## **SURVEY OF**

# CURRENT BUSINESS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

## Survey of

## CURRENT BUSINESS

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## THE BUSINESS SITUATION

#### By the Office of Business Economics

#### The Month in Review

The performance of the economy in June gave further evidence that the postwar decline in national production had bottomed out and that output, employment, and income were again moving upward. A critical phase of the postwar transition, involving major adjustments for industry and for labor, has now been brought to a close.

As the transition entered an advanced stage, the economic spotlight was turned on price developments. The consumers' price index, which had been increasing at a rate of one-half of 1 percent a month since March, rose at a faster rate in June. As was expected, many prices registered large gains immediately following the expiration of the price control law at the end of the month.

Preliminary figures place the value of retail sales in June (after seasonal adjustment) at a new high. Part of the May-to-June buying spurt reflected further advances in prices, but physical quantities also increased. Shipments of consumer durable goods, in particular, have been greater.

For the fourth consecutive month, construction activity showed a gain of approximately 100 million dollars. The recent increases have been paced by residential building.

Output of steel, coal, and other basic materials recovered sharply during the month and, at the present high rate of operation, supplies of these materials will support a considerably enlarged volume of finished goods production.

THE FURTHER ADVANCE in industrial output in June stemmed largely from the resumption of bituminous coal production. In the previous month the forward movement under way in the reconversion industries had been slowed

by the coal shortage and the forced shut-down of many blast furnaces.

With the resolving of major wage disputes, production delays resulting from work stoppages have now fallen to a postwar low. This development has not caused a sudden spurt in over-all economic activity, however, since, with the exception of the effect of the coal stoppage on steel operations, the secondary effects of the earlier disputes never reached major proportions. On the whole, production and shipments in manufacturing have been well maintained throughout the first half of the year.

#### **Uncertainty Regarding Price Control**

While further progress was being made toward full peacetime production, consumers and businesses were faced with considerable uncertainty regarding the fate of price control and, consequently, future prices. That substantially higher prices were in the offing seemed assured regardless of the details of any act which would reimpose the controls that expired as of midnight, June 30. But much uncertainty remained as to the probable extent and rate of future price increases of individual commodities and services.

The experience during the period when the price lid was off was not a true test, price-wise, because markets were not wholly free of the prospect of the reimposition of ceilings and a roll-back to June 30 prices. This factor obviously had a restraining influence on many buyers and also strengthened the efforts of the business community to institute voluntary controls pending clarification of the price situation.

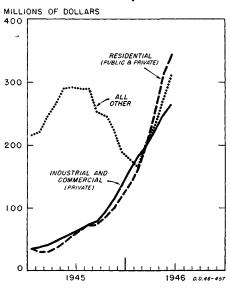
#### 9-Percent Rise in 3 Days

Nevertheless, the price rises were sharp and the Bureau of Labor Statistics price index of 28 basic commodities advanced 9 percent in the first 3 days of July.

The behavior of hog prices during the first week when the price lid was off afforded an interesting example of the operation of market forces. In the first day without ceilings, prices at Chicago

jumped to \$18.50 a hundredweight—\$3.65 above the old ceiling of \$14.85. By the end of the week, however, the onrush of sellers—who had been holding out for higher prices—to market their animals sent the price back to \$16. This decline had all the earmarks of a temporary reaction, since hog receipts could not be expected to continue for an extended period at the record volume reached at the end of the week.

### Chart 1.—New Construction Activity



Sources of data: Joint estimates of the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Labor.

#### Near-Capacity Rate Restored in Steel

Steel operations rebounded sharply to near-capacity rates following the resumption of bituminous coal production, but June output was still considerably below this year's peak reached in March. Aggregate production of steel ingots in the first-half of 1946 was approximately 27 million short tons, compared with 43 million tons in the first 6 months of last year when operations were maintained close to the peak war levels.

#### **Emergency Distribution Plan for Steel**

Because the steel industry has made no headway in working off its large backlog of unfilled orders, the danger of delay in the manufacture of certain critical products has increased. To cope with this situation, the Civilian Production Administration in June announced a new program to assist manufacturers of 15 classes of farm machinery and 5 types of building products to acquire needed steel during the third quarter of this year. These products are urgently needed for the 1946 harvest and for famine re-

Under the CPA directive, manufacturers of the products specified as critical are instructed to place certified orders with steel mills or warehouses. These orders must be given preference for production and delivery.

lief, or are essential for the veterans'

housing program.

The quantity of finished steel to be allocated under the emergency distribution system is not large. It is estimated at 300,000 tons, or only about 2 percent of estimated total production in the third quarter, assuming the continuance of full-scale operations. Thus, most users of steel will be in the same position as they were in the past.

The total supply of steel is expected to increase in coming months, but requirements will also be larger as the heavy industries get into full production. Therefore, a well-balanced distribution of the available supply will be necessary to keep fabricators in continuous operation.

#### **Progress in Construction**

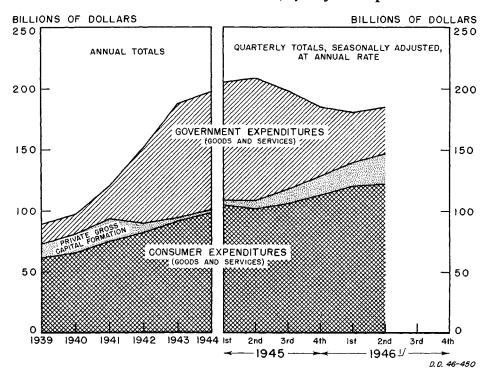
Construction of all types has been making substantial progress in the past few months, as is clearly shown in chart 1. Total new construction has increased by about 100 million dollars per month since February. Preliminary estimates for the value of total new construction put in place in June are stated at 920 million dollars compared with 830 million dollars in May.

Nonfarm residential construction, including public and private, increased from 313 million dollars in May to 344 million dollars in June. Seasonal advances may account for further gains in the summer and fall months, but a decline in the rate of increase may be anticipated as the volume of construction approaches capacity of the industry.

Residential construction continues to be one of the most active components of construction. Latest estimates for the second quarter indicate that 909 million dollars worth of nonfarm private residential construction was put in place, an increase of more than 80 percent over the volume for the first quarter of the year.

In the private commercial and industrial category—which includes stores, restaurants, garages, theaters, warehouses, factories, offices, and loft build-

Chart 2.—Gross National Product, by Major Components



<sup>1</sup> Data for the second quarter of 1946 are preliminary estimates.

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

ings—the volume of construction has advanced at a constant rate of about 10 percent a month since January. The increases occurred despite efforts to give preference to veterans' housing and the introduction of a limitation order (VHP-1) in March which requires official authorization before most types of building may proceed.

The uptrend in "all other" construction (see chart) since February resulted from substantial increases in war-deferred highway and conservation and development work, public-utility expenditures, farm construction, and private institutional building (hospitals, churches, community buildings, etc.).

#### Limitations on Nonresidential Projects

The Civilian Production Administration at the end of May took action to insure that approvals for deferrable and less essential nonresidential construction should be reduced. This was done to bring construction authorizations into balance with the supply of building materials. For a 45-day period beginning June 1, 1946, CPA field offices were ordered to reduce their dollar value of authorizations by two-thirds under the 2-week base period ending May 23. The criteria for approval by the CPA are that individual or community hardship must be clearly established and must be substantial.

As further insurance against authorizing construction in volume exceeding the

available supply of materials, the National Housing Agency has slowed down the issuance of "HH" priorities for new residential construction. A total of 559,000 accommodations had been authorized by June 14, 1946, compared with 531,000 on May 31.

#### **Premium Payment Plan**

The premium payment plan for building materials, which was authorized under the Patman Bill enacted on May 22, has already been put into effect for brick. structural clay products, plywood, and merchant gypsum liner. In the case of brick, payment of \$5 for each thousand standard brick equivalents produced in excess of established quotas will be made to operators of individual plants to offset some of the costs encountered by producers in reopening their plants or expanding production. A premium amounting to \$40 per ton will be paid for production up to 105 percent of quotas assigned to manufacturers of merchant liner, i. e., paperboard manufacturers not owned or controlled by gypsum board producers.

Under the plans for increasing the production of plywood, manufacturers of this product are permitted to pay their log suppliers a premium of \$7.50 per thousand feet logscale for peeler logs delivered between June 1, 1946, and March 31, 1947. To receive reimbursement in full for the premiums paid to the log suppliers, the plywood manufacturers

will have to expand their production at least 25 percent above their quota, which in general is their output during the first quarter of 1946. Only partial recovery of the premium paid for logs will be possible if production exceeds the quota by less than 25 percent, because plywood manufacturers will receive reimbursement at the rate of 30 cents per thousand feet logscale for each 1 percent of production above their quota.

Premium payment plans for other materials are now being studied. The method to be used to stimulate the production of gypsum liner, which has been a bottleneck in output of gypsum lath and gypsum wallboard, will be announced soon. Incentive plans to provide for increased production of gypsum board at rates approximating the present capacity of the industry are also near completion.

With few exceptions, production of building materials was already definitely on the upgrade in April, which was, of course, before premium payment plans were put into operation. These plans plus substantial price increases granted by the Office of Price Administration in April, May, and June, would seem to have removed many of the price and profit obstacles to full production.

#### Transition to Peacetime Production, Second Quarter 1946

In taking stock of the economy as of midyear, these facts stand out: (1) The aggregate volume of goods and services flowing to consumers and to businesses for capital formation has increased since the war's end, not only in dollar terms but also in real terms, but this gain has not been sufficient to compensate for the decline in war production; (2) the flow of most goods from reconverted war plants is still considerably below capacity, although the major production hurdles are now out of the way and output is rising at a good pace; and (3) the upward pressure on prices is still strong and is being reflected in a stepped-up rate of price increases.

Preliminary results for the second quarter of 1946 show the following declines from data for the comparable quarter of last year: Gross national product, down 11 percent; manufacturers' shipments, down 23 percent; and industrial production (Federal Reserve index), down 27 percent. Income payments to individuals were only fractionally below a year ago.

Yet not all of the economic comparisons of this year with last reflect decreases. Retail sales for the second quarter, for example, were almost one-third higher than they were a year ago.

#### Postwar Decline Has Been Halted

The gross national product for the quarter just ended is estimated at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of approximately 185 billion dollars, as compared with a rate of 181 billion dollars in the preceding quarter and 208 billion dollars in the second quarter of last year, when the all-time high rate was reached. Quarterly estimates of the gross national product and its major components for the period since the beginning of 1945 are presented in table 1. Data for the most recent period are still very preliminary, of course.

The first half of 1946 can be characterized as a period of near stability in over-all production, with concurrent shifts in the relative shares of government, business, and consumers in total production. At a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 185 billion dollars, the gross national product in the second quarter was slightly higher than in the initial quarter of the year, the increase being a reflection of continued price advances.

This year's first-to-second-quarter gain in gross national product reflects further advances in prices. The quarterly change in the total is significant chiefly because it indicates that the postwar decline in national production has been halted. The performance of the economy in June, described in the first section of this review, suggests that the upturn was definitely under way by the middle of the year.

The reversal of the major decline in activity which set in with the wholesale cancellation of war contracts last August and September has not been sudden or sharp. Rather, it has come about gradually as Federal expenditures were shaken down to more nearly a peacetime basis and as the expanding segments of the economy slowly emerged as the dominating influence.

#### Changes Held Within Narrow Range

As shown in chart 2, the changes in the annual rate of gross national product (after adjustment for seasonal factors) since the end of last year have been within a very narrow range—from 185 billion dollars in the fourth quarter of 1945 to just under 181 billion in the first quarter of 1946 and back to 185 billion in the

second quarter. This is a range of less than 3 percent.

At the same time, the major components of gross national product have shown much larger changes. Government expenditures for goods and services, for example, declined from 57 to 38 billion dollars (annual rates) between the last quarter of 1945 and the second quarter of this year. On the other hand, the rate of capital formation spurted from 15 to 25 billion dollars, and consumer purchases of goods and services rose from 113 to 122 billion dollars.

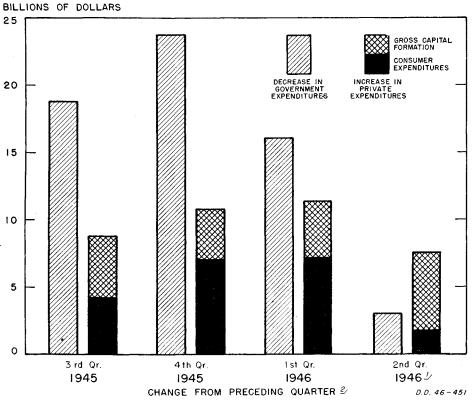
#### Compensating Shifts in Relative Shares

While the preceding figures are still tentative, they throw light upon the compensating nature of the broad economic changes during the first half of the year. This period can be characterized as being of near stability in over-all production, with concurrent shifts of major proportions in the relative shares of Government, business, and consumers.

The extent to which the reductions in Government expenditures for goods and services have been offset by accelerated private spending for capital formation and for consumer goods and services is illustrated in chart 3. In the third and fourth quarters of last year the offsets in the form of larger private expenditures fell far short of the reduction in the Government sector. Thus, the gross national product declined.

The bars representing the increasing and decreasing segments in the chart moved considerably closer together in the first quarter of 1946, although the balance was still in favor of declining Government expenditures. By the second quarter, however, the decreases in Government were outweighed by the increases elsewhere in the economy. As a result, the downtrend in gross national product was reversed.

Chart 3.—Offsets to Declining Government Expenditures



<sup>1</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Seasonally adjusted change, at annual rate.

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

#### Little Left of War Economy

The quarterly changes plotted in chart 3 also demonstrate that the war economy had been rather fully liquidated by the second quarter of this year. In contrast to quarterly reductions in Government expenditures ranging between 16 and 23 billion dollars (at annual rates) in each of the three preceding quarters, the decrease in the April-June quarter was only at the rate of about 3 billion dollars. The drop in military pay alone could account for practically all of this cut. Clearly, by the second quarter of this year, declining Government spending no longer constituted a major downward pressure on over-all production.

#### Further Gains in Consumer Expenditures

Not only did the decline in Government outlays slacken appreciably in the second quarter, but consumer purchases of goods and services were apparently a less dynamic element than in previous 3-month The first-to-second-quarter periods. gain in consumer spending is estimated at an annual rate of about 2 billion dollars (after seasonal adjustment), compared with quarterly gains of approximately 7 billion dollars in the fourth quarter of 1945 and the first quarter of 1946. However, as the problem of correcting consumer expenditures for seasonal factors is extremely difficult for the first and second quarters of this year, only limited significance can be attached to the smaller rate of increase in the second quarter.

There are as yet no firm indications of a slackening in consumer spending.

In fact, on the basis of preliminary information, the seasonally adjusted index of retail sales reached an all-time high

#### Income-Spending Relationship

Previous analyses of consumer-spending relationships appearing in the Sur-VEY (for example, see February 1946 issue, page 5) suggest that since the end of the war the rate of consumer spending for nondurables has been above prewar relationships with the disposable income of consumers. The changes that occurred in the most recent quarter were slightly in the direction of restoring the old relationships, since spending on nondurables was practically unchanged while disposable income was a little higher.

Spending for durable goods, of course, has continued below earlier relationships, since passenger cars, refrigerators, and other important durable goods have not been generally available.

#### Construction: Rapidly Expanding Sector

Expenditures for construction were the most dynamic element in the secondquarter picture. The rise in these outlays accounted for one-half of the increase in gross private capital formation during the quarter. Changes in construction activity were described in the introductory section of this review.

Part of the gain in construction activity is reflected in an increase in plant and equipment expenditures, as revealed by the quarterly survey conducted jointly by the Department of Commerce and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Outlays by nonagricultural business for plant and equipment expenditures in the second quarter were recent-

Table 1.—Gross National Product or Expenditure: Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rate

[Billions of dollars]							
		19	45	<u>,</u>	1946		
Item	First	Second	Third	Fourth	First	Second	
	quarter	quarter	quarter	quarter	quarter	quarter	
Gress national product or expendi- ture	205. 1	208. 2	198. 2	185. 2	180. 6	185.0	
Government expenditures for goods and services. Federal war Federal nonwar. State and local.	96. 5	99. 8	81. 0	57. 2	41. 1	38. 0	
	82. 9	85. 7	66. 4	42. 6	25. 7	22. 0	
	5. 8	6. 3	6. 6	6. 7	7. 1	7. 5	
	7. 8	7. 8	7. 9	8. 0	8. 3	8. 5	
Private gross capital formation Residential construction Other construction Producers' durable equipment 2 Other	3. 6	6.6	11. 2	15. 0	19. 2	25. 0	
	. 3	.5	. 9	1. 4	2. 0	3. 5	
	1. 5	1.8	2. 0	2. 3	3. 3	4. 7	
	5. 2	6.1	6. 7	8. 3	8. 4	9. 3	
	-3. 4	-1.6	1. 7	3. 2	5. 4	7. 5	
Consumers' goods and services	105. 0	101. 8	106. 0	113. 0	120. 2	122. 0	
Durable goods	7. 4	7. 1	7. 4	9. 0	10. 7	12. 0	
Nondurable goods	65. 0	61. 5	65. 1	70. 6	75. 6	75. 5	
Services <sup>3</sup>	32. 6	33. 2	33. 5	33. 3	34. 0	34 5	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Figures for 1935 are revisions of those published on page 7 of the SURVEY for February 1946. Data for the first quarter of 1946 are subject to further revision and those for the second quarter are tentative. Figures will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Figures are based on new sources and are not precisely comparable to prior years.

<sup>3</sup> Includes expenditures of military personnel abroad, in billions of dollars, as follows: 1945—0.9, 1.2, 1.0, 0.5; 1946—0.8,

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

ly estimated at an annual rate of between 9 and 10 billion dollars. This may be compared with actual expenditures equaling about one-half of that amount in the second quarter of last year and with expenditures of 8.3 billion dollars in the peak year 1941. Of course, the comparison with 1941 does not take into account the sharp increase in prices since that year.

#### **Summary of Second Quarter Picture**

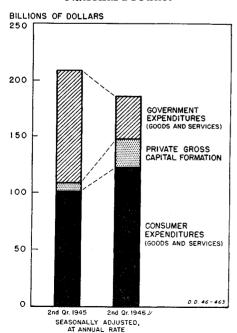
How preliminary estimates of the gross national product for the second quarter of this year compare with the peak reached in the second quarter of 1945 is illustrated in chart 4 and summarized below (in billions of dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates):

Item	Second quarter 1946	Change from second quar- 1945
Government expenditures for goods and services Private gross capital for-	38	-62
mation	25	+18
Consumer expenditures		'
for goods and services	122	+20
Gross national product	185	-23

#### Income Payments Relatively High

Income payments to individuals were moderately reduced after the end of the war but part of this decline was recovered in the most recent quarter. In terms of seasonally adjusted annual rates, the change in income payments has been

Chart 4.—Composition of Gross National Product



<sup>1</sup> Preliminary estimates.

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

Table 2.—Income Payments and Disposition of Income: Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rate <sup>1</sup>

[Billions of dollars]

		19-	1946			
Item	First	Second	Third	Fourth	First	Second
	quarter	quarter	quarter	quarter	quarter	quarter
Wages and salaries, total. Military Civilian Transfer payments Not income of proprietors. Other income payments.	115. 0	113. 9	108. 8	101, 6	98. 8	103. 6
	16. 5	17. 0	17. 2	14, 1	8. 8	5, 8
	98. 5	96. 8	91. 6	87, 4	90. 0	97. 8
	5. 9	6. 7	7. 7	12, 0	12. 6	11. 8
	26. 3	25. 8	25. 1	26, 0	27. 6	27. 5
	16. 4	16. 9	17. 0	17, 4	17. 7	18. 1
Total income payments to individuals.  Less: Personal taxes and nontax payments.  Equals: Disposable income of individuals  Less: Consumer expenditures.  Equals: Net savings of individuals	163. 7	163, 2	158. 6	156. 9	156. 7	161. 0
	22. 1	21, 7	20. 7	20. 1	18. 7	19. 0
	141. 6	141, 5	137. 9	136. 9	138. 0	142. 0
	105. 0	101, 8	106. 0	113. 0	120. 2	122. 0
	36. 6	39, 7	31. 9	23. 9	17. 8	20. 0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Consumer expenditures and net savings of individuals for 1945 are revisions of estimates published on page 7 of the SURVEY for February 1946. Data for the first quarter of 1946 are subject to further revision, and those for the second quarter are tentative. Figures will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

from \$163 billion in the second quarter of 1945 to \$157 billion in the final quarter of last year and the first quarter of this year. The rate of payments rose to \$161 billion in the second quarter.

The major factors sustaining income payments relative to the gross national product have been the rise in "transfer payments"—chiefly veterans' benefits of all types and unemployment compensation payments—and the reduction in corporate taxes. The tax reduction helped to sustain the level of dividend payments despite substantially lower corporate profits before taxes.

Within total income payments, as within gross national product, there has been considerable shifting about of the components. This is illustrated in the three panels of chart 5. Detailed data for income payments are presented in table 2.

#### Military Pay Down, Veteran Benefits Up

The sharp reductions in Government expenditures had their main impact on two components of income payments—military pay (which is combined with allowances to dependents in the chart) and pay rolls in heavy manufacturing industries. The declines in these segments are shown in the chart.

On the other hand, some important components of income payments expanded sharply following the end of the war. Payments to veterans (including pensions, mustering-out payments, readjustment allowances, and some other minor items) rose from less than 100 million dollars a month before VE-day to a peak in excess of 600 million dollars a month in the first quarter of this year. This component is now decreasing, chiefly because of the reduced rate of military discharges and the accompanying decline in mustering-out payments.

Payments by trade establishments (including pay rolls and net income of proprietors), in line with the expansion in retail sales, also rose appreciably following the war's end. (See bottom panel of chart.) At approximately 2 billion dollars in May, these payments were about 30 percent above those of a year ago.

Wages in nondurable manufacturing industries have been one of the more stable components of total income payments, although they have been rising slowly but steadily since last October. In May of this year, the volume of such wages was almost one-tenth higher than that of a year ago.

#### **Current Savings Cut**

The disposition, as well as the sources, of income has undergone considerable change during the postwar transition. The nature of this change is brought out in chart 6.

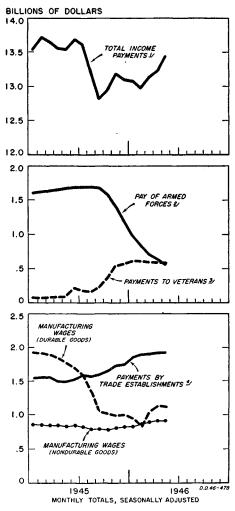
The upsurge in consumer spending which followed the end of the war made sharp inroads on the rate of saving out of current income. As already noted, total income payments to individuals in the second quarter of this year were only slightly below payments in April-June of 1945. Consumer expenditures, on the other hand, were up approximately 20 percent.

The small decline in total income payments was approximately offset by the reduction in taxes on individual incomes, so that the disposable income of individuals was approximately the same in the two periods. Hence, the substantial rise in consumer spending, occurred at the expense of a 50-percent reduction in the current rate of savings. The estimated figures are as follows (in billions of dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates):

Item	Second quar- ter 1946	Change from second quar- ter 1945
Total income payments to individuals	161	-2
payments.  Consumer expenditures	19	-21/2
for goods and services Net savings of individuals.	122 20	+20 -19}2

All of the reduction in the net current savings of individuals took place between the second quarter of 1945 and the first quarter of 1946. There was a small increase in the savings rate in the quarter just ended. A detailed dis-

Chart 5.—Income Payments to Individuals, by Selected Components



<sup>1</sup> Includes some items of income payments

not shown separately in the chart.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Government's contribution to family allowances paid to dependents of enlisted personnel.

3 Represents mustering-out payments to discharged servicemen, redemption of ad-justed service bonds (bonus to World War I reterans), and veterans' pensions, compensation, and readjustment allowances.

Represents pay rolls and net income of proprietors.

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

cussion of recent changes in savings appears in the final section of this review.

#### Nonfarm Employment at VE-Day Level

The uptrend in industrial employment was clearly reestablished during the last quarter with the settlement of major labor-management disputes and the easing of some materials shortages. The supply of labor also increased as veterans continued to return to the civilian labor force. Thus the level of unemployment and the over-all labor-market situation showed little change despite rising demand for workers.

By mid-May, total nonagricultural employment as reported by the Labor Department had almost regained the level of the comparable month a year ago-when the European war ended. This represented a gain of more than 2 million workers from the low in February, when man-days idle because of work stoppages were at a peak.

#### Construction in the Lead

Construction continued to lead the upturn in employment, reaching the highest volume since 1942. Manufacturing employment also rose during the quarter, largely owing to the resumption of operations in the durable-goods industries after the settlement of disputes.

Employment in the non-durable-goods group has been sustained during recent months, contrary to the usual seasonal decline. Government civilian employment has shown only a small change, as seasonal expansion of State and local pay rolls and hiring by Federal post offices and the Veterans' Administration slightly more than offset cuts in the War and Navy Departments.

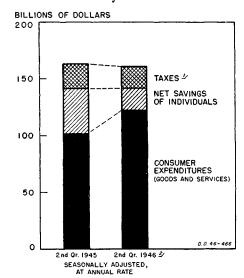
#### Redistribution of Employment

Although aggregate nonagricultural employment is not very different from the total of a year ago, there has been a marked redistribution between manufacturing and other areas as well as within manufacturing itself. The general effects of the return to peacetime activities are indicated in the accompanying chart. (Changes in employment and in the labor force are analyzed in a special article in this issue.)

Manufacturing industries in which war production was concentrated showed the sharpest change—loss of some 2 million workers from the past year. As shown in the middle panel of the chart, the drop occurred entirely in the durable-goods industries, which accounted for most of the munitions output.

Nonwar industries, concentrated in the nondurable-goods field, have been showing moderate but steady gains as labor and materials have again become available for civilian production. The textile group, for example, added some 120,000

#### Chart 6.—Disposition of Income **Payments**



- 1 Represents personal taxes and nontax payments.
  <sup>2</sup> Preliminary estimates.

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

workers during the year ended in May. The shift between manufacturing industries is understated by the classification shown in the chart, since the durablegoods group includes some civilian-type industries, such as furniture, while certain former direct munitions plants, such as those in the chemical and rubber industries, are included in the nondurable

The only major subdivision other than durable-goods manufacturing showing a net loss since the war's end is the Government sector, which declined by almost ½ million during the year.

Declines in manufacturing and Government have been offset by gains of about 11/4 million in trade and service establishments and about 1 million in construction, shown in the lower panel. These segments benefited almost immediately by the relaxation of wartime restrictions, the easing of labor supply, and the record level of consumer expenditures.

#### Civilian Labor Force at Record Size

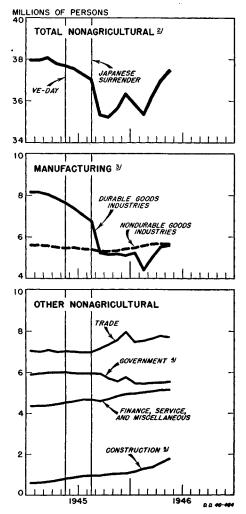
With re-entries and new entries exceeding withdrawals, the civilian labor force gained almost 5 million in net strength between the time of the Japanese surrender and June 1946, to reach a record size of 59 million, according to the Census estimate.

More than 3½ million of this increase occurred between March and June of this year. As in previous months, the return of veterans accounted for a large part of the rise. In contrast to the trend through February, however, the number of women in the labor force rose somewhat in the three most recent months.

While it is evident that the bulk of expected postwar withdrawals from the labor force have already occurred, it is too early to tell whether a significant reversal in trend may now occur with the rise in employment opportunities.

Owing to the continued increase in the size of the labor force during the second quarter, rising employment was not accompanied by a corresponding reduction in unemployment. Combined unemployment compensation claims and veterans' claims for readjustment allowances

## Chart 7.—Nonagricultural Employment by Selected Industrial Groups <sup>1</sup>



¹ Includes all full-time and part-time workers in nonagricultural establishments who are employed during the pay period ending nearest the fifteenth of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the armed forces are not included. Data for "manufacturing" represent production workers only.
² Includes some industrial groups not

shown separately in the chart.

3 Includes Government-operated navy yards and manufacturing arsenals.

<sup>4</sup> Includes Federal, State, and local government. Government-operated navy yards and manufacturing arsenals, and Federal forceaccount construction are excluded.

<sup>6</sup> Includes Federal force-account construction and contract construction.

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

(shown in chart 8) have continued at about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million throughout the first half of this year.

The gradual decrease in regular compensation claims has been more than offset by the increase in claims for veterans allowances, which have risen each month since the program began. The tapering-off of regular claims since January, and particularly the drop in the weekly average between March and April, reflected the general increase in employment opportunities and the exhaustion of benefit rights by many claimants. The downtrend was halted in May, however, both because of the impact of the coal strike and the beginning of new benefit years in a number of states.

Since some of the nonveteran unemployed are not covered by unemployment insurance and others have exhausted their benefit rights, the discrepancy between the aggregate claims figure of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million and the Census unemployment estimate of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million is particularly striking. The various factors accounting for the difference in the two sets of figures were discussed in the review of the business situation in the October 1945 Survey.

In part the discrepancy is caused by the fact that the Census definition of unemployment does not include workers temporarily laid off or out of work for only part of the survey week. Such persons may, however, be eligible for unemployment compensation.

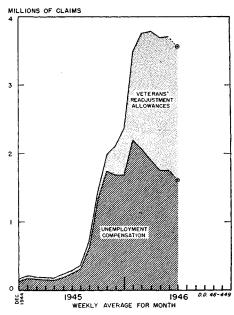
#### Manufacturing Relatively Stable

Although the period since VJ-day has seen important work stoppages in basic industries, the over-all volume of manufacturing production has not undergone any major fluctuations since the rapid decline associated with the winding up of war production. The behavior of the index of manufacturing production, as compiled by the Federal Reserve Board, is shown in chart 9.

The seasonally adjusted index of total manufactures declined to a postwar low in February, recovered rather sharply in the next 2 months, and then fell off again in May. Practically all of this up and down movement, however, can be attributed to changes in the steel operating rate. Steel operations were practically halted in the latter part of January and the first half of February because of the steel strike. Again in May, many blast furnaces were shut down because the work stoppage at the bituminous coal mines was prolonged into its second month.

When the points in the manufacturers' index attributable to iron and steel production are excluded from the total index, the monthly fluctuations described

Chart 8.—Claims for Unemployment Compensation and Veterans' Readjustment Allowances <sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Data for June 1946 are averages of the three weeks ending June 22 and are partly estimated

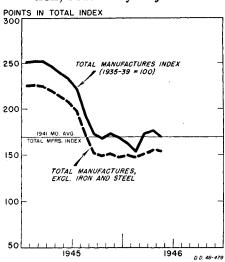
Sources of data: Social Security Board and the Veterans' Administration.

above disappear and the index shows only very minor changes since last September. Beginning in February, there is evidence of a slowly rising trend. The effects of the exclusion of iron and steel are illustrated in the chart.

#### Comparison With 1941

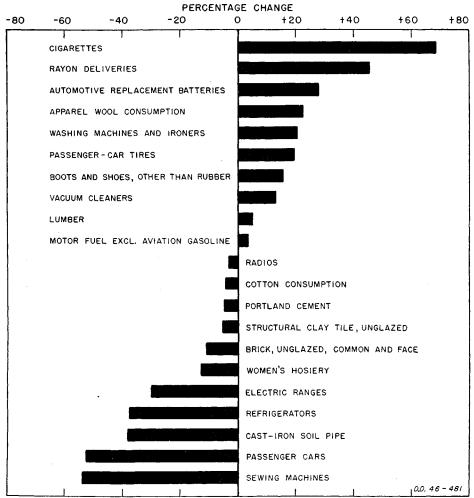
The total index of manufacturing production averaged about 173 during the second quarter of 1946 (1935-39=100), or about 3 percent above the monthly average for 1941. At the peak of the war period the index was close to 250.

Chart 9.—Manufacturing Production, Seasonally Adjusted



Source of basic data: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Chart 10.—Percentage Change in Manufacturing Output: Monthly Average in Second Quarter 1946 From Monthly Average in Base Period <sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>The base period represents the average monthly production for the calendar year 1941 for all products except refrigerators, washing machines and ironers, vacuum cleaners, radios, and electric ranges, which represent the monthly average production in the fiscal year 1940-41. Production for the second quarter of 1946 was estimated on the basis of preliminary data for April and May.

Sources of data: U.S. Department of Commerce, based upon data from various governmental and private agencies.

The manner in which output of a variety of selected products in the second quarter compared with that for a prewar base period, generally 1941, is shown in chart 10. In only two groups of reconversion items-washing machines and ironers and vacuum cleaners-was production higher in the second quarter than in the base period. On the other hand, those industries which operated at capacity during the war, filling both war and civilian orders, and had relatively minor or no reconversion problems, were still operating at the wartime peaks or at an even higher rate during the most recent quarter. Output of cigarettes, rayon, batteries, tires, and boots and shoes has been running considerably above base period levels.

With few exceptions, products with output below the base period were either reconversion items, such as passenger cars, refrigerators, and sewing machines, or building materials. Practically all of the reconversion items are on a steeply rising production curve and should exceed base-period production in the near future. As for building materials, the Congress recently appropriated 400 million dollars to be used as incentive payments to boost production in line with the requirements for the postwar construction program.

Output of women's hosiery was below prewar volume throughout the war period, because hosiery manufacturers were unable to fill the gap created by the disappearance of raw silk and the diversion of nylon to military use. The return of nylon after the end of the war has been partly offset by lower production of rayon hosiery, so that total output still falls short of the 1941 average.

#### Narrowing Budget Deficit

The fiscal year 1946—which included about 6 weeks of fighting war—closed

on June 30 with a budget deficit of practically 22 billion dollars. Expenditures for the 12-month period just ended were 65 billion dollars and receipts, 43 billion dollars. These results compare with expenditures of 100 billion dollars and receipts of 46 billion dollars during the fiscal year 1945.

The gap between income and outgo was considerably narrowed during the last fiscal year and in the final quarter was running at an annual rate of about 14 billion dollars. In the preceding quarter, however, covering January-March 1946, there was a small budget surplus resulting from the heavy concentration of income-tax collections in February and March.

The Federal budget is rapidly approaching the point where it will cease to be a factor tending to increase the inflationary excess of buying power. For the first 6 months of this year, the actual excess of cash outgo over cash income, including net receipts of trust accounts, was only about 2 billion dollars, compared with the budget deficit for general and special accounts of 3.3 billion dollars. In the first 6 months of 1945, the cash deficit was 21 billion dollars and the budget deficit 26 billion.

#### **Progress of Debt Retirement**

Revised budget estimates for the fiscal year just begun have not yet been announced, but it is generally understood that the Treasury will not have to borrow new money to finance its expenditures in the period ahead. Actually, substantial progress has already been made in retiring outstanding debt, even though tax receipts still do not cover expenditures. The total Federal interest-bearing debt, which reached a peak of 278 billion dollars in February 1946. was reduced to about 266 billion dollars in early July. At the same time, the balance in the Treasury's general fund was cut from about 26 billion dollars to 12 billion dollars.

Most of the debt repayments have been for short-term securities held largely by commercial and Federal Reserve banks. Aside from the reduction in commercial bank holdings of Government securities, the major effect of the debt-retirement program so far has been a tightening of the reserve position of member banks. However, this development can have little effect on the ability of the Nation's banks to expand their commercial loans, since the central banking authorities are committed to support the market for Government securities. Banks can always unload some of their Government securities to acquire funds needed to finance new loans.

#### Savings of Individuals During the Transition

The continued rise of consumer expenditures in the face of relatively small changes in income payments and taxes has resulted in a halving of the rate of saving out of current income over the past twelve months. Seasonally adjusted savings in the second quarter of this year are estimated to be 20 billion dollars at an annual rate as compared with almost 40 billion dollars a year ago. In the fourth quarter of 1941, when savings of individuals were running close to the 20-billion-dollar rate, savings constituted almost 20 percent of disposable income, in contrast to 14 percent in the quarter just ended.

#### Factors Reducing Savings

A reduction in the net savings of individuals may come about in three ways:
(1) the proportion of current income spent for consumption purposes may be increased; (2) spending for consumption may be augmented by drawing upon savings accumulated out of past income; and (3) spending for consumption may be augmented by resorting to borrowed funds. All three of these influences have been operative in reducing the rate of savings since the end of the war.

#### E-Bond Sales Fall Below Redemptions

Recent trends in sales and redemptions of United States savings bonds suggest that the first of the above factors (i. e., the tendency to spend a larger proportion of current income) has probably been more important than the other two (see chart 11 and table 3).

Although sales of Series E bonds have fallen below the volume of redemptions in each month since last February, this has resulted because of the marked reduction in sales rather than any sharp upsurge in redemptions. The peak in redemptions was reached last October. While redemptions have remained much larger than during the war, the fact that the trend has not been upward since the end of the war indicates that there has not been any great rush to cash bonds.

The volume of E-bond sales, on the other hand, has fallen off appreciably. In recent months sales have been much less than in the inter-drive months during the war. Clearly, individuals have become much less disposed to use income to purchase savings bonds.

#### Large Net Sales of F and G Bonds

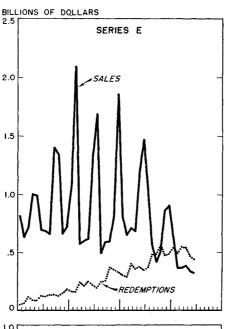
It is apparent from the lower panel of chart 11 that sales and redemptions of Series F and G bonds have not been

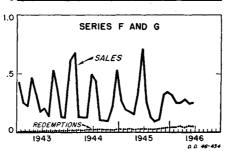
Although the dollar volume of individual savings out of current income has been halved over the past year, investors have not been in any great rush to cash their savings bonds. However, sales of E-bonds have slackened.

The concentration of liquid asset holdings, income, and savings of individuals, as shown by a recent survey, is discussed in this section.

similarly affected since the end of the war. Redemptions have continued at a low level, although they have been rising steadily in line with the increase in the amount of bonds outstanding. Sales of F and G bonds have not shown any tendency to decline. In fact, the monthly average of sales for the first half of this year was slightly above the monthly average during 1945.

## Chart 11.—Sales and Redemptions of United States Savings Bonds





Source of data: U. S. Treasury Department,

The contrast between **E** bonds and **F** and **G** bonds is explainable in terms of the different classes of investors. The latter bonds are held almost exclusively by persons in the upper income brackets or by corporations and institutions. The fact that these groups of investors have not reduced their bond purchases during the postwar transition indicates that they have not experienced any sharp reduction in current savings.

#### Consumer Debt Rise Augments Spending

The savings of individuals has been offset to an increasing extent in recent months by the increase in consumer debt. During the first quarter of 1946 this increase amounted to about 200 million dollars. This is the first time since 1936 that consumers added to their debt in the January-March period. Usually, the repayment of holiday-incurred debt during these months outweighs the extension of new debt.

While Federal Reserve controls on consumer credit financing are expected to continue as a restraining influence, large additions to the volume of consumer debt outstanding are anticipated as durable consumer goods, particularly passenger cars, become generally available. Thus, the addition to consumer spending from this source will become more important and there will be a correspondingly larger offset against the savings of individuals.

#### Composition of Savings

Estimates of the volume and composition of savings through the first quarter of 1946 are presented in table 4. These estimates have been prepared by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the totals are not strictly comparable with the Department of Commerce series largely because of conceptual differences. Nevertheless, the trend in savings shown by the SEC estimates is very similar to the trend indicated by the Commerce series.

First quarter savings as shown in the table are down very sharply from the war period. In comparison with the first quarter of 1945, the largest reductions have occurred in currency and bank deposits and in United States Savings bonds.

#### New Cash Savings Low

During the first three months of this year individuals continued to add to their cash holdings, but at a greatly reduced rate. The total increase in that period amounted to only 1.5 billion dollars as

Table 3.—Sales and Redemptions of Savings Bonds

[Millions of dollars]

	Sales			Redemptions				Excess of sales over redemptions 1	
Year and month	Series E	Series F and G	Total	Series A-D <sup>2</sup>	Series E 3	Series F and G	Total	Series E	Series F and G
1945:									
January	804	270	1,074	8	306	28	341	488	243
January February	653	195	848	6	290	27	323	363	168
March	712	177	889	26	406	32	464	306	146
April	684	153	838	22	359	22	404	326	131
Mav.	1, 195	345	1,540	22	376	28	426	819	317
June	1,468	710	2, 178	21	352	31	403	1, 116	680
July	1,032	263	1, 294	22	375	31	428	656	232
August September October	571	128	700	16	485	30	531	86	98
September	420	94	514	14	487	28	528	-67	66
October	510	115	624	20	562	33	616	-53	81
November	865	319	1, 184	23	474	36	533	391	282
December	908	345	1, 254	25	490	44	559	418	301
1946:					)	i!	400	100	0=0
January	641	319	960	42	541	46	629	100	273
February	367	255	622	29	492	45	565	-125	211
March	371	255	626	31	550	54	634	-179	202 236
April	388	280	668	31	546	44	621	-158	
May	345	250	594	29 28	469 439	54 52	552 519	-124 -118	195 198
June	321	250	571	28	439	52	519	-118	198

Note.—Figures are rounded and detail will not necessarily add to totals.

Minus sign represents excess of redemptions over sales.
 Includes maturing series A bonds beginning March 1945 and maturing series B bonds beginning January 1946.
 Data for Series E include unclassified redemptions which contain small amounts of series A-D.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department.

compared with a net addition of 5 billion dollars in currency and bank deposits in the comparable quarter of 1945. Currency holdings were actually reduced about 400 million dollars, a seasonal trend for that time of year, which has reappeared in the statistics for the first time since the start of the war. Although there was a small increase in demand deposit holdings, by far the largest increase-1.7 billion dollars-occurred in savings and time deposits.

The reduced amount of cash savings of individuals is a reflection of the improved Federal budget situation which enabled the Government to redeem some bonds held by the banking system, as well as of the fact that there has been no substantial shift of cash between the corporate and consumer communities. As long as the budget picture continues favorable and inflationary bank borrowing by individuals and business is restrained, additions to the cash accumulation of individuals will play an even less important role in savings in the future.

#### **Insurance Savings High**

Gross savings of individuals in insurance during the first quarter of 1946 was about 600 million dollars less than a year ago, with most of the decline taking place in Government insurance. Savings in the form of private insurance have been relatively stable for the last year after advancing strongly over most of the war period. There has been a slight but steady decline in savings in the form of National Service Life Insurance since the end of 1944. While the drop in 1945 was more a result of an increase in refunds and benefit payment

than a decrease in premium receipts, both receipts and payments fell sharply in the first quarter of 1946.

#### Home Purchases and Debt Rise

Although there has been a steady increase in nonfarm home purchases from the low level of 100 million dollars in the first quarter of 1945 to 600 million in the first three months of this year, these new purchases have not absorbed a correspondingly greater amount of income, since the greater part of the purchases were financed from borrowed funds. The first quarter increase in debt on nonfarm homes was actually greater than the total increase in 1945.

#### Ownership of Liquid Assets

A recent survey of liquid asset holdings, spending, and savings by the Division of Program Surveys of the Department of Agriculture for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, provides considerable information regarding the concentration of liquid asset ownership and the use that might be made of these assets. Some of the more important statistical findings of this survey are summarized in tables 5, 6 and 7.1 Table 5 shows the very great concentration of Government bond and deposit holdings in the hands of a relatively small part of the population. When the spending units 2 are arranged in descending order according to the amount of liquid assets owned, it appears that, at the one extreme, 10 percent of the units owned 60 percent of total liquid asets, and at the other extreme, 50 percent of the spending units owned only 3 percent of the assets.

The survey results (table 6) show that about one out of every four spending units held no liquid assets at all. While holdings of U.S. discount bonds are somewhat less concentrated than are deposits, it is nevertheless striking that 37 percent of the spending units possessed no Government bonds at all.

In other words, for the greater portion of the community it is clear that their spending must be dictated by current in-

Table 4.—Gross Savings of Individuals 1

[Billions of dollars]

		19	45		1946
Type of savings	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter
Currency and bank deposits <sup>2</sup>	+5. 2	+3.0	+7.0	+5.0	+1.7
Private. Government Total insurance and pension reserves Securities: 3	$^{+.9}_{+1.3}_{+2.2}$	+. 9 +1. 5 +2. 5	+. 8 +1. 3 +2. 1	+1.0 +1.0 +2.0	+. 8 +. 8 +1. 6
U. S. Savings bonds Other U. S. Government Other Total securities Nonfarm dwellings:	<b>-</b> .1	+3.0 +2.2 7 +4.5	+.9 3 +.3 +.9	+1.5 +1.7 4 +2.8	+. 1 +. 6 6 +. 1
Purchases Change in debt Savings 4 Automobiles and other durable consumer goods Liquidation of other consumer debt	2 +. 3	+.2 +.1 +.1 +1.9 1	$\begin{array}{c} +.3 \\ +.1 \\ +.2 \\ +2.0 \\ 0 \end{array}$	+. 4 +. 3 +. 1 +2. 4 9	+.6 +.4 +.1 +2.2 2
Total gross savings	+10.5	+11.9	+12.1	+11.5	+5.6

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes unincorporated business savings of the types specified. All data are preliminary. Figures are rounded and detail will not necessarily add to total.

<sup>2</sup> Includes savings of individuals in savings and loan associations amounting to +0.2 billion dollars in the first quarters

4 Equals purchases plus reduction in debt or minus increase in debt.

Source: Securities and Exchange Commission.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Currency holdings are not included in total liquid asset holdings. Attempts made in the Survey to ascertain savings in currency were unsuccessful.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The spending unit is defined as all persons in a household who depend on a common or pooled income for their major expenses.

of 1945 and 1946 and +0.3 billion dollars in each of the remaining quarters.

3 Does not include net purchases by brokers and dealers or by other individuals financed by bank loans.

Table 5.-Concentration of Personal Liquid Asset Holdings, February 1946

Spending units	Percentage of total held						
ranked accord- ing to their hold- ings	U.S. discount bonds	Savings accounts	Check- ing accounts	Total liquid assets 1			
Top 10 percent Top 20 percent Top 30 percent Top 40 percent Top 50 percent Top 60 percent Top 70 percent	62 80 90 95 99 100	71 90 98 100 100 100	79 94 99 100 100 100	60 77 87 93 97 99			

<sup>1</sup> Includes all kinds of U.S. Government bonds and savings and checking accounts.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

come or credit standing. At the same time it is apparent that the bulk of liquid savings is in the hands of people who regularly save and may be disinclined to part with their liquid assets.

#### Distribution by Income Classes

Before any conclusion can be deduced as to the role of these liquid assets in the postwar spending plans of the public, it is important to know the income classes of the various holders, since it may be presumed that lower income recipients are more likely to supplement their current income with purchases from accumulated assets than are individuals in the upper income brackets. The percentage distribution of liquid assets holdings by income classes and the median holdings 3 in each of these groups are shown in Table 7. As might be expected, liquid asset holdings are not as concentrated when spending units are ranked according to income, as in table 7, as when the units are ranked according to the size of their holdings as in table 5.4

Persons receiving \$2,000 or less a year. who made up almost 50 percent of the spending units, had about one-fifth of

the total assets. Slightly over half of the total liquid assets was in the hands of units with incomes of less than \$4,000. While the degree of concentration of liquid holdings is also apparent in the fact that the very small proportion (3 percent) of persons with the largest incomes owned almost one-quarter of total liquid assets, it seems clear from the table that the low and medium income classes possess a sizable dollar amount of accumulated savings which are potentially available for spending on current con-

This conclusion is supported by the data in table 7 showing the median holdings of the spending units by income brackets. As was noted above, it should be borne in mind that these holdings do not include currency. The amount of liquid assets held by the middle spending unit of the lowest income group amounted to only \$20. This very low sum is to be explained by the fact that almost one-half of the units in this group have no liquid assets and the median holder is therefore the possessor of only a negligible amount of assets. The median holdings of the \$1,000-\$2,000 income class amounts to the quite substantial sum of \$230.

While these median holdings are probably more representative of the typical spending unit in each income bracket, it is worthy of note that if the total holdings in each bracket are divided by the number of units in that group (to obtain the arithmetic mean). the size of the average holdings is increased to about 600 dollars in the lowest group and to 900 dollars in the \$1,000-\$2,000 bracket.

Although the distribution of liquid asset holdings by income classes suggests a substantial reservoir of accumulated funds in the hands of low and medium income receivers who may be more disposed to use these savings, the over-all interpretation still seems to be that a very large and probably preponderant share of accumulated assets are in the hands of groups who are normally large net savers, and who may therefore not be inclined to part with their wartime accumulations.

This conclusion appears to augur favorably for the immediate period ahead when inflation rather than deflation appears to be the most serious threat. But it suggests that for the longer range problem of maintaining high incomes after the pent-up demands have been filled, the backlog of accumulated liquid savings is negligible or very small for over half the community, most of whom are in lower-income groups having the greatest propensity to spend.

#### Owners Inclined to Keep Assets

The survey of the Department of Agriculture also sought to discover the extent to which holders of liquid assets intended to use these funds to purchase consumer goods and services. In general, it was found that "the majority of the holders of each type of liquid asset intend not to draw upon these assets in 1946," barring unforeseen emergencies.

While this finding suggests that use of accumulated funds may not be expected to add greatly to the inflationary potential in the period ahead, this interpretation must be used with caution. The survey was conducted at a time when price controls were still highly effective. While many spending units sampled expected to pay somewhat higher prices for goods in 1946, the expectation of substantial price increases such as might follow a general relaxation of price control was probably not uppermost in people's thinking.

#### **Inflation May Force Use of Assets**

Should prices turn sharply upward in the remainder of the year, it is quite conceivable that many individuals otherwise disposed to hold their assets may be inclined or even forced to part with their assets to meet current living expenses or

(Continued on p. 22)

Table 7.—Liquid Asset Holdings by Income Classes, February 1946

	Percent	35.31	
Money income of spending units 1 (dollars)	Spend- ing units	Liquid asset holdings	Median holdings <sup>2</sup> (dollars)
Less than 1,000	20	7	20
1,000-1,999	27	14	230
2,000-2,999		17	470
3,000-3,999		16	900
4,000-4,999		10	1, 450
5,000-7,499	5	13	2, 700
7,500 and over	3	23	7, 270
Total	100	100	430

<sup>1</sup> Income distribution is based on 1945 income before

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Table 6.—Size Distribution of Personal Liquid Asset Holdings, February 1946

	Percentage of spending units holding—						
Type of Asset	None	Less than \$500	\$500-\$1,999	\$2,000 and over	Total		
U. S. Savings bonds   Other U. S. Government bonds   Savings accounts   Checking accounts	37 97 61 66	(2) 16 18	20 1 16 14	6 2 7 2	100 100 100 100		
Total liquid assets 3.	24	29	29	18	100		

Includes Series A-F savings bonds at their purchase price. Series G bonds are included with other U.S. Govern-

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 2 to table 7 for the definition of the median.

Some of the low income people who own considerable amounts of liquid assets are retired people whose former incomes were very high, and some are farmers whose present money income is not indicative of their real income.

Income distribution is based on lote lateral income taxes.

The median holding in any income class is defined as the amount of assets held by the middle spending unit when these units are arranged in order of size of holdings. The arithmetic mean—the more commonly used average—would show a substantially higher total in each income class but it was felt that because of the wide range of holdings the median would be more typical of the

ment bonds.

<sup>2</sup> Less than one percent.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Government bonds and bank deposits. Does not include currency holdings.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

## The Prospective Labor Supply

By David R. Roberts

DURING THE WAR there was a tremendous increase in the size of the total labor force with the entrance into the labor market of large numbers of school-age boys and girls, housewives, and older persons. Hence, it was possible to induct millions of productive workers into the armed forces with only a slight decline in the aggregate size of the civilian labor force. Greatly improved utilization of this less productive working force made it possible to achieve phenomenal war production.<sup>1</sup>

Wartime participation of many persons who would not normally have been in the labor force raised the question of whether they would stay on as job seekers after the return to a peacetime economy. If they did, the civilian labor force would assume record-breaking proportions; if they withdrew there would be only the normal growth. Many, though not all of the war workers, have taken the latter course and there is now speculation as to whether in the light of the higher level of demand than existed in the pre-war period we face an over-all labor shortage during the coming year. Apart from changes in the demand for labor, which are outside the scope of this article, that depends upon whether the wartime entrants to the labor force continue to leave it or flow back, how many veterans return to the civilian labor force, and the amount of normal growth.

It is nearly a year since the end of the war. Certain changes have already occurred and certain trends are manifest. On the basis of the latter, esti-

Estimated Increase in Civilian Labor Force, March 1946 to March 1947
[In millions]
Civilian labor force, March
1946 55. 7
Plus veterans on vaca-
tion 1. 3
Plus veterans to be dis-
charged who will be in
the labor force by
March 1947 2.0
Plus normal growth5
Allowance for additional
withdrawals or for
back-flow of "abnor-
mal" entries_ $-1.0$ to $+1.0$
Estimated civilian labor
force, March 1947 58. 5 to 60.5

mates can now be made of the likely labor supply in the coming months. That will be the subject matter of this article. To approach the problem it is necessary to sketch briefly the labor force changes since 1940 as a background for the current trends.

#### Wartime Rise in Labor Force

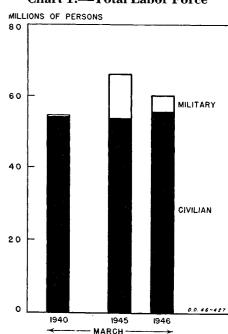
From March 1940 to March 1945 the strength of the armed forces was increased by nearly 12 million. Some of the recruits came directly from school but the majority were young men of the most productive working age who were withdrawn from the civilian labor force. This threatened a severe drop in productive potential. The fact that, on the contrary, civilian man-hours worked and output rose sharply was due in large measure to three factors, one bearing upon the size of the civilian labor force. and the others upon the degree of its utilization. (Chart 1 depicts the changes in the size of the total and the civilian labor forces.)

First, the drop in the civilian labor force was held to one-half million by the entrance of over 11 million people normally outside it. Over the 5-year period in question population growth would have caused an increase of nearly 3 million if prewar trends had continued.

This leaves a rise-estimated at over 8 million-which is explained in terms of abnormal war conditions: the drafting of breadwinners, the existence of job opportunities heretofore unknown, patriotism, and other factors. Since most men within the usual working years were already in the labor force, the bulk of the increase had to come from the margins. Charts 2 and 3 depict the sources by age and sex groups. The bulk were school age boys and girls, housewives, and older persons of both sexes. As a result of these additions and the growth of the armed forces, there was a striking change in the composition of the civilian labor force. (See Charts 4 and 5.) The proportion of women to the total rose from one-fourth to one-third and the proportion of school age and older people increased markedly, particularly among the men.

Second, working hours were lengthened. In manufacturing the increase

#### Chart 1.—Total Labor Force 1



<sup>1</sup> Data include persons 14 years of age and over, but do not include institutional population.

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

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

¹The labor force data in this article for the period prior to July 1945 represent the author's adjustments to the Bureau of the Census statistics (published in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force) necessitated by the change in the Census survey procedure subsequent to that date. Official revisions of the statistics for this past period will be published in the near future by the Bureau of the Census. It should also be mentioned that this article is not concerned with the basic labor force concepts which are still in the process of refinement.

was about eight hours per week. The inclusion of the other industries where hours do not fluctuate so much yields a probable average increase of about five hours per week. Third, the number of jobless was reduced from about 7 million to 3/4 million. This raised civilian employment by roughly 13 percent.

Incident to war mobilization, there was a marked shift in industrial distribution of workers. This is indicated by Tables 1 and 2 and Chart 6. Employment in the manufacturing industries which bore the chief brunt of war production rose from 21 percent of the total in March 1940 to 31 percent of the larger total in March 1945. Most other industrial groups declined absolutely and all but the transportation, communications and public utilities group and government declined relatively. Within manufacturing, employment in the production of transportation equipment, ordnance, iron and steel, chemicals and other war goods increased enormously on both an absolute and relative basis. Most other manufacturing lines increased absolutely if not relatively, although a few like textiles and leather declined by both criteria.

In the Spring of 1945, then, we had mobilized a 12-million man army and had a civilian labor force nearly equal in size to its pre-war level but changed markedly in composition by the loss of young men to the military and their substitution by school age boys and girls, housewives, and older people. The production potential was being realized through full employment, long working hours, and other means of increasing the utilization of the labor force.

#### Reversal of Wartime Trends

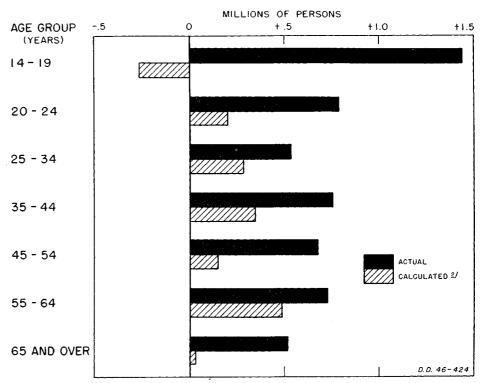
Demobilization of the armed forces and the cutback of war production have

Table 1.—Estimated Industrial Distribution of Civilian Employment, March 1940, 1945 and 1946 <sup>1</sup>

	Percent of total				
Industrial group	March 1940	March 1945	March 1946		
Agriculture	19	15	14		
Manufacturing	21	31	26		
Mining	2	1	3		
Construction	3	2	3		
Transportation, communica- tion and public utilities Trade Finance, services and miscel-	6 14	7 13	7 15		
laneous	9	8	10		
Domestic service Nonagricultural self-employed and unpaid family	5	3	3		
workers	13	10	11		
Government	8	îŏ	19		
Total	100	100	100		

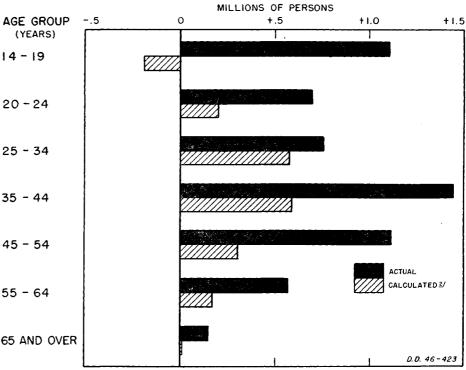
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on data from the U. S. Department of Commerce, Agriculture, and Labor.

Chart 2.—Changes in the Male Labor Force, by Age Groups, March 1945 from March 1940 1



<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, chart 1.

Chart 3.—Changes in the Female Labor Force, by Age Groups, March 1945 from March 1940  $^{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$ 



<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, chart 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Change calculated on the basis of prewar population and labor force participation trends. Source of data: U.S. Department of Commerce.

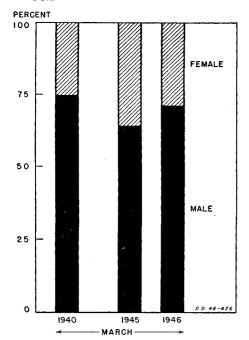
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Change calculated on the basis of prewar population and labor force participation trends. Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce.

initiated the labor force changes since the end of the war. Unlike the influences of the war years which operated consistently to increase both the size and the utilization of the labor force, the influences of the last year have had a mixed effect which on balance has resulted in a small drop in civilian manhours worked.

From March 1945 to March 1946 about 6 million people dropped out of the labor force. Of these 2 million were veterans, most of whom had temporarily postponed their return to the labor force or were going to school. About 4 million were civilians-the extra workers who were drawn into the labor force during the war years. More will be said of these later. Since discharges from the armed forces exceeded the withdrawals from the labor force by 13/4 million, the civilian labor force is larger by that number than it was in March 1945. Also, the gain of 53/4 million veterans and the loss of 4 million wartime civilian recruits has gone far to restore the prewar age-sex composition of the civilian labor force as indicated by Charts 4 and 5.

The increase in the size of the civilian labor force has been more than offset by the drop in the degree of its utilization caused by the various readjustments incident to reconversion. Working hours have been cut in nearly all lines. In manufacturing the drop was about five hours per week and occurred primarily

Chart 4.—Percentage Distribution of the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex 1



<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, chart 1,

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

Table 2.—Manufacturing Employment by Industrial Groups, January 1940 to December 1945 1

	Janua	ry 1940	Janua	ry 1945	December 1945			
Industrial group	Number (thous.)	Percent of total	Number (thous.)	Percent of total	Number (thous.)	Percent of total		
fanufacturing:								
19. Ordnance and accessories	(2)	(2)	737.7	4.5	198.6	1.6		
20. Food and kindred products		`ío. 5	1352.8	8. 2	1388. 4	10.8		
21. Tobacco manufactures	105, 5	1.0	102.6	.6	105.0			
22. Textile mili products	1248.3	12. 2	1191.3	7.3	1189.3	9.3		
23. Apparel and other finished products made			ł			1		
from fabrics and similar materials		8.6	1019.8	6.2	950. 9	7.4		
24. Lumber and timber basic products	434.3	4.2	486.1	3.0	459.7	3. 6		
25. Furniture and finished lumber products	381.6	3. 7	391.0	2.4	399.8	3.1		
26. Paper and allied products 27. Printing, publishing and allied industries	327.6	3. 2	388.6	2.4	395. 9	3.1		
27. Printing, publishing and allied industries	531.8	5. 2	525. 1	3.2	568.7	4.4		
28. Chemicals and allied products 29. Products of petroleum and coal	439.9	4.3	809.5	4.9	660. 2	5. 2		
29. Products of petroleum and coal	143.1	1.4	198.2	1.2	206.8	1. €		
30. Rubber products	153. 9	1.5	242.9	1.5	239.4	1.9		
31. Leather and leather products	377. 6	3.7	352.8	2. 2	367. 2	2.9		
32. Stone, clay and glass products	331.1	3.2	369. 6	2. 3	386. 5	3. (		
33. Iron and steel and their products.	<sup>2</sup> 1299. 8	12. 7	1662. 9	10.0	1426. 2	11. 1		
34. Transportation equipment (except auto-	}							
mobiles)	225. 5	2. 2	2913.8	17.6	915. 1	7.		
35. Nonferrous metals and their products	300.3	2.9	474. 9	2.9	386. 4	3.0		
36. Electrical machinery	422.4	4.1	1021.4	6. 2	719.3	5.0		
37. Machinery except electrical	739.3	7. 2	1364. 7	8.3	1180.3	9.		
38. Automobiles and automobile equipment	531.8	5. 2	340.8	2.1	251. 4			
39. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	308. 2	3.0	485. 7	3.0	425. 9	3.3		
Total	10259. 1	100.0	16432. 2	100.0	12821.0	190.0		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on preliminary estimates of monthly employment of workers covered by state unemployment insurance laws. <sup>2</sup> Data for group 19 included with group 33.

in the durable goods industries in which munitions production was concentrated. Swings were more violent in manufacturing than elsewhere and the average decline in all nonagricultural establishments is estimated to have been about three hours per week. With civilian employment about the same in March 1946 as it was a year earlier, this drop in working time indicates a fall of about 6 percent in man-hours.

