing of increased exports as supplies rise in the United States.

Income Payments Stable

A general picture of the current level of economic activity is afforded by a review of the changes in income payments. These have continued high in the aggregate, declining only slightly in April on a seasonally adjusted basis and showing very little change so far in 1946.

Chiefly responsible for the slight March-April decline were sharp reductions of military payments—pay of armed forces, mustering-out pay, and allowances to dependents—and of pay rolls in the bituminous coal industry.

These decreases were offset in large measure by a rise in factory pay rolls and larger disbursements to railroad employees in the form of increased rates of pay currently and the partial payment of pay increases made retroactive to January 1, 1946. Of secondary importance were continued increases in pay rolls in the contract construction industry and in veterans' benefits and unemployment allowances.

In respect to appraisal of the business situation, then, the most significant developments during April were the immediate drop in bituminous industry and the rise in wage-and-salary disbursements in manufacturing, aside from the increase attributable to the settlement of labor-management disputes. Pay rolls in the nondurable-goods industries were the highest on record. Although pay rolls in the durable-goods industries in April were only three-fifths as large as a year ago they were slightly above their reduced post-VJ-day level of last September.

At 157 billion dollars, the high-level rate of income payments in April was only 4 billion dollars below the record full-year total of 161 billion dollars for 1945, and more than double the 76 billion dollars paid out in 1940. Further, it was only 4 percent below the 163-billion-dollar rate of July 1945, the last full month of war, despite drops from 21 billion to 10 billion dollars in military payments and from 38 billion to 32 billion dollars in total factory pay rolls over that period.

Recent Price Changes

The combined index of wholesale prices, prepared by the Department of Labor, shows an advance of over 4 percent between last August and this April—as contrasted with calendar year increases ranging from 1.5 to 2.3 percent in the past 3 years. More than half of this postwar rise occurred in March and April. All major commodity groups have shared in the recent advances. These changes in primary markets have been partially reflected in the consumers' price index which moved up 1 percent in the 2 months ending April 15.

Weekly indices, and the price adjustments approved, indicate a further increase in both indices in May.

Specific ceiling adjustments have permitted marked increases in some fabricated goods, particularly textiles and clothing, building materials, automobiles, and dairy products. A general, although as yet lesser, advance has also occurred in most semifinished and finished goods in primary markets.

With the reconversion of industry not yet complete, and the flow of finished goods to consumers therefore low in relation to input factors, inflationary pressures have remained important over major segments of the economy. Easing of wartime controls and restraints and the adjustments to cover cost increases under the pricing formulae have resulted in a tendency in recent months for prices to move upward at an accelerating rate.

Demand Key to Current Situation

Conditions contributing to the current price trend have been discussed in some detail in previous issues of the Survey. Of primary importance has been the still inadequate flow of goods relative to consumer buying power reinforced by deferred needs. Speculative up-bidding has been encouraged by uncertainties concerning the future of price control.

Expectation of further advances is also evident in the increasing prevalence of "escalator clauses" in contracts offered to buyers.

Under the conditions of a seller's market, severe pressure has been exerted on price ceilings. The disappearance of low-end merchandise and introduction of new commodities at higher price levels have, of course, contributed to the advance. In addition, trading at aboveceiling prices by one device or another adds to the price to the consumer, though these transactions by their nature cannot be adequately reflected in price indices.

OPA Adjustments

A primary factor moving prices upward, however, has been official ceiling adjustments, considerably liberalized since the new wage-price policy was announced in February. In the nine months ending April 1, OPA authorized upwards of 500 industry-wide increases affecting many types of farm, indus-

trial and consumer goods. Increases have been of a number of types—incentives to increase production of bottle-neck items such as scarce building materials; adjustments required by law on the basis of industry earning standards; and adjustments required by special statutory standards, such as in the revision of ceiling prices for cotton products.

Important price adjustments have been made under the reconversion pricing formula used to establish ceilings for consumer products which were not available during the war. Under this formula, prices set early in 1941 or frozen under the General Maximum Price Regulation in 1942 are raised on the basis of 1941 costs plus increases in material prices and in basic wage rates of factory employees, to which the percentage profit on sales in the 1936–39 base period is added

Aside from the legislative uncertainties discussed below, further advances in some prices are clearly in prospect. At the end of May, substantial upward revisions in the price of milk products were authorized to be effective in June. These will result in advances of about 11 cents per pound for butter, 6 cents for cheese, and 1 cent per quart for milk at the retail level. Processed fruits and vegetables were also slated for some increase early in June.

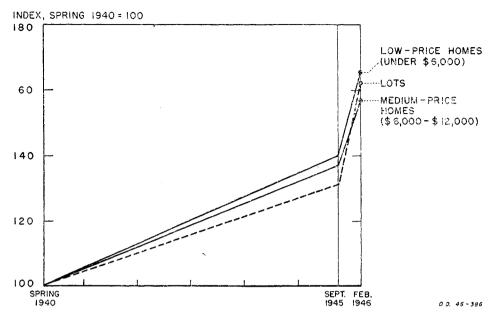
Freight rate increases, and rate adjustments for other carriers, are already under consideration and likely in view of the wage agreements in the railroad industry.

The removal or downward adjustments of most subsidies is under consideration. Removal of subsidies would further raise the price of foods by up to 9 percent, in the absence of counteracting pressures on the demand side, according to OPA estimates. These subsidies are of primary importance in meats and dairy products, though a variety of other food products are also involved in the program.

In addition to upward revisions of ceilings, the OPA decontrol program may also be expected to result in some price increases. Under a number of separate orders, a wide variety of items mostly unimportant in consumer and business costs, have already been removed from price control. Some of the more important commodities to date have included fresh and frozen fish, white potatoes, automotive parts, and aluminum and magnesium die-castings. Exemption of additional consumer goods, which are considered relatively unimportant, is expected in the near future.

In general, ceilings on commodities important in living or business costs are suspended when it appears that supply

Chart 8.—Prices of Homes and Home Sites for Selected Periods



Source of basic data: National Housing Agency. Indexes were computed by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

and demand are in such relation that the price will not rise above the former ceiling. Unimportant commodities are decontrolled when there is no substantial threat of diversion of materials, manpower or facilities from more essential production and when the effort expended in administration of the ceilings is therefore not considered justified. Timing of such actions is, of course, an important factor and it is difficult to judge the possible cumulative effects of a series of individual relatively minor actions.

Uncontrolled Prices

The demand pressure on the price structure is most clearly seen in those areas not subject to administrative controls. In these instances, where there is no curb except buyer resistance, the advance has far outstripped that in controlled commodities.

The most important area where relatively few controls obtain-real estateis one most subject to inflationary pressure. Although building material prices and residential rents are subject to ceilings, there is no control over the price of land or the resale of old residences and, until recent Congressional enactment of maximum sales prices only indirect control, under the Wyatt program, of the price of new residential sales. The rise in the price of both houses and homesites has consequently been very large. The general picture is as shown in chart 8 which is based upon a National Housing Authority survey. While it is obviously very difficult to secure exact measures of price advances in this field, the tendency evident from this survey may be seen in all metropolitan areas. It clearly shows the impact of large demand upon a relatively inelastic supply.

The sharp acceleration in the price rise in recent months illustrates the general price pressures. The swift rise is indicative of the situation which would develop if all, or any large number of commodities, were removed from ceiling control before a balance between supply and demand had been achieved.

Wholesale Prices

Most commodities continue under ceilings and the general price advances, while substantial, have been controlled. The rise since the war's end reflects in the main ceiling revisions of the various types discussed above.

Some of the important areas most affected over the past months are shown in the panel chart (chart 9) using April 1944 as the base month in computing the index. All the commodity groups shown indicate the general picture—a rising curve in the latter part of 1945 followed by an even sharper increase during the first months of this year. Further changes in the major commodity groups during the first four weeks in May are shown in table 2.

Industrial Commodities

Industrial goods, shown in the upper left panel, represent all commodities

Table 2.—Wholesale Prices of Selected Commodities, April and May 1946

	[1926=100]								
Week ended—	All com- modi- ties	Indus- trial com- modi- ties ¹	Farm prod- uets	Foods	Tex- tile prod- ucts	Build- ing mate- rials			
Apr. 6 13 20 27 May 4 11 18 25	109. 1 109. 3 109. 6 109. 6 109. 9 110. 1 110. 9 110. 7	102. 4 102. 8 103. 1 103. 1 103. 6 103. 7 104. 0 104. 1	135. 2 135. 1 135. 4 135. 5 135. 6 135. 8 137. 9 137. 2	109. 7 109. 9 110. 4 110. 3 110. 7 110. 9 111. 5 111. 0	104. 5 105. 0 105. 2 105. 5 106. 7 106. 7 108. 2 108. 2	124. 0 124. 0 126. 0 126. 0 126. 6 126. 8 126. 9 127. 2			

⁴ All commodities other than farm products and foods. Source: U. S. Department of Labor,

other than farm products and foods. The increase of 5 points in the period contrasts with relative stability during the war years. Advances in the first four months of the year were due primarily to price increase in basic materials, most important of which are iron and steel and building materials (including structural steel) shown in the other two upper panels.

The index of iron and steel prices, up almost 11 percent over April two years ago, reflects increases averaging \$5 per ton authorized by OPA on March 1st following wage adjustments in the industry. In addition, pig iron prices were advanced 75 cents per gross ton in mid-March, the third advance under price control. Further ore increases are under consideration and OPA has authorized producers of coal, coke and iron ore to sell on an adjustable basis which will make increases in ceiling prices retroactive.

Industry-wide increases for copper, lead, brass and bronze alloys, scrap and secondary products of these metals were announced at the end of May. In addition to these increases, compensating advances will be effective in June for brass mill products, copper wire and cable, nonferrous castings, and other secondary products.

The advance of close to 10 percent in combined building material prices reflects numerous OPA actions, many of which were granted in an effort to increase the output of strategic materials in short supply. Increases in all types of lumber brought the average price in April to a level 90 percent above August 1939. Brick prices were initially raised \$2 per thousand late in 1945, followed by regional ceiling adjustments in January. In addition, the general steel increase entailed the first advance in structural steel prices since 1938.

Farm Products and Foods

The prices of farm products, shown in the middle left panel of the chart, have Digitizbeen less stable than industrial commodhttp://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ ities since the war's end. Increases in the first 4 months of the year, which boosted the index to 10 percent over April 1944, have continued into May as shown in the table.

The over-all increase for farm products, since the low point in September shown in the chart, is partly seasonal but also reflects a wide variety of adjustments affecting livestock and poultry, grains, milk products, and fresh vegetables. The upward spurt in the third week in May, shown in the table, resulted from substantial revision of ceiling prices for grains and protein feeds, effective May 13. At that time prices were raised as follows: Corn, 25 cents per bushel, wheat 15 cents, oats 5 cents, barley 9 cents, rye (new crop) 10 cents, grain sorghum 18 cents per hundredweight and feeds from \$7.50 to \$14 per ton.

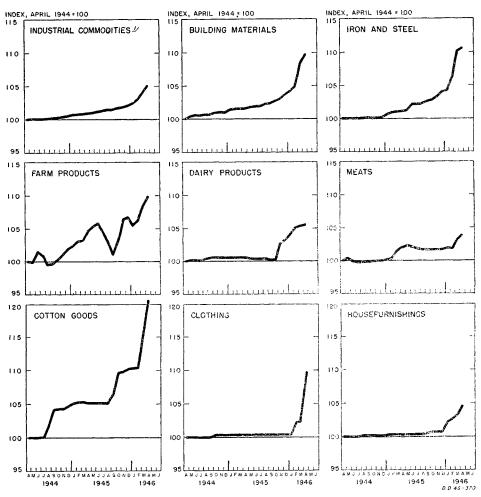
The combined index of food prices, not shown separately in the chart, had advanced over 4 percent between last August and April.

Most Food Prices Higher

The rise in the dairy products and meat indices, shown in the chart, are also indicative of the price increases for fresh fruits and vegetables and cereal and bakery products. Of all the major food items, only eggs—which decreased seasonally—did not share in the upward movement. Dairy product increases to date have reflected direct subsidy reductions in cheese and butter late in 1945 and in February 1946, and compensating ceiling increases. The further dairy product increases in June, mentioned above, followed the rise in grain and feed prices in May.

Meat prices were upped by a number of ceiling adjustments beginning in March, based on wage increases in the meat-packing industry. Prices for fresh vegetables and fruits have similarly responded to numerous ceiling increases.

Chart 9.—Wholesale Prices for Selected Commodity Groups



¹ Data are for all commodities other than farm products and foods.

Source of basic data: U. S. Department of Labor. Indexes were recomputed with April 1944 as base by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Other Consumer Goods

Cotton goods and clothing, represented in the bottom panel of the chart, have shown the sharpest rise of any consumer product. One factor has been the rising raw material costs, which has resulted in a series of adjustments for fabrics and piece goods, as well as for finished cotton products. Increases for cotton goods were required under an amendment to the Stabilization Extension Act of 1944, which provided that ceiling prices for each of the major individual cotton products must be high enough to reflect the parity price of cotton to growers.

The index of housefurnishing prices, shown in the right lower panel, has risen with ceiling increases for such items as mattresses and springs, wool floor coverings, blankets, household linens, and home appliances. Since the wholesale series prices articles of constant specifications, price advances resulting from the introduction of new, higher priced merchandise and the disappearance of low-cost goods such as the less expensive grades of blankets and linens are not reflected in the index.

Consumers' Price Index Up

The general advance in wholesale prices has been reflected in the cost of necessities to consumers, though the increase in retail prices has been less than in wholesale markets.

The Labor Department's Consumer Price Index rose 1 percent between mid-February and mid-April, which is approximately the amount of the rise since the war's end last August. Recent percentage changes in the major components and some selected items are shown in table 3, which also gives the percentage increase over August 1939.

The rise of 1.5 percent in food prices for the last two months shown in the table represents higher prices of all major groups except eggs and beverages. Bread prices, advancing 4.8 percent nationally with the reduction in the weight of loaves in some areas, boosted the index of cereal and bakery products. Meat increases in April, which reflect the higher ceiling prices approved by OPA, represented the sharpest monthly increase in the group since early in 1943. Fresh fruit and vegetable prices, up 3.5 percent between mid-February and mid-April, include some seasonal increases.

Since the war's end very sharp increases have been registered for a number of clothing items including the rise of 21 percent for men's business shirts and 11 percent for women's cotton house dresses shown in the table. Ceiling increases for low-priced shoes, effective May 31, are of course not yet reflected in the index. This adjustment, designed as an incentive to increase production of staple low-end shoes permits manufacturers increases in lower-price shoes ranging up to about 15 percent, which are to be passed on to the consumer without absorption. Housefurnishing costs have also risen markedly both as the result of ceiling increases and the continued disappearance of less expensive merchandise.

Table 3.—Percentage Change in Consumers' Price Index

	dex 2	Percent change					
Item	Weight in index ² (percent)	March-April 1946	February- March 1946	August 1945– April 1946	August 1939- April 1946		
All itemsFood	100. 0 40. 4 13. 3 3. 2 16. 4	0. 5 1. 1 . 8 . 7 (3)	0. 5 . 4 1. 7 . 3 (3)	1. 2 . 6 5. 4 3. 6 4 . 1	32.8 51.6 53.8 50.4 \$3.9		
ice	5. 9 20. 8	1 .1	5 .2	9 1.2	13. 2 25. 5		
poultry Cereal and bakery	10.1	1.1	.0	.8	38.8		
products Dairy products Fresh fruits and	5. 7 7. 6	2.7	.5	3. 9 3. 0	21.3 47.6		
vegetables	8.6	1.8 2.2	1.7 4.3	1.8 6.9	115.3 41.5		
shirts	. 5	2.5	4.0	20. 9	6 79. 7		
house dresses Shoes	2. 1	2. 6 1. 2	6, 1 1, 5	11. 4 4. 9	6 184. 3 6 37. 9		

- ¹ Consumers' price index for moderate-income families

- Consumers price index for in large cities.

 2 December 1945.

 3 Data reported quarterly.

 4 September 1945-March 1946.

 5 August 1939-March 1946.

 5 September 1939-April 1946.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor.

Automobile Prices

Automobiles have been subject to several upward price adjustments in recent months. In the first 3 months of this year, higher manufacturers' prices were approved for most makes, with part of the rise to be absorbed by reductions in dealers' margins. On May 23 retail ceilings for 16 makes were further raised from 4 to 8 percent, primarily on the basis of higher parts prices. The retail advance in May reflected the full amount of the increase in the manufacturers' price.

These adjustments were formulae increases based on increases in wages and material costs incurred up to the fall of 1945 as well as more recent wage increases and higher parts and material costs.

Importance of Controls

The effectiveness of price controls in restraining the upward pressure on prices has been weakened in recent months with the liberalization of the pricing formulae used as guides in granting price adjustment, and in the adjustments made to spur reconversion. Nevertheless, the importance of price controls at present in stemming price increases should not be underestimated. This is clearly evident in the much more accelerated price advances in uncontrolled areas.

The pressure for further price increases in the period ahead derives from three sources: (1) Increases already in effect or soon to be granted for basic prices (raw materials, transportation costs) which have not yet had their full effect on prices of semifinished and finished commodities; (2) gradual elimination of most subsidies during the next fiscal year; and (3) the further time required to achieve a demand-supply balance for most goods and services.

Therefore, even if existing legislative authority and administrative procedures remain unchanged, some extension of the upward trend since VJ-day would be in prospect.

· Demand-Supply Relationship

Rapid increases in prices in the past have been followed by sharp reversals. However, to interpret the price changes so far as evidence that a severe deflation is inevitable in the not too distant future would be to exaggerate the importance of the recent developments. Such an interpretation would be warranted only if the price rise should continue at an accelerated pace.

The basis for the current pressure on prices can be found in the imbalance which prevails between demand and supply. As a rough indication of this imbalance, it might be noted that disposable income of consumers so far this year has been running at about 70 percent above the same period of 1941 while manufacturers' shipments have been only 40 percent higher. If demand and supply were in closer balance, prices could not be increased without discouraging sales and production. It should also be noted that demand at the present time is augmented to an unusual degree by the necessity of replenishing inventories throughout the productiondistribution system and by the backlog of fixed capital replacement and expan-

Nature of the Turning Point

The nature of the turning point in any sharp upward price movement is such that its exact timing is highly uncertain. Demand-supply relationships are not subject to accurate statistical measurement and, moreover, are inherently unstable—a sellers' market may become a buyer's market in a short period of time.

There are fundamental reasons for the existence of a sellers' market at present; not only is the flow of finished goods low relative to the flow of income, but consumer disposition to save out of current income has been weakened considerably and there is a readiness to dip into prior savings to satisfy backlog demands for goods now beginning to appear on the market in increased supply. Moreover, it is difficult to resist the urge to buy now if further price advances are feared. However, it should be kept in mind that production of finished goods

is increasing and will continue to rise as reconversion is brought to completion. It is clear, likewise, that once inventories become adequate to sustain the existing volume of sales—i. e., when the inventory pipeline is filled—this source of demand, representing as it has billions of dollars since VJ-day, will disappear.

If the speculative factors in the present situation become dominant, it would be unrealistic to expect a gradual correction of prices as the demand-supply situation is brought into balance. The correction would be more likely to come about unexpectedly and with a jolting effect. If prices rise rapidly, it will some

day become apparent that prices have outstripped the ability and willingness of consumers and businesses to make further purchases. Prices would then tumble due to the haste of sellers to dispose of their stocks before the price reaction proceeded too far and the disposition of buyers to defer their purchases until the bottom had been reached.

The above analysis is merely an attempt to illustrate the instability inherent in any large upward price movement and to point to the danger should the recent price trends gain rapid momentum.

Reported Corporate Profits, First Quarter 1946

Seldom in the past have corporate stockholders been confronted with such varied earnings reports as those which have appeared for the first quarter of this year. Quite a number of the leading corporations have reported unusually large gains in profits after taxes as compared with the same period of last year; at the other extreme there are some important companies with large operating losses for the quarter.

While complete data are not at hand, the industry comparison shown in chart

10 and the frequency distribution of 377 large corporations tabulated in table 4 illustrate the extremely divergent tendencies. The table indicates that 56 companies reported profits after taxes more than double those of a year ago and, by contrast, 69 companies incurred deficits.

The extreme variation in first-quarter corporate earnings is readily understandable in view of the factors which affected corporate income, expenses, and taxes during this transition period. In some industries production and sales

broke all previous records and, with the elimination of the excess profits tax and some reduction in other corporate levies, it was almost inevitable that net earnings would reach new highs.

At the opposite extreme were the industries whose operations were sharply curtailed by reconversion or by stoppages due to labor-management disputes. Despite the mitigating effects of tax credits under the "carry-back" provisions of the income tax law and of the practice of charging unusual costs to reserves rather

Table 4.—Frequency Distribution of 377 Corporations by Percentage Change in Profits between First Quarter 1945 and First Quarter 1946

Industry		Percent change	Com- panies with de- ficits in		ution of		es with p	profits in		ter 1946 cent inc		nt change
	of com- panies	in profits	1st quar- ter 1946	75-99	50-74	25-49	Under 25	Under 25	25-49	50-74	75-99	100 and over
MANUFACTURING Alcoholic beverages. Paper and allied products Drugs, soaps, and medicines. Office machinery. Printine, publishing, and allied industries. Industrial chemicals. Textile fabrics and wearing apparel. Manufactured food products, excl. confections and beverages. Confections and nonalcoholic beverages. Products of petroleum and coal Industrial machinery. Iron and steel and their products. Nonferrous metals and their products. Stone, clay, and glass products. Motor vehicles Electrical machinery Motor-vehicle parts and accessories. Railway equipment. All other. Total. MISCELLANEOUS 2	15 6 5 28 10 14 8 35 30 48 12 12	(1) -73	1 2 1 2 4 14 2 5 6 7 12 4 4 4	1 3 4 1 1 2 1	2 2 2 2 5 5 2 1 4 1 2 25	8 3 8 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 8 8 1 1 1 2 3 3 8 8 4 4 4 2 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3 1 2 11 3 6 6 3 1 4 36	3 2 1 3 5 4 3 3 8 8 1 1 1 2 1	5 5 2 3 3 5 1	1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 2 1 1 3 1 2 2	1 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3 77 5 22 1 6
Trade (retail and wholesale) Motion picture, radio broadcasting and amusements Coal mining Metal and nonmetallic mining Air transportation Miscellaneous services	13 5	95 53 26	1 1 3	1 2		3 1	1	1 1 4 2	3 1 2 1	1	1	7 1 2 3

¹ Net deficit for the group.

2 The following industries represented in chart 10 are not included in the above table: Railroad transportation, electric power and light and telephone and telegraph and related

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, based on earnings data compiled by Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System from Moody's Investors Service.

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than to current income, the net earnings of these companies were held far below a year ago by the extremely low volume of sales.

Variation by Industry

The extent of the variation in firstquarter earnings reports by industries is illustrated in chart 10, which shows percentage changes from the corresponding quarter of last year. The industries are arranged according to the magnitude of the change; those with the largest relative gains are shown at top and those with progressively smaller gains, or losses, are listed below.

The basic profits data for the chart were obtained from published reports to stockholders, with the exception of the railroad, electric power, and telephone industries whose profits are reported by Federal agencies. No attempt has been made to adjust the reported figures in

order to obtain uniformity of treatment. The companies represented are in general large corporations. Coverage in the different industries varies from almost 100 percent for railroad, electric power, and telephone companies, to a very small proportion of the companies in such industries as textiles and confections.

Of the 26 major industry divisions represented in the chart, 14 reported higher profits after taxes than in the first quarter a year ago, 7 reported lower profits, and 5 reported actual deficits. The industries with deficits are noted at the bottom of the chart. Outside the manufacturing corporations, gains were much more prevalent than declines.

The very sharp decline in railroad earnings (from 146 million dollars last year to 14 million dollars in the first quarter of 1946) may be attributed to the reduced volume of traffic and to the wage increase which was awarded in April

and made retroactive to January 1. The first quarter figures reflect the higher wage rates. There is now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission an application of the rail carriers for higher freight rates to offset the increased wage rates.

Profits More Than Double in Trade

The rise in profits in retail and whole-sale trade mirrors the record sales volume in the first quarter as well as the effects of the lower tax rates this year. All of the companies in this group reported larger profits than last year and 7 of the companies reported gains of well over 100 percent.

The entertainment group, including motion picture, radio broadcasting, and other amusement companies, is another area where gains relative to a year ago were large. Elimination of the wartime excess profits tax was the chief source for these gains.

Many Increases in Manufacturing

The striking increases in net profits were by no means limited to nonmanufacturing companies. Almost half the manufacturing companies included in the tabulation showed higher first-quarter profits after taxes than a year ago, and more than a fourth of those with increases had gains exceeding 100 percent.

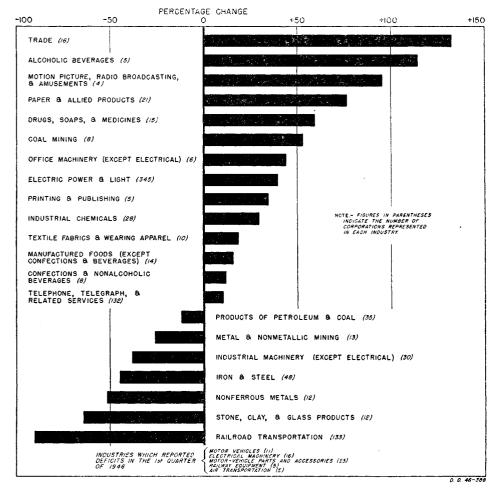
The profit trends in manufacturing tended to follow along industry lines, with low earnings and actual deficits frequent among the heavy industries and large gains quite common throughout soft goods manufacturing. This pattern, of course, is consistent with the problems of reconversion brought about by the end of the war. Moreover, the durable goods industries were affected to a greater degree by work stoppages due to labor-management disputes.

For the most part, sales volume in industries manufacturing nondurables has not been adversely affected during the postwar transition and the companies in these industries have generally reported higher net earnings.

Low Earnings in Heavy Industries

Those producers whose operations were curtailed by reconversion or by work stoppages naturally reported low earnings or actual losses for the first quarter. Had it not been for sizable tax credits, representing partial refunds of the heavy taxes paid during the war, these companies would have made an even poorer showing. Companies with declines in earnings as well as those incurring deficits benefitted from these credits.

Chart 10.—Percentage Change in Reported Profits After Taxes for 960 Corporations, by Selected Industry Groups, First Quarter 1946 From First Quarter 1945



Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce based upon data from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for all industry groups except electric power and light, telephone and telegraph, and railroad transportation; data for the latter three are from the Federal Power Commission, Federal Communications Commission, and Interstate Commerce Commission, respectively.

Most of the companies with low firstquarter earnings fell in the heavy industries—automobiles, other transportation equipment, industrial machinery, iron and steel. Since the source of the low earnings was the sharply depressed volume of sales in these industries, it is reasonable to expect marked improvement as full-scale operation is restored.

Contrasting Earnings Within Industries

In some cases, the average change in earnings for the industry as a group gives a misleading impression of the profit experience of the individual companies within the industry. In order to throw light upon the representativeness of the industry averages, the individual company reports have been tabulated in the form of a frequency distribution shown in table 2.

It is quite apparent that many individual companies had changes in profits

which are quite different from the average change for the industry as a whole. About one-fourth of the firms in the iron and steel group, for example, had gains in profits, even though net earnings for the industry group included in the tabulation were down by 45 percent. The contrast was even more striking among the companies in the industrial machinery group, with the industry being split equally between firms with increases and those with declines, although the average for the industry was significantly below a year ago.

Over-All Corporate Profits

The divergent profit trends among the different industries and among the individual companies within each industry make it difficult to estimate over-all corporate profits during the first quarter of this year. Keeping in mind the unusual dispersion which has characterized the period, however, it is possible to formu-

late certain generalizations on the basis of the published reports.

In the first place, it should be noted that the published reports cannot be interpreted as a representative sample of corporate earnings since they are uneven as to industry coverage and are heavily weighted by the reports of large corporations. When the published reports are re-weighted by industries and by size of firm in order to adjust for the inadequacy of the sample, they do not indicate any significant decline in aggregate net profits from the first-quarter results of a year ago.

Profits before taxes are sharply lower than a year ago, but the reduction in total corporate taxes from last year's estimated effective rate of 56 percent (Federal normal and excess profits taxes and State income taxes) to the current effective rate of approximately 40 percent means that a much larger proportion of before-tax profits is available to corporations.

Manufacturers' Shipments and Inventories

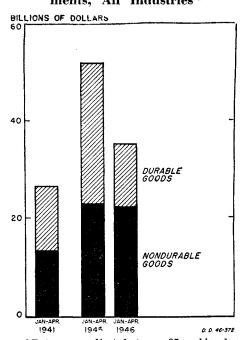
The cessation of coal mining in April reduced total industrial output, but in the initial month of the stoppage the flow of goods from manufacturers held up because in some segments output was expanding as technical conversion problems and the influences of earlier work stoppages were overcome and in others manufacturers' inventories were reduced. Therefore, the 4-percent increase in April shipments over those of March did not measure the change in output. As a consequence of the net withdrawals from inventories in many industries, the trend of inventory accumulation which began soon after VJ-day was brought to a temporary halt.

The aggregate value of manufacturers' shipments during April reached nearly 10 billion dollars, about three-fourths of the value of shipments a year ago. The 400-million-dollar over-all increase over the previous month's volume was the net result of a 400-million-dollar expansion of deliveries by the durable goods industries and a slight contraction by the nondurable goods industries.

The drop in the value of goods shipped by the nondurable goods group centered in the food, and apparel industries. Inroads were made into food stocks to maintain even the reduced flow. Stocks of textiles and clothing, on the other hand, were kept at their March levels. In spite of the more direct ef-

fects of work stoppages in the coal mines on the chemical, petroleum, coke and paper industries, deliveries of this group continued at their March rates, with little change in aggregate inventories.

Chart 11.—Manufacturers' Shipments, All Industries ¹



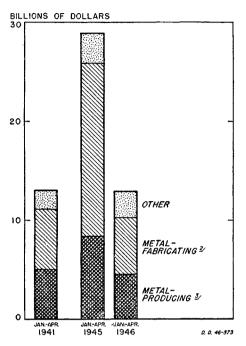
¹ Data are adjusted to a 25-working-day month. Source of data: U. S. Department of ComEach of the industries in the durable goods group increased the value of goods delivered during April. Principal bolstering effects within the durable goods group came from the expansion of output of consumers' durables, in the electric and automotive fields. Production delays in recent months had resulted in the accumulation of needs for materials and parts. Elimination of many of the production obstacles by April enabled assembly lines to move into high gear. Activity slowed considerably in May.

The widespread publicity to work stoppages, production difficulties, and shortages has overshadowed the impressive flow of goods which has actually emanated from the Nation's factories during the first 4 months of the year. The aggregate value of shipments in that period (chart 11) amounted to about 35 billion dollars, or two-thirds of the wartime peak volume achieved a year ago. The 4-month 1946 dollar volume, moreover, was 40 percent larger than that of the corresponding period of 1941.

The increase in dollar value of shipments over 1941, however, does not represent a corresponding rise in the physical volume of goods. Higher prices boosted the value of deliveries in the months of 1946. In order to get a comparison of the physical quantity change it is necessary to adjust to dollar values

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

Chart 12.—Manufacturers' Shipments, Durable Goods Industries 1



1 Data are adjusted to a 25-working-day month.
² Includes

month.

² Includes machinery and transportation equipment industries.

³ Includes iron and steel and their products, and nonferrous metals and their products in-

Source of data: U. S. Department of Com-

by the price change. Although the 25 percent increase shown by the Bureau of Labor Statistics average wholesale prices from the first 4 months of 1941 to the first 4 months of this year is not an entirely adequate price measure applicable to manufacturers' shipments, a rough indication of physical quantity changes may be obtained by applying this percentage adjustment to the dollar shipments. On this basis it appears that the physical volume of goods shipped in the first 4 months of 1946 was somewhat higher than in the corresponding period for 1941.

The changing importance of the durable goods industries in the shipments picture between 1941, 1945, and 1946 is illustrated in the upper portion of the bars in chart 11. In the first 4 months of 1946 deliveries by the durable goods industries were about 40 percent of last year, but about equal in dollars to those of the corresponding 4 months of 1941. The quantity of durable goods delivered so far in 1946 was, however, much smaller than in 1941.

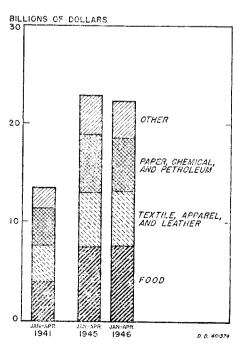
In contrast, the value of deliveries of the nondurable goods industries in the

first 4 months of 1946 was only slightly lower than in the corresponding period of 1945 and was two-thirds above 1941 in dollar aggregates. Here again this comparison must be viewed in terms of the higher prices which prevailed in the months of this year; allowance for the price factor reduces the increase over 1941 to a fourth.

Inventory Accumulation Halted

Liquidation of a small dollar amount of manufacturers' inventories during April brought to a halt the stock-rebuilding program which began with VJ-day. This development, however, is traceable to temporary conditions and does not indicate the end of the inventory movement. For manufacturing in general there is yet an indicated deficit of inventory value in relation to dollar volume of sales-on the basis of the prewar inventory sales ratio. As was indicated in the review of the business situation in the Survey of April 1946, the deficit in manufacturers' inventories at the rate of shipments of the fourth quarter of 1945 was estimated at about 2 billion dollars. The accumulation during the first 4 months of this year has accounted for only about one-fifth of the indicated

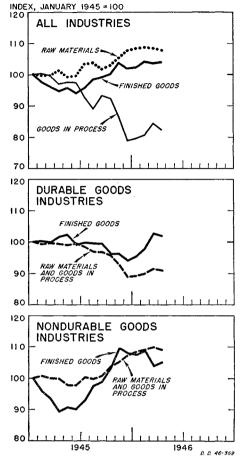
Chart 13.—Manufacturers' Shipments, Nondurable Goods Industries 1



¹ Data are adjusted to a 25-working-day month

Source of data: U. S. Department of Com-

Chart 14.—Manufacturers' Inventories, by Stage of Fabrication 1



1 Data are for end of month.

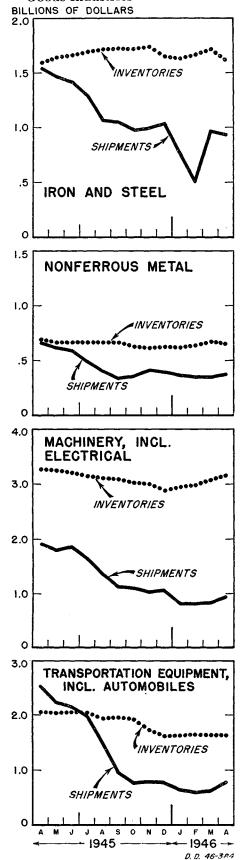
Source of data: U. S. Department of Com-

deficit based on current rates of shipments

All of the April liquidation occurred among the nondurable goods industries, where the existing deficit in the ratio of inventories to sales was already centered. The greatest decrease in stocks was reported by the food industry. Each of the other nondurable goods industries liquidated inventories to some degree, with the exception of the textile group.

The durable goods group maintained the expanded level of inventories stockpiled in March. During the month, however, there were interesting diverse movements among industries in the group. The value of inventories dropped by 5 percent in the metal-producing portion of the iron and steel industry, and in the stone, clay, and glass products group. Further liquidation, largely of war items, occurred in the transportation equipment industry (other than

Chart 15.—Manufacturers' Shipments and Inventories, Durable Goods Industries ¹



¹ Shipments are adjusted to a 25-working-day month; inventories are for end of month.

Digitized for Source N. S. Department of Commerce.

automobiles). These decreases were offset by the larger stock accumulations of the automobile and the machinery groups. Here for the most part the increases were concentrated in plants producing consumer durable items.

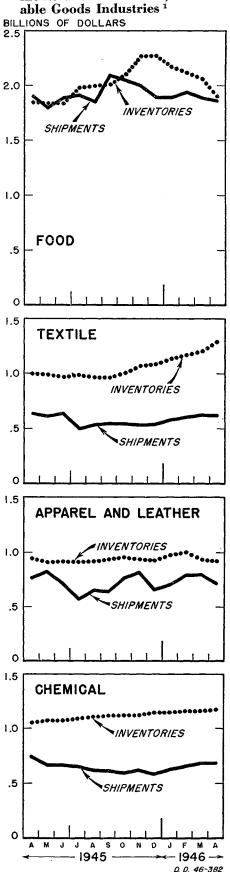
Movements within inventories in various stages of fabrication have varied widely since the beginning of 1945 (chart 14). Goods-in-process and finished goods inventories of all manufacturers declined during the first half of 1945. After VJ-day goods-in-process stocks continued downward while those of finished goods moved upward. Primary factor in the liquidation of the goods-inprocess stocks was, of course, the removal of war contract items. After year-end accounting adjustments, these inventories also began to increase but underwent slight recession in April. Stocks of raw materials were increased after the first quarter of 1945 and despite ups and downs these stocks have continued on an upward trend since a year ago.

Comparison of the movements of finished goods stocks in the two lower panels of the chart reveals almost diametrically opposite trends among durable and nondurable goods industries since the early part of 1945. Finished durable goods stocks continued to decline from VE-day to the end of the year, then turned upward. Coincident with the rise during the months of this year, was, of course, the swing into production of those durable goods producers that had been faced with manifold conversion problems. In contrast, stocks of finished goods of the nondurable goods industries, which had no major conversion problems, rose rapidly following VJ-day. Inability of these producers to meet the constant pressure of demand from current production forced them to liquidate finished goods stocks in the months of this year, thus reversing the former trend.

Data for combined raw materials and goods-in-process inventories for the durable and the nondurable goods industries likewise show divergent movements. As would be expected the trend for the durable goods industries whose stocks on VJ-day consisted largely of items destined for military use was downward to the end of the year and then swung upward slightly. This movement was necessitated in order to bring inventories more in line with the anticipated reduced volume of output. Accumulation has characterized these inventories of the nondurable goods industries throughout the period following the end of the Japanese war. As a result of a low volume of inventories relative to output this recent accumulation was in the di-

(Continued on p. 20)

Chart 16.—Manufacturers' Shipments and Inventories, Nondurable Goods Industries ¹



¹ Shipments are adjusted to a 25-working-day month; inventories are for end of month. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Postwar Farm Markets

By D. Stevens Wilson

THE WAR left the farmer in a favorable position as a buyer of both producer and consumer goods. Expanded markets and higher prices greatly increased farm income. Favorable job opportunities elsewhere siphoned off surplus farm population, thereby further increasing the per capita income of those remaining. Through several years of wartime prosperity the farmer enormously improved his financial position.

Because of the importance of this market, both to the individual business and to the Nation as a whole, it is worthwhile to examine how much of this improvement may be sustained and under what conditions the farm market can contribute its full share to national prosperity.

The varying fortunes of agriculture affect quite directly a far larger part of our population than is actually engaged in farming. In addition to those living on farms, an almost equal number are in farming areas and small villages whose welfare depends almost entirely

Table 1.—Farm Population and Employment

Period	Farm popu- lation ¹ (mil- lions)	Percent of total population	Employ- ment in a griculture 2 (millions)	Per- cent of total civil- ian em- ploy- ment	Percent of farm population employed
1910-14 1915-19 1920-24 1925-29 1930-34 1935-39 1940-44 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	32. 2 32. 0 31. 4 30. 4 31. 1 31. 0 28. 3 30. 3 30. 0 29. 0 26. 7 25. 5 25. 2	34. 0 31. 2 28. 7 25. 7 25. 0 24. 1 21. 1 23. 0 22. 6 21. 7 19. 7 18. 6 18. 1	11. 2 10. 7 10. 4 10. 1 9. 7 9. 5 8. 6 9. 2 8. 7 8. 8 8. 1 8. 1	(3) (3) 26. 3 22. 8 24. 2 21. 8 17. 1 19. 8 17. 7 16. 5 15. 8 15. 6 15. 7	34. 8 33. 4 33. 1 33. 2 31. 1 30. 6 30. 3 30. 4 29. 0 29. 6 31. 1 31. 3 32. 1

As of Jan. 1.

Sources: Population estimates, prepared jointly by U. S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce; employment estimates, U. S. Departments of Commerce and Labor based in part on data from U. S. Department of Agriculture.

NOTE.—Mr. Wilson is a member of the Economic Programs Division, Office of Business Economics.

The Farm Market in 1945

For consumer goods:

- 25.3 million people in 6.5 million households—18 percent of total population.
- 14.8 billion dollars of buying power.

For capital goods:

- 1.2 billion dollars expended on farm machinery—17.5 percent of total producer durable equipment.
- 0.2 billion dollars for new construction—7.5 percent of total new private construction.
- 1.4-billion-dollar total for machinery and construction—15 percent of total private capital expenditures.

For materials and supplies: 5.5 billion dollars.

on agricultural conditions. In 28 of the 48 States more than half of the population was in rural areas in 1940. This combined rural population accounts for roughly a quarter of consumer expenditures for goods and services.

Farmers themselves, as distinguished from the rural nonfarm population, play a dual role. Over and above purchases as consumers, they make substantial outlays for materials and supplies in the process of production and farm operation. Such expenditures respond quickly to variations in farm purchasing power. For example, sales of farm supply and feed stores increased by nearly 170 percent from 1940 to 1945 compared with an average rise for all retail sales of 60 percent. In each of the past 3 years outlays for seed, fertilizer and lime, for feed and livestock and for farm operation were above 5 billion dollars.

In addition to these expeditures, purchases by farmers of machinery, equipment and motor vehicles for use in agricultural production were over a billion dollars in each of the past 2 years. This level of expenditures approximates the record outlays of 1941 and 1920.

Agricultural Market 1910-40

A brief summary of prewar conditions is a useful background for analysis of wartime developments and appraisal of the prospects. Its purpose is to disclose basic trends and the inherent characteristics of the farm market.

Population

The number of people living on farms declined moderately throughout most of the 30-year period. In relation to total population, the drop was more substantial—from 34 percent prior to the first war, to 24 percent just before this war (table 1). These trends reflect in part forces operating within agriculture itself, but to a considerable extent derive from the more rapid growth of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries.

Since the birth rate on farms is considerably higher than in nonfarm areas, the normal tendency would be for farm population to increase except for the traditional shift from the country to the cities. The absolute decrease in the number of people on farms indicates that, as a matter of fact, the exodus is typically greater than the natural increase in farm population. In the de-

Table 2.—Indexes of Farm Output, Prices and Gross Income

[1910-14=100]

	Dhara		Gross income		
Period	Physical output	Re- ceived	Paid	Parity ratio	from pro- duc- tion
1910-14	100	100	100	100	7.00
1910-14		162	150	100	100
1920-24		151	173	106 86	171 159
1925-29		149	168	89	178
1930-34		90	135	66	103
1935-39		107	128	84	100
1940-44	147	154	148	103	231
1940	132	100	125	80	134
1941		124	132	94	175
1942	149	159	150	106	249
1943	154	192	162	118	299
1944	161	195	170	115	299
1945	157	202	174	116	313

¹ Includes adjustment for inventory change but excludes Government payments.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

² Annual averages.
³ Not available.

pression years of 1931 and 1932 this trend was reversed, but only in 1932 was there an actual net migration back to the farms.

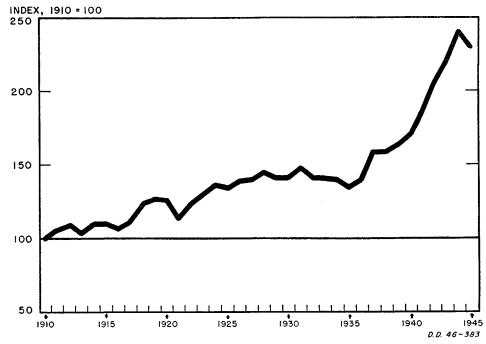
Output

Although the number of people on farms decreased over the period, the volume of output increased. The physical quantity of agricultural production for sale and for home consumption had risen by about 20 percent from the 1910-14 average to the period 1935-39just prior to the outbreak of World War II (table 2).

An outstanding characteristic of farm production has been its relative stability. Output rose slowly, but quite steadily from 1910 to 1940, with only minor variations. The slight drop in the 1930'sfar less than that which occurred in industrial production-was as much a result of the drought and crop failures as of the depression. Fluctuations in general business activity react slowly on agricultural output. This lack of elasticity in adjusting supply to changes in demand has an important bearing on farm prices and farm income.

Several factors contributed to the growth of agricultural output. There was a small increase in farm acreage and an increase in the size of the average farm. Farming became more diversified in its products and at the same time became more specialized in the output of any one farm or farming area, thus promoting efficiency in farm operation. Improved seeds and livestock strains, and the extended application of soil science and better farming methods. promoted by research and education, added to the output per acre. There

Chart 1.—Output Per Worker in Agriculture 1



¹ Workers include farm operators, family workers, and hired labor.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce based, in part, upon data of the U. S. Department of

was also a rising use of machinery in farming.

Output per farm worker—including farm operators and hired labor-increased about 70 percent from 1910-40 as shown on chart 1. The increased output potential in agriculture was not matched fully by increased markets. This is a partial explanation of the decline in farm population and employment, and also the background for some of the price problems which arose out of farm surpluses.

Table 3.—Source and Distribution of Gross Farm Income

[Millions of dollars]

		Sour	es of farm	income	Distribution of farm income			
Period	Total gross farm income	Cash from market- ings	Cash from govern- ment pay- ments	Value of products consumed on farms ¹	Mate- rials and supplies	Depreciation, maintenance, taxes, and interest	Wages of hired labor	Net to operators from farming 1
1910-14 1915-19 1920-24 1925-29 1930-34 1935-39 1940-44 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1944 1944 1944 1944 1944	12, 601 7, 551 9, 809 17, 381 10, 423 13, 441 18, 540 22, 278	5, 941 10, 592 9, 827 10, 937 6, 357 7, 973 14, 789 8, 343 11, 157 15, 316 19, 339 19, 790 20, 800	115 503 705 766 586 697 672 804 800	1, 271 1, 754 1, 608 1, 664 1, 079 1, 332 1, 886 1, 314 1, 698 2, 527 2, 267 1, 625 1, 900	1, 467 2, 508 2, 982 3, 241 2, 190 2, 520 4, 279 2, 985 3, 515 4, 422 5, 223 5, 250 5, 500	1, 775 2, 983 3, 371 3, 302 2, 360 2, 411 3, 370 2, 504 2, 939 3, 500 3, 830 4, 077 4, 200	784 1, 139 1, 301 1, 280 736 928 1, 557 1, 000 1, 197 1, 566 1, 928 2, 094 2, 300	3, 186 5, 716 3, 781 4, 778 2, 286 3, 950 8, 174 3, 934 5, 790 9, 052 11, 297 10, 798 11, 500

Prices

Prices of farm products are sensitive to changes in nonfarm income. Since production adjusts slowly to variations in demand, and demand itself is not increased particularly by price changes, the impact of such variations falls primarily upon the price structure. In consequence, prices of farm products have fluctuated widely in rather marked contrast to the comparative stability of output. These fluctuations have been aggravated by the fortuitous changes in supply caused by the vagaries of weather and growing conditions.

Under existing legislation, the Secretary of Agriculture is charged with the responsibility of reestablishing the relative position of farm to nonfarm income as it existed in the 1910-14 period. One of the means provided for accomplishing this purpose is the power to set prices of farm products to restore a fair exchange value which will maintain the same relationship between prices of agricultural commodities and prices of articles farmers buy as existed in some base period, usually August 1909 to July 1914. Table 2 compares the index of prices received for farm products with prices paid by farmers for commodities used in production and for consumption, and for interest and tax costs per acre. This comparison, however, does not necessarily reflect buying power.

Preliminary.
 Includes adjustment for changes in inventories; excludes imputed rent on farm homes. Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 4.—National Income of Agriculture

Period	Farm national income (billions)	Total national income (billions)	Percent farm of total
1910-14	4. 3	32. 5	13, 2
	7. 4	52. 4	14, 1
	5. 9	63. 9	9, 2
	6. 8	77. 6	8, 8
	3. 6	51. 0	7, 1
	5. 5	65. 4	8, 4
	10. 6	121. 4	8, 7
1940	5. 6	77. 6	7. 2
	7. 7	96. 9	7. 9
	11. 5	122. 2	9. 4
	14. 0	149. 4	9. 4
	14. 1	160. 7	8. 8
	14. 8	161. 0	9. 2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

Gross Farm Income

Gross income, as a product of both prices and volume of output, has been less violent in its fluctuations than prices alone. Beyond this, increased production resulted in increased income from farming during the 1910–40 period, both absolutely and in terms of purchasing power, despite the price disparity.

In the 5-year period, 1935-39, as shown in table 2, prices received by farmers were 7 percent above the 1910-14 base while gross farm income from production increased by 29 percent. With the addition of Government payments, total gross income rose by 36 percent. Prices paid by farmers rose 28 percent over the same period, giving a gain in purchasing power of 6 percent. The decline was only relative to the greater increase in nonfarm income.

The great bulk of gross farm income derives from cash marketings. (See table 3.) In the 1935-39 period, payments by the Government accounted for 5 percent of the gross, and products consumed on the home farm 14 percent.

Over-all deductions from gross income increased somewhat faster than the gross income between 1910-14 and 1935-39. Production expenses in general advanced with larger output and increased acreage per farm, but the biggest factor in the increase was the rise in cost of operation, maintenance, and depreciation of motor vehicles and farm machinery as these became more important in agricultural production. As a result, net income to farm operators from farming rose only 24 percent as against 36 percent for total gross income.

As indicated in table 4, farm income never recovered the position relative to the total national income which it occupied just prior to the First World War. For the two decades between wars, however, there is little evidence of a continued downward trend. Rather, there is a tendency for farm income to rise and fall cyclically faster than the na-Digitized for FRASER

tional total. This tendency which follows from the greater sensitivity of farm prices to changes in demand, is shown in chart 2. It is an important consideration in appraising the postwar farm market.

Income Per Capita

On a per capita basis, income from agriculture compares more favorably with the 1910–14 period. Throughout the full span of 1910 to 1940, farm population was decreasing, absolutely as well as proportionately. In the 1930–34 years, low farm income coupled with the return of people to the farms brought income per person below that of 1910–14. Otherwise, per capita income from agriculture was above the base period and maintained reasonable parity with nonfarm. (See table 5.)

In table 6 the per capita income has been expressed in constant dollar terms; the farm series was deflated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics index of prices paid by farmers for commodities bought for use in family maintenance, and the nonfarm series by the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers' price index. In relation to the base period, 1910-14, the buying power of farm income per capita, when adjusted for price changes, held up fully as well as the nonfarm. The fluctuations in the farm series were somewhat larger, but by the immediate prewar years the farm position had gained relative to the non-

Table 5.-National Income Per Capita

Period	Ame (dol		Inc (1910-1	Ratio farm to	
renod	Farm	Non- farm	Farm	Non- farm	non- farm
1910-14	133	451	100	100	100
1915-19	232	634	174	141	123
1920-24	187	742	141	165	85
1925-29	223	806	168	179	94
1930-34	115	510	86	113	76
1935-39	178	614	134	136	99
1940-44	383	1,038	288	230	125
1940	185	711	139	158	88
1941	257	869	193	193	100
1942	397	1,055	298	234	127
1943	524	1,242	394	275	143
1944	553	1,311	416	291	143
1945	587	1,285	441	285	155

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

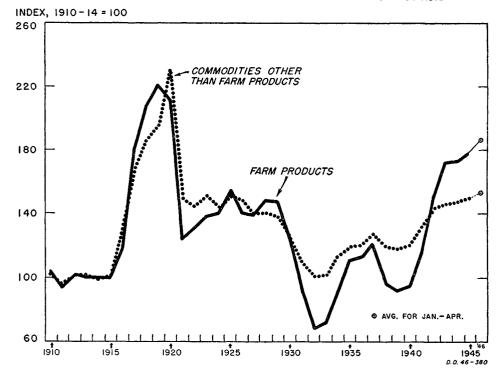
farm and the improved ratio between the two indicates the marked improvement in farm markets since the depression years.

Farm Purchases

In summary, the 1940 farm market consisted of 30 million people—23 percent of the total population. The volume of physical output was larger than for any previous year and about one-third greater than the 1910–14 base period. From this output the net income of agriculture was 5.6 billion dollars.

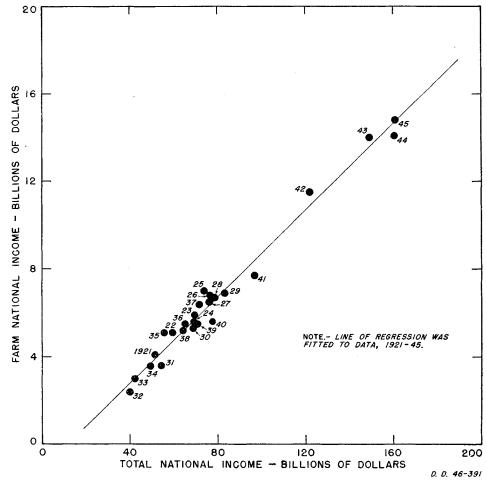
This amounted to \$185 per person on farms compared to more than \$700 per capita for nonfarm income. As an index to buying power these two figures are not wholly comparable for a number

Chart 2.—Wholesale Prices of Farm and Nonfarms Products



Source of basic data: U. S. Department of Labor. Index as were recomputed with 1910-14 as base by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Chart 3.—Farm National Income Related to Total National Income



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

of reasons. Farm income does not cover rents to farmers as landlords or receipts of dividends, interest or profits. There are some intangible factors, also, such as the fact that a part of farm living costs can be charged as business expense. Thus, farm income is understated and the nonfarm overstated in terms of disposable income.

The per capita amounts do, however, indicate an important fact. The average farm family had fewer dollars to spend for consumer goods and the farm market was correspondingly affected. This condition is accentuated for a considerable part of the farm population. Some 50 percent of the farms produce about 90 percent of the agricultural output and there are a large number of farms which furnish only a meager subsistence and very little cash income to their operators.

Of course this prewar farm market for consumer goods had many other important characteristics other than the amount and distribution of buying power. To cite two examples, the sale Digiof plumbing faxtures depends on avail-

ability of running water; the lack or high cost of electricity restricts sales of electrical appliances.

There are very few data bearing directly on expenditures by farmers for consumer goods. Such expenditures in 1940 were probably over 10 percent of the national total. The relative importance or size of the total rural market for consumer goods was indicated by a survey made in 1941 of family income and expenditures. Comparative relationships are shown in table 7. The rural sections, with three-eighths of the families, had just over two-eighths of the income and accounted for this same proportion of consumer outlays for goods and services.

Production and Capital Expenditures

Farmers, as independent businessmen, also make outlays for production and capital purposes. Purchases of materials and supplies and other production expenses (see table 3) absorbed 25 to 30

percent of gross income from farming over the 30-year period, 1910-40. Such expenditures in 1940 were about 3 billion dollars.

The size and composition of capital outlays in agriculture is shown on chart 4. From 1910 through 1940 these expenditures averaged over 1 billion dollars a year. Farm buying of machinery and equipment of all types comprised from 10 to 15 percent of the total market for all capital goods sold over the period. In 1940 farm capital expenditures were over 1.3 billion dollars.

The increase in productivity in agriculture has been accomplished in part through the continued purchase and growing use of capital equipment. By 1940 there was more than twice the amount of machinery, equipment and motor vehicles per employed person as in 1910. By far the largest increase has been the growing use of motive power—trucks, tractors, and automobiles used for productive purposes, as indicated on chart 4.

This is in addition to the increased value of farm lands and buildings over this period. Thus, in 1940, physical "plant" per worker in agriculture had an average value of nearly 4 thousand dollars. For the period 1910 to 1929, expenditures for construction, including maintenance and repairs, were virtually equal to purchases of equipment and tractors. The lowered construction outlays during the depressed Thirties were the main factor in bringing over-all farm capital expenditures in this period below the levels of the 1920's.

Wartime Developments

Wartime demand for nonfarm labor accelerated the shift of population away from farms. The drop in the number of people on farms during the war period was about 5 million. This is more than double the decrease of the 30-year prewar span and brought the relative number of people on farms to about 18 percent of total population.

To some extent this decline in the number of people on farms has reduced marginal or subsistence farming by siphoning off surplus population. There is no evidence as yet of any extensive "back-to-the-farm" movement even on the part of service people who were drafted from farm areas. Farm population figures for January 1946 show a small increase over the levels of 1944 and 1945, but are still 4.6 million lower than in January 1940.

