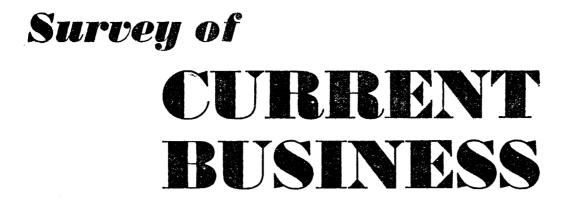
# SURVEY OF

# CURRENT BUSINESS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE



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# THE BUSINESS SITUATION

By the Office of Business Economics

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

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

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

#### **Fewer Inventory Gaps**

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

#### The Month in Review

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

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

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

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

production and distribution pipe lines was being rapidly closed.

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

#### **Price-Income Disparities**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Some Retailers Scale Down Commitments**

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

#### Table 1.-Consumer Expenditures for **Goods and Services**

Billions	for follors	

11) cr.)	10115 01	uonais			
			Preliminar estimate		
Item	1941	1943	1945	1946	4th quar- ter 1946 1
Total consumer ex- penditures Goods Durables Nondurables Services <sup>2</sup>	74. 6 49. 2 9. 1 40 1 25. 4	91. 3 61. 6 6. 6 55. 1 29. 7	106. 4 73. 3 7. 7 65. 6 33. 1	127 91 14 77 36	136 99 17 82 37

Note. Detail does not necessarily add to totals due to rounding.

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

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

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

#### Holiday Buying in Record Volume

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

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

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

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

#### Large Spending Rise in 1946

Preliminary estimates indicate that consumers spent 127 billion dollars for

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

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

#### **Durables Make Partial Comeback**

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

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

#### **New Spurt in Consumer Prices**

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

#### Table 2.—Percentage Changes in Wholesale Prices in 1946

	29-No-	Decem-	ber 28
All commodities 1 Farm products Foods	19.6 18.3 43.3	3.6 1.0 -2.1	30.5 26.4 45.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods. Hides and leather Textiles Fuel and lighting	9.6 28.2 20.0 8.2	7.3 7.9 2.4 2.4	23, 2 43, 5 32, 5 13, 7
Metals and metal prod- ucts <sup>1</sup> Building materials Chemicals and allied	2.5 7.4	17.0 10.4	27. 2 30. 0
Broducts	13.7 6.1 7.2	14.4 2.6 2.7	31, 2 13, 3 13, 4

<sup>1</sup> Motor vehicles were included in the index at current prices beginning in the week ending November 30, 1946; prior to that date, April 1942 motor vehicle prices were carried forward in the computations.

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

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

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

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

#### Sharper Price Rise at Wholesale

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

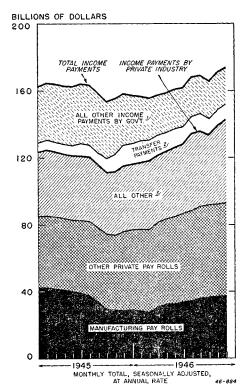
Wholesale price changes during December reflected the adjustments associated with the successive decontrol actions during the preceding two months. The broad movement of prices continued to be upward, with the BLS index reaching 140 (1926=100) in the week ending December 28, as compared with 126 in the week of October 12, just prior to the decontrol of meats, and 113 in the final week of June. The rapidity of the recent advances is shown by contrasting the rise of 24 percent during the second half of 1946 with the increase of 21 percent in wholesale prices during the  $4\frac{1}{2}$ years from Pearl Harbor to June 1946.

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

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

## SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

#### Chart 1.-Income Payments to Individuals



<sup>1</sup> Represents pay of Federal, State, and local govern-ment employees, pay of the armed forces in this coun-try and abroad, Government interest payments, and miscellaneous items

<sup>a</sup> Major items included are social-insurance benefits, the Government's contribution to family allowances paid to dependents of enlisted military personnel, muster-ing-out payments to discharged servicemen, and veterans' pensions, compensation, and readjustment allow-

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

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

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

#### Some Price Declines Recorded

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

A few price areas have shown no noticeable response to the general removal of controls in November. Wholesale prices of various building materials, several textile products, fertilizer materials and some other categories have been practically stable over the last month or two. Such behavior can be partly explained in terms of the extent of price increases previously granted under price control-as in the case of textiles and building materials-or in terms of the customary delay of some prices in responding to changing demand-supply conditions.

#### **Income Payments Continue to Climb**

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

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

#### **Department Stores Cut Commitments**

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

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

The operations of these stores, which are larger-than-average units whose aggregate sales represent about one-third of the sales of all department stores, show clearly the improvement in the supply of goods in recent months. The following table presents some interesting comparisons of sales, receipts, and inventories for the sample of 296 stores:

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Manufacturers' New Orders Remain High**

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

Table 3.-Sales, Stocks, and Outstanding Orders of 296 Department Stores

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Period	Sales	Stocks, end of month	Outstand- ing orders, end of month	Receipts (com- puted) <sup>1</sup>	Net new orders (com- puted) <sup>2</sup>	Stocks and out- standing orders, end of month	Percent stocks and outstanding orders are of sales
1940, monthly average	136 156 179 204 227 255	$353 \\ 419 \\ 599 \\ 508 \\ 534 \\ 564$	108 194 263 530 560 728			461 613 862 1,038 1,094 1,292	339 393 482 509 432 507
1944: November January-November, total 1945: November	300 2, 337 334	580 602	613 779	273 2, 450 312	309 2, 572 391	1, 193 1, 381	398 
January-November, total December 1946: January	2, 631 429 224	462	764 896	2,782 289 253	2, 943 274 385 364	1, 226 1, 387	286 619 633
February March A pril May June	$301 \\ 319 \\ 304 \\ 304$	533 582 644 674 699	979 974 910 934 1,048	281 350 381 334 329	345 317 358 443	$1, 512 \\ 1, 556 \\ 1, 554 \\ 1, 608 \\ 1, 747$	517 487 529 575
July August September October November	303	735 806 828 879 919	$1,073 \\ 1,012 \\ 960 \\ 845 \\ 690$	$280 \\ 374 \\ 331 \\ 392 \\ 444$	$305 \\ 313 \\ 279 \\ 277 \\ 289$	1,8081,8181,7881,7241,609	$741 \\ 600 \\ 579 \\ 560 \\ 398$
January-November, total	3, 292			3, 749	3, 675		

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

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

#### Manufacturers' Pipelines Filling Up

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

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

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

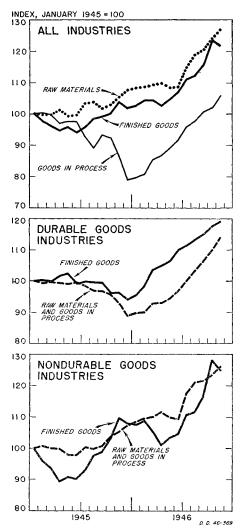
#### Shipments Approaching War Peak

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

Receipts equal sales plus inventories at end of month less inventories at beginning of month.
 Net new orders equal orders outstanding at end of month less orders outstanding at beginning of month plus receipts. Sources: Basic data, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; computations, U. S. Department of Commerce.

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#### Chart 2.—Manufacturers' Inventories, by Stage of Fabrication<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Data are for the end of month. Figures for November 1946 are preliminary estimates.

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

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

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

#### **Production Edges Higher**

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

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

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

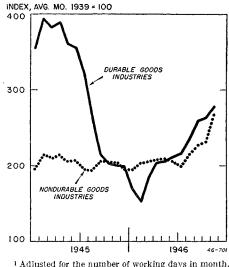
#### Holidays Slow Automobile Output

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

#### **Employment Steady at 57 Million**

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

#### Chart 3.—Manufacturers' Shipments<sup>1</sup>



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

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

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

#### Seasonal Decline in Construction

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

## The Authorized Increase in Railway Freight Rates<sup>1</sup>

Substantial increases in freight rates were granted by the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission authorizing the railroads to increase rates by an estimated 17.6 percent, on the average, over those in effect prior to the interim increases of last July. The amount of additional revenue which will be derived by the carriers from this increase is of course dependent upon the volume of traffic which will materialize during 1947. On the basis of current traffic trends, it would appear that the gross revenues of the carriers will be enlarged by approximately 1 billion dollars

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Prepared by the Transportation Division, Office of Domestic Commerce.

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

#### **Postwar Decline in Earnings**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Interim Increases Granted in June**

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

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

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

[Millions of dollars]

Period	Opera- ting re- venues	Opera <b>t</b> - ing ex- penses	Income taxes	Net railway operat- ing in- come <sup>1</sup>	Net income
1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	3, 995 4, 296 5, 346 7, 465 9, 054 9, 436 8, 902	2, 918 3, 089 3, 664 4, 601 5, 657 6, 282 7, 051	$\begin{array}{r} 355\\ 396\\ 547\\ 1,198\\ 1,849\\ 1,846\\ 823\end{array}$	5886829981,4841,3591,106852	93 188 499 901 873 667 2450
January- October: 1945 1946	7, 624 6, 332	5, 538 5, 272	1, 106 483	831 451	2 490 3 154

<sup>1</sup> Operating revenues less operating expenses, taxes, and

<sup>1</sup> Operating revenues less operating expenses, taxes, and rents (not shown separately). <sup>2</sup> During 1945 the carriers made large charges to oper-ating expenses for amortization of defense projects. As a result, net income was 160 million dollars less for the full year 1945 and 53 million dollars less for January-October 1945 than it would have been if only normal depreciation had been charged to operating expenses. <sup>3</sup> Approximately 85 million dollars represents income tax carry-backs. Without such credits net income

totaled about 69 million dollars

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

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

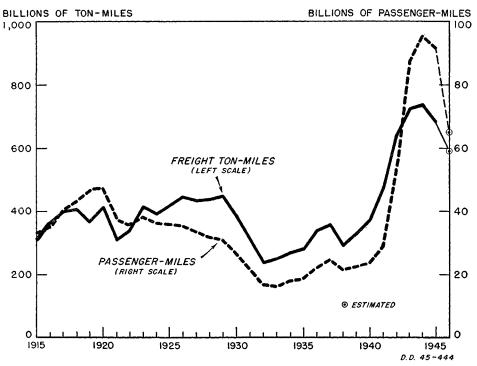
#### **New Increase Averages 17.6 Percent**

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

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

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

In addition to the major increases enumerated above, rate increases were Chart 4.—Railway Revenue Traffic, All Railways<sup>1</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Data do not include switching and terminal companies.

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

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

#### **Carriers Forecast Income for 1947**

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

If the carriers' estimates of operating expenses and other deductions are accepted, the indicated net income for 1947 comes to about 340 million dollars before income taxes, and about 200 million dollars after income taxes. The carriers had estimated net income after taxes of 252 million dollars on the basis of the full increase requested. At the war peak after-tax earnings exceeded 900 million dollars. The average for the 1940-45 period was almost 600 million dollars a year.

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

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

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

In its report on the rate increase the Commission called attention to the fact that the operating efficiency of the railroads has been declining since 1942. During the first six months of 1946, 14 percent more manhours were required than in 1942 for each 1,000 gross tonmiles in road service.<sup>3</sup> If the railroads in 1947 even approach the efficiency at which they operated in 1942, the savings in labor and pay-roll taxes alone would amount to more than 250 million dollars.

#### **Other Carriers Will Benefit**

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., sheet 11.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Interstate Commerce Commission, Increased Railway Rates, Fares and Charges, 1942 and 1946, Ex parte Nos. 148 and 162, December 5, 1946, Sheet 10.

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

traffic to the trucks.

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

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

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

15 percent, as compared with an average of 17.6 percent for the railroads.

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

#### **Minimum Effect on Competitive Markets**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# **The Postwar Business Population**

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

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

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

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

#### Summary

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

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

#### Number of Firms in Operation

In June 1946 the number of firms in operation just topped  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million, nearly 670,000 more than at the low point of December 1943 and a hundred thousand more than at the prewar peak of September 1941. Underlying this unprecedented advance, which is illustrated in chart 1 along with the prewar behavior of this series, were the familiar characteristics of the reconversion period-the release of men from the armed forces, the gradual easing of material supplies for civilian use, rising sales in all lines, and the apparent abundance of profit opportunities presented by the long-deferred demands for the numerous commodities produced in only limited quantities or not at all during the war.

#### **Basic Relationships**

Whether this rise was excessive, not great enough, or exactly what should have been expected in the light of the postwar economic situation, however, are questions which may be answered only on the basis of a broader analysis than that provided by a summary of the business population statistics alone. Changes in the number of firms in operation are affected by numerous factors, the principal one of which, at least in the short run, is the level of business activity. Other causal factors influencing the size of the business population are more stable in character, in that their alterations are normally modulated and the perceptible effects of their change upon the economy in peacetime have been gradual. These other factors include the technology characteristic of the period, the prevailing competitive conditions, and the functional pattern of the economy considered as a whole.

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

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

#### y = 24.41 + .1004x + .061t

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

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

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

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

#### **Prewar Relationship Broken**

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

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup>See "Economic Concentration in World War II," Senate Committee Print Number 6, 79th Cong., 2d sess., 1946.

Chart 1.—Number of Firms in Operation<sup>1</sup>

MILLIONS OF FIRMS 3.8 3.4 3.0 2.6 1929 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 46-844

<sup>1</sup> Data are averages of end of quarter estimates through 1945, and are preliminary estimates as of end of quarter in 1946

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

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

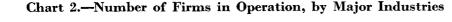
#### **Return to "Normal"**

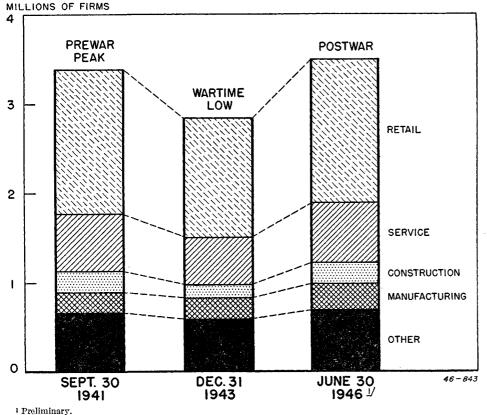
The elimination of these wartime factors made a sharp rise in the business population inevitable. As noted previously, this advance has also been enhanced by the general economic buoyancy prevailing since VJ-day. If the extension of the 1929-40 relationship is assumed through 1946, however, the conclusion is suggested that the magnitude of this rise was no greater than might have been expected on the basis of current business conditions. Thus, the number of firms consistent with a fully adjusted peacetime (prewar) pattern, at the 1946 level of output, would be approximately 150,000 greater than the number actually in operation in June of that year, or about one-fifth of the 700,-000 deficit determined for the year 1943.<sup>3</sup>

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

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

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





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

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

#### **Industry Differences**

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

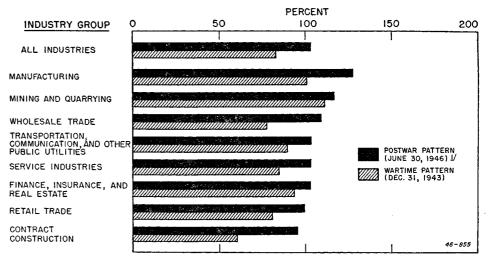
Chart 2 pictures the composition of the business population at the prewar peak of September 1941, the wartime low of December 1943, and as of June 1946. Clearly, all segments of the business population were subject to change in these years, but by far the most important changes quantitatively occurred in retail trade, services and construction. Of the 560,000 loss in number of firms between September 1941 and December 1943 about 300,000 occurred in retailing, about 100,000 in services, and about 100,-000 in construction. The number of firms in manufacturing remained virtually unchanged in these years, while other industries, including transportation, communication and public utilities. wholesale trade, mining and quarrying, and finance, insurance and real estate, experienced an aggregate loss of somewhat less than 70.000.

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

#### The Pattern of the Business Population

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

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



<sup>1</sup> Basic data for une 30, 1946, are preliminary. Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce. changes, with the wartime and the postwar patterns of the business population pictured in some detail in relation to the pattern prevailing at the prewar peak September 1941. Thus chart 3 shows that the aggregate number of firms in all industries in December 1943 had declined to about 83 percent of its 1941 level. Reversing the trend, as of June 1946 the aggregate number of firms in all industries had increased to about 103 percent of its 1941 level. It is evident from the shaded bars of this chart that the largest relative wartime decline occurred in the number of firms in contract construction, with substantial reductions also for wholesale and retail trade and services.

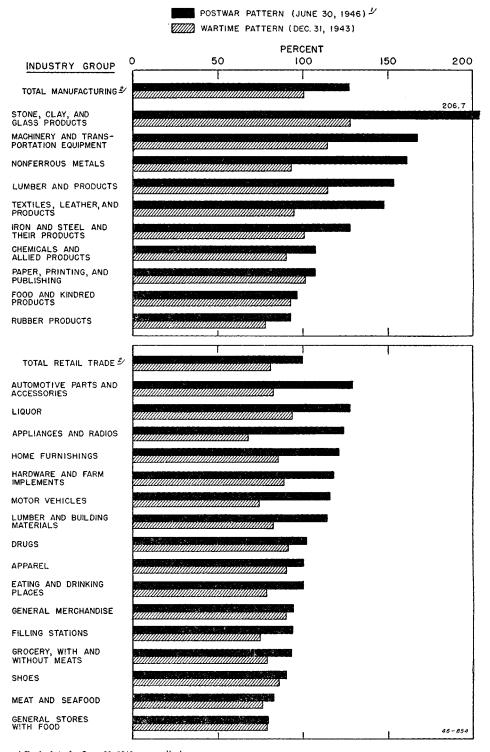
Similarly, the black bars of chart 3 show that the number of firms in every major segment of the economy by the middle of 1946 had either surpassed the 1941 level or closely approximated it. Principally lagging was the contract construction industry, but even here the number of concerns was 96 percent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

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

#### **Durable Goods Lead**

The diverse behavior of the individual industries within the broad groups of manufacturing and retailing is illustrated in chart 4. Although diverse in the extent of their advances, however, it is notable that the number of firms in every segment of the economy without exception showed an increase since December 1943. In manufacturing, by far the greatest advance since the low point of the war has been in the durable goods industries. Each of these segments increased in relative importance in relation to the prewar position with the largest advance—to double its 1941 level—occuring for stone, clay and glass, against a level of about one and onethird for all manufacturing. The only nondurable goods industry to rise more than the level of all manufacturing was textile, leather and products. Indeed, the number of firms as of June 1946 in food and kindred products and in rub-

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



<sup>1</sup> Basic data for June 30, 1946, are preliminary.
 <sup>2</sup> Totals include some minor industries not shown separately in chart.

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

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

Industry group and size of firm	1949	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	January- June 1946
industry group and size of firm			Ne	ew busines	ses		
All industries	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100.0
Less than 4 employees	89.1 6.8 2.4 1.2 .5		92.8 4.2 1.8 .8 .4	86.1 8.5 3.4 1.4 .6	88.9 6.9 2.8 1.0 .4	87.1 8.5 3.1 1.0 .3	85.9 9.5 3.5 .9 .2
Manufacturing	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Less than 4 employees. 4–7 employees. 8–19 employees. 20-49 employees. 50 or more employees.	73.9 13.6 7.0 4.0 1.5	$\begin{array}{r} 69.5\\ 16.1\\ 7.7\\ 4.8\\ 1.9\end{array}$	77.0 12.0 6.2 3.8 1.0	68. 4 16. 6 8. 0 5. 4 1. 6	57. 7 22. 6 12. 3 5. 3 2. 1	59.922.011.84.51.8	58.923.512.24.01.4
Retail trade	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Less than 4 employees	89.1 8.2 2.3 .4 ( <sup>1</sup> )	92.1 5.9 1.7 .3 ( <sup>1</sup> )	97.5 1.8 .6 .1 ( <sup>1</sup> )	87.9 9.2 2.6 .3 ( <sup>1</sup> )	$94.1 \\ 4.2 \\ 1.3 \\ .3 \\ .1$	92.7 5.3 1.6 .3 .1	91.9 5.8 1.9 .3 .1
	Discontinued businesses						
All industries	100. 0	100. 0	100, 0	100. 0	100. 0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 employees	$96.2 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.3 \\ .4 \\ .2$	96.1 1.8 1.3 .6 .2	$96.4 \\ 2.0 \\ 1.1 \\ .3 \\ .2$	92.7 3.8 2.3 .7 .5	83.9 8.7 4.9 1.7 .8	82.9 9.0 5.3 2.0 .8	82.7 9.4 5.2 1.8 .9
Manufacturing	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Less than 4 employees. 4–7 employees. 8–19 employees. 20–49 employees. 50 or more employees.	95.4 1.7 1.7 .4 .8	94.9 1.7 1.7 .9 .8	94.9 2.0 1.7 .7 .7	90.2 3.7 3.7 1.8 .6	$ \begin{array}{r} 62.4\\ 15.2\\ 12.8\\ 5.6\\ 4.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 62.5\\ 13.9\\ 12.6\\ 7.4\\ 3.6 \end{array} $	62. 6 14. 8 11. 5 6. 4 4. 7
Retail trade	100. 0	100. 0	100.0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Less than 4 employees	96. 1 2. 1 1. 2 . 3 . 3	95.8 1.8 1.4 .8 .2	96.8 1.8 1.0 .3 .1	94.6 3.3 1.7 .3 .1	85.5 8.9 4.3 1.1 .2	83. 2 10. 2 5. 1 1. 1 . 4	83.1 10.5 5.0 1.1 .3

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

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

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

Turning to the shaded bars of the retail panel of chart 4, it is evident that some of the groups which, as of June 1946, had reached the highest levels in relation to 1941 were those which had previously declined the most during the war, notably appliances and radios and motor vehicles. This was by no means generally true, however. Liquor, home furnishings, and hardware and farm equipment had all declined appreciably less than the average of all retail firms during the war, and yet stood high among the leaders in the subsequent expansion.

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

#### New and Discontinued Businesses

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

entry of new businesses and the rates of discontinuances. Changes in both birth and death rates, in turn, are conditoned primarily, as already indicated, by actual or anticipated levels of business activity. It should be noted, however, that discontinuances include closures of all kinds and not simply business failures, although business failures in the broad economic sense ordinarily constitute the most volatile element in the grand total of discontinuances.<sup>4</sup>

#### Turn-over by Size

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

Taken alone, however, these figures do not suggest that the smaller firms are less stable than larger concerns; evidence of another type is required to establish this proposition.<sup>5</sup> The data of table 1, however, primarily reflect the fact that the great majority of all firms in operation at any time are small concerns. The distribution of firms by size in discontinuances and in new businesses mirrors in substantial part the distribution in the business population as a whole.

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

<sup>5</sup> See, for example, "Recent Trends in the Business Population," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, May 1946, table 5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Business failures in the broad economic sense refer to closures attributable to the necessity for avoiding losses or to the inability to make a profit. On the other hand, "commercial failures," as narrowly defined, usually refer only to closures which result in a known loss to creditors. Preliminary information derived from a Department of Commerce survey still in progress suggests that in early 1946 approximately one-half of all discontinuances were business failures in the broad economic sense, with other discontinuances resulting primarily from voluntary retirements, death, illness, or the desire to open another business or accept a job elsewhere. Of course, this percentage may be expected to change with business conditions and was probably close to a minimum during the first 6 months of 1946.

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

#### **Trends Since 1940**

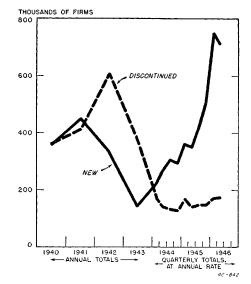
The wide range of the fluctuations in both the level of discontinued businesses and of new businesses since 1940 is illustrated in chart 5. The sharp bulge in discontinuances during the war period, of course, was occasioned primarily by special wartime factors mentioned previously, rather than by an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

Table 2.—Industries Ranked by Rates of Entry

- Entry				
	Rank in—			
Industry	1944	1945	Jan- uary- June 1946	
Major industry groups: Contract construction	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 12 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 13 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 19 \\ 9 \\ 11 \\ 16 \\ 14 \\ 11 \\ 2 \\ 8 \\ 12 \\ 8 \\ 12 \\ 8 \\ 12 \\ 8 \\ 12 \\ 8 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 16 \\ 14 \\ 11 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 11 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 11 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 12 \\ 14 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 16 \\ 13 \\ 12 \\ 17 \\ 16 \\ 14 \\ 10 \\ 5 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 11 \\ 14 \\ 13 \\ 12 \\ 15 \\ 17 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 16 \\ 11 \\ 11$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

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

#### Chart 5.—New and Discontinued Businesses<sup>1</sup>



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

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

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

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

#### **Rates of Entry and Discontinuance**

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

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

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

Table 3.—Industries Ranked by Rates of Discontinuance

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

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

as guides in the analysis of these differences. In table 2 industries have been ranked according to the size of their respective rates of entry in the first half of 1946, and in table 3 according to their rates of discontinuance in that period. In the adjoining columns of these tables ranks in 1944 and 1945 are similarly indicated for comparison. Thus the upper section of table 2 shows that of all major industrial groups in the first half of 1946 the highest rate of entry prevailed for contract construction. Moving left across the top of this table, the other columns show that in 1945 the contract construction industry also ranked first but that in 1944 it ranked second. From basic data presented in the summary

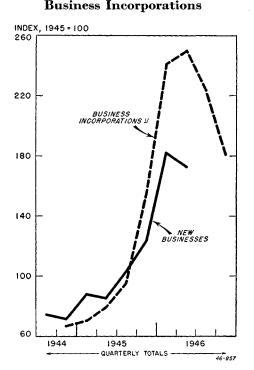
Table 4.—Entry Rates and Discontinuance Rates, by Industries, 1940 to June 1946: Number of New or Discontinued Businesses at
yearly rate per 1,000 Firms in Operation at the Beginning of Period

			_		E	ntry ra	tes									Discon	tinuan	ce rate	s			
Industry						1944			1945		19461						1944			194	5	19461
	1940	1941	1942	1943	Total	Jan. – June	July- Dec.	Total	Jan June	July- Dec.	Jan June	1940	1941	1942	1943	Total	Jan June	July- Dec.	Total	Jan. – June	July- Dec.	Jan. – June
All industries	108	135	100	47	96	86	104	139	120	152	227	109	124	181	123	51	55	45	51	52	49	53
Mining and quarrying	286 260	307 324	$226 \\ 231$	98 102	113 147	$     113 \\     137 $	$\frac{115}{153}$	$\frac{143}{315}$	147 244	138 359	188 553	249 194	226 232	147 390	98 377	$     \begin{array}{c}       124 \\       93     \end{array} $	142 93	107 91	122 94	135 98	108 84	108
Manufacturing Food and kindred products	127	143	129	83	107 24	102 24	109     25	165 40	151 36	171 44	269 81	110	109	130	72	55 23	56 25	53	68 24	67 24	67 23	89 71 29
Textiles, leather and products. Leather and leather products.					198 219	196 226	188 196	$275 \\ 346$	241 317	288 337	389 414					71 78	60 50	22 77 97	78 86	87 96	64 67	83 65
Textile mill products					105	107	101	185	153	204	319					44	43	45	67	34 34	30	63
Apparel and other finished textile products					218	213	207	285	$248 \\ 232$	299	399					77	65	82	88	98	71	90
Lumber and products Lumber and timber basic					188	197	174	244		246	421			· • · · · · ·		124	128	115	145	152	132	131
products Furniture and finished lum-					232	249	206	269	265	263	479					159	164	158	181	192	163	156
ber products. Paper products, printing and					93	84	100	189	159	208	295					47	51	43	65	63	63	76
publishing Paper and allied products					29 53	$\frac{27}{47}$	32 59 30	49 113	43 95	54     126	87 177					$27 \\ 59$	$\frac{32}{65}$	21 53 19	24 39	23 31	24 46	28 60
Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products					28 92	$\frac{26}{80}$	$\begin{array}{c} 30\\102 \end{array}$	$\frac{45}{139}$	40 137	$50 \\ 135$	81 177					59 25 46	30 43	19 49	39 23 56 31	23 61	22 50	26 74
Rubber products Stone, clay and glass products					78 67	65 58	89 75	93 217	87 157	94 262	$\frac{162}{766}$					18 49	$\frac{26}{57}$	11 41	31 49	20 47	42 47	42 58
Iron and steel and their products					91	85	95	173	160	177	260					38	37	37	65	54	73	80
Nonferrous metals Machinery and transportation					$132 \\ 132$	114	143	381	292	423	495		 			45	33	55	71	66	69	67
equipment					223	202	231	295	316	247	352					85	84	82 27	134	100	151	129
Automobiles and equipment Other transportation equip-					53	45	61	142	93	184	460					29	32		35	18	50	63
ment Machinery, except electrical					$\frac{146}{257}$	$\frac{153}{233}$	$\begin{array}{c}140\\262\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 340 \\ 294 \end{array}$	$279 \\ 341$	393 222	$\frac{631}{297}$					177 84	182 80	174 81	$\begin{array}{c} 269 \\ 142 \end{array}$	$\frac{229}{105}$	$302 \\ 159$	302 129
Electrical machinery Miscellaneous manufactures					193 125	$\frac{162}{95}$	$\begin{array}{c} 214 \\ 150 \end{array}$	$359 \\ 194$	$\frac{321}{173}$	348 212	457 232					76 28	79 27	70 28	78 54	49 49	93 55	93 59
Products of petroleum and coal					36	47	24	48	71	24	72					39	42	36	52	51	53	9
Other Transportation, communication,					132	100	155	200	178	210	237					22	22	28	54	49	55	61
and other public utilities	142 119	181 122	$177 \\ 57$	$\frac{72}{60}$	78 165	$\frac{77}{156}$	$\begin{array}{c} 77\\167\end{array}$	94 211	$\frac{90}{195}$	96 214	$\frac{149}{306}$	164 119	$\begin{array}{c} 160 \\ 122 \end{array}$	226 157	106 179	39 66	44 71	33 58	38 68	39 69	36 63	44 72
Retail trade General merchandise group	68 61	74 77	45 67	24 20	$     \begin{array}{r}       165 \\       84 \\       42     \end{array} $	68 41	08	126 48	101 45	146 50	207 78	67 82	73 80	144 114	105 96	40 39	45 45	35 34	40 39	39 38	39 39	42 45
General merchandise General stores with food					34 51	30 54	43 38 48 76	38 59	35 58	42 60	69 89					23 58	26 66	19 51	24 57	24 55	24 58	31 74
Food and liquor	63	58	67	26	62	48	76	100	73	123	171	67	75	143	129	32	37	26	30	29	30	32
Grocery, with and without meats					55	37	73 54	94 94	76	109	159					26	30	22	25	24	26	27
Meat and seafood Other food					54 69	53 63	76	68 117	$\frac{55}{63}$	$\begin{array}{c} 82 \\ 169 \end{array}$	$\frac{119}{219}$					$   \begin{array}{c}     30 \\     51   \end{array} $	33 64	$\frac{26}{37}$	38 41	42 40	34 42	42 43
Liquor Automotive	110			36	$160 \\ 126$	$135 \\ 108$	$176 \\ 140$	$\frac{158}{237}$	$\frac{119}{195}$	$\frac{188}{259}$	210 404	78	<u>6</u> 9-	163		33 36 39	32 39	32 32 37	38 36	34 37	40 32	40 29
Motor vehicles Parts and accessories					118 145	$109 \\ 106$	$123 \\ 178$	$\begin{array}{c c} 229 \\ 255 \end{array}$	$\frac{187}{211}$	¥252 273	$\frac{457}{295}$					39 27	41 33 50	21	40 26	43 24	32 35 25 32	$\frac{32}{22}$
Apparel and accessories Apparel	52	67	47	16	68 73	51 54	86 92	A 68 71	211 73 73 72	$\begin{array}{c} 62 \\ 67 \end{array}$	$107 \\ 115$	47	56	113	75	40 40	$\frac{50}{50}$	29 31	35 36	36 38	$\frac{32}{34}$	40 41
Shoes Eating and drinking places	76	93	25	23	43 125	33	54 150	53 190	$\frac{72}{172}$	34 200	$\frac{61}{236}$		53	143	85	35 73 36	49 76	$\frac{22}{70}$	25 77 30	38 24 78 29	26	33 75 32
Filling stations Other retail trade	79 58	89 70	25 45	44 12	79	98 71 75	86 99	$\frac{136}{116}$	93 91	173 136	$\frac{200}{248}$	80 65	$122 \\ 59$	195 124	123 89	36 29	41	30 25	30 29	29 28	73 31 29	32 35
Home furnishings Appliances and radios					112 212	70 156	$152 \\ 256$	156 357	143 290	161 376	359 452					32 40	33 35 50	29 29	29 31 39	33	$\frac{29}{40}$	37 77
					38	32	44	70	53	85	119					22	24	21	23	22	23	28
ments					85	43	126	143	129	149	239					26	36	17	21	20	21	22
Lumber and building ma- terials					78	100	54	146	53	235	350					26	27	23	22	23	22	25
Miscellaneous retail. Finance, insurance and real estate.	88	101	67	56	93 91	$\frac{86}{91}$	98 89	94 91	77 98	109 83	$\begin{array}{c} 230\\113\end{array}$	109	116	104	63	$\frac{31}{57}$	$\frac{35}{60}$	27 53	33 57	$32 \\ 63$	34 49	38 52
Service industries Hotels and other lodging places	143 666	220 739	173 662	$     \begin{array}{c}       50 \\       247     \end{array} $	$102 \\ 196$	$\begin{array}{c}95\\218\end{array}$	109 174	134 173	124 166	140 184	$\frac{218}{292}$	$\begin{array}{c}161\\612\end{array}$	210 748	239 679	$\frac{122}{293}$	57 206	$\begin{array}{c} 62\\ 223\end{array}$	50 189	$\begin{array}{c} 56\\203\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 57\\223\end{array}$	54 189	59 186
Personal services Laundry, cleaning, and gar-	88	188	127	40	69	63	75	91	84	96	170	120	164	185	90	35	39	30	35	34	35	39
ment-repair					$\frac{52}{88}$	$\frac{51}{82}$	53 93	64 97	61 99	$\begin{array}{c} 67\\92\end{array}$	109 165					33 38	38 43	28 33	$\frac{31}{39}$	$\frac{31}{36}$	30 40	38 40
Other personal services Business services and miscel-					45	34	57	ni	77	142	253					38 27	32	23	31	32	31	36
laneous repair	148 237	196 318	$\frac{167}{245}$	65 34	182 133	172 101	$\frac{184}{163}$	$229 \\ 209$	$\begin{array}{c}217\\172\end{array}$	$224 \\ 233$	$\frac{311}{291}$	$\frac{154}{254}$	$\frac{195}{332}$	$\frac{250}{389}$	$\frac{148}{190}$	71 68	77 70	63 64	68 74	$\frac{70}{72}$	62 73	$\frac{62}{94}$
Automobile repair Amusements	196	100	245	28	135	140	130	166	162	167	$251 \\ 256 \\ 85$	152	142	195	$150 \\ 154$	131 31	141 31	121 31	121 25	$\begin{bmatrix} 131 \\ 24 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 109 \\ 26 \end{array}$	116 28
Motion pictures Other amusements					$\frac{43}{180}$	39 189	$\begin{array}{c} 45\\ 172 \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 55\\220 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 49\\217\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 60\\219\end{array}$	85 310					180	195	163	160	$175^{24}$	151	$159^{28}$

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Chart 6.-New Businesses and second



<sup>1</sup> Data are adjusted for seasonal variation. Charitable and other nonprofit organizations are excluded.

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

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

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

Reference to the corresponding section of table 3 reveals striking similarities as well as some significant differences when discontinuance rates are employed as the basis for rank in place of rates of entry. Thus, contract construction, wholesale trade, manufacturing, and service industries, which ranked first second, third, and fourth, respectively, in the first half of 1946 in the rate of entry table, ranked second, third, fourth, and fifth, respectively, in the rate of discontinuance table in the same period. The principal reason for this similarity—the relation between the volume of new businesses and of discontinuances—has already been mentioned. An industry in which the rate of entry has been high is almost always one in which the rate of discontinuance is also high because of the heavy mortality regularly typical of new firms.

#### Death Rate Low for Retailing

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

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

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

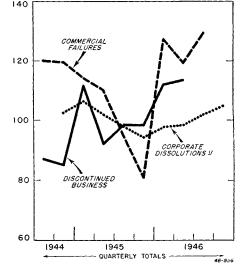
contract construction. These figures suggest that the high discontinuance rate for mining and quarrying results primarily from the usual high mortality rate associated with an influx of new concerns, plus the shift in mineral requirements after VJ-day.<sup>6</sup>

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

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

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

INDEX, 1945 = 100



<sup>1</sup> Data are adjusted for seasonal variation. Charitable and other nonprofit organizations are excluded.

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

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

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

#### [In thousands]

All indurtede         17000         7000						New	7 busir	esses								D	isconti	nued b	usines	ses			
All of the state of energy of the state of energy of the state of energy of energy of the state of energy of ener	Industry						1944			1945		19461					الكاهد	1944	' ¥	21 8			1946 1
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		1940	1941	1942	1943	Total			Total				1940	1941	1942	1943	Total			Total		July- Dec.	
Media and cold mining         I. 1         I. 2         I. 3         I. 7         I. 1         I. 3         I. 7         I. 3         I. 4         I.	All industries	357.3	447.6	334. 7	143. 4	272.8	122.3	150.5	411, 8	178.3	233. 4	365. 6	360. 5	410, 8	604.4	379.1	143. 5	78.0	65. 5	152, 5	77.6	74.9	85. 9
Nomeratile mixing and quet: $y_{12} y_{12} (y_{12} ($	Metal and coal mining			5.5	2.5	1.4	.7	1.5 .7	1.7	.8	. 9			5.0	3.6				.8	1.7		1.4	1,4 .8
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Nonmetallic mining and quar-		l			1			1	1		1	-					[			{	.4	.5
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	• •	1	1	55, 8	20.7					1		]			94.0	1		1		1		7.0	8.2
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Manufacturing																			16.4		8.3	9.3
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Textiles, leather and products Leather and leather products.				1.3	5.1	2,5	2.6	8.0	3.5	4.5	6.8					1.8	.8	1.1	2,3	1.3	1.0	1.4
Lumber ain timber basic methods basic methods by the second state of the second state	Textile mill products. Apparel and other finished				.2	.5			.9	.4	.5	1											.1
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Lumber and products																		.8 2.5			3.0	1.1 3.2
Paper products, printing and publishing4115115115115111	products Furniture and finished lumber				1			ł			· ·		1		{							2.6	2.6
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Paper products printing and	}	1					1															.6 .6
$ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{thermals and modules} \\ \mbox{thermal stand modules} \\ thermal stand modo$	Printing and publishing		1	1	.1 3.9	.1 1.1	.1 .5	.1 .6	.3 1.7	.1 .8	$1.0^{2}$	$\overset{.2}{1.6}$					.1 .9	$^{.1}_{.6}$	.1 .4	$^{.1}_{.9}$	4	.1	.1
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Chemicals and allied products Rubber products				(2)	.1	(2)	.1	1.1	.1	.1	.1					(2)		(2)	(2)	(²)	( <sup>2</sup> )	(1) .3
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Iron and steel and their prod- ucts					.8	.4		1.6	.8	.9	1.4						.2		.6	.3	.4	.4
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Automobiles and equipment} & \dots & $	Machinery and transportation			1		.8	.3	.4	ļ	.9	[						.3	.1			.2	.2	.3
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Automobiles and equipment Other transp. equipment				(2)	$^{.1}_{.2}$	(2)	(2)	.2	.1	.1	.3					(2)	(2)	(2)	(2, 3) (2) (3)	$(2)^{(2)}$	(2)	(2) (1.3) (2) .2
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Machinery, except electrical Electrical machinery				$^{.6}_{.2}$	2.8	$^{1.2}_{.2}$	1.5	3.7	2.1 .4	$1.6 \\ .5$	$2.1 \\ .7$					.9 .2	.4	.5.1	1.8.2	.7.1	1.1	.9 .1
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Products of petroleum and	1	1						1									i i					.8 (²)
and other public utilities.       29.0       36.3       36.2       14.0       14.6       7.3       7.4       18.4       8.8       9.6       15.3       33.6       32.2       40.4       20.6       7.3       4.2       3.1       7.4       3.8       3.6         Wholesale trade       17.2       17.6       8.2       7.8       18.8       8.9       9.0       26.5       12.2       14.3       21.9       17.2       17.6       22.6       23.2       7.6       4.1       3.5       8.6       4.4       4.2         Retail trade       17.3       118.0       71.7       34.9       110.2       45.0       65.2       172.0       69.6       160.3       154.8       106.4       116.8       228.8       180.5       53.1       20.7       7.6       4.1       2.4       2.4       1.2       1.2       1.5       8.6       1.4       1.6       8.8       7.7       1.5       8.7       7.7       5.8       1.5       4.2       1.2       7.6       1.5       8.6       38.7       33.6       38.2       71.1       60.2       5.3       1.2       7.6       3.8       3.6       21.1       60.5       8.2       1.7       7.5						2.7		1.7	4.6		2.6	3.1						.3	.3	1,2	.6	.7	.8
Retail trade107.3118.071.734.9110.245.065.2172.060.6103.3154.8106.4116.8228.8150.553.129.723.454.420.927.5General merchandise	and other public utilities	ļ	36. 3	36, 2	14.0	14, 6	7.3	7.4	18.4	8.8	9.6	15.3	33. 6	32. <b>2</b>	46. 4	20.6	7.3	4.2	3.1	7.4	3.8	3.6	4.5
General merchandise group       4.5       5.6       4.8       1.4       2.6       1.3       1.3       3.0       1.4       1.6       2.5       6.0       5.8       8.2       6.5       2.4       1.4       1.0       2.4       1.2       1.2       1.2       1.2       1.5       8.7       1.7       7.8       9       1.3       1.3       0.7       7.6       8.7       4.7       8.7       4.7       8.7       4.7       8.7       4.7       8.7       4.7       8.7       4.7       8.7       4.7       8.7       4.7       8.6       8.7       1.7       7.8       9       1.3       7.7       7.5       3.1       2.7       6.2       8.8       2.1       8.8       2.4       2.6       8.7       1.7       7.8       1.9       1.0       7.7       5.3       1.2       7.6       2.4       1.8       1.2       1.9       1.0       7.6       8.1       1.8       1.0       1.3       2.6       1.0       1.6       1.9       7.7       5.3       1.4       1.2       1.6       8.7       1.7       6.8       1.1       8.4       1.8       8.3       1.0       1.3       2.6       1.6       1.3 <t< td=""><td></td><td>1</td><td>1.</td><td></td><td></td><td>   </td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>5.2</td></t<>		1	1.					1															5.2
Food and liquor	General merchandise group	4.5	5.6			2.6	1.3	1.3	3.0	1.4	1.6	2.5	6.0				2,4	1.4	1.0	2.4	1.2	1.2	31, 5 1.6
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Food and liquor	32.1				$1.5 \\ 25.4$	. 8 9. 8	.7 15.7	$\begin{array}{c}1.7\\42.1\end{array}$	.8 15.4	.9 26.6	$1.3 \\ 38.7$		38.2	71.1	59.2	$1.7 \\ 13.0$	.9 7.7	5, 3	$1.6 \\ 12.7$	. 8 6. 2	.8 6.5	.5 1.1 7.3
A parel       4.1       1.3       4.0       1.0       4.0	Meat and seafood					15, 4 1, 6 6 2	.8	.8	2.1	.8	1,2	1.9					.9	.5	.4	1.2	,6	.5	4.2 .7 2.1
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Liquor Automotive	5, 9	5.0	.6	1.7	2, 3 5, 6	$1.0 \\ 2.4$	$1, 3 \\ 3, 2$	$2.6 \\ 11.5$	1.0 4.7	$\begin{array}{c}1.6\\6.8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.9\\11.8\end{array}$				4.4	.5	$^{.2}_{.9}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$1.7^{6}$	$^{.3}_{.9}$	.3	.4
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		*****				1 <i>2</i> , 0 (	.7	1.3	4.0	1,6	2.3	2.8					.4	.2	.1	.4	.2	.2	$     \begin{array}{c}         .6 \\         .2 \\         1.7         $
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Apparel Shoes					4.8 .5	$1.8 \\ .2$	3.0 .3	4.8	2.5.4	2.3 .2	$4.1 \\ .4$					2.7	1.7.3	1.0	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.5
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Filling stations	18.4	20.7	5, 6	8.1	13.6	6.1	7.5	24.3	8,3	16.0	19.8	18.6	28.4	43.8	22.9	6.1	3.5	2.6	5.5	2.6	2.8	10.7 3.2 6.3
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Home furnishings Appliances and radios					$3.1 \\ 2.1$	1.0 .8	2.2 1.4	4.7 4.2	$2.2 \\ 1.7$	$2.6 \\ 2.5$	$6, 1 \\ 3, 5$					.9 .4	.5 .3	. 4	$1.0 \\ .5$	.5 .2	.5 .3	.6 .6
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Hardware and farm imple-						_	(	( I														.7
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Lumber – building materials					2.1	1.3	.7	4.1	.7	3.3	5,5					.7	.4	. 3	.6	.3	.4 .3 2,9	.5 .4 3.5
Hotels and other lodging places       14.8       17.3       15.4       5.6       3.9       2.2       1.7       3.4       1.6       1.8       2.8       13.6       17.5       15.8       6.7       4.1       2.2       1.9       4.0       2.2       1.8         Personal services.       1.4.8       17.9       49.5       14.8       24.0       10.9       13.1       32.7       15.1       17.6       32.1       47.1       62.6       72.3       33.1       12.0       6.8       5.2       12.6       6.1       6.5         Laundry, cleaning, and gar-	Finance, insurance, and real estate	25.5	28, 6	18.8	15.0	24.2	12.2	12.1	25. 2	13, 5	11.7	16.2	31, 7	32, 8	29.0	17.1	15.2	8.1	7.2	15.7	8.7	6.9	7.5
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Hotels and other lodging places Personal services	14.8	17.3	15.4	5.6	3.9	2.2	1.7	3.4	1,6	1.8	2.8	13.6	17.5	15.8	6.7	4.1	2, 2	1.9	4.0	2.2	$15.9 \\ 1.8 \\ 6.5$	18, 2 1, 8 7, 4
Buginege convices and miceally in the second s	ment repair Barber and beauty shops Other personal services					15.9	7.3	8.5	18.3	9.3	8.9	16.5					6.9	3, 9	3.0	7.3	3.4	$1.5 \\ 3.9 \\ 1.2$	$1.8 \\ 4.1 \\ 1.5$
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	neous repair	14.7 34																					3.3 1.9
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Miscellaneous repair Automobile repair	11.4 18.8	14.7 24.7	12.4 18.7	$3.8 \\ 2.2$	$\begin{array}{c} 6.7\\ 8.2 \end{array}$	$3.0 \\ 3.1$	3.7 5.1	9.4 13.7	4.5	4.8 8.0	7.7	11.8	14.6	18.5	9.4	2.3	1, 2	1.1	2,6	1.3	1.3	1.4 3.5
Amusements       8.1       4.3       9.3       1.2       5.0       2.6       2.4       6.2       3.0       3.2       5.0       6.3       6.1       8.0       6.5       4.9       2.6       2.2       4.5       2.5       2.1         Motion pictures	Motion pictures		j			.5	. 2	.3	6.2 .7	.3	.4	5.0 .6	6.3	6.1	8.0	6. 5	4.9 .4	2.6, 2	2.2 .2	$4.5 \\ .3$	2.5 .2	2.1 .2 1.9	2.3 .2 2.1

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on p. 23)

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

[In thousands]

								19	45	·	19	)46
Industry	1939 1	1940 1	1941 1	1942 i	1943 1	1944 1	Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Mar. 31	June 30 ²
All industries	3, 316. 7	3, 298. 2	3, 398. 0	3, 155. 7	2, 860. 6	2, 923. 5	3, 012. 9	3, 065. 6	3, 134. 1	3, 224. 1	3, 369. 1	3, 503. 9
Mining and quarrying	21.4	22.0	23.4	25.9	26. 2	25.7	25.6	25.9	26.0	26.3	26.9	27.3
Contract construction	202.1	218.4	243.8	220.2	158.1	153.1	159.6	166.4	176.4	189.2	214.1	233.4
Manufacturing	$\begin{array}{c} 214, 2\\ 52, 3\\ 28, 4\\ 2. 9\\ 5. 0\\ 20, 4\\ 33, 0\\ 22, 7\\ 10, 3\\ 40, 0\\ 22, 5\\ 37, 5\\ 6, 5\\ 5\\ 8, 1\\ 1.6\\ 5.6\\ 12, 3\\ 1.2\\ 1.0\\ 8, 4\\ 1, 7\\ 20, 9\\ .8\\ 20, 1\end{array}$	215.5 54.0 26.8 3.2 4.6 18.9 33.0 22.8 10.3 40.2 2.5 37.7 6.6 5.5 8.0 5.7 12.2 	225.8 56.0 27.1 3.1 4.7 19.1 36.0 24.8 11.2 40.5 2.5 38.0 7.7 1.4 6.0 8.8 6.2 13.3 	224.1 54.6 27.0 3.0 4.7 19.2 36.7 25.3 11.5 38.6 2.6 2.6 36.0 7.4 1.3 5.9 9.2 6.1 14.5	$\begin{array}{c} 228.\ 6\\ 53.\ 0\\ 20.\ 1\\ 2.\ 9\\ 4.\ 6\\ 18.\ 6\\ 40.\ 6\\ 27.\ 9\\ 12.\ 7\\ 41.\ 1\\ 2.\ 5\\ 38.\ 6\\ 7.\ 1\\ 1.\ 2\\ 7.\ 3\\ 9.\ 0\\ 5.\ 9\\ 15.\ 3\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 236.2\\ 52.0\\ 28.4\\ 3.2\\ 4.7\\ 20.5\\ 43.3\\ 29.9\\ 13.4\\ 41.1\\ 2.5\\ 38.6\\ 7.2\\ 1.1\\ 7.8\\ 9.2\\ 6.2\\ 1.6\\ 7\\ 1.2\\ 1.2\\ 1.2\\ 1.2\\ 1.2\\ 2.3\\ 23.2\\ 2.3\\ 22.3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 244.1\\ 52.0\\ 30.2\\ 3.5\\ 4.9\\ 21.8\\ 44.7\\ 30.8\\ 13.9\\ 41.4\\ 2.5\\ 38.9\\ 7.5\\ 1.2\\ 8.0\\ 9\\ 6.6\\ 6.6\\ 18.3\\ 1.2\\ 1.2\\ 13.2\\ 1.2\\ 24.5\\ 24.5\\ .9\\ 23.6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 249, 4\\ 52, 3\\ 31, 4\\ 3, 7\\ 5, 1\\ 22, 6\\ 45, 7\\ 31, 5\\ 14, 2\\ 45, 7\\ 31, 5\\ 14, 2\\ 45, 7\\ 39, 1\\ 7, 6\\ 39, 1\\ 7, 6\\ 1, 2\\ 8, 3\\ 9, 9\\ 7, 0\\ 19, 2\\ 1, 3\\ 1, 2\\ 14, 0\\ 2, 7\\ 25, 2\\ 9\\ 24, 3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 255.5\\ 52.6\\ 32.9\\ 3.9\\ 5.3\\ 23.7\\ 47.0\\ 32.3\\ 14.7\\ 41.9\\ 2.6\\ 39.3\\ 7.7\\ 1.2\\ 8.6\\ 10.1\\ 7.6\\ 19.5\\ 1.3\\ 1.2\\ 14.2\\ 2.8\\ 2.6\\ 2\\ 2.8\\ 26.2\\ 9\\ 25.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 262.5\\ 52.9\\ 34.8\\ 4.2\\ 5.5\\ 25.1\\ 48.3\\ 33.0\\ 15.3\\ 42.3\\ 2.7\\ 39.6\\ 7.9\\ 9.2\\ 10.4\\ 8.3\\ 20.1\\ 1.2\\ 9.2\\ 10.4\\ 1.2\\ 9.2\\ 10.4\\ 8.3\\ 20.1\\ 1.4\\ 1.2\\ 14.5\\ 3.0\\ 27.2\\ 9.2\\ 26.3\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 276.5\\ 53.5\\ 5.9\\ 4.6\\ 5.9\\ 27.4\\ 4.9\\ 27.4\\ 42.9\\ 2.7\\ 40.2\\ 8.2\\ 1.6\\ 7\\ 10.9\\ 9.3\\ 1.6\\ 1.4\\ 1.5\\ 2.7\\ 4.2\\ 3.3\\ 2.8\\ 5\\ 2.7\\ 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 288.5 \\ 54.3 \\ 40.1 \\ 4.9 \\ 6.2 \\ 29.0 \\ 55.3 \\ 38.4 \\ 16.9 \\ 43.5 \\ 2.8 \\ 40.7 \\ 8.3 \\ 1.3 \\ 12.4 \\ 11.3 \\ 10.0 \\ 22.3 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.5 \\ 15.7 \\ 3.5 \\ 29.5 \\ 29.5 \\ 28.6 \end{array}$
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.	207.7	205. 2	209. 2	197. 2	188.0	193. 2	198.0	200. 2	202.8	206. 1	212. 0	216.9
Wholesale trade	144.8	143. 3	146.2	134.1	114.8	122.0	129.5	133. 2	137.4	143. 2	152.9	159.9
Retail trade General merchandise group General merchandise General stores with food Food and liquor Grocery, with and without meats Meat and seafood Other food Liquor Automotive Motor vehicles. Parts and accessories. Apparel and accessories. Apparel and accessories. Shoes. Eating and drinking places. Filling stations. Other retail trade. Home furnishings. Appliances and radios Drugs Hardware and farm implements Lumber and building materials.	$\begin{array}{c} 74.5\\ 36.8\\ 37.7\\ 516.7\\ 39.9\\ 120.0\\ 15.3\\ 53.5\\ 38.4\\ 15.1\\ 86.1\\ 73.0\\ 13.1\\ 295.7\\ 226.7\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{matrix} 1,584.7\\ 36.4\\ 36.6\\ 339.5\\ 339.5\\ 339.5\\ 339.6\\ 112.3\\ 34.4\\ 112.3\\ 39.0\\ 15.2\\ 72.5\\ 12.7\\ 291.6\\ 230.9\\ 344.4\\ 30.6\\ 14.8\\ 50.9\\ 37.6\\ 31.4\\ 179.1\\ \end{matrix}$		$\begin{matrix} 1, 480.7 \\ 8.5 \\ 35.6 \\ 32.9 \\ 32.1 \\ 32$		$\begin{matrix} 1,354.4\\ 2,20\\ 33.6\\ 28.4\\ 417.3\\ 280.7\\ 30.0\\ 90.9\\ 91.5\\ 7.2\\ 32.3\\ 14.9\\ 78.7\\ 7.2\\ 321.3\\ 176.4\\ 321.7\\ 29.3\\ 11.4\\ 47.9\\ 325.7\\ 28.0\\ 0\\ 169.7\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1, 394, 3\\ 62, 3\\ 33, 9\\ 28, 4\\ 426, 0\\ 288, 1\\ 30, 3\\ 91, 1\\ 16, 5\\ 50, 3\\ 34, 1\\ 16, 2\\ 80, 8\\ 69, 1\\ 11, 7\\ 261, 7\\ 181, 0\\ 332, 4\\ 31, 2\\ 12, 5\\ 48, 5\\ 37, 8\\ 28\\ 28, 1\\ 174, 3\\ \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1, 417.7 \\ 62.4 \\ 33.9 \\ 28.5 \\ 431.7 \\ 292.2 \\ 30.4 \\ 92.2 \\ 16.9 \\ 52.5 \\ 35.5 \\ 17.0 \\ 81.4 \\ 69.6 \\ 11.8 \\ 268.2 \\ 184.4 \\ 237.2 \\ 31.9 \\ 13.3 \\ 48.9 \\ 38.8 \\ 28.5 \\ 175.8 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1, 450. 1 \\ 62. 5 \\ 34. 1 \\ 28. 4 \\ 441. 0 \\ 95. 6 \\ 95. 6 \\ 17. 6 \\ 54. 9 \\ 36. 9 \\ 18. 0 \\ 81. 8 \\ 70. 0 \\ 11. 8 \\ 276. 3 \\ 190. 5 \\ 343. 1 \\ 32. 3 \\ 14. 2 \\ 49. 3 \\ 39. 7 \\ 29. 6 \\ 178. 0 \end{matrix}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1, 493.5 \\ 62.7 \\ 34.4 \\ 451.7 \\ 304.4 \\ 31.1 \\ 98.1 \\ 18.1 \\ 18.1 \\ 39.3 \\ 19.1 \\ 82.6 \\ 70.8 \\ 11.8 \\ 285.3 \\ 197.5 \\ 355.2 \\ 34.1 \\ 15.5 \\ 50.4 \\ 41.2 \\ 31.5 \\ 182.5 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{matrix} 1,554.7\\ 34.6\\ 28.6\\ 467.1\\ 314.5\\ 31.9\\ 101.6\\ 314.5\\ 31.9\\ 101.6\\ 31.9\\ 101.6\\ 31.9\\ 101.6\\ 31.9\\ 101.6\\ 31.9\\ 20.3\\ 84.0\\ 72.1\\ 11.9\\ 296.4\\ 43.1\\ 206.2\\ 374.2\\ 37$	12.0 308.3 214.1 392.9 39.5 18.4 52.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	283.0	285.0	273.2	261.2	274.1	278.8	281.3	283.4	286.0	290. 9	294.7
Service industries Hotels and other lodging places Personal services Barber and beauty shops Other personal services Business services and miscellaneous repair Automobile repair Amuscments Motion pictures Other amuscments	$\begin{array}{c} 27.5\\ 383.1\\ 86.7\\ 203.4\\ 93.0\\ 106.4\\ 77.5\\ 44.2 \end{array}$	626.1 28.7 378.0 90.3 201.0 86.7 98.8 75.8 44.8	643.8 29.1 391.5 96.3 213.5 81.7 101.0 77.6 44.6	600.2 26.6 369.9 95.0 199.8 75.1 92.5 68.4 42.8	553.8 23.5 347.8 92.3 182.6 72.9 83.4 61.1 38.1	$\begin{array}{c} 564.8\\ 19.8\\ 354.7\\ 93.6\\ 186.7\\ 74.4\\ 89.0\\ 63.8\\ 37.4\\ 12.3\\ 25.1 \end{array}$	$583.1 \\ 19.5 \\ 363.3 \\ 94.9 \\ 192.6 \\ 75.8 \\ 95.6 \\ 67.2 \\ 37.5 \\ 12.5 \\ 25.0 \\ \end{array}$	$591.7 \\ 19.1 \\ 367.3 \\ 95.6 \\ 194.9 \\ 76.8 \\ 98.6 \\ 68.8 \\ 37.9 \\ 12.5 \\ 25.4 \\ \end{array}$		$ \begin{array}{c} 617.3\\ 19.0\\ 378.3\\ 97.3\\ 200.0\\ 81.0\\ 106.6\\ 74.3\\ 39.0\\ 12.7\\ 26.3\\ \end{array} $	641.3 19.5 388.9 99.1 205.3 84.5 114.1 78.4 40.4 12.9 27.5	119.9     81.6     41.7     13.1

1 As of Sept. 30.
Preliminary,
Note: Because of rounding, totals do not necessarily equal sum of components.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

January 1947

# Foreign Credits of the United States Government

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

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

#### **Background of Credit Operations**

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

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

#### By John Shirer

#### Summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

An informal understanding with the United Kingdom regarding the continuation of pipe-line shipments on credit terms was confirmed in the comprehensive war-settlement agreement with that country on December 6, 1945. The orig-

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inal agreements with France and Belgium, which set the pattern for lend-lease credit activities, were superseded by war-settlement agreements of May 28, 1946, and September 24, 1946, respectively.