Unemployment increased by about the same amount as the civilian labor force. Part of this rise was inevitable. The March 1945 figure was only 34 million. and this level could not be carried over into a period of much shifting from job to job.

Increased movement of employees was the necessary concomitant of sharp cutbacks in the production of war goods and the increases in the output of civilian products. The extent of the shifts is indicated by Table 1 and Chart 6. Manufacturing, which gained employees during the war at the expense of almost every other industrial division, dropped half way back to its 1940 percentage of total employees. Since manufacturing fluctuates cyclically more than most groups and since 1940 was a year of fairly substantial unemployment, a return to the prewar relative position is not to be expected as long as economic activity remains on a high level.

Trade and services, which were compelled to contract during the war, increased their share of the total to the prewar level. Mining regained about half its absolute wartime manpower losses. Contract construction, though

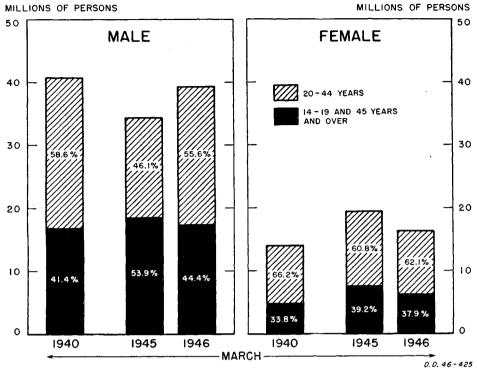
still small, was already employing more people, both absolutely and relatively, in March 1946 than in March 1940. The transportation, communications and public utilities group continued the small uptrend manifest during the war. Apart from a 5-percent shift from agriculture to manufacturing, the 1940 industrial distribution has been approximately reestablished. The long-term rise in productivity and the drop in employment in agriculture, plus accelerated mechanization during recent years, makes a relative gain in this sector seem unlikely.

Within manufacturing there has been a similar reversal of wartime employment shifts, as indicated by Table 2. (Later data than December 1945 are unavailable on a current product classification basis.) Iron and steel, ordnance, machinery, transportation equipment, nonferrous metals, and chemicals lost about 3 million employees between January and December 1945, while the consumer goods manufacturing industries gained. In consequence of the enumerated wartime trend reversals the percentage distribution of employees by industries is back nearly to the prewar pattern. Further large and abrupt shifts are not to be expected, with the exception of large gains in construction.

#### Potential Increase in Labor Force

In March 1946 we had a civilian labor force of 55½ million. This was 1¾ million greater than it had been a year earlier and more than 2 million greater than it had been in March 1940 despite a much larger military establishment than on the latter date. The following influences point toward a further in-





<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, chart 1.

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

crease which may range from 3 to 5 million by March 1947:

First, 2 million veterans were outside the labor force in March 1946. Of these, 1.3 million were estimated to be resting and the others were in school, disabled, or otherwise unavailable. By May the number temporarily postponing reentry had already dropped to less than 900 thousand, and it is likely that by next spring all of this group will be back in the civilian labor force. Many of those now in school may be ready to work by next spring, but the number is difficult to estimate for lack of data on the type of schooling being taken.

Second, present military plans call for a reduction of the armed forces to a strength of 2 million, which is to be reached by fall. This implies the discharge of about 21/3 million men between the first and fourth quarters of this year. About three-fourths of the veterans discharged between March 1945 and March 1946 were back in the civilian labor force on the latter date. A larger percentage of the veterans demobilized between March 1946 and March 1947 can be expected to have returned by the end of that year because those most recently released from the service will have been out at least four months. It is estimated that 2 million, or about 80 percent, will be back in the civilian labor force.

Third, if pre-war trends in population growth and labor force participation continue, there will be a normal increase of one-half million between March 1946 and March 1947. This would make a gross increase of somewhat less than 4 million.

The most difficult influence to forecast is the behavior of the war workers. In March 1945 the war-induced increase in the labor force, i. e., the increase over and above the amount anticipated on the basis of normal growth, is estimated at about 8 million. A year later it was about 2 million. No sure answer can be given to the question whether we shall lose the remaining 2 million, but the major influences affecting the various groups whose labor force participation remains above their norms can be examined.

First, the school-age boys and girls, those 14-19 years of age. The war-induced increase in this group fell by over two-thirds from March 1945 to March 1946 but was still about three-fourths million on the latter date. There is a change of about 20 percent per year in the composition of this group. The new members will probably have a lower labor force participation record than their wartime predecessors. This and the strong downward trend suggest a further drop.

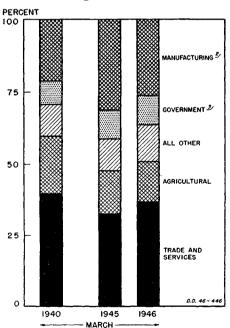
Second, the women 20 to 34 years of age. The return of the veterans will tend to release many wives of the necessity of working. Post-discharge marriages will have the same effect. The question is how many will withdraw.

Labor-force participation by women 20 to 34 years of age dropped from more than one-half million above its norm in March 1945 to nearly a million below in March 1946, chiefly because of an abnormal number of wartime marriages. It is likely that there will be additional drop-outs.

Third, men and women over 35. The changing degree of labor-force participation by these people has probably been influenced chiefly by the existence of job The war-induced inopportunities. crease fell only about 48 percent from March 1945 to March 1946 and it still amounted on the latter date to about 13/4 million. This compares with a 66 percent drop in the school-age group and a break-through to the negative side by the 20-to-34-year-old women. The implication is that many of those over 35 would like to stay in the labor force. It is not unlikely that some of those who have withdrawn would come back if they had the opportunity. Whether there will be additional drop-outs or a backflow in this group probably depends on the employment situation. More jobs

(Continued on p. 22)

## Chart 6.—Percentage Distribution of Employed Civilians, by Industrial Groups <sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Data represent all employed persons 14 years of age and over (including proprietors, self-employed persons, and domestic servants).

<sup>2</sup>Includes Government-operated navy yards and manufacturing arsenals. <sup>3</sup>Includes Federal, State, and local govern-

\*Includes Federal, State, and local government. Government-operated navy yards and manufacturing arsenals, and Federal forceaccount construction are excluded.

Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, based upon Bureau of Labor Statistics classification of nonagricultural employees.

## International Transactions of the United States During First Quarter 1946

By the International Economics Division

THE WARTIME PATTERN of the L United States balance of payments was characterized by unprecedented transfers to foreign countries of goods and services which at their peak in 1944 amounted to over \$20 billion. The larger part of these transfers, however, was made as a contribution to the war effort under lend-lease. The remainder of the exports which required payment in dollars, mostly to countries of the Western Hemisphere, fell short of our own cash purchases abroad. Some foreign countries, therefore, were in the position of accumulating gold and dollar balances during the years 1942-45. During that period, all foreign countries together increased their gold and dollar holdings through transactions with the United States in the net amount of \$5.4 billion.

The evolution of the United States balance of payments from a wartime to a postwar pattern, which began in 1945, continued during the first quarter of 1946. Large net exports of goods and services were still offset to a substantial degree by gifts and contributions. Net loans and investments were available to finance a part but not all of the remainder. For the first time since 1941, foreign countries as a group experienced a net loss of gold and dollar balances as a result of their transactions with the United States.

Exports of merchandise turned upward again at the beginning of 1946 because of the greater availability of civilian type goods in this country, together with large foreign demands for relief and rehabilitation. This represented a reversal of the down trend which began in 1944 after the preparations for the invasion of France were completed, and

#### Summary

The balance of payments during the first quarter of 1946 will probably be typical of the transition period in showing a large export surplus financed partly through gifts and unilateral transfers, partly through loans, and, to a lesser extent, through the sale of gold and liquidation of foreign dollar balances in this country. For the remainder of the year, however, it may be expected that gifts and unilateral transfers will decline, while loans will increase.

During the first 3 months of this year, unilateral transfers, loans, and purchases of goods and services by the United States provided foreign countries with the means to obtain goods and services here at the annual rate of \$12.3 billion. In addition, foreign gold and dollar reserves were spent here at the annual rate of \$900 million. The total value of goods and services obtained by foreign countries from the United States reached the annual rate of \$13.2 billion. This was \$2.2 billion less than the rate for the year 1945.

This article presents the first in a series of quarterly statements of the balance of international payments of the United States prepared by the International Economics Division, Office of Business Economics. Other Department of Commerce data used in making these estimates include the trade statistics compiled by the Bureau of the Census and data on U. S. Government transactions collected by the Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions; also used were certain capital movements statistics collected by the Treasury Department.

which was intensified after VJ-Day when exports of military items virtually ceased. On the other hand, although goods actually imported into the United States continued to increase, total acquisitions of merchandise from foreign countries remained practically unchanged from the fourth quarter of 1945 as a result of reduced requirements for foreign supplies by our Armed Forces operating abroad.

Compared to the rate for the entire year 1945, the net surplus of merchandise exports declined during the first three months of 1946, but this was compensated by an increase in net exports of services. On goods and services together, therefore, the net balance during the first quarter of 1946 did not differ significantly from the 1945 rate. The sharp decline of "straight" lend-lease as a means of financing our export surplus was only partly offset by increasing contributions through UNRRA and private channels. Part of the remainder was covered by Government loans and credits of several kinds, including Export-Import Bank loans, lend-lease and surplus property credits, and civilian supplies furnished by the Armed Forces. As shown in table 1, however, \$267 million was left to be paid for through reductions in foreign gold holdings and through short-term capital movements.

Depletion of foreign gold and dollar reserves may not continue at the first quarter rate for the balance of the year. A large part of total goods transferred will go to countries which are dependent on long-term loans to finance a major part of their import needs. On the other hand, many countries which are selling us goods and services may be unable to spend all their dollars because of supply limitations in the United States.

#### **Transfers of Merchandise**

#### **Exports Increase**

Although still only two-thirds of the quarterly peak reached during the second quarter of 1945, the total value of goods transferred to foreign countries during the first quarter of 1946 increased by \$115 million over the preceding quarter. (See table 2.) A rapid decline of exports through government channels, principally lend-lease, was more than offset during the first quarter

¹The figures presented in this article may to a significant degree actually represent transactions which occurred during prior periods. This results from reporting lags in certain statistical series used, particularly for lend-lease transfers and U. S. Government transactions abroad. The former, being exactly offset within the statement, would not affect the net "balance," i. e., the change in gold and short-term balances. Such lags may well explain most of the residual item shown in table 1.

of 1946 by a significant increase of sales to foreign countries by private business enterprises. A large part of the exports was still handled by foreign government purchasing missions, but most foreign countries either have now reestablished private trading or will do so in the near future.

Compared with the last quarter of 1945, the decline in government exports was primarily in credit lend-lease which consists of deliveries on lendlease contracts placed before VJ-day and financed through special credits. "Straight" lend-lease, most of which went to China, increased, but consisted almost entirely of transfers of field stocks of the Armed Forces. Sales of U. S. government corporations, primarily the Commodity Credit Corporation, increased as a consequence of larger purchases of agricultural products by foreign governments. Transfers to UNRRA remained at the relatively high level reached at the end of 1945.

The total increase of recorded exports from the last quarter of 1945 to the first quarter of 1946 amounted to about \$450 million. To this total increase exports of crude materials contributed \$50 million, foodstuffs \$200 million, and finished manufactures the remaining \$200 million. Among crude materials, cotton and tobacco showed the largest rise, and among foodstuffs meat and dairy products. The increase of the exports of finished manufactures was scattered among several types of products, but was most prominent in machinery and textile lines.

#### **Prewar Pattern Changed**

The distribution of exports by economic classes during the first three months of 1946 was representative both of the longrun trend and the special conditions arising out of the war. These, to some extent, are similar to those immediately following the last war. (See table 3.) According to the long-run trend in the distribution of our exports, the share held by foodstuffs should decline, while the share held by manufactured products should rise. Assuming that the economic forces which produced these long-run trends in the United States as well as in the rest of the world are still active, the nature of our exports during the first three months of 1946 must be considered of only temporary significance.

#### Larger Shipments to Europe

Exports to Europe increased by about \$270 million, of which \$85 million went to the United Kingdom; exports to Asia by \$108 million, most of which went to China and the Philippines; and exports to South America by \$48 million. Because of extensive loans and priorities on certain goods needed for relief

Table 1.—International Transactions of the United States, 1945 and January-March 1946

[Millions of dollars]

			1945			1946
Transaction	Total	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter
Receipts:						
Goods and services: Goods Income on investments Other services	11, 861 533 3, 009	3, 496 136 762	3, 668 130 915	2, 393 135 659	2,304 132 673	2, 419 146 754
Total goods and services	15, 403	4, 394	4, 713	3, 187	3, 109	3, 319
Unilateral transfers Long-term capital:	2, 636	1,022	1,064	505	45	71
Movements of U. S. capital invested abroad Movements of foreign capital invested in U. S	477 30	86	192 30	62	137	125
Total long-term capital	507	86	222	62	137	125
Total receipts	18, 546	5, 502	5, 999	3,754	3, 291	3, 515
Payments: Goods and services: Goods. Income on investments. Other services.	5, 515 161 3, 188	1, 431 34 1, 036	1, 586 38 1, 128	1, 372 37 598	1, 126 52 426	1, 135 38 571
Total goods and services	8,864	2, 501	2, 752	2,007	1, 604	1,744
Unilateral transfers Long-term capital: Movements of U. S. capital invested abroad.	8, 606 2, 139	3, 122 218	3, 233 330	1, 322 858	929 733	972 414
Movements of foreign capital invested in U.S.	143	91	3	29	20	149
Total long-term capital	2, 282	309	333	887	753	563
Total payments	19,752	5, 932	6, 318	4, 216	3, 286	3, 279
Excess of receipts (+) or payments (-): Goods and services Unilateral transfers	+6, 539 -5, 970	+1,893 -2,100	+1,961 -2,169	+1, 180 -817	+1, 505 -884	+1,575 -901
Goods and services and unilateral transfers	+569 -1,775	-207 -223	-208 -111	+363 -825	+621 -616	+674 -438
All transactions	-1, 206	-430	-319	-462	+5	+236
Net flow of funds on gold and short-term capital account: Net gold movement. Net movement of U.S. short-term capital abroad. Net movement of foreign short-term capital in U.S.	+463 -177 +1, 322	+159 -10 +386	+124 $-176$ $+582$	+188 +113 +307	-8 -104 +47	-269 +92 -90
Net inflow (+) or outflow (-)	+1,608	+535	+530	+608	-65	-267
Errors and omissions	-402	-105	-211	-146	+60	+31

Table 2.—Goods Transferred to Foreign Countries

[Millions of dollars]

			1945			1946
Transaction	Total	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter
Total goods transferred	11,861	3, 496	3,668	2, 393	2, 304	2, 419
Through U. S. Government channelsUNRRA	8, 479 395	2,758	2, 951	1, 537 101	1, 233 279	970 278
"Straight" lend-lease Reimbursable and credit lend-lease	5, 404 1, 455	2, 450 157	2, 340 179	530 649	84 470	199 138
Surplus property sales Sales and transfers by the Armed Forces	98 777	130	225	222	98 200	42 157
Other sales by U. S. Government corporations and agencies	350	16	196	35	103	156
Through private channels	3,382	738	717	856	1,071	1, 449

Note: Recorded total exports for the same periods were (in millions of dollars): 1945—year, 9,805; first quarter, 2,820; second quarter, 3,011; third quarter, 2,145; fourth quarter, 1,830. First quarter 1946, 2,287.

and rehabilitation purposes, exports to Europe and Asia will probably continue to rise faster than exports to other areas.

#### Decline in Imports Stopped

Goods obtained from foreign countries declined steadily from the second quarter of 1945 to the end of the year. (See table 4.) This decline was due to the reduced needs of our overseas forces. Most

of the supplies obtained abroad for these purposes was received under reverse lendlease. Data for the first quarter of 1946 indicate that the decline in goods transferred to the United States has been arrested. The fact that recorded general imports show an increase of \$130 million from the last quarter of 1945 to the first quarter of 1946 and that total goods obtained abroad increased by only \$9 mil-

lion (see table 4) can be explained in the following way: A part of the recorded imports came from government stockpiles procured during an earlier period and are, therefore, not shown in the procurement figures of this period. Furthermore, procurement of supplies for use abroad and not registered in the import statistics declined.

#### Government Purchases Reduced

The ratio of purchases through Government-owned corporations to imports by private enterprises declined from 30 percent in 1945 to 22.6 percent during the first quarter of 1946. Of the various procurement programs by Government corporations, only a limited number are being continued in 1946. The principal ones are for the procurement of sugar and rubber. Other continuing Government procurement programs include certain nonferrous metals such as copper, lead, and tin; molasses and alcohol; certain fibers; hides and skins; and other scarce agricultural commodition.

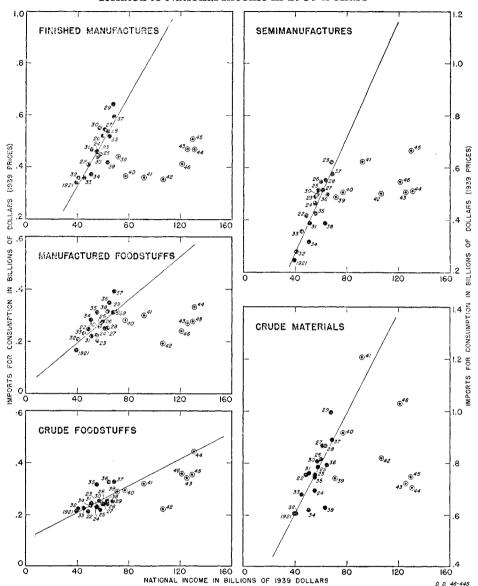
The rise of imports for consumption, amounting to \$143 million, was evenly divided between crude materials and semimanufactures (49 percent) and foodstuffs (51 percent). The greatest rise in the first group was shown by crude rubber (\$36 million), tobacco (\$22 million), and undressed furs (\$22 million), while copper showed a decline of \$24 million. Among foodstuffs, the rise was divided between coffee (\$24 million) and sugar (\$31 million). Of the total increase of imports, Asia accounted for \$78 million, Europe for \$25 million, and North America for \$21 million. Imports from the USSR and the United Kingdom rose by \$36.5 million and were \$11.5 million greater than the increase from all Imports from Sweden and Europe. Switzerland declined by about \$15 million and \$9.5 million, respectively.

The analysis of the rise of imports by commodities and countries of origin indicates that the principal increases came in commodities produced in areas which were unable to export to us during the war. It is likely that such imports will continue to rise as reconstruction abroad progresses and the domestic demand is maintained.

Table 3.—Exports by Economic Classes— Percent Distribution

Economic class	First quar- ter 1946	1919	1929	1937
Crude materials	13. 4	20. 94	22, 15	22, 16
Crude foodstuffs	8. 6	8. 75	5, 23	3, 17
Manufactured foodstuffs	20. 8	25. 32	9, 40	5, 39
Semimanufactures	9. 1	11. 90	14, 13	20, 28
Finished manufactures	48. 1	33. 08	49, 09	49, 00

Chart 1.—Imports for Consumption, by Economic Classes, in 1939 Prices Related to National Income in 1939 Dollars <sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Regression lines were fitted to data for 1921-38. Data for 1946 are preliminary estimates for the first quarter, at annual rate.

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

#### **Income Influences Imports**

To a large extent, the demand for imported goods depends upon business activity or national income. Chart 1 indicates the relations between imports by economic classes and national income, both in terms of 1939 prices. The lines of regression represent the average relationships between imports and income in constant (1939) prices for the years 1921 to 1938. The proximity of the points representing the years 1921 to 1938 to the line of regression indicates the extent to which there was an interdependence of imports and income. As may be seen from the charts, the interdependence is higher for semimanufactured materials and finished manufactures than for crude and manufactured foodstuffs. Imports of foodstuffs depend not only upon domestic incomes but also upon crop conditions here and abroad.

#### Imports Declined During War

During the war years, imports declined in relation to national income. For finished manufactures and foodstuffs the relative decline lasted roughly until 1942, when the occupation of territory by enemy forces reached the crest. Imports have not yet recovered from the relatively low level reached during that year mainly because reconstruction of these areas has not progressed far enough.

Imports of semimanufactures and crude materials reached the point farthest from the line of regression during 1944, but since that date they have shown some recovery. The recovery is most pronounced in the case of crude

materials, perhaps because less reconstruction of facilities is needed to increase production of unprocessed goods.

#### Imports Not Yet Recovered

Imports which are calculated for the first quarter 1946 on the basis of the line of regression, as seen in Chart 1, are translated into current prices and shown next to actual imports for each commodity class in Chart 2.

The differences between the two columns indicate the extent to which actual imports are below the demand for imported goods if prewar relationships between imports and national income still prevailed. The deficiencies appear to be relatively and absolutely greatest in the finished manufactures, one-half of which came from Europe before the war. Imports of crude foodstuffs show the smallest absolute and relative deficiency, because most of these imports, such as coffee, came from countries whose productive capacity has not been impaired by the war.

#### Imports Likely to Rise

Assuming that our real income will continue at present or higher levels, imports can be expected to rise. Chart 2 indicates that the rise should be most pronounced in those commodity classes in which the gap between actual and computed imports is greatest. In the near future, however, imports of crude materials will probably rise faster than imports of other commodities because production of these materials will be restored sooner. It will take a longer

Table 4.—Goods Obtained From Foreign Countries

[Millions of dollars]

			1945			1946
Transaction	Total	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter
Total goods obtained	5, 515	1, 431	1, 586	1,372	1, 126	1, 135
Through U. S. government channels	2, 682 1, 382 64	825 538	855 581	641 259	361 • 4 64	251
Purchases through government corporations and civilian agencies.  Military purchases	853 383	172 115	194 80	263 119	224 69	200 51
Through private channels	<b>2,</b> 833	606	731	731	765	884

Note.—Recorded general imports for the same period were (in millions of dollars): 1945—year, 4,136; first quarter, 1,024; second quarter, 1,098; third quarter, 1,050; fourth quarter, 964. First quarter 1946, 1,096.

period of time for imports of processed goods to show a substantial recovery.

Whether the level of imports calculated on the basis of prewar relationships will be reached depends upon two factors which partly cancel each other: (1) the extent to which changes in technology have made us less dependent upon foreign sources of supply, and (2) the extent to which our own resources have to be supplemented to facilitate operation of our economic system at full capacity. For these reasons, the deficiencies which appear in Chart 2 should be interpreted as indications of the direction and rough magnitude of changes of future imports rather than as firm estimates.

#### Income on Investments

The Department of Commerce has recently inaugurated reporting systems designed to obtain quarterly data on income received and paid on private international investments. Current estimates based on these reports are not yet available; consequently the figures presented in table 1 are based largely on annual data for 1944 and prior years, adjusted in the light of overall economic trends and known changes in the international investment position. Interest payments on the large postwar foreign loans and credits of the United States Government will probably be accruing at an annual rate of \$80 million by the end of 1946 although actual receipts to the end of March were relatively small.

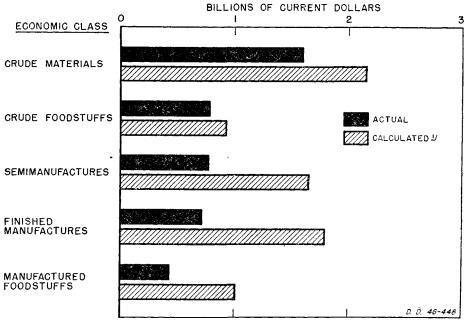
#### Other Services

The war not only increased the international transfer of merchandise between the United States and other countries, but also the transfer of services. The biggest increase, as may be expected. occurred in transportation because of the greatly increased transfer of goods, and in miscellaneous services rendered and received abroad by United States Government agencies, mainly the armed forces. During 1945, the total of services rendered and received was approximately equal. (See table 5.) Since a larger part of the services was rendered under lend-lease than was received under lendlease in reverse, we owed foreign countries for all service transactions approximately \$800 million.

The total of services rendered did not change materially with the termination of hostilities. The end of straight lendlease, however, eliminated shipping services without monetary compensation except on shipments of relief goods for UNRRA. Government services on lendlease were continued only for China.

Services received declined by about \$900 million at an annual rate, primarily because of the smaller size of the armed forces in overseas areas. A large part of these services was rendered to our armed forces by former allies and cobelligerents and, after VJ-Day, had to be paid for in dollars. Prior to that time, goods and services furnished directly to

Chart 2.—Actual and Calculated Imports for Consumption in Current Dollars, First Quarter 1946, at Annual Rate



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Calculated on the basis of the relationships used in chart 1, converted to current dollars. Source of date: U. S. Department of Commerce.

the armed forces in most allied countries, as distinguished from purchases by its individual members, had been in effect on a reciprocal aid basis. Because of these changes, the annual rate of net expenditures on all services declined in the first quarter of 1946 to only \$80 million, or one-tenth of the 1945 rate.

#### Shipping Receipts Down

Shipping receipts declined somewhat in spite of the increase in the tonnage exported, by all methods of transportation, from 187 billion pounds in 1945 to an annual rate of 213 billion during the first three months of 1946. The decrease in receipts can be traced to the lower freight rates resulting from the reduction or elimination of war surcharges, to the shift to exports of commodities which move at lower rates, and to the lowering of the abnormally high proportion of goods carried in United States vessels during the war.

The Maritime Commission has announced that as of June 15, 1946 the temporary reserve fleet of the United States numbered 1,263 vessels. Most of these vessels had been withdrawn because they were not currently needed in active service, although some where damaged or overage.

The increase in payments for shipping services also reflects the greater participation by foreign vessels in the carriage of United States trade. Foreign fleets will be rebuilt either by new construction or by purchases of surplus United States vessels, and net shipping receipts can be expected to continue to decline.

#### Postwar Travel Expands

Foreign travel expenditures by United States residents during the first quarter of 1946 showed an increase of about onethird over the corresponding period of 1945. Restrictions on travel, particularly for business purposes, are gradually being reduced, but travel for less essential reasons, except to Western Hemisphere countries, is still subject to official limitations. Sea transport facilities for passengers have not yet been reconverted to a peacetime basis and air transport does not at this time have the capacity to carry all the passengers who wish to travel overseas. In 1945, however, oversea travel by air exceeded oversea travel by surface vessel. (See table 6.)

Table 6.—Number of Passengers to Oversea Areas

Year	By Air	By Ship
1929	4, 000	632, 304
1927	23, 718	552, 752
1945	133, 822	90, 319

Food supplies, housing accommodations, and transport facilities abroad are not yet available to accommodate the prewar volume of tourist travel, not to speak of the increase that should be expected from the higher incomes in this country and the pent-up demand caused by the interruption of civilian travel during the war years.

Vacation travel to Canada and Mexico, however, will probably surpass all previous records during 1946. Official Mexican statistics place tourists (mostly from the United States) entering the country during the first quarter of 1946 at 63,600, surpassing the previous high of 42,100 for the comparable period in 1940. Canadian resorts are reportedly booked to capacity for the season, indicating that United States travel expenditures in Canada will well exceed the post-depression record of \$149.5 million in 1945.

Table 5.—Service Transactions in the United States Balance of Payments
[Millions of dollars]

	Ser	vices rende	ored	Sei	vices recei	ved
Period	Total	Without mone- tary compen- sation	For cash or credit	Total	Without mone- tary compen- sation	For cash or credit
Transportation 1945 Travel Miscellaneous services: U. S. Government Private	1, 290 158 1, 294 267	659 1,128	631 158 166 267	400 309 2, 367 112	135	265 309 1, 357 112
Total First Quarter 1946 (at annual rate 1)	3, 009	1, 787	1, 222	3, 188	1, 145	2, 043
Transportation	1, 200 164	145	1, 055 164	445 200		445 260
Miscellaneous services: U. S. Government Private	1,338 314	780	558 314	1, 485 94	113	1, 372 94
Total	3, 016	925	2, 091	2, 284	113	2, 171

<sup>1</sup> Unadjusted for seasonal variation.

#### Military Payments Reduced

Services received abroad by the Government consist primarily of foreign labor and other services used by the Army and Navy and of personal expenditures of troops stationed abroad. The need for foreign services declined sharply in recent months because of the cessation of active warfare and the reduction in the number of troops abroad. The armed forces, as such, did not have to pay for most services rendered by our Allies as long as lend-lease and reverse lend-lease arrangements were in force, that is, until the end of August 1945. Personal expenditures by the troops in Allied countries, however, were always compensated for in dollars. In former enemy countries, except Italy, Army expenditures, including troop pay spent locally, are in effect borne by the occupied country and do not increase the supply of dollars in foreign hands.

Services rendered by the United States to foreign countries consisted primarily of various lend-lease transactions, such as training of pilots and repair of vessels, transport of troops, and various services by the armed forces in the field.

#### Gifts and Unilateral Transfers

As indicated above, not all goods and services transferred to other countries or received from other countries have to be compensated for by a movement of goods and services in the other direction, by credit, or by gold shipments. In order to determine the net balance of payments between the United States and foreign countries, the transactions for which such compensation does not have to be made, here classified as "unilateral transfers", have to be deducted from the value of all transactions. In principle, unilateral transfers may take two forms. The commodities or services may be given or received directly without compensation, or, money may be donated with which the foreigner may choose what-and when-he wants to buy. Most of the lend-lease transactions and contributions to UNRRA fall into the former category, while personal and institutional remittances ordinarily take the latter form. During the immediate postwar period, however, personal aid through relief goods sent directly became important.

"Straight" lend-lease and lend-lease in reverse, with few exceptions, stopped after the cessation of hostilities. Aid to destitute Allies through UNRRA, including not only merchandise but also the ocean freight thereon, increased considerably after the third quarter of 1945. It should be noted, however, that only \$956 million of the total United States

Table 7.-Gifts and Unilateral Transfers

[Millions of dellars]

			1945			1946
Item	Total	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth guarter	First quarter
To foreign countries.  "Straight" lend-lease  UNRRA  Other government aid and settlements.  Personal and institutional remittances.	8,606	3, 122	3, 233	1, 322	929	972
	7,116	2, 971	2, 907	870	368	394
	562	12	60	167	323	394
	364	5	124	149	86	18
	564	134	142	136	152	166
From foreign countries.  Reverse lend-lease and other government transactions.  Private remittances.	2, 636	1,022	1,064	505	45	71
	2, 584	1,012	1,052	491	29	48
	52	10	12	14	16	23

appropriation to UNRRA of \$2,700 million had been transferred by the end of March 1946. Private aid through personal and institutional remittances increased steadily throughout the year 1945 and the first quarter of 1946.

#### **Long-Term Capital Movements**

With the practical cessation of "straight" lend-lease on VJ-Day, the problem of financing necessary imports from the United States faced most of our European and Asiatic allies. Lendlease aid had not been limited to military matériel but included large amounts of foodstuffs and other goods required for the maintenance of the civilian economy and hence the productive capacity of the recipient countries. At the end of the war a large volume of these commodities was in the "pipeline"; requisitions had been approved and contract placed but the goods were somewhere in the process of manufacture or delivery. Allied countries had the option of canceling these requisitions or accepting delivery and making payment over a specified period of time in accordance with agreements negotiated under the authority of the Lend-Lease Act, section "3 (c)". Such agreements were negotiated with France, Belgium, the Netherlands and the Soviet Union, and a special over-all settlement agreement with the United Kingdom included provisions for delivery of the "pipeline". Although accurate data are not yet available, estimated transfers of lend-lease goods on credit terms were \$300 million in the fourth quarter of 1945 and \$133 in the first quarter of 1946. (See table 8.)

The Export-Import Bank authorized loans of \$655 million to France, Belgium, and the Netherlands to finance the purchase of goods requisitioned under the lend-lease program for which contracts had not been placed as of VJ-Day. Actual disbursements on these loans, which are generally made on delivery of the goods, amounted to \$15.6 million on December 31, 1945; an additional \$117.4 million was drawn during the first quarter of the present year.

Foodstuffs, medicines, and other essential civilian supplies were distributed by the armed forces in liberated and occupied countries under arrangements whereby the countries concerned were to be billed for the goods. The value of these supplies has been entered in the balance-of-payments statements as a long-term credit. (See table 8.)

Private long-term capital movements during the first quarter of 1946 remained small, with no decisive movements in either direction.

#### Gold and Short-Term Capital Movements

Loans and unilateral transfers were not large enough to settle the total export balance on goods and services during the first quarter of 1946, and foreign countries, especially France, were compelled to draw on their gold and dollar reserves. The loss of dollars was by no means universal, however, and some countries continued to increase their noldings. Detailed data for individual countries are not yet available for the first quarter of 1946, but data for the first six postwar months indicate that Canada, the United Kingdom, and France suffered a combined loss in gold and dollars to the United States of about \$660 million. Other countries, principally Switzerland, the Philippine Islands, and certain of the American Republics, increased their holdings in the net amount of about \$700 million.

#### Prospects for Remainder of Year

The first quarter of 1946 shows some of the features which can be expected to characterize the year as a whole. Exports from the United States are likely to continue to increase during the remainder of the year. In addition to increased quantities of some goods, higher prices may boost the value of exports for the entire year to \$10 billion.

In addition to exports, we may sell or otherwise transfer from surplus and other stocks abroad about \$2 billion of merchandise. For shipping, service charges on United States investments abroad, travel and miscellaneous services, foreign countries will need about \$2.5 billion. Total transfers of goods and services, therefore, may amount to about \$14.5 billion-\$15.0 billion in 1946. Approximately \$3 billion of these goods and services, however, will not require compensation. This includes about \$1.8 billion to be financed through appropriations to UNRRA. Aid to China and the Philippines and private remittances will probably account for the other \$1.2 billion.

The remaining \$11.5 billion-\$12 billion would be obtained by foreign countries in part through our own purchases of merchandise, which may increase to \$5.2 billion, and purchases of services, which may reach another \$1.8 billion. Most of the remaining \$4.5 billion-\$5.0 billion will be available through loans. Surplus property credits may account for as much as \$700 million-\$800 million; credit under the Lend-Lease Act for \$600 million: Export-Import Bank leans for \$1,500 million-\$1,700 million; utilization of the loan to the United Kingdom, for \$600 million-\$800 million; and various private and other government loans for about \$600 million.

Loans would thus total about \$4 billion to \$4.5 billion, leaving about \$500 million to be financed through the sale of gold or liquidation of short and long-term foreign assets in this country. In view of total foreign reserves of over \$15 billion of gold and about \$7 billion in liquid dollar balances, a drain of this magnitude upon foreign reserves would not be significant.

Table 8.—Long-term Loans and Credits to Foreign Countries by U. S. Government . [Millions of dollars]

			1945			1946
Item .	Total	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter
New disbursements by Export-Import BankLend-lease credits <sup>1</sup> . Surplus property credits <sup>1</sup> .	35 938 83	33	32	6 1 573	25 300 1 83	137 133 9
Credit on civilian supplies furnished by the armed forces	555	75	150	180	150	111
Total new loansLess repayments of former loans	1, 611 94	110 26	184 27	759 9	558 32	390 18
Net Government credit	1, 517	84	157	750	526	372

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Including corresponding items in financial settlement with the United Kingdom.

#### The Prospective Labor Supply

(Continued from p. 15)

will have to become available as veterans return in order to avoid pushing these war workers out of the labor force.

It is difficult to quantify the foregoing influences. If, however, we assume that the school age group and those over 65, in continuance of their trends, drop most of the way back to their norms and that there are moderate withdrawals among the 20 to 34-year old women, a figure of about one million further withdrawals is reached. This is thought to be a likely estimate. However, it assumes a sufficient increase in the number of jobs so that returning veterans will not push older persons up to 65 years of age out of the labor force; it does not assume a sufficient increase to induce any backflow by those who have already withdrawn from the labor force. The development of a better employment situation than that assumed can cause this estimate to be too large. Conceivably, it could also be too small, but the extent of pent-up demand does not suggest a deterioration of the employment situation below that assumed. In view of the uncertainties. Table 3 which summarizes the prospective changes in the civilian labor force, makes use of a range rather than a single figure. The resulting prospective rise amounts to 3 to 5 million if we allow a range from a million additional withdrawals to a million re-entrees by former war workers.

Labor force utilization as affected by working hours and unemployment could on balance rise somewhat. No increase in hours is likely but the big postwar drop has already occurred. The level is still above that of the prewar period, but the decline has slowed to small proportions. Necessary frictional unemployment should be much less than in the past year because the job shifting which was incident to a restoration of the pre-war industrial distribution has been virtually completed. Unemployment was reduced to 34 million during the war. Twice that amount would seem to be adequate for the frictions of a peacetime economy. On the basis of the Bureau of the Census estimates of the current volume of unemployment, such a level of frictional unemployment would permit the hiring of about a million people.

Included among the employed in March 1946, were 3/4 million people who were either laid off or on strike. The size of this group cannot be reduced to zero, but in a less turbulent period it could be lowered. These potential increases of over a million in labor force utilization have the same effect as an equal rise in the

#### New or Revised Series

Distilled Spirits, Apparent Consumption for Beverage Purposes; Revised Data for Page S-25  $^{\rm 1}$ 

[Thousands of wine gallons]

Month	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
January February March April May June July Angust Soptember October November December December	10, 467	10, 159	16, 233	12, 390	11, 574
	11, 191	11, 409	13, 834	12, 464	12, 584
	11, 705	11, 758	13, 939	13, 886	13, 855
	10, 857	12, 221	13, 037	12, 616	11, 513
	11, 578	14, 309	12, 572	10, 310	12, 530
	16, 586	13, 501	12, 951	9, 830	11, 934
	7, 894	12, 807	15, 842	10, 543	12, 625
	8, 293	13, 413	16, 490	10, 409	14, 639
	11, 023	16, 950	19, 285	11, 359	13, 751
	13, 366	10, 918	27, 005	13, 203	15, 955
	14, 989	13, 773	13, 200	13, 663	16, 524
	17, 044	16, 941	15, 860	15, 446	19, 227
Total	144, 992	158, 157	190, 248	145, 529	166, 713
	12, 083	13, 180	15, 854	12, 127	13, 893

<sup>:</sup> Compiled by the Distilled Spirits Institute, Inc. The 1940–43 figures include final revisions: there may be further revisions in the figures for 1944. For a description of the data, see note 2 for p, 114 on p, 221 of the 1942 Supplement to the Survey of Current Business.

size of the labor force and can therefore be added to the estimated increase of 3 to 5 millions.

The significance of the foregoing is basically that over the next year or so there probably will be a leeway for expanding employment with the estimated increase in the labor force of 3 to 5 million by March 1947. Any reduction in unemployment from the present volume will provide further leeway.

At the present time, increases in employment are not restricted to any great extent by an inadequate supply of labor. but rather by shortages of key materials, the necessity to replenish inventories, uncertainties regarding future prices, and similar influences characteristic of a transition period. If the demand for goods were the determining factor, the working margin in the prospective labor force could be readily absorbed over the next year. Thus, the adequacy of the labor supply will be determined by the rapidity with which workers can be absorbed as transitional problems are resolved and the extent to which output per man-hour is increased in the period ahead.

#### **Business Situation**

(Continued from p. 11)

to purchase durable goods before prices are forced still higher. Moreover, it has been pointed out that while the ownership of liquid assets is highly concentrated, medium and low income groups do possess a sizable amount of Government bonds and bank deposits. In the event that rising prices should bring these assets onto the market not only would the spending of past savings add to the inflationary pressures, but a large volume of accumulated savings would be dissipated in price increases and would

#### Electric Power Production: Revised Data for Page S-26<sup>1</sup>

(Millions of kilowatt hours)

		$\mathrm{By}$	arree
Year and month	Total	Fuel	Water 1 wer
1943:			
January	17,684	11, 240	6,404
February	16, 117	11, 2°0 10, 222	5, 895
March	17,862	11, 270	6, 633
April	17, 254	10, 452	6, 762
May	17,875	10,684	7, 191
June	18,094	11,618	6, 477
July	18,683	12, 474	6, 209
August	19, 218	13, 320	5,888
September	18,856	13, 497	5, 359
October	$J_{-}19,573$	14.070	5, 502
November	19, 489	13, 451	6,038
December	20, 205	14,680	5, 585
Total	220, 970	147, 627	73, 943
Monthly average	18, 414	12, 252	6, 162
January	19, 959	14, 134	5,669
February		13, 021	5,644
March		12, 614	7,016
April		11, 175	7. 297
May		11,659	7, 267
June		12, 335	6, 298
July	18 080	12, 836	5, 988
August	18, 989 19, 774	13, 819	5, 778
September		13, 143	5, 399
October		13, 297	5, 772
November	19, 162	13, 297 13, 298	5, 699
December	19, 831	13, 452	6, 206
Total	230, 736	154, 783	74, 033
Monthly average	19, 228	12,899	6, 169

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Compiled by the *Electric Power Commission*. Data beginning January 1944 exclude a small amount generated by electric railways and electrified steam railroads included in the earlier data.

not be available for future use by their present owners.

On the other hand, if price changes are contained in narrow limits, it seems reasonable to suppose that liquid assets will be largely retained by their present owners. In that event, it is conceivable that holders of liquid assets will be disposed to spend a larger share of their current income and thus increase the aggregate volume of consumer spending in the post-transition period. The results of the survey appear to support this view since people's expressed intentions point toward a considerable reduction of current savings on the part of owners of large liquid assets.

#### Indexes of the Value of Manufacturers' Shipments and New Orders: Revised Series for Page S-21

[Average month 1939=100]

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			힏	1					<u>0</u>		ig i						- Pi				<del></del>	Ī		ls 1
Year and month	Total	Total	Automobiles and equipment	Iron and steel and their products	Nonferrous metals and their products	Electrical machinery	Other machinery	Transportation equipment (except autos)	Other durable goods	Total	Chemicals and a lied products	Food and kindred products	Paper and allied products	Products of petro- leum and coal	Rubber products	Textile-mill products	Other nondurable goods	Total	Total	Iron and steel and their products	Electrical machin- ery	Other machinery	Other durable goods	Nondurable goods industries, total
January February March April May June July August September October November December Monthly average July August September October Monthly average July June July August September October November December May June July August September October November December Monthly average July August September October Monthly average July August September October November December Monthly average July August September October November June July August September October November December Monthly average July August September October November December Monthly average January February Monthly average January February Monthly average	883 91 94 93 93 95 90 95 115 117 116 113 100 103 105 105 117 116 110 120 120 120 121 121 121 121 121 121	855 877 93 93 93 96 87 89 121 100 110 110 111 113 115 115 116 117 118 119 122 110 110 110 111 113 115 115 116 117 117 118 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119	108 103 113 111 99 99 99 171 45 74 108 121 1148 100 137 134 415 112 129 134 140 133 140 118 82 2 166 167 177 180 183 184 177 180 183 184 183 184 185 185 186 187 187 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188	822 770 866 833 866 911 85 988 1177 1311 134 1229 1000 109 104 102 1100 105 127 146 145 145 125 150 167 176 206 122 223 2219 212 2220 198	70 844 855 770 844 855 770 844 855 83 977 1300 105 106 101 110 110 110 110 111 111 115 151 151	88 88 90 94 95 102 94 102 108 112 120 113 100 104 113 122 127 121 128 138 120 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 15	777 89 97 103 103 102 95 95 103 108 113 116 100 111 110 1118 127 130 132 123 140 129 148 167 180 192 219 219 223 203 207 250 280 207	811 86 83 90 101 99 101 106 119 124 4132 100 123 131 150 157 153 161 175 206 200 319 178 206 203 317 436 436 446 447 448 448 449 449 449 449 449 449 449 449	80 85 88 89 90 97 99 96 100 1124 1124 114 99 100 105 114 110 113 133 133 123 133 135 124 116 128 139 139 139 139 139 139 140 150 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 16	90 94 96 93 93 93 94 91 120 114 100 105 100 98 101 110 102 103 97 117 129 118 103 117 129 118 119 129 118 119 129 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119	92 91 93 93 92 93 97 91 110 101 100 105 101 104 109 101 104 109 114 112 101 103 130 130 130 130 131 132 133 136 136 146 146 156 164 164 164 164 164 164 164 164 164 16	94 96 95 96 97 96 97 96 91 100 97 100 97 100 99 103 103 101 115 117 122 128 136 131 139 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 131	92 93 95 92 92 92 94 91 95 112 118 119 1100 103 104 110 1112 1117 1122 1117 1121 1117 1121 113 1141 145 151 166 172 176 176 176 177 176	90 87 89 93 96 100 97 109 1112 110 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 10	92 92 98 99 93 93 95 107 97 96 119 111 100 96 92 105 125 95 100 1124 130 127 130 132 132 136 131 146 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159	92 102 97 85 85 85 87 97 97 120 118 110 100 101 102 85 85 88 88 131 129 129 129 128 131 144 147 147 153 144 146 158 158 158 168 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170	82 94 1000 94 91 115 116 111 100 92 101 115 93 93 93 91 114 125 122 107 100 113 121 122 119 122 122 119 123 124 154 155 154 155	888 887 889 98 98 995 992 143 123 1007 98 100 94 998 107 111 146 159 159 169 177 168 168 181 176 168 196 208 196 208	811 777 855 822 877 922 955 889 95 154 114 115 99 100 89 95 114 123 130 181 133 164 180 200 200 200 201 198 221 223 221 223 221 223 221 223 225 352 227 252 252 252 252 252 252 252 252 2	882 75 85 76 84 483 78 86 118 95 100 79 75 118 125 124 117 162 227 227 227 227 2246 281 224 224 224 224 225 224 224 225 224 224	90 90 88 8 92 91 1 120 120 133 18 8 8 100 106 110 111 114 145 159 176 202 187 225 237 226 225 2274 231 241 241 327 359 359	80 79 91 89 91 119 91 120 100 107 103 104 110 123 123 145 218 213 145 224 220 146 227 240 247 247 242 243 243 244 255 274 245 245 245 245 245 245 245 245 245 24	78 75 81 1 82 88 1000 118 95 118 95 100 89 113 87 89 114 117 1127 184 149 149 159 165 167 177 185 166 177 175 186 198 167 177 175 196 198 202	93 92 92 96 102 97 100 97 92 95 95 97 100 125 121 124 112 106 122 137 143 153 150 157 147 142 161 163
April	199 203 202 208 214 226 229 233 243 213	251 264 267 277 285 299 303 316 342 279	134 130 158 169 180 191 203 216 232 172	227 231 228 225 230 235 233 236 257 233	195 207 206 213 206 219 225 233 246 213	248 257 243 258 261 278 306 334 397 276	300 323 331 335 338 350 352 362 394	1, 235 1, 393 1, 415 1, 579 1, 711 1, 817 1, 811 2, 007 2, 181 1, 540	193 200 189 193 191 203 203 192 189 193	163 161 157 160 166 175 178 175 175 175	168 166 165 165 167 181 175 176 178	160 167 166 172 183 192 191 188 188 177	170 159 144 132 135 141 151 148 148	136 144 140 144 139 141 141 154 149	156 167 167 179 175 201 204 211 219	209 189 188 187 193 199 203 202 207 199	154 147 140 141 148 159 168 159 154	222 209 216 205 198 201 203 207 200 207	297 289 316 284 259 244 241 233 225 268	293 200 285 321 193 211 196 221 259 247	418 435 552 445 352 394 352 420 234 380	391 514 468 307 457 311 358 219 233 382	220 226 204 191 202 204 198 202 183 202	177 160 156 157 161 175 180 191 185
1943: January. February March April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December. Monthly average. 1944: January. February. March. April. May. June.	226 256 250 255 251 259 261 263 269 276 261 257 271 268 274 264 273	314 356 350 360 361 369 366 373 371 378 381 393 371 364 384 377 389 371 383	221 240 228 242 259 274 272 282 264 279 298 318 270 299 301 295 309 314	226 249 253 248 246 249 245 249 243 247 250 234 247 244 244 248 235 248	226 251 248 261 259 249 246 251 263 267 268 262 258 260 273 275 275 274 272	320 406 381 416 390 413 433 439 434 451 427 427 429 483 485 513 452 492	408 397 399 403 425 398 412 410 414 408 382 407 401 425 411	2, 101 2, 428 2, 375 2, 450 2, 490 2, 587 2, 621 2, 597 2, 647 2, 742 2, 575 2, 575 2, 575 2, 575 2, 572 2, 572 2, 572 2, 574 2, 575 2, 574 2, 575 2,	186 206 210 214 209 214 204 207 211 206 209 211 198 206 207 209 211	165 187 181 182 175 183 171 184 188 192 191 196 186 182 193 193 194 190	179 194 195 200 191 199 187 203 203 204 203 202 200 199 205 206 204 204 208	179 202 187 179 176 188 177 192 197 204 202 208 194 207 214 204 208 200 200	144 157 161 164 165 168 161 167 174 173 172 167 167 176 177 175 176 176 177 179	139 141 147 156 158 159 163 166 168 173 169 177 160 176 178 184 179	237 277 267 273 285 285 277 263 271 300 295 319 282 274 299 290 295 293 316	195 221 218 210 201 211 180 197 196 193 195 205 182 200 202 195 185 200	136 163 161 168 153 159 148 163 170 173 173 178 165 147 163 169 174 172 180	193 207 202 195 193 212 190 199 201 204 207 201 207 201 191 191 191 197 222 215	228 248 249 223 208 255 231 238 249 204 236 234 249 204 236 234 248 195 202 215 265 227	219 239 228 199 220 244 206 260 243 282 214 182 228 173 185 168 196 304 203	301 383 270 297 280 639 406 313 327 384 261 334 350 473 392 303 319 383 331	293 287 383 282 158 186 264 252 195 166 348 253 383 145 230 279 247 276	184 199 197 197 200 197 192 189 206 204 198 209 198 196 177 195 173 202 197	171 183 173 178 184 185 165 175 181 187 204 188 181 181 188 185 196 209
July August September October November December Monthly average	263 264 269 278 273 284 274	373 366 372 380 374 390 383	289 292 282 292 302 303 303	245 243 253 252 249 260 250	257 263 267 279 282 292 276	508 483 521 515 492 566 503	392 389 408 390 416	2, 468 2, 310 2, 372 2, 414 2, 412 2, 449 2, 527	210 219 213 221 210 215 215	187 193 198 208 203 210 199	200 207 207 218 211 214 210	203 206 216 227 217 225 214	165 178 172 180 179 177 177	194 185 187 192 189 208 189	295 288 297 342 293 341 305	162 184 184 189 189 190 192	165 175 181 189 189 196 178	195 205 206 208 223 238 208	213 231 230 214 232 276 229	183 245 201 200 212 216 207	364 237 348 395 375 266 349	234 280 279 231 264 528 281	193 191 201 169 196 211 192	184 188 191 204 218 216

See footnote on page 24.

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#### Production-Worker Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries: Revisions for Pages S-10 to S-131

Year and month	All manufacturing	Durable goods, total	Iron and steel and their products	Electrical machinery	Machinery, except electrical	Automobiles	Transportation equip- ment, except auto- mobiles	Nonferrous metals and products	Lumber and timber basic products	Furniture and finished lumber products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Nondurable goods,	Textile-mill products and other fiber manu- factures	Apparel and other finished textile products	Leather and leather products	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Paper and allied products	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	Chemicals and allied products	Products of petro- leum and coal	Rubber products
				E	STIMAT	ED NU	MBER C	F PRO	OUCTIO	N WOR	KERS (	(THOUS	SANDS)									
	14, 126 12, 250		1, 734 1, 525	765 622	1, 246 1, 080	732 590	2, 393 1, 454	436 377	516 509	352 333	332 318	5, 621 5, 441	1, 130 1, 075	934 921		1, 090 1, 067	84 82	319 317	326 327	660 611	131 135	204 197
February March April May June July August September October November	14, 609 14, 585 14, 433 14, 234 14, 113 14, 110 14, 078 14, 093 13, 936 13, 801 13, 735 13, 789	8, 894 8, 793 8, 669 8, 592 8, 550 8, 468 8, 427 8, 286 8, 181 8, 125	1, 769 1, 768 1, 750 1, 729 1, 724 1, 734 1, 736 1, 740 1, 723 1, 711 1, 704 1, 721	780 788 786 778 772 774 766 761 756 746 737 733	1, 307 1, 298 1, 283 1, 263 1, 251 1, 254 1, 241 1, 231 1, 215 1, 206 1, 198 1, 209	781 771 759 746 734 728 718 725 718 701 697 706	2, 611 2, 592 2, 551 2, 513 2, 479 2, 418 2, 363 2, 323 2, 226 2, 225 2, 194 2, 188	466 463 455 444 440 438 432 430 421 414 412 413	508 510 512 509 513 520 529 533 520 513 515 511	362 360 357 351 348 352 353 355 346 345 346 349	347 344 340 336 331 332 330 329 323 320 322 322	5, 678 5, 691 5, 640 5, 565 5, 521 5, 560 5, 610 5, 650 5, 620 5, 610 5, 635	1, 181 1, 170 1, 147 1, 131 1, 125 1, 111 1, 105 1, 098 1, 095	930 942 948 929 918 934 912 932 930 942 941	320 319 318 315 315 317	1, 036 1, 030 1, 020 1, 023 1, 029 1, 063 1, 148 1, 193 1, 201 1, 145 1, 106 1, 086	88 87 83 83 82 83 83 82 82 82 82 83	327 326 324 320 318 318 319 317 312 313 316 321	331 331 329 325 324 326 324 319 324 326 328	690 698 673 656 646 637 642 647 656 663 678	125 127 127 128 130 132 134 135 133 132 132 132	207 208 208 203 202 201 201 202 261 201 204 206
1945: 2 January February	13, 736 13, 725	8, 155 8, 142	1,729 1,741	729 728	1, 214 1, 218	712 711		415 421	512 516	348 351	323 322	5, 581 5, 583	1, 109 1, 102	934 941		1, 047 1, 033	82 82	319 320	324 323	686 697	133 134	209 210
	<u>-</u>	!		1	INDEXE	sor	PRODUCT	non-w	ORKER	EMPLO	YMEN	т (1939	9=100)	1		i						
Monthly average:																						
1944	172. 4 149. 5	235. 6 188. 5				182. 0 146. 6	1, 508. 0 916. 4		122. 8 121. 1		112.9 108.4			118. 2 116. 7	91. 9 91. 1		89. 9 87. 4		99. 3 99. 9	229. 1 211. 9	123. 5 127. 2	168. 5 163. 1
1944: January February March April May June July August September October November December	178. 3 178. 0 176. 2 173. 8 172. 3 172. 2 171. 9 172. 0 170. 1 168. 5 167. 7 168. 3	243. 5 240. 1 237. 9 236. 8 234. 5 233. 4 229. 5 226. 6 225. 0	176. 5 174. 3 173. 9 174. 8 175. 0 175. 5	303. 5 300. 2 298. 1 298. 5 295. 8 293. 8 291. 6 287. 7 284. 6	242. 8 239. 0 236. 7 237. 3 234. 9 233. 0 230. 0 228. 2 226. 7	188. 6 185. 4 182. 4 181. 0 178. 5 180. 1 178. 5 174. 2 173. 3	1, 645. 1 1, 632. 9 1, 607. 5 1, 583. 5 1, 561. 8 1, 523. 2 1, 489. 1 1, 463. 5 1, 426. 5 1, 401. 9 1, 382. 1 1, 378. 7	198. 4 193. 7 191. 9 190. 9 188. 5 187. 7 183. 5 180. 5	121. 8 121. 1 122. 0 123. 8 125. 9 126. 8 123. 6 122. 0 122. 4	109. 8 108. 9 107. 1 106. 0 107. 3 107. 6 108. 3 105. 6 105. 1 105. 6	115. 9 114. 4 112. 7 113. 2 112. 6 112. 1 110. 0 108. 9 109. 6	124. 2 123. 1 121. 5 120. 5 121. 4 122. 5 123. 7 123. 3 122. 7	103.3 102.3 100.3 98.9 98.3 97.1 96.6 96.0 95.7 96.6	115. 5 118. 1 117. 8	92. 8 93. 2 92. 5 91. 7 92. 2 91. 9 91. 8 90. 8 91. 5	119. 4 119. 7 120. 4 124. 4 134. 3 139. 7 140. 5	88. 2 88. 0 89. 2 90. 2	122. 3 120. 8 119. 7 119. 7 120. 0	100. 9 100. 3 99. 2 98. 1 98. 8 99. 6 98. 9 97. 1 98. 7 99. 3	233. 6 227. 5 224. 1 221. 2 221. 1 222. 8 224. 3 227. 5 230. 1	118. 4 119. 6 120. 1 121. 1 122. 8 124. 3 126. 4 127. 4 126. 0 125. 0 125. 1 125. 3	172.1 171.8 168.1 167.1 165.9 166.3 167.1 166.5 166.4 168.4
1945: 2 January	167. 7 167. 5	225, 8 225, 5	174. 4 175. 6				1, 369. 2 1, 344. 6	181. 1 183. 8	121. 7 122. 7	106. 2 107. 0	109. 9 109. 6			118.3 119.2	91.8 91.6	122. 6 120. 8	88. 2 88. 2	120. 0 120. 5	98. 8 98. 5		126.3 126.4	
			<u> </u>		INDE	CES OF	PRODU	CTION-	VORKE	R PAY	ROLLS	(1939	=100)	•	<u>'</u>				·			<u> </u>
Monthly average: 1944 1945	345. 7 288. 4	482. 5 366. 6	324. 4 278. 5		443. 0 368. 8	335. 3 247. 6	3, 133, 9 1, 865, 9	357. 8 306. 1	224. 6 218. 3	193. 7 187. 1		211. 9 211. 9	174. <b>7</b> 174. 2	203. 4 210. 6	159. 4 167. 6	203. 9 206. 7	158. 8 164. 7	195. 3 202. 1	134. 8 144. 3		213. 9 223. 2	301.0 291.4
1944: January February March April May June July August September October November December 1945: January February	340. 0 339. 6 343. 1 341. 9 343. 8 341. 0 346. 7	498. 3 494. 2 488. 7 486. 3 485. 8 471. 8 476. 0 471. 0 474. 1 468. 8	328. 4 324. 9 320. 0 321. 2 324. 7 321. 0 323. 5 326. 4 325. 4 320. 9 329. 7	537. 1 538. 4 528. 3 528. 9 537. 8 525. 6 527. 0 532. 5 524. 7 520. 0	459. 2 455. 0 447. 1 442. 6 449. 5 431. 1 433. 9 430. 8 434. 6 426. 4 441. 0 440. 5	351. 2 346. 6 335. 2 337. 1 321. 0 326. 1 317. 9 320. 4 320. 5 326. 1	3, 285. 1 3, 287. 8 3, 254. 9 3, 245. 2 3, 228. 9 3, 136. 8 3, 044. 7 3, 047. 0 2. 995. 6 3, 033. 0 3, 020. 1 3, 027. 5 2, 977. 5 2, 881. 5	372. 2 361. 4 359. 3 361. 0 349. 7 350. 4 344. 4 345. 1 350. 1	213. 8 216. 8 220. 7 225. 6 235. 7 227. 5 242. 4 230. 4 235. 9 222. 6 218. 7	192. 6 193. 3 188. 3 190. 6 194. 4 191. 0 198. 9 193. 4 197. 5 195. 5 199. 0	187. 4 187. 3 189. 0 182. 8 187. 6 184. 8 186. 5 189. 0	210. 3 209. 9 204. 6 207. 5 210. 6 210. 4 213. 2 215. 6 216. 3 216. 0 220. 2	3 174. 1 176. 0 2 180. 7	203. 9 209. 5 191. 2 195. 0 200. 8 191. 1 204. 0 212. 7 215. 6 211. 7 212. 6	157. 7 158. 9 161. 6 159. 0 159. 5 161. 9 161. 5 161. 1 165. 0	191. 0 188. 9 188. 8 195. 8 202. 3 214. 7 218. 6 218. 5 213. 2 209. 7 211. 3	142. 7 152. 8 157. 4 157. 0 157. 5 163. 0 165. 7 172. 8 178. 0	193. 7 194. 4 191. 6 193. 0 195. 6 194. 0 195. 2 194. 3 197. 9 199. 4 202. 8	131. 9 132. 4 130. 8 132. 1 134. 7 135. 3 135. 0 136. 0 136. 7 139. 3 141. 1	401. 4 391. 5 391. 1 387. 7 387. 8 388. 8 393. 6 397. 5 400. 0 412. 7	201. 3 203. 9 206. 6 212. 6 215. 8 223. 2 220. 9 220. 7 224. 3 219. 2 222. 2	304. 8 290. 1 293. 8 293. 3 292. 9 301. 5 305. 2 304. 7 305. 8 322. 1

Revised data compiled by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The revision resulted from adjustment of figures for the industry groups and the totals to levels indicated by 1944 data made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Earlier data are available as follows: Estimated number of production workers 1929-43, p. 22 of the December 1945 Survey; employment and pay-roll indexes—1939-40, pp. 23-24 of the December 1942 Survey; 1941, p. 28 of the March 1943 issue; 1942-43, p. 20 of the October 1945 issue. Data for individual industries are adjusted to 1939 Census of Manufactures data but not to Federal Security Agency data and are correct as published on pp. 23-24 of the December 1942 Survey; and in the statistical section of subsequent issues.