There is some evidence that many small farms have been abandoned or incorporated into larger units. Preliminary tabulations of 1945 farm census data

¹ Family Spending and Saving in Wartime, Bulletin No. 822, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 6.—National Income Per Capita— Deflated ¹

Period	Amour lar		Index 14=	Ratio farm to	
renou	Farm	Non- farm	Farm	Non- farm	non- farm
1010 14	040	015	100	100	100
1910-14	240	817	100	100	100
1915-19	268	847 736	112	104 90	108 89
1920-24	193		80		104
1925-29	250	813	104	100	92
1930-34	165	616	69	75	115
1935-39	260	770	108	94	
1940-44	438	1,127	182	138	132
1940	276	889	115	109	105
1941	352	1,035	147	127	116
1942	452	1,134	188	139	135
1943	557	1, 267	232	155	150
1944	553	1, 311	230	161	143
1945	570	1, 260	237	154	154
	1	,===			1

¹ Farm income deflated by Bureau of Agriculture Economics index of prices paid for commodities bought for use in family maintenance. Nonfarm income deflated by Bureau of Labor Statistics index of consumer prices.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

point to a reduction in the number of farms of over a million in the past 10 years. Concurrently, the average acreage per farm has increased 25 percent.

Throughout the war period, the demand for farm products increased faster than production could be expanded. Large increases in prices of farm products as well as output brought an era of unrivaled prosperity to agricultural communities. The physical volume of farm output in 1944—the peak for the war period—was about 25 percent above 1939. The large demand was most evident in livestock and poultry products, but almost every phase of farm activity shared in the increase.

Since the increase in physical production was accomplished with a smaller number employed, the output per farm worker also rose substantially. From the relatively low point in 1935, the index advanced steadily to 1944. The rapid increase shown on chart 1 cannot, however, be taken as establishing a trend. It was due to an almost complete reversal of conditions. Output in the 1930's was cut by the prolonged drought and by organized attempts to hold production in line with demand. In contrast, wartime output benefited from a series of years with bumper crops and was further stimulated by higher prices and by direct subsidy payments. The general business depression of the 1930's slowed down the drift of population away from farms and the number of people nominally employed in agriculture was excessive. In contrast, wartime demand for industrial workers and military service reduced the number of farm workers below normal adequacy.

The average agricultural employment in 1945 was slightly higher than that in Digitized for FRAS 1944. The demand for food during this

current year because of the foreign relief needs will be just as great, if not greater, than in the peak war years, probably requiring, under existing practices, an actual increase in farm employment.

Because of the operation of the priceparity formula on agricultural products and also, in some cases, because of special legislative treatment, prices of farm commodities during this war approached levels reached during the inflationary surge which followed World War I. The current index of prices received by farmers, for example, is approximately at the 1919-20 peak. On the other hand, the prices paid by farmers for commodities have been more effectively controlled. As a result of the ratio of prices received by farmers to prices paid is about as high as any reached during the past 40 years.

The combination of higher prices and larger output has of course raised gross income from farm production to record levels. In 1945 farm income was over 30 percent higher than the previous peak of 1919 and more than double the prewar figures. Furthermore, the less rapid rise in production expenditures resulted in a net income to farmers from farm operations in the past 2 or 3 years nearly 50 percent higher than anything ever before achieved.

Table 7.—Percent Distribution of Family Income and Outlay in 1941 by Type of Community

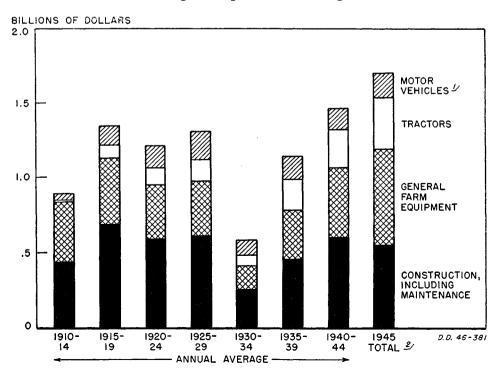
	Total			Rural	
		Urban	Total	Non- farm	Farm
Number of families. Total income Total outlays Total savings	100 100 100 100	62. 5 73. 0 73. 0 69. 0	37. 5 27. 0 27. 0 31. 0	21. 5 15. 0 15. 5 11. 0	16. 0 12. 0 11. 5 20. 0

NOTE.—The percentage of total income going to farm families differs from the proportion of national income derived from agriculture shown in table 3 for several reasons. Largely, the difference is one of definition. Farm income shown here is more inclusive, covering that from nonfarming activities. Furthermore, the average farm family is larger, making fewer family units. The survey figures, however, do reflect the spendable income and outlays per family in terms roughly comparable with the national income totals.

Source: Family Spending and Saving in Wartime, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin #882, 1945.

Income from agriculture during the war rose faster than the total (table 4) and its percent of the whole increased thereby. However, this was to be expected. Farm income typically responds more rapidly to short-term or cyclical fluctuations—representing a smaller proportion of the total in periods of low income and a higher proportion in times of high income (chart 3). Throughout the entire period 1921–45, farm income correlates closely with movements in total national income but the slope of the regression line reflects the varying per-

Chart 4.—Capital Expenditures for Agriculture



¹ Data are for vehicles used in production. ² Estimated by the U. S. Department of Commerce. Source of data: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis centage figures. The war years fall close to the line—the position of agriculture as a whole followed the prewar pattern. The conclusion may be drawn that the postwar farm and nonfarm markets will continue to be closely interrelated.

The improvement in farm buying power is strikingly manifest in the increased income per capita on farms. Here the rise was over 200 percent from 1940 to 1945 compared with a rise of 80 percent for nonfarm.

Farm Assets Increase

The relatively prolonged period over which farm prosperity and higher farm income has been sustained has permitted a substantial improvement in the financial position of farmers. For example, while the total acreage of land included in farms showed some increase, the number of farms declined and the real estate mortgages against farm properties were reduced by about 1½ billion dollars. The over-all equity of farm proprietors in farm properties and in financial assets increased nearly 50 percent from January 1, 1940, to January 1, 1945.

Furthermore, about a third of this increase was in the form of liquid assets—bank deposits and United States savings bonds. Farmers are estimated to have added more than 10 billion dollars to their liquid asset position. This rapid improvement is true of rural communities in general. For example, deposits—demand plus time—in country banks increased twice as fast as those in other banks over the period of 1940 to 1945.

Naturally there has been a rise in the value of farm real estate. While the price per acre has not yet risen to the peak reached in 1920, the rapidity of the increase has been much too reminiscent of the speculative boom of World War I. By March 1, 1946, the index was 69 percent above the 1939 figure compared with a 70 percent rise from 1913 to 1920, and there is no indication yet that land prices have reached their peak. One relatively favorable factor is that while farm transfers are very active, credit financing of sales has been a minor factor-more than half of all transactions in 1945 were for cash.

Measured both by current income and accumulated liquid assets, the farm communities are entering the postwar era with the largest purchasing power ever enjoyed. The future of farm markets will depend in part on the use of farm savings—whether they are channelled into the purchase of goods or diverted Digital of Speculation in farm properties.

Market Prospects

Markets are people with money to spend. The farm market in 1945 was composed of over 25 million people with about 14.8 billion dollars in net income. The farm market of the future will depend upon the trends of farm population and income and forces shaping these trends. The importance of the farm market, both to the individual business and to the economy as a whole, warrants an attempt to appraise those forces.

In terms of people, it is possible that the farm market is already stabilized. As a percentage of the whole the decline may well continue, but in absolute numbers the wartime exodus exceeded the secular tendency and the low point for the next several years has perhaps been reached. It is not anticipated that the number on farms will show any large increase, but it is expected that the drop has been arrested temporarily.

In appraising the buying power of this population, there are three separate periods to be considered. For the near future the strong supply-demand situation implies a level of farm income and buying power even exceeding the wartime peak.

On the supply side the output of farm products for the present year is projected at a level about equal that of 1945. This output is hardly sufficient to meet domestic demand and fill the most urgent needs of foreign markets. Even in the face of strong demand, production in the next year or two may be below the current year as shortages of feed and feed grains are forcing reduction in the number of livestock on farms.

The domestic consumer shows signs of wishing to increase rather than decrease his consumption, so long as his income holds up. Exports over the next year or two will be limited more by the availability of supplies in excess of domestic requirements, by the supply of dollar exchange available to foreign countries, and by the size of our commitments to foreign relief, than by any lack of requirements abroad.

These very favorable conditions and the resulting inflationary pressures cannot continue indefinitely—an ultimate relaxing of present tendencies is inevitable. For the intermediate period, therefore, an important consideration is the existing legislation which puts a floor under the prices of the major agricultural products which account for about two-thirds of the total output. This legislation obligates the Government to maintain these prices at 90 percent of parity (92½ percent for cotton) for a period of 2 years following the January

1 after the war emergency has been declared by the President or by Congressional action to be ended.

Since this declaration has not yet been made, the guarantee applies at least through the calendar year 1948. While the immediate outlook appears favorable for the next year or so and these supports should not be needed, there is no assurance that the Government aid will not be necessary before the end of the guarantee period. It has been estimated that a reduction from present farm prices to the support levels, with corresponding declines in unsupported commodities, would reduce gross farm income by about 20 percent. This would leave gross income above any year prior to 1943 and more than double the 1935-39 average. However, once such a decline were initiated, income doubtless would be more seriously affected.

Allowing for the fact that prices of the things farmers buy are also well above the prewar level, the downward movement would wipe out a large part of the wartime gain in farm buying power, and if prices paid by farmers decline, then the support levels on farm products would also automatically be further reduced.

The important question concerns the period beyond the present emergency—the situation in the years following, say, 1948. Support prices offer only a stop-gap. Fundamentally, the only real answer to overpopulation and "hidden unemployment" in agriculture lies in assuring adequate job opportunities in the nonfarm sector. Implicit in any longer run solution, therefore, must be a continuation of relatively full production and high income generally.

Farm production has been geared to a market which includes not only high per capita consumption in this country, but provides for large exports of food. Expansion of farm output, however, has not been as large as might have been expected in view of this heavier demand. Consumption has been tempered by direct rationing and at times by absolute scarcities. The problem of reconverting farm production to a more normal domestic basis is, therefore, somewhat less difficult than after World War I.

Some further moderation will result as home or noncommercial production of food is reduced. Wartime consumption has been augmented significantly by victory gardening and back yard poultry raising. The pressure for home growing of food will relax quickly once relief needs are filled and commercial produce becomes more readily available. This will provide some offset for the drop in food exports.

Of more importance for the future demand for farm products is the increase in the consumption of farm products occasioned by high income levels. Consumption of farm products per capita in 1940, for example, was 7 percent higher than the average for the years 1935-39 with income 15 percent higher. With a maintenance of current buying power, which is well above 1940, and removal of wartime restrictions, an even higher per capita consumption can be expected. With high earnings prevalent during the war, many millions of Americans were able to enjoy something like an adequate diet and to dress satisfactorily for the first time. Such gains will not be easily given up.

Furthermore, the growth in population will aid in adjusting farm output and its demand. At the time when foreign markets are expected to decline, the population in this country is projected at over 143 million. A per capita consumption of farm products at the 1940 rate would require an output aggregating over 90 percent of the total produced on farms in 1945 for both export and domestic use. This leaves less than 10 percent to be accounted for by increased consumption per capita, exports higher than in 1940, or by a decline in production.

A high income demand, of course, tends to lessen the importance of stable crops, which will of necessity cause some difficulties. A major concern, therefore, is the problem of adjusting the composition of farm output to the changing consumption pattern. The future of the farm market depends to some extent on how well this problem is met.

Such adjustment calls for a realistic, constructive approach leading to improved production methods, lower costs, and full exploitation of opportunities for expanding markets rather than the mere attempt to maintain historical price relationships. By applying the parity concept to individual commodity prices, the pattern of farm production tends to be frozen in terms of the base period, irrespective of subsequent developments which would ordinarily dictate a change.

Summary

Whether or not the farm market becomes a positive force helping to maintain a high national prosperity depends in part on the efficient adjustment of farm production to the demands of a high consumption economy. The importance of agriculture in our economy makes the welfare of farmers and farming communities a national concern. It is a potential market worth consider-Digitized for FRASing and developing. Full production and

employment cannot be maintained if any large segment of the country does not contribute its share.

The farm market today is larger than at any time during the war. Current trends suggest a continuation of this increased buying power. However, once the more pressing needs abroad have been satisfied there is likely to be a reversal of present inflationary tendencies. Existing legislation calls for price floors, extending at least through 1948, which would limit the decline in farm income but only after a large part of the wartime gain in buying power is lost.

For the longer run the farm and nonfarm markets will continue to be closely interrelated, with the probability that farm income will suffer more than the total national income in poor years and benefit more in good years. The size of the farm market will depend largely on how well the national total holds above the prewar level.

The extraordinary demands of the war years—foreign and domestic—did a great deal toward correcting agricultural maladjustments. However, unless an over-all program is adopted which more directly attacks the fundamental issues of hidden unemployment on farms, of a sufficient market for agricultural products and the coincident low per capita income, the farm "problem" will arise again.

Business Situation

(Continued from p. 13)

rection of bringing them closer into balance.

Recent Inventory-Sales Relations

Inventories can be characterized as high or low only in relation to the volume of sales which they are supporting. Striking differences have occurred in such relations among major manufacturing industries. For the period from April of last year to April of this year these relations are illustrated in charts 15 and 16 for eight selected industries.

During the war period stocks of the durable goods industries were low relative to output. The widening gap between sales and inventories since VJ-day represents the attempt by these industries to bring inventories more in balance with shipments.

For the nondurable goods industries both the value of shipments and the value of inventories have been moving upward, but inventories at a slightly faster rate. This more rapid increase in inventories was also necessary to bring stocks into a more normal relation to shipments.

Considerable variation is shown in the inventory-sales pattern among the four durable goods industries shown in chart 15. Both of the metal-producing industries in April of last year were shipping about equal goods to the book value of inventory. Currently the inventory book value of these industries is close to twice the volume of sales. Among the machinery industries the book value of inventories was more than half again as large as the value of deliveries in April of last year. The ratio since then has more than doubled.

In the transportation equipment industry the value of inventories on hand was less than the monthly value of shipments for the first half of 1945. A slower rate of decline in value of inventories than in billings since that time resulted in a ratio of about 2. For the iron and steel and the machinery industries current ratios are about the same as in 1941; while for the nonferrous metals and the transportation equipment industries current ratios are about a third higher than those of 1941.

The general pattern of relation among the selected nondurable goods industries (chart 16) is of the same character. The main difference lies in the size of the ratios. During most of 1945 it was touch and go as to whether the value of monthly shipments of the food industry exceeded the book value of inventories. By November sufficient stocks were built up to more than equal the monthly value of goods delivered. The margin is, however, currently being narrowed. The current ratios for the combined apparel and leather industries are likewise decreasing. These ratios except for textiles, however, are below those which prevailed in the immediate prewar years.

Manufacturing output and shipments are currently at record levels compared with prewar performance. Deliveries of goods for final consumer use, however, have not been commensurate with output since many producers have had to fill the pipelines with raw materials and semifinished products. Factory pay rolls, however, have moved up very substantially from the 1941 level. Therefore, for the present, while reconversion is not complete and the flow of finished goods has not moved much above the 1941 volume, consumers in reaching for available goods with their current purchasing power keep the pressure on prices. Once reconversion problems are behind us and the demands of trade are restored-so that factor input and final product are in balance and usual relationship—a change may be expected not only in the supply-demand position of individual commodities but in the psychology of both buyers and sellers.

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 April for selected series will be found in the Weekly Supplement to the Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					1945						1946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	A pril	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
		В	JSINE	SS IN	DEXE	ES							
INCOME PAYMENTS†													
Indexes, adjusted: Total income payments 1935-39 = 100. Salaries and wages do Total nonagricultural income do Total mil. of dol. Salaries and wages:	233. 5	242. 3	241. 9	244. 6	243. 4	236. 0	229. 0	231. 4	235. 7	234. 1	233. 5	231, 7	r 234. 7
	285. 6	267. 5	265. 8	266. 3	265. 5	254. 9	243. 4	239. 5	238. 5	236. 1	231. 1	227, 8	r 235. 1
	229. 6	238. 1	237. 7	241. 2	240. 3	232. 7	226. 7	229. 5	232. 2	230. 5	229. 3	226, 1	r 230. 4
	12, 784	13, 194	12, 835	14, 397	13, 585	12, 674	13, 424	13, 531	13, 075	14, 272	13, 047	12, 068	r 13, 199
Total do Commodity-producing industries do Distributive industries do Service industries do Government do Public assistance and other relief do Dividends and interest do Entrepreneurial income and net rents and roy	8, 425	9, 560	9, 518	9, 572	9, 445	9, 021	8, 708	8, 674	8, 543	8, 525	8, 179	8, 041	r 8, 360
	3, 256	3, 897	3, 838	3, 831	3, 746	3, 423	3, 106	3, 048	3, 044	3, 046	2, 938	+ 2, 917	r 3, 222
	2, 153	1, 831	1, 831	1, 859	1, 886	1, 862	1, 890	1, 928	1, 966	2, 073	2, 018	2, 021	r 2, 075
	1, 482	1, 264	1, 277	1, 292	1, 314	1, 298	1, 296	1, 316	1, 363	1, 391	1, 396	1, 431	r 1, 476
	1, 534	2, 568	2, 572	2, 590	2, 499	2, 438	2, 416	2, 382	2, 170	2, 015	1, 827	+ 1, 672	r 1, 587
	93	80	81	81	81	82	83	85	87	88	90	92	94
	880	808	498	1, 853	955	495	1, 383	870	535	2, 056	1, 122	525	r 1, 386
alties mil. of dol. Other income payments do. Total nonagricultural income do.	2, 488	2, 27 6	2, 252	2, 275	2, 523	2, 504	2,586	3, 042	2, 909	2, 599	2, 609	2, 415	r 2, 402
	898	470	486	616	581	572	664	860	1, 001	1, 004	1, 047	995	r 957
	11, 539	11, 987	11, 646	13, 175	12, 100	11, 200	11,868	11, 588	11, 312	12, 846	11, 719	10, 930	r 12, 059
FERM MARKETINGS AND INCOME													
Farm marketings, volume.* Indexes, unadjusted: Total farm marketings	116	117	124	121	141	144	15 5	184	162	139	131	120	r 118
	80	91	87	87	144	156	181	224	171	137	135	107	97
	143	137	151	147	139	135	135	154	155	140	129	130	r 134
Indexes, adjusted: Total farm marketings	130	148	152	148	140	139	130	134	148	144	150	155	r 149
	121	171	167	159	142	135	122	128	152	143	170	162	164
	137	130	141	139	139	142	135	139	146	144	135	150	r 138
Cash farm income, total, including Government payments* mil. of dol. Income from marketings* do. Indexes of cash income from marketings:	1, 547	1,570	1, 526	1,551	1, 905	1,870	1, 977	2, 533	2, 250	1, 802	1, 648	1, 455	r 1, 426
	1, 397	1,420	1, 454	1,529	1, 805	1,820	1, 961	2, 418	2, 210	1, 786	1, 534	1, 383	r 1, 370
Crops and livestock, combined index: 1935-39=100 Unadjusted 1935-39=100 Adjusted do Crops do Livestock and products do Dairy products do Meat animals do Poultry and eggs do	210	214	219	230	272	274	295	364	333	268	231	208	7 206
	273	296	293	287	282	274	256	261	282	282	281	7 305	7 285
	303	385	356	331	330	310	293	299	325	331	351	7 360	348
	253	236	252	258	250	249	231	236	253	250	235	268	7 243
	220	228	236	235	235	228	213	206	201	201	187	194	7 207
	274	231	246	261	241	234	211	228	260	252	235	317	7 258
	269	278	308	307	317	341	330	323	340	345	330	278	281
PRODUCTION INDEXES													
Industrial Production—Federal Reserve Index Unadjusted, combined index†	p 161	229	225	220	211	188	171	164	167	161	156	148	164
	p 172	245	240	234	223	196	177	171	173	167	160	150	170
Durable manufacturest	* 187 * 159 * 125 * 144 * 116 * 219 * 133 * 188 * 145 * 146	335 206 119 140 108 419 263 291 194 165 81 119 225	323 204 120 138 112 405 248 272 189 167 89 115	308 192 121 138 113 393 219 234 183 166 102 120 221 572	292 187 116 134 107 371 196 202 182 168 102 115	240 155 113 124 108 310 165 162 171 165 110 113 227	195 163 104 115 98 230 139 135 150 166 112 114	187 146 94 120 82 232 144 143 148 167 123 122 242 258	192 167 95 123 81 231 148 148 162 122 123 237 252	184 164 86 131 63 282 147 150 141 159 108 128 227 217	164 102 99 135 80 217 151 155 140 163 107 134 242	136 43 110 95 190 190 144 128 173 113 138 247	7 181 7 169 7 120 7 142 7 108 7 206 141 148 7 123 7 183 125 7 143 251 7 206
Glass containers† do. Transportation equipment† do. Automobiles† do. Nondurable manufactures† do. Alcoholic beverages† do. Chemicals† do. Industrial chemicals* do. Leather and products† do. Leather tanning* do. Shoes do.	p 234 p 148 p 161 p 238 p 397	651 231 171 148 320 405 122 117	610 218 172 147 318 407 121 J15 126	572 207 173 162 315 412 126 116 132	535 188 167 214 303 409 107 103 109	405 142 159 175 261 368 107 97	273 105 161 199 239 386 118 110	208 120 158 214 232 371 113 108 116	252 137 158 201 230 370 117 113 120	95 154 188 231 378 111 113 109	7 220 7 107 7 157 198 7 234 388 117 115	7 196 7 94 162 211 7 234 383 137 7 136 138	7 206 7 110 161 162 236 7 389 7 134 119

Preliminary. * Revised.

*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 cash 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, 479; 1942, 1,335; 1943, 1,668; 1944, 1,753; income from marketings—1940, 695; 1941, 930; 1942, 1,276; 1943, 1,612; 1944, 1,686; 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.

†Revised series. Data on income payments revised beginning January 1939; for figures for 1939-41, see p. 16 of the April 1944 Survey and for 1942-44, p. 20 of the May 1945 Survey.

Revised data beginning 1913 for the indexes of cash income from farm marketings are shown on p. 28 of the May 1943 Survey. For revisions for the indicated series on industrial Digitizared details.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					1945						1946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
	В	USINE	SS IN	DEXI	ES—C	ontinue	ed						
PRODUCTION INDEXES—Continued										Ì			
Industrial Production-Continued	1	1					<u> </u> 						
Unadjusted—Continued.		l											l
Manufactures—Continued. Nondurable manufactures—Continued.											1		
Manufactured food productst 1935-39=100_		145	146	150	157	151	166	153	151	149	143	144	13
Dairy products†do Meat packingdo		7 149 125	₱ 178 132	* 209 139	₽ 212 131	▶ 185 119	▶ 155 134	▶ 120 133	₽ 100 171	182	p 75 155	₽ 85 171	p 10 12
Processed fruits and vegetables*do	₽ 89	104 141	97 142	107 142	174 134	165 131	242 144	165 143	118 142	108 134	7 93 133	r 88	r 8
Paper and productstdododo		136	137	137	130	129	138	139	138	131	130	141 137	p 14
Petroleum and coal productstdo Cokedo		268 161	273 168	269 163	₽267 165	▶ 240 153	7 184 152	▶ 156 116	p 174 148	p 172 154	7 166 116	p 161 91	p 16
Petroleum refiningtdo		284	289	285						Í	.l		_
Printing and publishing do	129 v 223	108 233	106 224	105 222	99 218	107 193	110 172	117 19 1	118 192	114 205	114 215	122 215	12
Rubber products† do Textiles and products† do	p 162	149	150	150	132	134	144	141	146	143	151	159	16
COLOR CODSUMBLING	. 144	143 218	142 221	144 220	123 220	123 213	138 215	128 215	133 226	125 228	138 233	146 234	14 24
Rayon deliveries do Wool textile production do Tobacco products do	147	142 115	146 128	144 145	117 133	127 155	142	147	150 157	149 104	153 142	171	1 17
1 obacco products	i						169	173	İ		l	148	15
Minerals† do	₽ 99 ₽ 107	140 145	141 143	147 150	145 148	143 146	137 139	125 126	134 143	126 137	134 146	134 149	13
Anthracite†do	p 120	131	47	129	117	102	114	120	112	94	114	121	1 12
Anthracitet do Bituminous coalt do Crude petroleum do	p 10 p 144	138 150	145 152	153 151	146 153	144 152	148 138	110 133	159 141	142 139	159 144	160 147	18
Metalsdo		109	131	129	125	124	123	116	80	61	60	49	p 4
Adjusted, combined index†dodo	₽ 164	230	225	220	210	186	167	162	168	163	160	152	16
Manufacturesdo	p 174	247 336	240 323	233 308	222 292	194 239	173	168	173	169 185	7 163 166	154	* 17
Durable manufacturesdo Lumber and productsdo	₽ 126	119	118	116	110	107	194 98	186 91	191 96	92	r 108	138 119	
Lumberdo Nonferrous metalsdo	₽ 117	109 263	108 248	104 219	98 196	98 165	89 139	76 144	83 148	72 147	95 151	108 r 139	
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo	p 191	167	162	166	169	160	161	161	158	164	172	r 184	r 19
Cement do do Clay products* do Glass containers do	152 p 150	85 122	85 115	95 121	93 117	97 110	97 110	106 116	113 119	119 124	131 144	149 144	15 r 15
Glass containersdo		225	220	223	240	218	243	235	235	244	247	255	
Nondurable manufacturesdo	₽ 164	174	173	173	165	157	156	154	158	156	161	r 107	r 160
Alcoholic beverages do Chemicals do	P 236	144 318	136 319	139 318	193 307	173 265	192 239	201 230	216 228	212 230	231 235	238 7 23 3	
Leather and products do	1	122	121	127	109	108	119	112	116	111	117	133	p 13
Leather tanning do do Manufactured food products do	p 150	118 160	115 153	119 151	109 147	98 138	112 144	107 143	109 150	114	115 154	126 159	p 12
Dairy products		• 143 134	* 133 132	P 143	▶ 148	▶ 146	₽ 148	₽ 145	₽ 154	p 131	p 116	p 117	p 12
Meat packing do Processed fruits and vegetables do	p 145	170	149	141 139	140 134	133 101	141 109	129 128	155 128	155 138	131 r 143	178 r 140	14 + 15
Paper and products do Paper and pulp do	p 146	140 136	141 136	142 137	135 131	131 129	143 138	143 139	142 138	134 132	133 130	140 136	r 14
Petroleum and coal productsdo.		268	273	269	▶ 267	▶ 240	₽ 184	▶ 156	p 174	₽ 172	₽ 166	161	16
Printing and publishing do	126	284 105	289 105	285 106	105	111	109	115	114	112	118	123	12
Textiles and products do Tobacco products do	p 162	149	150	150	132	134	144	141	146	143	151	159	16
	1	120	128	139	128	150	160	167	154	112	143	156	16
Minerals do do Metals do	p 103	140 111	138 110	144 109	143 109	140 105	134 106	124 109	138 109	133 108	140 108	141 95	r 13:
Munitions Production							<u> </u>						
Total munitions* 1943=100		105 111	104 109	95 99	84 85	56 53	26 9		1			·	
Aircraft* do Ships (work done)* do Guns and fire control* do		75	75	69	63	46	37						
Ammunition*do		80 148	75 150	66 127	53 108	37 59	23 11						
Ammunition* do. Combat and motor vehicles* do. Communication and electronic equipment* do.		88 131	87 124	84 109	71 94	40 37	8						
Other equipment and supplies*do		131	132	127	117	97	59						:
Manufacturers' Orders, Shipments, and Inventories													
New orders, index, totalt svg. month 1939 = 100		223	186	195	186	133	166	180	183	182	190	186	p 19
Durable goods doIron and steel and their products do		267 283	177 191	182 177	179 17 6	53	121	160	171	172	180	182	P 20
Electrical machinery do	1	403	207	363	270	(1) 83	119 110	176 178	181 239	174 264	165 292	} 246	1
Other machinery do do		27 7 207	147 170	153 154	170 162	(1) 63	112 130	147	161 146	188 137	191 156	151	p 15
Nondurable goods do. Shipments, index, total do.		197	192	202	190	181	194	144 193	191	188	196	189	p 18
		286 389	269 361	268 356	$\frac{247}{320}$	222 262	210 216	204 203	202 200	197 199	183 166	182 - 152	p 19
		313	287	270	247	182	118	102	119	95	66	(3)	(3)
Nonferrous metals and products do		286 310	272 288	262 277	$\frac{238}{232}$	198 191	194 157	182 167	184 192	191 183	141 172	`93 164	p 16
Electrical inaconnerv do	1	512	496	505	464	397	305	288	285	298	160	} 2 195	2 20
Other machinery do		440 2, 072	406 1,779	422 1, 735	363 1, 594	295 1, 233	254 796	256 592	232 529	236 626	218 572	1 147	4 15
Other durable goodsdo		230	230	232	214	199	190	197	178	161	176	191	

Revised. Preliminary. Value of orders cancelled exceeded new orders received.

2 Comparable index for total machinery for January 1946 orders is 229; shipments, 198.

3 Data combined with "other transportation equipment."

4 Includes data for automobiles: January 1946 index including automobiles, 157.

New series. Data beginning 1939 for the new series under industrial production are shown on pp. 18 and 19 of the December 1943 Survey. Indexes of munitions production have been revised to incorporate corrections in the basic data and weights changed to unit prices in 1945 instead of 1943, as formerly; except for this change in weighting, the description of the indexes published on p. 24 of the February 1945 Survey is applicable to the revised data; revised monthly averages for 1940-45 are shown on p. 32 of the February 1946 Survey; revisions in monthly data published prior to the January 1946 Survey will be published later.

4 Revised series. For revisions for the indicated unadjusted indexes and all seasonally adjusted indexes shown above for the industrial production series, see table 12 on pp. 18-20 of the December 1943 issue. Seasonal adjustment factors for a number of industries included in the industrial production series, shown in the Survey have been fixed at 100 beginning various months from January 1939 to July 1942; data for these industries are shown only in the unadjusted series as the "adjusted" indexes are the same as the unadjusted. The indexes of new orders were revised in the November 1945 Survey (see note in that issue for an explanation of the revision); the indexes of shipments were revised in the February and bittle indexes story.

June 1940	5010	V 13 1											-C
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					194	5					1946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	Marc
	BU	JSINE	SS IN	DEXE	S—Co	ntinu	ed						
MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS, SHIPMENTS, AND INVENTORIES—Continued													
Shipments†—Continued. Nondurable goodsavg. month 1939=100		215	206	207	196	194	206	205	204	196	195	202	p :
Chemicals and allied products do Food and kindred products do		239 219	217 208	217 217	214 221	201 213	199 241	192 236	201 230	189 218	203 218	213 223	p
Paper and allied products do Products of petroleum and coal do		187 202	182 196	185 196	166 199	173 183	183 183	178 153	183 165	167 178	182 161	185 154	p p
Rubber productsdodo		356 196	333 188	333 198	274 154	255 165	200 167	260 167	212 165	292 166	229 178	242 185	p
Textile mill products		203	203	192	177	184	197	208	207	189	184	200	p
Index, total do		163. 9 189. 5	163, 1 189, 2	162.7	164.1 187.3	164.3 184.9	164. 6 184. 7	165. 6 181. 7	166. 5 177. 4	163. 9 170. 7	165.0 171.8	166. 6 173. 9	p 16
Durable goods do Automobiles and equipment do do		231. 1	223.0	188.7 217.4	215.0	171.4	173. 2	177. 9	175.3	187.5	196.4	(1)	(1)
Iron and steel and their productsdo Nonferrous metals and products*do		114. 1 150. 0	117. 5 145. 5	118.8 145.4	121, 2 145, 6	122. 5 145. 9	123.3 145.6	123. 0 136. 3	124. 0 134. 1	118.4 136.3	116.9 135.2	7 118. 9 7 139. 3	p 12
Electrical machinery do Other machinery do	l	317.3 221.1	314.8 220.1	320. 1 213. 7	314. 0 209. 5	304.3 210.1	299. 1 209. 2	290. 4 206. 1	282. 3 208. 7	253. 2 206. 4	263. 1 209. 0	2 226. 7	2 23
Transportation equipment (except automobiles) avg. month 1939=100_		772.9			791.5	821.6	819. 1	792, 1	686.7	594.0	578. 5	3 328. 5	2 32
Other durable goodstdo		106.3	779. 9 105. 3	794. 7 104. 9	102. 1	101.9	102.7	103.1	103.1	104.6	106. 2	105.7	p 10
Nondurable goods		141. 5 150. 5	140. 3 152. 8	139. 9 153. 5	143. 7 156. 1	145. 7 158. 8	147.1 159.9	151. 5 161. 2	157.0 162.2	158.0 165.1	$159.0 \\ 164.8$	160. 2 166. 6	p 15
Food and kindred products do Paper and allied products do	1	144. 2 134. 3	143. 2 133. 6	143. 7 136. 0	154. 6 140. 0	156, 1 144, 0	158.0 144.9	164. 5 148. 3	177. 1 150. 7	177.1 155.0	169.7 156.6	166. 0 160. 6	p 16
Petroleum renningdodo		108.0	107. 4	107.3	108.8	110.8	109.1	111.7	113.6	111.7	111,4	112.4	p 11
Rubber products do Textile-mill products do		175.3 120.3	178.3 119.6	178. 7 116. 5	183.3 118.1	182.4 115.7	177. 4 115. 5	167. 7 121. 1	167.1 127 6	169. 0 130. 2	$173.7 \\ 135.9$	179. 9 140. 3	p 14
Other nondurable goods dodo Estimated value of manufacturers' inventories*		162. 6	157.7	156. 5	156. 3	161.4	166. 2	172. 4	175.8	176.4	183.8	186.3	p 17
mil. of. dol		16, 293	16, 212	16, 167	16, 307	16, 301	16, 364	16, 457	16, 554	16, 295	16, 399	16, 559	16,
		BUS	NESS	POPI	ULATI	ION							
PERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER*													
(II S. Department of Commerce)													
Operating businesses, total, end of quarter thousands	İ			3,665, 6			3,134.1			≥3, 234. 8			
Contract construction do				166.4 249.4			176.4			p 189.1			
Wholesale trade do do do				133. 2			137.4			p 141.8			
Service industriesdo				1,417. 7 591. 7			602.6			p 619. 8			
All other do				£07. 2 87. 8			512, 1 106, 0		- -	⊅ 517.4 ⊅ 137.4			
perating businesses, total, end of quarter_thousands_ Contract construction				35. 1 84. 4			37. 4 83. 2			p 189. 1 p 262. 5 p 141. 8 p1, 504. 2 p 619. 8 p 517. 4 p 137. 4 p 36. 7 p 82. 1			
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES													
(Dun and Bradstreet) Grand totalnumber.		90	79	61	72	56	64	62	60	42	80	99	
Commercial service do Construction do		8	72 5	5	9	5	16	3	7	5	12	92 13	
			7 26	5 19	9 19	8 21	5 24	13 24	8 21	2 23	8 35 22 3	14 29	
Retail trade	1	43	28 6	28 4	30 5	17 5	17	14 8	14 10	10 2	22 3	27 9	
Wholesale tradedo		980 54	2, 208 61	3, 198 134	3, 659 82	1, 166 217	1,658 424	3, 114 344	1, 268	1,824 372	4, 372 2, 279	2, 983 748	4,
Construction do	1	140	102	81	1, 135	186	87	225	225	107	155	215	1
Manufacturing and mining do- Retail trade do-		464 215	1,771 175	2,420 515	1, 665 468	595 133	780 347	2, 194 209	721 135	1, 141 125	1,677 245	874 258	2,
Wholesale tradedo		107	88	48	3 09	35	20	142	127	79	16	888	
New incorporations (4 states) number.	4,843	1, 562	1,662	1,659	1,631	1,817	2,072	2, 861	3, 010	3, 507	5, 521	4, 191	4,
		CO	MMOI	DITY	PRIC	ES	I	1	!		l	1	<u> </u>
PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS†	1	1										1	<u> </u>
·		203	200	206	206	204	197	199	205	207	206	207	
U. S. Department of Agriculture: Combined indext	212				207	202	191	196 175	203 178	206 178	207 179	213 180	
U. S. Department of Agriculture: Combined index†	220 185	204 172	198 172	210 173	169	167	167	110					
U. S. Department of Agriculture: Combined index†	220 185 171	204 172 162	172 161	173 162	169 161	158	157	160	161	162	164	166	
U. S. Department of Agriculture: Combined indexf	220 185 171 368 190	204 172 162 362 163	172 161 363 165	173 162 364 169	169 161 364 171	158 367 172	157 365 175	160 373 180	161 375 182	162 378 184	164 375 180	166 368 186	
U. S. Department of Agriculture: Combined index†	220 185 171 368 190 244	204 172 162 362	172 161 363	173 162 364	169 161 364	158 367	157 365 175 217 159	160 373 180 219 181	161 375 182 217 235	162 378 184 230 223	164 375 180 225 249	166 368	
U. S. Department of Agriculture: Combined indexf	220 185 171 368 190 244 282 210	204 172 162 362 163 221 259 215	172 161 363 165 227 193	173 162 364 169 237 269 217	169 161 364 171 237 244 221	158 367 172 214 240 215	157 365 175 217 159 213	160 373 180 219 181 210	161 375 182 217 235 213	162 378 184 230 223 213	164 375 180 225 249 213	166 368 186 233 275 212	i
U. S. Department of Agriculture: Combined indexf	220 185 171 368 190 244 282 210 205	204 172 162 362 163 221 259	172 161 363 165 227 193	173 162 364 169 237 269	169 161 364 171 237 244	158 367 172 214 240	157 365 175 217 159	160 373 180 219 181	161 375 182 217 235 213	162 378 184 230 223	164 375 180 225 249	166 368 186 233 275	

*Revised. *Preliminary. 1 Data combined with "other transportation equipment."

2 Comparable index for total machinery for January 1946 is 224.6. Includes data for automobiles; January 1946 index including automobiles, 324.2.

*New series. Data for inventories of nonferrous metals and their products were included in the "other durable goods" index as shown in the Survey prior to May 1943 issue, revised figures for the latter series and the index for nonferrous metals beginning December 1938 are available on request. For the estimated values of manufacturers' inventories for 1938-42, see p. 7 of the June 1942 Survey and p. 8-2 of the May 1943 issue. The series on operating businesses and businesses turn-over have been revised beginning 1940, see pp. 21-23 of the May 1946 issue for data prior to 1945.

1 Revised series. The indexes of shipments were revised in the February and March 1945 issues; data beginning 1939 are available on request. The indexes of prices received by farmers are shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1944 Survey: Data back to 1913 will be published later. Data for May 15, 1946, are as follows: Total 211; crops, 215; food grain, 198; feed grain and hay, 188; tobacco, 369; cotton, 194; fruit, 248; truck crops, 177; oil-bearing crops, 214; livestock and products, 207; meat animals, 226; dairy, 198; poultry and eggs, 173. See note marked "*" in regard to revision of the index of inventories of "other durable goods" industries.

1946					1945						1946	
April	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	Marc
CO	MMOI	OITY	PRIC	ESC	ontinu	ıed			-			
	105.9	106.2	106.0	106.0	106.6	106.2	106.3	106.7	107.1		1	10
	94.8	94.9	94.7	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.9	94.9	94.9			. 9
							112.8					
	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0			.) 9
	115.3	115. 5	115. 5	115.3	115.4	115.3	115.4	115.5	115.7			. 11
150. 9	127. 1	128.1	129.0	129.4	129.3	128.9	128.9	129.3	129.9	129.9	129.6	13
	136.6	138.8	145. 4	141.7	140. 9	139.4	139.3	140. 1	141.4	141.0	139.6	1.
1 110 4	109.8	110.0	110.0	111.2	111.4	110.7	110.5					1
127.7	123.7	124.4	124.5	126.7	127.2	125.7	125.7	125.8	126.1	127. 2	127.8	1
151.3	144.9	145.4	145.8	145.6	146.0	146.8	146. 9					1 1
126.0	123.8	123.9	124.0	124.3	124.5	124.6	124.7				125.6	
1			1		1					}	ĺ	
ļ			ł		,						1	١.
144.4	139, 9	143.0	142.1	142.4	142.2	142.0	141.8	142. 2	143.1	143.0	142.7	1
108.5	98.8	98.7	98.9	106.0	106.1						108.6	
108.6 141.7											108. 6 139. 6	
113.3	108.9	109.0	109. 1	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.1	109. 2	109.4	109.8	1
137. 4 185 9							133.3					
132.8	130.8	131.6	131.6	131.6							131.3	
	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.5	113.5	112.5	113, 5	113.6	113, 5	113, 5	
	1	ļ	ì]	1	1	1	ì	1		1
108. 1 105. 7												
113.7	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.7	113.8	113.9	113.9	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.7	
116. 2 112. 2	115.6									111.8		
	1	1		1								
	l							ļ				
p 110. 2	105.7	106.0	106.1	105.9	105.7	105. 2	105. 9	106.8	107.1	107.1	₽ 107.7	p:
105. 5		101.8	101.8	101.8			101.9	102. 2	102. 5			
122. 2				117.5	116.3		116.6	118.9				
135.4	129.0	129.9	130.4	129.0	126.9	124.3	127.3	131.1	131.5	129.9	130.8	3 -
137.0				128.6	126.4							
p 104. 5	100.5	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.9	100.9	101.0	101.3	101.6	101.9	p 102. 5	p
110.8				106.9	106.4						107.8	
110.0	110.7	110.6	110.5	110.5	110.6	110.3	110.4	113. 2	113.8	3 115.0	115.8	3] :
138. 2								123.8	128.7		127.5	
š	1	1)		1	1			1	ļ		- 1
103.3												
119.9	110.6	110.7	110.9	111.7	111.6	112.4	115. 2	116.7	7 116.7	7 116.9	116.9)
171 4												
108.0	106.3	106.4	106.3	106.1	107.3	107.6	107. €	107.7	107.8	3 107.8	107.8	3
96. I 97. 1	94. 9 95. 8				95. 3 96. 1	95.3		95.7 96.7	96.1			
	106.8		109.5	110.2	110.2		110.3	3 110.7				
81.9 102.1	102.0											
86. 1	83. 5	83. 7	83.9	84.3	84.8	84.1	84. 2	84.6	84.8	84.9	85.1	1 /
62.8	64. 2	64. 2	64. 2	64. 2	64.2	62.6	62. 1	61.7	7 61.€	61.5	61.6	3
119.8		117.9										
104.0	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	103.8	103.8	3 103.8	3 104.1	103.8	103.9)
128.6 107.5										1 127.9 7 106.2	128.2 106.5	
1 112.1	107. 5	107. 5	107. 5	107.5	107. 5	107.7	107. 9	9 107. 9	9 107. 9	9 109.7	110.1	l I
102.9					101.5	101.5			3 101. 6	$6 \mid 102.8$		
1 107 4	98. 1	98.4	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.6	99.8	3 100.2	2 101.0) 101.2	103.3	3
87.1		85.9	85.9	85.9							85.7	
107.9	99.6	99.6	99.6	99. 6	99.€	100.1	101.0	101. 1	101.4	4 101.6	102. 2	2
_ 117.4	107. 4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107. 4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	4 107.4	109.4	4
137. 6 75. 5	71. 5									125. 6 5 75. 2	$\begin{array}{c c} 125.8 \\ 75.3 \end{array}$	
30. 2	30. 2	30. 2	30.2	30, 2	30. 2	30.2	30.2	30. 2	30.2	2 30.2	? j 30. 2	2
112.7		112.7	112.7									
05.7	04 ♀	1 94 ×	134 4									
95. 7 73. 0 113. 9	73.0	94.8 73.0 109.0	94. 8 73. 0 109. 0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.6	73.0	0 73.0	73.0	0
	April CO 130. 9 154. 3 141. 7 106. 0 126. 0 144. 4 108. 5 108. 6 141. 7 110. 2 105. 5 110. 8 110. 5 110. 2 110. 2 110. 2 110. 2 110. 3 137. 4 137. 6 141. 7 110. 4 141. 6 141. 7 110. 1 141. 6 141. 7 110. 1 141. 6 141. 7 141. 6 141. 7 141. 6 141. 6 141. 7 141. 6 141. 6 141. 7 141. 6 141.	April April April COMMOI	COMMODITY 105.8	COMMODITY PRIC. 105.8	COMMODITY PRICES—C 105.8	April April May June July August	April	April April May June July August September October	April April April May June July August Septem October Section October Oc	April April May June July August Septem Octo- November December	April	April April April May June July August Septem Deta D

Preliminary.

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

For revised data for 1943, see p. 20 of the April 1946 Survey. Beginning 1946, indexes are compiled quarterly.

Formerly designated "cost of living index"; see note in April 1946 Survey.

New series. For a description of the Department of Commerce index of retail prices of all commodities, see p. 28 of the August 1943 Survey; minor revisions have been made in the figures published prior to February 1945 Survey; revisions are shown on p. 31 of February 1946 Survey. Data beginning 1923 for the indexes of retail prices of the food subgroups are available on request; the combined index for food, which is the same as the index under cost of living above, includes other food groups not shown separately. Data beginning 1935 for the indexes of retail prices of "gas and electricity" and "other fuels and ice" will be published later.

†Revised series. For revised data for 1941-43 for the indicated series on wholesale prices, see p. 23 of the November 1945 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					1945						1946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
	CC	OMMO	DITY	PRIC	ES-C	Continu	ued				· · ·		
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR												1	
As measured by— Wholesale prices	73. 0 76. 4 70. 5 50. 2	76. 1 78. 7 73. 1 52. 5	75. 9 78. 1 71. 9 53. 2	75. 9 77. 5 70. 8 51. 6	75. 9 77. 3 70. 5 51. 6	76. 1 77. 3 70. 9 52. 1	76. 5 77. 6 71. 6 54. 1	75. 9 77. 6 71. 7 53. 5	75. 3 77. 3 71. 3 51. 9	75. 1 77. 0 70. 6 51. 4	75. 1 77. 0 70. 8 51. 6	74. 7 77. 2 71. 5 51. 4	73. 8 70. 8 71. 3 50. 9
	CONS	STRU	CTION	AND	REA	L EST	ГАТЕ						
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY*		l			ĺ					1		}	
New construction, total mil. of dol.	711 597 250 261 124 20 66 114 8 15 22 6	360 164 34 71 52 16 43 196 8 54 97	398 187 45 76 53 21 45 211 9 60 97 83 24	412 203 58 77 52 21 47 209 9 50 89	428 232 68 78 51 34 52 196 7 57 77	440 245 73 87 57 30 55 195 7 56 69 49	420 265 82 104 67 23 56 155 3 42 45	447 289 95 122 78 15 57 158 3 42 45	468 334 117 148 88 12 57 134 2 34 36	469 368 134 173 99 6 55 101 2 18 32	7 489 7 400 149 7 189 7 101 8 7 54 7 89 2 18 1 25 9	7 519 7 441 170 212 7 110 8 7 51 7 78 7 3 13 7 21 7	7 609 7 510 200 7 234 7 117 14 7 62 7 99 7 5 13 7 24
Highwaydo	33 36	18 19	24 21	29 23	29 26	34 29	36 29	36 32	31 31	21 28	18 26	19 • 22	* 26 * 31
Value of contracts awarded (F. R. indexes): Total, unadjusted	p 172 p 180 p 151 p 151	79 21 70 18	70 24 58 20	59 24 50 22	61 24 54 23	65 24 61 24	70 26 69 26	78 35 83 36	83 42 94 44	86 48 108 56	87 50 107 61	117 85 136 95	* 148 * 135 * 147 * 129
Total valuation thous. of dol. Public ownership do. Private ownership do. Nonresidential buildings:	52, 733 734, 911 127, 016 607, 895	11, 188 395, 718 309, 004 86, 794	12, 916 242, 523 147, 626 94, 897	12,751 227, 298 81,717 145, 581	12, 289 257, 691 108, 447 149, 244	11, 416 263, 608 67, 452 196, 156	12,004 278, 262 43, 346 234, 916	13, 342 316, 571 60, 554 256, 017	15, 481 370, 087 60, 819 309, 268	14, 298 330, 685 61, 821 268, 864	15, 332 357, 501 46, 715 310, 786	16, 772 387, 399 56, 449 330, 950	42, 573 697, 593 146, 404 551, 189
Projects number Floor area thous. of sq. ft. Valuation thous. of dol. Residential buildings: number Projects number Floor area thous. of sq. ft.	4,769 41,676 236,182 46,652	3, 652 20, 602 241, 107 5, 555	3, 004 13, 569 87, 414 7, 436	4, 224 13, 744 90, 479 6, 184	4, 089 21, 350 121, 561 6, 277	4, 113 22, 656 143, 353 5, 895	4,731 32,760 181,033 6,140	5, 012 35, 330 195, 626 7, 325	5, 332 39, 871 207, 671 9, 297	4, 450 37, 656 193, 589 9, 190	4, 700 36, 335 217, 587 10, 071	4, 648 37, 839 220, 598	7, 416 50, 631 278, 725 34, 066
Floor area thous. of sq. ft. Valuation thous. of dol. Public works: Projects number. Valuation thous. of dol.	65, 560 370, 590 1, 039	10, 753 42, 745 1, 453 43, 901	10, 237 47, 206 2, 031 71, 239	7,716 41,779 1,915 40,454	8, 385 46, 273 1, 566 52, 855	7,613 42,711 1,143 44,379	8, 587 42, 580 893 35, 875	11, 754 59, 886 768 40, 908	15, 911 88, 374 590 43, 214	17, 115 86, 134 478 7 36, 126	18, 572 89, 715 366 26, 841	18, 423 102, 079 415 37, 687	49, 198 275, 241 815 120, 230
Utilities: Projects	95, 964 273 32, 175	528 68, 045	445 26,664	428 54, 586	357 37,002	265 33, 165	240 18, 774	7 237 20, 151	262 30, 828	180 14,836	195 23, 358	240 27, 035	276 23, 397
Number of new dwelling units provided_1935-39=100 Permit valuation:	267. 5	72. 5	72. 3	78.3	91.8	75.3	84.3	112, 4	117. 7	111.0	159, 2	189. 9	r 319. 1
Total building construction	227. 5 335. 3 140. 6 210. 5	67. 9 59. 6 54. 1 121. 8	77. 4 69. 5 68. 5 118. 1	83. 3 78. 9 57. 7 159. 1	96. 7 89. 6 83. 3 147. 1	99. 0 84. 1 88. 6 159. 1	109. 6 91. 5 99. 3 176. 6	152. 3 137. 5 142. 5 210. 8	149. 4 143. 4 141. 7 181. 9	172. 3 149. 5 195. 4 163. 8	175. 2 187. 6 159. 7 187. 9	205. 9 215. 0 190. 8 224. 9	r 423. 6 r 407. 7 r 444. 3 r 406. 5
areas (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Total nonfarm*	71, 900 46, 388 45, 418 39, 000 2, 571 3, 847 970 536, 190	19, 300 12, 511 9, 502 7, 034 864 1, 604 3, 009	18, 700 12, 650 11, 222 9, 517 934 771 1, 428	22, 300 13, 626 11, 988 10, 437 550 1, 001 1, 638	23, 300 15, 913 12, 956 10, 464 982 1, 710 2, 957	20, 400 13, 059 12, 915 11, 206 626 1, 083 144 213, 960	21, 800 14, 619 14, 619 12, 567 845 207 0	29, 800 19, 496 19, 496 16, 582 857 2, 057 0	31, 400 20, 417 20, 417 17, 421 1, 069 1, 927 0	28, 700 19, 256 19, 256 15, 494 1, 241 2, 521 0 238, 009	7 43, 300 30, 097 25, 918 21, 786 1, 309 2, 823 4, 179 348, 277	7 48, 100 33, 126 28, 503 24, 072 1, 792 2, 639 7 4, 623 248, 025	* 82,800 * 55,295 49,967 41,778 2,651 5,538 * 5,328 383,981
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	,	,	,	.,	,,	,,,,,,,	,===			,			
Concrete pavement contract awards:† Totalthous. of sq. yd Airportsdo Roadsdo Streets and alleysdo	3, 903 416 2, 510 978	767 252 118 397	2, 066 1, 030 690 345	2, 092 1, 123 592 377	4, 197 2, 901 554 743	1, 981 248 703 1, 030	1, 187 25 734 428	1, 563 58 1, 087 418	2,071 242 1,121 708	2, 130 65 1, 829 237	1, 641 209 946 486	1,819 43 1,475 301	2, 906 70 2, 211 626

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

That 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, 1945, and Feb. 3, 1945, which were included in the preceding month).

Revised 1942-43 data for urban dwelling units are available on request. Data for publicly financed units, shown separately beginning in the May 1946 issue of the Survey, were formerly included in the 1-family classification; they have not been reported by type of dwelling since April 1943 but have been almost entirely 1-family since that date.

New series. For revised annual estimates of new construction for 1929-43, see p. 24 of the November 1945 Survey and for quarterly or monthly data for 193-43, p. 21 of the Covember 1945 sisue; further revisions have been made in the 1944 data shown in those issues which will be published later; the revised data beginning January 1944 are joint estimates of total nonlarm dwelling units include data for urban dwelling units given above and data for rural nonlarm dwelling units which are not shown separately; monthly estimates are now available corresponding to the quarterly estimates shown in the November 1942 to October 1945 issues of the Survey; the monthly figures beginning January 1939 and annual totals for 1920-38 will be published later.