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

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

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

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

[Millions of dollars]

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

<sup>1</sup> From July 1, 1940, except that Export-Import Bank data are from Feb. 12, 1934. <sup>2</sup> Financial aid of 500 million dollars to China and 65 million to American Republics extended by the United States Government has been excluded from this and

subsequent tables.

Source: Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions.

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

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

#### Various Types of Credits Granted

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

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

[Millions of dollars]

Principal debtor countries	Dis- burse- ments or util- iza- tions <sup>1</sup>	Out- stand- ing	Undis- bursed or un- utilized commit- ments
All countries	3, 903	2, 679	6, 551
American Republics Belgium	971 100	322 99	294 23
British Commonwealth United Kingdom Other	1, 399 1, 264 135	$1,120 \\ 1,102 \\ 18$	3, 564 3, 561 3
China Czechoslovakia Finland	$180 \\ 5 \\ 55$		120 68 27
France and possessions France	735 733 2	729 728 1	1, 218 1, 218
Greece. Italy. Korea (Chosen) <sup>2</sup>	3 21	3 7	42 198 25
Netherlands and possessions Netherlands <sup>3</sup> Netherlands Indies Surinam	$157 \\ 134 \\ 20 \\ 3$	$\begin{smallmatrix}&152\\132\\&20\end{smallmatrix}$	443 263 180
Norway Poland Saudi Arabia. Turkey U. S. S. R.	$\begin{array}{c}1\\4\\3\\2\\159\end{array}$	1 3 3 2 49	67 90 24 36 192

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

data arc from Feb. 12, 1934. <sup>2</sup> This credit was extended to the United States Mili-tary Government in South Korea. Ultimately, the obligation will be negotiated for inclusion in a treaty between the United States Government and the future

between the United States Government and the future government of Korea. <sup>3</sup> Commercial banks have agreed to participations of approximately 90 million dollars, in addition to 10 million dollars reported through Sept. 30, 1946. If these par-ticipations are fully taken up by commercial banks, the United States Government undisbursed commitments figure will be further reduced by 90 million dollars.

Source: Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions.

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

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

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

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

[Millions of dollars]

[MIMONS OF	uonaisi		
Agency	Dis- burse- ments or utiliza- tions 1	Out- stand- ing	Undis- bursed or unuti- lized com- mit- ments
All agencies	3, 903	2, 679	6, 551
Agriculture Department Export-Import Bank Maritime Commission	450 1, 311	46 983	1, 664 69
Reconstruction Finance Cor- poration Reconstruction Finance	649	275	37
Corporation: Proper Office of Defense Supplies Office of Metals Reserve	395 70 117	233 15 18	(2) 35
Office of Rubber Reserve U.S. Commercial Company_	12 55	4 5	<sup>(2)</sup> 2
State Department. State Department: Proper Office of the Foreign Liqui-	49 1	48 (2)	867
dation Commissioner	48	48	867
Treasury Department. Treasury Department:	1, 444	1, 327	3, 914
Proper Lend-Lease Fiscal Oper-	460	400	3, 350
ations	984	927	564
	1	4	

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

Source: Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions.

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

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

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

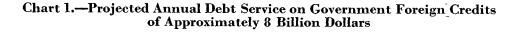
Property credits relating to the disposal of merchant ships amounted to 69 million dollars for unutilized commitments, with no amounts reported as utilized or outstanding.

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

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

#### **Concentration Among Countries**

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



MILLIONS OF DOLLARS 400 300 PAYMENTS OF INTEREST 200 PAYMENTS ON PRINCIPAL 100 PAYMENTS ON PRINCIPAL 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 46480

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

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

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

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

#### **Participating Government Agencies**

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### The National Advisory Council

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

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

#### **Prospective Developments**

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

All these potentialities may add about 1.2 billion dollars in new credit commitments to the September 30, 1946, total of 9.2 billion dollars, representing the sum of credits outstanding and unutilized. This would suggest 10.4 billion dollars as an outside estimate of Government foreign credit undertakings, on the basis of conditions existing at the 1946 year end.

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

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

#### **Annual Carrying Charges**

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

The 720-million-dollar war settlement with France stipulated interest at 2 percent and principal repayments in 30 annual installments beginning July 1, 1951. Otherwise, the lend-lease (including 3 Export-Import Bank loans relating to approved lend-lease requisitions), and surplus property credits usually bear interest at  $2\frac{3}{8}$  percent with principal repayments extending over 30 years. Reconstruction loans by the Export-Import Bank typically have provided for interest at the rate of 3 percent and for principal repayments over a period of 20 to 30 years.

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

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

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

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

During the 5-year period 1935 to 1939, total interest and dividends received by this country from abroad, including all private transactions, averaged slightly in excess of 550 million dollars annually. The net excess of interest and dividend receipts over payments averaged 350 million dollars annually. Moreover, the net excess of amortization payments to the United States over those to foreign countries averaged 150 million dollars annually over the same 5-year period. January 1947

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

#### The Postwar Business Population

#### (Continued from p. 18)

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

#### **Developments Since June 1946**

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

Similarly, the series on commercial failures and on corporate dissolutions appear to extend the slight rise previously apparent in the trend of discontinuances. In the third quarter of 1946 the number of commercial failures and corporate dissolutions had in each case continued upward, following a faltering advance in progress in the previous 12 months. A further moderate increase is If the international financial structure is to be firmly supported, it is essential that the United States pursue international trade policies consistent with its position as a creditor nation, in terms of net income payments due this country. Ultimate imports (including tourist outlays abroad and other invisibles) in excess of exports would appear to be a major prerequisite. In addition to a proper balance of international accounts, the level of foreign commerce is a vital factor. Hence, a widespread worldtrade recovery, in which the United States participates, would greatly ease

notable in the fourth quarter for corporate dissolutions.

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

#### **Some Implications**

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

That the sharp rate of increase in the business population was rapidly slowing down in late 1946 has been suggested by several considerations, although further more moderate increases in 1947 are not precluded if the current level of business activity is maintained. The trend characteristic of the business population in the decade prior to 1940 was slightly upward even when the level of business activity was stable, while any future expansion in the volume of business will most likely be associated with some adthe burden of servicing the debt owed this Government. Finally, the growth of a truly multilateral system of international trade would assist those countries having an adverse balance with the United States to fulfill their dollar obligations.

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

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

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

#### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

January 1947

#### The Business Situation

#### (Continued from p. 8)

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

#### **Addition to Costs Varies**

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

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

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

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

The general percentage increases in costs which apply in the case of bituminous coal are roughly applicable in the case of certain road-building materials and other heavy construction material. Users of these products, however, may be

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

#### New or Revised Series

#### Gray Iron Castings: New Series for Page S-32<sup>1</sup>

[Short tons]

		Shipt	nents		Unfilled
Month	1049 4-4-1	1044 4-4-1	19	45	orders for sale, end of month,
	1943, total	1944, total	Total	For sale	1945
January Pebruary March April May June July August September October November December Total	697, 221 812, 876 837, 081 816, 598 830, 773 726, 759 759, 538 801, 479 802, 667 776, 411 843, 520 9, 441, 209	815, 460 824, 842 888, 656 813, 003 846, 095 822, 417 792, 286 839, 043 818, 294 786, 982 9, 794, 541	861, 524 816, 467 927, 925 842, 979 866, 951 849, 449 748, 790 750, 050 717, 768 767, 209 678, 091 9, 578, 205		$\begin{array}{c} 1, 921, 572\\ 1, 998, 270\\ 2, 089, 046\\ 2, 031, 668\\ 2, 031, 318\\ 2, 015, 625\\ 2, 015, 005\\ 1, 817, 801\\ 1, 754, 515\\ 1, 741, 981\\ 1, 847, 468\\ 1, 847, 468\\ 1, 847, 495\\ \hline \end{array}$
Monthly average		816, 212	798, 191	493, 600	

<sup>1</sup> Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, from reports to that agency beginning Octo-ber 1945, and from carlier reports to the War Production Board. All data are estimated industry totals. Data beginning December 1943 are based on monthly reports from approximately 1,100 foundries, both commercial and captive, which account for 92-94 percent of the total tonnage shipped by the industry, and annual reports for 1944 and 1945 from practi-cally all foundries. Shipments for January-November 1943 are based on reports for 1943 are shown in the original reports and have been raised to industry to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The term "gray iron eastings" relates to all iron castings, except malleable, including semisteel, alloy iron and white iron castings. Total shipments include shipments or use by the same company, or an affiliate, subsidiary or parent company, and shipments for sale to other companies shown separately beginning 1945. Similar data were not collected prior to 1943. Production figures for 1937 and 1939, compiled from reports of the Biennial Census of Manufacturers, are as follows: 1937, 7,518,000 tons; 1939, 7,125,000 tons; these figures include estimated tonnage for a small quantity reported by values only. For 1946 data see p. S-32.

#### Cast-Iron Boilers, Radiators, and Convectors: Data for page S-32<sup>1</sup>

••		s (thousa pounds)	nds of	Radia- tion, produc-			s (thousa pounds)		Radia- tion, produc-
Year and month	Produc- tion	Ship- ments	Stocks, end of month	tion (thous. of square feet)	Year and month	Produc- tion	Ship- ments	Stocks, end of month	tion (thous. of square feet)
1942: Total Monthly average. 1943: January. February. March May. June. July. June. July. August September. October. November. December. Total Monthly average. 1944: January. February. March	14, 736 14, 643 13, 365 13, 528 14, 631 13, 146 11, 484 11, 601 14, 656 15, 519 17, 003 17, 317 16, 220 172, 513 14, 376 19, 007 19, 585 20, 437	206, 904 17, 242 13, 460 10, 651 14, 897 11, 658 12, 569 13, 567 13, 360 15, 791 19, 705 18, 360 182, 443 15, 204 16, 123 16, 034 17, 894	47, 120 46, 326 45, 908 44, 146 43, 558		1944-Continued         July	18, 132 17, 506 17, 581 16, 534 16, 719 218, 195 18, 183 18, 606 16, 159 18, 784 16, 238 18, 245 18, 677 13, 094 17, 004 19, 862	19,878	43, 269 36, 768 37, 789 39, 866 38, 933 39, 841 39, 962 40, 387 37, 868 37, 852	$\begin{matrix} 1, 286\\ 1, 308\\ 1, 789\\ 1, 675\\ 1, 635\\ 1, 675\\ 17, 388\\ 1, 430\\ 1, 572\\ 1, 580\\ 1, 491\\ 1, 512\\ 1, 466\\ 1, 461\\ 1, 317\\ 1, 074\\ 1, 423\\ 1, 590\\ 1, 003\\ 1, 497\\ 1, 014\\ 1, 497\\ 1, 003\\ 1, 903\\ 1$
April May June	20,772 19,668	14, 885 12, 514 14, 999	44, 442 52, 254 55, 597	$1,310 \\ 1,309 \\ 1,406$	Total Monthly average.	3156,849	3154,581		17, 745 1, 479

<sup>1</sup> Data were compiled by the Civilian Production Administration and the predecessor agency, the War Production Board, and cover all known producers of these products. The series for boilers include both round and square boilers. The series for radiation includes data for radiation in thousands of square feet of radiation and convectors in thousands of square feet of equivalent direct radiation. These series continue the data for round and square cast-iron boilers and production figures for cast-iron radiators and convectors from the Institute of Boiler and Radiator Manufacturers pub-lished on pp. 137 and 138 of the 1942 Supplement to the Survey of Current Business. For radiation, only production figures are available for the 1942-45 period. For 1946 data, compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, see p. S-32; these data are based on reports of 22 companies, all the known producers of these products. <sup>3</sup> Stocks as of Dec. 31. <sup>3</sup> Total or average for months shown; data were not collected for October-December 1945; the December stock figure

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

## **Monthly Business Statistics**

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					19	46				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
		BU	JSINE	SS IN	DEXI	ES							
INCOME PAYMENTS†			-										
Indexes, adjusted: Total income payments	259. 3 255. 8 245. 9 14, 248	235, 7 238, 5 232, 2 13, 075	234. 1 236. 1 230. 5 14, 272	233. 5 231. 1 229. 3 13, 047	231. 7 227. 8 226. 1 12, 068	$\begin{array}{c} 234.\ 7\\ 235.\ 1\\ 230.\ 4\\ 13,\ 199 \end{array}$	236. 4 239. 0 232. 6 12, 960	239. 7 240. 6 233. 8 12, 768	240. 9 244. 1 235. 6 14, 478	250. 6 249. 9 240. 0 13, 979	$\begin{array}{c} 252.1\\ 254.1\\ 243.2\\ 13,481 \end{array}$	$246.\ 6\\254.\ 3\\242.\ 7\\14,\ 317$	* 245. * 253. * 243. * 14, 67
Total       do         Commodity-producing industries	$\begin{array}{c} 9,175\\ 3,809\\ 2,354\\ 1,572\\ 1,380\\ 110\\ 578\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8,543\\ 3,044\\ 1,966\\ 1,363\\ 2,170\\ 87\\ 535 \end{array}$	8, 525 3, 046 2, 073 1, 321 2, 015 88 2, 056	8, 179 2, 938 2, 018 1, 396 1, 827 90 1, 122	8, 041 2, 917 2, 021 1, 431 1, 672 92 525	8, 360 3, 222 2, 075 1, 476 1, 587 94 1, 386	8, 541 3, 318 2, 168 1, 495 1, 560 93 892	8, 629 3, 425 2, 228 1, 476 1, 500 94 558	$\begin{array}{c} 8,787\\ 3,641\\ 2,176\\ 1,503\\ 1,467\\ 95\\ 2,238 \end{array}$	8, 845 3, 701 2, 216 1, 537 1, 391 96 1, 113	8,995 3,878 2,255 1,546 1,316 97 554	$ \begin{bmatrix} 9,144\\ 3,928\\ 2,296\\ 1,646\\ 1,374\\ 99\\ 1,455 \end{bmatrix} $	r 9, 19 r 3, 90 r 2, 32 1, 54 r 1, 44 r 10 r 89
Entrepreneurial income and net rents and roy- alties. mill. of dol. Other income payments	3, 641 744 11, 951	2, 909 1, 001 11, 312	2, 599 1, 004 12, 846	2, 609 1, 047 11, 719	2, 415 995 10, 930	2, 402 957 12, 059	2, 507 927 11, 698	2, 577 910 11, 423	2, 500 858 13, 178	3, 099 826 12, 082	3, 020 815 11, 684	2,85970012,693	r 3, 72 r 75 r 12, 23
FARM MARKETINGS AND INCOME Farm marketings, volume:*													
Indexes, unadjusted: Total farm marketings	$175 \\ 183 \\ 168$	162 171 155	139 137 140	131 135 129	120 107 130	118 97 134	117 78 146	125 99 145	111 94 125	154 150 158	145 156 136	130 162 106	+ 18 + 23 + 15
Indexes, adjusted: Total farm marketings	$100 \\ 161 \\ 159$	148 152 146	144 143 144	150 170 135	155 162 150	149 164 138	131 119 140	159 189 136	131 150 117	155 142 164	139 130 146	111 117 107	r 14 14 r 14
Cash farm income, total, including Government pay- ments*	3, 089 3, 076 463	2, 317 2, 277 <b>333</b>	1,909 1,893	1, 648 1, 534 231	1, 455 1, 383	1, 426 1, 370	1, 569 1, 419	1, 657 1, 551	1, 523 1, 469	2, 407 2, 271	2, 257 2, 193	2, 027 2, 014	r 3, 34 r 3, 33
$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	$\begin{array}{r} 403 \\ 400 \\ 409 \\ 393 \\ 333 \\ 400 \\ 355 \end{array}$	333 282 325 253 201 260 340	268 282 331 250 201 252 345	231 281 351 235 187 235 330	208 305 360 268 194 317 278	206 285 348 243 207 258 281	214 276 302 259 223 284 269	233 299 411 249 223 255 294	221 286 375 226 220 214 281	342 353 351 355 271 441 298	330 329 333 327 284 367 323	$\begin{array}{c} 303\\ 263\\ 315\\ 228\\ 293\\ 139\\ 366\end{array}$	r 50 r 36 r 39 r 35 r 31 r 35 42
PRODUCTION INDEXES													
Industrial Production—Federal Reserve Index         Unadjusted, combined index†	p 182 p 191 p 214 176 p 140 p 157 p 137 p 155 p 205 p 205 p 155 p 205 p 175 p 155 p 175 p 188 p 175 p 186 p 172 p 184 p 194 p 195 p 275 p 195 p 275 p 195 p 275 p 195 p 234 p 195 p 244 p 195 p 195	167 173 162 165 125 81 148 148 148 148 148 148 148 148 148	167 167 184 164 86 131 63 232 145 150 145 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128	156 160 164 102 99 135 80 207 151 155 145 145 163 107 154 134 220 200 207 167 157 198 233 334 117	148 161 136 43 110 139 95 188 139 139 139 139 199 199 198 162 211 233 379 137 137	164 170 182 182 100 108 207 141 143 123 123 123 123 124 143 200 104 144 125 143 200 104 144 162 234 382 24 134 114	163 174 190 129 129 124 144 1225 132 141 169 187 145 145 161 161 164 161 164 237 237 2392 131	159 167 175 109 131 142 230 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 134 140 228 239 162 162 162 162 167 1231 231 231 231 231 231 231 231 231 23	171 176 174 154 141 146 138 241 135 147 136 147 238 167 162 238 167 162 238 167 162 238 167 162 238 167 162 238 167 162 238 167 164 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 17	$174 \\ 178 \\ 203 \\ 179 \\ 137 \\ 144 \\ 133 \\ 243 \\ 148 \\ 145 \\ 131 \\ 193 \\ 171 \\ 147 \\ 239 \\ 241 \\ 176 \\ 159 \\ 187 \\ 232 \\ 396 \\ 101 \\ 94$	$\begin{array}{c} 180\\ 186\\ 210\\ 183\\ 144\\ 140\\ 7\ 255\\ 156\\ 163\\ 138\\ 204\\ 179\\ 154\\ 261\\ 242\\ 182\\ 166\\ 174\\ 263\\ 395\\ 119\\ 100\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 184\\ 191\\ 214\\ 184\\ 147\\ 152\\ 144\\ 7\ 263\\ 7\ 168\\ 176\\ 213\\ 168\\ 176\\ 213\\ 188\\ 155\\ 270\\ 241\\ 188\\ 172\\ 237\\ 235\\ 395\\ 395\\ 118\\ 99\end{array}$	r 18 r 19 21 18 r 14 r 15 r 13 r 27 r 17 15 r 200 18 r 15 25 25 r 20 18 r 17 22 r 244 r 40 11

Preliminary. \* Revised. § See note for automobile index at the bottom of p. S-2. \* New series. For a description of the indexes of the bottom of p. S-2. \* New series. For a description of the indexes of the volume of farm marketings and figures for 1929-42, see pp. 23-32 of the April 1943 Survey; indexes since 1942 are from the Department of Agriculture. Data for 1913-41 for the dollar figures on 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, 979; 1942, 1,333; 1943, 1,668; 1944, 1,753; income from market-ings—1940, 695; 1941, 930; 1942, 1,235; 1943, 1,612; 1944, 1,668; the monthly figures have not as yet been adjusted to the revised totals. Data beginning 1949 for the new series under indus-trial production are shown on p. 18 of the December 1943 issue. \* Revised data beginning 1913 for the indexes of eash income from farm marketings are shown on p. 28 of the May 1943 Survey. For revisions for the indicated series on industrial production, see table 12 on pp. 18-20 of theDecember 1943 issue.

#### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

end descriptive notes may be found in the ber         Norm- ber         Decem- ber         Jame         Petru- town         Mareh         April         May         Jaue         July         Angust         Set ber           BUSINESS INDEXES—Continued           Industrial Production—Continued           Industrial Production—Continued           Not continued           No	1946	19				Ī	1945	1946	Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941
I RODUCTION INDEXES—Continued         Industrial Production—Continued           Transferred—Continued.         Nenderble manufactures—Continued         126         131         140         145         133         130         137         157         161         164           Manufactures—Continued.		h April May	March						and descriptive notes may be found in the N
Industrial Production—Continued         Job         Job <thjob< th="">         Job         Job         <thjo< th=""><th>ES-Continued</th><th>ued</th><th>ontinue</th><th>S-Co</th><th>DEXF</th><th>55 IN</th><th>JSINES</th><th>BI</th><th></th></thjo<></thjob<>	ES-Continued	ued	ontinue	S-Co	DEXF	55 IN	JSINES	BI	
Traditorial-continued. Maintentre-Continued.         160 <th160< th="">         160         160</th160<>									FRODUCTION INDEXES-Continued
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $									Industrial Production-Continued
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	<b>145 139 137 137 161</b> 104 104	120 120 10	190		142	140	1.11	1.0	Manufactures—Continued. Nondurable manufactures—Continued.
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	<b>p</b> 85 <b>p</b> 101 <b>p</b> 134 <b>p</b> 160 <b>p</b> 189 <b>p</b> 197 <b>p</b> 175 <b>p</b> 151 171 129 120 120 84 154 122 37	101 <b>»</b> 134 <b>»</b> 16 129 120 12	<b>*</b> 101 129	₽ 85 171	P 75 155	₽ 84 182	≥ 100 171	# 95 181	Dairy productstdodododo
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	143         148         146         142         147         136         147         150           137         143         141         138         142         131         142         144 <b>p</b> [61 <b>p</b> [71 <b>p</b> [66 <b>p</b> [303 <b>p</b> [74 <b>p</b> [82 <b>p</b> [81	148 146 14 143 141 13 171 <b>1</b> 66 <b>1</b> 6	148 143 147	141 137 161	133 130 1166	134 131 172	142 138 174	p 153 p 148	Paper and productstdo Paper and pulptdo Petroleum and coal productstdo
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	122 129 129 126 129 115 123 128	129 129 12	129	122	114	114	118	135	Cokedo Petroleum refiningtdo Printing and publishingtdo
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	162         161         16           147         144         14           241         245         24           173         169         17	162 147 241 173	159 146 234 171	151 138 233 153	143 125 228 149	146 133 226 150	<sup>p</sup> 171 164	Cotton consumption do do
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	134 131 99 115 141 150 147 149	131 99 11	131	134	134	126	134	₽ 135	Mineralstdo
Adjusted, combined indext.do $p$ 182166163160152168165159170172177Manufacturesdo $p$ 214191185166163154173176167176177184Durable manufacturesdo $p$ 214191185166128183190175133129133129133129133129133129133129133129133129133129133129133129133129133129133129133129133129133129133129133133134136136141132133137148156Stone, clay, and glass productsdo $p$ 165114144144144150144144152152157150155159Clay productsdo $p$ 165119124144144150145146 <td><math display="block"> \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c</math></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td> <td>125 168 7 138</td> <td>121 160 147</td> <td>114 159 144</td> <td>94 142 139</td> <td>112 159 141</td> <td>p 123 p 116 p 150</td> <td>Anthracitetdo Bituminous coaltdo Crude petroleumdo</td>	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	125 168 7 138	121 160 147	114 159 144	94 142 139	112 159 141	p 123 p 116 p 150	Anthracitetdo Bituminous coaltdo Crude petroleumdo
Lumber and products. $d_{0}$ $p$ <	3 154 173 176 167 176 177 184 186	173 176 16	173	154	163	169	173	p 182 p 190	Adjusted, combined indextdo
Stone, day, and glass products.       do $p 202       133       142       144       146       161       162       173       144       144       144       144       144       144$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	125           3         117           4         141           8         123	119 108 139 128	108 95 151 140	92 72 147 140	96 83 148 147	p 142 p 134 p 188 p 155	Lumber and products
A loobolic beveragesdo $216$ $212$ $231$ $238$ $176$ $160$ $155$ $161$ $176$ $174$ Chemicalsdo $r$ 233 $228$ $230$ $234$ $232$ $232$ $235$ $231$ $233$ $235$ $237$ Leather and productsdo $r$ $116$ $111$ $117$ $133$ $134$ $131$ $127$ $128$ $103$ $120$ Leather and productsdo $r$ $155$ $160$ $114$ $115$ $126$ $120$ $115$ $104$ $107$ $99$ $101$ Manufactured food productsdo $155$ $160$ $155$ $154$ $160$ $155$ $151$ $104$ $107$ $99$ $101$ Meat packingdo $155$ $150$ $153$ $164$ $121$ $r$ $126$ $152$ $r$ $129$ $r$ $120$ $r$ Processed fruits and vegetables*do $r$ $r$ $144$ $r$ $131$ $178$ $140$ $130$ $120$ $85$ $165$ $133$ Processed fruits and vegetables*do $r$ $r$ $142$ $134$ $133$ $140$ $148$ $146$ $142$ $146$ $136$ $147$ Paper and pulp $r$ $r$ $r$ $122$ $r$ $160$ $171$ $r$ $163$ $142$ $133$ $140$ $148$ $146$ $142$ $146$ $132$ $131$ $178$ $120$ $122$ $120$ $120$ $122$ $120$ <t< td=""><td>1 149 152 152 127 155 155 159 162 4 144 150 148 140 148 147 150 150</td><td>152 152 15 150 148 14</td><td>152</td><td>149 144</td><td>131</td><td>119 124</td><td>113 119</td><td>p 202 p 162 p 150</td><td>Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Cementdo Clay products*do</td></t<>	1 149 152 152 127 155 155 159 162 4 144 150 148 140 148 147 150 150	152 152 15 150 148 14	152	149 144	131	119 124	113 119	p 202 p 162 p 150	Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Cementdo Clay products*do
Leather tanning       do.       109       114       115       126       120       115       104       107       99       101         Manufactured food products       do.       155       150       153       154       160       147         Dairy products       do. $p$ 145 $p$ 164 $p$ 131 $p$ 116 $p$ 177 $p$ 122 $p$ 120 $p$ 120 $p$ 130       100       147         Meat packing       do       163       155       155       131 $178$ 140       130       120 $p$ 123 $p$ 138 $p$ 167       133       146       147       138       140       130       120 $p$ 136 $p$ 137       138       146       146       146       162       155       138         Processed fruits and vegetables*       do $p$ 133       142       133       140       148       146       142       146       142       146       143       141       138       142       134       133       140       148       146	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8 176 2 232 3 134	238 232 133	2 231 ) 234 1 117	212 230 111	216 228	p 243	Alcoholic beveragesdodo
Paper and products	4 160 156 153 145 139 150 147 136 5 p117 p122 p129 p120 p129 p136 p137 p143 1 178 140 130 120 85 165 138 38	156 153 14 122 <b>*</b> 129 <b>*</b> 12 140 130 12	0 156 7 122 8 140	160 117 178	3 154   116 5 131	153 131 155	150 • 154 155	155 145 163	Leather tanning <sup>*</sup>
Printing and publishingdo       130       114       112       118       12       127       126       124       129       124       129         Textiles and productsdo $9771$ 146       143       151       150       162       161       164       165       144       162         Tobacco productsdo $9171$ 146       143       156       161       154       163       153       140       155         Minerals       do $p137$ 138       133       141       141       137       104       115       139       146       144         Minerals       do $p137$ 138       133       141       141       137       104       115       139       146       144         Minerals       0       76       63       78       103       107	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	148 146 14 143 141 13	0 148 6 143	140 136	1 133 2 130	134 132	142 138	p 153 p 147	Paper and productsdo Paper and pulpdo Petroleum and coal productsdo
Minerals         do         p 137         138         133         141         141         137         104         115         139         146         144           Metals	1 159 162 161 164 165 144 162 7 168	162 161 10	9 162	159	3 151	143	146	130 p 171	Printing and publishingdo Textiles and productsdo
								₽ 137	Mineralsdo
Manufacturers' Orders, Shipments, and Inventories									Manufacturers' Orders, Shipments, and Inventories
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		203         219         22           221         240         22           240         269         29	9 203 3 221 5 240	179 163 235	3 176 165	173 174	171 181	233 258 276 305	New orders, index, totalfavg. month 1939=100 Durable goods industriesdo Iron and steel and their productsdo Machinery, including electrical
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 155 9 188 3 197 3 183	152 189 183 153	7 156 8 196 7 184 9 169	137 188 197 199	146 191 202 200	$\begin{bmatrix} 204 \\ 218 \\ 269 \end{bmatrix}$	Nondurable goods
Automobiles and equipment $d_0$ 236 119 94 88 81 98 134 142 126 169 188	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	174         186         1'           167         185         14           202         222         23	1 98 2 174 3 167 8 202	81 92 163 198	140 172 199	191 183 263	119 184 192 250		Iron and steel and their productsdo Nonferrous metals and productsdo Machinery, including electricaldo

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

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

#### January 1947

#### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					1946					
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem	Octo ber
	BU	JSINE	SS IN	DEXE	S—Co	ntinue	d						·
MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS, SHIPMENTS, AND INVENTORIES—Continued													
hipmentsfContinued. Nondurable goods industriesavg. month 1939=100	202	204	196	195	204	206	208	209	206	199	215	r 224	r 2
Chemicals and allied products	252	201 230	189 218	203 218	213 225	221 216	221 213	$215 \\ 210$	208 209	198 220	206 253	r 223 r 244	r 2 r 2
Paper and allied products do	245	183 165	167     178	182 161	185 154	196	200 173	206 181	208 185	$\frac{185}{193}$	198 196	r 222 209	2 r 20
Products of petroleum and coaldododo		212	292	229	242	167 260	282	288	293	268	282	311	]
Textile mill productsdo	221 236	$   \begin{array}{r}     165 \\     207   \end{array} $	166 189	178 184	187 199	195 203	197 208	207 208	208 199	$174 \\ 186$	180 193	7 207 218	r 21 r 22
iventories: Index, totaldo	200	167	164	165	167	169	169	170	173	181	186	190	19
Durable goods industriesdododododododododo	217 258	177 175	$     171 \\     187 $	171 191	174 200	181 210	182 222	184     223	189 234	$\frac{195}{245}$	200 252	r 206 r 258	7 2 7 20
Trop and stool and their products do	138 168	124 134	120 136	118 135	120 139	122 145	120	120 149	$     \begin{array}{r}       124 \\       152     \end{array} $	$\frac{128}{157}$	131 161	134 7 163	7 1 7 1
Nonferrous netals and products*do Machinery, including electrical†do	283	230	218	223	226	236	$     \begin{array}{r}       145 \\       241     \end{array} $	149 245	251	157 256	261	268	72
Transportation equipment (except automobiles) avg. month 1939=100.	814	687	594	579	587	615	593	615	626	642	684	r 708	+ 74
Other durable goods industries t	148 186	118 157	118 158	119 159	120	123 159	124	125	128 158	132	136 173	r 141 r 176	· 14
Chemicals and allied products	180	162	165	159	161 167	166	159 167	158 165	158	169 170	173	174	12
Food and kindred productsdo	197 183	177     151	177 155	170 157	167 161	161 163	157 162	153 160	150 164	180 171	183 178	r 184 181	
Petroleum refiningdodddodddddddddddddddddddd	133	114	112	111	112	114	114	116	118	120	124	129	1
Textile-mill productsdodo	173	167 128	169 130	174 136	180 141	186 148	199 153	196 157	192     156	195     164	198 168	$     \begin{array}{r}       204 \\       171     \end{array} $	r 1'
Other nondurable goods industries †do Estimated value of manufacturers' inventories*	205	173	173	180	182	177	174	174	176	182	186	r 189	r 20
mil. of. dol	19, 900	16, 554	16,288	16, 369	16, 590	16, 829	16, 837	16, 934	17, 175	18,010	18, 466	<b>7 18, 88</b> 6	7 19, 56
	·	BUS	INESS	POPI	ULAT	ION					ſ		I
	<u></u>											1	
DPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER*													
(U. S. Department of Commerce)	1												
perating businesses, total, end of quarterthousands Contract constructiondo			73, 224. 1 7 189. 2						P3, 503.9 P 233.4			• • • • • • • • • • • •	
ManufacturingdodOdOdOdOdO			262.5			r 276.5 (			₽ 288.5				
Retail tradedo			1.493.5			71, 554.7			P1.616.8				
Service industriesdodddodddddoddddddddddddd			r 617.3 r 518.4		·····	r 641.3 r 529 7	•••••		₽ 666.3 ₽ 538.9			<b>.</b>	
ew businesses, quarterlydo Discontinued businesses, quarterlydo			r 127.4			<b>↑</b> 187.6			<b>v</b> 178.0				
Business transfers, quarterlydo									₱ 43.3 ₱ 103.3			·····	
NDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES (Dun and Bradstreet)													
Frand total		60	42	80	92	86	81	92	69	74	92	96	1
Commercial service		60 7	$\frac{5}{2}$	12 8	13 14	86 8 10	57	13 8	3 13	79	12 12	11 17	
ConstructiondodOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdO		8 21	23	35	29	41	34	41	25	36	37	32	
Retail tradedodOdOdOdOdOdO		14 10	10 2	$\frac{22}{3}$	27 9	17 10	25 10	26	24 4	17 5	26	28	
dabilities, grand total		1,268	1,824	4,372	2,983	4, 421	3, 785	3, 656	3, 006	3, 434	3, 799	4,877	6,4
Commercial servicedodddododddddodddddddddddd		60 225	$372 \\ 107$	2, 279 155	748 215	902 436	40 133	60 191	262	413	459 516	311 1,368	15
Manufacturing and mining		225 721 135	1, 141 125	1,677 245	874 258	2, 285 269	2, 734 249	2,066 1,323	1, 996 661	1, 948 835	$2,113 \\ 297$	2,510 367	4,9
Retail tradedodOdOdOdOdO		127	79	16	888	529	629	1, 323	80	76	414	321	4
<b>BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS</b>													
lew incorporations (4 states)number		<b>3</b> , 010	3, 507	5, 521	4, 191	4, 774	4, 843	4, 634	4, 388	3, 946	3, 550	3, 399	3, 7
		CO	MMOI	DITY	PRIC	ES							
PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS†													
J. S. Department of Agriculture:	000	0.0	007	000	007		010	011					2
Combined index <sup>†</sup>	263 230	205 203	$\frac{207}{206}$	$\frac{206}{207}$	207 213	209 215	$\frac{212}{220}$	$211 \\ 215$	218 223	$244 \\ 240$	249 233	243 236	2
Food graindo	. 220	178 161	$178 \\ 162$	179 164	180 166	185 171	185 171	198 188	200 195	$215 \\ 244$	203 225	207 221	
	399	375	378	375	368	367	368	369	370	369	225 388 271	396	4
Feed grain and haydododododo		182	184	180	186	183	190	194 248	210 261	249		285 210	
Tobaccodododo	236 186		230	225	233	Z Z 54 -					1 202	1 210	
Tobacco	186 207	217 235	230 223	225 249	233 275	229 283	244 282	177	185	249 163	203 162	154	1
Tobacco	186 207 342 294	217 235 213 206	230 223 213 207	249 213 204	275 212 202	283 208 203	$282 \\ 210 \\ 205$	$177 \\ 214 \\ 207$	185 219 213	$     \begin{array}{r}       163 \\       242 \\       247     \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       162 \\       242 \\       263     \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       154 \\       236 \\       250     \end{array} $	
Tobacco	186 207 342 294	217 235 213	230 223 213	249 213	$\begin{array}{c c} 275\\212\end{array}$	283 208	$\frac{282}{210}$	$177 \\ 214$	185 219	163 242	162 242	$     \begin{array}{r}       154 \\       236     \end{array} $	1 2

S-3

#### S-4

#### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

January 1947

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	194	15				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	194	6				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo ber
	CC	оммо	DITY	PRIC	ES—C	lontinu	ed		· · · ·				·
COST OF LIVING	1	1		1		1		[	1	1	1		<u> </u>
Sational Industrial Conference Board: Combined index	_	106.7	107.1			106.7			108.2			114.6	
Clothingdo		94.9	94.9			94.8			96.4			99.7	
Fooddo Fuel and lightdo		96.9	114.9 97.1			113.8 97.4			116.2 97.4			$131.3 \\ 100.5$	
Bousing do		91.0	91.0 115.7			91.0 115.9			91.0 117.3	1		91, 0 119, 9	
Consumers' price index (U. S. Dept. of Labor):				1	1			1					
Combined ludex1035-39=100, Clothingdo	. 151.7 108.7	129.3 148.7	129.9 149.4	129.9	129.6 150.5	130.2 153.1	131.1 154.5	131.7 155.7	133.3 157.2	141.2	144.1	145.9 165.9	14
Fooddo Fuel, electricity, and icedo	187.7		141.4	141.0	139.6	140.1	141.7 110.4	142.6 110.3	145.6 110.5	165.7 113.3	113.7	174.1 114.4	18
Gas and electricity*	91.8	94.0	94.0	93.8	93, 8	92.9	92.6	92.2	92.1	92.1	91.8	91.7	1 9
Bousefurnishings	$   137.0 \\   109.1 $		126.1	127 3 148.8	127.8	127.7	127.8 152.0	127.8 153.7	128.4 156.1	133. ×	125.0	136.5 165.6	18
Rentdo Miscellaneousdo	- (I)	(1) 124.6	108.3	( <sup>1</sup> ) 125, 4	(1) 125.6	<sup>1</sup> 108.4 125.9	(1) 126, 7	( <sup>1</sup> ) 127, 2	<sup>1</sup> 108.5 127.9	( <sup>1</sup> ) 128, 2	108.7	108.8 129.9	(1) 13
RETAIL PRICES	102.0	11.0		12.04 4	120.0	120.0	120, 7	121.2	121.9	120.2	1.0.0	129.9	10
. S. Department of Commerce: All commodities, index*1935-39=100.	170.9	142.2	143.1	143.1	142.9	143.7	144.8	145.7	147.7	156.3	159.8	164.3	7 10
. S. Department of Labor indexes: Anthracite1923-25=100,		106, 2	107.3	108.2	108.6	108.6	108.5	108.7	108.8	117.8	117.9	119,6	1
Bituminous coaldo	116.5	107.5	107 6	108.6	108.6	108.6		109.0 142.6	111.0	114.3	114.4	116.2	1
Food, combined index1935-39=100. Cereals and bakery products*do	1 140.6	109.1	109.2	109.4	109.8	1 110.3	113.3	115.2	145.6 122.1	165.7 126.1	171, 2 125, 4	174.1	
Dairy products*dod			136.2	136.4 180.8	136.6	137.0 183.4	137.4 185.9	138.6 185.7	147.8 183.5	179.1	180.1	186.6 176.4	2
Mests*dodo	203.6		131.2	131.4	131.3	131.3	132.8	133.5	134.0	173.7	186.6	185.5	i i
airchild's index: Combined indexDec. 31, 1930=109.		113.5	113.6	113.5	113.5	113.6	113.7	114.5	114.7	115.1	116.0	116.7	1
Apparel: Infants'do	111.2	108.1	108.1	108.0	108.1	108.2	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.2	169.1	110.3	1
Men'sdo	. 111.5	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.7	106.2	106.2	106.6	168-6	109.1	1
Women'sdo Home furpishingsdo	. 124.3	115.7	113.8 115.7	115.7	113.7	113.7 115.9	113.7	114.7 117.0	115.0	115.7	118.7	117.5	1
Piece goods	. 116, 1	112.0	112.0	111.8	111.8	112.0	112.2	113.1	113.3	113.3	118.5	113.9	1
W HOLESALE PRICES . 8. Department of Labor indexes:			1						1				
Combined index (889 series) 1926=100.	2 139.6	106.8	107.1	107.1	107.7	108.9	110.2	111.0	112.9	124.7	129.1	124.0	2 1
Economic classes: Manufactured productsdo	2 134.6	102.2	102.5	102.9	103.4	104.5	105.5	106.1	107.3	118.9	123.9	117.2	2 ]
Kaw materialsdo	. 153.4	118.9	119.2	118.3	118.9	120.5	122.2	123.6	126.3	141.7	145.7	141.4	1
Semimanufactured articlesdo Farm productsdo	. 169.8		97.6 131.5	129.9	98.8	100. 4 133. 4	101.1 135.4	101.9 137.5	105.7	110.2 157.0	111.9	115.0	
Grainsdododo	. 165.4	132.9 131.8	133.2 129.6	133.8 131.5	133.9 132.7	136.7	137.0 135.1	148.1 134.9	151.8 137.4	181.4 162.9	109.0 177.6	170.6	
Consmodifies other than farm products do	2 132 8	101.3	101.6	101.9	102.5	103.4	104.5	105.1	106.7	117.5	121.9	117.2	2 1
Foodsdodddodododddddoddddddddddddd	. 136.1	107.9 95.5	108.6	107.3	107.8	109, 4 96, 2	110.8	111.5	112.9 101.7	140.2 124.9	149.0 124.7	131.9 127.4	1
Dairy products do Fruits and vegetables do	182.9	113.2 123.8	113.8 128.7	115.0	115.8 127.5	116.1	116.3	117.0 140.6	127.3 136.1	156.9 130.0	$161.8 \\ 110.4$	109.1	1
Meats do Commodities other than farm products and foods	1 202 8		107.9	108.1	108.1	109.6	110.3	110.5	110.1	169.9	198.1	115.5	1
1926 = 100	2 120.6	100.2	100.5	100.8	101.3	102.2	103.3	103.9	105.6	109.5	111.6	112.2	21
Building materials	145.5	118.7 116.7	119.5	120.0 116.9	120.9 116.9	124.9	126.5	127.8 120.5	129.9 121.3	132.1 122.5	132.7 126.0	112.2 123.8 127.7	1
Cement. do	167 0	100.1	100.5	101.1	101.5	102.3	102.4	102.6	102.6	104.0	105.8	106.5	1
Lumberdodddoddddddddddddddddddddddddddd	- 192.1 - 151.3		157.8	158.5	160.1 107.8	167.6 107.8	171.4	172.5 108.2	176.0 108.6	177.3	177.6	178.2	
Chemicals and allied products:	- 118.9 106.9	95.7 96.7	96.1	96.0 97.1	95.9 97.0	96.0 97.0	96.1	96.5 97.9	96.4 98.0	99.3 98.5	58.4 98.4	98.4 98.6	1
Chemicalsdo Drugs and pharmaceuticalstdo Fertilizer materialsdo	152.8		112.3	112.1	111.5	111.7	112.4	132.4	109.4	112.6	110.1	110.3	1
Olis and fats.	109.0	102.0	81.9 102.0	81.9 101.7	81.9 101.8	81.9 102.1	81.9 102.1	81.9 102.1	82.7 102.1	88.2 114.2	94.4	90.2 103.3	1
Fuel and lighting materialsdodododo		84.6 68.0	84.8	84.9 69.2	85.1	85.0 68.3	86.1	86.1	87.8 67.2	90.3 65.6	94.4 63.9	94.3 64.7	
Gas. do		79.1	77.7	77.4	79.1	79.6	79.7	80.2	79.6	80.7	79.5	80.6	
Petroleum productsdododo	172.5	61.7 118.8	61.6 118.9	61.5 119.4	61.6 119.6	61.2 119.8	62.8 119.8	63.5 120.4	64.0 122.4	65.1 141.2	72.8 138.9	73.0	1
Hides and skinsdododododo	1 178 1	117.6 103.8	117.6 104.1	117.6 103.8	117.6 103.9	117.6 104.0	117.6 104.0	120.7 104.0	121.5 110.7	169.3 133.2	155.8 133.3	151.5 138.5	1
Shoesdododododo	162.9	126.7	126.9	127.9	128.2	128.6	128.6	128.9	129.5	140.4	140.1	144.8	1
Furnishingsdo	124.4	107.9	104.7 107.9	106.2 109.7	106.5	106.9 110.9	107.5	108.3 113.4	110.4 114.5	111.9	112.6 118.5	113.6	1
Furnituredododo	2 1 90 7	101.6 105.2	101.6	102 8 105.7	102.9 106.6	102.9	102.9	102 9 109.4	106.1 112.2	106.4 113.3	106.6	107.5	1
Iron and steel do	114 0	100.2	101.0	101.2	103.3	107.0	107.4	107.8	110.1	111.3	113.3	114.2 113.5	<sup>2</sup> 1 1
		95.0	85.8 95.0	85.7 95.0	85.7 95.1	86.1 95.1	87.1 100.8	89.0 100.8	99.2 106.0	102.7 106.0	101.4	101.4	
Textile products do	1 121 9		101. 4 107. 4	101.6	102.2 109.4	104.7 109.5	107.9	108.8 119.6	109.2	118.1	124.0	125.7	1
Clothing dodododododododo.	174.7	125.1	125.5	125.6	125.8	132.9	137.6	138.6	120.3 139.4	120.5 148.6	122,8 160.0	122, 9 166, 6	
Rayon	.1 30.2		73.5	75.2 30.2	75.3	75.5 30.2	75.5 30.2	75.7 30.2	$75.8 \\ 30.2$	76.3 30.2	87.7 20.2	88.7 30.2	1
Silk	- 115.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(8)	(3)	(3)	(3)	126.7	134.8	126.5	1
Woolen and worsted goodsdodo	- 106.5	112.7 94.8	112.7 94.8	112.7 95.3	112.7 95.6	112.7 95.6	112.7 95.7	112.7 97.0	112.7 98.5	112.7 101.3	112.8 102.0	113.9 102.1	
Automobile tires and tubesdododo	1 73.0	73.0 109.3	73.0 109.3	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	1
Vholesale prices, actual. (See respective commodifies	-) 121.1 )	108.9	103.9	112.0	113.7	113.7	113.9	115.3	115.6	117.1	119.6	121.9	1

<sup>1</sup> Rents collected semiantually for most cities in index, usually in March and September or June and December; indexes are held constant in cities not surveyed during quarter; a special survey was made in August 1946; including 16 cities; rents in the remaining 18 cities were treated as unchanged in computing the August index. <sup>2</sup> Current prices of motor vehicles were introduced into the calculations beginning Octoter 1946; during the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale, and the Department of Labor carried A pril 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946, or until the rate of production resched the monthly average rate of 1941. If April 1942 prices had been used in the October 1946 calculations, Octot er indexes for the groups affected would have been as follows: All commodities, 132.5; manufactured product, 125.1; all commodities other than farm products, 125.1; all commodities other than farm products, 125.1; all commodities other than farm products, 125.1; all commodities other than farm products of of the Department of Commerce index of retail prices of of the Department of commerce index of retail prices of of the Department of commerce index of retail prices of the groups affected would have been as follows: All commodities, 132.5; manufactured product, 143. Not available. <sup>1</sup> For revised 1943 data, see p. 20 of April 1946 Survey. § Formerly designated "cost of living index": see note in April 1946 Survey; more revisions have been made in the figures published prior to February 1915 Survey; revisions are shown on p. 31 of February 1946 Survey. Data for 1923-45 for the indexes of retail prices of the food subgroups are shown on p. 16 of the November 1946 Survey; revisions are shown on p. 31 of February 1946 Survey. Data for 1923-45 for the indexes of retail prices of the food subgroups are shown on p. 16 of the November 1946 Survey; revisions are shown on p. 31 of February 1946 Survey. Data for 1923-45 for the indexes of retail prices of the soft sub

#### January 1947

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					194	16				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
	CC	оммо	DITY	PRIC	ESC	Continu	ied						
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR													
As measured by- Wholesale prices1935-39=100_	57.6	75.3	75.1	75.1	74.7	73.8	73.0	72.5	71.3	64.8	62.3	64.8	60. (
Consumers' prices	65.9 53.2 40.4	77.3 71.3 51.9	77.0 70.6 51.4	77.0 70.8 51.6	77.2 71.5 51.4	76.8 71.3 50.9	76. 3 70. 5 50. 2	75.9 70.0 50.4	75.0 68.6 48.9	70.9 60.3 43.6	69.6 58.3 42.8	68.5 57.3 43.8	67. 4 55. 8 39. 0
······································	CON	STRUG	TION	AND	REA	L EST	ATE	(	·	<u></u>	1	1	·
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY*								<u> </u>					
New construction, total	985 730	438 309	443 348	476 • 387	510 7 430	* 601 * 499	710 • 586	• 824 • 671	* 917 * 735	• 1,000 • 774	1,070 810	r 1,067 r 787	* 1, 06
Private, totaldo		98	116	136	159	195	244	<b>2</b> 88	317	329	345	340	33
utility, totaldo	172	138 80	162 91	r 189 r 100	r 212 r 108	, 231 , 113	• 255 • 119	* 282 * 129	• 306 • 139	• 319 • 150	r 323 r 160	r 317 r 168	r 32 r 17
Farm construction do Public utility do	20 79	10 63	5 65	8 54	8 51	14 59	20 7 67	30 71	40 72	50 r 76	60 7 82	50 7 80	, 4 , 7
Public construction, total do Residential do Military and naval do Nonresidential building, total do	255 63	129 2	95 2	r 89 r 3	* 80 * 5	r 102 r 9	r 124 r 11	r 153 r 20	* 182 * 23	* 226 * 31	r 260 r 41	r 280 r 53	r 29 r 6
Military and navaldodododo	16 26	34 31	18 26	18 25 9	13 21	13 7 23	15 22	14 23	14 26	14 30	18 32	16 35	r 2 7 3
Industrialdo	1 6	12 31	10 21	18	7 19	7 28	6 42	6 57	6 73	6 94	7 105	9 108	, , 11
All otherdo CONTRACT AWARDS, PERMITS, AND DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED	. 55	31	28	25	22	29	34	39	46	57	r 64	r 68	r 6
Value of contracts awarded (F. R. indexes):													
Total, unadjusted1923-25=100 Residential, unadjusteddo	p 130 p 123	83 42	86 48	87 50	117 85	148 135	194 201	203 211	201 195	179 162	164 155	$     152 \\     147 $	* 13 * 13
Total, adjusteddodododo	p 144 p 128	94 44	108 56	107 61	136 95	147 129	170 172	169 179	174 177	165 161	158 157	151 147	r 14 r 14
Total, adjusted	27, 149	15, 481	14, 298	15, 332	16, 772	42, 573	52, 733	63, 188	38, 265	36, 523	40, 101	36,702	33, 34
Total valuation	503,745	370, 087 60, 819	330, 685 61, 821	357, 501 46, 715	387, 399 56, 449	697, 593 146, 404	734, 911 127, 016	952, 418 196, 832	807.914 214,534	717,991 201,645	679,909 204,817	619,857 186,882	573, 20 133, 80
Nonresidential buildings:	. 373, 410	309, 268	268, 864	310, 786	330, 950	551, 189	607, 895	755, 586	593, 380	516, 346		432, 975	439, 40
Projectsnumber Floor areathous. of sq. ft Valuationthous. of dolthous. of dol	3,609 23,708	5, 332 39, 871	4, 450 37, 656	4, 700 36, 335	4, 648 37, 839	7, 416 50, 631	4, 769 41, 676	4, 878 45, 285	4, 357 41, 370	3, 582 42, 457	4, 108 33, 080	3,648 25,929	3, 69 33, 93
Residential buildings:		207, 671	193, 589	217, 587	220, 598	278, 725	236, 182	290, 963	273, 207	283, 635	211, 530	169,127	225, 35
Projectsnumber Floor areathous. of sq. ft Valuationthous. of dol	22, 251 33, 530	9, 297 15, 911	9, 190 17, 115	10, 071 18, 572	11, 469 18, 423	34, 066 49, 198	46, 652 65, 530	· 56, 264 74, 992 .	31, 574 51, 533	31,112 45,327	33, 727 45, 145	31, 458 47, 121	28, 12 36, 91
Valuation	221, 113	88, 374	86, 134	89, 715	102, 079	275, 241	370, 590	463, 600	332, 248	281, 227	284, 025	293, 831	235, 06
Projectsnumber Valuationthous. of dol	1,018 82,626	590 43, 214	478 36, 126	366 26, 841	415 37,687	815 120, 230	1, 039 95, 964	1,684 156,626	1, 950 154, 009	1,537 121,149	2,008 153,456	1,557 107,941	1, 27 75, 53
Utilities:		262	180	195	240	276	273	362	384	292	258	239	24
Projects number Valuation thous of dol	39, 135	30, 828	14, 836	23, 358	27, 035	23, 397	32, 175	41, 229	48, 450	31,980	30, 898	48, 458	37, 24
Indexes of building construction (based on building permits, U. S. Dept. of Labor):† Number of new dwelling units provided 1935-39=100	164.9	117.7	111.0	159, 2	189.9	319, 1	294.0	278.0	252.8	283.7	317.6	248.5	z 215.
Permit valuation: Total building construction	152.9	149.4	172.3	175.2	205.9	423.6	235.6	210.0	210. 4	218.7	r 235. 4	194.6	+ 191.
New residential buildings	$ \begin{array}{c} 132.9 \\ 222.2 \\ 99.1 \end{array} $	143. 4 141. 7	149.5 195.4	187.6 159.7	215.0 190.8	407.7	352.7 140.7	331.3 116.6	303.4 136.7	321.2	378.7 119.4	288.0 115.9	7 286. 108.
Additions, alterations, and repairs do Estimated number of new dwelling units in nonfarm	136.4	181.9	163.8	187.9	224.9	406.5	218.5	189.8	192. 4	$135.8 \\ 203.1$	213.9	188.4	7 192.
areas (U.S. Dept. of Labor);	40,000	B1 000		16 010	10 551	00.04	01.005	<b>R</b> 4 0F7	00,000	<b>F</b> a <b>F</b> aa	00.070	ar 000	- 00 00
Total nonfarm*numberdo	46,600	31, 900 20, 867	29, 500 20, 036	43, 912 30, 725	48, 551 33, 479	83, 641 56, 002	81,035 53.860	74, 257 48, 216	68, 000 43, 833	76, 700 49, 188	82,070 55,081	65,800 43,087	r 60, 20 r 37, 40
Privately financed, total do 1-family dwellings do	23,731	20, 417 17, 421	19, 256 15, 494	25, 918 21, 786	28, 503 24, 072	50,066 41,785	44, 996 39, 000	43, 583 35, 824	36, 660 31, 372	$36,830 \\ 31,071$	38,660 32,921	35,044 29,335	r 29, 57
2 family dwellingsdo Multifamily dwellingsdo	3, 194	1,069 1,927	1, 241 2, 521	1, 309 2, 823	1, 792 2, 639	2,683 5,598	2, 571 3, 425	3, 267 4, 492	2, 144 3, 144	1,902 3,857	1,943 3,796	$2,050 \\ 3,659$	r 1,89 r 4,59
Publicly financed, totaldo Engineering construction:	1	450	780	4,807	4, 976	5, 936	8, 864	4, 633	7, 173	12, 957	16, 421	8,043	r 1, 33
Contract awards (E. N. R.)	275, 825	315, 709	238, 009	348, 277	248, 025	383, 981	536, 190	560, 244	555, 469	536, 594	541,325.	373, 056	448, 45
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION													
Concrete pavement contract awards: Totalthous. of sq. yd <u>Airportsdo</u>	3, 239	2,071	2, 130	1, 641	1, 819	2, 906	3, 903	5, 152	4, 585	3, 345	3, 731	3, 382	3, 18
Roadsdo	1,970	242 1, 121	65 1, 829	209 946	43 1, 475	70 2, 211	416 2, 519	99 3, 355	747 2, 735	385 1,687	66 2,055	490 1,678	$10 \\ 1,95$
Streets and alleys	1, 130	708	237	486	301	626	978	1, 698	1, 103	1,274	1,609	1, 214	1, 12

#### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

January 1947

	1 1040	194	e					1946					
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	1946 Novem- ber		Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
CON	STRU	CTION	ANI	) REA	L EST	TATE-	-Conti	nued	I			<u></u>	<u> </u>
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES	1				1								
Aberthaw (industriai building)			248			258			270			. 287	
American Appraisal Co.: Average, 30 cities1913=100		278	282	283	286	294	303	310	317	326	335	342	34
Atlantadodddodddddddddddddddddddddddd		287 275	292 280	203 280	303 281	314 298	325 313	332 318	337 324	346 332	360 341	367 347	37:
San Francisco		248 275	248 278	249 278	261 280	273 288	$279 \\ 296$	283 300	294 309	308 316	313 323	317 332	320 331
St. Louisdo Associated General Contractors (all types)do	270.0	238.0	239.0	241.0	245.0	247.0	247.0	249.0	252.0	258.0	263.0	267.0	267,
E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: A partments, hotels, and office buildings:	1												
Brick and concrete: AtlantaU. S. average, 1926-29=100		125.1	127.4	130.4	133.6	131.3	133. 2	133. 5	138.6	141.2	142.6	143.0	144.0
New York		159.4 145.9	169.8 146.7	169.8 149.2	172.1	172.9 153.8	177.4 155.7	177.9 156.2	178.6 158.7	180.0 160.6	181.5	$181.9 \\ 164.3$	182. 164.
St. Louisdo	•	149.9	150.8	150.8	151.1	152.7	154.3	159.9	161.9	164.0	164.9	165.3	165.
Commercial and factory buildings: Brick and concrete:					100.0	100.0		101.0	107.0			1	
Atlantado New Yorkdo San Franciscodo St. Louis		$124.4 \\ 160.7$	127.3 170.4	128.9 170.4	129.3 172.9	129.5 173.5	131.0 179.3	131. 2 179. 7	137.0 180.3	141.3 181.5	144.4 184.5	144.7 184.8	146. 185.
San Franciscodo		147.7 151.5	148,3 152.6	151.1 152.6	151.8	154.6 155.0	156.5 155.8	156.9 163.8	158.7 164.8	159.3 166.2	167.0 166.7	$167.2 \\ 167.0$	167. 167.
Brick and steel: Atlantado	1	124.4	127.0	128.9	129.3	130.1	131.3	131.5	135.5	137.5	141.8	142.2	142.
New York		158.2 148.7	167.0 149.3	167.0 150.3	169.0 152.3	169.6 154.5	174.7 156.2	175.1 156.6	175.6 160.1	177.3 161.5	179.5 168.0	179.9	180. 168.
San Francisco		148.8	149.5	149.5	149.9	152.1	153.1	159.5	160.8	162.9	164.3	164.7	166. 164.
Residences: Brick:													
Atlantadodddodd		135.5 165.1	137.9 173.1	140.8 173.1	141.2 174.9	141.2 175.5	144.7 180.3	144.9 180.7	148.6 181.3	152.4 185.6	154.5 187.1		156. 188.
San Franciscodododo		148.0	148.6 157.7	150.6 157.7	154.0 158.8	155.3 159.5	157.6 162.2	158.0 165.8	159.0 167.8	163.5 172.5	165.8 173.7		166. 174.
Frame:	3	1	138.4	142.6	143.0	143.0	147.2	147.4	150.2	153.3	155.4	ļ	157.
Atlantadodddddodddddddddddddddddddd_		165.0	173.7	173.7	175.6	176.2	180.6	181.0	181.6	186.0	187.4	188.5	189.
San Franciscododo St. I.ouisdo Eagtneering News Record:	-	145.8 157.6	146.4 158.3	147.7 158.3	153.0 159.5	153.7 159.8	$156.1 \\ 163.0$	156, 5 165, 0	157.5 167.7	164.0 172.7	162.9 174.0		163. 175.
Eagineering News Record: Building cost*1913=100	278.5	240.8	242.2	243. 9	245.4	254.4	257.3	264.2	266.1	272.0	272.0		273.
Construction (all types)do Federal Home Loan Bank Administration:	368.1	313.5	316.3	319.5	323.8	334.6	339.7	347.9	353.9	361.4	360. 2	360.9	362,
Standard 5-room frame house: Combined index1935-39=100	156.9	139, 1	139. 3	139.7	140.3	141.0	142.1	143.6	145.7	147.7	149.8	151.9	154.
Materialsdo	153.8	135.0 147.3	135.2 147.5	135.5 147.9	136.3 148.5	137.1 148.9	138.0 150.6	139.2 152.5	141.6 153.8	143.7 155.6	$146.1 \\ 157.2$	148.3	
Labordo	·- 100.1	147.5	140.0	147.0	140.0	140.0	100.0	102.0	100.0	100.0	101.2	105.0	1.1.
REAL ESTATE								1					
Fed. Hous. Admn., home mortgage insurance: throse mortgages accepted for insurance thous. of do		32,710	32, 598	38,722	34, 543	42, 377 6, 603	45, 513	46, 113 6, 679	$\begin{pmatrix} (1) \\ 6,721 \end{pmatrix}$	(1) 6,759	( <sup>1</sup> ) 6, 789	(1) 6,818	(1)
Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative) mil. of do Estimated total nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,00	0	6, 468	6, 499	6, 538	6, 569		6, 639	1	í í				
and under)*thous. of do Estimated new mortgage loans by all savings and loss	1]	560, 180	527, 424	634, 117	618, 763	765, 973	887, 266	964, 438	917, 414	981, 187			
sesociations, total	241, 476	198, 159	187, 710	216, 842	225, 519	300, 163	342, 999	361, 298	325, 997	326,048	324, 459	309, 791	326, 19
Mortgage loans on homes: Constructiondo	51.187	24, 481	22, 922	30, 807	30.866	45, 391	53, 202	62, 189	56, 297	59,708	59,377	55, 354	60, 98
Rome nurchase do	-1.170, 162	135, 685	129,557 17,848	145, 342 21, 372	1 54, 219	202, 995 24, 244	235, 877 24, 882	243, 458 24, 451	218, 575 22, 402	216, 369	211,804	198,842	207.13
Repairs and reconditioning	7,634	4, 487	3,958	3,803	4, 217	6, 198 21, 335	6, 796 22, 242	6,954	6, 625 22, 098	21,388 7,327 21,256	8,481	8,027	9,00
Refinancing do Repairs and reconditioning do Loans for all other purposes do Loans outstanding of agencies under the Federal Hon	21, 468	14,095	13, 425	15, 518	16, 416	21,000	22, 242	24, 246	22,000	21,200	22,700	20,022	24,00
Loan Bank Administration: Federal Savings and Loan Associations, estimate								[					
mortgages outstandingtmil. of do Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances i	0 (		2, 332			2, 572			2,887		-	3,152	Į
member institutions mil. of do Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loan	258	97	195	174	165	153	156	173	203	202	214	235	25
outstandingmil. of do Foreclosures, nonfarm, index, adjusted 1_1935-39=100	651	869 9.0	852 7.9	831 8.8	\$13 7.8	794 8.3	773	753	735 6.7	715			
Fire lossesthousand the second	44,700	37, 303	49, 478	49, 808	51, 759	53, 252	52, 153	46, 094	44, 240	40, 998			
ŶŎġġŎĊĸŢŢĊŢġŎŢġŎŢŎŢŎŎŎŎĊŎŎŎŎŎŎŎŎŎŎŎŎŎŎŎŎŎ		Ē	OME	STIC	TRAD	E							
ADVERTISING		1	T	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1
A iversising indexes, adjusted;		1				1						l	
Printers' Ink, combined index	)	149.1 192.2	139.4				151.6 156.2	154.2 157.8		177.1	184.5		
Magazinesdo_ Newspapersdo	201.0	193.2	207.4	203.8	176.2	173.1	172.5	179.9 126.6	191.3	228.7	237.7	7 214.1	218
		118.4 202.0	218.1	222.6	216.7	167.2	189.8	182.0	193.9	199.9	213.8	3 217.7	212
Outdeordo.		- 202.0	0.00 -			1 273.8	294.1	297.2	313.2		307.8	3   317.1	
Outdeordodo Radiodo Tide, combined index*do		283.3 168.4	273.7 162.5				166.1	165.1	171.9	193.9			189.
Outdeordo Radiodo Tide, combined index*do Radio advertising: Cost of facilities, tot ithous, of do		283, 3 168, 4 16, 776	162.5 17,179	183.0	175.0 15,758	164. 5 17, 273	166.1 16,442		1		207.6 14,007	5 202.0 7 15,134	16, 75
Outdeordo. Radiodo. Tide, combined index*do. Radio advertising: Cost of facilities, tot 1thous. of do Automobiles and sccessoriesdo. Clothing		283.3 168.4 16,776 788 214	162.5 17,179 928	183.0 17,449 884	175.0 15,758 815	164.5 17,273 922	166.1	165. 1 16, 821 797 192	2 15,827 771		207.6 14,007 559	5 202. 0 7 15, 134 606	16, 75
Outdeordo Radiodo Tide, combined index*do Radio advertising: Cost of facilities, tot ithous, of do		283, 3 168, 4 16, 776 788 214 296	162.5 17,179	183.0 17,449 884 224 351	175.0 15,758 815	164.5 17,273 922	166.1 16,442 807	16, 821 797	; 15,827 771 196 323	14, 414	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

r Revised. tMinor revisions for January 1939-July 1942 are available on request. 1 Discontinued. \*New series. For a description of the series on nonfarm mortgages recorded and data for January 1939 to September 1942 see p. S-5 of the November 1942 Survey. For a brief description of the Tide index of advertising see note marked "\*" on p. S-6 of the April 1946 Survey; data beginning 1936 are available on request. The Engineering News Record index of building cost is computed in the same manner as the construction cost index which is described in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey, except that skilled labor is substituted for common labor; data beginning 1913 will be shown later. Itek vised series. The index of nonfarm foreclosures has been revised for 1940 and 1941; revisions are shown on p. S-6 of the May 1943 Survey. Indexes of advertising from Printers' Ink have been published on a revised basis beginning in the April 1946 Survey; revised data beginning 1914 will be published later. The index of cost of the standard 6-room trame house are shown on a revised basis beginning in the April 1946 Survey.

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#### January 1947

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	in the ber         Novem- ber         Decem- ber         Janu- ary         Febru- ary         March         April         May         June         July         August         Septem- ber         Octo- ber           DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued           s. of dol.         562         664         650         620         666         537         535         505         508         500         536         520            166         171         164         140         170         153         172         163         154         177         166         168            1, 206         1, 273         1, 472         1, 310         1, 402         1, 445         1, 482         1, 388         1, 244         1, 265         1, 311         1, 505            5, 318         6, 513         6, 664         4, 920         6, 377         1, 316         1, 288         1, 377         1, 210         1, 416         1, 452         1, 311         1, 505            1, 322         1, 344         1, 217         1, 310         1, 205         1, 311         1, 505            1, 422         1, 36												
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey						March	April	Мау	June	July	August		
g	I	OOME	STIC	TRAD	ECo	ontinue	d	<u></u>			<u>.</u>		·
ADVERTISING-Continued	1							<u> </u>					
Radio advertising—Continued. Cost of facilities—Continued. Gasoline and oilthouse of dolthouse furnishings, etcdo Soap, cleansers, etcdo Smoking materialsdodo Toilet goods, medical suppliesdo All otherdo Magazine advertising:		166 1, 306 1, 273 5, 318	171 1, 273 1, 322 5, 513	164 1, 472 1, 342 5, 660	149 1, 319 1, 211 4, 920	170 1, 402 1, 328 5, 374	153 1,445 1,270 5,145	173 1, 482 1, 316 5, 314	163 1, 388 1, 268 4, 907	$ \begin{array}{c c} 154\\ 1,244\\ 1,337\\ 4,714 \end{array} $	177 1, 265 1, 267 4, 825	$     \begin{array}{r} 168 \\     1, 311 \\     1, 219 \\     5, 004 \\     \end{array} $	$168 \\ 1,505 \\ 1,407 \\ 5,292$
Cost, total.       do         Automobiles and accessories.       do         Clothing.       do         Clothing.       do         Electric household equipment.       do         Financial.       do         Foods, food beverages, confections.       do         Gasoline and oil.       do         Housefurnishings, etc.       do         Office furnishings and supplies.       do         Soap, cleansers, etc.       do         Smoking materials.       do         Toilet goods, medical supplies.       do         All other.       do         Linage, total.       thous. of lines.         Newspaper advertising:       thous. of lines.		$\begin{array}{c} 2, 344\\ 2, 579\\ 1, 187\\ 524\\ 3, 944\\ 436\\ 1, 761\\ 554\\ 617\\ 1, 031\\ 5, 197\\ 10, 423\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,456\\ 2,125\\ 1,136\\ 528\\ 4,008\\ 339\\ 1,690\\ 442\\ 637\\ 1,104\\ 4,930\\ 11.050\end{array}$	$1, 547 \\ 1, 650 \\ 469 \\ 488 \\ 3, 120 \\ 233 \\ 935 \\ 371 \\ 326 \\ 836 \\ 8, 520 \\ 7, 976 \\ \end{cases}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,417\\ 2,387\\ 783\\ 587\\ 3,963\\ 306\\ 1,229\\ 606\\ 486\\ 805\\ 4,905\\ 9,010\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 445\\ 3, 564\\ 797\\ 623\\ 4, 472\\ 359\\ 1, 966\\ 766\\ 657\\ 929\\ 5, 346\\ 10, 943\\ \end{array}$	1, 522 3, 732 893 646 4, 407 533 2, 105 703 695 870 5, 654 12, 007	$\begin{array}{c} 1,771\\ 3,343\\ 855\\ 583\\ 3,895\\ 699\\ 2,423\\ 655\\ 618\\ 755\\ 5,171\\ 11,469\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 297\\ 2, 448\\ 782\\ 580\\ 3, 919\\ 589\\ 1, 980\\ 793\\ 790\\ 808\\ 5, 879\\ 11, 285\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,034\\ 1,215\\ 549\\ 564\\ 3,298\\ 557\\ 1,138\\ 481\\ 406\\ 546\\ 4,608\\ 9,710\\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 2,186\\ 2,936\\ 638\\ 478\\ 2,907\\ 638\\ 1,180\\ 476\\ 554\\ 604\\ 4,208\\ 10,328\\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 2,425\\ 4,883\\ 1,145\\ 695\\ 3,660\\ 526\\ 2,426\\ 674\\ 1,053\\ 916\\ 5,226\\ 12,876\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,503\\ 4,831\\ 1,161\\ 629\\ 4,394\\ 715\\ 2,772\\ 779\\ 896\\ 1,005\\ 6,172\\ 13,515\\ \end{array}$
Lineage, total (52 cities)         do           Classified         do           Display, total         do           Automotive         do           Financial         do           General         do           Retail         do	36,772	28, 120	26, 321	28,648	29,677	36,097	35, 147	35, 143	34,502	35, 983 95, 29 <b>6</b>	38, 643	39,018	39, 628
GOODS IN WAREHOUSES Space occupied in public-merchandise warehouses §													
percent of total POSTAL BUSINESS	88.3	91.1	89.8	88.6	88.4	87.5	87.1	85.9	85.2	85.1	85.5	87.0	87.6
Money orders: Domestic, issued (50 citles): Numberthousands Valuethous. of dol Domestic, paid (50 citles): Numberthousands. Valuethousands. Valuethousands. CONSUMER EXPENDITURES Estimated expenditures for goods and services:* Totalmills. of dol.	4, 253 95, 112 14, 042 193, 807	5, 612 180, 573 13, 562 223, 874	6, 292 143, 954 12, 926 206, 329 30, 056 21, 775	5, 111 143, 366 14, 925 224, 455	5, 571 123, 104 12, 954 187, 773	5, 559 135, 593 15, 473 233, 141 * 28, 132 * 19, 495	5, 518 120, 882 15, 094 208, 273	4, 729 105, 671 14, 154 190, 934	4, 408 98, 557 13, 343 175, 987 * 30, 830 * 22, 055	4, 444 101, 857 13, 217 181, 229	4, 330 101, 735 13, 690 192, 319	4, 167 101, 169 13, 125 185, 779 32, 100 23, 050	4, 575 107, 822 15, 649 219, 270
Goods			8, 281 204. 5 232. 6 155. 2			*8,637 * 191.4 * 208.3 * 161.9 * 205.7			7 207.6			9,050 218.4 246.2 169.6 220.1 248.6 170.1	
All retail stores:†         Estimated sales, total         Durable goods store         Automotive group         do         Automotive group         do         Motor vehicles         Building materials and hardware         do         Building materials         Building materials         Go         Hardware         Homefurnishings group         Go         Hurdware         Household appliance and radio         Jeweiry stores         do         Men's clothing and furnishings         do         Men's clothing and furnishings         do         Shoes         do         Family and other apparel         do         Mong and drinking places         do         Shoes         Go         Food group         Garcery and combination         Go         Food group         Go         Food stores         do         Food group         do         Shoes         do         Food group		7, 181 1, 161 344 401 248 411 112 306 203 74 110 6, 020 781 208 340 114 118 256 9053 1, 769 1, 355 417 417 276	$\begin{array}{c} 8, 489\\ 1, 315\\ 326\\ 205\\ 1211\\ 381\\ 215\\ 361\\ 361\\ 205\\ 96\\ 246\\ 6\\ 275\\ 421\\ 153\\ 137\\ 375\\ 9068\\ 1, 996\\ 1, 527\\ 469\\ 278\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} {\bf 6},{\bf 695}\\ {\bf 1},{\bf 108}\\ {\bf 357}\\ {\bf 246}\\ {\bf 111}\\ {\bf 401}\\ {\bf 262}\\ {\bf 400}\\ {\bf 99}\\ {\bf 273}\\ {\bf 106}\\ {\bf 77}\\ {\bf 777}\\ {\bf 5},{\bf 587}\\ {\bf 776}\\ {\bf 576}\\ {\bf 129}\\ {\bf 274}\\ {\bf 833}\\ {\bf 90}\\ {\bf 274}\\ {\bf 951}\\ {\bf 1},{\bf 823}\\ {\bf 1},{\bf 375}\\ {\bf 448}\\ {\bf 296}\\ \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} 7,473\\ 1,267\\ 377\\ 261\\ 116\\ 475\\ 293\\ 500\\ 129\\ 334\\ 248\\ 86\\ 822\\ 6,206\\ 7600\\ 164\\ 382\\ 98\\ 16\\ 283\\ 988\\ 1,915\\ 1,456\\ 459\\ 300\\ 800\\ 800\\ 100\\ 100\\ 100\\ 100\\ 100\\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 7,707\\ 1,450\\ 453\\ 333\\ 121\\ 525\\ 322\\ 58\\ 145\\ 302\\ 268\\ 95\\ 89\\ 6,277\\ 814\\ 193\\ 376\\ 107\\ 139\\ 284\\ 967\\ 1,880\\ 1408\\ 472\\ 297\end{array}$	7, 926 1, 608 577 452 125 540 325 63 392 286 105 99 6, 318 713 326 95 19 99 6, 318 173 326 99 1, 018 1, 029 1, 018 1, 978 1,	$\begin{array}{c} 7,736\\ 1,554\\ 551\\ 426\\ 125\\ 516\\ 812\\ 87\\ 147\\ 386\\ 275\\ 111\\ 101\\ 6,181\\ 731\\ 186\\ 312\\ 101\\ 101\\ 101\\ 101\\ 101\\ 101\\ 101\\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 7,671\\ 1,611\\ 609\\ 484\\ 125\\ 541\\ 336\\ 622\\ 142\\ 377\\ 259\\ 118\\ 84\\ 6,060\\ 555\\ 131\\ 244\\ 80\\ 100\\ 203\\ 1,024\\ 42,019\\ 1,512\\ 507\\ 325\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8,556\\ 1,770\\ 560\\ 1,32\\ 571\\ 362\\ 58\\ 151\\ 418\\ 285\\ 132\\ 91\\ 6,786\\ 719\\ 166\\ 322\\ 105\\ 105\\ 107\\ 300\\ 1,073\\ 2,287\\ 1,748\\ 538\\ 340 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8, 199\\ 1, 722\\ 562\\ 562\\ 120\\ 545\\ 349\\ 552\\ 143\\ 410\\ 281\\ 129\\ 86\\ 6, 476\\ 791\\ 195\\ 355\\ 111\\ 119\\ 195\\ 355\\ 111\\ 110\\ 287\\ 1, 054\\ 1, 502\\ 320\\ 320\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} r \ 8, 911 \\ r \ 1, 921 \\ r \ 753 \\ r \ 621 \\ 642 \\ 641 \\ 641 \\ 471 \\ 317 \\ 158 \\ 471 \\ 317 \\ 154 \\ 966 \\ 222 \\ 377 \\ 123 \\ 134 \\ 208 \\ 1, 072 \\ 2, 161 \\ 1, 628 \\ 532 \\ 343 \end{array}$

#### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

January 1947

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					194	6				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
	I	DOMES	STIC '	<b>FRAD</b>	ECo	ntinue	d						
RETAIL TRADE-Continued													
All retail stores†—Continued. Estimated sales—Continued													
Nondurable goods stores—Continued General merchandise groupmil. of dol. Department, including mail orderdo	1,489	1, 196 810	1, 577 1, 017	874 566	899 588	1, 118 754	1, 193 791	1, 154 762	1, 136 748	1,022 640	1, 207 788	1, 203 809	1,357 7910
General, including general merchandise with foodmil. of dol.	155	130	152	111	110	128	140	141	134	140	148	139	154
Other general mdse. and dry goodsdo Varietydo Other retail stores	146 171 918	120 137 790	173 235 993	92 104 793	90 110 779	110 125 842	119 144 841	119 132 844	120 134 773	112 131 822	126 146 859	124 131	142 151 7 903
Other retail storesdo Feed and farm supplydo Fuel and icedo	210 152	208 128	198 168	203 195	207 178	238 151	250 118	242 114	207 89	232 125	219 134	817 205 136	218 156
Liquorsdo Otherdo Indexes of sales:	- 176 - 381	159 294	225 402	135 260	137 258	149 302	153 321	153 335	146 331	150 315	163 344	144 333	* 160 369
Unadjusted, combined index1935-39=100 Durable goods storesdo	282.2 238.6	$227.2 \\ 149.8$	260.1 168.1	206.5 137.6	215. 2 143. 2	225.9 157.2	240.2 179.0	242.4 199.7	242, 3 200, 1	235, 2 200, 0	252.6 214.1	$266.8 \\ 228.1$	* 269.0 * 232.6
Nondurable goods storesdo Adjusted, combined indexdo Index eliminating price changesdo	296.4 273.1 159.9	252.4 220.1 156.5	290.1 216.8 153.6	228.9 237.6 168.3	238.7 243.3 172.6	248.3 241.6 170.1	260. 2 236. 2 164. 7	256.3 236.9	256.1 238.7	246.7 247.5	265.2 261.4	279.4 256.5	280.8 7 260.3
Durable goods stores	229.2	142.5 80.7	141.1	166.1 88.5	172.0	173.5 89.6	180. 2 108. 0	163.8 187.0 129.0	162.6 189.8 122.4	158.2 201.0 134.6	163.4 214.9 152.3	156.6 221.4 159.4	* 156. ( * 225. 6 * 172. 2
Building materials and hardwaredo Homefurnishingsdo	256.0 - 342.0	190.2 223.9	199.8 225.2	247.4 248.0	262.1 260.0	257.8 265.7	246.3 260.7	233.0 262.5	235.6 296.9	250. 2 298. 4	263.7 304.7	$256.1 \\ 329.6$	249.9 329.6
Jewelrydo Nondurable goods storesdo Appareldo	- 388, 5 - 287, 4 - 295, 3	375.5 245.4 279.7	379.1 241.5 251.1	394.7 260.9 289.3	412.3 266.6 317.7	429.2 263.8 320.8	445, 4 254, 4 284, 5	402.4 253.2 269.1	397.8 254.7 290.2	417.5 262.6 291.5	409.9 276.5 331.3	$\begin{array}{r} 421.9\\ 267.9\\ 299.8\end{array}$	$   \begin{array}{c c}     387.3 \\     271.6 \\     285.0 \\   \end{array} $
Drugdo Eating and drinking placesdo	260.4	224.4 397.6	249.5 376.6	240.6 418.9	243.2 415.8	242.8 401.0	246.3 389.1	247.3 389.5	251.0 392.3	240. 4 387. 6	242.4 382.2	235.8 242.0 295.5	249.1 408.6
Fooddo Filling stationsdo General merchandisedo	296.4 163.3 242.3	235.6 134.9 200.0	240.8 140.2 191.6	252.0 164.9 209.4	246.4 164.5 225.0	244.6 155.4 232.6	245.3 144.2 222.1	248.9 139.8	239.3 139.0 232.9	251.9 140.6	271.5	262.6 146.9	274.8 157.5
Estimated inventories, total*mil, of dol	242.3 320.3 <b>P</b> 9.540	278.7 6,826	276.0 5,825	292.2 5,974	303. 2 6, 229	288.1 6,542	275.4 6,771	222.3 271.5 6,982	268.8 7,114	237.2 299.1 7,439	253.4 297.4 8,055	237.9 294.1 8,487	230.4 r 297.8 r 9,130
Durable goods stores*do Nondurable goods stores*do	₽ 3, 182 ₽ 6, 358	1, 892 4, 934	1,620 4,205	1, 714 4, 260	1, 864 4, 365	2,016 4,526	2,039 4,732	2, 101 4, 881	2, 186 4, 928	2, 319 5, 120	2, 477 5, 578	$2,682 \\5,805$	7 2, 950 7 6, 180
Chain stores and mail-order houses: Sales, estimated, total*do Automotive parts and accessories*do	2,037	1, 557 33	1, 911 41	1, 415 35	1, 375 32	1,651 38	1, 679 41	1, 663 43	1,650	1, 599 45	1,866 48	1,715 42	1, 913 40
Building materials*do Furniture and housefurnishings*do	61	59 21	43 25	55 15	52 17	58 20	64 21	68 23	64 22	64 21	72 23	$     \frac{74}{22} $	71 27 23
Apparel group*do Men's wear*do Women's wear*do	235 48 103	211 36 101	265 41 133	161 25 81	162 24 83	228 34 121	250 38 123	208 34 100	224 36 105	171	205 33 96	213 39	46
Shoes*dodo	63	56 61	69 91	41 62	43 61	53 65	68 65	100 57 68	65 68	84 50 67	59 59 70	96 60 66	103 63 70
Eating and drinking <sup>•</sup> do Grocery and combination <sup>•</sup> do General merchandise group <sup>•</sup> do	51 650	46 447	49 511	48 464	44 442	50 504	48 467	49 490	48 479	50 486	51 618	50 482	53 542
Department, dry goods, and general merchan-	594 331	445 245	601 324	339 176	337 175	439 237	465 254	449 259	446 259	425 242	502 286	492 278	571 324
dise*dodo Mail-order (catalog sales)*do Variety*do	104 147	73 119	63 203	65 90	59 95	84 108	77 124	65 114	61 116	59 113	79 126	91 113	104 131
Indexes of sales: Unadjusted, combined index*	268.3 254.9	212.4 201.9	250. 2 198. 1	189.6 223.4	198.0 225.8	213. 3 230. 8	226.4 218.0	220.0 216.9	220. 8 218. 6	212.9 230.6	234.1 254.0	$244.2 \\ 238.3$	250.1 237.5
Automotive parts and accessories*do Building materials*do	287.9 208.9	191.2 202.3	207.0 195.4	227.0 243.8	224.4 270.1	240.0 251.1	229.7 239.5	227.2 224.0	216.0 225.4	224.9 225.8	234, 5 234, 5	$237.8 \\ 233.3$	251.3 211.3
Furniture and housefurnishings*do Apparel group*do Men's wear*do	215.7 280.9 286.0	165.3 263.0 224.4	166.1 234.6 187.9	182.3 298.6 215.0	206. 0 315. 4 241. 1	204.4 328.2 264.6	$193.9 \\ 272.9 \\ 231.2$	197.8 254.1 253.7	232.4 270.5 240.5	225.5 278.1 250.8	201.3 330.0 360.5	202.0 284.8 321.6	204. 273. 283.
Women's wear*do	336.3	339.0 212.1	305.6 190.8	399.2 245.0	414.8 258.6	471.8 219.2	380.3 186.8	333.6 173.3	357.9 199.1	230. 8 343. 2 230. 2	379.3 268.0	358.5 191.0	337. 206.
Drug* do Eating and drinking* do. Grocery and combination*do. General merchandise group*do	239.0 218.2 283.1	206.5 196.2 206.9	228.1 185.5 214.6	211.5 209.8 222.9	220.0 209.5 217.9	216.1 208.4 217.4	221. 1 206. 6 213. 2	225.9 210.3 217.4	229.6 216.5 213.3	226.1 224.3 226.8	$\begin{array}{c} 232.5 \\ 222.1 \\ 267.4 \end{array}$	225, 3 209, 5 243, 9	226.8 212.4 245.8
Department, dry goods, and general merchan-		194.6	179.8	222. 3 222. 3	222.3	241.5	222. 2	222.6	224.8	242.0	259.4	245, 9 244, 9	240. c 241. t
dise*1935-39=100_ Mail-order*do	289.6 221.3	224.8 149.4 172.2	$207.2 \\ 127.9 \\ 163.8$	251.1 222.8	254.2 208.0	272.6 243.4	251.0 212.9 181.8	261.4 184.4 184.1	262.5 196.7	283.9 222.5	300. 9 259. 3 197. 0	279.8 250.5	283.0 202.5 199.3
Variety*do Department stores: Accounts receivable:	203.4	172.2	105.8	177.3	180.1	193. 5	101.0	104.1	183.0	189.3	197.0	188.6	199.0
Instalment accounts§1941 average=100. Open accounts§do.	62 176	41 113	48 145	45 108	44 100	43 114	45 126	45 129	46 133	45 119	48 127	50 145	55 156
Ratio of collections to accounts receivable: Instalment accounts§ percent do	37 59	40 67	36 61	32 61	31 60	35 64	35 63	34 62	33 60	32 57	35 59	$^{34}_{56}$	33 60
Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.†	♥ 336 417	7 274 348	352 466	179 246	207 292	238 315	255 336	248 313	253 • 306	208 275	242 321	$278 \\ 374$	278 372
Boston f	▶ 284 ▶ 316 333	225 254 264	323 320 338	147 167 167	156 193 194	197 226 237	223 242 253	211 234 243	216 245 257	157 198 203	$     184 \\     236 \\     249 $	237 268 251	240 260 260
Dallastdo Kansas Citytdo	434 1 2340	7 351 286	467 366	248 199	299 238	316 255	335 273	$322 \\ 272$	313 265	203 290 239	249 332 279	$\frac{251}{395}$ 311	$\frac{38}{31}$
Minneapolistdo	302 301 319	7 242 235	305 307	158 155	182 174	223 206 219	234 219 228	242 214	236 221	204 158	232 189	$\frac{287}{214}$	7 281 202
Philadelphiatdo Richmondtdo St. Louistdo	369	255 r 326 303	827 399 365	158 197 192	174 227 236	219 264 264	228 281 281	222 274 272	228 266 274	175 219 234	$     \begin{array}{r}       195 \\       253 \\       284     \end{array} $	$246 \\ 316 \\ 316$	259 312 313
San Francisco	₽ 378	<b>†</b> 320	407	214	253	258	287	284	288	266	292	326	330

Revised. \$Minor revisions in the figures prior to November 1941 are available on request.
 Preliminary.
 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, 1943 merchandise on pp. 21 of the August 1946 Survey. Except as given on that page, data for a few other series are available on p. 20 of the September 1945 Survey. Except as given on that page, data for a few other series are available on p. 20 of the September 1945 Survey. Except as given on that page, data for a few other series are available on p. 20 of the September 1945 Survey. Except as given on that page, data for a few other series are available on p. 20 of the September 1945 survey. Except as given on that page, data for a few other series are available on p. 20 of the September 1945 survey. Except as given on that page, 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, 1943 mere series in the pentities of an available on the district series are shown on p. 24 of the August 1946 Survey. Data beginning 1939 for the estimates of retail inventories will be published inter; data shown in the Survey beginning with the June 1944 issue are comparable with estimates published currently. 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 1940 or 1923 for the United States, Dallas, and Richmond are published, respectively, on p. 17 of December 1944 and April 1946 issues). Complete data for other districts will be published later (see also not

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#### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	1946 1945								1946						
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber			
	Ľ	OMES	STIC 7	ГRAD	E—Co	ntinue	d				•	·				
RETAIL TRADE—Continued.																
Department stores-Continued.           Sales, adjusted, total U. S.†	\$\$\mathbf{p}\$ 273           348           \$\$\mathbf{p}\$ 259           266           356           \$\$\mathbf{p}\$ 283           252           233           253           290           \$\$\mathbf{p}\$ 294           \$\$\mathbf{p}\$ 321	222 290 183 208 212 288 238 203 182 202 202 202 203 202 203 202 204 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203	218 297 188 206 218 287 244 199 179 184 237 239 239	227 308 186 209 220 306 249 212 194 205 262 234 234 269	251 331 200 241 236 339 261 236 210 221 283 281 300	260 328 218 243 246 336 275 246 232 244 282 244 294 286 297	252 327 210 237 244 352 273 224 219 224 219 224 276 267 267 291	258 329 213 234 256 342 289 252 226 232 276 277 305	275 365 232 253 273 368 288 288 248 240 253 303 303 305 315	273 343 227 254 260 381 281 253 236 254 307 300 322	290 365 246 281 380 259 259 259 306 306 330 324	269 367 226 263 249 376 321 265 202 241 298 313 313	25 34 21 25 24 34 7 20 7 25 17 7 22 7 28 29 31			
Charge account salesdo	38	63 33	64 32	65 31	62 34	60 36	60 36	59 37	59 37	61 35	60 36	57 39	5			
Instalment salesdo Stocks, total U. S., end of month:† Unadjusted	277 255	4 179 165	4 136 158	4 146 167	4 158 171	4 172 177	4 188 189	4 200 200	4 205 211	4 223 223	4 238 221	4 250 226	26 23			
Furniture storespercent Household appliance storesdo Jewelry storesdo	28 48 34	27 51 85	24 48 46	25 52 32	24 52 29	27 54 32	28 56 32	27 55 34	26 55 33	26 56 32	26 55 33	25 52 31	r 5 3			
Mail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companiesthous. of dol Montgomery Ward & Codo Sears, Roebuck & Codo Rural sales of general merchandise:	281, 422 106, 355 175, 067	196, 052 77, 013 119, 040	218, 216 8 <b>3</b> , 232 134, 984	158, 852 53, 007 105, 846	150, 292 55, 231 95, 061	207, 055 78, 454 128, 601	209, 843 80, 073 129, 770	211, 418 85, 065 126, 353	201, 976 75, 428 126, 548	194, 503 72, 667 121, 836	232, 811 91, 864 140, 946	242, 461 94, 005 148, 456	283, 73 112, 15 171, 57			
Total U. S., unajusted       1920-31 = 100.         Fast       do         South       do         Middle West       do         Total U. S., adjusted       do         South       do         Far West       do         Bast       do         Middle West       do         Model       do         Far West       do         Far West       do         Far West       do         Far West       do         Middle West       do         Far West       do	376.9 372.7 552.2 313.2	275.7 279.3 396.3 230.0 317.2 211.9 216.7 288.7 175.4 261.5	267. 8 246. 0 370. 2 226. 0 330. 1 167. 5 147. 7 246. 5 144. 9 202. 2	208. 7 209. 3 300. 4 177. 1 220. 1 274. 2 275. 4 379. 8 231. 5 299. 5	227, 1 218, 2 348, 1 195, 3 222, 7 280, 7 266, 7 381, 7 245, 7 300, 9	303. 4 313. 2 449. 1 261. 9 280. 3 345. 5 348. 8 497. 4 295. 6 340. 6	$\begin{array}{c} 283,7\\277,0\\374,1\\243,6\\321,7\\308,7\\290,6\\424,6\\260,8\\360,2\end{array}$	233. 8 217. 6 311. 2 199. 4 283. 2 254. 7 237. 1 366. 9 210. 5 315. 0	243, 4 236, 6 322, 4 210, 0 294, 1 267, 2 257, 7 401, 0 222, 4 308, 6	214.8 189.5 300.4 188.3 263.5 294.2 266.1 442.4 255.1 321.4	288.0 268.0 394.0 253.2 325.2 352.1 336.2 546.4 306.9 353.1	340.3 320.1 493.2 286.7 383.5 321.9 325.6 446.8 279.7 327.7	345. 324. 493. 293. 384. 265. 260. 333. 230. 320.			
WHOLESALE TRADE Service and limited function wholesalers:* Estimated sales, totalmil. of dol. Durable goods establishmentsdo Nondurable goods establishmentsdo All wholesalers, estimated inventories*do	1,600 3,662	3, 889 954 2, 935 4, 196	3. 820 919 2, 901 4, 275	4, 058 987 3, 071 4, 258	3. 786 966 2, 820 4, 254	4,055 1,076 2,979 4,375	4, 183 1, 180 3, 003 4, 413	4, 351 1, 234 3, 117 4, 458	4, 250 1, 239 3, 011 4, 498	4, 744 1, 317 3, 427 4, 642	4, 771 1, 436 3, 335 4, 809	4, 809 1, 483 3, 326 5, 055	5, 67 1, 68 3, 99 5, 33			
							WAGI	20 	1	1	1	1				
EMPLOYMENT Armed forces*thous. Estimated civilian labor force (Bureau of the Census)." Labor force, totalthous. Maledo Femaledo Employmentdo Agriculturaldo Agriculturaldo Employmentdo Comploymentdo Agriculturaldo Employmentdo	57,040 40,430	7 53, 190 7 35, 030 18, 160 7 51, 450	17,180	1 7 37, 160	* 53, 890 * 37, 890 16, 000	16, 290 7 52, 460	r 3, 850 r 56, 450 r 39, 860 16, 590 r 54, 120 r 37, 990 16, 130 r 8, 170 r 45, 950 r 2, 330	16,680 7 54,850	r 3,070 r 58,030 r 41,660 17,270 r 56,360 r 39,650 16,710 r 10,010 r 46,350 r 2,570	r 2, 710 r 60, 110 r 42, 710 17, 400 r 40, 950 16, 890 r 9, 970 r 47, 870 2, 270	17,170	2, 220 r 59, 120 r 41, 850 17, 270 r 57, 050 r 40, 270 16, 780 r 8, 750 r 48, 300 2, 070	7 41,82 17,17 7 57,03			
Manufacturing       do         Mining       do         Construction       do         Transportation and public utilities       do         Trade       do         Financial, service, and miscellaneous       do         Government       do         Adjusted (Federal Reserve):       Total         Monufacturing       do	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} 40,003\\ 14,982\\ 826\\ 1,984\\ 3,997\\ 8,245\\ 5,260\\ 5,309\end{array}$	36, 779 13, 110 793 1, 014 3, 871 7, 571 4, 845 5, 575 36, 538 13, 110	$\begin{array}{c} 37,463\\ 13,059\\ 802\\ 1,042\\ 3,896\\ 7,959\\ 4,936\\ 5,769\\ 36,813\\ 13,059\\ 36,813\\ 13,059\\ 708\end{array}$	37, 013 13, 236 810 1, 132 3, 897 7, 481 4, 984 5, 473 37, 471 13, 236 814	36, 509 12, 536 808 1, 260 3, 907 7, 505 5, 031 5, 462 37, 016 13, 536	37, 469 13, 206 801 1, 345 3, 930 7, 617 5, 076 5, 494 37, 931 13, 272 13, 272	38, 121 13, 776 505 1, 517 3, 919 7, 759 5, 140 5, 502 38, 335 13, 848	38, 633 13, 901 718 1, 742 3, 873 7, 724 5, 134 5, 541 38, 663 13, 995	39, 056 14, 098 807 1, 874 3, 917 7, 749 5, 131 5, 480 38, 947 14, 098	$\begin{array}{c} 39, 265\\ 14, 244\\ 815\\ 1, 976\\ 3, 962\\ 7, 747\\ 5, 152\\ 5, 369\\ 39, 095\\ 14, 174\\ 915\end{array}$	* 39, 871 * 14, 583 828 2,091 * 4,001 * 7, 814 5,160 5,394 * 39,690 * 14,510	r 40, 129 r 14, 731 r 827 r 2, 103 r 3, 948 r 7, 918 r 5, 155 r 5, 447 r 39, 882 r 14, 658 r 922	r 40, 25 r 14, 76 r 82 r 2, 08 r 3, 98 r 5, 20 r 5, 35 r 40, 03 r 40, 03 r 7 2 r 2, 08 r 3, 98 r 3, 98 r 40, 03 r 40, 05 r 40, 05			
Miningdo Constructiondo Transportation and public utilitiesdo Tradedo Bevised	822 1, 926 3, 997	789 984 3, 871 7, 315	798 1, 085 3, 916 7, 335	814 1, 230 3, 956 7, 673	812 1, 385 3, 987 7, 697	801 1, 462 3, 990 7, 757	508 1, 597 3, 939 7, 775	717 1, 708 3, 873 7, 763	811 1, 837 3, 878 7, 788	815 1, 882 3, 904 7, 898	824 1, 936 r 3, 942 r 7, 973	r 823 r 1, 965 r 3, 890 r 7, 998	r 82 r 1, 94 r 3, 96 r 7, 95			

#### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

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Unless otherwise stated, «tatistics through 1941	1946	19	1945 1946										
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem. ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
EMPLO	YMEI	NT CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG	ESC	ontinu	ed				
EMPLOYMENT-Continued											[		
Estimated production workers in manufacturing indus- tries, total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)*thousands Durable goods industriesdododododo	12, 220 6, 204 1, 472	10, 503 5, 180 1, 255	10, 519 5, 097 1, 294	10, 666 5, 205 1, 308	9, 989 4, 417 843	10, 639 4, 999 1, 268	11, 130 5, 474 1, 334	11, 216 5, 583 1, 320	11, 412 5, 713 1, 351	11, 554 5, 829 1, 390	* 11, 882 * 6, 001 1, 433	7 12,016 7 6,089 1,456	r 12, 02 r 6, 11 r 1, 44
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills thousands Electrical machinery		432 479	446 484	449 476	170 348	467 367	466 445	445 485	453 501	470 507	480 r 526	480 r 544	4 r 5
Machinery and machine-shop productsdo Machine tools§dodo	745	911 325 52 525	914 325 53 388	956 334 58 416	833 295 58 401	880 814 57 447	948 344 60 623	988 345 59 651	1, 011 348 59 668	1,027 352 59 699	1,051 357 61 r728	1,070 363 62 r 760	7 1, 0 3 7
Transportation equipment, exc. automobiles.do Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) §do Aircraft engines§do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding§do		573 121 27 286	536 121 22 265	519 119 21 249	469 118 21 228	459 117 22 219	486 121 26 213	473 124 26 193	462 126 26 183	459 129 27 174		r 441 r 139 28 r 141	r 4 1 1
Nonferrous metals and productsdo Lumber and timber basic productsdo Sawmills (Incl. logging camps)do Furniture and finished lumber productsdo Furnituredo	408 639	319 484 193 321 136	326 499 197 336 143	333 514 202 348 150	291 521 202 355 152	316 534 207 361 154	337 558 215 366 157	347 576 222 365 157	365 594 227 374 160	378 603 229 376 161	392 r 628 r 237 388 165	396 r 627 r 233 388 164	r 4 r 6 2 r 3 1
Stone, clay, and glass productsdodododo Nondurable goods industriesdododo Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures thousands	411 6, 016 1, 242	313 5, 323 1, 063	320 5, 422 1, 113	335 5, 461 1, 127	356 5, 566 1, 157	367 5, 640 1, 176	377 5, 656 1, 183	378 5, 633 1, 185	387 5, 699 1, 199	390 5, 725 1, 183	404 + 5, 881 1, 197	407 7 5, 927 1, 212	r 4 7 5, 9 1, 2
Cotton manufactures, except small waresdo Silk and rayon goodsdo Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing		399 85 143	424 87 148	429 88 149	437 89 154	442 90 158	443 90 159	443 91 159	448 92 160	445 91 155	452 93	456 93	4
and finishing)thousands Apparel and other finished textile productsdo 	1, 081 352	930 177 203 321	938 177 204 330	956 181 207	134 993 187 214 348	1,016 1,016 190 219 355	1, 018 191 218 356	1, 013 192 213 356	1,031 195 213 358	1,001 192 196	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} 160\\ 1,068\\ 197\\ 217\\ 255\\ \end{array} $	1,0 1,0 2
Women's clothing	1,137	174 1,085 254 125	178 1,078 253 107	338 182 1,051 254 93	187 1,045 253 90	355 192 1,034 255 85	193 1, 023 247 92	193 1,009 239 95	194 1,017 234 111	$355 \\ 193 \\ 1,102 \\ 234 \\ 184$	$     \begin{array}{r}       354 \\       191 \\       1,166 \\       237 \\       207     \end{array} $	$355 \\ 7194 \\ 1,157 \\ 241 \\ 244 \\ 244$	r 3 1,( 1
Centify and preserving	380	$120 \\ 133 \\ 83 \\ 326 \\ 148$	148 82 335 15 <b>3</b>	153 81 341 157	151 81 348 160	147 82 353 162	139 85 357 164	136 85 359 165	$111 \\ 128 \\ 86 \\ 364 \\ 168$	123 85 361 166	138 86 366 168		
Paper and pulpdo Printing, publishing, and allied industriesdo Newspapers and periodicalsdo Printing, book and jobdo. Chemicals and allied productsdo.		347 120 143 487	355 122 146 488	157 359 122 149 489	367 125 153 491	372 127 154 494	374 128 154 493	375 129 153 481	379 130 156 476	$     \begin{array}{r}       383 \\       130 \\       160 \\       472     \end{array} $	* 384 131 * 158 475	$     \begin{array}{r}       103 \\       7 386 \\       132 \\       160 \\       484     \end{array} $	r r
Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do Rubber products. do	152 241	111 139 95 194	113 140 95 203	115 142 96 209	115 142 96 214	115 145 97 220	118 146 97 220	117 145 98 221	118 149 99 225	$117 \\ 151 \\ 100 \\ 218$	117 152 100 227	$     \begin{array}{r}       117 \\       152 \\       100 \\       230     \end{array} $	r
Rubber tires and inner tubes	149.2 171.8	91 128. 2 143. 5	96 128.4 141.2	99 130_2 144.1	101 121.9 122.6	104 129.9 138.4	104 135.9 151.6	105 136.9 154.6	106 139.3 158.2	99 141.0 161.4	103 145.0 166.2	104 146.7 7168.6	r 140 r 16
Iron and steel and their productsdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills 1939=100	148.4 219.9	126.6 111.1 184.9	130, 5 114, 9 186, 9	131.9 115.5 183.7	85.0 43.7 134.2	127.9 120.3 141.5	134.5 119.9 171.5	133.1 114.7 187.3	136.2 116.6 193.3	140, 2 120, 9 195, 8	144.5 123.6 7 202.8	146.9 123.6 7 210.1	7 145 121 7 215
Electrical machinerydo Machinery, except electricaldo Machinery and machine-shop productsdo Machine toolssdo Automobilesdo	210. 4 210. 4 185. 2	172.4 160.7 142.4 130.5	172.9 160.5 145.6 96.4	180.9 164.9 158.6 103.5	157. 2 145 8 159. 5 103. 0	166.5 155.1 156.4 111.2	179.3 170.0 162.3 154.8	187.0 170.6 161.1 161.8	$     191.3 \\     171.8 \\     161.9 \\     166.1 $	$     194.4 \\     173.7 \\     161.5 \\     173.6 $	199.0 176.2 167.5 180.9	202.5 179.5 169.2 188.9	200 18 16 18
Transportation equipment, exc. automobiles.do Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)§do Aircraft engines§dododo	281.3	361, 3 305, 6 300, 3 413, 0	338.0 304.1 246.2 382.3	326.9 298.9 239.7 359.6	294. 4 296. 2 239. 0 328. 7	289.3 294.4 252.2 315.7	306.4 303.9 293.1 306.9	$\begin{array}{c} 298.\ 1\\ 311.\ 2\\ 294.\ 0\\ 279.\ 0\end{array}$	290, 8 316, 3 292, 3 264, 6	289.1 324.2 298.3 251.2	284.0 338.3 309.3 7228.6	7 278.1 351.6 7 310.5 7 204.1	$273 \\ 35 \\ 32 \\ 19$
Nonferrous metals and products	178.1 152.0	139.3 115.0 67.1 97.7	$142. 2 \\118. 6 \\68. 5 \\102. 6$	145.3 122.3 70.0 106.0	126.8 124.0 70.2 108.1	137.9 127.0 71.7 109.9	146. 9 132. 6 74. 7 111. 5	$151.4 \\ 137.0 \\ 77.0 \\ 111.4$	159.0 141.3 78.7 114.1	$165.0 \\ 143.4 \\ 79.5 \\ 114.5$	171.0 r 149.4 r 82.2 118.1	172, 9 7 149, 2 7 80, 9 118, 2	r 17. r 150 80 r 11
Furniture	139.9 131.3	85.3 106.5 116.2	90. 1 109, 1 118, 4	$94.0 \\114.3 \\119.2$	95.4 121.4 121.4	97.0 124.9 123.1	$98.4 \\ 128.4 \\ 123.5$	98.4 128.9 123.0	$100.6 \\ 132.0 \\ 124.4$	$101.1 \\ 132.9 \\ 125.0$	$     \begin{array}{r}       103.9 \\       137.8 \\       128.4     \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       103.3 \\       138.7 \\       129.4     \end{array} $	10- 7 139 7 129
1939=100 Cotton manufactures, except small waresdo Silk and rayon goods	108.6	92.9 100.7 70.5	97. 3 107. 0 72. 7	$\begin{array}{c} 98.6 \\ 108.3 \\ 73.0 \end{array}$	$101.2 \\ 110.4 \\ 74.4$	102.8 111.7 75.0	103.4 112.0 75.4	103.6 111.9 75.7	$104.8 \\ 113.0 \\ 76.6$	$103.5 \\ 112.4 \\ 75.9$	$104.7 \\ 114.2 \\ 77.2$	$   \begin{array}{r}     106.0 \\     115.1 \\     77.6   \end{array} $	101     110     71     71     71     71     71     71
Apparel and other finished textile productsdo Men's clothing	136.9	95.8 117.8 81.1 74.8	98.8 118.9 81.1 75.1	99.9 121.0 82.6 76.3	103. 1 125. 8 85. 3 78. 7	105.9 128.6 86.8 80.4	106.6 128.9 87.4 80.1	106.7 128.3 87.8 78.2	$107.3 \\ 130.6 \\ 89.4 \\ 78.3$	$     \begin{array}{r}       103.9 \\       126.7 \\       87.7 \\       72.1     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 104.4 \\ 132.9 \\ 90.2 \\ 77.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 107.0 \\ 135.3 \\ 90.2 \\ 79.7 \end{array} $	10 13 9 7
Women's clothingdododo	133.1	92.5 79.6 127.0 110.2	95. 2 81. 6 126. 2 109. 8	97.4 83.5 123.0 110.2	100.4 85.8 122.2 109.7	102. 4 87. 9 121. 0 110. 3	102.5 88.5 119.8 107.3	102.6 88.4 118.1 103.5	103.1 89.1 119.0 101.5	$     \begin{array}{r}       102.3 \\       88.6 \\       129.0 \\       101.4     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 10 8 12 10
Canning and preserving		192.7 110.0	79.8 122.6	68.8 126.7	66 6 125.5	63. 2 122. 0	68. 4 115. 2	70.4	82.8 106.5	136.8 102.4	153.5 114.8	181.4	12 12 7

Revised.
For 1941-43 data for shipbuilding see p. 19 of December 1944 Survey; 1939-44 data for aircraft and aircraft engines are on p. 20 of the August 1945 issue. For data for December 1941-July 1942 for machine tools, see note marked "f" on p. 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 July 1946 issue.
\* Revised series. The indexes of production-worker employment and of production-worker pay rolls (pp. S-12 and S-13) have been completely revised; for 1939-41 data for the individual industries, and the industry groups, see pp. 23-24 of the December 1942 Survey; for 1941 data for the totals and the industry groups, see pp. 23-24 of the December 1942 Survey; for 1941 data for the fundividual dustries, and for January 1944—February 1945, p. 24 of the July 1946 issue; all revisions through February 1945 for the adjusted totals (p. S-11) will be shown later.