The term "production worker" has been substituted for the term "wage earner" used previously, to conform with the terminology and standard definition of classes of workers in manufacturing industries formulated by the Division of Statistical Standards, U.S. Bureau of the Budget. This change has no appreciable effect on the data since there is very little difference in the definitions.

it manufacture in the definitions.

For monthly data beginning March 1945, see pp. S-10 to S-13 of the May 1946 Survey and current issue.

#### Footnote for table on page 23.

Compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This table presents data for the revised indexes of shipments and new orders shown on page S-2 beginning in the February 1945 and the November 1945 issues, respectively. (See p. S-2 for 1946 and later data.) The revisions involved the incorporation of late and revised reports received from cooperators; the use of new weights for combining the component industries or industry groups, based upon shipments derived from final results of the 1939 Census of Manufactures (the use of shipments weights for new orders is based upon the assumption that shipments and new orders in 1939 were in balance); the inclusion of companies reporting net cancellations, treated as negative items, in the new orders indexes; and a shift of the base of the new orders index to the average month of 1939. Important changes in the reports for shipments resulted from renegotiations of war contracts. The automobile and transportation equipment industries are not included in the new orders indexes. Except as indicated, the method of calculating the indexes is substantially the same as for the former series described in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey.

## 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 1988 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. Earies 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 May for selected series will be found in the Weekly Supplement to the Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					1945					194	5	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April
		BU	JSINE	SS IN	DEXE	ES							
INCOME PAYMENTS !													
Indexes, adjusted: Total income payments 1635-30 at 160 Salertes and wages do Total nonagricultural income do Salertes and wages:  Total nonagricultural income mil. of dol. Saleries and wages:	240. 2	241. 9	244. 6	243. 4	236. 0	229. 0	231. 4	235. 7	234. 1	233. 5	231.7	234. 7	7 236, 4
	240. 0	265. 8	266. 3	265. 5	254. 9	243. 4	239. 5	228. 5	236. 1	231. 1	227.8	235. 1	7 239, 0
	283. 1	237. 7	241. 2	240. 3	532. 7	226. 7	229. 5	232. 2	230. 5	229. 3	226.1	230. 4	7 232, 6
	12, 787	12, 835	14, 397	13, 585	12, 674	13, 424	13, 531	13, 075	14, 272	13, 047	12,068	13, 199	7 12, 960
Total	8,006	9, 518	9, 572	9, 445	9, 021	8, 708	8, 674	8, 543	8, 525	8, 179	8, 041	8, 360	7 8, 541
	3,409	3, 838	3, 831	3, 746	3, 423	3, 106	3, 048	3, 044	3, 046	2, 938	2, 917	3, 222	7 3, 318
	2,227	1, 831	1, 859	1, 886	1, 862	1, 890	1, 928	1, 966	2, 073	2, 018	2, 021	2, 075	7 2, 168
	1,471	1, 277	1, 292	1, 314	1, 298	1, 296	1, 316	1, 363	1, 391	1, 396	1, 431	1, 476	7 1, 495
	1,499	2, 572	2, 590	2, 499	2, 428	2, 416	2, 382	2, 170	2, 015	1, 827	1, 672	1, 587	7 1, 560
	94	81	81	81	82	83	85	87	88	90	92	94	93
	558	498	1, 853	955	495	1, 383	870	535	2, 056	1, 122	525	1, 386	7 892
Entrepreneurial income and net rents and roy- alties mil. of dol. Other income payments do. Total nonagricultural income do.	2, 579	2, 252	2, 275	2, 523	2, 504	2,586	3, 042	2,969	2, 599	2, 609	2, 415	2, 402	r 2, 507
	900	486	616	581	572	664	860	1,001	1, 004	1, 047	995	957	r 927
	11, 388	11, 646	13, 175	12, 100	11, 200	11,868	11, 588	11,312	12, 846	11, 719	10, 930	12, 059	r 11, 698
FERM MARKETINGS AND INCOME Farm marketings, volume:*													
Indexes, unadjusted:	126	124	121	141	144	155	184	162	139	131	120	118	r 117
	99	87	87	144	156	181	224	171	137	135	107	97	r 78
	146	151	147	139	135	135	154	155	140	129	130	134	r 146
Indexes, adjusted: Total farm marketings	159	152	148	140	139	130	134	148	144	150	155	149	r 131
	189	167	159	142	135	122	128	152	143	170	162	164	r 119
	137	141	139	139	142	135	139	146	144	135	150	138	r 140
Indexes of cash income from marketings:	1,657	1, 526	1, 551	1,905	1, 870	1, 977	2, 533	2, 250	1, 802	1, 648	1, 455	1, 426	r 1, 569
	1,551	1, 454	1, 529	1,805	1, 820	1, 961	2, 418	2, 210	1, 786	1, 534	1, 383	1, 370	r 1, 419
Unadjusted	233	219	230	272	274	295	364	333	268	231	208	206	7 214
	315	293	287	282	274	256	261	282	282	281	305	285	7 276
	411	356	331	330	310	293	299	325	331	351	360	348	7 302
	250	252	258	250	249	231	236	253	250	235	268	243	7 259
	221	236	235	235	228	213	206	201	201	187	194	207	7 223
	258	246	261	241	234	211	228	260	252	235	317	258	7 284
	294	308	307	317	341	330	323	340	345	330	278	281	7 269
PRODUCTION INDEXES	1									!			
Industrial Production—Federal Reserve Index  Unadjusted, combined index† 1935-30=100.  Manufactures† do Durable manufactures† do Limber and products† do Limber and products† do Limber and products† do Machinery† do Machinery† do Nonferrous metals and products† do Stone, clay, and glass products† do Cement do Clay products* do Caps containers† do Caps containers† do Chapter do Chapte	p 159 p 167 p 176 p 176 p 108 p 133 p 131 p 141 p 126 p 231 p 109 p 182 135 p 143 228 p 238 p 160 p 160 p 170 p 170 p 182 p 135 p 144 p 160 p 185 p 18	225 240 323 204 120 138 112 405 248 272 189 115 225 610 218 172 147 318 407 121 115	220 234 308 192 121 138 113 303 219 234 183 166 102 120 221 572 207 173 162 207 173 162 120 121 128 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 11	211 223 292 187 116 134 107 371 196 202 188 102 115 115 118 303 409 107 103 103	188 196 240 155 113 124 108 310 165 162 171 165 110 113 227 405 175 261 368 107 97	171 177 195 163 104 115 98 230 139 135 150 166 112 114 247 27 27 27 105 161 199 289 386 118 110 118	164 171 187 146 94 120 82 232 144 143 167 123 122 242 242 258 120 168 214 231 113 108	167 173 192 167 95 123 81 231 148 162 122 123 237 257 252 167 158 201 117 113 113	161 167 184 164 86 181 63 232 247 150 141 159 108 128 227 217 95 154 188 231 378 111 113	156 160 104 102 99 135 80 217 151 155 140 163 107 134 242 220 107 157 198 * 233 * 233 * 384	148 7 151 7 137 43 1100 139 95 5 190 139 144 128 7 174 113 138 247 7 199 162 211 7 233 7 379 127 7 136	164 170 182 169 120 142 108 206 141 148 123 184 1251 143 251 161 160 1234 138 138 189 119	7 163 174 7 191 159 144 7 122 7 225 7 132 141 109 188 145 7 144 243 7 249 7 164 7 160 164 7 237 7 392 129

<sup>\*</sup>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, 1935; 1942, 1,335; 1944, 1,753; income from marketings—1940, 695; 1941, 930; 1942, 1,276; 1943, 1,681; 1944, 1,680; the monthly figures have not as yet been adjusted to the revised totals. Data beginning 1939 for the new series under industrial production are shown on p. 18 of the December 1943 issue.

1 Revised series. Data on income payments revised beginning January 1939; for figures for 1939-41, see p. 16 of the 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 production, see table 12 on pp. 18-20 of the December 1943 issue.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946				19	45					19	)46	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April
	Bi	USINE	SS IN	DEXI	ES—Co	ontinue	ed					_	
PRODUCTION INDEXES—Continued													
Industrial Production—Continued							]				1		
Unadjusted—Continued.  Manufactures—Continued.  Nondurable manufactures—Continued.  Manufactured food productst1935-39=100.  Pairy productst		146 * 178 132 97 142 137 273 168	150 • 209 139 107 142 137 269 163	157 • 212 131 174 134 130 • 267 165	151 185 119 165 131 120 240 153	166 155 134 242 144 138 184 152	153 • 120 133 165 143 139 • 156 116	151 100 171 118 142 138 174 148	149 * 84 182 108 124 131 * 172 154	143 • 75 155 • 93 133 130 • 166 116	144 \$5 171 58 141 137 \$161 91	7 138 9 101 129 84 148 143 9 168 151	7 13 p 13 12 r 9 14 14
Petroleum refining t	126 • 219 • 163 149 246	289 106 224 150 142 221 146 128	285 105 222 150 144 220 144 145	99 218 132 123 220 117 133	107 193 134 123 213 127 155	110 172 144 138 215 142 169	117 191 141 128 215 147 173	118 192 146 133 226 150 157	114 205 143 12 <b>5</b> 228 149 104	114 215 151 138 233 153 142	122 * 216 159 146 234 171 148	129 7 221 162 147 241 173 152	12 7 21 7 16 14 7 24 16 14
Minerals†         do           Fuels†         do           Anthracite†         do           Bituminous coal†         do           Crude petroleum         do           Metals         do	# 116 # 123 # 125 # 60 # 148	141 143 47 145 152 131	147 150 129 153 151 129	145 148 117 146 153 125	143 146 102 144 152 124	137 139 114 148 138 123	125 126 120 110 133 116	134 143 112 159 141 80	126 137 94 142 139 61	134 146 114 159 144 60	134 149 121 160 147 49	121 145 125 168 138 48	7 10 7 10 7 12 1 14 9 5
Adjusted, combined index†	# 175 # 128 # 122 # 132 # 177 128	225 240 323 118 108 248 162 85 115 220	226 233 368 116 164 219 166 95 121 223	210 222 292 110 88 196 109 93 117 240	186 194 239 107 98 165 160 97 110 218	167 173 194 98 89 139 161 97 110 243	162 168 186 91 76 144 161 106 116 235	168 173 191 96 83 148 158 113 119 235	163 169 185 92 72 147 164 119 124 244	160 163 166 108 95 151 172 131 144 247	152 154 7 139 119 108 139 7 185 149 144 255	168 173 183 125 117 141 152 150 251	7 16 7 17 7 19 7 13 7 12 13 6 19 15 14 24
Nondurable manufactures	p 142 p 120 p 120 p 144 p 143 p 138	173 136 319 121 115 153 132 132 149 141 136 273 289	173 139 318 127 119 151 143 141 139 142 137 269	165 193 307 109 109 147 148 140 134 135 131	157 173 265 108 (8 138 146 133 101 131 129 240	156 192 239 119 112 144 • 148 141 109 143 138 • 184	154 201 230 112 107 143 143 129 128 143 139 156	158 216 228 116 109 150 2154 155 128 142 138 2174	156 212 230 1111 114 153 ** 131 155 138 134 132 ** 172	161 231 • 224 117 115 164 • 116 181 143 183 180 • 166	* 166 238 * 282 133 126 169 177 178 140 140 136 * 161	* 165 ( 176 * 232 134 120 155 * 122 140 153 148 143 * 108	7, 16 7, 23 7, 23 7, 11 7, 15 7, 15 14 14
Printing and publishing dododo	124	105 150	106 150	105 132	111 134	109 144	115 141	114 146	112 143	118 151	128 189	127 162	12
Tobacco productsdododo	163 p 116	128 138	139 144	128 143	150 140	160 134	167 124	154	112	143 • 141	156	161 138	16
Munitions Production		110	109	109	105	106	109	109	108	108	95	₽ 93	, ,
Total munitions*		104 109 75 75 150 87 124 132	95 99 69 66 127 84 109 127	84 85 63 53 108 71 94 117	56 53 46 37 59 40 37 97	26 9 37 23 11 8 16 59							
Manufacturers' Orders, Shipments, and Inventories													
New orders, index, total† avg. month 1939=100. Durable goods industries do Iron and steel and their products do Machinery, including electrical do Other durable goods do Nondurable goods industries do Sbipments, index, total† do Durable goods industries do Automobiles and equipment do Iron and steel and their products do Nonferrous metals and products do Machinery, including electrical do Transportation eq uipment (exc. autos) do Other durable good si ndustries.	100	186 177 191 168 170 192 269 361 287 272 288 438 1,779 230	195 182 177 226 154 202 268 356 270 262 277 451 1,735	186 179 176 205 162 190 247 320 247 238 232 399 1, 594	133 53 83 (1) 63 181 222 262 182 198 191 330 1, 233 199	166 121 119 111 130 194 216 118 194 167 272 796 190	180 160 176 158 144 193 204 4203 102 182 167 267 592 197	171 181 188 146 191 202 200 119 184 192 250 529	182 7 173 174 217 137 188 197 199 7 94 191 183 263 626 626 161	7 188 7 176 165 215 156 196 7 184 7 169 7 88 7 140 172 199 572	7 186 7 179 7 163 235 7 152 189 7 183 7 153 7 811 198 492 188	203 r 221 240 r 155 r 188 r 192 r 183 98 174 167 202 504	20 21 21 22 26 15 19 20 20 20 13 19 18 22 54

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \* Preliminary. 1 Value of orders cancelled exceeded new orders received.

\*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 average as 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.

† 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 e Survey have been fixed as 100 beginning various menths from January 1939 to July 1942; data for these industries are shown only in the unadjusted series as the "adjusted" indexes are the same as the unadjusted. The indexes of new orders were revised in the November 1945 Survey and the indexes of shipments were revised in the February and March 1945 issues; data for electrical machinery and other machinery, which were shown separately in the May 1946 and earlier issues of the Survey have been combined; data for 1939-44 for all series, except the combined indexes for machinery are shown on p. 23 of this issue.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					1945			r		194	6	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Мау	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	Apr
	в	JSINE	SS IN	DEXI	ESCo	ntinue	$_{ m ed}$						
MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS, SHIPMENTS, AND INVENTORIES—Continued													
hipments†—Continued. Nondurable goods industries_avg. month 1939=100_ Chemicals and allied products	204 213 206 204 178 200 204	206 217 208 182 196 333 188 203	207 217 217 185 196 333 198 192	196 214 221 166 199 274 154 177	194 201 213 173 183 255 165	206 199 241 183 183 200 167 197	205 192 - 236 178 153 260 167 208	204 201 230 183 165 212 165 207	196 189 218 167 178 292 166 189	195 203 218 182 161 229 178	r 204 213 r 225 185 154 242 r 187 r 199	7 206 7 221 7 216 196 7 167 260 7 195 7 203	1
!ndex, total	170. 6 184. 6 230. 8 118. 3 148. 1 245. 6	163. 1 189. 2 223. 0 117. 5 145. 5 247. 4	162. 7 188. 7 217. 4 118. 8 145. 4 244. 3	164. 1 187. 3 215. 0 121. 2 145. 6 239. 6	164. 3 184. 9 171. 4 122. 5 145. 9 237. 3	164. 6 184. 7 173. 2 123. 3 145. 6 235. 1	165. 6 181. 7 177. 9 123. 0 136. 3 230. 3	166. 5 177. 4 175. 3 124. 0 134. 1 229. 9	163. 9 • 170. 5 • 186. 9 119. 6 136. 3 218. 3	7 164. 7 7 171. 2 190. 8 118. 0 135. 2 222. 6	7 166. 9 7 174. 3 200. 1 120. 2 139. 0 226. 2	* 169. 3 * 180. 6 200. 7 * 122. 3 * 145. 4 235. 8	169 181 221 119 145 240
avg. month 1939=100.  Other durable goods industries† do.  Nondurable goods. do.  Chemicals and allied products. do.  Food and kindred products. do.  Paper and allied products. do.  Petroleum refining. do.  Rubber products. do.  Textile-mill products. do.  Other nondurable goods incustries. do.  Estimated value of manufacturers' inventories*  mil. of. dol.	609. 3 112. 1 158. 4 166. 1 153. 8 158. 1 116. 8 178. 9 16, 960	779. 9 105. 3 140. 3 152. 8 143. 2 133. 6 107. 4 178. 3 119. 6 157. 7	794. 7 104. 9 139. 9 153. 5 143. 7 136. 0 107. 3 178. 7 116. 5 156. 5	791. 5 102. 1 143. 7 156. 1 154. 6 140. 0 108. 8 183. 3 118. 1 156. 3	821, 6 101, 9 145, 7 158, 8 156, 1 144, 0 110, 8 182, 4 115, 7 161, 4	819. 1 102. 7 147. 1 159. 9 158. 0 144. 9 109. 1 177. 4 115. 5 166. 2	792. 1 103. 1 151. 5 161. 2 164. 5 148. 3 111. 7 167. 7 121. 1 172. 4	686. 7 103. 1 157. 0 162. 2 177. 1 150. 7 113. 6 167. 1 175. 8 16, 554	594. 0 104. 6 158. 1 177. 1 155. 0 111. 7 169. 0 130. 2 176. 4	578. 5 106. 2 159. 0 164. 8 169. 7 156. 6 111. 4 173. 7 135. 9 183. 8	587. 2 106. 0 160. 5 166. 6 160. 6 112. 4 179. 9 140. 7 186. 4	615. 4 108. 4 159. 4 166. 3 161. 3 163. 4 114. 0 186. 4 147. 5 180. 7	593 109 158 166 157 161 114 
		BUS:	INESS	POP	ULATI	ON	!	Ī.		<u> </u>			
PERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER*			ĺ	<del></del>				<u> </u>					
(U. S. Department of Commerce)  Operating businesses, total, end of quarterthousands_ Contract construction			249.4 133.2 1,417.7 591.7 507.2			3,134. 1 176. 4 255. 5 137. 4 1,450. 1 602. 6 512. 1 106. 0 37. 4 83. 2			P3, 234. 8 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				
NDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES (Dun and Bradstreet)		72 5 7 26 28 6 2, 208 61 102 1, 771 175 99	61 5 5 19 28 4 3, 198 134 81 2, 420 515 48	72 9 9 19 30 5 3,659 82 1,135 1,665 468 309	56 5 8 21 17 5 1,166 217 186 595 133 35	. 64 16 5 24 17 2 1,658 424 87 780 347 20	62 3 13 24 14 8 3,114 225 2,194 209 142	60 7 8 21 14 10 1, 268 60 225 721 135 127	42 5 23 10 2 1,824 372 107 1,141 125 79	80 12 8 35 22 3 4, 372 2, 279 155 1, 677 245	92 13 14 29 27 9 2, 983 748 215 874 258 888	86 8 10 41 17 10 4, 421 902 436 2, 285 269 529	3, 7 1 2, 7 2 6
New incorporations (4 states)number	4, 634	1,662	1, 659	1, 631	1,817	2,072	2, 861	3,010	3, 507	5, 521	4, 191	4, 774	4, 8
		COI	MMOI	OITY	PRICI	ES							
PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS													
J. S. Department of Agriculture:   Combined index†	211 215 198 188 369 194 248 248 207 214 207 226 198 173	200 198 172 161 363 165 227 193 216 202 217 192 179	206 210 173 162 364 169 237 269 217 203 216 191	206 207 169 161 364 171 237 244 221 205 215 2192	204 202 167 158 367 172 214 240 215 206 212 195 207	197 191 167 157 365 175 217 159 213 203 207 197	199 196 175 160 373 180 219 181 210 202 202 199 204	205 203 178 161 375 182 217 235 213 206 203 202 218	207 206 178 162 378 184 230 223 213 207 204 204 222	206 207 179 164 375 180 225 249 213 204 206 203 197	207 213 180 166 368 186 233 275 212 202 214 202 168	209 215 185 171 367 183 229 283 208 203 219 201 167	2 2 1: 1: 3 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 2 1: 2

Revised. Preliminary.

1 Data for electrical machinery and other machinery, formerly shown separately, have been combined; data back to 1939 for the combined index are available on request.

\*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. S-2 of the May 1943 issue. The series on operating businesses and business turn-over have been revised beginning 1940, see pp. 21-23 of the May 1946 issue for data prior to 1945.

\*Revised series The indexes of shipments were revised in the February and March 1945 issues; data for 1939-44 are on p. 23 of this issue. 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 June 15, 1946, are as follows: Total 218: crops, 223; food grain, 260; feed grain and hay, 195; tobacco. 370; cotton, 210; fruit, 261: truck crops, 185; oil-bearing crops, 219; livestock and products, 213; meat animals, 230; dairy, 207; poultry and eggs, 178. See note marked "\*" in regard to revision of the index of inventories of "other durable goods" industries.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the	1946		1		194					\	19	46	,
1942 Supplement to the Survey	Мау	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	Ap
	CO	ммо	DITY	PRIC	ES—C	ontinu	ıed	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
COST OF LIVING							<u> </u>		]				
ational Industrial Conference Board:									İ			1	!
Combined index 1923 = 100. Clothing do		106. 2 94. 9	106. 9 94. 7	106.9 94.6	106.6 94.6	106. 2 94. 6	106.3 94.9	106.7 94.9	107.1			106.7 94.8	
Food		112.7 96.2	114.8 96.3	114.9 97.3	113.9	112.9	112.8	113.9	114.9	}	!	113 8	
Housing do		91.0	91.0	91.0	97. 5 91. 0	97. 4 91. 0	97. 4 91. 0	96.9 91.0	91.0		(	97.4 91.0	
Sundries do nsumers' price index (U. S. Dept. of Labor);		115.5	115.5	115.3	115.4	115.3	115.4	115.5	115.7			115.9	
combined index	. 131.5	128.1	129.0	129.4	129.3	128.9	128.9	129.3	129.9	129.9	129 6	130.2	
Clothing do do	155.4 142.6	144.6 138.8	145. 4 141. 1	145.9 141.7	146.4 140.9	148. 2 139. 4	148. 5 139. 3	148.7 140.1	149. 4 141. 4	149.7 141.0	150. 5 139. 6	153.1 140.1	
Counting	110.3	110.0	110.0	111.2	111.4	110.7	110.5	110.1	110.3		111.0	110.5	1
Gas and electricity*do	92.2	95. 2 124. 4	95, 2 124, 5	95. 2 126. 7	95. 2 127. 2	95. 2 125. 7	7 94.8 125.7	94.0 125.8	94.0 126.1	93.8	93.8 127.8	92.9 127.7	
Housefurnishings do	152.4	145.4	145.8	145.6	146.0	146.8	146. 9	147.6	148.3	7 127.3 148.8	149.7	150. 2	İ
Rentdo Miscellaneousdo	126.3	(¹) 123. 9	1 108.3 124.0	(1) 124.3	(1) 124. 5	1 108.3	(1)	(1)	1 108.3	(1)	(1)	1 108.4	1
RETAIL PRICES	120.3	123.8	124.0	124.3	124. 5	124.6	124.7	124.6	124.8	125.4	125, 6	125.9	
8. Department of Commerce:												ļ	
All commedities, index*  S. Department of Labor indexes:  1935-39=100	145.6	141.0	142.1	142 4	142.2	142.0	141.8	142. 2	143.1	7 143.1	r 142. 9	r 143. 7	,
S. Department of Labor indexes:	100.7	ı	Ì	1			l	}	i		l	ĺ	1
Anthracite 1923-25=100 do	108.7 108.6	98.7 106.6	98. 9 107. 1	106.0 107.2	106.1 107.4	106.3 107.4	106. 2 107. 5	106. 2 107. 5	107. 2 107. 6	108. 2 108. 6	108.6 108.6	108.6 108.6	
do	142.6	138.8	141.1	141.7	140.9	139. 4	139.3	140.1	141.4	141.0	139.6	140.1	1
Dairy products*do	115, 2 138, 6	109. 0 133. 5	109. 1 133. 4	169.1 133.4	109.1 133.4	109, 1 133, 4	109.1 133.3	109.1	109. 2 136. 2	109.4 136.4	109.8 136.6	110.3 137.0	
Dairy products* do Fruits and vegetables* do Meats*	185.7	182.5	192.6	191.8	183.5	172.5	172.5	172.3	177.3	180.8	181.1	183.4	ļ
Meats*dododo	133. 4	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.8	131.6	131.0	131.0	131.2	131.4	131.3	131.3	
Combined index Dec. 31, 1930=100	114.5	113.4	113.4	113. 1	113.5	113. 5	113.5	113.5	113.6	113.5	113.5	113.6	
Apparel: Infants' do	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.1	100 1	1	100.1	100.1	1			
Men's	106.2	105. 4	105. 4	105. 4	105.4	108. 1 105. 4	108.1 105.4	108.1 105.3	108.1 105.3	108.0 105.3	108.1 105.3	108. 2 105. 3	
Women's	114.7	113.5	113. 5	113.7	113.8	113. 9	113.9	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.7	113. 7	1
Home furnishings do	117. 0 113. 1	115.6 112.0	115.6 112.0	115.5 112.0	115.6 112.0	115.7 112.0	115.7 112.0	115.7 112.0	115.7 112.0	115.7 111.8	115.7 111.8	115.9 112.0	
WHOLESALE PRICES					112.0	114.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	111.0	111.0	112.0	ļ
8. Department of Labor indexes:													
Combined index (889 series) $1926 = 100$	111.0	106.0	106.1	105.9	105.7	105. 2	105.9	106.8	107.1	107.1	107.7	108.9	
Economic classes:  Manufactured productsdo	106.1	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.7	101.9	102. 2	102.5	102.9	103, 4	104.5	
Raw materials do Semimanufactured articles do	123.6	117.7	118.2	117.5	116.3	114.8	116.6	118.9	119. 2	118.3	118.9	120.5	•
Farm productsdodo	101. 9 137. 5	95.0 129.9	95. 4 130. 4	95.3 129.0	95. 5 126. 9	96. 5 124. 3	96.8	96.9	97.6	97.6	98.8	100.4	1
Grains do	148.1	129.1	130. 2	128.6	126.4	126.6	127. 3 130. 2	131, 1	131. 5 133. 2	129.9 133.8	130. 8 133. 9	133. 4 136. 7	
Livestock and poultrydoCommodities other than farm productsdo	134. 9 105. 1	135. 5 100. 6	134.4	133.3	130.7	128.5	130. 5	131.8	129.6	131.5	132.7	133, 5	1
roodsdodo	111.5	107.0	100. 7 107. 5	100.7 106.9	100.9 106.4	100.9 104.9	101. 0 105. 7	101. 3 107. 9	101.6 108.6	101. 9 107. 3	102. 5 107. 8	103. 4 109. 4	
Cereal productsdo	100.3	95.4	95. 5	95.3	95. 1	95. 1	95. 3	95. 5	95. 7	95.8	96.1	96. 2	1
Dairy productsdodo	117.0 140.6	→110.6 131.4	110. 5 134. 7	110. 5 130. 3	110.6 124.3	110. 3 117. 5	110. 4 116. 3	113. 2 123. 8	113.8 128.7	115.0 125.7	115.8 127.5	116. 1 133. 1	
Meats do_ Commodities other than farm products and foods	110.5	108.6	108.3	108.0	107.9	107.9	107. 9	107. 9	107. 9	108.1	108.1	109.6	
1926=100	103.9	99.4	99.6	99.7	99.9	99.8	100. 1	100. 2	100.5	100.8	101.3	102. 2	1
Building materialsdo	127.8	117.3	117.4	117.5	117.8	118.0	118.3	118.7	119, 5	120.0	120. 9	124. 9	
Brick and tiledododo	120.5 102.6	110.7 99.4	110. 9 99. 4	111.7 99.4	111.6 99.4	112. 4 99. 6	115. 2	116.7	116.7	116.9	116.9	117, 4	
Lumber do do Paint and paint materials do do do do do do do do do do do do do	172.5	154.9	154.9	155.1	155.3	155.0	99. 9 155. 2	100.1 155.5	100.5 157.8	101. I 158. 5	101. 5 160. 1	102. 5 167. 6	
Chemicals and aimed productst do	108. 2 96. 5	106.4 94.9	106. 3 95. 0	106. 1 95. 3	107. 3 95. 3	107. 6 95. 3	107. 6	107. 7	107.8	107.8	107.8	107.8	
Chemicals do Drugs and pharmaceuticals do	97. 9	95.8	95.9	96.1	96.1	96.1	95. 5 96. 4	95. 7 96. 7	96. 1 97. 1	96.0 97.1	95. 9 97. 0	96. 0 97. 0	İ
r erunzer materials do	112, 4 81, 9	106. 8 81. 9	109.5 80.4	110.2	110.2	110.2	110.3	110.7	112.3	112.1	111.5	111.7	l
Oils and fats do	102.1	102.0	102.0	81.1 102.0	81. 1 102. 0	81. 1 102. 0	81. 9 102. 0	81. 9 102. 0	81. 9 102. 0	81.9 101.7	81.9 101.8	81. 9 102. 1	1
Fuel and lighting materialsdododo	86.1	83. 7 58. 5	83.9	84.3	84.8	84.1	84. 2	84.6	84.8	84.9	85. 1	85.0	
Gas do do		76.4	59. 6 78. 0	60.3 77.8	61. 5 78. 0	65. 5 80. 2	66. 7 79. 8	68.0 79.1	68. 7 77. 7	69. 2 77. 4	71.3 79.1	68. 3 79. 6	
Gas do Petroleum products do Hides and leather products do	63. 5	64. 2 117. 9	64.2	64.2	64.2	62.6	62. 1	61.7	61.6	61.5	61.6	61.2	-
	120.4 120.7	117.0	118.0 117.3	118.0 117.6	118.0 117.8	118.7 118.1	118. <b>6</b> 117. 6	118.8 117.6	118.9 117.6	119. 4 117. 6	119.6 117.6	119.8 117.6	
Leatherdo	104.0	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	103.8	103.8	103.8	104.1	103.8	103.9	104.0	
Leather do. Shoes do. Housefurnishing goods do.	128.9 108.3	126.3 104.5	126.3 104.5	126.3 104.5	126.3 104.5	126. 3 104. 6	126.3 104.7	126. 7 104. 7	126. 9 104. 7	127. 9 106. 2	128. 2	128. 6 106. 9	1
	113, 4	107. 5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.7	107.9	107.9	107.9	106. 2	106. 5 110. 1	110.9	
Metals and metal products	102.9 109.4	101.5 104.3	101.5 104.7	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.6	101.6	101.6	102.8	102.9	102, 9	1 :
Iron and steel do Metals, nonferrous do Plumbing and heating equipment do Tartil products	107.8	98.4	99.1	104. 7 99. 1	104.7 99.1	104. 9 99. 6	105. 0 99. 8	105. 2 100. 2	105. 6 101. 0	105. 7 101. 2	106. 6 103. 3	108. 4 107. 0	
Metals, nonferrousdo	89.0	85, 9 92, 4	85.9	85.9	85.8	85.7	85. <b>7</b>	85.8	85.8	85.7	85.7	86. 1	
Textile productsdo	100.8	92. 4 99. 6	92. 6 99. 6	92. 6 99. 6	93. 4 99. 6	95. 0 100. 1	95. 0 101. <b>0</b>	95.0 101.1	95. 0 101. 4	95.0	95. 1	95. 1	
Table	119.6	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	101.4	101.6 107.4	102. 2 109. 4	104. 7 109. 5	
Hosiery and underwear	138.6 75.7	119.7 71.5	119.7	119.7	119.7	121.3	125.0	125.1	125.5	125.6	125.8	132.9	:
Rayon do Woolen and worsted goods do	00. Z	30. 2	71. 5 30. 2	71. 5 30. 2	71. 5 30. 2	71. 5 30. 2	71. 5 30. 2	71. 5 30. 2	73. 5 30. 2	75. 2 30. 2	75. 3 30. 2	75. 5 30. 2	
Woolen and worsted goodsdo	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.7	
Miscellaneous do Automobile tires and tubes do Go	97. 0 73. 0	94. 8 73. 0	94. 8 73. 0	94.8 73.0	94. 8 73. 0	94. 8 73. 0	94.8	94.8	94.8	95. 3	95. 6	95.6	1
Paper and pulpdoholesale prices, actual. (See respective commodities.)	115.3	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.3	109.3	73.0 109.3	73.0 109.3	73.0 $109.3$	73. 0 112. 0	73.0 113.7	73.0 $113.7$	,
holosue prices, actual. (See respective commodities.)		ì		1			,	1	- 50. 5	1	~40. 6	-10.1	1 1

<sup>1</sup> 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				19	945					19	16	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April
	CC	оммо	DITY	PRIC	ES-C	Continu	ıed						
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR													
As measured by—         Wholesale prices         1935-39=100           Consumers' prices         do           Retail food prices         do           Prices received by farmers†         do	72. 5 76. 0 70. 0 50. 4	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 76. 8 71. 3 50. 9	73. 0 76. 4 70. 5 50. 2
	CONS	TRUC	CTION	AND	REA	L EST	ATE	····	1	<u>,</u>			<del>'</del>
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY*													<u> </u>
New construction, total mil. of dol. Private, total do. Residential (nonfarm) do. Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, total mil. of dol. Industrial do. Farm construction do. Public utility do. Public construction, total do. Residential do. Military and naval do. Military and naval do. Industrial do. Industrial do. All other do. All other do.	828 689 299 290 134 30 70 139 14 14 23 6 48	389 178 37 66 44 20 55 211 9 60 97 83 24	410 201 47 75 50 23 56 209 9 9 59 89 73 29 23	421 226 58 80 53 30 58 195 7 7 57 76 60 29 26	435 243 65 87 58 31 60 192 7 56 66 49 34 29	407 256 71 98 63 24 63 151 3 42 41 22 36	424 270 81 113 70 14 62 154 3 42 41 20 36 32	438 309 98 138 80 10 63 129 2 34 31 12 31	443 345 116 162 91 5 65 95 2 18 26 10 21 28	477 389 136 191 102 8 54 88 2 18 7 25 9 18 26	510 432 159 214 112 8 51 78 73 13 13 721 7	602 504 195 236 118 14 59 98 5 13 24 8 7 27 7 29	706 589 244 262 125 20 63 117 8 15 22 6 38
CONTRACT AWARDS, PERMITS, AND DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED													
Value of contracts awarded (F. R. indexes): Total, unadjusted	# 217 # 247 # 181 # 209	70 24 58 20 12, 916	59 24 50 22	61 24 54 23	65 24 61 24 11,416	70 26 69 26	78 35 83 36	83 42 94 44 15,481	86 48 108 56	87 50 107 61 15, 332	117 85 136 95	148 135 147 129 42,573	7 194 7 201 7 170 7 172 52,733
Contract awards, \$7 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.):  Total projects number Total valuation thous, of dol.  Public ownership do Private ownership do Nonresidential buildings:		242, 523 147, 626 94, 897	12, 751 227, 298 81, 717 145, 581	12, 289 257, 691 108, 447 149, 244	263,608 67,452 196,156	278, 262 43, 346 234, 916	316, 571 60, 554 256, 017	370, 087 60, 819 309, 268	330, 685 61, 821 268, 864	357, 501 46, 715 310, 786	387, 399 56, 449 330, 950	697, 593 146, 404 551, 189	734, 911 127, 016 607, 895
Projects number Floor area thous, of sq. ft. Valuation thous, of dol. Residential buildings:	4, 878 45, 285 290, 963	3, 004 13, 569 87, 414	4, 224 13, 744 90, 479	4,089 21,350 121,561	4, 113 22, 656 143, 353	4,731 32,760 181,033	5, 012 35, 330 195, 626	5, 332 39, 871 207, 671	4, 450 37, 656 193, 589	4, 700 36, 335 217, 587	4, 648 37, 839 220, 598	7, 416 50, 631 278, 725	4, 769 41, 676 236, 182
Projects number Floor area thous, of sq. ft. Valuation thous, of dol_ Public works: Projects number.	56, 264 74, 992 463, 600 1, 684	7, 436 10, 237 47, 206 2, 031	6, 184 7, 716 41, 779 1, 915	6, 277 8, 385 46, 273 1, 566	5,895 7,613 42,711 1,143	6, 140 8, 587 42, 580 893	7,325 11,754 59,886 768	9, 297 15, 911 88, 374	9, 190 17, 115 86, 134 478	10, 071 18, 572 89, 715	11, 469 18, 423 102, 079 415	34, 066 49, 198 275, 241 815	46, 652 7 65, 530 370, 590 1, 039
Valuation thous, of dol. Utilities: Projects number.	156, 626 362	71, 239	40, 454 428	52, 855 357	44, 379 265	35, 875 240	40.908	43, 214 262	36, 126 180	26, 841 195	37,687 240	120, 230 276	95, 964 273
Valuationthous, of dol Indexes of building construction (based on building permits, U. S. Dept. of Labor):	41, 229	36, 664	54, 586	37,002	33, 165	18,774	20, 151	30,828	14, 836	23, 358	27,035	23, 397	32, 175
Number of new dwelling units provided 1935-39=100_  Permit valuation:  Total building construction	264. 7 207. 2 319. 7 116. 5 189. 0	72.9 77.1 70.1 67.4 118.1	78. 3 83. 3 78. 9 57. 7 159. 1	91. 8 96. 7 89. 6 83. 3 147. 1	75.3 99.0 84.1 88.6 159.1	84.3 109.6 91.5 99.3 176.6	112. 4 152. 3 137. 5 142. 5 210. 8	117.7 149.4 143.4 141.7 181.9	111. 0 172. 3 149. 5 195. 4 163. 8	159. 2 175. 2 187. 6 159. 7 187. 9	189. 9 205. 9 215. 0 190. 8 224. 9	319. 1 423. 6 407. 7 444. 3 406. 5	r 294, 0 r 235, 6 r 352, 7 r 140, 7 r 218, 5
areas (U. S. Dept, of Labor): Total nonfarm*	71, 770 45, 909 42, 876 35, 645 2, 739 4, 492 3, 033	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	21, 800 14, 619 14, 619 12, 567 845 207 0	7 30, 100 19, 496 19, 496 16, 582 857 2, 057 334	7 31, 900 20, 417 20, 417 17, 421 1, 069 1, 927 450	7 29, 500 19, 256 19, 256 15, 494 1, 241 2, 521 780	'43, 284 30, 097 25, 918 21, 786 1, 309 2, 823 4, 179	7 48, 100 33, 126 28, 503 24, 072 1, 792 2, 639 4, 623	82, 881 7 55, 394 7 50, 066 7 41, 785 7 2, 683 7 5, 598 7 5, 328	777, 300 750, 974 45, 418 39, 000 2, 571 3, 847 75, 556
Contract awards (E. N. R.)§thous. of dol HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	560, 244	164, 955	190, 614	170, 984	213, 960	235, 155	239, 436	315,709	238, 009	348, 277	248, 025	383, 981	536, 190
Concrete pavement contract awards::  Total	5, 152 99 3, 355 1, 698	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	3, 903 416 2, 510 978

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946				19	45					194	16	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Мау	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	AI
CON	STRU	CTION	AND	REA	L EST	TATE-	Cont	inued					
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES											İ		
berthaw (industrial building)			232			232			248	<b></b>		258	
A verage, 30 cities 1913 = 100	310 332	268 274	269 275	270 276	271 276	272 279	276 285	278 287	282 292	283 293	286 303	294	
Atlanta	318	270	271	271	272	272	275	275	280	280	281	314 298	
New York         do           San Francisco         do           St. Louis         do	283 300	243 259	243 259	244 266	245 268	245 270	248 275	248 275	248 278	249 278	261 280	273 288	
sociated General Contractors (all types)do H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: Apartments, hotels, and office buildings:	249.0	229, 3	229.4	230.0	230.0	231.0	232. 5	238.0	239.0	241.0	245.0	247.0	1
Brick and concrete: Atlanta	133. 5	122.6	123.6	123. 6	123.6	124.8	124.8	125. 1	127.4	130.4	133.6	131.3	}
New York do do San Francisco do do	177. 9 156. 2	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	172.9 153.8	
New York 00 San Francisco	159. 9	146.8	147.6	147. 6	147.6	149.1	149. 6	149.9	150.8	150.8	151.1	152. 7	
					1								
Atlanta do New York do	131. 2 179. 7	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. 5 173. 5	
San Francisco (10 .	156.9	147. 2	147. 2	147.2	147. 2	147. 2	147. 6	147.7	148.3	151.1	151.8	154.6	)
St. Louisdo Brick and steel:	163.8	149, 2	149.8	149.8	149.8	150. 9	151, 3	151.5	152.6	152.6	152.8	155.0	
Atlanta do New York do	131. 5 175. 1	123.0 154.9	123.8 155.5	123. 8 155. 0	123. 8 155. 7	124.0 156.7	124. 0 158. 1	124.4 158.2	127.0 167.0	128. 9 167. 0	129.3 169.0	130. I 169. 6	
San Franciscodo	156, 6	147.9	147.9	147.9	147.9	147.9	148.6	148.7	149.3	150.3	152.3	154. 5	
St. Louisdo	159. 5	145.1	145.7	145.7	145.7	148.0	148.4	148.8	149.5	149.5	149.9	152.1	
Brick: Atlantado	144.9	131. 6	132. 4	132. 4	132. 4	134, 1	134.1	135, 5	137.9	140.8	141. 2	141, 2	
New Yorkdo	180.7	159.5	160.1	160.1	161.1	162.6	164. 5	165.1	173.1	173.1	174.9	175.5	j
San Franciscodo St. Louisdo	_ 158.0	146.3 153.2	146.3 153.8	146.3 153.8	146.3 153.8	146.3 154.8	147. 3 155. 2	148. 0 156. 6	148. 6 157. 7	150.6 157.7	154.0 158.8	155, 3 159, 5	
Frame: Atlanta	i	133, 6	134. 4	134. 4	134, 4	135, 3	135, 3	137. 1	138. 4	142.6	143.0	143.0	
New York	. 181.0	161.1	161.7	161.7	162.3	163.0	164.1	165, 0	173.7	173.7	175.6	176. 2	
San Franciscododo	156. 5 165. 0	144.4 154.3	144. 4 154. 9	144.4 154.9	144. 4 154. 9	144. 4 155. 4	144. 9 155. 8	145. 8 157. 6	146.4 158.3	147. 7 158. 3	153.0 159.5	153. 7 159. 8	
St. Louis do do gineering News Record:	264. 2	239.4	239.6	239.9	240.0	240. 4	240.6	240.8	242.2	243. 9	Į.	i i	
onstruction (all types)do	_ 409.2	309.0	309.0	309.1	309.3	309.3	309.3	313.5	316.3	319. 5	245. 4 323. 8	254. 4 334. 6	-
deral Home Loan Bank Administration: tandard 6-room frame house;†		1						1					
Combined index	143. 5 139. 2	136. 8 133. 4	137. 0 133. 5	137. 2 133. 8	137. 4 133. 9	138. 0 134. 1	138, 4 134, 6		139. 2	139. 6	r 140.3	141.0	
Materials dodododo		143.8	143.9	144.0	144.4	145.9	146.1	135. 0 147. 1	135. 2 147. 3	135. 5 147. 8	7 136. 3 148. 3	* 127. 1 148. 8	
REAL ESTATE	1	1	i	,				1					
1. Hous. Admn., home mortgage insurance:		1						1					
dross mortgages accepted for insurance thous, of dol.	46, 113 6, 679	41, 839 6, 262	38, 703 6, 302	29, 236 6, 339	28, 761 6, 372	23, 667 6, 401	35, 102 6, 436	32,710 6,468	32, 598 6, 499	38, 722 6, 538	34, 543 6, 569	42, 377 6, 603	,
the stad total panears martagens recorded (\$90.000			1	1	1	1		į.	1	i	1	1	
timated total indiam inforgages recorded (\$45,000 ind under)*	964, 438	487, 435	487,041	469, 269	489, 389	464, 157	555, 893	560, 180	527, 424	634, 117	618, 763	765, 973	8
associations, total thous. of del.	361, 298	163,079	167, 311	160, 399	173,663	162, 433	196, 379	198, 159	187,710	216, 842	225, 519	300, 163	3
Mortgage loans on homes:	i				60.55								
Construction do Home purchase do	243, 458	13, 032 120, 244	17, 567	17, 658 112, 761	20,730 120,557	16, 375 113, 103	23, 985 135, 224	24, 481 135, 685	22, 922 129, 557	30, 807 145, 342	30,866 154,219	45, 391 202, 995	2
Refinancing de Repairs and reconditioning do do	24, 451 6, 954	15, 887 3, 396	17, 147 3, 364	15, 622 3, 351			18, 751 4, 857	19, 411 4, 487	17, 848 3, 958	21, 372 3, 803	19,801		
Loans for all other Durboses	_1 24,240	10, 520	12, 435	11,007	11, 259	12, 189	13, 562	14, 095	13, 425	15, 518	4, 217 16, 416	21, 335	
ons outstanding of agencies under the Federal Lionic Loan Bank Administration:		1		1	1	1						}	
'ederal Savings and Loan Associations, estimated mortgages outstanding the mil. of dol.			2, 165			2, 255			2,382		}	2, 572	
'ederal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to	173	51	i	122	112	100	-	<u></u>		15/	105	}	1
member institutions mil. of del- lome Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loans		j	132	ļ		j	87	97	195	174	165	153	
outstanding mil. of dolerclosures, nonfarm, index, adjusted 1. 1935-39=100.	753	985 9.1	965 10. 0	945 8.3	925 8.9	908 8, 5	887 8. 2	869 9. 0	852 7.9	831 8.8	813 7.8	794 8. 3	
e lossesthous, of dol_	46,094	34, 153	34,099	34, 054	34,096	32, 447	34, 470	37, 303	49, 478	49, 808	51, 759	53, 252	
		D	OMES	STIC '	rrad:	E			-	·		·	
ADVERTISING		1				<del></del>		Ī					
vertising indexes, adjusted:											1		
Printers' Ink, combined index 1935-39=160. Farm papers do	157.8	127. 9 145. 1	131.0 158.6	144.9 170.6	151.7 173.4	144.1 185.3	141. 3 180. 4		139. 4 201. 9	157. 7 177. 6	151. 9 161. 5	152.6 159.6	
Magazines do do	179.9	158.7	170.6	205.5	214, 0	189.5	260.3	193. 2	207.4	203.8	176.2	173.1	
Newspapers do Outdoor do	.   <b>-</b>	100.0 140.0	100.3 156.7	111.0 154.7	117. 7 158. 7	110.7 175.1	111. 5 153. 3	118. 4 202. 0	105.3 218.1	127. 2 222. 6	122.8 216.7	127. 2 167. 2	
Radiodododo	.	289. 5 141. 6	301.5 147.2	315.1 165.8	317. 0 179. 8	321. 1 171. 8	268. 2 162. 9	283. 3 168. 4	273. 7 162. 5	279. 8 183. 0	298. 5 175. 0	167. 2 273. 8 164. 5	
dio advertising:	1	i	1		1	1	1		1		1	1	
ost of facilities, total thous, of dol.  Automobiles and accessories do do	.] 797	16, 343 803	15, 217 711	14, 762 645	14, 521 516	15, 317 501	16, 989 779	16, 776 788	17, 179 928	17,449 884	15,758 815	17, 273 922	1
Clothing dedededede	192	193 204	176 197	125 218	128 210	211 296	208 314	214 296	257 301	224 351	209	190	
Financial de.	. 345	233	263	229	267	308	287	327	305	308	325 293	343	
Foods, food beverages, confectionsdo	4,677	4,513	4,092	3,934	3,933	4,079	4,502	4,420	4,312	4, 473	4, 102	4, 483	7

\*New series. For a description of the series on nonfarm mortgages recorded and data for January 1939 to September 1942 see p. 8-5 of the November 1942 Survey. For a brief description of the Tide index of advertising see note marked "\*" on p. 8-6 of the April 1946 Survey; data beginning 1936 are available on request. The Engineering News Record index of building cost is computed in the same manner as the construction construction existing a 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. 8-6 of the May 1943 Survey. Indexes of advertising from Printers' Ink have been published on a revised basis beginning in the April 1944 Survey; revised data beginning 1914 will be published later. The indexes of cost of the standard 6-room frame house are shown on a revised basis beginning in the April 1946 Survey; see note in that issue; revisions beginning 1936 will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946				19	945					19	46	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April
	]	DOME	STIC	TRAL	E—C	ontinu	ed						
ADVERTISING—Continued										1			
Radio advertising—Continued. Cost of facilities—Continued. Gasoline and oilthous. of dol	535 173	581 173		604 148	571 148	584 164	610 149	592 166	694 171	650 164		696 170	53 <b>7</b> 153
Soap, cleansers, etc.         do           Smoking materials         do           Toilet goods, medical supplies         do           All other         do	1, 482 1, 316 5, 300 1, 688	1, 090 1, 489 5, 008 2, 056	1, 363 4, 859	1, 147 1, 296 4, 539 1, 877	1, 185 1, 235 4, 495 1, 839	1, 192 1, 259 4, 747 1, 976	1, 347 1, 337 5, 462 1, 994	1, 306 1, 273 5, 318 2, 076	1, 273 1, 322 5, 513 2, 102	1, 472 1, 342 5, 660 1, 921		1, 402 1, 328 5, 374 2, 001	1, 445 1, 270 5, 145 1, 728
Magazine advertising:  Cost, total do Automobiles and accessories do Clothing do	31, 993 1, 771 3, 276	24, 987 2, 005 2, 092	23, 956 2, 041 1, 544	20, 335 2, 005 706	22, 028 2, 124 1, 732	28, 701 2, 397 2, 970	31, 649 2, 683 3, 026	30, 597 2, 344 2, 579	30, 446 2, 456 2, 125	7 21, 404 1, 547 1, 612	26, 403 1, 416 7 2, 336	31, 752 1, 445 3, 499	7 33, 610 1, 522 3, 645
Electric household equipment do Financial do Foods, food beverages, confections do Gasoline and oil do Housefurnishings, etc. do	855 583 3, 893 559 2, 420	779 474 3, 306 535 1, 520	826 441 3,056 523 1,344	576 355 3, 277 481 569	699 408 2,822 471 806	886 506 3, 605 561 1, 630	1, 135 622 3, 962 430 1, 969	1, 187 524 3, 944 436 1, 761	1, 136 528 4, 008 339 1, 690	469 488 3, 124 233 935	783 588 3, 983 7 306 1, 227	797 624 4, 472 7 346 1, 964	893 647 4, 416 524 72, 105
Soap, cleansers, etc	655	677 495 826 4,140 8,139	554 405 662 4, 280 8, 281	407 306 660 3, 736 7, 257	463 347 635 3, 645 7, 876	497 639 829 4,431 9,750	520 674 1,061 5,315 10,251	554 617 1, 031 5, 197 10, 423	442 637 1, 104 4, 930 11, 050	371 326 836 3,507 7,953	606 486 805 4,889 8,976	765 657 929 5, 330 7 10, 924	702 695 870 5,624 11,973
Lineage, total thous, of lines— Newsgaper advertising: Lineage, total (52 cities) do— Classified	4, 271 143, 691 35, 143	3, 753 117, 318 27, 594	3, 315 107, 532 26, 338	3, 528 101, 832 26, 629	4, 124 110, 942 27, 525	4,745 121,094 27,921	5, 094 136, 950 29, 626	4,804 140,761 28,120	4, 037 130, 756 26, 321	4, 139 115, 746 28, 648	4, 604 121, 177 29, 677	4, 910 146, 539 36, 097	4, 775 144, 013 35, 147
Display, total         do           Automotive         do           Financial         do           General         do           Retail         do	108, 548 3, 479 2, 159 22, 315 80, 595	89, 724 2, 523 1, 836 20, 388 64, 978	81, 194 2, 231 1, 466 18, 973 58, 524	75, 203 2, 378 2, 223 17, 776 52, 826	83, 417 2, 580 1, 581 18, 006 61, 251	93, 173 3, 033 1, 726 21, 890 66, 524	107, 323 3, 947 2, 272 26, 032 75, 072	112, 641 5, 363 2, 003 26, 022 79, 253	104, 435 3, 904 1, 999 21, 304 77, 228	87, 098 2, 855 2, 741 18, 916 62, 585	91, 499 2, 092 2, 076 21, 057 66, 274	110, 442 2, 784 2, 365 23, 083 82, 210	108, 866 3, 427 2, 388 21, 934 81, 117
GOODS IN WAREHOUSES	00,000	04, 510	00,024	02, 020	01, 201	00, 024	10,012	15, 200	11, 220	02, 000	00, 274	02, 210	01, 117
pace occupied in public-merchandise warehouses \$ percent of total.	86.0	87.8	87.9	88.8	89. 4	90. 4	90.4	91. 1	89.8	88. 6	88.4	87.5	r 87. 1
POSTAL BUSINESS			, ,,,,		0			7 7	31.0				
Ioney orders: Domestic, issued (50 cities): Numberthousands	4, 729	5, 990	5, 371	6, 113	5,847	4, 383	5, 956	5, 612	6, 292	5, 111	5, 571	5, 559	5, 518
Value thous. of dol_ Domestic, paid (50 cities): Number thousands. Value thous. of dol_	105, 671 14, 154 190, 934	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, 562 223, 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	120, 882 15, 094 208, 273
CONSUMER EXPENDITURES													
stime ted expenditures for goods and services: * Total mills, of dol Goods do Services (including gifts) do			7 25, 480 7 17, 175						7 30, 056 7 21, 775				
Indexes: Unadjusted total 1035-30-100			7 8, 305 7 173. 3 7 183. 5			r178.7 r191.5			r 204. 5 r 232. 6			7 189. 8 7 206. 5	
Goods			r 172.8 r 182.7			r 180. 2 r 193. 4			7 191. 6 7 212. 4			7 204. 5 7 230. 4	
RETAIL TRADE													
R retail stores:†   Estimated sales, total   mill. of dol_   Durable goods store   do_   Automotive group   do_   Motor vehicles   do_   Parts and accessories   do_	7,853 1,561 541 417 124	6, 154 938 262 182 79	6, 304 965 283 194 89	5, 985 921 277 187 89	6, 320 940 290 194 96	6, 398 946 286 193 93	7, 124 1, 138 327 219 108	7, 181 1, 161 344 236 108	8, 489 1, 315 326 205 121	6, 695 1, 108 357 246 111	6, 430 1, 060 321 222 98	7, 473 1, 267 377 261 116	7, 707 1, 430 454 333 121
Building materials and hardware	536 322 62 152	357 209 48 100	368 216 47 104	354 210 46 98	359 222 40 97	363 228 38 98	440 284 45 112	401 248 41 112	381 215 36 130	401 262 40 99	381 244 38 100	475 295 50 129	525 322 58 145 362
Furniture and housefurnishings do Household appliance and radio do Jewelry stores do Nondurable goods stores do	385 282 103 99 6, 292	237 190 48 82 5, 216	232 184 49 82 5, 339	219 168 51 72 5,064	218 165 53 73 5, 381	224 171 53 72 5, 452	283 223 60 88 5, 986	306 233 74 110 6, 020	361 265 96 246 7, 174	273 196 77 77 5, 587	284 210 73 74 5, 370	248 86 82 6, 206	268 95 89 6, 277
Apparel group do do Men's clothing and furnishings do Women's apparel and accessories do Family and other apparel do Shoes do	704 170 320 93 121	567 122 277 78 90	604 148 269 86 101	484 105 223 60 87	552 110 266 77 100	656 150 308 92 106	784 207 355 113 108	781 208 340 114 118	986 275 421 153 137	576 129 274 83 90	566 125 275 75 90	760 164 382 98 116	814 193 375 107 139
Drug stores do Esting and drinking places do Food group do Grocery and combination do Other food do do	300 1, 015 1, 979 1, 484 495	244 931 1, 646 1, 240 406	245 923 1, 710 1, 302 408	244 922 1, 669 1, 268 401	245 975 1, 749 1, 319 430	242 943 1,724 1,298 425	255 989 1, 780 1, 349 431	256 953 1, 769 1, 355 414	375 968 1, 996 1, 527 469	274 951 1, 823 1, 375 448	262 880 1, 713 1, 297 416	283 988 1, 915 1, 456 459	284 967 1, 880 1, 408 472

Filling stations. do 809 237 254 268 290 425 451 414 468 448 416 459 477

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

\*\*New series.\*\* The series on consumer expenditures, originally published on a monthly basis in the October 1942 Survey (pp. 8-14), are now compiled quarterly only (data are quarterly totals) and have been adjusted to accord with the annual totals shown as a component of the gross national product series; for dollar figures for 1939-40 see, 13, table 10, of the April 1944 Survey and for 1941-44, p. 8, table 6, of February 1946 issue; data in the latter table and those above are on a revised basis, they differ from figures published in the January 1946 Survey and earlier issues owing to the inclusion of expenditures of military personnel abroad in the total and services (dollar figures for this item are given in the footnote to the table on p. 8 of the February 1946 Survey); indexes beginning 1939, both including and excluding expenditures of military personnel abroad, are available on request. Revised figures for first quarter of 1945: Amount (millions of dollars)—Total, 24,652; goods, 16,425; services, 8,227; indexes, unadjusted—total, 167.7; goods, 175.5; services, 154.2; adjusted—total, 178.4; goods, 193.0; services, 152.7.