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 1940 to October 1944; revisions are available on request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					1945						1946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	May	June		August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
CON	STRUC	CTION	AND	REA	L EST	TATE-	-Conti	nued					·
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES													1
berthaw (industrial building)				232			282			248			25
merican Appraisal Co.: Average, 30 cities	303	267	268	269	270	271	272	276	278	282	283	286	29
Atlantado New Yorkdo	325 313	273 270	274 270	275 1 271	276 271	276 272	279 272	285 275	287 275	292 280	293 280	303 281	31
San Franciscododo	279	242	243	243	244	245	245	248	248	248	249	261	27
St. Louis do sociated General Contractors (all types) do H. Bockh and Associates, Inc.: Apartments, hotels, and office buildings:	296 247. 0	259 228. 8	259 229. 3	259 229. 4	266 230. 0	268 230. 0	270 231. 0	275 232. 5	275 238. 0	278 239. 0	278 241. 0	280 245. 0	247.
Brick and concrete: Atlanta	-	122. 6	122.6	123.6	123. 6	123.6	124.8	124.8	125.1	127.4	130.4	133.6	131.
New York dodo		155. 8 144. 5	155, 8 145, 0	156. 6 145. 0	156. 4 145. 0	157.1 145.0	157.9 145.0	159. 2 145. 7	159. 4 145. 9	169.8 146.7	169.8 149.2	172.1 151.8	172 153
St. Louis		144. 1	146.8	147.6	147.6	147.6	149.1	149. 6	149. 9	150.8	150.8	151. 1	152
Commercial and factory buildings: Brick and concrete:								l		1		l	1
Atlanta		122, 2 157, 5	122. 2 157. 5	123.0 158.1	123. 0 157. 9	123.0 158.6	124. 2 159. 4	124. 2 160. 6	124. 4 160. 7	127.3 170.4	128. 9 170. 4	129.3 172.9	129. 173.
San Franciscododo		146.7	147. 2	147. 2	147.2	147. 2	147. 2	147. 6	147.7	148.3	151.1	151.8	154.
St. Louisdo Brick and steel:		146.8	149. 2	149.8	149.8	149.8	150.9	151.3	151.5	152.6	152.6	152.8	155
1 41 4 a do		123.0	123.0	123.8	123. 8 155. 0	123. 8 155. 7	124. 0 156. 7	124. 0 158. 1	124.4 158.2	127.0	128.9	129.3	130
New York do San Francisco. do St. Louis do		154. 9 148. 2	154.9 147.9	155. 5 147. 9	147.9	147.9	147.9	148.6	148.7	167. 0 149. 3	167. 0 150. 3	169.0 152.3	169 154
St. Louisdo		144.8	145.1	145.7	145.7	145. 7	148.0	148. 4	148.8	149. 5	149.5	149. 9	152
Residences: Brick:	1		l			1				1			1
Atlanta do New York dodo	·	131.6 159.5	131. 6 159. 5	132. 4 160. 1	132. 4 160. 1	132. 4 161. 1	134. 1 162. 6	134. 1 164. 5	135, 5 165, 1	137. 9 173. 1	140.8 173.1	141. 2 174. 9	
San Franciscodo St. Louisdo		146. 3	146. 3	146.3	146.3	146.3	146. 3	147.3	148.0	148.6	150.6	154.0	155
Frame:	1	150.1	153. 2	153.8	153.8	153.8	154.8	155. 2	l l	157.7	157.7	158.8	159
Atlanta do New York dodo		133. 6	133.6	134. 4 161. 7	134. 4 161. 7		135. 3 163. 0	135. 3 164. 1		138.4	142.6	143.0	
San Franciscodo		16J. 1 144. 4	161. 1 144. 4	144.4	144, 4	144.4	144.4	144.9	145.8	173. 7 146. 4	173. 7 147. 7	175. 6 153. 0	
St. Louisdo Engineering News Record;	· ·	149.3	154. 3	154.9	154.9	154.9	155.4	155. 8	157.6	158.3	158.3	159. 5	159
Building cost*1913=100	257.3	238.5	239.4	239.6				240. €			243. 9	245.4	
Construction (all types) dodo	339.7	307.4	309.0	309.0	309.1	309. 3	309.3	309. 3	313.5	316.3	319.5	323.8	334
Standard 6-room frame house:	142.1				1.07.0		1000	138. 4				1	
Standard 6-room frame house;† Combined index	138.0	136. 8 133. 2	136. 8 133. 4	137. 0 133. 5				134.6		135. 2	139.6 135.5	140. 4 136. 4	
Labordo_	150.3	143.8	143.8	143.9	144.0	144.4	145.9	146. 1	147.1	147.3	147.8	148. 3	148
REAL ESTATE													
Fed. Hous. Admn., home mortgage insurance: Gross mortgages accepted for insurance.thous. of dol	45, 513	51,070	41,839	38,703	29, 236	28, 761	23, 667	35, 102	32,710	32, 598	38,722	34, 543	42, 3
Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative) mil. of dol	5,639	6, 216		6, 302			6, 401	6, 436	6,468	6, 499	6, 538	6, 569	
Estimated total nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,00 and under)*thous, of dol	887, 266	455, 790	487, 435	487,041	469, 269	489, 389	464, 157	555, 893	560, 180	527, 424	634, 117	618, 763	765,
Estimated new mortgage loans by all savings and loan associations, total thous, of dol	1	153, 754	163,079	167, 311	160, 399	173, 663	162, 433	196, 379	198, 159	187, 710	216, 842	225, 519	300,
Classified according to purpose:	- 012,000	100, 101	100,000	10.,021	100,000	170,000	102, 100	100,000	700, 200	10,,,,,	210,012	1220,011	, , , , ,
Mortgage loans on homes: Constructiondodo	53, 202	9, 541	13,032	17, 567	17, 658	20,730	16, 375	23, 28	24, 481	22, 922	30, 807	30, 866	45,
Home purchasedo	235, 877 24, 882	113, 684 16, 800	120, 244 15, 887	116, 798 17, 147	112,761	120, 557	113, 103	135, 224	135, 685 19, 411	129, 557	145, 342	154, 219	202, 9
Repairs and reconditioningdo	6, 796	2,951	3, 396	3,364	3, 351	3,971	3,980	4,857	4,487	3,958	3,803	4, 21	7 6,
Loans for all other purposes do. Loans outstanding of agencies under the Federal Home		10,778	10, 520	12, 435	11,007	11, 259	12, 189	13, 563	2 14,095	13, 425	15, 518	16, 416	3 21,
Loan Bank Administration: Federal Savings and Loan Associations, estimate	1	Ì	İ			-]	1	1	1		1	1
mortrages outstanding I mil. of dol				2, 165	i		2, 255			2, 382			2,
Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances t member institutions mil. of do	0 156	52	51	132	122	2 112	100	8	7 97	195	174	16	5
Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loan	s	1,007	i	Į.		1	1			1		!	
ontstanding mil. of dol Foreclosures, nonfarm, index, adjusted 1935-39=100		9.1	9.1	965 10. 0	8.3	8.9	8.5	8. :	2 9.0	7.9	8.8	7.8	3 8
Fire lossesthous, of dol	52, 153	37, 950	34, 153	34,099	34, 054	34, 096	32, 447	34, 470	37, 393	49, 478	49, 808	51, 759	53, 2
		I	OOME	STIC	TRAL)E							
ADVERTISING													
Advertising indexes, adjusted:†		100				,		1	,			1	
Printers' Ink, combined index 1935-39=100 Farm papers do	156. 2	122. 2 133. 6	145.1		170.6					139.4			
Magazines do Newspapers do	172.5	143.7	158.7	170.6	205.1	5 214.0	189. 5	200.	3 193, 2	2 207.4	203.8	176.	2 173
Outdoordo		153. 0	140.0	156.7	154.1	7 158.7	7 175. 1	153.	3 202.0	218.1	222. 6	216.	7 161
Radio do do Tide, combined index*		268.3 135.8	289.5	301.5	315. 1	317. 0	321. 1	268.	283.3	3 273.7	279.8	298.	5 27
Radio advertising:	1	1		1		ł				İ	1		
Cost of facilities, total thous, of do Automobiles and accessories do	16, 457 807	15, (15 799		15, 217 711	14, 763			16, 989 779	9 16,776 9 788				8 7 17,
Clothing	175	193	193	176	128	128	3 211	200	3 214	257	224	269	9 :
Electrical household equipmentdo. Financialdo.	i 321	232	233	197 263	229	9 261					351 308		
Foods, food beverages, confectionsdo.	4,550				3, 934	3, 933							2 74,

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

*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 1938 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 series. The index of nonfarm foreclosures has been revised for 1940 and 1941; revisions are shown on p. S-6 of the May 1943 Survey. Indexes of advertising from Printers' Digitized for FRAS Index be been published on a revised basis beginning in the April 1944 Survey; revised data beginning 1914 will be shown later.

The indexes of cost of the standard 6-room frame http://fraser.stlouisled.org/

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

	1946					194		· - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			l	1946	
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
<u></u>		OMES	TIC T	rad:	ECo	ntinue	·		1 Der) bei	ai y	l ara	1
ADVERTISING—Continued	1	 		T	1		1		T		1		
Radio advertising—Continued. Cost of facilities—Continued. Gasoline and oil	537 153 1,445 1,270 5,145 1,738	£93 130 977 1, 274 4, 536 1, 482	581 173 1,090 1,489 5,008 2,056	562 162 1,059 1,363 4,859 1,774	604 148 1, 147 1, 296 4, 539 1, 877	571 148 1, 185 1, 235 4, 495 1, 839	584 164 1, 192 1, 259 4, 747 1, 976	610 149 1, 347 1, 337 5, 462 1, 994	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	7 696 170 7 1, 402 1, 328 7 5, 374 2, 001
Cost, total	33, 608 1, 522 3, 645 893 647 4, 416 524 2, 097 702 695 870 5, 624 11, 973 4, 775	26, 281 2, (55 2, 242 8, 646 3, 497 646 1, 539 775 436 686 4, 572 8, 541 4, 039	24, 987 2, 905 2, 992 474 3, 306 535 1, 520 677 495 826 4, 140 8, 139 3, 753	23, 956 2, 041 1, 544 826 441 3, 046 523 1, 344 405 662 4, 250 8, 281 3, 315	20, 335 2, 605 706 576 355 3, 277 481 569 407 306 660 3, 736 7, 257 3, 528	22, 028 2, 124 1, 732 699 408 2, 822 471 806 463 347 635 3, 645 7, 876 4, 124	28, 701 2, 397 2, 970 886 506 3, 605 561 1, 630 497 639 829 4, 431 9, 750 4, 745	31, 649 2, 683 3, 026 1, 135 622 3, 662 430 1, 669 520 674 1, 661 5, 315 10, 251 5, 094	30, 597 2, 344 2, 779 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, 650 442 637 1, 104 4, 930 11, 050 4, 037	7 21, 402 7 1, 547 7 1, 612 469 488 3, 124 233 935 371 326 836 836 3, 507 7 7, 953 4, 139	7 26, 403 7 1, 416 2, 337 783 588 3, 983 7 306 1, 227 606 486 805 4, 889 7 8, 976 4, 604	31, 752 7 1, 444 7 3, 499 797 624 4, 472 7 348 1, 964 765 655 920 5, 330 7 10, 923 4, 910
Newspaper advertising: do Linage, total (52 cities) do Classified do Display, total do Automotive do Financial do General do Retail do	144, 013 35, 147 108, 866 3, 427 2, 388 21, 934 81, 117	114, 085 26, 777 87, 308 2, 869 1, 778 21, 080 61, 581	117, 318 27, 594 89, 724 2, 523 1, 836 20, 388 64, 978	107, 532 26, 338 81, 194 2, 231 1, 466 18, 973 58, 524	101, 832 26, 629 75, 203 2, 378 2, 223 17, 776 62, 826	110, 942 27, 525 83, 417 2, 580 1, 581 18, 006 61, 251	121, 094 27, 921 93, 173 3, 033 1, 726 21, 890 66, 524	136, 950 29, 626 107, 323 3, 947 2, 272 26, 032 75, 072	140, 761 28, 120 112, 641 5, 363 2, 003 26, 622 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, 692 2, 076 21, 057 66, 274	146, 539 36, 097 110, 442 2, 784 2, 365 23, 083 82, 210
GOODS IN WAREHOUSES													
Space occupied in public-merchandise warehouses a percent of total	87.0	r 86. 4	87.8	87. 9	88.8	89.4	90. 4	90.4	91.1	89.8	88.6	88.4	* 87. 5
POSTAL BUSINESS Money orders: Domestic, issued (50 cities): Numberthousands	5, 518	6,022	5, 990	5, 371	6, 113	5,847	4, 383	5, 956	5, 612	6, 292	5, 111	5, 571	5, 559
Number thousands Value thous of dol. Domestic, paid (50 ctiles): Number thousands Value thous of dol.	120, 882 15, 094 208, 273	152, 610 13, 846 220, 527	161, 378 13, 392 224, 562	147, 207 13, 409 216, 969	199, 536 12, 142 202, 383	196, 041 12, 161 209, 346	171, 036 11, 606 195, 669	214, 157 13, 482 218, 155	180, 573 13, 502 223, 874	143, 954 12, 926 206, 329	143, 366 14, 925 224, 455	123, 104 12, 954 187, 773	135, 593 15, 473 233, 141
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES													
Estimated expenditures for goods and services: Total				25, 046 16, 610 8, 436			25, 665 17, 385 8, 280			29, 495 21, 305 8, 190			\$ 27.600 \$ 19,200 \$ 8,400
Indexes:				170. 4 177. 4 158. 1 170. 0 176. 8 158. 0			174. 6 185. 7 155. 2 176. 2 187. 8 155. 9						p 188. 0 p 205. 0 p 157. 5 p 204. 0 p 231. 0 p 157. 0
RETAIL TRADE													
All retail stores:† Estimated sales, total	7, 397 1, 218 402 296 106 453 316 2401 70 886 6, 139 372 110 138 268 872 1, 416 4555 301	5, 461 822 242 171 324 186 49 89 197 158 39 60 4, 639 507 109 221 1, 652 1, 099 363 222	5, 922 888 288 182 75 339 198 48 92 214 172 42 78 6, 78 46 567 122 227 78 90 237 1, 567 1, 192 375 245	6, 079 921 278 194 855 3552 207 47 97 211 170 42 80 8, 168 604 148 86 101 239 86 101 1, 629 1, 250 379 254	5, 755 885 273 187 85 342 204 46 92 199 157 42 71 4, 870 481 104 4222 69 866 239 861 1, 592 1, 217 253	6,086 286 194 91 348 218 40 91 198 155 43 73 5,180 204 76 99 242 91 1,675 1,266	6, 202 909 284 193 91 348 218 38 93 205 159 46 72 6, 292 106 238 877 1, 268 408	6, 936 1, 079 321 219 102 415 204 45 106 256 256 87 5, 856 87 205 305 3112 108 250 917 1, 763 1, 341 422 288	7, 039 1, 099 336 236 100 373 225 41 107 281 208 774 205 338 113 119 251 8, 790 1, 373 418 277	8, 271 1, 227 1, 227 1, 227 1, 217 205 112 336 1176 36 124 246 7, 044 973 271 416 136 368 894 1, 979 1, 511 466 279	6, 440 1, 010 341 241 100 351 220 38 92 242 175 68 76 5, 430 557 1258 77 87 257 871 1, 819 1, 390 429 290	6, 208 960 299 210 89 336 204 38 93 250 186 64 76 5, 248 250 77 88 250 1, 312 408 256	449

Preliminary. *Revised. § See note marked "§" on p. 8-6 of the April 1943 Survey in regard to enlargement of the reporting sample is August 1942.

*New series. The series on consumer expenditures, originally published on a monthly basis in the October 1442 Survey (pp. 8-14), are now con piled 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 dellar 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 sus; data in the latter table and those above are on a revised basis; they differ from Egures 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. Fer 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 pp. 19 and 20 of the September 1945 Survey (corrections for p. 19: March 1944 indexes—building materials and hardware stores, 143.6; jewelry stores, 460.7; 1940 dollar figures, all revisit beginning July 1944 were revised in the September 1945 Survey. Data beginning July 1944 were revised in the September 1945 Survey.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	·				1945				\		1946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	Mar
	D	OMES	TIC T	TRADI	E—Co	ntinue	d						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
ll retail stores—Continued. Estimated sales†—Continued													
Nondurable goods stores—Continued General merchandise groupmil. of dol	1, 196	813	886	905	792	846	920	1 106	1, 197	1,578	871	898	, ₁ ,
Department, including mail order do	7,130	511	557	563	471	520	588	1, 106 734	810	1,017	566	588	1,
General, including general merchandise with food mil. of dol.	143	109	117	119	114	116	117	128	130	152	111	110	
Other general mdse. and dry goodsdo Varietydo	118 144	88 105	97 116	100 122	92 115	94 116	101 113	116 129	120 137	175 235	89 104	89 110	
Other retail stores	814 242	643 202	686 217	677 205	662 204	700 212	667 191	752 209	770 208	973 198	764 195	774 212	,
Fuel and icedo	119	131	111	110	111	117	108	129	119	162	190	178	,
Fuel and ice do Liquors do Other do O	152 301	120 209	129 228	130 234	128 220	144 226	137 231	146 268	158 285	222 392	135 244	139 244	,
Indexes of sales:† Unadjusted, combined index1935-39=100.	225.8	174. 5	181. 6	185.4	180.8	183.5	197.4	209. 3	222. 7	253, 4	198, 7	207. 9	r 2
Durable goods storesdo Nondurable goods storesdo	157.3	106.0	110. 3 204. 8	115.0 208.4	113.4	109.3	120.5	130. 2	141.7	156.8	125. 4	129.8	7 1
Adjusted combined index	248. 1 226. 8	196. 8 175. 3	177.6	182.8	202. 7 191. 4	207. 7 189. 5	222. 4 189. 2	235. 1 202. 4	249. 1 215. 8	284. 9 210. 5	222, 6 228, 4	233. 3 234. 7	7 2
Index eliminating price changesdo Durable goods storesdo	158.8 158.5	127.3 106.4	127. 7 102. 6	130. 2 108. 6	135.8 114.9	134. 6 110. 6	135.0 116.9	144. 5 125. 5	153. 4 135. 1	149. 2 130. 5	161. 9 151. 2	166. 5 155. 7	r 1
Automotivedo Building materials and hardwaredo	95.6 211.7	58.0 156.4	57. 6 145. 5	60.9 153.9	60.8 164.4	62.7 161.0	67.0 162.7	73. 5 172. 1	79.0	71.1	84. 5 216. 6	81. 8 230. 1	7 2
Homefurnishingsdo	227.2	146.6	141. 4	155.3	164.8	144.5	163.3	178.3	177. 4 205. 3	176. 4 203. 9	220, 6	229.4	1 - 2
Jewelrydo Nondurable goods storesdo	433. 0 249. 0	310. 5 197. 8	315. 4 202. 1	304. 6 207. 0	367. 8 216. 3	336. 8 215. 2	346.6 212.8	352.8 227.5	373.1 242.1	378.3 236.6	388.6 253.6	419. 0 260. 4	7 4
Appareldodo	_ 284.0	211.7 192.7	215. 2 196. 3	231.6 200.7	259. 7 197. 8	260.5 197.0	236.7 198.3	259. 2 209. 5	277. 4 220. 0	247.6	279. 9 226. 1	313. 2 231. 5	7 9
Drugdo Eating and drinking placesdo	352.4	314.8	323.9	330.7	322. 6	322.3	328, 6	349. 5	367.6	347. 5	383.6	374.4	7.3
Fooddododo	_ 146. 2	193. 8 109. 9	198. 5 109. 7	196.9 111.5	202. 6 111. 5	207. 2 113. 6		224. 0 132. 0	238. 5 135. 6	140.5	251. 4 161. 5	247. 5 155. 9	r
General merchandise	_1 223.6	165. 6 217. 8	169. 8 221. 0	178. 4 227. 6	190. 9 250. 4	180. 1 246. 5	176. 7 236. 3	188. 7 248. 2	200. 7 271. 3	191.7	208. 7 280. 9	224. 6 300. 5	
Other retail storesdo_ Estimated inventories, total*mil. of dol. Durable goods stores*do_ Nondurable goods stores*do_	6, 815	6, 554	6,654	6, 547	6,363	6,653	6,722	6,788	6, 826 1, 892	5, 825	5, 974	6, 229	1 * (
Nondurable goods stores*do	2, 041 4, 774	1,898 4,656	1, 932 4, 722	1,891 4,656	1,824 4,539	1,878 4,775	1, 969 4, 753	1, 935 4, 853	1,892 4,934	1,620 4,205	1,714 4,260	1,864 4,365	7 5
nam stores and man-order nouses:	1	1, 166	1, 258	1, 310	1, 204	1, 245		1, 503	1, 545]	r 1, 398	1,359	
Sales, estimated, total*do Automotive parts and accessories*do	39	22 47	23 51	27 53	28 50	30 54	28	30	33	41	33	31	'
Building materials*do Furniture and housefurnishings*do	21	13	14	14	13	13	14	70 20	59 21	25	7 55 15	52 16	
Apparel group*dodododo	253 39	154 21	174 23	191 29	146 17	17	1 26	210 40	2J1 36	265 41	7 161 7 25	162 24	1
Women's wear*do	125	84 37	93 44	96 51	l 76	82 45	86 49	102	101	133	7 81 41	83 43	
Shoes*dododo] 66	52	55	57 43	42 57	56	55	50 60	61	91	62	61	- 1
Eating and drinking*do Grocery and combination*do General merchandise group*do	47	41 345	44 375	389 340	43 365	45 371	385 345	48 422	46 443		7 48 460	44 437	
General merchandise group*do Department, dry goods, and general merchan-	- 466	310	327	340	313	324	345	422			339	337	
dise*mil. of dol. Mail-order (catalog sales)*do	254	169	175	187	173	180		234	245		176	175	
Variety* do	77 124	42 91	43 100	39 106	33 99	35 100		67	73 119		65 90	59 95	
Indexes of sales: Unadjusted, combined index*1935-39=100.	224.7	161.7	167. 2	169, 5	163.9	162.0	177.1	196. 7	211.1	248.7	r 187, 4	195.8	:
Adjusted, combined index*do Automotive parts and accessories*do	216. 2	161. 8 127. 8	164. 8 119. 4	167. 7 127. 0	177.3 142.9	175. 5 145. 4	172.8	186, 9 167, 2	200.6	196.8	221. 0 215. 7	223. 3 215. 7	:
Building materials*do	232.0	181.5	169.9	180.8	183.0	174.5	174.5	198.8	202. 3	195.4	r 243. 8	270.1	
Furniture and housefurnishings*dodododo	. 275.9	122. 8 208. 5	122. 8 212. 2	144. 0 223. 4	143. 5 241. 8	253.9	223.6	151. 0 247. 0			187.1	187. 1 315. 4	
Men's wear*dodo	233.4	157. 0 305, 1	169. 4 311. 5	182. 0 315. 3	182.3 319.6			245. 3 333. 8	224.4	187.9	7 215. 0 7 399. 2	241.1 414.8	
Shoes* do	189.5	137. 5 178, 1	133. 6 183. 2	152. 9 190. 9	197. 1 193. 2	214. 1	148.9	161.3	212.1	190.8	245. 0 211. 5		;]
Drug* do. Eating and drinking* do. Grocery and combination* do. General merchandise group* do. Department, dry goods, and general merchan	205.0	176. 9	188.3	194. 4	195. 4	193.8	185.1	195. 2 192. 6	196. 2	185.5	r 209. 8	209. 5	5
General merchandise group*do	210. 4 222. 3	161. 7 160. 7	168. 2 163. 0	167. 1 165. 1	175. 1 181. 3					211.7 179.8	221. 1 222. 3	215. 6 222. 3	
Department, dry goods, and general merchan dise*1935-39=100.	251.0	177.4	177. 3	182.7	206. 9	199. 2	189.0	1	1	1	251, 1	254. 2	
Mail-order*do Variety*do	212.9	122. 3	121.8 161.6	118.3 162.0	127. 8 170. 5	110.9	119.8	128.4	149.4	127. 9	222.8	208.0)
Department stores:	101.0	104.1	101.0	102.0	170.5	164.3	155.7	169.6	172. 2	163.8	177.3	180.1	.
Accounts receivable: lnstalment accounts 1941 average=100.	. 45		35	34	32	32 76	33	36	41	. 48	45	43	3
Open accounts dodododo	126	88	87	88	76	76	85	99	113		108	100	
Instalment accounts percent.	35	7 31	32	32	31		35		40	36	32		
Open accounts	. 63 255	7 62 174	64 183	64 186	62 163	168	209	230	67 273	61 352	61 179	60 207	'
Atlanta†do	337 223	227 156	238 158	233 165	225 127	244	279	307	349	466 323	246 147		2]
Chicagotdo	242	165	170	178	154	158	197	213	254	320	167	193	3
Clevelandtdo Dallastdo	253 335	171 • 227	177 248	187 228	161 228	237	292	318	264 352	320 338 467	167 248	194 299) l
Dallas† do. Kansas City† do. Minneapolis† do.	272 234	195 156	205 164	200 172	192 149	201	239	253	1 286	: 1 366	199 158		3
New York†do	219	r 143	148	155	118	120	171	196	235	305	155	174	<u>ا</u> ا
Philadelphiat do Richmondt do	281	, 151 193	163 209	167 207	137 181	194	239	271	319	399	158 197	227	<u> </u>
St. Louistdo San Franciscodo	281	192	209	198	185			255	303 320	365	192	236	3

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

•New series. Revised 1940-43 dollar figures and indexes for total chain store sales and furniture and house furnishings, 1942-43 indexes for all series in the general merchandise group except mail-order, and scattered revisions in the 1942 or 1943 data for a few other series are available on p. 20 of the September 1945 Survey. Except as given on that page, data for 1929, 1933, and 1935 to March 1943 are correct as published on pp. 15 to 17 of the February 1944 Survey. Data beginning 1939 for the estimates of retail inventories will be published later; data shown in the Survey beginning with the June 1944 issue are comparable with estimates published currently.

• Revised series. See note marked "!" on p. 8-7 for sources of data through June 1944 for sales of all retail stores. The indexes of department store sales for the United States and the indicated districts have been revised for all years. The revised Boston index is from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Revised data beginning 1919 or 1923 for the United States. Dallas, and Richmond are published, respectively, on p. 17 of December 1944 Survey, p. 20 of February 1944, and p. 22 of June 1944 issue (further revisions in the 1943-44 data for Richmond and the 1942-43 data for the United States are in footnotes on p. 8-8 of the March 1946 and April 1946 issues). Complete data for other districts will be published later (see also note in April 1946 issue regarding recent revisions in the New York and St. Louis indexes).

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					1945						1946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	Marcl
	Г	OMES	STIC '	ΓRAD	Е—Со	ntinue	d						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued.													
Department stores—Continued, Sales, adjusted, total U. S.†. 1935-39=100 Atlanta† do	252 318 210 237 236	182 234 157 168 174	188 243 160 170 179	202 277 177 184 197	218 300 183 197 220	200 274 166 189 189	200 268 167 193 187	7 21 3 292 177 199 209	225 298 183 208 220	216 288 188 206 211	228 308 186 209 214	254 339 200 241 242	, 26 , 33 22 , 24 27
Dallas† do Kansas City† do Minneapolis† do New York† do Philadelphia† do Richmond† do St. Louis† do	376 266 224 219 223 276 267	256 199 155 150 • 161 210 202	264 203 171 156 170 210 213	268 218 181 169 185 235 220	300 243 184 177 198 252 237	272 214 178 165 175 236 225	278 217 191 161 175 225 232	289 241 190 172 184 248 238	288 265 203 182 202 251 240	287 225 199 179 184 237 239	306 269 212 194 206 262 234	339 301 236 210 221 283 281	31 7 27 24 23 24 29 28
Sales by type of credit: Cash sales Charge account sales do	≠ 291 59 37	r 220 62 35	234 63 34	233 63 34	255 66 31	231 65 31	232 63 33	245 63 33	272 62 34	256 64 32	269 64 32	300 61 35	r 2
Instalment sales		3 162 156	3 170 165	3 172 181	3 170 189	179 187	4 178 171	179 161	173 150	133 141	140 156	152 159	v 16 v 16
instalment accounts:* Furniture storesercent_ Household appliance storesdo Jewelry storesdo	28 56 31	22 36 30	23 40 33	23 43 33	24 42 31	23 48 31	23 49 30	27 52 31	27 51 35	24 48 46	25 52 32	24 51 r 29	r
Mall-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companiesthous. of dol. Montgomery Ward & Cododo Sears, Roebuck & Cododo Rural sales of general merchandise:	209, 843 80, 073 129, 770	126, 547 50, 905 75, 642	129, 540 52, 080 77, 460	130, 515 50, 003 80, 513	118, 135 47, 158 70, 977	121, 455 48, 687 72, 769	136, 930 55, 174 81, 757	184, 704 77, 295 107, 409	196, 052 77, 013 119, 040	218, 216 83, 232 134, 984	158, 852 53, 007 105, 846	150, 292 55, 231 95, 061	207, 04 78, 48 128, 60
Total U. S., unadjusted 1929-31 = 100 East do South do Middle West do Far West do Total U. S., adjusted do	283. 7 277. 0 374. 1 243. 6 321. 7 308. 7	184. 2 182. 4 245. 5 158. 4 200. 7 200. 4	164. 9 155. 4 220. 5 141. 5 193. 1 179. 7	159. 6 150. 2 216. 7 136. 4 198. 5 175. 2	140. 8 121. 1 192. 2 118. 6 188. 4 192. 9	144. 0 115. 4 194. 6 125. 8 187. 4 176. 0	195. 3 168. 5 281. 3 166. 6 230. 2 184. 7	246. 5 249. 6 357. 3 208. 7 255. 1 189. 7	275. 7 279. 3 396. 3 230. 0 317. 2 211. 9	267. 8 246. 0 370. 2 226. 0 330. 1 167. 5	208. 7 209. 3 300. 4 177. 1 220. 1 274. 2	227. 1 218. 2 348. 1 195. 3 222. 7 280. 7	303 313 449 261 280 345
East do South do Middle West do Far West do	290. 6 424. 6 260. 8 360. 2	191. 3 278. 7 169. 6 224. 7	168. 9 260. 0 149. 4 214. 8	163. 6 269. 6 144. 5 208. 3	170. 1 283. 0 160. 7 229. 8	144. 8 269. 9 152. 5 203. 5	171. 4 254. 8 162. 5 196. 8	193. 9 241. 1 164. 3 212. 4	216. 7 288. 7 175. 4 261. 5	147. 7 246. 5 144. 9 202. 2	275. 4 379. 8 231. 5 299. 5	266. 7 381. 7 245. 7 300. 9	348 497 295 340
WHOLESALE TRADE						,							
Service and limited function wholesalers:* Estimated sales, total	4, 216 1, 162 3, 054 4, 413	3, 374 877 2, 497 3, 946	3, 535 905 2, 630 3, 883	3, 572 886 2, 686 3, 844	3, 569 834 2, 735 3, 744	3, 584 869 2, 715 3, 759	3, 357 811 2, 546 3, 898	3, 926 937 2, 989 4, 113	3, 882 947 2, 935 4, 196	3, 813 912 2, 901 4, 275	* 4,038 967 * 3,071 4,258	* 3, 788 968 * 2, 820 4, 254	7 4, 0 1, 0 7 2, 9 4, 3
E	MPLO	YMEN	т со	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAGI	ES					
EMPLOYMENT													
Armed forces* thous. Estimated civillan labor force (Bureau of the Census):* Labor force, total thous. Male. do. Female do	3,840 56,900 40,310	12,092 151,930 133,840 118,090	1 33, 790	12, 297 1 53, 140 1 34, 380	12, 300 55, 220 35, 140 20, 080	12, 160 54, 350 35, 020 19, 330	52, 900 34, 250 18, 650	53, 110 34, 590 18, 520	9, 180 53, 440 35, 280	7, 850 53, 310 36, 130 17, 180	6, 170 53, 710 37, 5 50 16, 160	5, 210 54, 340 38, 340	4, 3 55, 6 39, 3 16, 2
Employment	54, 550 38, 420 16, 130 8, 190 46, 360 2, 350	1 51, 160 1 33, 410 1 17, 750 1 7, 750	1 16, 240 1 51, 300 1 33, 360 1 17, 940 1 7, 950 1 43, 350 1 730	1 18, 760 1 52, 060 1 33, 800 1 18, 260 1 9, 090 1 42, 970 1 1, 080	20, 080 54, 270 34, 660 19, 610 9, 840 44, 430 950	19, 330 53, 520 34, 590 18, 930 9, 050 44, 470 830	18, 650 51, 250 33, 320 17, 930 8, 800 42, 450 1, 650	18, 520 51, 560 33, 660 17, 900 8, 790 42, 770 1, 550	18, 160 51, 730 34, 100 17, 630 8, 420 43, 310 1, 710	17, 180 51, 360 34, 650 16, 710 7, 190 44, 170 1, 950	16, 160 51, 420 35, 790 15, 630 6, 760 44, 660 2, 290	16,000 51,690 36,200 15,490 6,990 44,700 2,650	52, 9 52, 9 37, 1 15, 7 7, 5 45, 3 2, 7
Unemployment do do do do do do do do do do do do do	36, 721 12, 376	37, 797 15, 102	37,679 14,811	37, 549 14, 534	37, 273 14, 130	36, 984 13, 831	35, 321 12, 082	35, 231 11, 952	35, 639 11, 970	36, 314 11, 910	35, 815 12, 038	7 35, 360 7 11, 393	* 36, 2 * 12, 0
Mining	490 1, 544 3, 934 7, 738 5, 138 5, 501	761 699 3, 792 6, 996 4, 444 6, 003	728 798 3, 802 7, 021 4, 513 6, 006	794 845 3,830 7,004 4,589 5,953	784 911 3,858 6,975 4,672 5,943	784 927 3,860 6,979 4,666 5,937	784 945 3,831 7,143 4,603 5,933	718 1,006 3,825 7,331 4,698 5,701	793 1,014 3,871 7,571 4,845 5,575	802 1, 042 3, 896 7, 959 4, 936 5, 769	810 1, 132 3, 897 7, 481 4, 984 5, 473	808 7 1, 260 7 3, 906 7 7, 500 5, 031 7 5, 462	7 1, 3 7 3, 9 7 7, 6 7 5, 0
Manufacturing do do do do do do do do do do do do do	36, 928 12, 438 492	37,9 63 15,178 765	37, 746 14, 885 732	37, 465 14, 534 798	37, 231 14, 130 784	36, 888 13, 762 780	35, 161 12, 022 780	35, 029 11, 893 714	35, 338 11, 910 789	35, 605 11, 851 798	36, 333 12, 098 814	7 35, 924 7 11, 450 812	, 36, 7 , 2, 0
Construction do	1,625 3,954 7,754	736 3, 811 7, 004	782 3,802 7,056	828 3,792 7,039	868 3, 801 7, 117	858 3, 803 7, 121	883 3,774 7,215	940 3, 806 7, 258	984 3, 871	1, 085 3, 916 7, 335	1, 230 r 3, 956 r 7, 673	71,385 73,986 77.692	7 1, 4 7 3, 9

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

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

			11231										
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
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	10, 982 5, 339 1, 321	13, 356 7, 854 1, 707	13, 090 7, 639 1, 683	12, 855 7, 382 1, 630	12, 459 7, 054 1, 555	12, 179 6, 779 1, 490	10, 529 5, 234 1, 240	10, 450 5, 151 1, 241	10, 503 5, 180 1, 255	10, 519 5, 097 1, 294	r 10, 666 r 5, 205 r 1, 308	r 9, 983 r 4, 417 r 843	r 10, 624 r 4, 986 r 1, 268
thousands Electrical machinerydo Machinery, except electricaldo Machinery and machine-shop productsdo Machine tools§dodo	410 930	475 715 1, 184 441 74	474 704 1, 162 432 73	470 691 1, 143 424 72 642	462 659 1, 105 410 69 601	457 640 1, 076 399 67 556	422 445 913 333 60 426	426 467 909 330 58 460	432 479 911 325 52 525	446 484 914 325 53 388	, 449 476 , 956 334 58	* 170 * 348 * 833 295 58 * 401	467 7 367 7 880 314 57 7 430
Automobiles do do Transportation equipment, exc. automobiles 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 do do do do do do do do do do do do	478 478	691 1, 964 619 204 854 423	665 1,830 575 193 784 420	1, 681 509 173 739 409	1,577 473 166 691 384	1, 468 430 154 647 378	788 157 33 445 301	667 127 29 368 305	573 121 27 286 319	536 121 22 265 326	7 416 7 519 7 119 7 21 7 249	7 469 119 7 21 7 228 291	7 462 117 22 220 7 317
Lumber and timber basic products	554 365	510 214 342 149 318	519 217 340 148 316	523 217 341 148 322	522 215 334 144 317	524 215 330 141 317	508 208 303 128 310	476 192 307 131 319	484 193 321 136 313	499 197 336 143 320	333 514 202 348 150 335	521 20.2 355 152 356	7 534 207 7 361 1 04 7 367
Nondurable goods industriesdo Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures thousands Cotton manufactures, except small waresdo Silk and rayon goodsdo	5, 643 1, 184	5, 502 1, 074 416 86	5, 451 1, 065 411 86	5, 473 1, 071 414 86	5, 405 1, 051 409 85	5, 400 1, 049 407 85	5, 295 1, 051 407 85	5, 299 1, 057 404 85	5, 323 1, 063 399 85	5, 422 1, 113 424 87	5, 461 1, 127 429	5, 566 1, 157 437 89	7 5, 638 7 1, 176 442 90
Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing		142 + 932 198 207	141 917 196	140 915 196 194	135 869 188	134 897 186 190	136 911 181 202	140 928 180 205	143 930 177 203	148 938 177	149 956 181	154 993 187 214	158 * 1, 016 190 219
and nnishing). Inousaids Apparel and other finished textile productsdo Men's clothingdo Women's clothingdo. Leather and leather productsdo Boots and shoesdo Food and kindred productsdo Bakingdodo Canning and preservingdo.	357 1,013	314 171 1, 014 255 102	200 312 170 1,007 255 99	317 172 1,029 255 106	175 313 169 1,089 250 167	313 169 1, 102 249 180	305 165 1, 183 251 237	313 170 1, 116 253 168	321 174 1,085 254 125	204 330 178 1,078 253 107	207 338 182 1, 051 254 7 93	348 187 1,045 253	355 192 1,034 255 85
Canning and preserving do. Slaughtering and meat packing do. Tobacco manufactures do. Paper and allied products do. Paper and pulp do. Printing, publishing, and allied industries do.	357 376	129 81 312 144 319	124 80 310 143 320	128 80 315 144 320	127 78 309 142 317	124 79 311 143 322	127 83 312 142 324	127 86 321 146 336	133 83 326 148 347	148 82 335 153 355	153 81 341 157 359	151 81 348 160 367	147 82 7 353 162 372
Newspapers and periodicals	491	109 131 693 115 134	109 131 682 114 134	109 131 671 115 135	107 131 643 113 136	110 133 600 112 135	113 133 496 112 131	115 139 486 109 131	120 143 487 111 139	122 146 488 113 140	122 149 489 115 142	125 153 491 115 142	127 154 494 115 145
Petroleum refining do Rubber products do Rubber tires and inner tubes do Production workers, unadjusted index, all manufactur-	222	92 205 93	92 201 92	93 199 90	93 194 88	93 191 86	88 165 72	89 187 88	95 194 91	95 203 96	96 209 99	96 214 101	97 220 104
ing (U. S. Dept. of Labor) †	134. 1 147. 9 133. 2	163. 0 217. 5 172. 1 122, 4	159. 8 211. 5 169. 7	156. 9 204. 4 164. 4 121. 0	152. 1 195. 3 156. 8	148. 7 187. 7 150. 3	128. 5 144. 9 125. 1 108. 8	127. 6 142. 6 125. 2 109. 7	128. 2 143. 5 126. 6	128. 4 141. 2 130. 5	r 130. 2 r 144. 1 r 131. 9 r 115. 5	121. 9 122. 3 7 85. 0	r 129.7 r 138.1 r 127.9
Electrical machinery do Machinery, except electrical do Machinery and machine-shop products do Machine tools do do do do do do do do do do do do do	158. 2 176. 4	276. 0 224. 0 218. 2 200. 9	271. 6 219. 9 213. 7 198. 4	266. 6 216. 3 209. 6 195. 2	254. 1 209. 2 202. 7 187. 7	246. 8 203. 7 197. 1 181. 8	171. 5 172. 7 164. 6 163. 1	180. 1 172. 1 163. 2 158. 1	184. 9 172. 4 160. 7 142. 4	186. 9 172. 9 160. 5 145. 6	183.7 180.9 164.9 158.6	* 134. 2 * 157. 7 145. 8 * 159. 0 * 99. 6	7 141.8 7 160.5 155.1 155.1 7 107.0
Antomobiles do Transportation equipment, exc. automobiles do Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) do Aircraft engines do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding do	300.9	171. 6 1. 237. 5 1. 560. 4 2, 288. 8 1, 233. 2	165. 3 1, 153. 0 1, 450. 4 2, 167. 0 1, 131. 6	159. 4 1, 059. 1 1, 283. 6 1, 949. 7 1, 066. 8	149. 3 993. 9 1, 191. 7 1, 869. 5 997. 9	138. 3 925. 2 1, 084. 4 1, 732. 9 934. 7	105. 9 496. 5 394. 5 372. 2 643. 3	114, 4 420, 4 319, 9 331, 1 531, 8	130. 5 361. 3 305. 6 300. 3 413. 0	96. 4 338. 0 304. 1 246. 2 382. 3	7 103.5 7 326.9 7 298.9 7 239.7 7 359.6	295.7 300.2 239.0 328.7	7 290. 8 295. 1 248. 6 318. 3 7 138. 4
Lumber and timber basic products	144. 8 131. 9 111. 2	184. 6 121. 3 74. 2 104. 3 93. 8	183. 4 123. 4 75. 3 103. 7 92. 9	178. 4 124. 5 75. 4 103. 9 92. 7	167. 6 124. 2 74. 7 101. 7 90. 4	165. 1 124. 7 74. 7 100. 5 88. 6	131. 2 120. 8 72. 1 92. 4 80. 6	133. 0 113. 3 66. 5 93. 7 82. 0	139. 3 115. 0 67. 1 97. 7 85. 3	142. 2 118. 6 68. 5 102. 6 90. 1	145.3 122.3 70.0 106.0 94.0	126.8 r 124.0 70.2 108.1 95.4	7 127. 0 71. 7 7 109. 9 97. 0 7 124. 9
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Nondurable goods industriesdo Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures 1939=100	123. 2 103. 5	108, 2 120, 1 93, 9	107. 7 119. 0	109. 6 119. 5 93. 6	108. 1 118. 0 91. 8	108. 1 117. 9 91. 7	105. 7 115. 6 91. 9	108. 8 115. 7	106. 5 116. 2 92. 9	109. 1 118. 4 97. 3	114.3 119.2 98.6	121. 4 121. 5	r 123. 1
Cotton manufactures, except small waresdo Silk and ravon goodsdo Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing)1939=100		105. 0 72. 0 95. 2	103. 9 71. 4	104. 5 72. 1 94. 1	103. 3 70. 5 90. 5	102. 9 70. 9 90. 0	102. 8 70. 9 91. 3	102. 1 71. 1 93. 5	100. 7 70. 5 95. 8	107. 0 72. 7 98. 8	108. 3 73. 0 99. 9	110. 4 74. 4	111.7 75.0
Apparel and other finished textile productsdo Men's clothingdo Women's clothingdo Leather and leather productsdo Boots and shoesdodo Food and kindred productsdo	128. 7	118. 0 90. 6 76. 2 90. 4	116. 2 89. 5 73. 7 90. 0	115. 9 89. 8 71. 3 91. 3	110. 0 86. 0 64. 6 90. 1	113. 6 85. 0 70. 1 90. 2	115. 3 82. 5 74. 4 88. 0	117. 5 82. 4 75. 5 90. 3	117. 8 81. 1 74. 8 92. 5	118. 9 81. 1 75. 1 95. 2	121.0 82.6 76.3 97.4	125. 8 85. 3 78. 7 100. 4	7 128. 6 86. 8 80. 4 7 102. 4 87. 9
Boots and shoes do. Food and kindred products do. Baking do. Canning and preserving do. Slaughtering and meat packing do.		78. 2 118. 6 110. 4 75. 5 107. 2	77. 8 117. 9 110. 4 73. 4 103. 3	78. 7 120. 4 110. 4 78. 8 106. 0	77. 7 127. 5 108. 4 123. 8 105. 7	77. 6 129. 0 107. 9 133. 5 103. 2	75. 5 138. 4 108. 8 176. 3 105. 0	77. 7 130. 6 109. 6 124. 8 105. 3	79. 6 127. 0 110. 2 192. 7 110. 0	81. 6 126. 2 109. 8 79. 8 122. 6	83.5 123.0 110.2 68.8 126.7	85.8 122.2 109.7 • 66.6 • 125.5	110.3 63.2
producting and meat packing		101.2	1 100.0	, 100.0	1 100.7	100.4	1 100.0	100.0	1 110.0	1 144.0	1 120.7	1 - 120.0	1 124.0

^{*}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; estimates beginning January 1944 for these series have been further revised to adjust the series to Fed eral Security Agency data for 1944; revised here 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 (except as indicated in note marked "§") and 1939-40 data for the totals and the industry groups see p. 28 of the March 1943 issue and for 1942-43, p. 20 of the October 1945 issue; data beginning January 1944 for the totals and the industry groups see p. 28 of the March 1943 issue and for 1942-43, p. 20 of the October 1945 issue; data beginning January 1944 for the totals and all revisions through February 1945 for the adjusted totals (p. 8-11) will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					1945						1946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	Mar
EMPLO	YMEN	VT CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAGI	ESC	ontinu	ed	•			
EMPLOYMENT—Continued										1			
Production workers, index, unadjusted t-Continued.		ŀ							1				
Nondurable goods industries—Continued. Tobacco manufactures	88.1	86.8	85. 6	86. 1	83.4	84.3	89. 5	92. 2	89. 2	87. 8	87.0	87.3	-
Paper and allied productsdododo	134, 6	117.7 104.6	116. 9 103. 8	118. 5 104. 9	116. 4 103. 4	117. 0 104. 1	117. 5 103. 3	120. 9 105. 8	122. 9 107. 8	126. 3 111. 4	128.6 113.9	131. 0 116. 3	1 1
Printing, publishing, and allied industriesdo Newspapers and periodicals	114.7	97. 3 91. 7	97. 5 92. 1	97. 5 92. 2	96. 8 90. 5	98. 3 92. 6	98. 8 94. 8	102. 5 97. 2	105. 9 101. 0	108. 1 102. 7	109. 4 103. 1	112. 1 105. 3	1 1
Paper and allied products do Paper and pulp do Printing, publishing, and allied industries. do Newspapers and periodicals do Printing, book and job do Chemicals and allied products do Chemicals and allied do	170.4	104. 0 240. 5	103. 9 236. 8	103. 8 232. 8	103. 8 223. 2	105. 4 208. 3	105. 4 172. 1	110. 0 168. 5	112.9 169.1	115. 5 169. 2	117. 6 169. 7	120.9 170.3	1
		164. 9 126. 4	164. 1	164. 8 127. 4	162. 4 128. 0	161. 2 128. 0	160. 5	157. 0 123. 6	159. 0 131. 3	162. 2 132. 3	164. 7 134. 0	165. 0 133. 7	1
Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do		126.1	126, 8 126, 5	127. 3	127.6	127, 5	123. 3 120. 4	121.5	130.6	130.6	131. 9	132.3	7 1
Rubber products do Rubber tires and inner tubes do Production workers, adjusted index, all manufacturing	183.4	169. 6 172. 2	166. 6 169. 2	164. 5 166. 7	160. 5 162. 1	158.0 159.3	136. 5 132. 7	154. 4 163. 0	160. 1 168. 9	168. 2 177. 8	172. 7 182. 4	177. 1 187. 3	1
Troduction workers, adjusted index, all manufacturing (Federal Reserve)†	₽ 134.8	163, 8	160.8	157. 2	151.7	147.6	127.8	127. 2	127.8	128.1	+ 130.7	122.3	F 13
Durable goods industriest do Nondurable goods industriest do	124. 4	217.6 121.3	211.5 120.8	204. 3 120. 1	195. 2 117. 4	187. 5 116, 1	144.8 114.5	142.6 115.1	143.3 115.6	141. 2 117. 8	144. 4 • 119. 8	122.6 122.1	7 1
Nonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U.S. Dept. of Labor): Mining:†													-
Anthracite 1939=100 Bituminous coal do do	16. 2	77. 4 82. 2	* 9. 7 88. 2	78. 9 89. 2	77. 6 87. 1	77. 4 87. 1	77.6 87.6	78. 1 70. 8	78. 2 88. 2	79.0 89.8	79.3 91.2	81. 1 92. 0	,
Metalliferous do do do do do do do do do do do do do	57.4	77. 8 77. 7	77.3	76.0	74.6	73. 1	72. 2	72. 2	73. 2	75. 2 83. 8	76.3	72.0	1 *
Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gas† do		82.7	78. 3 82. 8	80. 5 83. 6	81. 3 83. 8	81.7 84.2	82. 5 84. 0	83. 9 84. 9	85. 0 86. 7	88.4	83. 3 90. 0	84.3 91.0	
Public utilities:† Electric light and powerdo		82.0	82.0	82.8	83.6	84.1	84.5	85. 7	88. 1	90.7	92. 9	94.7	7.0
Street railways and bussesdododo	126.9	118.3 117.9	117. 8 117. 4	117.3 117.9	116.8 119.3	117.3 119.4	118.0 121.2	119. 2 123. 2	121. 7 124. 8	122. 7 126. 4	123. 7 112, 4	* 125. 7 124. 7	12
Telephonedo	161.0	127.3	127.8	129. 5	131.9	133. 1	133. 5	135, 6	139. 4	143.0	146.3	153.7	15
Dyeing and cleaning do do	128. 2 110. 5	119.7 104.7	119.8 104.9	122.0 107.2	121. 2 108. 3	117.3 106.1	122.3 106.6	124. 7 107. 4	120. 6 106. 7	119.9 107.8	120. 3 109. 3	121. 5 109. 0	12 10
Power laundries do Year-round hotels do Trade;	117. 9	108.0	108. 5	109. 5	109. 4	109.9	112, 2	115.0	116. 5	117.6	117.3	118.7	711
Retail totalt do	108.9	96. 8 103. 6	96.7	96. 2	94.9 100.0	93. 8 99. 9	97.6	101. 2	106. 2	116.0	104.1	104, 2	10
Food* do General merchandising do		112. 4	103. 0 112. 7	101.0 111.2	107.9	104.7	102.0 110.4	104. 6 115. 9	106. 5 127. 4	108.0 152.5	106.6 116.8	106.8 • 114.6	10 11
Wholesale† do	106. 1 279. 7	94. 9 295. 5	94. 5 303. 5	94. 4 303. 0	94. 9 310. 0	95. 8 313. 4	97. 0 320. 5	99, 4 311, 0	101. 8 315. 1	104. 1 315. 7	104.7 314.8	105, 5 316, 9	r 10
Miscellaneous employment data: Federal and State highways, totaltnumber Construction (Federal and State)do		123, 740	131,861	144, 182	144, 082	153, 223	151, 474	151, 490	145, 068	139, 964	139, 381	142, 074	150,
Construction (Federal and State)dododododo		15, 033 84, 906	19,667 88,128	24, 366 95, 006	24, 157 94, 730	28, 419 99, 512	30, 812 95, 722	30, 684 94, 992	24, 894 93, 548	16, 674 95, 317	14, 908 95, 458	16, 277 95, 596	21, 97,
Maintenance (State) dodo	p 1 2, 394	2,915	2,898	2, 915	2,900	1 2, 851	1 2, 613	1 2, 513	1 2,456	1	1 2, 406	1 2, 402	1 2,
Federal civilian employees:¶ United Statesthousands_ District of Columbiado Railway employees (class I steam railways): Totalthousands	▶ 237	254	2,898 253	258	256	251	240	233	230	2, 411 229	233	236] -,
Totalthousands Indexes: Unadjusted†1935-39=100.	p 7, 376	1, 448 139. 2	1,455 139.8	1,482 142.5	1,480 142.2	1, 476 141, 9	1, 439 138, 3	1, 424 136. 9	1, 435 137. 9	1, 428 136. 9	1, 422 136. 5	r 1, 393 r 133.8	p 1,
Adjusted†do	» 134. 2	141.4	140. 4	140.6	139. 2	139.0	135.0	132. 4	136.6	139.1	r 142. 0	p 137. 1	p 13
LABOR CONDITIONS													
Average weekly hours per worker in manufacturing: Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd. (25 industries)boursbours		45.4	45.0	45.2	44.3	43.4	42.3	42.3	41.9	41.7	40.6	r 39. 2	4
U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing do Durable goods industries do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1	46.5	44. 1 45. 8	44.6 45.8	44.0 44.9	40.7 41.1	41.4 41.0	41.6 41.6	41. 2 41. 1	41. 5 41. 4	41. 0 40. 8	40.5 740.0	4
lron and steel and their products*do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling		46.9	46.0	46.0	45. 2	41.7	40.4	42.1	42. 1	42. 5	741.1	* 39. 2	4
mills*hoursdo	1	46.4	46.6 45.6	45.6 45.7	45.1 45.3	42. 2 41. 2	41.2 40.8	40. 4 41. 1	40.8 41.3	41.0 41.5	738.5 41.3	7 30. 4 7 40. 3	3
Machinery and machine-shop products*do		48.1	46.6 46.6	47.7 47.8	46. 7 46. 6	42.7 42.7	43.0 42.6	43. 0 43. 1	42.6 42.9	42.9 42.8	* 42. 0 42. 5	7 41. 4 42. 3	4
Machine tools*dodo		50, 2 45, 5	47. 7 43. 9	48. 9 43. 8	47.7 42.3	45. 6 33. 5	44.7 36.5	44. 1 38. 4	43. 9 37. 8	44. 4 36. 0	44. 4 37. 5	43. 0 34. 1	4
Transportation equipment, except autos*do		46.8	45. 9 46. 5	46. 2 46. 9	45. 8 45. 9	41. 7 40. 7	38. 8 38. 1	39. 1 40. 1	37. 4 39. 7	39. 7 40. 8	40.0	7 38. 9 7 40. 3	4
Aircraft engines* do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding* do Nonferrous metals and products* do Lumber and timber basic products* do Furniture and finished lumber products* do Stone, clay, and plass products* do Nondiurable goods industries* do		45. 8 47. 0	45. 1 45. 8	44. 2 46. 3	43. 6 46. 6	37. 2 43. 6	36. 7 38. 7	39.0 38. 2	37. 6 35. 0	40. 3 38. 3	40. 9 • 38. 8	7 42. 1 7 37. 3	3
Nonferrous metals and products*do		47. 1 43. 6	46. 0 42. 9	46. 2 44. 0	45.7 41.4	43.3 40.5	42. 5 40. 8	43. 2 42. 2	43. 2 40. 5	43.3 39.0	43. 3 38. 8	43. 2 40. 1	4
Furniture and finished lumber products*do		44. 3 44. 5	43. 6 43. 6	44.1	43.3	40.6	42.3	42.7	42.0	42.5	41.8	r 42. 2	4
Nondurable goods industries do. Textile-mill products and other fiber manu-		43. 2	42.3	43. 8 43. 1	43. 4 42. 8	41. 6 40. 3	41.8 41.8	42. 5 41. 5	42.0 41.3	41.9 41.5	7 40. 7 41. 2	7 41. 0 40. 9	4
Apparel and other finished textile products Apparel and other finished textile products		41.9	40.7	41.8	41.3	38.4	40.6	40. 4	40.3	40.7	40. 4	40, 5	4
		37. 9	36. 4	37. 2	36. 7	33. 2	36, 2	36. 7	36. 1	36.4	36.7	36, 5	3
Leather and leather products*		42. 0 45. 0	40. 4 44. 5	42. 1 45. 6	41.7 45.8	39.3 43.3	40.6 44.7	40. 9 44. 1	39. 6 44. 4	40. 6 45. 3	* 39. 9 • 44. 9	40. 4 44. 3	4
Tobacco manufactures*		42. 3 46. 5	41.6 45.4	42. 8 46. 4	41.0 46.3	39. 0 44. 0	42, 3 45, 9	42. 0 45. 8	40. 4 45. 7	39. 1 45. 6	39. 3 • 44. 3	r 38, 5 r 43, 9	3
			41. 2	41.6	41.5	40.7	42.2						ŀ
Chemicals and allied products*do Products of petroleum and coal*do Rubber products*do		45.7	45.7	45. 4	45.1	43.4	43, 4	41. 6 43. 3	41. 7 42. 5	41. 5 42. 5	41. 1 42. 0	40.8	4
Rubber products*do		48. 3 45. 7	47. 5 44. 2	47.8 45.2	47.7 45.5	46.9 41.8	44. 9 43. 0	42.6 41.4	44. 0 40. 2	42.9 40.9	41.7 41.7	41. 4 40. 6	4

Revised. * Preliminary. 1 See note marked "¶".

§ Data beginning August 1942 are available in the November 1943 Survey; earlier data will be published later.

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

¶ United States totals beginning August 1945 include approximately 53,000 clerks at third-class post offices and substitute rural carriers not reported previously; see also note in July 1944 Survey regarding changes in the data beginning in 1943. December figures do not include excess temporary post offices substitutes employed only at Christmas.

* New series. Indexes beginning 1939 for employment in retail food establishments and beginning 1940 for water transportation are shown on p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey. Data beginning 1939 for all series on average hours will be published later; data beginning March 1944 for the aircraft engines industry and beginning March 1942 for other series are available in previous issues of the Survey.