S-10

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					194	6				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
EMPLO	YMEN	T CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAG]	ES—C	ontinu	ed		·	·•	
EMPLOYMENT - Continued								]	1				
Production workers, index, unadjusted 1—Continued. Nondurable goods industries—Continued. Tobacco manufactures	121.4	89, 2 122, 9 107, 8 105, 9 101, 0 112, 9 169, 1 159, 0 131, 3 130, 6 160, 1 168, 9	87.8 126.3 111.4 102.7 115.5 169.2 162.2 132.3 130.6 168.2 177.8	87. 0 128. 6 113. 9 109. 4 103. 1 117. 6 169. 7 164. 7 164. 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	90. 8 134. 5 119. 3 114. 2 108. 1 122. 2 170. 9 169. 6 138. 2 133. 7 182. 0 192. 8	91, 2 135, 3 120, 0 114, 3 109, 0 121, 3 166, 8 167, 5 136, 9 134, 4 182, 7 193, 4	92. 1 137. 3 121. 9 115. 7 109. 4 123. 8 165. 1 169. 0 140. 6 136. 1 186. 1 195. 8	$\begin{array}{c} 90.\ 7\\ 135.\ 9\\ 120.\ 9\\ 116.\ 8\\ 109.\ 6\\ 126.\ 3\\ 168.\ 4\\ 142.\ 7\\ 137.\ 4\\ 180.\ 2\\ 183.\ 1\end{array}$	91. 7 137. 8 122. 1 + 117. 0 110. 4 + 125. 0 164. 9 168. 5 143. 4 137. 4 187. 5 189. 9	93.5 138.6 122.0 <b>r</b> 117.6 <b>r</b> 111.0 <b>r</b> 125.8 167.6 143.8 137.0 190.1 192.2	r 95 r 140 122 r 120 112 128 r 170 169 r 142 136 r 194 195
(Federal Reserve),		127. 8 143. 3 115. 6	128.1 141.2 117.8	130.7 144.4 119.8	122, 4 122, 9 122, 0	130. 3 138. 6 123. 7	136.6 151.6 124.7	138.0 154.6 124.8	139.6 158.1 125.0	$     \begin{array}{r}       140.6 \\       161.2 \\       124.3     \end{array} $	143. 8 † 165. 9 126. 5	145, 9 168, 5 128, 1	r 146 r 169 128
Antiracite	90. 4 84. 7	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 67, 5 84, 3 91, 0	81.7 93.9 65.5 88.8 90.8	81. 4 20. 3 62. 9 93. 8 91. 8	81. 0 66. 9 67. 7 95. 7 92. 8	79.0 89.6 74.4 98.9 94.2	81.4 89.5 78.0 101.2 95.4	82.0 7 90.8 82.5 103.2 95.5	82. 2 7 90. 5 83. 5 102. 4 7 94. 0	83. r 90. r 83. 101 93.
Elicetric light and power	-	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. 1 123. 2 158. 6	97.7 127.0 119.8 163.5	98. 6 127. 6 113. 5 167. 6	99.9 128.7 112.1 171.7	101.2 128.9 112.4 177.7	101.9 130.2 111.9 181.1	101. 9 129. 9 112. 0 181. 0	7 102 7 130 110 181
Dyeing and cleaningdo Power laundriesdo Year-round hotelsdo Trade:	109.3 120.0	120. 6 106. 7 116. 5	119.9 107.8 117.6	120.3 109.3 117.3	121.5 109.0 118.7	124.3 109.6 119.3	130.3 110.0 118.9	129.6 110.7 119.9	131.6 112.3 119.9	130, 0 113, 6 119, <b>1</b>	124.5 111.6 119.3	$ \begin{array}{c c} 125.6\\ 109.9\\ 119.5 \end{array} $	r 126 r 101 r 120
Hetail, total1		106. 2 106. 5 127. 4 101. 8 315. 1	116. 0 108. 0 152. 5 104. 1 315. 7	104. 1 106. 6 116. 8 104. 7 314. 8	104. <b>3</b> 106. 8 114. 6 105. 5 316. 9	106.0 106.9 118.6 106.6 297.8	$109. 0 \\ 106. 3 \\ 125. 3 \\ 106. 7 \\ 275. 3$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 107.\ 2\\ 103.\ 5\\ 121.\ 0\\ 106.\ 9\\ 229.\ 0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 106.6 103.6 117.4 109.1 225.9	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	r 112 103 132 r 110 1 199
Misceilaneous employment data: Federal aud State highways, totaltnumber_ Construction (Federal and State)do Maintenance (State)do Education (State)do		145, 068 24, 894 93, 548	139, 964 16, 674 95, 317	139, 381 14, 908 95, 458	142, 074 16, 277 95, 596	150, 013 21, 000 97, 814	165, 762 31, 871 100, 683	184, 179 45, 084 104, 445	205, 161 59, 001 110, 537	225, 184 73, 766 114, 717	237, 601 82, 384 117, 543	$\begin{array}{c} 236,644\\ 88,473\\ 110,940 \end{array}$	235, 0 87, 8 110, 3
Federal civilian employees: United States	- 224	2,456 230	2, 411 229	<b>2,</b> 406 233	2,402 236	2, 379 237	2, 394 238	2, 360 236	2, 299 235	2, 282 235	2, 232 233	2, 154 226	2, 1 2
Totalthousands. Indexes: Unadjusted†1935-39 = 100 Adjusted†do	r 135.4	1, 435 137. 9 136. 6	1, 428 136. 9 139. 1	1, 422 136. 5 142. 0	1, 393 133, 9 137, 3	1, 397 134. 1 137. 5	1, 375 131. 9 134. 0	1, 334 128. 1 128. 6	1,358 130.4 128.6	1, 378 132, 2 129, 5	r 1,400       r 134.3       r 131.6	p 1, 391 p 133.5 p 130.3	p 1,4 p 134 p 130
LABOR CONDITIONS A verage weekly hours per worker in manufacturing: Nati. Indus. Conf. Bd. (25 industries)hours. U. 8. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing†do Durable goods industries*do Iron and steel and their products*do	p 40, 2 p 40, 3	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. 7 40. 6 40. 0	40. 4 40. 5 40. 4 39. 9	39. 3 39. 7 39. 3 38. 4	39.8 40.0 39.8 38.8	40. 0 39. 7 39. 3 38. 5	40. 1 40. 5 40. 5 39. 9	40. 0 40. 3 40. 3 39. 7	4( r 4( r 4( 4(
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling uills"		40. 8 41. 3 42. 6 42. 9 43. 9 37. 4 39. 4 37. 6 37. 6 37. 6 37. 6 37. 6 40. 5 42. 0 41. 3	41. 0 41. 5 42. 9 42. 8 44. 4 36. 0 39. 7 40. 8 40. 3 38. 3 43. 3 39. 0 42. 5 41. 5	38.5         41.3         42.0         42.4         37.5         44.4         37.5         40.0         41.1         40.9         38.8         43.3         38.8         41.8         40.7         41.1	30. 4 40. 3 41. 4 42. 3 34. 5 39. 0 40. 8 42. 1 37. 3 43. 2 40. 1 42. 3 41. 1 42. 3 41. 1 40. 9	$\begin{array}{c} 37.9\\ 40.3\\ 41.7\\ 43.6\\ 37.0\\ 43.6\\ 37.0\\ 41.0\\ 41.9\\ 38.8\\ 42.2\\ 41.1\\ 42.5\\ 41.6\\ 40.9\end{array}$	37. 5         40. 2         41. 5         42. 2         42. 42. 6         37. 4         39. 9         41. 3         41. 3         41. 3         42. 2         41. 3         41. 3         42. 3         41. 3         40. 6	$\begin{array}{c} 35.8\\ 38.9\\ 40.1\\ 40.4\\ 41.6\\ 36.3\\ 39.1\\ 40.7\\ 41.3\\ 37.6\\ 41.3\\ 40.2\\ 40.2\\ 40.1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	36. 4 39. 4 40. 7 41. 3 37. 8 39. 3 40. 0 40. 6 38. 4 40. 0 40. 6 39. 1 41. 0 39. 5 40. 1	38.2 r 40.6 40.9 41.6 42.0 39.2 r 39.7 r 40.7 41.4 r 38.0 r 40.8 r 41.8 41.9 40.5	41, 1 41, 2 42, 0 <b>r</b> 38, 6 <b>r</b> 38, 8 <b>r</b> 40, 6 <b>r</b> 41, 9 <b>r</b> 35, 7 <b>r</b> 40, 8 41, 4 41, 8 <b>r</b> 40, 5	$\left \begin{array}{c} 38\\ 40\\ 41\\ 41\\ 42\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 42\\ 37\\ 40\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 40\\ r 4$
factures*hours	•	40. 3 36. 1	40. 7 36. 4	40. 4 36. 7	40.5	40. 4	40.3	39. 8	40.0	39.6	40.1	40.0	40
Leather and leather products <sup>*</sup> do Food and kindred products <sup>*</sup> do Tobacco manufactures <sup>*</sup> do Paper and alled products <sup>*</sup> do Printing and nublishing and alled industries <sup>*</sup>	-	39.6 44.4 40 4 45.7	30.4 40.6 45.3 39.1 45.6	30.7 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. 8 39. 2 43. 5	36. 9 39. 6 42. 4 39. 5 42. 9	$\begin{array}{c} 37.1 \\ 39.3 \\ 42.3 \\ 40.0 \\ 43.0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 36.0\\ 38.2\\ 43.8\\ 39.1\\ 42.8\end{array}$	* 37. 0 37. 8 43. 7 * 38. 6 43. 4	36. 9 38. 2 43. 0 7 39. 4 42. 9	$30 \\ 37 \\ 42 \\ 40 \\ 43$
Chemicals and alled products <sup>•</sup> do Products of petroleum and coal <sup>•</sup> do Rubber products <sup>•</sup> do Revised, p Preliminary, 6 Data beginning Aug	•	41.7 42.5 44.0 40.2	41.5 42.5 42.9 40.9			40.8	41.0 41.4 40.0 40.3	39.4	40.5 40.5 39.6 39.3	$\begin{array}{c} 40.2 \\ 40.7 \\ 40.0 \\ 39.2 \end{array}$	7 40. 8 40. 8 40. 3 39. 4	r 41. 1 40. 9 r 40. 4 40. 6	40

# SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	945					194	6				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
EMPLO	YMEN	т со	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAGI	ES-Co	ontinue	d				
LABOR CONDITIONS-Continued	1				1	1							
Average weekly hours per worker in nonmanufactur-													
ing industries (U. S. Department of Labor):* Building constructionhours_		37. 2	37.1	37.7	37.3	37.5	38.2	37.5	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.7	38.8
Mining: Anthracitedodo		35.8	39.6	36.4	41.2	41.0	38.6	41.7	38, 2	31.7	37.9	37.7	39. 2
Bituminous coal		44. 9 43. 0	45.7 42.0	43.3 411	45.5 36.8	45.9 41.0	26.4 42.0	27.3 39.2	43. 4 40. 8	36.0 39.6	r 42.8	* 41.8	42.9
Metalliferousdo Quarrying and nonmetallicdo		46.1	44.2	43. 3	44.1	45.1	46.3	44.3	45.7	45.4	40.9 46.5	7 40.6 46.2	41. 0 46. 2
Crude petroleum and natural gasdo Public utilities:		43.9	41.0	41. 1	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.7	39.5	40.4	40.9	40.5	41, 2
Electric light and powerdo Street railways and bussesdo		42.7 50.3	42.0 50.7	42.7 49.2	42.4 49.2	41.6 49.4	41.6 49.0	41.3 49.2	40. 9 49. 3	41.5 48.4	41.6 48.6	41.0 47.5	41. 9 47. 6
Telegraphdo		45.0	44.5	44.0	44.1	43.7	43.8	44.2	44.5	45.2	45.4	44.8	44.4
Telephonedo Services:	1	42.1	41.1	40.1	40.7	40.2	39.5	39.4	39. 3	39.7	39.3	38.5	39.1
Dyeing and cleaningdo Power laundriesdodo		42.4 42.7	<b>43.</b> 0 <b>43</b> .3	43.1 43.6	42.5 43.3	43.4 43.5	44.0 43.5	42.9 43.1	43.8 43.3	43.2 43.4	42.6 43.0	42.9 42.9	42.2 43.0
Trade: Retaildo					40.5			ļ					
Retail		40.0 42.3	40.1 42.0	40.5 41.8	40.5	40.5	40.4 41.8	40.3 41.7	40.9 41.4	41.3	* 41.3 41.7	40.9 41.8	40. 0 41, 9
Industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts): • Beginning in month:													
Work stoppagesnumber Workers involvedthousands	310	358 420	134 50	325 1,400	260 130	385 7165	465 575	360 560	350 175	480	500	450	450
In offect during month.	450									185	235	380	290
Work stoppages	570 620	619 660	367 504	500 1,750	490	655 1,100	845 925	715	700 410	800 365	820 400	770 535	750 450
Man-days idle during month do dodo	4,750	6, 935	7,718	19,400	23,000	13, 800	15,000	11, 500	3, 800	3, 300	3, 425	5,000	4, 500
Nonagricultural placements <sup>1</sup> thousands Unemployment compensation (Social Security Board):	440	484	380	412	359	421	461	457	479	530	522	532	547
Unemployment compensation (Social Security Board): Initial claims*	1 620	779	745	1, 234	946	774	980	1,120	761	699	541	580	682
Initial claims <sup>*</sup>	1 3, 491	6, 502	6, 564	8, 258	7, 327	7, 464	6, 649	6, 497	5, 395	5, 504	4,604	3, 895	4, 141
Beneficiaries, weekly average	1 698	1, 313	1.319	1,624	1, 621	1, 592	1,402	1,315	1, 174	1,069	r 980	839	1 764
Veterans' unemployment allowances:*	1 54, 076	108, 555	106, 624	133, 246	120,727	127,013	110, 672	103, 889	92, 982	88, 480	78,047	* 63, 216	1 64, 430
Initial claimsthousandsthousandsdo	405 3, 743	426 1,415	567 2,401	1, 030 4, 594	908 5, 853	801 7,353	690 7.685	741 7.690	602 6,982	657 7,828	602 7,147	449 6,128	413 4,900
Number receiving allowances, weekly averagedo	2 877	218	405	695	1.071	1,507	1,626	2 1, 783	2 1, 744	2 1, 720	<sup>2</sup> 1, 650	21,304	2 1, 019
Amount of paymentsthous. of dol Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments:o	74, 421	25, 770	42, 217	83, 322	112.195	148,958	160,071	155, 175	150,063	152, 648	148,016	124, 082	r 100,380
A constitution rate monthly rate per 100 employees		8.7 7.1	6.9 5.9	8.5 6.8	6 8 6.3	7.1	6.7 6.3	6.1 6.3	6.7 5.7	7.4 5.8	7.0	r 7.1 r 6.9	6.7 6.1
Separation rate, totaldododo		.5	.4	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	] .4	.4	.4
Lay-offsdodddodddddddddddddddddddddddddd		1.7 4.7	1.3 4.0	1.8 4.3	1.7 3.9	1.8	1.4	1.5 4.2	1.2 4.0	.6 4.6	.7 5.3	7 1.0 7 5.3	1.0
		.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1
PAY ROLLS Production-workers pay rolls, unajdusted index, all													
manufacturing (U. S. Dept. of Labor) † 1939=100		222. 9	226. 2	229.2	210.5	232.9	249.2	247.8	257.1	261.2	278.2	284.3	286.0
Durable goods industriesdodddododddododddododddo_		241.8 210.4	240.0 220.5	243.0 216.1	199.6 127.2	236.8 211.7	$267.3 \\ 231.6$	266.6 221.4	280.7 231.3	287.7 238.1	7 306.9 255.8	* 314.4 263.2	318.2 263.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills1939=100		173.6	181. 2	173.2	47.6	181.5	193.3	175.8	182.0	191.8	204.0	206.3	203.2
Floatricel machinery do		301.9 283.3	308.5 288.7	302.6 297.5	211.1 255.3	224.1 277.9	286.1 301.6	311.5 310.8	333. 9 329. 5	338.3 333.5	7 365.1	7 385.2 362.2	395.7
Machinery and machine shop productsdo Machinery and machine shop productsdo Machine toolstdo		263.4	265.4	272.8	239.4	258.0	290.1	283.5	296.4	299.4	348.8 314.2	* 322.3	373.5 333.5
Machine toolstdodo	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	233.0 192.2	244.5 135.5	262.3 153.5	258.2 142.4	256.8 166.9	261.4 241.7	259.6 232.7	270.4 250.5	262.3 282.2	281.4 + 307.4	285.5 + 319.5	291.9 308.7
Automobilesdo Transportation equipment, except autosdo		583.5 506.6	577.2 520.4	559.1 514.3	491.5	507.0 524.0	558.1 553.2	538.3 565.9	537.5 585.5	538.5 605.6	533.0 640.8		523.9 672.6
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) tdo Aircraft enginestdodo		389.7	346.3	356.6	369.1	384.4	457.8	469.2	469.4	468.9	498.3	7 507.8	530. 2
Nonferrous metals and products		637.9 243.5	641.2 250.4	602.5 256.1	530.4 228.7	548.5 247.8	555.2 264.9	498.5 271.4	483.4 287.8	468.8 292.9	421.5 312.4	7 352.5 7 319.6	361.2 326.3
Lumber and timber basic roducts		194.8 114.0	199.4 114.1	207.7 118.2	219.9 123.0	234.5 131.9	248.2 139.8	$261.8 \\ 147.2$	281.0 158.1	270_8	307.1 170.8	7 306.9	313. ž 168. g
Sawmills (incl. logging camps)do Furniture and finished lumber productsdo		173. 2 151, 1	188.1 164.3	192.9 169.3	200.4 176.7	209.0 184.3	214.6 189.7	212.3 188.3	223.5 196.2	222.1 194.2	239.3 209.7	243.4 212.1	252.7 220.3
Furnituredo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Nondurable goods industriesdo		175.9	181.7	185 4	204 6	217.2	226.0	224.1	235.0	235.7	253.2	259.8	264.0
Nondurable goods industriesdo Textile-mill products and other fiber mfrsdo		204.5 174.8	212.7 188.0	215.7 190.7	221.3 203.7	229.2 212.6	231.4 215.8	229.4 214.8	234.0 218.6	235.4 214.7	250.2 231.0	* 254.6 237.2	254. 6 242. 9
Cotton manufactures, exc. small waresdo Silk and rayon goods		199.9 142.0	216. 2 148. 8	217.0 149.4	230.0 158.3	242.3 163.6	246.3 166.5	244.3 166.9	248.2 166.8	246.1 166.3	275.5 181.4	281.7 180.9	285.4 189.3
Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing							[	1		ſ	ł		1
and finishoing)1939=100 Apparel and t ther finished textile productsdo		184.0 208.0	200. 0 215. 0	206.6 228.0	226.9 240.2	234.2 263.6	238.5 263.5	237.7 258.8	238.5 263.3	228.6 244.7	234.1 277.5	242.7 288.2	243.7 288.9
Men's clohing		136.9 136.4	140.7 140.9	148.0 149.4	158.1 153.3	170.0 172.6	174.1 169.6	175.6 163.1	181.2 159.0	166.8 141.3	182.7 169.8	186.8 176.0	189.4 170.5
Leather and leather productsdo		165.3 145.7	179.2 157.1	185.2 164.0	194.5 174.1	202.1 182.7	203.9 185.3	203.1 184.6	203.4 183.0	197.3 177.6	198.2 175.4	203.3 182.4	198.1 175.4
Boots and shoesdo Food and kindred productsdo Bakingdo		214.9	220.4	215.0	211 5	206.6	205.4	201.9	205.0	231.5	250.3	242.7	228.6
BakingdodOdOdOdOdOdO		181.4 179.4	181.2 167.3	180.1 144 1	181.2 135.6	182.8 132.1	179.3 149.2	170.8 149.8	168.8 181.9	178.5 325.8	184.1 387.4	187.5 465.4	190.8 323.8
Slaughtering and meat packing		185.2	214.9	217.9 166.7	199.4	191.1	180.9	181.4 181.1	167.4 184.1	179.9	202.3	118.2 196.0	110. 5 208. 7
Tobacco manufactures		172.2 211.0	$164.1 \\ 219.0$	221.7	165.2 226.2	171.3 233.3	174.6 235.9	237.4	244.4	178.3 243.8	$186.2 \\ 253.9$	257.1	265.8
Paper and pulpdodo		$190.0 \\ 158 5$	196.6 163.2	$198.4 \\ 1657$	203.6 171.2	208.1 177.2	209.9 178.9	212.7 179.5	216.7 184.2	218.4 186.0	227.8 190.5	228.0 195.2	234.9 200.3
Newspapers and periodicals*do Printing, book and job*do		138.3 178.1	141.9	143.5	148.9	154.4	157.8	160.9 197.0	162.0	163.7	168.8	r 175. 6	178.9 220.4
Printing, book and job*dodo			184.7	188.8	193.9	200.2	199.9	•	204.6	209.1	7 210.4	7 215.4	1 220.4

#### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					1946					
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
EMPLO	YMEN	T CO	NDIT	IONS	AND	WAGI	ESCo	ontinue	ed		·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
PAY ROLLS-Continued		l											
Production-worker pay rolls, n:fg., unadj.†—Con. Nondurable goods industries—Continued.													
Chemicals and allied products 1939=100		281.8 260.8	283.4	285.2	284.7	290.0	$291.2 \\ 282.7$	$283.8 \\ 277.8$	$285.1 \\ 283.0$	286.9 289.2	290.5 288.0	298.3 289.6	303. 294.
Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do		222.9	267.0 222.2	276.8 220.9	272.5 221.3	276.3 231.0	232.7	228.2	236.0	244.3	246.3	250.3	245.
Petroleum refiningdo Rubber productsdo		215.5 257.8	212.6 275.5	210.6 290.1	217.4 292.1	217.9 302.8	221.3 324.9	$221.5 \\ 327.6$	223.3 337.2	228.0 327.2	228.7 343.2	232.7 365.0	228.357.3
Rubber tires and inner tubes		240.2	256.7	272.6	271.9	281.1	312.9	314.2	318.3	304.3	311.2	340.5	329,
Milding † Antbracite		144. 5	167.1	149.3	178.3	178.5	165.1	180, 4	182.7	156.5	193.3	7 194.0	199.
Bitumanous coal		212.8 117.2	222.0 117.6	209.9 118.0	222.8 92.8	$230.9 \\ 102 1$	26.0 102.0	97.4 106.4	$243.8 \\ 126.9$	198.4 132.4	* 241.0 145.2	r 234.9 r 147.0	237. 148.
Quarrying and nonmetallie		163.2	155.0	150.9	157.2	172.6	192.5	189.9	207.7	213.6 151.3	225.1	r 226. 7	226.
Fublic utilities:		140.0	135.9	139.0	142.0	144.4	144.0	145.4	147.1		152.6	* 149.6	154.
Electric light and powerdo Street railways and bussesdo		126.7 179.1	129.8 184.0	133.7 181.4	138.3 187.2	140.4 187.2	142.5 191.4	$144.2 \\ 195.2$	148.4 199.5	150.2 206.7	152.4 211.2	$153.3 \\ 207.9$	155. 212.
Telegraph do Telephone do		177.9 200.3	178.8 203.5	155, 3 205, 2	176.9 230.7	177.1 237.0	179.5 246.1	175.6 254.0	174.9 259.9	178.6 268.8	178.5 267.6	177.3 265.0	269.
Services		193.5	196.9	201.7	199.1	213.4	231.0	227.0	236.6	231.3	216.9	7 225.6	225.
Dyeing and cleaning do Power laundries do Year-round hotels do		168.9	174.3	178.7 196.4	177.0 199.8	181.3	$183.3 \\ 201.1$	186. 2 204. 6	190.9 205.0	193.3 204.9	188.4 208.9	188.7 7 209.5	189. 214.
Tradi :	1	190.6	196.1			201.1	1			172.6			182.
Retail, total†dodo		151, 9 154, 9	167.6 159.5	154.9 159.7	$157.1 \\ 161.7$	160.9 163.9	$167.8 \\ 165.7$	$166.2 \\ 166.1$	$171.3 \\ 170.0$	171.5	174.6	180.9 173.5	174.
General merchandising?	1	172.4 155.2	209.2 159.2	165.8 161.2	165.5 165.0	173.3 167.5	186.2 169.8	180.5 169.6	188.8 172.6	187.1 174.5	188.1 177.3	199.0 182.8	204. • 184.
Wholesalet do. Water transportation*do.		582.1	583.1	575.3	577.3	550, 6	509.0	486.3	467.4	490.1	478.8	(1)	1 422.
WAGES													
anofacturing industries, average weekly earnings:		45, 42	45.72	44.62	43.56	46.44	46.92	46.16	47.20	47.64	48.74	r 49, 14	50.0
Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (25 industries) dollars U. S. Dept. of Labor, all manufacturing dollars	₽ 45,65	40.77	41.21	41.15	40.58	42.15	42.88	42.51	43.31	43.38	7 44. 99	45,41	7 45.6
Durable goods industries	p 48. (4)	43. 71 45. 51	44, 68	43.67 44.95	42.57 42.45	44.79 46.80	45.71 47.28	45. 10 45. 74	46.32 46.74	46.24 46.80	7 48.02 48.78	* 48.40 49.31	48.8 49.8
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling ministdollarsdol		46, 81	47. 33	44.93	36.75	48.93	48.57	46.16	46.98	47, 85	49.84	50.28	50, 4
Electrical nuschinery†do Machinery, except electrical†		42.98 47.90	43 58 48 63	43.52 47.84	41.49 47.53	41.81 48.82	44.03 48.94	43.99 48.32	$\frac{45.72}{50.04}$	45.59 49.76	r 47.49	r 48.41 r 51.74	48.5
Machinery and machine-shop productstdo		47.58 52.35	47.98 53.80	47.81 53.07	47.91 52.19	48.29 52.92	49.26 51.92	47.86 52.01	49.70 53.86	49.49 52.44	* 51.15 54.07	7 51,05 54,31	51.9 55.6
Machine toolsdo Automobilestdo		45, 99	43.89	46.19	43.01	46.75	48.72	48.05	49.32	51.15 53.70	7 53.80	<b>=</b> 53.65	52.8
Transportation equipment, except autost. do Aircrait and parts (excluding engines)do		46.56 46.98	49.18 48.40	49.29 48.84	48.09 49.91	50.51 50.53	52, 50 51, 68	52.09 51.63	53, 32 52, 55	53.01	+ 54. 91 + 53. 85		54. 53.
Aircraft engines*do Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo		44.91 45.56	48.67 49.44	51.48 49.44	53.43 47.61	52.80 51.32	$54.08 \\ 53.43$	55.26 52.79	55 91 53.99	54.72 55.20	56.08	r 56, 93	57. 54.
Nonferrous metals and productst		45.71 31.98	46 08 31.78	46. 13 32, 15	47 13	46,92 34,88	47.29 35.34	47.18 36.01	$47.61 \\ 37.62$	46.68 35.60	7 48.00 7 38.78		48. 39.
Sawmills (incl. logging camps)		30 69 35.44	30. 15 36. 50	30. 58 36. 07	31.91 36.86	33.47 37.78	$     \begin{array}{r}       34.02 \\       38.21     \end{array} $	34.71 37.88	36.56 38.73	34.66 38.37	r 37.75 r 40.09		37.8
Furniture and introde number products do		36.21	37.21	36.56	37.46	38.46	39.16	38.87	39.31	38.80	40.85	41.58	42.8
Nondurable goods industriesdo	r 42.59	38, 95 37, 89	39, 33 38, 52	38. 33 38. 75	39-76 39.01	40.98 39.83	41.47	41. 00 39. 93	42.01 40.28	41.80 40.46	43.23 41.89	r 41.08 42.34	44.4 r 42.4
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufacturest	1	31.65	32.41	32.44	33.76	34.69	34.98	34.80	35.02	34.76	r 37.00	7 37. 54	38.0
Cotton manufacturers, except small warest dollars		28.72	29. 25	29.01	30 14	31.36	31.79	31.58	31.75	31.64	34.81	35.35	35.3
Silk and rayon goodst		31.92	32.48	32.42	33. 74	34.74	35.10	35.11	34.64	34.94			38.6
(except dyeing and finishing)†dollars_		35.71	37.64	38. 52	41.04	41. 29	41.81	41.67	41.63	41.18	41.88	42.44	42.4
Apparel and other finished textile products† dollars_		31. 16 31. 98	31.88	33.24	33.70	36.01	35.92 37.50	35. 28 37. 68	35.23	33. 83 35. 84			36.0
Men's clothingt		40.11	32.77 41.07	33.88 42.95	34.94 42.50	37 04 46.83	46.29	45.10	38.18 44.02	42.67	38.11	r 47.82	39.1 46.2
Leather and leather productstdo Boots and shoesdo		33. 93 32. 37	35. 74 34. 13	36.03 34.71	36.69 35.99	37.37 36.67	37.58 36.97	37.35 36.77	$37.34 \\ 36.14$	$36.46 \\ 35.38$	35.17	7 36.18	37. ( 35. (
l'oots and shoes		40.31	41.49 41.28	41.37 40.95	40.93 41.15	40.47	40.76 41.74	40.70 41.14	41.09 41.42	43.22 43.81	44.63	7 43.60 44.60	43.8 45.4
Baking do Canning and preserving do Slaughtering and meat packing do	1	31.56 45.78	33.87 47.51	33.86 46.68	33 18 43 23	33.71 42.56	35.48 42.77	34.64 43.99	35.78 43.05	38.89	41.12 48.37	41.54	40.7
Tobacco manufacturestdo		32.65 41.23	31.53 41.46	32.36 41.17	31 98 41 15	32.95 41.97	32.48 42.03	33.52 42.10	33.83 42.74	33. 24 43. 12	* 34.16 * 44.26	7 35. 33	36.8 45.8
Paper and rulp Printing, publishing, and allied industriest		44 81	44.67	44.08	44.34	44.80	44.87	45. 20	45.34	46.06	47.56	47.57	49.0
dollars		48.83	49.28	49.36	49.80	50.93	51.09	51.10	51.73	51.79	* 53.01	* 54.09	54.3
Newspapers and periodicals•do Printing, book and job•do Chemicals and allied products†do		52.26 47 25	52.70 47.92	52.95 48.18	53 67 48 30	54 86 49.51	55.63 49.18	56.07 48.77	56.08 49.82	56.62 50.03	* 50.83	r 51.71	60. 2 51. 5
Chemicals		49.20	42.55 49.56	42.61 50.66	42.53 49.91	42.94 50.25	43.28 50.58	43.31 50.29	43.95 50.69	44.67 52.09	51.81	52.61	45.4
Products of petroleum and coaltdo Petroleum refiningdo		53.54	53.05 55.42	52.06 54.59	53 45 56 25	53. 30 55. 86	53. 27 56. 61	52.80 56.49	53.34 56.46	54.19 57.02	* 54.36	r 55.25	54.4 57.3
Rubber productst	- [	44.68	45.48	46.71	46.05	46, 46	49.67	49.82		50.60			51.3

#### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

January 1947

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

# **EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued**

WAGES-Continued						İ		i					
Manufacturing industries, average bourly earnings:         Natl. Ind. Con. Bd. (26 industries)	p 1. 126 p 1. 206 p 1	1. 058 9964 1. 0682 1. 146 1. 039 1. 123 1. 129 1. 124 1. 169 1. 193 1. 193 1. 194 1. 305 8. 789 7. 787 7.	1. 102 .994 1. 0076 1. 050 1. 155 1. 050 1. 135 1. 200 1. 239 1. 187 1. 208 1. 239 1. 187 1. 208 1.	1, 107 1, 004 1, 070 1, 070 1, 070 1, 123 1, 123 1, 123 1, 123 1, 125 1, 123 1, 125 1, 123 1, 125 1, 125 1, 125 1, 125 1, 273 1, 255 1, 273 1, 255 1, 273 1, 255 2, 942 2, 942 2, 941 2,	1, 129 1, 002 1, 004 1, 058 (•) 1, 129 1, 206 1, 226 1, 224 1, 223 1, 225 1, 268 1, 278 1, 268 1, 278 1, 268 1, 278 1, 268 1, 278 1, 268 1, 268 1	1. 146 1. 035 1. 103 1. 169 1. 250 1. 154 1. 214 1. 224 1. 225 1. 259 1. 259	$\begin{array}{c} 1.165\\ 1.058\\ 1.131\\ 1.786\\ 1.294\\ 1.206\\ 1.720\\ 1.163\\ 1.220\\ 1.163\\ 1.220\\ 1.316\\ 1.253\\ 1.268\\ 1.268\\ 1.268\\ 1.268\\ 1.268\\ 1.268\\ 1.268\\ 1.268\\ 1.603\\ 1.604\\ 1.968\\ 1.604\\ 1.968\\ 1.604\\ 1.968\\ 1.604\\ 1.968\\ 1.604\\ 1.968\\ 1.610\\ 1.234\\ 1.$	1.180 1.071 1.147 1.190 1.201 1.211 1.225 1.333 1.225 1.333 1.225 1.333 1.225 1.333 1.225 1.333 1.225 1.333 1.225 1.333 1.225 1.333 1.149 .860 .907 .906 .873 .804 .804 .805 .803 .803 .803 .803 .804 .804 .805 .803 .803 .804 .804 .805 .803 .804 .804 .805 .803 .804 .804 .805 .803 .804 .804 .805 .803 .804 .804 .804 .805 .803 .804 .804 .804 .805 .805 .803 .804 .804 .805 .807 .807 .807 .807 .807 .807 .807 .807 .807 .907	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 189\\ 1, 084\\ 1, 165\\ 1, 206\\ 1, 206\\ 1, 203\\ 1, 148\\ 1, 202\\ 1, 277\\ 1, 380\\ 1, 202\\ 1, 277\\ 1, 380\\ 1, 303\\ 1, 416\\ 3, 908\\ .888\\ .927\\ .970\\ .970\\ .960\\ 1, 041\\ 1, 003\\ .875\\ .803\\ .800\\ 1, 014\\ .999\\ .950\\ .950\\ .950\\ .923\\ .80$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.194\\ 1.093\\ 1.177\\ 1.216\\ 1.158\\ 1.232\\ 1.212\\ 1.299\\ 1.366\\ 1.348\\ 1.436\\ 1.991\\ .366\\ 1.348\\ 1.466\\ .9910\\ .892\\ .937\\ 1.057\\ 1.057\\ 1.009\\ .877\\ .863\\ .858\\ 1.017\\ .941\\ .9841\\ .9841\\ .954\\ .954\end{array}$	1. 217 7. 1. 112 1. 186 1. 222 1. 305 7. 1. 169 7. 1. 246 1. 226 7. 1. 246 7. 1. 248 7. 1. 379 7. 327 7. 327 7. 326 7. 329 7. 326 7. 3	7 1. 220 7 1. 127 1. 201 7 1. 241 1. 205 7 1. 185 7 1. 185 7 1. 238 7 1. 335 7 1. 335 7 1. 335 7 1. 335 7 1. 345 7 1. 355 7 1. 345 7 1. 355 7 1. 345 7 1. 325 7 1. 35	$\begin{array}{c} 1.229\\ r1.130\\ r1.202\\ 1.228\\ 1.228\\ 1.258\\ 1.245\\ 1.245\\ 1.378\\ 1.378\\ 1.378\\ 1.378\\ 1.378\\ 1.378\\ 1.378\\ 1.378\\ 1.378\\ 1.381\\ 1.364\\ 1.432\\ .992\\ 1.1097\\ 1.097\\ 1.097\\ 1.097\\ 1.097\\ 1.097\\ 1.097\\ 1.097\\ 1.097\\ 1.065\\ .947\\ .991\\ 1.097\\ 1.097\\ 1.097\\ 1.097\\ .901\\ 1.097\\ .902\\ 1.097\\ .905\\ .947\\ .905\\ .997\\ 1.024\\ 1.266\\ .987$
Leather and leather productst		. 908 901 834 964 902 . 935 1. 171 1. 334 1. 098 . 991 1. 148 1. 217 1. 227 1. 112 1. 249 1. 397	015 904 849 951 806 910 945 1.188 1.346 1.118 1.001 1.159 1.236 1.315 1.113 1.247 1.397	. 921 . 904 . 846 . 961 . 824 . 928 . 969 1. 200 1. 3064 1. 130 1. 015 1. 180 1. 249 1. 330 1. 121 1. 255 1. 402	. 924 . 913 . 844 . 939 . 832 . 937 . 982 . 221 1. 379 1. 155 1. 021 1. 198 1. 286 1. 369 1. 129 1. 266 1. 422	943 920 859 1.051 830 957 1.001 1.235 1.400 1.166 1.033 1.211 1.307 1.383 1.138 1.275	. 952 . 930 . 885 1. 072 . 966 1. 010 1. 248 1. 423 1. 171 1. 045 1. 220 1. 332 1. 414 1. 423	. 961 . 931 . 887 1. 087 . 848 . 983 1. 030 1. 266 1. 443 1. 186 1. 064 1. 342 1. 419 1. 266 1. 446 1. 431	972 945 898 1.095 846 993 1.038 1.278 1.449 1.203 1.038 1.243 1.243 1.347 1.431 1.283 1.461	986 980 964 1.115 851 1.287 1.459 1.212 1.098 1.256 1.437 1.292 1.472	1.015 .994 .976 1.116 r.885 r1.020 1.070 r1.299 r1.475 1.220 r.1.02 1.260 1.347 r.427 r1.425 r1.474 r1.482	r 1,014 1,003 .963 1,114 r,896 r 1,037 1,086 r 1,037 r 1,234 r 1,234 r 1,281 r 1,368 1,453 1,320 1,505 1,510	$\begin{array}{c} 1,035\\ 1,042\\989\\ 1,147\\90\\ 1,049\\ 1,102\\ 1.226\\ 1.238\\ 1,102\\ 1.238\\ 1.102\\ 1.238\\ 1.364\\ 1.438\\ 1.305\\ 1.490\\ 1.526\\ \end{array}$
Building construction		1. 333	1, 380	1. 339	1. 376	1, 411 1, 376	1. 352	1. 382	1. 444 1. 559	1.473 1.562	1. 598	r 1, 611	1.520
Bituminous coal		1. 263 1. 263 1. 048 909 1. 231	1. 380 1. 281 1. 051 . 908 1. 251	1. 259 1. 036 . 907 1. 257	1. 370 1. 265 1. 059 . 913 1. 284	1, 376 1, 274 1, 071 , 930 1, 308	1. 239 1. 090 . 959 1. 293	1, 332 1, 321 1, 133 , 967 1, 287	$1.339 \\ 1.474 \\ 1.180 \\ .994 \\ 1.322$	1, 362 1, 457 1, 205 1, 004 1, 311	1. 353 7 1. 466 1. 212 7 1. 016 7 1. 307	1. 011 1. 480 1. 221 1. 042 r 1. 313	$1.393 \\ 1.459 \\ 1.208 \\ 1.046 \\ 1.307$
Electric light and power do do Street railways and busses do Telegraph do Telephonet do		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 7 1. 001 . 851 1. 105	1.219 7 1.025 .886 1.131	1. 236 1. 049 . 905 1. 143	$1.275 \\ 1.053 \\ .908 \\ 1.147$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 258 \\ 1.\ 097 \\ .\ 910 \\ 1.\ 135 \end{array}$	1.260 1.099 .910 1.129	1, 291 1, 110 , 914 1, 148	$1.284 \\ 1.132 \\ .921 \\ 1.137$
Dyeing and cleaning •dododo		. 786 . 673	.789 .676	. 793 . 675	. 793 , 675	.815	. 833 . 688	. 831 . 703	. 834 . 703	$.826 \\ .698$	$.832 \\ .693$	r. 839 . 708	.854 .708
Trade: Retaildo Wholessledo Miscellaneous wage data:		. 800 1. 056	. 796 1. 058	.828 1.070	. 835 1. 095	. 841 1. 101	. 851 1. 121	. 859 1. 135	. 876 1. 146	. 888 1. 155	7.893 1.148	. 906 1. 179	$.908 \\ 1.172$
Construction wage rates (E. N. R.):¶ Common labordol. per hr Skilled labordo Farm wages without board (quarterly).	1.078 1.86	. 917 1. 68	. 938 1. 68	. 953 1. 70 95, 30	. 968 1. 73	. 988 1. 74	1.004 1.76 97.40	1.018 1.77	$1.034 \\ 1.80$	1.058 1.81	$1.071 \\ 1.82$	$\substack{1.072\\1.85}$	1.073 1.85
dol. per month Railway wages (average, class I)dol. per hr Road-building wages, common labor:		. 957	. 967	95. 50 . 953	. 973	. 949	97.40	1.091	1, 139	$106.00 \\ 1.136$	1.130	1.155	104.00
United States average	. 86	. 80	.75	. 69	.75	. 75	. 76	. 78	. 81	. 80	. 86	. 84	. 87
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE													
Total public assistance. mil. of dol. Old-age assistance, and aid to dependent children and the blind, total. mil. of dol. Old-age assistance. do.	r 110 r 99 r 76	87 79 63	88 80 63	90 81 64	92 82 64	93 83 65	93 84 65	94 85 66	95 85 66	96 86 67	97 87 68	99 89 69	7 107 7 96 74
General reliefdo	p 11	8	8	9	10	10	9	9	9	9	10	10	11

Revised. Preliminary. § Sample was changed in November 1942; data are not strictly comparable with figures prior to that month.
The average for workers who were employed in February was \$1.217; this average is affected by strike conditions. since maintenance workers were left on during the strike while low-paid production workers were out; the average is therefore omitted from the table above to avoid misinterpretation.
The comparability of the series was affected by a change in the data in July 1945; see January 1946 Survey for June 1945 figures on both the old and the new basis. 1Data beginning April 1945 are not comparable with earlier data; see note for hours and enrnings in telephone industry at the bottom of p. S-18 of the April 1946 Eurvey.
That as of December 1, 1946; Construction—common labor, \$1.085; skilled labor, \$1.86.
New series. Data on hourly carnings for 1937-43 for the telephone industry are shown on p. 20 of the May 1945 Survey (see also note marked "1" above regarding a change in the data in April 1945) and data for the telegraph industry beginning June 1943 are on p. S-14 of the January 1945 Survey (see also note marked "1" above regarding a change in the data in April 1945) and data for the telegraph industry beginning June 1943 are on p. S-14 of the January 1945 Survey (see also note marked "1" above regarding a change in the data in April 1945) and data for the telegraph industry due to p. S-14 of the January 1945 Survey (see also note marked "1" above regarding a change in 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 the end of "1" on p. S-13.
Revised figures for March and April 1945: March \$0.956; April, \$0.968.

#### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					19	16				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
			FI	NANC	E								
BANKING													1
A gricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Administration:										[			
Totalmil. of dolmil. of doldo	1,670 1,659	1,808 1,272	1, 782 1, 256	1, 770 1, 236	$1,772 \\ 1,226$	1,776 1,209	1,770 1,198	1,777 1,188	1,779 1,182	1,770 1,169	1, 751 1, 151	$1,741 \\ 1,136$	1,71 1,11
Federal land banksdo Land Bank Commissionerdo	145	1,030 242	1, 028 228	1, 022 214	1, 022 205	1, 015 194	1, 012 186	1,009 179	1,008 174	1,001 168	989	979 157	96 15
Loans to cooperatives, total	183	165     161     3	162     158     3	161 156 3	154 148 3	144 138 3	125 120 3	124 119 3	118 115 3	124 118 3	130 125	151 146 2	18 17
Short term credit, total	- 401 33	872 25	363 28	373 29	391 28	423 29	448 31	466 32	479 34	477	470 32	454 30	42 3
Production credit associationsdo Regional agricultural credit corporationsdo	245	207 8	199 6	208 5	226 4	252 4	274 4	291 4	304 4	305 4	302 3	291 3	20
Emergency crop loans	91 80 77, 193	98 34	67 34	97 33	100	105	106 32	$     \begin{array}{r}       106 \\       32 \\       77, 518     \end{array} $	105	104 32	$     \begin{array}{r}       102 \\       31 \\       73,900     \end{array} $	$98 \\ 31 \\ 74,552$	9 3 81, 58
New York Citydodo	31,088	71, 501 32, 246 39, 255	92, 809 45, 035 47, 774	80, 796 38, 819 41, 977	66, 708 30, 498 36, 210	79, 119 35, 670 43, 449	79, 330 37, 208 42, 122	35, 085	78, 191 34, 972 43, 219	82, 374 37, 357 45, 017	30, 216 43, 684	$ \begin{array}{c}     14, 552 \\     31, 397 \\     43, 155 \end{array} $	33, 91 47, 67
Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: Assets, total	45, €47	44, 611	45, 063	44, 268	44, 093	43, 889	43, 652	43, 807	44, 828	44, 625	45,045	44,813	44,88
Reserve bank credit outstanding, totaldo Bills discounteddo	24,791 316	24, 697 775	25, 091 249	23, 976 294	23, 648 347	23, 630 626	23, 357 279	23, 518 254	24, 456 157	24,164 245	24,748 331	24,594 213	24, 10 25
United States securities do Gold certificate reserves & do Labilities, total do.	23,944 18,310 45,647	23, 472 17, 870	24, 262 17, 863	23, 264 17, 983	22, 904 18, 049	22, 601 18, 075 43, 277	22, 732 18, 097 43, 030	22, 932 18, 092 43, 807	23, 783	23,633 18,105 44,625	23, 946 18, 098 45, 045	$\begin{array}{r} 24,049 \\ 18,095 \\ 44,813 \end{array}$	$     \begin{array}{c}       23, 51 \\       18, 22 \\       44, 88     \end{array} $
Deposits, total	18,083	44, 611 18, 097 16, 022	45,063 18,200 15,915	44, 268 17, 822 15, 682	43, 487 17, 559 15, 537	17,659	17,451	17, 365	44,828 18,206 16,123	17,906	18, 294	18,060	17, 57
Excess reserves (estimated)	1,101 24,719	1,024 24,365	1, 471 24, 649	1,089 24,153	1, 014 24, 131	627 23, 993	959 23,925	807 24,064	1, 112 24, 191	856 24, 244	1, 085 24, 412	$725 \\ 24,448$	$750 \\ 24,58$
Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, con-	42.7	42.1	41.7	42.8	43.3	43.4	43.7	43.7	42.7	43.0	42.4	42.6	43.
dition, Wednesday nearest end of month: Deposits:	40.195	10.047		10 000	27 610	97 116	38, 242	38, 941	20 500	0.000	20 202	39, 237	20.65
Demand, adjustedmil. of dol Demand, except interbank: Individuals, partnerships, and corporations.do	40, 135	40, 247 40, 230	37, 066 37, 674	38, 026 37, 933	37, 610 37, 741	37, 116 36, 990	38,041	38, 669	39, 522 39, 295	39, 362 39, 508	39, 303 39, 273	39, 418	39, 65 39, 85
States and political subdivisionsdo	2,270	2, 181 8, 547	1,949	2, 123 16, 227	2, 160 16, 481	2, 243 14, 536	2,456 12,363	2, 433 11, 377	2,436 8,660	2,274 7,299	2, 245 6, 556	2,370 4,680	2, 30 4, 64
Time, except interbank, total	10,380 10,158	9,347 9,194	9,447 9,304	9, 566 9, 416	9,695 9,526	9,756 9,582	9, 881 9, 704	10, 030 9, 851	10, 119 9, 943	10, 214 10, 020	10, 280 10, 075	$   \begin{array}{c}     10,344 \\     10,133   \end{array} $	10, 36 10, 15
Time, except interbank, total	9,148	110 10, 463	99 11,092	106 10, 162	123 10,056	127 9,381	129 9,533	128 9, 153	120 9,025	139 9,374	145 9, 242	153 9,286	14 9,23
Investments, total		48, 749 45, 489	52, 058 48, 664	53, 021 49, 648	52, 970 49, 511	50, 285 46, 812	49, 380 45, 986	48, 983 45, 586	46, 831	45, 750 42, 269	44, 905	42, 631 39, 088	42, 40 39, 04
Bills do	741 5, 641	975 9,832	1.761	1,742	1, 517	785	1,052	1,014	758 9,380	773 9,605	758	679 6, 547	6(
Bonds (incl. guaranteed obligations)do Notesdo	27,045 4,432	25, 729 8, 953	26, 737 8, 036	27, 184 7, 944	27, 234 7, 900	27, 034 7, 049	27, 402 6, 924	27, 471 6, 742	26, 744 6, 549	26, 936 4, 955	27, 089 4, 854	$27,228 \\ 4,634$	27, 18 4, 47
Other securitiesdo Loans, totaldo Commercial, industrial, and agriculturalsou	0, 384	3, 248 13, 632	3,384 15,890	3, 365 15, 190 7, 300	3, 452 15, 178	3, 467 15, 690	3, 387 15, 053 7, 473	3, 390 14, 904	3, 394 14, 917	3, 481 14, 912 8, 018	3, 442 15, 078	3,543 15,477 9,164	3, 41 16, 09 9, 78
To brokers and dealers in securities	1, 325	6, 778 2, 481	7, 249 2, 791	7, 300 2, 337	7, 382 2, 345	7, 464 2, 823	2, 204	7, 482 2, 167	7, 529 2, 119	1,604	8, 496 1, 371	1, 253	1, 20
Real estate loans	1,233 1,513	1,638 1,073	2, 958 1, 095	2, 687 1, 107	2, 520 1, 129	2, 382 1, 152	2, 224 1, 195	2, 113 1, 228	2, 013 1, 277	1,837 1,332	1,696 1,367	$1,455 \\ 1,424$	1, 34 1, 47
Loans to banksdo	146 2, 182	66 1, 596	83 1, 714	56 1, 703	55 1, 747	68 1, 801	91 1, 866	74 1, 840	90 1,889	189 1,932	172 1,976	$127 \\ 2,054$	18 2, 12
Money and interest rates: Bank rates to customers;		l				1.75			1.04			r 1.83	
New York Citypercent 7 other northern and eastern citiesdo 11 southern and western citiesdo			1.71 2.23 2.38		<b>-</b>	1.75 2.34 2.93			1.84 2.51 2.97		•••••	2.43	
Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank) •do Federal land bank loanstdo	1.00	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	1.00 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	1.6
Prevailing rate: Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 daysdo Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)do	. 81	. 44	. 44 . 75	.47 .75	.50 .75	. 59 . 77	.71	. 81 . 81	s.				
Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)do	1. 50	.75 1.25	1. 25	1, 25	1. 25	1.25	1, 25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1. 50	1, 50	1.5
Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.)do U. S. Treasury bills, 3-modo	$1.38 \\ .376$	1.00 .375	1.00 .375	1.00 .375	1.00 .375	1.00 .375	$1.00 \\ .375$	$1.00 \\ .375$	1.00 .375	$1.00 \\ .375$	1.38 .375	$1.38 \\ .375$	1.3
Average yield, U. S. Treasury notes, 3-5 yrs.: Taxable•dodo Savings deposits, New York State savings banks:	1 1. 22	11.14	1 1.15	1 1. 10	1 1. 03	1,99	1 1, 12	1 1. 18	1 1. 15	1 1. 13	1 1.14	1 1. 22	1 1. 2
Savings deposits, New York State savings banks: Amount due depositorsmil. of dol U. S. Postal Savings:	9, 013	8, 144	8, 283	8, 357	8, 419	8, 502	8, 560	8, 634	8, 762	8, 825	8, 875	8,919	8, 95
Balance on deposit in banks	<b>3,</b> 260 6	2, 909 6	2, 933 6	2, 981 5	3, 013 5	3, 043 5	3, 066 5	<b>3</b> , 091 5	3, 120 5	3, 160 5	3, 188 6	3, 207 6	<b>7</b> 3, 23
CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT													
Total consumer short-term debt, end of month*do Instalment debt, total*do	» 9, 189 » 3, 655	6, 344 2, 190	6, 734 2, 365	6, 506 2, 364	6, 564 2, 408	6, 978 2, 507	7, 315 2, 652	7, 507 2, 789	7, 762 2, 908	7, 843 3, 031	8, 155 3, 182	7 8, 384 7 3, 301	» 8,71 » 3,47
Sale debt, total*do Automobile dealers*do	p 1, 360 p 505	805 219	903 227	877 235	879 245	905 264	957 289	1, 004 318	1, 035 336	1,072 365	1, 126 394	$1,181 \\ 425$	p 1, 26 p 46
Department stores and mail-order houses*do	₽ 285 ₽ 335	$173 \\ 262$	198 283	189 272	184 274	188 279	$200 \\ 288 \\ 15$	206 295	210 299	213 299	222 308	236 311	₽ 259 ₽ 323
Household appliance stores*do_	р 28 р 72	12 47	14 74	14 66	14 61	14 59 101	$     \begin{array}{c}       15 \\       60 \\       105     \end{array} $	16 61 108	$     \begin{array}{r}       17 \\       63 \\       110     \end{array} $	21 63	23 64	25 65	p 2 p 6 p 12

\* Revised. > Preliminary. § Includes open-market paper. ¶ For bond yields see p. S-19.
\* For Sept. 15-Dec. 15, 1945, includes Treasury notes of Sept. 15, 1948, and Treasury bonds of Dec. 15, 1950: Beginning Dec. 15, includes only the bonds of Dec. 15, 1950.
Ø Excludes loans to other Farm Credit Administration agencies.
\* Rate on all loans; see note on item in April 1946 Survey.
Ø Effective June 12, 1945, only cold certificates are eligible as reserves; for total reserves through May 1945, see April 1946 Survey and earlier issues.
• A rate of 0.60 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 have been revised beginning May 1942 to include additional banks see note in the April 1946 Survey for source of 1942 data.

#### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

January 1947

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	1	945					1946					
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
		F	INAN	CEC	ontinu	ed		·				·	<u>.                                    </u>
CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT-Cont.					1					}	1		
Consumer short-term debt, end of month—Continued. Instalment debt—Continued. Cash loan debt, total*mil. of dol. Commercial banks*do Industrial banks*	$\begin{array}{c} p \ \$05 \\ p \ 175 \\ p \ 175 \\ p \ 9 \ 112 \\ p \ 9 \ 4 \\ p \ 574 \\ p \ 529 \\ p \ 106 \\ p \ 2, 859 \\ p \ 1, 820 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{1,\ 385}\\ 448\\ 124\\ 73\\ 67\\ 409\\ \mathbf{1,\ 835}\\ \mathbf{1,\ 556}\\ 763 \end{array}$	1, 462 471 128 76 70 445 179 93 1, 981 1, 616 772	1, 487 494 127 76 70 446 181 93 1, 701 1, 659 782	78 71	$1, 602 \\ 564 \\ 132 \\ 82 \\ 73 \\ 462 \\ 194 \\ 95 \\ 1, 972 \\ 1, 695 \\ 804 \\ 804$	$1, 695 \\ 608 \\ 137 \\ 85 \\ 76 \\ 482 \\ 210 \\ 97 \\ 2, 138 \\ 1, 710 \\ 815$	1, 785 656 142 88 78 492 231 98 2, 188 1, 708 822	$1,873 \\700 \\149 \\92 \\79 \\506 \\248 \\99 \\2,327 \\1,697 \\830$	$\left \begin{array}{c} 1,959\\745\\154\\96\\81\\520\\263\\100\\2,281\\1,695\\836\\\end{array}\right $	$ \begin{vmatrix} 2,056\\792\\158\\100\\84\\535\\285\\102\\2,418\\1,714\\841 \end{vmatrix} $	r 2, 120 825 164 103 86 544 r 295 103 2, 495 r 1, 740 848	p 2, 204 p 864 p 177 p 108 p 90 p 556 p 312 p 104 p 2, 621 p 1, 778 p 853
institutions: mil. of dol. Commercial banks*	r 171 p 33 r 22 p 20 p 122	94 21 15 14 97	101 23 18 16 133	104 19 14 14 76	105 19 14 14 80	132 24 18 16 103	$     \begin{array}{r}       138 \\       25 \\       18 \\       16 \\       105     \end{array} $	148 28 19 16 97	148 28 19 17 99	156     29     20     17     106	$     \begin{array}{r}       164 \\       30 \\       20 \\       18 \\       110     \end{array} $	$156 \\ 31 \\ 20 \\ 18 \\ 98$	p 177 p 34 p 21 p 19 F 107
LIFE INSURANCE									ŀ				l
Life Insurance Association of America: Assets, admitted, totaltmil. of dol Mortrage loans, totaldo Farm	0, 360	$\begin{array}{c} 35,828\\ 5,185\\ 5,80\\ 4,585\\ 669\\ 1,531\\ 16,325\\ 4,391\\ 2,6738\\ 391\\ 2,573\\ 893\\ 807\\ 321,437\\ 33,132\\ 17,629\\ 64,772\\ 208,904 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 36, 257\\ 5, 163\\ 577\\ 4, 586\\ 678\\ 1, 523\\ 27, 556\\ 18, 705\\ 17, 368\\ 4, 249\\ 2, 558\\ 4, 249\\ 2, 526\\ 811\\ 440, 694\\ 57, 495\\ 25, 250\\ 88, 207\\ 239, 742\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 36,502\\ 5,152\\ 574\\ 4,578\\ 667\\ 1,514\\ 28,043\\ 19,157\\ 1,514\\ 2,047\\ 2,047\\ 2,047\\ 527\\ 559\\ 852,397\\ 48,026\\ 26,978\\ 68,278\\ 208,115\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 36, 660\\ 5, 138\\ 573\\ 4, 565\\ 656\\ 1, 507\\ 28, 260\\ 17, 937\\ 4, 290\\ 2, 505\\ 2, 126\\ 275\\ 824\\ 42, 063\\ 65, 579\\ 219, 562\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 36, 882\\ 5, 148\\ 569\\ 4, 579\\ 632\\ 1, 590\\ 28, 367\\ 19, 357\\ 19, 357\\ 2, 563\\ 2, 149\\ 383\\ 852\\ 2, 149\\ 383\\ 852\\ 2, 149\\ 383\\ 852\\ 2, 149\\ 383\\ 852\\ 2, 149\\ 383\\ 852\\ 2, 149\\ 383\\ 852\\ 2, 149\\ 252, 118\\ 252, $	$\begin{array}{c} 37,030\\ 5,163\\ 575\\ 4,588\\ 622\\ 1,494\\ 28,545\\ 19,413\\ 18,040\\ 4,312\\ 2,540\\ 2,271\\ 571\\ 528,588\\ 20,254\\ 207,372\\ 207,372\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 37,274\\ 5,189\\ 581\\ 4,608\\ 608\\ 1,488\\ 28,822\\ 19,551\\ 19,551\\ 19,551\\ 19,551\\ 23,357\\ 465\\ 701\\ 368,987\\ 47,047\\ 21,975\\ 66,580\\ 233,385\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 37,552\\ 5,213\\ 5,87\\ 4,626\\ 602\\ 1,484\\ 28,927\\ 19,645\\ 18,323\\ 4,322\\ 2,556\\ 2,404\\ 651\\ 675\\ 368,226\\ 38,324\\ 20,413\\ 72,043\\ 237,446 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 37,765\\ 5,226\\ 590\\ 4,636\\ 601\\ 1,479\\ 29,069\\ 19,688\\ 4,390\\ 2,536\\ 4,390\\ 2,536\\ 715\\ 675\\ 5361,400\\ 61,363\\ 25,199\\ 63,947\\ 210,891\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 37,911\\ 5,255\\ 1,02\\ 4,073\\ 797\\ 1,475\\ 20,335\\ 19,751\\ 18,5,2\\ 4,400\\ 2,531\\ 566\\ 0,53\\ 343,080\\ 37,944\\ 25,233\\ 53,834\\ 216,069\\ 216,069\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 38,079\\ 5,289\\ 802\\ 4,607\\ 5,147\\ 1,475\\ 29,774\\ 10,754\\ 18,425\\ 2,774\\ 4,454\\ 4,454\\ 2,774\\ 5407\\ 677\\ 352,230\\ 38,807\\ 23,965\\ 71,662\\ 219,276\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 38,281\\ 5,317\\ 503\\ 4,724\\ 501\\ 1,474\\ 29,642\\ 19,673\\ 4,474\\ 29,642\\ 19,673\\ 4,243\\ 4,492\\ 52,527\\ 2,949\\ 550\\ 716\\ 55,527\\ 16\\ 25,306\\ 64,910\\ 209,615 \end{array}$
Payments to policyholders and beneficiarles. total.       thous. of dol.         Death claim payments.       do.         Matured endowments.       do.         Disability payments.       do         Annuity payments.       do.         Dividends.       do.         Surrender values, premium notes, etc.       do.         Life Insurance Agency Management Association:       do.	$213,743 \\ 99,258 \\ 31,022 \\ 6,999 \\ 16,466 \\ 35,226 \\ 24,772$	$\begin{array}{c} 212,755\\ 101,319\\ 34,373\\ 6,300\\ 15,950\\ 31,699\\ 23,114 \end{array}$	239, 748 101, 343 30, 731 7, 269 14, 523 58, 906 26, 976	$\begin{array}{c} 261,549\\ 120,377\\ 40,344\\ 8,294\\ 21,074\\ 46,104\\ 25,356 \end{array}$	221, 902 101, 642 32, 587 7, 179 15, 597 38, 179 23, 718	$\begin{array}{c} 254, 135\\ 116, 356\\ 35, 793\\ 7, 987\\ 16, 227\\ 49, 559\\ 28, 213 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 236,574\\ 110,072\\ 34,479\\ 7,459\\ 16,278\\ 38,690\\ 29,596 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 235,837\\ 108,866\\ 35,374\\ 7,584\\ 16,904\\ 39,253\\ 27,856 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 221,997\\ 98,789\\ 29,860\\ 7,438\\ 17,309\\ 44,063\\ 24,538\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 225,877\\ 106,743\\ 32,923\\ 7,496\\ 16,881\\ 36,694\\ 25,140 \end{array}$	$216, 264 \\101, 276 \\28, 974 \\8, 120 \\16, 950 \\35, 604 \\25, 340$	$\begin{array}{c} 210, 898\\ 93, 979\\ 28, 773\\ 7, 334\\ 16, 964\\ 38, 415\\ 25, 433\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 235,775\\111,755\\35,899\\7,996\\17,721\\36,232\\26,172 \end{array}$
Insurance written (new paid-for insurance): † Value, total	1,143,164 76,411 283,614 253,324 108,024	$\begin{array}{c} 1.179, 294\\ 64, 524\\ 250, 253\\ 864, 507\\ 60, 088\\ 228, 549\\ 186, 772\\ 83, 418\\ 92, 099\\ 73, 191\\ 66, 552\\ 25, 544\\ 88, 294\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,449.014\\ 244,760\\ 263,151\\ 941,103\\ 63,267\\ 235,875\\ 202,162\\ 94,645\\ 95,808\\ 37,231\\ 78,747\\ 31,561\\ 101,807\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,350,915\\ 49,780\\ 275,647\\ 1,025,488\\ 78,235\\ 288,146\\ 230,310\\ 96,091\\ 101,263\\ 36,008\\ 70,749\\ 29,107\\ 95,579\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,516,833\\ 88,416\\ 307,074\\ 1,121,343\\ 83,573\\ 311,753\\ 247,889\\ 100,841\\ 113,212\\ 41,642\\ 86,870\\ 32,159\\ 103,404\\ \end{array}$	$113.803 \\ 355.691$	$\begin{matrix} 1,971,219\\138,376\\359,324\\1,473,519\\109,744\\395,030\\321,302\\135,066\\159,507\\57,384\\109,597\\43,983\\141,907 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,956,796\\ 145,517\\ 359,369\\ 1,451,910\\ 103,655\\ 363,0^{r}5\\ 363,0^{r}5\\ 363,0^{r}5\\ 136,475\\ 136,475\\ 158,822\\ 59,598\\ 121,878\\ 43,772\\ 150,308 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,863,485\\ 183,743\\ 338,999\\ 1,340,743\\ 95,427\\ 336,659\\ 290,952\\ 130,779\\ 145,156\\ 55,645\\ 107,384\\ 40,797\\ 137,944 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 284,896\\ 323,861\\ 1,343,402\\ 92,405\\ 327,627\\ 292,432\\ 127,881\\ 154,781\\ 154,781\\ 154,268\\ 112,081\\ 42,803 \end{array}$	200, 518 323, 504		$\begin{array}{c} 1.796,548\\ 198,701\\ 347,220\\ 1,250.627\\ 87,873\\ 311,142\\ 273,028\\ 118,363\\ 141,415\\ 49,697\\ 95,720\\ 41,614\\ 131,745 \end{array}$
Foreign exchange rates: Argentinadol. per paper peso. Brazil, free 7dol. per cruzeiro. British Indiadol. per rupee. Canada, free rate§dol. per Canadian dol. Colombiadol. per canadian dol. Colombiadol. per £. Mexicodol. per £.	$\begin{array}{c} .502\\ .952\\ .570\\ .206\\ 4.031\end{array}$	. 298 . 052 . 301 . 907 . 570 . 206 4. 034	. 298 . 052 . 301 . 907 . 570 . 206 . 4. 034	. 298 . 052 . 301 . 907 . 570 . 206 . 4. 034	. 298 . 052 . 301 . 907 . 570 . 206 4, 034	298 052 301 907 570 206 4.034 20.256	. 298 . 052 . 301 . 908 . 570 . 206 4. 034	208 052 302 907 570 206 4.033	208 052 302 906 570 206 4.034 20.270	$\begin{array}{c} .298\\ .052\\ .302\\ .967\\ .570\\ .206\\ 4.034\\ \end{array}$	298 054 302 968 570 206 4.034 20.250	$\begin{array}{r} .298\\ .054\\ .302\\ .963\\ .570\\ .206\\ 4.033\\ 20,205\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} . 298 \\ . 054 \\ . 302 \\ . 960 \\ . 570 \\ 206 \\ 4.032 \end{array}$
Monetary stock, U. Smil of dol. Net release from earmark ethous. of dol. Gold exports 9do_	127,485 733 78,636	20, 030 - 38, 202 2, 357 3, 146	$ \begin{array}{c c} 20,065 \\ -4,257 \\ 20,146 \\ 39,399 \end{array} $		20, 232 -5, 770 467 82, 906	20, 256 19, 729 361 31, 757	20, 251 15, 090 28, 423 7, 889	$\begin{array}{c c} 20,242\\ 27,461\\ 28,707\\ 1,679\end{array}$	20, 270 15, 010 748 37, 077	20, 267 7, 996 2, 529 8, 877	$\begin{array}{c} 20,280\\ 60,123\\ 10,816\\ 26,027 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 20,305\\ 12,306\\ 31,846\\ 24,217 \end{array}$	20, 402 115, 690 806 24, 988