†Revised series.\* For revised data (dollar figures and indexes) on sales of retail stores for January 1943 to June 1944, and earlier revisions for a number of series, see table on 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, 400.7; June 1944 index for apparel stores, 2010. 1940 dollar figures, all retail stores—January, 3,108); except as given in this table, data for 1929, 1933, and 1935-42 are correct as pulsished on pp. 7 and 11-14 of the November 1943 Survey. Data have been revised beginning January 1945, largely to adjust the estimates to sales tax data for 1945;

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946			<del></del>	19-	45					194	16	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Мау	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April
	D	OMES	TIC T	ΓRAD	E—Co	ntinue	ł						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued				į									
.ll retail stores—Continued. Estimated sales—Continued				ļ									
Nondurable goods stores—Continued General merchandise groupmil. of dol	1, 154	885	904	792	846	919	1, 105	1, 196	1,577	874	899	1, 118	1, 1
Department, including mail orderdo General, including general merchandise with	763	557	563	471	521	588	734	810	1,017	566	588	754	7
food mil. of dol- Other general mdse, and dry goods do	141 118	117 96	119 100	114 91	116 94	117 100	128 115	130	152 173	111 92	110 90	128 110	1
Variety         do           Other retail stores         do           Feed and farm supply         do	132 831	116 706	122 699	115 685	116 724	113 687	129 778	137 790	235 993	104 793	110 779	125 842	
Fuel and icedo	233 111	217 124	$\frac{205}{124}$	204 128	212 137	191 123	209 144	208 128	198 168	203 195	207 178	238 151	1
Liquors do do do do do do do do do do do do do	154 333	127 238	129 242	126 227	$\begin{array}{c} 142 \\ 232 \end{array}$	136 237	148 277	159 294	225 402	135 200	137 258	149 302	
Indexes of sales: Unadjusted, combined index1935-39=100	240. 2 193. 9	188.7 116.5	192. 4 120. 5	187.8 118.0	190. 5 113. 3	203. 7 125. 5	215. 0 137. 2	227. 2 149. 8	260. 1 168. 1	206. 5	215. 2	225.9	240
Durable goods stores do Adjusted, combined index do do do do do do do do do do do do do	255. 3 234. 9	212. 2 184. 6	215. 8 189. 6	210. 5 198. 4	215. 7 196. 2	229. 2 195. 2	240. 3 207. 8	252. 4 220. 1	290. 1 216. 8	137. 6 228. 9 237. 6	143. 2 238. 7 243. 3	157. 2 248. 3	179 260
Index eliminating price changes do Durable goods stores do	162. 6 181. 4	132. 7 108. 3	134. 9 113. 8	140. 8 119. 7	139. 7 114. 7	139. 4 121. 7	148. 4 132. 2	156. 5 142. 5	153. 6 141. 1	168.3 166.1	172. 6 172. 0	241. 6 170. 1 173. 5	23 16 18
Automotive do Building materials and hardware do	120. 9 231. 2	58. 5 153. 5	61. 8 160. 9	61.8 169.9	63. 7 165. 8	67. 5 169. 9	74. 9 182. 2	80. 7 190. 2	72. 9 199. 8	88. 5 247. 4	87. 7 262. 1	89. 6 257. 8	10 24
Homefurnishings do Jewelry do	257. 7 402. 0	156. 7 332. 4	170.8 314.5	180. 8 372. 6	158. 8 334. 5	179. 5 346. 6	197. 5 354. 4	223. 9 375. 5	225. 2 379. 1	248. 0 394. 7	260. 0 412. 3	265. 7 429. 2	26 44
Noudurable goods stores do Apparel do	252. 4 265. 8	209. 5 215. 2	214. 3 231. 6	224. 0 261. 3	222. 8 262. 1	219. 2 238. 9	232. 5 260. 9	245. 4 279. 7	241. 5 251. 1	260. 9 289. 3	266. 6 317. 7	263. 8 320. 8	25
Drug do Eating and drinking places do Food do	248. 2 388. 3	202. 0 355. 9	206. 1 358. 6	202. 3 348. 8	200. 1 347. 1	201. 6 353. 8	213. 3 376. 8	224. 4 397. 6	249. 5 376. 6	240. 6 418. 9	243. 2 415. 8	242.8 401.0	24 38
Food do	248. 9 138. 4	208. 5 106. 3	206. 7 111. 9	212. 2 118. 4	216. 3 124. 4	214. 7 130. 8	226. 1 135. 3	235. 6 134. 9	240. 8 140. 2	252. 0 164. 9	246. 4 164. 5	244. 6 155. 4	24
Filling stations do General merchandise do Other retail stores do General merchandise do Ge	223. 0 267. 6	170. 2 227. 9	178. 3 235. 0	190. 7 258. 5	180. 0 254. 4	177. 1 243. 4	188. 0 256. 9	200. 0 278. 7	191. 6 276. 0	209. 4 292. 2	225. 0 303. 2	232. 6 288. 1	22 27
Estimated inventories, total*mil, of doldo	7, 137 2, 234	6, 654 1, 932	6, 547 1, 891	6, 363 1, 824	6, 653 1, 878	6, 722 1, 969	6, 788 1, 935	6, 826 1, 892	5, 825 1, 620	5, 974 1, 714	6, 229 1, 864	r 6, 542 r 2, 016	7 6,
Nondurable goods stores*dodain stores and mail-order houses:	4, 903	4, 722	4, 656	4, 539	4,775	4, 753	4, 853	4, 934	4, 205	4, 260	4, 365	4, 526	7 4
Sales, estimated, total*dodododo	1,669	7 1, 277 23	r 1, 328 27	* 1, 225 28	r 1, 267	r 1, 319 28	7 1, 516 30	7 1, 557 33	r 1, 911 41	r 1, 415	r 1, 375	7 1,651 7 38	r 1,
Building materials*do Furniture and housefurnishings*do	69	51 14	53 14	50 13	54 13	58 14	70 20	59 21	43 25	55 15	52 17	7 58 20	
Annarel group* do	913	174 23	191 29	146 17	154 17	175 26	210 40	211 36	265 41	161 25	162	7 228 7 34	,
Men's wear*   do   Women's wear*   do   Shees*   do	103 59	93 44	96 51	76 42 57	82 45	86 49	102 50	101 56	133	81 41	24 83 43	r 121	,
Drug* do Eating and drinking* do Grocery and combination* do	68	55 44	57 43	57 r 44	56 45	55 44	60 48	61 46	91 49	62 48	61 44	7 65 7 50	
Grocery and combination* do General merchandise group* do Department, dry goods, and general merchan-	490 449	7 380 327	r 394 340	7 369 313	7 375 324	7 390 345	7 426 422	r 447 445	7 511 601	7 464 339	7 442 337	7 504 439	,
Department, dry goods, and general merchandise* mil. of dol.  Mail-order (catalog sales)* do	259	175	187	173	180	196	234	245	324	176	175	237	
Variety*do	65	43 100	39 106	33 99	35 100	98	67 112	73 119	63 203	65 90	59 95	84 108	
Indexes of sales: Unadjusted, combined index*1935-39=100_	220.8	r 169. 7	r 171. 9	r 167. 4	r 164. 9	r 179. 5	r 198. 4	r 212. 4	r 250. 2	r 189. 6	r 198. 0	r 213. 3	7 25
Adjusted, combined index*dododododododo	217. 0 227. 2 227. 7	* 167. 3 119. 4	7 170. 2 127. 0	r 180. 9 142. 9	7 178. 4 145. 4	* 175.3 156.8	r 188. 5 167. 2	7 201. 9 191. 2	r 198. 1 207. 0	r 223. 4 r 227. 0	7 225. 8 7 224. 4	7 230. 8 7 240. 0	r 2
Building materials*do Furniture and housefurnishings*do	197.8	169. 9 122. 8	180. 8 144. 0	183. 0 143. 5	174. 5 114. 7	174. 5 132. 7	198.8 151.0	202. 3 165. 3	195. 4 166. 1	243. 8 r 182. 3	270.1 r 206.0	r 251. 1 r 204. 4	r 2
Apparel group*dodododo	253.7	212. 2 169. 4	223. 4 182. 0	241. 8 182. 3	253. 9 188. 8	223. 6 200. 0	247. 0 245. 3	224.4		298. 6 215. 0	315. 4 241. 1	7 328. 2 7 264. 6	
Women's wear*do Shoes*do Drug*do	. 180. 1	311.5 133.6	315. 3 152. 9	319. 6 197. 1	332. 4 214. 1	311. 6 148. 9	333. 8 161. 3	339. 0 212. 1	305. 6 100. 8	7 399. 2 245. 0	414.8 + 258.6	7 471.8 7 219.2	7 3
Eating and drinking* do Greenward combination*	228. 6 208. 5 217. 3	183. 2 188. 3 7 170. 3	190. 9 194. 4 r 168. 9	193, 2 195, 4 7 177, 1	189, 9 193, 8 7 175, 9	187. 3 185. 1	195. 2 192. 6	206. 5 196. 2	228. 1 185. 5	211. 5 209. 8	220. 0 209. 5	7 216. 1 7 208. 4	7 2
Eating and drinking* do- Grocery and combination* do General merchandise group* do Department, dry goods, and general merchan-	222.7	163.0	165. 1	181.3	172.6	7 179. 8 166. 4	r 193. 7 179. 7	7 206. 9 194. 6	7 214. 6 179. 8	7 222. 9 222. 3	7 217. 9 222. 3	7 217. 4 241. 5	
dise*	-1 261, 4	177.3 121.8	182. 7 118. 3	206. 9 127. 8	199. 2 110. 9	189. 0 119. 8	203. 5 128. 4	224. 8 149. 4	207. 2 127. 9	251. 1 222. 8	254. 2 208. 0	272. 6 243. 4	2 2
Variety*do	184. 1	161. 6	162. 0	170. 5	164.3	155. 7	169. 6	172. 2	163. 8	177. 3	180. 1	193. 5	1
Accounts receivable: Instalment accounts 1941 average=100.	45	35	34	32	32	33	36	41	48	45	43	43	
Open accounts do- Ratio of collections to accounts receivable:	129	87	88	76	76	85	99	113	145	108	100	114	
Instalment accounts percent	34 62	32 64	32 64	31 62	33 63	35 63	40 66	40 67	36 61	32 61	31 60	35 64	
Open accounts	248 313	183 238	186 233	163 225	168 244	209 279	230 307	273 348	352 466	179 246	207 292	238	,
Boston†dododo	211 234	158 170	165 178	127 154	125 158	176 197	196 213	225 254	323 320	147 167	156 193	197 226	
Claveland 4	0.42	177 - 246	187 228	161 228	165 237	199 292	224 318	264 352	338 467	167 248	194 299	237 316	
Dallast   do   Kansas Cityt   do   Minneapolist   do   New Yorkt	272 244	205 164	200 172	192 149	201 160	239 207	253 210	286	366 305	199 158	238 183	255 223	,
Philadelphia ( do	. 1 223	7 149 7 164	155 167	118 137	120 136	171 178	196 208	235	307 328	155 158	174 174	206 219	
Richmond† do St. Louis† do	274 272	209 209	207 198	181 185	194 194	239 234	271 255	319	399 365	197 192	227 236	264 264	
San Franciscodo	_ 285	218	215	211 on reques	210	243	254	320	407	214	253	258	

\*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 for grocery and combination stores and the total (dollar figures and indexes) have been revised beginning January 1945; revisions for January-April 1945 will be shown later. Data beginning 1939 for the estimates of retail inventories will be published later; 4Revised series. See note marked "†" on p. 8-7 for sources of data through June 1944 for sales of all retail sotres; data have been revised beginning January 1945; revisions for 1945 not shown above will be published later. 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 1948-45 and the indicated districts will be published later (see also note in April 1946 issue regarding recent revisions in the 1948-45 data for the United States and the New York and St. Louis indexes). The adjusted index for Kansas City has recently been revised beginning 1938.

	104/					e					10	46	
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the	1946				194	Septem-	Octo-	Novem-	Decem-	Janu-	Febru-	·	
1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	Мау	June	July	August	ber	ber	ber	ber	ary	ary	March	Apı
	D	OMES	TIC T	TRAD:	ECo	ntinucc	1						
RETAIL TRADE-Continued.													
epartment stores—Continued. Sales, adjusted, total U. S.†1935-39=100	257	188	202	218	200	200	213	225	216	228	254	263	,
Sales, adjusted, total U. S.†       1935-39=100.         Atlanta†       do         Boston†       do         Cleveland†       do         Cleveland†       do         Mansas City†       do         Minneapolis†       do         New York†       do         Philadelphia†       do         Richmond†       do         St. Louis†       do         San Francisco       do         Sales by type of credit.*       Casb sales         percent of total sales	319 213	243 160	277 177	300 183	274 166	268 : 167	292 177	298 183	288 188	308 186	339 200	335 229	,
Chicagot do	234 245	170 179	184 197	197 220	189 189	193 187	199 209	208 220	206 211	209 214	241 242	243 271	
Dallastdo	342	r 262	268	300	272	278	289	288	287	306	339	r 336	
Minneapolist do	290 254	* 218 171	218 181	7 226 184	7 216 178	* 239 191	241 190	r 238 203	r 244 199	7 249 212	7 261 236	275 246	
New York†do	226 232	156 170	169 185	177 198	165 175	161 175	172 184	182 202	179 184	194 206	210 221	232 244	
Richmond†do	276 277	210 213	235 220	252 237	236 225 231	225 232	248 238	251 240	237 239	262 234	283 281	294	
San Franciscododo	314	213	220 233	257 255	225 231	232 232	258 245	272	259 256	269 269	300	286 297	
Sales by type of credit.*  Cash salespercent of total sales	59	63	63	66	65	63	63	62	64	64	61	59	
Charge account salesdo	37 4	34 3	34	31 3	31 4	33 4	33 4	34	32 4	32	35 4	37 4	
Instalment sales do Stocks, total U. S., end of month:		-			1							_	
Unadjusted 1935-39 = 100 Adjusted do do	⊅ 200 ⊅ 200	173 173	175 179	175 176	182 169	184 166	185 164	179 165	136 158	146 167	158 171	172 176	
Other stores, ratio of collections to accounts receivable, instalment accounts:							į						
Furniture storespercent_	28 54	23 40	23 43	24 42	23 48	23 49	27 52	27 51	24 48	25 52	24 51	27 53	
Household appliance stores do Jewelry stores do do do do do do do do do do do do do	33	33	<b>3</b> 3	31	31	30	31	35	46	32	29	32	
Mail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companiesthous, of dol	211, 418	129, 540	130, 515	118, 135	121, 455	136, 930	184, 704	196, 052	218, 216	158, 852	150, 292	207, 055	209
Montgomery Ward & Cododo	85,065 126,353	52,080 77,460	50,003 80,513	47, 158 70, 977	48, 687 72, 769	55, 174 81, 757	77, 295 107, 409	77,013	83, 232 134, 984	53,007 105,846	55, 231 95, 061	78, 454 128, 601	129
Ami-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companies. thous, of dol. Montgomery Ward & Co. do Sears, Reebuck & Co. do. Rural sales of general merchandise:	000 0	)			'	195.3	246. 5	1	t			· ·	l
East dodo	217.6	164. 9 155. 4	159. 6 150. 2	140. 8 121. 1	144.0 115.4	168.5	249.6	275. 7 279. 3	267.8 246.0	208. 7 209. 3	227. 1 218. 2	303. 4 313. 2	
South do do Middle West do do do do do do do do do do do do do	311. 2 199. 4	220. 5 141. 5	216.7 136.4	192. 2 118. 6	194.6 125.8	281.3 166.6	357. 3 208. 7	396. 3 230. 0	370. 2 226. 0	300. 4 177. 1	348, 1 195, 3	449. 1 261. 9	
Far West	360.0 254.7	193. 1 179. 7	198. 5 175. 2	188. 4 192. 9	187. 4 176. 0	230. 2 184. 7	255. 1 189. 7	317. 2 211. 9	330. 1 167. <b>5</b>	220. 1 274. 2	222.7 280.7	280. 3 345. 5	
Eastdo	237. 1	168.9	163.6	170.1	144.8	171.4	193. 9	216.7	147.7	275. 4	266.7	348.8	2
South do do Middle West do do	366.9 210.5	260.0 149.4	269.6 144.5	283.0 160.7	269. 9 152. 5	254. 8 162. 5	241. 1 164. 3	288.7 175.4	246. 5 144. 9	379.8 231.5	381.7 245.7	497. 4 295. 6	:
Far Westdo WHOLESALE TRADE	400.4	214.8	208.3	229. 8	203.5	196.8	212. 4	261.5	202. 2	299. 5	300.9	340.6	:
Service and limited function wholesalers:													
Estimated sales, total mil. of dol.  Durable goods establishments do	4, 343 1, 234	3, 535 905	3, 572 886	3, 569 834	3, 584 869	3, 359 813	3, 933 944	3,889 954	3, 820 919	7 4, 058 987	7 3, 786 7 966	4,055 1,076	7
Nondurable goods establishmentsdo	3, 109	2,630	2,686	2, 735	2,715	2, 546	2,989	2, 935	2, 901	3,071	2,820	2, 979	7
all wholesalers, estimated inventories*do	4, 434	3,883	3,844	3, 744	3,759	3,898	4, 113	4, 196	4, 275	4, 258	4, 254	4, 375	L
E	MPLO	YMEN	T CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ES					
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>												]	
rmed forces*thous_ stimated civillan labor force (Bureau of the Census):*	- 3, 430	12, 218	12, 297	12, 300	12, 160	11,890	10,640	9, 180	7,850	6, 170	5, 210	4, 380	1
Labor force, total thous Male do	57,630	1 52, 030 1 33, 790	1 53, 140 1 34, 380	55, 220 35, 140	54, 350 35, 020	52, 900 34, 250	53, 110 34, 590	53, 440 35, 280	53, 310 36, 130	53, 710 37, <b>5</b> 50	54, 340 38, 340	55, 660 39, 370	5
Femaledo	16, 680	1 18, 240	1 18, 760	20,080	19, 330	18,650	18, 520	18,160	17, 180	16, 160	16,000	16, 290	1
Female         do           Employment         do           Male         do	55, 320 39, 060	1 51, 300 1 33, 360	1 33, 800	54, 270 34, 660	53, 520 34, 590	51, 250 33, 320	51,560 33,660	51,730 34,100	51, 360 34, 650	51, 420 35, 790	51,690 36,200	52, 950 37, 170	5 3
Fomolo	1 16 960	1 17, 940 1 7, 950	1 18, 260	19,610 9,840	18,930 9,050	17, 930 8, 800	17, 900 8, 790	17,630 8,420	16, 710 7, 190	35, 790 15, 630 6, 760	15, 490 6, 990	15, 780 7, 580	1
Nonagriculturaldo	46, 440	1 43, 350	1 42, 970	44, 430	44, 470	42, 450	42,770	43, 310	44, 170	44, 660 2, 290	44, 700	45, 370	4
Agricultural do Agricultural do Nonagricultural do Unemployment do Employees in nonagricultural establishments:†	2,310	1 730	11,080	950	830	1,650	1,550	1,710	1,950	2, 290	2,650	2,710	:
Unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor); Totaldo	37, 435	37,679	37, 549	37, 273	36, 984	35, 321	35, 231	35, 639	36, 314	35, 815	7 35, 374	r 36, 281	7.31
Manufacturing do do Mining do	12, 645 763	14, 811 728	14, 534 794	14, 130 784	13, 831 784	12,082 784	11,952 718	11,970 793	11,910 802	12,038 810	* 11, 401 808	r 12, 014 801	7.1
Construction do Transportation and public utilities do	1,755	798 3,802	845	911	927	945	1,006	1,014	1,042	1,132	1, 260	* 1, 345	- 1
Tradedo	. 7,692	7,021	3,830 7,004	3, 858 6, 975	3,860 6,979	3, 831 7, 143	3, 825 7, 331	3,871 7,571	3, 896 7, 959	3, 897 7, 481	7,505	3, 929 7, 622	7
Financial, service, and miscellaneousdo  Governmentdo	5, 147 5, 548	4, 513 6, 006	4,589 5,953	4, 672 5, 943	4, 666 5, 937	4,603 5,933	4, 698 5, 701	4,845 5,575	4, 936 5, 769	4, 984 5, 473•	5,031 5,462	5, 076 5, 494	7
Adjusted (Federal Reserve): Totaldo	37, 480	37, 746	37, 465	37, 231	36, 888	35, 161	35, 029	35, 338	35, 605	36, 333	35,924	7 36, 737	, 3
Manufacturingdo Miningdo	12,709	14, 885 732	14,534	14, 130 784	13, 762	12,022	11,893	11,910	11, 851	12, 098	11,450	2,074	7 1:
Constructiondo	1,721	782	828	868	858	883	940	984	1,085	1, 230	812 1, 385	801 1, 466	,
Transportation and public utilitiesdo Tradedo		3,802 7,056	3,792 7,039	3,801 7,117	3,803 7,121	3,774 7,215	3, 806 7, 258	3,871 7,315	3, 916 7, 335	3, 956 7, 673	3,986 7,692	3,989 7,762	
Revised. Preliminary.							•	•	•	•	·		

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*\*Preliminary.\*

1 Not comparable with data beginning July 1945, see note 1 on p. S-9 of the April 1946 Survey.

\*New series. For data beginning June 1943 for the series on department store credit, see p. S-9 of August 1944 Survey; data beginning 1941 will be published later. Data beginning February 1941 for the collection ratios for furniture, jewelry, and household appliance stores are on p. S-8 of the April 1942 Survey; data back to January 1940 are available on request. Annual estimates of wholesale sales beginning 1939 are available on p. 22 of the February 1945 Survey and p. 32 of the February 1946 issue and monthly figures beginning June 1943 are on p. S-9 of the August 1944 and later issues; for estimates of wholesalers' inventories for 1938-42, see p. 7 of the June 1942 Survey and p. S-2 of the May 1943 issue. Estimates of civilian labor force for 1940-1943 are shown on p. 23 of the February 1945 issue (see note 1 on p. S-9 of the April 1946 Survey with reference to revisions in progress). Data for armed forces through June 1945 are from the U. S. Department of Labor and are as of the first of the month; data beginning July are from the Bureau of the Census week for the Civilian labor force data; officers on terminal leave are excluded beginning September; all data are based on reports from the War and Navy Departments.

1 Revised series. See note marked "t" on p. S-8 regarding revisions in the indexes of department store sales. The index of department store stocks has been completely revised; the index is computed by combining revised indexes for the 12 districts; the sample of reporting stores has been enlarged in each district and now includes for the entire United States around 900 stores which account for about 64 percent of estimated total department stores stocks. The estimates of employers in nonagricultural establishments have been revised back to 1929-43 for the unadjusted series are available on p. 24 of the July 1945 Survey; revisions beginning 1939 for the adjusted series on prod

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946				19	45					19	46	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Мау	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April

#### EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES—Continued

			-		,		,				·		
EMPLOYMENT—Continued							i						
Estimated production workers in manufacturing indus-											1		}
tries, total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)*thousands  Durable goods industriesdo	11, 227 5, 583	13, 090 7, 639	12, 855 7, 382	12, 459 7, 054	12, 179 6, 779	10, 529 5, 234	10, 450 5, 151	10, 503 5, 180	10, 519 5, 097	10, 666 5, 205	9, 989 4, 417	7 10, 643 7 5, 003	r 11, 153 r 5, 497
Iron and steel and their productsdo	1,329	1,683	1, 630	1, 555	1, 490	1, 240	1, 241	1, 255	1, 294	1, 308	843	1, 268	1,348
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills thousands.		474	470	462	457	422	426	432	446	449	170	467	480
Electrical machinery do Machinery, except electrical do do do do do do do do do do do do do	489 972	704 1, 162	691 1, 143	659 1, 105	640 1, 076	445 913	467 909	479 911	484 914	476	348	367 880	r 448 r 948
Machinery and machine-shop products do !	912	432	424	410	399	333	330	325	325	956 334	833 295	314	344
Machine tools\( \) do \( \) Automobiles \( \) do \( \) Transportation equipment, exc. automobiles \( \) do \( \) \( \)	643	73 665	$\frac{72}{642}$	69 601	67 556	60 <b>42</b> 6	58 460	52 525	53 388	58 416	58 401	57 • 445	60 624
Transportation equipment, exc. automobiles_do	494	1,830	1,681	1, 577	1,468	788	667	573	536	519	469	r 464	r 496
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) \ dododo		575 193	509 173	473 166	430 154	157 33	$\frac{127}{29}$	121 27	121 22	119 21	7 118 21	r 120 22	123 26
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding\$do Nonferrous metals and productsdo	340	784 420	739 409	691 384	647 378	445 301	368 305	286 319	265 326	249	228	220	218
Lumber and timber basic productsdodo	574	519	523	522	524	508	476	484	499	333 514	291 521	317 534	332 7 558
Sawmills (incl. logging camus)dodododo	362	$\frac{217}{340}$	217 341	$\frac{215}{334}$	215 330	208 303	192 307	193 321	197 336	202 348	202 355	207 361	215 • 366
Furniture dodo		148 316	148 322	144	141	128	131	136	143	150	152	154	157
Nondurable goods industriesdo	380 5, 644	5, 451	5, 473	317 5, 405	317 5, 400	310 5, 295	319 5, 299	5, 323	320 5, 422	335 5, 461	356 5, 586	367 r 5, 640	r 377 r 5, 656
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures thousands.	1, 184	1,065	1, 071	1,051	1,049	1, 051	1, 057	1, 063	1, 113	1, 127	1, 157	1, 176	1.183
Cotton manufactures, except small waresdo		411	414	409	407	407	404	399	424	429	437	442	443
Silk and rayon goodsdo Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing		86	86	85	85	85	85	85	87	88	89	90	90
and finishing) thousands	1.012	141 917	140 915	135 869	134 897	136 911	140 928	143 930	148 938	149	154	158	159
Men's clothing.	1,012	196	196	188	186	181	180	177	177	956 181	993 187	1,016 190	7 1, 018 191
Apparel and other finished textile productsdo Men's clothingdo Women's clothingdo Leather and leather productsdodo	354	200 312	194 317	175 313	190 313	202 305	205 313	203 321	204 330	207 338	214 348	219 355	218 - 356
Boots and shoesdododododo		170	172 1,029	169	169	165	170	174	178	182	187	192	
Bakingdo	1, 017	1, 007 255	255	1, 089 250	1, 102 249	1, 183 251	1, 116 253	1, 085 254	1, 078 253	$1,051 \\ 254$	1. 045 253	1, 034 255	r 1, 023 247
Canning and preservingdoSlaughtering and meat packingdo		99 124	108 128	167 127	180 124	237 127	168 127	125 133	107 148	93 153	90 151	85 147	92 139
Tobacco manufacturesdo	86	80	80	78	79	83	86	83	82	81	81	82	85
Paper and allied products do Paper and pulp do Paper and pulp	358	310 143	315 144	309 142	311 143	312 142	321 146	326 148	335 15 <b>3</b>	341 157	348 160	353 162	$\frac{357}{164}$
Printing, publishing, and allied industriesdo Newspapers and periodicalsdodo	377	320 109	320 109	317 107	322 110	324 113	336 115	347 120	355 122	359 122	367 125	372 127	7 374 128
Printing, book and job do Chemicals and allied products do		131	131	131	133	133	139	143	146	149	153	154	154
Chemicals and allied products do Chemicals d	481	682 114	671 115	643 113	600 112	496 112	486 109	487   111	488 113	489 115	491 115	494 ( 115	* 493 118
Products of petroleum and coaldodo	147	134 92	135	136	135	131	131	139	140	142	142	145	r 146
Petroleum refining do Rubber products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	223	201	93 199	93 194	· 191	88 165	89 187	95 194	$\frac{95}{203}$	96 209	96 214	97 220	97 r 220
Rubber tires and inner tubesdo		' 2	90	88	86	72	88	91	96	99	101	104	104
ing (II.S. Dept. of Labor) $\dagger$ 1939 = 100	137.0	159.8	156. 9	152.1	148.7	128. 5	127.6	128. 2	128.4	130. 2	121.9	r 129. 9	r 136. 1
Durable goods industriesdo Iron and steel and their productsdo	154. 6 134. 1	211. 5 169. 7	204. 4 164. 4	195. 3 156. 8	187. 7 150. 3	144. 9 125. 1	142.6 125.2	143. 5 126. 6	141. 2 130. 5	144. 1 131. 9	* 122. 6 85. 0	7 138, 5 127, 9	r 152. 2 r 135. 9
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	İ	122.0	121.0	118.8	117.6	108.8	109. 7	111.1	114.9	115.5	43.7	120, 3	123. 5
Electrical machinery do Machinery, except electrical do Machinery and machine-shop products do	188.6	271.6	266. 6	254. 1	246.8	171.5	180. 1	184.9	186.9	183.7	134. 2	141.8	r 172. 9
Machinery, except electrical Machinery and machine-shop products do	183. 9	219. 9 213. 7	216. 3 209. 6	209. 2 202. 7	203.7 197.1	172. 7 164. 6	172. 1 163. 2	172. 4 160. 7	172.9 160.5	180. 9 164. 9	* 157. 2 145. 8	166, 5 155, 1	r 179. 3 170. 0
Machine toolss	159. 9	198. 4 165. 3	195. 2 159. 4	187. 7 149. 3	181. 8 138. 3	163. 1 105. 9	158.1 114.4	142.4 130.5	145.6	158.6	r 159. 5 r 103. 0	7 156.4 7 110.7	162.3 r 155.1
Automobiles do Transportation equipment, exc. automobiles do do Transportation equipment, exc. automobiles do de de de de de de de de de de de de de	311. 2	1, 153. 0	1, 059. 1	993. 9	925, 2	496. 5	420.4	361.3	96. 4 338. 0	103. 5 326. 9	r 294. 4	+ 292. 6	r 312. 8
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) \$doAircraft engines \$do		1, 450. 4 2, 167. 0	1, 283, 6 1, 949, 7	1, 191. 7 1, 869. 5	1, 084. 4 1, 732. 9	394. 5 372, 2	319.9 331.1	305. 6 300. 3	304. 1 246. 2	208. 9 239. 7	7 296. 2   239. 0	7 301. 9   248. 6	310. 8 295. 1
Aircraft enginess do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding do Nonferrous metals and products do Lumber and timber basic products do	118 1	1, 131. 6 183. 4	1, 066. 8 178. 4	997, 9 167, 6	934.7 165.1	643.3 131.2	531. 8 133. 0	413. 0 139. 3	382.3 142.2	359. 6 145. 3	328. 7 126. 8	318.3 138.4	314.5 r 144.9
Lumber and timber basic productsdo	136. 5	123.4	124.5	124. 2	124.7	120.8	113.3	115.0	118.6	122. 3	124.0	127.0	r 132. 6
Sawmills do	110.3	75. 3 103. 7	75. 4 103. 9	74. 7 101. 7	74. 7 100. 5	72. 1 92. 4	66. 5 93. 7	67. 1 97. 7	68. 5 102. 6	70.0 106.0	70. 2 108. 1	71. 7 109. 9	74.7 r 111.5
Furniture do Stone, clay, and glass products do do	129.6	92. 9 107. 7	92. 7 109. 3	90. 4 108. 1	88.6 108.1	80. 6 105. 7	82.0 108.8	85, 3 106, 5	90. 1 109. 1	94.0	95.4	97.0	98. 4
Nondurable goods industriesdodo	123. 0	119. 0	119. 5	118.0	117. 9	115.6	115.7	116. 2	118. 4	114.3 119.2	121.4 r 121.4	124. 9 123. 1	r 128. 4 r 123. 5
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures 1939=100	103.5	93. 1	93.6	91.8	91.7	91. 9	92.4	92, 9	97. 3	98.6	101.2	102.8	r 103. 4
Cotton manufactures, except small waresdo		103.9	104. 5	103.3	102. 9 70. 9	102. 8 70. 9	102. 1 71. 1	100. 7 70. 5	107. 0 72. 7	108. 3 73. 0	101. 2 110. 4	102. 8 111. 7	112.0
Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing		71.4	72.1	70.5		- 1	- 1	1	1	ł	74.4	75.0	75.4
and finishing) 1939=100 Apparel and other finished textile products do	128. 2	94. 2 116. 2	94. 1 115. 9	90. 5 110. 0	90.0 113.6	91. 3 115. 3	93. 5 117. 5	95.8 117.8	98. 8 118. 9	99. 9 121. 0	103.1 125.8	105. 9 128. 6	106. 6 r 128. 9
		89.5	89.8	86.0	85.0	82, 5	82.4	81.1	81.1	82.6	85.3	86.8	87.4
Leather and leather productsdo	102.0	73, 7 90, 0	71. 3 91. 3	64. 6 90. 1	70. 1 90. 2	74. 4 83. 0	75. 5 90. 3	74.8 92.5	75. 1 95. 2	76.3 97.4	78. 7 100. 4	\$0, 4 102, 4	80.1 r 102.5
Boots and shoes do Go	119 0	77.8 117.9	78. 7 120. 4	77. 7 127. 5	77.6 129.0	75. 5 138. 4	77. 7 130. 6	79.6 127.0	81. 6 126, 2	83. 5 123. 0	85.8	87. 9 121. 0	88.5 r 119.8
Men's clothing do 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		110.4	110.4	108, 4	107. 9	108.8	109.6	110. 2 192. 7	109.8	110.2	122. 2 109. 7	110.3	107.3
Slaughtering and meat packing do		73. 4 103. 3	78. 8 106. 0	123. 8 105. 7	133. 5 103. 2	176.3 105.0	124. 8 105. 3	192.7 110.0	79. 8 122. 6	7 68. 8 126. 7	66. 6 125. 5	63. 2 122. 0	68.2 $115.2$
	- •		•					•	•				

\*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 1941-191y 1942 for machine tools, see note marked "f" on p. 8-10 of the November 1943 Survey.

\*New series. Data beginning 1939 for the estimates of production workers for individual manufacturing industries will be shown later; data published in the Survey beginning with the December 1942 issue, except as indicated in note marked "§", are comparable with figures published currently. Data for 1929-43 for all manufacturing, total durable goods and total nondurable goods industries, and the industry groups are shown on p. 22 of the December 1945 Survey, and revised data for January 1944—February 1945 are on p. 24 of the 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 are indicated in note marked "§") and 1939-40 data for the unadjusted series for all manufacturing, total durable goods and total nondurable goods and total given groups see p. 28 of the March 1943 issue and for 1912-43, p. 20 of the October 1945 issue, and for January 1944-February 1945, p. 24 of this issue; all revisions through February 1945 for the adjusted totals (p. S-11) will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					1945					194	16	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April

### EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

EMPLO	YMEN	T CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAGI	55—C	ontinue	ed				
1 MPLOYMENT—Continued											i		,
Production workers, index, unadjusted†—Continued. Nondurable goods industries—Continued. Tobacco manufactures	91. 9 135. 0 114. 8 167. 0 138. 7 184. 4	85. 6 116. 9 103. 8 97. 5 92. 1 103. 9 236. 8 164. 1 126. 5 166. 6 169. 2	86. 1 118. 5 104. 9 97. 5 92. 2 103. 8 232. 8 164. 8 127. 3 164. 5 166. 7	83. 4 116. 4 103. 4 96. 8 90. 5 103. 8 223. 2 162. 4 128. 6 160. 5 162. 1	84, 3 117, 0 104, 1 98, 3 92, 6 105, 4 208, 3 161, 2 127, 5 158, 0 159, 3	89. 5 117. 5 103. 3 98. 8 94. 8 105. 4 172. 1 160. 5 123. 4 136. 5 132. 7	92. 2 120. 9 105. 8 102. 5 97. 2 110. 0 168. 5 157. 0 121. 5 154. 4 163. 0	89. 2 122. 9 107. 8 105. 9 101. 0 112. 9 169. 1 159. 0 131. 3 130. 6 160. 1 168. 9	87. 8 126. 3 111. 4 108. 1 102. 7 115. 5 169. 2 132. 3 130. 6 168. 2 177. 8	87. 0 128. 6 113. 9 109. 4 103. 1 117. 6 169. 7 134. 0 131. 9 172. 7 182. 4	87. 3 131. 0 116. 3 112. 1 105. 3 120. 9 170. 3 * 165. 1 * 130. 8 132. 3 177. 1 187. 3	87. 9 132. 9 117. 9 113. 5 107. 0 122. 1 171. 4 165. 9 136. 7 133. 1 181. 5 191. 6	7 90. 8 7 134. 5 119. 4 7 114. 2 108. 1 122. 2 7 170. 9 169. 6 7 138. 2 133. 7 7 182. 0 192. 8
(Federal Reserve)† 1939=100.  Durable goods industries† do Nondurable goods industries† do Nonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor):  Mining;† Anthraeite 1939=160  Biuminous coal do Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do Ctude petroleum and natural gas† do	154. 6 125. 1 81. 9 60. 7	211. 5 120. 8 '9. 7 88. 2 77. 3 78. 3 82. 8	204. 3 120. 1 78. 9 89. 2 76. 0 80. 5 83. 6	77. 6 87. 1 74. 6 81. 3 83. 8	187. 5 116. 1 77. 4 87. 1 73. 1 81. 7 84. 2	144. 8 114. 5 77. 6 87. 6 72. 2 82. 5 84. 0	78. 1 70. 8 72. 2 83. 9 84. 9	78. 2 88. 2 73. 2 85. 0 86. 7	79. 0 89. 8 75. 2 83. 8 88. 4	79. 3 91. 2 76. 3 83. 3 90. 0	81. 1 92. 0 72. 0 84. 3 91. 0	81. 7 92. 2 63. 1 88. 8 90. 8	81.4 7 20.1 7 58.8 94.5 91.8
Public utilities:†  Electric light and power	98. 8 128. 2 165. 6	117. 8 117. 4 127. 8	82. 8 117. 3 117. 9 129. 5	83. 6 116. 8 119. 3 131. 9	84. 1 117. 3 119. 4 133. 1	84. 5 118. 0 121. 2 133. 5	85. 7 119. 2 123. 2 135. 6	88. 1 121. 7 124. 8 139. 4	90. 7 122. 7 126. 4 143. 0	92. 9 123. 7 112. 4 146. 3	94. 7 125. 7 124. 7 153. 7	96. 4 126. 1 158. 6	r 97.7 r 127.0 r 163.5
Dyeing and cleaning   do	128, 6 110, 2 119, 5 107, 2	96. 7 103. 0 112. 7	122.0 107.2 109.5 96.2 101.0 111.2	121, 2 108, 3 109, 4 94, 9 100, 0 107, 9	93. 8 99. 9 104. 7	122. 3 106. 6 112. 2 97. 6 102. 0 110. 4	124.7 107.4 115.0 101.2 104.6 115.9	120. 6 106. 7 116. 5 106. 2 106. 5 127. 4	119. 9 107. 8 117. 6 116. 0 108. 0 152. 5	120. 3 109. 3 117. 3 104. 1 106. 6 116. 8	121, 5 109, 0 118, 7 104, 3 106, 8 114, 6	124. 3 109. 6 119. 3 106. 1 7 106. 9 118. 6	* 130, 3 * 110, 0 * 118, 9 * 109, 0 106, 3 125, 3
Retail, total† do Food* do General merchandising† do Wholesale† do Water transportation* do Miscellaneous employment data: Federal and State highways, total‡ number Construction (Federal and State) do Federal civilian employees:¶	105, 1 256, 1	94. 5 303. 5 131, 861 19, 667 88, 128	94. 4 303. 0 144, 182 24, 368 95, 006	94. 9 310. 0 144, 082 24, 157 94, 730	95. 8 313. 4 153, 223 28, 419 99, 512	97. 0 320. 5 151, 474 30, 812 95, 722	99. 4 311. 0 151, 490 30, 684 94, 992	101. 8 315. 1 145, 068 24, 894 93, 548	104. 1 315. 7 139, 964 16, 674 95, 317	104. 7 314. 8 139, 381 14, 908 95, 458	105, 5 316, 9 142, 074 16, 277 95, 596	106. 6 297. 8 150, 013 21, 000 97, 814	106.7 + 275.3 165,762 31,871 100,683
Federal civilian employees: ¶         thousands           United States         thousands           District of Columbia         do           Railway employees (class I steam railways):         Total           Total         thousands           Indexes: Unadjusted†         1935-39=100	p 1 2, 360 p 236 p 1, 335 p 128, 1	2,898 253 1,455 139.8	2, 915 258 1, 482 142. 5	2, 900 256 1, 480 142. 2	1 2, 851 251 1, 476 141. 9	1 2, 613 240 1, 439 138. 3	1 2, 513 233 1, 424 136. 9	1 2,456 230 1,435 137.9	2, 411 229 1, 428 136. 9	1 2, 406 233 1, 422 136. 5	1 2, 402 236 1, 393 + 133. 9	1 2, 379 237 r 1, 397 p 133, 9	1 2, 394 1 2, 394 1 238 2 1, 377 2 132, 0
Adjusted†dodo	p 128. 6	140. 4	140.6	139. 2	139.0	135.0	132. 4	136. 6	139.1	142.0	r 137. 3	» 137.3	» 134. 2
Average weekly bours per worker in manufacturing: Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd. (26 industries) bours. U. S. Pept. of Labor, all manufacturing do Durable goods industries do Iron and steel and their products do. Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	p 39.8 p 39.5	45. 0 44. 1 45. 5 46. 0	45. 2 44. 6 45. 8 46. 0	44.3 44.0 44.9 45.2	43. 4 40. 7 41. 1 41. 7	42.3 41.4 41.0 40.4	42.3 41.6 41.6 42.1	41. 9 41. 2 41. 1 42. 1	41.7 41.5 41.4 42.5	40.6 41.0 40.8 41.1	39, 2 40, 5 40, 0 39, 1	40. 7 40. 8 40. 6 r 40. 0	40. 4 40. 6 40. 5 39. 9
Biast furbaces, steel works, and rolling milis* hours.  Electrical machinery* do Machinery, except electrical* do Machinery, except electrical* do Machinery and machine-shop products* do Machine tools* do Autoniobiles* do Transportation equipment, except autos* do Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)* do Aircraft engines* do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding* do Nonferrous metals and products* do Lumber and finished lumber products* do Stone, clay, and giass products* do Nondurable goods industries* do Textile-mili products and other fiber manufactures* hours	<i>p</i> 40, 0	46. 6 45. 6 46. 6 47. 7 43. 9 45. 9 45. 1 45. 8 46. 0 42. 9 43. 6 42. 3	45. 6 45. 7 47. 7 47. 8 48. 9 43. 8 46. 2 46. 9 44. 2 44. 0 44. 1 43. 8 43. 1	45. 1 45. 3 46. 6 47. 7 42. 3 45. 8 45. 8 46. 6 46. 7 413. 3 43. 4 42. 8 41. 3	42. 2 41. 2 42. 7 45. 6 33. 5 41. 7 40. 7 37. 36 43. 3 40. 6 41. 6 40. 3 38. 4	41. 2 40. 8 43. 0 42. 6 44. 7 36. 5 38. 1 38. 1 42. 5 42. 5 41. 8 41. 8 40. 6	40. 4 41. 1 43. 0 43. 1 44. 1 38. 4 39. 1 40. 1 38. 2 42. 2 42. 7 42. 5 41. 5	40. 8 41. 3 42. 9 43. 9 37. 8 37. 4 39. 7 35. 0 43. 2 40. 3 40. 3	41. 0 41. 5 42. 9 42. 8 44. 4 36. 7 40. 8 40. 3 38. 3 43. 3 38. 3 41. 9 41. 5	38. 5 41. 3 42. 0 42. 5 44. 4 37. 5 40. 0 41. 1 40. 9 38. 8 43. 3 38. 8 41. 8 40. 7 41. 2	30. 4 40. 3 41. 4 42. 3 7 43. 3 7 34. 5 7 39. 0 7 40. 8 42. 1 37. 3 43. 2 40. 1 7 42. 3 7 41. 1 40. 9	37. 9 40. 4 41. 6 41. 7 7 43. 6 7 37. 3 41. 0 41. 9 38. 8 42. 4 41. 1 7 42. 6 7 41. 6 40. 9	37. 6 40. 2 41. 4 42. 2 42. 6 38. 0 39. 9 41. 5 41. 8 38. 5 42. 0 41. 3 42. 3 41. 6 40. 3
	F	36. 4 40. 4 44. 5 41. 6 45. 4	37. 2 42. 1 45. 6 42. 8 46. 4	36.7 41.7 45.8 41.0 46.3	33. 2 39. 3 43. 3 39. 0 44. 0	36. 2 40. 6 44. 7 42. 3 45. 9	36.7 40.9 44.1 42.0 45.8	36. 1 39. 6 44. 4 40. 4 45. 7	36. 4 40. 6 45. 3 39. 1 45. 6	36. 7 39. 9 44. 9 39. 3 44. 3	36. 5 40. 4 44. 3 38. 5 43. 9	37. 5 40. 8 42. 9 39. 7 43. 9	37, 2 40, 5 42, 7 39, 2 43, 5
Chemicals and allied products* do. Products of petroleum and coal* do. Rubber products* do.		41. 2 45. 7 47. 5	41. 6 45. 4 47. 8 45. 2	41.5 45.1 47.7 45.5	40.7 43.4 46.9 41.8	42, 2 43, 4 44, 9 43, 0	41.6 43.3 42.6 41.4	41.7 42.5 44.0 40.2	41. 5 42. 5 42. 9 40. 9	41. 1 42. 0 41. 7 41. 7	40.8 r 41.7 r 41.6 r 40.8	r 41. 2 r 41. 6 40. 8 r 40. 8	41. 0 41. 4 40. 2 40. 3

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946			<del></del>		1945					19	46	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Мау	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem-	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April
EMPLO	YMEN	NT CC	NDIT	IONS	AND	<u>-</u>	ES—C	ontinu	ed			(	<u> </u>
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued													
Average weekly hours per worker in nonmanufacturing industries (U. S. Department of Labor):  Building constructionhours.		39, 3	40. 4	40.1	40.3	38. 1	38.7	37. 2	37. 1	37. 7	37.3	37.5	38.
Mining: Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo		36. 4 42. 4	41.1	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 45. 5	41. 0 45. 9	38. 27.
Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gas do		45. 0 47. 2 46. 1	45. 4 48. 2 46. 3	43. 9 48. 0 45. 0	42. 0 46. 6 46. 8	43. 0 46. 5 45. 4	44.3 47.2 44.4	43. 0 46. 1 43. 9	42. 0 44. 2 41. 0	4 <b>1.</b> 1 43. 3 41. 1	7 35. 8 44. 1 7 40. 7	7 40. 2 45. 1 40. 8	40. 45. 40.
Public utilities: Electric light and powerdo Street railways and bussesdo		51.7	44. 4 52. 2	43. 4 51. 6	44. 3 52. 3	43.0 51.3	43. 3 50. 9	42. 7 50. 3	42. 0 50. 7	42. 7 49. 2	42. 4 49. 2	41. 6 49. 4	41. 49.
Telegraph		41.1		41.8	48. 2 44. 1	45. 9 41. 5	45. 4 41. 9	45. 0 42. 1	44. 5 41. 1	44. 0 40. 1	44. 1 40. 7	43. 7 40. 2	43. 39.
Dyeing and cleaningdo Power laundriesdo Trade:		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. 4 43. 5	44. 43.
Retail do do do do do do do do do do do do do		39. 4 42. 9	40.7 42.8	41.9 43.1	41. 2 42. 4	40. 7 42. 4	40.3 42.6	40. 0 42. 3	40. 1 42. 0	40. 5 41. 8	40. 5 41. 9	40. 5 41. 9	40. 41.
Strikes beginning in month: Strikesnumber Workers involvedthousands Man-days idle during monthdo	360 560 11,500	7 433 7 333 7 2, 219	* 482 * 332	7 523 7 325	7 447 7 271 7 1, 712	7 573 7 526	7 474 7 551	7 358 7 420	r 134	325 1,400	260 130 21, 500	385 130	46 57
U.S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placementstthousands	457	952	7 1,886 1,042	7 1, 769 1, 014	825	7 4, 341 614	601	7 6, 935 484	77,718 380	19, 200 412	359	14, 000 421	15, 50 46
Initial claims*thousandsthousandstherefore the payments:	1, 120 6, 497	220 618	269 810	268 1,081	1. 230 1, 532	1, 086 4, 724	918 6,671	779 6, 502	745 6, 564	1, 234 8, 258	946 7, 327	774 77,464	97 7 6, 64
Beneficiaries, weekly average do thous of dol Veterans' unemployment allowances:	1 1, 315 103, 888	98 7,044	129 9, 686	185 14, 352	231 17, 948	612 50, 439	1, 272 106, 449	1, 313 108, 555	1,319 106,624	* 1,624 133,246	1 1, 632 121,000	7 1, 592 7127, 013	7 1, 40 7110, 67
Initial claims thousands.  Continued claims do.  Number receiving allowances, weekly average do.	741 7, 690	24 144 28	32 160 32	42 203 38	74 261 44	112 400 73	260 774 123	426 1,415 218	567 2, 401 405	1, 030 4, 594 695	908 5, 853 1, 071	801 7, 353 1, 507	69 7, 68 1, 62
Amount of paymentsthous, of dol Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments:o Accession ratemonthly rate per 100 employees	155, 175	2, 501 5. 0	3, 572 5. 9	3,777 5.8	5, 013 5. 9	7, 457 7. 4	14, 088 8, 6	25, 770 8. 7	42, 217 6. 9	83, 322 8. 5	112, 195 6. 8	148, 958 7.1	160, 07 6.
Separation rate, total do Discharges do Lay-offs do		7.0 .6 1.2	7.9 .7 1.7	7.7 .6 1.5	17. 9 . 7 10. 7	12.0 .6 4.5	8.6 .5 2.3	7. 1 . 5 1. 7	5.9 .4 1.3	6.8 .5 1.8	6.3 .5 1.7	6.6 .4 1.8	6. 1.
Quitsdododododododo		4.8 .4	5.1	5. 2	6.2	6.7	5. 6 . 2	4.7	4. 0 . 2	4.3 .2	3. 9 . 2	4.2	4.
PAY ROLLS  Production-workers pay rolls, unajdusted index, all							1						
manufacturing (U. S. Dept. of Labor) 1939=100.  Durable goods industries		318. 7 427. 6 318. 6	314. 6 414. 2 308. 3	298. 7 387. 1 289. 7	267. 3 335. 4 255. 8	224. 2 246. 2 206. 9	222. 9 243. 7 207. 3	222. 9 241. 8 210. 4	226. 2 240. 0 220. 5	229. 2 243. 0 216. 1	7 210. 5 7 199. 6 127. 2	7 233. 1 7 237. 1 211. 1	249. 267. 227.
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills 1939=100. Electrical machinery do Machinery, except electrical do		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	173. 2 302. 6	47. 6 211. 1	181. 5 225. 1	186. 289.
Machinery and machine-shop productsdo		404. 7 386. 4 347. 6	407. 0 386. 4 353. 4	384. 4 365. 9 328. 8	338. 4 323. 6 303. 9	285. 7 266. 4 260. 5	284. 1 268. 4 254. 9	283. 3 263. 4 233. 0	288. 7 265. 4 244. 5	297. 5 272. 8 262. 3	255. 3 239. 4 256. 8	277. 9 258. 0 7 256. 8	300. 290. 261.
Automobiles do Transportation equipment, except automobiles 1939=100 Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) t do		292, 2 2, 396, 0	281.6	253. 1 2, 068. 0	183, 5	151. 2 844. 1	171. 8 713. 5	192. 2 583, 5	135. 5 577. 2	153. 5 559. 1	r 142. 4	7 166. 2 7 512. 5	245. 570.
Aircraft and pairs (excluding engines), do Aircraft engines; do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding; do Nonferrous metals and products do		2, 837. 0 3, 703. 0 2, 433. 6 347. 3	2, 546, 2 3, 231, 9 2, 327, 7 337, 9	3, 042. 5 2, 193. 4	1, 854. 8 2, 375. 9 1, 919. 9 292. 2	624, 5 469, 7 1, 115, 9	537. 4 444. 3 893. 4 230. 4	506. 6 389. 7 637. 9 243. 5	520. 4 346. 3 641. 2 250. 4	514. 3 356. 6 602. 5 256. 1	7 520. 7 369. 1 530. 4 228. 7	7 537.3 379.7 553.5	565. 461. 572.
Lumber and timber basic productsdo Sawmills (incl. logging camps)do Furniture and finished lumber productsdo		230. 5 142. 4 194. 2	239. 7 147. 6 195. 9	313. 1 222. 1 133. 9 188. 2	219. 3 133. 8 171. 5	223. 3 215. 3 130. 3 164. 0	199. 0 117. 4 168. 8	194. 8 114. 0 173. 2	199. 4 114. 1 188. 1	207. 7 118. 2 192. 9	7 219. 9 123. 0 200. 4	250. 8 7 234. 5 131. 9 209. 0	263. 248. 139. 214.
Furnituredododo		173. 0 185. 5 212. 2	173. 3 189. 8 217. 3	165. 7 185. 6 212. 1	150. 4 179. 8 200. 6	140. 8 175. 7 202. 6	147. 1 183. 2 202. 6	151. 1 175. 9 204. 5	164. 3 181. 7 212. 7	169. 3 185. 4 215. 7	176. 7 7 204. 6 7 221. 3	184. 3 7 217. 2 7 229. 2	189. 226. 231.
Nondurable goods industries		168. 3 200. 2 133. 7	177. 3 210. 3 142. 1	172. 6 209. 8 138. 4	162. 1 192. 9 133. 9	169. 7 201. 0 138. 2	171. 3 198. 6 143. 0	174. 8 199. 9 142. 0	188. 0 216. 2 148. 8	190. 7 217. 0 149. 4	203. 7 230. 0 158. 3	212. 6 242. 3 163. 6	215. 216. 166.
Silk and rayon goods do Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing) 1939=100 Apparel and other finished textile products do		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	238. 263.
Men's clothingdododo		156. 6 131. 1 163. 6	164. 2 125. 1 173. 1	151. 5 109. 2 167. 8	135. 0 108. 4 159. 9	141. 4 138. 4 160. 2	141. 0 141. 9 165. 0	136. 9 136. 4 165. 3	140. 7 140. 9 179. 2	148, 0 149, 4 185, 2	158. 1 153. 3 194. 5	170. 0 172. 6 202. 1	174. 169. 203.
Boots and shoesdo Food and kindred productsdo Baking do		143. 2 193. 7 171. 4	154. 1 202. 6 174. 1	149. 0 212. 7 174. 6	141. 2 205. 6 170. 9	140. 3 226. 6 173. 6	144. 2 215. 9 176. 8	145. 7 214. 9 181. 4	157. 1 220. 4 181. 2	164. 0 215. 0 180. 1	174. 1 211. 5 181. 2	182. 7 206. 6 182. 8	185. 205. 179.
Canning and preserving do Slaughtering and meat packing do Tobacco manufactures do		144. 4 162. 5 157. 2	156. 9 177. 9 164. 5	250. 2 175. 0 151. 9	249. 4 158. 2 149. 3	351. 6 177. 6 176. 0	251. 7 173. 1 181. 7	179. 4 185. 2 172. 2	167. 3 214. 9 164. 1	144. 1 217. 9 166. 7	136. 6 199. 4 165. 2	132. 3 132. 1 191. 1 171. 3	179. 149. 180. 174.
Paper and allied products do		194. 5	202.0	198.0	189. 2	200.7	206, 9	211.0	219.0	221.7	226.2	233.3	235.

| 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 |

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946		<del></del>	<u>-</u>	194		<u> </u>				1946	5	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	Apri
EMPLO	YMEN	T CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ES—C	ontinu	ed				
PAY ROLLS—Continued													
Production-worker pay rolls, mfg., unadj.†—Con. Nondurable goods industries—Continued.													
Chemicals and allied products 1939 = 100 Chemicals		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	r 284.7 r 272.5	7 290. 0 7 276. 3	29 28
Preducts of petroleum and coal do do		227.8 222.6	230.6 224.4	234.6 227.7	229. 8 224. 3	212.1 203.5	198.0 189.7	222.9 215.5	222. 2 212. 6	220. 9 210. 6	7 221.3 217.4	231. 0 217. 9	23 22
Rubber products do Rubber tires and inner tubes do Soumanufacturing tradjusted (U.S. Dept. of Labora:		299. 8 288. 6	204. 3 293. 8	298.7 286.8	265.7 249.7	231. 3 211. 4	254. 2 239. 8	257. 8 240. 2	275. 5 256. 7	290. 1 272. 6	292. 1 271. 9	302. 8 281. 1	32
Mining:†	i												
Antfracite 1939=100. Bituminous ceal do		14.3 204.5	145. 4 227. 6	142.7 190.7	148. 0 188. 0	149. 8 199. 7	170. 8 120. 5	144. 5 212. 8	167. 1 222. 0	149.3 209.9	178.3 222.8	178. 5 227. 2	165 26
Metalliterous doQuarrying and normetallic doCrude petroleum and natural gast do		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. 2 163. 2	117. 6 155. 0	118.0 150.9	7 96. 1 157. 2	95.8 172.6	191
Public utilities:†	1	132, 4	136, 1	135, 7	139. 2	138. 4	133. 6	140.0	135.9	139.0	142.0	144. 4	14
Electric light and power do Street railways and busses do		117. 5 176. 2	119. 2 178. 2	119.6 177.1	120. 7 178. 7	120. 6 177. 1	120. 9 178. 1	126. 7 179. 1	129, 8 184, 0	133. 7 181. 4	138. 3 187. 2	140. 4 187. 2	142 191
Telegraph dododo		174. 0 166. 1	175.3 172.6	175.0 177.7	200. 4 195. 7	177. 2 181. 7	177. 6 189. 0	177. 9 200. 3	178. 8 203. 5	155. 3 205. 2	176. 9 230. 7	237.0	240
Services:† Dyeing and cleaningdododo		191. 4	199.8 166.3	197. 7 169. 7	179. 9 160. 5	199. 2 168. 1	207. 6 169. 1	193. 5 168. 9	196.9 174.3	201. 7 178. 7	199. 1 177. 0	213. 4 181. 3	231 183
Power laundries do Year-round hotels do Trade;		161.9 167.9	171.5	171. 2	172.0	177. 2	184. 6	190.6	196. 1	196.4	199.8	201.1	201
Retail, totait do		131. 0 139. 0	134. 2 142. 8	136. 4 145. 5	132.0 144.7	138. 7 145. 7	144. 2 149. 7	151.9 154.9	167. 6 159. 5	154. 9 159. 7	r 157. 1 r 161. 7	160. 9 163. 9	167 168
General merchandising t do	1	144. 0 140. 8	148.3	148. 0 144. 7	141. 2 141. 3	150. 0 145. 6	157. 7 150. 7	172. 4 155. 2	209. 2 159. 2	165. 8 161. 2	165. 5 165. 0	173. 3 167. 5	186
Wholesalet do		746. 2	744. 5	755.5	664.0	669.6	566.8	582.1	583. 1	575.3	577.3	550.6	509
WAGES												- (	
Manufacturing industries, average weekly earnings:  Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries)doilars		49.62	50. 33	49.00	47.73	45. 74	45. 50	45, 42	45. 72	44.62	43. 56	46.44	46.
U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing do-	p 42, 67	46.02 51.56	46.32 51.74	45. 45 50. 66	41, 72 45, 72	40.87 43.95	40. 97 44. 23	40.77 43.71	41. 21 44. 08	41.15 43.67	r 40.58 r 42.57	7 42.16 7 44.78	42. 45.
Iron and steel and their products†do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling		51, 14	51.14	50.41	46. 31	45. 48	45. 40	45. 51	46, 38	44. 95	7 42. 45	7 46.74	47.
millst dollars Electrical machineryt do		56. 24 48. 73	55.39 48.53	54. 89 47. 91	50.74 42.75	47. 51 41. 37	46. 22 42. 39	46. 81 42. 98	47, 33 43, 58	44. 93 43. 52	36. 75 41. 49	48.93 41.86	48. 44.
Machinery, except electrical to do Machinery and machine-shop products to do Machine-shop products to do Machinery and machine-shop products to do Machinery and machine-shop products to do Machinery and machinery		53.68 52.82	54. 91 53. 78	53, 58 52, 57	48. 41 47. 81	48. 12 47. 15	48. 12 47. 60	47. 90 47. 58	48. 63 47. 98	47.84 47.81	7 47. 53 47. 91	48. 69 48. 29	48. 49.
Machine tools do do do do do do do do do do do do do		56. 50 55. 74	58. 23 55. 55	56, 37 53, 29	53, 63 41, 70	51. 23 44. 65	51.65 46.86	52.35 45.99	53. 80 43. 89	53.07 46.19	* 52. 19 * 43. 01	7 52. 92 7 46. 80	51. 49.
Transportation equipment, except autost_do Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)do		59, 56 55, 32	60.03 56.07	59. 63 54. 87	54. 07 48. 43	48. 98 44. 81	48. 92 47. 60	46. 56 46. 98	49. 18 48. 40	49. 29 48. 84	7 48. 09 7 49. 91	7 50. 46 7 50. 53	52. 51.
Aircraft engines*do Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo		58.92 63.26	57. 16 64. 15	56. 16 64. 62	47. 31 60. 46	43.56 51.06	46. 37 49. 50	44. 91 45. 56	48.67 49.44	51. 48 49. 44	53. 43 47. 61	52. 82 51. 46	54. 53.
Nonferrous metals and products†do Lumber and timber basic products†do		49. 52 34. 97	49. 55 36. 20	48. 81 33. 52	46. 15 32. 91	44. 41 33. 41	45. 30 33. 08	45. 71 31. 98	46. 08 31. 78	46. 13 32. 15	47. 13 * 33. 52	47. 31 7 34. 88	47. 35.
Sawnills (incl. logging camps)————do—— Furniture and finished lumber products!_do——		33. 90 37. 51	35. 22 37. 54	32. 20 36. 89	32. 13 33. 89	32. 38 35. 21	31.86 35.89	30. 69 35. 44	30. 15 36. 50	30. 58 36. 07	31.91 • 36.86	7 33. 47 7 37. 80	34. 38.
Furnituret		38, 23 40, 46	38. 01 40. 69	37. 35 40. 38	34. 49 39. 08	35, 39 39, 12	36. 59 39. 61	36, 21 38, 95	37. 21 39. 33 38. 52	36. 56 38. 33	37.46	38.46	39. 41. 40.
Nondurable goods industries. do Textile mill products and other fiber		38. 18 30. 38	38. 95 31. 67	38.59	36. 63 29. 60	37. 80 31. 01	37.76 31.25	37. 89 31. 65	32. 41	38.75 32.44	7 39. 01 33. 76	7 39.84	34.
manufactures†dellars_ Cotton manufacturers, except small wares†		27.52	29.01	31.50 29.38	27.13	28.32	28. 21	28.72	29, 25	29.01	30.14	31. 36	31.
Silk and rayon goodstdo Woolen and worsted manufactures		29.84	31.38	31. 26	30.07	31.05	31.86	31.92	32, 48	32. 42	33. 74	r 34. 74	35.
(except dyeing and finishing)†dollars. Apparel and other finished textile products†		35.38	36 93	26. 39	34. 59	35. 84	35.60	35.71	37. 64	38. 52	41.04	41. 29	41.
dollows		30.81 32.89	31. 26 34. 38	30.38 33.32	28.06 30.10	31. 81 32. 40	32.12 32.38	31.16 31.98	31. 88 32. 77	33. 24 33. 88	7 33. 70 34. 94	7 36. 01 37. 04	35. 37.
Men's clothing †		38.81 34.69	38. 15 36. 12	36. 72 35. 47	33. 75 33. 62	40. 87 34. 62	41. 45 34. 82	40. 11 33. 93	41, 07 35, 74	42.95 36.03	7 42. 50 36. 69	7 46.83 37.37	46. 37.
Roots and shoes do Food and kindred productst do		32.72 38.96	34. 74 40. 01	34.00 39.98	32, 24 38, 16	32. 95 39. 36	32.86 39.50	32, 37 40, 31	34. 13 41. 49	34.71 41.37	7 35, 99 40, 93	r 35, 95 r 40, 47	36. 40.
Baking do.	-	38. 82 31. 72	39.37 32.29	40, 27 32, 63	39.66 30.11	39. 83 32. 24	40. 21 32. 71	41.37 31.56	41, 28 33, 87	40.95 33.86	41. 15 33. 18	41. 49 33. 71	41. 35.
Slaughtering and meat packing do Tobacco manufacturest do		42.74 31.04	45. 68 32. 36	45.08 30.73	41. 57 29. 85	45. 81 33. 21	44. 54 33. 35	45. 78 32. 65	47. 51 31. 53	46.68 32.36	43. 23 31. 98	42. 56 32. 95	42. 32.
Slaughtering and meat packing do.  Slaughtering and meat packing do.  Tobacco manufactures† do.  Paper and allied products† do.  Paper and pulp do.  Printing, publishing, and allied industries†		39. 77 43. 14	40. 74 44. 30	40.78 44.26	38.69 41.86	40.96 44.46	41.10 44.86	41. 23 44. 81	41. 46 44. 67	7 41. 17 44. 08	7 41. 15 44. 34	7 41. 96 44. 80	42. 44.
Printing, publishing, and allied industriest dollars.  Newspapers and periodicals*do		46.63	46.93	46, 62	46.60	48. 89	48.01	48. 83	49, 28	49.36	r 49. 80	r 50. 97	50.
Newspapers and periodicals*do Printing, book and job*do		51.09 44.65	50. 53 45. 18	50. 64 45. C0	53. 13 43. 44	52. 54 47. 39	52. 19 45. 90	52. 26 47. 25	52.70 47.92	52. 95 48. 18	7 53.67 7 48.30	54. 99 49. 51	55. 49.
Printing, book and job*do Chemicals and allied products†do Chemicalsdo		45. 26	45. 24 54. 23	45.03 54.11	43. 53 53. 96	43. 01 51. 46	42.95 50.03	42. 10 49. 25	42, 55 49, 56	42. 61 50. 66	r 42. 53 r 49. 91	7 42. 94 7 50. 25	43. 50.
Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coalt do Petroleum refining do		59, 80	57.72 59.89	58.01 60.57	57. 28 59. 77	54. 70 57. 37	51.33 53.03	53. 54 56. 21	53.05 55.42	52.06 54.59	7 53. 45 56. 25	7 53. 30 7 55. 86	56.
Rubber productstdoRubber tires and inner tubesdo		50.09 57.32	51.45 59.20	51.81 59.59	46.76	47. 20 53. 59	45. 57 49. 48	44.68	45. 48 48. 54	46.71 50.29	7 46.85	7 46. 46 49. 72	49.