*Revised series. See note marked "†" on p. S-10 regarding revisions in the indexes of employment in manufacturing industries and sources of revised data. Data for 1937-43 for the index of employment and pay rolls in the telephone industry are on p 20 of the May 1945 Survey and data beginning 1937 for the telegraph industry will be published later; data for 1939-41 for the other Department of Labor series on nonmanufacturing employment and pay rolls are on p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey. The index of railway employees has been shown on a revised basis beginning in the May 1943 Survey; earlier revisions will be published later. The Department of Labor series on average weekly hours in all manufacturing industries has been shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1943 Survey; data prior to 1942 will be published later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					19	45				1946			
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	
EMPLO	YMEI	NT CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ES—C	ontinu	ed					
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued														
Average weekly hours per worker in nonmanufacturing industries (U. S. Department of Labor):*					1	į		ļ		1				
Building construction hours.		40.0	39.3	40.4	40.1	40.3	38, 1	38. 7	37. 2	37. 1	37.7	* 37.3	37.	
Anthracitedodododo		38. 9 36. 8	36. 4 42. 4	41. 1 46. 2	39. 4 40. 8	37. 1 40. 1	37. 0 42. 3	41. 2 +32. 2	35. 8 44. 9	39. 6 45. 7	36. 4 43. 3	41. 2 r 45. 5	41. 45.	
Metalliferous doQuarrying and nonmetallicdo.		45, 5	45.0	45.4	43.9	42.0	43.0	44.3	43.0	42.0	7 41.1	7 35. 2	39.	
Crude petroleum and natural gasdo		48. 0 45. 2	47. 2 46. 1	48. 2 46. 3	48. 0 45. 0	46. 6 46. 8	46. 5 45. 4	47. 2 44. 4	46. 1 43. 9	44. 2 41. 0	43.3 41.1	7 44. 1 40. 5	45. 40.	
Public utilities: Electric light and powerdo		43.6	44.5	44. 4	43. 4	44.3	43.0	43, 3	42.7	42.0	42.7	42.4	41.	
Street railways and bussesdododo		51.0 44.8	51. 7 45. 7	52. 2 46. 2	51.6 46.0	52.3 48.2	51.3 45.9	50. 9 45. 4	50. 3 45. 0	50.7 44.5	49.2	7 49. 2 44. 1	49.	
Telephone¶do		40.6	41.1	41.4	41.8	44.1	41.5	41.9	42.1	41.1	40.1	40.7	40.	
Dyeing and cleaning doPower laundries do		43. 9 43. 8	43. 0 43. 4	43. 8 43. 4	44. 2 44. 0	41. 5 42. 4	43. 1 43. 4	43. 5 43. 2	42.4 42.7	43. 0 43. 3	43. 1 43. 6	42.5 43.3	43. 43.	
Trade:	j	39.9	39.4	40.7	41.9	41. 2	i	40.3	40.0	i	1	40.5		
Retail do do Wholesale do do do do do do do do do do do do do		39. 9 43. 2	42.9	42.8	43.1	42.4	40. 7 42. 4	42.6	42.3	40. 1 42. 0	* 40. 5 41. 8	41.9	40. 41.	
dustrial disputes (strikes and lockouts); Strikes beginning in month:														
Strikes number. Workers involved thousands	465 575	430 306	425 325	480 328	520 822	410 225	550 460	455 560	335 405	100 40	325 1,400	260 130	38	
Man-days idle during monthdodododo	15, 500	1, 475	2, 210	1,850	1,700	1, 350	3, 675	7,800	6, 100	7, 500	19, 200	21, 560	14,00	
Nonagricultural placementst thousands nemployment compensation (Social Security Board):	461	926	952	1,042	1,014	825	614	601	484	380	412	359	42	
Initial claims thousands Continued claims do	1 979 1 6, 650	153 488	220 618	269 810	268 1,081	1, 230 1, 532	1,086 4,724	918 6, 671	7779 6,502	745 6, 564	r 1, 234 8, 258	946 7, 327	1 77.	
Benefit payments:	1 1, 394	200	98	!	l '	231	1	1, 272			i '	r 1 1, 632	1	
Beneficiaries, weekly averagedodo	111,000	6, 185	7,044	129 9,686	185 14,352	17, 948	612 50, 439	106, 449	1, 313 108, 555	1,319 106,624	1 1,625 1 133, 246	1 121,000	1 1, 57; 1 126,000	
Amount of payments thous, of dol_ 'eterans' unemployment allowances:* Initial claims thousands	1 690	19	24	32	42	74	112	260	426	567	1, 030	908	80	
Continued claimsdo Number receiving allowances, weekly averagedo	1,000	136 28	144 28	160 32	203 38	261 44	400 73	774 123	1,415 218	2,401 405	4, 594 695	5,853 1,071	7, 35; 1, 50;	
Amount of paymentsthous, of dol		2, 540	2, 501	3, 572	3, 777	5, 013	7, 457	14, 088	25, 770	42, 217	83, 322	112, 195	148, 958	
Accession rate. monthly rate per 100 employees. Separation rate, total do. Discharges do. Lay-offs do.		4.7 6.6	5. 0 7. 0	5. 9 7. 9	5. 8 7. 7	5. 9 17. 9	7.4 12.0	8. 6 8. 6	8.7 7.1	6.9 5.9	7 8. 5 6. 8	6.8 6.3	7. (6. (
Discharges do		.6	1. 2	. 7 1. 7	.6 1.5	10.7	.6	. 5 2. 3	1.7	1.3	1.8	.5	1.8	
Lay-018 do. Quits do. Military and miscellaneous do.		4.8	4.8	5. 1	5. 2	6.2	4. 5 6. 7	5. 6	4.7	4.0	4.3	r 3. 9	4.	
PAY ROLLS		.4	.4	, 4	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	. 2	.:	
roduction-workers pay rolls, unajdusted index, all	}	1											ĺ	
manufacturing (U. S. Dept. of Labor) † 1939=100. Durable goods industries do		333.3 451.6	318. 7 427. 6	314.6 414.2	298.7 387.1	267.3 335.4	224. 2 246. 2	222. 9 243. 7	222. 9 241. 8	226. 2 240. 0	7 229. 2 7 243. 0	7 210. 2 7 198. 7	232. 8 235. 7	
Iron and steel and their productsdoBlast furnaces, steel works, and rolling		328.8	318. 6	308.3	289. 7	255. 8	206. 9	207. 3	210. 4	220. 5	r 216. 1	r 127. 2	211.	
mills 1939=100		228. 5 517. 8	227. 1 500. 5	222. 8 490. 0	217.3 460.6	199. 2 399. 2	175.3 268.5	169. 4 289. 1	173. 6 301. 9	181. 2 308. 5	7 173. 2 7 302. 6	7 47. 6 7 211. 1	181. 225.	
Electrical machinery do Machinery, except electrical do Machinery and machine-shop products do Machinery and machine-shop products do Machinery and machine-shop products do Machinery and machine-shop products do Machinery and machine-shop products do Machinery and machinery do Machinery and Machinery do Machinery and Machinery do Machinery do Machinery and Machinery do Machinery do Machinery and Machinery do Machinery		426.4	404.7	407.0	384, 4	338.4	285, 7	284.1	283. 3	288.7	r 297.5	r 255. 9	277.9	
		409. 8 370. 9	386. 4 347. 6	386. 4 353. 4	365, 9 328, 8	323. 6 303. 9	266. 4 260. 5	268. 4 254. 9	263. 4 233. 0	265. 4 244. 5	272.8 • 262.3	7 239. 4 7 256. 8	258.0 256.0	
Automobilesdo		317. 5	292. 2	r281. 6	253. 1	183. 5	151. 2	171.8	192. 2	135. 5	r 153. 5	r 135. 5	158.	
Diles1939 = 100_		2, 615. 4 3, 070. 7	2, 396. 0 2, 837. 0 3, 703. 0	2, 223. 5 2, 546. 2	2, 068. 0 2, 310. 4	1, 742, 2 1, 854, 8	844. 1 624. 5	713. 5 537. 4	583, 5 506, 6	577. 2 520. 4	r 559. 1 r 514. 3	7 493. 6 7 520. 8	511. (525. (
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 Fruniture and finished lumber products do Truniture do Stone, clay, and glass products do Textile-mill products and other fiber mfrs do Cotton manufactures, exc. small wares do Silk and rayon goods do		3.957.0 2.711.2	3, 703. 0 2, 433. 6	2, 546. 2 3, 231. 9 2, 327. 7	2, 310. 4 3, 042. 5 2, 193. 4	2, 375. 9 1, 919. 9	469. 7 1. 115. 9	444. 3 893. 4	389. 7 637. 9	346.3 641.2	7 356.6 7 602.5	7 369.1 7 530.4	379. 553.	
Nonferrous metals and products do		360. 0 228. 3	347. 3 230. 5	337. 9 239. 7	313. 1 222. 1	1, 919. 9 292. 2 219. 3	223. 3 215, 3	230. 4 199. 0	243. 5 194. 8	250. 4 199. 4	256. 1 207. 7	228. 7 218. 7	553. 250. 233.	
Sawmills do		141. 2	142. 4 194. 2	147. 6	133. 9	133. 8 171. 5	130. 3	117.4	114.0 173.2	114.1	118. 2 192. 9	123. 0 200. 4	131. 209.	
Furniture and unished lumber productsdo		197. 9	173. 0	195. 9 173. 3	188, 2 165, 7	150. 4	164. 0 140. 8	168.8 147.1	151. 1	188. 1 164. 3	169.3	176.7	184.	
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Nondurable goods industriesdo		190. 7 217. 5	185. 5 212. 2	189. 8 217. 3	185. 6 212. 1	179. 8 200. 6	175. 7 202. 6	183. 2 202. 6	175. 9 204. 5	181.7 212.7	7 185. 4 215. 7	* 203. 9 221. 5	216. 229.	
Textile-mill products and other fiber mfrsdo Cotton manufactures, exc. small waresdo		172. 9 201. 8	168.3 200.2	177.3 210.3	172.6 209.8	162. 1 192. 9	169. 7 201. 0	171. 3 198. 6	174.8 199.9	188. 0 216. 2	190. 7 217. 0	203. 7 230. 0	212. c 242. c	
Silk and rayou goods do Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing		134.6	133. 7	142.1	138.4	133. 9	138. 2	143.0	142.0	148.8	149. 4	158. 3	163.	
and finishing) 1939 100_Apparel and other finished textile productsdo		186. 8 219. 7	178.9 204.5	186. 7 207. 6	177. 2 191. 2	167. 2 180. 6	175. 4 208. 4	178.3 213.5	184. 0 208. 0	200. 0 215. 0	206. 6 228. 0	226. 9 240. 2	234. 2 263. 6	
Men's clothingdo		167. 1	156, 6	164. 2	151. 5	135. 0	141.4	141.0	136. 9	140. 7	148.0	158.1	170.0	
Men's clothing do. Women's clothing do. Leather and leather products do. Boots and shoes do. Food and kindred products do. Baking do. Comping and preserving do.		143. 6 169. 3	131. 1 163. 6	125. 1 173. 1	109. 2 167. 8	108. 4 159. 9	138. 4 160. 2	141, 9 165, 0	136. 4 165. 3	140. 9 179. 2	149. 4 185. 2	153.3 194.5	172. 6 202.	
Boots and shoes do do do do		150. 4 194. 8	143. 2 193. 7	154. 1 202. 6	149.0 212.7	141. 2 205. 6	140. 3 226. 6	144. 2 215. 9	145. 7 214. 9	157. 1 220. 4	164. 0 215. 0	174. 1 211. 5	182. 206. 0	
Baking do do Ganning and preserving		170 4	171. 4 144. 4	174. 1 156. 9	174, 6 250, 2	170.9 249.4	173. 6 351. 6	176. 8 251. 7	181. 4 179. 4	181. 2 167. 3	180. 1 144. 1	181. 2 * 136. 6	182. 8 13 2 .	
Slaughtering and meat packing do		167. 7	162. 5	177. 9	175.0	158. 2	177. 6	173. 1	185. 2 172. 2	214.9	217. 9	r 199. 4	191. 1	
Paper and allied productsdodo		160. 8 199. 8	157. 2 194. 5	164. 5 202. 0	151. 9 198. 0	149. 3 189. 2	176. 0 200. 7	181. 7 206. 9	211.0	164. 1 219. 0	166. 7 221. 7	165. 2 226. 2	171. 3 233. 3	
Baking do. Canning and preserving do. Slaughtering and meat packing do. Tobacco manufactures do. Paper and allied products do. Paper and pulp do. Printing, publishing, and allied industries do. Newspapers and periodicals* do. Printing, book and job*		182. 0 138. 2	177. 5 138. 9	183. 8 139. 6	180. 7 137. 8	171.7 140.0	180. 5 147. 7	186. 7 150. 7	190. 0 158. 5	196. 6 163. 2	198. 4 165. 7	203. 6 170. 6	208.1 176.8	
		120.7	122. 4	121.7	119.7	128.6	130. 3	132. 9	138.3	141.9	143. 5	148.9	154. 4	

Revised. 1 Partly estimated. \$See note marked "\$" on p. S-10. ©Small revisions in the data for January 1940 to May 1944 are available on request.

That beginning April 1945 are not comparable with earlier data. See note for hours and earnings in telephone industry at bottom of p. S-13 of April 1946 Survey.

Revised. 1 Partly estimated. \$See note marked "\$" on p. S-10. ©Small revisions in the data for January 1940 to May 1944 are available on request.

That beginning April 1945 are not comparable with earlier data. See note for hours and earnings in telephone industry at bottom of p. S-13 of April 1946 Survey.

Revised. 1 Partly estimated. \$See note marked "\$" on p. S-13 of April 1946 Survey.

Revised on the imployee rather than to wage earners and are therefore not strictly comparable with data prior to 1943 published in the Survey.

New series. Data on average hours for the telephone industry for 1937-43 are shown on p. 20 of the May 1945 Survey (see also note "\" above) and data for the telegraph industry beginning June 1943 (the earliest available) are given in note on p. S-11 of the January 1945 issue: data beginning March 1942 for all other series on average hours are available in the May 1943 Survey and data back to 1939 will be published later. The new series of pay rolls for the printing and publishing subgroups beginning August 1942 are on p. S-12 of the November 1943 Survey; data back to 1939 will be published later. Data beginning 1939 for the series on initial unemployment compensation claims will be shown later. See note in April 1946 Survey for definition of initial claims).

Digitized for FRAN Revised series. Data beginning June 1942 for nonagricultural placements are available in the August 1943 Survey; earlier data will be published later. For information regarding the data seed to 1930 for the printing and published later. For information regarding the published Page 1 Page 1 Page 1 Page 1 Page 1 Page 1 Page 1 Page 1 Page 1 Page 1 Page 1 Page 1 Page 1 Page 1 Page 1 Page 1 Page 1 Page 1 Page 1

Juless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946				19-	45				l		1946	1
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	Ma
EMPLO	YMEN	T CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ES—C	ontinu	ed		-		
PAY ROLLS—Continued													
roduction-worker pay rolls, mfg., unadj.†—Con. Nondurable goods industries—Continued.													
Chemicals and allied products		428. 1 295. 6	425. 7 295. 2	417. 6 298. 5	397. 8 291. 8	357. 2 288. 2	292, 2 273, 6	284.9 261.3	281. 8 260. 8	283.4 267.0	285. 2 276. 8	286. 3 275. 9	
Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do do		230.3	227.8	230.6	234. 6	229.8	212.1	198.0	222. 9	222. 2	220.9	224.7	1 2
Petroleum refining do Rubber products do		227. 2 315. 9	222.6 299.8	224.4 304.3	227.7 298.7	224. 3 265. 7	203. 5 231. 3	189.7 254.2		212.6 275.5	210. 6 290. 1	217. 4 292. 1	1 .
Rubber tires and inner tubesdo		306.0	288, 6	293.8	286.8	249.7	211.4	239.8		256. 7	272. 6	271.9	1
Tonmanulacturing unadjusted (U.S. Dept. of Labor): Mining:†	1												١.
Anthracite 1939=100. Bituminous coal do		135. 1 154. 3	14. 3 204. 5	145. 4 227. 6	142.7	148. 0 188. 0	149. 8 199. 7	170. 8 120. 5		167. 1 222. 0	149.3 209.9	178.3 222.8	
Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do do		131. 2 151. 2	128. 6 150. 8	128.5 158.8	121.1 161.9	114. 2 155. 9	116.4 159.2	118. 4 164. 3	117. 2	117. 6 155. 0	7 118. 0 150. 9	r 94. 6 157. 2	
Crude petroleum and natural gastdo		131. 2	132, 4	136.1	135.7	139. 2	138. 4	133. 6		135. 9	139. 0	142.0	
Public utilities:† Electric light and powerdo		117.4	117. 5	119. 2	119.6	120.7	120.6	120. 9	126. 7	129.8	133, 7	138.3	
Electric light and power do. Street railways and busses do.		174. 2 169. 9	176. 2	178. 2 175. 3	177. 1 175. 0	178. 7 200. 4	177. 1 177. 2	178. 1	179. 1	184.0	181. 4 155. 3	7 187. 2 176. 9	
Telegraph do do Telephone do		163. 2	174. 0 166. 1	172.6	177.7	195.7	181.7	177. 6 189. 0		178. 8 203. 5	205. 2	230.7	
Services:† Dyeing and cleaningdo		194.0	191. 4	199.8	197. 7	179.9	199, 2	207. 6	193. 5	196.9	201.7	199.1	
Power laundries do Year-round hotels do		162. 5 165. 6	161.9	166.3 171.5	169. 7 171. 2	160. 5 172. 0	168. 1 177. 2	169. 1 184. 6	168.9	174.3 196.1	178.7 196.4	177. 0 199. 8	
Trada:	1	1	167. 9			1		1	1		i		1
Retail, total†do		132. 0 139. 7	131. 0 139. 0	134. 2 142. 8	136. 4 145. 5	132.0 144.7	138. 7 145. 7	144. 2 149. 7		167. 6 159. 5	154.9	157. 4 161. 6	
Food*		143. 5 144. 4	144. 0 140. 8	148.3 141.9	148. 0 144. 7	141. 2 141. 3	150.0 145.6	157. 7 150. 7	172.4	209. 2 159. 2	7 165. 8 161. 2	7 165. 5 165. 0	
Water transportation•do			746. 2	744. 5	755. 5			566. 8		583. 1	575. 3	577.3	
WAGES			1										
Manufacturing industries, average weekly earnings:		İ			ł				1			Ì	
Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries) dollars. U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing do		50. 13	49.62	50.33	49.00 45.45		45.74	45. 50 40. 97			44.62 r 41.15		
Durable goods industries dodolron and steel and their products dodo		47. 12 52. 90	46.02 51.56	46. 32 51. 74	50, 66	45.72		44. 23	43.71	41. 21 44. 08	43.67	r 42. 49	
Iron and steel and their products†do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling		52.68	51.14	51.14	50.41	46. 31	45. 48	45. 40	45, 51	46, 38	r 44. 95	r 42. 49	
millstdollars.		56. 32	56. 24	55.39	54.89		47. 51	46. 22		47. 33	r 44. 93	* 36.75	
Electrical machinery†dododododododo		49. 59	48.73 53.68	48. 53 54. 91	47. 91 53. 58	42.75 48.41	41. 37 48, 12	42.39 48.12		43. 58 48. 63	r 43. 52 r 47. 84	41.49 + 47.49	
Machinery and machine-shop productstdo		54, 80	52. 82 56. 50	53. 78 58. 23	52. 57 56. 37	47. 81 53. 63	47. 15 51. 23	47.60 51.65		47. 98 53. 80	47.81 53.07	47. 91 51. 74	
Automobilest		58. 28	55.74	55.55	53. 29	41.70	44, 65	46.86	45.99	43, 89	r 46. 19	r 42. 36	1
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)do		60. 58 55. 66	59. 56 55. 32	60.03 56.07	59. 63 54. 87	54. 07 48. 43	48. 98 44. 81	48.92 47.60		49. 18 48. 40	r 49, 29 r 48, 84	7 48.03 7 49, 29	
Aircraft engines*do		59, 62 64, 68	58. 92 63. 26	57. 16 64. 15	56. 16 64. 62	47.31	43.56	46.37 49.50	44.91	48. 67 49. 44	r 51.48 r 49.44		
Nonferrous metals and productstdo		50. 16	49.52	49.55	48. 81	46. 15	44, 41	45.30	45.71	46.08	46. 13	r 47. 13	Į.
Lumber and timber basic products†do		35. 20 34. €5	34. 97 33. 90	36. 20 35. 22	33. 52 32. 20	32. 91 32. 13	33. 41 32. 38	33.08 31.86		31.78 30.15	32. 15 30. 58	33, 54 31, 91	
Furniture and finished lumber productst_do	-	37.92 38.81	37. 51 38. 23	37. 54 38. 01	36, 89 37, 35	33. 89	35, 21 35, 39	35.89 36.59	35.44	36. 50 37. 21	r 36. 07 r 36. 56	7 36. 79	1 3
Machine tools		41.36	40.46	40.69	40.38	39.08	39.12	39.61	38, 95	39. 33	r 38. 33	7 39.64	1
Textile-mill products and other fiber	1	1	38. 18	38.95	38. 59	36. 6 3	37. 80	37.76	37.89	38, 52	38. 75	7 39.03	
manufactures†	·	30.81	30.38	31.67	31.50	29.60	31.01	31. 25	31.65	32. 41	* 32.44	r 33.76	1
dollars	1	27 70	27. 52	29. 01	29.38			28. 21 31. 86			7 29. 01 32. 42	30. 14 7 33. 74	
Silk and rayon goods†do Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing)†dollars.		29. 83	29.84	31.38	31. 26	į.	31.05	1	1	[1.	i	ı
Apparel and other inished textile productst	1	1	35, 38	36.93	36.39	34. 59	35.84	35, 60	i		38. 52	1	1
Men's clothing† dollars. Women's clothing\$ do. Leather and leather products† do. Boots and shoes do. Food and kindred products† do. Baking do. Canning and preserving† do. Slaughtering and meat packing do. Tobacco manufactures† do.		32.65 34.72	30.81 32.89	31. 26 34. 38	30.38 33.32			32, 12 32, 38			7 33. 24 33. 88	r 33. 71 r 34. 94	
Women's clothing §do		41.37	38.81	38. 15	36.72	33. 75	40, 87	41.45	40.11	41.07	42.95	42.70	1 .
Boots and shoes do do		35. 7 3 34. 0 6	34.69 32.72	36, 12 34, 74	35.47 34.00	32. 24	32, 95	34.82 32.86	32.37	34. 13	7 36.03 7 34.71	r 35.83	1
Food and kindred productstdo		39.15 38.87	38. 96 38. 82	40, 01 39, 37	39. 98 40. 27	38.16 39.66	39. 36 39. 83	39. 50 40. 21		41. 49 41. 28	7 41.37 40.95	7 40. 93 41. 15	
Canning and preservingt do		32.10	31.72	32, 29	32.63	30. 11	32. 24	32. 71	31, 56	33. 87	r 33.86	r 33. 18	1 .
Tobacco manufacturestdo		42. 5 5 31. 28	42, 74 31, 04	45. 68 32. 36	45.08 30.73	29, 85	45. 81 33. 21	44. 54 33. 35	32.65	31, 53	46. 68 7 32. 36	r 31. 98	1 :
Paper and allied products†do		40.63 43.95	39. 77 43. 14	40. 74 44. 30	40.78 44.26	38.69	40. 96 44. 46	41.10 44.86		41. 46 44. 67	41.27	7 41. 19 44. 34	
Tobacco manufacturest do Paper and allied productst do Paper and pulp do Printing, publishing, and allied industriest		10.00	l	1	{	1	i	ŀ		1		1	1
Newspapers and periodicals* do		46.52	46.63 51.09	46.93 50, 53	46.62 50.64	53. 13	52. 54	48. 01 52. 19	52, 26	52.70	r 49. 36 52. 95	7 49. 65 53. 62	
Printing, book and job*dodo		44. 97 44. 77	44.65 45.26	45, 18 45, 24	45, CO 45, O3	43.44	47. 39	45. 90 42. 95		47. 92	48. 18 7 42. 61	48. 16 + 42. 73	
Printing, book and job* do. Chemicals and allied products† do. Chemicals do. Products of petroleum and coal† do.		53.83	54.03	54. 23	54, 11	53. 96	51.46	50.03	49. 25	49.56	r 50.66	r 50.60	1 .
1 60 0 60 m 1 60 0 m 5		07.20	57. 24 59. 80	57.72 59.89	58. 01 60, 57	57. 28 59. 77	54. 70 57. 37	51.33 53.03		55.42	52.06 54.59	7 52. 93 56. 25	1
Rubber products		. 51.93	50.09	51.45	51.81	46.76	47. 20	45.57	44.68	45.48	46.71	45.85	1 .
Rubber tires and inner tubesdo	-'	59.75	57.32	59. 20	59.59	52.81	53. 59	1 49.48	47.78	48. 54	50. 29	48.90	1

Revised.

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

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

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

§ New series. Indexes of pay rolls beginning 1939 for retail food establishments and 1940 for water transportation are shown on p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey. Data beginning 1920 for the newspapers and printing, book and job, industries will be published later; see November 1943 Survey for data beginning August 1942. Data for the aircraft engine industry beginning 1939 will also be published later.

† Revised series. See note marked "†" on p. S-10 regarding revisions in the indexes of pay rolls in manufacturing industries and sources of revised data and note marked "†" on p. S-11 for sources of revised data for pay rolls in nonmanufacturing industries. The indicated series on average weekly earnings and average bourly earnings (p. S-14) have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1943 Survey and data are not comparable with figures shown in earlier issues (see note marked "†" on p. S-13 of the July 1944 Survey); data prior to 1942 will be published later; there were no revisions in the data for industries that do not carry a reference to this note.

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

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

EMPLO	LIVIEIN	1 00.	MDII.	LONS	AND	WAGI	20—00	лищи	zu.				
WAGES—Continued													_
Manufacturing industries, average hourly earnings: Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries) dollars U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing do		1. 101 1. 044 1. 138	1. 100 1. 042 1. 134	1. 111 1. 038 1. 130	1. 106 1. 033 1. 127	1. 103 1. 024 1. 113	1, 085 . 987 1, 072	1. 079 . 985 1. 0 63	1, 088 , 990 1, 064	1. 102 . 994 1. 066	1, 107 r 1, 004 r 1, 070	1. 129 7 1. 001 7 1. 063	1. 145 1. 034 1. 101
Durable goods industriest do Iron and steel and their productst do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling millst do Flectrical machineryt do Good		1. 109 1. 199 1. 068	1. 112 1. 208 1. 068	1. 112 1. 214 1. 061	1. 114 1. 218 1. 057	1. 109 1. 204 1. 088	1. 089 1. 171 1. 014	1. 078 1. 143 1. 031	1. 082 1. 146 1. 039	1. 091 1. 155 1. 050	7 1, 095 7 1, 169 1, 053	1.084 (a) (1.029	1. 168 1. 290 1. 037
Machinery, except electrical ————————————————————————————————————		1. 152 1. 133 1. 187	1. 152 1. 131 1. 183	1. 150 1. 126 1. 191	1. 148 1. 128 1. 182	1. 134 1. 118 1. 176	1, 119 1, 103 1, 152	1. 118 1. 103 1. 172	1. 124 1. 109 1. 193	1. 134 1. 120 1. 210	7 1. 139 1. 123 7 1. 195	7 1. 147 1. 129 7 1. 205	1. 169 1. 154 1. 217
Machine tools. do Automobiles† do Transportation equipment, except autos† do Transportation do Transportation de Automobiles do Transportation de Automobiles de Automobile		1. 280 1. 29 5 1. 189	1. 269 1. 297 1. 189	1. 268 1. 300 1. 196	1. 260 1. 301 1. 197	1. 245 1. 297 1. 190	1. 224 1. 264 1. 176	1. 219 1. 250 1. 188	1. 217 1. 244 1. 183	1. 220 1. 239 1. 187	1. 230 1. 231 1. 188	7 1. 242 7 1. 235 7 1. 222	1. 250 1. 266 1. 233
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) do		1. 300 1. 378	1. 308 1. 382 1. 077	1. 293 1. 385 1. 072	1. 287 1. 388 1. 068	1. 271 1. 386 1. 067	1. 188 1. 319 1. 044	1. 188 1. 297 1. 048	1. 194 1. 301 1. 058	1. 208 1. 292 1. 063	7 1. 258 7 1. 273 1. 066	7 1. 268 7 1. 278 7 1. 091	1. 258 1. 325 1. 116
Nonferrous metals and productst do Lumber and timber basic productst do Sawmills for Furniture and finished lumber productst do Furniture and finished lumber productst do Sawmills do Saw		1. 082 . 807 . 790	. 814 . 800	. 822 . 809	.810 .794	. 813 . 799	.819 .804 .833	. 784 . 762	. 789 . 765	.814 .790	. 830 . 804	. 836 , 810	. 848 . 827 . 889
Stone, clay, and glass products dodo		. 85 5 . 881 . 929	. 859 . 883 . 928	. 852 . 872 . 929	. 852 . 874 . 931	. 835 . 858 . 939	. 850 . 937	.841 .862 .932	. 844 . 866 . 928	. 859 . 879 . 939	7.864 7.882 .942	.873 .891 .967	. 913 . 985
Nondurable goods industriestdo Textile-mill products and other fiber manufacturestdollars Cotton manufactures, except small		. 899 . 735	. 903	, 904 . 759	. 902	. 909 770	. 903	. 909	. 918	. 927 . 795	. 941	. 953 . 833	.975 .858
Cotton manufactures, except small warestdollars Silk and rayon goodstdo Woolen and worsted manufactures		. 655 . 716	. 667 . 732	. 692 . 747	. 705 . 753	. 708 . 766	. 698 . 761	. 698 . 762	. 713 . 777	. 721 . 788	r. 724 . 790	.753 •.812	.788 .838
(except dyeing and finishing)†dollars Apparel and other finished textile products†		. 865	. 869	873	. 869	. 877	. 866	. 882	. 884	.900	. 922	.988	, 999
dollars Men's clothing†		. 862 . 886 t. 102	. 847 . 882 1. 073	. 839 . 894 1. 043	. 829 . 891 1. 022	. 846 . 896 1. 052	. 878 . 897 1. 119	. 875 . 883 1. 130	. 864 . 881 1. 113	. 875 . 888 1. 126	. 906 . 912 1. 166	r. 923 r. 947 1. 171	. 962 . 981 1. 228
Boots and shoes dodo		. 852 . 824 . 869	. 859 . 830 . 874	. 857 . 832 . 877	. 851 . 823 . 874	. 857 . 832 . 882	. 853 . 821 . 880	. 852 . 817 . 895	. 857 . 821 . 908	. 881 . 848 . 915	7, 904 7, 877 7, 921	r. 907 r. 885 r. 924	. 917 . 896 . 944
Baking		. 853 . 791 . 929	. 858 . 811 . 937	. 861 . 797 . 953	. 871 . 782 .946	. 874 . 823 . 940	. 874 . 795 . 958	. 881 . 837 . 954	.901 .834 .964	. 904 . 849 . 951	. 904 r. 846 . 961	. 913 r. 844 r. 939	. 920 . 859 1. 048
Tobacco manufacturest		. 740 . 874 . 901	. 747 . 878 . 902	. 757 . 879 . 906	. 749 . 881 . 913	.765 .880 .911	. 786 . 893 . 930	. 793 . 897 . 931	.807 .902 .935	. 806 . 910 . 945	7, 824 7, 928 7, 969	r. 832 r. 938 r. 982	. 830 . 957 1. 001
Paper and allied products		1. 129 1. 288 1. 062	1, 133 1, 291 1, 064	1. 128 1. 287 1. 058	1. 123 1. 292 1. 052	1. 144 1. 317 1. 063	1. 158 1. 309 1. 092	1. 155 1. 316 1. 079	1. 171 1. 334 1. 098	1. 188 1. 346 1. 118	1. 200 1. 364 1. 130	1, 216 1, 371 1, 152	1, 230 1, 395 1, 161
Chemicals and allied products†do Chemicalsdo Products of petroleum and coal†do		. 980 1. 139 1. 202	. 990 1. 141 1. 204	.997 1.149 1.207	. 999 1. 149 1. 217	1. 003 1. 160 1. 222	. 992 1. 148 1. 217	. 991 1, 143 1, 204	. 991 1. 148 1. 217	1, 001 1, 159 1, 236	7 1. 015 7 1. 180 1. 249	7 1. 022 7 1. 200 1. 279	1. 035 1. 214 1. 302
Products of petroleum and coal† do Petroleum refining do Rubber products† do Rubber tires and Inner tubes do Rubber tires and Inner tubes do		1. 268 1. 136 1. 294	1. 265 1. 132 1. 284	1. 266 1. 140 1. 307	1. 277 1. 138 1. 296	1. 280 1. 119 1. 269	1. 281 1. 098 1. 243	1, 285 1, 100 1, 231	1. 297 1. 112 1. 249	1. 315 1. 113 1. 247	1. 330 1. 121 1. 255	1. 369 1. 129 1. 266	1. 382 1. 138 1. 275
Nonmanufacturing industries, average hourly earnings (U. S. Department of Labor):* Building construction	ı	1. 361	1.366	1.374	1. 387	1.383	1. 392	1. 396	1. 397	1, 397	1. 402	r 1. 422	1.411
Anthracite do Bituminous coal do		1. 153 1. 184	1.039 1.256	1. 170 1. 285	1, 219 1, 254	1. 327 1. 249	1. 345 1. 261	1. 368 1. 242	1. 333 1. 263	1. 380 1. 281	1. 339 1. 259	1.376 1.265	1. 376 1. 274
Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gas do do do do do do do do do do do do do		1. 040 . 874 1. 191	1.038 .879 1.172	1. 045 . 879 1. 184	1, 039 895 1, 209	1. 048 . 885 1. 187	1. 055 . 900 1. 222	1. 043 . 902 1. 189	1. 048 . 909 1. 231	1. 051 . 908 1. 251	* 1. 036 . 907 1. 257	* 1. 060 * 913 * 1. 289	1. 073 . 930 1. 318
Public utilities: Electric light and powerdododododo		1. 145 . 956	1.132 .965	1.136 .970	1.146 .979	1. 139 . 974	1.149 .983	1. 127 . 982	1. 162 . 981	1. 186 1. 013	1. 177 1. 007	1. 195 1. 011	1. 222 1. 001
Telegraph do Telephonet do Services:		. 833 . 926	. 839 . 926	.833	. 826 . 944	. 901 . 977	.825 .959	. 822 . 972	.820 1.002	. 822 1. 011	. 813 1. 030 1. 793	. 833 1. 095 1. 793	1. 105 1. 815
Dyeing and cleaningdoPower laundriesdo Trade: Retaildo		. 769 . 660	. 765 . 662	. 773 . 666 . 769	1. 656 . 773	1.649	1.661 .783	1, 794 1, 662 793	1, 786 1, 673	1, 789 1, 676	1, 675 r, 828	1, 675	1.684 .841
Wholesale do Miscellaneous wage data: Construction wage rates (E. N. R.):		1. 031	1.018	1.027	1.037	1. 013	1. 025	1. 045	1. 056	1.058	1.070	1. 095	1. 101
Common labordol. per hr. Skilled labordo Farm wages without board (quarterly).	1.004 1.76	. 904 1. 65	. 909 1. 65	. 916 1. 66	. 916 1. 67	, 916 1, 67	. 917 1. 67	.917 1.67	. 917 1. 68	.938 1.68	. 953 1. 70	. 968 1. 73	. 988 1. 74
dol. per month	97.40	92.70 .959	. 952	² 93. 10 . 948	99. 00 . 957	. 943	. 963	95. 70 • 940	. 957	.967	95, 30 . 953	. 973	
United States averagedodo	. 76	. 75	.77	.80	. 83	. 79	. 82	. 81	.80	.75	. 69	.75	.75
Total public assistance	» 93	80	81	81	81	82	83	85	87	88	90	92	r 93
Old-age assistance, and aid to dependent children and the blind, total	₽84 ₽65	73 59	74 60	74 60	75 60	75 61	76 61	78 62	79 63	80 63	81 64	82 64	83 65
General relief	p 10	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	10	7 10

Revised. \$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.

Not comparable with data prior to July 1945; comparable June 1945 figures: Dyeing and cleaning, \$0.757; power laundries, \$0.657.

Data as of June 1.

Data beginning April 1945 are not comparable with earlier data; see note for hours and earnings in telephone industry at the bottom of p. S-13 of the April 1946 Survey.

Rates as of May 1, 1946: Construction—common labor, \$1.018; skilled labor, \$1.77.

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 back to 1939 will be published later.

Digitized for FRASERISee note "1" on p. S-13.

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niess otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946			·		19	945		,			1946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
			FI.	NANC	E								
BANKING													
Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Administration: Total	1, 770 1, 198 1, 012 186 125	2, 007 1, 391 1, 079 313 184	1,969 1,377 1,068 309 148	1,962 1,370 1,061 309 138	1,940 1,351 1,049 302 133	1, 908 1, 335 1, 044 292 126	1, 876 1, 316 1, 040 275 130	1, 846 1, 294 1, 036 259 152	1,808 1,272 1,030 242 165	1, 782 1, 256 1, 028 228 162	1,770 1,236 1,022 214 161	1, 772 1, 226 1, 022 205 154	1, 77 1, 20 1, 01 19
Banks for cooperatives, incl. central bank do	120 3 448 31 274 4 106	181 2 432 30 244 9 112	145 2 445 80 257 9	135 2 454 30 267 10 112	131 2 455 29 270 10 111	124 2 447 28 264 10 109	127 2 430 27 252 10 106	149 2 400 25 230 10 101	161 3 372 25 207 8 98	158 3 363 28 199 6 97	156 3 373 29 208 5 97	148 3 391 28 226 4 100	1 4 2
Drought relief loansdodo	79, 330 37, 208 42, 122	36 67, 259 29, 413 37, 846	36 74, 321 33, 678 40, 643	36 89, 441 41, 725 47, 716	36 71,876 33,590 38,286	35 66, 155 29, 388 36, 767	35 64, 263 28, 545 35, 718	34 73, 990 34, 984 39, 006	34 71, 501 32, 246 39, 255	92, 809 45, 035 47, 774	33 80, 796 38, 819 41, 977	7 66, 708 30, 498 7 36, 210	79, 1 35, 6 43, 4
New York City do Outside New York City do Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: Assets, total do Reserve bank credit outstanding, total do Bills discounted do United States securities do Gold certificates reserves do Liabilities, total do Deposits, total do Member bank reserve balances do	43, 652 23, 357 279 22, 732 18, 097 43, 030 17, 451 15, 606	41, 301 21, 307 489 20, 455 18, 207 41, 301 16, 813 14, 818	42, 168 22, 131 875 20, 954 18, 112 42, 168 17, 247 15, 296	42, 212 22, 304 46 21, 792 18, 055 42, 212 17, 188 14, 920	42, 195 22, 359 302 21, 717 17, 981 42, 195 16, 896 14, 794	42, 896 23, 207 362 22, 530 17, 926 42, 896 17, 139 15, 011	43, 835 24, 082 334 23, 328 17, 898 43, 835 17, 861 15, 520	43, 889 23, 987 439 23, 276 17, 879 43, 889 17, 525 15, 723	44, 611 24, 697 775 23, 472 17, 870 44, 611 18, 097 16, 022	45, 063 25, 091 249 24, 262 17, 863 45, 063 18, 200 15, 915	44, 268 23, 976 294 23, 264 17, 983 44, 268 17, 822 15, 682	44, 093 23, 648 347 22, 904 18, 049 43, 487 17, 559 15, 537	43, 83 23, 63 22, 66 18, 00 43, 2 17, 6 14, 8
Excess reserves (estimated)	23, 925 43. 7 38, 242	918 22, 598 46. 8	1, 038 22, 885 45. 7 40, 378	1, 585 23, 019 44. 9	1, 037 23, 314 44. 7	920 23, 864 43. 7 38, 140	1, 153 24, 003 42. 8 38, 690	904 24, 215 42. 8	1,024 24,365 42.1 40,247	1, 471 24, 649 41. 7	71, 089 24, 153 42. 8 38, 026	71, 014 24, 131 43. 3	23, 9 43
Demand, except interbank: Individuals, partnerships, and corporations.do States and political subdivisionsdo United States Governmentdo Time, except interbank, totaldo Individuals, partnerships, and corporations.do States and political subdivisionsdo	12, 363 9, 881 9, 764 129	38, 907 2, 289 6, 484 8, 342 8, 190 108 9, 157	40, 190 2, 374 5, 501 8, 467 8, 314 109 9, 303	36, 525 1, 909 14, 978 8, 567 8, 415 109 9, 799	37, 626 1, 904 13, 741 8, 786 8, 637 107 9, 399	38, 115 1, 864 11, 739 9, 008 8, 853 111 9, 655	38, 577 1, 975 9, 406 9, 160 9, 008 110 9, 762	39, 726 2, 137 8, 098 9, 296 9, 148 104 9, 977	40, 230 2, 181 8, 547 9, 347 9, 194 110 10, 463	37, 674 1, 949 16, 660 9, 447 9, 304 99 11, 092	37, 933 2, 123 16, 227 9, 566 9, 416 106 10, 162	37, 741 2, 160 16, 481 9, 695 9, 526 123 10, 056	9,
Interbank, domestic	49, 380 45, 986 1, 052 10, 626 27, 402 6, 906	45, 860 42, 526 1, 530 10, 845 22, 782 7, 369 318	45, 905 42, 500 1, 195 10, 663 23, 276 7, 366 342	49, 702 46, 523 1, 889 10, 611 24, 557 9, 466 20	50, 303 46, 992 1, 656 10, 581 25, 190 9, 565 8	49, 705 46, 360 1, 463 10, 196 25, 253 9, 448	48, 444 45, 133 1, 310 9, 803 24, 840 9, 180	48, 435 45, 133 969 9, 863 25, 133 9, 168	48, 749 45, 489 975 9, 832 25, 729 8, 953	52, 058 48, 664 1, 761 12, 130 26, 737 8, 036	53, 021 49, 648 1, 742 12, 778 27, 184 7, 944 8	52, 970 49, 511 1, 517 12, 860 27, 234 7, 900	50, 46, 11, 27, 7,
Other securities	3, 387 15, 053 7, 473 2, 204	3,016 11,316 5,904 1,894	3, 063 11, 636 5, 765 2, 345	3, 159 13, 835 5, 918 2, 727 2, 590	3, 303 13, 393 5, 926 2, 421 2, 409	3, 334 12, 841 5, 982 2, 263 1, 993	3, 301 12, 586 6, 218 2, 194 1, 550	3, 293 12, 510 6, 328 2, 177 1, 306	3,248 13,632 6,778 2,481 1,638	3, 384 15, 890 7, 249 2, 791 2, 958	3, 365 15, 190 7, 300 2, 337 2, 687	3, 452 15, 178 7, 382 2, 345 2, 520	15, 7, 2,
Real estate loans	1, 195 91 1, 866	1, 047 105 1, 378	1,049 117 1,396	1, 052 78 1, 470	1,055 94 1,488	1,058 77 1,469	1,063 76 1,485	1, 060 120 1, 519	1, 073 66 1, 596	1,095 83 1,714	1, 107 56 1, 703	1, 129 55 1, 747	
New York City. percent. 7 other northern and eastern cities. do. 11 southern and western cities. do. Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank) do. Federal land bank loans; do. Federal intermediate credit bank loans. do. Open market rates, New York City: Prevailing rate:	1. 60 4. 60	1, 00 4, 00 1, 50	1.00 4.00 1.50	2, 55 2, 80 1, 00 4, 00 1, 50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1.00 4.00 1.50	2.53 2.81 1.00 4.00 1.50	1.00 4.00 1.50	4.00	2. 23 2. 38 1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1.09 4.00 1.50	2 2 1 4
Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 daysdoCommercial paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdoTime loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)doAverage rate: Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.)do	1. 25	. 44 . 75 1. 25	. 44 . 75 1. 25	.44 .75 1,25	. 44 . 75 1. 25	1.00	. 44 . 75 1. 25	. 44 . 75 1. 25	. 44 . 75 1. 25		. 44 . 75 1. 25	. 44 . 75 1. 25	1
U. S. Treasury bills, 3-mo	1 1. 12	. 375 1. 14	. 375 1. 16	. 375 1. 16	. 375 1. 16	1.17	1 1, 19	.375 11.17	. 375 11.14	. 375 1 1. 15	1 1. 10	1 1.03	1
Amount due depositors mil. of dol. J. S. Postal Savings: Balance to credit of depositors do Balance on deposit in banks de	8, 560 3, 062 5	7, 500 2, 563 8	7, 578 2, 608 8	7,711 • 2,659 8	7,791 2,720 7	7, 893 2, 785 8	8, 003 2, 836 8	8, 078 2, 880 6	8, 144 2, 909 6	8, 283 2, 933 6	8,357 7 2,981 5	8, 419 3, 013 5	1
CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT						1							
Total consumer short-term debt, end of month* .do Instalment debt, total*do Sale debt, total*do Automobile dealers*do Department stores and mail-order houses* .do Furniture stores*do Household appliance stores*do Jewelry stores*do All other*do All other*dodo All other*dodo All other*dododo All other*dododododo All other*do	\$ 286 \$ 15 \$ 58	5, 483 1, 947 723 184 158 237 11 48 85	5, 541 1, 961 718 184 154 238 10 48	5, 697 1, 987 719 188 150 237 11 49 84	5, 654 1, 992 712 192 145 235 11 47 82	5, 649 1, 988 706 196 142 232 11 45 80	5, 702 2, 010 717 202 144 235 11 44 81	6, 000 2, 086 754 210 156 247 11 44 86	47	903 227 198 283 14 74	6, 505 2, 363 877 235 189 272 14 66 101	7 6, 564 7 2, 408 7 879 245 7 184 274 14 61	p 2,

Revised. Preliminary. Sincludes open-market paper. For bond yields see p. S-19.

For Sept. 15-Dec. 15 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 1 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 Digitized Bank debits have been revised beginning May 1942 to include additional banks; see note in the April 1946 Survey for source of 1942 data

Endered Reseave Bank of St. Louis

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					1945					***************************************	1946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
		FI	NANC	EE—C	ontinu	ed							
CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT—Cont.			1										
Consumer short-term debt, end of month—Continued. Instalment debt—Continued. Cash loan debt, total*	P 1, 695 P 607 P 136. P 85 P 76 P 482 P 212 P 97 P 2, 146 P 1, 752 P 811	1, 224 377 119 68 60 381 132 87 1, 506 1, 288 742	1, 243 388 120 69 61 384 134 87 1, 488 1, 348	1, 268 400 122 70 63 389 136 88 1, 544 1, 420 746	1, 280 406 122 70 63 391 140 88 1, 459 1, 452 751	1, 282 406 121 70 63 389 145 88 1, 441 1, 466 754	1, 293 413 120 70 64 387 152 87 1, 470 1, 466 756	1, 332 428 121 71 64 395 165 88 1, 666 1, 490 758	1, 385 448 124 73 67 409 174 90 1, 835 1, 556 763	1, 462 471 128 76 70 445 179 93 1, 981 1, 616 772	1, 486 494 127 76 70 446 180 93 1, 701 1, 659 782	71,529 522 128 78 71 452 7184 94 1,692 71,671 793	P 1, 60 P 56 P 13 P 8 P 7 P 46 P 19 P 1, 97 P 1, 69 P 80
Commercial banks* mil. of dol. Credit unions do. Industrial banks* do. Industrial loan companies* do. Small loan companies do.	p 139 p 25 p 18 p 16 p 105	69 18 12 11 70	75 20 14 13 78	81 21 14 13 82	75 18 13 12 76	73 18 13 11 71	72 16 13 12 74	88 20 16 14 89	94 21 15 14 97	101 23 18 16 133	104 19 14 14 76	105 19 14 14 80	p 13 p 2 p 1 p 1 p 10
LIFE INSURANCE									1				
Life Insurance Association of America: Assets, admitted, totalt ▲ mil. of dol. Mortgage loans, total do. Farm do. Other	37, 080 5, 163 575 4, 588 622 1, 494 28, 545 19, 413 18, 090 4, 312 2, 549 2, 271 571 685 328, 586 40, 283 21, 663 59, 268 207, 372	34, 308 5, 218 5, 248 4, 634 4, 787 1, 604 25, 254 16, 236 14, 864 4, 411 2, 553 667 78 306, 275 34, 413 21, 068 56, 633 194, 159	34, 526 5, 201 5, 586 4, 615 778 1, 592 25, 138 16, 021 14, 029 4, 406 2, 593 2, 118 1, 031 37, 663 33, 675 63, 852 211, 024	34, 864 5, 205 588 4, 617 760 1, 581 26, 242 17, 140 15, 784 4, 400 2, 606 459 617 357, 545 38, 759 20, 870 74, 147 223, 769	35, 070 5, 202 588 4, 614 1, 568 26, 367 17, 212 15, 894 4, 408 2, 143 533 6555 318, 980 49, 566 21, 479 55, 831 192, 104	35, 231 5, 182 5, 187 4, 595 734 1, 558 26, 616 17, 287 15, 958 4, 455 2, 588 2, 288 2, 288 2, 186 31, 066 21, 691 64, 143 1199, 943	35, 433 5, 166 5,84 4, 582 1, 548 2, 723 1, 548 2, 632 2, 221 17, 372 16, 050 4, 496 2, 632 2, 221 32, 815 1320, 128 32, 815 1320, 044	35, 631 5, 153 583 4, 570 714 1, 539 26, 702 17, 438 16, 123 4, 452 2, 613 2, 199 722 801 313, 803 35, 790 22, 164 62, 088 193, 761	35, 828 5, 165 580 4, 585 699 1, 531 26, 733 17, 672 16, 328 4, 391 2, 597 2, 597 32, 437 33, 182 17, 629 64, 772 208, 904	36, 257 5, 163 577 4, 586 678 1, 523 27, 556 18, 705 17, 368 4, 249 2, 558 4, 249 2, 558 4, 249 2, 558 4, 249 2, 558 8, 207 25, 258 88, 207 239, 742	36, 502 5, 152 5, 574 4, 578 667 1, 514 28, 043 19, 157 17, 837 4, 255 2, 584 557 49, 026 26, 978 68, 278 7 208, 115	36, 660 5, 138 4, 565 656 1, 567 28, 260 19, 249 17, 937 4, 290 2, 595 275 824 7 350, 147 42, 063 22, 943 65, 579 7 219, 562	36, 885 5, 144 566 4, 576 632 1, 506 28, 367 18, 033 4, 298 2, 565 2, 144 855 7, 390, 877 7, 43, 661 7, 24, 090 7, 71, 010 7, 252, 118
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, total thous of dol. Death claim payments do. Matured endowments do. Disability payments do. Annuity payments do. Dividends do. Surrender values, premium notes, etc. do. Life Insurance Agency Management Association:	236, 574 110, 072 34, 479 7, 459 16, 278 38, 690 29, 596	218, 662 110, 659 32, 413 7, 011 14, 923 34, 528 19, 128	225, 076 111, 152 35, 760 7, 202 15, 153 36, 783 19, 026	221, 804 102, 026 33, 317 7, 394 16, 218 43, 562 19, 287	218, 972 110, 390 32, 492 7, 089 15, 713 34, 525 18, 763	210, 706 105, 123 31, 428 7, 097 15, 108 33, 997 17, 953	194, 468 89, 344 30, 011 6, 813 14, 138 34, 309 19, 853	228, 153 109, 531 40, 350 8, 266 15, 690 31, 934 22, 382	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, 902 104, 642 32, 587 7, 179 15, 597 38, 179 23, 718	254, 13 116, 35 35, 79 7, 98 16, 22 49, 55 28, 21
Insurance written (new paid-for insurance): † Value, total thous, of dol Ordine, total thous, of dol Industrial. do Ordinary, total do New England do Middle Atlantic do East North Central do West North Central do South Atlantic do East South Central do Most South Central do Paul Mest South Central do Paul Mest South Central do Mest South Central do Mest South Central do Mest South Central do Mest South Central do Mest South Central do Mest South Central do Mountain do Pacific do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1,971,219 138,376 359,324 1,473,519 109,744 395,030 321,302 135,065 159,507 57,384 109,597 43,983 141,907	103, 914 280, 857 843, 681 61, 567 224, 080 183, 795	1, 267, 474 112, 307 284, 780 870, 387 60, 841 227, 478 158, 167 80, 822 80, 433 33, 895 64, 694 25, 802 99, 255	1, 216, 264 136, 264 258, 971 821, 029 56, 366 211, 774 175, 712 79, 386 90, 013 36, 658 61, 755 25, 410 83, 955	1, 127, 506 109, 833 235, 258 782, 415 55, 114 200, 391 171, 205 75, 528 86, 779 30, 470 23, 888 80, 270	1, 035, 767 71, 016 224, 762 739, 989 49, 846 178, 761 160, 039 74, 355 83, 252 29, 125 60, 831 23, 768 80, 012	1, 001, 268 95, 179 222, 083 684, 006 45, 735 166, 967 149, 584 68, 706 75, 524 29, 284 53, 091 22, 885 71, 930	1, 221, 831 88, 981 268, 599 864, 251 61, 722 228, 896 186, 316 82, 849 95 216 32, 502 64, 013 26, 005 86, 732	1, 179, 294 64, 534 250, 253 864, 507 60, 088 228, 549 186, 772 83, 418 92, 099 33, 191 66, 552 25, 544 88, 294	244, 760 263, 151 941, 103 63, 267 235, 875 202, 162	1,350,915 49,780 275,647 1,025,488 78,235 288,146 230,310 96,091 101,263 36,008 70,749 29,107 95,579	1,516,833 88, 416 307,074 1,121,343 83, 573 311,753 247,889 100,841 113,212 41,642 86,870 32,159 103,404	52, 01 99, 12 38, 66
MONETARY STATISTICS													
Foreign exchange rates: Argentina dol. per paper peso Brazil, official. dol. per cruzeiro British India dol. per rupee Canada, free rate§ dol. per Canadian dol Colombia dol. per peso Mexico do Gol. Gold: Gold:	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 908 . 570 . 206 4. 034	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 905 . 570 . 206 4. 035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 908 . 570 . 206 4. 035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 908 . 570 . 206 4. 035	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 907 . 570 . 206 4. 030	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 905 . 570 . 206 4. 027	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 899 . 570 . 206 4. 025	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 904 . 570 . 206 4. 032	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 907 . 570 . 206 4. 034	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 907 . 570 . 206 4. 034	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 907 . 570 . 206 4. 034	. 298 . 061 . 301 . 907 . 570 . 206 4. 034	. 29 . 06 . 30 . 90 . 57 . 20 4. 03
Monetary stock, U. S. mil of dol. Net release from earmark ● thous. of dol. Gold exports ¶ do Gold imports ¶ do ' Revised. P Preliminary. ‡ 36 compar	28, 423 7, 889		20, 270 -66, 857 22, 388 4, 122	20, 213 96, 026 86, 388 2, 631		20, 088 -62, 990 15, 871 3, 531	•	20, 036 34, 647 6, 742 2, 425	,	20, 065 -4, 257 20, 146 39, 399	20, 156 -12, 529 116 154, 186	20, 232 -5, 770 467 82, 906	19, 72

^{*}Revised. * Preliminary. \$ 36 companies having 82 percent of the total assets of all United States legal reserve companies.

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

3 9 companies having 81 percent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies. * Or increase in earmarked gold (-).

5 Data for the United Kingdom through June 1945 shown above and data back to February 1943 shown in earlier issues are the official rate; there was no free rate during this period. The official rate for Canada has been \$9,909 since first quoted in March 1940.

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

New series. Estimates of consumer short-term credit as originally compiled are published in the November 1942 Survey, pp. 16-20, and the general estimating procedure described in that issue; data for various components have subsequently been revised from time to time; revisions that have not been published are indicated in the note marked """ on p. S-15 of the April 1946 Survey. Data for industrial banks and industrial loan companies were formerly shown combined as industrial banking companies. The series on payments to policyholders and beneficiaries represents estimated total payments in the United States, including payments by Canadian companies (see also note marked """ on p. S-16 of the April 1946 Survey).

¹⁹⁴⁶ Survey).