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	194	5					19	46				•
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
	<u> </u>	FI	NANO	E-C	ontinu	ed					<u>.</u>		•
MONETARY STATISTICS-Continued			Ĩ										
Gold—Continued. Production, reported monthly, total¶thous. of dol.		54, 686	54, 896	55, 758	50, 981	50.656	53,900	55, 857	54, 749	57, 193	60,795		
Africa		39,000 7,726	38, 110 8, 391	39, 086 8, <b>346</b> 3, 984	36, 054 8, 013	34, 090 8, 677	38, 047 8, 338	39, 959 8, 412	<b>39, 101</b> <b>8, 203</b>	<b>40,050</b> 8,384	38, 949 8, 092	8, 047	
Money supply:		3, 822	3, 635		3, 283	3, 639	3, 236	3, 158	3, 416	3, 993	8, 310	6, 798	5, 93
Currency in circulation mil. of dol. Deposits adjusted, all banks, and currency outside	28,855 168,900	28, 211	28, 515	27,917	27, 954 177, 300	27,879	27, 885 174, 400	28, 120 173, 500	28, 245	28, 254	28, 448	28, 507 28, 600	* 28, 60
banks, total*mil. of dol Deposits, adjusted, total, including U. S. deposits* mil. of dol	₽108, 900 ₽142, 200	167, 300 141, 000	175, 401 148, 911	176, 500 150, 400	151, 200	173, 600 147, 500	148,200	147,200	144, 721		p110, 200		P109, 30
Demand deposits, adjusted, excl. U. S.*do Time deposits, including postal savings*do	P 82, 800	80,000 47,900	75, 851 48, 452	76, 800 49, 000	76, 400 49, 800	75,000 50,100	77, 500 50, 700	78,600	79, 476 51, 829	<b>&gt;</b> 80,300	\$\$ \$0,600	₽ 80, 300 ₽ 53, 100	₽ 82, 20 ₽ 53, 40
Silver: Exports	858	9, 528	12, 592	20, 937	4, 794	888	119	268	322	106	273	1, 147	1
Imports do Price at New York • dol. per fine oz.	<b>11,</b> 595 901	2,835 .708	3, 173 . 708	2,490 .708	3,679 .708	1,602 .708	2, 918 . 708	930 . 708	1, 187 . 708	7,089	8, 283 . 901	5, 557 . 901	4,3 9
Production: Canadathous. of fine oz. United Statesdo		1,096 2,654	1, 153 2, 031	* 1, 205 2, 153	1,042 1,495	1, 166 513	1, 056 344	1,038 409	1,175	1, 267 1, 395	1, 186 2, 583	953 2,993	2,9
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)		2,001	2,001	2,100	1, 100	010		100	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,0
Industrial corporations (Federal Reserve): $\sigma$			485			323			604			676	
industrial corporations (Federal Reserve): ♂         Net profits, total (629 cos.)			49 47			22 22 19			67 49			94	
Automobiles (15 cos.)			58 1 36			1 d 5			21 1 51			44	
Nonferrous metals and prod. (77 cos.)dodo			27 26			20 12			26 37			43	
Foods, beverages and tobacco (49 cos.)do			58 37			65 56			74 62			84	
Industrial chemicals (30 cos.)	• • • • • • • • • • • • •		51 40			63 62			66 71				
Miscellaneous services (74 cos.)do			40 58			82			80			79	
Dividender			246	<b>-</b> -		116			250	<b>.</b>		303	
Proformed do			22 182			20 146			21 153			$     \begin{array}{c}       20 \\       149     \end{array} $	
Common			145 4 20.0			196 13,7			151 4 43. 4			$142 \\ 123.7$	
Telephones, net operating income (Federal Communi- cations Commission)mil. of dol			99. 2			72.7	<b>-</b>		70.7			60.4	
PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)	1												
U. S. war and defense program, cash expenditures, cu- mulative totals from June 1940:*mil. of dol. U. S. Savings bonds.*	345, 157	319, 063	323, 416	326, 961	329, 773	<b>332, 4</b> 32	<b>334, 9</b> 95	337, 110	339, 264	340, 497	342, 061	343, 542	344, 8
Amount outstandingdo	49,723	47, 473 1, 184	48, 224 1, 254	48, 617 960	48, 718 622	48, 756 626	48, 849 668	48, 936 594	49,053 571	49, 336 753	49, 493 590	49, 560 494	<b>49, 6</b>
Redemptionsdodddodddododddodd	418 262, 277	533 265, 342	559 278, 115	630 278, 887	565 279, 214	634 276, 012	621 273, 898	552 272, 583	519 269, 422	537 268, 270	478 267, 546	482 265, 369	41 263, 5
		242, 140	255, 693	256, 801	257,016	253, 613	251, 487	249,960	245, 779	243, 994	242, 916	240, 364	238.34
Public issues	24, 254 1, 351	20, 710 2, 492	20,000 2,421	20,655 1,431	20, 897 1, 301	21, 135 1, 264	21, 224 1, 188	21, 481 1, 143	22, 332 1, 311	23, 045 1, 231	23, 443 1, 187	23, 854 1, 151	24,0
Total amount outstanding (unmatured)	362	536	553	545	539	542	533	542	467	324	370	391	37
Expenditures and receipts: Treasury expenditures, totaldo War and defense activitiestdo	2, 557 1, 436	4, 656 4, 226	5, 445 4, 245	4, 891 3, 417	3, 510 2, 702	4,602 2,550	4, 251 2, 560	3,677 2,182	5, 513 2, 442	4, 514 1, 190	2, 796 1, 509	2, 851 1, 100	3, 03 1, 48
War and defense activitiestdo Transfers to trust accountstdo Interest on debtdo	105	1, 120 0 84	0 817	684 309	148 118	23 646	200	95 106	1, 395	631 249	13 122	32 648	1, 1
All othert. do	989 2, 639	$     346 \\     2,609 $	384 4, 122	482 3,848	543 3,875	1, 383 5, 762	1, 316 2, 734	1, 294 2, 998	1,671 4,482	2, 444 2, 600	1, 152 2, 717	1,070 4,481	1, 3 2, 6
Receipts, netdodo	2, 364	2, 374 35	4, 118 32	3, 819 42	3, 678 33	5, 747 42	2,677	2,733	<b>4,</b> 479 35	2, 539 44	2,434	4,478 42	2.54
Customsdo Internal revenue, totaldo Income taxesdo	1 444	2, 383 1, 524	3, 948 3, 366	3, 451 2, 755	3, 684 2, 790	5, 583 4, 838	2,310	2,308 1,407	4,080 3,392	2, 251 1, 488	2, 494 1, 513	4, 291 3, 350	2.2 1,40
Social security taxesdo Net expenditures of Government corporations	290	257	69	51	310	100	65	285	76	67	302	89	7
wholly owned*mil. of dol Government corporations and credit agencies t	-28	74	-432	31	75	-757	18	187	-161	-870	136	-96	-8
Assets, except interagency, total			34,042 5,487			<b>33</b> , 553 5, 297			27,572 5,425			29, 569 5, 949	
To aid agriculturedo		·	<b>3, 075</b> 896			2, 935 825			2, 873 759			2,860	
To aid railroadsdodo To aid other industriesdo			223 232			196 200			195 196			171 182	
To aid banksdo			40 227			25 185			$22 \\ 235$			$20 \\ 237$	
Foreign loans		·	526 707			655			989 656		l	1,632	

 Poreign loans.
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# SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	194	15					194	6				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
		FI	NANO	CE-C	ontinue	ed							
PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)—Continued							í						
Government corporations and credit agencies†—Con. Assets, etc.—Continued.													
Commodities, supplies, and materialsmil. of dol U. S. Government securities			2, 288 1, 683			1, 918 1, 789		]	1,459 1,767			$1,429 \\ 1,836$	
Other securitiesdodddoddd			$325 \\ 21,017 \\ 3,241$			285 20, 784 3, 480			$401 \\ 15,557 \\ 2,961$			$     \begin{array}{r}       390 \\       16,973 \\       2,992     \end{array} $	
Liabilities, except interagency, totaldo Bonds, notes, and debentures:			6, 078			6, 856			5, 752		•••••	5,004	
Guaranteed by the United Statesdo Otherdo			555 1, 113			536 1, 133			$325 \\ 1, 234$			$377 \\ 1,250$	
Other liabilitiesdo Privately owned interestsdo			4, 410 472			5, 187 479			4, 193 482			3,377	
U. S. Government interestsdo Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans outstanding, end of month, totalmil. of dol		1,847	27, 492 1, 861	1, 827	1, 807	26, 218 1, 776	1, 680	1, 689	21, 338 1, 474	1,453	1, 433	24,069 1,327	1, 273
Banks and trust cos., incl. receiversdo		273 106	268 104	234 100	229 99	223 89	221	219 85	214 83	212 81	208 51	206 50	203
Railroads, including receiversdo Loans to business enterprises, except to aid in national		<b>2</b> 01	198	192	171	172	171	171	171	148	147	147	147
defensenil. of dol National defensedo Other loans and authorizationsdo		144 682 442	145 707 440	145 694 461	146 703 459	175 689 427	140 642 420	143 656 416	171 419 416	168 429 415	158 459 410	$     \begin{array}{r}       160 \\       358 \\       406     \end{array} $	158 318 597
SECURITIES ISSUED		112	***	101	100	121	440	110		110		100	
Securities and Exchange Commission:† Estimated gross proceeds, totalmil. of dol	1, 320	4, 403	14, 447	1, 585	1,180	1, 305	1, 937	1, 786	1, 542	1,859	1, 360	1,088	<b>1</b> , 276
By types of security: Bonds, notes, and debentures, totaldo Corporatedo	1,148	<b>4, 3</b> 55 104	14, 333 387	1, 406 74	1,122 239	1, 168 280	1,680 425	1, 579 637	1,257 377	1,633 447	1, 178 315	1,016 195	, 1, 208 , 315
Preferred stockdododododo	125	24 24	43 71	111 68	25 33	74 63	154 103	146 61	$129 \\ 156$	99 126	34 148	55 17	24 43
By types of issuers: Corporate, totaldo Industrialdo	629 540	152 63	500 189	253 188	297 104	417 134	682 424	844 299	663 421	672 289	497 399	$267 \\ 134$	323 + 214
Public utilitydo Raildo	63 19	64 0	216 69	44 7	33 151	79 194	140 99	430 77	$     182 \\     35   $	342 9	41 3	113 20	126
Other (real estate and financial)do Non-corporate, total⊗do	691 8	25 4, 251	27 13, 947	$13 \\ 1,333$	9 883	10 888	19 1,255	38 943	24 879	33 1,186	54 863	1 821	893
U. S. Governmentdo State and municipaldodo	619 71	4, 210 41	13,650 82	1, 261 71	803 80	805 83	967 71	793 150	755 124	1,053 132	778 65	742 77	703 50
New corporate security issues: Estimated net proceeds, totaldo Proposed uses of proceeds:	617	148	491	245	291	405	666	825	643	655	488	261	* 377
New money, totaldo Plant and equipmentdo	$511 \\ 329$	25 9	121 93	111 63	37 17	99 55	213 148	153 91	$     \begin{array}{r}       245 \\       169     \end{array} $	327 198	331 126	138 101	r 263 160
Working capitaldododo	183 86 74	16 94 68	29 350 296	49 124 56	20 240 222	44 289 257	65 433	62 658 514	77 331 285	129 304 218	206 147 77	37 117 38	* 104 * 109 36
Funded debtdod	6	6 19	12 12 42	5 62	222	2 30	320 57 56	28 116	14 32	46 40	50 21	18 60	r 61 12
Other purposes	19	29	20	10	15	17	21	14	67	25	10	6	5
Industrial, total net proceeds	530 470 53	61 21 37	184 70 107	181 98 74	100 26 59	126 94 15	412 198 195	289 127 154	405 206 166	277 131 123	392 313 74	130 108 16	r 210 r 132 r 72
Retirement of debt and stockdo Public utility, total net proceedsdo New moneydo	61 18	$^{63}_{2}$	213 24	43	32 1	78 1	138	424	179 10	338 181	41 6	111 13	$124 \\ 108$
Retirement of debt and stockdo Railroad, total net proceedsdo	33	56 0	188 68	43	31 150	77 192	132 98	418 76	135 35	156	34	98 19	17
New money do do Retirement of debt and stock do Commercial and Financial Chronicle:	18 0	0	19 50	7 0	148	190 <sup>2</sup>	97	7 69	9 26	8 1	3 0	16 3	21 19
Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding);	761, 054		840, 149	346, 113	429, 614	562, 023	1,096,711	1,044,800	866, 896	931, 287	569, 921	431, 025	551, 683
New capital, totaltdod	659, 364	7 95, 024 7 94, 524	243, 977 240, 744	200, 347 200, 347	122, 291 122, 291	200, 449 199, 549	373, 340 373, 340	309, 593 301, 752	424,631	491,013	419, 510	231, 340 231, 340	352, 955 352, 955 256, 539
Corporatetdo Federal agenciesdo Municipal, State, etcdodo	589, 878 0 69, 486	59, 776 0 r 34, 748	161,061 75 79,608	131, 170 745 68, 432	47,089 18,280 56,922	127, 315 15, 970 56, 264	289,600 22,420 61,321	191, 930 6, 855 102, 967	307, 350 9, 145 108, 136	366, 543 0 124, 470	354, 302 0 64, 208	170, 290 0 61, 050	230, 339 47, 265 49, 150
Foreign do	00, 100	500 152, 491	3, 232 596, 172	0 145, 766	0	900 361, 574	01, 321 0 723, 371	7, 841	0 442,266	0	1,000	0 199,685	198,728
Domestic, totalt	$101,690 \\ 86,316$	128,991 78,049	594, 102 337, 010	145, 766 112, 954	307, 323 307, 323 264, 262	338, 374 284, 215	698, 371 362, 663	727,605 663,502	422, 766 366, 065	385, 774 345, 174	125, 661 92, 057	198,925	198,728 65,208
Corporatet do Federal agencies do Municipal, State, etc	13, 395 1, 979 0	43, 810 7, 132 23, 500	254, 505 2, 587 2, 070	29, 900 2, 912 0	20,060 23,001 0	22, 980 31, 179 23, 200	325, 685 10, 024 25, 000	17,180 46,923 7,602	40, 580 16, 120 19, 500	32,920 7,680 54,500	32, 920 684 24, 750	38, 455 16, 290 760	132, 645
Domestic issues for productive uses (Moody's): Total mil. of dol.		56	2,070	146	1	23, 200	25,000	188	236	306	239	188	293
Municipal. State. etc			90 61	82 64	78 22 56	67 50	55 144	84 104	153 83	210 96	175 64	127 61	246 47
State and municipal issues:			83, 674	75, 934	76, 164	88,974	85, 176	143, 933	130, 851	138,678	67, 526	89, 389	
Permanent (long term)thous. of dol. Temporary (short term)do	47,188		50, 925	131, 086	59,710		57, 582	14,734	56,461			131, 893	

Revised.

'Revised.
Includes for certain months small amounts for nonprofit agencies not shown separately.
Small amounts for "other corporate," not shown separately, are included in the total net proceeds, all corporate issues, above.
See note in the April 1946 Survey regarding revisions in the data for 1944.
Revised series. Data for Government corporations and credit agencies have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the May 1946 Survey; data for certain items were further revised in the October issue to take account of recent changes in the classifications. The classifications are those currently used in the revised form of the Treasury Daily Statement. All asset items, except the detail on loans receivable, are on a net basis (after reserves for losses); reserves against loans are not completely segregated as to the type of loans to which they are applicable and the detail of loans by purpose is, therefore, shown before reserves; most of the reserves are held against agricultural loans. Revised data beginning with the figures for agricultural loans, foreign loans, total assets and the applicable in the May and June 1946 Survey; \$550,000,00 and \$252,000,000 cerspectively, should be added to the March and June 1945 figures in those issues for agricultural loans, total assets, total lashilities and other liabilities to obtain figures comparable with later data shown above. The Soperations of the Composition of Corporation. The classification of Reconstruction loans was revised in the Normal are of 1944 by and June 1945 figures published later; earlier of the durvey; \$509,000,000 and \$252,000,000, cespectively, should be added to the March and June 1945 figures include data as of July 31, 1946, for certain supply operations of the Composition. The classification of Reconstruction loans was revised in the Normal asset issues and of month. There have been unpublished rusions in the 1941-44 data for security issues compiled by the Securities and Exchange Commission as indica

# SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

#### S-19

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					194	16				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem• ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
		FI	INAN(	CEC	ontinu	ed							
SECURITY MARKETS										1	1		
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. members carrying margin accounts)¶													
Customers' debit balances (net)mil. of dol Cash on hand and in banksdo	571	1, 095	1, 138 313	1, 168	1,048	936	895	856	809 370	745	723	r 631	58
Money borroweddo Customers' free credit balancesdo	238 723	711 639	795 654	734 727	645 755	622 712	575 697	547 669	498 651	442 653	377 647	305 729	253 720
Prices:													
A verage price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.)_dollarsdo Domesticdodododo	$ \begin{array}{c c} 102.00\\ 102.41\\ 76.89 \end{array} $	103.28 103.71 82.50	103.64 104.04 82.65	104.75 105.14 82.32	105. 19 105. 59 82. 11	105.29 105.69 82.69	103.89 104.25 82.88	104.03 104.40 83.16	104. 21 104. 61 81. 64	103.52 103.92 80.97	$ \begin{array}{c c} 103.10 \\ 103.49 \\ 80.15 \end{array} $	102.15 102.56 77.95	104.4 102.8 77.1
Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, utilities, and rails: High grade (15 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond	121.6	122.0	121.9	123, 8	124.5	124.5	124.3	123.7	123.9	124.0	123.8	122.8	121.
Medium and lower grade: Composite (50 bonds)	115.9	118.3	119.0	119.7	120.0	120.1	119.9	119.5	119.5	119.1	119.1	117.4	115.
Industrials (10 bonds)	122.5 112.6	122.5 116.0	123.1 116.2	123.9 116.3	124.4 116.1	124.5 115.9	124. 4 115. 8	123.9 116.0	123.9 116.0	$123.4 \\ 115.3$	$124.0 \\ 115.4$	123.3 114.7	122. 5 112. 9
Railroads (20 bonds)	112.7 63.6 136.8	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	119.6 83.6 144.1	118.6 81.8 142.1	118.7 83.2 142.0	118.5 80.1 140.9	117.7 78.8 140.0	114.3 65.4 137.8	112. 62. 136.
U. S. Treasury bonds (tarable); Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission); Total on all registered exchanges:	103.7	102.6	102.7	104.6	106.0	106.5	106.6	104.8	105.3	104.9	104.1	103.3	103. 6
Market valuedodddododddddddddddddddddddddd	66, 551 97, 458	137, 749 192, 680	138, 499 185, 652	165, 360 217, 071	119,650 154,582	98, 956 121, 413	107, 506 131, 595	89, 462 107, 064	83, 438 97, 833	73, 743 90, 590	72, 691 9 <b>4, 1</b> 21	104, 881 167, 352	85, 863 131, 880
Market value	62 101	127, 551 177, 107	128, 617 175, 083	155, 270 204, 041	110, 162 146, 310	91, 234 113, 002	100, 481 123, 634	84, 330 100, 995	73, 706 91, 898	69,459 85,918	69, 346 90, 244	99, 647 160, 265	81, 194 125, 777
Face value	. 95, 127	163, 452	141, 431	186, 923	129, 337	105, 018	122, 337	93, 952	84,033	79,886	78,010	149, 259	112, 738
U. S. Governmentdo Other than U. S. Government, totaldo Domesticdodo Foreigndododo	- 94,902 89,201	742 162, 710 147, 629 15, 081	745 140, 686 131, 329 9, 357	1,060 185,863 175,742 10,121	605 128, 732 122, 533 6, 199	720 104, 298 95, 912 8, 386	10, 318 112, 019 104, 968 7, 051	4, 299 89, 653 84, 310 5, 343	256 83,777 77,609 6,168	181 79, 705 72, 473 7, 232	$ \begin{array}{r} 279 \\ 77, 731 \\ 72, 441 \\ 5, 290 \end{array} $	468 148, 791 142, 298 6, 493	392 112, 346 106, 488 5, 858
Foreigndo Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: Face value, all issuesmil. of dol	136.787	125, 055	138, 085	138, 961	139, 299	138, 831	138, 519	138, 364	136, 648	136, 596	136, 714	136, 838	136, 880
Domesticdo Foreigndo Market value, all issuesdo	134, 584 2, 203 139, 521	122, 494 2, 561 129, 156	135, 529 2, 556 143, 111	136, 550 2, 411 145, 556	136, 890 2, 409 146, 524	136, 423 2, 407 146, 181	136, 143 2, 375 143, 904	135, 968 2, 396 143, 944	134, 281 2, 367 142, 406	134, 257 2, 339 141, 407	134, 441 2, 273 140, 958	$134,569 \\ 2,269 \\ 139,784$	134, 644 2, 236 140, 243
Domesticdo Foreigndo	137, 827	127,044 2,113	140, 998	143, 571 1, 984	144, 546	144, 190	143, 904 141, 936 1, 969	141, 951	140, 474	139, 513	139, 137	135, 784 138, 015 1, 769	138. 520
Yields: Domestic municipals: Bond Buyer (20 attics)		1 51	1. 42		1.00	1.00		1.90				1 50	1.0
Bond Buyer (20 cities) percent_ Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds) do Domestic corporate (Moody's) do do By ratings:	1.80	1. 51 1. 70 2. 82	1. 42 1. 64 2. 80	1. 31 1. 57 2. 73	1. 29 1. 49 2. 68	1. 29 1. 49 2. 66	1. 37 1. 45 2. 67	1.36 1.54 2.71	1. 41 1. 55 2. 71	1, 51 1, 60 2, 71	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.58\\ 1.65\\ 2.73 \end{array} $	1.73 1.75 2.79	1.6 1.8 2.8
Aaado Aado Ado	2.59 2.69	2.62 2.68 2.81	2.61 2.68 2.79	2.54 2.62	2.48 2.56	2.47 2.54	2.46 2.56	2. 51 2. 58	2.49 2.59	2.48 2.59	$2.51 \\ 2.62$	$2.58 \\ 2.68$	2.6 2.7
Baado By groups:	2. 84 3. 17	<b>3</b> . 15	3. 10	2.73 3.01	2.70 2.95	2.69 2.94	2.69 2.96	2.73 3.02	2.73 3.03	2.72 3.03	2.74 3.03	$2.80 \\ 3.10$	2.8 3.1
Industrialsdodo	2.66 2.77	2.64 2.81	2.64 2.79	2.57 2.71	2.54 2.65	2.54 2.64	2.57 2.65	2.60 2.69	2.59 2.70	2.58 2.69	2.58 2.70	$2.64 \\ 2.75$	2.6 2.7
Railroadsdo U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable †do	3.05 2.25	2. 99 2. 33	2, 96 2, 33	2.89 2.21	2.83 2.12	2.80 2.09	2.78 2.08	2. 84 2. 19	2.85 2.16	2.86 2.18	2.89 2.23	2.98 2.28	3.0 2.2
Stocks		[			ĺ								
Cash dividend payments and rates, 600 companies, Moody's: Total annual payments at current rates_mil, of dol_	2,065.80	1, 868, 08	1, 880, 22	1, 886, 00	1, 900. 31	1, 908, 54	1, 919. 71	1, 911, 77	1,943.39	1,957.89	1,952.00	1, 954. 89	2,002,2
Number of shares, adjusted millions	954.65	941.47 1.98	941.47	941.47 2.00	941.47 2.02	941. 47 2. 03	941.47 2.04	941. 47 2. 03 3. 21	941.47 2.06	941.47 2.08	941.47 2.07	941.47 2.08 3.21	954.6 2.1
Banks (21 cos.)	3.20 2.12	2.97 1.92 2.58	3. 11 1. 94 2. 58	3.17 1.94 2.58	3. 21 1. 95 2. 58	3.21 1.96	3. 21 1. 97	3. 21 1. 97 2. 58	3. 21 2. 01 2. 58	3. 21 2. 03	3. 21 2. 02	2.03	3. 2 2. 0
Public utilities (30 cos.)	2.59 1.90 2.76	1.79 2.65	1.80 2.64	1.80 2.64	1.81	2.58 1.81 2.81	2.58 1.81 2.81	1.81 2.65	1.81 2.71	2, 58 1, 81 2, 71	2.58 1.82 2.71	$     \begin{array}{r}       2.58 \\       1.82 \\       2.65     \end{array} $	2.5 1.8 2.5
Total dividend payments mil of dol		136.5	768. 2	358.4	149.5	396. 3	338.8	133.6	497.6	393.1	162.5	451.8	344.
Manufacturingdo Miningdo Tradedo		71.9 1.2 7.0	418.6 65.3 46.7	129.6 2.7 24.0	65.7 .6 9.2	237.6 22.5 29.9	128.6 3.7 19.8	69.0 2.0 5.7	278.1 50.2 33.4	147.0 4.5 29.7	74.9 1.0 5.4	273.8 24.9 39.2	146. 4. 25.
Trade		19.1 2.7	81.0 63.3	87.5 19.7	29.6 7.2	24.2 22.5	50.4 29.3	17.1	36.3 33.8	88.6	31.1 4.8	30.9 17.9	52. 12.
Rallroads		32.0 .2 2.4	51.7 16.9 24.7	38.5 48.3	35.6 .1 1.5	33.3 13.0	47.6	29.3 .3 2.6	36.5	46.6		34.9 13.1	45.
Prices: Average price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.) Dec. 31, 1924=100 Down Jones & Co. (65 stocks)				8.1	ł	13.3	7.7	2.0	15.9	9.7	3.4	17.1	11.
DOW JOINTS & CO. (00 STOCKS)	78.5	93.0 71.57	93.5 72.36	98.2 74.78	92.6 74.74	96. 9 73. 01	100. 2 76. 63	163.2 76.98	99.1 77.59	95.8 75.02	89.6 73.81	80. 2 62. 66	79.3
Industrials (30 stocks) do Public utilities (15 stocks) do Railroads (20 stocks) do	168.94 35.23 49.24	190. 22 38. 10 63. 06	192.74 38.26 63.67	199.00 39.94 65.58	199.46 40.01 65.12	194.37 40.38 62.89	205.81 42.93 64.30	206.63 43.03 64.77	207.32 42.51 66.64	202. 27 40. 96 63. 22	199.44 40.93 61.45	172.72 35.05 49.59	169.48 34.58 47.28
Railroads (20 stocks)	114.14 190.32	132.71 216.74	135, 05 220, 67	138.72 226.00	136.88 223.25	136.03 222.79	141.86 233.85	143.47 236.11	144.63 237.16	140.10 231,21	136.45 225.97	118.36 198.49	114.00
Railroads (25 stocks)dodo	37.97	48.69	49.43	51.45	50, 57	49. 27	49.88	50, 84	52.11	48.99	46.93	38. 24	36.58

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# SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

January 1947

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					194	6				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
		FI	NANO	CE-C	ontinue	ed	<u>.                                    </u>		<u> </u>	·	·		
SECURITY MARKETS-Continued													
Stocks-Continued													
Prices—Continued. Standard and Poor's Corporation: Combined index (402 stocks)	120. 6 123. 8 111. 5 130. 0 105. 5 113. 3	136. 9 138. 7 124. 8 150. 7 120. 8 154. 2	139.7 142.2 127.9 154.0 120.2 157.1	144. 8 147. 5 133. 1 161. 9 124. 0 164. 3	143. 3 145. 8 133. 6 159. 5 123. 7 159. 8	141, 8 144, 5 130, 8 159, 2 122, 8 153, 6	151. 6 155. 9 139. 4 170. 1 127. 5 156. 8	154. 3 158. 8 141. 7 172. 0 129. 3 157. 2	153. 2 156. 9 142. 7 166. 7 130. 4 161. 8	149. 6 153. 4 138. 9 162. 7 127. 7 153. 6	146. 4 150. 4 135. 2 159. 3 125. 3 147. 1	125. 4 128. 8 114. 6 136. 9 109. 7 119. 0	122, 125, 112, 132, 107, 110,
Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks)do Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks)do Sales (Securities and Exchanges Commission): Total on all registered exchanges;	108.5 115.8	125. 2 136. 5	124. 3 133. 9	126. 1 139. 2	121.3 143.8	116.6 141.6	120. 2 144. 2	118.9 141.8	115.9 136.9	116. 5 134. 7	118.7 133.9	107.5 119.4	105. 113.
Market Valuethous. of dol Shares soldthousands On New York Stock Exchange;	51,669	1,796,416 106, 471 1,438,500	1,745,4€8 87,068 1,410,635	112, 908	90, 883	1,479,956 60, 203	1,869,130 72,096	70, 514	1,409,683 56,794	1,223,124 47,768 1.014.338	1,163,594 45,917 982,460	1,902,701 81,803 1,616,615	1,296,54 54, 47 1,103 09
Market valuethous. of dol. Shares soldthousands Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y.	950, 904 36, 935	54, 218	48, 656	1,947,730 71,761	1,574,139 52,604	1,217,019 36,606	1,504,771 47,002	1,427,037 46, 326	1,149,180 35, 865	32, 188	982, 400 32, 196	60, 435	38, 91
Times)thousandsthousands	23, 819	40, 406	34, 151	51, 510	34, 093	25, 664	31, 427	30, 410	21,717	20, 595	20, 807	43, 450	30, 38
Market value, all listed sharesmil. of dol	65, 741 1, 764	72, 730 1, 577	73, 765 1, 592	78, 468 1, 614	74, 165 1, 620	77, 932 1, 628	80, 943 1, 645	84, 043 1, 666	80,929 1,686	79, 132 1, 719	74, 350 1, 738	$     \begin{array}{r}       66,864 \\       1,750     \end{array}   $	66, 11 1, 78
Common stocks (200), Moody'spercent. Banks (15 stocks)do. Industrials (125 stocks)do. Insurance (10 stocks)do. Public utilities (25 stocks)	4.0 4.4 3.6 4.8 6.9	3.7 3.2 3.6 3.2 4.0 4.8	3.7 3.3 3.6 3.1 4.1 4.8	3.5 3.4 3.4 2.9 3.8 4.5	3.8 3.7 3.6 3.0 4.0 5.1	3.6 3.6 3.4 3.0 4.0 5.1	3.5 3.6 3.3 3.0 3.9 5.1	3.4 3.7 3.2 3.0 3.7 4.5	3.5 3.7 3.4 3.1 3.9 4.8	3.7 3.5 3.2 3.9 5.2	3.93.83.83.24.25.6	$\begin{array}{c} 4.4 \\ 4.0 \\ 4.1 \\ 3.6 \\ 4.6 \\ 6.5 \end{array}$	4. 3. 4. 3. 4. 6.
Poor's Corporation	3.70	3.64	3. 59	3.54	3.49	3. 45	3. 42	3.47	3.46	3.43	3.44	3.57	3.
	1	1	FOREI	GN T	RADE	<u></u>			1		1	1	1
INDEXES Exports of U. S. merchandise;													
Quantity1923-25=100 Valuedo Unit valuedo	259	166 164 99	197 191 97	213 209 99	176 175 99	210 211 101	194 199 103	213 219 103	$220 \\ 230 \\ 105$	202 217 107	$218 \\ 231 \\ 106$	$154 \\ 168 \\ 109$	
Imports for consumption:do	147	113 98 87	99 88 88	139 125 91	108 96 90	128 117 92	135 123 92	131 122 93	$123 \\ 116 \\ 95$	138 131 95	$130 \\ 130 \\ 100$	119 118 100	
Agricultural products, quantity: Exports, domestic, total: Unadjusted		88 71	104 92	127 123	108 124	118 128	105 128	113 148	118 161	107     153	95 128	69 59	
Total, excluding cotton: Unadjusteddo A djusteddo			173 158	206 204	174 203	185 200	160 186	156 183	173 210	156 187	127 131	101 87	
Imports for consumption: Unadjusted		69 76	62 65	103 93	203 84 78	200 106 90	106 98	95 98	89 99	94 112	99 112	89 101	
SHIPPING WEIGHT*													
Exports, including reexportsmil. of ib General importsdo VALUE §	18, 898 10, 909	17, 820 11, 544	15, 359 9, 093	17, 511 10, 163	16, 808 9, 101	19, 026 10, 112	15, 408 9, 891	13, 314 10, 925	19, 275 9, 679	23, 534 7 12, 464	7 24, 646 7 11, 617	* 21,076 11,446	17,3( † 10,5(
Exports, total, including reexportsthous, of dol	987, 056 8, 557	638, 937 115, 250	736, 139 187, 438	<b>798, 653</b> 130, 391	669, 861 96, 325	815, 355 116, 215	756, 820 80, <b>442</b>	r 850, 554 66, 614	r 877, 683 57, 194	r 825, 570 r 37, 092	r 882, 993 r 33, 809	r 642, 711 12, 477	r 536, 7 r 7, 5
Lend-lease*do By geographic regions: Africadododododododo			34, 189 77, 563	<b>38</b> , 653 111, 346	<b>42,</b> 349 81, 050	48, 276 110, 505	46, 932 104, 394	50, 627 130, 875	r 42, 166 r 157, 933	31, 832 7 130, 312	7 43, 805 7 137, 658	27,553 99,470	16, 0 67, 2
A frica		265, 455 96, 427 70, 287 80, 935	389, 904 95, 840 72, 612 66, 029	r 404, 388 87, 794 72, 610 83, 947	r 320, 438 83, 535 72, 017 71, 511	7 391, 882 101, 556 82, 936 80, 200	7 339, 184 106. 641 77, 594 82, 097	7 383, 383 108, 629 84, 999 92, 222	r 370, 669 117, 804 88, 859 100, 823	7 379, 757 123, 836 77, 094 82, 593	7 353, 992 137. 080 7 96, 168 113, 215	233, 960 135, 651 79, 293 66, 948	$\begin{array}{c c} 168, 5 \\ 158, 2 \\ 73, 3 \\ 53, 3 \end{array}$
Total exports by leading countries: Europe: France		79, 483 354	53, 672 531	* <b>73</b> , 374 549	67,936 1,131	89, 369 1, 646	* 78,033 7,212	70, 505 3, 515	r 62, 577 7, 983	7 52, 796 11, 098	46, 391 15, 636	27, 530 8, 518	21, 1 2, 3
do Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia)do United Kingdomdo North and South America:		15, 868 6, 165 33, 537	26, 563 99, 978 72, 741	30, 803 52, 501 81, 963	r 34, 507 29, 896 60, 013	7 41, 809 32, 081 7 86, 163	, 35, 004 , 30, 187 , 63, 033	* 31, 187 30, 531 68, 094	37, 234 r 48, 090	40, 146 38, 079 73, 160	31, 004 42, 657 70, 755	21, 651 12, 531 66, 699	4, 4 11, 1 46, 0
Canadado Latin American Republics, totaldo Argentinadodo		93, 797 140, 907 5, 809	91, 740 127, 050 7, 724	85, 676 146, 540 9, 198	82, 216 132, 008 9, 029	98, 137 154, 136 9, 295	103, 680 150, 753 10, 537	105, 373 167, 342 14, 713	114,925 180,272 13,622 27,109	121, 198 151, 903 14, 628 26, 124	134, 236 199, 474 19, 797 23, 233	$133,784 \\137,166 \\13,064 \\20,047$	156, 2 121, 6 11, 9 20, 0
Brazil do Chile do Colombia <sup>•</sup> do Cuba do Mexico do Venezuela <sup>•</sup> do		28, 310 5, 763 9, 602 20, 967 28, 038 18, 033	23, 872 4, 672 7, 656 18, 184 31, 681 12, 583	31, 373 5, 401 8, 801 19, 312 31, 750 16, 931	22, 441 4, 946 10, 708 20, 368 31, 527 13, 103	26, 494 6, 280 11, 614 20, 031 37, 969 15, 353	22, 442 5, 256 12, 435 23, 491 33, 910 17, 770	28, 053 6, 047 12, 138 21, 539 39, 207 17, 192	27, 192 7, 437 15, 106 22, 779 42, 481 20, 124	26, 124 5, 645 10, 998 17, 231 38, 209 13, 315	33, 233 7, 730 16, 382 24, 752 44, 166 19, 980	5, 734 9, 124 14, 884 45, 744	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Revised.
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 merchandise exports and imports, including weight of containers, wrappings, crates, etc. Data beginning January 1943 will be published later. See p. 32 of the February 1946 Survey for annual totals for lend-lease exports for 1941-45; complete monthly data will be published later; all supplies procured through lend-lease procurement facilities are shown as lend-lease suports although, since the program officially ceased to operate at the end of the war, the recipient nations had, with few exceptions, arranged to finance them prior to the exportation of the merchandise. Monthly data prior to February 1945 for Columbia and Venezuela will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	194	5					194	16				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
Market	·	FOREI	GN T	RADE	E-Con	tinued		!					
VALUE §Continued		1											
Total exports-Continued.													
Other regions: Australiathous. of dol.		9, 204	11, 412	8,277	8, 873	4, 744	9,319	6,366	5,854	7, 378 2, 052	5, 420	5, 114	7,09
Australia       thous. of dol.         British Malaya       do.         China       do.         Egypt       do.         India and dependencies       do.         Japan       do.         Netherlands Indies       do.         Philippine Islands.       do.         Union of South Africa       do.         General imports, total       do.         By geographic regions:       do.         Africa       do.		(°) 19, 102	1,044 20,721	2, 456 33, 170	120 24, 313	1,720 37,024	1,363 38,346	1,036 7 58,458	412	2,052	809 39, 944	$472 \\ 24,670$	80 19,09
Egyptdo		3,954 13,842	3,405	3,266	4, 124	7 3, 909	2,938	2,684 7,802	3, 494 19, 841	1, 891 17, 202	3, 025 15, 543	2, 117	1,67
Japan		13,842	12,640 1	12,678 (*)	7, 172 1	12, 487 2	13, 504 2, 762	8,304	16,977	16,946	20, 286	$16,763 \\ 14,217$	14, 14 3, 59
Netherlands Indiesdodo		9, 282 12, 663	8, 274	6, 135	3, 888 r 23, 685	7,658 23,390	5, 580 18, 798	2,620 7 25,132	9,494 25,652	10, 512 21, 251	10,749 17,823	2,040 18,019	3, 28 8, 35
Union of South Africa	481 412	16, 124 322, 419	10, 119 297, 187	<b>*</b> 10, 651 393, 512	<b>14, 991</b> 317, 628	18, 391 r 384, 489	<b>19, 598</b> 7 407, 188	22, 331 7 397, 381	25, 652 7 22, 007 7 385, 943	15, 645 7 433, 758	25, 219 425, 682	13, 896 • 377, 750	7,06 7393,73
By geographic regions:	- +01, +10	10,050											
By geographic regions: Africado Asia and Oceaniado Europedo Northern North Americado Southern North Americado Southern North Americado Br locing countriesdo		19,058 56,589	<b>21, 851</b> 46, 419	25,004 82,362	14,113 78,866	38,747 73,476	7 29, 031 7 84, 910	7 22, 410 7 73, 532	7 20,050 7 78,148	26, 954 101, 100	33,278 90,008	20,210 86,352	24,66 78,03
Europedo Northern North America do		42,343	47, 555 73, 627	67, 431 7 67, 198	r 45, 907 r 56, 431	52, 082 • 67, 835	r 65, 674 r 70, 880	76,950 73,437	7 66, 966 7 68, 375	70,420 780,506	63, 470 r 77, 900	58,273 80,982	63, 96 89, 55
Southern North Americado		48, 397 79, 584	45, 323 62, 412	51, 476 7 100, 041	48, 846 73, 465	71,913	r 63, 543 r 93, 179	7 73, 437 7 66, 206 7 85, 081	7 55, 649 7 96, 668	7 69,097 7 85,174	* 62, 454 97, 400	50, 473 79, 030	52, 31 84, 23
by leading countries.		18,001	02, 412	100, 041	10,400	. 00, 000	. 93, 179	. 00,001	1 20,000		51, 100	10,000	04,20
Europe: France	-	1,752	1,632	1, 927	1,478	3, 573	5,007	r 4,600	4, 794	6, 441	6, 124	5, 245	7, 29
Germanydo Italy do		14	10 429	3 170	15 732	24 1, 246	29 • 4, 324	2, 303 13, 880	24 • 8,099	18 6, 591	23 6, 282	149 4, 571	4 5, 13
Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo		855 3,434	1, 414 11, 743	18, 320 10, 338	8, 597 7 9, 481	<b>4, 107</b> 14, 605	7, 829 7 11, 391	11, 185 7 14, 300	7,225 15,280	7,823 7 12,393	8, 248 11, 540	2,786 14,177	7,13 10,26
North and South America:	-	. 0,404			. ·					1	•		, i
Canada		74,408	70,948	r 64,758 r 145,475	r 55, 347 r 117, 114	r 65, 465 r 147, 431	7 70, 363 152, 016	r 69, 525 r 145, 278	r 66, 548 r 147, 939	76,607 147,154	74, 597 153, 870	76,677 123,034	87,37 132,64
Argentinado		18,634	16,784 19,607	16,744 + 42,071	r 9, 103 r 23, 136	7 15, 154 7 29, 526	r 18, 445 r 33, 535	r 14,870 r 30,983	r 17, 454 r 40, 472	* 14, 115 27, 227	13, 912 45, 971	10,834 29,870	13, 90 30, 04
Chiledo		24, 270 7, 954	7,785	8,925	* 8,485	2,660	6,931	7,831 7,964	10, 089 9, 770	8,149	3, 418 13, 048	4,754	7,26
Cubado		10, 591 14, 562	5, 999 16, 001	12, 101 18, 379	11, 548 18, 247	13, 078 36, 434	* 12,003 23,521	32, 168	7 26, 620	14, 453 33, 151	25, 344	14,224 19,663	$11, 64 \\ 23, 93$
North and South America: Canadado Latin American Republics, totaldo Brazildo Chiledo Colombia <sup>•</sup> do Cubado Mexicodo Venezuela <sup>•</sup> do Other regions:		17,426	18,922	21,462	17,175	19,936 7,921	25,650 10,021	7 17, 167 10, 090	7 16, 184 8, 041	* 20, 196 * 8, 373	* 18, 374 10, 324	14,922 11,507	18, 14 13, 64
Other regions:		10,468	12,773	10, 983	11,476	13, 281	11, 211	7,657	r 7, 949	18, 436	14,983	17, 116	12, 71
British Malaya		- 10, 100	5,723 204	5,105	9,947	9,112	9,020	115	• 4, 649 9, 946	11,792	8,284	14,479	19,79
Egyptdo		179 352	1,200	3, 575 405	4,890 1,051	6, 311 550	7, 495 2, 182	7 8,829 1,384	1,059	12, 656 651	6, 534 2, 892	8, 041 1, 345	7, 12 1, 77
India and dependenciesdo Japan		. 17, 182	10, 386	24,481 319	22,667	21,272	23,878	* 18, 299 14, 725	17, 571	9,456 11,095	17,524 12,378	20, 593 2, 780	9,29 2,27
Netherlands Indies		106 161		592 98	40 945	1, 381 524	7 2, 189 1, 552	194 1,717	664	2,753 4,402	2, 486 3, 636	3, 134 3, 338	6,60
Other regions:       do         Australia		10, 038	10,418	12,599	5, 320	21,631	12,435	10,920	2, 597 9, 717	14,641	15,432	14, 443	13, 90
			1	778,789	649, 096	786,643	739, 237	<sup>r</sup> 815, 034	r 858, 033		7 860, 106	* 626, 942	7 528, 76
Crude materialsdo		88, 227 62, 172	70,407	7 94, 617 70, 254	7 89, 894 58, 304	r 111, 758 62, 051	r 105, 354 r 48, 612	116, 248 r 34, 661	122, 544 79, 193	120, 122	138, 264 52, 531	115,626	93, 60 29, 00
Crude foodstuffsdo Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo. Semimanufacturesdo. Finished manufacturesdo.		84,067 70,203	140, 226 67, 448	r 177, 344 r 73, 250 r 363, 322	134,964	r 148, 432		7 140, 130	r 134, 521	165, 170	116, 815 81, 382	81, 564 61, 278	42, 150, 77
Finished manufacturesdo		307,663	370, 512	7363, 322	r 59,804 7 306,128	7 68, 115 7 396, 288	7 380, 127	r 82, 351 r 441, 628	445, 153	7 396, 786	470, 037	329, 521	313, 31
By principal commodities: Agricultural products, totaldo		205, 599	247, 577	r 308, 872	r 250, 868	+ 283, 106	r 251, 909	r 273, 498	r 304, 706	7 291, 827	252, 826	187, 322	121, 47
Cotton, unmanufactured		34,082	25, 218 26, 799	34, 694 25, 682	28,954 30,361	37,715	38,622 28,999	56, 623 24, 456	52, 812 27, 760	50, 425 24, 571	58, 547 17, 911	34, 316 13, 666	17, 10
Grains and preparationsdo		70, 765	69,691	83, 514 79, 950	1 72.652	28,357	56, 424 30, 496	42,271	88, 646 48, 135	66,010	61, 475	51, 543 19, 263	29,64
Nonagricultural products, total		406, 733	467, 599	r 469, 917	r 398, 227	<b>48,072</b> 7 503,538	r 487, 350	<b>49,376</b> 7 541,520	7 553, 402		35, 280 606, 202	439,786	4, 3; 407, 3
Chemicals and related productsdo		24, 073 38, 028	35, 278			29, 730 44, 342		48,830 46,351	43, 463 46, 424	38, 297 40, 378		42,862 30,257	39, 80 27, 40
Iron and steel and their productsdo Machinerydo	••	37,948	34, 446 135, 405	41, 931 106, 475	82 220	28, 917 109, 302	38, 108 100, 155	41, 258 111, 204	35,709 125,553	35, 301 119, 224 14, 104 24, 985	45, 639 137, 475	30, 847 83, 724	$     \begin{array}{c}       26, 7, \\       80, 3, \\       12, 6     \end{array} $
Agriculturaldo		11,070 13,866	10,792	12,761	10,031	11, 172 20, 365	9,776 17,944	11.866	11,967	14,104	17,074 32,260	$12,044 \\ 18,581$	12, 6 23, 30
Metal workingdo.		6, 531	28,696	13,943	9 638	16,423	13,344	24, 232 16, 892	25, 381 17, 176	16, 343	15, 360	7 977	9,4
Copper and manufacturesdo		44, 084 3, 727 28, 536	65, 503 2, 753	51, 924 4, 042	3, 655	57, 269 2, 794	54, 906 2, 418	52, 980 2, 173	66, 272 2, 952	24, 985 16, 343 58, 046 2, 738 35, 797	$\begin{array}{c} 15,360 \\ 66,585 \\ 3,534 \end{array}$	41, 372 1, 994	39, 5 1, 20
By principal commodities: Agricultural products, total	469.74	28, 536 1 312, 565	28, 814	33, 972	29,530	<b>36,936</b>	36,082 7 394,901	40, 365	39,040	35,797	43,031 • 415,640	35,003 7378,550	27, 5 7396, 4
By economic classes:	,	95, 791	88, 890		1	1		7 139, 806			152, 113	133, 740	136, 98
Crude materialsdo Crude foodstuffsdo Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo	••	50, 995	42, 443	76,352	7 58,958	• 64, 604	7 69, 467	r 62, 403 r 45, 926	68, 581	53, 051	72, 193	58,981	59,01
Semimanufacturesdo		26, 579 80, 127	68, 171	76, 141	f 7 53, 459	1 64,995	7 68, 192	† 72.284	7 40, 120 7 76, 788	52, 755 84, 399	43, 430 77, 710	38, 599 75, 726	39, 2 86, 38
Finished manufacturesdo By principal commodities:	••	59, 072	ļ	<i>▼</i> 57, 705	7 57, 674	* 63, 291	7 72, 328	* 69, 084	r 64, 688	67, 992	68, 432	68, 749	73, 81
Agricultural, totaldo		121,007 23,291	108, 799 18, 205	r 193, 959 41, 983	r 149, 648 30, 388	r 189, 587 r 36, 010	r 195, 253 37, 545	r 185, 834 36, 489	7 174,661	189, 643 31, 844	201,650 47,886	176,907	176,08
Hides and skinsdo	•-	4, 220 8, 484	3, 152	5,035	3,209	4,491	5,580	4.754	46, 779 3, 986 6, 744	6,920	6,647	35, 361	32,08
Silk, unmanufactureddo		8,484	196	1.214	1.354	862		24,418	19,683	14, 267	19, 654 12, 631	22, 537 3, 211	25, 56
Sugardo Wool and mohair, unmanufactureddo	••	5, 644 21, 787	20,070	7 29,065	21,817	25,414 30,076	15,046 30,449	20,905	15,144	23, 880 28, 530	16, 159 25, 411	12,052 23,433	10,33 20,10
Nonagricultural, total		191, 558 15, 365	170, 680	r 206, 694	l   158, 327	r 184, 198	r 199, 350	7 203, 669		230, 463 30, 427	212,228	198, 889 8, 355	219, 3
Nonferrous ores and metals, totaldo		32,681	23, 267	22,788	13, 992	16, 389	19.134	20.444	20,060	24.511	22, 745 21, 529	17,364	15, 1 25, 4 8, 9
Copper including ore and manufacturesdo Tin, including oredo		11, 253 2, 421	944	13,021	2,927	1,997 3,889	5,458 73,910	7,256 3,011	4, 639 5, 146	7,907 6,261	4,945	6, 513 898	3,80
Manufactures       do         Semimanufactures.       do         Finished manufactures.       do         By principal commodities:       do         Agricultural, total.       do         Coffee       do         Hides and skins.       do         Rubber, crude including guayule.       do         Silk, unmanufactured.       do         Sugar.       do         Nongricultural, total.       do         Nonferrous ores and metals, total.       do         Nonferrous ores and metals, total.       do         Copper including ore       do         Newsprint       do         Petroleum and products       do		16,650 14,809	18,098	16,942	11,691	9,700	9,854	11,638	13, 967	19.588	15,357 20,925	14,026 20,801	15, 24
Petroleum and productsdo		. 17,006	11, 708	13, 421			18,073		11, 320	14, 748	15, 026	15, 289	13, 29
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		<u> </u>			1	1

\* Revised. \* Less than \$500.
\$ The publication of practically all series on foreign trade included in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war was resumed in the May Survey. Export statistics include lend-lease exports shown separately on p. S-20 (see note, marked "\*" on that page), shipments by UNRRA and private relief agencies, and since June 1945 comparatively small shipments consigned to United States Government agencies abroad; shipments to U. S. armed forces abroad are excluded. Revised 1941 figures for total exports of U. S. merchandise and total imports are shown on p. 22 of the June 1944 Survey; revised figures for 1942-43 for the totals and revised figures for 1941 and later data through February 1943 for other series will be shown later.
\*Monthly data prior to February 1945 for Colombia and Venezuela will be shown later.

#### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

January 1947

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					19	46				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
TR	ANSPO	ORTA'	ΓΙΟΝ	AND	COMN	MUNI	CATIC	)NS	I	• <u> </u>	<u>.                                    </u>	<u>.</u>	1
	1		1		1				1	1	1		1
TRANSPORTATION Commodity and Passenger													
Unadjusted indexes:* Combined index, all types1935-39=100		204	194	196	200	201	174	176	204	204			
Excluding local transit linesdo		208 183	197 167	199 175	202 181	203 186	172 151	175 158	207 189	208 188			
Passengerdodo		273 389	283 414	266 370	260 351	252 329	251 324	233 294	256 343	254 348			
By types of transportation: Air, combined index	Į.	835	775	738	773	823	921	990	1,041	1,027			
Commoditydododo		904 789	862 718	691 770	648 855	633 949	631 1,113	676 1, 197	561 1,358	548 1, 344			
Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index 1935-39=100		225	206	219	225	230	244	247	248	251			
For-hire truckdo		215 258	189 264	206 260	211 270	217 271	237 268	240 270	230 308	232 313			
Local transit linesdodddodddodddddddddddddddd		178 202	175 201	179 208	184 218	188 200	190 202	182 197	183 200	176 193			
Railroads, combined index		213 185	202 166	200 174	201 180	204 189	152 133	154 142	198 185	199 185			
Passengerdo Waterborne (domestic), commoditydo		432 88	472 91	402 99	362 104	321 94	304 94	252 104	299 132	305 135			
A djusted indexes:* Combined index, all typesdo		203	196	202	204	206	177	178	202	203			
Excluding local transit lines do		206 178	199 170	205 181	208 186	209 190	176 154	178 160	205 188	205 189			
Commoditydodododododo		283 411	279 410	269 380	263 367	257 347	252 335	237 304	250 328	252 323			
By type of transportation:		860	823	796	812	841	908	969	987	988			
Air, combined indexdodo		904 831	862 797	691 865	648 920	633 978	631 1,091	676 1. 162	561 1, 269	548 1,280			
Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index 1935-39=100		221	205	232	235	240	250	253	243	248	1		
For-hire truck		206 268	189 260	217 280	218 292	224 291	242 279	245 278	228 294	237 285			
Local transit lines		178 199	170 194	177 197	177 199	183 192	183 199	181 202	185 210	192 204			
Railroadsdo		212 180	204 170	204 178	206	209 192	158 137	158	197	197			
Commoditydo Passengerdo		458 86	462	403	184 372	337	318	144 265	186 288	186 284			
Waterborne (domestic), commoditydo Express Operations		60	109	124	128	115	95	98	117	117			
Operating revenue		24, 826 80	29, 141 83	24, 532 72	23, 919 64	24, 333 92	35, 115 82	26, 728 60	25, 626 69	25, 798	26, 134	26, 410	28, 08
Operating incomedo Local Transit Lines			69	12	04	02	62	00	09	73	69	73	6
Fares, average, cash ratetousandsthou	7.9666	7,8198 1,533,470	7.8198	7.8641 1.615,570	7.8641	7.8641	7.8669	7.8807 1,630,373	7.8835	7.9168	7.9638	7.9638	7.966
Operating revenues:		111, 200	117, 300	118, 600	106, 900	118, 700	118, 882	119, 800	117,000	1,555,250 116,400	1,569,230 117,000	1,539,190 115, 200	1,645.70 121, 90
Class I Steam Railways Freight carloadings (Fed. Reserve indexes):							]			2			
Combined index, unadjusted1935-39=100 Coaldo	141 117	136 148	119 133	123 148	119 152	132 155	107 26	107 68	137 146	143 145	145	149	14
Cokedo Forest productsdo	166 148	167 108	172 94	133 109	114	166 134	93 143	61 130	138 155	172	152 177	160 181	18
Grains and grain productsde	144	164 183	144 135	152 120	147	130	99 127	111	128	153 166	165 142	166 140	15 14
Livestock do	171 84	75	71	74	126 75	111 79	82	103	96 81	135	113 77	$     120 \\     79   $	19
Oredo	169 154	114 139	36 123	29 123	24 113	35 136	50 141	103 125	213 139	263 142	243 146	$     245 \\     150   $	$2 \\ 1$
Combined index, adjusted t do do do	137 117	133 148	127 133	133 148	126 152	139 155	109 26	106 68	133 146	139 145	141 152	138 160	1
Coketdo Forest productsdo	166 151	167 110	164 106	127 122	107 126	165 134	95 143	62 125	140 149	177 153	184 157	183 154	11 14
Grains and grain productstdo Livestocktdo	147 136	167 145	153 140	152 126	150 158	141 140	112 143	126 114	126 118	139 166	131 118	125     91	14 15
Merchandise, l. c. ldododo	83 157	74 134	74 117	78 118	78 94	78 121	81 66	74 66	81 137	78 164	77 162	75 164	7 7 18
Miscellaneoustdo Freight carloadings (A. A. R.):¶	148	133	130	134	121	143	143	123	135	141	145	139	13
Total carsthousandstoolado	4, 220	r 4, 011 r 867	3, 546 794	2, 884 685	<b>2,</b> 867 740	3, 982 938	2,605 126	2, 616 327	4,063 787	3, 407 668	4, 478 925	3, 517 743	3, 68 75
Cokedo Forest productsdo	64	, 63 , 162	66 143	43 128	32 146	66 208	30 177	19 159	49 234	52 181	70 254	55 197	19
Grains and grain productsdo		7 282 7 125	253 96	207 65	209 73	237 79	140 71	154 59	222 67	228 74	255 80	191 63	720 71
Merchandise, l. c. l	642	* 572 * 163	544 54	448 34	471 25	620 50	516 53	468 108	619 283	471 289	611 347	$477 \\ 269$	51
Miscellaneous		r 1, 776	1, 597	1, 273	1, 171	1, 785	1, 491	1, 322	1, 801	1, 444	1,936	1, 521	$\frac{24}{1,59}$
Car surplust	12 33	11 10	15	18	23 9	16	98	106 2	18	5	3	2	
Car shortagedo Financial operations (unadjusted):	650 100		612 001	640 0m0	-	646.000	1	_	611 090	14	24	21	:
Operating revenues, totalthous. of dol Freightdo	522,806	661, 181 463, 682	613, 691 401, 256	640, 872 453, 399	579, 136 421, 243	646, 099 483, 776	566, 702 411, 819	532, 553 399, 215	611, 939 458, 484	674, 040 513, 252	710, 224 546, 130	660, 402 515, 623	709, 93 566, 96
Passengerdo Operating expensesdo	536,081	145, 555 548, 561	161, 134 963, 331	137, 602 490, 059	114, 655 450, 228 71, 104	114, 562 627, 890	106, 082 508, 097	92, 233 492, 201	106, 604 516, 856	112, 383 542, 164	112, 115 555, 892	95, 361 529, 798	89, 34 558, 42
Taxes, joint facility and equip. rents	64,074	7 51,906 7 60,714	4312,738 436,902	79, 964 70, 848	57,805	38, 669 \$ 20, 459	48,476	399, 215 92, 233 492, 201 45, 132 4, 780	57,003 38,080	69,069 62,806	72, 638 81, 693	63, 241 * 67, 362	66, 39 85, 11
Net income tdo			474,656		28, 589	48, 8 <b>26</b>	4 20, 993	- 31,014	14, 620	32, 051	52, 544	39, 070	57, 28

Net means 4 Deficit. Data for November and December 1945 and March, June, August, and November 1946 are for 5 weeks; other months 4 weeks; \*New series. Data for 1929 to August 1942 for the transportation indexes are available on pp. 26 and 27 of the May 1943 Survey, except for subsequent revisions in the 1940-42 data for local transit lines and oil and gas pipe lines, 1942 data for waterborne, and small scattered revisions in the totals including these items (revisions are available on pp. 26 and 27 of the May 1943 Survey, except for subsequent revisions in the 1940-42 data for local transit lines and oil and gas pipe lines, 1942 data for waterborne, and small scattered revisions in the totals including these items (revisions are available data beginning January 1943 for freight-car shortages and surpluses and an explanation of the change in the latter series are available on p. S-21 of the December 1944 Survey. 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 tor 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. ‡Revised data for net income October 1945, \$19,225,000.

#### S-22

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19			;			194	6				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo ber
TRANSP	ORTA	FION	AND	COMM	AUNIC	CATIO	NS(	Continu	ıed	•			
TRANSPORTATION-Continued													
Class I Steam Railways-Continued													
financial operations, adjusted:					007.0	651.0		515.0	eno <del>4</del>	<i>850</i> 9	664.9	050.0	
Operating revenues, totalmil. of dol. Freightdo		668. 5 465. 0	628.3 423.2	654.6 459.9	635. 2 458. 7	651, 2 485, 8	565.7 405.2	515.0 381.4	$638.7 \\ 488.6$	650.8 500.0	$\begin{array}{c} 664.3 \\ 512.6 \end{array}$	672.8 528.5	663 521
Passenger do.	1	152.2 607.8	158.1 674.0	143.6 566.7	127.1 555.3	115.9 667.4	109.8 561.6	93.3 524.5	102.9 586.1	$103.0 \\ 602.5$	100.0 613.3	95.7 604.6	93 606
Railway expensesdododo		60.6 29.7	4 \$6.0 4 56.0	87.9 50.9	79.9 51.2	416.2 44.8	4.0	•9.5 •41.4	52, 6 19, 8	48.3 16.1	51.0 18.4	68.2 r 36.5	5
perating results: Freight carried 1 milemil. of tons	1	53, 492	49,843	52,076	48,735	56, 510	39,841	42, 406	53, 524	55, 236	59, 466	56, 399	60,
Revenue per ton-mileeentseentseents		.932	.867	.940	. 935	. 924	1.101	1.012	. 921	. 989	. 979	. 975	
	-	7, 956	8, 572	7,454	6, 079	5, 955	5,472	4, 726	5, 387	5, 720	5, 712	4,927	
Waterway Traffic													
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade:‡ Total, U. S. portsthous. net tons.		7, 579	6,061	6, 378	5, 844	6, 483	6, 199	5, 825	7, 202	7, 518	8, 025	* 6, 220	4,
Foreigndododo		2, 359 5, 220	1, 791 4, 270	1,722 4,656	1,555 4,289	1,735 4,748	2,029 4,170	2,126 3,699	2, 179 5, 022	3, 033 4, 485	3, 323 4, 701	7 2,775 7 3,445	
Travel													
perations on scheduled air lines:		20, 103	19, 640	20, 452	19, 783	23, 164	24, 108	26,019	26, 515	27,796	28, 749	27,988	07
Miles flownthous. of milesthous. of lbthous. of lbthous. of lbthous. of lbthous. of lbthous.		5, 109	6,273	5,748	5,429	7,232	8,204	10,909	8,722	9,911	11,994	15,008	27 18
Passengers carriednumber_ Passenger-miles flownthous. of miles		723, 247 328, 600	647, 518 308, 736	727, 279 331, 056	723, 187 332, 315	917, 945 408, 201	1,057,641 463, 294	1,150,846 514,999	1,299,480 565,087	1,340,733 573, 693	1,493,137 628,038	1,428,444 616,961	1,287 563
Average sale per occupied room		4.31	4.12	4.17	4.12	3.97	4.38	8.95	4.20	4. 23	4.45	4.33	4
Recoms occupiedavg, same mo. 1929=100		94 223	88 198	92 204	93 205	95 210	94 226	93 235	94 250	89 232	96 254	94 236	
foreign travel:		1	18,740	21,080	27, 340	35,092	29,941	28, 106	27,009	29,330	ł		
U. S. citizens, arrivalsnumberdo U. S. citizens, departuresdo Emigrantsdo		14, 185 1, 838	17,556	20,865	26, 795 859	25, 912	23,945	23,064	27, 708 2, 166	34,211 2,907			
Immigrantsdo Passports issued ofdo	10 200	9,421	4,644	5,604	9,575	18,047	19, 390	16,859	13, 451	13,651			
ational parks, visitors	13, 500 118, 066	12,913 132,316	11,972 62,090	10,708 78,221	8, 667 99, 338	12, 986 129, 260	15,047	22, 091 276, 674	21,802 621,794	22, 437 1,075,421	18, 505 1,152,584	14, 536 695, 958	271
Pullman Co.: Revenue passenger-milesthousands_	1	2,526,314	2.419.033	2,563,744	2,082,683	2,196,055	1,899,120	1.628.486	1,774,797	1,666,970	1,637,261	1,499,617	1.408
Passenger revenues		13, 217	12,855	13, 488	11,084	12, 094	10, 928	9, 636	10,951	10, 373	10, 470	9,903	9,
Peterhone corriers				[	ł								
Operating revenuesthous. of dol.		181, 325 96, 523	187, 183 99, 127	187,610 100,993	179, 327 98, 822	187,727	189, 254 103, 625	193, 981 104, 536	190, 708 104, 153	192, 187 103, 589	194, 230 103, 726	191.642 105.054	
Tolls, messagedo		70, 768 125, 329	73, 711 138, 955	72, 357	66, 340 129, 442	71,762	71,230	74, 922	71, 898 143, 153	73,777	75,726	71,612	
Operating expensesdo Net operating incomedo Phones in service, end of monththousands.		23, 744 25, 184	53,074	27,962	23, 548	21.226	23,910	23, 211	23,614	18,359	20, 846	21, 171	1
Telegraph and cable carriers:			25, 446	25, 747	26,067	26, 435	26, 782	27,086	27,340	27,608	27,908	28, 156	
Operating revenues, totalthous. of dol. Telegraph carriers, totaldo Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues from		17, 366	19, 191 17, 667	14, 754 13, 583	13,891	15,815	16,064	16, 836 15, 546	16,677 15,521	17,915	17,573	16,568 15,372	17 16
Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues from cable operationsthous. of dol.		750	961	507	587	712	678	649	571	594	554	568	
Cable carriersdo Operating expensesdo		1, 169 19, 187	1, 524 14, 789	1, 171	1, 114 13, 654	1, 319 14, 514	1,257 14,078	1, 290 14, 495	1,156 13,525	1,242	1,136 19,838	1, 196 15, 453	1 15
Net operating revenuesdodo		\$ 3,685	2, 155 2, 509		4 1,602 4 2,075	4 558 4 795	70	404	1, 242 871	1,155	d 4, 621 d 3, 089	d 865 d 1.193	
Radiotelegraph carriers, operating revenuesdo		1, 966	2, 274	1,008	1, 787	2, 119	2,077	1, 927	1, 661	1, 618	1,667	1, 517	1
	CHEN	MICAI	LS AN	D AL	LIED	PROD	UCTS		1		<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>
CHEMICALS			1									1	
Selected inorganic chemicals, production: Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (100% NH3)⊗													
short tons.	80, 380	45, 298	45, 557	41, 384	39, 738	44, 271	43, 358	34, 511	1 60, 609	65,048	1 75, 794	77,492	80
Calcium arsenate [100% Ca(AsO4)2]thous. of lb. Calcium carbide (100% CaC <sub>2</sub> )short tons.	1, 330 55, 312	1, 403 44, 610	(*) 41,364	952 45, 192	1, 139 40, 316	1, 610 44, 460	3, 256 40, 014	3, 192 36, 761	4, 116 43, 124	6,438 48,716	8, 081 53, 399	2,608 53,940	1 57
Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas and solid (100% CO₂)⊙ thous. of lb.	62,048	57,923	51, 427	56,078	54, 169	65, 337	75, 334	75, 176	78, 545	88, 137	96, 571	78, 786	1 74
Chlorineshort tons. Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl)do Lead arsenate thous, of lb	- 97, 186 - 30, 150	91,461 30,026	94,784 28,990	89, 707 26, 822	84, 741 26, 791	96, 439 26, 805	94,865 26,867	89, 947 26, 331	96, 420 27, 438	98, 314 27, 960	102, 550 29, 519	104, 199 29, 789	r108
Nitric acid (100% HNO.) & short tons	63, 277	4, 225 31, 352	5, 514 33, 033	6.421	7,567	8,755 30,899	8,665 31,311	7, 810 32, 538	4,874	1,848 57,066	253 59,144	$1,624 \\ 54,136$	32 61
Oxygenmil. cu. ft. Phosphoric acid (50% H <sub>1</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> )short tons Soda ash, ammonia soda process (98-100% Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> )	1,006	873 70, 409	891 68, 231	34, 769 716 68, 452	606 69, 525	951 74,600	885	836 62, 573	869 68, 689	904 61,858	1,008	997 2 73, 795	r 280
Soda ash, ammonia-soda process (98-100% Naj CO <sub>3</sub> ) short tons	368, 302	355, 039	379, 786	387,012	342.625	380, 489	342,749	303, 174	308, 623	361, 056	364, 178	358, 628	382
Sodium bichromate	- 7,159	6,999	6,769	7,735	7,134	7,777	7,837	7,096	6,285	6,864	7,254	6,601	7
Sodium bichromate	153, 282	148, 194	153,395	154, 349	143, 248	160,009	151, 332	139, 276	148,741	160, 347	163, 615	164, 631	r168
short tons. Sodium sulfate, Glauber's sait and crude sait cake	34, 442	28, 781	29, 276	34, 524	32, 494	32, 182	29,914	29, 198	34, 912	39, 152	36, 915	34, 714	41
short tonsdodo	52,481	63,928 705,953	57,738 745,554	50,710 743,904	53, 818 665, 177	59, 262 764, 996	59, 525 804, 285	61, 679 780, 702	58, 200 733, 241	55, 669 736, 242	56, 988 762, 674	57, 346 764, 592	63 834
Alcohol, denatured: Consumption (withdrawals)thous. of wine gal		r 15, 462	12,753	11, 486	10, 817	13, 530	15, 717	16, 119	14, 647	14,770	17, 610	18,946	21
ProductiondodO	19,625	7 13, 058 7 18, 846	12, 755	11,617	10,017	11,894	13, 229	13,852	14, 647 12, 382 8, 962	14.831	16,044	16,019	18
		= 7 IX X46	18,396	18, 549	17,802	16, 224	13,306	10,007	⊢ ×.962	i 9.642	8,082	1 5 131	1 9

Data for nitric acid and synthetic anhydrous ammonia include operations of 2 plants beginning June 1946 and for the latter, 1 additional plant beginning August 1946, which did not report previously; production of the plants involved was classified as military prior to the months indicated and was not included.
 Deficit. "Includes passports to American seamen. EFor 1944 revisions see August 1945 Survey. Not available for publication.
 Data relate to Continental United States. Compiled on a new basis beginning 1943; see April 1944 Survey for 1943 data and sources of 1942 data.
 Obata have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the June 1946 Survey. Data were revised in the September 1945 will be shown later.
 Thata 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 salcum arsenate, and lead arsenate; data beginning 1941 for these series will be shown later.

#### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

January 1947

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					194	6			; · · · ·	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo ber
CHEI	MICAI	LS AN	D AL	LIED	PROD	UCTS	—Con	tinued					
CHEMICALS-Continued						l							
Alcohol, ethyl: • Production thous, of proof gal	18,025	21,557	21,991	21,682	22,697	25, 637	24,902	19, 475	18,600	16,619	19, 981	17,796	18,74
Stocks, totaldododo	42,351 26,751	127,687 41,210	111, 493 42, 030	122, 891 40, 320	123,951 43,131	121,654 37,570	118, 318	113,169 36,369	110, 539 37, 014	98, 545 34, 239	86,474 31,788	72,368 28,779	58,1 29,5
In industrial alcohol bonded waterhousesdodo	15,600 36,086	*86, 477 24, 070	69.463 37.965	82, 571 21, 393	80, 821 18, 532	84,083 22,081	79,025 24,429	76, 799 25, 643	73, 525 22, 832	64, 306 27, 377	54, 686 29, 267	43, 589 29, 274	28,6 34,9
Withdrawn tax-paid	5, 202	4, 459	3, 023	5, 118	4, 276	4, 561	4, 411	3, 809	3, 579	4, 684	5, 733	4,364	5, 2
High gravity and yellow distilled:		6 90F	5, 825	6,010	F F00	0 101			0.005	0.155			
Consumptionthous. of lb Productiondodo	5, 244 5, 832	6, 395 5, 612	5, 234	5, 010	5, 588 5, 323	6, 431 5, 373	6, 489 5, 780	6,440 5,687	6, 865 5, 319	6, 175 4, 118	6, 286 5, 211	6,089 4,621	5, 3 4, 6
Chemically Dure:	12,709	15, 901	15, 135	15, 864	17, 591	19, 347	18,700	18, 297	16, 591	14,821	13, 234	12, 805	12, 2
Consumptiondo	5, 263 5, 126	7,143	6, 109 6, 391	6, 336 7, 636	5, 446 7, 741	5,777 8,992	5, 568 8, 000	5,800 8,024	5, 379 7, 634	5, 249 5, 558	5, 745 6, 864	4,924 6,594	5, 8 6, 1
Consumption do Production do Stocks do ther selected organic chemicals, production:	18,054	18, 346	17, 596	16, 941	19,028	18, 634	19, 708	20, 881	21, 894	21, 122	22, 017	22, 539	21, 1
		22, 063 46, 241	24, 322 44, 294	22, 983 45, 733	23, 143 38, 330	26, 746 44, 027	25, 529 44, 790	23, 266 40, 757	26, 013 42, 546	26, 331 44, 521	26, 060 39, 954	24, 589	27,7
Acetyl salicylic acid (aspirin)*do		966	910	986	934	976	1,014	975	676	572	460	41, 209 574	46, 3
Acetic and (spinlete and natura)do Acetica natwork and acetaindo Cressote oil*tous. of gal. Cressite acid, refined*thous. of lb. Ethyl acetate (85%)*do		13, 747 2, 573	12,059 2,108 7,110	12,736 1,529	10,024 1,292	13, 403 2, 169 7, 751	13, 697 2, 035	11,492 1,362	12,788 1,903	13, 127 2, 181	13, 867 2, 339 8, 122	13,908 2,284	16, 3 2, 4
		6, 898		6, 421	6, 412		7, 610	7, 180	6, 542	9, 877	8, 122	7, 334	8,7
Crude (80%)	263	253 5, 680	295 6, 823	264 7, 237	231 6, 259	248 6,991	231 6,616	260 1,119	248 5,878	250 6, 753	$245 \\ 6,823$	230 6, 592	6,5
Phthalic anhydride <sup>*</sup> thous. of lb.		7, 881	8, 555	9, 061	7,094	9, 777	9, 217	8,128	7, 739	8, 921	8, 467	9, 334	9, 2
FERTILIZERS													ļ
consumption, Southern States⊕_thous. of short tonslong tonslong tons		355 115, 015	501 98, 148	$1,079 \\ 86,569$	1,272 114,932	1,309 84,171	745 97,079	404 85, 191	237 85, 783	206 110, 519	220 101, 575	388	
			32, 448	11, 317	28,866	13, 214	13,501	15, 261	13,629	19,801	13, 170	80, 934 7, 388	95, 8 2, 8
Prosphate materials &do		79, 026 2, 757	55, 026 362	65, 032 716	74, 787 348	63, 789 558	73, 022 2, 984	64, 989 505	68, 202 313	83, 362 534	80, 510 776	63,466 809	86,8
mports, total ⊗dododo		64, 096 55, 698	68, 949 56, 174	119,409 100.118	83, 893 66, 025	$126,525 \\ 110,854$	127,231 113,528	129,963 109,104	114,554 105,132	72,409	95, 356 88, 902	69, 266 63, 877	80, 9 67, 5
Nitrate of soda ⊗dodododo		14, 556 4, 444	13, 030 4, 454	47, 862 8, 958	22, 437 10, 438	65, 227 971	69, 553 714	79, 379 8, 055	83, 556 2, 210	28, 279 8, 996	13, 521 3, 040	11, 716 1, 463	26,9
Nitrogenous ⊗		0	3, 000	3, 929	200	1, 350	982	1,000	0	0	0	0	.,.
warehouses Odol, per 100 lb otash deliveriesshort tons	1.900	1.650 68,408	1.650 81,185	1.650 95,769	1.650 73,577	1.650 85,314	1.650 79,778	1.650 60,172	1.650 77,868	1.650 73,575	1,900 72,345	1,900 69,690	1,9
unerphosphata (bulk):t		718, 023	656, 425	717, 426	702, 564	716, 775		687, 926		657,594	Í Í	1	1
Productiondo	1 736,559	898, 541	904, 994	916, 458	847,990	675, 130	765, 314 523, 999	515, 390	625,008 643,662	712, 244	<sup>1</sup> <b>697</b> , 618 <sup>1</sup> 714, 57 <b>6</b>	1721,475 1709,781	<sup>71754,2</sup> 71667,9
MISCELLANEOUS		)											
xplosives (industrial), shipmentsthous, of lb	45, 300	37, 543	34, 745	35, 935	36, 268	38, 069	33, 336	43, 584	47, 122	42, 190	47, 327	50, 307	51, 1
lelatin: d' Production, total*dodo	3, 311	<b>* 3, 3</b> 39	3, 350	3, 383	3, 612	3, 919	3, 784	3, 825	3, 173	2, 851	3, 246	2,782	3,1
Edibledododo	2,055 4,185	r 2, 263 r 4, 788	2, 142 5, 330	2, 057 5, 413	2, 439 5, 647	2, 541 6, 139	2,318 6,126	$2,271 \\ 6,321$	2,038 6,201	1, 932 5, 993	2, 166 5, 384	1,900 4,999	1,6
Edibledodo	1, 824	* 2, 372	2, 459	2, 346	2, 505	2, 763	2, 716	2, 695	2,652	2,628	2, 180	2, 315	1,7
Price, gum, wholesale "H" (Say.), bulk	7.83	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.95	6.76	7.40	7.
dol. per 100 lb. Production <sup>4</sup> drums (520 lb.). Stocks <sup>4</sup> do.			375, 501 479, 890			302, 054 388, 682			416,690 364,179			489, 676 402, 513	
urpentine (gum and wood): Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah)†dol. per gal_ Production*bbl. (50 gal.).	1.30	. 82	. 83	. 84	. 84	. 84	. 84	.84	.84	. 96	.84	1.00	1.
Production*bbl. (50 gal.)bbl. (50 gal.)			121, 099 150, 098			85, 908 100, 749			145, 477 77, 440			167,933	
ulfur:*	955 170	909 790		318. 722	000 010		004 470	205 220		247 026	050 055	90, 167	
Productionlong tonslong tonsdodo	355, 179 3,874,808	323, 738 3,916,334	331, 843 4,003 <b>,</b> 917	4,060,461	286, 316 4,063,286	281, 490 3,978,735	284, 473 3,892,982	305, 330 3,873,962	304, 472 3,861,525	347, 936 3,849,067	356, 355 3,850,958	335, 300 3,881,397	333,0 3 <b>,983,</b> 9
OILS, FATS AND BYPRODUCTS													
nimal, including fish oil:													
Animal fats: Consumption, factorythous. of lb	97, 477	111, 115	95, 487	112, 173	117, 133	115, 984	119, 264	117, 782	102, 231	97, 229	95, 743	86, 595	73, 1
Productiondo_	260, 976 179, 567	232, 665 200, 043	258, 941 231, 504	236, 879 255, 195	291, 151 274, 512	208, 385 264, 817	194,656 251,468	201,757 204,982	$136, 182 \\ 162, 986$	193, 029 180, 883	194,810 171,286	61,731 145,205	135, 9 135, 5
Greases:	39, 291	43, 590	35, 557	40, 558	40, 348	50, 012	49, 895	49, 933	44, 982	40, 238	46, 764	39, 550	42, 10
Production do	46,000 63,123	44, 516	45, 673 72, 316	48, 141 81, 423	53, 213 91, 807	49, 360 92, 996	47,908	47,633 95,171	38,078	45, 042 103, 285	43, 879 92, 241	27,698	$   \begin{array}{c}     36, 6 \\     63, 1   \end{array} $
Revised. $\oplus$ Excludes data for Mississippi, which ha													

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	194	15					1946	i 				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo ber
CHEM	<b>AICAI</b>	S AN	D ALI	IED	PROD	UCTS	Con	tinued	<u> </u>	,		·	
DILS FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS-Continued													
Animal, including fish oil—Continued Fish oils:t													
Consumption, factorythous. of lb	18,976	28,114	22, 577	19, 493	16, 072 903	16, 224	14, 931	14, 525	13, 319	13, 408	15, 647	15, 465	17,
Productiondodddodododddodddd_	$10,812 \\ 114,682$	16, 955 132, 246	6, 105 118, 149	3, 718 97, 468	83, 822	648 73, 676	831 60, 842	2, 173 55, 484	13, 876 58, 906	27, 874 79, 276	24, 870 93, 304	21, 540 108, 211	18, 121,
Vegetable oils, total: Consumption, crude, factorymil. of lb	416	387	345	369	365	335	330	296	268	219	264	255	
Exports description thous of lb_ Imports, total description do	F	22, 902 5, 034	3, 301 37, 253	6, 829 2, 906	3, 490 22, 283	14, 103 17, 392	9, 915 13, 492	29, 776 11, 420	31,605 6,438	17, 457 12, 351	16, 817 17, 863	8, 361 + 12, 001	7, 25,
Paint oils do	••••••	1, 198 3, 836	23,722 13,532	1, 102 1, 804	19, 149 3, 134	9, 445 7, 947	5,077 8,415	6, 883 4, 537	3, 559 2, 879 235	8, 290 4, 061	11,085 6,778	6, 232 • 5, 769	19, 5,
Productionmil. of lb Stocks, end of month:	409	431	374	407	327	318	287	261	235	261	6, 778 255	279	1 7
Crudedodddddoddddddddddddddddddd	$519 \\ 247$	725 413	740 463	724 498	669 535	647 548	604 544	546 502	486 475	503 407	499 321	515 267	ł
Consumption factory short tons	15 040	2,840	(1)	8,943	9, 393	13, 921	18,871	17, 488	21, 408	20, 239	31, 294	37, 510	36,
Importso dododo	33,074	1, 437 2, 083	8, 591 (1)	11, 426 8, 925	15, 965 6, 122	11.724 12,180	22, 788 13, 889	18, 129 15, 432	34, 238 24, 333	42, 846 37, 710	36, 975	34, 742 38, 662	27, 12,
Consumption, factory:	55,014	2,000	(-)	0, 820	0, 122	12,100	10,000	10, 404	24,000	57,710	48, 551	36, 002	12,
Crudethous. of lbtot_tto_tto_tto_tto_tto_tto_tto_tto_tto_tto_tto_tto_tto_tto_tto_t	38, 577	12, 545	11, 490	12, 919	14, 243	12,748	20, 334	19, 695	24,888	14, 218	30, 709	42, 707	49,
Importso <sup>7</sup> do	17,236	4, 671 594	4, 307 0	5, 323 229	4, 804 133	4,179	7, 758 546	7, 161 0	8, 148 0	8, 571 0	16, 055 945	20,437	27,
Production: Crudet	18, 827	3, 597	(2)	11, 430	12,016	17, 557	23, 988	22, 353	27, 188	25, 247	39,614	47, 417	45,
Refineddo	16, 305	4, 635	3, 679	4, 689	5, 043	3, 371	8, 737	8, 504	12, 729	8, 173	16, 603	22, 815	26,
Crudedododo	77,793	133, 713 2, 199	125, 169 2, 038	120, 694 1, 505	114, 103 1, 882	120,045 1,832	119, J90 3, 125	108, 493 5, 475	85, 537 10, 258	92, 366 9, 257	100, 880	$105,974 \\ 10,541$	95, 8,
Consumption (crush)thous. of short tons	525	7 561	443	462	285	228	163	103	54	42	89	227	
Receipts at millsdodddodddodddddddddd_	703 1,091	7 798 7 1,070	328 944	152 634	133 482	116 370	33 241	9 147	9 100	60 118	111 140	446	1,
Cottonseed cake and meal:			194, 227	203, 319	125, 542	100. 544	68,680	44, 252	23, 303	18, 234			1
Productionshort tonsshort tonsstocks at mills, end of monthdo	80, 913		52, 827	61,072	56,001	55, 571	48, 616	44, 252 45, 738	40, 314	31, 628	37, 972 27, 765		228, 58,
Cottonseed oil, crude: Productionthous. of lbthous. of lbtotaks, end of monthdo	164, 961	r 175, 473	137, 976	143, 349	88, 893	72, 347	50, 834	32, 626	16, 781	13, 518	26, 021	69, 807	160,
Cottonseed oil, refined:		7 110, 135	114, 477	128, 166	105, 255	91,650	63, 563	43, 994	24, 542	23, 333	27, 114		93,
Consumption, factory tdododo	1 .		64,008 15,042	84,004	84, 568 18, 034	77,416	84, 414 15, 542	84, 768 16, 144	67, 513 13, 504	65,774 16,132	82,163	61, 321 13, 461	93, 22,
Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.) Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.) dol, per lb. Production	. 262		. 143	. 143	. 143	. 143	. 143	. 143	143	. 163	(5)	(5)	
Productionthous. of lbdo	138, 120	7 149,681 7 307,372	119, 752 359, 143	112,067 386,122	109, 495 406, 486	77,837	69, 571 394, 368	48, 258 353, 322	33, 457 316, 186	14, 982 263, 154	21, 354 197, 152		116, 165,
Taxseed: Importso		592	286	179	2	432	2	796	788	642	377	97	,
Duluth: Receiptsdo		2, 566	496	116	40	175	142	114	278	114	210		
Shipmentsdodo	1,396	2,417 2,231	1, 336 1, 175	17 1, 274	0 1, 315	210 1, 279	288 1,134	751 496	482 292	231 175	133 194	629	1
Minneapolis:		1, 670	783	362	323	638	365	233	468	554			
Receiptsdo	1,941	1, 218	165	68	248	225	210	197	134	173	2, 725 481	751	2,
Stocksdo Oil mills:‡	1	5, 026	4, 594	4,078	3, 355	2, 576	1, 691	1,042	620	261	1, 202		3,
Consumption	2, 284 2, 849	3, 606 5, 546	3, 239 5, 751	2, 777 4, 260	2, 317 2, 636	2, 015 2, 846	2,091 2,306	2, 046 2, 495	2, 470 2, 789	3, 692 2, 739	2, 789 3, 309	3,644	2, 3,
Production (crop estimate) thous of bu.	7.26 322,962	3.10	<b>3.10</b> 4 34, 557	3.10	3.10	3. 10	3.10	3.27	3.35	3. 79	3.95	4.00	
Linseed cake and meal: Shipments from Minneapolisthous. of lb	37, 200	49, 920	35, 220	32, 340	29, 220	30, 960	34,080	26, 820	24, 840	24, 960	41,700	27,840	34,
Linseed oil: Consumption, factory tdodo	42, 302	42, 881	39,069	44, 257	43,054	46, 888	51, 297	48, 938	45, 737	41,603	46, 652		44,
Consumption, factory 1 do Price, wholesale (N. Y.) dol. per lb Production 1 thous. of lb Shipments from Minneapolis do	44, 712		. 155	. 155 56, 016	. 155 45, 749	155 40, 622	. 155 42, 129	. 155 41, 371	. 155 50, 522	. 176	. 168 57, 290	. 178	
Shipments from Minneapolisdododo	27,840	28,800 171,872	63, 438 26, 280 180, 056	27,720 173,693	24,600 152,812	26, 580 138, 748	23,880	23, 520 117, 589	20, 100 115, 468	75, 884 20, 400 121, 810	22, 980 128, 814	23,040	26,
Soybeans: Consumption, factory:thous. of bu	l í	14, 040	13, 860	16, 310	15, 319	15, 241	14, 214	13, 984	12,051	12,957	11,955	1	120,
Production (crop estimate)dodododo	3 196. 725		4 192, 076 46, 255	42, 777	39, 371	37. 249	34, 087			16, 702			
Soybean oil: Consumption, factory, refined <sup>1</sup> ,				1	1	)		27, 799	22,753		9,176		40,
Production		94, 726	81, 680	90, 770	86, 023	88, 478	90, 566	94, 936	86, 459	85, 466	98, 870		94,
Crudedo Refineddo Stocks, end of month:	- 134, 303 - 120, 031		118, 146 91, 396	143, 436 112, 617	135, 103 121, 887	134, 747 119, 199	125, 990 112, 155	124, 587 114, 395	107, 904 105, 136	116, 508 96, 301	107,441	82, 612 88, 106	
Crudedo	108, 591	116, 912	133, 937	140, 352	149, 410	150, 589	153,079	148, 334	137, 539	146, 866	131, 659	116, 522	
Refineddo Oleomargarine:	- 52,604	73, 395	71, 090	79, 522	95, 906	110.079	114, 637	111, 749	116, 356	103, 110	90, 535		55,
Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals) §do Price, wholesale, standard, uncolored (Chicago)		. 41, 063	43, 008	47, 644	43, 636	45,014	41, 837	41, 930	34, 567	37, 232	40, 781	32, 373	51,
dol. per.lb. Production§thous. of lbthous.		. 165 46, 027	. 165	. 165 48, 099	. 165 45, 503	. 165 46. 677	. 165 43, 495	. 165 41, 969	.165 36,032	( <sup>1</sup> ) 47, 262	( <sup>6</sup> ) 43, 402	. 195	60
			1 11, 110	10,000	10,000	10.011	20, 200	41, 809	00,002	1, 202	40, 402	37,067	60,
Shortenings and compounds: Productiondo	157 000	121, 930	101, 867	118, 797	119, 343	108, 434	113, 829	123, 847	103,861	100,896	134,921	100,740	127.

r Revised. 1 Not available for publication. Income the second s

### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

January 1947

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946		945		1 _	1	1	194	16	1	,		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo ber
СНЕМ	<b>IICAI</b>	S AN	D AL	LIED	PROD	UCTS	-Con	tinued					
PAINT SALES													
Calcimines, plastic-texture and cold-water paints: Calciminesthous, of dol		91	83	111	100	98	100	96	96	73	87	73	
Plastic-texture paintsdodo		68	68	75	87	85	113	91	111	115	135	129	
To down forman do		271 200	190 187	199 269	262 240	305 274	365 271	439 281	476 244	500 269	534 286	454 217	
Paint, varnish, lacquer, and fillers, totaldo Classified, totaldodo		50, 298 45, 039	43, 382 38, 072	50, 415	54, 573 48, 891	64, 697 58, 279	72, 339 65, 021	72,463 65,134	66,071 59,422	65, 202 59, 258	68, 482 61, 240	63, 054 55, 763	70, 1 63,
In paste form for interior use		18, 996 26, 043 5, 259	16, 614 21, 458 5, 311	19, 983 30, 432 6, 141	17, 643 31, 248 5, 682	20, 940 37, 339 6, 418	24, 256 40, 765 7, 318	24, 475 40, 659 7, 329	23, 653 35, 769 6, 649	24, 259 34, 999 5, 944	26,060 35,180 7,242	$24,014 \\ 31,759 \\ 7,280$	28, 1 35, 1 6, 8
CELLULOSE PLASTIC PRODUCTS		0, 200	0,011	0,111	0,002	0, 110	1,010	1,020	0,040	0, 511	1,214	1,200	0, 0
hipments and consumption:					1								
Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: Sheets, rods and tubes. Molding and extrusion materialsdo	1,073 5,984	1,660 6,171	1, 165 5, 395	1, 564 6, 690	1, 549 6, 025	1,752 6,504	1, 861 7, 181	1,643 7,251	1, 826 6, 736	1,883 7,167	• 1, 509 7, 242	1,535 7,001	* 1, 9 7, 4
Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubesdo	1, 233	1, 498	1, 289	1, 514		1, 521	1, 714	1, 532	1, 429	1, 524	1, 539	1, 515	1,0
	F	LECI	RIC 1	POWE	R AN	D GA	s						
ELECTRIC POWER													
Production (utility and industrial), total*mil. of kwhr Utilities (for public use), totalo <sup>*</sup> dodo	23, 954 19, 954	21, 208 17, 360	22, 014 18, 108	22, 163 18, 403	19, 449 16, 193	21, 675 17, 800	21, 265 17, 477	21, 288 17, 675	21, 441 17, 624	22, 583 18, 620	23, 669 19, 515	22,788 18,805	7 24, 4 7 20, 2
By fuelsdo By water powerdo	13, 680 6, 274	11, 028 6, 332	11, 522 6, 586	11, 292 7, 110	9, 967 6, 226	10, 521 7, 278	10, 797 6, 680	10, 577 7, 099	10, 943 6, 681	12, 204 6, 416	13, 389 6, 125	13, 169 5, 636	• 13, 9 • 6, 2
Privately and municipally owned utilitiesdo	17,119 2,835	15, 092 2, 269	15, 705 2, 403	15, 901 2, 501	13, 900 2, 294	15,288 2,512	15,076 2,402	15,162 2,514	15, 212 2, 412	16,045 2,575	16, 783 2, 731	$16, 123 \\ 2, 682$	17, 3 r 2, 9
Other producersdo Industrial establishments *do By fuels *do	4,000	3, 847 3, 467	2, 405 3, 907 3, 495	3, 760 3, 305	3, 256 2, 829	3, 875 3, 468	3, 787 3, 329	3, 613 3, 139	2, 412 3, 818 3, 381	2, 575 3, 963 3, 551	2, 731 4, 155 3, 788	2, 082 3, 983 3, 674	• 4, • 3,
By water power*do_	319	380	412	455	426	407	459	474	437	412	366	309	,
By weits power*		14, 908 3, 026	15, 283 3, 275	15, 757 <b>3</b> , 658	14, 920 3, 505	15, 091 3, 282	15, 233 3, 094	15, 064 2, 994	15, 185 2, 954	15,608 2,883	16, 474 2, 900	$16,358 \\ 3,018$	16, 3
Rural (distinct rural rates)do Commercial and industrial:		258 2, 566	264	242	243	249	328	379	443	470	548	489	4
Large light and power ¶		2,500 7,657 209	2,663 7,561 223	2,755 7,596 229	2, 708 7, 083 198	2,622 7,592 193	2, 595 7, 916 174	$2,578 \\ 7,869 \\ 160$	2, 617 7, 963 147	2,718 8,309 154	2, 815 8, 953 168	2, 825 8, 800 184	2, 8 9, (
Other public authorities		535 608	540 702	512 708	518 614	486 613	483 591	463 570	459 550	464 558	468 572	455 537	4
Commercial and industrial: Small light and power 1		50	56	57	51	53	52	51	51	52	51	50	·
Electric Institute)thous. of dol GAS †		276, 718	284, 845	297, 601	288, 746	282, 543	278, 337	277, 145	278, 544	279, 659	286, 945	288, 041	292, 5
Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands. Residential (incl. house-heating)			11,238 10,554			11,256 10,557				<b>-</b>		11, 319 10, 616	
Sales to consumers, totalmil. of cu. ft			135, 558			171,804			133, 355			694 110, 834 70, 113	
Industrial and commercial do do			41,807 121,463			49, 588 142, 919			43, 139			39,657 107,835	
Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly):         Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands         Residential (incl. house-heating)do         Industrial and commercialdo         Sales to consumers, totalmil. of cu. ft         Residential         Industrial and commercialdo         Industrial and commercialdo         Revenue from sales to consumers, total.thous. of dol         Revenue from sales to consumers, total.thous. of dol         Residential (incl. house-heating)			91, 983 28, 422			107, 723 34, 008			92,055			80, 923 26, 214	
Vatural gas (quarterly):       Customers, end of quarter, total			9, 054 8, 442			9, 153			9, 171			9, 259	
Industrial and commercial			606			627			8, 554 612 508, 141			8, 654 600 465, 984	
Residential (incl. house-heating)			146.408			250, 766			129, 143 361, 315			73, 020 383, 859	
Revenue from sales to consumers, total.thous. of dol Residential (incl. house-heating)do			169, 708 92, 033			229, 428 144, 875			159, 853 85, 177			$131,165 \\ 56,383$	
			74, 265			80, 721			72, 265			73, 393	
	F	OODS	TUFF	S ANI	D TOI	BACCO	)						. <u> </u>
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES													
Productionthous, of bbl	6, 610	r 6, 858	6, 966	7, 508	7, 236	5, 452	5, 642	5, 836	6, 832	7, 373	6, 723	8, 436	7, 9
Tax-paid withdrawalsdodddodddodd	6, 523 8, 175	r 6, 855 r 7, 863	6, 228 8, 189	6, 856 8, 449	6, 527 8, 710	5, 581 8, 429	5, 708 8, 135	5, 958 7, 761	6, 367 8, 039	7,209 7,881	7, 476 6, 888	7, 228 7, 838	7, 1 8, 3
Distilled spirits: Apparent consumption for beverage purposes† thous. of wine gal		19, 030		10 710	10 014	10 470	10 000	10.104	10 505	10 000	10.000		00
Imports •thous. of proof gal Production †thous. of tax gal	20, 703	19,030 1,366 25,541	20, 250 1, 155 25, 086	18, 719 1, 194 26, 690	18, 916 * 1, 161 24, 788	19, 470 1, 580 20, 912	19, 393 2, 078 19, 719	19,124 1,964 15,304	$18,535 \\ 1,525 \\ 13,486$	19,068 1,467	19, 392 1, 130	17,691 1,312 25,010	20, 4 1, 6
Tax-paid withdrawaistdo	12,734	7 12, 198	25, 086 9, 901 380, 534	11.356	10,816	11, 272	10,612	10,880	9,632	16,011 12,120 421 390	15, 538 11, 519 420 947	25,019 11,115 420,778	31, 4 13, 1 418, 9
stocks. end of month to the indicate of the in	419, 350 🛔 ated serie	368,066 { s. see note	380, 534   es at bott	392, 446	403, 776 S-23 and	410, 226 S-24 of th	417, 419   he May 19	418, 657	420, 262	421,390	420, 947	420, 778	41

The ison in the provide the indicated series, see notes are bottom up provided and series of the May 1945 survey.
That for some items are not comparable with data prior to 1945; see notes for calcimines, plastics and cold-water paints at bottom of p. S-23 of the December 1945 Survey.
Stata 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. See note in September 1946 Survey regarding a change in the coverage of the data for molding and extrusion materials in June 1945.
See p. 22 of July 1946 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 new series for production of electric energy by industrial establishments are estimated industry totals based on reports of industrial producers accounting for about 85 percent of the total. Monthly data beginning January 1945 and earlier annual totals for these series and for total industrial and utility production will be shown later.
† Gas statistics are shown on a revised basis beginning in December 1946 Survey. The data were formerly revised each year classifying the companies in the natural or the manufacturery according to the type of gas distributed by each company at the beginning of the lates compares which in 1944 accounted for around 80 percent of the totals for the entire gas utility industry. Comparable data for all quarters of 1945 and earlier annual data will be shown later. See note marked "it" on p. S-27 regarding revisions in the series on alcoholic beverages. Stock figures for distributed by readier should be reduced with a spirits include products branded "spirits which were shown in the May 2000 cont p. S-24 (see

	1946	19	45				<u></u>	1946					
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem-	Novem-		Janu-	Febru-	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-	Octo-
	FOODS	ber STUFF	I	ary D TO	ary BACC	0—Co	ntinue	1 1	<u> </u>	1		ber	ber
	1	1				<u> </u>			<u> </u>		1	1	
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES—Continued Distilled spirits—Continued.							ĺ			[	[		[
Whisky: Imports thous, of proof gal.		897	803	960	r 847	970	932	1,032	708	711	639	833	969
Productiontthous, of tax galtododo	6,454	10, 373 • 6, 338	15, 923 4, 780	17, 128 6, 053	14, 974 5, 394	12, 856 5, 557	12, 553 5, 239	8, 122 5, 013	7, 423 3, 934	8, 526 4, 903	7, 504 4, 870	8, 517 4, 915	9, 257 5, 968
Bectified spirits and wines, production, totalt	. 380, 557	<sup>,</sup> 331, 107	341, 235	350, 063	358, 857	364, 539	370, 268	371, 863	374, 073	376, 213	377, 290	378, 902	380, 295
thous, of proof gal	15, 104	1 12 072	11, 171 9, 893	13, 425 11, 582	12, 486 10, 432	13, 579 10, 87 <b>4</b>	13,860 10,905	13, 378 10, 462	11, 949 8, 986	14, 450 11, 764	15, 036 12, 150	14, 415 12, 484	16,202 14,428
whise Still wines: Imports Production (including distilling materials) Tax-paid withdrawals Stocks, end of month Stocks, end of month Stocks.		303 83, 042	247	274	153	299	321	476	414	532	439	319	443
Tax-paid withdrawals		9, 878 183, 357	18, 361 9, 057 174, 502	5, 306 8, 680 163, 965	2,924 9,785 152,622	3, 551 12, 809 139, 139	6, 273 11, 982 126, 622	8, 154 11, 246 115, 341	8, 593 11, 100	11,015 10,177 91,995	21, 195 10, 643	148,603 10,321	
Sparkling wines:do		100, 007	43	103, 900	152,022	159, 159	43	66	102, 014	48	85, 435 32	129, 098 39	
Tax-paid withdrawalstdododododododododododododododododo		132 211	113 210	155 126	167 121	215 145	283 144	248 153	194 168	238 167	241 194	249 166	46
Stocks, end of month†do		1, 000	877	896	938	1,000	1, 129	1, 216	1, 225	1, 291	1, 331	1,400	
DAIRY PRODUCTS													
Butter, creamery: Price, wholesale, 92-score (N. Y.)tdol. per lb	. 816	. 473	. 473	. 473	. 473	. 473	. 473	. 473	. 523	. 694	. 705	. 768	840
Stocks, cold storage, end of montho <sup>*</sup> do	80, 855 42, 026		66, 640 53, 127	69, 520 32, 135	66, 030 19, 462	76, 815 14, 925	91, 140 14, 052	113, 995 26, 856	119, 325 49, 649	127, 330 69, 510	115, 765 84, 980	104. 830 73, 931	7 97, 495 7 59, 586
Cheese: Imports§do		569	1, 967	1, 533	489	1, 464	1, 461	1,663	1, 275	1, 807	2, 699	2, 652	3, 089
Price, wholesale, American Cheddars (Wisconsin) dol. per lb Production, total (factory) †thous. of lb	. 449	. 233 * 60, 935	. 233 58, 085	. 233 62, 880	. 270 62, 765	. 270 77, 665	. 270 98, 145	. 270 125, 095	. 295	. 371 116, 625	. 409 106, 470	. 435	(3)
American whole milkf	50, 780 121, 983		41, 697 127, 011	44, 440 106, 623	43, 865 91, 372	53, 160 86, 998	62, 185 84, 845	91,140 102,142	96, 930 136, 759	87, 830 148, 786	81, 010 160, 272	93, 330 70, 340 157, 180	r 60, 785
American whole milk	93, 078	159, 284	112, 896	95, 725	81, 913	74, 420	73, 054	86, 089	110, 807	120, 136	126, 899	126, 084	r129, 941 r101, 185
Exports:		6, 313	5, 525	13, 626	7, 185	9, 791	10.899	9,786	5,667	6, 619	3.066	2,955	1,979
Condenseddo Evaporateddo Prices, wholesale, U. S. average:		63, 449	83, 779	91, 591	103, 114	112,217	82,005	101, 653	38, 760	135, 652	89, 447	55, 233	30, 767
Condensed (sweetened)dol. per case Evaporated (unsweetened)do	8.25 5.88	6.33 4.14	6.33 4.14	6, 33 4, 15	6. 33 4. 15	6.33 4.15	6.33 4.14	6.33 4.21	6.33 4.54	6.79 5.09	7.03 5.32	7.78 5.46	7.92 5.79
Production:													
Condensed (sweetened): Bulk goods*thous. of lb Case goods*do Evaporated (unsweetened), case goodsdo Stocks manufacturers' case goods and of month	26, 635 6, 275	<b>30, 348</b> 9, 308	33, 735 8, 857	32, 240 8, 800	35, 875 8, 140	<b>49</b> , 705 10, 025	70, 795	102, 915 12, 600	104, 170 13, 170	90, 720 10, 800	75, 680 10, 400	57, 865 8, 250	42, 420 7, 450
Evaporated (unsweetened), case goods,do Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened)thous, of lb Evaporated (unsweetened)do	169, 100 8, 701	165, 627 7, 261	165, 062 5, 357	181, 400 4, 991	182, 500 5, 044	235, 200	297, 400	381,000	385, 800	336,600	291, 400	242,000	195, 600
Evaporated (unsweetened)	148, 210	89, 844	71, 762	<b>54</b> , 098	46, 245	<b>4, 4</b> 15 59, 045	5, 551 80, 577	7, 748 150, 579	9, 617 219, 180	10, 536 229, 172	10, 826 211, 690	12, 505 202, 775	11, 377 171, 026
Price, dealers', standard gradedol. per 100 lb Production	4.91 8,194	3.27 8,264	3, 27 8, 382	3.27 8,615	3.28 8,292	3.29 9,796	3.30 10,540	3, 32 12, 301	3.47 12,644	3.90 11,956	4.22 10,834	4.40 9,404	4. 49 8, 906
Utilization in manufactured dairy products <sup>+</sup> do Dried skim milk:	2, 629	2, 493	2, 403	2, 573	2, 493	3,002	3, 664	4, 638	4, 803	4, 685	4, 226	3, 724	3, 334
Dried skim milk: Exports thous. of lb. Price, wholesale, for human consumption, U. S. average		18, 225	26, 684	25, 285	27, 164	15, 856	8, 358	4, 014	5, 101	20, 992	23, 596	11, 683	6, 022
averagedol. per lbdol. per lbdol. of lb	.147 24,150	. 139 25, 680	. 143 32, 755	, 144 38, 690	. 144 40, 380	. 145 57, 380	. 144 71, 390	. 145 94, 150	. 143 92, 575	. 146 73, 400	. 145 56, 725	. 147 39, 840	. 146 29, 410
For human consumption fdododo	23, 800 33, 377	25, 259 • 14, 143	32,282 14,042	37, 800 12, 786	39, 450 14, 551	56,350 21,014	69, 750 35, 402	91, 800 72, 572	89, 450 85, 212	71, 300 80, 546	55,300 67,192	39, 100 61, 098	7 29,060 44.652
	32, 786	r 13, 731	13, 736	12, 474	14, 313	20, 778	34, 832	71, 448	83, 566	78, 930	65, 712	59, 698	44, 852
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES Apples: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu	1 1 91 590		<sup>2</sup> 68, 042			-							
Shipments, carlot	6, 792 32, 562	7,92 <b>2</b> 19,940	4, 507 16, 155	5, 175 10, 963	4, 376 6, 308	2,671 3,522	1,530 1,497	458 634	243 249	1,046 112	1,319	6, 143	* 11, 720
Citrus fruits, carlot shipmentsno. of carloads. Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month	15, 500	16, 111	21, 217	20, 851	19, 751	19, 229	21, 123	17, 171	13, 315	8, 755	513 7, 724	$10,145 \\ 6,867$	32, 010 10, 961
thous. of lb Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of month	496, 827	377, 126	375, 773	362, 314	344, 026	321, 765	291, 148	278, 109	297, 629	395, 754	459, 581	501, 914	r510, 257
Potatoes, white:	350, 315	198, 545	191, 218	172, 512	156, 274	147, 394	140, 277	144, 573	175, 704	227, 541	284, 809	317, 691	<sup>7</sup> 351, 273
Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per 100 lb Production (crop estimate) †thous. of bu	2.312 1474,609	2.744	3.000 2418,020	3.060	3.000	3.844	4.115	3, 894	3.344	3.465	3,012	3.188	2. 515
Shipments, carlotno. of carloads GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	21, 457	23, 840	19, 994	26, 124	21, 873	30, 954	24, 282	30, 203	30, 627	25, 095	21, 505	21, 405	24, 862
Exports, principal grains, including flour and meals													
Barley:		35, 682	34, 465	42, 572	38, 544	33, 417	28, 346	21, 168	41, 542	28, 845	27, 347	24, 134	12, 333
Exports, including maltsdodo		467	857	609	475	871	814	793	570	245	402	249	209
No. 3, straightdol. per bu No. 2, maltingdodo	$1.62 \\ 1.72$	1, 30 1, 32	1, 30 1, 31	1.30 1.32	1.30 1.31	1.34 1.35	1.34 1.36	1.40 1.43	1.43 1.45	1.61 1.66	$1.61 \\ 1.66$	1.67 1.70	1.61 1.70
Production (crop estimate) †thous. of bu Receipts, principal marketsdo	<sup>3</sup> 63, 350 8, 026	9, 832	266, 833 7, 537	6, 879	5, 089	8,868	5,062	4, 116	4,668	8, 284	18, 250	22, 046	14, 840
Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of monthdo	24, 510			17, 652	14, 624	11, 300	8, 335	5, 938	4, 464	3, 983	11, 554	18, 248	26, 161

r Revised. of See note marked "of" on page S-29. <sup>1</sup> Dec. 1, estimate. <sup>3</sup> Revised estimate. <sup>3</sup> No quotation. § See note in June 1945 Survey for explanation of this price series. November 1945 average excludes sales at old price ceiling in effect through October. § Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement which were suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later. \* Revised 1943 data are shown on p. 13 of the March 1945 Survey; see note on item in February 1945 issue regarding earlier data; January 1944-June 1945 revisions will be shown or

\*Revised 1943 data are snown on p. 13 of the March 1945 Survey; see note on item in repruary 1949 issue regarding earner data; January 1944-June 1949 revisions will be snown iater. TRevisions for consumption of distilled spirits for beverage purposes for 1940-44 are available on p. 22 of July 1946 Survey. See note marked "†" on p. S-25 of the April 1946 Survey for sources of 1941-42 and July 1943-January 1944 revisions for other alcoholic beverage series; revisions for fiscal year 1945 are shown on p. S-27 of the May 1946 issue. Revisions for 1920 to June 1945 for the series on utilization of fluid milk in manufactured dairy products are available on request; see note marked "†" 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-26 of that issue for sources of 1941-43 revisions for the other indicated dairy products series. Final revisions for all dairy products for 1944 and preliminary revisions for January to June 1945 for condensed, evaporated, and dried skim milk will be published later. Crop estimates for barley and potatoes have been revised for 1920-41; for 1941 revisions, see February 1943 Survey, p. 25; 1929-40 data are available on request.

#### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

January 1947

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	194	15				~	19	46				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
]	FOODS	TUFF	'S AN	d toi	BACCO	О—Со	atinued	1					_
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS—Continued			]	]	]						]	1	
Corn: Exports, including meal Jthous, of bu Grindings, wet processdo	12, 198	217 9, 446	624 11, 002	269 7, 791	417 5, 759	565 11, 385	152 9, 322	2,024 9,722	7, 036 10, 636	2, 508 9, 469	997 9,977	111 10, 456	38 11, 6
No. 3, yellow (Chicago)dol. per bu No. 3, white (Chicago)dol. per bu Wojchica surges & markets all grades do	1.39 1.75 1.31	1.17 1.32 1.04	(1) 1.31 .97	1.17 ( <sup>1</sup> ) .92	(1) (1) .94	(1) (1) .99	(1) 1.26 1,11	1.45 ( <sup>1</sup> ) 1.30	1.53 ( <sup>1)</sup> 1.40	2. 17 2. 32 2. 03	1.93 (1) 1.88	1.89 (1) 1.83	1.8 2.1 1.6
No. 3, yendw (Chicago)dodo No. 3, white (Chicago)do Weighted average, 5 markets, all gradesdo Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, domestic, end of month:	<sup>23,287,927</sup> 40, 562	28, 931	<sup>32,880,933</sup> 31, 671	31, 962	33, 196	16, 581	1.11	29, 383	11,103	23, 924	16,830	1. 85	18,0
On farmstdo	. 14,708	7, 780	11, 127 1,931,180	16, 493	26, 886	23, 608 1,071,990	19, 511 	29, 171 	15, 904 515, 341	11, 864	11,768	4, 944 4 158, 398	4, 0
Dats: Exports, including oatmeal ddo Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu Receipts, principal marketsdododo	.85	1, 719 . 77	1,055 .80 31,535,676	3, 021 . 80	5, 526 . 81	2, 010 ( <sup>1</sup> )	2, 835 (1)	1, 898 ( <sup>1</sup> )	653 (1)	337 . 82	2, 384 . 78	3, 872 . 81	9
Receipts, principal markets	11, 426	18, 308 45, 043	16, 158	21, 762 38, 775	13, 104 28, 921	16, 473 23, 890	11,045 14,234	5, 478 6, 578	5, 915 3, 153	25, 315 7, 181	30, 832 15, 080	25, 257 20, 319	18,9 19,6
Lice:			988, 435			401, 325			4277, 973			1,171,622	
Exports d'	.066 2 71,520	845, 680 22, 009 . 066	856, 526 13, 238 .066 3 68,150	941, 488 8, 807 . 066	815, 915 7 . 066	920, 815 7, 817 . 066	698, 915 3, 166 . 066	339, 350 18, 580 . 066	646, 012 3, 742 .066	305, 369 3, 098 . 066	r 63, 686 13, 383 . 066	r 141, 848 5, 955 . 066	89, 5 6, 6 . 0
California:	0.01 0.00	1,023,332 592, 683	610, 109 468, 991	493, 561 361, 417	412, 082 357, 147	394, 471 224, 996	363, 534 239, 981	372, 348 216, 602	406, 543 283, 065	385, 943 239, 753	219, 032 299, 916	$56,399 \\ 52,842$	1,363,8 491, 9
Receipts, domestic, rough	452, 766 2, 564	428, 849 4, 292	358. 408 1, 137	330, 078 537	241, 973 316	272, 359 267	264, 032 108	275, 655 81	262, 672 25	280, 446 7	143, 992 495	123, 691 2, 493	523, 2 4, 7
	2,684	2, 731	1, 960	1,731	1, 562	1, 121	683	462	253	439	184	2, 485	2, 3
Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned), end of mothous. of pockets (100 lb.). Rye:	4,708	5, 482	4, 807	3, 777	2, 598	1, 772	1, 190	821	591	171	485	1, 987	4,6
Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis)dol. per bu Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of monthdo	2.68 2 18,685 692 2,143	1.84	1.75 3 23,952 896	1.98 480 3,868	2.13 404 3,340	2.36 476	2.70	2.84 270	2.85 72 322	2.09 193	1,95	2. 24	2.
Wheat: Disappearance, domestict	· ·	4, 769 32, 699	4, 544 341, 037 31, 871	38, 196	31, 764	3, 113 353, 147 29, 551	1, 016 	461 16, 268	235, 574 33, 283 23, 869	262 25, 754 17, 322	908 23, 552	1, 126 314, 092 19, 835	1, 6 
Prices, wholesale:		23, 637	24, 057	27, 733	18, 476	21, 485	12, 808	6, 526			15, 977	10, 501	6, 1
No. 1, Dark Norchern Spring (Minineapons) doil.per bu No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis)do No. 2, Hard Winter (K. C.)do Weighted av., 6 mkts., all gradesdo Production (crop est.), total†thous. of bu Spring wheatdo Winter wheat	2. 33 2. 25 2. 10 2. 23 21,155,715	1.73 ( <sup>1</sup> ) 1.69 1.70	1.73 ( <sup>1</sup> ) 1.69 1.71	1.74 ( <sup>1</sup> ) 1.69 1.72	1.75 ( <sup>1</sup> ) 1.69 1.72	1,77 (1) 1,72 1,75	1, 77 ( <sup>1</sup> ) 1, 72 1, 76	1.81 ( <sup>1</sup> ) ( <sup>1</sup> ) 1.79	$     \begin{array}{r}       1.90 \\       1.94 \\       1.86 \\       1.90 \\     \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 2.22 \\ 2.11 \\ 1.98 \\ 2.03 \end{array}$	2.06 2.03 1.94 1.99	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 10\\ 2.\ 08\\ 1.\ 96\\ 2.\ 05 \end{array}$	2. 2. 2. 2.
Spring wheat	<sup>2</sup> 281,822 <sup>2</sup> 873,893 36,581	42,048	<sup>3</sup> 1,108,224 <sup>3</sup> 290,390 <sup>3</sup> 817,831 29, 185	26, 938	21, 457		16, 472	40, 268	41,005	76, 432	53, 853	56, 113	54,9
Stocks, end of month: Canada (Canadian wheat)	152, 630	175, 257	152, 823 689, 844	141, 796	122, 374	102, 441	81,080	63, 529	46, 791 *4101, 191	39, 487	50, 903	109,723 956,521	141, (
Canada (Canadian wheat)	85, 512	121, 712	102, 130 108, 839 95, 276	72, 262	50, 011	336, 738 34, 317 35, 570 55, 899	17, 849	30, 126	4 29, 917 4 8, 382 4 12, 838	90, 253	98,963	$\begin{array}{c} 103, 595 \\ 176, 568 \\ 114, 478 \end{array}$	98, 3
On farms†do Vheat flour: Exports d'do		1, 928	268, 820	2, 226	2,827	203, 991 1, 716	2, 201	2, 073	4 42, 703 2, 003	1, 794	1,612	559, 696 1, 986	
Grindings of wheat Prices, wholesale: Standard patents (Minneapolis) §dol. per bbl.	57,690	52, 403 6. 55	52, 974 6. 55	59, 591 6. 55	59.361 6.55	44, 975 6. 55	42, 745 6, 55	36, 220 6. 55	37, 556 6.55	47, 500 9. 53	51, 442 8. 76	54, 210 9, 25	60, Č 9.
Winter, straights (Kansas City)do Production (Census): Flour	10.38	6.36 11,473	6. 44 11, 598	6. 46 13, 064	6.46 13,016	6. <b>49</b> 10, 680	6. 49 10, 142	6.49 8,617	6.49 8,943	9.58 9.58 11,259	8.72 12,173	9, 25 9, 19 12, 078	9. 9. 13, 2
Operations, percent of capacity Offalthous. of lb. Stocks held by mills, end of monththous. of bbl	89. 1 986, 000	77. 8 914, 928	78.5	85.3	91.3 1,032,900	69.4	65. 8 584, 280	55.8 492,800	60.2 505,660 906	72.8 641,300	75.8 712,000	84.5 902,900 2,205	82
LIVESTOCK													
Calves	656 1, 348 5, 434	783 1, 408 4, 350	548 1, 118	440 1,012	427 1,015	484 904	445 715	402 676	294 451	542 1, 239	534 1, 240	$364 \\ 360 \\ 428$	1,1
Hogs	1, 529	1,772	5, 537 1, 806	4,911 1,440	4, 698 2, 196	3, 636 1, 978	3,858 1,736	4, 149 1, 374	2, 316 1, 678	3, 863 1, 738	2,843 1,578	438 1,300	3, 2, 0
Receipts, principal marketsdo Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt Statestdo Prices, wholesale: Beef sters (Chicago) dol per 100 lb	2,871 445 23.64	<b>3, 024</b> 404 16. 91	2, 073 187 16. 59	1, 961 97 16, 49	1,960 97 16.14	1,920 91 16.26	2, 145 109 16. 56	1,783 106 16.77	1,725 141 17.30	3, 121 176 21. 36	2, 562 323 21, 71	1, 923 388 17, 99	3, 6 7 23.
Beef steers (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb. Steers, stocker and feeder (K. C.)do Calves, vealers (Chicago)do	16.30 18.38	13.19	13.41	13.56	16.14 14.71 14.81	16. 26 15. 22 15. 66	15.86 15.75	15.82	15.72	15, 53 17, 10	15.51	17.99 15.99 16.15	23. 16. 18.

	1946	19	45		<u></u>			194		<u></u>		<u> </u>	
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem-	Novem-	Decem-	Janu-	Febru-	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem-	Octo-
	FOODS	ber	ber FS AN		ary RACC(			<u> </u>		1		ber	ber
		1	1			<u> </u>		• •	1	}	1	1	
LIVESTOCK—Continued Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals_	3, 221	2, 935	3, 459	3, 344	2, 952	2, 211	2, 472	2.431	1, 352	3,070	1,832	293	2, 264
Prices: Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago)	- 0, 221	2, 900	3,409	0,044	2, 952	2, 211	2, 2/2	2. 401	1, 504	3,070	1,054	295	2,20
dol. per 100 lb. Hog-corn ratiotbu, of corn per 100 lb, of live hogs.	24.07 18.0	14.67 12.8	14.66 12.0	14.72 12.8	14.77 12.8	14.80 12.5	14.81 12.2	14.81 10.6	14.77 10.1	17.94 8.6	20.84 11.6	16.25 9.1	22. 8 13. 1
Sheep and lambs: Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals_ Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†do	1,966 304	2, 270 315	2, 100 129	1, 663 102	2, 481 154	1, 753 90	1, 984 67	1, 610 56	2, 517 76	2, 286 98	2, 176 338	2, 542 865	3, 656 941
Price, wholesale: Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb_ Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)do	22.25	14.00 14.76		14. 30 14. 46	14.70 15.50	15.23 15.38	15. 51 15. 30	16.00 (•)	16.75 (*)	20.38 (*)	20. 50 16. 53	19.00 17.26	23.0 17.9
MEATS													
Total meats (including lard): Consumption, apparentmil. of lb.	_ ( <sup>b</sup> )	1,498	1, 426	1, 368	1, 478		(1)	(1)	(•)	()	(1)	()	(5)
brootssdo_	1 742	1, 125 1, 688 556	202	325 1,581 772	173 1, 595 791	(*) 191 1, 296 750	(*) 136 1,226 691	(*) 200 1,224 619	189 797 496	220 1, 581 484	(b) 118 1,286 389	61 351 258	(b) 1; 1,24; 7 295
Edible offalte	37	31 37	41 39	47 38	49 44	49 46	44 44	38 36	31 30	38 28	40 27	22 19	r 26 r 21
Consumption, apparent	(b)	746, 489 15, 221	521, 900 69, 602	466, 896 90, 526	543, 843 50, 214	(*) 94, 545	(*) 30, 945	(*) 44, 577	() 39, 738	(b) 29,912	( <sup>b</sup> ) 20, 926	( <sup>b</sup> ) 19, 691	(*) 2, 535
And by the sector of the sect	.409	. 200 750, 723 177, 033	. 200 599, 635 186, 365	. 200 557, 516 187, 392	. 200 569, 746 164, 871	. 202 526, 166 162, 098	. 203 431, 517 140, 157	. 203 409, 953 105, 905	. 203 275, 752 67, 850	. 319 674, 964 68, 444	. 382 664, 848 101, 825	. 235 210, 423 79, 051	380 590, 798 7 64, 521
Consumption, apparent	(b) 64, 591 15, 308	74, 598 76, 951 15, 394	74,060 80,491 17,406	62, 124 66, 010 19, 189	102, 496 100, 934 16, 533	(*) 89,629 15,513	(*) 75, 865 12, 171	(*) 57, 167 10, 863	(*) 65, 149 10, 378	(b) r 68, 844 9, 108	( <sup>b</sup> ) 65, 053 13, 135	(b) 54, 268 8, 844	(b) 84, 170 r 10, 602
Pork (including lard): Consumption, apparentdo Production (inspected slaughter)do Pork:	( <sup>b</sup> ) 987, 245	676, 895 859, 844	829, 991 1,058,969	839, 051 957, 453	831, 492 924, 170	(*) 680, 480	(*) 718, 345	() 757, 222	( <sup>b</sup> ) 456, 591	(b) 837, 553	( <sup>b</sup> ) 555, 686	( <sup>b</sup> ) 85, 991	(*) 570, 068
Exports§do Prices, wholesale:	1	11, 190	12, 721	16, 559	8, 222	20, 718	27, 321	47, 991	46, 919	49, 412	42, 219	12, 737	1,076
Hams, smoked (Chicago)dol. per lb_ Fresh loins, 8-10 lb, average (New York)do. Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb_ Stocks, cold storage, end of month⊕∂do	_ /0/./00		. 258 . 259 810, 106 320, 571	. 258 . 259 747, 282 396, 740	. 258 . 259 708, 566 426, 545	. 264 . 264 533, 909 396, 753	. 268 . 266 573, 027 379, 373	. 265 . 266 606, 017 382, 742	. 265 . 266 . 360, 342 . 322, 433	410 419 667, 522 297, 355	. 503 . 514 425, 735 168, 861	. 265 . 333 71, 181 99, 859	. 265 . 476 462, 454 † 142,912
Lard: Consumption, apparentdo Exports fdo	(b)	95, 465 27, 350	134, 462 22, 862	127,002 25,063	102, 417 47, 975	(*) 42, 323	() 55, 435	(b) 64,861	(*) 57, 689	(*) 52,555	(b) 27,665	( <sup>b</sup> ) 11,679	(b) 8,268
Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)dol. per lb. Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of montho	. 392	. 146 131, 250 59, 349	. 146 180, 801 82, 826	. 146 152, 728 83, 489	. 146 157, 087 90, 184	. 147 106, 538 80, 438	. 148 105, 369 71, 153	. 148 109, 563 45, 539	. 148 69, 837 34, 910	(°) 123, 348 43, 349	. 350 94, 780 37, 969	. 190 10, 665 30, 021	, 190 77, 888 7 31, 513
POULTRY AND EGGS Poultry:													
Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago)dol. per lb. Receipts, 5 marketsthous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthodo	72,952	. 232 99, 208 320, 745	. 243 89, 018 355, 914	. 255 47, 157 363, 954	. 253 31, 034 356, 730	. 268 31, 348 320, 027	. 272 37, 278 256, 822	. 274 34, 765 209, 944	. 269 32, 865 173, 905	. 283 38, 138 178, 784	. 265 43, 162 207, 137	. 307 61, 131 184, 841	. 298 89, 972 7 261,000
Eggs: Dried, production*do Price, wholesale, fresh firsts (Chicago)‡dol. per doz. Productionmillions.	2, 271 . 406 3, 080	159 437 2, 936	183 . 429 3, 400	264 356 4, 214	7, 449 . 331 4, 954	18, 335 . 332 6, 696	20, 924 . 333 6, 721	17, 556 . 336 6, 216	15, 761 . 332 5, 012	12, 756 . 340 4, 221	9, 757 . 346 3, 636	4, 347 . 406 3, 264	2, 970 . 420 3, 172
Stocks, cold storage, end of month: A shell		314 155, 934	113 129, 424	272 111, 721	1,578	3, 771 149, 710	* 6, 425 200, 176	8, 683 245, 287	9, 871 265, 050	9, 537 260, 101	7, 960 236, 256	5, 738 207, 244	r 3, 58
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS	102,000	100,001	120, 121	111, 721	,	110,710	200, 110	210, 201	400,000	200, 101	200, 200	201, 211	100,00
Candy, sales by manufacturersthous. of dol Cocca, imports§long tonslong tons		40, 459 14, 133	36, 818 14, 249	42, 709 16, 898	38, 865 30, 162	39, 254 37, 361	38, 469 42, 688	34, 622 29, 397	30, 467 14, 048	24, 678 19, 433	34, 056 14, 409	39, 505 9, 405	54, 122 13, 765
Coffee: Clearances from Brazil, totalthous. of bags. To United Statesdo	1, 416 946	866 567	1,618 1,233	1, 286 973	1,030 718	1, 145 748	1, 577 1, 189	1,829 1,510	1, 312 837	1,635 1,163	1, 573 970	814 484	1,448
Imports§	. 263	1, 353 . 134 2, 251	998 . 134 2, 558	2, 093 . 134 2, 276	* 1, 498 . 134 2, 143	2, 849 . 134 2, 044	1, 824 134 1, 964	1,786 .134 2,105	2, 298 . 134 2, 319	1,480 .206 2,122	1, 947 . 221 2, 182	1, 338 221 2, 142	1, 237 . 241 1, 931
Fish: Landings, fresh fish, 4 portsthous. of lb_ Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Sugar:	160, 110	33, 247 148, 286	21, 640 140, 208	10, 821 115, 398	12, 455 99, 051	24, 151 84, 265	25, 245 75, 318	47, 005 84, 725	68, 023 97, 806	66, 854 126, 837	46, 776 152, 403	53, 727 147, 085	r 149,549
Cuban stocks, raw, end of month¶ thous. of Span. tons_	553	+ 347	205	299	1, 111	2, 036	2,702	2,902	2, 551	2,059	1,700	1,310	715
United States, deliveries and supply (raw value):* Deliveries, totalshort tonsdodddddddddd	490, 200	<i>•</i> 419, 676	354, 447 347, 402 7, 045	516, 244 514, 724 1, 520	285, 341 276, 715 8, 626	476, 316 425, 742 50, 574	556, 466 500, 608 55, 858	524, 662 451, 994 72, 668	598, 604 526, 605 71, 999	590, 347 557, 235 33, 112	608, 883 561, 695 47, 188	524, 734 513, 527 11, 207	r 396, 83 r 392,018 r 4, 813
Production, domestic, and receipts: Entries from off-shore areas Production, domestic cane and beetdo	223, 781	210, 392 644, 161	196, 476	182, 937 98, 526	263,34 <b>5</b> 24,771	465, 834 19, 305	433, 190 18, 254	501, 777 8, 345	478, 311 9, 613	460, 172	402, 299 49, 780	297, 275 94, 691	233, 063 483, 532
Stocks, raw and refined, end of month	. <b> __</b>	r1,165,117	1,418,532	1,794,764	1,174,614	1,184,341	1,080,908	1,065,183	955, 031	824, 641	671, 491	519, 727	832, 071

# SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

January 1947

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					1946					
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
	FOODS	STUFF	'S AN	D TO	BACCO	DCor	ntinued	l					
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con.													
Sugar, United States—Continued. Exports, refined sugar §short tons		3, 484	18, 972	4, 304	7, 003	33, 945	58, 321	59, 716	61, 897	47, 191	33, 844	22, 546	3, 28
Imports: § Raw sugar, totaldo		76, 871	68, 374	172, 125	191, 214	310, 519	143, 528	240, 190	189, 418	267, 460	157, 171	126, 958	97, 96
From Cubadodododo		76, 871 10, 979	68, 374 4, 387	172, 125 10, 324	191, 214 195	310, 519 33, 816	143, 528 38, 785 38, 735	230, 471 38, 061	179, 666 15, 001	267, 460 47, 349	145, 072 49, 932	116, 529 30, 294	92. 81 35, 09
From Cuba		10, 856	4, 243	10, 324	0	33, 656		38, 061	15, 001	47, 349	49, 932	30, 294	35, 09
Refineddodododo		115, 226 0	91, 076 0	20, 687 0	38, 774 0	112, 933 10, 417	197, 733 23, 657	179, 667 17, 685	160, 827 30, 150	179, 922 4, 750	209,662	128, 747 4, 774	76, 42
Retail	1 1.092	. 064	.064	1.067	1.068	1.073	1. 074	1.073	1.074	1.074	1.675	1.076	( <sup>b</sup> )"
Wholesaledo Fea, imports §thous. of Ib	. 076	. 054 9, 881	. 054 2, 686	. 054 14, 975	. 056 12, 569	. 059 6, 139	. 059 6, 580	. 059 3, 077	. 059 1, 540	.060 1,336	. 060 6, 350	. 067 9, 968	. 07 3, 84
TOBACCO Leaf:													
Exports, incl. scrap and stemsthous. of lb_ Imports, incl. scrap and stemsdo		26, 504 4, 892	27, 226 3, 119	47, 335 22, 371	43, 902 4, 043	52, 230 5, 129	60, 401 4, 727	62, 293 5, 633	60, 740 4, 861	<b>3</b> 6, 970 5, 381	39, 595 5, 613	50, 461 6, 031	54, 38 [6, 88
Production (crop estimate) mil. of ib_ Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total, end of quartermil. of lb_	* 2,236	·	<sup>3</sup> 1, 994 3, 275			3, 342			2, 853			2, 997	
Domestic: Cigar leafdo			324			377			366			327	
Fire-cured and dark air-cureddo Flue-cured and light air-cureddo			175 2, 668	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		223 2, 626			196 2, 168			165 2, 389	
Miscellaneous domesticdo Foreign grown:	1		3	••••		2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		3			Ĭ	
Cigar leafdodddododddddodddddddddddddddd	.		31 75			28 85			26 95			26 87	<b>-</b>
Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals): ¶ Small cigarettesmillions_	27,696	25, 406 468, 404	16, 061 364, 671	25, 226 468, 592	23, 637 455, 024	26, 401 480, 479	25, 452 484, 318	29, 972 497-297	26, <b>360</b> 452, 180	25, 440 439, 396	28, 953 500, 572	26,865 457,703	32,77 588,06
Large cigarsthousands	22, 728	27,090 1,106,903	15, 453	20,806	455, 024 17, 776 1,048,525	18, 519 1,448,618	20,023	497, 297 21, 223 4,443,744	21.084	20, 949 1,831,885	22,733	<sup>S</sup> 21, 671 1,124,900	25, 63
Price, wholesale (list price, composite): Cigarettes, f. o. b., destinationdol. per 1,000 Production, manufactured tobacco, total. thous. of lb.	1	6. 006	6.006	6.006	6.006	6.006	6.056	6. 255	6. 255	6.255	6.255	6. 255	6.42
Fine-cut chewing do	1	26, 608 392	16,655 279	20, 521 331	18,065 262	19,067 282	19, 750 290	21, 472 334	21,092 302	21,078 326	22, 868 374	21,672 311	
Plugdododododododododo		4, 703 2, 957	3, 066 3, 069	4, 106 3, 976	4, 317 3, 948	4, 373 4, 099	4,172 3,647	4, 481 2, 738	4, 280 3, 635	4, 657 3, 968	4, 631 4, 437	3,860	
In Correction of the second	·	14, 616 3, 427 513	6, 954 2, 953 335	7,979 3,706 423	5, 944 3, 128 466	6, 386 3, 419 508	7,808 3,333 498	10, 051 3, 339 529	9, 395 3, 022 458	8,909 2,721 497	9, 486 3, 429	3,061	
1 wist	1	LEATI	1	1			100	020	400	101	511	401	
	1							[			1	1	[
HIDES AND SKINS													
Livestock slaughter (see p. S-28). Imports, total hides and skins §thous. of lb. Calf and kip skinsthous. of pieces.		15, 736 49	11, 301 164	16,084 39	10,870	15, 331	17, 340	15, 785	13, 187 11	19,006 35	15, 384 20	16, 723 48	19, 23 12
Cattle hidesdo		49 49 2, 201	29 1.656	52 3, 137	(*) 20 2, 297	68 2, 332	$50 \\ 1,571$	80 1,168	41 1, 271	83 2,496	85 2,640	150 1,866	12 14 2; <b>1</b> 7
Goatskins do Sheep and lamb skins do Prices, wholesale (Chicago):		2, 201	1,912	2, 883	1, 968	2, 818	4, 684	3, 609	3, 090	4, 868	3, 178	3, 701	2, 1
Hides, packers', heavy, native steersdol. per lb_ Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lbdo	. 289 . 435	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 155 218	. 155 . 218	.155 .218	$.155 \\ .218$	. 155 . 218	. 239 . 268	.155 .218	. 155 . 218	. 18 . 21
LEATHER Exports:§	1												
Sole leather: Bends, backs and sides		154	3,062	79	1, 818	721	3, 113	2, 335	655	307	364	640	5
Offal, including belting offaldo Upper teatherdo		163 2, 864	275 6, 705	1, 194 3, 206	296 2, 853	573 3, 324	1, 322 4, 072	593 4, 430	488 3, 280	186 2, 282	25 2,010	17 834	1, 10
Production: Calf and kipthous. of skins		946	937	1, 031	1,032	898	907	831	801	755	844	832	95
Cattle hidethous. of hides_ Goat and kidthous. of skins	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2, 320 1, 780	2, 237 1, 659	2, 502 1, 997	2, 544 2, 143	2, 500 2, 190	2,479 2,027	2, 331 1, 773	2,089 1,537	2,058 1,656	2, 160 1, 761	1, 895 1, 739	2, 02 2, 57
Sheep and lambdo Prices, wholesale:		4,639	3, 949	4, 418	4, 288	4,256	8, 986	3, 944	3, 584	3, 529	3, 951	* 3, 702	4, 55
Sole, oak, bends (Boston)†dol. per lb Chrome, calf, B grade, black, composite_dol. per sq. ft_		. 440 . 529	. 440 . 529	. 440 . 529	. 440 . 533	. 440 . 533	. 440 . 533	. 440 . 533	. 462 . 536	.675	. 470	. 470 . 565	(b) (b)
Stocks of cattle hides and leather, end of month: Totalthous. of equiv. hides		9, 605	10,063	9, 886	10, 059	9, 721	9, 539	9, 217	8, 503	8, 419	7, 633	7, 565	7,41
Leather, in process and finished		5, 911 3, 694	6, 192 3, 871	6, 081 3, 728	6, 05 <b>2</b> 4, 007	6, 054 3, 737	6, 098 3, 441	6, 000 3, 204	5, 971 2, 532	5, 541 2, 878	5, 681 1, 962	5, 703 • 1, 851	5,96 1,44
LEATHER MANUFACTURES		2, 266	1.893	2,228	2, 218	2, 432	9 991	2, 418	2,274	2,024	2, 255	2,103	0.54
Gloves and mittens, production, total*_thous. doz. pairs Dress and semi-dress, total		734	1, 893 632 144	2, 228 656 151	2, 218 688 154	2, 432 794 185	2, 331 774 169	2, 418 798 185	765	2, 024 652 141	2, 255 806 175	2, 103 737 153	2, 53 87 • 10
Leather do Leather and fabric combination do		26	20 468	18 18 488	20 513	185 23 586	109 23 581	185 24 590	28 571	141 18 493	175 25 606	18 566	6
Fabric do.		1 1.531	1,261	1, 572	1,530	1,638	1,557	1,620	1, 509	1, 372	1,449	1,366	1,6
Leather and fabric combinationdo		212	155	177	169 220	176 225	182 214	167 212	156	116 159	125	175	
Fabricdo		1,144	921	1,164	1, 141	1, 237	1,160	1, 241	1, 161	1,097	1,138	1,072	1,3

Revised. <sup>1</sup> Data beginning January 1946 reflect a change in the sample and in the method of summarizing reports; January 1946 figure comparable with earlier data is \$0.064.
<sup>2</sup> December 1 estimate. <sup>3</sup> Revised estimate. <sup>6</sup> Less than 500 pieces. <sup>b</sup> No quotation.
<sup>4</sup> Tax paid withdrawals include requirements for consumption in the United States for both eivilians and military services; withdrawals for export and for consumption outside the United States are tax-free.
<sup>4</sup> Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period (it should be noted that data for sugar are shown in long tons in that volume); data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later.
<sup>4</sup> Data reported currently cover stocks in tanuers' hands only; all data shown above have therefore been revised to cover only tanners' stocks; the figures for total stocks for January 1946 reflect.
<sup>4</sup> The vised series. The price for sole oak leather is shown on a revised basis beginning in the October 1942 Survey; revisions beginning July 1933 are available on request.
<sup>6</sup> New series. Data on loves and mittens are from the Bureau of the Census and cover all known manufacturers; data for January 1943-March 1945 for leather and combination leather and fabric, and for May 1944-March 1945 for fabric gloves and mittens will be published later. The series for leather gloves are not comparable with similar data shown in the 1942 Supplement which cover only around 85 percent of the total.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					19	46		·	<u> </u>	
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
	LEAT	HER	AND	PROD	UCTS	-Cont	tinued						
LEATHER MANUFACTURES-Continued													
Boots and shoes: Exports §thous, of pairs		995	4,192	1,326	744	1,095	981	1, 663	1, 701	776	1, 159	342	28
Exports §thous. of pairs. Production, total tdo Government shoesdo Civilian shoes, totaldo A thleticdo Dress and work shoes, incl. sandals and playshoes: Lether upners total		40, 049 805	34, 649 632	<sup>1</sup> 41, 246 471	43, 701 464	47,955 427	49, 437 273	49, 469 227	44, 957 315	<b>37, 021</b> 139	46, 236 172	7 <b>41, 6</b> 51 140	47, 2 1
Civilian shoes, totaldododo		39, 243 452	34,017 410	40, 479 537	43, 237 635	47, 528 676	49, 164 666	49, 242 690	44, 642 627	36, 882 536	46, 064 486	* <b>41,</b> 511 * 330	47, 0 3
Dress and work shoes, incl. sandals and playshoes: Leather uppers, totalthous. of pairs		28, 593	26, 371	31, 012	33, 091	35, 483	36, 669	36, 689	32, 815 1, 752	26, 504	32, 117	7 30, 022	34,0
Boys' and youths'do Infants'do		1, 593 2, 735	1, 421 2, 346	1, 492 2, 855	1,777 3,068	1, 807 3, 248	1,872 3,363	1,879 3,238	2,960	1, 502 2, 456	1, 720 2, 838	r 1, 607 r 2, 575	1, 7 2, 9
Boys' and youths' thous of pairs. Boys' and youths' do. Misses' and children's do. Men's do. Women's do. Part leather and nonleather uppersdo. Slippers and moccasins for houseweardo.		3,760 7,547	3,352 6,945	3,913 7,815	4, 421 8, 508	4,904 8,954	5,066 9,383	5,060 9,592	4,379 8,703	3, 346 7, 662	4, 119 8, 692	* 3,727 * 7,901	4,1 8,8 16,3
Part leather and nonleather uppersdo		12,958 2,608	12, 308	14, 937 4, 007 4, 782	15, 317 4, 622	16, 571 5, 671	16, 985 5, 876	16,920 5,646	15,021 5,304	11, 538 4, 693 4, 980	14, 748 6, 679	* 14, 212 * 5, 279 * 5, 681	10, 3 5, 1 7, 1
All other footweardo		7,433 157	4, 497 106	4, 782 140	4, 757 133	5, 487 211	5, 731 222	5,879 338	5,708 188	4,980	6, 563 219	· 5, 681 · 199	<sup>4,1</sup>
	LU	MBEI	R ANI	) MAI	NUFA	CTUR	ES						
LUMBER—ALL TYPES													
Exports, total saw mill products §		39, 429 2, 874	49, 257 3, 312	64, 795 6, 405	52, 574 11, 708	71,094 21,006	63, 060 21, 278	53, 584 21, 099	56,852 9,669	43, 784 13, 876	54, 366 12, 852	44, 237 14, 777	23, 8 4, 3
Sawed timber §dodododo Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.§do m ports, total sawmill products §do		33, 803 98, 964	44, 012 95, 432	56, 089 80, 528	39, 194 79, 434	48, 091 95, 354	39, 878 97, 136	30, 867 90, 263	45, 570 76, 930	27, 825 109, 744	34, 783 123, 411	26, 889 111, 685	17, 4 131, 6
Vational Lumber Manufacturers Association; Production, totalmil. bd. ft	2, 517	1, 891	1,638	1,840	1, 887	2, 279	2, 538	2, 668	2, 689	2,656	2 2, 880	2, 709	2, 9
Hardwoodsdodo	738	615 1,276	443 1, 195	516 1,324	498 1, 389	640 1, 639	681 1,857	699 1, 969 2, 621	659 2,030 2,542	731 1,925 2,505	793 2 2, 087 2 2, 616	821 1,889	2,0
Softwoods	2,353 619	1,819 581 1,238	1,688	2,081 604 1,477	1,911 479 1,432	2, 307 582 1, 725	2, 517 674 1, 843	691 1,930	622 1,919	632 1,873	2,010 660 1,956	2,471 642 1,829	2,6
Softwoodsdo	1,735 4,534	1,238 3,845 1,040	1,216 3,816 1,022	1,477 3,555 906	1,432 3,482 877	3, 397 886	3, 421 873	3, 481 875	3, 614 904	3, 735 974	<sup>2</sup> 3, 862 1, 071	4, 148 1, 211	1, 2 4, 4 1, 3
Hardwoodsdododo	1,407 3,127	2,805	2,794	2, 649	2, 605	2, 511	2, 548	2, 606	2, 711	2, 761	2 2, 791	2, 936	3,0
FLOORING Maple, beech, and birch:													
Orders, newM bd. ftM bd. ftM orders, unfilled, end of month do	3, 250 5, 250	2, 275 7, 300	1,150 7,050	2, 875 6, 700	2, 625 6, 725	3,025 6,875	4, 325 6, 550	3,700 6,175	2,750 6,250	2,300 5,750	3,560 6,150	2, 550 5, 425	3, 7 5, 7
Production dodo	3,475 3,625	2, 525 1, 950	2,425 1,200	3,050 3,075	2,850 2,675	3, 100 2, 725	3, 100 4, 350	2,950 3,875	2,550 2,700	2,375 2,375	3, 100 3, 125	2, 925 3, 375	3,4
Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo Dak:	1,975	3, 125	4, 350	4, 250	4, 300	4, 650	3, 200	2, 475	2, 425	2, 375	2, 475	2, 425	2, 2
Orders, newdodddodddododddddodddddddddd	29, 245 41, 800	18, 343 39, 097	12, 201 37, 962	15, 632 42, 120	17, 329 37, 694	15,971 35,529	16, 817 34, 280	19, 434 33, 371	15, 426 31, 158	20, 247 31, 657	18, 931 30, 055	22, 851 ( <sup>3</sup> )	29, 2 42, 1
Productiondodo	33,065	18,970 17,364	16,004 13,336	18, 523 11, 474	17, 453 22, 892	18, 958 18, 136	18,757 20,996	20, 119 20, 982	17, 239 17, 639	20, 838 19, 747	22, 860 24, 734	27, 527 27, 331	35,9 34,8
Stocks, end of monthdodo	3, 752	5, 113	7,781	14, 830	9, 391	9, 661	7, 425	7, 270	5, 162	6, 081	4, 209	(3)	4,7
Douglas fir: Exports, total sawmill products §M bd. ft_		11, 313	26,038	41, 528	31, 375	42, 207	39, 682	29, 889	30, 020	<b>22</b> , 271	18, 710 5, 702	20, 478	6, 2
Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.§dodo		554 10,759	1, 127 24, 911	3,820 37,708	8, 242 23, 133	13, 225 28, 982	16, 733 22, 949	15, 231 14, 658	6, 032 <b>23, 988</b>	9, 256 13, 015	5, 702 13, 008	9,806 10,672	2,6
Prices, wholesale: Dimension, No. 1, common, 2 x 416 dol, per M bd. ft			34.790	34. 790	34, 790	37, 362	<b>8</b> 8, 220	38. 220	41, 528	42.630	42.630	42.630	42.6
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1 x 4, R. Ldo	59.780	44. 100	44. 100	44. 100	44.100	51. 450	58.900	53.900	58.310	59.780	59.780	59.780	59.7
Exports, total sawmill products & M hd ft		7, 202 1, 853	5, 798 1, 904	9,076 2,268	9, 093 3, 228	13, 816 5, 743	11, 973 3, 506	11, 178 4, 534	10, 861 2, 035	9, 565 2, 703	16, 384 5, 260	11, 716 4, 080	5, 3 1, 0
Sawed timber § do Boards, planks, scantlings, etc § do Orders, new † mil. bd. ft	573	5, 349 550	3,894 472	6, 808 626	5,865 555	8.073 664	8,467 655	6, 644 672	8,826 565	6,862 623	11,124 602	7,636 616	4,2
Orders, unfilled, end of month †do	633	650	646	696	698	738	731	746	701	679	633	651	e
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' †	53.182	42.018	42.782	42. 837	43. 465	46.029	46.029	46. 029	46. 029	46.083	46.083	46.083	46.0
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4" x 12-14' f dol. per M bd. ft Production f	74.723	56.494	59.811 472	60. 056	61.131	65.091 629	65. 091 673	65.091 635	65. 091 621	65. 091 646	65.091 651	65.091 590	65. C
Shipmentstdodododododo		600 553 1,133	476 1, 129	512 576 1,065	554 553 1,066	624 1,071	662 1,082	657 1,060	631 610 1,081	645 1,082	648 1, 085	598 1,077	1,1
Vestern pine: Orders, new†do	476	307	240	293	299	480	445	515	543	568	617	589	5
Orders, unfilled, end of month†do Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common,	275	302	294	298	299	417	293	280	298	276	258	283	2
1" x 8"dol. per M bd. ft Production tmil. bd. ft	40.36 480	36.46 279	36.07 206	35.99 206	36, 16 234	35.77 296	39.15 457	40.65 584	40.07 651	40. 93 656	40.19 720	40.35 618	40. 6
Shipmentstdo_	489 1,083	310 949	248 908	290 824	297 761	373 684	461 710	529 765	581 835	590 901	634 987	564 1,041	5 1,0
Vest coast woods: Orders, newtdo	449	261	377	455	423	527	543	518	476	426	552	445	5
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiontdo	544 461	723 233	738 368	703 450	683 449	636 532	632 532	601 527	559 517	545 403	554 541	538 469	5
Shipmentstdodddododddododddodo	446 475	217 385	357 400	460 392	441 398	<b>5</b> 56 375	532 362	526 368	511 379	415 379	503 403	448 420	54

r Revised. <sup>1</sup> Includes revisions not available for the detail. <sup>2</sup> Excludes data for Redwood region; estimates for this region are included in figures for later months. <sup>3</sup> Not available. <sup>5</sup> Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later. <sup>4</sup> Not available. <sup>5</sup> Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later. <sup>5</sup> 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 "4"" on p. 28 of that issue regarding other revisions; data beginning January 1945, except the detail for January 1946, have been revised to include late reports; 1945 revisions not shown above and also revisions for Jan-uary-May 1943 and 1945 and January -1945, except the detail for January 1946, have been 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 of total lumber, total hardwoods, and total softwoods and production, shipments, and new orders for Southern pine and western pine and 1944 data for production, shipments, and stocks of West Coast woods (1945 data for West Coast woods are subject to further revisions). **Earlier** lumber data were previously adjusted to 1941-43 Census data and revisions have been published only in part (see note in April 1946 Survey). All unpublished revisions through 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.

#### S - 32

#### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

January 1947

	1946	19	15		·			19	46				
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the	Novem-	Novem-		Janu-	Febru-	March	April	1		Turlan	August	Septem-	Octo-
1942 Supplement to the Survey	ber	ber	ber	ary	ary			May	June	July	Angust	ber	ber
LUN	MBEF	R ANI	) MA	NUFA	CTUR	ESC	ontinu	ed					
SOFTWOODS-Continued				.									
Redwood, California: ‡ M. bd. ft.		31, 709	20, 572	20, 248	8, 179	4, 370	3, 930	4,160	8 701				
Orders, new M bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do		85, 572 33, 442	81, 947 26, 724	91, 979 9, 858	98, 314 795	100, 288 1, 286	98, 911 2, 890	97, 769 3, 912	4.033				
Productiondo Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo		28, 019 60, 335	21, 495 76, 006	11, 207 75, 231	1, 854 74, 165	2, 267 73, 298	2, 698 73, 543	4, 275 73, 520	3.765				
SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD													
Softwood plywood:* Productionthous. of sq. ft., 3%" equivalent	129, 635	58, 237	75, 100	106,883	97, 828	109,005	120, 152	128, 489	121, 412	99, 747	126,974	129, 270	149,60
Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	$128,691 \\ 34,984$	57, 862 28, 586	75, 904 26, 739	104, 144 29, 105	98, 619 <b>28,</b> 096	105, 999 <b>30, 988</b>	120, 176 29, 753	129, 926 28, 016	125, 068 24, 391	92, 288 34, 189	$124,891 \\ 33,842$	$128,086 \\ 35,560$	149, 58 34, 95
FURNITURE													
All districts, plant operationspercent of normal Grand Rapids district:	73	56	56	59	62	64	63	63	62	59	68	68	7
Orders: Canceledpercent of new orders	6	7	2	1	1	1	9	1	2	1	3	2	
Newno. of days' production Unfilled, end of monthdo	$27 \\ 130$	30 64	17 68	31 84	36 108	38 115	52 128	53 146	40 147	58 137	47 141	35 137	5 14
Plant operations percent of normal	75 38	60 18	61 15	64 22	69 31	70 87	71 38	70 41	69 37	62 33	71 39	70 40	7 4
	M	ETALS	5 ANE	) MAN	NUFA	TUR	ES						
IRON AND STEEL								1					
Foreign trade:							-						
Exports (domestic), total		487, 240 6, 397	451,046 8,568	557, 360 4, 768	327, 590 9, 322	349, 317 10, 662	476, 221 16, 752 157, 753	488,300 18,160	394, 382 18, 568	395, 923 11, 620	513, 595 10, 893	362,776 9,244	$   \begin{array}{c}     293, 44 \\     7, 18   \end{array} $
Scrapdo		104, 116 4, 770	92, 638 1, 607	78, 584 1, 208	89, 230 3, 45 <b>9</b>	212, 138 9, 584	157, 753 3, 032	111, 694 4, 389	64, 737 3, 409	131, 022 103	119, 664 763	123, 513 1, 896	108, 57 20
Iron and Steel Scrap													
Consumption, total*thous. of short tons		4, 378 2, 346	4, 129 2, 233		1 4, 538 1 2, 326	4, 415 2, 415	4, 504 2, 331	$3,662 \\ 1,746$	4, 214 2, 074	4,476	4, 670 2, 594	4,449 2,467	4, 90 2, 70
Purchased scrap*		2,032 3,943 1,239	1, 896 3, 742 1, 215	(8) (6) (8)	<sup>1</sup> 2, 212 4, 491 1, 376	2,000 4,514 1,346	2, 173 4, 405 1, 296	1,916 4,380 1,281	2, 140 4, 110 1, 269	2,094 3,660 1,267	2,076 3,324 1,142	1,982 3,258 1,192	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2,20\\ 3,10\\ 1,18 \end{array} $
Purchased scrap*do		2, 704	2, 527	(•)	3, 115	3, 168	3, 109	3, 099	2, 841	2, 393	2, 182	2,066	1, 10
Iron ore:													
Lake Superior district: Consumption by furnacesthous. of long tons Shipments from upper lake portsdo	$\begin{array}{c} 6,131 \\ 6,701 \end{array}$	$5,612 \\ 4,145$	6, 099 71	3, 719 0	1, 748 0	6, 021 0	4, 769 730	2, 990 3, 616	4, 995 8, 654	6, 460 10, 848	6, 738 9, 774	6, 380 9, 636	6,62 9,20
Stocks, end of month, total	41, 918 37, 063	44, 706 39, 891	39, 059 34, 660	35, 342 31, 215	33, 647 29, 606	27, 601 24, 100	23,079 20,060	23, 905 21, 075	26, 265 23, 247	30, 439 27, 131	34,067 30,450	34, 573 33, 464	40, 43
	4, 857	4, 815 116	4, 399 109	4, 127 78	4,041 75	3, 501 81	3, 019 112	2,830 237	3, 018 173	3, 307 340	3, 617 371	4,109	4,67
Manganese ore, imports (manganese content)§do Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures		46	51	33	27	60	56	45	33	72	62	70	•
Castings grav iron.													
Castings, gray fron: Shipments, total	964, 300 552, 696	751,092	678,091 397,529	706, 319	541,177	796, 068 505, 431	856, 678 529, 323	757,041	735,060	810, 829	944, 516 558, 957	913, 824 534, 310	1,051,00
Unfilled orders for saledo2 Castings, malleable:of Orders, new, for saledodo	2,888,219 34,299	1,847,468 33,698	1,877,095 44, 507	2,076,994	2,152,766	2,265,336	2,378,348	2,491,811	2,633,118	2,668,782 34, 157	2,785,609	2,881,906	7 50, 14
Orders, unfilled for saledododo	257,943 68,987	227, 309 57, 315	236, 648 51, 963	245, 878 54, 191	247, 644 40, 156	263, 227 50, 235 33, 978	267,822 65,010	271,925 62,598	275,845 61,650	271,981 64,446	272, 440 67, 903	277, 309 69, 516	7 280,97
For saledo	39, 328	36, 007	35, 168	38, 181	29, 338		36, 298	34, 975	35, 468	38, 021	41, 345	39, 634	7 46, 47
Consumption*thous. of short tons Prices, wholesale: Basic (valley furnace)dol. per long ton	28,00	4, 080 25. 25	4, 090 25. 25	25.25	<sup>1</sup> 3, 664 25, 25	4, 374 25. 63	3, 739 26. 00	2, 395 26, 00	3, 623 28, 00	4, 560 28.00	4, 696 28, 00	4, 571 28, 00	4, 81 28. (
Compositedod	$28.73 \\ 28.50$	25.92 25.75	25.92 25.75	25.92 25.75	25. 92 25. 75	26. 32 26. 20	26.67 26.50	26.82 26.50	28.67 28.50	28.73 28.50	28.73 28.50	28.00 28.73 28.50	28. 28. 28.
Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), and of month*	4, 435	4,026	4, 323	2, 645	1, 148	4, 424	3, 614	2, 275	3, 682	4, 705	4, 898	4, 687	4,8
thous. of short tons. Boilers, radiators, and convectors, cast-iron:¶ Boilers (round and square):		1, 124	1, 192	(•)	1, 257	1, 239	1, 046	862	821	810	771	830	8
				17,515 14,939	9,134 7,383	12,341 11,324	$15,612 \\ 13,492$	22,279 20,264	20, 986 21, 348	21, 188 20, 222	25, 380 26, 881	25,713 27,021	30, 0 32, 1
Stocks, end of monthdo		·	32, 850	32, 426	37, 178	38, 195	40, 316	41, 973	41, 611	20, 222 42, 577		39, 769	37,6
Production		1, 497	1, 904	2, 174 1, 937	$1,948 \\ 1,431$	$2,313 \\ 1,895$	2,571 2,239	$3, 179 \\ 2, 196$	3, 386 3, 355	3, 196 3, 559	4,469		4, 5 4, 8
Shipmentsdo Stocksdo		1	I	2, 094	2, 610	3, 028	3, 361	4, 344	4, 375	4, 012	3, 421		

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					194	6				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
М	ETAL	S ANI	) MAI	NUFA	TUR	ESC	ontinu	ed					
IRON AND STEEL—Continued	]	1										1	
Steel castings:t Shipments total	130, 813 93, 930 27, 489	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	129, 211 94, 630 28, 547	123, 551 91, 715 25, 604	119, 157 84, 422 22, 422	130, 450 94, 653 24, 746	126, 415 90, 675 25, 993	138, 20 98, 94 25, 70
Production	6, 379 84	6, 200 79	6, 058 75	3, 872 50	1, 393 20	6, 507 83	5, 860 78	4, 072 52	5,625 74	6, 610 85	6, 887 88	$6,518 \\ 86$	6, 91 8
Composite, finished steeldol. per lb. Steel billets, rerolling (Pittsburgh)dol. per lone ton Btrut tural steel (Pittsburgh)dol. per lb. Steel scrap (Chicago)dol. per long ton.	$\begin{array}{c} .\ 0305\\ 39.\ 00\\ .\ 0235\\ 23.\ 13\end{array}$	.0275 36.00 .0210 18.75	. 0275 36. 00 . 0210 18. 75	.0275 36 00 .0210 18.75	. 0288 37. 50 . 0223 18. 75	. 0301 39. 00 . 0235 18. 75	. 0301 39. 00 . 0235 18. 75	. 0301 39. 00 . 0235 18. 75	. 0303 39. 00 . 0235 18. 75	. 0305 39. 00 . 0235 18. 75	, 0305 39, 00 , 0235 18, 75	$0305 \\ 39.00 \\ 0235 \\ 18.75$	.030 39.0 .023 18.7
Steel, Manufactured Products													l
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: Orders, unfilled, end of monththousandsdo Productiondo Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	13, 612 2, 198 2, 213 19	4, 645 1, 823 1, 825 38	5, 353 1, 810 1, 821 27	5, 465 1, 695 1, 705 19	5, 989 839 839 20	6, 733 1, 428 1, 424 24	7,886 2,000 1,988 38	8, 632 1, 861 1, 875 24	9, 763 1, 786 1, 782 28	9, 960 2, 031 2, 019 40	10, 318 2, 393 2, 405 28	$\begin{array}{c} 12,202\\ 2,039\\ 2,036\\ 30 \end{array}$	13, 07 2, 35 7 2, 35 7 3
Boilers, steel, new orders:: Areathous. of sq. ft. Quantitynumber. Porcelain enameled products, shipments; thous. of dol. Spring washers, shipmentsdo Steel products, net shipments::	1, 445 1, 409 7, 814	1, 295 1, 222 4, 013 374	1, 597 1, 259 3, 358 325	1, 606 1, 381 5, 070 382	1, 645 1, 154 4, 496 317	1, 948 1, 531 4, 788 355	1, 993 2, 049 6, 151 407	1, 725 1, 920 5, 779 384	1, 797 1, 895 5, 731 399	2,000 1,480 5,679 455	1, 417 1, 586 7, 221 506	$1, 646 \\ 1, 682 \\ 6, 692 \\ 543$	1,96 1,86 8,14 58
Steel products, her simplicits:       thous. of short tons.         Merchant bars       do.         Pipe and tube       do.         Plates       do.         Stheets       do.         Strip-Cold rolled       do.         Hot rolled       do.         Tin plate and trapes, heavy       do.         Mire and write products       do.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4, 367 450 454 367 204 993 108 120 324 209 350	4, 298 435 417 387 204 931 104 111 331 210 338		1 4, 379 1 453 401 1 341 1 149 1 1,044 1 137 1 138 1 278 1 267 1 356	4, 214 454 418 371 177 924 106 117 327 249 327	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{4, 336} \\ \textbf{439} \\ \textbf{457} \\ \textbf{361} \\ \textbf{166} \\ \textbf{973} \\ \textbf{118} \\ \textbf{100} \\ \textbf{340} \\ \textbf{265} \\ \textbf{351} \end{array}$	3, 667 348 385 263 109 966 121 100 201 241 323	3, 688 372 334 284 133 877 108 88 274 247 318	<b>4</b> , 259 455 427 399 180 960 92 105 313 262 297	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{4}, \textbf{965}\\ 501\\ 501\\ 421\\ 217\\ \textbf{1}, \textbf{116}\\ 124\\ 137\\ 351\\ 295\\ 387\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{4}, 590\\ \textbf{452}\\ \textbf{46}\\ 397\\ 199\\ \textbf{1}, 076\\ 115\\ 137\\ 347\\ 244\\ 365 \end{array}$	$5, 26 \\ 544 \\ 499 \\ 466 \\ 222 \\ 1, 23 \\ 133 \\ 156 \\ 388 \\ 25 \\ 410 \\ 381 \\ 3$
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS						1							
Aluminum: Imports. hauxite ¶long tons. Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.)dol, per lb. Aluminum fabricated products, shipments' mil. of lb. Brass sheets, wholesale price, mildol, per lb.	. 0682	40, 967 . 0375 65, 2 . 195	38, 213 . 0375 66. 5 . 195	66, 794 . 0375 80. 8 . 195	38, 322 . 0375 63. 8 . 195	52, 329 . 0385 99. 4 . 195	55, 598 . 0475 109. 3 . 208	75, 844 . 0475 110. 7 . 221	65, 356 . 0523 118. 6 . 237	77, 110 . 0525 133. 8 . 237	88, 606 . 0550 148, 6 . 237	95, 038 . 0575 146, 2 . 237	29, 81 . 057 178. . 23
Copper. Exports, refined and manufactures {short tons. Imports, total {dododo For smelting, refining, and export {dodo For domestic consumption, total {do Urrefined, including scrap {do Refined {do	. 1704	10, 908 50, 860 2, 407 48, 452 11, 869 36, 584 . 1178	7, 301 56, 469 2, 262 54, 217 12, 480 41, 737 . 1178	12, 427 60, 026 15, 657 44, 369 20, 368 24, 001 . 1178	10,966 13,560 1,760 11,800 5,782 6,020 .1178	7, 336 8, 194 3, 481 4, 712 814 3, 898 . 1178	6, 267 25, 164 1, 104 24, 060 3, 701 20, 358 . 1178	4, 225 31, 193 762 30, 431 1, 276 29, 155 . 1178	7, 341 20, 510 5, 058 15, 452 819 14, 633 . 1406	7,489 35,755 5,486 30,269 12,319 17,950 .1415	9, 173 21, 272 2, 950 18, 322 18, 272 50 . 1415	$\begin{array}{c} 5,386\\ 25,182\\ 2,656\\ 22,526\\ 19,315\\ 3,211\\ .1415\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2, 13\\ 32, 50\\ 1, 22\\ 31, 27\\ 23, 92\\ 7, 34\\ . 141 \end{array} $
Mine or smelter (incl. custom intake)short tons. Refinerydodo	73, 020	65, 586 70, 218 119, 973 74, 425	62, 641 66, 062 103, 464 76, 512	58, 178 69, 608 115, 601 72, 799	41, 667 49, 923 86, 089 74, 339	41, 832 20, 139 58, 590 70, 249	29, 280 18, 989 75, 756 65, 448	31, 897 20, 551 93, 647 75, 754	<b>32</b> , 785 23, 870 95, 267 79, 145	56, 906 43, 606 7 97, 527 101, 183	64, 462 59, 591 * 118, 381 94, 669	69,748 67,803 113,158 98,619	72,80 77,94 136,48 91,10
Lead: Imports, totai. ex-mfrs. (lead content) ¶do Ore, domestic, receipts (lead content) o <sup>2</sup> do Refined:	26, 180	22, 942 32, 812	25, 199 31, 580	17,669 31,550	12, 291 28, 525	7, 506 27, 081	6, 526 24, 655	4, 981 22, 049	5, 217 21, 801	5, 046 32, 977	12, 909 31, 373	9,477 28,054	19, 29 27, 32
Price, wholesale, pig.destiverized (N. Y.)dol. per lb. Production, total d	40,041	. 0650 47, 824 39, 991 44, 766 42, 671	. 0650 45, 399 38, 298 44, 304 43, 746	.0650 51,054 49,795 44,806 51,929	. 0650 41, 643 40, 070 48, 257 45, 312	. 0650 25, 336 24, 179 28, 702 41, 939	. 0650 23, 766 22, 726 23, 941 41, 758	.0650 19,530 18,393 21,720 39,563	.0818 18,584 17,450 25,173 32,969	$\begin{array}{r} .0925\\ 34,029\\ 32,622\\ 35,591\\ 31,396\end{array}$	. 0825 35, 690 33, 994 32, 811 34, 275	$\begin{array}{c c} . 0825 \\ 40,720 \\ 39,012 \\ 34,047 \\ 40,944 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} .\ 082\\ 43,06\\ 41,21\\ 41,00\\ 42,99\end{array}$
Tim: Imports: ¶ Ore (tin content)long tons. Pars, blocks, pizs, etcdodo. Price, wholesale, Straits (N. Y.)dol. per lb.	. 6452	3, 763 94 . 5200	811 0 . 5200	1, 151 22 . 5200	7, 540 0 . 5200	5, 074 0 . 5200	4, 483 213 . 5200	1,067 1,977 .5200	3, 242 2, 073 . 5200	5,665 2,172 .5200	3, 593 2, 542 . 5200	153 581 . 5200	78 2, 46 . 520
Zine: Imports, total (zinc content) ¶short tons For smelting, refining, and export ¶do		39, 481 1, 881	<b>31,</b> 522 735	31, 826 1, 111	27, 662 312	44, 766 2, 993	33, 878 3, 102	32, 419 779	15, 729 878	31, 057 5, 287	21, 241 3, 476	$25,424 \\ 3,639$	14, 42 74
For domestic consumption: ¶ Ore (zinc content)do Blocks, pigs, etcdo Price, wholesale, prime, Western (St.		28, 365 9, 235	20, 450 10, 337	13, 069 17, 646	14, 300 13, 050	29, 031 12, 742	18, 291 12, 485	21, 943 9, 697	7, 616 7, 235	19, 982 5, 788	14, 007 3, 758	17, 242 4, 545	8, 80 4, 78
Price, wholesale, prime, Western (St. Louts).       dol. per lb. Production of	1012 - 66, 818 - 91, 397 - 75, 749	64, 337 54, 449	. 0825 66, 162 62, 324 56, 180 259, 391	.0825 65,901 58,635 47,169 266,657	. 0825 61, 274 54, 856 41, 349 273, 075	. 0825 71, 612 83, 693 66, 159 260, 994	.0825 60,903 73,191 60,809 248,706	. 0825 62, 416 69, 489 60, 380 241, 633	. 0825 58, 812 60, 492 51, 101 239, 953	. 0923 59, 014 69, 220 58, 321 229,747	. 0825 59, 752 51, 886 43, 522 237, 613	$\begin{array}{c c} & .0825 \\ & 58,475 \\ & 65,927 \\ & 60,130 \\ & 230,161 \end{array}$	

### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

January 1947

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					194	.6				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
М	ETAL	S ANI	) MAI	NUFA	CTUR	ES—C	ontinu	ed					
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS		ł							l				
Electric overbead eranes: Orders, newthous. of doldo Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Shipmentsdo		1, 799 10, 690 675	1, 366 11, 365 649	1, 607 12, 185 757	1, 386 12, 772 786	1, 422 13, 396 781	1, 049 13, 546 850	1, 792 14, 677 1, 029	1, 456 15, 132 994	2, 360 16, 242 802	1, 565 16, 549 1, 252	1,082 15,811 1,192	2, 34 16, 77 1, 34
Foundry equipment: New orders, net total1937-39=100 New equipment	421.0 661.5	416. 6 419. 4 406. 8	547.6 600.8 360.8	392. 8 391. 1 391. 7	432. 8 458. 7 342. 6	536. 6 576. 7 351. 8	701, 2 779, 8 427, 7	577. 3 621. 7 426. 2	491.7 492.8 488.2	453. 4 444. 8 481. 1	538.7 555.5 484.1	424.4 415.4 453.5 17,382	469. 407. 672.
Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol Oil burners: Orders, new, netnumber Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	105, 189 990, 350 71, 805	58, 075 266, 976 26, 172 5, 279	12, 262 32, 150 277, 211 21, 915 6, 166	82, 489 330, 206 29, 494 6, 531	138, 828 442, 220 26, 814 6, 256	13, 423 78, 941 498, 600 30, 681 4, 691	127, 285 590, 942 34, 943 5, 785	159, 375 717, 642 32, 675 6, 130	16, 604 92, 927 777, 381 33, 188 5, 835	87, 531 824, 335 40, 577 6, 626	99, 907 907, 301 55, 909 5, 543	80, 294 931, 882 55, 713 5, 195	r 98, 38 956, 96 r 73, 296 6, 40
Mechanical stokers, sales:¶ Classes 1, 2, and 3dododo	14, 946	21, 434	13, 746	14, 007	14, 328	16, 038	14, 399	14, 688	13, 389	17, 503	20, 535	19, 436	7 17, 26
Number Horsepower Unit heater group, new orders • thous. of dol.	357 58, 495	400 76, 520	331 63, 380 8, 526	246 59, 382	248 69, 070	275 73, 717 8, 417	345 88, 485	303 80, 586	309 75, 274 * 7, 628	329 82, 700	427 70, 827	450 63, 055 10, 193	* 45 * 78, 45
Warm-air furnaces (forced air and gravity flow), shipments*number Machine tools, shipments*thous. of dol Pumps and water systems, domestic, shipments;c <sup>3</sup>	86, 584 26, 176	41, 465 26, 084	33, 253 23, 276	37, 789 30, 263	39, 664 26, 949	47, 100 27, 326	<b>43</b> , 186 <b>2</b> 8, 108	47, 321 26, 580	49, 337 28, 580	48, 912 22, 360	62, 094 26, 911	* 72, 033 25, 468	r 83, 12 r 29, 14
Pitcher, other hand, and windmill pumpsunits Water systems, including pumpsdo Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary:	28, 917 57, 985	24, 050 36, 529	23, 600 33, 718	27, 563 46, 094	24, 093 37, 528	27, 231 44, 870	28, 157 44, 887	23, 587 45, 150	27, 741 45, 349	22, 663 54, 434	25, 003 59, 874	* 24, 082 58, 751	30, 55 7 68, 28
Orders, newthous. of dol ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	3, 260	2, 482	1, 925	2, 836	2.728	2, 489	2, 803	2, 856	2, 648	4, 014	3, 789	3, 223	3, 58
Battery shipments (automotive replacement only), number*thousandsthousands	1,150	1, 834	1, 685	1, 768	1, 706	1, 686	1, 672	1, 645	1, 377	1, 161	1, 471	1, 318	1,35
Insulating materials, sales billed		202 254	227 345	217 213	187 222	224 429	225 385	242 404	227 465	252 432	284 492		
Value		5, 856 624 2, 556	7,626 613 3,144	6, 343 570 2, 694	6, 589 614 2, 216	5, 786 604 2, 759	6, 105 527 2, 738	5, 357 351 3, 060	9, 099 606 2, 878	9, 379 771 3, 268	9, 889 2, 104 3, 507	8, 240 714 3, 761	4, 32
Polyphase induction, billings		5, 633 7, 260 1, 720 1, 352 12, 732	6, 143 10, 813 1, 358 2, 067 12, 900	3, 365 5, 818 565 779 14, 109	3, 243 6, 530 456 894 10, 887	5, 924 12, 767 868 1, 840 6, 590	4, 726 10, 222 600 1, 414 12, 940	5, 281 10, 809 847 1, 844 16, 103	5, 873 13, 095 973 1, 735 16, 129	6, 154 13, 377 987 1, 589 15, 705	$7,519 \\15,445 \\1,234 \\2,067 \\21,471$	7,871 13,808 1,011 1,741 18,683	$ \begin{array}{c c} 8,62\\ 14,75\\ 1,34\\ 2,20\\ 20,74 \end{array} $
Vulcation of fiber paperthous. of lb Shipmentsthous. of dol	4, 741 1, 640	12, 732 3, 152 875	4, 093 921	4, 359 1, 265	10, 887 4, 222 1, 104	6, 590 4, 474 1, 211	12, 940 3, 389 1, 138	3, 214 1, 038	16, 129 3, 247 824	15, 705 3, 183 1, 056	21, 471 3, 790 1, 288	4, 125 1, 330	20, 74 5, 05 1, 76

# PAPER AND PRINTING

PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER												
Pulpwood:* Consumptionthous. of cords (128 cu. ft.).	1,401	1, 314	1, 294	1, 286	1, 511	1, 512	1, 516	1, 514	1, 423	1, 558	1,503	1, 628
Receipts, totaldodododododo	- 1, 225 2, 877	1, 070 2, 627	1, 354 2, 687	1, 511 2, 913	1, 716 3, 117	1, 433 3, 038	1, 331 2, 853	$1,604 \\ 2,942$	$1,723 \\ 3,241$	1, 920 3, 639	1, 821 3, 956	1, 695 4, 023
Waste paper:* Consumptionshort tone Receiptsdododo	568,048	500, <b>546</b> 496, 036	590, 097 589, 511	555, 229 545, 602	616, 542 637, 199	606, 662 653, 188	620, 830 639, 991	578,075 606,548	558, 257 596, 609	635,827 635,567	607, 231 604, 136	681, 290 708, 103
Stocksdo	330, 919	326, 689	326, 238	316, 488	337, 518	382, 992	401, 667	426, 750	464, 831	460, 946	453, 896	480, 624
WOOD PULP												
Exports, all grades, total tshort tons	3, 461	1,095 271,856	2, 906 232, 963	1,058 142,069	3, 198 109, 769	1,359 118,276	5, 092 123, 985	6,057 150,216	4, 780 212, 697	3, 591 147, 417	4, 334 133, 141	2, 302 152, 660
Exports, all grades, totaltshort tons Imports, all grades, total tdo Bleached sulphate tdodo	6, 846 55 922	7, 817 100, 745	5, 780 88, 447	5,213 31,741	5, 322 11, 435	4, 783 10, 505	3, 996 20, 352	10, 584 26, 482	9,757 64,109	3, 263 33, 864	6, 348 32, 893	7,562 29,292
Unbleached sulphite 1	38, 609	36,779 99,480	37, 299 78, 483	38, 672 45, 242	36, 194 37, 715	42, 638 36, 085	39, 406 37, 158	37, 757 49, 818	37, 439 78, 176	33, 988 49, 574	28, 104 49, 822	31, 113 62, 459
Soda ‡do Groundwood ‡do	2, 170 26, 948	1, 740 25, 295	1, 943 21, 011	1,699 19,502	1,990 17,113	1, 717 22, 548	1, 879 21, 194	1,928 23,647	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1,249\\ 21,967 \end{array} $	1, 529 25, 199	1,556 14,418	1,410 20,824

r Revised.