Revised. \*\*\*Preliminary.\*\*

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

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

3. Nove 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 1932 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.

3. The vised series. See note marked "t" on p. S-10 regarding revisions in the indexes of pay rolls in manufacturing industries and sources of revised data and note marked "t" on p. S-11 for sources of revised data for pay rolls in nonmanufacturing industries. The indicated series on average weekly earnings and average hourly 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 "t" on p. S-13 of the July 1944 Survey); data prior to 1942 have not been published in the Survey and will be shown in a later issue; there were no revisions in the data for industries that do not carry a reference to this note.

S-14	SUR	VEY	OF C	URRE	ENT I	BUSIN	ESS					Jul	y 1946
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946				194	<b>4</b> 5		<u> </u>			19	46	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April
EMPLO	YMEN	T CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAGI	ES—C	ontinu	ed				
WAGES—Continued													
Manufacturing industries, average hourly earnings: Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (26 industries)		1. 100 1. 042 1. 134 1. 112 1. 208 1. 068 1. 152 1. 131 1. 183 1. 269 1. 308 1. 382 1. 308 1. 382 1. 077 814 800 859 883 928 928	1. 111 1. 038 1. 130 1. 112 1. 214 1. 061 1. 150 1. 126 1. 191 1. 268 1. 300 1. 196 1. 293 1. 385 1. 072 822 809 852 872 929 904	1, 106 1, 033 1, 127 1, 114 1, 218 1, 057 1, 1148 1, 128 1, 128 1, 128 1, 128 1, 128 1, 128 1, 128 1, 128 1, 168 1, 106 1, 301 1, 197 1, 287 1, 388 1, 068 8, 810 7, 94 8, 852 8, 874 9, 931 9, 902	1.103 1.024 1.113 1.100 1.204 1.038 1.134 1.138 1.176 1.245 1.297 1.190 1.271 1.386 1.067 813 799 835 855 939 909	1. 085 987 1. 072 1. 089 1. 1771 1. 014 1. 119 1. 103 1. 152 1. 224 1. 264 1. 176 1. 188 1. 319 1. 044 8. 819 8. 850 8. 850 9. 87 9. 903	1.079 .985 1.063 1.078 1.143 1.031 1.118 1.103 1.172 1.219 1.250 1.188 1.297 1.048 1.297 1.048 2.841 862 842 932 909	1. 088 990 1. 064 1. 082 1. 146 1. 039 1. 124 1. 109 1. 123 1. 124 1. 133 1. 194 1. 301 1. 058 - 789 - 789 - 789 - 844 - 866 - 928 - 928 - 918	1. 102 . 994 1. 066 1. 091 1. 155 1. 050 1. 134 1. 120 1. 210 1. 220 1. 239 1. 187 1. 208 1. 292 1. 063 8. 814 790 8. 859 . 879 . 939 . 927	1. 107 1. 004 1. 070 1. 095 1. 169 1. 169 1. 123 1. 123 1. 123 1. 223 1. 231 1. 258 1. 273 1. 268 1. 268 268 278 289 289 289 289 289 289 289 289 289 28	1.129 71.002 71.064 1.084 (2) 1.029 1.147 1.129 71.206 71.248 71.234 11.222 1.268 11.278 11.091 836 810 817 871 891 967 953	7 1. 146 1. 034 7 1. 102 1. 168 1. 168 1. 168 1. 168 7 1. 290 1. 157 1. 169 1. 154 1. 231 1. 258 1. 325 1. 116 8. 848 8. 826 8. 888 913 9855 975	1. 14 1. 00 1. 11 1. 18 1. 20 1. 00 1. 17 1. 16 1. 22 1. 33 1. 22 1. 33 1. 13 1. 13
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures†dollars Cotton manufactures, except small		.745	. 759	. 763	. 770	. 763	.773	. 786	. 795	. 803	.833	.858	.8
warest dollars Silk and rayon goodst do Woolen and worsted manufactures		. 667 . 732	. 692 . 747	.705 .753	. 708 . 766	. 698	. 698 . 762	. 713 . 777	.721 .788	. 724 . 790	.753 .812	. 788	.7
(except dyeing and finishing)†dollars		.869 .847	873 .839	. 869 . 829	.877	. 866	.882 .875	.884	.900	.922	.988	. 999 7. 961	1.0
Apparel and other finished textile products!  Men's clothing		. 882 1. 073 . 859 . 830 . 874 . 858 . 811 . 937 . 747 . 876 . 902 1. 1291 1. 064 . 990 1. 141 1. 204 1. 122 1. 123 1. 284	. 894 1. 043 . 857 . 832 . 877 . 861 . 797 . 906 1. 128 1. 287 1. 1287 1. 1497 1. 1499 1. 206 1. 1400 1. 307	. 829 . 829 . 851 . 823 . 874 . 871 . 782 . 946 . 749 . 881 . 913 1. 123 1. 129 1. 1052 . 909 1. 149 1. 277 1. 138 1. 296	. \$96 1. 052 . 857 . 857 . 832 . 823 . 940 . 765 . 880 . 911 1. 144 1. 317 1. 063 1. 160 1. 1280 1. 1290	. 897 1. 1853 . 821 1 . 880 . 874 . 795 . 958 . 786 . 893 . 930 1. 1058 1. 209 . 1. 148 1. 211 1. 281 1. 283 1. 243	. 883 1. 130 852 817 895 881 . 837 . 957 . 973 . 897 . 1. 155 1. 316 1. 1079 . 991 1. 143 1. 123 1. 120 1. 123	. \$81 1.113 . \$57 . \$21 . \$90 . \$91 . \$94 . \$96 . \$96	. \$888 I. 126 . \$818 . \$181 . \$181 . \$184 . \$195 . \$904 . \$951 . \$806 . \$910 . \$945 I. \$188 I. \$100 I. \$150 I.  \$150 II. \$150 III. \$150 I	. 912 1 166 . 904 . 877 . 921 . 904 . 846 . 961 . 824 . 928 . 969 1 . 200 1 . 364 1 . 130 1 . 015 1 . 183 1 . 1249 1 . 1255	, 947 r 1.168 . 907 . 890 . 624 . 913 . 844 . 939 . 832 . 937 . 1, 221 r 1, 379 r 1, 152 1, 129 1, 129 1, 120 1, 120 1, 120	. 981 1, 222 917 - 892 - 943 - 920 - 859 - 1.051 - 830 - 956 - 1.040 - 1.1236 - 1.133 - 1.138 - 1.138 - 1.138 - 1.138 - 1.138 - 1.138 - 1.138 - 1.275	1, 22 99 99 99 1, 20 88 1, 00 1, 20 1, 44 1, 14 1, 22 1, 3 1, 44 1, 22 1, 44
Building constructiondollarsdollars		1.366 1.039	1.374	1, 387	1.383	1.392	1.396	1. 397	1.397	1. 402 1. 339	1.422	1, 411	p 1.4
Anthracite		1. 256 1. 038 . 879 1. 172	1. 170 1. 285 1. 045 . 879 1. 184	1. 219 1. 254 1. 039 895 1. 209	1. 249 1. 048 . 885 1. 187	1. 345 1. 261 1. 055 . 900 1. 222	1. 368 1. 242 1. 043 . 902 1. 189	1. 263 1. 048 1. 909 1. 231	1. 380 1. 281 1. 051 . 908 1. 251	1. 259 1. 036 . 907 1. 257	1.376 1.265 1.059 .913 1.284	1. 274 7 1. 071 . 930 7 1. 308	1.3 1.2 1.0 .9 1.2
Public utilities:         do		1.132 .965 .839 .926	1.136 .970 .833 .941	1. 146 . 979 . 826 . 944	1. 139 . 974 . 901 . 977	1. 149 . 983 . 825 . 959	1. 127 . 982 . 822 . 972	1. 162 . 981 . 820 1. 002	1. 186 1. 013 . 822 1. 011	1. 177 1. 007 . 813 1. 030	1. 195 1. 011 . 833 1. 095	1, 222 1, 001 , 851 1, 105	1, 2 1, 0 .8 1, 1
Services: Dyeing and cleaning do Power laundries do		. 765 . 662	. 773 . 666	1, 750 1, 656	1, 746 1, 649	1.778 1.661	1, 794 1, 662	1. 786 1. 673	1, 789 1, 676	1, 793 1, 675	1, 793 1, 675	1, 815 1, 684	1.8 1.6
Trade: dodo		. 764 1. 018	. 769 1. 027	. 773 1. 037	. 773 1. 013	. 783 1. 025	. 793 1. 045	.800 1.056	. 796 1. 058	.828 1.070	7.835 1.095	. 841 1. 101	.8
Construction wage rates (E. N. R.):¶ Common labor	1.018 1.77	. 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	1,0
Railway wages (average, class I)dol. per month_ Raidway wages (average, class I)dol. per hr_ Road-building wages, common labor: United States averagedo	.78	.952	93. 10 . 948 . 80	99. 00 . 957	. 943	. 963	95. 70 . 940 . 81	. 957	. 75	95.30 .953 .69	. 973 . 75	.949	97.
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE						}							

61 7

61 7

63 8

63 8

64 10

 $\frac{83}{65}$ 

v 94

p 85 p 66 p 9

Total public assistance...

<sup>Revised. \* Preliminary. §Sample was changed in November 1942; data are not strictly comparable with figures prior to that month.
The average for workers who were employed in February was \$1.217; this average is affected by strike conditions. since maintenance workers were left on during the strike while low-paid production workers were out; the average is therefore omitted from the table above to avoid misinterpretation.
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.
Thata 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 June 1, 1946: Construction—common labor, \$1.034; skilled labor, \$1.80.
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 ";" above regarding a change in the data in April 1946) and data for the telegraph industry beginning June 1943 are on p. S-14 of the January 1945 issue. Data on hourly earnings beginning Merch 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.
See note "†" on p. S-13.</sup> 

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946				19	45		,			1946	5	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April
			FI	NANO	CE								
BANKING													
Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Administration:													
Total mortgage loans, total mfl. of dol	1,777 1,188	1,969 1,377	1,962 1,370	1,940 1,351	1,908 1,335	1,876 1,316	1,846 1,294	1,808 1,272	1,782 1,256	1,770 1,236	1,772 1,226	1,776 1,209	1, 7 1, 1
Federal land banks doLand Bank Commissioner do	1,009 179	1,068 309	1,061 309	1,049 302	1,044 292	1,040 275	1,036 259	1,030 242	1,028 228	1,022	1, 022 205	1,015 194	1,0
Loans to cooperatives, totaldo Banks for cooperatives, incl. central bankdo	124 119	148 145	138 135	133 131	126 124	130 127	152 149	165 161	162 158	161 156	154 148	144 138	12
Agr. Marketing Act revolving funddo	3 466	2 445	2 454	2 455	2 447	430	2 400	372	3 3 363	373	3 391	3 423	4
Short term credit, total do Federal intermediate credit bankso do Double and the credit bankso do Company de la constitución de	32 291	30 257	30 267	29 270	28 264	27 252	25 230	25 207	28 199	29 208	28 226	29 252	2
Preduction credit associationsdoRegional agricultural credit corporationsdo	4 106	9 112	10 112	10	10 109	10 106	10	8 98	6 97	5 97	100	4 105	10
Emergency crop loans do Drought reliet loans do	32	36	36	111 36	35	35	101 34	34	34	33	33	33	:
Bank debits, total (141 centers)† do New York City do Outside New York City do	77, 518 35, 085	74, 321 33, 678	89, 441 41, 725	71, 876 33, 590	66, 155 29, 388	64, 263 28, 545 35, 718	73, 990 34, 984	71, 501 32, 246	92, 809 45, 035	80, 796 38, 819	7 66, 708 30, 498	79, 118 35, 670	79, 3 37, 2
federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month:	42, 433	40, 643	47, 716	38, 286	36, 767		39,006	39, 255	47,774	41,977	r 36, 210	43, 448	42, 1
Assets, total do Reserve bank credit outstanding, total do do	43, 807 23, 518	42, 168 22, 131	42, 212 22, 304	42, 195 22, 359	42, 896 23, 207	43, 835 24, 082	43, 889 23, 987	44, 611 24, 697	45, 063 25, 091	44, 268 23, 976	44, 093 23, 648	43, 889 23, 630	43, 6, 23, 3
Bills discounteddododo	254 22, 932	875 20, 954	46 21, 792	302 21, 717	362 22, 530	334 23, 328	439 23, 276	775 23, 472	249 24, 262	294 23, 264	347 22, 904	626 22, 601	22, 7
Gold certificate reserves $\otimes$ dodododo	18, 092 43, 807	18,112 42,168	18,055 42,212	17, 981 42, 195	17, 926 42, 896	17, 898 43, 835	17, 879 43, 889	17,870 44,611	17, 863 45, 063	17, 983 44, 268	18, 049 43, 487	18, 075 43, 277	18, 0 43, 0
Deposits, total do do Member bank reserve balances do do do do do do do do do do do do do	17, 365 15, 653	17, 247 15, 296	17, 188 14, 920	16, 896 14, 794	17, 139 15, 011	17, 861 15, 520	17, 525 15, 723	18,097 16,022	18, 200 15, 915	17,822 15,682	17, 559 15, 537	17,659 14,853	17, 4 15, 6
Excess reserves (estimated) do- Federal Reserve notes in circulation do-	24, 064	1,038 22,885	1, 585 23, 019	1,037 23,314	920 23,864	1, 153 24, 003	904	1,024 24,365	1, 471 24, 649	7 1, 089 24, 153	7 1, 014 24, 131	627 23, 993	23, 9
Reserve ratio percent. Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, con-	43.7	45.7	44. 9	44.7	43. 7	42.8	42.8	42.1	41. 7	42.8	43.3	43.4	43
dition, Wednesday nearest end of month: Leposits:													
Temand, adjustedmil. of dol	38, 941	40, 378	36, 367	37 <b>, 5</b> 33	38, 140	38, 690	39, 592	40, 247	37, 066	38, 026	r 37, 610	37, 116	38, 2
Demand, except interbank: Individuals, partnerships, and corporations_do	38, 669	40, 190	36, 525	37, 626	38, 115	38, 577	39,726	40, 230	37, 674	37, 933	37, 741	36, 990	38,0
States and political subdivisionsdododododododododododododododo	2, 433 11, 377	2,374 5,501	1, 909 14, 978	1,904 13,741	1,864 11,739	1,975 9,406	2, 137 8, 098	2, 181 8, 547	1, 949 16, 660	2, 123 16, 227	2, 160 16, 481	2, 243 14, 536	2, 4 12, 3
Time, except interbank, total do	10,030 9,851	8, 467 8, 314	8, 567 8, 415	8, 786 8, 637	9,008 8,853	9, 160 9, 008	9, 296 9, 148	9,347 9,194	9, 447 9, 304	9, 566 9, 416	9, 695 9, 526	9, 756 9, 582	9, 8 9, 7
States and political subdivisions doInterbank, domestic do	128 9, 153	9,303	109 9, 799	107 9,399	9,655	9, 762	104 9, 977	10, 463	99 11, 092	106 10, 162	123 10, 056	9, 381	9, 5
Interbank, domestic do Investments, total do U. S. Government direct obligations, total do	48, 983 45, 586	45, 905 42, 500	49, 702 46, 523	50, 303 46, 992	49,705 46,360	48, 444 45, 133	48, 435 45, 133	48,749 45,489	52, 058 48, 664	53, 021 49, 648	52, 970 49, 511	50, 285 46, 812	49, 3 45, 9
Bills do do Certificates do	1, 014 10, 383	1,195 10,663	1,889 10,611	1,656 10,581	1,463 10,196	1,310 9,803	969	975 9,832	1, 761 12, 130	1,742 12,778	1, 517 12, 860	785 11, 944	1, 0 10, 6
Ronda do	27, 475 6, 714	23, 276 7, 366	24, 557 9, 466	25, 190 9, 565	25, 253 9, 448	24, 840 9, 180	25, 133 9, 168	25, 729 8, 953	26, 737 8, 036	27, 184 7, 944	27, 234 7, 900	27, 034 7, 049	27, 40 6, 9
Notes do Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government.do Other securities do	3,390	342 3,063	20 3, 159	3, 303	3, 334	3, 301	3, 293	12 3, 248	10 3,384	3,365	7 3, 452	3, 467	3, 3
Loans, total do- Commercial, industrial, and agriculturals ou-	14, 204	11,636 5,765	13, 835 5, 918	13, 393 5, 926	12, 841 5, 982	12, 586 6, 218	12, 510	13, 632 6, 778	15, 890 7, 249	15, 190 7, 300	15, 178 7, 382	15, 690 7, 464	15, 0. 7, 4
To brokers and dealers in securitiesdo	2, 167	2, 345	2, 727	2, 421	2, 263	2, 194	6, 328 2, 177	2, 481	2, 791	2, 337	2, 345	2,823	2, 2
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities mil. of dol	2, 113	964	2, 590	2,409	1,993	1,550	1,306	1,638	2,958	2, 687	2, 520	2, 382	2, 2: 1, 1:
Real estate loans. do Loans to banks do	1, 228 74	1,049 117	1, 052 78	1,055 94	1,058 77	1,063 76	1,060 120	1, 073 66	1, 095 83	1, 107 56	1, 129 55	1,152	. (
Money and interest rates:	1,840	1,396	1, 470	1,488	1,468	1,485	1, 519	1, 596	1,714	1,703	1, 747	1,801	1, 8
Bank rates to customers;			2.20			2.05			1.71			1,75	
7 0 ther northern and eastern cities			2, 55 2, 80			2. 53 2. 81			2.38			2. 34 2. 93	
Discount rate (N, Y, F, R, Bank) do Federal land bank loans; do Federal intermediate credit bank loans do	1.00 4.00	1.00 4.00	1.00 4.00	1.00 4.00	1.00 4.00	1.00 4.00	1.00 4.00	1.00 4.00	1.00 4.00	1.00 4.00	1.09 4.00	1.00 4.00	1. 4.
Federal intermediate credit bank loansdo Open market rates, New York City:	1.50	1, 50	1.50	1. 50	1, 50	1.50	1. 50	1.50	1. 50	1.50	1.50	1. 50	1, .
Prevailing rate: Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 daysdo	.47	. 44	.44	. 44	. 44	.44	. 44	. 44	. 44	.44	.44	.44	
Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)do	.75 1,25	. 75 1. 25	. 75 1. 25	. 75 1. 25	.75 1, 25	. 75 1. 25	. 44 . 75 1. 25	.75 1.25	. 44 . 75 1. 25	.44 .75 1.25	. 75 1. 25	. 75 1. 25	1.
Average rate: Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.)do	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1,00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1. (
U. S. Treasury bills, 3-modo	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	. 375	. 3
Average yield, U. S. Treasury notes, 3-5 yrs.:  Taxable*  do	1 1. 18	1.16	1.16	1.16	1. 17	1 1, 19	11.17	11.14	1 1, 15	1 1. 10	1 1. 03	1.99	1 1.
Taxable* doavings deposits, New York State savings banks: Amount due depositorsmil. of dol	8, 634	7, 578	7, 711	7,791	7, 893	8, 003	8,078	8, 144	8, 283	8, 357	8, 419	8, 502	8, 50
J. S. Postal Savings:  Balance to credit of depositors	3, 088	2,608	2,659	2,720	2,785	2,836	2,880	2, 909	<b>2</b> , 933	r 2, 981	3,013	3, 043	3,00
Balance on deposit in banksdododo	\$	8	8	1	8	8	6	0	ь	5	ا		
otal consumer short-term debt, end of month*do	p 7, 513	5, 541	5, 697	5, 654	5, 649	5, 702	6,000	6, 344	6, 734	6, 505	r 6, 564	r 6, 978	» 7, 3
Instalment debt, total* do Sale debt, total* do do do do do do do do do do do do do	₽ 2, 779 ₽ 1, 002	1, 961 718	1, 987 719	1, 992 712	1, 988 706	2, 010 717	2, 086 754	2, 190 805	2, 365 903	7 2, 364 877	7 2, 408 7 879	r 2, 507 r 905	r 9.
Sale debt, total*do Automobile dealers*do Department stores and mail-order houses*_do	≠ 320 ≠ 205	184 154	188 150	192 145	196 142	202 144	210 156	219 173	227 198	235 189	245 • 184	p 264 p 188	₽ 21 ₽ 21
Furniture stores*do Household appliance stores*do	₽ 293 ₽ 16	238 10	237 11	235 11	232 11	235 11	247 11	262 12	283 14	272 14	274 14	≯ 279 ≯ 14	P 2
Jewelry stores*do	p 61	48 84	49 84	47 82	45 80	44 81	44 86	47 92	74 107	66 101	61 99	₽ 59 ₽ 101	p (

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Revised. ▶ Preliminary. § Includes open-market paper. ¶ For bond yields see p. S-19.

1 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 leans; 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 regarding the series on consumer credit see note marked "" on p. S-16.

†Bank debits bave been revised beginning May 1942 to include additional banks; see note in the April 1946 Survey for source of 1942 data.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946				19	45					19	46	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April
		FI	NANO	CE-C	ontinu	ed							
CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT—Cont.		•											
Consumer short-term debt, end of month—Continued. Instalment debt—Continued.													
Cash loan debt, total*mil. of del	₽ 1,777 ₽ 657	1, 243 388	1, 268 400	1, 280 406	1, 282 406	1, 293 413	1, 332 428	1, 385 448	1, 462 471	r 1, 487 494	1,529 522	7 1, 602 564	P1. 6
Credit unions do Industrial banks* do Industrial loan companies* do Small loan companies do Insured repair and modernization leans* do	p 142	120 69	122	122 70	121 70	120 70	121	124 73	128 76	127	128 78	132 82	p 1
Industrial loan companies*do	p 78	61 384	63 389	63 391	63 389	64 387	64 395	67 409	70 445	70 446	71 452	73 462	p p4
Insured repair and modernization leans*do Miscellaneous londers*do	p 223 p (8	134 87	136 88	140 88	145 88	152 87	165 88	174 90	179 93	7 181 93	184 94	r 194 95	p c
Miscellaneous lenders* do Charge account sole debt* do Single payment loans* do	p 2, 1°2 p 1, 720	1, 488 1, 348	1, 544 1, 420	1, 459 1, 452	1, 441 1, 466	1, 470 1, 466	1,666 1,490	1, 835 1, 556	1, 981 1, 616	1,701	1,692 1,671	1.972 1.695	p 2. 1
Service credit*do Consumer instalment loans made by principal lending	r 822	744	746	751	754	756	758	763	772	1, 659 782	793	804	p 8
institutions: Commercial banks* mil. of dol.	p 149	75	81	75	73	72	88	94	101	104	105	132	p 1
Credit unionsdo	ν 28 ν 19	20 14	21 14	18 13	18 13	16 13	20 16	21 15	23 18	19 <b>a</b> 14	19 14	24 18	P
Industrial banks*do	p 16 p 98	13 78	13 82	12 76	11 71	12 74	14 89	14 97	16 133	14 76	14 80	16 103	p 1
LIFE INSURANCE													
Life Insurance Association of America:  Assets, admitted, totall A	37, 274	34, 526	34, 864	35, 070	35, 231	35, 433	35, 631	35, 828	36, 257	36, 502	36,660	36, 882	37,0
Mortgage loans, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	5, 189 581	5, 201 586	5, 205 588	5, 202 588	5, 182 587	5, 166 584	5, 153 583	5, 165 580	5, 163 577	5, 152 574	5, 138 573	5, 148 560	5. 1
Other do Real-estate holdings do do	4,608 608	4, 615 778	4, 617 760	4, 614 744	4, 595 734	4, 582 723	4, 570 714	4, 585 699	4, 586 678	4, 578 667	4, 565 656	4, 579 632	4, 5
Policy loans and premium notesdodododododo	1,488 28,823	1, 592 25, 138	1, 581 26, 242	1, 569 26, 367	1, 558 26, 616	1, 548 26, 721	1, 539 26, 702	1, 531 26, 733	1, 523 27, 556	1, 514 28, 043	1, 507 28, 260	1.500 28,367	1, 4 28, 1
Govt. (domestic and foreign), total	19, 551 18, 239	16, 021 14, 629	17, 140 15, 784	17, 212 15, 894	17, 287 15, 958	17, 372 16, 050	17, 438 16, 123	17, 672 16, 328	18, 705 17, 368	19, 157 17, 837	19, 249 17, 937	19, 357 18, 035	19, 4 18, 0
Public utility do Bailroad do do do do do do do do do do do do do	4, 332 2, 583	4, 406 2, 593	4, 400 2, 606	4, 408 2, 604	4, 455 2, 588	4, 496 2, 632	4, 452 2, 613	4, 391 2, 597	4, 249 2, 558	4, 255 2, 584	4, 290 2, 595	4, 298 2, 563	4, 3 2, 5
Other do do Cash do	2, 357 465	2, 118 1, 031	2,096 459	2, 143 533	2, 286 437	2, 221 514	2, 199 722	2, 073 893	2,044 526	2, 047 527	2, 126 275	2, 149 383	2, 2
Other admitted assetsdodo	368, 987	786 335, 614	617 357, 545	655 318, 980	704 316, 843	761 320, 128	801 313, 803	807 324, 437	811 440, 694	599 352, 397	824 350, 147	852 390, 879	328, 5
Annuitiesdodododo	47.047 21.975	37, 663 23, 075	38, 759 20, 870	49, 566 21, 479	31,066 21,691	32, 815 18, 874	35, 790 22, 164	33, 132 17, 629	87, 495 25, 250	49, 026 26, 978	42, 063 22, 943	43. 661 24, 090	40, 2 21, 6
Industrial do Ordinary do Institute of Life Insurance:*	66, 580 233, 385	63, 852 211, 024	74, 147 223, 769	55, 831 192, 104	64, 143 199, 943	68, 395 200, 044	62, 088 193, 761	64, 772 208, 904	88, 207 239, 742	68, 278 208, 115	65, 579 219, 562	71, 010 252, 118	59, 2 207, 3
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries,													
total thous of dol.  Death claim payments do		225, 076 111, 152	221, 804 102, 026	218, 972 110, 390	210, 706 105, 123	194, 468 89, 344	228, 153 109, 531	212, 755 101, 319	239, 748 101, 343	261, 549 120, 377	221, 902 104, 642	254, 135 116, 356	236. 5 110. 0
Matured endowments do. Disability payments do. Annuity payments do.		35, 760 7, 202	33, 317 7, 394	32, 492 7, 089	31, 428 7, 097	30, 011 6, S13	40, 350 8, 266	34, 373 6, 300	30, 731 7, 269	40, 344 8, 294	32, 587 7, 179	35, 793 7, 987	34, 4
Annuity payments do Dividends do Surrender values, premium notes, etc. do Go		15, 153 36, 783	16, 218 43, 562	15,713 34,525	15, 108 33, 997	14, 138 34, 309	15, 690 31, 934	15, 950 31, 699	14, 523 58, 906	21, 074 46, 104	15, 597 38, 179	16, 227 49, 559	16. 2 38, 6
Life Insurance Agency Management Association:		19, 026	19, 287	18, 763	17, 953	19, 853	22, 382	23, 114	26, 976	25, 356	23, 718	28, 213	29, 5
Insurance written (new paid-for insurance): † Value, totalthous, of dol	1,956,796	1, 267, 474	1, 216, 264	1, 127, 506		1,001,268	1, 221, 831	1, 179, 294	1,449,014				1,971,5
Group do	145, 517 359, 369	112, 307 284, 780	136, 264 258, 971	109, 823 235, 258 782, 415	71,016 224,762	95, 179 222, 083 684, 006	88, 981 268, 599 864, 251	64, 534 250, 253	244, 760 263, 151 941, 103	49, 780 275, 647	88, 416 307, 074	113, 803 355, 691	138, 3 359, 3
Ordinary, total do. New England do. Middle Atlantic do.	1,451,910 103,665 363,065	870, 387 60, 811	821, 029 56, 366	55, 114	739, 989 49, 846	45, 735 166, 967	61,722	864, 507 60, 088	63, 267	1,025,488 78, 235 288, 146	83, 573	1,346,821 99,114 364,915	109, 7
East North Central	314, 327 136, 475	227, 478 188, 167	211,774 175,712 79,386	171, 205 75, 528	178, 761 160, 039	149, 584 68, 706	186, 316 82, 849	228, 549 186, 772 83, 418	235, 875 202, 162 94, 645	230, 310 96, 091	247, 889	296, 874 123, 992	321, 3
West North Central do South Atlantic do Fast South Central do	158, 822 59, 598	80, 822 89, 433 33, 895	90, 013 36, 658	86, 779 30, 470	74, 355 83, 252	75, 824 29, 284	95, 216 32, 502	92, 099 33, 191	95, 808 37, 231	101, 263 36, 008	100,841	142, 648 52. 013	159, 5 57, 3
West South Central	121, 878 43, 772	64, 694 25, 802	61, 755 25, 410	58, 770 23, 888	29, 125 60, 831	53, 091 22, 885	64, 013 26, 005	66, 552	78, 747 31, 561	70, 749 29, 107	41, 642 86, 870	99, 120 38, 662	109, 8
Mountaindo Pacificdo	150, 308	99, 255	83, 955	80, 270	23, 768 80, 012	71, 930	86, 732	25, 544 88, 294	101, 807	95, 579	32, 159 103, 404	129, 483	141, 9
MONETARY STATISTICS						·							
Foreign exchange rates: Argentinadol. per paper pesodol. pe	. 298	. 298 . 061	. 298	. 298	. 298 . 061	. 298 . 061	. 298	. 298	. 298 . 061	. 298 . 061	. 298 . 061	. 298	.2
Brazil, official dol. per cruzeiro British India dol. per rupee Canada, free rates dol. per Canadian dol.	. 302	.301 .908	.301	.301 .907	.301	.301	.301 .904	.301	.301 .907	.301 .907	.001 .301 .907	.301	.3
COMMINIS dol. ner neso	1 .570	. 570 . 206	.570	. 570 . 206	. 570 . 206	.570	. 570	. 570	.570 .206	.570 .206	.570	.570	. 5
Mexico do. United Kingdom, free rate§ dol. per £ Gold:	4. 033	4.035	4. 035	4.030	4. 027	4. 025	4.032	4. 034	4.034	4.034	. 206 4, 034	4.034	4.0
Monetary stock, U. S mil of dol.  Net release from earmark • thous. of dol.	20. 242 27, 461	20, 270 -66, 857	20, 213 96, 026	20, 152 -100, 347	20, 088 -62, 990	20, 073 - 19, 009	20, 036 34, 647	20, 030 -38, 202	20, 065 -4, 257	20, 156 -12, 529	20, 232 -5, 770	20, 256 19, 729	20, 2 15, 0
Gold exports ¶do	28, 707	22, 388	86, 388	20, 795	15, 871	261 13, 757	6, 742 2, 425	2, 357 3, 146	20, 146	116	-5,770 467		28, 42 7, 88

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.

\*B 29 companies having 81 percent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

\*Preliminary sas replaced by a larger one and the 1943 data revised accordingly; revisions for January-September 1943 are available on request.

\*B 29 companies having 81 percent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

\*Or increase in earmarked gold (-).

\*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 policy-holders 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).

\*Revised series. All series for insurance written 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 industrial, group, and the total wi

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946				194	15					194	6	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Jan- uary	Febru- ary	March	Apri
		Fl	NANC	CEC	ontinue	ed							
MONETARY STATISTICS—Continued													
Hold—Continued.		53,934	53, 213	53, 340	53, 560	52, 953	55, 937	54, 883	55, 093				
Production, reported monthly, total thous, of dol.		39, 321 7, 614	39,020	39,600 7,357	37, 477 7, 411	38, 603 7, 404	40,083	39, 000 7, 726	38, 110	39,086	36, 054 8, 018	p 34, 090 r 8, 694	
Canada Go-United States Go-		2,563	7, 426 2, 516	2,078	3, 528	2, 926	8, 034 3, 836	4, 020	8, 391 3, 832	8, 346 3, 984	₹3,669	p 4, 157	p 3, 9
I oney supply; Currency in circulationmil, of dol.	28, 116	26, 528	26, 746	27, 108	27, 685	27,826	28, 049	28, 211	28, 515	27, 917	27, 954	27, 879	7 27,
Deposits adjusted, all banks, and currency outside banks, total* mil. of doi.	173, 400	152, €00	r 162, 784	168,600	163,200	162,900	163, 960	167, 300	175, 401	p176, 300	P177, 000	p173, 700	v174,
Deposits, adjusted, total, including U. S. deposits* mil. of dol.	1	127,800	- 137, 687	138,100	137,300	136,800	137,600	141, (00	148, 911			×147, 600	p148.
Temand deposits, adjusted, excl. U. S.*do Time deposits, including postal savings*do	_ ₽ 78, £C0	76, 000 43, 600	69,053 +44,253	72, 200 45, 100	74,000 46,000	75,600 46,900	78, 200 47, 700	80, 000 47, 900	75, 851 48, 452	₽ 76, 600 ₽ 49, 000	p 76, 200	p 75, 100 p 50, 100	p 77, p 50,
ilver: Exports▲thous. of del.		779	26,694	518	3, 151	84	236	9, 528	12, 592	20, 937	4, 794	888	
Exports A thous, of del. Imports A do. Price at New York Cel. per five cz	920	1,872 .445	1,868 .448	1, 193 448	1,059 .448	1,569 .529	5,768	2,83 <b>5</b>	3, 173 . 708	2,490 708	3, 679 . 708	1,602 .708	2,
Production: Canadathous, of fine oz.		1,168	1,100	951	1,055	963	1,636	1,096	1, 153	1, 205	r 1, 042	1, 166	
United Statesdodo		3, 153	1,655	2,074	9,302	2, 300	2,780	2, 654	2, 031	2, 153			
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)  ndustrial corporations (Federal Reserve): \( \sigma^{\sigma} \)													
			508	<b>-</b>		439			485			312	
Net profits, total (629 cos.)			53 42			37 35			49 • 47			d 17	
Automobiles (15 ccs.)do			1 47			46 126			1 36			d 38	
Nonferrous metals and prod. (77 cos.)do.			27 21				l		27			19 12	
Foods, beverages and tobacco (49 cos.)do			46			50	<b></b>		58			65	
Oil producing and refining (45 cos.)dolndustrial chemicals (30 cos.)do			64 45			61 43						54 62	
Other nondurable goods (80 cos.) do Miscellaneous services (74 cos.) do			38 47			37 53			40 58				
Profits and dividends (152 cos.):* Net profitsdo	<b>I</b>	2	1	l		224			246			112	
Dividends:		ı	1						İ	1			ł
Preferred do. Common do. Electric utilities, net income (Fed. Res.)* do.			22 145			21 143			182 182			20 146	
Electric utilities, net income (Fed. Res.)*do Railways, class I, net income (I, C, C,)			123 r 189.8			116 123. 0			145 4 20. 0			176 13. 7	
Railways, class I, net income (I. C. C.) do.  Telephones, net operating income (Federal Commun cations Commission) mil. of dol	-					60.6		Į.	99.2			72.7	
PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)		1				0						1	
J. S. war program, cash expenditures, cumulative total from June 1940;*mil. of dol	s 337, 110	282, 531	290, 417	297, 826	304, 286	309, 754	314, 872	319,063	323, 416	326, 961	329, 773	332, 432	334,
J. S. Savings bonds:*		1		1	1		1				1	1 '	1
Amount outstanding do- Sales, series E, F, and C do- Redemptions do-	48,936 594	43, 767 1, 540	45, 586 2, 178	46, 508 1, 295	46,715	46, 741 514	46, 786 625	47, 473 1, 184	48, 224 1, 254	7 48, 617 960	48, 718 622	48, 756 626	48,
Redemptionsdododododo	552 272, 583	427 238, 832	403	428 262,045	531 263, 001	528 262, 020	616 261, 817	533 265, 342	559 278, 115	278, 887	279, 214	276, 012	273,
Interest bearing: Public issuesdo		1	237, 545	240, 223	240, 713	239, 111	238, 862	242, 140	255, 693	256, 801	257, 016	253, 613	251,
Profile Issues do Special issues do Noninterest bearing do	21, 481	217, 169 18, 592	18, 812	19,558	20,033	20, 518	20, 577	20, 710	20,000	20,655	20, 897	21, 135	21,
Obligations fully guaranteed by U.S. Gov't:	Į.	2 3, 071	2,326	2, 264	2, 255	2, 391	2 2, 378	2 2, 492	2, 421	1,431	1, 301	1, 264	1,
Total amount outstanding (unmatured)do Expenditures and receipts:	542	1, 151	409	484	515	527	541	536	553	545	539	542	ļ
Treasury expenditures, totaldo	3, 677 2, 182	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	4,602 2,550	4, 2,
War activities do Transfers to trust accounts do do	95	296	335	530	162	34	38	0	0	684	148	23 646	
Interest on debt	106 1, 294	66 757	1,009 460	156 547	99 695	647 564	172 617	84 348	817 384	309 482	118 543	1, 383	1,
Receipts, netdo	1 2. 733	3, 398 3, 085	5, 916 5, 914	2,754 2,695	3, 281 2, 997	5, 192 5, 189	2, 581 2, 530	2,609 2,374	4, 122 4, 118	3,848 3,819	3, 875 3, 678	5, 762 5, 747	2, 2,
Customs do Internal revenue, total do	2,308	36 2, 921	33 5, 384	33 2, 527	32 2,849	30 4,847	36 2, 340	35 2, 383	32 3,948	3, 451	33 3,684	5, 583	2.
Income taxesdo	1 1.407	2,027	4,757	1,743	1,665	4,208	1, 593 58	1, 524 257	3,366 69	2,755 51	2,790 310	4,838	1.
Social security taxesdo.  Net expenditures of Government corporations and	285	337	69		306	69							
credit agencies*mil. of dol	181	-154	778	222	-26	51	-274	-79	-395	-9	9	-635	
Assets, except interagency, totalmil. of dol Leans receivable, total (less reserves)do To aid agriculturedo To aid home ownersdo			7 33, 472 7 5, 467			r 34, 159 ⊅ 5, 321			33, 741 5, 187			33, 325 5, 069	
To aid agriculture do			2,971			2, 948 961			2,878 896			. 2,816	
To aid nome ownersdodododododo			1,027 243			232			223			. 196	
To aid other industriesdododo			r 185 46			185 43			232 40			200	
To aid banksdodododododod		ļ	163 7 432			132			227 7 423			185 545	
All other do		l	+850						707			715	

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

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

\*The total excludes Mexico included in the total as published through March 1942; January-May 1942 and 1943 revisions for the United States and the total, and 1941 revisions or Canada and the total are available on request; see also note in April 1946 Survey regarding revisions for 1944.

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

\*The totals for 629 companies, the miscellaneous group, and net profits of 152 companies have been revised beginning 1941, transportation equipment beginning 1942, and other series for some quarters of 1943; revisions through the second quarter of 1944 have not been published and are available on request.

\*The 1941 revisions see p. 17 of the November 1942 Survey; debt retirements which have been comparatively small in recent years are excluded.

\*Now series. For data for 1929-40 for profits and dividends of 152 companies see p. 21, table 19, of the April 1942 Survey see note marked "3" above regarding 1940-44 revisions).

See note on p. S-17 of September 1944 Survey regarding the series on net income of electric utilities and data beginning third quarter of 1943, and p. S-16 of the August 1944 Survey for a brief description of the new series on bank deposits and currency outside bank and figures beginning June 1943; earlier data for these series will be published later. Data beginning 1940 for the scries on the war program are shown on p. 29 of the June 1943 Survey; beginning July 1945 data are from the Treasury Daily Statement; earlier figures were supplied by the War Production Board. See note in April 1946 Survey for a brief description of the series on war savings bonds and p. S-16 of the October 1942 Survey fo

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946				19-	15					194	6	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ery	Febru- ary	March	April

#### FINANCE—Continued

		F 1	NAIN	JEC	ontinu	ea ————							
PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)—Continued													
Government corporations and credit agencies†—Con. Assets, etc.—Continued. Commodities, supplies, and materials. mil. of dol U. S. Government securities			2, 507 1, 679 375 20, 164 r 3, 281 r 5, 747			2, 487 1, 756 368 20, 816 3, 411 r 6, 084			2, 288 1, 683 325 21, 016 r3, 241 r 5, 778			1, 918 1, 789 285 20, 784 3, 480 6, 628	
Guaranteed by the United States         do           Other         do           Other liabilities         do           Privately owned Interests         do			502 1, 163 • 4, 683 459 27, 266			551 1, 125 7 4, 397 465 27, 610			555 1, 113 7 4, 109 472 27, 492			536 1, 133 4, 959 479 26, 218	
end of month, totalt mil. of dol  Panks and trust cos, incl. receivers	1, 689 219 85 171	9, 638 296 127 217	9, 712 292 123 214	2, 105 285 118 212	2, 036 280 115 203	2,012 277 113 202	1,826 275 111 202	1,847 273 106 201	1,861 268 104 198	1,827 234 100 192	1,807 229 99 171	1, 776 223 89 172	1, 680 221 87 171
defense mil. of dol. National defense do Other loans and authorizations do	143 656 416	$\begin{array}{c} 31 \\ 8,325 \\ 641 \end{array}$	8, 417 636	36 816 637	35 767 636	40 746 633	40 755 443	144 682 442	145 707 440	145 694 461	146 703 459	175 689 427	140 642 420
SECURITIES ISSUED													
Securities and Exchange Commission:† Estimated gross proceeds, total	·	3, 176	18, 203	2, 789	1, 330	1, 452	2, 130	4, 372	14, 437	1, 585	1,180	1, 305	1, 937
By types of security:   Bonds, notes, and debentures, total		3, 057 378 102 17	18, 196 85 1 6	2, 486 640 219 85	1, 256 366 60 14	1,339 682 79 35	1, 953 905 108 64	4, 324 72 21 25	14, 324 358 41 71	1, 406 74 111 68	1,122 239 25 33	1, 168 280 74 63	1, 680 425 154 103
Py types of issuers:         do           Corporate, total.         do           Industrial         do           Public utility         do           Pail         do		497 232 187 76	92 60 30 0	944 492 304 106	440 225 117 85	795 136 374 274	1, 877 228 572 249	121 51 42 0	470 171 203 69	253 188 44 7	297 104 33 151	417 134 79 194	682 424 140 99
Rail do Other (real estate and financial) do Other (real estate and financial) do Non-corporate, total⊗ do U.S. Government do State and municipal do		2, 679 2, 637 42	18, 111 18, 060 50	1,845 1,602 66	13 890 845 45	10 657 606 47	28 1,054 961 67	28 4. 252 4, 210 42	27 13, 966 13, 670 82	1, 333 1, 261 71	9 883 803 80	10 888 805 83	19 1, 255 967 71
New corporate security issues: Estimated net proceeds, totaldodo		485	91	925	433	780	1, 057	117	462	245	291	405	666
New money, total         do           Flant and equipment         do           Working capital         do           Retirement of debt and stock         do           Funded debt         do           Other debt         do           Preferred stock         do           Other purposes         do		136 49 88 343 278 12 53 6	5 1 3 80 72 1 7 6	190 147 43 724 581 5 138	80 41 39 347 278 50 19 6	99 50 49 669 634 1 35	150 97 53 873 798 19 56 34	29 7 13 74 51 4 19 22	103 75 27 340 286 12 41	111 63 49 124 56 5 62 10	37 17 20 240 222 2 16 15	99 55 44 289 257 2 30 17	213 148 65 433 320 57 56 21
Proposed uses by major groups: \( \) Industrial, total net proceeds		223 117 101 184 1 183 75	59 3 50 30 0 30	480 163 306 301 4 297 105	221 63 157 115 1 110 84	130 87 38 371 0 364 270	218 89 114 565 15 533 246	49 17 30 42 2 35	166 51 108 200 23 177 68	181 98 74 43 1 43 7	100 26 59 32 1 31 150	126 94 15 78 1 77 192	412 198 195 138 6 132 98
Commercial and Financial Chronicle:		18 57	0	12 93	10 74	266	27 220	0	19 50	7 0	1 148	190	97
Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding)		587, 400 192, 013 186, 113 158, 460 0	51, 918 1, 352 8, 000	1,229,396 248,647 248,647 211,614 1,830	510, 132 144, 446 144, 446 107, 244	878, 824 142, 242 142, 242 104, 820 0	1,338,316 242, 521 237, 979 209, 087 0	246, 928 94, 438 93, 938 59, 776 0	*840, 149 243, 977 240, 744 161, 061 75	346, 113 200, 347 200, 347 131, 170 745	429, 614 122, 291 65, 369 47, 089 18, 280	557, 427 223, 308 222, 408 127, 315 15, 970	1,096,711 373, 340 373, 340 289, 600 22, 420
Federal agencies		27, 653 5, 900 395, 387 395, 387 367, 086 19, 180 9, 121	42, 566 0 116, 888 116, 888 79, 085 30, 010 7, 793 0	35, 203 0 980, 749 980, 749 749, 921 199, 580 31, 248 0	37, 202 0 365, 686 365, 686 4338, 268 20, 060 7, 359 0	37, 422 0 736, 582 732, 082 705, 441 17, 180 9, 461 4, 500	28, 892 4, 543 1,095,795 1,069,702 988, 931 42, 440 38, 331 26, 093	34, 162 500 152, 491 128, 991 78, 049 43, 810 7, 132 23, 500	79, 608 3, 232 596, 172 594, 102 337, 010 254, 505 2, 587 2, 070	68, 432 0 145, 766 145, 766 112, 954 29, 900 2, 912 0	0 56, 922 307, 323 284, 322 264, 262 20, 060 0 23, 001	79, 123 900 334, 119 310, 919 284, 215 22, 980 3, 724 23, 200	61, 321 0 723, 371 698, 371 362, 663 325, 685 10, 024 25, 000
Total mil. of dol Corporate do do do do do do do do do do do do do		97 71 26	(a) 42 42	132 97 35	122 86 36	96 63 33	145 117 28	56 22 34	151 90 61	146 82 64	78 22 56	117 67 50	
Bond Buyer: State and municipal issues: Permanent (long term)thous. of dol Temporary (short term)do	119, 473 14, 584	39, 538 31, 747	55, 832 13, 842	66, 742 146, 379	45, 727 28, 700	51, 985 45, 992	82, <b>42</b> 2 64, 91 <b>3</b>	<b>40, 7</b> 62 <b>1, 970</b>	83, 674 50, 925	75, 934 131, 086	76, 164 59, 710	88, 974 23, 909	7 85, 176 7 57, 582

Juless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					1945					19	46	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April
		FI	NAN(	CE—C	ontinu	ed							
SECURITY MARKETS													
rokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. members carrying margin accounts)¶													
ustomers' debit balances (net)	856	1,094	1, 223 220	1, 141	1,100	1,084	1,063	1,095	1, 138 313	1, 168	1,048	936 622	89 57
oney borroweddo ustomers' free credit balancesdo	547 669	742 583	853 549	824 580	758 573	762 594	743 632	711 639	795 654	734 727	645 755	712	69
Bonds rices: A verage price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.)_doilars	104.03	103. 01	103.45	102. 97	102.49	102. 60	103. 16	103.28	103.64	104, 75	105. 19	105. 29	103.8
Domestic do do Foreign do Standard and Poor's Corporation:	104. 40 83. 16	103. 54 81. 23	104.00 80.73	103. 46 80. 07	102.97 79.94	103. 08 80. 60	103. 61 81. 88	103. 71 82. 50	104. 04 82. 65	105, 14 82, 32	105. 59 82. 11	105. 69 82. 69	104. 2 82. 8
Industrial, utilities, and rails:  High grade (15 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond  Medium and lower grade:	123. 7	122. 3	122.1	122. 3	121.7	121.6	121. 9	122.0	121.9	123.8	124, 5	124. 5	124.
Composite (50 bonds)dododo	119. 5 123. 9 116. 0	117. 9 122. 1 116. 5	118. 1 122. 2 116. 7	117. 9 122. 2 116. 4	117. 2 121. 7 115. 5	117. 1 121. 4 115. 6	117. 7 122. 0 115. 7	118.3 122.5 116.0	119. 0 123. 1 116. 2	119.7 123.9 116.3	120. 0 124. 4 116. 1	120. 1 124. 5 115. 9	119 124 115
Railroads (20 bonds)do Defaulted (15 bonds)do Domestic municipals (15 bonds)†do	118.6 81.8 142.1	115.0 77.5 141.3	115.5 81.4 141.5	115. 2 80. 4 141. 6	114.4 75.6 138.8	114. 4 74. 5 137. 0	115. 3 76. 6 137. 7	116.6 78.9 139.0	117. 5 82. 1 140. 1	118.9 84.9 141.6	119.6 85.4 143.4	119. 9 82. 7 143. 4	119 83 144
U. S. Treasury bonds (taxable)†doles (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges:	104. 8	101.7	102. 4	102. 5	102. 2	102.0	102. 4	102.6	102. 7	104.6	106. 0	106. 5	106
Market value thous of dol.		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, 956 121, 413	107, 50 131, 59
On New York Stock Exchange:  Market value  Face value  Exclusive of stopped sales (N. Y. S. E.), face		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, 234 113, 002	100, 49 123, 63
value, total thous, of dol. U. S. Government do	93, 952 4, 299	263, 495 514	223, 113 601	110, 849 419	118, 937 1, 000	109, 778 517	143, 971 1, 268	163, 452 742	141, 431 745	186, 923 1, 060	129, 337 605 128, 732	105, 018 720 104, 298	122, 33 10, 3 112, 0
Other than U. S. Government, totaldo Domesticdo Foreigndo	89, 653 84, 310 5, 343	262, 981 254, 246 8, 735	222, 512 214, 843 7, 669	110, 430 105, 922 4, 508	117, 937 113, 110 4, 827	109, 261 104, 042 5, 219	142, 703 132, 563 10, 140	162, 710 147, 629 15, 081	140, 686 131, 329 9, 357	185, 863 175, 742 10, 121	123, 732 122, 533 6, 199	95, 912 8, 386	104, 90 7, 0
alue, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: Face value, all issues mil. of dol Domestic do	138, 364 135, 968	111,506 108,851	110,939 108,299	126, 317 123, 679	126, 593 123, 956	125, 252 122, 616	124, 802 122, 197	125, 655 122, 494	138, 085 135, 529	138, 961 136, 550	139, 299 136, 890	138, 831 136, 423	138, 51 136, 14
Foreign do Market value, all issues do Domestic do	2, 396 143, 944 141, 951	2, 655 114, 857 112, 701	2, 641 114, 768 112, 636	2, 638 130, 075 127, 962	2. 637 129, 748 127, 640	2, 635 128, 511 126, 387	2, 605 128, 741 126, 608	2, 561 129, 156 127, 044	2, 556 143, 111 140, 998	2, 411 145, 556 143, 571	2, 409 146, 524 144, 546	2, 407 146, 181 144, 190	2, 3 143, 9 141, 9
Foreigndo lelds: Domestic municipals:	1,992	2,157	2, 132	2, 112	2, 108	2, 124	2, 133	2, 113	2, 112	1,984	1,978	1,990	1, 9
Bond Buyer (20 cities) percent Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds) do Domestic corporate (Moody's) do	1.36 1.54 2.71	1. 43 1. 58 2. 89	1. 40 1. 58 2. 87	1. 46 1. 57 2. 85	1.64 1.70 2.86	1. 72 1. 79 2. 85	1. 56 1. 76 2. 84	1. 51 1. 70 2. 82	1. 42 1. 64 2. 80	1. 31 1. 57 2. 73	1. 29 1. 49 2. 68	1. 29 1. 49 2. 66	1.3 1.4 2.0
By ratings:  Aaa	2. 51 2. 58	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. 47 2. 54	2. 2.
Adodododododo	2. 73 3. 02	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. 69 2. 94	2. 2.
Industrialsdododo	2. 60 2. 69 2. 84	2. 68 2. 93 3. 05	2. 68 2. 89 3. 03	2. 68 2. 87 3. 00	2. 68 2. 86 3. 02	2. 67 2. 85 3. 05	2. 65 2. 84 3. 03	2. 64 2. 81 2. 99	2. 64 2. 79 2. 96	2, 57 2, 71 2, 89	2. 54 2. 65 2. 83	2. 54 2. 64 2. 80	2. 2. 2.
RailroadsdoU. S. Treasury bonds, taxable †do	2. 19	2. 39	2. 35	2. 34	2. 36	2. 37	2. 35	2, 33	2. 33	2. 21	2. 12	2.09	2.
ash dividend payments and rates, Moody's: Total annual payments at current rates (600 com-													
panies)	1, 911. 77 941. 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	1, 919. 941.
panies)dollars_ Banks (21 cos.)dodo	2. 03 3. 21	1.99 2.93 1.92	1.99 2.94	1. 99 2. 94 1. 92	1, 99 2, 94 1, 92	1. 99 2. 95 1. 92	1. 99 2. 95 1. 92	1. 98 2. 97 1. 92	2.00 3.11 1.94	2.00 3.17 1.94	2. 02 3. 21 1. 95	2. 03 3. 21 1. 96	2.6 3.5 1.5
Insurance (21 cos.) do do	1. 97 2. 58 1. 81	2 57 1.80	1. 92 2. 57 1. 80	2. 57 1. 80 2. 69	2. 57 1. 80 2. 69	2, 57 1, 80 2, 69	2. 58 1. 80 2. 69	2. 58 1. 79 2. 65	2. 58 1. 80 2. 64	2. 58 1. 80 2. 64	2. 58 1. 81 2. 77	2. 58 1. 81 2. 81	2. 1. 2.
Railroads (36 cos.) doividend payments, by industry groups:* Total dividend payments mil. of dol	2. 65 133. 6	2. 67 119. 1	2. 69 505. 9	347. 1	135. 4	896. 2	320. 3	136. 5	768. 2	358. 4 129. 6	149. 5 65. 7	396. 3 237. 6	338, 128,
Manufacturing do Mining do Trade do	69. 0 2. 0 5. 7	65. 6 2. 7 4. 5	283. 4 42. 9 26. 5	138. 2 3, 2 19. 6	64. 7 1. 0 4. 0	246. 3 21. 2 26. 5	138. 2 4. 0 18. 4	71. 9 1. 2 7. 0	418. 6 65. 3 46. 7	2.7 24.0	9. 2 29. 6	22. 5 29. 9 24. 2	3, 19.
Finance	17. 1 7. 6 29. 3	12. 2 1. 9 30. 0	37. 3 46. 2 38. 4	79. 2 16. 4 36. 3	28. 7 4. 6 29. 3	26. 3 17. 2 32. 0	53. 3 12. 3 39. 3	19. 1 2. 7 32. 0	81. 0 63. 3 51. 7	87. 5 19. 7 38. 5	7. 2 35. 6	22. 5 33. 3	50. 29. 47.
Communications do Miscellaneous do do ices:	2. 6	2.0	15. 1 16. 1	48. 2 6. 0	2.9	15. 1 11. 6	48. 4 6. 4	2. 4 2. 4	16. 9 24. 7	48. 3 8. 1	1.5	13, 0 13, 3	51. 7.
A verage price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.)  Dec. 31, 1924=100  Dow-Jones & Co. (65 stocks)  dol. per share	103. 2 76. 98	80. 6 62. 19	80. 7 64. 24	78. 8 63. 03	82, 6 62, 33	86. 0 65. 97	89. 2 68. 70	93. 0 71. 57	93. 5 72. 36	98. 2 74. 78	92. 6 74. 74	96. 9 73. 01	100. 76. 6
Public utilities (15 stocks)dodo	206. 63 43. 03 64. 77	165, 58 30, 85 56, 36	167. 33 32. 46 60. 48	163, 96 32, 96 58, 64	166. 16 32. 39 55. 16	177. 96 33. 95 57. 11	185. 07 35 45 59 61	190. 22 38. 10 63. 06	192. 74 38. 26 63. 67	199, 00 39, 94 65, 58 138, 72	199. 46 40. 01 . 65. 12	194.37 40.38 62.89	205. 42. 64.
Railroads (20 stocks)   do	143. 47 236. 11	119.10 194.09 44.11	121.15 194.53 47.77	117. 76 189. 97 45. 56	118, 69 194, 66 42, 74	126, 33 208, 50 44, 17	130. 72 215. 06 44. 39	132. 71 216. 74 48. 69	135, 05 220, 67 49, 43	138. 72 226. 00 51. 45	136. 88 223. 25 50. 57	136. 03 222. 79 49. 27	141. 8 233. 8 49. 8
Railroads (25 stocks)do	50.84	44. 11	47. 77	45. 56	42, 74	44. 17	44. 39	48.69	49. 43	31.43	50.57	49. 27	1 4

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. S.-19 of the May 1946 Survey; the price series for domestic municipal bonds was revised in the April 1943 Survey; see p. S-19 of that issue for data beginning February 1942 and an explanation of the revision; earlier data will be published later. Data through December 1943 for the revised series 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				10	945					1	946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April
		FI	NANO	CE—C	ontinue	ed							
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued													
Stocks-Continued													
Prices—Continued.	ļ		ļ										
Standard and Poor's Corporation: Combined index (402 stocks)	154.3	118.2	120.7	118.4	117.9	126, 1	132.0	136. 9	139.7	144.8	143.3	141.8	151
Iudustrials (354 stocks) doCapital goods (116 stocks) dodo	158.8 141.7	120.3 108.8	121. 8 109. 9	118, 8 107, 0	118.9 107.6	128. 2 117. 2	134. 5 122. 0	138.7 124.8	142. 2 127. 9	147. 5 133. 1	145. 8 133. 6	144. 5 130. 8	158 139
Consumer's goods (191 stocks) do Public utilities (28 stocks) do do	172.0 129.3	127. 2 101. 2	129.3 105.9	126, 1 107, 9	128. 1 107. 2	139.3 110.6	145. 9 114. 4	150.7 120.8	154. 0 120. 2	161. 9 124. 0	159. 5 123. 7	159, 2 122, 8	170
Railroads (20 stocks)dodo	157. 2	134.5	144. 0	140. 1	130. 9	137. 5	145. 1	154. 2	157. 1	164.3	159.8	153.6	150
Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks) do Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	118. 9 141. 8	113.4 129.1	119. 4 129. 7	117.0 125.7	113. 6 122. 2	115. 0 125. 9	124. 6 134. 2	125. 2 136. 5	124.3 133.9	126, 1 139, 2	121. 3 143. 8	116.6 141.6	124 14
ales (Securities and Exchange Commission):	141.0	129.1	149.1	120.7	122.2	120.8	102. 2	150.5	100. 9	155. 2	140.0	141.0	1 11
Total on all registered exchanges:  Market Valuethous. of dol.  Shares soldthousands.		1,420,050	1,506,964	1,002,352	943, 404	1,105,307			1,745,468	2,373,016	1,930,314	1,479,956	
On New York Stock Exchange:		58, 373	70, 838	49, 560	39, 700	46, 334	74, 975	106, 471	87.068	112. 908	90, 883	60, 203	72,
Market value thous, of dol. Shares sold thousands		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	1,217,019 36,606	1,504, 47.
Exclusive of odd let and stopped sales (N. Y Times) thousands.	30, 410	32, 024	41,310	19, 977	21, 714	25, 135	35, 476	40, 406	34, 151	51, 510	34,093	25, 664	31,
mares listed, N. Y. S. E Market value, all listed shares	84,043	62, 431	62, 637	61, 242	64, 315	67, 065	69, 561	72, 730	73, 765	78, 468	74, 165	77, 932	80,
Number of shares listed millions ields:	1,666	1,536	1,540	1,544	1, 548	1,554	1, 573	1,577	1,592	1,614	1,620	1,628	1,
Common stocks (200), Moody'spercent.	3.4	4. 2	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.6	
Banks (15 stocks) do Industrials (125 stocks) do	3. 7 3. 2	3 4 4. i	3. 3 4. 1	3. 4 4. 1	3.4 3.9	3. 4 3. 8 3. 3	3. 1 3. 7	3. 2 3. 6	3. 3 3. 6	3.4	3. 7 3. 6	3. 6 3. 4	
Insurance (10 stocks)do Public utilities (25 stocks)do	3. 0 3. 7	3.3 4.7	3. 4 4. 6	3. 4 4. 5	3.4 4.5	4.3	3. 1 4. 2	3. 2 4. 0	3.1 4.1	2.9 3.8	3.0 4.0	3. 0 4. 0	
Railroads (25 stocks) do. Freferred stocks, high-grade (15 stocks), Standard and	4.5	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.3	5. 2	4.8	4.8	4.5	5.1	5.1	
Poor's Corporationpercent_	3.47	3.66	3. 67	3.69	3.72	3,75	3. 72	3.65	3. 59	3.54	3.49	3. 45	3.
		3	FORE	GN T	RADE	E							
INDEXES													
Exports of U. S. merchandise:				•	4-0	-0-			•••		1-0		
Quantity 1923-25=100. Value do do		261 301	198 227	201 228 113	173 192	135 135	119 118	166 164	198 192	214 210	176 175	211 212	, 1
Unit valuedodo		115	114	l i	111	100	99	99	97	98	99	101	
Quantitydo Valuedo		130 114	122 106	125 108	126 111	119 103	123 108	113 98	99 88	139 125	107 96	128 117	
Unit valuedododo		88	88	87	88	87	87	87	88	91	90	92	
Exports, domestic, total: Unadjusted		69	66	77	57	72	67	88	104	127	108	118	
A djusted do do Total, excluding cotton:		90	95	119	75	61	49	71	92	123	124	128	
Unadjusted do Adjusted do		107	88	106	85	106	104	130	173	206 204	174	185	
Imports for consumption:		130	109	135	89	90	79	114	158		203	200	
Unadjusted do Adjusted do do		82 85	72 80	69 79	92 104	83 92	83 88	69 76	62 65	103 93	84 78	7 106 90	
SHIPPING WEIGHT*  exports, including reexportsmil. of lb												40.000	
deneral importsdo	13, 313 10, 918	18, 864 10, 380	18, 502 10, 680	18, 152 11, 276	15, 966 11, 094	17, 665 9, 031	16, 009 10, 617	17, 820 11, 544	15, 359 9, 093	17, 610 10, 162	16,830 79,099	19, 026 10, 099	15, 9,
VALUE §													
Exports, total, including reexportsthous, of doldodo	851, 245 67, 406	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 7130, 375	671, 104 99, 597	815, 063 116, 353	757,
		46, 616	37, 796	44, 716		46, 690	25, 183	42, 927	· ·	38 765	42, 473	49 225	16
Asia and Oceania do do do		127, 152 728, 267	163, 411 434, 697	130, 906 495, 632	29, 524 104, 500 396, 128	44, 077 212, 837	37, 001 188, 045	82, 907 265, 455	34, 189 77, 563	111, 282 405, 366 87, 794 72, 603	81,050	110, 372 391, 675 101, 544 82, 936 80, 200	104, 349,
Northern North America do do do		112, 684 59, 949	110, 052 67, 328	108, 820	103, 159 56, 778 47, 310	95, 027 63, 132	99, 422 65, 805	96, 427 70, 287	389, 904 95, 840 72, 612 66, 029	87, 794	83, 535 72, 246 71, 511	101, 544	106,
By geographic regions:       do         Africa       do         Asia and Oceania       do         Europe       do         Northern North America       do         Southern North America       do         South America       do         otal exports by leading countries:       Furone:		60, 819	56, 998	55, 949 57, 126	47, 310	52, 589	39, 808	80, 935	66, 029	83, 886	71, 511	80, 200	77, 82,
													١
France do Germany do		29, 096 0	46, 984 804	55, 503 11	40, 656 168	41, 438 240	37, 991 117	79, 483 354	53, 672 531	73, 250 1, 266	r 67, 936 2, 056	89, 424 1, 646	78, 7,
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia) - do		21, 551 341, 489	15, 199 131, 487	15, 656 167, 570	9, 800 137, 441	17, 314 15, 166	19, 322 6, 724	15, 868 6, 165	26, 563 99, 978	30, 803 7 52, 758	34,887 29,896	42,044 32,081	35, 30,
North and South America:		290, 250	179, 050	195, 415	138, 322	67, 872	42, 394	33, 537	72, 741	81,676	60,013	85, 863	63,
Canada do Latin American Republics, total do		111, 532 110, 326	103, 814 114, 661	106, 671 104, 306	99, 101 95, 822	92, 285 105, 545	96, 117 96, 670	93, 797 140, 907	91, 740	85, 676 r 146, 471	82, 216 132, 237	98, 124 154, 136	103, 150,
Argentinado		1,602	3, 082	3, 436	4, 519	3, 128	96, 670 2, 372	5, 809	127, 050 7, 724	9, 198	9,029	9, 295	10,
Brazil do do Chile do do do do do do do do do do do do do		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	31, 373 5, 401	22, 441 4, 946	26, 494 6, 280	22, 5,
Colombia*dodo		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	11, 614 20, 031	12, 4 23, 4
Mexico do Venezuela* do do		23, 670 13, 425	27, 819 12, 967	24, 932	25, 021 8, 053	23, 965	3 <b>2</b> , 423 9, 381	28, 038	31, 681 12, 583	31, 743 16, 931	31, 643 13, 103	37, 969	33, 9
• Revised.	(·	. 10, 140	, 001	,	. 0,000	. 20,001	, 0,001	. 10,000	, 000	10,001	1 20, 100	. +0,000	