† Revised series. All series for insurance witten are estimated industry totals and, with the exception of data for ordinary insurance, are revised series not comparable with data published in the Survey prior to the March 1946 issue (see note in that issue for the basis of the estimates). The data for ordinary insurance continue the data from the life Insurance Sales Research Bureau which have been published regularly in the Survey; revised data for 1940-44 for industrial, group, and the total will be published later.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					1945						1946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Jan- uary	Febru- ary	Mar
		FI	NANC	E—C	ontinu	ed							
MONETARY STATISTICS—Continued													
fold—Continued.	ĺ	54, 096	59 094	53, 213	r 53, 340	#2 EEO	#0 OF9	EE 027	- E4 902	- == 003	- EE 471	51,821	p 50.
Production, reported monthly, total thous. of dol.		39, 265	53,934 39,321	39, 020	39,600	53, 560 37, 477 7, 411	52, 953 38, 603	55, 937 40, 083	7 54, 883 39, 000	p 38, 110	7 55, 471 7 39, 086	p 36, 165	p 34,
Canada do		7, 831 2, 328	7, 614 2, 563	7, 426 2, 516	7, 357 2, 078	7, 411 3, 528	7, 404 2, 926	8, 034 3, 836	7, 726 4, 020	8, 391 3, 832	8, 346 3, 984	8, 018	p 8,
Money supply:					1		1	1	1	}			
Currency in circulation mil. of dol. Deposits adjusted, all banks, and currency outside	7 27, 884	26, 189	26, 528	26, 746	27, 108	27, 685	27, 826	28, 049	28, 211	28, 515	27, 917	27, 954	27,
banks, total*mil. of dol	174, 100	150,900	152, 600	162, 785	₽ 163,500	₽163,400	r 162,800	₽163, 800	p 168, 100	₽175, 000	p176, 300	177, 000	173,
Deposits, adjusted, total, including U. S. deposits* mil, of dol.	148,000	126,400	127, 800	137, 688	p 138,000	» 137,400	p 136,600	₽137, 400	p 141, 600	p148 200	₽150, 200	p150, 900	147
Demand deposits, adjusted, excl. U. S.*do	77, 400	73,600	76,000	69,053	p 72, 100 p 45, 100	p 74, 000	p 75, 400	p 78, 100	₽ 80, 500 ₽ 48, 000	» 75, 100	p 76, 600	v 76, 200 v 49, 700	₽ 75 ₽ 50
Time deposits, including postal savings*do	50, €00	43,000	43, 600	44,254	P 45, 100	₽ 46, 100	p 46, 900	i	ĺ	₽ 48, 500	p 49, 000	4, 794	
Exportsthous. of dol_	119 2,918	7,793 1,383	779 1,872	26, 694 1, 868	518 1, 193	3, 151 1, 059	84 1,569	236 5,768	9,528	12, 592	20, 937 2, 490	3, 679	1
Imports do	7.708	.448	.448	. 448	. 448	.448	. 529	707	2,835 .708	3, 173 . 708	.708	. 708	
Production: Canadathous, of fine oz.		1, 254	1,198	1, 100	951	1,055	963	1,036	1,096	1, 153	1,205	1,045	
United Statesdo		2,873	3, 153	1,655	2,074	2,302	2,300	2,780	2,654	2, 031	2, 153		
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)													
ndustrial corporations (Federal Reserve): & Net profits, total (629 cos.)mil. of dol_				508			439			* 485			
Iron and steel (47 cos.)				53			37			7 49	1		.1
Machinery (69 cos.)	-			42 77			35			7 40 58			-1
Other transportation equip. (68 cos.)do				1 47			1 36			1 36	1		
Nonferrous metals and prod. (77 cos.)do				27 21			23 20			27 26			1
Foods, beverages and tobacco (49 cos.)do				46			. 50			58	i		. 1
Oil producing and refining (45 cos.)				64 45			61 43						. 1
Other nondurable goods (80 cos.)do				38			37			40			
Net profits, total (629 cos.). mill. of dol. Iron and steel (47 cos.). do. Machinery (69 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. Other durable goods (75 cos.). do. Oil producing and refining (45 cos.). do. Oil producing and refining (45 cos.). do. Other nondurable goods (80 cos.). do. Other nondurable goods (80 cos.). do. Profits and dividends (182 cos.). do.	-			47			. 53			58		1	
Net profitsdo				269			224			246			
Dividends: Preferreddo				22			21			22			
Common do lectric estilities not income (Ned Pos.)*				145 123			143 116			182 145			1
Preferred				186.0			123.0			4 20.0			
elephones, net operating income (Federal Communications Commission) mil. of dol.				59.8			60.6		ł	99, 2			
PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)													
.S. war program, cash expenditures, cumulative totals from June 1940:*mil. of dol.	334, 995	274, 366	282, 531	290, 417	297, 826	304, 286	309, 754	314, 872	319,063	323, 416	326, 961	329, 773	333
S Sevings hands:*	1						1		1	i			
Amount outstanding do	48, 849	42, 626 838	43, 767 1, 540	45, 586 2, 178	46, 508 1, 295	46,715 700	46, 741 514	46,786 625	47, 473 1, 184	48, 224 1, 254	48, 183 960	48, 718 622	4
Amount outstanding do. Sales, series E. F. and G. do. Redemptions do. ebt, gross, end of month \otimes do.	621	404	427	403	428	531	528	616	533	559	630	565	
		235, 069	238, 832	258, 682	262, 045	263,001	262, 020	261, 817	265, 342	278, 115	278, 887	279, 214	270
Public issuesdo	251, 487	215, 140	217, 169	237, 545	240, 223	240, 713	239, 111	238, 862	242,140	255, 693	256, 801	257, 016 20, 897	25
Public issues	21, 223	17, 923 2, 006	18, 592 2 3, 071	18,812 2,326	19, 558 2, 264	20,033	20, 518 2, 391	20, 577 2 2, 378	20,710 22,492	20,000 2,421	20,655	1, 301	-
bligations fully guaranteed by U. S. Gov't: Total amount outstanding (unmatured)do	1	1, 132	1, 151	409	484	515	527	541	536	553	545	539	
vnenditures and receipts:	1	1			1	•		}					
Treasury expenditures, total do War activities do	4, 251 2, 500	7, 968 7, 139	9, 275 8, 156	9, 641 7, 837	8, 557 7, 324	7,354 6,398	6, 611 5, 365	5, 950 5, 124	4, 656 4, 224	5, 445 4, 244	4,891 3,417	3, 510 2, 702	
Transfers to trust accounts:do	200	236	296	335	530	162	34	38	0 84	0	684 309	148 118	1
Interest on debtdo All othertdo	174 1,316	139 455	66 757	1,009 460	156 547	99 695	647 564	172 617	348	817 384	482	543	
Treasury receipts, totaldo	2,734 2,677	2, 967	3, 398	5, 916	2,754	3, 281	5, 192	2, 581 2, 530	2,609 2,374	4, 122 4, 118	3, 848 3, 819	3, 875 3, 678	
Receipts, netdodo	. 45	2, 929 33	3, 085 36	5, 914 33	2, 695 33	2, 997 32	5, 189 30	36	35	32	42	33	1
Internal revenue, totaldo	2,310 1,603	2, 746 2, 167	2, 921 2, 027	5, 384 4, 757	2, 527 1, 743	2,849 1,665	4, 847 4, 208	2, 340 1, 593	2, 383 1, 524	3, 948 3, 366	3, 451 2, 755	3,684 $2,790$	1 4
Social security taxesdodo	65	46	387	4, 757	66	306	69	58	257	69	51	310	
Net expenditures of Government corporations and credit agencies*	-4	71	154	778	222	26	51	-274	-79	-395	-9	9	
credit agencies* mil. of dolovernment ecrporations and credit agencies:*	1				}					i]	33
Assets, except interagency, total mil. of dol. Loans receivable, total (less reserves) do				33, 552 5, 544			34, 247 5, 409	}		33, 844 5, 290			
To aid agriculture do do	1			2, 971 1, 027			2, 948 961			2,878 896			1 :
To aid home owners do do do do do do do do do do do do do				243		~	232	(223	l		
To aid other industriesdodo				201 46			185 43			232			
To aid banks do do do do do do do do do do do do do				163			132			227			
Foreign loansdo	1			511		i .	521			526			ì

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					1945						1946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
		F	[NAN	CE—C	ontinu	ıed							
PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)—Continued		1	1		}	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

			TIMIT			<u> </u>							
PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)—Continued											1		
Government corporations and credit agencies †-Con.							į						
Assets, etc.—Continued. Commodities, supplies, and materialsmil. of dol				2, 507			2,487			2, 288			1. 918
U. S. Government securitiesdodo				1, 679 375			368			325			1,789 285
Other securities do. Land, structures, and equipment do. All other assets do Liabilities, except interagency, total do				20, 164 3, 283			20, 816 3, 411			21,016			20, 784 3, 480
				5, 827			6, 172			5, 880			6, 628
Bonds, notes, and debentures: Guaranteed by the United Statesdo				502			551						536
Guaranteed by the United States do. Other do. Other do. Privately owned interests do.				1, 163 4, 162		I	4, 486			4, 212			1, 133 4, 959
Privately owned interests do do				459 27, 266			465 27, 610			472 27, 492			479 26, 218
U. S. Government interests do. Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans outstanding, end of month, total† mil. of dol. Banks and trust cos., incl. receivers do. Other financial institutions do.	1,680	9, 648	9, 638	9,712	2, 105	2,036	2,012	1,826	1,847	1,861	1,827	1,807	1,776
Banks and trust cos., incl. receiversdo	221	299	296 127	292	285 118	280	277	275	273	268	234 100	229 99	223 89
Railroads, including receiversdo Loans to business enterprises, except to aid in national	87 171	170 240	217	123 214	212	115 203	113 202	111 202	106 201	104 198	192	171	172
Loans to business enterprises, except to aid in national defense	140	33	31	30	36	35	40	40	144	145	145	146	175
National defensedodododo	642 420	8, 260 646	8, 325 641	8, 417 636	816 637	767 636	746 633	755 443	682 442	707 440	694 461	703 459	689 427
SECURITIES ISSUED		010				000		120					
Securities and Exchange Commission:													
Estimated gross proceeds, totalmil. of dol By types of security:	1,937	1, 938	3, 176	18, 203	2, 789	1,330	1, 452	r 2, 130	4, 372	14, 437	1,585	1,180	1,305
Bonds, notes, and debentures, totaldo	$1,680 \\ 425$	1,854	3,057	18, 196	2,4 86 640	1, 256	1,339 682	r 1, 958 905	4, 324 72	14, 324 358	1,406	1, 122 239	$1,168 \\ 280$
Corporatedo Preferred stockdo	154	560 43	378 102	85 1	219	366 60	79	108	24 25	41	74 111	25	74
Common stockdo By types of issuers:	103	40	17	6	85	14	35	64	1	71	68	33	63
Corporate, total do do Industrial do do do do do do do do do do do do do	682 424	643 121	497 232	92 60	944 492	440 225	795 136	1, 077 228	121 51	470 171	253 188	297 104	417 134
Public utilitydo	140 99	141 365	187 76	30	304 106	117 85	374 274	572 249	42 0	203 69	44	33 151	79 194
Rail do do do do do do do do do do do do do	19	15	3	18, 111	41	13	10 657	28	28 4, 252	27	13	9 883	10 888
Non-corporate, total \otimes do U. S. Governmentdo	1, 255 967	1, 294 1, 245	2, 679 2, 637	18,060	1,845 1,602	890 845	606	71,054 961	4, 210	13, 966 13, 670	1,333 1,261	803	805
State and municipaldo New corporate security issues:	71	49	42	50	66	45	47	* 67	42	82	71	80	83
Estimated net proceeds, totaldo Proposed uses of proceeds:	666	632	485	91	925	433	780	1, 057	117	462	245	291	405
New money, totaldodo	213 148	102 55	136 49	5 1	190 147	80 41	99 50	150 97	20 7	103 75	111 63	37 17	99 55
Working capitaldododododo	65 433	47 527	88 343		43 724	39 347	49 669	53	13 74	27 340	49 124	20 240	55 44 289
Funded debtdodo	320	501	278	3 80 72 1	581	278	634	873 798	51	286	56	222	289 257 2
Other debtdodododododo	57 56	14 12	12 53	7	138	50 19	35	19 56	4 19	12 41	5 62	16	30 17
Other purposesdo Proposed uses by major groups:§	21	3	6	6	11	6	12	34	22	19	10	15	}
Industrial, total net proceedsdododododo	412 198	118 64	223 117	59 3	480 163	221 63	130 87	218 89	49 17	166 51	181 98	100 26	126 94 15 78
Retirement of debt and stockdo Public utility, total net proceedsdo	195 138	52 139	101 184	50 30	306 301	157 115	38 371	114 565	30 42	108 200	98 74 43	59 32	15 78
New moneydo	6	12	1	6	4	1	0	15	2 35	23 177	1	1	1 3
Retirement of debt and stockdo Railroad, total net proceedsdo	132 98	128 360	183 75	30	297 105	110 84	364 270	533 246	0	68 19	43 7	31 150	77 192
New moneydodododo	97	14 346	18 57	0	12 93	10 74	266	27 220	0	19 50	7 0	1 148	190
Commercial and Financial Chronicle:		1											
Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding); thous. of dol. New capital, total; do			587, 400 192, 013	168,806 51,918	1,229,396 248,647 248,647	510, 132 144, 446	878, 824 142, 242	1,338,316 242, 521	246, 928 94, 438	840, 149 243, 977	346, 113 200, 347	429, 614 122, 291	557, 427 223, 308
New capital, totalt do Domestic, totalt do Corporatet do Federal agencies do		126, 093	186, 113 158, 460	51, 918 1, 352	248, 647 211, 614	144, 446 107, 244	142, 242	237, 979	93, 938 59, 776	240, 744 161, 061	200, 347	65, 369 47, 089	222, 408 127, 315
Federal agenciesdo		6, 020	0	8,000	1,830	1 0	0	0	0	75	745	18, 280	15,970
Municipal, State, etcdodo		19, 150	5, 900	42, 566	35, 203	37, 202 0	37, 422 0	28, 892 4, 543	34, 162 500	3, 232	68, 432	56, 922	79, 123
Refunding, totalt dodo Domestic, totalt dodo		631, 197 631, 197	395, 387 395, 387	116,888 116,888	980, 749 980, 749	365, 686 365, 686	736, 582 732, 082	1,069,702	152, 491 128, 991	596, 172 594, 102	145, 766 145, 766	307, 323 284, 322	334, 119 310, 919
Corporate‡do Federal agenciesdo		555, 122 46, 140	367, 086 19, 180	79, 085 30, 010	749, 921 199, 580	338, 268 20, 060	705, 44I 17, 180	988, 931 42, 440	78, 049 43, 810	337, 010 254, 505	112, 954 29, 900	264, 262 20, 060	284, 215 22, 980
Municipal, State, etc	1	29, 935	9, 121	7, 793	31, 248	7,359	9, 461 4, 500	38, 331 26, 093	7, 132 23, 500	2, 587 2, 070	2,912	23,001	3,724 23,200
Foreign dodo		87	97	42	1	122	96	1	23, 500		146		23, 200
Total mil. of dol		70	71	(a)	132 97	86	63	145 117	22	90	82	78 22	67
Municipal, State, etcdodo		17	26	42	35	36	33	28	34	61	64	56	50
Bond Buyer:													
Bond Buyer: State and municipal issues: Permanent (long term)thous, of dol. Temporary (short term)do	72, 754 38, 463	44, 031 39, 988	39, 538 31, 747	55, 832	66, 742 146, 379	45, 727 28, 700	51, 985 45, 992	82, 422 64, 913	40, 762 1, 970	83, 674 50, 925	75, 934 131, 086	76, 164 59, 710	r 88, 974 23, 909

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	 	,	,		1945		,				1946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
		F	INAN	CE—C	ontinu	ed					····		
SECURITY MARKETS		[1			
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. members carrying margin accounts)													
Customers' debit balances (net)mil. of dol_ Cash on band and in banksdo	895	1, 065	1,094	1, 223 220	1, 141	1,100	1,084	1, 063	1, 095	1, 138 313	1, 168	1,048	93
foney borrowed do do do do do do do do do do do do do	575 697	701 575	742 583	853 549	824 580	758 573	762 594	743 632	711 639	795 654	734 727	645 755	62 71
Bonds					,							j	
A verage price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.) dollars_ Domesticdo	103.89 104.25	103, 10 103, 64	103. 01 103. 54	103.45 104.00	102. 97 103. 46	102.49 102.97	102.60 103.08	103. 16 103. 61	103. 28 103. 71	103. 64 104. 04	104. 75 105. 14	105. 19 105. 59	105. 2 105, 6
Foreigndo Standard and Poor's Corporation:	82.88	80, 60	81. 23	80. 73	80.07	79. 94	80. 60	81.88	82. 50	82.65	82.32	82.11	82.6
Industrial, utilities, and rails: High grade (15 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond Medium and lower grade:	124. 3	122, 9	122.3	122. 1	122.3	121.7	121.6	121.9	122.0	121.9	123.8	124.5	124.
Composite (50 bonds) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	119.9 124.4	118. 2 123. 1	117. 9 122. 1	118. 1 122. 2	117. 9 122. 2	117. 2 121. 7	117. I 121. 4	117. 7 122. 0	118.3 122.5	119. 0 123. 1	119.7 123.9	120. 0 124. 4	120. 124.
Public utilities (20 bonds)dodo	115.8 119.6	116. 5 115. 0	116. 5 115. 0	116.7 115.5	116. 4 115. 2	115. 5 114. 4	115.6 114.4	115.7 115.3	116.0 116.6	116. 2 117. 5	116.3 118.9	116. 1 119. 6	115. 119.
Defaulted (15 bonds) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	83. 6 144. 1	71. 9 141. 6	77. 5 141. 3	81.4 141.5	80. 4 141. 6	75. 6 138. 8	74. 5 137. 0	76. 6 137. 7	78. 9 139. 0	82. 1 140. 1	84.9	85. 4 143. 4	82. 143.
U. S. Treasury bonds (taxable)†do les (Securities and Exchange Commission); Total on all registered exchanges:	106. 6	101.7	101.7	102. 4	102.5	102.2	102.0	102. 4	102.6	102.7	104.6	106.0	106.
Market value thous of dol_ Face value dodo On New York Stock Exchange:	131, 595	176, 998 259, 930	209, 766 327, 148	186, 322 260, 711	106, 984 140, 213	101, 995 143, 293	89, 387 120, 572	122, 343 172, 496	137, 749 192, 680	138, 499 185, 652	165, 360 217, 071	119,650 154,582	98, 95 121, 41
Market valuedodo	100, 481 123, 634	165, 137 243, 584	198, 182 311, 891	174, 869 244, 585	99, 878 131, 470	94, 819 134, 911	82, 146 111, 792	112,871 159,869	127, 551 177, 107	128, 617 175, 083	155, 270 204, 041	110, 162 146, 310	91, 23 113, 00
Exclusive of stopped sales (N. Y. S. E.), face value, total thous, of dol.	122, 337	246, 476	263, 495	223, 113	110, 849	118, 937	109, 778	143, 971	163, 452	141, 431	186, 923	129, 337	105, 01
U. S. Government do do do do do do do do do do do do do	10, 318 112, 019	534 245, 942	514 262, 981 254, 246	601 222, 512	419 110, 430	1,000 117,937	517 109, 261	1, 268 142, 703	742 162, 710	745 140, 686	1,060 185,863	605 128, 732	72 104, 29
Poreign do do do do do do do do do do do do do	104, 968 7, 051	235, 869 10, 073	254, 246 8, 735	214, 843 7, 669	105, 922 4, 508	113, 110 4, 827	104, 042 5, 219	132, 563 10, 140	147, 629 15, 081	131, 329 9, 357	175, 742 10, 121	122, 533 6, 199	95, 91 8, 38
lue, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: Face value, all issuesmil. of doldo	138, 519	111,819	111,506	110, 939 108, 299	126, 317 123, 679	126, 593 123, 956	125, 252 122, 616	124, 802 122, 197	125, 055 122, 494	138, 085 135, 529	138, 961	139, 299 136, 890	138, 83 136, 42
Foreign dodo	136, 143 2, 375 143, 904	109, 161 2, 658 115, 280	108, 851 2, 655 114, 857	2, 641 114, 768	2, 638 130, 075	2, 637 129, 748	2, 635 128, 511	2, 605 128, 741	2, 561 129, 156	2, 556 143, 111	136, 550 2, 411 145, 556	2, 409 146, 524	2, 40 146, 18
Domestic do Go Foreign do	141, 936	113, 137 2, 143	112, 701 2, 157	112, 636 2, 132	127, 962	129, 748 127, 640 2, 108	126, 387 2, 124	126, 608 2, 133	129, 136 127, 044 2, 113	140, 998 2, 112	143, 571 I, 984	144, 546 1, 978	144, 190 1, 990
elds: Domestic municipals:	1,000	2, 140	2,10	2, 102	2,112	2,100	2,124	2, 100	2, 110	2, 112	1,504	1,010	1,50
Bond Buyer (20 cities) percent— Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds) do—	1, 37 1, 45	1.35 1.57	1. 43 1. 58	1. 40 1. 58	1, 46 1, 57	1.64 1.70	1.72 1.79	1.56 1.76	1. 51 1. 70	1. 42 1. 64	1.31 1.57	1, 29 1, 49	1. 2 1. 4
Domestic corporate (Moody's)dodo	2.67	2.90	2.89	2.87	2, 85	2.86	2.85	2.84	2.82	2, 80	2.73	2.68	2.6
Лааdo	2.46 2.56	2. 61 2. 73	2. 62 2. 72	2. 61 2. 69	2. 60 2. 68	2.61 2.70	2. 62 2. 70	2. 62 2. 70	2. 62 2. 68	2. 61 2. 68	2. 54 2. 62	2, 48 2, 56	2. 4 2. 5
A	2.69 2.96	2. 90 3. 36	2. 88 3. 32	2.86 3.28	2.85 3.26	2. 85 3. 26	2.85 3.24	2.84 3.20	2.81 3.15	2, 79 3, 10	2. 73 3. 01	2, 70 2, 95	2. 6 2. 9
By groups: Industrials	2.57	2.69	2. 68	2.68	2, 68	2. 68	2.67	2.65	2.64	2.64	2. 57	2, 54 2, 65	2. 5 2. 6
Public utilities do Railroads do U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable † do	2, 65 2, 78 2, 08	2. 94 3. 07 2. 39	2. 93 3. 05 2. 39	2, 89 3, 03 2, 35	2, 87 3, 00 2, 34	2, 86 3, 02	2.85 3.05 2.37	2. 84 3. 03 2. 35	2. 81 2. 99 2. 33	2. 79 2. 96 2. 33	2.71 2.89	2, 65 2, 83 2, 12	2. 80 2. 80 2. 00
Stocks	2.03	2, 39	2. 55	2. 00	2.04	2. 36	2.01	2, 00	2. 00	2.00	2. 21	2, 12	2.0
ash dividend payments and rates, Moody's: Total annual payments at current rates (600 com-													
panies) mil. of dol_ Number of shares, adjusted millions. Dividend rate per share (weighted average) (600 com-	1, 919. 71 941. 47	1, 868, 26 941, 47	1,870.66 941.47	1, 871. 06 941. 47	1, 871. 62 941. 47	1, 872. 04 941. 47	1, 871. 55 941. 47	1, 870. 94 941. 47	1, 868. 08 941. 47	1, 880. 22 941. 47	1, 886. 00 941. 47	1, 900. 31 941. 47	1, 908. 54 941. 47
nanies) dollere	2, 04 3, 21	1. 98 2. 93	1.99 2.93	1.99 2.94	1. 99 2. 94	1. 99 2. 94	1.99 2.95	1. 99 2. 95	1. 98 2. 97	2, 00 3, 11	2.00 3.17	2. 02 3. 21	2. 03 3. 21
Banks (21 cos.)	1. 97 2. 58	1. 92 2. 57	1.92 2.57	1. 92 2. 57	1. 92 2. 57	1. 92 2. 57	1.92 2,57	1. 92 2. 58	1. 92 2. 58	1. 94 2. 58	1. 94 2. 58	1. 95 2. 58	1. 96 2. 58
Insurance (21 cos.) do Public utilities (30 cos.) do. Railroads (36 cos.) do. vidend payments, by Industry groups:*	1.81 2.81	1.80 2.66	1.80 2.67	1.80 2.69	1.80 2.69	1.80 2.69	1.80 2.69	1.80 2.69	1. 79 2. 65	1.80 2.64	1.80 2.64	$\frac{1.81}{2.77}$	1. 81 2. 81
l'etal dividend payments mil. of dol		309.6	119. 1	505, 9	347. 1	135. 4	396. 2	320. 3	136. 5	768. 2	358.4	149.5	396.
Manufacturing do		132. 7 4. 5	65. 6 2. 7	283, 4 42, 9	138. 2 3. 2	64. 7 1. 0	246. 3 21. 2	138. 2 4. 0	71. 9 1. 2	418, 6 65, 3	129. 6 2. 7	65. 7 . 6	237. (22. l
Trade do do Finance do do Deliberada		18. 4 47. 3	4. 5 12. 2	26, 5 37, 3	19. 6 79. 2	4. 0 28. 7 4. 6	26. 5 26. 3	18. 4 53. 3	7. 0 19. 1	46. 7 81. 0	24. 0 87. 5	9, 2 29, 6	29. 9 24. 2
Railroadsdo Heat, light, and powerdo Communicationsdo		12. 2 40. 8 48. 1	1. 9 30. 0 . 2	46. 2 38. 4 15. 1	16. 4 36. 3 48. 2	29. 3 . 2	17. 2 32. 0 15. 1	12. 3 39. 3 48. 4	2. 7 32. 0 . 2	63. 3 51. 7 16. 9	19.7 38.5 48.3	7. 2 35. 6 . 1	22, 8 33, 3 13, 0
Miscellaneousdodo		5.6	2.0	16. 1	6.0	2. 9	11.6	6.4	2.4	24. 7	8.1	1.5	13. 3
A verage price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.) Dec. 31, 1924=100 Dow Jones & Co. (65 stocks)dol. per share	100. 2	80. 0	80.6	80. 7	78.8	82. 6	86.0	89. 2	93.0	93. 5	98. 2	92.6	96. 9
Dow-Jones & Co. (65 stocks) dol. per share Industrials (30 stocks) do Public utilities (15 stocks) do do	76, 63 205, 81	59. 89 160. 47	62. 19 165. 58	64. 24 167. 33	63. 03 163. 96	62. 33 166. 16	65. 97 177. 96	68. 70 185. 07	71.57 190.22	72, 36 192, 74	74. 78 199. 00	74. 74 199. 46	73, 01 194, 37
Public utilities (15 stocks) do Railroads (20 stocks) do New York Times (50 stocks) do	42. 93 64. 30	29. 09 53. 97	30, 85 56, 36	32.46 60.48	32, 96 58, 64	32, 39 55, 16	33, 95 57, 11	35. 45 59. 61	38. 10 63. 06	38, 26 63, 67	39, 94 65, 58	40.01 65.12	40, 38 62, 89
Industrials (25 stocks)do	141.86 233.85	114. 76 188. 19	119.10 194.09	121.15 194.53	117. 76 189. 97	118. 69 194. 66	126, 33 208, 50	130. 72 215. 06	132. 71 216. 74	135, 05 220, 67	138.72 226.00	136, 88 223, 25	136, 03 222, 79
Railroads (25 stocks)do	49.88	41. 33	44.11	47. 77	45. 56	42. 74	44. 17	44. 39	48.69	49, 43	51.45	50. 57	49. 27

Revised.

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. 8.-19 of the May 1946 Survey.

Revised series. The price series for domestic municipal bonds was revised in the April 1943 Survey; see p. 8-19 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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					1945						1946	·
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
		FJ	NANO	CE—C	ontinue	ed							
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued		1										l	
Stocks-Continued													
Prices—Continued. Standard and Poor's Corporation:			!			ĺ							
Combined index (402 stocks) . 1935-39=100	151.7 155.9	114. 4 116. 5	118. 2 120. 3	120.7 121.8	118.4 118.8	117. 9 118. 9	126. 1 128. 2	132. 0 134. 5	136. 9 138. 7	139. 7 142. 2	144. 8 147. 5	143.3 145.8	141. 144.
Industrials (354 stocks) do Capital goods (116 stocks) do Consumer's goods (191 stocks) do Consumer's goods (191 stocks)	139. 4 170. 1	105. 5 122. 2	108.8 127.2	109. 9 129. 3	107. 0 126. 1	107. 6 128. 1	117. 2 139. 3	122. 0 145. 9	124.8 150.7	127. 9 154. 0	7 133. 1 161. 9	133.6 159.5	130. 159.
Public utilities (28 stocks) do Railroads (20 stocks) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	127. 5 156. 8	98. 0 129. 3	101. 2 134. 5	105. 9 144. 0	107. 9 140. 1	107. 2 130. 9	110.6 137.5	114. 4 145. 1	120. 8 154. 2	120. 2 157. 1	124. 0 164. 3	123. 7 159. 8	122. 153.
Other issues: Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks)do Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks)do	120. 2	110.6	113.4	119.4	117.0	113.0	115.0	124. 6	125. 2	124.3	126. 1	121.3	116.
ales (Securities and Exchange Commission):	144. 2	123. 5	129.1	129. 7	125. 7	122. 2	125.9	134. 2	136. 5	133. 9	139. 2	143.8	141.
Total on all registered exchanges: Market valuethous. of dol	1,869,130	1,152,830	1,420,050		1,002,352	943, 404	1,105,307	1,589,145		1,745,468		1,930,314	1,479,9
Shares sold thousands On New York Stock Exchange:	72,096	47,836	58, 373	70, 838	49, 560	39, 700	46, 334	74, 975	106, 471	87.068	112, 908	90, 883	60, 20
Market value thous of dol. Shares sold thousands	1,504,771 47,002	967, 147 34, 454	1,195,164 42,373	1,256,140 50,398	841, 308 35, 836	794, 433 28, 846	922, 584 32, 465	1,290,513 47,709	1,438,500 54, 218	1,410,635 48,656	1,947,730 71,761	1,574,139 52,604	1,217,01 36,60
Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. Times) thousands.	31, 427	28, 270	32, 024	41,310	19, 977	21, 714	25, 135	35, 476	40, 406	34, 151	51, 510	34,093	25, 66
hares listed, N. Y. S. E.: Market value, all listed sharesmil. of dol	80, 943	61, 497	62, 431	62, 637	61, 242	64, 315	67, 065	69, 561	72, 730	73, 765	78, 468	74, 165	77, 93
Number of shares listed millions.		1,512	1,536	1,540	1,544	1,548	1,554	1,573	1,577	1,592	1,614	1,620	1,62
Common stocks (200), Moody'spercentdodo	3.6	4. 3 3. 4	4. 2 3. 4	4. 2 3. 3	4.3 3.4	4.1 3.4	3.9 3.4	3. 8 3. 1	3. 7 3. 2	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.
Industrials (125 stocks) do	3.0	4. 1 3. 4	4. 1 3. 3	4. 1 3. 4	4. 1 3. 4	3.9	3.8	3. 7 3. 1	3. 6 3. 2	3. 6 3. 1	3.4	3.6	3.
Public utilities (25 stocks) do Railroads (25 stocks) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3. 9 5. 1	4. 8 5. 5	4.7 5.5	4. 6 5. 3	4, 5 5, 6	4. 5 5. 7	4.3 5.3	4. 2 5. 2	4.0 4.8	4. 1 4. 8	3. 8 4. 5	4. 0 5. 1	4. 5.
Preferred stocks, high-grade (15 stocks), Standard and Poor's Corporation	3. 42	3. 67	3.66	3.67	3, 69	3.72	3.75	3. 72	3. 65	3, 59	3.54	3, 49	3.4
		<u> </u>	FORE	IGN T	RADE							·	
INDEXES													Ī
Exports of U. S. merchandise:													
Quantity 1923-25=100 Value do	198	231 264	261 301	198 227	201 228	173 192	135 1 35	119 118	166 164	198 192	214 210	176 175	21
Unit value do do mports for consumption:		115	115	114	113	111	100	99	99	97	98	99	
Quantity do Value do	123	128 112	130 114	122 106	125 108	126 111	119 103	123 108	113 98	99 88	139 125	107 96	11
Unit valuedododododododo		88	88	88	87	88	87	87	87	88	91	90	
Exports, domestic, total: Unadjusted 1924-29=100 Adjusted do		66	69 90	66 95	77 119	57 75	72 61	67	88 71	104 92	127 123	108 124	11
Total aveluding cotton:	1	77 113	107	88	106	85	106	49 104	130	173	206	174	18
Unadjusted do Adjusted do Imports for consumption:		128	130	109	135	89	90	79	114	158	204	203	20
Unadjusted do do do do do do do do do do do do do		90 83	82 85	72 80	69 79	92 104	83 92	83 88	69 76	62 65	103 93	84 75	19
SHIPPING WEIGHT*		~	0,,	30	13	104	92	99	10	100	30	''	
Exports, including reexportsmil. of Ib.	15, 433	15, 919	18, 864	18, 502	18, 152	15,966	17, 665	16,009	17, 820	15, 359	r 17, 610	16,830	7 19, 05
General importsdodo	9,870	10, 077	10, 380	10, 680	11, 276	11,094	9, 031	10, 617	11, 544	9, 093	r 10, 162	9,027	10,09
VALUE §													
Exports, total, including reexportsthous, of dol Lend-lease*dodo	755, 646 80, 644	1,005,355 703, 115	1,135,486 790, 293	870, 282 532, 561	893, 150 538, 818	737, 398 413, 398	514, 351 158, 484	455, 264 74, 850	638, 937 115, 250	736, 139 187, 438	799, 982 132, 170	7671, 104 99, 597	7815, 06 7116, 3
Africadodo		52, 175	46, 616	37, 796	44, 716	29, 524	46, 690	25, 183	42, 927	34, 189	38, 765	42, 473	48, 3
Africa		103, 398 631, 487	127, 152 728, 267	163, 411 434, 697	130, 906 495, 632	104, 500 396, 128	44, 077 212, 837	37, 001 188, 045	82, 907 265, 455	77, 563 389, 904	111, 282 7405, 366	81,050 r320,413	391,6
Southern North America	1	90,000	112, 684 59, 949	110, 052 67, 328	108, 820 55, 949	103, 159 56, 778	95, 027 63, 132	99, 422 65, 805	96, 427 70, 287	95, 840 72, 612	87, 794 72, 603	83, 535 72, 246	101, 5 82, 9
South Americado Total exports by leading countries:		56, 812	60, 819	56, 998	57, 126	47, 310	52, 589	39, 808	80, 935	66, 029	83, 886	71, 511	80, 20
Europe: francedodo		33, 470	29, 096	46, 984	55, 503	40, 656	41, 438	37, 991	79, 483	53, 672	73, 368	67, 926	89, 42
Germany do Italy do United Society Society Population (Puscio)	1	22, 364 245, 666	21, 551	804 15, 199	15, 656 167, 570	9, 800	240 17, 314	117 19, 322	354 15, 868	26, 563	1, 266 30, 803 52, 004	2, 056 34, 887	1, 64 42, 04
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia) do United Kingdom do do		245, 666 299, 108	341, 489 290, 250	131, 487 179, 050	167, 570 195, 415	137, 441 138, 322	15, 166 67, 872	6, 724 42, 394	6, 165 33, 537	99, 978 72, 741	53, 004 81, 676	29, 891 60, 013	32, 0 85, 8
North and South America: Canada do Latin American Republics, total do Argentino do		102, 707	111, 532	103, 814	106, 671	99, 101	92, 285	96, 117	93, 797	91, 740	85, 676	82, 216	
Latin American Republics, total		105, 699 1, 139	110, 326	3, 082	104, 306 3, 436	95, 822 4, 519	105, 545 3, 128	96, 670 2, 372	140, 907 5, 809	127, 050 7, 724	154, 523 9, 198	132, 237 9, 029	9, 29
Chile do		26, 870	19, 912 5, 149	19, 118 4, 266	18, 637 5, 205	14, 610 3, 765	16, 646 3, 585	11, 863 3, 012	28, 310 5, 763	23, 872 4, 672		22, 441 4, 946	6, 28
Colombia* do Cuba do Mexico do	.	0.3/2	9, 577 15, 150	8, 559 17, 875	8, 141 15, 141	6, 970 15, 656	6, 940 16, 427	7, 209 16, 278	9, 602 20, 967	7, 656 18, 184	8, 808 19, 312	10, 708 20, 479	20, 0
Mexicodo Venezuela*do		24, 039 9, 391	23, 670 13, 425	27, 819 12, 967	24, 932 11, 919	25, 021 8, 053	23, 965 13, 904	32, 423 9, 381	28, 038 18, 033	31, 681 12, 583	31, 743 16, 931	31,643 13,103	

r Revised.
§ See note marked "\$" on p. S-21.
§ See note marked "\$" on p. S-21.
§ See note marked "\$" on p. S-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 prior to the exportation of the merchandise. Monthly data prior to February 1945 for Columbia and Venezuela will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	l					1945					1946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	Marc
<u> </u>		FORE	GN T	'RADI	E—Cor	tinued	l	·	•	<u>. </u>		<u> </u>	
VALUE §—Continued													
Fotal exports—Continued. Other regions:													1
		39, 511	35, 475	50, 975	38, 560	33, 260	8,953	5, 193	9, 204	11,412	8, 277	8, 873 120	4, 74
British Malayadododo		7,255	5,899	6,058	7, 938	8, 212	$\frac{0}{4,792}$	(a) 1,429	(a) 19, 102	1, 044 20, 721	2,456 33,105	24, 146	36,8
Egyptdodo		18, 039 37, 310	21, 998 62, 993	11, 255 79, 397	13, 260 57, 653	6, 299 43, 204	8,431 11,267	2, 120 6, 342	3, 954 13, 842	3, 405 12, 640	3, 266 12, 678	4, 124 7, 172	3, 9 12, 4
Netherlands Indiesdodo		37,310	0	102	0 !	(a)	0	3, 291	9, 282	8, 274	6,135	3,888	7, €
Philippine Islands do do do		9.089	174 10, 901	188 10, 394	1,803 9,986	1, 341 8, 757	6, 460 9, 985	7,584 9,471	12,663 16,124	12,053 10,119	31, 328 10, 646	24, 724 14, 991	23, 3 18, 3
Australia thous of dol British Malaya do China do Egypt do India and dependencies do Netherlands Indies do Philippine Islands do Union of South Africa do Jeneral imports, total do By recorraphic regions do	405, 662	366, 124	372, 130	359, 555	355, 698	359, 655	334, 673	344, 416	322, 419	297, 187	r39 3 , 809	r317, 813	r383, 7
By geographic regions: Ao Africa. do Asia and Oceania. do Europe. do Northern North America. do South America. do South America. do		21,488	20, 279	37, 927	29, 324	21, 105	25, 028	29, 336	19, 058	21, 851	24,826	r14, 112	38, 7
Asia and Oceaniado		50, 377 29, 053	53, 628 36, 315	40, 406 38, 111	43,646 39,159	44, 377 34, 978	63, 497 27, 915	45, 140 47, 544	56, 589 42, 343	46, 419 47, 555	82, 286 67, 317	79, 110 45, 613	73, 3 51, 9
Northern North Americado		110, 976	110, 978	107, 594	99, 344	96, 541	77, 899	84, 269	76, 449	73, 627	67, 744	57, 804	67, 8
Southern North America do do do do do do do do do do do do do		80, 402 73, 827	74, 974 75, 956	65, 460 70, 056	55, 125 89, 100	64, 204 98, 451	53, 499 86, 835	46, 021 92, 106	48,397 79,584	45, 323 62, 412	51, 259 98, 783	48, 421 73, 069	71, 6
Europa:	1	Ŀ	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, i	,								
Francedo		408	1,094	1,423	1,037	2, 263	555	1,893	1,752	1,632	r1, 927	1, 478	3, 5
Germany do do do		$\frac{3}{31}$	429	49 874	102 511	22 527	80 141	11 489	1,505	10 429	170	15 732	1,2
France do Germany do Italy do United Kingdom do		4, 134 6, 894	13, 692 7, 415	7,381 12,089	6,721 6,798	5, 047 6, 958	1, 259 6, 587	2, 484 5, 444	855 3, 434	1,414 11,743	18,030 r10,403	8, 597 9, 299	14, 4
North and South America;		0,004			, '	, '		1		1			1
North and South America: do Canada do Latin American Republics, total do Argentina do Chile do Colombia do Cuba do Mexico do Venezuela do		109, 134 147, 006	108,772 141,734	104,694 127,197	96, 899 135, 615	94, 207 155, 312	75, 786 136, 176	81,717 131,876	74, 408 117, 364	70, 948 101, 902	765, 471 7145, 296	56, 721 •116, 290	65, 8
Argentina		12,696	11,742	10, 789	14, 517	19,646	17,055	20, 579 29, 602	18, 634 24, 270	16, 784 19, 607	r16,744 r41,914	9,056 23,136	15, 1 29, 4
Chile do do		22, 711 12, 338	22, 750 14, 009	17, 086 10, 389	28, 086 17, 074	36, 034 9, 393	31,770 8,155	11,930	7,954	7,785	8,925	r8, 221	2,4
Colombiadodo		6,601 42,004	6, 567 31, 527	9, 545 28, 191	9, 512 20, 655	15, 243 31, 249	6, 068 26, 459	8, 488 16, 619	10, 591 14, 562	5, 999 16, 001	12, 101 18, 379	11,509 18,247	13, 0 36, 4
Mexicodo		21, 858	22,970	18, 731	17,542	17, 790 7, 952	16, 321	16,831	17, 426	18,922	r21, 462	17, 110	19,
Venezueladodo		6, 541	8, 227	6,840	8,990	7,952	6, 633	7,348	7,775	7,402	10, 595	8, 587	7,9
Australia do do do do do do do do do do do do do		9, 494	9,493	10, 254	9,854	14, 195	9,389	10, 503	10,468	12,773 5,723	710, 983 5, 105	711, 464 9, 947	13, 1
Chinadodo		369	44	40	9,854 (a) 297 5,318	298	142	206	179	204	r3, 575	4,829	6, 2
Egyptdododo	.	17 11, 215	99 13, 076	1,634 9,822	5, 318 14, 337	465 14, 402	526 21, 657	1, 512 12, 526	352 17, 182	1, 200 10, 386	405 •24, 481	1, 051 22, 667	21, 2
Netherlands Indiesdo		73 (a)	94 (a)	294 (a)	262 26	286	100	243 17	106 161	334 473	592 98	40 945	1,3
Other regions: .do Australia .do British Malaya .do China .do Egypt .do India and dependencies .do Netherlands Indies .do Philippine Islands .do Union of South Africa .do Exports of U. S. merchandise, total .do By economic classes: .do		7,496	5, 443	13, 135	5, 486	5, 220	10, 273	11,594	10,038	10,418	12,428	r5, 320	21, 6
Exports of U. S. merchandise, totaldo By economic classes:	739, 023	987, 187	1,118,680	848, 352	858, 792	716, 568	500, 137	440, 511	612, 332	715, 176	780, 571	r650, 4 38	788, 2
Crude materials. do. Crude foodstuffs do. Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages do. Semimanufactures. do.	.	62,854	88, 630 20, 543	78, 606 29, 863	93, 719 31, 593	73, 902 33, 447	84, 055 54, 315	81, 257 65, 773	88, 227 62, 172	70, 407 66, 582	94, 743 70, 263	90, 081 58, 304	112, 9 62, 0
Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo		19, 435 137, 459	140,645	92, 029	123, 316	86, 843	67, 596	37,632	84,067	140, 226	177, 521	134, 964	148,
Semimanufactures do finished manufactures do do finished manufactures d	·	72, 072 695, 367	79, 345 789, 518	61, 643 586, 211	64, 240 545, 924	57, 872 464, 505	48, 928 245, 242	54, 466 201, 382	70, 203 307, 663	67, 448 370, 512	73, 397 364, 575	59, 795 307, 409	68, 0 396, 0
					221, 166	1	1	ļ .	205, 599	1	309, 614		
Cotton, unmanufactureddo		198, 398 11, 935	224, 065 21, 579	173, 730 32, 638	36, 220 24, 993	164, 720 22, 569	171, 429 28, 026	153, 170 22, 012	34,082	247, 577 25, 218 26, 799	34,694	250, 844 28, 954	284, 37,
Fruits, vegetables and preparationsdo	·	27, 515 17, 509	26, 844 22, 117	24, 818 31, 515	24, 993 30, 914	20, 525 32, 314	16, 795 53, 898	12,100 67,468	16, 947 70, 765	26, 799 69, 691	25, 618 83, 514	30, 361 72, 652	28, 68,
Packing house productsdo		53, 175	32, 052	14, 108	29, 056	20, 494	10,039	4,568	24, 130	50, 716 467, 599	79.863	41, 595	48,
Automobiles, parts and accessoriesdo		788, 789 71, 841	894, 615 88, 424	674, 623 56, 253	637, 626	551, 849 65, 434 33, 434	328, 709 19, 270	287, 342 16, 135	406, 733 24, 073	23, 634 35, 278	470, 885 23, 691	399, 709 26, 637	503, 29,
By principal commodities: Agricultural products, total	·	36, 030 44, 543	43, 959 48, 702	31,960	33, 719 42, 625	33, 434 35, 499	29, 378 28, 328	27, 189 25, 784	38, 028 37, 948	35, 278 34, 446	37, 919 41, 931	35, 676 26, 582	44, 28.
Machinerydo		119, 433	149, 249	36, 360 99, 788	94, 747	77, 277	53, 723	50, 557	r 78, 715	135, 405	106, 475	782, 220	109,
Agriculturaldodo	·	15, 350 32, 387	16,705 38,335	15,699 23,618	18, 594 27, 180	15, 940 19, 699	9,994	8, 031 9, 669	11, 070 13, 866	10, 792 27, 470	12, 761 24, 054	10, 031 16, 532	11, 20,
Metal workingdo		18, 555 50, 825	38, 335 22, 329 60, 359	12, 179 46, 028	6, 222 40, 377	4,861 34,817	5, 104	4, 369 26, 168	6, 531 44, 084	1 28, 696	13, 943 51, 924	9, 638 42, 281	16.
Machinery		6, 405	69, 352 7, 519 95, 757	4, 418	5, 235	2, 544	25, 297 2, 262	2,828	3, 727 28, 536	65, 503 2, 753 28, 814	4, 042 35, 034	3, 655 29, 642	57, 2,
Petroleum and productsdodododo	392, 939	105, 150 355, 973	95, 757 362, 080	4, 418 86, 337 338, 838	60, 967 345, 629	32, 548 354, 983	32, 227 329, 271	24, 691 343, 714	312, 565	28, 814 279, 478	r400, 394	306, 694	36, 373,
By economic classes:		91, 596	106, 581	92, 256	97, 957	90, 488	103, 149	103, 098	95, 791	88,890	157, 378	108, 790	133,
By economic classes:		62, 596	57, 481	55, 462 37, 093	56, 308	68, 848	56, 384	56, 599	50, 995	42, 443	75, 251	58, 558	64,
Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo		54, 298 77, 388	40, 086 74, 841	37, 093 71, 223	30, 256 80, 682	40, 918 82, 798	38, 640 72, 959	31, 725 86, 742	26, 579 80, 127	24, 529 68, 171	32, 551 76, 011	28, 723 53, 015	46, 64,
Finished manufacturesdo		70, 094	83, 091	82, 805	80, 426	71,931	58, 139	65, 549	59, 072	55, 446	57, 751	57, 607	63,
Agricultural, totaldo		157, 760	147, 166	126,602	130, 213	156, 232	140, 912	139, 516	121, 007	108, 799	192, 683	149, 201	189,
Coffeedodo		26, 954 5, 259	26, 570 4, 726	26, 308 3, 491	30, 177 4, 517	43,065 3,829	30, 491 4, 042	30, 172 3, 595	23, 291 4, 220	18, 205 3, 152	r41, 983 r5, 035	29, 988 3, 185	35, 4,
Hides and skins do Rubber, crude including Guayule do Silk unmanufectured		7, 467	8, 249 86	6, 331 217	7, 565	7,795 399	7,869 127	8, 225 261	8, 484 156	10, 021 196	14, 151	24, 116	22,
Silk, unmanufactured do Sugar do Wool and mohair, unmanufactured do		175 29, 012	16, 496	14, 041	11, 235	18, 803	17, 655	9,019	5, 644	4, 595	11, 499	1, 354 12, 913	25,
Nonegricultural total do		108 213	17, 762 214, 914	16, 722 212, 236	20, 099 215, 416	22, 165 198, 751	19, 165 188, 359	25, 560 204, 197	21, 787 191, 558	20, 070 170, 680	29, 040 206, 258	21, 794 157, 493	30, 0 183, 3
Furs and manufacturesdo		15, 641	15, 252	9,698	10, 107	10,757	17, 892	12,655	15, 365	9, 599 23, 267	25 004	13,992	11,
Furs and manufactures do Nonferrous ores and metals, total do Copper including ore and manufactures do Tin, including ore do	-	42,616 17,348	40, 240 17, 470	39, 893 15, 599	47, 966 23, 958	35, 941 14, 104	36, 807 14, 595	44, 266 18, 565	32, 681 11, 253	23, 267 12, 464	22, 793 13, 021	14, 224 2, 857	16,
Tin, including oredo		848 7, 104	2, 784 7, 627	4, 234 8, 949	4, 249 11, 382	2, 061 14, 619	2, 520 13, 975	4, 158 19, 587	2, 421 16, 650	944 18, 098	1, 179 16, 942	4.352	3,8
Paper base stocks do. Newsprint do. Petroleum and products do.		7, 104	12,828	12, 189	13,904	13,682	12, 539	15, 129	14,809	13, 152	*14,996	11,691 14,930	9,
Petroleum and productsdo		11, 265	14,066	12, 220	14, 473	13, 629	8, 174	13, 694	17,006	11,708	*13, 421	11, 200	10,

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

§ The publication of practically all series on foreign trade included in the 1942 Supplement butsuspended 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 UNRA 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 1941-42 figures for total exports of U. S.merchandise and total imports are shown on p. 22 of the June 1944 Survey; revised figures for 1941 and later data through February 1945 for other series will be shown later.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	 				19	945		·			1946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem ber	Decem ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	Mar
TR	ANSP	ORTA	TION	AND	COM	MUNI	CATIO	ONS					
TRANSPORTATION													
Commodity and Passenger (nadjusted indexes:*											1		
Combined index, all types 1935-39=100.		225	229	235	225	218	209	202		r 195			
Excluding local transit lines† do do do do do do do do do do do do do		230 213	235 217	242 218	232 206	225 197	214 188	205 179	7 209 7 184	7 198 168	200 177		
Passenger†dodo	J	262 355	269 370	291 418	288 423	286 422	272 396	277 395	273 7 389	r 283	266		1
Excluding local transit linesdoBy types of transportation:		1	i	1	1					1	1	1	i
Air, combined indexdododododo		782 1,031	841 1,095	892 1,127	898 1,091	916 1,093	886 1,031	893 1,001	835 904	775 862	738 691	773 648	
Passengerdo		617	674	737	771	800	790	822	789	718		855	ļ
Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index 1935-39=100.		224	225	238	235	239	227	234	r 222	r 202		221	ì
For-hire truck do do do do do do do do do do do do do		208 279	206 288	211 328	200 352	205 350	201 311	220 282	r 211 r 258	183 • 264	202 262	206 270	
Local transit linestdo		185	186	186	175	173	170	180	178	175	179	184	1
Oil and gas pipe linestdodododo		275 243	267 248	264 255	254 242	251 229	216 219	198 206	232 213	230 202		252 r 201	
Commodity	1	226 378	229 394	230 444	216 438	202 437	194 415	178 427	185 432	166 472		180 7 362	
Passenger do do Waterborne (domestic), commodity do do do do do do do do do do do do do		70	84	89	89	87	97	86	88	91	99	104	
ljusted indexes:* Combined index, all types†dodo		230	232	233	223	212	201	196	7 204	r 197	203	7 205	
Excluding local transit linest do Commodity do		237 218	238 218	240 218	229 207	216 194	206 182	199 171	7 208 7 180	, 200 172	207 183	7 209 188	
Passenger†do		267	276	283	278	272	266	282	283	r 279	269	r 263	
Excluding local transit linesdo		369	385	400	392	383	381	406	411	r 410	381	r 367	1
Air, combined index do Commodity do		774 1.031	829 1,095	863 1,127	876 1,091	880 1,093	851 1,031	879 1,001	860 904	823 862	796	812	
Passengerdo		605	654	689	734	740	732	798	831	797	691 865	648 920	
Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index $1935-39=100$.		230	230	233	231	2 30	216	225	, 218	, 201	229	231	
For-hire truckdo		212 290	210 296	209	204 321	205	191	205	· 203	183	213	213	
Motor bus do do Local transit lines do do do do do do do do do do do do do		182	185	314 187	183	310 181	295 172	289 179	7 268 178	7 260 170	282 177	292 177	
Oil and gas pipe linesdododo		272 251	273 254	274 254	265 239	262 221	224 211	203 201	229 212	223 204	228 204	234 206	
Commoditydo		233	233	231	218	198	186	170	180	170	178	184	l
Passenger do do do do do do do do do do do do do		394 71	415 71	427 71	408 71	399 70	403 76	442 74	458 86	462 109	403 124	7 372 128	
Express Operations	1								ļ				
perating revenuethous. of doldodo		22, 516 32	22, 952 51	22, 879 58	23, 144 72	22, 623 91	22, 484	23, 595 63	24, 826 80	29, 141 83	24, 532 72	23, 919 64	24,
Local Transit Lines		, °2	01	00	12	91	75	03	00	00	12	04	
ares, average, cash ratecents_	7.8669	7. 8115	7.8115	7. 8115	7. 8115	7. 8115	7.8198	7. 8198	7.8198	7.8198	7.8641	7, 8641	7.8
assengers carried †thousands perating revenues †thous. of dol_	1,630,637		1,650,745 119,900	1,595,211	1,550,679	1,534,940	1,450,840	1,586,149	1,520,586	1,548,433	1,614,559	1,488,927	1,668,
Class I Steam Railways		110, 400	110,000	116,600	113, 934	111, 367	105, 351	115, 683	110, 385	116, 410	117, 200	105, 970	118,
sight applicatings (Fod Passers indowes):		ł											
Coal Coal Coal Coal Coal Coal Coal Coal	107 26	139 126	142 126	145 143	143 136	132 128	137 143	128 109	136 148	119	123 148	119 152	
Cokedo	93	176	191	178	187	160	154	111	167	133 172	133	114	1
Forest products do Grains and grain products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	143 99	133 141	143 147	149 158	140 188	140 176	135 163	115 158	108 164	94 144	109 152	121 147	
Livestock do do do do do do do do do do do do do	127 82	111 71	108 69	99 68	97 67	109 65	150	189	183	135	120	126	
Uredo	50	203	268	263	273	249	69 261	72 215	75 114	71 36	74 29	75 24	
Miscellaneous	141 110	151 141	152 140	150 140	148 139	133 128	136 127	136 118	139 133	123 127	123 133	113 126	
Coalt do do do	26 95	126 180	126 193	143 181	136 193	128 167	143	109 113	148 167	133	148	152 107	
Forest products do Grains and grain products do	143	133	137	144	140	133	155 125	109	110	164 106	127 122	126	
Livestock	112 143	160 124	167 120	155 121	157 121	163 115	146 114	158 123	167 145	153 140	152 126	150 158	
Livestock†	81 91	71 204	69 204	68 170	67 171	64 166	66 174	69 134	74 134	74	78 118	78	
Oret do do Miscellaneous† do do light carloadings (A. A. R.):¶	143	153	151	146	146	132	126	125	133	117 130	134	94 121	
ight carloadings (A. A. R.): otal carsthousands	2,605	r 3. 377	3, 453	4, 365	3, 378	3, 240	4, 117	3, 151	3, 207	3, 546	2, 884	2, 867	3,9
Coal do do do	126 30	613 56	600	855 70	635	604	842	505	688	794	685	740	,
Forest productsdo	177	164	174	228	57 165	51 173	59 205	34 142	50 129	66 143	43 128	32 146	:
Grains and grain productsdodo	140 71	200 62	209 62	274 69	257 52	248 59	287 99	223 106	223 100	253 96	207 65	209 73	2
Merchandise, l. c. ldo	516	7 452 228	438 303	530	406	408	524	456	455	544	448	471	
Oredodo	53 1, 491	r 1,602	1,607	371 1, 967	300 1,506	285 1,412	356 1, 745	250 1, 436	148 1, 414	54 1, 597	34 1, 273	$\frac{25}{1,171}$	1, 7
ight-ear surplies and shortage daily average.	98	13	16	13	11	8	11	20	11	· ' !		· ·	
ar surplus† thousands_ ar shortage* do	1	15	9	7	7	5	4	7	10	15 7	18 8	23	
ancial operations (unadjusted): perating revenues, totalthous. of dol		778, 985	823, 025	820, 390	796, 129	755, 218	679, 178	696, 991	661, 181	613, 691	640, 872	579, 136	646, 0
Freight do do		594, 314	626, 427	611, 110	589, 583	547,629	488, 612	492, 288	463, 682	401, 256	453, 399	421, 243	483,7
Passenger do do do do do do do do do do do do do		531, 689	547, 664	152, 185 541, 707	150, 734 549, 017	153, 254 547, 263	149, 146 621, 193	146, 504 626, 652	145, 555 548, 550	161, 134 963, 331	137, 602 490, 059	114, 655 450, 228	114, 5 627, 8
perating expenses do. axes, Joint facility and equip, rents do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.		155, 391	175, 435	182, 567 96, 115	149, 985 97, 126	121, 272 86, 683	13, 990 43, 994	15, 900 54, 439	51, 310 61, 321	312,738	79, 964 70, 848	71, 104 57, 805	38, 6
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			~ J U 4 U	UU, 110	01,120	UU, UO0	20, 004	v3. 309	01.021	- on. 3(/天			

^{*} Revised. * Deficit. * Data for June, September, and December 1945 and March 1946 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

*New series. For data beginning 1929 for the transportation indexes, see pp. 26 and 27 of the May 1943 Survey (scattered revisions have been made in the series marked "1" as published prior to the December 1943 Survey; revisions are available on request). Comparable data beginning January 1943 for freight-car shortages and surpluses and an explanation of the change in the latter series are available on p. 8-21 of the December 1944 Survey.