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Revised.
Revised.
Pata are based on reports of 124 manufacturars accounting for practically the entire production of oil burners; in prewar years the reporting concerns accounted for around 90 percent of the industry.
Data cover almost the entire industry; in prewar years the reporting concerns represented over 95 percent of the total.
Includes unit heaters, unit ventilators, and heat transfer coils; the designation has, therefore, been corrected from "unit heaters" to "unit heater group" to avoid misinterpre-

Includes unit heaters, unit ventilators, and heat transfer coils; the designation has, incretore, been corrected non and backets of an endpoint of the index of the i

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	194	5					19	46		<u> </u>		
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Oet be
	PA	PER A	ND F	RINT	ING-	-Contin	nued			·		<u> </u>	
WOOD PULP-Continued													
roduction:† Total, all gradesshort tons_	876, 781	799, 579	706, 722	727, 224	720, 239	855, 139	849, 772	849, 126	841,674	787, 672	858, 510	808,650	r905.
Bleached sulphatedo	77,016	71,683	64, 504	59,004	63, 011	78, 144	76, 411	78,670	77, 336	71,931	80, 170	76,008	79
Unbleached sulphatedo	336, 697	299, 256	246, 570	230, 809	250, 454	320, 300	316, 854	207, 975	323, 722	309,614	331, 586	314,645	343,
Bleached sulphitedo	144, 150	132, 878	119,761	136, 813	127, 991	140, 669	141, 876	150,015	138,986	132, 575	143, 184	135, 185	r152
Unbleached sulphitedododo	40,685	66, 105 38, 408	59, 806 35, 925	64, 513 39, 553	58, 989 35, 886	64, 546 41, 320	62, 347 41, 612	65, 563 38, 631	65,455 38,386	56, 675 37, 583	69, 272 42, 655	64, 407 38, 947	r 75 42
Groundwood	158, 714	147, 473	143, 283	155, 756	143, 333	163, 110	164, 589	161,044	149,840	133, 614	140,027	132, 787	115
ocks, end of month:	1	1	1								1		
Total. all gradesdo	76, 592	68,665	71, 195	67,026	74, 295	74,906	77, 173	88, 429	85, 313	83,178	77,606	71,916	72
Bleached sulphatedo Unbleached sulphatedo	6, 218 8, 765	5, 471 8, 984	3, 999 8, 894	3,855 7,340	6, 970 6, 556	5, 203 7, 119	6, 265 7, 624	7,358 8,055	6, 291 8, 013	6, 684 6, 773	6,021 6,430	7, 193 8, 350	
Bleached sulphitedo	18, 615	14,400	17, 105	15, 397	18, 561	17, 362	14, 834	17, 515	14, 363	17,933	17. 185	16, 713	1 1
Unbicached sulphite	15, 294	9,405	9,461	9,374	10, 105	8, 786	8, 451	11,179	11,800	11,043	13,605	12,154	11
Sodado	2,613	1,959	1,933	2,041	2, 181	2,645	2,711	2, 918	2,329	2,448	2,726	2,690	1 2
Groundwooddo	21,423	24, 361	26, 481	25, 638	26, 253	29, 870	34, 089	37, 983	39, 252	34, 940	28, 230	21, 381	* 17
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS													
l paper and paperboard mills:* Paper and paperboard production, totalshort tons_		1,503.923		1,508,961	1,428,745	1,638,097	1,628,857		1,596,773		1,684,906		
Paperdo		760, 310	709, 444	782, 844	720, 336	819, 320	813, 674	823, 646	820,090	766, 906	864, 982	799, 698	891
Paper Paper Building board		743, 613	660,072	726, 117	708, 409	818, 777	815, 183	797, 700	776, 683	707, 355	819, 924	796, 489	859
Building board		89, 293	87, 831	96, 874	94, 495	106, 443	108, 287	106, 571	99,002	72,051	90, 479	109,016	12
A merican Paper and Pulp Association);† Orders, newshort tonashort tonadoshipmentsdoshipmentsdo	1				}	1	1					1	ł
Orders, newshort tons_	649,635	587, 104	553, 553	682, 014	593, 256	700, 693	682, 491	657,053	669, 564	659, 247	646, 889	r681, 582	74
Productiondo	698, 473	619, 717	580, 487	644, 266	591, 121	681,001	666, 108	672,370	671, 335	613, 822	704,694	1648, 551	72
Shipmentsdo	703, 538	616, 249	563, 008	653, 559	592, 627	682, 398	665, 605	670, 144	677,096	613, 441	701, 343	r632, 877	73
'Ine paper:	81.006	83, 498	79, 761	101, 382	83, 681	104, 902	107,677	89,017	108, 191	100,854	85, 449	101,055	10
Orders, unfilled, end of month do	155, 801	140, 438	129, 598	135, 896	136, 513	149, 408	161, 287	155.066	175, 437	187, 924	161, 480	176.288	17
Productiondo	100,130	93, 479	85, 743	92, 351	84,450	92, 218	94,770	97,896	97,790	89, 320	103, 161	92, 573	7
Shipmentsdo	101, 584	93,017	79, 314	94, 431	85, 596	96, 129	91,840	97, 207	99, 684	85, 824	99, 592	* 88,037	r11
Stocks, end of monthdo	53, 391	55, 904	62, 335	55, 963	57, 412	53, 721	56, 349	57, 543	59, 500	56,150	53, 504	r 59, 081	15
rinting paper: Orders, new	221, 980	184.014	171.937	247, 377	203, 257	234, 395	227, 871	225, 245	214, 214	225, 529	202, 087	7234, 622	125
Orders unfilled and of month	225, 470	196.654	179,989	247,788	250, 553	261, 171	255, 855	259, 124	252, 603	258, 456	202,087	7241, 498	124
Production do	234,707	200, 557	191, 434	219.785	198, 199	227, 104	226, 978	228, 291	226, 110	206, 408	236, 530	219, 460	124
Shipmentsdo	236, 732	198, 476	187, 420	221,406	198, 897	223, 972	228, 219	229,400	288.049	206, 958	237, 857	7213, 137	724
Stocks, end of month	( 00,401	62, 627	64, 962	57,996	56, 942	58, 298	56, 934	55, 350	53, 512	53, 225	55, 331	* 59, 320	16
Vrapping paper: Orders, newdododododo	0.00				017 000		0.00	0.000	054 050	0.0 000		-050 045	-07
Orders, new do	256, 649 200, 563	228, 184 213, 983	216, 125	231, 270 192, 175	215,089 190,398	262, 247 205, 926	247, 243 199, 825	247, 803 186, 017	254, 258 194, 966	247, 518 197, 977	261, 804 193, 693	r253, 345 r213, 506	, 27 , 21
Production do	268, 461	213, 983	207, 920 214, 719	232, 704	217, 692	262, 799	247,098	252, 282	254, 348	237,498	266, 987	248,021	+27
		232, 984	209, 993	238, 186	217,859	264, 054	247, 587	250, 157	256,630	237, 170	267, 254	243, 728	r27
Stocks, end of monthdo	67,175	69, 869	72, 490	67,047	68, 273	75, 122	71,082	67, 512	65, 970	65, 867	64, 162	* 72, 263	17
ok paper, coated: prders, newpercent of stand. capacity	1			<i>(</i> 1)		1				5		1	]
prders, newpercent of stand. capacity		60.5 677	62.6	(1) (1) (1)									
hipmentsdo		66.7	64.7 67.0	X									
		00.1	01.0										
to be provided to the second s		89.2	92.9	(1)									
rice, wholesale, "B" grade, English finish, white,	1		'		0.00				• ••				
f. o. b. milldoi. per 100 lb	8.55	7.30	7.30	7.58	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.28	8.55	
hipmentsdodo		97.2 96.1	96. 4 93. 5	(1) (1)									
wsprint:		30.1	50.0			[							
lanada:	1	-				t				l		[	{
Productionshort tons Shipments from millsdo	364, 304	299, 158	276, 931	328, 414	308, 382	334, 127	337,862	359, 943	334, 207	357,027	370, 676	330,063	37
Stocks, at mills, end of monthdo	391, 388 85, 948	298,005	262, 765	316, 320 92, 454	285, 304 115, 532	320, 351 129, 308	348, 103 119, 067	367, 251 111, 759	322, 805 123, 161	364, 591	356, 572	335, 874	38
	1 ·	66, 194	80, 360	04, 101	110,002	125, 000	110,007	111,108	140,101	110,097	129, 701	123, 890	11
Consumption by publishers do	291, 517	236,090	225, 378	221,054	223, 244	267, 711	258, 984	261, 484	259, 284	243,072	260, 059	268, 387	29
Imports do do do do do price, rolls (N. Y.) dol. per short ton		206, 659	232, 618	244, 469	238,888	269.795	285,017	313, 270	275, 470	326, 399	295, 934	293, 228	30
Price, rolls (N. Y.)dol. per short ton.		61.00	61.00	67.00	67.00	67 00	67.00	67.00	67.00	71.08	73.80	74.00	
Productionshort tons. Shipments from millsdo	64, 739 62, 107	62.602 62,186	61, 563 62, 551	67,819 66,102	60, 564 59, 015	65, 304 67, 658	67,064 67,698	65, 927 65, 699	61, 241 61, 671	62,742 60,249	65, 129 67, 206	61,025 55,587	6 6
Stocks and of month:	02,107	02, 180	02,001	00, 104	00,010	01,000	07,080	00,000	01,071	00, 220	07,200	00,001	ľ
At mills	15, 184	7,328	6, 340	8,057	9,606	7, 252	6,618	6, 846	6,416	8,909	6,832	12,270	1
At publishersdo In transit to publishersdo	217, 438	246, 227	222, 266	221,957	216, 241	198, 122	201,776	210.276	209, 784	226, 577	243, 331	240,602	21
in transit to publishersdodo	79, 676	47, 556	44,078	55, 206	60, 277	55, 341	56, 332	59,257	52, 155	61,735	64, 331	60, 634	8
perboard (National Paperboard Association):	690, 702	653, 196	601, 526	685, 788	641, 342	754, 872	747, 907	771, 331	669, 747	715,696	729,066	699, 362	79
rders, unfilled, end of monthdo	545, 042	472, 568	462, 446	516, 776	533, 794	549, 929	553, 274	567,068	558, 129	620.354	564, 299	569, 409	60
roduction	737,454	664,076	583, 569	624,862	614,867	710, 987	716, 274	703, 422	675, 118	663, 229	754, 177	679, 504	76
Percent of canacity	99	95	85	90	97	100	99	94	97	89	99	96	
Aste paper, consumption and stocks: Consumptionshort tons	474 017	907 0.00	247 100	397, 534	372, 489	412,718	413, 131	408, 173	374, 295	260 000	120 000	200 004	10
Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	474, 317 304, 100	385, 249 204, 675	347, 495 199, 353	204, 736	372, 489 193, 885	211, 335	238, 597	408, 175 259, 832	374, 295 283, 996	369, 803 315, 236	439, 696 313, 975	399, 684 299, 218	42
er products:	001,100	201,013	100,000		100,000	,000			200,000	010,200	010,010	200, 210	30
11 1		I	1										
nipping containers, corrugated and sond noer, snp- ments* mil. sq. ft. surface area olding paper boxes, value:*	5, 241	4, 421	4, 047	4,800	4, 345	4,923	5,078	4, 975	4, 730	4, 763	5, 233	4, 919	
olding paper boxes, value:*	000 0	000 F	074.5	9/7 -	904 0	207 0	900 #	270.0	920 -	001.0	201.0	414.0	
New orders	363.8 397.0	302.7 288.3	274.5 260.7	347.7 301.3	324.8 283.1	397.0 322.1	389.5 338.0	379.6 338.4	362.7 331.3	361.0 300.5	381.0 368.3	414.6 351.5	
•	381.0	200.3	200.7	001.0	200.1	044.1	000.0	000. t	001.9	000.0	000.0		
PRINTING													
by publication, totalno. of editions.	863	536	731	348	465	638	664 520	682 553	679 556	536	510		
ew booksdo	704	477	609 122	281 67	368 97	518 120	539 125	553 129	556 123	422 114	401 109	532 124	
New editionsdo	159	59											

Revised. §See note in A pril 1946 Survey for basis of data. The revisions for January 1942-March 1943, see note for paperboard at bottom of p. S-36 of July 1944 Survey. No comparable data available after December 1945. Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later. TRevised series. Revised woodpulp production for 1940-43 and sulphite stocks for all months of 1943 are shown on p. 20 of the December 1944 Survey and revised 1942 stock figures for all series are on pp. 30 and 31 of the June 1943 issue; there have been further revisions in the 1943 data for groundwood and total production shown in the December 1944 Survey and unpublished revisions in the 1944 production data for these two series; all revisions will be shown later. The data exclude defibrated, exploded and asplund fiber; stock data are stocks of own production at mills. The paper series from the American Paper and Pulp Association beginning in the August 1944 Survey are estimated industry totals and are not comparable with data shown in earlier issues; there have been further small revisions in the 1943-44 data as published prior to the June 1945 issue; these revisions and earlier data will be published later. "New series. The new paper series are from the Bureau of the Census and cover production of all mills including producers of building paper and building boards; for 1942 monthly averages and data for the early months of 1943, see p. S-32 of the August 1944 Survey; earlier data will be published later. Minor revisions in the January 1944 data for shipping containers are available on request.

# SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

January 1947

Delice a chorwise starts is through 1941         The bar         Total         Total <th>gust         ber         b           764         717         1           16, 56         1 16, 81         1           3, 588         13, 596         1           5, 444         5, 048         7           94         132         1           5, 875         5, 070         4           3, 958         34, 041         7.36           788         729         7.781         7.675           675         656         1         7.578         7</th> <th>Octo- ber 544 1 16. 84 13. 593</th>	gust         ber         b           764         717         1           16, 56         1 16, 81         1           3, 588         13, 596         1           5, 444         5, 048         7           94         132         1           5, 875         5, 070         4           3, 958         34, 041         7.36           788         729         7.781         7.675           675         656         1         7.578         7	Octo- ber 544 1 16. 84 13. 593
COAL         404         500         317         314         552         557         560         560         567         776           Prices, composite, chestaut:	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 16. 8
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 16. 8
Exports 4.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 16. 8
Retail	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Blocks, moducers' storage yards, end of modo.         220         132         130         137         1192         224         176         70         63         83         94           Exports $5,471$ $2,000$ $2,813$ $3,103$ $6,631$ $1,447$ $722$ $32,465$ $54,165$ $52,000$ $22$	5,444         5,048         7           94         132         7           5,875         5,070         4           1,565         42,424         746           9,98         34,041         736           7,81         7,578         756           675         656         656	
	1, 565 3, 958 788 788 7, 781 675 675 42, 424 7 46 729 7, 781 7, 578 675 656	7 5, 409 200
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	3, 958 34, 041 7 30 788 729 7, 781 7, 578 7 675 656	4, 196
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	788 729 7,781 7,578 7 675 656 7	746,698 736,714
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		7 867 7, 814
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5.314 i 6.280 l 6	693 6, 708 9, 571
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 85(
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	7,607 8,383 9	9, 98
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		$   \begin{array}{c}     140 \\     237   \end{array} $
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		2 11.08
$ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{total} & \mbox{total} $	3. <b>17</b> 8 6. 197 6	5, 989 6, 200 57, 125
COKE         Ibox. of short tons.         156         168         160         219         162         70         29         82         113         97           Price, beshive, Connellsville (furnace)         dol. per short ton         8.750         7.500	7,990 52,367 + 54	54, 924
COKE         Ibox. of short tons.         156         168         160         219         162         70         29         82         113         97           Price, beshive, Connellsville (furnace)         dol. per short ton         8.750         7.500	4, 567   48, 965   151 5, 230   5, 924   6 768   891   11	$r 51, 532 \\ 6, 593 \\ r 1, 046$
COKE         Ibox. of short tons.         156         168         160         219         162         70         29         82         113         97           Price, beshive, Connellsville (furnace)         dol. per short ton         8.750         7.500	3,907   14,563   15	15,638
COKE         Ibox         of short tons         Ibit	843 855 5,702 17,932 18	ŕ 888 18, 09
Exports \$	3, 423 3, 402 3	3, 39:
Production: Bechivedol. per short ton8.7507.5007.5007.5007.5007.5007.5007.5007.5007.5008.7508.000Beptroduct Petroleum cokedo3643683044053664622422366460506Byproduct Petroleum cokedo4.9254.5285.2083.8002.6325.7744.4185,3235.462Byproduct plants, totaldo1.0341.0029279701.1811.016620465616709807At turace plantsdo4.024422305227203173172256348400Petroleum cokedo4.32512429305227203173172256348400Petroleum: Consumption funus to stills)†do138,705141,779140,130130,232144,488139,854148,621145,069150,541150,541Importsdo138,705141,779140,130130,232144,488139,854148,621145,069150,541ProductontProductontProductont	97 93	70
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	8. 000 8. 750 8	8.75
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		7 557 5, 512
At merchant plants	186 190	212
Petroleum coke	398 503	1, 12( 653 467
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		96
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	4,602 3,687 4	146,810 4,622
Refine Properations9291949595969896Stocks, end of month:Refinable in U. 8.†218,916218,916218,916218,916218,916221,400222,400<	1,460 1.460 1	7,149 1.460
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	148, 323 94
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4,785 53,894 52	222, 172 52, 074
Domestic demand; Obs of and distillate fuel oil thous of bbl 19,102, 28,626, 29,473, 25,341, 19,804, 18,063, 18,207, 14,850, 15,098, 13,828	4,871 15,054 14	155, 434 14, 669 5, 483
Domestic demand; Gas of and distillate fuel oil thous of bbl 19,102, 28,626, 29,473, 25,341, 19,804, 18,063, 18,207, 14,850, 15,098, 13,828		1, 434
	3, 828 14, 520 18	18, 13
Consumption by type of consumer: $10^{-1}$ $12^{-1}$ $10^{-1}$ $1$	7, 925 33, 509 33	18, 151 37, 014
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5,950   6,729   7	* 3, 280 7, 249
Exports $\frac{1}{2}$ (Jas off and distillate fuel oi) $d_0$ 2.421 2.017 2.456 1.707 1.703 3.407 3.078 3.684 2.540 2.715		2, 363 893
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	321 730	550 . 065
Gas oil and distillate fuel oilthous. of bbl		24, 43 33, 77
Gas of and distillate fuel oil, do $44,562$ 35,778 28,990 25,511 29,922 32,064 33,885 38,824 46,439 54,068	4,068 62,019 6	67, 870
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		55, 586 66, 598
Exports 5	3, 604 3, 620 5	66, 59 2, 38
Wholesale, refinery (Okla,)		.070 .150 .150

Revised.
<sup>1</sup> Two cities formerly included in the average were dropped in September 1946 (August figure excluding these cities, \$16.54); one dropped in October but average not affected.
<sup>3</sup> Two cities formerly included only 32 cities for September 1946 and 31 cities beginning October 1946; the August 1946 average excluding the 2 cities dropped in September is \$10.83;
September 1946 figures for 31 cities, \$11.07.
<sup>4</sup> Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later.
<sup>4</sup> Revised series. For source of 1939-41 revisions for bituminous coal production, see note marked "f" on p. S-32 of the April 1943 Survey; revisions for 1942-43 are shown on p.
<sup>8</sup> B-33 of the April 1945 issue. For 1941 revisions for the indicated series on petroleum products on this page and p. S-37, see notes marked "f" on p. S-33 of the July 1944 issue; 1942 monthly averages, see note marked "f" on p. S-33 of the July 1944 issue; 1942 monthly revisions and revisions for 1943 are available on request.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·													
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					19	946				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo ber
PET	ROLE	UM A	ND C	OAL I	PRODI	UCTS-	-Cont	inued		•	•		<u>.</u>
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued		1											
Refined petroleum products-Continued.													
Motor fuel—Continued. Production, totaltthous. of bbl		66, 873	66, 058	62, 126	55, 492	61, 899	61, 160	65, 191	64, 345	67, 445	69, 707	66, 284	67, 3
Straight run gasolinedo Cracked gasolinedo		34, 496	23, 885 34, 504	23, 234 31, 067	20, 915 27, 388	24, 385 29, 910	23, 216 30, 573	24, 668 32, 945	25, 260 31, 445	26,000 33,921	26,733 35,346	25, 384 33, 530	25, 1 34, 4
Natural passifie and allied productstido Sales of 1. p. g. for fuel and chemicalsdo Transfer of cycle productsdo		9,474 1,782	9, 871 2, 115	10, 122 2, 217	9, 251 1, 973	9, 563 1, 866	9, 223 1, 765	9,529 1,872	9, 501 1, 752	9,558 1,928	9, 821 2, 085	9, 574 2, 082	10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,
Transfer of cycle products		76 5, 425	87 5, 317	80 5, 037	89 4,448	93 4,619	87 4,487	79 4,869	109 4,940	106 5, 229	108 5,774	122 5,390	6,
Used at refineriestdo			2,006	2,047	1, 937	2, 309	2, 561	2, 649	2, 619	2, 856	2, 784	2, 555	
Finished gasoline, totalthous. of bbl	.	78, 091 47, 585	89, 360 56, 784	94, 115 63, 203	96, 293 63, 999	95, 186 63, 532	90, 444 58, 605	85, 801 53, 893	83, 726 50, 911	79, 384 48, 077	78, 833 47, 347	78, 848	77, 0
At refineries		8,449	8, 316	8, 279	8, 543	8,975	8,300	8,159	8,245	8,394	7,912	47,021 8,173	46, 8,
Kerosene:		4, 325	4, 322	5, 034	5, 843	6, 658	6, 982	7,004	7, 343	7, 334	6, 943	7,060	6,
Domestic demands		7,613 505	9, 830 423	11, 176 586	9,608 370	8,006 393	5,995 655	6, 338 782	5, 185 1, 566	5, 339 976	4, 321 767	5, 284 705	7,
Fxportsdodo Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, refinery (Penn- sylvania)dol. per gal.	.074	. 066	. 066	. 066	. 070	. 070	. 070	. 070	. 070	. 071	.074	. 074	
Productionthous. of bbl. Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo		7,564 7,355	8, 543 6, 212	9, 688 4, 666	9, 506 4, 304	9,852 4,981	8,396 6,097	8,887 7,912	8, 376 9, 063	8, 435 10, 490	8,179 12,382	7, 825 13, 442	8, 13,9
Lubricants: Domestic demands		2, 532	2,606	2, 689	2, 275	2, 562	3,061	2,866	2, 715	3, 049	3, 236	3, 095	5, 8
Exports domain de l'anti- Exports do		571	517	775	603	1, 225	721	1, 131	1,054	910	1, 135	694	0, 1
dol. per gal	. 250	. 160 3, 485	. 160 3, 312	. 160 3, 395	. 160 3, 159	. 160	. 160 3, 693	. 160 3, 722	. 160	.160	. 200	. 214	
dol. per gal Productionthous. of bbldododo		3, 485 7, 595	7, 773	5, 595 7, 694	7,966	3, 786 7, 951	3, 095 7, 852	3. 722 7, 565	3, 839 7, 635	3, 620 7, 293	4, 096 7, 030	4, 016 7, 244	4, 3
Asphalt: Imports§short tons		30, 040	376	9,065	665	9, 925	8, 985	447	8, 588	9,052	18, 772	27, 811	8, 5
Productiondo Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo		564, 400 558, 400	491, 100 692, 700	459, 500 786, 500	479, 300 889, 600	540, 500 948, 400	592, 700 986, 200	711,800	738, 200 907, 600	851,800 819,600	871, 300 691, 800	827, 800 626, 500	806, 1 577, 8
Wax: thous of b		66,640	63, 840	65, 520	64,960	77, 280	68,040	67, 760	65, 520	60, 480	69, 160	68,600	74,4
Stocks, refinery, end of month		83, 160	82, 040	80, 640	81, 480	85, 400	80, 920	77, 280	81, 760	73, 920	73, 360	83, 160	84,8
Total thouse of squares	5, 315	4, 347	3, 314 892	4, 563 1, 350	4,060 1,229	4,680 1,526	5,151 1,696	5, 168 1, 746	5, 045 1, 575	5, 191 1, 624	* 5, 516 * 1, 837	* 5, 264 * 1, 633	5, (
Mineral-surfaced roll rooting and cap sheetdo	1, 107	1, 299 1, 901	937 1, 484	1, 226	1,073	1, 320 1, 302 2, 052	1, 224 2, 231	1,076	1,079	1,024 1,098 2,469	1,128	1, 146 1, 146 1, 146	1, 1, 1, 1, 1
Shingles, all typesdo		BER					<u> </u>	2,010	2,011	2, 105	2,000	2,400	2, 6
									1				1
RUBBER Natural rubber:						1							
Consumption¶long tonslong tonslong tonslong tonsdo	37, 323	7,5 <b>7</b> 5 12,213	8,185 14,045	10,355 10,795	10,131 33,008	12,792 31,757	16,914 28,109	17,867	16, 466 9, 545	21,998	28, 405 35, 371	31, 123 41, 736	7 35, 4 46, 8
Stocks, end of month¶do Synthetic rubber:*	. 218, 672	117, 543	118, 715	133, 294	157,977	180,088	182, 831	170, 763	176, 768	169, 490	185, 580	199, 591	7 200,
Consumptiondodo	. 57, 973	56, 227 8, 024	56,112 5,403	66,993 5,(75	63, 770 6, 430	74, 214	70,703	70, 914 13, 144	62, 899	54, 562	61, 486 2, 188	58, 798	r 60, 1
Production	60,315	48, F34	46,593	56,089	51,848	00,363	66,014	66,044	5, 367 63, 388	3, 166 63, 176	64, 300	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2,603\\ 63,765\\ \end{array} $	62,
reciaitrea i ameril	1	214, 289	205, 454	177,051		115, 310	101, 510	93, 447	94, 095	101, 007	103, 076	108, 840	r 110,9
Consumptiondo Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	24, 285 24, 707	20, 263 20, 560	19,590 20,632	22, 031 24, 458	20, 702 23, 187	22,075 25,136	22, 396 23, 930	22, 162 25, 322	21, 725 24, 882	21, 350 22, 619	24, 566 25, 798	23, 715 23, 956	7 26, 7 26, 3
	. 33, 475	30, 541	28, 155	29, 099	30, 216	31, 436	31,732	33, 554	35, 295	35, 603	35, 742	35, 404	r 34, 1
TIRES AND TUBES												ļ	
Pneumatic casings: Exportsthousands		99	- 93	96	111	206	196	245	235	248	264	155	J
Productiondodddododddododddododddodddddodd		4,680 4,471	4, 825	5, 973 5, 547	5, 801 5, 468	6, 686 6, 621	6, 883 6, 989	7,061 7,032	6,036 6,134	5, 985 6, 247	7,054 6,825	7,233 6,943	8,2 8,4
Original equipmentdodddodododddo_		(36 2,515	318 3,077	576 3, 338	476 3, 487	730 3, 392	1, 105 3, 304	1,259 3,377	925 3, 309	1,529 2,890	1,684 3,006	1,636 3,370	1, 8 3, 6
nner tubes:§ Exportsdo		78	84	80	96	151	160	198	205	192	193	109	J
ProductionCoCOCO		4, 222 4, 003	3, 955 3, 639	5, 296 4, 286	4, 874 4, 386	5, 840 5, 649	6, 114 6, 079	6, 463 6, 278	5, 710 5, 700	5, 702 5, 959	7, 032 6, 931	7,287 6,735	8, 0 8, 5
Stocks, end of monthdo		3, 252	3, 627	4, 048	4, 418	4, 519	4, 190	4, 373	4, 377	3, 954	3, 929	4, 435	4, 1
:	STONI	E, CLA	Y, AI	ND GI	LASS	PROD	UCTS						
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS													
Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipmentsreams	164, 733	100, 311	97, 3 <b>9</b> 5	115, 440	129, 204	143, 919	161, 776	151, 292	147, 807	140, 813	161, 631	150, 726	16 <b>6</b> , 6
PORTLAND CEMENT													
roductionthous. of bbl.	15, 335	10, 705	9, 772	9, 635	9, 250	11, 305	12,650	12,091	14, 489	15, 420	16, 213	16, 450	16, 4

Production......thous. of bbl. Percent of capacity.....thous. of bbl. Shipments......thous of bbl. Stocks, finished, end of month.........do. Stocks, clinker, end of month........do. 15, 335 78 14, 8C3 7, 820 3, 501 10, 705 54 10, 342 12, 763 4, 022 9, 250 50 7, 853 20, 034 5, 824 11, 305 55 12, 718 18, 651 6, 330 12,6506415.36915,9726,01312, 091 59 16, 066 11, 957 5, 111 14, 489 73 14, 564 11, 894 4, 983  $15,420 \\ 75 \\ 16,249 \\ 11,064 \\ 4,788$ 16, 213 79 17, 955 9, 308 4, 580 9, 635 47 7, 391 18, 653 5, 304 16,45083 17,153 9, 772 48 6, 112 16, 423 4, 463 16, 410 81 17, 721 7 7, 298 7 3, 598 8, 612 3, 898

#### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

January 1947

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19	45					194	46				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
STON	E, CL	AY, A	ND G	LASS	PROL	OUCTS	6—Con	tinued	l				
CLAY PRODUCTS													
Brick, unglazed: Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant dol. per thons Production*thous. of standard brick Shipments*do Unglazed structural tile:* Productiondo		71,471	17.081 238,668 216,658 181,158 62,046 61,549	17. 196 271, 639 271, 601 179, 875 70, 114 75, 298	17. 213 279. 265 271, 763 188, 343 67, 059 70, 102	17. 328 336,647 335,804 188,346 84, 506 82, 932	17. 399 368,587 361,128 196,460 88,610 94,031	17. 646 356, 343 340, 033 211, 290 93, 758 92, 923	17. 932 360, 998 338, 154 229, 119 95, 203 91, 343	18.074 486,177 452,655 269,036 118,789 117,603	290,064	18. 519 r 473, 343 r 442, 975 r 310, 814 r 116, 845 r 115, 474	$18.551 \\ 513,437 \\ 482,123 \\ 340,160 \\ 128,232 \\ 122,259$
Stocks		53, 844 73, 801 72, 585	54, 429 71, 055 62, 329 128, 470	49, 399 84, 021 78, 084 137, 583	46, 434 54, 904 50, 174 142, 248	46,074 56,113 54,267 145,937	40, 484 64, 400 67, 941 142,146	41, 345 90, 385 95, 641 135, 291	47, 497 91, 486 97, 692 129, 706	56, 357 108, 621 104, 792 134, 429	58, 637 108, 762 109, 166	r 57, 664 r 99, 000 r 106, 518 r 125, 491	62, 487 114, 910 110, 628 129, 796
GLASS PRODUCTS													
Glass containers:† Productionthous. of gross Shipments, domestic, totaldo General use food:	9,610 9,332	8, 978 8, 668	8, 603 7, 968	9, 890 9, 644	8, 985 8, 847	9, 872 9, 614	9, 555 9, 425	8, 982 9, 235	8, 991 8, 680	9, 426 9, 001	10, 659 10, 406	9, 815 9, 633	10, 533 10, 376
Narrow neck, food	774 2,979 517 573 1,372 2,099 658 318 73 3,905	592 2, 707 505 624 1, 126 2, 006 742 312 52 3, 857	561 2, 533 467 564 1, 087 1, 773 648 302 34 4, 331	679 3, 041 415 801 1, 161 2, 355 752 353 89 4, 392	615 2,775 399 801 1,152 2,052 667 317 67 4,294	725 2, 904 524 791 1, 156 2, 229 772 342 171 4, 287	773 2,905 566 1,159 2,143 717 347 268 4,140	824 2, 844 558 389 1, 008 2, 223 729 315 345 3, 643	865 2,502 653 415 1,059 1,899 663 280 346 3,729	962 \$ 2, 553 595 374 1, 146 1, 975 676 284 \$ 437 3, 911	1,287 3,108 615 417 1,252 2,221 717 332 3456 3,917	$1, 309 \\ 2, 864 \\ 529 \\ 460 \\ 1, 216 \\ 2, 051 \\ 582 \\ 314 \\ 309 \\ 3, 940$	971 4 3, 204 571 576 1, 408 2, 491 687 364 4 105 3, 906
Tumblers:† Productionthous. of dozdo Shipmentsdo Stocksdo Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments †	6, 848 6, 527 5, 544	6, 153 5, 377 5, 640	5, 682 5, 925 5, 281	5, 753 5, 516 4, 882	6, 465 6, 138 4, 879	7, 770 7, 672 5, 007	6, 935 7, 416 4, 410	5, 978 6, 706 3, 937	7, 389 6, 347 4, 920	6, 070 5, 984 4, 997	7, 891 7, 946 4, 784	6, 711 6, 078 5, 352	7, 763 7, 657 5, 326
Table, kitchen, and householdware, singletts i thous. of doz Plate glass, polished, productionthous. of sq. ft	3, 168 20, 781	2, 968 543	3, 203 429	4, 402 4, 355	3, 681 13, 849	4, 153 19, 292	4, 100 18, 515	4, 513 18, 863	3, 847 16, 316	3, 553 18, 409	4, 335 16, 803	3, 645 21, 142	5,000 * 23,271
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS													
Crude gypsum: Imports d'		······	701, 797			828, 731			1,306,845			1.522.455	
For building uses:       do         Base-coat plasters			69, 614 206, 823 5, 047 365, 183			6, 589 85, 952 242, 917 5, 164 408, 149			91, 524 281, 750 4, 055 443, 327				

# **TEXTILE PRODUCTS**

13, 339 13, 627 17, 108	11, 443 10, 704 13, 551	9, 999 9, 137 14, 355	13, 131 12, 751 14, 678	12, 235 11, 938 14, 919	12, 976 12, 613 15, 225	13, 067 12, 643 15, 592	13, 985 13, 344 16, 178	12, 968 13, 118 15, 971	11, 968 11, 008 16, 932	13, 438 12, 086 18, 284	13, 179 13, 511 17, 952	14, 533 15, 089 17, 396
. 292		651, 931 215, 219 19, 199 . 228	811, 218 293, 166 <b>35</b> , 899 . 224	747, 748 250, 482 25, 845 . 230	804, 290 318, 948 39, 609 . 227	317, 633 30, 767 . 236	871, 470 456, 671 42, 852 . 241	792, 317 409, 926 15, 862 . 260	729, 603 366, 510 27, 694 . 308	855, 511 411, 570 17, 896 . 336	818, 449 242, 177 40, 984 . 353	931, 229 103, 781 35, 530 . 377
7, 366	. 239 7, 383	. 240 7, 728	. 247 8, 027	. 208	1 8, 813				162	. 355 532	2, 334	. 361 5, 725
6, 161 2, 019	* 10, 546 2, 139 84 r 170 408	10, 450 2, 312 88 134 451	9, 906 2, 295 97 140 475	9, 332 2, 346 90 88 482	8, 547 2, 319 95 71 480	7, 534 2, 311 90 49 457	6, 340 2, 238 85 31 443	5, 320 2, 179 84 16 398	4, 414 2, 179 94 13 347	3, 785 1, 983 87 26 285	4, 280 1, 865 75 72 289	5, 845 1, 928 79 164 350
	13, 627 17, 108 877, 461 	13, 627         10, 704           17, 108         13, 551           877, 461         743, 225           297, 020         9, 823           292         225           309         239           7, 366         7, 383           2 8, 482            6, 161         * 10, 546           2, 019         2, 139           82         84           170         * 170	13, 627         10, 704         9, 137           17, 108         13, 551         14, 355           877, 461         743, 225         651, 931            9, 823         19, 199           -292         .225         .228           .309         .239         .245           7, 366         7, 383         7, 728           28, 482             6, 161         * 10, 546         10, 450           2, 019         2, 139         2, 312           82         84         88           170         134         88	13,627         10,704         9,137         12,751           17,108         13,551         14,355         14,678           877,461         743,225         651,931         811,218           207,020         215,219         293,166           .202         .225         .228         .224           .309         .239         .245         .247           7,366         7,383         7,728         8,027           2 8,482	13, 627         10, 704         9, 137         12, 751         11, 938           17, 108         13, 551         14, 355         14, 678         14, 919           877, 461         743, 225         651, 931         811, 218         747, 748           297, 020         215, 219         293, 166         250, 482	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	13, 627         10, 704         9, 137         12, 751         11, 988         12, 613         12, 613         12, 643         13, 344           17, 108         13, 551         14, 355         14, 678         14, 919         15, 225         15, 592         16, 178           877, 461         743, 225         651, 931         811, 218         747, 748         804, 290         812, 749         871, 470           207, 020         215, 219         293, 166         250, 482         318, 948         317, 633         456, 671            9, 823         19, 199         35, 899         25, 845         30, 609         30, 767         42, 852           .209         .2255         .228         .224         .230         .227         .236         .241           .309         .239         .245         .247         .258         .268         .277         .774           7, 306         7, 383         7, 728         8, 027         18, 813          19, 016            *8, 482          19, 016          19, 016           19, 016           19, 016	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

less otherwise stated, statistics through 1941	1946	19-						1946	,				
and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Novem- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Oc b
	TE	XTILE	E PRO	DUCI	rs—ce	ontinu	ıed		·1				
COTTON MANUFACTURERS													
otton cloth: Cotton broad woven goods over 12 inches in width,													
production, quarterly*mil. of linear yards			2, 062	<b></b>		2, 267			2, 299			2, 182	
Cotton goods ninshed, quarterly:* Production, total		<u> </u>	1, 555	<b>-</b>		1,734			1,788			1,625	
Bleached do			778			840 478			878 466			786 449	
Printeddo			320			416			443			390	
Exports§		68, 789	52,756 2,920	59, 618 3, 131	60, 474 2, 814	71,472	65, 154 7, 100	73,107 4,205	68,306 3,551	57, 503 5, 176	59, 421 3, 581	41,078	4
Prices, wholesale:			1			1			1	1			
Mill margins dol per Vd	40.78	21.16 .223	20.61 ,223	20.68	19.49	22.57	23.09	23.73 .256	22.01 .256	• 24.97 .280	25.93	27.40	
Denims, 28-inch	.147	.099	.099	. 699	.099	.110	.114	.114	.114	. 126	.134	.140	1
Sheeting, unbleached, 36-inch, 56 x 56do	180	.120	.120	.120	. 120	. 133	. 138	. 138	. 138	. 138	. 165	. 172	
Active spindles	21, 524	21, 605	21, 552	21, 630	21, 629	21, 957	21, 973	21,958	21,943	21,985	22,019	21, 639	2
Active spindle hours, totalmil. of hrAverage per spindle in placehours	9, 499 397	8,672 364	7, 733 325	9, 489 399	8, 497 357	9,103 382	9, 133 383	9,558 401	8,787 368	8,002	9, 449 396	9,037 379	1
Operationspercent of capacity tton yarn, wholesale prices:	119.6	104.6	101.5	110.7	113. 1	101.7	109.7	110.5	115, 1	95.3	112.4	114.4	
otton yarn, wholesale prices: Southern, 22/1, cones, carded, white, for knitting(mill)†									ł				
dol. per lb.	. 699	.470	. 470	. 470	. 476	. 504	. 525	. 543	. 543	. 599	. 643	. 671	
Southern, 40s, single, carded (mill)do	. 819	. 592	. 592	. 592	. 592	. 627	. 646	. 672	.672	. 672	. 756	. 804	
RAYON AND MANUFACTURES	1					İ					1		
arn and staple fibers: Consumption:									}		1		
Yarn. mil. of lb.	57.5	52.8	50.7	55.7	50.2	58.3	56.6	56.8	51.8	51.9	57.3	* 54.2	
Staple fiberdo Imports§thous. of lb	13.0	14.8	14.5	14.0 1,492	13.3	16.8 2,943	14.8	15.9 1.887	14.1 3,428	15.6 3,653	15.1 3,369	14.0 2,423	
Prices, wholesale:	1	ľ	1, 111	1, 102	1,120		2,111	1,007	0, 100	0,000	0,000	2, 120	
Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	. 550	
filamentdol. per lbdol. per lbdol	250	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	. 250	.250	. 250	. 250	.250	250	. 250	
Stocks, producers', end of month: Yarnmil. of lb		7.7	7.3	8.3	10.9	9.2	9.3	8.7	7.3	07	8.4	, 9.1	
Staple fiber		3.9	3.1	4.1	4.0	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.8	8.7 2.2	2.3	2.6	
			397, 368	1		437, 388			439.178			408,615	
avon goods, production, quarterly:" Broad woven goodsthous of linear yards. Finished, total			380, 194			441,627			454, 322			388,783	
White finisheddo			43, 541 259, 718			55, 148 292, 862			51.659		-	42,498	
Printeddodo			76,935			93, 617			103, 165				
WOOL		ł				ł							
onsumption (scoured basis):¶							1		1	1			
Apparel classthous. of lbdo		40, 332 6, 368	38, 388	53,995	47,708	50, 424 10, 352	61,635 11,465	48,252 9,576	49,604	50, 750 9, 135	49,788 10,308	* 49,900 * 10,260	
iports§do		50, 365	45,988	106, 619	78, 567	113, 593	126, 519	91,793	73,601	103, 311	89, 529	85, 556	
ices, wholesale:		1	1.03		1.025	. 995	. 995	. 995		. 995		. 995	
Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, fine, scoured*dol. per lb. Raw, bright fleece, 56s, greasy*	.490	1.190	. 485	1.035	.480	. 465	.465	. 465	.995	. 995	. 995 . 465	. 465	
Raw, bright fiecce, 56s. greasy do	. 789	Į.	ļ			. 755	.747	745	. 745			.745	
(Boston)†dol. per lbdol. per lbd		1	483, 019	. 755	. 700			. 745	564, 438	. 745	. 745	594, 487	
Wool finer than 40s, totaldo			360, 224			377,658			420, 537			438,905	
Domesticdodo			211, 826 148, 398			221, 188 156, 470			253, 214 167, 323			282,750	
Wool finer than 40s, total			122, 795			113, 854			143, 901			155, 582	
WOOL MANUFACTURES						{				1			ł
achinery activity (weekly average):		1			1				1				
Looms: Woolen and worsted:					1								
Broadthous, of active hours		2, 183	2, 175	2, 276	2, 480	2, 582	2, 586	2,486	2,640	2, 159		* 2, 592	
Narrowdo		78	78	72	81	85	79	88	86	68	84	86	
Broaddododo		71	79	83	95	101	103	98	107	78	106	* 105	
Narrow		59	67	68	74	79	84	86	94	70	94	7 93	
Woolen		108,656	105, 388	109, 462	120, 378	122, 334	119, 955	119, 134	123, 986	98, 191		7 120, 847	1
Worsted do do		100,415 188	97, 801 186	102, 327 197	112,677	115, 501	114,045 224	108, 463 214	114, 293	89, 145 177		7 112, 153 223	11
Worsted combs	1						}		Į			1	
Production, quarterly, totalthous. of linear yards			124, 501 107, 163			145,635			154.339 133.942			144, 591	
Uu			44, 566			53, 791			58,060			54, 557	
Men's weardo	.	<b> </b>	49, 587 13, 010			56,144			60,853 15,029			55, 314	
Apparel fabrics			11, 387			12,336			12,077			11,834	
Blankets						7,671			8,320			7,558	
Blankets			5, 951			1,011			0,020			.,	
Other nonapparel fabrics		64, 508	5, 951 62, 240	82, 775	74, 204	77, 300	94, 390	74, 716	77, 948	75, 910	77, 928	r 75, 432	
Other nonapparel fabrics		64, 508	5, 951 62, 240 10, 864	82, 775 14, 775	74, 204 13, 460	77, <b>300</b> 14, 052	94, 390 17, 110	74, 716 13, 764	77, 948 14, 008	75, 910 15, 890	77, 928 13, 704	, 75, 432 , 13, 236	1
Other nonapparel fabrics		64, 508	5, 951 62, 240	82, 775	74, 204	77, 300	94, 390	74, 716	77, 948	75, 910	77, 928	r 75, 432 r 13, 236 r 51, 620	9 1 6 1

dol. per lb... 1 .900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900

#### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

January 1947

1												
	I		Janu-	Febru-	March	April	1	1	Inty	August	Septem-	Octo-
ber	ber	ber	ary	ary		-	May	June	July	August	ber	ber
11 <sup>.</sup>		E PRO		<u>15Co</u>	ontinue	ed						
	1											
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Revised.
\* Data for October 1945-January 1946, and April 1946, include converted troop kitchens and troop sleepers.
§ Data for several additional companies are included beginning July or August 1945; see note in the April 1946 Survey for July and August 1945 figures excluding these companies and information regarding an earlier revision in the series; data relate to cotton fabrics prior to August 1945.
§ Data for several additional companies are included beginning July or August 1945; see note in the April 1946 Survey for July and August 1945 figures excluding these companies and information regarding an earlier revision in the series; data relate to cotton fabrics prior to August 1945.
§ The export series, except data for total locomotives, and other locomotives, continue data formerly published in the Survey but suspended during the war period "other locomotives," has been revised to include internal combustion, carburetor type. Diesel-electric and Diesel in addition to electric locomotives and the total revised accordingly. The series include railway, mining and industrial locomotives. Data through February 1946 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 erries on production of trucks and tractors; data beginning 1948 will be published later. Data on passenger car production are from the Civilian Production Administration and cover the entire industry; there was no production April 1945. Data for unfilled orders of "other for an effort of class I railroads and include electric, Diesel-electric, and Diesel; data beginning 1948 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 un the April 1944 issue, and the other indicated indexes beginning in the December 1942 issue; see note in April 1946 Survey for

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Soybeans, and soybean al. Spindle activity, cotton, wool	13, 14, 29         25         39         100         32, 33         32         32, 33         32, 32         32, 32         32, 33         34
Soybeans, and soybean al. Spindle activity, cotton, wool	13, 14, 29         25         39         100         32, 33         32         32, 33         32, 32         32, 32         32, 33         34
Soybeans, and soybean al. Spindle activity, cotton, wool	13, 14, 29         25         39         100         32, 33         32         32, 33         32, 32         32         32, 33         32, 33         32, 33         32, 33         32, 33         32, 33         34
Soybeans, and soybean al. Spindle activity, cotton, wool	13, 14, 29         25         26         27, 32         ac-         9
Soybeans, and soybean al. Spindle activity, cotton, wool	13, 14, 29         25         26         27, 32         ac-         9
Soybeans, and soybean al. Spindle activity, cotton, wool	13, 14, 29         25         26         27, 32         ac-         9
Soybeans, and soybean al. Spindle activity, cotton, wool	13, 14, 29         13, 14, 29         25         39         100         32         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         114, 37, 38         114, 17, 23         114, 38, 39
Soybeans, and soybean al. Spindle activity, cotton, wool	13, 14, 29         13, 14, 29         25         39         100         32         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         114, 37, 38         114, 17, 23         114, 38, 39
Soybeans, and soybean al. Spindle activity, cotton, wool	13, 14, 29         13, 14, 29         25         39         100         32         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         114, 37, 38         114, 17, 23         114, 38, 39
Soybeans, and soybean al. Spindle activity, cotton, wool	13, 14, 29         13, 14, 29         25         39         100         32         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         114, 37, 38         114, 17, 23         114, 38, 39
Soybeans, and soybean al. Spindle activity, cotton, wool	13, 14, 29         13, 14, 29         25         39         100         32         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         114, 37, 38         114, 17, 23         114, 38, 39
Soybeans, and soybean al. Spindle activity, cotton, wool	13, 14, 29         13, 14, 29         25         39         100         32         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         114, 37, 38         114, 17, 23         114, 38, 39
Soybeans, and soybean al. Spindle activity, cotton, wool	13, 14, 29         13, 14, 29         25         39         100         32         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         114, 37, 38         114, 17, 23         114, 38, 39
Soybeans, and soybean al. Spindle activity, cotton, wool	13, 14, 29         13, 14, 29         25         39         100         32         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         114, 37, 38         114, 17, 23         114, 38, 39
Soybeans, and soybean al. Spindle activity, cotton, wool	13, 14, 29         13, 14, 29         25         39         100         32         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         11, 12, 14         114, 37, 38         114, 17, 23         114, 38, 39

# Department of Commerce Field Service

Albany 7, N. Y., 409 County Court House. Albuquerque, N. Mex., 203 W. Gold Ave. Atlanta, Ga., 50 Whitehall St. Baltimore 2, Md., 103 S. Gay St. Birmingham, Ala., 2304 Fourth Ave., N. Boise, Idaho, 210 Baird Bldg. Boston 9, Mass., 1800 Customhouse. Buffalo 3, N. Y., 242 Federal Bldg. Burlington, Vt., Rutland Railroad Station. Butte, Mont., 301A O'Rourke Estate Bldg. Charleston 3, S. C., 310 Peoples Bldg. Charleston 1, W. Va., 612 Atlas Bldg. Charlotte 2, N. C., 1121/2 E. Fourth St. Chattanooga 2, Tenn., 505 Post Office Bldg. Cheyenne, Wyo., Federal Recreation Bldg. Chicago 4, Ill., 357 U.S. Court House. Cincinnati 2, Ohio, 1204 Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Cleveland 14, Ohio, 1286 Union Commerce Bldg. Columbus 1, Ohio, 1037 N. High St. Dallas 2, Tex., 602 Santa Fe Bldg. Denver 2, Colo., 203 Boston Bldg. Des Moines 9, Iowa, 518 Grand Ave. Detroit 26, Mich., 1028 New Federal Bldg. Duluth 5, Minn., 310 Christie Bldg. El Paso 7, Tex., 12 Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Erie, Pa., 312 Security Peoples Trust Co. Evansville, Ind., 112 Northwest Fourth St. Fargo, N. Dak., 210 Walker Bldg. Fremont, Nebr., Pathfinder Hotel. Grand Rapids 2, Mich., 736 Keeler Bldg. Hartford 6, Conn., 436 Capitol Ave. Houston 14, Tex., 603 Federal Office Bldg. Indianapolis 4, Ind., Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Jackson 5, Miss., 1130 W. Capitol St. Jacksonville 1, Fla., 425 Federal Bldg. Kansas City 6, Mo., 600 Interstate Bldg. Little Rock 5, Ark., 312 Pyramid Bldg. Los Angeles 12, Calif., 1540 U. S. Post Office and Court House. Louisville 1, Ky., 631 Federal Bldg. Manchester, N. H., 814 Elm St.

Memphis 3, Tenn., 229 Federal Bldg. Miami, Fla., 947 Seybold Bldg. Milwaukee, Wis., 332 W. Wisconsin Ave. Minneapolis 1, Minn., 1234 Metropolitan Life Bldg. Mobile 5, Ala., City Hall Annex. Nashville, Tenn., Federal Court House. New Haven 10, Conn., 152 Temple St. New Orleans 12, La., 333 St. Charles Ave. New York 1, N. Y., Empire State Bldg., 60th Floor. Norfolk 10, Va., 712 Wainwright Bldg. Oklahoma City 2, Okla., 901-905 Petroleum Bldg. Omaha 2, Nebr., 918 City National Bank Bldg. Peoria, Ill., 531 First National Bank Bldg. Philadelphia 3, Pa., 1612 Market St. Phoenix 8, Ariz., 234 N. Central St. Pittsburgh 19, Pa., 1013 New Federal Bldg. Portland 3, Maine, 76 Pearl St. Portland 4, Oreg., 520 SW. Morrison St. Providence 3, R. I., 24 Weybossett St. Reno, Nev., 50 Sierra St. Richmond 19, Va., 801 E. Broad St. Rochester, N. Y., 16 State St. St. Louis 1, Mo., 107 New Federal Bldg. Salt Lake City 1, Utah, 321 Atlas Bldg. San Antonio 5, Tex., 101 Transit Tower Bldg. San Diego 1, Calif., 906 Columbia St. San Francisco 11, Calif., 307 Customhouse. Savannah, Ga., U. S. Courthouse and Post Office Bldg. Scranton, Pa., Wyoming Ave. and Spruce St. Seattle 4, Wash., 809 Federal Office Bldg. Sioux Falls 6, S. Dak., 310 Policyholders National Bldg. Spokane 8, Wash., 1023 W. Riverside Ave. Syracuse 2, N. Y., 224 Harrison St. Texarkana 5, Tex., 817 Texarkana National Bank Bldg. Toledo, Ohio, 445 Huron St. Wichita 2, Kans., 205 K. F. H. Bldg. Worcester 8, Mass., 340 Main St.