<sup>\*</sup> Revised.
§ 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 metchandise 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.

dess otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946				,	945						46	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April
	]	FORE	GN T	RADI	E—Cor	ntinued				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
VALUE \$-Continued													
tal exports—Continued. Other regions:													
		35, 475	50, 975	38, 560 0	33, 260	8, 953 0	5, 193 (4)	9, 204 (a)	11,412 1,044	8, 277 2, 456	8, 873 120	4, 744 1, 720	9, 3 1, 3
China do		5, 899 21, 998	6,058	7, 93Š	8, 212 6, 299	4, 792	1, 429 2, 120	19, 102 3, 954	20, 721 3, 405	33, 105 3, 266	24, 146 4, 124	36, 856 3, 969	38, 3 2, 9
India and dependenciesdo		62, 993	11, 255 79, 397 102	13, 260 57, 653	43, 204	8, 431 11, 267	6,342	13, 842 9, 282	12, 640 8, 274	12,678	7, 172 3, 888	12, 487	13, 5
Australia (1008, of del British Malaya (do China (do Egypt (do China (do Egypt (do China)) (do China (do China)) (do China (do China) (do China		174	188	1,803	1,341	6, 460	3, 291 7, 584	12,663	12,053	6, 135 31, 328	24, 724	7, 658 23, 390	5, 18,
eral imports, totaldo	396, 709	10, 901 372, 130	10, 394 359, 555	9, 986 355, 698	8,757 359,655	9, 985 334, 673	9, 471 344, 416	16, 124 322, 419	10, 119 297, 187	10, 646 393, 809	14, 991 318, 719	18, 391 383, 705	19. 405,
y geographic regions: Africadodo		20, 279	37, 927	29, 324	21, 105	25, 028	29, 336	19, 058	21, 851	r 24, 833	r14, 115	38, 742	29,
r geographic regions: Africa		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	r 82, 362 r 67, 365	78,793 45,613	73, 344 51, 952	84, 65,
Northern North America do do do do do do do do do do do do do	-	110, 978 74, 974	107, 594 65, 460	99, 344 55, 125	96, 541 64, 204	77, 899 53, 499	84, 269 46, 021	76, 449 48, 397	73, 627 45, 323	r 67, 911 r 51, 453	57,804 r 48,418	67, 880 71, 680	70, 63,
South Americadodo	-	75, 956	70, 056	89, 100	98, 451	86, 835	92, 106	79, 584	62, 412	7 99, 884	73, 069	80, 106	92,
D		1,094	1, 423	1,037	2, 263	555	1,893	1,752	1,632	1,927	1,478	3, 551	5,
Unione:	-	1,034 6 429	49	102	2, 203 22 527	80 141	11 489	14 1,505	10 429	170	15 732	24 1, 246	4.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo		13,692	874 7, 381	511 6, 721	5, 047	1, 259	2,484	855	1,414	18.030	8, 597	4, 107	7,
United Kingdomdo North and South America:	-	7,415	12,089	6,798	6,958	6, 587	5, 444	3, 434	11,743	10, 403	9, 299	14, 497	11,
North and South America:         do           Canada.         do           Latin American Republies, total.         do           Argentina.         do           Chile.         do           Colombia*         do           Cuba.         do           Mexico.         do           Venezuela*         do           Other regions         do		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	65, 471 145, 296	56, 721 116, 290	65, 510 146, 922	70, 151,
Argentina do do do do do do do do do do do do do	-	11,742 22,750	10,789 17,086	14, 517 28, 086	19,646 36,034	17, 055 31, 770	20, 579 29, 602	18,634 24,270	16, 784 19, 607	16,744 41,911	9, 056 23, 136	15, 124 29, 498	18, 33,
Colombia*		14, 009 6, 567	10,389 9,545	17,074 9,512	9,393 15,243	8, 155 6, 068	11, 930 8, 488	7,954	7,785 5,999	8, 925 12, 101	8, 221 11, 509	2, 440 13, 078	6, 12,
Cubadodo.		31, 527 22, 970	28, 191 18, 731	20, 655 17, 542	31, 249 17, 790	26, 459 16, 321	16, 619 16, 831	14, 562 17, 426	16, 001 18, 922	18, 379 21, 462	18, 247 17, 110	36, 434 19, 704	23, 25,
Venezuela*do	-	8, 227	6, 840	8,990	7,952	6, 633	7,348	7,775	7, 402	10, 595	8, 587	7, 921	10,
Other regions:		9,493	10, 254	9,854	14, 195	9,389	10,503	10,468	12,773	10, 983	11, 464	13, 196	11,
China dodo		0 44	0 40	(a) 297	298	0 142	206	179	5, 723 204	5, 105 3, 575 405	9, 947 4, 829	9, 112 6, 264	9,
Egyptdo India and dependenciesdo	-	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	550 $21, 272$	2, 23,
Netherlands Indies do do	-	94 (a)	(a)	262 26	286	1 100	243 17	106 161	334 473	592 98	40 945	1, 381 524	1, 1,
Union of South Africa do_	015 021	5, 443 1,118,680	13, 135 848, 352	5, 486 858, 792	5, 220 716, 568	10, 273 500, 137	11, 594 440, 511	10, 038 612, 332	10, 418 715, 176	12, 428 780, 571	5, 320 650, 438	21,626	12, r741,
v economic classes: Crude materialsdo			78, 606	93, 719	73, 902	84, 055	81, 257	88, 227	70, 407	94, 743	90, 081	112, 969	106.
Crude foodstuffs do Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages do	-		29,863	31, 593	33, 447	54, 315	65, 773 37, 632	62, 172 84, 067	66, 582 140, 226	70, 263 177, 521	58, 304 134, 964	62,051	49,
Semimanufacturesdo		79, 345	92, 029 61, 643	123, 316 64, 240	86, 843 57, 872	67, 596 48, 928	54, 466 201, 382	70, 203	67.448	73, 397	59, 795	148, 550 68, 611	125, 80,
Finished manufacturesdodo y principal commodities:	i		586, 211	545, 924	464, 505	245, 242	l	307, 663	370, 512	364, 575	307, 409	396, 085	379,
Amigrational products total do	-	224, 065 21, 579	173, 730 32, 638	221, 166 36, 220	164, 720 22, 569	171, 429 28, 026	153, 170 22, 012	205, 599 34, 082	247, 577 25, 218	309, 614 34, 694	250, 844 28, 954	284, 915 37, 715	253, 38,
Cotton, unmanufactured do Fruits, vegetables and preparations do Grains and preparations do Grains and preparations do Grains and preparations do Grains and preparations do Grains and preparations do Grains and preparations do Grains and preparations do Grains and preparations do Grains and Grains do Grains and Grains do Grains and Grains do Grains and Grains do G	-	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, 408 68, 722	28, 57,
Grains and preparations	-	32, 052 894, 615	14, 108 674, 623	29, 056 637, 626	20, 494 551, 849	10, 039 328, 709	4, 568 287, 342	24, 130 406, 733	50, 716 467, 599	79, 863 470, 885	41, 595 399, 709	48, 072 503, 350	30, 487,
Automobiles, parts and accessories do		88, 424	56, 253	65, 925	65, 434	19, 270	16, 135	24,073	23, 634 35, 278	23, 691 37, 919	26, 637	29, 730	36.
Iron and steel and their productsdo		43, 959 48, 702	31, 960 36, 360	33, 719 42, 625	33, 434 35, 499	29, 378 28, 328	27, 189 25, 784	38, 028 37, 948	34,446	41,931	35, 676 26, 582	44, 329 28, 972	46, 38,
Agricultural		16 705	99, 788 15, 699	94, 747 18, 594	77, 277 15, 940	53, 723 9, 994	50, 557 8, 031	78, 715 11, 070	135, 405 10, 792	106, 475 12, 761	82, 220 10, 031	109, 362 11, 172	100,
Electrical de	1	20 224	23, 618 12, 179	27, 180 6, 222	19,699 4,861	11, 025 5, 104	9, 669 4, 369	13, 866 6, 531	27, 470 28, 696	24, 054 13, 943	16, 532 9, 638	20, 365 16, 423	17, 13,
Other industrial do	-	69, 352 7, 519	46, 028 4, 418	40, 377 5, 235	34, 817 2, 544	25, 297 2, 262	26, 168 2, 828	44, 084	65, 503	51, 924 4, 042	42, 281 3, 655	57, 328 2, 794	54, 2,
00   00   00   00   00   00   00   0	200 041	95, 757 362, 080	86, 337 338, 838	60, 967 345, 629	32, 548 354, 983	32, 227 329, 271	24, 691 343, 714	3, 727 28, 536 312, 565	2, 753 28, 814 279, 478	35, 034 400, 394	29, 642 306, 694	36, 971 373, 362	36, 392,
y economic classes: Crude materialsdo		106, 581	92, 256	97, 957	90, 488	103, 149	103, 098	95, 791	88, 890	157, 378	108, 790	133, 863	145,
Crude Inaterials do Crude foodstuffs do Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages do		57, 481	55, 462	56, 308	68, 848	56, 384	56, 599	50, 995	19 443	75, 251 32, 551	58, 558	64, 578	69,
Manulactured foodsturts and beverages do Semimanufactures do Finished manufactures do		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 55, 446	76,011	28, 723 53, 015	46, 710 64, 946	38, 67,
- maimainal acomonaliticas	1	4	82,805	80, 426	71, 931	58, 139	65, 549	59,072		57,751	57, 607	63, 266	72,
Agricultural, total do. Coffee do. Hides and skins do. Rubber, crude including guayule do. Silk, unmanufactured do.		147, 166 26, 570	126, 602 26, 308	130, 213 30, 177	156, 232 43, 065	140, 912 30, 491	139, 516 30, 172	121, 007 23, 291	108, 799 18, 205	192, 683 41, 983	149, 201 29, 988	189, 517 35, 984	194, 37,
Hides and skins do do	-	4, 726 8, 249	3, 491	4, 517 7, 565	3, 829	4, 042 7, 869	3, 595 8, 225	4, 220	3, 152 10, 021	5, 035 14, 151	3, 185 24, 116	4, 491 22, 937	5, 20,
Silk, unmanufactured do	-	86 16, 496	6, 331 217 14, 041	288 11, 235	7, 795 399 18, 803	127 17, 655	261 9, 019	8, 484 156 5, 644	196 4, 595	1, 214 11, 499	1, 354 12, 913	862 25, 414	12.
Wool and mohair, unmanufactureddo	-	16, 496	16,722	20,099	22, 165	19, 165	25, 560	21,787	20,070	29,040	21,794	30,076	14, 30,
Nonagricultural, totaldodododododododo	-	214, 914 15, 252	212, 236 9, 698	215, 416 10, 107	198, 751 10, 757	188, 359 17, 892	204, 197 12, 655	191, 558 15, 365	170, 680 9, 599	206, 258 35, 004	157, 493 13, 992	183, 846 11, 472	198, 17,
Nonferrous ores and metals, total do Copper including ore and manufactures do	-	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	r 22, 788 13, 021	14, 224 2, 857 4, 352	16, 389 1, 997	19, 5,
Tin, including ore do	-	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	1, 179 16, 942	4, 352 11, 691	3, 889 9, 700	3, 9,
Silk, unmanufactured       do.         Sugar       do.         Wool and mohair, unmanufactured       do.         Nonagricultural, total       do.         Furs and manufactures       do.         Nonferrous ores and metals, total       do.         Copper including ore and manufactures. do.       Tin, including ore         Paper base stocks       do.         Newspribt       do.         Petroleum and products       do.		12, 828	12, 189	13, 904	13,682	12, 539	15, 129	14,809	13, 152	14, 996	14, 930	16, 795	18,
Petroleum and productsdo	-	14,066	12, 220	14, 473	13, 629	8, 174	13, 694	17,006	11, 708	13, 421	11, 200	10, 235	11,

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*Less than \$^60.

§ The publication of practically all series on foreign trade included in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war was resumed in the May Survey. Export statistics include lend-lease exports shown separately on p. S-20 (see note, marked "\*" on that page), shipments by UNRRA and private relief agencies, and since June 1945 comparatively small shipments consigned to United States Government agencies abroad; shipments to U. S. armed forces abroad are excluded. Revised 1941-42 figures for total exports of U. S. armed forces abroad are excluded. Revised 1941-42 figures for total exports of U. S. armed forces abroad provided from the series will be shown later.

\*Monthly data prior to February 1945 for Colombia and Venezuela will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					1945					19	946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	A pril
TR	ANSP	ORTA'	TION	AND	COM	MUNI	CATIO	ONS					
TRANSPORTATION													
Commodity and Passenger Unadjusted indexes:*			00.5	907	010	000	900	905	107	100	001		
Combined index, all types 1935-39=100 Excluding local transit lines 20		229 235 217	235 242 218	225 232 206	218 225 197	209 214 188	202 205 179	205 209 184	195 198 168	198 200 177	201 203 183	202 204	17
Commodity†do Passenger†do		269 370	291 418	288 423	286 422	272 396	277 395	273 389	283 414	266 7 370	260 351	187 * 252 * 329	15: 25: 33:
Excluding local transit linesdo By types of transportation:		841	892	898	916	r 886	803	835	775	738	773	r 823	930
Air, combined index		1,095 674	1,127	1, 091 771	1,093 800	1,031 790	1,001 822	904 789	862 718	691 770	648 855	r 633	663
Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index 1935-39=100		225	238	235	239	227	234	222	202	216	221	225	24
For-hire truckdododo		206 288	211 328	200 352	205 350	201 311	220 282	211 258	183 264	202	206 270	211 271	230 280
Local transit linest do		186 267	186 264	175 254	173 251	170 216	180 168	178 232	175 230	179 239	184 252	188 231	190 234
Oil and gas pipe livest do Railroads, combined index do Commedity do		248 229	255 230	242 216	229 202	219 194	206 178	213 185	202 166	200 174	201 180	7 204 189	153 133
Passenger do		394	444	438	437 87	415	427	432	472	402	362	7 321	310
A diusted indexes:*	1	84 232	89 233	89 223	212	97 201	86 196	204	91	99	104	7 94	90
Combined index, all typestdododo		<b>2</b> 38	240	229	216	206	199	208 208 180	200	203 207	209	207 • 210	179 178
Passengert do		218 276	218 283	207 278	194 272	182 266	171 282	283	172 279	183 269	188 263	192 + 257	155 25
Excluding local transit linesdo By type of transportation:	}	385	400	392	383	281	406	411	410	r 380	367	7 347	342
Air, combined indexdodo		829 1,095	863 1,127	876 1,091	1,093	851 1,031	1, 001	860 904	823 862	796 691	812 648	7 841 635	916 663
Commodity do Passenger do Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index		654	689	734	740	732	798	831	797	865	920	r 978	1,084
1935-39=100   For-hire truck		230 210	233 209	231 204	230 205	216 191	225 205	218 203	201 183	229 213	231 213	235 218	248 234
Lecal transit intes		296 185	314 187	321 183	310 181	295 172	289 179	268 178	260 170	7 280 177	292 177	291 183	291 183
Oil and gas pipe linesdododo		273 254	274 254	265 239	262 221	224 211	203 201	229 212	223 204	228 204	234 206	223 209	231 158
Commodity		233 415	231 427	218 408	198 399	186 403	170 442	180 458	170 462	178 403	184 372	192 r 337	137 323
Passenger do do Waterborne (domestic), commodity do Express Operations		71	71	71	70	76	74	86	109	124	128	115	95
Operating revenuethous. of dol_		22,952	22, 879	23, 144	22, 623	22, 484	23, 595	24, 826	29, 141	24, 532	23, 919	24, 333	35, 115
Operating incomedodo		51	83	72	91	75	63	80	83	72	64	92	82
Form everyone each rate	7.8807	7.8115	7.8115	7.8115	7.8115	7.8198	7.8198	7.8198	7.8198	7.8641	7,8641	7.8641	7.8669
Passengers carried thousands Operating revenuest thous. of dol	1,630,373	71,661,950 7120,800	117,600	*1,558,370 *114,500	71,539,370 7113,100	1,458,400 106, 100	71,595,440 7116,000	*1,533,470 *111,200	r1,563,470 r117,300	*1,615,570 *118,600		71,669,880 7118,700	71,631,980 118,882
Class I Steum Railways		Ĭ							İ	1			
Freight carloadings (Fed. Reserve indexes): Combined index, unadjusted1935-39 = 100	107	142	145	143	132	137	128	136	119	123	119	132	107
Coaldododododo	68 61	126 191	143 178	136 187	128 160	143 154	109 111	148 167	133 172	148 133	152 114	155 166	26 93
Forest products do Grains and grain products do	130 111	143 147	149 158	140 188	140 176	135 163	115 158	108 164	94 144	109 152	121 147	134 130	143 99
Livestock do do do do do do do do do do do do do	103 74	108 69	99 68	97 67	109 65	150 69	189 72	183 75	135 71	120 74	126 75	111 79	127 82 50
Oredodododo	103 125	268 152	263 150	273 148	249 133	261 136	215 136	114 139	36 123	29 123	24 113	35 136	50 141
Combined index, adjusted †dodododo	68	140 126	140 143	139 136	128 128	127 143	118 109	133 148	127 133	133 148	126 152	139 155	7 109 20
Coket do do do do do do do do do do do do do	62 125	193 137	181 144	193 140	167 133	155 125	113 109	167 110	164 106	127 122	107 126	165 134	95 143
Forest productsdo Grains and grain productstdo Livestocktdo	126 114	167 120	155 121	157 121	163 115	146 114	158 123	167 145	153 140	152 126	150 158	141 140	112 143
Livestock† do Merchandise, l. c. l. do Ore†	74 66	69 204	68 170	67 171	64 166	66 174	69 134	74 134	74 117	78 118	78 94	78 121	81 • 66
Miscellaneous†do Freight carloadings (A. A. R.):¶	123	151	146	146	132	126	125	133	130	134	121	143	143
Total cars thousands Coal do do	2, 616 327	7 3, 456 600	4, 365 855	3, 378 635	3, 240 604	4, 117 842	3, 151 505	3, 207 688	3, 546 794	2,884 685	2, 867 740	3, 982 938	2, 605 126
Cokedo Forest productsdo	19 159	60 174	70 228	57 165	51 173	59 205	34 142	50 129	66	43 128	32 146	66 208	30 177
Grains and grain productsdo	154	209 62	274 69	257 52	248 59	287 99	223 106	223 100	253 96	207	209	237 79	140 71
Livestock do Merchandise, l. c. l. do Ore do	468	r 439	530	406	408	524	456	455	544	65 448	73 471	620	516
Miscellaneousdo	108 1,322	303 1,610	371 1, 967	300 1,506	285 1,412	356 1,745	250 1,436	148 1,414	1,597	1, 273	25 1,171	50 1,785	53 1, 491
Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average: Car surplust thousands	106	16	13	11	8	11	20	11	15	18	23	16	98
Car shortage*dododo	2	9	7	7	5	4	7	10	7	8	9	5	1
Operating revenues, total thous. of dol. Freight do	399, 215	r 822, 568 r 625, 975	820, 390 611, 110	796, 129 589, 583	755, 218 547, 629	679, 178 488, 612	696, 991 492, 288	661, 181 463, 682	613, 691 401, 256	640, 872 453, 399	421, 243	646, 099 483, 776	566, 702 411, 819
Passengerdododo	92, 233 492, 201	r 547, 454	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, 562 627, 890	106, 082 508, 097
Taxes, joint facility and equip, rentsdo Net railway operating incomedo	45, 132 d 4, 780	7 171, 481 7 103, 634	182, 567 96, 115	149, 985 97, 126	121, 272 86, 683	13, 990 43, 994	15,900	51, 310 61, 321	4312,738 436.902	79, 964 70, 848	71, 104	38, 669 420, 459	48, 476 10, 128
Net income do		64, 649	65, 755	62, 990	51, 152	8,849	20, 224	34, 384	474,656	33, 887	28, 589	a 48, 826	

\*Revised. 4 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 "f" 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. 5-21 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. Revisions for 1945 not shown above: Passengers carried—Jan., 1649,550; Feb., 1,515,200; Mar., 1,506,400; Apr., 1,550,160; operating revenues—Jan., 119,000; Feb., 108,800; Mar., 120,100; Apr., 159,900.

†Unpublished revisions for 1945: Total operating revenues. Mar., 812,918; Apr., 778,574; freight revenues. Mar., 622,778; Apr., 593,907; operating expenses, Mar., 544,589; Apr., 531,487; net railway operating income, Feb., 74,841; Mar., 102,004; Apr., 95,065; taxes, etc., Feb., 138,323; Mar., 166,326; Apr., 152,022; net income, Feb., 39,940; Mar., 65,853; Apr., 59,422.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946				19	45					194	6	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April
TRANSP	ORTA'	TION	AND	COMI	MUNI	CATIC	NS	Contin	ued				
TEANSPORTATION—Continued													
Class I Steam Railways—Continued													
Financial operations, adjusted:† Operating revenues, totalmil. of dol_		795, 9	830. 9	791.0	704. 9	661.1	657. 0	668, 5	628. 3	654.6	635. 2	651. 2	565.
Freight do Passenger do Rallway expenses do		598. 5 140. 5 764. 1	626. 4 147. 0 724. 7	597. 2 138. 2 695. 6	514. 0 136. 7 648. 2	500. 8 140. 7 654. 7	453. 1 149. 7 619. 6	465. 0 152. 2 607. 8	423, 2 158, 1 674, 0	459. 9 143. 6 566. 7	458. 7 127. 1 555. 3	485. 8 115. 9 667. 4	405. 109. 561.
Net railway operating incomedo Net incomedo	.]	91.8 57.4	106. 2 71. 2	95. 4 61. 4	56. 7 22. 5	36. 4 3. 7	37. 4 3. 3	60. 6 29. 7	#36.0 #56.0	87. 9 50. 9	79. 9 51. 2	d 16.2 d 44.8	4. d 24.
Operating results: Freight carried 1 milemil, of tons_		68,647	66, 598	64,732	60, 509	56, 058	<b>53, 15</b> 6	53, 492	49, 843	52,076	48, 735	56, 510	39, 84 1, 10
Revenue per ton-milecents. Passengers carried I milemillions.		.976 7,347	. 977 8, 015	.971 8, 185	. 964 8, 201	. 928 <b>7,</b> 567	. 989 <b>7,</b> 963	, 932 7, 956	. 867 8, 572	.940 7,454	. 935 6, 079	. 924 5, 955	5, 47
Waterway Traffic													
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade:‡ Total, U. S. portsthous, net tonstodo		9, 612 3, 346	9, 629 3, 649	8,928	8,359	7, 506 3, 123	7, 587 2, 776	7, 579 2, 359	6, 061 1, 791	6, 378 1, 722	5, 844 1, 555	6, 483 1, 735	6, 19 2, 02
United States dodo		6, 266	5, 980	3, 403 5, 525	3,530 4,829	4, 383	4,811	5, 220	4, 270	4, 656	4, 289	4, 748	[4, 17
Travel Operations on scheduled air lines:													
Miles flown thous of miles		17, 607 8, 309	18, 042 7, 973	19, 410 7, 677	7 20, 244 6, 710	19, 644 4, 939	20, 888 6, 031	20, 103 5, 109	19, 640 6, 273	20, 452 5, 746	19, 783 5, 429	23, 164 7, 232	24, 10 8, 20
Express carried thous, of lb. Passengers carried number. Passenger-miles flown thous, of miles. Intelligence thousand the company the company thous thous thous thous thous thous thousand the company the company the company the company the company through the company		612, 912 289, 846	659, 861 306, 873	713, 382 331, 639	753,147 7343, 928	714,562 329,276	707,190 353, 527	723, 247 328, 600	647, 518 308, 736	727, 279 331, 056	723, 187 332, 315	917, 945 408, 201	1,057,64 463, 25
A verage sale per occupied roomdollars_ Rooms occupiedpercent of total_	3. 95 93	3.76 90	4.01 91	3. 99 87	4. 28 92	4. 16 93	4. 19 95	4. 31 94	4. 12 88	4. 17 92	4. 12 93	3. 97 95	4.
Restaurant sales indexavg, same mo. 1929=100. Foreign travel: U. S. citizens, arrivalsnumber.	235	194 15, 674	212 15, 419	207	229 18, 193	211 14,865	204 17, 304	223 16, 079	198 18, 740	204 21.080	205 27, 340	210 35, 092	2:
U. S. citizens, departures		9, 837 935	10, 992	12, 401 935	12,881 1,879	11,648 2,025	13, 649 1, 499	14, 185 1, 838	17, 556 1, 289	20,865 1,027	26, 795 859	25, 912 1, 138	
Immigrants do		3, 674 16, 043	3, 734	3,677 9,275	4, 065 9, 993	4, 380 9, 056	4, 608 21, 416	4, 421 12, 913	4, 644 11, 972	5, 604 10, 708	9, 575 8, 667 99, 338	18, 047 12, 986	7 15, 04
National parks, visitorsnumber Pullman Co.: Revenue passenger-milesthousands.	1 '	68, 903 2,258,277	138, 586 2,319,667	289, 094 2,266,512	449, 111 2,361,250	478, 258 2,289,324	327, 843 2,422.016	132, 316 2,526,314	62, 090 2.419,033	78, 221 2,563,744		129 <b>, 2</b> 60 2,196,055	187, 37
Passenger revenues thous. of dol-		13, 169	13, 520	12, 498	12, 316	12, 120	13, 214	13, 217	12,855	13,488	11,084	12,094	10, 92
Telephone carriers:¶     Operating revenuesthous, of dol_		176, 488	176, 637	175, 677	179, 424	174, 487	184, 380	181,325	187, 183	187, 610	179, 327	187, 727	
Station revenues dododo	-	92, 955 69, 121	92, 652 69, 816	91, 695 69, 617	92, 323 72, 468	92, 141 67, 918	96, 700 73, 493	96, 523 70, 768	99, 127 73, 711	100, 993 72, 357	98, 822 66, 340	101, 773 71, 762	
Operating expenses do Net operating income do Phones in service, end of month thousands		113, 330 20, 301 24, 666	115, 244 19, 916	118, 510	120, 667 21, 058	114, 666 20, 518	128, 495 22, 353	125, 329 23, 744	138, 955 53, 074	130, 473 27, 962 25, 747	7129, 442 23, 548 26, 067	141, 197 21, 226 26, 435	
Telegraph and cable carriers: §  Operating revenues, totalthous. of dol.	1		24, 703 17, 511	24, 761 16, 694	24, 794 19, 224	24, 834 17, 033	24, 994 18, 359	25, 184 17, 366	25, 446 19, 191	14,754	13, 891	15, 815	16,0
Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues from		16, 319	16,035	15, 419	17, 947	15,897	17, 099	16, 197	17, 667	13, 583	12,777	14, 496	14, 8
cable operations thous, of dol.  Cable carriers do  Operating expenses do		961 1, 256 13, 136	803 1, 476 13, 265	737 1, 275 13, 194	741 1, 277 15, 371	708 1, 137 17, 268	761 1, 260 15, 166	750 1, 169 19, 187	961 1, 524 14, 789	507 1,171 14,877	587 1,114 13,654	712 1, 319 14, 514	1, 2 14, 0
Net operating revenuesdo Net income trans. to earned surplusdo		2, 476 1, 196	2, 335 1, 463	1, 535 519	1,879 863	2, 127 6, 066	1, 419 654	48,685 46,812	2, 155 2, 509	4 2,001 4 2,443	d 1,602 d 2,075	d 558 d 795	a 33
Radiotelegraph carriers, operating revenuesdo	-	1,851	1,704	1,772	1,971	1,952	2,031	1,966	2, 274	1,908	1,787	2, 119	2, 0
	CHEN	AICAI	S AN	D AL	LIED	PROD	UCTS	; 					
CHEMICALS													
Selected inorganic chemicals, production:* Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (100% NH <sub>3</sub> )	24 511	40.044	45.050	45.401	40 505	10.007	00.000	45 000	45 555	41.004	00 700	44 071	42.2
short tons.  Calcium arsenate [100% Ca <sub>3</sub> (AsO <sub>4</sub> )2]tbous. of ib.  Calcium carbide (100% CaC <sub>2</sub> )short tons.  Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas and solid (100% CO <sub>2</sub> )⊙	34, 511 3, 496 36, 761	48, 244 2, 493 64, 805	45, 072 5, 157 63, 134	47, 431 4, 582 62, 480	46, 787 2, 227 55, 090	42, 685 906 45, 384	38, 292 1, 304 47, 353	45, 298 1, 403 44, 610	45, 557 (1) 41, 364	41, 384 952 45, 192	39,738 1,139 40,316	44, 271 1, 610 44, 460	43, 3, 3, 2, 40, 0
thous, of lb_	75, 176	83, 246	84, 361	88, 758	88, 566	79,983	68, 810	57,923	51, 427	56, 078	54, 169	65, 337	r 75, 33
Chlorine short tons Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl) do Lead arsenate thous, of lb	89, 960 26, 331 7, 956	110, 332 37, 152 7, 892	106, 699 37, 348 5, 485	105, 189 35, 891 3, 802	97, 659 33, 839 4, 723	89, 602 30, 552 2, 313	89, 392 29, 691 2, 869	91, 461 30, 026 4, 225	94, 784 28, 990 5, 514	89, 707 26, 822 6, 421	84, 741 26, 791 7, 567	96, 439 26, 805 8, 755	94, 80 r 26, 80 8, 60
Nitric acid (100% HNO <sub>1</sub> ) short tons.	32, 538 835	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	30, 899 951	31, 3 88
Phosphoric acid (50% H <sub>4</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> ) short tons. Soda ash, ammonia-soda process (98-100% Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> ) short tons.	62, 674	58, 981 388, 044	61, 438 358, 782	59, 957 358, 217	57, 952 363, 802	63, 941	61, 500 381, 468	70, 409 355, 039	68, 231 379, 786	68, 452 387, 012	69, 525 342, 625	74, 600 380, 489	342, 7
Sodium bichromate do Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH) do	7, 096 139, 290	6, 955 169, 878	5, 951 160, 435	6, 244 157, 644	6, 537 152, 318	6, 561 139, 969	7, 347	6, 999 148, 194	6, 769 153,395	7, 735 154, 349	7, 134 143, 248	7, 777	7, 85 151, 35
Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhydrous)  short tons  Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt cake	29, 198	43, 955	43, 733	32,060	34, 806	24,864	27, 321	28, 781	29, 276	34, 524	32, 494	32, 182	29, 9
Sulfuric acid (100% H₂ SO₄)⊕ short tons_dodo	45, 150 780, 702	67, 322 r 868, 435	61, 559 r 822, 025	62, 519 r 841, 747	61, 464 r 782, 594	57, 378 7 677, 053	66, 410 r 726, 291	67, 047 705, 953	60, 022 745, 554	42, 811 743, 904	40, 932 665, 177	43, 856 764, 996	7 44, 11 804, 28
Alcohol, denatured:  Consumptionthous, of wine gal	16, 119	47, 245	37, 393	37,088	32, 530	26, 113	19,012	15, 473	12,753	11,486	10,817	13, 530	15, 71
Production do		46, 618 18, 170	40, 893 21, 657	36, 774 21, 307	31, 786 20, 539	26, 555 21, 031	19, 261 21, 257	13,060 18,844	12, 313 18, 396	11, 617 18, 549	10, 017 17, 802	11,894 16,224	13, 22 13, 30

r Revised. 4 Deficit. ∂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.
⊙ Data have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1945 Survey.
⊕ For 1944 revisions see August 1945 Survey. Revisions for 1945 not shown above: Jan., 853,434; Feb., 805,652; Mar., 859,931; Apr., 834,028.
● Data were revised in the September 1945 Survey; see note in that issue for a description of the series.
‡Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for December 1941-February 1943 will be shown later.
†Data have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the June 1944 Survey; revisions for January 1937-February 1943 are available upon request.
\*New series compiled by the Bureau of the Census; see pp. 23 and 24 of the December 1945 Survey for data through December 1943 except for carbon dioxide, sodium silicate.
calcium arsenate, and lead arsenate; data beginning 1941 for these series will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946				194	5				11	946	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Мау	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- Febru- ary ary	March	April

#### CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

CHEMICALS—Continued													
Alcohol, ethyl, incl. spirits and unfinished spirits:  Production. total (net)	1 26 200	99, 907 58, 001 45, 615 146, 050 123, 541 39, 088 84, 454 22, 509 86, 605 1, 558	87, 581 49, 166 40, 792 159, 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, 504 126, 785 42, 764 94, 021 25, 719 59, 233 3, 103	39, 925 34, 360 6, 621 161, 357 139, 586 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 5, 118	30, 982 23, 823 8, 448 152, 554 123, 951 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	30, 590 26, 235 5, 968 149, 294 118, 318 39, 294 79, 025 30, 976 24, 429 4, 411
Consumption thous, of 1b Production do Stocks do	6, 440 5, 687 18, 297	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	6, 489 5, 780 18, 700
Consumption do Production do Stocks do Other selected organic chemicals, production:	5, 800 8, 024 20, 881	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	5, 568 8, 000 19, 708
Acetic acid (synthetic and natural)*		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	25, 529 44, 790 1, 014 12, 438 2, 267 7, 610
Crude (80%) thous. of gal.  Synthetic (100%) do_ Phthalic anhydride* thous. of ib.	260	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 <b>7,</b> 881	295 6, 823 8, 555	264 7, 237 9, 061	231 6, 259 7, 094	248 6, 991 9, 777	231 6, 616 9, 217
FERTILIZERS	1	;		}	İ	-		İ					
Consumption, Southern States		1	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	192 141, 982 7, 265 123, 099 5, 851 91, 584 84, 146 58, 160 4, 392	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	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, 032 716 120, 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	1 1, 309 83, 304 12, 347 63, 789 558 128, 051 112, 380 65, 227 971 1, 350	745 96, 315 12, 737 73, 022 2, 984 127, 517 113, 814 69, 553 714 982
Potash deliveries short tons	1.000	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	1, 650 79, 778
Productiondo Stocks, end of monthde	687, 969 514, 989	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, 564 847, 990	716, 775 675, 130	r 765, 314 r 523, 999
MISCELLANEOUS	,		,	,	,	,	1	,	,	,		,	,
Explosives (industrial), shipmentsthous of lb	43, 584	37, 023	38, 942	37, 370	37,876	38, 205	38, 795	37, 543	34, 745	35, 935	36, 268	38, 069	33, 336
Gelatin: ♂         Production, total*         do           Production, total*         do           Edible         do           Stocks, total*         do           Edible         do           Rosin (gum and wood):         do	3, 825 2, 271 6, 321 2, 695	3, 345 2, 113 5, 612 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	3, 919 2, 541 r 6, 139 r 2, 763	3, 784 2, 318 r 6, 126 r 2, 716
Price, gum, wholesale "H" (Sav.), bulk dol. per 100 lb.         Production* drums (520 lb.).         Stocks* do	6. 76	5. 81	5, 81 376, 750 383, 979	5. 81	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	6. 76
Turpentine (gum and wood): Price. gum, wholesale (Savannah)†dol. per gal. Production*bbl. (50 gal.). Stocks*do			. 80 139, 046 184, 777	.74	. 76	.77 142, 078 165, 326	.80	.82	. 83 121, 099 150, 098	. 84	.84	. 84 85, 908 100, 749	.84
Sulfur:* Production long tons Stocks do	<b> </b>	i			1					318, 722 4,060,461	286, 316 4,063,286		
OILS, FATS AND BYPRODUCTS													
Animal, including fish oil: Animal fats: Consumption, factory thous of ib. Production do Stocks, end of month do Greases:	201, 757 204, 982	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	119, 264 194, 656 251, 468
Consumption, factory do Production do Stocks, end of month do	47,633	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	49, 895 47, 908 96, 189

<sup>\*\*</sup>Revised. ¹ Excludes data for M ississippi which has discontinued monthly reports; May 1945 figure excluding this State, 390,000, February 1946, 1,272,000.

Offer a brief description of this series see note in April 1946 Survey. See note marked "1" on p. S-25.

¶ Includes production for beverage purposes, reported separately through October, as follows (thous, of proof gallons): May, 96; June, 112; July, 14,685; Aug., 6,042; Sept., 4,414; Oct., 6,954. These amounts and total production shown above after October are included also in data for production of distilled spirits shown on p. S-26.

§ See note in the April 1946 Survey with regard to differences between these series and similar data published in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey.

Data for ethyl alcohol, except stocks at denaturing plants, continue data published in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey but suspended during the war period; stocks at denaturing plants were not reported prior to 1942. The data for spirits and unfinished spirits are production at registered distilleries and represent primarily production for industrial purposes under the acts of January 24 and Mar. 27, 1942, but include amounts produced for beverage purposes (see note marked ¶). Total production of ethyl alcohol and spirits shown above represents net amount after deducting unfinished spirits used in redistillation. Tax-paid withdrawals of spirits are not shown here since they are included in total tax-paid withdrawals of distilled spirits shown on p. S-26.

③ Data for gelatin cover all known manufacturers; the series for edible gelatin continue data published in the 1942 Supplement; the totals include technical, pharmaceutical and photographic in addition to edible gelatin; data prior to March 1945 will be shown later.

⑤ 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. For a brief description of the series on glycerin, see note in November 1944 Survey. For data

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946					1945					194	6	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April
CHE	MICAL	S AN	D AL	LIED	PROD	UCTS	—Con	tinued			······································		
OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS—Continued							1						
Animal, including fish oil—Continued. Fish oils:													
Consumption, factory thous, of lb_	14, 525 2, 173	22, 316 1, 620	19, 701 11, 263	19, 069 17, 535	25, 052 29, 424	24, 444 40, 146	30, 549 37, 324	28, 114 16, 955	22, 577 6, 105	19, 493 3, 718	16, 072 903	16, 224 648	14, 93 83
Production. do Stocks, end of month do Vegetable oils, total:	55, 484	112, 043	103, 749	98, 200	115, 115	128, 806	141,017	132, 246	118, 149	97, 468	83, 822	73, 676	60, 84
Consumption, crude, factory mil. of lb_Exportso thous. of lb_	296	356 23,621	292 6, 524	242 10, 892	289 8, 555	270 5, 766	363 9, 175	387 22,902	345 3,301	369 6, 829	365 3, 490	335 14, 103	9, 91.
Paint oils do do do do do do do do do do do do do		22, 706 3, 684	37, 235 1, 525	11,048 4,895	59, 347 25, 413	34, 730 20, 891	23, 727 10, 076	5, 034 1, 198	37, 253 23, 722	2,906 1,102	22, 283 19, 149	17, 392 9, 445	13, 49 5, 07
All other vegetable oils dodo	261	19, 022 317	35, 710 257	6, 153 <b>2</b> 33	33, 934 258	13,839 295	13, 651 379	3,836 431	13, 532 374	1,804 407	3, 134 327	7, 947 318	8, 41 28
Stocks, end of month: Crudedo Refineddo	546	726	692	688	680	695	705	725	740	724	669	647	r 60
Copra:	499	448	442	427	391	352	359	413	463	498	535	548	54
Consumption, factory short tons mports do	17, 488	12, 440 6, 520	9, 138 6, 576	5, 496 4, 570	12, 711 10, 364	8,762 9,415	15, 417 8, 428	2,840 1,437	(1) 8,591	8,943 11,426	9, 393 15, 965	13, 921 11, 724	18, 87 22, 78
Stocks, end of month dododo	15, 432	16, 969	10, 277	12,712	9,093	9, 947	3, 483	2,083	(1)	8, 925	6, 122	12, 180	13, 88
Consumption, factory:‡ Crudethous. of lb. Refineddodo	19, 695	14, 814	13,859	9, 170	11, 649	10, 859	13, 264	12, 545	11, 490	12,919	14, 243	12, 748	20, 33
Importsododo	7, 161	6, 717 7, 935	5, 127 4, 761	3, 902 217	4, 357 5, 745	5, 086 2, 717	5, 624 0	4, 671 594	4, 307	5, 323 229	4, 804 133	4, 179 0	7. 75 54
Production: Crude‡dodo Refineddo	22, 353 8, 504	16, 014 6, 251	11,938 5,515	7, 195 2, 620	16, 364 4, 498	11, 236 4, 446	20, 123 5, 395	3, 597 4, 635	(2) 3, 679	11, 430 4, 689	12, 016 5, 043	17, 557 13, 371	23, 98 8, 73
Stocks, end of month:‡ Crude	108, 493	119, 025	119, 359	122, 819	135, 258	138, 510	145, 896	133,713	125, 169	120, 694	114, 103	120, 045	119.09
Refined do Cottonseed:	5, 475	1, 914	2, 208	1, 479	1, 993	1, 983	2,038	2, 199	2, 038	1, 505	1,882	1, 832	3, 12
Consumption (crush) thous. of short tons Receipts at mills do	103	228 r 36	137 22	115 52	122 109	246 468	550 955	563 789	443 328	462 152	285 133	228 1116	16
Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	147	397	283	220	206	427	833	1,059	944	634	482	370	24
Productionshort tons. Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	44, 252 45, 738	, 104,449 , 88, 595	62, 968 72, 266	53, 513 52, 258	54, 442 40, 069	108, 887 49, 561	240, 449 56, 375	251, 625 52, 741	194, 227 52, 827	203, 319 61, 072	125, 542 56, 001	100. 544 55, 571	68, 686 48, 616
Cottonseed oil, crude: Productionthous. of lb	32, 626	r 72, 484	44, 498	37,760	37, 247	76,010	171,060	176,006	137, 976	143, 349	88, 893	72, 347	50, 83
Stocks, end of month	43, 994	* 95. 547	65, 019	55, 121	36, 980	50,036	93, 325	109, 820	114, 477	128, 166	105, 255	91, 650	63, 56
Consumption, factory tdo	84, 768	108, 405 23, 005	87, 141 19, 816	73, 693 21, 982	88, 277 20, 123	74, 709 17, 808	76, 748 18, 650	73, 760 16, 482	64, 008 15, 042	84, 004 18, 794	84, 568 18, 034	77, 416 18, 491	84, 414 16, 54
In oleomargarine do Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.) dol. per lb.	. 143	. 143	. 143	.143	.143	. 143	.143	.143	. 143	. 143	. 143	. 143	. 14
dol. per lb. Productionthous. of lb. Stocks, end of monthdo	48, 258 353, 322	794, 716 7312.574	67, 159 295, 806	43, 492 275, 625	53, 043 234, 177	55, 086 207, 918	108, 363 232, 457	150, 092 305, 238	119, 752 359, 143	112, 067 386, 122	109, 495 406, 486	77, 837 404, 645	69, 571 394, 368
Flaxseed: Importso thous of bu		248	281	23	207	0	123	592	286	179	2	432	:
Duluth: Receiptsdo	114	135	78	173	70	884	2, 901	2, 566	496	116	40	175	14:
Shipments do Stocks do	751 496	232 173	222 28	108 93	74 89	545 428	1, 247 2, 082	2, 417 2, 231	1, 336 1, 175	17 1, 274	1,315	1, 279	1, 134
Minneapolis: Receiptsdo		435	432	321	1,649	7, 251	6, 003	1, 670	783	362	323	638	368
Shipments doStocks do	1,042	98 223	113 109	198 61	155 9	588 2, 489	866 5, 033	1, 218 5, 026	4, 594	4, 078	248 3, 355	225 2, 576	1, 691
Oil mills:‡ Consumptiondo	2,046 2,495	1, 566 2, 032	1,384	1,368	1,878	2,626	2, 865	3,606	3, 239	2,777	2,317	2, 015 2, 846	2, 091 2, 306
Stocks, end of monthdo. Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis)dol. per bu.	3. 27	3. 11	1, 826 3. 11	1, 682 3, 11	2, 041 3. 10	4, 955 3. 10	5, 583 3. 10	5, 546 3. 10	5, 751 3, 10 3 36, 688	4, 260 3. 10	2, 636 3. 10	3. 10	3. 10
Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu- Linseed cake and meal: Shipments from Minneapolis thous. of lb	1	28, 200	36, 600	17,940	14, 400	41, 580	54, 840	49, 920	35, 220	32, 340	29, 220	30, 960	34, 080
Linseed oil: Consumption, factory†do	48, 938	41, 190	39, 218	37,547	39, 934	40, 486	49, 687	42, 881	39, 069	44, 257	43, 054	46, 888	51, 29
Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol, per lb.	. 155	. 155 30, 904	. 155 27, 531	. 155 28, 214	. 155	. 155 52, 742	. 155 56, 769	. 155 71, 872	. 155 63, 438	. 155 56, 016	. 155	. 155	. 158 42, 129
Production thous, of lb- Shipments from Minneapolis do Stocks at factory, end of month do	117, 589	17, 220 187, 973	20, 340 159, 854	15, 180 145, 377	19, 380 151, 035	27, 360 168, 695	35, 820 167, 526	28, 800 171, 872	26, 280 180, 056	27, 720 173, 693	24, 600 152, 812	26, 580 138, 748	23, 880 132,346
Soybeans: Consumption, factoryt thous, of bu	13, 984	15, 101	13, 257	12,809	12, 536	12,083	9,912	14, 040	13, 860	16, 310	15, 319	15, 241	14, 214
Production (crop estimate)do Stocks, end of monthdo		30, 743	26, 387	21, 319	12, 886	3, 547	26,778	50, 834	3 191, 722 46, 255	42, 777	39, 371	37, 249	34, 08
Soybean oil: Consumption, factory, refinedtthous. of lb_	94, 936	87, 351	78, 617	66, 682	90,060	86, 344	99, 626	94, 726	81,680	90, 770	86, 023	88, 478	90, 566
Production:‡ Crudedodo	124, 587	133, 501	118, 263	114,508	111,342	108, 684	88, 893	124, 251	118, 146	143, 436	135, 103	134, 747	125, 990
Refineddo Stocks, end of month:	114, 395	116, 742	98, 123	84,644	111,576	92,048	101, 132	88, 675	91, 396	112, 617	121, 887	119, 199	112, 155
Crude	148, 334 111, 749	90, 872 88, 014	97, 241 99, 994	120, 091 105, 975	102, 607 112, 582	104, 094 105, 165	86, 564 92, 562	116, 912 73, 395	133, 937 71, 090	140, 352 79, 522	149, 410 95, 906	150, 589 110, 079	153, 079 114, 637
Oleomargarine: Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals) \$do Price, wholesale, standard, uncolored (Chicago)		, 41, 658	31, 383	37,846	39, 785	34, 556	46, 438	41,063	43, 008	47, 644	43, 636	45, 014	41,83
dol ner lh	.165	. 165	. 165	165	. 165	. 165	. 165	. 165	. 165	. 165	. 165 45, 503	. 165 46, 677	. 16
Productions thous. of lb. Shortenings and compounds: Production do	123, 847	54, 325 130, 665	48, 621	53, 693	50, 199	44, 632 115, 535	49, 720	46, 027 121, 930	44, 443 101, 867	48, 099 118, 797	119, 343	108, 434	43, 495 113, 829
Stocks, end of month	46, 233 . 165	130, 665 44, 460 . 165	105, 160 46, 026 . 165	98.176 42,349 .165	128, 078 45, 857 . 165	39, 551 165	137, 338 35, 265 . 165	39, 725 165	33, 095 . 165	45, 719 . 165	43, 635 . 165	39, 793	44,002
Revised.	100	. 109	. 100	. 109	. 100	. 100	. 100	. 100	. 100	. 100	. 100	.100	. 100

Revised.

Not available for publication separately.

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

December 1 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.

	1946	1				945					194		
Juless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	Ap
CHEN	<b>IICAL</b>	SAN	D ALI	LIED	PROD	UCTS	Con	tinued					
PAINT SALES		1											
calcimines, plastic-texture and cold-water paints:  Calcimines	96 91	115 54	170 50	87 50	101 50	90 48	78 68	91 68	83 68	111 75	100 87	98 85	
Cold-water paints:  In dry form	439 280 72, 463	225 298 59, 848	266 361 58, 368	246 236 52,623	250 262 51, 101	208 243 48, 020	281 190 57, 540	271 200 50, 298	190 187 43, 382	199 269 56, 556	262 240 54, 573	305 274 64, 697	, 72,
Classified, total         do           Industrial         do           Trade         do           Unclassified         do	65, 134 24, 475 40, 659 7, 329	53, 515 26, 258 27, 258 6, 333	52, 266 26, 255 26, 012 6, 102	47, 175 24, 485 22, 689 5, 449	45, 595 22, 168 23, 427 5, 506	42, 862 16, 851 26, 011 5, 158	51, 838 20, 820 31, 018 5, 702	45, 039 18, 996 26, 043 5, 259	38, 072 16, 614 21, 458 5, 311	50, 415 19, 983 30, 432 6, 141	48, 891 17, 643 31, 248 5, 682	7 58, 279 20, 940 37, 339 6, 418	7 24
CELLULOSE PLASTIC PRODUCTS	İ					İ							
hipments and eonsumption: { Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: Sheets, rods and tubesthous. of lb Molding and extrusion materialsdo Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubesdo		796 4, 888 1, 384	1, 386 5, 151 1, 267	1, 294 5, 018 1, 104	1, 432 5, 465 1, 417	1, 313 5, 344 1, 222	1, 533 6, 114 1, 426	1,660 6,171 1,498	1, 165 5, 395 1, 289	1, 564 6, 690 1, 514	1, 549 6, 025 1, 435	1, 752 6, 504 1, 521	7
	F.	LECT	RIC F	POWE	R ANI	D GAS	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
ELECTRIC POWER		 		1					<u> </u>				1
roduction, totalomil. of kwhr. By source:	17, 673	19, 409	18, 834	18, 954	18, 625	17,008	17, 671	17, 358	18, 109	18, 403	16, 193	17, 800	, 1º
Fuel do do do do do do do do do do do do do	10. 572 7, 101	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	10, 521 7, 278	7,1
By type of producer:  Privately and municipally owned utilities do	15, 162 2, 511	16, 579 2, 830	16, 145 2, 688	16,130 2,824	15, 705 2, 919	14, 510 2, 498	15, 108 2, 563	15, 094 2, 264	15, 698 2, 410	15, 901 2, 501	13, 900 2, 294	15, 288 2, 512	1
Other producers do.  les to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute) ¶ mil. of kwhr.  Residential or domestic do.		16, 641 2, 672	16, 605 <b>2</b> , 656	16, 267 2, 603	7 16, 139 2, 612	7 14, 895 2, 693	14, 902 2, 789	14, 908 3, 026	15, 283 3, 275	15, 757 3, 658	14, 920 3, 505	15, 091 3, 282	1
Rural (distinct rural rates)do		283	403	375	478	383	390	258	264	242	243	249	
Small light and power ¶		2, 477 9, 726 157	2, 478 9, 641 146	2,439 79,463 149	2,497 9,147 161	2,477 78,028 175	2, 509 7, 826 197	2, 566 7, 657 209	2, 663 7, 561 223	2,755 7,596 229	2, 708 7, 083 198	2, 622 7, 592 193	
Commercial and industrial:  Small light and power \( \)		670 604 51	656 574 50	640 560 45	632 562 50	562 533 45	555 588 48	535 608 50	540 702 56	512 708 57	518 614 51	486 613 53	
evenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute)thous.of dol.		275, 132	277, 255	1	r 275, 022	i	271, 413		284, 845	297, 601	288,746	282, 543	27
GAS†													
anulactured and mixed gas: Customers, total thousands. Residential do		·	10, 659			10, 742			10, 685				
Residential central heating do Industrial and commercial do do do do do do do do do do do do do			379 472			9, 869 395 469			9,777 440 458				l
Residential do. Residential central heating do. Industrial and commercial do. Sales to consumers, total mil. of cu. ft. Residential do. Residential do. Industrial and commercial do. Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous, of dol. Residential		1 41, 429	1 38, 788 2 56, 475	1 33, 757	1 31, 206	1 31, 982 2 53, 421	1 36, 466	1 41, 463	1 48, 872 2 57, 703	53, 234	51, 291	46, 754	4
Industrial and commercial			2 46, 918 3 111, 748			<sup>2</sup> 37, 522 <sup>2</sup> 97, 534			26, 952 240, 925 2117, 669				
Residentialdo Residential central heatingdo Industrial and commercialdo			<sup>2</sup> 73, 451 <sup>2</sup> 11, 119			2 4, 287			16, 425				
Industrial and commercial			9, 179			<sup>2</sup> 22, 273 9, 188			<sup>2</sup> 25, 464 9, 482				1
atural gas: Customers, total			8, 516 661			8, 537 649			8, 761 718				
Sales to consumers, totalmil. of cu. ft_ Residential (incl. house heating)do	•	174, 398	1 167, 509 2 135, 217	1 144, 630	1148, 515	<sup>1</sup> 144, 254 <sup>2</sup> 75, 746	150,641	1174, 743	2156, 228	233, 502		200, 780	ļ
Revenue from sales to consumers, total_thous, ofdol_			2 164, 670			<sup>2</sup> 121, 176			2 171, 588				l
Indl., coml., and elec. generationdo			2 75, 264			<sup>2</sup> 65, 199			<sup>2</sup> 75, 707				
	F	OODS	TUFF	S ANI	TOF	BACCO	)					'	•
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES							· <del></del>						
rmented malt liquor:† Productionthous, of bbl	5, 836	7, 462	8, 104	8 14Q	8, 104	7 758	8, 081	6, 798	6, 966	7, 508	7, 236	5, 452	
Tax-paid withdrawais do do do do do do do do do do do do do	5, 958 7, 761	6, 796 9, 116	7, 340 9, 262	8, 149 7, 743 9, 043	8, 149 8, 447	7, 758 7, 437 8, 225	7,381 8,322	6, 800 7, 855	6, 228 8, 189	6, 856 8, 449	6, 527 8, 710	5, 581 8, 429	
istilled spirits: Apparent consumption for beverage purposes†	,		,	,							ŕ	Í	
thous, of wine galthous, of proof gal		14, 254 3, 578	15, 217 1, 787	14, 536 933	14, 234 921	14, 307 1, 007	18, 609 1, 189	19, 030 1, 366	20, 250 1, 155	18, 719 1, 194	18, 916 1, 159	19, 470 1, 580	19
Production† thous, of tax gal. Tax-paid withdrawals† do	15, 648 10, 880	1,301 8,020	1, 129 9, 038	41, 796 9, 660	15, 222 9, 938	16, 072 10, 607	29,749 13,643	25, 693 12, 239	25, 578 9, 901	26, 715 11, 356	24, 824 10, 816	20, 918 11, 272	19
Stocks. end of month†do   Revised. ¶ For revisions for the indicated ser Original estimates adjusted to agree with quarterly	əər, 853 J	328, 085	321, 957	341, 234	342, 761	341, 521	342, 686	345, 580	357, 248	366, 406	375, 117	380, 812	38

Original estimates adjusted to agree with quarterly totals based on more complete reports.

Total 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.

Data 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. 22 of this issue for 1943 and 1944 revisions for total electric power production and production by source; revisions by type of producer are available on request.