† See note marked """ regarding revisions in the transportation indexes and car surpluses. The indicated seasonally adjusted series for freight carloadings, as published prior to the October 1943 Survey, have been revised beginning 1939 or 1940; all revisions are available on request. Beginning in the April 1944 Survey, revenue data for local transit lines, including all common carrier bus lines except long-distance interstate motor carriers; similarly, data for passengers carried, beginning in the May 1945 issue, represent estimated total revenue passengers carried by all local transit lines; revised data beginning 1936 will be published later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					1945						1946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	Marcl
TRANSP	ORTA'	TION	AND	COMI	MUNI	CATIC	NS	Contin	ued				
TRANSPORTATION—Continued		1											
Class I Steam Railways—Continued													
Financial operations, adjusted:† Operating revenues, total		799, 2	795. 9	830. 9	791. 0	704.9	691.1	657. 0	668. 5	628.3	654. 6	635. 2	651
Freight do do Passenger do do do do do do do do do do do do do	-	608. 0 133. 7	598. 5 140. 5	626. 4 147. 0	597. 2 138. 2	514.0 136.7	500.8 140.7	453. 1 149. 7	465.0 152.2	423. 2 158. 1	459. 9 143. 6	458. 7 127. 1	488 118
Railway expensesdo	-	703. 6 95. 6	704. 1 91. 8	724. 7 106. 2	695. 6 95. 4	648. 2 56. 7	654. 7 36. 4	619. 6 37. 4	607.8 60.6	674.0	566. 7 87. 9	555. 3 79. 9	66' d 1
Net incomedo		61.7	57.4	71.2	61.4	22. 5	3.7	3. 3	29.7	4 56.0	r 50. 9	* 51. 2	d 4
Freight carried 1 mile mil. of tons. Revenue per ton-mile cents	-	65, 286 . 968	68, 647 . 976	66, 598 . 977	64,732 .971	60, 509 . 964	56, 058 . 928	53, 156 . 989	53, 492 . 932	49, 843 . 867	52, 076 . 940	48, 735 . 935	56,
Passengers carried 1 milemillions		6,826	7,347	8,015	8, 185	8, 201	7,567	7,963	7, 956	8, 572	7, 454	6,079	5,
Waterway Traffic									1		1		
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: Total, U. S. portsthous. net tons_	_	8, 665	r 9, 612	r 9, 629	r 8, 928	r 8, 359	r 7, 506	7,587	7,579	r 6, 061	r 6, 378	5, 844	6,
Foreigndo United Statesdo	-		7 3, 346	7 3, 649 7 5, 980	r 3, 403 r 5, 525	7 3, 530 7 4, 829	7 3, 123 7 4, 383	r 2, 776 r 4, 811	* 2,359 * 5,220	7 1, 791 7 4, 270	r 1,722 r 4,656	1,555 4,289	1,
Travel	-	0,101	0,200	0,000	0,020	1,023	1,000	1,011	0,220	1,210	1,000	1,200	1,
Derations on scheduled air lines:				j						}	l		
Miles flown thous, of miles Express carried thous, of lb		15, 969 7, 716	17,607 r 8,309	18, 042 7, 973	19,410 7,677	7 20, 244 6, 710	19,644	20, 888 6, 031	20, 103 5, 109	19, 640 6, 273	20, 452 5, 746	19, 783 5, 429	23, 7,
Express carried thous of lb. Passengers carried number. Passenger-miles flown thous of miles.	-	543, 755 256, 892	612, 912 289, 846	659, 861 306, 873	713, 382 331, 639	r 753,147 r343, 928	r 714,562 r 329,276	707,190 353, 527	723, 247 328, 600	647, 518 308, 736	727, 279 331, 056	723, 187 332, 315	917, 408,
Hotels: Average sale per occupied roomdellars.		4. 17	3.76	4.01	3, 99	4. 28	4. 16	4. 19	4. 31	4. 12	4, 17	4.12	3
Rooms occupiedpercent of total. Restaurant sales indexavg. same mo. 1929=100.	94 226	89 190	90 194	91 212	87 207	92 229	93 211	95 204	94 223	88 198	92 204	93 205	
Foreign travel: _U. S. citizens, arrivalsnumber_		12, 978	15, 674	15, 419	20, 281	18, 193	14, 865	17, 304	16,079	18,740			
U. S. citizens, departuresdo		9, 652 689	9, 837 935	10, 992 1, 149	12,401 935	12, 881 1, 879	11,648 2,025	13, 649 1, 499	14, 185 1, 838	17, 556 1, 289			
Immigrants do. Passports issuedo do. Vational parks, visitors number	13,824	3,790 7,218	3,674 16,043	3, 734 15, 393	3,677 9,275	4, 065 9, 993	4, 380 9, 056	4, 608 21, 416	4, 421 12, 913	4, 644 11, 972	10,708	8, 667	12,
National parks, visitorsnumber Pullman Co.:	187, 377	42, 912	68, 903	138, 586	289, 094	449, 111	478, 258	327, 843	132, 316	62, 090	78, 221	99, 338	129,
Revenue passenger-miles thousands. Passenger revenues thous. of dol.	·-	2,046,445 12, 291	2,258,277 13,169	2,319,667 13,520	2,266,512 12,498	2,361,250	2,289,324	2,422,016	2, 526,3 14 13, 217		2,563,744	2,082,683 11,084	
COMMUNICATIONS		12, 231	13,105	10,020	12,400	12, 316	12, 120	13, 214	10, 211	12,855	13, 488	11,034	12,
Telephone carriers:¶ Operating revenuesthous. of dol		172, 229	176, 488	176, 637	175,677	170 404	174 407	104 200	181, 325	107 100	107 610	179, 327	
Station revenues do Tolls, message do		91, 607 66, 660	92,955	92,652	91,695	179, 424 92, 323	174, 487 92, 141	184, 380 96, 700	96, 523	187, 183 99, 127	187, 610 100, 993	98, 822	
Operating expenses do		111, 221	69, 121 113, 330	69, 816 115, 244	69, 617 118, 510	72, 468 120, 667	67, 918 114, 666	73, 493 128, 495	70, 768 125, 329	73, 711 138, 955	72, 357 130, 473	66, 340 120, 442	
Operating expenses do. Net operating income do. Phones in service, end of month thousands		19, 576 24, 631	20, 301 24, 666	19, 916 24, 703	19,015 24,761	21, 058 24, 794	20, 518 24, 834	22, 353 24, 994	23, 744 25, 184	53, 074 25, 446	27, 962 25, 747	23, 548 26, 067	
			17, 575	17, 511	18, 694	19, 224	17,033	18, 359	17, 366	19, 191	14, 754	13, 891	15,
Operating revenues, total	1	14, 842	16, 319	16,035	15, 419	17, 947	15, 897	17,099	16, 197	17, 667	13, 583	12, 777	14,
cable operations thous. of dol Cable carriers do		. 904 1,307	961 1, 256	803 1,476	737 1, 275	741 1, 277	708 1, 137	761 1, 260	750 1,169	961 1, 524	507 1, 171	587 1, 114	1,
Cable carriers do Operating expenses do Net operating revenues do-		12,302 1,942	13, 136 2, 476	13, 265 2, 335	13, 194 1, 535	15, 371 1, 879	17, 268	15, 166 1, 419	19, 187 43, 685	14, 789	14, 877 4 2, 001	13, 654 p 1, 602	14,
Net income trans, to earned surplusdo Radiotelegraph carriers, operating revenuesdo		_ 4 21	1,196	1, 463 1, 704	519 1,772	863 1, 971	4 6,066 1,952	654 2,031	46,812 1,966	2, 155 2, 509 2, 274	d 2, 443 1, 908	2,075 1,787	2,
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		MICAI		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1,500	1 2.1	1,000	1,101	
	L	VIICAI	S AIN	D AL	LIED	PROL	1) 1		1	1	1	1
CHEMICALS Selected inorganic chemicals, production:*													
Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (100% NH ₃)	43, 358	45, 581	48, 244	45,072	47, 431	46, 787	42, 685	38, 292	45, 298	45, 557	41, 384	39, 738	44,
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).	3, 256 40, 014	1, 568 64, 610	2,493	5, 157	4,582	2, 227	906	1,304	1,403	(1)	952	1, 139	7 1,
		80, 654	64,805	63, 134	62, 480	55, 090	45, 384	47, 353	44,610	41, 364	45, 192	40, 316	44,
Chlorine short tons.	94,865	103, 478	83, 246 110, 332	84, 361 106, 699	88, 758 105, 189	88, 566 97, 659	79, 983 89, 602	68, 810 89, 392	57, 923 91, 461	51, 427 94, 784	56,078 89,707	54, 169 84, 741	⁷ 65, 96,
Lead arsenate thous of lb.	26, 974 8, 665	37, 597 9, 737	37, 152 7, 892	37, 348 5, 485	35, 891 3, 802	33, 839 4, 723	30, 552 2, 313	29, 691 2, 869	30, 026 4, 225	28, 990 5, 514	26, 822 6, 421	26, 791 7, 567	26,
Oxygen mil. cu. ft.	31, 311 885	40, 053 1, 401	41,757 1,333	39, 662 1, 234	38, 944 1, 190	37, 088 978	32, 025 893	34, 262 916	31, 352 873	33, 033 891	34, 769 716	31, 123 606	r 30,
Chlorine	70, 749	59, 568	58,981	61, 438	59, 957	57, 952	63, 941	61, 500	70, 409	68, 231	68, 452	69, 525	* 74,
Sodium bichromatedodo	342, 749 7, 837	378, 385 6, 852	388, 044 6, 955	358, 782 5, 951	358, 217 6, 244	363, 802 6, 537	333, 453 6, 561	381, 468 7, 347	355, 039 6, 999	379, 786 6, 769	387, 012 7, 735	342, 625 7, 134	380, 7,
Sodium bichromate	151, 332	161,300	169,878	160, 435	157, 644	152, 318	139, 969	146, 374	148, 194	153,395	154, 349	143, 248	160,
short tons. Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt cake	1 29, 914	36,796	43, 955	43, 733	32,060	34, 806	24,864	27, 321	28, 781	29, 276	34, 524	32, 494	r 32,
short tons Sulfuric acid (100% H ₂ SO ₄)⊕dodo	44,011	61,762 834,152	67, 322 868, 682	61, 559 822, 409	62, 519 842, 177	61, 464 783, 209	57, 378 677, 596	66, 410 750, 084	67, 047 707, 865	60, 022 746, 183	42, 811 743, 904	40, 932 665, 177	r 43, r 764,
Alcohol denatured:	· '	45, 020	47, 245	1				1	1			·	1
Consumption thous, of wine gal. Production do Stocks do	13, 229	49, 287	46,618	37, 393 40, 893	37, 088 36, 774	32, 530 31, 786	26, 113 26, 555	19, 012 19, 261	15, 473 13, 060	12, 753 12, 313	11,486 11,617	10, 817 10, 017	13, 11,
r Revised. d Deficit. d'Includes passports to			18, 159		21,307 r publicat	20, 539	21,031	21, 257	18,844	18, 396	18, 549	17,802	16,

*Revised. d Deficit. of Includes passports to American seamen. 1 Not available for publication.

¶ Data relate to Continental United States; the original reports for recent years include also data for 3 companies operating outside of the United States.

§ Compiled on a new basis beginning 1943; see April 1944 Survey for 1943 data and sources of 1942 data on the new and the old basis.

⑤ Data have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1945 Survey.

⑥ Data were revised in the September 1945 Survey; see note in that issue for a description of the series.

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

1 Digitized for New Aries 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 silicate, http://frasec.bio.used.org/

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

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued

CHEMICALS—Continued													
Alcohol, ethyl, incl. spirits and unfinished spirits: Production. total (net)	149, 294 118, 318 39, 294	97, 993 59, 155 42, 984 136, 421 109, 056 34, 783 74, 273 27, 365 90, 661 2, 110	99, 907 58, 001 45, 615 146, 050 123, 542 39, 088 84, 454 22, 509 86, 605 1, 558	87, 581 49, 166 40, 792 7 159, 855 141, 200 42, 682 98, 518 18, 657 76, 149 2, 096	67, 213 50, 777 17, 739 157, 814 133, 508 40, 830 92, 678 24, 306 68, 014 3, 401	75, 740 47, 275 31, 122 162, 504 136, 785 42, 764 94, 021 25, 719 59, 233 3, 103	39, 925 34, 360 6, 621 7 161, 357 139, 585 47, 556 92, 029 21, 771 48, 653 3, 297	31, 780 26, 737 7, 462 153, 632 132, 015 43, 635 88, 380 21, 617 35, 515 4, 153	28, 016 22, 184 6, 769 148, 261 126, 190 40, 569 85, 621 22, 071 24, 070 4, 080	28, 464 23, 782 6, 586 134, 780 111, 493 42, 030 69, 463 23, 287 37, 965 3, 023	29, 516 23, 514 7, 461 148, 738 122, 891 40, 320 82, 571 25, 847 21, 393 6, 118	30, 982 23, 823 8, 448 7 152, 554 123, 952 43, 131 80, 821 28, 603 18, 532 4, 276	32, 396 27, 277 6, 787 151, 066 121, 654 37, 570 84, 083 29, 412 22, 081 4, 561
High gravity and yellow distilled: thous. of lb. Consumption	6, 489 5, 780 18, 700	7, 479 8, 789 31, 894	7, 294 8, 189 29, 449	8, 135 8, 920 26, 998	9, 240 5, 999 22, 564	8, 799 7, 323 19, 876	7, 229 6, 494 18, 109	8, 451 7, 544 17, 562	6, 395 5, 612 15, 901	5, 825 5, 234 15, 135	6, 010 5, 010 15, 864	5, 588 5, 323 17, 591	6, 431 5, 373 19, 347
Chemically pure: Consumption	5, 568 8, 000	6, 884 6, 576 30, 132	7, 789 8, 114 27, 997	7, 757 6, 695 28, 103	7, 387 4, 599 27, 634	7, 834 5, 850 22, 282	7, 523 7, 079 22, 271	8, 142 7, 170 19, 067	7, 143 7, 750 18, 346	6, 109 6, 391 17, 596	6, 336 7, 636 16, 941	5, 446 7, 741 19, 028	5, 777 8, 992 18, 634
Acetic acid*	1	25, 646 45, 309 948 14, 265 2, 730 9, 793	27, 509 46, 845 925 16, 073 2, 273 9, 929	26, 349 46, 414 883 13, 615 2, 077 7, 902	23, 356 43, 867 814 12, 892 2, 375 9, 456	23, 822 42, 729 815 12, 118 2, 539 10, 970	20, 812 37, 789 962 12, 198 2, 431 6, 849	18, 478 38, 535 1, 011 13, 550 2, 133 7, 329	22, 063 46, 241 966 13, 747 2, 573 6, 898	24, 322 44, 294 910 12, 059 2, 108 7, 110	22, 983 45, 733 986 11, 755 1, 744 6, 421	23, 143 38, 330 934 8, 443 1, 517 6, 412	26, 746 44, 027 976 13, 295 2, 465 7, 751
Methanol: \$ Crude (80%) thous. of gal		293 6, 378 11, 582	342 6, 715 12, 330	313 6, 012 11, 802	291 6, 318 10, 934	298 6, 169 11, 284	243 6, 112 9, 567	278 4, 736 8, 066	253 5, 680 7, 881	295 6, 823 8, 555	264 7, 237 9, 061	231 6, 259 7, 094	248 6, 991 9, 777
FERTILIZERS		<u> </u>											
Consumption, Southern States. thous. of short tons	1745	819 46, 468 2, 311 36, 459 720 124, 285 103, 790 68, 574 9, 435	431 73, 299 3, 594 59, 212 4, 352 202, 875 185, 969 142, 653 3, 675	163 66, 197 2, 951 55, 595 1, 316 139, 392 118, 304 80, 068 13, 054 1, 722	148 77, 847 2, 633 62, 293 4, 753 83, 985 79, 219 47, 016 0 984	192 141, 982 7, 265 123, 099 5, 851 91, 584 84, 146 58, 160 4, 392 0	292 86, 647 3, 581 66, 878 5, 705 70, 738 66, 492 22, 861 732 0	379 95, 257 5, 847 75, 291 4, 021 79, 615 68, 543 25, 777 7, 538 0	370 115, 015 25, 709 79, 026 2, 757 65, 489 57, 091 14, 556 4, 444	552 98, 148 32, 448 55, 026 362 69, 447 56, 672 13, 030 4, 454 3, 000	1, 136 85, 688 10, 436 65, 032 716 7 120, 210 100, 919 47, 862 8, 958 3, 929	1, 365 114, 520 28, 454 74, 787 348 84, 361 66, 493 22, 437 10, 438 200	11,309 83,304 12,347 63,789 558 128,051 112,380 65,227 971 1,350
Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars. port warehouses O	1. 650 79, 778	1. 650 72, 961	1.650 53,801	1. 650 83, 465	1. 650 67, 444	1. 650 72, 079	1. 650 62, 568	1. 650 66, 158	1. 650 68, 408	1. 650 81, 185	1. 650 95, 769	1. 650 73, 577	1. 650 85, 314
Production do Stocks, end of month do	763, 539 519, 430	632, 403 719, 716	657, 575 733, 286	671, 074 803, 939	666, 848 836, 580	694, 908 884, 061	651, 140 914, 147	732, 814 897, 532	718, 023 898, 541	656, 425 904, 994	717, 426 916, 458	702, 564 r847, 990	716, 775 675, 130
MISCELLANEOUS	010, 200		}	,			, ,	, , , , , ,	, , , , ,			521,7555	310,100
Explosives (industrial), shipmentsthous. of lb_	33, 336	36, 117	37, 023	38, 942	37, 370	37, 876	38, 205	38, 795	37, 543	34, 745	35, 935	36, 268	38, 069
Gelatin: \(\textit{\sigma}^t \) Production, total* \(\textit{\sigma} \) do \(\textit{\sigma} \) Edible \(\textit{\sigma} \) do \(\textit{\sigma} \) Stocks, total* \(\textit{\sigma} \) do \(\textit{\sigma} \)	3, 784 2, 318 6, 114 2, 714	3, 296 2, 107 5, 276 2, 304	3, 345 2, 113 5, 611 2, 523	3, 233 2, 285 5, 693 2, 526	2, 272 1, 559 5, 261 2, 322	2, 788 2, 183 4, 736 2, 139	2, 595 2, 120 6, 136 2, 343	3, 452 2, 292 4, 561 2, 187	3, 304 2, 257 4, 823 2, 367	3, 350 2, 142 5, 330 2, 459	3, 383 2, 057 5, 413 2, 346	3, 612 2, 439 5, 647 2, 505	7 3, 919 7 2, 541 6, 130 2, 760
Price, gum, wholesale "H" (Sav.), blik dol. per 100 lb. Production*drums (520 lb.). Stocks*	6. 76	5.81	5, 81	5. 81 376, 750 383, 979		6. 52	6. 76 397, 731 473, 146	6. 76		6. 76 375, 501 479, 890	6. 76	6. 76	6. 76 302, 054 388, 682
Turpentine (gum and wood): Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah)† dol. per gal. Production* bbl. (50 gal.) Stocks* do	. 84	.80	.81	. 80 139, 046 184, 777	.74	. 76	. 77 142, 078 165, 326	.80		. 83 121, 099 150, 098	.84	,	. 84 85, 908 100, 749
Sulfur:* Production long tons Stocks do		292, 229 3,883,858	319, 976 3,838,084	309, 570 3,776,738	313, 391 3,698,357	346, 349 3,711,311	341, 060 3,682,511	348, 365 3,858,728	323, 738 3,916,334	331, 843 4,003,917	318, 722 4,060,461	286, 316 4,063,286	281, 490
OILS, FATS AND BYPRODUCTS								1					
Animal, including fish oil: Animal fats:: Consumption, factorythous. of lb Production	194,656	131, 019 182, 786 298, 433	140, 148 200, 604 261, 768	123, 734 189, 914 230, 218	98, 309 175, 763 239, 521	119, 747 177, 093 208, 952	106, 522 155, 031 189, 392	116, 707 164, 949 179, 667	111, 115 232, 665 200, 043	95, 487 258, 941 231, 504	112, 173 236, 879 255, 195	117, 133 291, 151 274, 512	115, 984 208, 385 264, 817
Greases:	47,908	60, 961 45, 068 85, 590	60, 806 46, 829 73, 812	55, 826 44, 117 71, 615	40, 203 41, 455 77, 866	52. 016 41, 005 78, 392	54, 953 37, 569 71, 094	49, 729 41, 127 66, 052	43, 590 44, 516 65, 397	35, 557 45, 673 72, 316	40, 558 48, 141 81, 423	40, 348 53, 213 91, 807	50, 012 49, 360 92, 996

April April April May June July August Sep Octo- ber Dec
OHLS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS—Continued Animal, including fish oil—Continued. Fish oils:; Consumption, factory thous of lb. 14, 931
Animal, including fish oil—Continued. Fish oils:; Consumption, factory
Fish oils: Consumption, factory thous of lb 14, 931 23, 427 16, 931 17, 931 17, 931 17, 931 17, 931 17, 931 17, 931 17, 931 18
Production do 6831 129,020 112,043 103,749 98,200 115,115 128,806 141,017 132,246 118,149 97,468 83,822 Vegetable oils, total: Consumption, crude, factory mil. of lb 330 345
Consumption, crude, factorymil. of 1b _ 330
Imports, totals Consumption, factory Consumpti
Stocks, end of month: Crude
Refined do 544 447 448 442 427 391 352 359 413 463 498 535 Copra: Copra: Consumption, factory short tons 18, 871 9, 917 12, 440 9, 138 5, 496 12, 711 8, 762 15, 417 2, 840 (1) 8, 943 9, 393 Imports do 18, 330 6, 520 6, 576 4, 570 10, 364 9, 415 8, 428 1, 437 8, 591 11, 426 15, 965 Stocks, end of month do 13, 889 19, 934 16, 969 10, 277 12, 712 9, 993 9, 947 3, 483 2, 083 (1) 8, 925 6, 122 Coconut or copra oi: Consumption, factory: thous. of lb 20, 334 13, 487 14, 814 13, 859 9, 170 11, 649 10, 859 13, 264 12, 545 11, 490 12, 919 14, 243
Importsc? do 18,330 6,520 6,576 4,570 10,364 9,415 8,428 1,437 8,591 11,426 15,965 Stocks, end of month¶ do 13,889 19,934 16,969 10,277 12,712 9,093 9,947 3,483 2,083 (1) 8,925 6,122 Cocount or copra oi: Consumption, factory:‡ Crude thous of lb 20,334 13,487 14,814 13,859 9,170 11,649 10,859 13,264 12,545 11,490 12,919 14,243
Crudethous. of lb 20,334 13,487 14,814 13,859 9,170 11,649 10,859 13,264 12,545 11,490 12,919 14,243
Refined 7,758 5,358 6,717 5,127 3,902 4,357 5,086 5,624 4,671 4,307 5,323 4,804
Importsc
Refined
Refined
Receipts at mills do 33 60 34 22 52 109 468 955 789 328 152 133 Stocks at mills, end of month do 241 550 397 283 220 206 427 833 1,059 944 634 482 Cottonseed cake and meal:
Production short tons 68, 680 124, 022 105, 075 62, 968 53, 513 54, 442 108, 887 240, 449 251, 625 194, 227 203, 319 125, 542 542 543 544
Production thous of lb 50, 834 785, 163 72, 524 44, 498 37, 760 37, 247 76, 010 171, 060 176, 006 137, 976 143, 349 88, 893 88, 893 89, 893
Consumption, factorytdo
Col. per Ib. .143
Figure 28 179 2 179 2 179
Receipts do. 142 285 135 78 173 70 884 2,901 2,566 496 116 40 Shipments do. 1,84 274 173 28 108 74 545 1,247 2,417 1,336 17 0 Stocks do. 1,134 274 173 28 93 89 428 2,082 2,231 1,175 1,274 1,315
Minneapolis: Receipts
Stocks
Stocks, end of month
Linseed cake and meal: Shipments from Minneapolisthous. of lb 34,080 26,880 28,200 36,600 17,940 14,400 41,580 54,840 49,920 35,220 32,340 29,220 Linseed cil:
Consumption, factory:
Shipments from Minneapolisdo23, 880 17, 040 17, 220 20, 340 15, 180 19, 380 27, 360 35, 820 28, 800 26, 280 27, 720 24, 600 Stocks at factory, end of monthdo
Consumption, factory: thous. of bu 14, 214 13, 716 15, 101 13, 257 12, 809 12, 536 12, 83 9, 912 14, 040 13, 860 16, 319 15, 319 Production (crop estimate) do 34, 987 31, 251 30, 743 26, 387 21, 319 12, 886 3, 547 26, 778 50, 834 46, 255 42, 777 39, 371
Soybean oil: Consumption, factory, refined:
Crude
Crude do 153, 079 88, 875 90, 872 97, 241 120, 091 102, 607 104, 094 86, 564 116, 912 133, 937 140, 352 149, 410 Refined do 114, 637 70, 663 88, 014 99, 994 105, 975 112, 582 105, 165 92, 562 73, 395 71, 090 79, 522 95, 906 Oleomargarine:
Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals) \$
Production \$
Stocks, end of month

Revised.

Not available for publication separately.

Included in total vegetable oils but not available for publication separately.

December I estimate.

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 for fish oils (1941 revisions for fish oils are in note on p. S-22 of the April 1943 Survey).

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

For July 1941-June 1942 revisions see February 1943 Survey, p. S-23; revisions for July 1942-June 1944 are on p. 23 of November 1945 issue.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946			·		1945						1946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- be r	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	Marc
CHE	MICAL	S AN	D AL	LIED	PROD	UCTS	—Con	tinued					
PAINT SALES									:		ļ ļ		
Calcimines, plastic-texture and cold-water paints:‡ Calciminesthous. of dol	100	95	115	170	87	101	90	78	91		111	· 100	
Plastic-texture paintsdo	113	46	54	50	50	50	48	68	68	83 68	75	87	
Cold-water paints: In dry formdodo	365	229	225	266	246	250	208	281	271	190	199	• 262	
In paste form for interior usedododododododododododo	2/1	237 58, 392	298 59, 848	361 58, 368	236 52, 623	262 51, 101	243 48,020	190 57, 540	200 50, 298	187 43, 382	269 56, 556	240 7 54, 573	64,
Classified, totaldodo		52, 392 25, 953	53, 515 26, 258	52, 266 26, 255	47, 175 24, 485	45, 595 22, 168	42, 862 16, 851	51, 838 20, 820	45, 039 18, 996	38, 072 16, 614	50, 415 19, 983	7 48, 891 7 17, 643	58, 20,
In paste form for interior use		26, 439 5, 999	27, 258 6, 333	26, 012 6, 102	22, 689 5, 449	23, 427 5, 506	26, 011 5, 158	31, 018 5, 702	26, 043 5, 259	21, 458 5, 311	30, 432 6, 141	7 31, 248 7 5, 682	37,
CELLULOSE PLASTIC PRODUCTS		·	1					,		,			
hipments and consumption:§				i									
Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: Sheets, rods and tubesthous. of lb		788	796	1, 386	1, 294	1, 432	1, 313	1, 533	1,660	1, 165	1, 564	1, 549	1.
Molding and extrusion materials do Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes do	1	4, 199 1, 209	4, 888 1, 384	5, 151 1, 267	5,018 1,104	5, 465 1, 417	5, 344 1, 222	6, 114 1, 426	6, 171 1, 498	5, 395 1, 289	6,690 1,514	6, 025 1, 435	6,
	1]	I	1	-,		-,	-,	1	1,		-,	<u> </u>
	E	LECT	RIC I	POWE	R AN	D GAS	8						
ELECTRIC POWER													
Production, totalomil. of kwhr By source:	17, 481	18, 640	19, 409	18, 834	18, 954	18, 625	17,008	17, 671	17, 358	18, 109	18, 403	16, 193	r 17,
Fuel do do Water power do do	10, 798 6, 682	11,607 7,033	11, 803 7, 606	11,859 6,974	12, 252 6, 702	12, 280 6, 344	10, 980 6, 028	11, 208 6, 463	11,026 6,332	11, 523 6, 586	11, 292 7, 110	9, 967 6, 226	7 10,
By type of producer: Privately and municipally owned utilitiesdo	15,076	15, 923	16, 579	16, 145	16, 130	15, 705	14, 510	15, 108	15, 094	15, 698	15, 901	13, 900	15.
Other producers total (Edison Flactric	2,405	2, 717	2, 830	2, 688	2,824	2, 919	2, 498	2, 563	2, 264	2, 410	2, 501	2, 294	r 2,
Other producers		16, 618	16, 641	16,605	16, 267	16, 125	14,890	14,902	14, 908	15, 283	15, 757	14, 920	15,
Rurai (distinct furai fates)		2, 745 247	2, 672 283	2, 656 403	2, 603 375	2, 612 478	2, 693 383	2, 789 390	3, 026 258	3, 275 264	3, 658 242	3, 505 243	3,
Commercial and industrial: Small light and power ¶dodo		2, 481	2, 477	2, 478	2, 439	2, 497	2, 477	2, 509	2, 566	2, 663	2,755 7,596	2, 708	2,
Small light and power \ do Large light and power \ do Street and highway lighting \ do Other making and the street and do		9, 658 168	9, 726 157	9, 641 146	9,456 149	9, 133 161	8, 023 175	7, 826 197	7, 657 209	7, 561 223	7,596 229	7, 083 198	7,
Railways and railroads ¶dodo		679 590	670 604	656 574	640 560	632 562	562 533	555 588	535 608	540 702	512 708	518 614	
Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison		50	51	50	45	50	45	48	50	56	57	51	
Electric Institute)thous. of dol		275, 410	275, 132	277, 255	274,311	274, 943	267, 913	271, 413	276, 718	284, 845	297, 601	288, 746	282,
·													
Customers, total thousands Residential do do do do do do do do do do do do do				10,659	-		10,742 9,869			10, 685 9, 777			
Residential central heatingdodododo				379 472			395 469			440			
Sales to consumers, total mil. of cu. ft		1 41, 133	1 41, 429	1 38, 788 2 56, 475	1 33, 757	1 31, 206	469 1 31, 982 2 53, 421 2 5, 191 2 37, 522 2 97, 534 2 70, 518 2 4, 287 2 22, 273	1 36, 466	1 41, 463	1 48, 872 2 57, 703	53, 234	51, 291	46,
Manufactured and mixed gas: thousands Customers, total. do Residential. do Residential central heating. do Industrial and commercial. do Sales to consumers, total. mil. of cu. tt. Residential. do Residential central heating. do Industrial and commercial. do Residential. do Residential. do Residential. do Industrial and commercial. do Industrial and commercial. do				2 16, 983 2 46, 918			3 5, 191 2 37 522			² 26, 952			
Revenue from sales to consumers, total_thous. of dol_				3 111, 748 3 73 451			2 97, 534			2117, 669 275, 130			
Residential central heatingdo				2 11, 119			3 4, 287			2 16, 425			
Satural gas:													
Customers, total thousands. Residential (incl. house heating) dodo	1			9, 179 8, 516			9, 188 8, 537			9, 482 8, 761			
Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mil. of cu. ft. Residential (incl. house heating) do		182, 264	1174, 398	1167, 509	1144,630	1148, 515	649 1144, 254	150,641	1174, 743	718 1197, 634	233, 502	224, 179	200,
Residential (incl. house heating)do Indl., coml., and elec. generationdo		-		² 135, 217 ² 378, 267			² 75, 746 ² 350, 580			14312.220			
Indl., coml., and elec generation			-	³ 164, 670 ² 88, 088			³ 121, 176 ³ 54, 512			² 171, 588 ² 95, 141			
Indl., coml., and elec. generationdo				2 75, 264			2 65, 199			² 75, 707			
	F	oods	TUFF	S ANI	TOI	BACCO)						
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES													
ermented malt liquor:† Productionthous. of bbl	5, 642	7, 066	7, 462	8, 104	8, 149	8, 104	7, 758	8, 081	6, 798	6,966	7, 508	7, 236	5,
Tax-paid withdrawalsdodododo	5, 708 8, 135	6, 353 9, 036	6, 796 9, 116	8, 104 7, 340 9, 262	7, 743 9, 043	8, 149 8, 447	7, 437 8, 225	8, 081 7, 381 8, 322	6, 800 7, 855	6, 228 8, 189	6, 856 8, 449	6, 527 8, 710	5, 8,
histilled spirits: Apparent consumption for beverage purposes†	5, 200	2,000	V, 11V	J, 202	-, 010	~, 111	J, 220	J, Vaa	., 300	3, 100	J, FIV	0,,110	',
thous, of wine gal		14, 112	14, 254	15, 217	14, 536	14, 234	14, 307	18,609	19, 030	20, 250	18, 719	18, 916	19,
Imports thous. of proof gal- Production† thous. of tax gal- Tax-paid withdrawals† do	19, 861	1, 902 1, 595	3, 578 1, 301	1, 787 1, 129	933 41, 796	921 15, 222	1,007 16,072	1, 189 29, 749	1, 366 25, 693	1, 155 25, 578	1, 194 26, 715	1, 159 24, 824	1, 20,
Tax-paid withdrawals†dododo	10, 612 386, 443	8, 080 333, 123	8, 020 328, 085	9, 038 321, 957	9,660 341,234	9, 938 342, 761	10,607 341,521	13, 643 342, 686	12, 239 345, 580	9, 901 357, 248	11,556 366,406	10, 816 375, 117	380,
COULDI CAG OI MOAVA [IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII													•

Data for some items are not comparable with data prior to 1945, see note for calcimines, plastics and cold-water paints at bottom of p. S-23 of the December 1945 Survey, State for sheets, rods and tubes cover all known manufacturers and are comparable with the combined figures for consumption and shipments of these products shown in the 1942 Supplement. Data for molding and extrusion materials does not include consumption in reporting company plants prior to June 1945, but amounts reported beginning that month are comparatively small; this series includes, beginning June, data for one additional company which accounted for 7 percent of the total in that month and 4 percent for July.

See p. 24 of January 1945 Survey for 1943 revisions for total electric power production and June 1945 Survey regarding a slight change in the data made in that issue.

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

See note marked "1" on p. S-25 of the April 1946 Survey regarding revisions in the data on natural and manufactured gas and the basis of the monthly estimates of gas sales. See note marked "1" on p. S-27 regarding revisions in the series on alcoholic beverages. Production includes high proof and unfinished spirits included here and duplicated in data on that page. Amounts of ethyl alcohol produced for beverage purposes through October 1945 are given in note marked "1" on p. S-25 of the April 1946 Survey. Stocks of high proof http://fraser.stlouis/sphrits/gnd/unfinisheds/prirts are not included in the stock figures above but are shown on p. S-24.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					1945						1946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey		April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
	FOODS	STUFF	'S AN	D TO	BACC	O—Co	ntinue	1					
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES—Continued													
Distilled spirits—Continued.													
Whisky: Imports thous, of proof gal	12, 553	700	753 0	768	593 24, 904	566 7, 536	674	916 9, 582	897	803	960 17, 128	845 14, 974	970 12,856
Production† thous, of tax gal Tax-paid withdrawals† do Stocks, end of month† do Rectified spirits and wines, production, total†	5, 239 370, 268	4, 477 318, 927	4, 280 313, 845	4, 655 307, 588	4, 483 326, 608	4, 704 328, 063	6, 145 5, 157 327, 356	6, 655 328, 729	10, 373 6, 345 330, 927	15, 923 4, 780 341, 235	6, 053	5, 394 358, 857	5, 557 364, 539
Rectified spirits and wines, production, total† thous, of proof gal	13, 860	9, 159	10,044	10, 767	9, 556	10, 785	11,416	14, 785	13, 909	11, 171	13, 425	12, 486	13, 579
Whisky thous, of proof gal Whisky do		8, 045	8,890	9, 259	7, 952	8, 696	9, 792	12, 677	12, 074	9, 893	11, 582	10, 432	10, 874
Imports thous, of wine gal Production do		223 7, 714	263 5, 866	168 4,844	100 4, 157	137 4, 510	134 65, 885	167, 396	83, 042	247 18, 361	5, 306	2, 924	299
Production† do Tax-paid withdrawals† do Stocks, end of month† do Sparkling wines:		7, 455 118,247	7, 377 110,717	6, 202 102, 725	4, 998 97, 563	5, 382 93, 003	5, 196 109, 492	7, 785 169, 007	9, 878 183, 357	9,057 174,502	8, 680 163, 965	9, 785 152, 622	
Imports8 do		3 177	1 171	2 181	2 150	13 125	7 104	21 145	42 132	43 113	24 155	8 167	15
Production† do. Tax-paid withdrawals† do. Stocks, end of month† do.		71 968	87 1,043	84 1, 132	90 1, 190	124 1,179	125 1, 137	174 1, 107	211 1,000	210 877	126 896	121 938	
DAIRY PRODUCTS													
Butter, creamery: Price, wholesale, 92-score (N. Y.)‡dol. per lb.	473	. 423	. 423	. 423	. 423	. 423	. 423	. 423	. 473	.473	. 473	473	473
Production (factory)† thous, of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthod do	91, 190 13, 885	122, 715 45, 139	160, 413 70, 375	171, 717 131, 669	155, 905 184, 759	133, 289 206, 501	100, 071 189, 888	88, 741 164, 646	68, 834 108, 501	66, 640 53, 127	69, 520 32, 135	66, 030 19, 462	76,815 14,925
Cheese:dodo		143	606	89	863	542	859	1, 054	569	1,967	1, 533	489	1,464
Price, wholesale, American Cheddars (Wisconsin) dol. per lb. Production, total (factory)† thous. of lb.	270 91, 985	. 233 102, 944	. 233 131, 976	. 233 138, 617	. 233 125, 704	. 233 107, 685	. 233	. 233 78, 517	. 233	. 233	. 233	. 270 62, 765	. 270
American whole milk†	61,975	82, 401	107, 722 148, 271	111,813	99, 917 213, 198	87, 596 229, 310	89, 278 70, 964 227, 354	59, 118 213, 054	60, 856 44, 774 173, 736	58, 085 41, 697 127, 011	62, 880 44, 440 106, 623	43, 865 91, 372	* 53, 160 * 86, 998
American whole milkdododo	72, 834	118, 432 108, 675	134, 590	182, 831 166, 739	196, 335	208, 558	207, 438	193, 965	159, 284	112, 896	95, 725	81,913	74, 420
Exports:§ Condenseddo		20,004	10, 244	7, 889	10, 469	4, 414	7, 294	1,625	6, 313	5, 525	13, 626	7, 185	9, 791
Evaporated do Prices, wholesale, U. S. average:	1	37, 146 6. 33	31, 246 6. 33	62, 871 6, 33	70, 899 6. 33	55, 177 6. 33	46, 873 6, 33	23, 988 6. 33	63, 449 6. 33	83, 779 6. 33	91, 591 6, 33	103, 114 6, 33	112, 216 6, 33
Condensed (sweetened)dol. per case Evaporated (unsweetened)do Production:	4. 14	4.15	4.15	4. 15	4. 15	4. 15	4. 15	4.14	4.14	4. 14	4.15	4. 15	4. 15
Condensed (sweetened): Bulk goods*thous. of lb.	70, 108	61,779	86, 257	81, 613	61, 769	45, 072	34, 789	27, 270	24, 311	27, 461	32, 301	37, 037	55, 076
Bulk goods* thous of lb. Case goods† do Evaporated (unsweetened), case goods† do Evaporated (unsweetened)	10, 200 296, 600	14, 030 387, 180	15, 925 474, 336	15, 527 472, 640	14, 632 431, 256	13, 925 360, 704	11, 938 267, 044	11, 217 211, 513	9, 469 162, 657	8, 840 164, 379	8, 800 180, 000	8, 200 181, 200	9, 965 234, 000
Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened) thous of lb Evaporated (unsweetened) do	5, 551 80, 577	11, 299 154, 511	13, 012 206, 309	11, 868 210, 193	13, 987 204, 368	14, 310 192, 455	11, 753 172, 386	7, 842 131, 226	7, 261 89, 844	5, 357 71, 762	4, 991 54, 098	5, 044 46, 245	4, 415 59, 045
Fluid milk: Price, dealers', standard gradedol. per 100 lb.	3.30	3. 25	3, 25	3, 25	3, 25	3, 25	3. 26	3. 26	3. 27	3, 27	3. 27	3. 28	3. 29
Production mil. of lb_ Utilization in manufactured dairy products†do	10, 540 3, 604	10, 733 '4, 604	12, 448 75, 894	12, 989 6, 191	12, 301 5, 617	11, 058 r 4, 794	9, 622 • 3, 662	9, 079 •3, 196	8, 264 72, 492	8, 382 72, 428	8, 615 2, 570	8, 292 2, 489	9, 796 r 2, 997
Dried skim milk: Exports§ thous. of lb Price, wholesale, for human consumption, U. S.		11, 973	22, 769	21, 073	21, 480	11, 335	22, 396	10, 247	18, 225	26, 684	25, 285	27, 164	15, 856
average dol. per lb. Production, total† thous. of lb.	. 144	. 141 71, 650	. 142 88, 900	. 142 88, 132	. 142 71, 030	. 143 53, 245	. 140 39, 700	. 137 31, 440	. 139 24, 100	. 143 33, 530	. 144 38, 290	. 144 40, 160	. 145 56, 140
For human consumption do Stocks, manufacturers', end of month, total do For human consumption do	69, 370	70, 050 r63, 651	86, 500 83, 531	85, 575 88, 130	68, 900 77, 615	51, 920 56, 745	38, 650 39, 985	30, 770 23, 712	23,700 12,825	33, 000 14, 042	37, 650 12, 786	39, 350 14, 551	55, 250 21, 014
For human consumptiondo FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	34,832	⁷ 62, 342	81,714	86, 121	76, 058	55, 683	38, 857	22, 996	12, 430	13, 736	12, 474	14, 313	20, 778
Apples: Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu	<u> </u>									1 64, 400			
Shipments, carlotno. of carloads. Stocks, cold storage, end of monththous, of bu	1,531 1,457	3, 084 5, 527	1, 996 1, 684	401 586	953 599	1, 165 764	3, 085 4, 585	11, 534 18, 994	7,922 19,940	7 4, 507 16, 155	5, 175 10, 963	4, 376 6, 308	7 2, 671 7 3, 522
Citrus fruits, carlot shipmentsno. of carloads. Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month	21, 129	19, 768	17, 013	14, 302	11, 288	8, 970	8, 929	14, 106	16, 111	r 21, 217	20, 851	19, 751	19, 229
thous. of lb- Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of lb-		168, 871 84, 120	159, 436 77, 131	169, 518 91, 029	239, 839 134, 512	288, 829 163, 927	360, 2 30 189, 033	381, 267 204, 093	377, 126 198, 545	375, 773 191, 218	362, 314 172, 512	344, 026 156, 274	*321, 765 *147, 394
Potatoes, white: Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per 100 lb.	4, 115	3. 592	3, 671	3.780	3, 428	3. 179	2, 431	2. 445	2. 744	3.000	3.060	3.000	3.844
Production (crop estimate) †		15, 686	22, 956	22, 976	19, 711	21, 350	26, 018	29, 291	23, 840	1 425, 131 19, 994	26, 124	21, 873	7 30, 954
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS													
Exports, principal grains, including flour and meals thous. of bu		4, 761	6, 470	9, 809	12, 170	15, 634	26, 450	32, 585	32, 699	31, 871	42, 572	38, 544	33, 417
Barley: Exports, including maltsdo	-	383	475	561	409	578	720	1, 464	467	857	609	475	871
Prices, wholsesale (Minneapolis): No. 3, straightdol. per bu. No. 2, maltingdodo	1. 34 1. 36	1. 19 1. 30	1. 18 1, 27	1. 18	1. 17	1.14	1. 19	1. 27	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1. 34
Production (crop estimate) thous of bu. Receipts, principal markets do		10,814	9, 624	1. 28	9,602	1. 26 	1. 27	1, 31 15, 243	1, 32 9, 832	1, 31 1 263, 961 7, 537	1. 32 6, 879	1. 31 5, 089	1. 35 8, 868
Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of monthdo		20, 638	16, 982	14, 479	12, 998	16, 575	22, 922	23, 618	~, ~~ ·	21, 287	17,652	. v, voo 1	11,300

r Revised. See note marked "S" on page S-29. Dec. 1, estimate.

See note in June 1945 Survey for explanation of this price series. November 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: 1944 revisions will be shown later.

Revisions for consumption of distilled spirits for beverage purposes for January 1940-August 1944 are available on request. 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 March 1945 for the series on utilization of fluid milk im manufactured dairy products are available on request; see note marked "†" on p. S-25 of the April 1946 Survey for sources of 1941-43 revisions for dried skim milk production and note marked "†" on p. S-25 of that issue for sources of 1941-43 revisions for the other indicated dairy products series. 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.

aless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					1945						1946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	Mai
]	FOODS	STUFF	S AN	D TO	BACC	O—Co	ntinue	d					
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS—Continued													
rn: Exports, including meal d thous. of bu- Frindings, wet process dodo Prices, wholesale:	9 , 084	1, 768 11, 442	3, 621 11, 420	2, 979 9, 941	810 9, 849	891 6, 996	304 7,609	292 6, 841	217 9, 446	624 11, 002	269 • 7, 633	417 45,699	a 11
No. 3, yellow (Chicago) dol. per bu No. 3, white (Chicago) do Welghted average, 5 markets, all gradesdo Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu	(1) 1, 26 1, 11	1. 15 1. 23 1. 04	1, 16 1, 20 1, 08	1. 18 (¹) 1. 13	1. 18 1. 32 1. 13	1.18 (1) 1.17	1. 18 (¹) 1. 17	1. 18 (i) 1. 12	1. 17 1. 32 1. 04	(1) 1, 31 . 97	1.17 (¹) .92	(1) (1) .94	(
roduction (crop estimate)†thous. of buleceipts, principal marketsdotocks, domestic, end of month:	16, 153	3 9, 038	44, 706	31,832	29, 138	14, 482	22, 119	18, 714	28, 931	² 3,018,410 31,671	31, 962	7 33, 196	16
On farms†do	19, 511	17, 886	16, 132	11, 208 738, 591	7, 100	3,714	4,674 3303,138	4, 723	7, 780	11, 127 1,931,180	16, 493	26, 886	2; 1,07
s: xports, including oatmeal&dodo		233 . 70	332 . 68	549 (1)	168 (¹)	273 .62	690 . 63	469 . 68	1, 719 . 77	1,055 .80	3, 021 . 80	5, 527 .81	
roduction (crop estimate)†thous. of bu- eccipts, principal marketsdo tocks, domestic, end of month:	11,045	14, 179	5, 097	7,865	12, 269	42, 097	32, 784	23, 028	18, 308	² 1,547,663 16, 158	21, 762	13, 104	_i
On farmst do	14, 234	12, 381	11, 181	9,604 2209,400	11, 127	28, 651	43, 555 1,290,931	48, 361	45, 043	46, 695 988, 435	38, 775	28, 921	2 40
rports of neckets (100 lb.)		170, 442 0	498, 752	337, 633	251, 841 125	109, 441 21, 674	234, 917 24	449, 436	845, 680 22, 009	856, 526 13, 234	941, 488 8, 807	815, 915 7	92
nportso do do rice, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.) dol. per lb roduction (crop estimate) thous. of bu alifornia:	. 066	.066	.066	.066	. 066	.066	.066	.066	. 066	2 70, 160	. 066	.066	
Receipts, domestic, roughbags (100 lb.)_Shipments from mills, milled ricedoStocks, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned),	363, 534 239, 981	601, 900 399, 898	649, 518 268, 989	463, 410 410, 587	406, 683 323, 789	250, 267 383, 717	89, 180 65, 446	1,028,143 341, 989	1,023,332 593,683	610, 109 468, 991	493, 561 361, 417	412, 082 357, 147	39 22
end of monthbags (100 lb.) - buthern States (La., Tex., Ark., Tenn.);	264, 032	295, 525	387, 067	309, 154	252, 667	65, 460	55, 544	363, 538	428, 849	358, 408	330, 078	241, 973	27
Receipts, rough, at millsthous. of bbl. (162 lb.) Shipments from mills, milled rice thous. of pockets (100 lb.)	109 681	163 880	144 559	101 326	86 324	453 288	2, 249	4, 220 2, 088	4, 211 2, 645	1, 069 1, 899	510 1,678	314 1,506	
Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned), end of mothous, of pockets (100 lb.)_	1, 189	1, 104	684	457	189	343	1, 275 1, 421	2,088 3,699	2, 645 5, 458	1, 899 4, 774	1, 678 3, 759	2, 577	
o: rice, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis)dol. per bu roduction (crop estimate)†thous. of bu	2.70	1. 34	1. 39	1. 55	1. 53	1.44	1.51	1.64	1.84	1.75	1.98	2. 13	
tocks, commercial, domestic, end of monthdoeat:	317 1, 016	705 8, 975	594 8, 089	1, 186 6, 599	639 4. 095	2, 173 4, 433	2,358 4,732	1, 145 4, 209	1,301 4,769	2 26, 354 896 4, 544	480 3,868	404 3, 340	
isappearance, domestict do xports, wheat, including flour do Wheat only dodo		4, 761 2, 023	6, 470 1, 922	7 282, 097 9, 809 4, 726	12, 170 7, 450	15, 634 11, 114	373, 657 26, 450 22, 184	32, 585 26, 912	32, 699 23, 637	7340, 519 31, 871 24, 057	38, 196 27, 733	31, 764 18, 476	35 2 2
rices, wholesale: No. 1, Dark Northern Spring (Minneapolis)			,	, ,				ŕ	1				
No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis) do. No. 2, Hard Winter (K. C.) do.	1. 77 (i) 1. 72	1. 69 (¹) 1. 66	1. 70 1. 80 1. 67	1. 72 1. 76 1. 68	1. 72 1. 67 1. 58	1.71 1.68 1.60	1. 69 1. 71 1. 62	1. 73 1. 78 1. 68	1.73 (¹) 1.69	1. 73 (1) 1. 69	1. 74 (¹) 1. 69	1. 75 (¹) 1. 69	
Weighted av., 6 mkts., all grades do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1. 76	1. 66	1.67	1.70	1.62	1.64	1.65	1.70	1.70	1.71 21,123,143	1.72	1.72	
Spring wheat do Winter wheat do eccipts, principal markets do	16 479	20 048			100 100	90 695		E4 057		2 299,966 3 823, 177	00 000	91 457	
tocks, end of month:	16, 472 81, 080	28, 946 301, 005	49, 516 263, 984	58, 325 239, 037	100, 199 206, 960	88, 625 171, 740	62, 138 181, 292	54, 857 202, 718	42, 048 r 175, 257	29, 185 152, 823	26, 938 141, 796	21, 457 122, 374	10
Canada (Canadian wheat) do United States, domestic, total do Commercial do Commercial	17,849	77, 351	64, 818	³ 280,877	132, 278	167, 539	1,030,363 170,305	147, 301	121, 712	7 689, 844 102, 131	72, 262	50, 011	33
Country mills and elevators do Merchant mills do On farms do				3 42, 124 3 58, 463 3 89,405			181,390 128,261 528,218			r 108, 839 r 95, 276 268, 820			3 5 20
eat flour: xports&do rindings of wheat;do		582 50, 627	968 54, 541	1, 081 53, 435	1, 004 52, 281	962 54, 460	908 51, 885	1, 207 57, 752	1, 928 52, 403	1, 663 52, 974	r 2, 226 59, 591	r 2, 827 59, 361	4
rices, wholesale: Standard patents (Minneapolis) \(\)dol. per bbl_ Winter, straights (Kansas City) \(\)do	6. 55 6. 49	6, 55 6, 43	6. 55 6. 38	6. 55 6. 39	6. 55 6. 22	6. 55 6. 22	6. 55 6. 31	6. 55 6. 42	6. 55 6. 36	6. 55 6. 44	6. 55 6. 46	6. 55 6. 46	*
roduction (Census):‡ Flour thous. of bbl. Operations, percent of capacity		11, 072 75, 3	11, 926	11,658	11, 350	11,839	11, 333 80. 0	12,656	11, 473	11, 598	13, 064	13, 016	1
Offal thous. of lb tooks held by mills, end of month thous. of bbl.		886, 2 99	78. 1 95 4, 507	76. 1 942, 823 3, 068	77. 2 924, 648	74. 5 957, 241	906, 106 2, 634	79. 5 1,003,713	77. 8 914, 928	78. 5 925, 109 3, 399	85. 3 1,038,080	91. 3 1,032,900	62
LIVESTOCK				•									
restock slaughter (Federally inspected): relatives thous. of animals do	445 715	477 979	522 1,045	486 1,060	482 1,050	609 1, 292	666 1,358	877	783 1, 408	548	440	427 1 015	
logsdo heep and lambsdo	3, 858 1, 736	3, 066 1, 507	3, 375 1, 824	3,382 1,906	2, 752 1, 742	2, 206 1, 563	1, 922 1, 658	1, 584 2, 330 2, 018	4,350 1,772	1, 118 5, 537 1, 806	1, 012 4, 911 1, 440	4, 698 2, 196	
tle and calves: eccelpts, principal marketsdo hipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†do	2, 145 109	72, 195 7129	r 2, 111 103	2,015 114	2, 207 104	2, 585 203	2, 791 339	3, 816 669	73, 024 404	2, 073 187	1, 961 97	1,960 97	
rices, wholesale: Beef steers (Chicago)	l i	16, 14	16. 38	16. 58	16. 64	16.42	16.62	16, 86	16.91	16. 59	16.49	16.14	

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the	1946					1945						1946	1
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
]	FOODS	TUFE	S AN	D TO	BACC	OCo	ntinue	1		-			
LIVESTOCK—Continued													
Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals_ Prices:	2, 472	1,934	2, 027	1, 967	1,610	1, 292	1, 191	1,469	r 2, 935	3, 459	3, 344	2, 952	2, 21
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb.	14.81	14.71	14.71	14.69	14, 54	14. 51	14.54	14.75	14. 67	14.66	14.72	14.77	14. 8
Hog-corn ratio bu. of corn per 100 lb. of live hogs. heep and lambs: Receipts, principal marketsthous, of animals.	12. 2 1, 984	13. 2 1, 737	13. 1 2, 579	12. 7 2, 419	12. 5 2, 165	12. 4 2, 270	12. 6 2, 811	12. 5 3, 640	12.8 r 2. 270	2, 100	12.8	12.8 2,481	12.
Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†do Price, wholesale: Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb_	67 15, 51	80 16, 30	97 15. 35	52 15. 29	100 15. 55	354 13.81	932	1,072 14.02	7 2, 270 315 14. 00	129	102	154	15. 2
Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)do	15. 30	14.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	14. 53	14. 51	14. 66	14.76	14. 33	14. 46	15. 50	15.
otal masta (including land).													
Consumption, apparent mil. of lb Exports do. Production (inspected slaughter) do. Stocks, cold storage, end of month do. Edible offald do. Miscellaneous meats and meat products do.		1, 023 219	1,190	1, 265 60	1, 198 96	1,320	1,356	1,509	1,498 125	1,426 202	1,368 325	1,478	1, 2
Stocks, cold storage, end of month $\oplus \sigma$ do	693 44	1, 229 621 23	1,359 673 23	1, 401 767 27	1, 293 790 27	1, 281 696 27	1, 252 559 24	1, 442 491 27	1,688 556 31	1, 739 687 41	1,581 772 47	1, 595 791 49	7.7
ci and veai.		42	* 44	48	53	54	47	44	37	39	38	44	
Consumption, apparent thous, of lb. Exports do Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, native steers (Chicago)		529, 081 770	584, 341 560	569, 208 369	608, 407 356	727, 399	810, 409 1, 561	901, 389 1, 903	746, 489 15, 221	521, 900 69, 602	466, 896 90, 526	543, 843 50, 214	94, 5
Production (inspected slaughter)	. 203 431, 517 144, 557	. 200 561, 247 196, 116	. 200 - 604, 143 - 220, 761	. 200 617, 147 275, 154	. 200 601, 405 270, 834	. 200 707, 488 250, 886	. 200 754, 398 208, 926	. 200 869, 459 187, 807	. 200 750, 723 177, 033	. 200 599, 635 186, 365	. 200 557, 516 187, 392	. 200 569, 746 164, 872	526, 16 7 162,0
amb and mutton:		70, 345	74,884	72,656	75, 611	71,547	71,896	82, 413	74, 598	74,060	62, 124	102, 496	
Consumption, apparent do		66, 942 11, 541	77, 290 13, 870	76, 918 18, 121	72, 335 14, 842	66, 684 9, 918	71, 179 9, 177	86, 423 13, 066	76, 951 15, 394	80, 491 17, 406	66, 010 19, 189	100, 934 16, 533	89, 6: r 15, 5
Consumption, apparentdo Production (inspected slaughter)do ork:	718, 345	423, 791 600, 377	530, 777 677, 425	623, 138 706, 956	514, 384 619, 372	521, 062 506, 858	473, 889 426, 044	525, 288 485, 849	676, 895 859, 844	829, 991 1,058,969	957, 453	831, 492 924, 170	680, 4
Exports§dodo		100, 025	64,082	13, 903	11, 476	3, 353	1,312	1, 585	11,190	12,721	16, 559	8, 222	20, 7
Hams, smoked (Chicago) dol. per lb_ Fresh loins, 8-10 lb. average (New York) do	. 268	. 258 . 258	. 258 . 258	. 258 . 259	. 258	. 258	. 258	. 258 . 259	. 258	. 258	. 258	. 258	.2
Production (inspected slaughter) thous, of lbstocks, cold storage, end of month $\oplus \sigma$ domains.		471, 559 294, 448	528, 725 305, 996	545, 395 333, 019	474, 830 344, 812	387, 806 285, 216	332, 064 211, 004	390, 754 168, 028	679, 582 235, 894	810, 106 320, 571	747, 282 396, 740	708, 566 426, 543	533, 9 r 396,7
Consumption, apparent do Exports do do do do do do do do do do do do do		12, 849 76, 733	56, 229 41, 599	80, 348 35, 953	50, 918 40, 836	71,837 24,965	45, 612 32, 647	66, 397 10, 662	95, 465 27, 350	134, 462 22, 862	127, 002 25, 063	102, 417 47, 975	42, 3
Consumption, apparent do Exports do do Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago) dol. per lb Production (inspected slaughter) thous of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of montho do	. 148 105, 369 70, 548	93, 622 53, 766	. 146 108, 458 64, 339	117, 861 65, 899	. 146 105, 140 79, 285	. 146 86, 506 68, 989	68, 268 58, 998	. 146 68, 975 50, 914	. 146 131, 250 59, 349	. 146 180, 801 82, 826	. 146 152, 728 83, 489	. 146 157, 087 90, 184	. 1 106, 5 7 80, 4
POULTRY AND EGGS		,		,	,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		,	,			.,,	,
Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago) dol. ner lb	. 272 37, 278	, 268 20, 435	. 272 17, 683	. 260 20, 245	. 251 27, 688	. 251 38, 041	. 239 56, 772	. 228 94, 226	. 232 99, 208	. 243 89, 018	. 255 47, 157	. 253 31, 034	. 2 31, 3
Receipts, 5 markets thous. of ib_Stocks, cold storage, end of month do_do_	37, 278 256, 333	117, 755	102, 236	97, 211	103, 203	114, 192	157, 077	238, 936	320,745	355, 914	363, 954	356, 730	7 320,0
Price, wholesale, fresh firsts (Chicago)‡dol. per doz. Production millions	20, 924 , 333 6, 721	15, 846 . 343 6, 677	12, 906 . 343 6, 311	9, 177 . 351 5, 304	8, 031 . 356 4, 593	7,858 .378 3,940	2, 674 . 346 3, 397	544 . 401 3, 118	159 437 2, 936	183 . 429 3, 400	264 356 4, 214	7, 449 . 331 4, 954	18, 3 3, 6, 6
Dried, production* do Driee, wholesale, fresh firsts (Chicago)‡ dol. per doz Production millions Stocks, cold storage, end of month: of Shell thous, colds.	6, 375 200, 009	3, 823	5, 432	6, 120	5, 926	4,771	3, 724	1,666	314	113	272	1,578	3,8
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS	200,009	169, 526	231, 930	255, 936	248, 675	218, 010	203, 209	182, 322	155, 934	129,424	r 111, 721	1117,903	r 149,7.
andy, sales by manufacturersthous. of dol_ ocoa, importslong tons_		37, 573 25, 729	36, 446 23, 122	30, 979 32, 574	24, 164 22, 690	29, 722 18, 448	35, 369 22, 873	43, 504 22, 699	40, 459 14, 133	36, 818 14, 249	42, 709 16, 898	38, 865 30, 162	39, 2, 37, 3
offee: Clearances from Brazil, total thous, of hags	1, 577	889	678	1, 477	1, 387	1,643	1,644	1, 181	866	1.618	1, 286	1, 030	1, 1
To United States do Imports§do Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (N. Y.) dol. per lb.	1, 189	717 1, 587 , 134	519 1,554 .134	1, 244 1, 537 . 134	1, 161 1, 804 . 134	1, 174 2, 536 . 134	1,380 1,868 .134	715 1,803 134	567 1,353 .134	1, 233 998 134	973 • 2, 093 • 134	718 1, 478 . 134	1, 8
Visible supply, United Statesthous. of bags.ish: Landings, fresh fish, 4 portsthous. of lb	1, 964	1, 407	1, 321	1, 338	1, 928	1,976	2, 352	2, 396	2, 251	2, 558	2, 276	2, 143	2, 0
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	75, 739	36, 356 32, 509	55, 298 40, 516	69, 323 58, 438	61, 113 80, 523	54, 254 108, 999	38, 493 127, 055	43, 356 138, 434	33, 247 148, 286	21, 640 140, 208	10, 821 115, 398	12, 455 90, 051	24, 0 84, 2
Cuban stocks, raw, end of month¶ thous, of Span. tons Thited States deliveries and supply (raw yells).*	2, 702	2, 359	2, 101	1,777	1, 516	975	795	388	296	205	299	1, 111	2, 0
United States, deliveries and supply (raw value):* Deliveries, total short tons For domestic consumption do	556, 466 500, 608	589, 230 554, 037	619, 781 581, 350	578, 590 560, 858	514, 500 492, 561	540, 129 513, 695	490, 761 471, 466	471, 266 468, 755	420, 708 411, 491	354, 447 347, 402	516, 244 514, 724	285, 341 276, 715	r 476,3 r 425,7
For exportdododododododo_	55, 858	7 35, 193	38, 431	17, 732	21, 939	26, 434	19, 295	2, 511	9, 217	7,045	1,520	8, 626	r 50, 51
Entries from off-shore areas do Production, domestic cane and beet do Stocks, raw and refined do	433, 190	3,946	476, 866 8, 805	9, 549	441, 594 8, 644	464, 037 16, 161	412, 128 56, 654	270, 089 420, 480	210, 392 644, 161 1,167,026	196, 476 414, 465	182, 937 98, 526	263, 341 24, 771	465, 83 19, 30

r Revised. ¶ For data for December 1941-July 1942, see note in November 1943 Survey.

† Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor; see note in April 1944 Survey.

† Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor; see note in April 1944 Survey.

† Cold storage stocks of dairy products, meats, poultry and eggs include stocks owned by the D. P. M. A., P. M. A., and other Government agencies, stocks held for the Armed Forces stored in warehouse space not owned or operated by them, and comercial stocks; stocks held in space owned or leased by the Armed Forces are not included.

§ 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 for edible offal are comparable with figures beginning June 1944 shown as "miscellaneous meats" through the April 1946 Survey (see note in that issue). "Miscellaneous meats and meat products' shown above include sausage and sausage room products and canned meats and meat products which were not reported prior to June 1944. Stocks shown as miscellaneous meats and meat products are given in notes in the August 1944 to April 1946 issues of the Survey. Stocks for the several meats include trimmings which were included as "miscellaneous meats" prior to June 1944.

† New series. Data for 1927-43 for dried eggs are shown on p. 20 of the March 1945 Survey. The new sugar series include raw and refined in terms of raw (see also note in the April 1945 Survey).

† Revised series. The hog-corn ratio has been shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1943 Survey; revisions beginning 1913 will be shown later. The series for feeder shipments of sheep and lambs has been revised beginning 1941 to include data for Illinois; revisions are shown on p. S-27, of the August 1943 Survey.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946			·		1945						1946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	Mar
	FOOD	STUFF	S AN	D TO	BACC	O—Co	ntinued	l					
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con.													
ıgar, United States—Continued. Exports, refined sugar §short tons.		12, 261	18, 882	15, 344	15, 531	16, 991	9, 690	5, 406	3, 484	18, 972	4, 322	7,003	33,
Imports: § Raw sugar, totaldo	ļ		238, 394		138, 085	221, 391	266, 947	98, 396		· 1	172, 125	191, 214	1
From Cuba. do Refined sugar, total do		404, 936	229, 328	195, 571 191, 665	130, 864	217, 706	256, 230	77, 882	76, 871 76, 871	68, 374 68, 374	172, 125	191, 214	310.
From Cuba do		45, 681 45, 681	27, 400 26, 880	28, 359 28, 125	37, 210 37, 210	61,858 61,858	5, 093 5, 093	34, 920 28, 372	10, 979 10, 856	4, 387 4, 243	10, 324 10, 324	195 0	33, 33,
From Cuba do Receipts from Hawaii and Puerto Rico: Raw do		165, 724	155, 680	183, 173	188, 354	171, 321	166, 705	144, 804	115, 226	91, 076	20, 687	38, 774	
Refined do Price, refined, granulated, New York:		15, 446	10, 481	19, 300	21, 960	12, 629	8, 198	265	110, 220	01,079	20, 007	00,114	
Retail dol. per lb.	1.074	. 066	. 066	. 064	. 064	. 065	. 064	. 064	. 064	. 064	1.067	1,068	1
Wholesale do thous, of Ib	. 059	. 054 1, 552	. 054 7, 611	. 054 1, 476	. 054 3, 304	. 054 6, 834	. 054 8, 987	. 054 9, 015	. 054 9, 881	. 054 3, 686	. 054 14, 975	. 056 12, 569	6
	-	1,002	1,011	1,470	0,001	0,094	0, 501	e, 015	0,001	3, 050	11,010	12,000	"
TOBACCO eaf:		ļ											
Exports, incl. scrap and stems \(\) thous, of lb- Imports, incl. scrap and stems \(\) do		50, 728 4, 781	70, 365 5, 049	32, 708 5, 101	44, 423 4, 312	37, 203 5, 849	33,832 4,996	39, 788 6, 112	26, 504 4, 892	27, 226 3, 119	47, 335 22, 371	43, 902 4, 043	52 5
Production (crop estimate)mil. of lb.									1,002	2 2, 042			
Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total, end of quartermil. of lb_				2, 766			2, 928			r 3, 275	,		3
Domestic: Cigar leaf		1		372			338		 	324			
Domestic				236						175			1
Miscellaneous domestic do				2, 051 2			2, 294 2			2, 608 r 3			-
				26			27			31			
Cigar leaf do Cigarette tobacco do				78									
anufactured products: Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals): ¶													İ
Small eigarettes millions Large eigars thousands	25, 452 484, 318	17, 090 388, 436	21, 280 413, 693	24, 311 403, 023	21, 815 350, 756	28, 478 420, 922	26, 360 420, 623	31, 340 512, 727	25, 406 468, 404	16, 061 364, 671	25, 226 468, 592	23, 637 455, 024	$\frac{26}{480}$
Manufactured tobacco and snuff thous, of lb.	20, 023	25, 212	28, 074	26, 266	24, 482	28, 905	27, 553	31, 150	27, 090	15, 453	20,806	17, 776 1,048,525	18 1,448
Exports, cigarettes §thousands_ Price, wholesale (list price, composite):	1	355, 360	452, 021	355, 973	372, 713	405, 535	582, 295	879, 853	1,106,903				1
Cigarettes, f. o. b., destination dol. per 1,000 roduction, manufactured tobacco, total thous. of lb.		6. 006 27, 821	6. 006 29, 774	6, 006 28, 529	6, 006 26, 276	6.006 30,049	6, 006 27, 730	6, 006 31, 096	6, 006 26, 607	6.006 16,655	6. 006 20, 521	6, 006 18, 065	6,
Fine-cut chewing do Plug do	.	323	329	333	301	360	338	374 5, 607	391	279 3, 066	331 4, 106	262 4,317	
Scrap, chewing do		4, 268	5, 274 4, 383	5, 060 4, 311	5, 019 4, 094	5,720 4,271	5, 198 3, 516	3, 625	4, 702 2, 957	3,069	3, 976	3, 948	
Smoking do Snuff do	-1	13, 769 3, 876	15, 106 4, 076	14, 820 3, 400	13, 185 3, 153	15, 401 3, 674	14, 670 3, 462	16, 849 4, 009	14, 615 3, 427	6, 953 2, 953	7, 979 3, 706	5, 944	
Twist	-	574	606	605	523	623	547	634	513	335	42 3	466	
		LEAT	HER .	AND I	PROD	UCTS							
HIDES AND SKINS													
ivestock slaughter (see p. S-28).													١
mports, total hides and skins \		26, 421 52	17, 730 61	13, 149 79	18, 410 55	15, 522 26	14, 516	14, 073 24	15, 736 49	11, 301 164	15, 951 39	10, 870 (a) 20	15
Calf and kip skins thous, of pieces. Cattle hides do Goatskins do Sheep and lamb skins do		199 1, 723	84 2, 591	52 2, 148	92 1, 825	25 1, 010	12 1, 973	21 1, 574	2, 201	29 1, 656	52 3, 137	20 2, 297	2
Sheep and lamb skinsdo	-	4, 508	3, 881	2, 491	3, 340	3, 677	3, 333	3, 349	2, 774	1, 912	2, 883	1, 968	2
rices, wholesale (Chicago): Hides, packers', heavy, native steersdol. per lb.	1	i .	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155	. 155	
Caliskins, packers', 8 to 15 lbdo	. 218		. 218	. 218	. 218	. 218	. 218	. 218	. 218	. 218	. 218	218	
LEATHER xports: §		1				1				1			
Sole leather:												1 010	1
Bends, backs and sides thous. of lb Offal, including belting offal do	-	J, 461 39	255 99	412 123	247	336 176	92	157 91	154 163	3, 062 275	79 1, 194	1, 818 296	
Upper teatherdo	-	1, 584	1, 338	1, 992	2, 581	2, 036	1, 324	2, 741	2, 864	6, 705	3, 206	2, 853	3
Calf and kipthous, of skins_		972	1,000	1,083	858	950	942	1, 070	940	937	1, 031	1,032	
Cattle hide thous. of hides. Goat and kid thous. of skins.	2, 475 2, 027	2, 333 2, 191	2, 467 2, 266	2, 352 2, 015	2, 158 1, 745	2, 134 1, 778	1, 980 1, 676	2, 336 1, 744	2, 316 1, 770	2, 235 1, 659	2, 501 1, 997	2, 544 2, 143	7 2
Sheep and lambdodo	-	4, 124	4, 418	4, 012	3, 651	4, 349	3, 973	4, 602	4, 381	3, 725	4, 351	7 4, 288	4
Sole, oak, bends (Boston) tdol. per lb	. 440	. 440	. 440	. 440	. 440	. 440	. 440	. 440	. 440	.440	.440	. 440	1
Chrome, calf, B grade, black, composite dol. per sq. ft- tocks of cattle hides and leather, end of month:	. 533	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 529	. 533	. 533	
Total thous, of equiv, hides Leather, in process and finished do	-	11, 934 6, 862	11,917	11, 729	11,951	12, 245	12, 577	13, 047	13, 037	13, 177	13, 622 8, 433	13, 593	13
		5, 072	6, 905 5, 012	6, 761 4, 968	6, 965 4, 986	7, 072 5, 173	7, 223 5, 354	7, 346 5, 701	7, 473 5, 564	7, 849 5, 328	5, 189	8, 202 5, 391	1
Hides, raw do		1	ļ	İ					-		}		
		i .			1,904	2, 187	2,071	2,476	2, 266	1,893	2, 228	2, 218	1
Hides, raw do do LEATHER MANUFACTURES loves and mittens, production, total* thous, doz, pairs	i-	2, 265	2, 339	2, 351				' mm					1
Hides, raw do LEATHER MANUFACTURES loves and mittens, production, total* thous. doz. pairs Dress and semi-dress, total do Leather	-	712	2, 339 708 148	2, 351 705 151	545 122	648 155	650 152	775 173	734 171	632 144	656 151	688 154	
Hides, raw do		712 141 90	708 148 90	705 151 82	545 122 59	648 155 40	650 152 29	173 33	171 26	144 20	151 18	154 20	
Hides, raw do. LEATHER MANUFACTURES loves and mittens, production, total* thous. doz. pairs Dress and semi-dress, total do. Leather do. Leather and fabric combination do. Fabric do. Vork, total do.		712 141 90 480 1,553	708 148 90 470 1,631	705 151 82 472 1,646	545 122 59 364 1,359	648 155 40 453 1,538	650 152 29 469 1, 422	173 33 568 1,701	171 26 537 1, 531	144 20 468 1, 261	151 18 488 1,572	154 20 513 1, 530	1
Hides, raw do LEATHER MANUFACTURES Ploves and mittens, production, total* thous. doz. pairs Dress and semi-dress, total do Leather do Leather and fabric combination do Fabric.do do do do do do do do do do do do do do		712 141 90 480 1,553 211 229	708 148 90 470	705 151 82 472	545 122 59 364	648 155 40 453	650 152 29 469	173 33 568	171 26 537 1,531 175	144 20 468 1,261 155	151 18 488	154 20 513	1

Revised. *Less than 500 pieces.

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

Dec. 1 estimate.

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

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

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

Now series. Data on gloves and mittens are from the Bureau of the Census and cover all known manufacturers; data beginning January 1943 for leather and combination leather and fabric, and beginning May 1944 for fabric gloves and mittens will be published later. Data published in the May issue erroneously covered civilian production only; data http://fraser.stlouisfect.ppd comparable with similar data shown in the 1942 Supplement which covers only around 85 percent of the total.

June 1946	SOI	VIJI	OF C	OTULLE	/11 L	OBIL	COCI						S-31
Evelor and annia and annia abrayah 1941	1946					1945						1946	
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
	LEAT	HER	AND	PROD	UCTS	-Con	tinued						
LEATHER MANUFACTURES—Continued													
Boots and shoes:		2, 250 41, 519 4, 956 36, 563 311	1, 277 43, 818 5, 494 38, 324 346	1, 100 43, 985 5, 440 38, 544 271	860 36, 338 4, 654 31, 684 178	1, 149 41, 633 4, 432 37, 201 238	273 37, 240 1, 495 35, 745 355	527 42, 163 1, 055 41, 108 466	995 39, 998 813 39, 185 452	4, 192 34, 583 632 33, 950 396	1, 326 40, 744 471 40, 274 512	744 43, 694 464 43, 773 561	1, 095
Athletic		20, 522 924 2, 643 3, 449 4, 431 9, 075	20, 432 961 2, 442 3, 721 4, 292 9, 017	19, 893 985 2, 386 3, 681 4, 184 8, 657 12, 929	17, 320 998 2, 042 3, 062 3, 824 7, 394	19,830 1,071 2,326 3,454 4,670 8,309	21, 411 1, 206 2, 234 3, 274 5, 757 8, 940	28, 839 1, 579 2, 728 3, 907 7, 701 12, 924	28, 568 1, 593 2, 730 3, 760 7, 547 12, 939	26, 349 1, 421 2, 346 3, 370 6, 944 12, 268 2, 604	31, 012 1, 492 2, 855 3, 913 7, 815 14, 937	33, 330 1, 777 2, 917 4, 707 8, 515 15, 414 5, 000	
Slippers and moccasins for houseweardo All other footweardo		10, 648 4, 963 119	12, 190 5, 224 132	5, 184 268	9, 372 4, 608 206	10, 654 6, 249 230	7, 744 6, 046 188	3, 630 8, 009 165	2, 612 7, 380 173	4, 494 105	4, 007 4, 607 136	4, 751 131	
	LU	MBEI	RANI) MAI	NUFA	CTUR	ES				****		·
LUMBER—ALL TYPES													
Exports, total saw mill products \$ M bd. ft. Sawed timber \$ do Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.\$ do. Imports, total sawmill products \$ do National Lumber Manufacturers Association:† Production, total mil. bd. ft.		26, 117 1, 453 20, 908 74, 995 2, 437	30, 851 2, 274 25, 587 83, 386 2, 706	24, 148 1, 665 20, 184 91, 597 2, 707	38, 196 5, 930 29, 094 89, 128 2, 341	44, 280 6, 795 34, 765 100, 707 2, 574	41, 446 7, 507 31, 095 91, 293 2, 191	43, 590 2, 772 38, 922 109, 730 2, 089	39, 429 2, 874 33, 803 98, 964 1, 891	49, 257 3, 312 44, 012 95, 432 1, 638	64, 795 6, 405 56, 089 80, 528 1, 840	52, 574 11, 708 7 39, 194 79, 434 1, 887	71, 094 21, 006 49, 091 95, 354 2, 279
Hardwoods	681 1,857 2,517 674 1,843 3,421	553 1,884 2,487 589 1,898 3,614	600 2, 106 2, 734 630 2, 104 3, 571	583 2, 124 2, 637 606 2, 031 3, 648	560 1, 781 2, 316 547 1, 769 3, 653	634 1, 940 2, 494 579 1, 915 3, 705	612 1, 579 2, 148 516 1, 632 3, 741	673 1,416 1,991 595 1,396 3,792	615 1, 276 1, 819 581 1, 238 3, 845	443 1, 195 1, 688 472 1, 216 3, 816	516 1,324 2,081 604 1,477 3,555	498 1, 389 1, 911 479 1, 432 3, 482	582 1,725 3,397
Hardwoods do do do do do do do do do do do do do	873 2, 548	886 2,728	852 2,719	838 2,810	837 2,816	885 2,820	958 2, 783	1, 018 2, 774	1, 040 2, 805	1,022 2,794	906 2, 649	877 2,605	886 2, 511
FLOORING]											
Maple, beech, and birch: M bd. ft. Orders, new M bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	4, 325 6, 550 3, 100 4, 350 3, 200	2, 575 7, 625 3, 000 3, 275 2, 200	2, 775 7, 050 3, 175 2, 750 2, 500	2,775 7,200 3,325 2,975 2,775	2, 900 7, 200 2, 925 2, 600 3, 050	2, 975 6, 525 2, 925 3, 575 2, 375	2, 900 6, 500 2, 875 2, 950 2, 375	3, 600 7, 150 3, 325 2, 975 2, 600	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
Oak: do Orders, new	16, 817 34, 280 18, 757 20, 996 7, 425	16, 799 45, 462 14, 522 15, 681 2, 638	14, 210 41, 487 16, 897 18, 186 1, 925	11, 566 37, 578 15, 688 15, 477 2, 475	10, 047 33, 494 14, 034 14, 129 2, 380	12, 595 30, 858 15, 500 15, 231 2, 463	14, 608 33, 992 15, 049 15, 130 2, 804	23, 506 38, 797 19, 197 18, 494 3, 507	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
SOFTWOODS Douglas fir:													:
Exports, total sawmill products \$		10, 067 1, 024 9, 043	8, 268 1, 595 6, 673	7, 687 1, 175 6, 512	14, 565 4, 968 9, 597	14, 278 5, 775 8, 503	18,807 5,829 12,978	21, 545 1, 254 20, 291	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
dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1 x 4, R. Ldo Southern pine: Exports, total sawmill products §M bd. ft	38, 220 53, 900	33, 810 44, 100	34, 398 44, 100	34. 790 44. 100 3, 912	34.790 44.100 7,326	34.790 44.100	34. 790 44. 100 7, 684	34. 790 44. 100	34. 790 44. 100 7, 202	34.790 44.100 5,798	34. 790 44. 100	34. 790 44. 100 9, 093	37. 362 51. 450
Sawed timber \$	655 731	4, 566 369 4, 197 648 965	6, 717 524 6, 193 639 876	3, 512 344 3, 568 633 850	649 6, 677 613 808	6, 950 745 6, 205 532 695	1, 391 6, 293 577 676	6, 355 1, 241 5, 114 607 653	1, 853 5, 349 550 650	1, 904 3, 894 472 646	9, 076 2, 268 6, 808 626 696	3, 228 5, 865 555 698	13, 816 5, 743 8, 073 664 738
Boards, No. 2 common, 1"x 6" or 8" x 12'† dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4" x 12-14' †		41. 144	41. 144	41, 144	41. 428	42. 018	42, 018	42, 018	42. 018	42.782	42, 837	43. 465	46.029
dol. per M bd. ft.	673 662 1, 082	56. 371 644 664 1, 147	56, 371 712 728 1, 131	56, 371 682 659 1, 154	56. 371 614 655 1, 113	56. 371 660 645 1, 128	56, 371 555 596 1, 087	56, 494 629 630 1, 086	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
Orders, new† do. Orders, unfilled, end of month† do Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, 1"x 8" dol. per M bd. ft	445 293 39, 15	449 437 34. 79	465 398 34. 79	548 421 34, 84	514 440 34, 75	412 351 34.88	422 360 35. 30	276 305 35. 78	307 302 36, 46	240 294 36. 07	293 298 35. 99	r 299 299 36. 16	7 480 7 417 35. 77
Production mil. bd. ft. Shipments do Stocks, end of month do West coast woods:	457 461 710	440 458 771	570 519 820	600 542 877	570 510 935	548 517 965	418 412 971	341 332 980	279 310 949	206 248 908	206 290 824	234 297 761	296 373 684
Orders new† do Orders, unfilled end of month do Production† do Shipments† do Stocks, end of month do	543 632 532 532 532 362	532 971 570 538 429	618 954 566 597 381	597 951 588 578 393	431 964 392 394 409	557 685 509 531 375	414 672 406 413 378	288 694 261 253 370	261 723 233 217 385	377 738 368 357 400	455 703 450 460 392	423 683 449 441 398	527 636 532 556 375

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

Revised.

§Data continue series 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. S-23 of the July 1945 Survey regarding changes in several classifications and note marked "‡" on p. 28 of that issue regarding other revisions; revisions for January-May 1943 and January-April 1944 have not been published and will be shown later.

†Revised series. The following lumber series have been recently 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 usestern 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					1945						1946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
LU	MBE	R ANI	D MA	NUFA	CTUR	ES-C	Continu	ed		· -			
SOFTWOODS—Continued]											
Redwood, California: Orders, newM bd. ft		41, 523	30, 301	36,653	38, 071	30,966	30, 599	30, 892	31, 709	20, 572	20, 248	8, 179	4, 37
Orders unfilled and of month do		102 245	97, 581 36, 343	100, 342 35, 108	107, 552 30, 695	79, 025 34, 645	80, 235 32, 773	81, 407 34, 012	85, 572 33, 442	81, 947 26, 724	91, 979 9, 858	98, 314 795	100, 28
Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do		34, 299 64, 121	37, 191 61, 640	34, 436 60, 145	30, 843 58, 321	35, 864 55, 495	29, 581 56, 569	32, 508 55, 459	28, 019 60, 335	21, 495 76, 006	11, 207 75, 231	1, 854 74, 165	2, 26 73, 29
SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD				ļ									ĺ
Softwood plywood:* Productionthous. of sq. ft., \$\$" equivalent. Shipments	120, 574 120, 177 32, 571	115, 953 116, 000 28, 652	122, 163 121, 018 30, 103	121, 283 124,795 25, 907	85, 579 81, 966 28, 055	113, 633 112, 050 29, 612	89, 656 91, 547 27, 942	67, 462 66, 342 29, 235	58, 237 57, 862 29, 292	75, 462 75, 904 27, 807	107, 347 104, 144 30, 637	98, 096 98, 619 29, 896	r 109, 20 r 105, 99 r 32, 99
FURNITURE		ł											
All districts, plant operationspercent of normal_ Grand Rapids district: Orders:		53	51	51	47	51	52	55	56	56	59	62	•
Canceledpercent of new orders_ Newno. of days' production Unfilled, end of monthdo	9 52 128	3 16 82	5 16 78	3 16 74	4 9 70	3 12 70	3 16 67	5 21 64	7 30 64	17 68	1 31 84	36 108	1
Plant operationspercent of normal_ Shipmentsno of days' production_	71 38	49 17	46 17	46 17	45 13	49 13	51 17	60 20	60 18	61 15	64 22	69 31	-
	<u> </u>	ETALS	S ANI	MAI	NUFA	CTUR	ES		1	1	<u> </u>		!
IRON AND STEEL										1			
Foreign trade: \$ Iron and steel products:													
Exports (domestic), total short tons Scrap do Imports, total do		482, 923 8, 792	538, 414 11, 286	403, 912 10, 266	470, 987 11, 502	407, 225 8, 448	344, 697 9, 397	327, 805 5, 480	487, 240 6, 397	451, 046 8, 568	557, 360 4, 768	9, 322	349, 3 10, 6
Imports, total do Scrap do		144, 879 3, 637	149, 288 3, 032	148, 460 6, 828	156, 408 4, 383	119, 915 2, 717	102, 163 2, 531	123, 435 8, 065	104, 116 4, 770	92, 638 1, 607	78, 584 1, 208	85, 795 3, 459	212, 13 9, 58
Iron and Steel Scrap													
Consumption, total*thous, of short tonsdodo		5, 229 2, 881	5, 347 2, 949	4, 944 2, 704	4, 686 2, 608	3, 989 2, 169	3, 995 2, 228	4, 331 2, 283	4,378 2,346	2, 233			1
Home scrap* do Purchased scrap* do Stocks, consumers', end of month, total* do		2, 348 4, 155	2, 398 4, 174	2, 240 4, 120	2, 078 4, 044	1,820 4,225	1, 767 4, 144	2, 048 3, 950	2, 032 3, 943	3,742			
Home scrap*do Purchased scrap*do		1, 365 2, 790	1, 327 2, 847	1, 312 2, 808	1, 278 2, 766	1,354 2,871	1, 319 2, 825	1, 204 2, 746	1, 239 2, 704	2, 527			
Ore •													
Lake Superior district: Consumption by furnacesthous. of long tons	4, 769	6, 642	6,872	6, 397	6, 532	5, 658	5, 837	4, 491	5, 612	6, 099	3, 719	1,748	6,0
Shipments from upper lake portsdododododo	23, 079	7, 282 16, 429	11, 121 20, 715	10, 621 24, 847	11, 372 29, 485 26, 677	10, 732 34, 781	10, 543 39, 549	9, 827 45, 090	4, 145 44, 706	39,059	35, 342	33, 647	27, 6
At furnaces do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3, 019	14, 469 1, 960 40	18, 584 2, 131 101	22, 419 2, 429 103	26, 677 2, 808 125	31, 533 3, 248 187	35, 684 3, 865 118	40, 537 4, 553 199	39, 891 4, 815 116	34, 660 4, 399 109	31, 215 4, 127 78	29, 606 4, 041 75	24, 1 3, 5
Imports §do Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) §do		49	56	46	69	51	56	51	46	51	r 33	. 24	
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures		l											
Castings, gray iron:* Shipments, total short tons	856, 678 529, 323	842, 979 532, 015	866, 951 542, 337	849, 449 543, 788	748, 790 468, 017	750, 050 462, 364	717, 768 434, 416	767, 209 461, 720	751, 092 445, 952	678, 091 397, 529	706, 319 446, 567	541, 177 368, 384	796, 0 505, 4
For saledo Unfilled orders for saledo Castings, malleable:&			2,031,318	2,015,625	2,015,005	1,817,801	1,754,515	1,741,981			2,076,994	2,152,766	2,265,3
Orders, new, for sale do Orders, unfilled for sale do do do do do do do do do do do do do	48, 126 275, 055	47, 497 346, 421	34, 839 328, 471	4, 249 285, 210	34, 246 284, 017	1 18,642 232, 136	16, 275 219, 905	47, 020 229, 618	33, 698 227, 309	44, 507 236, 648	47, 411 245, 878	31, 104 247, 644	49, 6 263, 2
Shipments, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	65, 010	76, 065 51, 011	79, 565 52, 789	71, 992 47, 510	55, 813 35, 439	52, 647 33, 239	46, 960 28, 506	59, 096 37, 307	57, 315 36, 007	51, 963 35, 168	7 54, 191 38, 181	40, 156 29, 3 3 8	49, 8 33, 9
Pig iron: Consumption*thous, of short tons Prices, wholesale:		4, 782	4, 918	4, 505	4,594	3, 969	4,062	3, 525	4, 080	4, 090			
Basic (valley furnace) dol, per long ton	26.00 26.67	24. 50 25. 17	24. 50 25. 17	24. 50 25. 17	24. 50 25. 17	24. 50 25. 17	24. 50 25. 17	24.80 25.40	25. 25 25. 92	25. 25 25. 92	25, 25 25, 92	25. 25 25. 92	25. 26.
Composite do Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Island* do Production* thous. of short tons	26. 50 3, 614	25. 00 4, 786	25. 00 5, 016	25.00 4,605	25. 00 4, 801	25. 00 4, 249	25. 00 4, 227	25. 19 3, 388	25. 75 4, 026	25. 75 4, 323	25. 75 2, 645	25. 75 1, 148	26. 4,4
Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month* thous. of short tons		1, 291	1, 275	1,318	1,346	1, 527	1,527	1, 247	1, 124	1, 192			
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactured													
Steel castings:† Shipments totalshort tons_	146, 327	197, 737	192, 921	173, 685	139, 315	131, 411	114, 613	130, 344	123, 048	115, 239	99, 058	57, 423	101, 3
For sale, total do Railway specialties do	108, 586	155, 523	150, 315	129, 959	102, 900	98, 389	83, 982 26, 071	99, 495	91, 409	85, 391	77, 071	45, 151	80, 8

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					1945						1946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
M	ETAL	S ANI) MAI	NUFA	CTUR	ES-C	ontinu	ed					
IRON AND STEEL—Continued													
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactured—Continued Steel ingots and steel for castings:													
Production thous, of short tons Percent of capacitys	5, 877 78	7, 292 93	7,452 92	6, 842 87	6, 987 86	5,736 71	5, 983 76	5, 598 69	6, 201 79	6, 059 75	3,872 50	1,393 20	r 6, 507
Prices, wholesale: Composite finished steet dol. per lb	. 0301	.0271	. 0272	. 0275	. 0275	. 0275	. 0275	. 0275	. 0275	. 0275	. 0275	. 0288	. 0301
Steel billets, rerolling (Pittsburgh)dol. per long ton_ Structural steel (Pittsburgh)dol. per lb_ Steel scrap (Chicago)dol. per long ton_	39.00 .0235 18.75	34.00 .0210 18.75	34. 40 . 0210 18. 75	36.00 .0210 18.75	36.00 .0210 18.75	36.00 .0210 18.75	36. 00 . 0210 18. 75	36. 00 . 0210 18. 75	36, 00 , 0210 18, 75	36. 00 . 0210 18. 75	36. 00 , 0210 18. 75	37. 50 . 0223 18. 75	39.00 .0235 18.75
Steel, Manufactured Products					1								
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands	7,886	6, 917	7, 130	8,985	8,646	4, 132	3,756	4,012	4,645	5, 353	5, 444	5, 989	r 6, 733
Production do Shipments do	1,999 1,988	1,972 1,971	2, 143 2, 145	2,028 2,036	1,851 1,851	1,903 1,902	1,551 1,557	1,694 1,693	1,823 1,825	1,810 1,821	1,690 1,700	839 839	7 1, 428 7 1, 424
Boilers, steel, new orders:	38 1, 536	53 901	51 1, 202	1 200	43	44 1,432	38	40	38	27	19	20	24 1, 948
Areathous. of sq. ft. Quantitynumber. Porcelain enameled products, shipments; thous. of dol	1, 168 6, 013	836 3, 146	828 3,178	1,628 946 3,196	1,626 1,075 2,893	1, 193 1, 193 3, 381	1, 579 1, 371 3, 303	1,356 1,298 4,049	1, 295 1, 222 4, 013	1, 597 1, 259 3, 355	1,606 1,381 5,070	1,645 1,154 4,496	1, 531 1, 531 7 4, 788
Spring washers, shipmentsdo	407	433	476	500	397	375	316	386	374	325	382	317	355
Total thous, of short tons do		5, 254 509	5, 417 526	4, 922 481	4, 697 463	4,124 398	3, 955 434	4, 267 447	4,367 450	4, 298 435	 	1 4, 379 1 453	4, 214 454
Pipe and tube do Plates do do		544 628	560 686	531 572	519 518	436 437	429 389	426 375	454 367	417 387		1 401 1 341	418 371
Rails do Sheets do	į.	189 917	200 969	181 907	202 872	186 841	220 838	203 979	204 993	204 931		1 149 1 1, 044	177 924
Strip—Cold rolled do Hot rolled do do Stripter de do do Stripter de do do Stripter de do do do do do do do do do do do do do		118 121 273	112 116 316	111 120 297	101 113 309	94 100 287	84 92 272	104 114	108 120	104 111 331		1 137 1 138 1 279	106 117 327
Structural shapes, heavydoTin plate and terneplatedodododododo		285 363	261 381	287 350	269 314	245 314	213 303	333 211 343	324 209 350	210 338		1 267 1 356	249 327
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS					:								
Aluminum: Imports, bauxite¶long tons		65, 182	52, 942	104, 515	77, 566	106, 260	42, 444	54, 947	40, 967	38, 213	66, 794	38,322	52, 329
Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.)dol. per lb Aluminum fabricated products, shipments*_mil. of lb	. 0475	. 0375 r 228. 3	. 0375 r 229. 7	.0375 r 194. 5	.0375	. 0375 r 106. 5	. 0375 r 60. 9	. 0375 7 57. 9	. 0375 7 65. 2	.0375 r 66.5	. 0375 80. 8	. 0375 63. 8	. 0385
Bearing metal (white-base antifriction), consumption and shipments, totalthous. of lb_	(2)	5, 792	5, 185	4,998	4,404	5, 445	3,968	4,760	4, 975	4, 435	5, 544	4, 541	6, 251
Consumed in own plants •dodo	(2)	1, 282 4, 510 . 195	1,304 3,881 .195	1, 303 3, 696 .195	1, 187 3, 218 . 195	1, 293 4, 152 . 195	1, 101 2, 868	1,073 3,687 .195	1, 335 3, 640	1, 170 3, 265 . 195	1, 493 4, 051 . 195	1,046 3,495 .195	1, 333 4, 918 . 195
Copper: Exports, refined and manufacturesshort tons	1	14,610	18, 945	10, 320	10, 259	6, 338	6, 219	9, 511	10, 908	7, 301	12, 427	10, 966	7,336
Imports, total ¶do For smelting, refining, and export ¶do	.	79, 490 2, 912	80, 819 4, 353	72, 470 1, 906	114, 562 1, 774	64,710 4,309	70, 423 4, 588	82,366 5,392	50, 860 2, 407	56, 469 2, 252	60, 026	13, 560 1, 760	8, 194 3, 481
For domestic consumption, total ¶do Unrefined, including scrap ¶do	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	76, 578 33, 762	76, 018 31, 882	70, 564 21, 626	112, 788 59, 469	60, 401 31, 118	65, 835 27, 909	76, 974 22, 982	48, 452 11, 869	54, 217 12, 480	44, 369 20, 368	11,800 5,782	4, 712 814
Price, wholesale, electrolytic, (N. Y.) dol. per lb_	.1178	42, 816 . 1178	44, 135 . 1178	48, 938 .1178	53, 319 .1178	29, 283 . 1178	37, 925 . 1178	53, 993 1178	36, 584 .1178	41,737 .1178	24,001 ,1178	6,020	3,898 .1178
Production: of Mine or smelter (incl. custom intake) short tons. Refinery dodo	29, 379 18, 989	74, 392 75, 436	74, 469 85, 319	72, 271 74, 377	72, 855 72, 995	68, 253 69, 127	64,091	69, 322	65, 586 70, 218	62, 641 66, 062	58, 178 69, 008	41, 667 49, 923	r 41, 832 20, 139
Deliveries, refined, domestico do Stocks, refined, end of montho do do	75, 756	161, 111 55, 453	139, 203 63, 841	94, 031 70, 738	88, 661 76, 166	86, 840 80, 316	45, 145 83, 478 68, 675	70, 363 104, 104 73, 913	119, 973 74, 425	103, 464 76, 512	115, 601 72, 799	86, 089 74, 339	58, 590 70, 249
Lead: Imports, total, ex-mfrs. (lead content) ¶do		· 1	28, 398	31, 861	37, 698	28, 644	40, 754	27, 164	22, 942	25, 199	r 17, 669	12, 291	7,506
Ore, domestic, receipts (lead content) ddodo	i	33, 925	34,652	31,803	31,616	31,668	26, 945	32, 978	32,812	31, 580	31,550		
Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y.) _ dol. per lb_ Production, totalo short tons_ From domestic ore o do	. 0650 23, 766 22, 726	. 0650 46, 511	45, 848	38, 626 34, 513	40, 300 33, 232	32, 691	35, 923	. 0650 47, 462	.0650 47,824	. 0650 45, 399	. 0650 51, 054	. 0650 41, 643	. 0650 25, 336 24, 179
Stocks, end of month of do	23, 941 41, 758	39, 725 44, 179 33, 234	42, 126 40, 585 38, 488	39, 658 37, 452	36, 597 41, 145	27, 552 33, 517 40, 310	34, 699 39, 701 36, 514	42,005 44,347 39,629	39, 991 44, 766 42, 671	38, 298 44, 304 43, 746	49, 795 44, 806 51, 929	40,070 48,257 45,312	28, 702 41, 939
Tin: Imports: ¶			40, 100	01, 102	11,110	10,010	00,014	30,020	12,011	10,110	01, 023	10,012	11,000
Ore (tin content)long tons Bars, blocks, pigs, etcdo Price, wholesale, Straits (N. Y.)dol. per lb		723 0	4, 166	3,340 1,600	4,000 1,450	673 1,000	3,917	5, 277 0	3, 763 94	811 0	1,151 7 25	7,540 0	5,074 0
Zine:	1	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	.5200	. 5200	.5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200
Imports, total (zinc content) ¶short tons For smelting, refining, and export ¶do For domestic consumption: ¶		32, 386 173	31,962 178	36, 229 161	50, 237	42,000 560	46, 908 621	21, 052 883	39, 481 1, 881	31, 522 735	31,826 1,111	27, 662 312	44, 766 2, 993
Ore (zinc content)do Blocks, pigs, etcdo Price, wholesale, prime, Western (St.		19, 245 12, 968	26, 607 5, 177	38, 086 5, 982	42, 446 7, 791	26,757 14,683	38, 055 8, 232	12, 005 8, 164	28, 365 9, 235	20, 450 10, 337	13,069 17,646	14, 300 13, 050	29, 031 12, 742
Louis)dol. per lb	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	. 0825	.0825	. 0825	. 0825
Production short tons Shipments do	73, 250	68, 223 74, 356	69, 440 66, 972	66, 607 54, 477	65, 830 51, 909	64, 753 48, 255	61,600 41,881	65, 614 53, 224	64, 337 54, 449	66, 162 62, 324	65, 901 58, 635	61, 274 54, 856	71, 612 r 83, 693
Domestico do do Stocks, end of montho do do do do do do do do do do do do do	60,868	74, 313 168, 539	66,839 171,007	54, 023 183, 137	51,803 197,058	48, 084 213, 556	41, 410 233, 275	52, 052 245, 665	51, 326 255, 553	7 56, 180 259, 391	7 47, 169 266, 657	7 41, 349 273, 075	r 66, 159 r 260, 994

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1042 Supplement to the Survey

Į	1946					1945						1946	
	April	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ter	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru-	March

METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued

MACHINERY AND APPARATUS	Ī	i				ì		1]	i	
				j								
Electric overhead cranes: \$ Orders, new thous, of dol.	640	850	1, 331	1,133	1, 898	1,795	2, 033	1, 799	1, 366	1,607	1. 386	1 400
Orders, unfilled, end of month.	4,630	4, 587	5, 032	5,622	7,016	8, 274	9, 597	10, 690	11, 365	12, 185	1.380 $12,772$	1, 422 13, 396
Shipments do	522	569	746	549	411	461	709	675	640	757	786	781
Foundry equipment:	322	009	740	349	411	401	109	070	040	101	100	191
New orders, net total 1937-39 = 100 701. 2	325.0	404. 7	375.4	411.7	532. 2	577. 2	457.8	416, 6	547.6	392, 8	432.8	536, 6
New equipment. 779.8		347. 6	306. 7	386.9	539. 1	617. 2	456.8	419.4	600.8	391.1	458.7	576. 7
New equipment		606.6	618. 2	499.2	508.4	436. 9	461.5	406.8	360.8	391.7	342.6	351.8
Heating and ventilating equipment:	,,,,,,	000.0	V10. 2	100.2	000.1	100.0	201.0	100.0	000.0	001.1	012.0	,,01. 6
Blowers and fans, new ordersthous, of dol.	1		14, 151		'	10, 338			12, 262]		
Oil burners:⊕		1	12, 201			10,000			12, 202			
Orders, new, netnumber	13, 263	14, 854	24, 903	24, 201	81, 766	80, 100	50, 895	58, 075	32, 150	103, 556	141.603	80, 902
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdodo		59, 290	71. 535	84, 575	151, 822	211, 799	235, 073	266, 976	277, 211	350, 206	462, 550	518, 474
Shipments do l	9, 778	10, 338	12,658	11, 161	14, 519	20, 123	27, 621	26, 172	21, 915	30,665	28, 659	32, 868
Stocks, end of month do	7, 423	7,312	6, 286	5,990	6,670	6, 422	5, 435	5, 279	6, 166	6,621	6, 558	4, 786
Mechanical stokers, sales:	1		.,		-,	",	*,	-,	,	.,	0, 0	2,100
Classes 1, 2, and 3 do 14, 399	5, 754	7, 525	8, 512	8, 531	10, 575	14, 352	19, 493	21, 434	13, 746	14,007	14, 328	16.038
Classes 4 and 5:	1				ĺ		,	, ,	,		,	,
Number 345	254	, 341	327	425	446	428	465	400	331	246	248	275
Horsepower 88, 485	48, 362	72, 926	67, 827	105, 311	83, 491	90,088	94, 777	76, 520	63, 380	59, 382	69, 970	73, 717
Unit heater group, new orders thous. of dol. Warm-air furnaces (forced air and gravity flow),			4, 199		-	5, 581			8,526			
Warm-air furnaces (forced air and gravity flow),	1	į			Į			į		i		1
shipments*number 43. 186		29, 494	32, 764	27, 540	33, 410	34, 871	40, 165	41,465	33, 253	r 37, 789	39 664 .	47, 100
Machine tools, shipments*thous, of dol 28, 100	40, 170	39, 825	41,040	32, 504	32, 500	27, 300	31, 200	26,084	23, 276	30, 263	26, 949	r 27, 326
Pumps and water systems, domestic, shipments:♂	1	ĺ		1		1				ļ		ĺ
Pitcher, other hand, and windmill pumpsunits. 28. 157		28, 807	24, 570	25, 566	25,088	22, 995	25, 470	24, 050	23,600	27, 563	24, 093	27, 231
Water systems, including pumpsdo 44. 887	29, 362	33, 730	33, 840	31, 364	32, 259	32, 400	38, 927	36, 529	33, 718	46,094	r 37, 528	44, 870
Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary:												
Orders, newthous. of dol	3, 237	3, 177	3, 220	3,871	2, 258	2, 171	2,975	2, 482	1, 925	2,836	2.728	2, 489
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT												
	1			[İ			ļ				
Battery shipments (automotive replacement only),	1											
number* thousands 1,672	1, 158	1,326	1,325	1, 213	1, 567	1,675	1, 926	1,834	1,685	1,768	1, 706	1, 686
Electrical products:										i		
Insulating materials, sales billed1936=100	329	396	372	294	252	164	206	202		1.		;
Motors and generators, new ordersdo	328	400	291	280	244	298	344	286				
Furnaces, electric, industrial, sales:	11 000	4 510	0.491	0.050	4 100	7.000	0	E 050	7.00	0.040	4 -00	
Unit kilowatts	11,098 1,068	4,513	8. 431	9, 952	4, 192 386	7,092	8, 104	5, 856 624	7,626	6, 343	6, 589	5, 599
Value thous, of dol. Laminated fiber products, shipments do	1,068	353	783 5, 329		3, 336	701	690 2, 659	2, 556	613	570 2,694	614	
Motors (1-200 hp):	5, 671	5, 795	5, 529	4, 301	3, 330	2,005	2, 659	2,556	3, 144	2, 594	2, 216	
Polyphase induction, billings dodo	5, 541	5, 616	6, 304	5,320	5, 224	4, 462	E 41**	5, 633	0 143	2 20"	3, 243	
Polyphase induction, new ordersdo	6, 541	7, 577	6, 737	5, 992	6,012	6, 624	5, 417 10, 691	7, 260	6, 143 10, 813	3, 365 5, 818		
Direct correct billings	4, 763	4,760	4, 866	3, 710	3, 621	1,695	1,678	1,720	1,358	5,818	456	
Direct current, billingsdo	3, 528	5, 739	2,699	2,801	1, 315	2, 663	1,335	1, 720	2, 067	779	894	
Rigid steel conduit and fittings, shipments_short tons.	10, 300	10, 505	11, 757	9,001	9, 364	9, 464	11, 794	13, 426	13, 589	14, 109	10, 887	6, 590
Vulcapized fiber:	10, 300	10, 505	11,707	0,001	3,304	0,404	11, 194	10,420	10,000	14, 109	10,001	0, 590
Consumption of fiber paperthous. of lb	4, 094	4, 237	4, 147	3, 120	3, 372	3,017	2,490	3, 152	4,093	4,359	4, 222	4, 474
Shipments thous of dol	1, 284	1.322	1, 321	1, 029	1,067	746	825	875	921	1, 265	1, 104	1, 211
On parce voluments	1 ", ===	1,022	.,	1,020	1 -, 55	1	020	1	1	1 200	1,101	1.211
									·		·	

PAPER AND PRINTING

PULPWOOD AND WAST	TE PAPER	İ											
Pulpwood:* Consumption thous. of Receipts, total Stocks, end of month Waste paper:*	cords (128 cu. ft.)	508 1, 412 441 1, 200 050 2, 415	1, 461	1, 471 1, 593 2, 420	1, 349 1, 580 2, 627	1, 390 1, 685 2, 887		1, 465 1, 535 3, 017	1, 401 1, 225 2, 877	1, 314 1, 070 2, 627	1, 294 1, 354 2, 687	1, 286 1, 511 2, 913	7 1, 511 7 1, 716 7 3, 117
Consumption Receipts Stocks	do 655,	618 588, 142 874 617, 795 774 313, 682	632, 093	597, 137 589, 702 324, 211	520, 824 534, 585 330, 473	552, 888 543, 008 323, 799	540, 190 533, 384 314, 644	602, 143 620, 472 330, 579	568, 048 566, 858 330, 919	500, 546 496, 036 326, 689	590, 097 589, 511 326, 238	555, 229 545, 602 316, 488	
WOOD PULP		Ì				j 						1	
Exports, all grades, total‡. Imports, all grades, total ‡ Bleached sulphate ‡ Unbleached sulphate ‡ Unbleached sulphite ‡ Unbleached sulphite ‡ Groundwood ‡	dododo	27, 189 31, 103 1, 751	82, 888 3, 877 7, 685 23, 214 29, 985 1, 437	18, 720 86, 089 3, 629 7, 071 26, 423 31, 679 1, 740 15, 547	24, 339 127, 603 3, 758 29, 580 30, 340 46, 843 1, 595 15, 487	6, 379 177, 360 4, 117 39, 117 38, 745 73, 754 1, 707 19, 920		3, 711 257, 561 18, 455 62, 600 56, 880 92, 659 2, 012 24, 955	3, 461 230, 024 6, 846 55, 922 38, 609 99, 529 2, 170 26, 948	1, 095 271, 856 7, 817 100, 745 36, 779 99, 480 1, 740 25, 295	2, 906 232, 963 5, 780 88, 447 37, 299 78, 483 1, 943 21, 011	1, 058 142, 069 5, 213 31, 741 38, 672 45, 242 1, 699 19, 502	3, 198 109, 769 5, 322 11, 435 36, 194 37, 715 1, 990 17, 113

^{*} Revised.

§ Revisions 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 neat transfer cons; the designation has, therefore, been corrected how.

It is believed that 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 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. S-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 1944 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 an adjustment for cancellations reported through December 1944; data published for this index and for the index for insulating materials, prior to the April 1945 Survey, have been revised; revisions are available on request.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					1945							
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
	PAl	PER A	ND P	RINT	ING-	-Contin	nued						
WOOD PULP—Continued			1										
Total, all grades short tons Bleached sulphate do		7802, 647	852, 365	813, 100	739, 080	772, 677	730, 426	820, 913	799, 092	706, 376	727, 224	720, 239	r 855, 13
Unbleached sulphatedo	76, 411 316, 854	70, 307 307, 538	73, 592 337, 243	69, 397 326, 053	66, 984 298, 165	69, 294 311, 639	65, 963 285, 689	77. 440 317, 101	71, 683 300, 726	64, 504 246, 570	59,004 230,809	63, 011 250, 454	78, 14 320, 30
Bleached sulphitedododo	141, 876 62, 347	128, 766 69, 920	139, 620 73, 891	131, 380 70, 809	112, 927 65, 986	124, 205 65, 355	117, 855 64, 130	136, 793 67, 011	132, 878 66, 105	119, 761	136, 813 64, 513	127, 991 58, 989	140, 66 64, 54
Soda do do Groundwood do do	41, 612 164, 589	37, 023 7147, 193	40,000 139,140	33, 567 134, 207	33, 270 117, 648	35, 538 123, 214	35, 147 118, 905	39, 218 136, 623	38, 408 144, 913	59, 715 35, 905 143, 036	39, 553	35, 886 143, 333	7 41, 32 7 163, 11
tocks, end of month:†	ĺ	i '	(1	1	İ		1	155, 756	1	1
Total, all gradesdododo	77, 173 6, 265	r 78, 551 5, 142	86, 228 6, 321	81, 588 4, 749	78, 371 4, 238	72, 421 4, 534	67,840	65, 680 6, 009	69, 253 5, 471	71, 195 3, 999	67, 026 3, 855	74, 295 6, 970	7 74, 90 5, 20
Unbleached sulphatedododo	7, 624 14, 834	7,844 12,797	9, 009 15, 411	7, 135 13, 099	7, 616 14, 527	10, 309 13, 338	8, 829 14, 045	7, 542 13, 605	8, 984 14, 400	8,894 17,105	7,340 15,397	6,556	7, 1 17, 3
Unbleached sulphitedododo	8, 451 2, 711	7, 373 2, 589	8,063 3,128	8, 048 3, 469	8, 742 2, 146	8, 053 2, 104	9, 121 2, 279	9, 704 2, 218	10, 033 1, 959	9, 461 1, 933	9,374 2,041	10, 105 2, 181	8,7
Groundwooddo	34, 089	r 40, 154	41, 416	42, 025	38, 294	31, 358	26, 209	23, 024	24, 321	26, 481	25, 638	26, 253	29, 8
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS							Ì			}			
All paper and paperboard mills:* Paper and paperboard production, total_short tonsdododo	014 400	1,424,254 670,680	1,513,408 720,074	1,476,679 702,025	1,350,681 645,786	1,454,218 711,451	1,409,470 690,643	1,570,975 783, 339	1,503,923 760, 310	1,369,516 709,444	1,508,961 782,844	1,428,745 720, 336	
Paperboard do do	820, 818	753, 574	793, 334	774, 654	704, 895	742, 767 101, 763	718, 827	787, 636	743, 613	660,072	726, 117	708, 409	7818, 7
Paper board do Building board do Suilding board do Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Association):† Orders, new short tons Production do	107, 686	88, 437	96, 212	96, 072	94, 117	101,703	91,716	98, 648	89, 293	87,831	96, 874	94, 495	100, 44
(American Paper and Pulp Association):† Orders, newshort tons	662, 242	566, 326	559, 490	566, 387	551, 732	558, 309	552, 798	659, 293	587, 104	553, 553	682, 014	r 593, 256	r 699, 5
Production do Shipments do	657, 095 653, 768	540, 344 542, 892	580, 668 572, 147	566, 214 569, 281	520, 970 513, 142	580, 980 580, 713	559, 251 559, 923	639, 950 628, 677	619, 717 616, 249	580, 487 563, 008	644, 266 653, 559	7 591, 121 7 592, 627	7 680, 40 7 683, 5
Fine paper:	1	l	1	İ	i			,	1	}	ĺ	ł	106, 50
Orders, newdododododo	106, 290 161, 102	80, 222 173, 656	79, 783 168, 745	92, 031 180, 885	76, 291 176, 477	71, 972 158, 803	71, 047 145, 849	92, 405 135, 498	83, 498 140, 438	79, 761 132, 353	101, 382 135, 896	r 136, 513	r 151, 90
Orders, new	97, 115 95, 117	78, 281 78, 943	84, 873 82, 531	82, 163 84, 842	75, 538 74, 863	83, 471 82, 418	81, 464 79, 946	91, 916 86, 111	93, 479 93, 017	85, 743 79, 314	92, 351 44, 431	7 84, 450 7 85, 596	r 97, 6
		41,629	43, 816	42, 166	44,013	44, 745	46, 380	49, 509	55, 904	60, 865	55, 963	r 57, 412	54, 6
Orders, new	224, 521	166, 722	161, 686	170, 041	170, 215	179, 339	185, 158	223, 472	184, 014	171,937	247, 377	r 203, 257	r 230, 6
Productiondo	259, 282 224, 151	163, 693 166, 537	160, 167 176, 460	156, 175 174, 398	169, 262 154, 752	176, 948 179, 770	195, 267 172, 037	212, 356 205, 359	196, 654 200, 557	174, 944 191, 434	247, 377 247, 788 219, 785	r 250, 553 r 198, 199	r 257. 2 r 224, 3
Shipments do do do	224, 325 57, 901	166, 199 51, 799	170,092 57,817	176, 610 56, 443	152, 125 58, 819	178, 478 60, 239	174, 664 58, 676	202, 857 61, 288	198, 476 62, 627	187, 420 64, 962	221, 406 57, 996	7 198, 897 7 56, 942	7 223, 40
		229, 909	226, 983	220, 428	224, 378	217, 128	207, 059	242, 857	228, 184	216, 125	231, 270	215, 089	1
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	194, 368	234, 255	228, 340	217, 150	242, 766	227, 045	219, 338	209,772	213, 983	207, 920	192, 175	190, 398	7 206, 42
Orders, new do Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	240, 363 240, 826	207, 604 211, 058	227, 612 227, 225	217, 150 223, 410 222, 677	210, 973 207, 255 68, 713	227, 472 228, 503 67, 955	217, 861 216, 830	242, 786 240, 026	233, 507 232, 984	214, 719 209, 993	232, 704 238, 186	7 217, 692 7 217, 859 7 68, 273	r 263, 43
		65, 528	62, 942	61, 568	68, 713	67, 955	67, 395	66,090	69, 869	72, 490	67, 047	r 68, 273	7 75, 30
Orders, newpercent of stand. capacity_Productiondo		55. 8 54. 7	56, 4 61, 3	55. 8 53. 7	55. 2 50. 3	56. 1 55. 6	58. 1 58. 1	69. 2 68. 1	60. 5 67. 7	62. 6 64. 7			
Shipmentsdo		55. 1	55. 5	55, 4	52. 7	56. 2	57. 1	66.9	66.7	67. 0			
Book paper, uncoated: Orders, newdo		76.4	74.9	81.9	81. 2	77. 0	89. 5	100. 0	89. 2	92.9			
Orders, new do_ Price, wholesale, "B" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill dol. per 100 lb_ Production percent of stand, capacity_ Shipments do_	8, 00	7.30	7.30	7,30	7. 30	7, 30	7.30	7. 30	7. 30	7, 30	7. 58	8.00	8.
Productionpercent of stand, capacity_		81. 8 81. 8	81. 2 78. 3	82. 4 83. 0	77. 2 75. 8	80. 4 80. 3	83. 5 84. 3	93. 8 92. 0	97. 2 96. 1	96. 4 93. 5			
iewsprint:		31.0	10.0	00.0	10.0	00.0	01.0	32.0	00.1	55.0			
Canada: Productionshort tons	337,862	245, 429	264, 464	266, 417	270, 640	287, 028	269, 963	310, 975		276, 931	328, 414	308, 382	334, 1
Shipments from mills do Stocks, at mills, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	348, 103	263, 754 89, 956	264, 767 89, 653	258, 348 97, 722	282, 065 86, 297	304, 114 69, 211	277, 018 62, 156	308, 090 65, 041	298, 005 66, 194	262, 765 80, 360	316, 320 92, 454	285, 304 115, 532	320, 3 129, 3
United States: Consumption by publishers do	258 984	203, 234	205, 797	190, 511	177, 905	202, 911	213, 294	236, 939	236, 090	225, 378	221,054	223, 244	267.7
Imports do do Price, rolls (N. Y.) dol. per short ton Short tons. Shipments from mills do do	200,001	204, 820	224, 295	212, 814	239, 974	236, 378	218, 399	263, 457	206,659	232, 618	244, 469 67. 00	238, 888 67. 00	67.
Production short tons	67.00 67,064	61.00 59,757	61.00 63,768	61.00 60,828	61. 00 57, 081	61.00 56,518	61.00 56,722	61. 00 62, 267	61.00 62,602	61.00 61,563	67,819	60, 564	65, 3
Stocks, end of month:	67, 698	58, 942	63, 498	56, 492	58, 311	58, 201	59,802	60, 101	62, 186	62, 551	66, 102	59,015	67,6
At millsdo	6, 618 201, 776	6, 133 243, 643	6, 403 240, 437	10, 739 245, 518	9, 509 263, 277	7, 826 275, 338	4, 746 258, 752	6, 912 254, 834	7, 328 246, 227	6,340 222,266	8,057 221,957	9,606 216,241	7, 2 198, 1
At publishers do In transit to publishers do do la parhead (Notional Barrarhand Association) t	56, 332	47, 985	43, 539	40, 459	46, 865	47, 399	55, 215	46, 882	47, 556	44, 078	55, 206	60, 277	55, 3
aperboard (National Paperboard Association):‡ Orders, newdo	747, 907	668, 913	705, 924	657, 211	655, 365 507, 758	665, 380	629, 899	704, 867	653, 196	601, 526	685, 788	641, 342	754, 8
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdododododo	716, 274	546, 311 653, 605	546, 211 706, 479	499, 505 683, 957	507, 758 610, 126	494, 699 659, 672	492, 880 619, 388	511, 022 704, 564	472, 568 664, 076	462, 446 583, 569	516, 776 624, 862	533, 794 614, 867	549, 9 710, 9
Percent of capacity	99	97	96	96	86	90	91	97	95	85	90	97	1
Consumption short tons Stocks at mills, end of month do	413, 131	393, 395	416, 605	405, 773	351,805	383, 116	366, 642 187, 185	412, 472 203, 657	385, 249	347, 495	397, 534 204, 736	372, 489 193, 885	412, 7 211, 3
aper products:	238, 597	187, 459	194, 395	191, 285	198, 554	190, 810	101, 180	200,007	204, 675	199, 353	204, 100	100,000	211, 3
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments* mil. sq. ft. surface area.	5,078	3,911	4, 112	4, 124	3, 751	4, 141	4, 147	4,774	4, 421	4, 047	4,800	4, 345	+ 4, 9
Folding paper boxes, value:* New orders	389, 5	297.1	268. 3	250.8	235, 2	240. 4	243. 6	273, 4	302.7	274. 5	347.7	324.8	397
Shipments do	338. 0	263. 0	279. 4	272. 0	239.6	262. 5	254. 5	303. 7	288. 3	260.7	301.3	283. 1	322
PRINTING													
ook publication, total no. of editions New books do New editions do	664 539	653 462	557 465	590 502	365 315	401 312	582 483	534 443	536 477	731 609	348 281	465 368	
			100		טוט		. 200	. 330			. 2001	97	

r Revised. §See note in April 1946 Survey for basis of data.

tFor revisions for January 1942-March 1943, see note for paperboard at bottom of p. S-36 of July 1944 Survey.