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

The second marked """ 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 """ on p. S-27 regarding revisions in the series on alcoholic beverages. Production includes high proof and unfinished spirits produced for beverage purposes and, beginning November 1945, some spirits used for industrial purposes; see note marked """ on p. S-24 for amounts of spirits and unfinished spirits produced for beverage purposes through October 1945 are given in note marked "4" on p. S-25 of the April 1946 Survey. Stocks of high proof spirits and unfinished spirits are not included in the stock figures above but are shown on p. S-24.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946				19	945					194	16	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April
I	FOODS	TUFF	S ANI	тот	BACCO	)—Cor	tinued	l					
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES—Continued													
Distilled spirits—Continued. Whisky:		1											
Imports thous of proof gal.  Production thous of tax gal.  Tax-paid withdrawals do.	8, 122 5, 013	753 0 4, 280	768 0 4,655	593 24, 904 4, 483	566 7,536 4,704	674 6, 145 5, 157	916 9, 582 6, 655	897 10, 373 6, 345	803 15, 923 4, 780	960 17, 128 6, 053	845 14, 974 5, 394	970 12,856 5,557	12, 5,
Stocks, end of month;do	371,863	313, 845	307, 588	326, 608	328, 063	327, 356	328, 729	330, 927	341, 235	350, 063	358, 857	364, 539	370,
thous, of proof gal. Whisky dodo		10, 044 7 8, 820	10, 767 9, 259	9, 556 7, 952	10, 785 8, 696	11, 416 9, 792	14, 785 12, 677	13, 909 12, 074	11, 171 9, 893	13, 425 11, 582	12, 486 10, 432	13, 579 10, 874	13, 10,
Imports§ thous of wine gal.  Production (including distilling materials)†do Tax-paid withdrawals†do Stocks, end of month†do do		263 5, 866 7, 377	168 4,844 6,202	100 4, 157 4, 998	137 4,510 5,382	134 65, 885 5, 196	224 167, 396 7, 785	303 83, 042 9, 878	247 18,361 9,057	274 5, 306 8, 680	153 2,924 9,785	299 3, 551 12, 809	
sparkling wines:	1		102, 725	97, 563	93, 003	109, 492	169,007	183, 357	174, 502	163, 965	152, 622	139, 139	
Imports§ do   do   Production† do   Tax-paid withdrawals† do   Stocks, end of month† do   do		1 171 87	181 84	150 90	13 125 124	7 104 125	21 145 174	132 211	43 113 210	24 155 126	8 167 121	15 215 145	
		1,043	1, 132	1, 190	1, 179	1, 137	1, 107	1,000	877	896	938	1,000	
DAIRY PRODUCTS  Butter, creamery:		i											
Price, wholesale, 92-score (N. Y.);dol. per lb. Production (factory)†thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of montho dodo	113, 695 26, 292	. 423 160, 413 70, 375	. 423 171, 717 131, 669	. 423 155, 905 184, 759	. 423 133, 289 206, 501	. 423 100, 071 189, 888	. 423 88, 741 164, 646	. 473 68, 834 108, 501	. 473 66, 640 53, 127	. 473 69, 520 32, 135	473 66, 030 19, 462	. 473 76, 815 14, 925	r 91,
Cheese: Imports§do Price, wholesale, American Cheddars (Wisconsin)	1	606	89	863	542	859	1, 054	569	1, 967	1, 533	489	1, 464	1,
dol nor lb	1 970	. 233 131, 976	. 233 138, 617	. 233 125, 704	. 233	. 233 r 89, 268	. 233 78, 517	. 233 60, 856	. 233 58, 085	. 233 62, 880	. 270 62, 765	. 270 77, 665	- 98.
Production, total (factory)† thous of lb. American whole milk† do Stocks, cold storage, end of montho do	91, 680 101, 001	107, 722 148, 271	111,813 182,831	99, 917 213, 198	87, 596 229, 310	70, 964 227, 354	59, 118 213, 054	44, 774 173, 736	41, 697 127, 011	44, 440 106, 623	43, 865 91, 372	53, 160 86, 998	7 62, 7 84,
American whole milkdo Condensed and evaporated milk: Exports:§	1	134, 590	166, 739	196, 335	208, 558	207, 438	193, 965	159, 284	112,896	95, 725	81, 913	74, 420	r 73,
Condensed do Evaporated do Prices, wholesale, U. S. average:		10, 244 31, 246	7, 889 62, 871	10, 469 70, 899	4, 414 55, 177	7, 294 46, 873	1,625 23,988	6, 313 63, 449	5, 525 83, 779	13, 626 91, 591	7, 185 103, 114	9, 791, 112,217	10, 82,
Condensed (sweetened)dol. per case_ Evaporated (unsweetened)do	6. 33 4. 21	6, 33 4, 15	6.33 4.15	6, 33 4, 15	6, 33 4, 15	6, 33 4, 15	6, 33 4, 14	6, 33 4, 14	6, 33 4, 14	6.33 4.15	6. 33 4. 15	6, 33 4, 15	6 4
Production: Condensed (sweetened): Bulk goods*thous. of lb.	106, 894	86 <b>, 2</b> 57	81,613	61.769	45, 072	34, 789	27, 270	24, 311	<b>27, 4</b> 61	32, 301	37, 037	55, 076	70,
Evaporated (unsweetened), case goods tdo	12,650 377,600	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	10, 296,
Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened) thous. of lb Evaporated (unsweetened) do	7, 748 150, 579	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	5, 80,
Fluid milk: Price, dealers', standard gradedol. per 100 lb. Productionmil. of lb. Utilization in manufactured dairy products†do	1	3, 25 12, 448	3, 25 12, 989	3, 25 12, 301	3, 25 11, 058	3, 26 9, 622	3. 26 9, 079	3, 27 8, 264	3. 27 8, 382	3, 27 8, 615	3. 28 8, 292	3, 29 9, 796	3.
Dried skim milk:		5, 894	6, 191	5, 617	4, 794	3,662	3, 196	2, 492	2, 428	2, 570	2, 489	2, 997	7 3, 6
Exports thous of lb- Price, wholesale, for human consumption, U. S. average dol. per lb	. 145	22,769	21,073	21, 480 , 142	11,335	22, 396	10, 247	18, 225	26, 684	25, 285	27, 164	15, 856	8,3
average dol. per lb. Production, total† thous of lb For human consumption† do	92, 425 90, 175 72, 572	88, 900 86, 500 83, 692	88, 132 85, 575 88, 130	71,030 68,900	53, 245 51, 920	39,700 38,650	31, 440 30, 770 23, 712	24, 100 23, 700 12, 825	33, 530 33, 000	38, 290 37, 650 12, 786	40, 160 39, 350	56, 140 55, 250	70, 3
Stocks, manufacturers', end of month, totaldo  For human consumptiondo	71, 448	r 82, 339	86, 121	77, 615 76, 058	56, 745 55, 683	39, 985 38, 857	22, 996	12, 430	14, 042 13, 736	12, 474	14, 551 14, 313	21, 014 20, 778	35, 4 34, 8
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES Apples: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu									1 64, 400				
Shipments, carlotno. of carloads_ Stocks, cold storage, end of monththous, of bu_	458 606	1,996 1,684	401 586	953 599	1, 165 764	3,085 4,585	11, 534 18, 994	7, 92 <b>2</b> 19, 940	4,507 16,155	5, 175 10, 963	4, 376 6, 308	2, 671 3, 522	r 1,
Citrus fruits, carlot shipmentsno. of carloads_ Prozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of lb_	17, 109 279, 094	17, 013 159, 436	14, 302 169, 518	11, 288 239, 839	8, 970 288, 829	8, 929 360, 230	14, 106 381, 267	16, 111 377, 126	21, 217 375, 773	20, 851 362, 314	19,751 344,026	19, 229 321, 765	r 21, 1
Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of lb  Potatoes, white:	144, 148	77, 131	91, 029	134, 512	163, 927	189, 033	204, 093	198, 545	191, 218	172, 512	156, 274	147, 394	r 140,2
Price, wholesale (N. Y.) dol. per 100 lb. Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu	3.894	3, 671	3.780	3, 428	3. 179	2. 431	2.445	2,744	3, 000 1 425, 131	3,060	3.000	3, 844	4. 1
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	30, 117	22, 956	22, 976	19,711	21,350	26, 018	29, 291	23,840	19, 994	26, 124	21,873	30, 954	r 24, 5
Exports, principal grains, including flour and meals		0.470	0.000	10 170		00.450	00 505	00.000	01.651	10.550			
thous. of bu_ Barley: Exports, including maltsdo		6, 470 475	9, 809 561	12, 170 409	15,634 578	26, 450 720	32, 585 1, 464	32, 699 467	31,871 857	42, 572 609	38, 544 475	33, 417	28,
Prices, wholsesale (Minneapolis): No. 3, straightdol. per bu	1	1. 18 1. 27	1. 18 1. 28	1. 17 1. 27	1, 14 1, 26	1. 19 1. 27	1, 27 1, 31	1.30 1.32	1. 30 1. 31	1.30 1.32	1.30	1.34	1.
No. 2, malting do  Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu Receipts, principal markets do	<sup>2</sup> 230, 559 4, 116	9, 624	11, 264	9, 602	22, 598	19, 931	15, 243	9, 832	1 263, 961 7, 537	6,879	1, 31 5, 089	1.35 8,868	1. 5, 0
Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of monthdo  Revised. See note marked "3" on page S-29.	5, 938		14,479 June 1 es	12, 998	16, 575	22, 922	23, 618		21, 287	17, 652	14, 624	11, 300	8,3

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. & See note marked "d" on page S-29. 1 Dec. 1, estimate. 2 June 1 estimate.

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

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

1 See note in June 1945 Survey for south the 1942 Supplement which were suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later.

1 Revisions for consumption of distilled spirits for beverage purposes for January 1940-December 1944 are available on p. 22. See note marked "†" on p. S-25 of the April 1946 Survey for sources of 1941-42 and July 1943-January 1944 revisions for the dairy products are available on request; see note marked "†" on p. S-26 of the May 1946 issue. Revisions for 1920 to March 1945 for the series on utilization of fluid milk in manufactured dairy products are available on request; see note marked "†" on p. S-26 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				19	945					19	16	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	Ap
]	FOODS	STUFI	S AN	D TO	BACC	O—Co	ntinue	d					
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS—Continued													
Exports, including meal dthous, of bu	a 9, 294	3, 621 11, 420	2, 979 9, 941	810 9,849	891 <b>6, 99</b> 6	304 7,609	292 6, 841	217 9, 446	624 11, 002	269 • 7, 633	417 • 5, 699	565 4 11, 190	a 9
No. 3, yellow (Chicago)dol. per bu_ No. 3, white (Chicago)do Weighted average, 5 markets, all gradesdo	1. 45 (1) 1. 30	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 (1) 1, 12	1. 17 1. 32 1. 04	(1) 1, 31 . 97	1. 17 (¹) . 92	(1) (1) . 94	(1) (1) . 99	(
Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu	29, 383	44, 706	31, 832	29, 138	14, 482	22, 119	18, 714	28, 931	<sup>2</sup> 3,018,410 31,671	31, 962	33, 196	16, 581	16
Commercial do do do do do do do do do do do do do	28, 780	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	23, 608 1,071,900	1
Exports, including oatmealddo Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per burreduction (crop estimate) thous. of burreduction (crop estimate)	(1) 31,492,783	332 .68	549 (¹)	168 (¹)	273 . 62	690 . 63	469 .68	1, 719 . 77	1, 055 . 80 21,547,663	3, 021 . 80	5, 527 . 81	2,010 (1)	
Receipts, principal marketsdotoeks, domestic, end of month:  Commercialdo	5, 478 6, 578	5, 097 11, 181	7, 865 9, 604	12, 269 11, 127	42, 097 28, 651	32, 784 43, 555	23, 028 48, 361	18, 308 45, 043	16, 158 46, 695	21, 762 38, 775	13, 104 28, 921	16, 473 23, 890	1
On farms†dododo		498, 752	<sup>2</sup> 209,400 337,633	251, 841	109, 441	1,290,931 234, 917	449, 436	845, 680	988, 435 856, 526	941, 488	815, 915	401, 325 920, 815	69
mportso dododo	.066	. 066	.066	, 066	21, 674	.066	. 066	22,009	13, 234 . 066 2 70, 160	8, 807 . 066	.066	77,817 .066	
Palifornia: Receipts, domestic, roughbags (100 lb.). Shipments from mills, milled ricedo. Stocks, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned),	372, 348 216, 602	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	394, 471 224, 996	36: 23:
end of month	275, 655 87	387, 067 144	309, 154 101	252, 667 86	65, 460 453	55, 544 2, 249	363, 538 4, 220	428, 849 4, 211	358, 408 1, 069	330, 078 510	241, 973 314	272, 359 240	26
Shipments from mills, milled rice thous, of pockets (100 lb.) Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in terms of	460	559	326	324	288	1, 275	2,088	2, 645	1, 899	1, 678	1,506	1, 092	
cleaned), end of mothous. of pockets (100 lb.). e: Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis)dol. per bu	822 2,84	684 1.39	457 1. 55	189 1. 53	343 1, 44	1, 421 1. 51	3, 699 1, 64	5, 458 1. 84	4, 774 1, 75	3, 759 1, 98	2, 577 2, 13	1, 768 2. 36	
roduction (crop estimate) thous of bu- Receipts, principal markets do	20,759 270 461	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	476 3, 113	
neat: Disappearance, domestict Exports, wheat, including flour Wheat only  Wheat only		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	351, 200 29, 551 21, 485	<u>2</u>
rices, wholesale: No. 1, Dark Northern Spring (Minneapolis)		1, 70	1.72	1, 72	1, 71	1. 69	1. 73	1. 73	1.73	1. 74	1. 75	1. 77	1
No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis) do. per bu  No. 2, Hard Winter (K. C.) do.  Weighted av., 6 mkts., all grades do.  roduction (crop est.), total† thous of bu.  Spring wheat do.  Winter wheat do.  teceipts, principal markets do.  tecks. end of month:	(1) (1) 1. 79 \$1.025.509	1. 80 1. 67 1. 67	1. 76 1. 68 1. 70	1. 67 1. 58 1. 62	1, 68 1, 60 1, 64	1. 71 1. 62 1. 65	1. 78 1. 68 1. 70	(1) 1.69 1.70	1. 70 1. 69 1. 71 21,123,143	(1) 1. 69 1. 72	(1) 1.69 1.72	1. 72 1. 75	
Spring wheat do Winter wheat do eccepts, principal markets do eccepts.	250, 921 3 774, 588 40, 268	49, 516	58, 325	100, 199	88, 625	62, 138	54, 857		2. 299,966 4 823, 177 29, 185	26, 938	21, 457	31, 111	10
Canada (Canadian wheat) do United States, domestic, total † do	63, 529	263, 984	239, 037 3280,877	206, 960	171, 740	181, 292 1,030,363	202,718	r 175, 257	152, 823 689, 844	141, 796	122, 374	102, 441 338, 644	8
Commercial   do   Country mills and elevators†   do   do     do   do   do   do   do	30, 517		<sup>3</sup> 67, 185 <sup>3</sup> 42, 124 <sup>3</sup> 58, 463 <sup>3</sup> 89,405	132, 278	167, 539		147, 301	121,712	7 102, 130 108, 839 95, 276 368, 820	72, 262	50, 011	34, 317 37, 476 55, 899 203, 991	1
eat flour: xports&do irindings of wheat!do	)	968 54, 541	1, 081 53, 435	1, 004 52, 281	962 54, 460	908 51, <b>88</b> 5	1, 207 57, 752	1, 928 52, 403	1,663 52,974	2, 226 59, 591	2, 827 59, 361	1, 716 44, 975	4
rices, wholesale: Standard patents (Minneapolis)dol. per bbl. Winter, straights (Kansas City)do	6. 55 6. 49	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	6. 55 6. 49	
roduction (Census):‡ Flourthous, of bbl Operations, percent of capacity Offalthous. of lb		11, 926 78. 1 954, 507	11, 658 76, 1 942, 823	11, 350 77. 2 924, 648	11, 839 74. 5 957, 241	11, 333 80. 0 906, 106	12, 656 79. 5 1,003,713	11, 473 77, 8 914, 928	11, 598 78. <b>5</b> 925, 109	13, 064 85, 3	13, 016 91. 3	10, 680 69, 4 622, 980	10
tocks held by mills, end of monththous. of bbl  LIVESTOCK		834, 301	3,068	724, 040	551, 241	2, 634	1,003,713	914, 920	3, 399	1,038,080	1,002,000	2, 385	58
estock slaughter (Federally inspected): alvesthous, of animals.	402	522	486	482	609	666	877	783	548	440	427	484	
attle do do heep and lambs do	676 4, 149 1, 374	1, 045 3, 375 1, 824	1,060 3,382 1,906	1, 050 2, 752 1, 742	1, 292 2, 206 1, 563	1,35 <b>8</b> 1,922 1,658	1, 584 2, 330 2, 018	1, 408 4, 350 1, 772	1, 118 5, 537 1, 806	1, 012 4, 911 1, 440	1 015 4, 698 2, 196	904 3, 636 1, 978	
ttle and calves: teceipts, principal marketsdohipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†do	1, 783 106	2, 111 103	2, 015 114	2, 207 104	2, 585 203	<b>2,</b> 791 <b>33</b> 9	3,816 669	3, 024 404	2, 073 187	1, 961 97	1, 960 97	1,920 91	:
Prices, wholesale: Beef steers (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb_ Steers, stocker and feeder (K. C.)do	16, 77 15, 82	16. 38 14. 23	16. 58 13, 73	16. 64 13. 54	16. 42 13. 08	16. 62 12, 25	16. 86 12. 62	16. 91 13. 19	16. 59 13. 41	16. 49 13. 56	16. 14 14. 71	16. 26 15. 22	]

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the	1946				19	45			1		1	146	<b>-</b>
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Мау	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	Apri
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	FOODS	STUFF	S AN	D TO	BACC	0Co	ntinue	ł					
LIVESTOCK—Continued													
Hogs: Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals Prices:	2, 431	2, 027	1, 967	1,610	1, 292	1, 191	1, 469	2, 935	3, 459	3, 344	2, 952	2, 211	2,
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago)	14, 81	<b>4</b> 14. 71	14.69	14, 54	14, 51	14. 54	14. 75	14, 67	14.66	14.72	14.77	14.80	14.
Hog-corn ratio bu. of corn per 100 lb. of live hogs	10.6	13. 1	12. 7	12. 5	12.4	12.6	12. 5	12.8	13.0	12.8	12.8	12. 5	1:
Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals_ Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt Statestdo Price, wholesale:	1, 610 56	2, 579 97	2, 419 52	2, 165 100	2, 270 354	2, 811 932	3, 640 1, 072	2, 270 315	2, 100 129	1,663 102	2, 481 154	1,753 90	1,
Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb_ Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)do	16.00 (a)	15. 35 (•)	15. 29 (a)	15.55 (a)	13.81 14.53	13. 26 14. 51	14. 02 14. 66	14.00 14.76	13.89 14.33	14. 30 14. 46	14. 70 15. 50	15, 23 15, 38	15. 15.
MEATS		\ ``					100		333				
Cotal meats (including lard):	(1)	, 100	1 007	1 100	1 000		1 500	1 400	1 400	1 200	1 470	(6)	(8)
Consumption, apparent mil. of lb. Exports§ do. Production (inspected slaughter) do.	1. 224	1, 190 133 1, 359	1, 265 60 1, 401	1, 198 96 1, 293	1,320 62 1,281	1,356 40 1,252	1,509 19 1,442	1,498 125 1,688	1, 426 202 1, 739	1,368 325 1,581	1, 478 173 1, 595	191 1, 296	(b)
Stocks, cold storage, end of $month \oplus \sigma$	615	673	767	790 27	696	559 24	491 27	556 31	687	772	791 49	750 49	7
Miscellaneous meats and meat products⊕do Beef and veal:	38	7 44	48	53	54	47	44	37	39	38	· 44	46	
Consumption, apparentthous. of lbExports§do Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, native steers (Chicago)	(6)	584, 341 560	569, 208 369	608, 407 356	727, 399 1, 173	810, 409 1, 561	901, 389 1, 903	746, 489 15, 221	521, 900 69, 602	466, 896 90, 526	543, 843 50, 214	(b) 94, 545	30,
Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb.	. 203 409, 953	. 200 604, 143	. 200 617, 147	. 200 601, 405	. 200	. 200 754, 398	. 200 869, 459	. 200 750, 723	. 200 599, 635	. 200 557, 516	. 200 569, 746	. 202 526, 166	431.
Stocks, cold storage, end of month $\oplus \sigma_{}$ do	110, 776	220, 761	275, 154	270, 834	250, 886	208, 926	187, 807	177, 033	186, 365	187, 392	164, 872	162, 098	r 140,
Consumption, apparent do. Production (inspected slaughter) do. Stocks, cold storage, end of month⊕♂ do.	(b) 57, 167	74, 884 77, 290	72, 656 76, 918	75, 611 72, 335	71, 547 66, 684	71, 896 71, 179	82, 413 86, 423	74, 598 76, 951	74, 060 80, 491	62, 124 66, 010	102, 496 100, 934	(b) 89, 629	(b) 75,8
crk (including lard):		13, 870 530, 777	18, 121 623, 138	14, 842 514, 384	9,918 521,062	9, 177 473, 889	13, 066 525, 288	15, 394 676, 895	17, 406 829, 991	19, 189 839, 051	16, 533 831, 492	15, 513 (b)	r 12,
Consumption, apparentdodo Pork:	757, 222	677, 425	706, 956	619, 372	506, 858	426, 044	485, 849	859, 844	1,058,969	957, 453	924, 170	680, 480	718,
Exports§do	ł	64, 082	13, 903	11, 476	3, 353	1,312	1,585	11, 190	12,721	16, 559	8, 222	20, 718	27,
Hams, smoked (Chicago) dol. per lb. Fresh loins, 8-10 lb. average (New York) do	. 265 . 266	. 258 . 258	. 258 . 259	. 258 . 259	. 258 . 259	. 258 . 259	. 258 . 259	. 258 . 259	. 258 . 259	. 258 . 259	. 258 . 258	$264 \\ 264$	
Production (inspected slaughter) thous of lb. thous, cold storage, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	606, 017 369, 814	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 • 423, 5.5	533, 909 396, 753	r 573, r 379,
Consumption, apparent do do	(b)	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	(b) 42, 323	(b) 55,
Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)dol. per lb Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb	. 148 109, 563	. 146 108, 458	. 146 117, 861	. 146	. 146 86, 506	. 146 68, 268	.146	. 146 131, 250	. 146 180, 801	. 146 152, 728	. 146	. 147 106, 538	105,
Stocks, cold storage, end of montho	46, 508	64, 339	65, 899	79, 285	68, 989	58, 998	50, 914	59, 349	82, 826	83, 489	90, 184	80, 438	71,
POULTRY AND EGGS  Poultry: Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago)dol. per lb	. 274	. 272	. 260	. 251	. 251	. 239	. 228	. 232	. 243	. 255	. 253	. 268	
Receipts, 5 markets thouse of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month of do.	34, 765	17, 683 102, 236	20, 245 97, 211	27, 688 103, 203	38, 041 114, 192	56, 772 157, 077	94, 226 238, 936	99, 208 320, 745	89, 018 355, 914	47, 157 363, 954	31, 034 356, 730	31, 348 320, 027	37, 7 256,8
Eggs: Dried, production*	17, 556	12, 906	9, 177	8,031	7, 858	2, 674	544	159	183	264	7, 449	18, 335	20, 9
Price, wholesale, fresh firsts (Chicago)‡dol. per doz_ Productionmillions	6, 216	. 343 6, 311	. 351 5, 304	. 356 4, 593	. 378 3, 940	346 3,397	. 401 3, 118	437 <b>2,</b> 936	3, 400	356 4, 214	331 4, 954	. 332 6, 696	6,
Stocks, cold storage, end of month: Shell thous. of cases_ Frozen thous. of lb.	8, 665 249, 304	5, 432 231, 930	6, 120 255, 936	5, 926 248, 675	4,771 218,010	3, <b>724</b> 203, 209	1,666 182,322	314 155, 934	113 129, 424	272 111, 721	1,578 117,903	73,771 149,710	r 6,
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS	210,001	201, 300	200, 500	210,010	210, 010	200, 200	102, 022	100,001	120, 121	111,121	111,000	110,110	200,
Candy, sales by manufacturersthous. of dol.		36, 446	30, 979	24, 164	29, 722	35, 369	43, 504	40, 459	36, 818	42, 709	38, 865	39, 254	38,
Cocoa, imports§long tonslongetonslongetonslongetons	1, 829	23, 122 678	32, 574 1, 477	22, 690 1, 387	18, 448 1, 643	22, 873 1, 644	22, 699 1, 181	14, 133 866	14, 249 1, 618	16,898	30, 162 1, 030	37, 361 1, 145	42,
To United States do Imports do	1, 510	519 1,554	1, 244 1, 537	1, 161 1, 804	1, 174 2, 536	1,380 1,868	715 1,803	567 1,353	1, 233 998	973 2,093	718 1, 478	748 1,844	î, î,
Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (N. Y.)dol. per lb Visible supply, United Statesthous, of bags	. 134 2, 105	. 134 1, 321	. 134 1, 338	. 134 1, 928	. 134 1, 976	. 134 2, 352	. 134 2, 396	. 134 2, 251	. 134 2, 558	2, 276	. 134 2, 143	. 134 2, 044	1,
Fish: Landings, fresh fish, 4 portsthous. of lb.	=:-:::	55, 298	69, 323	61, 113	54, 254	38, 493	43, 356	33, 247	21, 640	10, 821	12, 455	24, 056	
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdododododododo	84, 998	40, 516	58, 438	80, 523	108, 999	127, 055	138, 434	148, 286	140, 208	115, 398	90, 051	84, 265	r 75,
United States, deliveries and supply (raw value):*	2, 902	<b>- 2, 119</b>	1,777	1, 516	975	795	388	296	205	299	1, 111	2, 036	2,
Deliveries, total short tons. For domestic consumption do	524, 662 451, 994	r 621,694 r 583,264	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	476, 316 425, 742	556, 500,
For exportdo Production, domestic, and receipts:	72, 668	r 38,430	17, 732	21, 939	26, 434	19, 295	2, 511	9, 217	7,045	1, 520	8, 626	50, 574	55,
Entries from off-shore areas do—Production, domestic cane and beet do—	501, 777 8, 345	8, 805	9,549	8, 644	464, 037 16, 161	412, 128 56, 654	270, 089 420, 480	210, 392 644, 161	196, 476 414, 465	182, 937 98, 526	263,345 24,771	465, 834 19, 305	433, 18,
stocks, raw and refineddododododododo					542, 231	513, 294	728, 489	1,167,026	1,418,532	11,794,764	1,174,644	1,184,341	1,080,

\*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.

Å 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 commercial 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 Envery (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 under beef and veal are combined figures for beef and veal; the latter also has been reported only beginning June 1944. Data for June 1944 to February 1946 for veal and for the items now 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 trummings 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 feede 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.

Juless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the	1946				19	45	i -	1			19	16	
1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April
	FOOD	STUFF	S AN	D TO	BACC	O—Coi	ntinue	ł					
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con.													
ugar, United States—Continued. Exports, refined sugar §short tons Imports: §		18, 882	15, 344	15, 531	16, 991	9, 690	5, 406	3, 484	18, 972	4, 322	7, 003	33, 945	58, 3
Raw sugar, total do	1	238, 394 229, 328	195, 571 191, 665	138, 085 130, 864	221, 391 217, 706	266, 947 256, 230	98, 396 77, 882	76, 871 76, 871	68, 374 68, 374	172, 125 172, 125	191, 214 191, 214	310, 519 310, 519	155, 4 155, 4
Refined sugar, total do From Cuba do		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, 816 33, 656	38, 38,
Receipts from Hawaii and Puerto Rico: Rawdodo		155, 680	183, 173	188, 354	171, 321	166, 705 8, 198	144, 804 265	115, 226 0	91, 076 0	20, 687 0	38, 774	658, 722 610, 416	b112, 9 b23, €
Refined do.  Price, refined, granulated, New York:  Retail dol, per lb	1, 073	10, 481	19, 300 . 064	21,960	12,629	. 064	. 064	. 064	. 064	1.067	1,068	1, 073	1. (
Wholesale do_ rea, imports § thous. of lb_	. 059 6, 580	. 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	. 059 6, 139	6, 8
TOBACCO			 					i					!
Exports, incl. scrap and stems \$ thous. of lb. Imports, incl. scrap and stems \$ do Production (crop estimate) mil. of lb		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, 230 5, 129	60, 4,
Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total,	1	1	0. 700						2 2, 042			0.040	
end of quarter mil. of lb Domestic: Clivar leaf	1		2, 766 372			2, 928 338			3, 275 324			3, 342 377	
Cigar leafdo Fire-cured and dark air-cureddo Fire-cured and light air-cureddo Miscellaneous domestiedo			236 2, 051			192 2, 294			175 2, 668			$\begin{array}{c} 223 \\ 2,627 \end{array}$	
Miscellaneous domestic do Cigar leaf do do do do do do do do do do do do do			2 26	]	,	27	1		3 31			2 28	
Cigarette tobacco do do danufactured products:			78			75			75			85 85	
Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals): ¶ Small cigarettes millions	29, 972		24, 311	21, 815	28, 478	26, 360	31, 340	25, 406	16, 061	25, 226	23, 637	26, 401	25, 4 484, 3
Large cigars thousands Manufactured tobacco and snuff thous of lb Exports, cigarettes § thousands	21, 223	413, 693 28, 074 452, 021	403, 023 26, 266 355, 973	350, 756 24, 482 372, 713	420, 922 28, 905 405, 535	420, 623 27, 553 582, 295	512, 727 31, 150 879, 853	468, 404 27, 090 1,106,903	364, 671 15, 453 1,002,748	468, 592 20, 806 2,660,699	455, 024 17, 776 1.048,525	480, 479 18, 519 1,448,618	20, 0 1,996,
Price, wholesale (list price, composite): Cigarettes, f. o. b., destinationdol. per 1,000. Production, manufactured tobacco, total_thous. of lb_		6, 006	6. 006	6, 006	6.006	6.006	6, 006	6, 006	6,006	6, 006	6,006	6.006	6. (
Fine-cut chewing do do		29, 774 329 5, 274	28, 529 333 5, 060	26, 276 301 5, 019	30, 049 360 5, 720	27, 730 338 5, 198	31, 096 374 7 5, 607	7 26, 608 7 392 7 4, 703	16, 655 279 3, 066	20, 521 331 4, 106	18, 065 262 4, 317	19, 065 282 4, 373	
Plug         do           Scrap, chewing         do           Smoking         do           Snuff         do		4, 383 15, 106	4, 311 14, 820	4, 094 13, 185	4, 271 15, 401	3, 516 14, 670	3, 625 16, 849	2, 957 14, 616	3, 069 • 6, 954	3, 976 7, 979	3, 948 5, 944	4, 099 6, 386	
Snuff do Twist		4, 076 606	3, 400 605	3, 153 523	3, 674 623	3, 462 547	4, 009 634	3, 427 513	2, 953 335	3, 706 423	3, 128 466	3, 419 508	
	<u> </u>	LEAT	HER /	AND I	PROD	UCTS	!	1			1		<u> </u>
HIDES AND SKINS	1	1						1					1
ivestock slaughter (see p. S-28).		17, 730	12 140	10 410	15 500	14, 516	14 072	15 700	11 201	r 16, 084	10, 870	15 991	,,,
mports, total hides and skins \$ thous, of lb. Calf and kip skins thous, of pieces Cattle hides		61 84	13, 149 79 52	18, 410 55 92	15, 522 26 25	14, 516 15 12	14, 073 24 21	15, 736 49 49	11, 301 164 29	39	(4)	15, 331 3 68	17, 3
Calf and kip skins     thous of pieces       Cattle hides     do       Goatskins     do       Sheep and lamb skins     do		2, 591 3, 881	2, 148 2, 491	1, 825 3, 340	1, 010 3, 677	1, 973 3, 333	1, 574 3, 349	2, 201 2, 774	1, 656 1, 912	3, 137 2, 883	2, 297 1, 968	2, 332 2, 818	1, 8
Prices, wholesale (Chicago): Hides, packers', heavy, native steersdol. per lb. Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lbdodo	. 155	. 155	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155	. 155	. 155 218	. 155	] :
LEATHER	. 210	. 218	. 216	, 210	. 216	, 210	. 216	, 216	. 210	. 210	210	. 213	
Exports: § Sole leather:  Pands backs and sides  thous of the		255	412	247	336	3	157	154	3, 062	79	1, 818	701	
Bends, backs and sides thous. of lb Offal, including belting offal do Upper teather do		99 1, 338	123 1, 992	2, 581	176 2, 036	92 1, 324	91 2, 741	163 2, 864	3, 002 275 6, 705	1, 194 3, 206	296 2, 853	721 573 3, 324	3, 1, 4,
Production: ‡ Calf and kipthous, of skins		1,000	1, 083	858	950	942	1,070	r 946	937	1, 031	1,032	898	١,
Cattle hide thous, of hides. Goat and kid thous, of skins Sheep and lamb do	1, 773	7 2, 468 2, 266 7 4, 602	7 2, 353 2, 015 7 4, 172	7 2, 150 1, 745 7 3, 794	7 2, 132 7 1, 780 7 4, 507	7 1, 985 1, 676 7 4, 132	r 2, 337 r 1, 742 r 4, 784	r 2, 320 r 1, 780 r 4, 639	7 2, 237 1, 659 7 3, 949	7 2, 502 1, 997 7 4, 418	2, 544 2, 143 4, 288	2, 500 2, 190 4, 256	2, 2, 4,
Prices, wholesale: Sole, oak, bends (Boston)†dol. per lb. Chrome, calf, B grade, black, compositedol. per sq. ft.		. 440	. 440	. 440	. 440	. 440	. 440	. 440	. 440	.440	. 440	. 440	
Chrome, calf, B grade, black, composite. dol, per sq. ft. stocks of cattle hides and leather, end of month:  Totalthous. of equiv. hides		. 529	. 529	11,951	. 529	12, 577	13,047	13, 037	. 529	13, 622	. 533 13, 593	13, 077	
Leather, in process and finished do Hides, raw do		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	8, 433 5, 189	8, 202 5, 391	8, 059 5, 018	
LEATHER MANUFACTURES	}	1	,										
Hoves and mittens, production, total* thous doz. pairs  Dress and semi-dress, total do  Leather do		2, 339 708 148	2, 351 705 151	1,904 545 122	2, 187 648 155	2, 071 650 152	2, 476 775 173	2, 266 734 171	1,893 632 144	2, 228 656 151	2, 218 688 154	72,432 7794 7185	2,
Leather and fabric combination do do Gabrie do		90 470	82 472	59 364	40 453	29 469	33 568	26 537	20 468	18 488	20 513	23 7 586	
Vork, total do do do Leather do do do do do do do do do do do do do		1, 631 230	1, 646 226	1,359 177	1, 538 206	1, 422	1,701 198	1, 531 175	1, 261 155	1, 572 177	1,530 169 220	71,638 176	1,
Leather and fabric combination do Fabric do			231 1, 189		, .	208 1, 039	242 1, 261	1, 144	186 921	231 1, 164	1, 141	225 1. 237	1,
r Revised. aLess than 500 pieces. Data for Puert Data reflect a change in the sample of reporting st	o Rico; da ores and i	ta for Hav in the met	vaii not y hod of su	et availab mmarizin	le. g reports;	January :	1946 figur	compara	ble with o	earlier dat	a is \$0.064		
<sup>2</sup> Dec. 1 estimate. ¶Tax-paid withdrawals include requirements for conhe United States are tax-free.	-						-			-		-	
Data continue series published in the 1942 Supple lata for October 1941-February 1945 will be published l	ater.												
†Revised series. The price for sole oak leather is sh	own on a	revised by	asis begin	ning in th	e October	1942 Surv	vev; revis	ions begin	ning July	1933 are s	available o	n request	
*New series. Data on gloves and mittens are from eather and fabric, and for May 1944-March 1945 for fal	the Burea	u of the C	ensus and	l cover all	known m	anufactur	rers: data	for Janua	v 1943-M	arch 1945	for leathe	r and con	binat

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946				1	945					19-	46	
and descriptive notes may be found in the	May	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April
	LEAT	HER .	AND	PROD	UCTS	Con	tinued	-					
LEATHER MANUFACTURES—Continued			-									2	
Boots and shoes:  Exports \$		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	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, 230 561	1,095	
Dress and work shoes, incl. sandals and playshoes:   Leather, uppers, totalthous. of pairs   Boys' and youths'		20, 432 961 2, 442 3, 721 4, 292 9, 017 12, 190 5, 224 132	19, 893 985 2, 386 3, 681 4, 184 8, 657 12, 929 5, 184 268	17, 320 998 2, 042 3, 062 3, 824 7, 394 9, 372 4, 608 206	19, 830- 1, 071 2, 326 3, 454 4, 670 8, 309 10, 654 6, 249 230	21, 411 1, 206 2, 234 3, 274 5, 757 8, 940 7, 744 6, 046 188	28, 839 1, 579 2, 728 3, 907 7, 701 12, 924 3, 630 8, 009 165	28, 568 1, 593 2, 730 3, 760 7, 547 12, 939 2, 612 7, 380 173	26, 349 1, 421 2, 346 3, 370 6, 944 12, 268 2, 604 4, 494 105	31, 012 1, 492 2, 855 3, 913 7, 815 14, 937 4, 007 4, 607 136	r33, 163 1, 777 r3 067 r4, 389 8, 515 15, 414 r4, 624 4, 751 131		
	LU	MBEF	ANI	) MAI	NUFA	CTUR	ES				1		
LUMBER—ALL TYPES			<u> </u>					<del></del>					<u> </u>
Exports, total saw mill products \$		30, 851 2, 274 25, 587 83, 386	24, 148 1, 665 20, 184 91, 597	38, 196 5, 930 29, 094 89, 128	44, 280 6, 795 34, 765 100, 707	41, 446 7, 507 31, 095 91, 293	43, 590 2, 772 38, 922 109, 730	39, 429 2, 874 33, 803 98, 964	49, 257 3, 312 44, 012 95, 432	64, 795 6, 405 56, 089 80, 528	52, 574 11, 708 39, 194 79, 434	71, 094 21, 006 48, 091 95, 354	63, 573 21, 278 40, 048 97, 136
Production, total         mil. bd. ft.           Hardwoods         do           Softwoods         do           Shipments, total         do           Hardwoods         do           Softwoods         do           Stocks, gross, end of month, total         do           Hardwoods         do           Softwoods         do	2, 668 699 1, 969 2, 621 691 1, 930 3, 481 875 2, 606	2,706 600 2,106 2,734 630 2,104 3,571 852 2,719	2,707 583 2,124 2,637 606 2,031 3,648 838 2,810	2,341 560 1,781 2,316 547 1,769 3,653 837 2,816	2,574 634 1,940 2,494 579 1,915 3,705 885 2,820	2, 191 612 1, 579 2, 148 516 1, 632 3, 741 958 2, 783	2,089 673 1,416 1,991 595 1,396 3,792 1,018 2,774	1,891 615 1,276 1,819 581 1,238 3,845 1,040 2,805	1,638 443 1,195 1,688 472 1,216 3,816 1,022 2,794	1,840 516 1,324 2,081 604 1,477 3,555 906 2,649	1,887 498 1,389 1,911 479 1,432 3,482 877 2,605	2, 279 640 1, 639 2, 307 582 1, 725 3, 397 886 2, 511	2, 538 681 1, 857 2, 517 674 1, 843 3, 421 873 2, 548
FLOORING	2,000	2,.10	2,010	2,010	2,020	2,100	2,	2,000	2,.01	2,010	2,000	2,011	2,01
Maple, beech, and birch:         M bd. ft           Orders, new	3. 700 6, 175 2, 950 3, 875 2, 475	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	4, 32! 6, 550 3, 100 4, 350 3, 200
Oak:         do           Orders, new	19, 434 33, 371 20, 119 20, 982 7, 270	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	16, 81 34, 286 18, 75 20, 996 7, 424
SOFTWOODS  Douglas fir:  Exports, total sawmill products §		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	40, 19 17, 07 23, 12
dol. per M bd. ft. Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1 x 4, R. L. do Southern pine:	38, 220 53, 900	34, 398 44, 100	34. 790 44. 100	34.790 44.100	34. 790 44. 100	34. 790 44. 100	34. 790 44. 100	34. 790 44. 100	34.790 44.100	34. 790 44. 100	34. 790 44. 100	37, 362 51, 450	38, 22 53, 90
Exports, total sawmill products § M bd. ft. Sawed timber §	672 746	6, 717 524 6, 193 639 876	3, 912 344 3, 568 633 850	7, 326 649 6, 677 613 808	6, 950 745 6, 205 532 695	7, 684 1, 391 6, 293 577 676	6,355 1,241 5,114 607 653	7, 202 1, 853 5, 349 550 650	5,798 1,904 3,894 472 646	9,076 2,268 6,808 626 696	9, 093 3, 228 5, 865 555 698	13, 816 5, 743 8, 073 664 738	11, 97: 3, 50: 8, 46: 65: 73:
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' †	46.029	41. 144	41. 144	41, 428	42.018	42, 018	42, 018	42. 018	42, 782	42, 837	43, 465	46, 029	46, 02
Production † dol. per M bd. ft. Shipments † do. Stocks, end of month † do. Western pine:	65.091 635 657 1,060	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, 129 240	60. 056 512 576 1, 065	61, 131 554 553 1, 066	65, 091 629 624 1, 071 480	65, 09 67 66 1, 08
Orders, new†do	515 280	465 398	548 421	514 440	412 351	360	305	302	294	298	299	417	293
1" x 8"       dol. per M bd. ft         Production†       mil. bd. ft         Shipments†       do         Stocks, end of month†       do         West coast woods:	40. 65 584 529 765	34. 79 570 519 820	34. 84 600 542 877	34. 75 570 510 935	34. 88 548 517 965	35. 30 418 412 971	35. 78 341 332 980	36. 46 279 310 949	36. 07 206 248 908	35. 99 206 290 824	36, 16 234 297 761	35. 77 296 373 684	39. 18 45: 46: 710
Orders, new†         do_           Orders, unfilled, end of month         do_           Production†         do_           Shipments†         do_           Stocks, end of month         do_	518 601 527 526 368	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	543 633 533 536 363

'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 here 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 pline and 1944 data for production, shipments, and stocks of West Coast woods (1945 data for West Coast woods are subject to further revisions). Earlier lumber data were previously adjusted to 1941-43 Census data and revisions have been published only in part (see note in April 1946 Survey). All unpublished revisions through February 1945 will be shown later. The Southern pine price series are shown on a revised basis beginning in the February 1946 Survey; each represents a composite of 9 individual series; the specifications given above apply to data collected beginning February 1945; earlier data were computed by linking slightly different series to the current data.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946				19	45					19	46	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April
LU	MBE	R ANI	D MA	NUFA	CTUR	ES—C	Continu	ied					
SOFTWOODS—Continued											·		
Redwood, California: ‡         M bd. ft.           Orders, new	4, 160 97, 769 3, 912 4, 275 73, 520	30, 301 97, 581 36, 343 37, 191 61, 640	36, 653 100, 342 35, 108 34, 436 60, 145	38, 071 107, 552 30, 695 30, 843 58, 321	30, 966 79, 025 34, 645 35, 864 55, 495	30, 599 80, 235 32, 773 29, 581 56, 569	30, 892 81, 407 34, 012 32, 508 55, 459	31, 709 85, 572 33, 442 28, 019 60, 335	20, 572 81, 947 26, 724 21, 495 76, 006	20, 248 91, 979 9, 858 11, 207 75, 231	8, 179 98, 314 795 1, 854 74, 165	4, 370 100, 288 1, 286 2, 267 73, 298	3, 93 98, 91 2, 89 2, 69 73, 54
SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD													
Softwood plywood:* Productionthous. of sq. ft., 36" equivalent_ Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	127, 284 129, 599 27, 543	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		7 120, 15 7 120, 17 7 120, 17 7 29, 75
FURNITURE	İ												
All districts, plant operationspercent of normal_ Grand Rapids district: Orders:	63	51	51	47	51	52	55	56	56	59	62	64	6:
Canceled percent of new orders  New no of days' production Unfilled, end of month percent of normal Plant operations percent of normal Shipments no of days' production	53 146 70 41	5 16 78 46 17	3 16 74 46 17	9 70 45 13	3 12 70 49 13	3 16 67 51 17	5 21 64 60 20	7 30 64 60 18	2 17 68 61 15	1 31 84 64 22	1 36 108 69 31	1 38 115 70 37	55 128 71 38
·	M	ETALS	S ANI	) MAI	UFA0	CTUR	<u>'</u> ES		1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
IRON AND STEEL			Î	<u> </u>									
Foreign trade: \( \frac{1}{2} \) Iron and steel products: Exports (domestic), total short tons Scrap do Imports, total do Scrap de		538, 414 11, 286 149, 288 3, 032	403, 912 10, 266 148, 460 6, 828	470, 987 11, 502 156, 408 4, 383	407, 225 8, 448 119, 915 2, 717	344, 697 9, 397 102, 163 2, 531	327, 805 5, 480 123, 435 8, 065	487, 240 6, 397 104, 116 4, 770	451, 046 8, 568 92, 638 1, 607	557, 360 4, 768 78, 584 1, 208	314, 797 9, 322 85, 795 3, 459	349, 317 10, 662 212, 138 9, 584	476, 221 16, 752 157, 753 3, 032
Iron and Steel Scrap					·		ŕ		ĺ		,	,	
Consumption, total* thous. of short tons.  Home scrap* do.  Purchased scrap*. do  Stocks, consumers', end of month, total* do.  Home scrap* do.  Purchased scrap* do.		5, 347 2, 949 2, 398 4, 174 1, 327	4, 944 2, 704 2, 240 4, 120 1, 312	4, 686 2, 608 2, 078 4, 044 1, 278	3, 989 2, 169 1, 820 4, 225 1, 354	3, 995 2, 228 1, 767 4, 144 1, 319	4, 331 2, 283 2, 048 3, 950 1, 204	4,378 2,346 2,032 3,943 1,239	4, 129 2, 233 1, 896 3, 742 1, 215	(a) (a) (a)	4, 491		
		2,847	2,808	2, 766	2, 871	2,825	2, 746	2,704	2, 527	(a)	3, 115		
Iron ore:  Lake Superior district: Consumption by furnaces	21, 075 2, 830	6, 872 11, 121 20, 715 18, 584 2, 131 101 56	6, 397 10, 621 24, 847 22, 419 2, 429 103 46	6, 532 11, 372 29, 485 26, 677 2, 808 125 69	5, 658 10, 732 34, 781 31, 533 3, 248 187 51	5, 837 10, 543 39, 549 35, 684 3, 865 118 56	4, 491 9, 827 45, 090 40, 537 4, 553 199 51	5, 612 4, 145 44, 706 39, 891 4, 815 116 46	6, 099 71 39, 059 34, 660 4, 399 109 51	3, 719 0 35, 342 31, 215 4, 127 78 33	1,748 0 33,647 29,606 4,041 75 24	6, 021 0 27, 601 24, 100 3, 501 81 60	4, 769 730 23, 079 20, 060 3, 019 112 56
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures		:		•									
Castings, gray iron:* Shipments, total short tons For sale do Unfilled orders for sale do Castings, malleable:	757, 041 454, 194 2,491,811	866, 951 542, 337 2,031,318	849, 449 543, 788 2,015,625	748, 790 468, 017 2,015,005	750, 050 462, 364 1,817,801	434, 416	767, 209 461, 720 1,741,981	751, 092 445, 952 1,847,468	678, 091 397, 529 1,877,095	446 567	541, 177 368, 384 2,152,766	796, 068 505, 431 2,265,336	856, 678 529, 323 2,378,348
Orders, new, for sale         do           Orders, unfilled for sale         do           Shipments, total         do           For sale         do	37, 211 277, 345 62, 540 34, 921	34, 839 328, 471 79, 565 52, 789	4, 249 285, 210 71, 992 47, 510	34, 246 284, 017 55, 813 35, 439	1-18,642 232, 136 52, 647 33, 239	16, 275 219, 905 46, 960 28, 506	47, 020 229, 618 59, 096 37, 307	33, 698 227, 309 57, 315 36, 007	44, 507 236, 648 51, 963 35, 168	47, 411 245, 878 54, 191 38, 181	31, 104 247, 644 40, 156 29, 338	7 49, 561 7 263, 227 7 50, 235 33, 978	48, 126 275, 055 65, 010 36, 298
Pig iron: Consumption*thous, of short tons Prices, wholesale:		4, 918	4, 505	4, 594	3, 969	4, 062	3, 525	4, 080	4, 090		2 3, 664	~	
Basic (valley furnace) dol. per long ton Composite do Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Island* do Production* thous. of short tons Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month* thous. of short tons.	26. 00 26. 67 26. 50 2, 275	24, 50 25, 17 25, 00 5, 016	24. 50 25. 17 25. 00 4, 605	24. 50 25. 17 25. 00 4, 801	24. 50 25. 17 25. 00 4, 249	24. 50 25. 17 25. 00 4, 227	24.80 25.40 25.19 3,388	25. 25 25. 92 25. 75 4, 026	25. 25 25. 92 25. 75 4, 323	25. 25 25. 92 25. 75 2, 645	25. 25 25. 92 25. 75 1, 148	25. 63 26. 32 26. 20 4, 424	26. 00 26. 67 26. 50 3, 614
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactured								. = -		.,			
Steel castings:† Shipments total short tons For sale, total do Railway specialties do Revised Cancellations exceeded new orders by	94, 630 28, 547	26, 077			131, 411 • 98, 080 27, 652 or January	* 83, 751 26, 071	130, 344 99, 495 29, 391	123, 048 91, 409 28, 160	115, 239 85, 391 25, 939	99, 058 77, 071 22, 645	57, 423 45, 151 8, 879	101, 396 80, 843 21, 905	146, 327 108, 586 33, 598

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946				19	45					194	16	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Мау	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April
M	ETAL	S ANI	) MAI	NUFA	CTUR	ES—C	ontinu	ed					
IRON AND STEEL—Continued													
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactured—Continued					1					]			
Steel ingots and steel for castings: Productionthous, of short tons	4,073 52	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	6, 507 83	* 5, 860 78
Percent of capacitys Prices, wholesale:	.0301	. 0272	.0275	. 0275	. 0275	.0275	. 0275	. 0275	. 0275	. 0275	. 0288	. 0301	, 0301
Composite, finished steel	39. 00 . 0235 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	39. 00 . 023 18. 7
Steel, Manufactured Products		į											
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands	8, 632	7, 130	8, 985	8,646	4, 132	3,756	4,012	4, 645	5, 353	r 5, 465	5, 989	6, 733	7, 886
Production do Bhipments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1,861 1,875	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	7 1,695 7 1,705	839 839	1, 428 1, 424	1, 999 1, 988
Stocks, end of mouthdodo	24	51	43	43	44	38	40	38	27	19	20	24	3
Area. thous of sq. ft Quantity number.	1,725 1,920	1, <b>2</b> 02 828	1,628 946	1,626 1,075	1, 432 1, 193	1,579 1,371	1,356 1,298	1, 295 1, 222	1, 597 1, 259	1,606 1,381	1,645 1,154	1, 948 1, 531	7 1, 993 7 2, 049
Porcelain enameled products, shipments; thous, of dol. Spring washers, shipmentsdodo	5, 777	3, 178 476	3, 196 500	2, 893 397	3, 381 375	3,303 316	4, 049 386	4, 013 374	3, 355 325	5,070 382	4, 496 317	4, 788 355	6, 15 40
Steel products, net shipments: thous. of short tons_		5, 417	4, 922	4, 697	4, 124	3,955	4, 267	4, 367	4, 298	 	1 4, 379	4, 214	4, 330
Merchant barsdo Pipe and tubedo		526 560	481 531	463 519	398 436	434 429	447 426	450 454	435 417		1 453 1 401	454 418	439 45
Plates do do do do do do do do do do do do do		686 200	572 181	518 202 872	437 186	389 220	375 203	367 204	387 204		1 341 1 149	371 177	36 16
Sheetsdostrip—Cold rolleddo		969 112	907 111	101	841 94	838 84 92	979 104	993 108	931 104		1 1, 044 1 137	924 106	973 113
Hot rolleddo Structural shapes, heavydo		116 316	120 297	113 309	100 287	272	114 333	120 324	111 331		1 138 1 278	117 327	100 340
Tin plate and terneplate do- Wire and wire products do-		261 381	287 350	269 314	245 314	213 303	211 343	209 350	210 338		1 267 1 356	249 327	264 351
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS													
Aluminum: Imports, bauxite ¶ long tons		52, 942	104, 515	77, 566	106, 260	42, 444	54, 947	40, 967	38, 213	66, 794	38, 322	52, 329	55, 598
Imports, bauxite ¶long tons Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.)dol. per lb Aluminum fabricated products, shipments*.mil. of lb	. 0475	. 0375 229. 7	.0375 194.5	. 0375 172. 3	. 0375 106. 5	60.9	. 0375 57. 9	65. 2	66.5	. 0375 80. 8	63.8	. 0385 99. 4	. 047 109. 2
Bearing metal (white-base antifriction), consumption and shipments total		5, 185	4, 998	4,404	5, 445	3,968	4,760	4, 975	4, 435	5, 544	4, 541	6, 251	(2)
Consumed in own plants ● do Shipments ● do Brass sheets, wholesale price, mill dol. per lb		1,304 3,881	1, 303 3, 696	1, 187 3, 218	1, 293 4, 152	1, 101 2, 868	1,073 3,687	1,335 3,640	1, 170 3, 265	1, 493 4, 051	1, 046 3, 495	1,333 4,918	(2)
Copper:	. 221	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 208
Exports, refined and manufactures \short tons		18, 945 80, 819	10, 320 72, 470	10, 259 114, 562	6,338 64,710	6, 219 70, 423	9, 511 82, 366	10, 908 50, 860	7,301 56,469	12, 427 60, 026	10, 966 13, 560	7, 336 8, 194	6, 267 25, 164
For smelting, refining, and export \( \)do For domestic consumption, total \( \)do		4, 353 76, 018	1,906 70,564	1,774 112,788	4, 309 60, 401	4, 588 65, 835	5, 392 76, 974	2, 407 48, 452	2, 252 54, 217	15, 657 44, 369	1,760 11,800	3, 481 4, 712	1, 104 24, 060
Imports, total 4  For smelting, refining, and export 1  Go.  For domestic consumption, total 1  do.  Unrefined, including scrap 4  do.  Refined 9  Price, wholesale, electrolytic, (N. Y.) dol. per ib-		31, 882 44, 135	21,626 48,938	59, 469 53, 319	31, 118 29, 283	27, 909 37, 925	22, 982 53, 993	11, 869 36, 584	12,480 41,737	20, 368 24, 001	5, 782 6, 020	814 3, 898	3, 701 20, 358
Froduction:9.	i .	1	.1178	.1178	.1178	. 1178	. 1178	.1178	. 1178	.1178	.1178	.1178	. 1178
Mine or smelter (incl. custom intake) short tons. Refinery do Deliveries, refined, domestico do	31, 712 20, 551	74, 469 85, 319	72, 271 74, 377	72, 855 72, 995	68, 253 69, 127	64, 091 45, 145	69, 322 70, 363	65, 586 70, 218	62, 641 66, 062	58, 178 69, 008	41, 667 49, 923	41, 832 20, 139	r 29, 280 18, 989
Stocks, refined, end of month ofdo	93, 647 75, 754	139, 203 63, 841	94, 031 70, 738	88, 661 76, 166	86, 840 80, 316	83, 478 68, 675	104, 104 73, 913	119, 973 74, 425	103, 464 76, 512	115, 601 72, 799	86, 089 74, 339	58, 590 70, 249	75, 756 65, 448
Lead: Imports, total, ex-mirs. (lead content) ¶do		28, 398	31,861	37,698	28, 644	40,754	27, 164	22, 942	25, 199	17,669	12, 291	7, 506	6, 526
Ore, domestic, receipts (lead content) ddo Refined:	ì	34, 652	31,803	31,616	31,668	26, 945	32,978	32, 812	31, 580	31,550	0050	0070	005
Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (N. Y.)dol. per lb Production, total desilverized (N. Y.)short tons	. 0650 19, 530	. 0650 45, 848	. 0650 38, 626	. 0650 40, 300	32,691	35, 923	. 0650 47, 462	.0650 47,824	. 0650 45, 399	. 0650 51, 054	. 0650 41, 643	. 0650 25, 336	. 0650 23, 766 22, 726
From domestic ore do	18, 393 21, 720	42, 126 40, 585	34, 513 39, 658	33, 232 36, 597	27, 552 33, 517	34, 699 39, 701	42,005 44,347	39, 991 44, 766	38, 298 44, 304 43, 746	49,795 44,806 51,929	40,070 48,257 45,312	24, 179 28, 702 41, 939	23, 941 41, 75
Tin: Imports:	39, 563	38, 488	37, 452	41, 145	40, 310	36, 514	39, 629	42, 671	45, 740	51, 929	40, 512	41, 909	91,700
Ore (tin content)long tons		4, 166 100	3,340 1,600	4, 000 1, 450	673 1,000	3, 917	5, 277	3,763	811	1, 151 + 22	7, 540	5, 074 0	4, 48 21
Bars, blocks, pigs, etcdodol	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200	. 5200
Imports, total (zinc content) ¶short tons. For smelting, refining, and export ¶do		31,962 178	36, 229 161	50, 237 0	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	33, 878 3, 105
For domestic consumption: ¶ Ore (zinc content) do		26, 607	38,086	42, 446	26, 757	38,055	12,005	28, 365	20, 450	13,069	14,300	29, 031	18, 29
Blocks, pigs, etcdodo		5, 177	5,982	7, 791	14, 683	8, 232	8, 164	9, 235	10, 337	17, 646	13, 050	12, 742	12, 48
Louis) dol. per lb. Production dol. short tons	. 0825 62, 416	. 0825 69, 440	. 0825 66, 607	. 0825 65, 830	. 0825 64, 753	. 0825 61, 600	. 0825 65, 614	.0825 64,337	. 0825 66, 162	.0825 65, 901	.0825 61,274	. 0825 71, 612	, 0825 60, 903
Shipmentso do do Domestico do do do do do do do do do do do do do	69, 680 60, 571	66, 972 66, 839	54, 477 54, 023	51, 909 51, 803	48, 255 48, 084	41,881	53, 224 52, 052	54, 449	62, 324	58, 635 47, 169	54, 856 41, 349	83, 693 66, 159	73, 191 760, 809
Stocks, end of montho		171,007		197, 058	213, 556	233, 275	245, 665	51, 326 255, 553	259, 391	266, 657	273, 075		

1946

1946

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	i				45		_			19	40	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April
M	ETALS	5 AND	MA	NUFA	CTUR	ES—C	ontinu	ed					
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS													
Electric overhead cranes:§	1	0.50	1 001	1 100	. 000		2.000		1 000		1 000	1 400	
Orders, new thous, of dol. Orders, unfilled, end of mouth do Shipments do		4, 587 569	1, 331 5, 032 746	1, 133 5, 622 549	1, 898 7, 016 411	1, 795 8, 274 461	2, 033 9, 597 709	1, 799 10, 690 675	1, 366 11, 365 640	1, 607 12, 185 757	1, 386 12, 772 786	1, 422 13, 396 781	
Foundry equipment:  New orders, net total	577. 3 621. 7 426. 2	404.7 347.6 606.6	375. 4 306. 7 618. 2	411.7 386.9 499.2	532, 2 539, 1 508, 4	577. 2 617. 2 436. 9	457. 8 456. 8 461. 6	416. 6 419. 4 406. 8	547. 6 600. 8 360. 8	392. 8 391. 1 391. 7	432. 8 458. 7 342. 6	536. 6 576. 7 351. 8	701. 2 779. 8 427. 7
Repairsdo Heating and ventilating equipment: Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol Oil burners:⊕	1 1		14, 151			10, 338	401.0	400.0	12, 262				
Orders, new, netnumber_ Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo		14, 854	24, 903	24, 201	81, 766	80, 100	50, 895	58, 075	32, 150	r 82, 489	138, 828	7 78, 941	127, 285
Shipments do	1 1	59, 290 10, 338	71, 535 12, 658	84, 575 11, 161	151, 822 14, 519	211, 799 20, 123	235, 073 27, 621	266, 976 26, 172	277, 211 21, 915	7330, 206 729, 494	* 442, 220 * 26, 814	7 498, 600 7 30, 681	590, 942 34, 943
Stocks, end of monthdododo		7, 312	6, 286	5, 990	6, 670	6, 422	5, 435	5, 279	6, 166	r 6, 531	r 6, 256	r 4, 691	5, 785
Classes 1, 2, and 3 dodo. Classes 4 and 5: Number	14, 688 303	7, 525 341	8, 512 327	8, 531 425	10, 575 446	14, 352 428	19, 493	21, 434	13,746	14, 007 246	14, 328 248	16, 038 275	14, 399 345
Horsepower  Unit heater group, new orders thous. of dol- Warm-air furnaces (forced air and gravity flow),	80, 586	72, 926	67, 827 4, 199	105, 311	83, 491	90, 088 5, 581	94, 777	76, 520	63, 380 8, 526	59, 382	69, 070	73, 717	88, 485
shipments*number_		29, 494	32, 764	27, 540	33, 410	34, 871	40, 165	41,465	33, 253	37, 789	39,664	47, 100	43, 186
Machine tools, shipments*thous. of dol Pumps and water systems, domestic, shipments:0	26, 580	39, 825	41,040	32, 504	32, 500	27, 300	31, 200	26, 084	23, 276	30, 263	26, 949	27, 326	28, 108
Pitcher, other hand, and windmill pumpsunits Water systems, including pumpsdo	23, 587 45, 150	28, 807 33, 730	24, 570 33, 840	25, 566 31, 364	25, 088 32, 259	22, 995 32, 400	25, 470 38, 927	24, 050 36, 529	23, 600 33, 718	27, 563 46, 094	24, 093 37, 528	27, 231 44, 870	28, 157 44, 887
Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary: Orders, new thous, of dol	2,856	3, 177	3, 220	3,871	2, 258	2, 171	2, 975	2, 482	1,925	2,836	2, 728	2, 489	2, 803
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT							•						
Battery shipments (automotive replacement only), number*thousands		1,326	1, 325	1,213	1, 567	1,675	1, 926	1,834	1,685	1, 768	1,706	1,686	1, 672
Electrical products:† Insulating materials, sales billed1936=100 Motors and generators, new ordersdo		396 r 323	7 371 7 243	294 235	252 7 214	164 r 256	206 - 323	202 r 254	227 345	217 213	187 222	224 429	
Furnaces, electric, industrial, sales:	}	4, 513	8. 431	9, 952	4, 192	7,092	8, 104	5,856	7,626	6, 343	6, 589	* 5, 786	6, 105
Value thous. of dol. Laminated fiber products, shipments do		353 5, 795	783 5, 329	889 4, 301	386 3,336	701 2,005	690	624	613 3, 144	570 2,694	614 2, 216	604 2,759	527 2,738
Matara (1, 900 hp).		5, 616	6, 304	5, 320	5, 224	4, 462	5, 417	5, 633	6, 143	3, 365	3, 243	5, 924	4, 726
Polyphase induction, billings do Polyphase induction, new orders do Direct current, billings do		7, 577	6, 737 4, 866	5, 992	6,012 3,621	6, 624 1, 695	10, 691	7, 260	10, 813	5,818	6, 530	12,767	10, 222
Direct current, new ordersdoRigid steel conduit and fittings, shipments† short tons.		4, 760 5, 739 7 9, 793	2, 699 7 10, 882	3,710 2,801 78,362	1, 315 7 8, 624	2, 663 - 8, 826	1,678 1,335 r 11,383	1,720 1,352 12,732	2, 067 r 12, 900	565 779 14, 109	456 894 10, 887	868 1,840 6,590	1,414
Villespized fiber:	1	4, 237	4, 147	3, 120	3, 372	3,017	2, 490	3, 152	4, 093	4, 359	4, 222	4, 474	12,940
Consumption of fiber paper thous. of lb. Shipments thous. of dol.		1, 322	1, 321	1,029	1,067	746	825	875	921	1, 265	1, 104	1, 211	1, 138
		PAPE	CR AN	ID PF	RINTI	NG							
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER													
Pulpwood:* Consumptionthous. of cords (128 cu. ft.)	1, 524	1, 518	1, 471	1, 349	1, 390	1, 339	1, 465	1, 401	1, 314	1, 294	1, 286	1, 511	, 1, 512
Receipts, total do do Stocks, end of month do do	1,342	1, 461 2, 330	1, 593 2, 420	1, 580 2, 627	1, 685 2, 887	1, 502	1, 535 3, 017	1, 225 2, 877	1,070 2,627	1, 354 2, 687	1, 511 2, 913	1, 716 3, 117	7 1, 433 7 3, 038
Waste paper:*	2,856							· ·					· '
Consumption short tons. Receipts do	620, 285 637, 231	612, 713 632, 093	597, 137 589, 702	520, 824 534, 585	552, 888 543, 008	533, 384	620, 472	568, 048 566, 858	500, 546 496, 036	590, 097 589, 511	555, 229 545, 602	637, 199	r 606, 662 r 653, 188
Stocksdo	399, 938	331, 740	324, 211	330, 473	323, 799	314, 644	330, 579	330, 919	326, 689	326, 238	316, 488	337, 518	382, 992
		18, 414	18, 720	24, 339	6, 379	1, 399	3, 711	3, 461	1,095	2, 906	1,058	3, 198	1, 359
Exports, all grades, total the short tons.  Imports, all grades, total the short tons.  Bleeded sulphyte the short tons.		82, 888	86, 089	127, 603	177, 360	166, 839	257, 561	230, 024	271 856	232, 963	142,069	109, 769	118, 276
Bleached sulphate ‡ do Unbleached sulphate ‡ do Bleached sulphate ‡ do Bleached sulphite ‡ do		3, 877 7, 685	3, 629 7, 071	3, 758 29, 580	4, 117 39, 117	8, 112 45, 352	18, 455 62, 600	6, 846 55, 922	7, 817 100, 745 36, 779	5, 780 88, 447	5, 213 31, 741	5, 322 11, 435	4, 783 10, 505
		23, 214	26, 423 31, 679	30, 340 46, 843	38, 745 73, 754	27, 980 66, 685	56, 880 92, 659	38, 609 99, 529	36, 779	37, 299 78, 483	38, 672 45, 242	36, 194 37, 715	42, 638 36, 085
Comparison		1, 437	1, 740	1, 595	1, 707	1,719	2,012	2, 170	99, 480	1,943	1,699	1,990	1,717
Groundwood ‡do	l	16, 690	15, 547	15, 487	19, 920	16, 991	24, 955	26, 948	25, 295	21, 011	19, 502	17, 113	22, 548

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 misinterpretation.

• Includes unit heaters, unit ventilators, and heat transfer coils; the designation has, therefore, been corrected from "unit deaters to dark nearer group to avoid missing."

It is believed that data shown currently and also earlier data for these products are substantially complete.

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

New series. The series on automotive replacement battery shipments are estimated industry totals compiled by Dun and Bradstreet; data beginning 1937 are available on request. For 1940-41 and early 1942 data on machine tool shipments, see p. 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-air 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); September data for all series were estimated by that agency from partial 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.

1 Revised series. The index for motors and generators includes adjustments for cancellations reported through December 1945; data published for this index prior to the April 1945 Survey, have been revised (revised April 1945 figure for the index of sales of insulating materials prior to the April 1945 Survey, have been revised to cover domestic sale

July 1946	SURV	VEY (	OF CU	JRRE	NT B	USIN	ESS						S-35
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946		-		19	945	•		<del></del>	1	19	46	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Мау	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April
	PAI	PER A	ND P	RINT	ING-	-Conti	nued						
WOOD PULP—Continued Production:													
Total, all gradesshort tonsshort tons	848, 623 78, 670	7861, 850 73, 592	813, 100 69, 397	739, 080 66, 984	772, 677 69, 294	730, 426 65, 963	820, 913 77, 440	799, 092 71, 683	706, 376 64, 504	727, 224 59, 004	720, 239 63, 011	855, 139 78, 144	849, 772 76, 411
Unbleached sulphate do Bleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do Soda do Groundwood do	307, 975 149, 729	7337, 513 139, 620	326, 053 131, 380	298, 165 112, 927	311, 639 124, 205	285, 689 117, 855	317, 101 136, 793	300, 726 132, 878	246, 570 119, 761	230, 809 136, 813	250, 454 127, 991	320, 300 140, 669	316, 854 141, 876
Soda	65, 518 38, 486 161, 044	73, 977 40, 000 149, 555	70, 809 33, 567 134, 207	65, 986 33, 270 117, 648	65, 355 35, 538 123, 214	64, 130 35, 147 118, 905	67, 011 39, 218	66, 105 38, 408	59, 715 35, 905	64, 513 39, 553	58, 989 35, 886	64, 546 41, 320 163, 110	62,347 41,612 164,589
	88, 446	r 86, 910	81, 588	78, 371	72, 421	67,840	136, 623 65, 680	144, 913 69, 253	143, 036 71, 195	155, 756 67, 026	143, 333 74, 295	74, 906	77, 173
Total, all grades do Bleached sulphate do Unbleached sulphate do	7, 358 8, 055	6, 321 9, 009	4, 749 7, 135	4, 238 7, 616	4, 534 10, 309	4, 010 8, 829	6, 009 7, 542	5, 471 8, 984	3, 999 8, 894	3, 855 7, 340	6, 970 6, 556	5, 203 7, 119	6, 265 7, 624
Bleached sulphite do	17, 481 11, 181	15, 411 r 8, 552	13, 099 8, 048	14, 527 8, 742	13. 338 8, 053	14, 045 9, 121	13, 605 9, 704	14, 400 10, 033	17, 105 9, 461	15, 397 9, 374	18, 561 10, 105	17, 362 8, 786	14, 834 8, 451
Bleached sulphite	2, 976 37, 983	3, 128 7 41, 609	3, 469 42, 025	2, 146 38, 294	2. 104 31, 358	2, 279 26, 209	2, 218 23, 024	1, 959 24, 321	1, 933 26, 481	2, 041 25, 638	2, 181 26, 253	2, 645 29, 870	2, 711 34, 089
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	0.,000	11,000	12,020	00,201	01,000	20,200	20,021	23,027	20, 101	20,000	20,200	20,000	21,000
All paper and paperboard mills:*	1 000 157	1 519 400	1 470 070	1 250 601	1 454 010	1 400 470	1 550 055	1 700 000	. 000 510	1 700 001	1 400 745	1 020 007	-1 000 057
Paper and paperboard production, total short tons. Paper do		720,074	702, 025	645, 786	1,454,218 711,451	690, 643	783, 339	1,503,923 760,310	709, 444	1,508,961 782,844	720, 336	819, 320	r1,628,857
Paperioard do Building board do	799, 647 106, 515	793, 334 96, 212	774, 654 96, 072	704, 895 94, 117	742, 767 101, 763	718, 827 91, 716	787, 636 98, 648	743, 613 89, 293	660, 072 87, 831	726, 117 96, 874	708, 409 94, 495	818, 777 106, 443	r 815, 183 r 108, 287
Paper do do Building board do Building board do Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Association);† Orders, new short tons Production do Shipments	655, 812	559, 490	566, 387	551, 732	558, 309	552, 798	659, 293	587, 104	553, 553	682, 014	593, 256	r 700, 693	r 680, 612
Productiondo Shipmentsdo	688, 807 687, 827	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	591, 121 592, 627	7681, 001 7682, 398	7666, 902 7664, 648
Fine paper:	88, 502	79, 783	92, 031	76, 291	71, 972	71, 047	92, 405	83, 498	79, 761	101, 382		104, 902	
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Orders, unfilled do Ord	151, 265 97, 750	168, 745 84, 873	7 180, 092 82, 163	176, 477 75, 538	158, 803 83, 471	7 145, 125 81, 464	135, 498 91, 916	140, 438 93, 479	7 129, 598 85, 743	135, 896 92, 351	136, 513	7 149, 408 7 92, 218	r 163, 415
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	99, 036 56, 153	82, 531 43, 816	84, 842 7 43, 348	74, 863 44, 013	82, 418 44, 745	79, 946 r 47, 064	86, 111 49, 509	93, 017 55, 904	79, 314	94, 431 55, 963	85, 596 57, 412	7 96, 129 7 53, 721	r 92, 544
Printing naper:	216, 328	161, 686	170, 041	170, 215	179, 339	185, 158	223, 472	184, 014	171, 937	247, 377	203, 257	r 234, 395	r 228, 008
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do	232, 661 231, 180	160, 167 176, 460	156, 175 174, 398	169, 262 154, 752	176, 948 179, 770	r 193, 236 172, 037	212, 356 205, 359	196, 654 200, 557	7179, 989 191, 434	247, 788 219, 785	250, 553	r 261, 171 r 227, 104	r 259, 559
Shipments dodododo	231, 292 56, 497	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	198, 897 56, 942	r 223, 972	r 228, 357 r 56, 963
Wrapping paper:	255, 402	226, 983	220, 428	224, 378	217, 128	207, 059	242, 857	228, 184	216, 125	231, 270	215, 089	r 262, 247	r 246, 971
Orders, newdo Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	196, 099 260, 109	228, 340 227, 612	<sup>*</sup> 217, 174 223, 410	242, 766 210, 973	227, 045 227, 472	219, 338 217, 861	209, 772 242, 786	213, 983 233, 507	207, 920 214, 719	192, 175 232, 704	217, 692	r 205, 926 r 262, 799	r 246, 838
Stocks, end of monthdo	257, 884 73, 172	227, 225 62, 942	222, 677 r 61, 575	207, 255 68, 713	228, 503 67, 955	216, 830 67, 395	240, 026 66, 090	232, 984 69, 869	209, 993 72, 490	238, 186 67, 047	217, 859 68, 273	7264, 054 75, 122	<sup>r</sup> 247, 315 <sup>r</sup> 71, 004
Book paper, coated: Orders, newpercent of stand. capacity		56. 4	55, 8	55. 2	56. 1	58.1	69. 2	60. 5	62.6				<b>-</b>
		61. 3 55. 5	53. 7 55. 4	50. 3 52. 7	55. 6 56. 2	58. 1 57. 1	68. 1 66. 9	67. 7 66. 7	64. 7 67. 0				
Shipments. do Book paper, uncoated: Orders, new do Price, wholesale, "B" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill. dol. per 100 lb.		74.9	81.9	81. 2	77.0	89. 5	100.0	89. 2	92. 9				
f. o. b. mill dol. per 100 lb.	8.00	7.30 81,2	7.30	7.30 77.2	7.30	7.30	7.30	7. 30	7. 30	7. 58			
Productionpercent of stand. capacity Shipmentsdo Newsprint:		78.3	82. 4 83. 0	75.8	80. 4 80. 3	83. 5 84. 3	93. 8 92. 0	97. 2 96. 1	96. 4 93. 5				
Canada:	359, 943	264, 464	266, 417	270, 640	287, 028	269, 963	310, 975	299, 158	276, 931	328, 414	308, 382	334, 127	337, 862
Production short tons Shipments from mills do Stocks, at mills, end of month do	367, 251 111, 759	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	320, 351 129, 308	348, 103 119, 067
United States: Consumption by publishersdo	1	205, 797	190, 511		202, 911	213, 294	236, 939	236, 090	1	221, 054	223, 244	267, 711	258, 984
Imports¶	67. 00	224, 295 61. 00	212, 814 61. 00		236, 378 61.00	218, 399 61, 00	263, 457 61. 00	206, 659	225, 378 232, 618 61. 00	244, 469 67. 00	238, 888 67. 00	269, 795 67. 00	285, 017 67. 00
Production short tons Shipments from mills do	65, 927 65, 699	63, 768 63, 498	60, 828 56, 492	57, 081 58, 311	56, 518 58, 201	56, 722 59, 802	62, 267 60, 101	62, 602 62, 186	61, 563 62, 551	67, 819 66, 102	60, 564 59, 015	65, 304 67, 658	67, 064 67, 698
Stocks, end of month:	6, 846	6, 403	10, 739	9, 509	7, 826	4, 746	6, 912	7, 328	6, 340	8,057	9,606	7, 252	6, 618
At publishers do In transit to publishers do Paperboard (National Paperboard Association):	210, 276 59, 257	240, 437 43, 539	245, 518 40, 459	263, 277 46, 865	275, 338 47, 399	258, 752 55, 215	254, 834 46, 882	246, 227 47, 556	222, 266 44, 078	221, 957 55, 206	216, 241 60, 277	198, 122 55, 341	201, 776 56, 332
Paperboard (National Paperboard Association):‡ Orders, newdo Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	717, 331	705, 924	657, 211	655, 365	665, 380	629, 899	704, 867	653, 196	601, 526	685, 788	641, 342	754, 872	747, 907
Productiondo	567, 068 703, 422	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, 929 710, 987	553. 274 716, 274 99
Percent of capacity  Waste paper, consumption and stocks:  Consumption	408 173	96 416, 605	405 773	251 805	90 383, 116	91	412 479	95	347 405	90	97 372 489	412 718	
Consumptionshort tons_ Stocks at mills, end of monthdo Paper products:	408, 173 259, 832	194, 395	405, 773 191, 285	351, 805 198, 554	190, 810	366, 642 187, 185	412, 472 203, 657	385, 249 204, 675	347, 495 199, 353	397, 534 204, 736	372, 489 193, 885	412, 718 211, 335	413, 131 238, 597
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, ship- ments*mil. sq. ft. surface area.		4, 112	4, 124	3,751	4, 141	4, 147	4,774	4, 421	4,047	4,800	4, 345	4, 923	5, 078
Folding paper boxes, value:*  New orders 1936 = 100	379. 6	268.3	250.8	235. 2	240. 4	243. 6	273. 4	302.7	274.5	347.7	324.8	397. 0	389. 5
Shipmentsdo	338. 4	279. 4	272.0	239. 6	262. 5	254. 5	303. 7	288. 3	260.7	301.3	283. 1	322. 1	338. 0
PRINTING											1		

Book publication, total.....no. of editions...

557 465 92

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

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

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 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 Survey; earlier data will be published later. Minor revisions in the January-May 1944 figures for folding paper boxes, see p. S-32 of the August 1944 Survey; earlier data will be published later. Minor revisions in the January-May 1944 figures for folding paper boxes and January 1943-May 1944 data for shipping containers are available on request.

365 315 50

401 312 89

582 483 99

731 609

 $348 \\ 281 \\ 67$ 

368 97

664

 $\frac{539}{125}$ 

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	<b> </b>			19	45					. 19	46	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Мау	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	Apr
	PET	ROLE	UM A	ND C	OAL I	RODU	JCTS						
COAL		1											
Anthracite: Exports §thous, of short tons		127	322	334	311	336	365	404	359	317	314	382	
Prices, composite, chestnut: Retaildol. per short ton	15, 27	13.87	13. 89	14. 90	14. 91	14. 93	14. 92	14. 93	15.06	15. 20	15. 26	15. 26	15
Wholesale do Production thous, of short tons	12. 484 5, 469	11. 476 7 2, 083	11.764 • 5,667	12. 214 r 4, 944	12. 233 r 4, 656	12. 281 7 4, 640	12. 281 5, 304	12. 281 • 4, 559	12.389 • 3,998	12. 454 4, 982	12. 469 4, 788	12. 469 5, 492	12. r 5,
Stocks, producers' storage yards, end of modo	79	219	180	174	198	203	140	132	130	157	192	214	",
Exports \$do		2, 763	2, 902	2, 929	2, 838	3, 681	2, 898	3, 471	2, 208	2, 813	3, 130	3, 633	1,
thous of short tons_ Industrial consumption, totaldo	28, 493 25, 027	46, 080 37, 252	42, 850 35, 046	41, 733 34, 553	41, 444 33, 553	39, 485	41, 054 32, 124	44, 089 34, 596	51, 679 38, 446	51, 826 36, 542	46, 244	43, 627 35, 382	7 32, 7 28,
Beehive coke ovensdo	32	867	869	852	707	31, 547 464	311	571	612	631	31, 281 570	719	
Byproduct coke ovens do Cement mills do	3, 647 437	7, 868 313	7, 343 321	7, 695 <b>3</b> 36	7, 181 379	7, 130 401	5, 617 434	6, 798 477	7, 333 467	5, 299 471	3, 744 441	7, 101 503	7 5,
Electric power utilities do Railways (class I) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	4, 585 7, 904	5, 984 10, 683	5,971 10,066	6, 065 10, 061	6, 016 9, 727	5, 315 9, 254	5, 566 9, 692	5, 480 9, 870	5,804 11,005	5, 706 10, 976	4, 929 9, 827	5, 110 10, 391	7 5.
Railways (class I) do Steel and rolling mills do Other industrial do	546 7, 876	859 10, 550	762 9, 590	747 8, 679	693 8, 850	673 8, 310	798 9,706	811 10, 589	921 12, 304	552 12, 907	683 11, 087	815 10, 743	7
Retail deliveries do do Other consumption:	3, 466	8, 828	7,804	7, 180	7, 891	7, 938	8, 930	9, 493	13, 233	15, 284	14, 963	8, 245	3
Vessels (bunker) § do	89	185 <b>229</b>	176 236	187	175	168	145	129 222	103 202	98 <b>237</b>	88	111	
Prices, composite:	1			217	218	212	169		1		219	249	
Retail (34 cities)¶dol. per short ton Wholesale:	10.70	10, 50	10. 54	10. 55	10. 57	10. 57	10. 58	10. 59	10. 59	10.69	10.69	10.69	10
Mine rundo Prepared sizesdo	5. 454 5. 715	5. 361 5. 640	5.388 5.655	5. 393 5. 670	5, 430 5, 696	5. 433 5. 708	5. 433 5. 708	5. 433 5. 708	5. 436 5. 708	5. 443 5. 709	5. 447 5. 709	5. 454 5. 709	5.
Production† thous. of short tons. Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of month,	20, 420	49, 483	50, 987	47, 217	47, 658	46, 938	39, 192	50, <b>7</b> 72	46, 798	54, 075	* 49, 975	r 56, 540	7,3
total thous, of short tons	31, 642 29, 936	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	58, 531 55, 386	r 38 r 36
Industrial, total do- Byproduct coke ovens do- Compart mills	0 505	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	8, 269 677	7.4
Electric power utilities do	9, 949	12, 620	13, 736	14, 282	14, 690	15, 534	15, 138	15, 137	14, 668	14, 378	14, 802	15, 705	12
Steel and rolling millsdo	6, 201 460	9, 369 681	9, 872 703	10, 222 656	10, 387 680	10, 880 746	10, 072 548	10, 056 602	8, 985 593	9, 393 626	11,070 705	13, 235 1, 005	7.7
Syproduct coke ovens	10, 472 1, 706	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	16, 495 3, 145	11 2
COKE										·			
Exports §thous, of short tons		152	160	133	137	142	118	156	168	160	219	162	
dol. per short ton	7. 500	7,000	7,500	7. 500	7. 500	7. 500	7. 500	7, 500	7. 500	7. 500	7. 500	7. 500	7
roduction: Beehivethous, of short tons	20	7 560	559	549	455	297	197	367	392	405	366	462	
Beehive	2, 572	7 5, 573 179	5, 166 172	5, 430 185	5, 071 180	4,997 148	3, 942 144	4, 789 152	5, 166 163	3,800 161	2, 632 149	5,000 167	3
		724	872	926			963	1,002	927	970		1,016	
At furnace plantsdo	292	514	598	569	1, 102	1, 177 658	481	490	498	666	1, 161 934	r 814	
Byproduct plants, total	172	210 150	275 148	357 154	428 160	518 162	482 159	512 159	429 158	305 146	227 147	7 203 142	
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS		l							ļ				
rude petroleum: Consumption (runs to stills) †thous, of bbl		152, 295	149, 682	155, 040	152, 771	128, 236	131, 567	138, 705	141,779	140, 130	130, 232	144, 488	139
Exports \$ do	1	3 439	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	2, 418 6, 578	7
Imports \$	1.210	1.110	1.110	1.110	1, 110	1. 110	1.110	1, 110	1.110	1.110	1.110	1.110	1
Production thous of bbl. Refinery operations pct. of capacity Stocks, end of month:		150, 985 <b>97</b>	145, 610	151,606	150, 965	132, 386 85	132, 597	135, 252 92	138, 495	143, 368	132, 129	136, 835	140
Refinable in U. S.tthous, of bbl.		223, 151	218, 218 51, 790	216, 638	215, 135	220, 319	221, 246 51, 773	218, 916	218, 763	223, 442 51, 819	227, 220	221, 400 53, 128	222 54
At tank farms and in pipe linesdodo		53, 172 155, 557 14, 422	151, 909	53, 053 149, 247	52, 967 147, 807	54, 469 150, 984	154, 988	52, 756 151, 753	50, 276 153, 957	l 156.790	55, 430 157, 315	153, 419	153
On leases† do. Heavy in California do. Wells completed† number		14, 422 5, 063	14, 519 5, 044 1, 350	149, 247 14, 338 4, 793 1, 233	14, 361 4, 821	14,866 4,437	14, 485 4, 606	14, 407 4, 610	153, 957 14, 530 4, 496 1, 330	14, 833 4, 554	14, 475 4, 607	14, 853 4, 528	14
tennea petroleum products:		1, 146	1, 350	1, 233	1, 158	1,389	1,089	1, 156	1, 330	1, 291	1, 112	1, 333	
Gas and fuel oils: Domestic demand:													
Gas oil and distillate fuel oilthous. of bbl		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	19, 804 42, 229	
Consumption by type of consumer:  Electric power plants†		1, 271	1, 280				!	2, 043	2, 570	2. 261	1		1
Railways (class I) doVessels (bunker oil) \$	3, 313	8, 649	8, 361	1, 446 8, 300	1, 386 7, 799	1, 540 6, 953 5, 775	1,855 7,420	7, 274	7, 804 5, 346	7, 625 6, 049	1, 968 6, 584	7 2, 141 6, 935	6
Exports:§		8, 043	7, 897	7, 740	6,694	i	5, 694	6, 131		l	4, 874	6, 999	5
Gas oil and distillate fuel oil do Residual fuel oil do		4, 002 693	4, 764 909	3, 202 1, 106	1, 995 416	1, 566 240	2, 264 267	2, 421 239	2, 017 317	2, 456 374	1, 797 363	1, 723 507	3
Residual fuel oil do_ Price, fuel oil (Pennsylvania) dol. per gal_ Production:	I	. 066	. 066	.066	.066	. 061	. 058	.058	. 058	. 058	.058	. 058	
Gas oil and distillate fuel oil thous. of bbl Residual fuel oil do		21, 941	21, 891	22, 099	21, 740	19, 204	19, 009	19, 964	21, 176	24, 390	23, 047	25, 298	
		41, 569	40, 527	41,881	41, 200	34, 183	36, 452	37, 937	38, 609	37, 940	34, 791	37, 598	
Gas oil and distillate fuel oil do Residual fuel oil do		29, 511 34, 333	32, 440 35, 606	36, 276 38, 341	41, 245 42, 227	45, 059 42, 822	45, 479 42, 068	44, 562 41, 322	35, 778 37, 158	28, 990 34, 573	25, 511 34, 008	29, 922 32, 995	
Motor fuel:	i .	1	60, 597	66, 218	70, 027	64, 550	55, 743	53, 581	50, 129	51, 186	47, 889	56, 801	
Domestic demand thous. of bbl Exports do	l .	11, 585	9, 784	6, 312	2, 779	4, 181	2, 300	2, 794	4, 524	5, 332	4. 452	5, 258	3,
Whaten to me (Otale )	.054	.059	.059	. 059	. 059	.060	.060 .149	. 059	. 056	. 055	.053	.050	-
Wholesale, refinery (Okla.) dol. per gal Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.) do	. 149	. 161	. 161	. 161	. 161	. 155		, 149	.149	. 149	. 146	. 145	

Revised. ‡Revisions for 1945 not shown above: Jan., 4,219; Feb., 4,471; Mar., 5,269; Apr., 5,124.

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

4 Average for 35 cities through April 1945; the comparability of the average was not affected by the omission of data for the city dropped.

Revised series. For source of 1939-41 revisions for bituminous coal production, see note marked "†" on p. S-32 of the April 1943 Survey; revisions for 1942-43 are shown on p. S-33 of the April 1945 issue. For 1941 revisions for the indicated series on petroleum products on this page and p. S-37, see notes marked "†" on p. S-33 of the March and April 1943 issues (correction for crude petroleum production January 1941, 110, 446), and for revised 1942 monthly averages, see note marked "†" on p. S-33 of the July 1944 issue; 1942 monthly revisions for 1943 are available on request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946				19	45					194	46	,
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	Apri
PET	ROLE	J <b>M A</b> I	ND CO	OAL F	PRODU	JCTS-	-Cont	inued				•	
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued													
efined petroleum products-Continued.			ŀ					1				ĺ	
Motor fuel—Continued. Production, total t		69, 766	66,968	72, 505	72, 318	60,077	60, 604	66, 873	66,058	62, 126	55, 492	61,899	
Straight run gasoline do do do do do do do do do do do do do		27,006 34,427	24, 644 34, 263	28, 457 35, 696	29, 263 34, 829	23, 600 29, 307	23, 141 29, 918	24, 761 34, 496	23, 885 34, 504	23, 234 31, 067	20, 915 27, 388	24, 385 29, 910	
Cracked gasoline		9, 947 1, 541	9, 521 1, 384	9,757 1,328	9,651 1,369	8, 569 1, 359	9, <b>267</b> 1, 671	9, 474 1, 782	9, 871 2, 115	10, 122 2, 217	9, 251 1, 973	9, 563 1, 866	
Transfer of cycle productsdo		73	76	77	56	40	51	76	87	80	89	93	
Used at refineries do		6, 114 2, 306	6,065 2,339	6, 551 2, 366	6, 236 2, 599	5, 081 2, 416	5, 483 2, 290	5, 425 2, 118	5, 317 2, 006	5, 037 2, 047	4, 448 1, 937	4, 619 2, 307	
Stocks, gasoline, end of month: Finished gasoline, totalthous, of bbl		77, 151	74, 089	74, 460	74, 270	65, 489	68, 039	78,091	89, 360	94, 115	96, 293	95, 186	
At refineries do	1	49,741	46, 357	47,822	46, 346	38, 146	41,613	47, 585	56, 784	63, 203	63, 999 8, 543	63, 532	
Unfinished gasolinedo Natural gasolinedo		11,179 4,873	12,039 4,723	11, 122 4, 338	9, 733 4, 048	9, 085 3, 985	8, 766 <b>3,</b> 959	8, 449 4, 325	8, 316 4, 322	8, 279 5, 034	5, 843	8, 975 6, 658	
Kerosene: Domestic demand dodo		5, 459	4, 741	4, 402	3, 789	5, 254	6, 775	7, 613	9, 830	11, 176	9, 608	8,006	
Exports 6dodo		639	556	543	540	815	605	505	423	586	370	394	6
Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, refinery (Pennsylvania) dol. per gal.	. 070	. 074	. 074	.074	. 074	. 068	. 066	.066	. 066	.066	. 070	. 070	.0
Production thous. of bbl. Stocks, refinery, end of month do		6, 445   5, 347	6, 337 5, 737	6, 520 5, 8 <b>6</b> 0	7, 089 7, 571	5, 858 8, 082	6, 447 7, 564	7, 564 7, 355	8, 543 6, 212	9, 688 4, 666	9, 506 4, 304	9,852 4,981	
Lubricants: Domestic demanddo	1 1	3, 370	3, 132	3, 261	3, 120	2, 327	2, 577	2, 532	2,606	2,689	2, 275	2, 562	İ
Exports &		779	678	819	389	453	297	571	517	775	603	1, 225	7
Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsylvania) dol. per gal.	. 160	.160	. 160	.160	.160	.160	.160	. 160	. 160	, 160	. 160	. 160	.1
dol. per gal.  Productionthous. of bbl. Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo	<del>-</del> -	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	3,786 7,951	
Asphalt: Importsshort tons	1	16, 237	18, 542	8,748	9, 206	23, 612	7, 864	30, 040	376	9, 065	665	9, 925	8,9
Production do Stocks, refinery, end of month do		631, 100	681, 100	790,200	772,600	662, 900	650,000	564, 400	491, 100	459, 500	479, 300	540, 500	
War.	l.	915, 500	835, 300	730, 700	592, 200	524, 200	503, 100	558, 400	692, 700	786, 500	889, 600	948, 400	
Production thous. of lb. Stocks, refinery, end of month do	.	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, 280 85, 400	
A sphalt prepared rooming, shinments:7	1 .				ł	l '						1	Į
Total thous of squares Smooth-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet do	5, 100 1, 738	4, 189 1, 307	4, 182 1, 260	3, 816 1, 092	4, 170 1, 194	4,076 1,112	4,665 1,269	4, 347 1, 147	3, 314 892	4, 563 1, 350	4, 060 1, 229	4, 680 1, 526	5, 1 1, 6
Mineral-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheetdo Shingles, all typesdo	. 1,065	1,111 1,771	1, 133 1, 789	1,043 1,681	1, 145 1, 831	1, 186 1, 778	1,350 2,045	1, 299 1, 901	937 1, 484	1, 226 1, 987	1,073 1,759	1, 102 2, 052	1, 2, 2
RUBBER	RUB	BER .	AND	RUBB	BER P	RODU	CTS	1	1				Ī
Natural rubber:		10 104	0.005	<b>7</b> 000	7 200	F 700	7 000		8, 185				
Consumption long tons. Imports, including latex and Guayule do		10, 164 11, 487	8, 995 9, 358	7, 698 10, 509	7, 392 11, 206	5, 799 11, 164	7, 206 11, 606	7, 575 12, 213	14, 045	19, 595	33,008	31,757	28, 1
Stocks, end of month¶dodo		102, 478	103, 219	103, 504	105, 594	111, 385	118, 085	117, 543	118, 715				
Consumption do Exports do		62, 837 3, 961	58, 627 7, 851	52, 571 11, 969	54, 439 10, 914	45, 479 3, 839	58, 667 1, 621	56, <b>2</b> 27 8, 024	56, 112 5, 403	5 675	6.430	17, 726	19 0
Productiondodo		83, 309	78, 702	78, 650	69, 703	63, 754	47, 317	48, 634	46, 593				
Stocks, end of monthdo Reclaimed rubber:¶	1	193, 663	203, 018	218, 539	224, 117	239, 683	226, 550	214, 289				1	1
Consumption dodo		22, 459 22, 249	19, 873 20, 187	15,976 17,033	18, 663 18, 804	17, 365 17, 246	22, 185 22, 044		19, 590 20, 632				
Stocks, end of monthdodo		35, 035	34, 353	34, 574	33, 881	32, 439	31, 103	30, 541	28, 155				
TIRES AND TUBES												1	ļ
Pneumatic casings:													
Exportsthousands_ Productiondo		246 3, 363	191 3, 434	190 3, 054	124 3, 656	94 3, 432	4,700	4,660	4,818	96 5, 973	111 5, 801	206 6, 686	6,8
Shipments do Original equipment do		3, 184 568	3, 327 452	2, 941 407	3, 332 382	3, 446 346	4, 369 450	4, 436 634	4, 297 378	5, 547 576	5, 468 476	6, 621 730	6, 9
Stocks, end of monthdo		1, 574	1, 689	1, 799	2,072	2, 003	2, 352	2, 992	3, 003	3, 338	3, 487	3, 392	3, 3
Inner tubes: \$		188	113	125	103	92	60	83	99	88	108	155	1
Productiondo		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 <b>3</b> 6	5, 296 4, 286	4,874 4,386	5, 840 5, 649	6, 1 6, 0
Stocks, end of monthdo		2, 438	2, 601	2, 597	2, 784	2, 708	3, 175	3, 387	3, 671	4, 048	4,418	4, 519	4, 1
	STON	E, CL	AY, A	ND G	LASS	PROL	UCTS	3	•	<del></del>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	`
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS		1			<u> </u>		<u> </u>	1		T	.		
Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipmentsreams.		142,069	140 312	123, 662	116, 468	99, 700	98, 121	100, 311	97, 395	115, 440	129, 204	143, 919	161, 7
		. *2, 008	120,012	10, 002	110, 400	20,700	30, 121	100, 311	31,093	110, 440	120, 204	140, 919	101, 1
PORTLAND CEMENT		l	ĺ						-	1	1	1	
Production	12, 172	8,088 40	8, 934 45	9, 237 45	9, 921 49	9, 826 50	11, 104 55	10,705 54	9,772	9, 633	9, 250 50	11, 299 55	12, €
Shipmentsthous. of bbl.	16,083	9, 275	10,088	10, 283	11, 467	11, 211	13, 303	10, 342	6, 112	7, 391	7, 853	12,698	
Stocks, finished, end of monthdododo		19, 599 5, 834	18, 535 5, 273	17, 486 4, 808	15, 966 4, 556	14, 595 4, 572	12, 385 4, 109	12,763 4,022	16, 426 4, 463	18, 653 5, 304	20, 033 5, 824		r 15, 9
blocks, childer, and of months	., 0,000	- ,		•		,	-	•			. 0,0	, 0,000	, -

Data continue series 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.

¶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.

†See note marked "†" on p. S-36 regarding revisions in the indicated series for petroleum products. Data for asphalt roofing have been published on a revised basis beginning in the April 1945 Survey; see note in that issue.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	l		<del> </del>	1	945					194	6	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Мау	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	Apr
STON	E, CL	AY, A	ND G	LASS	PROL	OUCTS	S—Con	tinued	l				
CLAY PRODUCTS													
Brick, unglazed: Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant													
dol. per thous. Production*thous. of standard brick.	17. 646	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	17. 081	17. 196	17. 213	17. 328 r 332,904	17. 364.
Shipments*do		188, 379	197, 987	203,676	228,832	211,088	267,775	263, 441 258, 591	238, 668 216, 658	271, 639 271, 601	279, 265 271, 763	r 332,519	356,
Shipments* do Stocks, end of month* do Unglazed structural tile:*		218, 507	203, 413	191,640	174,462	172, 832	158,800	160, 563	181, 158	179, 875	188, 343	r 190,118	198,
Ungiazed structural the: Productionshort tons		68, 444	62, 024	58, 497	61, 591	62, 406	67, 835	71, 471	62, 046	70, 114	67, 059	- 84, 107	89,
Unglazed structural tile:  Production		70, 232 97, 820	67, 558	67, 944	72, 569	69, 488	73, 779	74, 974	61, 549	75, 298	70, 102	r 82, 907	93,
Stocks		91, 820	91, 889	82, 401	71, 351	64, 423	59, 469	53, 844	54, 429	49, 399	46, 434	47, 542	44,
Productiondodo		50, 299	53, 337	56, 363	58, 504	60, 105	71, 927	73, 801	71, 055	84, 021	54, 904	7 55, 812	62,
\timed clay sewer pipe: \( \) Production \( \) \		67, 789 180, 431	68, 348 166, 597	70, 649 152, 369	72, 190 138, 712	71, 070 127, 858	80, 222 121, 270	72, 585 119, 196	62, 329 128, 470	78, 084	50, 174	r 54, 072 r 145,718	66, 142,
		100, 401	100, 557	152, 509	190, 712	127,000	121, 270	119, 196	128, 470	137, 583	142, 248	145,718	142,
GLASS PRODUCTS						•					ł		
Glass containers:	8,961	9, 270	9 711	8 710	0.270	8, <b>9</b> 95	0.005	0.070	0 000	0.000		0.050	- 0
Productionthous. of gross_Shipments, domestic, totaldo	9, 218	9, 081	8, 711 8, 832	8, 710 8, 534	9, 270 9, 253	8, 743	9,885 9,693	8, 978 8, 668	8, 603 7, 968	9, 890 9, 644	8, 985 8, 847	9,872 9,614	r 9,
Narrow neck, fooddodo	812	716 2, 431	694	817	1,073	1,170	871	592	561	679	615	725	
Wide mouth, food (incl. packers tumblers)do	558	684	2, 298 690	2, 224 561	2, 568 548	2,420 450	2, 998 607	2, 707 505	2, 533 467	3, 041 415	2, 775 399	2, 904 524	r 2,
Beer bottlesdododododo	389	1,056	933	852	757	744	719	624	564	801	801	791	
Liquor and winedododododododo	1,008 2,219	782 2,013	835 2,084	838 1,821	891 1, 945	865 1, 963	1, 123 2, 109	1,126	1, 087 1, 773	1, 161 2, 355	1, 152	1, 156	1
General nurnose (chem., household, indus.) do	727	725	671	691	740	687	l 838	2,006 742	648	752	2, 052 667	2, 229 772	2
Dairy productsdodo	315	302 372	303	307	329	305	337	312	302	353	317	342	
Fruit jars and jelly glassesdododododo	345	4, 335	323 3, 985	423 3, 988	402 3, 806	139 3, 835	90 3, 815	3, 857	34 4, 331	89 4, 392	67	171 4, 287	· 4
ther glassware, machine-made:	.,	,	.,	-,	, ,,,,,,,	0,000	0,010	0,007	1,001	1,002	4, 294	4,201	1 2,
Tumblers:† Productionthous. of doz		6, 325	6, 091	5, 338	5, 865	5, 826	6, 653	6, 153	5, 682	5, 753			
Chinmante do		6,012	6, 280	5, 630	5,884	5, 786	6, 458	5, 377	5, 925	5, 516	6, 465 6, 138	7,770 7,672	6,
Stocks do Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments		4, 971	4, 773	4, 468	4, 461	4, 551	4,876	5, 640	5, 281	4, 882	4,879	5, 007	4,
LIOUS, OI UOZ	I	2, 755	3, 102	2, 476	3, 474	2, 867	3, 103	2, 968	3, 203	4, 402		4, 153	
Plate glass, polished, productionthous. of sq. ft	18,863	8, 637	6, 081	8, 481	8,966	10, 354	7, 335	543	429	4, 355	3, 681 13, 849	19, 292	4, 18,
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS											25,510	.,	,
Crude gypsum:													
Importe 7 Short tons			88,039 906,796			180, 257 959, 097			233, 059	<b>-</b>		42,721	
Production do Calcined, production do						628, 871			1,087,495 701, 797			1,143,238 828,731	
									!				
Uncalcineddodo			256,707			276,969			340, 697			358, 643	
For building uses:		!											
Base-coat plastersdo Keene's cementdo			152, 961		<b></b> -	174, 497			204, 791			265, 675	
All other building plasters			50, 182			3, 591 54, 580			4, 596 69, 614			6, 589	
Lath thous, of sq. It.			130, 990			145, 356							
Tiledo Wallboard⊕do			4,690			4, 717 374, 430							
Industrial plasters short tons			58, 249			52, 485							
		TF	XTIL	E PRO	DDUC	ΓS	·			·		1	
OV OTWING						-					i	1	
CLOTHING  Cosiery:  Cosier	12 001	z 10 045	+ 11 Ote	7 9, 627	* 11 051	t 11 040	* 10 4*C	. 11 440	- 0.000				
Production ¶ thous, of dozen pairs. Shipments ¶ do	13, 985 13, 344	r 12, 047 r 12, 275	7 11, 256 7 11, 639	9, 627	7 11, 201   7 11, 290	<sup>r</sup> 11, 042 r 10, 803	7 12, 450 7 12, 008	7 11, 443 7 10, 704	r 9, 999 r 9, 137	13, 131 12, 751	12, 235 11, 938	12, 976   12, 613	13,
Stocks, end of monthdo	16, 461	12, 777	12, 303	12,660		<sup>7</sup> 12, 609	<sup>7</sup> 12, 886	13. 551	7 14, 355	14, 734	15, 032	15, 394	12, 15,
COTTON											.	,	,
											j		
Cotton (exclusive of linters):  Consumptionbales	871, 559	830, 414	785, 945	672, 973	739, 811	701,000	759, 806	743, 450	651 704	017 000	740 501	000 000	0.10
Francisco do	· '	193, 378	295, 416	309, 501	187, 851	244, 318	194, 616	297, 023	651, 784 214, 928	811, 368 293, 166	746, 594 250, 482	803, 937 318, 948	813, 295.
Importso		61,663	12, 978	9, 947	14, 587	57, 595	21, 792	9, 823	19, 199	35, 899	25, 845	39,609	30,
Imports do do Prices received by farmers dol. per lb-Prices, wholesale, middling, 1516", average, 10 markets	. 241	. 205	. 209	. 213	. 213	. 217	. 223	. 225	. 228	. 224	. 230	. 227	. :
doi, per ib	. 274	. 226	. 227	. 226	. 224	. 225	. 231	. 239	. 245	. 247	. 258	. 268	. :
Production:  Cippingst thous of running belos				133	461	2, 176	5, 154	7 204		j	ì		
Ginningsthous. of running bales Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales				100	401	4, 110	0, 104	7, 384	7, 734	8, 027		1 8, 813	
thous, of bales	•											19,014	
Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, end of month:			ĺ							- '		,	
Warehousesthous. of bales_	6, 345	10, 045	9, 117	8, 306	7, 778	8, 250	9, 145	10,556	10, 447	9, 900	9, 348	8, 559	7,
Millsdo	2, 239	2,090	1, 989	1, 909	1,778	1,690	1,852	2, 137	2, 311	2, 295	2, 305	2, 319	2,
Cotton linters: Consumptiondodo	85	131	119	104	84	77	85	84	86	00	, I	· ·	
			40	39	36	74	166	171	134	96 140	91 88	95   71	
Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	31	66 410	351	292	278	274	333	717					

\*Revised. 1-10tal ginnings of 1945 crop. 4 Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

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

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

¶Revisions for 1945 not shown above; Production—Jan., 12,368; Feb., 11,250; Mar., 11,964; shipments—Jan., 12,356; Feb., 11,550; Mar., 12,359.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the	1946	1		1	194				<del></del>		194	+ <b>O</b>	-
1942 Supplement to the Survey	May	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem-	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary	March	Apr
	TE	XTILE	E PRO	DUCT	rs—c	ontinu	ıed						
COTTON MANUFACTURERS													
Cotton cloth:		!		1									
Cotton broad woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly*mil. of linear yards			2, 270			, · 2,008			2, 080			2, 251	
Cotton goods finished, quarterly:* Production, totaldodo			1,738			1, 428		<b>!</b>	1, 555		ĺ	1,732	
Bleached doPlain dyed do			822			723			778			839	
Plain dyeddo			617 298			459 246			7 457			477	
Printed do Exports thous of sq. yds Imports do do		51, 935	56, 730	62, 927	56, 999	57, 951	49, 031	68, 789	320 52, 756	59, 618	60, 474	416 71,472	65,
Imports§do		7, 595	8, 343	7,850	11, 169	9, 452	7, 610	5, 934	2, 920	3, 131	2, 532	4,840	7,
Prices, wholesale: Mill marginscents per lb	23. 73	20.02	19.92	20.04	20. 28	22, 41	21.85	21. 16	20.61	20.68	19.49	22. 53	23
Mill margins cents per lb.  Denims, 28-inch dol. per yd.  Print cloth, 64 x 566 do do	. 256	. 209	. 209	. 209	. 209	. 216	. 223	. 223	. 223	. 223	. 223	. 248	١.
Sheeting, unbleached, 36-inch, 56 x 56do	1114	. 090 . 114	.090	.090	.090	.092	1.099 .120	.099	. 099	.099	.099	. 110	] :
pindle activity:	1	1			{	1		ŀ	i		1	, 100	
Active spindles thousands Active spindle hours, total mil. of hr	21, 958 9, 558	22, 168 9, 637	22, 189 9, 240	22, 029 7, 926	22, 170 8, 793	21, 912	21, 722	21,605	21, 552	21,630	21, 629 8, 497	21, 957	21,
Average per spindle in place	401	416	399	343	370	8, 371 352	9, 143 383	8, 672 364	7, 733 325	9, 489 399	357	9, 103	9
Operations percent of capacity.	110. 5	114.8	118 8	102.0	100.5	111,8	105.0	104.6	101. 5	110.7	113. 1	101.7	10
Cotton yarn, wholesale prices: Southern, 22/1, cones, carded, white, for knitting (mill)				1	1					}	1	1	
dol. per lb_ Southern, 40s, single, carded (mill)do	. 543	. 451	451	. 451	. 451	. 470	.470	.470	. 470	.470	.476	. 504	١.
	. 672	. 568	. 568	. 568	. 568	. 593	. 592	. 592	. 592	. 592	.592	. 627	.
RAYON AND MANUFACTURES						Ì		1		ļ			
Varn and staple fibers:  Consumption:	į	1				ĺ	1						1
Yarn mil. of lb	56. 5	53.0	50.6	48.6	50.5	47.9	53. 2	52.8	50.7	55. 7	50.2	58.3	
Yarn mil. of lb. Staple fiber do	15.9	14.3	13. 4	13.7	12.7	11.9	15, 1	14.8	14. 5	14.0	13.3	16.8	1 :
Imports§thous. of lb Prices, wholesale:		(2)	0	(2)	0	3	1,000	0	1,441	1, 492	1,426	2,943	2,
Yarn. viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum							1					1	•
filamentdol. per lb_ Staple fiber, viscose, 1½ denierdo	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	.550	.550	. 550	.550	. 550	. 550	1 :
Stocks, producers', end of month:	ĺ	ł .	.200	. 200	.200	. 200	. 200	. 200	. 200	. 250	. 200	. 200	'
Yarn mil. of lb	8.7 2.2	6. 2 3. 0	6. 0 3. 0	6.1	5. 6 4. 4	6.0 4.8	7.3	7.7	7.3	8.3	10.0	9.2	,
Staple fiberdo Rayon goods, production, quarterly:*	2. 2	3.0	3.0	0.8	4.4	4.8	4.6	3.9	3. 1	4.1	4.0	1.9	'
Broad woven goodsthous. of linear yards			390, 383			354, 498			397, 300			434, 300	
Finished, total do do White finished do			397, 035 54, 547						7 43 541			r 433, 578 r 53, 127	
Plain dyed do			263, 680			232, 785			+259, 718			. 7 286, 851	
			78, 808		·	69, 041			76, 935			r 93, 600	
MOOL		1		1			ł			1			
Consumption (scoured basis):		FO 004	F1 450	40 000	97 700	20.004	F1 F40	40.000	00 000	FO 005	47 700	- *0 404	
Apparel class thous. of lb. Carpet class do		50, 884 3, 032	51, 456 2, 980	48, 920 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	7 50, 424 10, 352	61,
mports§do		36, 865	41, 997	42, 501	45, 708	39, 303	58, 399	50, 365	45, 988	106, 619	78, 514		
Prices, wholesale: Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, fine, scoured*dol. per lb_	. 995	1. 190	1, 190	1, 190	1, 190	1, 190	1.190	1.190	1.035	1, 035	1.025	. 995	Ι.
Daw bright floors 56g grassy*	165	545	545	. 545	. 545	.545	.545	. 545	. 485	. 485	.480	. 465	
Australian, 64-70s, good top making, scoured, in bond	745	740	.745	.745	755	. 755	755		750	1	755		1
Australian, 64-70s, good top making, scoured, in bond (Boston)†	. 745	. /49	406, 603		.755	443, 434	.755	. 755	. 758 483, 019	. 755	.755	. 755 491, 512	
Wool finer than 40s, totaldo			332, 57€			359,935			360, 224			377,658	
Domestic do Foreign do	1		. 194.400									221, 188 156, 470	
Wool 40s and below and carpetdo			74, 027										
WOOL MANUFACTURES	į .	1		}				1			1		
Machinery activity (weekly average):		I	1							1			
Looms: Woolen and worsted:		i		1	ļ			ľ		ł	İ		1
Broad thous, of active hours		2, 355	2, 424	1,865	2,045	2, 050	2, 182	2, 183	2, 175	2, 276	2,480	r 2, 582	2,
Narrowdo Carpet and rug:		78	79	64	69	75	75	78	78	72	81	7 85	"
Broaddodo		37	44	32	49	82	78	71	79	83	95	r 101	1
Broad do Narrow do		28	31	24	34	50	64	59	67	68	74	79	
Spinning spindles: Woolendo	1	107, 382	113,809	87, 142	101, 419	105, 340	107, 360	108, 656	105, 388	109, 462	120 378	r 122, 334	119,
Worsteddodo	1	88,743	93, 426	76, 017	84, 616	95, 919	103, 739	100, 415	97, 801	102, 327	112,677	r 115, 501	113,
Worsted combs do do do do do do do do do do do do do		203	205	175	170	193	195	188	186	197	220	226	
Woolen and worsted woven goods (except woven felts): Production, quarterly, totalthous. of linear yards.			127, 786			107, 963			124, 501			r 142, 135	Ì
Annatel fabrica do	1	1	98, 500			87, 818	l		107, 163	1		7121,914	}
Men's wear do Women's and children's wear do			61,420 22,342						44,566 49,587			55, 037	
General use and other fabricsdo			14, 738			11,658			13,010			14,929	
Women's and children's wear do General use and other fabrics do Blankets do Other nonapparel fabrics do			27, 696 1, 590			17, 977 2, 168			r 11, 387			7 12,774	
			1	1		1	i	ľ	1		1	1	
	ŀ	71, 128	73, 352	69, 480	63, 660	63, 504	81,600	<b>764,</b> 508	62, 240	82, 775	74, 204	77, 176	94,
Production, total*thous. of lb_	}	10 000											17,
Production, total*thous. of lb. Knitting*do		13, 928	14, 436 - 54, 646	14, 490	12,756	12, 000 r 45 052	14,780		10,864	14,775	13, 460 50, 656	13, 936	64
Production, total*         thous of lb.           Knitting*         do           Weaving*         do           Carpet and other*         do           Price, wholesale, worsted yarn, 2/32s (Boston)		13, 928 + 53, 159	14, 436 - 54, 646 - 4, 270	14, 490 r 51, 065 r 3, 925	746, 286 74, 618	745, 052 76, 452	7 57, 324	711,700 745,416 77,392	r 43, 639	14,775 +57,272 +10,728	50,656 10,088	52, 732	64,

Revised. See note marked "3". Data for July and October 1945, January and April 1946 are for 5 weeks; other months, weeks. 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. Data 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 80.096 for October 1945-February 1946 and \$0.107 for March 1946.

Othis 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 looms 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; data beginning in 1943 will be shown later. Data beginning 1936 for the price of raw territory wool are shown on p. 24 of the February 1945 Survey. Data beginning 1936 for the price series for Australian wool, which is from the Department of Agriculture, will be shown later; prices are before payment of duty. For available data for 1937-43 for woolen and worsted goods production, see p. 19 of the May 1945 Survey.

1946			,	1						194	16	
May	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April
TF	EXTIL	E PRO	DDUC'	TS-C	ontinu	ed						
			1									
	5.685	5, 263	3, 992	3, 787	3, 210	7, 699	5,778					.
	10, 267	10, 181	10,646	10,604	12,670 5,505	11,908	12,038	11, 909	12, 786 6 754	13, 137	13,035	13, 60 6, 81
	5, 824	5, 539	5, 147	6, 673	6, 119	7, 973	8, 485	6, 864	8, 345	7, 571	7,713	8, 65
TR	ANSP	ORTA	TION	EQUI	IPMEI	YY						
	-											
	23, 549	15, 001 124	18, 911	15, 688 174	5, 370 196	4, 331	7,956	8, 604 824	7 10, 266	r 12, 289	* 13, 285	18, 99 6, 31
	23, 449	14, 877	18, 782	15, 514	5, 174	4, 093	7, 526	7, 780	7.304	7 9. 939	19, 284	12,68
152, 948	71 067	66 456	359	1,381	580	16, 839	34, 612	30, 022	58, 575	47, 965	90,045	150, 20
74,650	22, 315	23, 131	21, 394	27, 532	30, 106	40, 900	53, 103	28, 792	54, 791	28, 594	39, 348	81, 28 81, 28
37, 427	12,003	12,017	12, 558	16, 851	17,830	25, 982	30, 754	11, 132	23, 956	9,880	16,990	5, 80 44, 04
32, 400 0	5, 688 48, 952	5, 522 43, 325	3, 993 33, 169	5, 283 17, 247	6,240 1,466	9, 264 1, 325	16, 912 531	12,606   750	24,557 <b>73</b>	14, 244 98	19,925	31, 43
						!				<b>1</b> 1		
3, 340	3,632	4, 933	4, 256	4, 348	2, 263	2,605	2,019	2, 155	3, 474	2, 411	2, 460	4,03
181	14	31	37	24	8	60	186	491	494	1,664	21	3, 18 24
181	14	31	37	24	8	60	186	491	494	9	21	24
1 749	1.770	1.769	1.773	1. 771	1, 769	1. 767	1, 765	1 760	1 757	1 757	1 755	1,75
83 .	66	65	68	70	75	70	69	72	71	74	75	7
35, 954	29, 387	27, 968	32, 058	37, 398	37, 468	37, 136	35, 172	36, 426	36, 471	37, 572	38, 650	4. 38, 15
28, 184 7, 770	24,509	23, 429	25, 988 6 070	31, 674 5, 724	31, 687 5, 781	31, 587 5 549	29, <b>3</b> 34 5, 838	30, 911 5, 515	29,002	30, 345	29, 947	29, 68 8, 46
1, 170	1,000	1,000	0,010	0, .21	0,101	0,010	4,000	0,010	1, 100	1, 221	0, 100	0, 10
3, 260	2, 407	2, 303	2, 420	2, 514	2, 562	2,662	2, 662	2, 555	2, 834	2, 944	3, 075	3, 14
		[	i	1	i		1		ľ	1		8,
49	89	86	82	80	129 84	75	104 67	64	81 57	85 57		74 53
20	30	25	27	27	45	42	37	28	24	28	25	2:
512	383	370	364	388	389	389	367	369	363	368	402	416 r 406
10	272		23 116					10 270				16 26
	232	102	90	63	15	29	122	160	156	125	172	173
	40	04	20	22	20	1,	22	110	00	90	44	90
j			212	202	2.2				1		1	
	r 323	355	229	313	239	319	191	156				•
	28	17	17	9	7	6	4	3				
	CAN	ADIA	N STA	TIST	ICS							
	219 6	910 5	912.7	919 7	2015 2	104 F	180.0	102 0	105.4	101 0	. 101 4	100 (
	238.0	236. 2	230. 1	226. 5	223.9	210.8	197. 7	194. 5	193. 9	188. 2	199.0	192. 3 197. 9
	7 156.8 165.4	7 198. 4 164. 1	7 172, 2 161, 3	7 147.1 154.6		7 138. 5 144. 8	r 195. 7 139. 7		* 247. 8 151. 8	* 252. 1 152. 9		423. 1 164.
l	256, 1	252. 5	248. 9	247.6	244. 1	231.9	211.0	206. 3	202.8	197. 9	190.7	189.9
	188.9	174.6	160.9	156.2	150.4	132. 9	130.6	114.0	119.7	98.1	143,5	144. 142.
	i j	Ş	í	1	166.8	1	ľ	ŀ	i	166. 7	175.9	182.
		165. 0 176. 4	312.7 351.1	84. 2 74. 0	51.3 35.7	70. 6 59. 4	117. 1 105. 6	100. 0 82. 5	163.7 168.9	68. 8 52. 5	66.0 54.3	124, 6 129, 9
	119.8	115. 6	144. 4	128.6	119.0	136.6	166. 9	176.1	140. 9	139. 2	117.0	101.
	119.0	119.6	120.3	120.5	119.9	119.7	119.9	120. 1	119.9	119.9	120.1	120.
· · · · · · · · · · ·	7 103.6	7 104. 0	r 104. 6	* 104. 0	103.3	, 103. 6	r 103. 9	r 103, 9	r 104.6	r 105. 2	* 105. 6	108.
	310	322 5, 919	306 5, 692	314 5, 251	300 5, 159	341 5, 495	322 5, 298	272 4,803	283 4,644	263 4, 215	302 4, 981	282
	5,739											
	TF  152, 948 74, 650 74, 650 74, 650 74, 650 33, 340 2, 816 181 1, 749 83 4, 9 35, 954 181 1, 770 3, 260 8, 5 63 43 20 522 511 10	May May  TEXTIL  5.685 10, 267 4, 665 5, 824  TRANSP  23, 549 100 23, 449 152, 948 0 71, 267 74, 650 22, 316 4, 823 4, 624 37, 427 12, 003 32, 400 6, 688 114 11, 749 1, 770 83 4, 93 2, 816 2, 540 181 14 1, 749 1, 770 83 4, 93 32, 816 2, 540 181 14 1, 749 1, 770 83 4, 93 35, 954 29, 387 7, 770 4, 878  3, 260 2, 407 8, 5 63 119 43 89 7, 770 4, 878  3, 260 2, 407 8, 5 63 119 43 89 7, 770 4, 878  CAN  CAN  218. 6 238. 0 16. 8 17. 523 28  CAN	May         May         June           TEXTILE PRO           10, 267 4, 665 5, 824         10, 181 4, 523 5, 824         10, 181 4, 523 5, 539           TRANSPORTA           23, 549 100 23, 449 14, 877 152, 948 0, 74, 650 74, 650 22, 315 23, 240 16, 652 37, 427 32, 400 48, 952         15, 001 48, 262 46, 263 46, 263 46, 263 46, 263 47, 427 32, 400 48, 952         15, 001 48, 263 46, 263 46, 263 46, 263 47, 277 48, 284 48, 285 48	May         May         June         July           TEXTILE PRODUC	May         May         June         July         August           TEXTILE PRODUCTS—C           10, 267         10, 181         10, 646         10, 604           4, 665         4, 523         3, 938         4, 105           4, 665         4, 523         3, 938         4, 105           5, 524         5, 539         5, 147         6, 673           TRANSPORTATION EQUIDADES           152, 948         0         0         359         1, 379           74, 650         71, 267         66, 456         54, 563         14, 779           74, 650         71, 267         66, 456         54, 563         14, 779           74, 650         71, 267         66, 456         54, 563         14, 779           74, 650         22, 315         5, 592         3, 933         16, 284           37, 427         12, 003         12, 017         12, 558         16, 851           32, 400         5, 688         5, 522         3, 93         4, 848           2, 816         2, 540         3, 428         2, 316         2, 414           181         14         31         37         24           1, 749         1, 770 <t< td=""><td>TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continu   </td><td>  May</td><td>  May</td><td>  May</td><td>  May</td><td>  May   June   July   August   Sep-   Octo-   Determined   January   February    </td><td>  May</td></t<>	TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continu	May	May	May	May	May   June   July   August   Sep-   Octo-   Determined   January   February	May

\*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 are 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 serie 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 passenge 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 "othe locomotives" are for class I railroads and include electric, Diesel-electric, data beginning 1939 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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# Department of Commerce Field Service



Albany, N. Y., Room 409, County Courthouse.

Atlanta 3, Ga., P. O. Box 1595.

Baltimore 2, Md., 803 Cathedral St.

Boston 9, Mass., 1800 Customhouse.

Buffalo 3, N. Y., 242 Federal Bldg.

Charleston 3, S. C., 310 Peoples Bldg.

Charleston 1, W. Va., 612 Atlas Bldg.

Chattanooga 2, Tenn., 924 James Bldg.

Chicago 4, Ill., 357 U.S. Courthouse.

Cincinnati 2, Ohio, 1204 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Cleveland 14, Ohio, 1286 Union Commerce Bldg.

Columbus, Ohio, 1037 N. High St.

Dallas 2, Tex., 602 Santa Fe Bldg.

Denver 2, Colo., 302 Midland Savings Bldg.

Des Moines 9, Iowa, 518 Grand Ave., Room 300.

Detroit 26, Mich., 1028 New Federal Bldg.

Duluth 5, Minn., 310 Christie Bldg.

El Paso 7, Tex., Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Fargo, N. Dak., 207 Walker Bldg.

Grand Rapids 2, Mich., 736 Keeler Bldg.

Hartford 6, Conn., 436 Capitol Ave.

Houston 14, Tex., 603 Federal Office Bldg.

Jacksonville 1, Fla., 425 Federal Bldg.

Kansas City 6, Mo., 600 Interstate Bldg., 417 E. 13th St.

Little Rock 5, Ark., 312 Pyramid Bldg.

Los Angeles 12, Calif., 1540 U. S. Post Office and Courthouse.

Louisville 2, Ky., 631 Federal Bldg.

Manchester, N. H., Beacon Bldg., 814 Elm St.

Memphis 3, Tenn., 229 Federal Bldg.

Miami 32, Fla., 701 Congress Bldg.

Minneapolis 1, Minn., 1234 Metropolitan Life Bldg.

Mobile 5, Ala., City Hall Annex.

New Haven, Conn., 152 Temple St.

New Orleans 12, La., Masonic Temple Bldg., 333 St. Charles Ave., Room 1508

New York 1, N. Y., Empire State Bldg., 350 Fifth Ave., 60th Floor.

Oklahoma City 2, Okla., 901-905 Petroleum Bldg.

Omaha 2, Nebr., 918 City National Bank Bldg.

Peoria, Ill., 531 First National Bank Bldg.

Philadelphia 3, Pa., 1612 Market St.

Phoenix 8, Ariz., 234 N. Central St.

Pittsburgh 19, Pa., 1013 New Federal Bldg.

Portland 3, Maine, 142 High St.

Portland 4, Oreg., 520 S. W. Morrison St.

Providence 3, R. I., 631 Industrial Trust Bldg.

Richmond 19, Va., 801 E. Broad St., Room 2, Mezzanine.

St. Louis 1, Mo., 107 New Federal Bldg.

Salt Lake City 1, Utah, 321 Atlas Bldg.

San Antonio 5, Tex., 101 Transit Tower Bldg.

San Diego, Calif., 906 Columbia St.

San Francisco 11, Calif., 307 Customhouse.

Savannah, Ga., Room 6, U. S. Courthouse and Post Office Bldg.

Seattle 4, Wash., 809 Federal Office Bldg.

Sioux Falls 6, S. Dak., 310 Policyholders National Bldg.

Syracuse, N. Y., Kemper Bldg.

Texarkana 5, Tex., 817 Texarkana Nat'l Bank Bldg.

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

Worcester 8, Mass., 340 Main St.