*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. Revised woodpulp production for 1940-43 and sulphite stocks for all months of 1943 are shown on p. 20 of the December 1944 Survey; revised 1942 stock figures for all series are on pp. 30 and 31 of the June 1943 issue. 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 Digitatal legisling apper boxes and January 1943-May 1944 data for shipping containers are available on request.

Forderal Reseave Bank of St. Louis

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the	1946				T 7.	1945	Sep-	Octo-	Novem-	Decem-	Janu-	1946 Febru-	
1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	Мау	June	July	August	tember	ber	ber	ber	ary	ary	М
	PETI	ROLE	J M A	ND CO	OAL P	RODU	JCTS						
Anthracite:		338	127	322	334	311	336	907	40.4	359	317		
Exports §thous, of short tons Prices, composite, chestnut: Retaildol. per short ton	15. 25	13.88	13.87	13, 89	14. 90	14. 91	14. 93	365 14. 92	404 14. 93	359 15.06	15. 20	314 15, 26	
Wholesaledothous. of short tons	12. 469 5, 061	11. 433 5. 094	11. 476 2, 071	11, 764 5, 634	12. 214 4, 915	12, 233 4, 629	12. 281 4, 613	12. 281 5, 273	12. 281 4, 533	12.389 3,975	12. 454 4, 982	12. 469 4, 788	1
Stocks, producers' storage yards, end of modo Bituminous:	176	277 1, 921	219 2, 763	180 2, 902	174 2, 929	198 2,838	203 3, 681	140 2, 898	132 3, 471	130 2, 208	157 2,813	192 3, 130	
Exports §do Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total thous, of short tons	32.027	43, 997	46, 080	42, 850	41,733	41, 444	39, 485	41,054	44, 089	51, 679	51,826	46, 244	r 4
Industrial consumption, totaldodo	28, 102 41	36, 198 588	37, 252 867	35, 046 869	34, 553 852	33, 553	31, 547 464	32, 124 311	34, 596 571	38, 446 612	36, 542 631	31, 281 570	7 3
Byproduct coke ovens do Cement mills do Electric power utilities do	5, 505 503 5, 192	7, 454 281 5, 910	7, 868 313 5, 984	7,343 321 5,971	7, 695 336 6, 065	7, 181 379 6, 016	7, 130 401 5, 315	5, 617 434 5, 566	6, 798 477 5, 480	7, 333 467 5, 804	5, 299 471 5, 706	3, 744 441 4, 929	
Railways (class 1)dodo	8. 256 730	10, 592 860	10, 683 859	10, 066 762	10, 061 747	9, 727	9, 254 673	9, 692 798	9, 870 811	11,005 921	10, 976 552	9, 827 683	7
Other industrial do Retail deliveries do	7, 875 3, 925	10, 384 7, 790	10, 550 8, 828	9, 590 7, 804	8,679 7,180	8, 850 7, 891	8,310 7,938	9, 706 8, 930	10, 589 9, 493	12, 304 13, 233	12, 907 15, 284	11, 087 14, 963	
Other consumption: Vessels (bunker) \$	1 400	192	185	176 236	187 21 7	175	168 212	145	129 222	103 202	98 237	88 219	
Coal mine fueldo Prices, composite: Retail (34 cities)¶dol. per short ton	1, 400 10. 70	198 10. 34	229 10. 5 0	236 10, 54	10. 55	218 10. 57	10. 57	169 10. 58	10.59	10. 59	10.69	10. 69	
Wholesale: Mine rundo	5. 454	5, 241	5. 361	5. 388	5. 393	5, 430	5. 433	5. 433	5. 433	5. 436	5. 443	5. 447	
Prepared sizesdo	5. 709 3, 210	5. 518 43, 360	5. 640 49, 483	5.655 50,987	5.670 47,217	5, 696 47, 658	5. 708 46, 938	5. 708 39, 192	5, 708 50, 7 72	5.708 46,798	5. 709 54, 075	5. 709 49, 960	
total thous of short tons Industrial, total do do	38, 700 36, 357	43, 793 39, 841	44, 020 40, 056	47, 715 43, 152	49, 906 45, 024	51, 141 45, 966	53, 350 48, 025	48, 015 43, 734	48, 919 44, 689	45, 665 42, 450	46, 528 44, 049	51, 158 48, 047	7
Byproduct coke ovens	4, 128 411	4, 456 416	4, 428 456	5, 128 497	4, 753 503	4, 503 528	4, 624 608	3, 666 569	4, 607 670	4,804 641	5, 661 594	6, 393 608	
Railways (class I)dol	12,044 7,585 527	12, 350 9, 509 695	12, 620 9, 369 681	13, 736 9, 872 703	14, 282 10, 222 656	14, 690 10, 387 680	15, 534 10, 880 746	15, 138 10, 072 548	15, 137 10, 056 602	14, 668 8, 985 593	14, 378 9, 393 626	14, 802 11, 070 705	١,
Steel and rolling mills	11, 662 2, 343	12, 248 3, 952	12, 321 3, 964	13, 011 4, 563	14, 416 4, 882	15, 178 5, 175	15, 633 5, 325	13, 741 4, 281	13, 617 4, 230	12,759 3,215	13, 397 2, 479	14, 469 3, 111	
COKE	•												
Exports §thous, of short tonsthous, of short tons		132	152	160	133	137	142	118	156	168	160	219	
Production: dol. per short ton	7. 500	7.000	7.000	7,500	7.500	7. 500	7. 500	7. 500	7,500	7. 500	7. 500	7.500	
Beehivethous. of short tons_ Byproductdo Petroleum cokedo	26 3,852	376 5, 227 184	558 5,528 179	5, 166 172	549 5, 430 185	455 5, 071 180	297 4, 997 148	197 3, 942 144	367 4, 789 152	392 5, 166 163	405 3,800 161	366 2, 632 149	
Stocks, end of month: Byproduct plants, totaldodo	620	633	724	872	926	1, 102	1, 177	963	1,002	927	970	1, 161	
At furnace plants do do do	442 178	429 204 141	514 210 150	598 275 148	569 357 154	674 428 160	658 518 162	481 482 159	490 512 159	498 429 158	666 305 146	934 227 147	
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS		'''	100			100	202	100					
Crude petroleum: Consumption (runs to stills)†thous, of bbl		143, 221	152, 295	149, 682	155, 049	152, 771	128, 236	131, 567	138, 705	141,779	140, 130		
Exports §		3, 057	3, 432 6, 514	2, 988 6, 090	3, 958 7, 480	3, 398 7, 387	3, 380 5, 673	3, 936 7, 547	3, 455 7, 577	2, 536 6, 789	1, 495 8, 302	2. 688 7, 102	
Price (Kansas-Okia,) at wellsdol. per bbl. Production†thous. of bbl. Refinery operationsprt. of capacity_	1.190	1, 110 144, 025 95	1.110 150, 985 97	1.110 145,610 98	1.110 151,606 98	1, 110 150, 965 96	1. 110 132, 386 85	1, 110 132, 597 84	1, 110 135, 252 92	1, 110 138, 495 92	1.110 143,368 91	1. 110 132, 129 94	
Refinable in U. S.†		224, 229	223, 151	218, 218	216 638	215, 135	220, 319	221, 246	1	218, 763	223, 442 51, 819	227, 220 55, 430	:
At refineriesdo At tank farms and in pipe linesdo On leases†do		52, 754 156, 955 14, 520	53, 172 155, 557 14, 422	51, 790 151, 909 14, 519	53, 053 149, 247	52, 967 147, 807 14, 361	54, 469 150, 984 14, 866	51, 773 154, 988 14, 485	218, 916 52, 756 151, 753 14, 407	50, 276 153, 957 14, 530	156, 790	55, 430 157, 315 14, 475	:
Heavy in Californiado Wells completed †number		5, 415 1, 151	5, 063 1, 146	5, 044 1, 350	53, 053 149, 247 14, 338 4, 793 1, 233	4, 821 1, 158	4, 437 1, 389	4, 606 1, 089	4, 610 1, 156	4, 496 1, 330	14, 833 4, 554 1, 291	4, 607 1, 112	
Refined petroleum products: Gas and fuel oils: Domestic domend:												1	
Gas oil and distillate fuel oil thous, of bbl Residual fuel oil		15, 654 43, 680	18, 267 45, 053	14, 719 43, 151	15, 353 41, 434	14, 998 40, 350	14, 207 35, 469	16, 546 40, 627	19, 102 42, 713	28, 626 45, 726	29, 473 44, 966	25, 341 39, 332	
Electric power plants do		1,377	1, 271	1, 280	1, 446	1,386	1,540	1,855	2,043	2, 570	2, 261	1,968	
Kaliways (class 1)do Vessels (bunker oil) §do Exports: §		8, 152 7, 982	8, 649 8, 043	8, 361 7, 897	8, 300 7, 740	7, 799 6, 694	6, 953 5, 775	7, 420 5, 694	7, 274 6, 131	7, 804 5, 346	7, 625 6, 049	6, 584 4, 874	-
Gas oil and distillate fuel oildododo		2, 973 975	4, 002 693	4, 764 909	3, 202 1, 106	1, 995 416	1, 566 240	2, 2 64 267	2, 421 239	2,017	2, 456 374	1,797 363	
Price, fuel oil (Pennsylvania)dol. per gal Production: Qas oil and distillate fuel oilthous. of bbl	l	.066	. 066	. 066	22, 099	.066	.061	. 058	19, 964	.058	24,390	23, 047	
Kesidual fuel oildodo		20, 443 38, 660	21, 941 41, 569	21, 891 40, 527	41, 881	21, 740 41, 200	19, 204 34, 183	19,009 36,452		38, 609	37, 940	34. 791	
Gas oil and distillate fuel oil do do Residual fuel oil do		29, 148 34, 418	29, 511 34, 333	32, 440 35, 606	36, 276 38, 341	41, 245 42, 227	45, 0 5 9 42, 822	45, 479 42, 068	44, 562 41, 322	35, 778 37, 158	28, 990 34, 573	25, 511 34, 008	
Motor fuel: Domestic demandthous. of bbl	İ	59, 147	60, 828	60, 597	66, 218	70, 027	64, 550	55, 743	53, 581	50, 129 4, 524	51, 186 5, 332	47, 889 • 4, 452	
Exports do do Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Okla.) dol. per gal.		12, 376	11, 585	9, 784	6,312	2,779	4, 181	2, 300	1		.055	.053	1
Wholesale, refinery (Okla.) dol. per gal Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.) do Retail, service stations, 50 cities do	.145		. 161	. 161	.161	. 161 . 146	. 155	.149	.149	.149	. 149	. 146	1
* Revised. • Data continue series published in the 1942 Suppler	ment hut	susmon da	d during t	he war ne	riod: date	for Octob	ber 1941-F	ebruary 1	1945 will h	e publishe	ed later.		
Average for 35 cities through April 1945; the compa f Revised series. For source of 1939-41 revisions for 5-33 of the April 1945 issue. For 1941 revisions for the ir issues (correction for crude petroleum production Janua	rability (r bitumin	of the aver	age was noroduction	ot affecte 1, see note	d by the c marked	mission o	f data for S-32 of th	the city o e April 19	iropped. 943 Surve	y; revision	s for 1942-	43 are sh	òμ
	ndicated s ry 1941, 1	series on 1 10,446), ai	etroleum id for revi	products ised 1942 r	on this pa nonthly a	ge and p. verages, s	S-37, see see note m	notes mar arked "†'	rked "†" (" on p. S-	on p. 8-33 33 of the J	or the Ma fuly 1944 i	eren and ssue; 1941	A]
Revisions and revisions for 1943 are available on request.													

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	46					1945						1946	·
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	pril Ap	ril	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	Marc
PETRO	LEUM	Aľ	ND C	OAL P	RODI	JCTS-	-Conti	nued					-
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued	1												
Refined petroleum products—Continued. Motor fuel—Continued.	- 1												
Production, total t	24	,770 .553	69, 766 27, 006	66, 968 24, 644	72, 505 28, 457	72, 318 29, 263	60,077 23,600	60, 604 23, 141	66, 873 24, 761	66, 058 23, 885	62, 126 23, 234	55, 492 20, 915	61, 8 24, 3
Cracked gasolinedodo Natural gasoline and allied products††do	33	, 177 , 498	34, 427 9, 947	34, 263 9, 521	35, 696 9, 757	34,829 9,651	29, 307 8, 569	29, 918 9, 267	34, 496 9, 474	34, 504 9, 871	31, 067 10, 122	27, 388 9, 251	29, 9 9, 5
Sales of I. p. g. for fuel and chemicalsdo Transfer of cycle productsdo	l	, 376 82	1, 541 73	1, 384 76	1, 328 77	1,369 56	1, 359 40	1, 671 51	1, 782 76	2, 115 87	2, 217 80	1,973	1,8
Used at refineries†domil. of gal	6	, 077 , 180	6, 114 r 2, 306	6,065 r2,339	6, 5 51 • 2, 366	6, 236 r2, 599	5, 081 * 2, 416	5, 483 + 2, 290	5, 425 +2, 118	5, 317 2, 006	5, 037 r 2, 047	4, 448 r1, 937	4, 6
Stocks, gasoline, end of month: Finished gasoline, totalthous, of bbl	79	, 653	77, 151	74, 089	74, 460	74, 270	65, 489	68, 039	78, 091	89, 360	94, 115	96, 293	95, 1
At refineries do Unfinished gasoline do do do do do do do do do do do do do	11	, 309 , 151	49, 741 11, 179	46, 357 12, 039	47, 822 11, 122	46, 346 9, 733	38, 146 9, 085	41, 613 8, 766	47, 585 8, 449	56, 784 8, 316	63, 203 8, 279	63, 999 8, 543	63, 5 8, 9
Natural gasolinedododo	1	, 783 , 521	4,873 5,459	4, 723	4, 33 8 4, 402	4,048 3,789	3, 985 5, 254	3, 959 6, 775	4,325 7,613	4, 322 9, 830	5, 034 11, 176	5, 843 9, 608	6, 6, 8, 0
Domestic demand do		388	639	4, 741 556	543	540	815	605	505	423	586	370	3,0
Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, refinery (Pennsylvania)	. 070	.074	. 074 6, 445	.074 6,337	. 074 6, 520	. 074 7. 089	. 068 5, 858	. 066 6, 447	.066 7,564	. 066 8, 543	. 066 9, 688	. 070 9, 506	9, 8
Production thous. of bbl. Stocks, refinery, end of month do	5	,022	5, 347	5, 737	5, 860	7, 571	8,082	7,564	7, 355	6, 212	4, 666	4, 304	4, 9
Domestic demandsdo	3	, 265 555	3, 370 779	3, 132 678	3, 261 819	3, 120 389	2, 327 453	2, 577 297	2, 532 571	2, 606 517	2,689 r 775	2, 275 603	2, 5 1, 2
Exports	.160	. 160	.160	. 160	.160	. 160	. 160	. 160	.160	. 160	. 160	. 160	.1
Production thous of bbl Stocks, refinery, end of month do	3 7	,716 ,307	3, 882 7, 026	3, 567 6, 770	3, 645 6, 321	3, 712 6, 505	3, 128 6, 840	3, 265 7, 221	3, 485 7, 595	3, 312 7, 773	3, 395 7, 694	3, 159 7, 966	3, 78 7, 9
Asphalt: Imports§short tons	23	, 255	16, 237	18, 542	8,748	9, 206	23, 612	7, 864	30, 040	376	9,065	665	9, 9
Productiondo	524 909	, 000 , 300	631, 100 915, 500	681, 100 835, 300	790,200 730,700	772, 600 592, 200	662, 900 524, 200	650,000 503,100	564, 400 558, 400	491, 100 692, 700	459, 500 786, 500	479, 300 889, 600	540, 50 948, 40
Production thous. of lb. Stocks, refinery, end of month do	70 84	, 560 . 840	71,120 81,200	70, 280 71, 400	71, 400 78, 680	73, 360 82, 600	54, 040 84, 280	58, 240 84, 280	66, 640 83, 160	63, 840 82, 040	65, 520 80, 640	64, 960 81, 480	77, 2 85, 4
Asphalt prepared roofing, shipments:	1	.040	4, 189	4, 182	3,816	4, 170	4, 076	4,665	4, 347	3, 314	4, 563	4, 060	4, 6
Smooth-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheetdo Mineral-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheetdo	1,696 1 1,224 1	,428 ,076 ,537	1,307 1,111 1,771	1, 260 1, 133 1, 789	1,092 1,043 1,681	1, 194 1, 145 1, 831	1, 112 1, 186 1, 778	1, 269 1, 350 2, 045	1, 147 1, 299 1, 901	892 937 1, 484	1, 350 1, 226 1, 987	1, 229 1, 073 1, 759	1, 5: 1, 1: 2, 0:
	RUBBE			RUBB	ER P	RODU	CTS		<u> </u>			1	<u> </u>
RUBBER]	
Natural rubbar:	9,	793	10, 164	8, 995	7, 698	7, 392	5, 799	7, 206	7, 575	8, 185		<u> </u>	
Consumption \(\) long tons Imports, including latex and Guayule \(\) do Stocks, end of month \(\) do	10 102	, 802 , 705	11, 487 102, 478	9, 358 103, 219	10, 509 103, 504	11, 206 105, 594	11, 164 111, 385	11, 606 118, 08 5	12, 213 117, 543	14, 045 118, 715	19, 595	33,008	31, 7
		, 437	62, 837	58, 627	52, 571	54, 439	45, 479	58, 667	56, 2 27	56, 112			
Synthetic Hobers Consumption	75,	, 057	3, 961 83, 309	7, 851 78, 702	11, 969 78, 650	10, 914 69, 703	3, 839 63, 754	1,621 47,317	8, 024 48, 634				
		, 487	193, 663 22, 459	203, 018 19, 873	218, 539 15, 976	224, 117 18, 663	239, 683 17, 365	226, 550 22, 185	214, 289				1
Consumptiondo	20,	389	22, 249 35, 035	20, 187	17, 033 • 34, 574	18, 804 33, 881	17, 246 32, 439	22, 183 22, 044 31, 103	20, 263 20, 560 30, 541				
TIRES AND TUBES	00,	, 210	00,000	01,000	01,011	50,001	02, 100	01, 100	00,011	20, 100			
Pneumatic casings:	1				***							}	
Exports thousands Production do Shipments	2	184 970 855	246 3, 363	191 3, 434 3, 327	190 3, 054 2, 941	3, 656	94 3, 432	4,700	90 4,660	93 4, 818	96 5, 973	5, 801	6, 6
Shipments do do Original equipment do Stocks, end of month do		573	3, 184 568 1, 574	3, 327 452 1, 689	2, 941 407 1, 799	3, 332 382 2, 072	3, 446 346 2, 003	4, 369 450 2, 352	4, 436 634 2, 992	4, 297 378 3, 003	5, 547 576 3, 338	5, 468 476 3, 487	6, 6, 7, 3, 3, 3
Inner tubes: \$ Exportsdo	8	150	188	1,000	125	103	92	60	83	99	88	108	1, 3, 3
Production do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2	980	3, 007 3, 069	3, 104 3, 008	3, 050 2, 959	3, 240 3, 044	3, 061 3, 063	4, 274 3, 924	4, 245 4, 023	3, 959 3, 6 3 6	5, 296 4, 286	4, 874 4, 386	5, 8 5, 6
Stocks, end of monthdo	2	696	2, 438	2, 601	2, 597	2, 784	2, 708	3, 175	3, 387	3, 671	4, 048	4, 418	4, 5
ST	ONE,	CLA	AY, A	ND G	LASS	PROD	UCTS						
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS													
	1,776 152	9 59	142, 069	140, 312	123, 662	116, 468	99, 700	98, 121	100, 311	97, 395	115, 440	129, 204	143, 9
PORTLAND CEMENT	- 1												
Percent of capacity	64	,084 36	8, 088 40	8, 934 45	9, 237 45	9, 921 49	9,826 50	11, 104 55	10,705 54	9, 772 48	9, 633 47	9, 250 50	11, 2
Shipmentsthous. of bbl 1 Stocks, finished, end of monthdo 1	5, 369 7 5, 932 20	, 894 , 787	9, 275 19, 599	10,088 18,535	10, 283 17, 486	11, 467 15, 966	11, 211 14, 595	13, 303 12, 385	10,342 12,763	6, 112 16, 426	7, 391 18, 653	7, 853 20, 033	12, 69 7 18, 6
Stocks, clinker, end of monthdo	5, 912 📗 6	,008 (5, 834	5, 273	4,808	4, 556	4,572	4, 109	4,022	4,463	5, 304	5,824	r 6, 3

Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1946 for exports and January 1942-February 1945 for the other series will be published later.

Includes natural gasoline, cycle products, and liquefied petroleum gases at natural gasoline plants, and benzol. Sales of liquefied 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 November 1941-February 1945 will be published later.

*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 prior to March 1945 will be shown later.

Digitized Scenbick Marked "†" on p. 8-36 regarding revisions in the indicated series for petroleum products. Data for asphalt roofing have been published on a revised basis beginning in the the passes of

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946				19	945						1946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	Mai
STON	E, CL	AY, A	ND G	LASS	PROL	UCTS	S—Con	tinued		i			
CLAY PRODUCTS													
rick, unglazed: Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant													
Production*thous. of standard brick	1	15. 372 149, 734	15. 406 159, 862	15. 415 183, 310	15.621 191.489	15.568 211,331	16.036 210, 210	16.881 250,467	17. 051 263, 441	7 17, 081 238, 668	7 17, 196 271, 639	r17, 213 r279, 265	17. 330,
Shipments*do Stocks, end of month*do nglazed structural tile:*		171, 216 248, 210	188, 379 218, 507	197, 987 203, 413	203,676 191,640	228,832 174,462	211, 088 172, 832	267,775 158,800	258, 591 160, 563	216, 658 181, 158	271, 601 179, 875	7271, 763 7188, 343	330, 189,
nglazed structural tile:* Productionshort tons_		57, 836	68, 444	62, 024	58, 497	61, 591	62, 406	67, 835	71, 471	62, 046	70, 114	r 67, 059	83.
Objective and the second secon	(63, 400 99, 744	70, 232 97, 820	67, 558 91, 889	67, 944	72, 569 71, 351	69, 488 64, 423	73, 779	74, 974	61, 549	75, 298	70, 102	82
snipments			, í		82, 401			59, 469	53, 844	54, 429	49, 399	r 46, 434	47,
Production		50, 497 70, 543	50, 299 67, 789	53, 337 68, 348	56, 363 70, 649	58, 504 72, 190	60, 105 71, 070	71, 927 80, 222	73, 801 72, 585	71, 055 62, 329	84, 021 78, 084	54,904 r 50,174	56 54
Stocks do do do do do do do do do do do do do		198, 970	180, 431	166, 597	152, 369	138, 712	127, 858	121, 270	119, 196	128, 470		r142, 248	144
GLASS PRODUCTS													
lass containers:† Productionthous, of gross	9, 530	8, 537	9, 270	8,711	8,710	9, 270	8, 995	9,885	8,978	8, 603	9, 890	8, 985	9.
Production thous. of gross—Shipments, domestic, total do— Narrow neck, food do—	9,406 773	8, 803 667	9, 081 716	8, 832 694	8, 534 817	9, 253 1, 073	8,743 1,170	9, 693 871	8, 668 592	7, 968 561	9, 644 679	8, 847 615	9
Wide mouth, food (incl. packers tumblers)do	2, 918	r 2, 329	2, 431	2, 298	2, 224	2,568	2,420	2,998	2, 707	2, 533	3,041	2,775	2
Beer bottles do do do do do do do do do do do do do	566 546	658 1,013	684 1.056	690 933	561 852	548 757	450 744	607 719	505 624	467 564	415 801	399 801	
Liquor and winedodododo	1, 159 2, 143	724 72,148	782 2, 013	835 2, 084	838 1,821	891 1, 945	865 1, 963	1, 123 2, 109	1,126 2,006	1, 087 1, 773	1, 161 2, 355	$1,152 \\ 2,052$	$\frac{1}{2}$
General purpose (chem., household, indus.)do	717	676	725 302	671	691	740 329	687	838 337	742	648	752	667	-
Dairy productsdododododo	347 238	289 299	372	303 323	307 423	402	305 139	90	312 52	302 34	353 89	317 67	
Stocks, end of monthdododo	4, 168	4, 353	4, 335	3, 985	3,988	3, 806	3, 835	3, 815	3, 857	4, 331	4, 392	4, 294	4
Tumblers:†	0.007		2 005	4 00*	7.000		- 000						_
Production thous. of doz.	6, 935 7, 416	5, 159 5, 570	6, 325 6, 012	6, 091 6, 280	5, 338 5, 630	5, 865 5, 884	5, 826 5, 786	6,653 6,458	6, 153 5, 377	5, 682 5, 925	5, 753 5, 516	6, 465 6, 138	7
Stocksdodo Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments †	4, 410	4, 740	4, 971	4, 773	4, 468	4, 461	4, 551	4, 876	5, 640	5, 281	4, 882	4, 879	5
thous. of doz	4, 100	3, 130	2, 755	3, 102	2, 476	3, 474	2,867	3, 103	2, 968	3, 203	4, 402	3, 681	4
late glass, polished, productionthous. of sq. ft GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS	18, 515	8, 489	8, 637	6,081	8,481	8,966	10, 354	7, 335	543	429	4, 355	13, 849	19
•													
rude gypsum: Importsc? short tons Production do alcined, production do				r 88,039		-	, 180, 257	-		233,059			42
alcined, productiondodo				906, 796 603, 491			628, 871			701, 797			1,143 828
y psum products sold or used: Uncalcineddodo				256,707			i		1	i i		1	358
Calcined:				200,101			210,000			010,007	}		1
For building uses: Base-coat plastersdo				152, 961			174, 497						265
Base-coat plasters				3, 293 50, 182			3, 591 54, 580						85
All other building plasters. do Lath thous, of sq. ft Tile do				130, 990			145, 356			206 823	1	i .	9.19
Waliboard⊕do				388,094						365, 183			408
Industrial plastersshort tons_				58, 249			52, 485			35, 660	<u> </u>		48
		TE	XTIL	E PRO	ODUC'	TS							
CLOTHING oslery:													Ì
Productionthous. of dozen pairs	13, 067	7 11, 144	11, 984	11, 316	9, 617	11, 251	10,965	12, 377	11,389	9, 976	13, 131	12, 235	12,
Shipments do do Stocks, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	12, 643 15, 819	7 11, 281 13, 123	12, 194 12, 777	11,654 12,303	9, 208 12, 712	11, 353 12, 610	10, 811 12, 764	12, 035 13, 106	10,658 13,838	9, 107 14, 707	12, 751 14, 734	11, 938 15, 0 32	12 15
COTTON		j	1									1	
		l				1						ĺ	
consumptionbales	813, 732	769, 209	830, 414	785, 945	672, 973	739, 811	701, 000	759, 806	743, 450	651, 784		746, 594	803
Exportso dododododo	.	106, 536 19, 083	193, 378 61, 663	295, 416 12, 978	309, 501 9, 947	187, 851	244, 318 57, 595	194, 616 21, 792	297, 023 9, 823	214, 928 19, 199	293, 166	250, 482 25, 845	318
Prices received by farmers t	. 236	. 202	. 205	. 209	. 213	. 213	. 217	. 223	. 225	. 228	. 224	. 230	
dol. per lb	. 277	. 221	. 226	. 227	. 226	. 224	. 225	. 231	. 239	. 245	. 247	. 258	
Production: Ginningsthous. of running bales	.				133	461	2, 176	5, 154	7, 384	7,734	8, 027		18
Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales thous. of bales.	ļ												19
Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, end of		l				1							"
month:‡ Warehousesthous. of bales_	7, 534	10, 985	10,045	9, 117	8, 306	7,778	8, 250	9, 145	10,556	10, 447	9,900	9, 348	8
Water out of the contract of t	2, 311	2, 143	2,090	1,989	1,909	1,778	1,690	1,852	2, 137	2, 311	2, 295	2, 305	2
Millsdo	1 '	1 -,		1	1	[1	l .	l	1		1	
Mills	89	127 79	131 66	119 40	104 39	84 36	77 74	85 166	84 171	86 134	96 140	91 88	

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

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

For revised figures for cotton stocks for August 1941-March 1942, see .9-24 of the May 1943 Survey. The total stocks of American cotton in the United States on July 31, 1945, including stocks on farms and intransit, were 11,040,000 bales, and stocks of foreign cotton in the United States, 124,000 bales.

Revised series. See note marked "1" 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 46 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 ""1" 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 1945 issue; data beginning that month for other series will be published later.

COUTTON MANUFACTURERS Cotton disth: Coron broad woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly*	2, 270	ontinu	2,011 1,428 723	October	68, 789 5, 934 21. 16 . 223 . 099 . 120	71, 555 7778 7456 7320 52, 756 2, 920 20, 61 223 . 099			2, 2
Cotton loth: Cotton broad woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly: mill, of linear yards. Cotton goods finished, quarterly: mill, of linear yards. Cotton goods finished, quarterly: mill, of linear yards. Cotton goods finished, quarterly: mill, of linear yards. Cotton goods finished, quarterly: mill, of linear yards. Cotton goods finished, quarterly: mill, of linear yards. Cotton goods finished, quarterly: mill, of linear yards. Cotton goods finished, quarterly: more goods. Frinted. more goods. Exprised	2, 270	56, 999 11, 169 20, 28 209 .090 .114 22, 170 8, 793 370 100. 5	2, 011 1, 428 723 459 246 57, 951 9, 452 22, 41 216 206 117 21, 912 8, 371 352	49, 031 7, 610 21, 85 , 223 1, 099 , 120 21, 722	68, 789 5, 934 21, 16 . 223 . 099 . 120	71, 555 7778 7456 7320 52, 756 2, 920 20, 61 223 . 099	59, 618 3, 131	60, 474	1, 7
Cotton cloth: Cotton broad woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly* mil. of linear yards Cotton goods finished, quarterly* mil. of linear yards Cotton goods finished, quarterly* do	1,738 822 617 298 56,730 8,343 7,850 19,92 .090 .090 .114 .114 .22, 189 .9,240 .399 .904 .399 .343 .18.8 .568	56, 999 11, 169 20, 28 209 .090 .114 22, 170 8, 793 370 100. 5	1, 428 723 459 246 57, 951 9, 452 22, 41 . 216 . 092 . 117 21, 912 8, 371 352	49, 031 7, 610 21, 85 , 223 1, 099 , 120 21, 722	68, 789 5, 934 21, 16 . 223 . 099 . 120	71, 555 7778 7456 7320 52, 756 2, 920 20, 61 223 . 099	59, 618 3, 131	60, 474	1, 7
Cotton broad woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly.** mill. of linear yards. Cotton goods finished, quarterly.** mill. of linear yards. Cotton goods finished, quarterly.** Production, total do. Bleached. do. Bleached. do. Plant Cycl. do. Plant Cycl. do. De. Plant Cycl. do. Plant Cycl. do. Plant Cycl. do. Plant Cycl. do. Cycl. Plant Cycl. do. Plant Cycl. do. Cycl. Plant Cycl. Plant Cycl. do. Cycl. Plant Cycl. Plan	1,738 822 617 298 56,730 8,343 7,850 19,92 .090 .090 .114 .114 .22, 189 .9,240 .399 .904 .399 .343 .18.8 .568	56, 999 11, 169 20, 28 209 .090 .114 22, 170 8, 793 370 100. 5	1, 428 723 459 246 57, 951 9, 452 22, 41 . 216 . 092 . 117 21, 912 8, 371 352	49, 031 7, 610 21, 85 , 223 1, 099 , 120 21, 722	68, 789 5, 934 21, 16 . 223 . 099 . 120	71, 555 7778 7456 7320 52, 756 2, 920 20, 61 223 . 099	59, 618 3, 131	60, 474	1, 1
production, quarterly* mil. of linear yards. Cotton goods finished, quarterly.* Production, total do	1,738 822 617 298 56,730 8,343 7,850 19,92 .090 .090 .114 .114 .22, 189 .9,240 .399 .904 .399 .343 .18.8 .568	56, 999 11, 169 20, 28 209 .090 .114 22, 170 8, 793 370 100. 5	1, 428 723 459 246 57, 951 9, 452 22, 41 . 216 . 092 . 117 21, 912 8, 371 352	49, 031 7, 610 21, 85 , 223 1, 099 , 120 21, 722	68, 789 5, 934 21, 16 . 223 . 099 . 120	71, 555 7778 7456 7320 52, 756 2, 920 20, 61 223 . 099	59, 618 3, 131	60, 474	1,
Cotton goods finished, quarterly:* Production, total	822 617 298 56, 730 62, 927 7, 850 19, 92 20, 04 209 .990	56, 999 11, 169 20, 28 209 . 090 . 114 22, 170 8, 793 370 100. 5	1, 428 723 459 246 57, 951 9, 452 22, 41 . 216 . 092 . 117 21, 912 8, 371 352	49, 031 7, 610 21, 85 , 223 1, 099 , 120 21, 722	68, 789 5, 934 21, 16 . 223 . 099 . 120	71, 555 7778 7456 7320 52, 756 2, 920 20, 61 223 . 099	59, 618 3, 131	60, 474	1,
Printed	822 617 298 56, 730 62, 927 7, 850 19, 92 20, 04 209 .990	56, 999 11, 169 20, 28 209 . 090 . 114 22, 170 8, 793 370 100. 5	723 459 246 57, 951 9, 452 22. 41 . 216 . 092 . 117 21, 912 8, 371 352	49, 031 7, 610 21, 85 , 223 1, 099 , 120 21, 722	68, 789 5, 934 21. 16 . 223 . 099 . 120	7778 7456 7320 52,756 2,920 20.61 .223 .099	59, 618 3, 131	60, 474	
Printed	617 298	56, 999 11, 169 20, 28 209 090 .114 22, 170 8, 793 370 100. 5	459 246 57, 951 9, 452 22. 41 . 216 . 092 . 117 21, 912 8, 371 352	49, 031 7, 610 21, 85 , 223 1, 099 , 120 21, 722	68, 789 5, 934 21. 16 . 223 . 099 . 120	7 456 7 320 52, 756 2, 920 20, 61 . 223 . 099	59, 618 3, 131	60, 474	
Prices, wholesale: Denims, 28-inch. dol. per yd. 256 209 209 Denims, 28-inch. dol. per yd. 256 209 209 Sheeting, unbleached, 4 1 4, 56 x 560 do. 114 091 090 Sheeting, unbleached, 4 1 4, 56 x 560 do. 113 114 114 Active spindle bours, total. mill. ofth. dol. per yd. dol. do	56, 730 62, 927 8, 343 7, 850 19, 92 20, 04 209 .090 .090 .114 .114 22, 189 22, 029 9, 240 399 7, 926 399 118.8 102.0 451 .568 .568	20. 28 209 . 090 . 114 22, 170 8, 793 370 100. 5	57, 951 9, 452 22, 41 . 216 . 092 . 117 21, 912 8, 371 352	49, 031 7, 610 21, 85 . 223 1, 099 . 120 21, 722	5, 934 21. 16 . 223 . 099 . 120	52, 756 2, 920 20. 61 . 223 . 099	3, 131	60, 474 r 2, 532	
Prices, wholesale:	8, 343 7, 850 19, 92 20, 04 209 290, 090 .114 .114 22, 189 22, 029 9, 240 399 118.8 102.0 451 .568 .568	20. 28 209 . 090 . 114 22, 170 8, 793 370 100. 5	9, 452 22, 41 . 216 . 092 . 117 21, 912 8, 371 352	7, 610 21, 85 . 223 1, 099 . 120 21, 722	5, 934 21. 16 . 223 . 099 . 120	2, 920 20. 61 . 223 . 099	3, 131	2,532	71,
Mill margins. — eents per lb. — 22. 09 20. 48 20.02 1 Denims, 28-inch. — dol. per yd. — 256 209 209 209 Print cloth, 64 x 56c7 — do. — 114 091 090 Sheeting, unbleached, 4 x 4, 56 x 56C) — do. — 113 114 114 114 114 114 114 114 114 114	209 . 209 .090 . 090 .114 . 114 22, 189 . 22, 029 9, 240 . 7, 926 .399 . 343 118.8 . 102. 0 451568568	209 .090 .114 22, 170 8, 793 370 100. 5	. 216 . 092 . 117 21, 912 8, 371 352	. 223 1.099 . 120 21,722	. 223 . 099 . 120	. 223	20.68		4,
Denims, 28-inch.	. 090	.090 .114 22, 170 8, 793 370 100. 5	. 216 . 092 . 117 21, 912 8, 371 352	. 223 1.099 . 120 21,722	. 223 . 099 . 120	. 223		19.49	22
pindle activity: Active spindles	. 114 . 114 22, 189 . 22, 029 9, 240 . 7, 926 309 . 343 118.8 . 102. 0 451 451 . 568 568	22, 170 8, 793 370 100. 5	. 117 21, 912 8, 371 352	. 120 21, 722	. 120		. 223	. 223	
pindle activity; Active spindles	22, 189 22, 029 9, 240 399 7, 926 343 118.8 102. 0 451 . 568 568	22, 170 8, 793 370 100. 5	21, 912 8, 371 352	21, 722		. 120	.099	. 120	:
Average per spindent place. percent of capacity. 109.7 116.9 114.8 100	9, 240 399 118.8 102.0 451 . 568 568	8, 793 370 100. 5	8, 371 352	21, 722 9, 143		l .			ļ
Average per spindle in place	399 343 118.8 102.0 451 .451 .568 .568	370 100. 5	352		21, 605 8, 672	21, 552 7, 733	21, 630 9, 489	21, 629 8, 497	21,
Southern, 22/1, cones, carded, white, for knitting mility dol. per lb. .525 .451 .451 .568 .565 .560 .5	451 . 451 . 568 . 568	. 451	111.8	383	364	325	399	357	ļ
Southern, 22/1, cones, carded (mill) dol. per lb .525	. 568 . 568			105.0	104.6	101.5	110.7	113. 1	10
Southern, 40s, single, carded (mill)	. 568 . 568				·	1			i
RAYON AND MANUFACTURES Consumption:			. 470 . 593	. 470	. 470	. 470	. 470	.476	1:
Tarn and staple fibers: Consumption: Yarn.	FO 0	.000	. 000	.052	. 382	. 592	. 552	.002	
Consumption:	ro a]				1
Staple fiber									1
Prices, wholesale: Yarn. viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum filament	50.6 48.6 13.4 13.7	50.5 12.7	47.9 11.9	53. 2 15. 1	52.8	50.7 14.5	55. 7	50. 2 13. 3	7.5
Prices, wholesale: Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum filament	0 (2)	12.0	3	1,000	14.8	1,441	14. 0 1, 492	1,426	2,
Staple fiber, viscose, 1½ denier				.,,	-	",		· '	′
Staple fiber, viscose, 1¼ denier	. 550 . 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550] .
Yarn	. 250 . 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	
Staple fiber	6.0 6.1	5.6	6.0	7.3	7.7	7.3	8.3	r 10. 0	,
Broad woven goods	3.0 3.8	4.4	4.8	4.6	3. 9	3.1	4. 1	4.0	,
Consumption (scoured basis)	90, 383		354 498		Ì	r307 300			434.
Consumption (scoured basis)	97, 035		350, 549			380,000			434,
Consumption (scoured basis)	54, 547 63, 680	·	48,723			r 44,000			53, 287,
Consumption (secured basis): Apparel class	78, 808		69, 041			77,000			94,
Apparel class thous. of lb 64, 190 50, 884 51						ł			
Carpet class									
Imports Go	51, 456 48, 920 2, 980 3, 010	37, 788 4, 332	39, 004 5, 828	51, 540 8, 600	40, 332 6, 368	38, 388 7, 436	53, 995 10, 100	+ 47, 708 + 9, 916	50, 10.
Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, fine, scoured*_dol. per lb.	41, 997 42, 501	45, 708	39, 303	58, 399	50, 365	45, 988		78, 514	113,
Raw bright fieee, 56s greasy*	1, 190 1, 190	1.190	1. 190	1, 190	1.190	1. 035	1. 035	1.025	
Wool nier than 40s, total	.545 .545		. 545	.545	.545	. 485	. 485	.480	:
Wool nier than 40s, total	.745 .745	.755	, 755	.755	.755	. 758	. 755	.755	١.
Wool Infer than 408, total	06, 603		443, 434			483 019	i '	1	491,
WOOL MANUFACTURES	32, 576 94, 450		359, 935 208, 246			360, 224			377, 221,
WOOL MANUFACTURES	38, 126	.	151,689			148, 398			156,
Machinery activity (weekly average):	74, 027		83, 499			122, 795			113,
Looms: Woolen and worsted: Broad	ľ	1							ĺ
Woolen and worsted: 2,422 2,355 2 Broad do. 77 78 Carpet and rug:** Broad do. 43 37 Narrow do. 30 28 Spinning spindles: Woolen do. 107,802 107,382 11. Worsted do. 94,472 88,743 90 Worsted combs do. 210 203 Voolen and worsted woven goods (except woven felts):* 203 203 Production, quarterly, total., thous, of linear yards 12 Apparel fabrics 60 96 Men's wear do. 66 96 Women's and children's wear do. 22 General use and other fabrics do. 12 Blankets do. 22	į				į i	1			
Narrow do		1				l			
Broad	2, 424 1, 865 79 64	2,045	2, 050 75	2, 182 75	2, 183 78	2, 175 78	2, 276 72	7 2,480 7 81	2,
Broad		1 1	j						
Spinning spindles:	44 32 31 24	49 34	82 50	78 64	71 59	79 67	83 68	* 95 74	
Worsted .do .94, 472 88, 743 96 Worsted combs .do .210 203 Voolen and worsted woven goods (except woven felts):*		1 1							ĺ
Worsted combs do 210 203 Voolen and worsted woven goods (except woven felts):* 12 Production, quarterly, total _thous. of linear yards 12 Apparel fabrics do 98 Men's wear do 66 Women's and children's wear do 22 General use and other fabrics do 14 Blankets do 22	13,809 87,142 93,426 76,017	101, 419 84, 616	105, 340 95, 919	107, 360 103, 739	108, 656	105, 388 97, 801	109, 462	r 120, 378 r 112, 677	122, 115,
Production, quarterly, totalthous. of linear yards. 12 Apparel fabrics	205 175	170	193	195	100, 415 188	186	197	220	110,
Apparel fabrics	27, 786		107, 963			r 124, 500			142,
Women's and children's wear	98, 500		87, 818			107, 200			121,
Blankets	61,420		44, 063 32, 097			7 44, 600			51, 55,
Blankets Quantity and the second seco	14, 738		11,658			13,000			15,
Other nonapparel fabricsdo	27, 696		17, 977			7 11, 400			12,
Vool vern.	1,590	1 1	2, 168	~ -		r 5, 900			7,
Production, total*thous. of lb88,855 71, 128 73	73, 352 69, 480		63, 504	81,600	64, 500	62, 240	82,775	74, 204	77,
Knitting* do 17, 460 13, 928 14 Weaving* do 66, 645 53, 356 5	14, 436 14, 490 54, 848 51, 300	12,756 46,540	12, 000 45, 276	14,780 57,915	11,800 45,812	10, 864 44, 032	14,775 57,665	7 13, 460 50, 656	13, 52,
Carpet and other* do 4,750 3,844 Price, wholesale, worsted yarn, 2/32s (Boston)		4, 364	6, 228	8, 905	6, 888	7, 344	10, 335	r 9,728	10,
Price, wholesale, worsted yarn, 2/32s (Boston) dol. per lb. 1,900 1,900 1	4,068 3,690	1, 900	1. 900	1, 900	1, 900	1. 900	1. 900	1,900	1.

^{*}Revised. ¹ See note marked "3". ¶Data for April, July, and October 1945 and January 1946 are for 5 weeks; other months 4 weeks. ² Less than 1,000 pounds. §Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later. 3Data beginning October are for 64 x 60 cloth and continue the series for which prices through June 1943 were shown in the October 1943 Survey (this construction was discontinued during the war period); the price of 64 x 56 cloth was \$0.096 for October 1945-February 1946 and \$0.107 for March 1946.

© This series was substituted in the November 1943 Survey for the price of 56 x 60 sheeting, production of which was discontinued during the war period.

• Data through August 1945 exclude activity of carpet and rug loons operating on blankets and cotton fabrics.

† Revised series. For 1941 data for the yarn price series, see p. S-35 of the November 1942 issue. Wool stocks have been published on a revised basis beginning 1942 (see p. S-35 of the May 1943 Survey); data include wool held by the Commodity Credit Corporation but exclude foreign wool held by the Defense Supplies Corporation.

*New series. For data beginning 1943 for production of cotton cloth and a brief description of the data, see p. S-35 of the August 1944 Survey; earlier data will be shown later.

The new series for cotton and rayon goods finishing, rayon broad woven goods production, and wool yarn production are from the Bureau of the Census and represent virtually complete coverage; earlier data will be shown later. Data beginning 1939 for the price of raw territory wool are shown on p. 24 of the February 1945 Survey. Data beginning 1936 for the Digippries series for octon and rayon goods finishing, rayon broad woven goods production, are shown on p. 24 of the February 1945 Survey. Data beginning 1936 for the Digippries series for cotton and rayon goods finishing. The manual production are shown on p. 24 of the February 1945 Survey. Data beginning

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					1945					1946				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	April	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	Marcl		
	TH	EXTIL	E PRO	DDUC'	TS—C	ontinu	ed								
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS															
Fur, sales by dealersthous. of dol_ Pyroxylin-coated textiles (cotton fabrics): §		4, 487	5, 685	5, 263	3, 992	3, 787	3, 210	7, 699	5, 778			 			
Orders, unfilled, end of month thous, lin. yd. Pyroxylin spread thous. of lb. Shipments, billed thous, linear yd.		10,777 3,880 4,950	10, 267 4, 565 5, 824	10, 181 4, 523 5, 539	10, 646 3, 938 5, 147	10, 604 4, 805 6, 673	12,670 5,505 6,119	11, 908 6, 398 7, 973	12, 038 6, 686 8, 485	11, 909 6, 036 6, 864	12, 786 6, 754 8, 345	13, 137 6, 129 7, 571	13, 03 6, 30 7, 71		
	TR	ANSP	ORTA	TION	EQUI	PME	VΤ		.•	1	!	<u>'</u>	1		
MOTOR VEHICLES															
Exports, assembled, total ¶number		20, 565 108	23, 549	15, 001	18, 911	15,688 174	5, 370	4, 331 238	7,956	8,604	9, 502	10,682	12,30		
Passenger cars ¶ do do do Production:*		20, 457	23, 449	124 14, 877	129 18, 782	15, 514	5, 174	4,093	430 7, 526	824 7,780	2, 962 6, 540	2, 350 8, 332	4, 00 8, 30		
Passenger cars do Trucks and truck tractors, total do	150, 206 81, 282	67, 579	71, 267	0 66, 456	359 54, 563	1,381 44,779	580 31, 572	16, 839 42, 225	34, 612 53, 634	30, 022 29, 542	58, 575 54, 864	47, 965 28, 692	90, 04 39, 35		
Civilian, totaldodododo	81. 280 5, 802	18, 980 3, 959	22, 315 4, 624	23, 131 5, 592	21, 394 4, 843	27, 532 5, 398	30, 106 6, 036	40, 900 5, 654	53, 103 5, 437	28, 792 5, 054	54, 791 6, 278	28, 594 4, 4, 0	39, 34 2, 43		
Medium do do Light do do do do do do do do do do do do do	44, 047 31, 431	10, 275 74, 746	12,003 5,688	12,017 r 5,522	12, 558 73, 993	16, 851 7 5, 283	17,830 6,240	25, 982 • 9, 264	30, 754 r 16, 912	11, 132 12, 606	23, 956 24, 557	9, 880 • 14, 244	16, 99 • 19, 92		
Militarydodo	2	48, 599	48, 952	43, 325	33, 169	17, 247	1, 466	1, 325	531	750	73	98	1		
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT American Railway Car Institute:							}								
Shipments:	4, 038	3,000	3,632	4, 933	4, 256	4, 348	2, 263	2,605	2,019	2, 155	3, 474	2, 411	2, 46		
Domestic do do Passenger cars, totalt do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3, 181 240	2, 550 14	2, 540 14	3, 428 31	2,316 37	2, 414 24	2,046	2, 361 60	1,689 • 186	1, 674 491	2, 202 1 494	1,664 9	2, 32		
Association of American Railroads:	240	14	14	31	37	24	8	60	r 186	491	r 494	9	2		
Freight cars, end of month: Number ownedthousands_	1,753	1, 771	1,770	1, 769	1,773	1,771	1,769	1, 767	1, 765	1, 760	1, 757	1, 757	1, 75		
Undergoing or awaiting classified repairsdo Percent of total on line	76 4. 5	58 3. 4	3. 9	65 3. 8	68 3. 9	70 4.1	75 4. 4	70 4.1	69 4.1	72 4. 3	71 4. 2	74 4. 4	7. 4.		
Orders, unfilled cars Equipment manufacturers do	38, 151 29, 687	31, 640 26, 026	29, 387 24, 509	27, 968 23, 429	32, 058 25, 988	37, 398 31, 674	37, 468 31, 687	37, 136 31, 587	35, 172 29, 3 34	36, 426 30, 911	36, 471 29, 002	37, 572 30, 345	38, 650 29, 94		
Railroad shopsdo	8, 464	5, 614	4, 878	4, 539	6, 070	5, 724	5, 781	5, 549	5,838	5, 515	7, 469	7, 227	8, 70		
Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs number Percent of total on line	3, 145 8. 2	2, 361	2, 407 6. 1	2, 303 5. 9	2, 420 6. 2	2, 514 6. 4	2, 562 6, 5	2,662 6.8	2, 662 6, 8	2, 555 6. 6	2, 834 7. 3	2, 944 7. 6	3,075		
	8. 2 74	6. 0 125	119	111	109	107	129	117	104	92	81	85	8. 6		
Steam locomotives, total number	52 22	89 36	89 30	86	82 27	80 27	84 45	75 42	67 37	64 28	57 24	57 28	5		
Other locomotives, total*	416 410	429 427	385 383	397 370	387 364	405 388	406 389	403 389	380 367	379 369	373 363	378 368	41		
Railroad shops* do	10	2 161	2 272	27 136	23 116	17 85	17 40	14 46	13 144	10 270	10 222	10 163	10 21		
Railroad shops* do		139	232	102	90	63	15 25	29 17	122	160 110	156 66	125 38	17:		
1		24	40	94	20	24	20	11	22	110	00	90	9.		
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS Shipments, total number		402	352	372	246	322	246	325	195	160					
Shipments, total number. Domestie do Exports do		365 37	324 28	355 17	229 17	313	239 7	319 6	191 4	157					
		CAN	ADIA	N STA	ATIST	ICS					!				
Physical volume of business, adjusted:	Ī	1													
Combined index†		232. 2 252. 2	218.6 238.0	219. 5 236. 2	213. 7 230. 1	212.7 226.5	205. 3 223. 9	194. 5 210. 8	189. 9 197. 7	193. 0 194. 5	195. 4 193. 9	181. 2 188. 2	194. 199.		
Construction† do do Electric power do do		205. 2 165. 5	160.0 165.4	203. 6 164. 1	176. 7 161. 3	150. 0 154. 6	168. 7 146. 3	142. 2 144. 8	201. 2 139. 7	235. 4 141. 8	250. 1 151. 8	258. 1 152. 9	435. 155.		
Manufacturing†dodododo		271. 1 118. 5	256. 1 123. 5	252. 5 124. 5	248. 9 125. 0	247. 6 125. 2	244. 1 123. 8	231. 9 133. 2	211. 0 135. 1	206. 3 134. 5	202. 8 138. 4	197. 9 150. 7	190. 146.		
Mining†do Distribution, combined index†do		183. 2 190. 7	188. 9 178. 6	174. 6 191. 0	160. 9 179. 7	156. 2 184. 0	150. 4 166. 8	132. 9 160. 7	130. 6 173. 7	114. 0 189. 8	119. 7 198. 7	98. 1 166. 7	143. 175.		
A gricultural marketings, adjusted:	1	238.9	177. 5	165. 0	312.7	84. 2	51.3	70.6	117.1	100.0	163. 7	68. 8	66.		
Combined indexdo Graindo Livestockdo		269. 3 106. 8	190.8 119.8	176. 4 115. 6	351. 1 144. 4	74. 0 128. 6	35. 7 119. 0	59. 4 136. 6	105.6 166.9	82. 5 176. 1	168. 9 140. 9	52. 5 139. 2	54. 117.		
Commodity prices:		118.7	119.0	119.6	120.3	120. 5	119.9	119.7	119.9	120.1	119.9	119. 9	120.		
Railways:		103. 4	103.0	103. 2	104.0	103.4	102.7	102. 9	103.1	103. 3	104.0	104. 6	104.		
Carloadingsthous. of cars_ Revenue freight carried 1 milemil. of tons_ Passengers carried 1 milemil. of passengers_		5, 368 452	5,739 492	5, 919 622	306 5, 692 735	314 5, 251 706	5, 159 569	341 5, 495 498	322 5, 298 425	272 4, 803 465	283 4,644 424	263 4, 215 392	305		

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; see note in the April 1946 Survey for July and August figures excluding these companies and information regarding an earlier revision in the series.

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, Diesel-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.

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