## SURVEY OF



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## Survey of



## Contents


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# THE BUSINESS SITUATION 

$\mathbf{A}^{\text {s }}$S 1946 DREW to a close, all phases of business activity were at or close to the high marks of the year. The movement of the broad economic indicators suggested that the basic expansionary influences persisted without significant modifications through the year end.

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

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

## Fewer Inventory Gaps

The rise in inventories-a strong source of demand throughout the yearhas 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

## By the Office of Business Economics

## 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 dol-lars-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 $\mathrm{S}-40$ ).
production and distribution pipe lines was being rapidly closed.

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

## Price-Income Disparities

The further upward adjustment of prices has, of course, brought supply and demand into closer balance. Price increases of the magnitude experienced in the second half of 1946 priced some buyers out of the market, since the resulting expansion of consumer income was not commensurate with the higher prices, nor did the income generated by the price increases flow uniformly to all segments of the population. In addition to those consumers who are pinched and are compelied 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, yielded some ground in December and thus provided an offset to the steady advances in industrial prices.
The disparities arising among particular groups tend to be obscured in the aggregate income and expenditure figures. The quarterly data for 1946 show that the tendency was for consumers to step up their dollar expenditures in line with their incomes which were increased because wage and entrepreneurial incomes, as well as profits and dividends, rose with the expansion in production and distribution.
The volume of spending towards the end of the year primarily reflected the price increases and a holiday buying spirit which, while not so exuberant as a year ago, produced more free spending than is likely to prevail as the effect of the recent upward trend of prices has its full impact upon consumers. Actually, the ratio of spending to incomes in the final quarter of 1946 was higher than in the second quarter-before price controls were lifted over a wide area. The major manifestation of changed attitudes on the part of consumers was evident not so much in the totals as in the increased discrimination of purchasing which merchants noted even during the Christmas period.

## Some Retailers Scale Down Commitments

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

Table 1.-Consumer Expenditures for Goods and Services

| [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | 1941 | 1943 | 1945 | Preliminary estimates |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1946 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \mathrm{th} \\ & \text { quar- } \\ & \text { ter } \\ & 19461 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total consumer ex- | 746 |  |  |  | 136 |
| Goods..- | 49.2 | 61.6 | 73.3 | 91 | 99 |
| Durables. | 9.1 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 14 | 17 |
| Nondurables...- | 401 | 55.1 | 65.6 | 77 | 82 |
| Services ${ }^{2}$.-....... | 25. 4 | 29.7 | 33.1 | 36 | 37 |

> Noter Detail does not necessarily add to totals due to rounding.
1 Seasonally adjucted, at annual rates.
2 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 unflled 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. Jeweiry 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

|  | June $29-\mathrm{No}-$ vember 9 | Nover Decem ber 28 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem } \\ & \text { ber } 28 \\ & \text { from a } \\ & \text { year ago } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All commodities ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 19.6 | 3.6 | 30.5 |
| Farm products | 18.3 | 1.0 | 26.4 |
| Foods. | 43.3 | -2.1. | 45.3 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods | 9.6 | 7.3 | 23.2 |
| Hides and leather. | 28.2 | 7.9 | 43.5 |
| Textiles | 20.0 | 2.4 | 32.5 |
| Fuel and lighting | 8.2 | 2.4 | 13.7 |
| Metals and metal products 1 | 2.5 | 17.0 | 27.2 |
| Building materials. | 7.4 | 10.4 | 30.0 |
| Chemicals and allied | 13.7 | 14.4 | 31.2 |
| Housefurnishings. | 6.1 | 2.6 | 13.3 |
| Miscellaneous | 7.2 | 2.7 | 13.4 |

1 Motor vehicles were included in the index at nurrent prices baginning in the week ending No rember 30, 1946; prior to that date, April 1942 motor vehicle prices were carried forward in the computations.
Source: Basie data, U. S. Department of Labor.
moval of price controls in early November, with the B. L. S. consumers' price index advancing to $152(1935-39=100)$ by the middle of that month-a rise of 2.2 percent from mid-October. The further upward adjustment from November to December raised the index above 153, on the basis of preliminary figures. At the latter point the index topped the previous record established in June 1920.
Although some increases were made in the prices of clothing and house-furnishings, the largest advance in November was a 4.3 percent rise in food prices. The latter prices advanced again in December but at a somewhat slower rate. Although the index of food prices at wholesale registered a small decline in December, the decline was from high levels not fully reflected in the November retail food index.
The preliminary estimates indicate that the consumers' price index at the year end was 18 percent higher than in December 1945 and 15 percent higher than in June 1946. The increases in retail food prices were 34 percent and 30 percent, respectively, between the same dates.

## Sharper Price Rise at Wholesale

The BLS wholesale price index, which covers the prices of almost 900 commodities, has moved up at a faster rate than the retail or consumers' price index. The year-to-year rise was about 31 percent at wholesale as compared with 18 percent at retail. The two price averages vary as to coverage and weighting.
Wholesale price changes during December reflected the adjustments associated with the successive decontrol actions during the preceding two months. The broad movement of prices continued to be upward, with the BLS index reaching $140(1926=100)$ in the week ending December 28, as compared with 126 in the week of October 12, just prior to the decontrol of meats, and 113 in the final week of June. The rapidity of the recent advances is shown by contrasting the rise of 24 percent during the second half of 1946 with the increase of 21 percent in wholesale prices during the $41 / 2$ years from Pearl Harbor to June 1946.
Since the termination of virtually all commodity price controls, the primary area of rising prices has shifted from the earlier fast rising prices of farm products and foods to the prices of industrial commodities. This shift is indicated by the computations shown in table 2.
In the 7 weeks ending December 28, the prices of commodities other than farm products and foods rose 7.3 percent, whereas the rise in farm products prices was scaled down to only 1.0 percent and food prices declined 2.1 percent. As a Digitized for FRASER
show clearly the improvement in the supply of goods in recent months. The following table presents some interesting comparisons of sales, receipts, and inventories for the sample of 296 stores:

|  | Computed new orders as percent of sales | Receipts of new goods as percent of new orders | Inventory accumulation as percent of sales |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January-November: |  |  |  |
|  | 110 | 95.2 | 5 |
| 1945-------------- | 112 | 94.5 |  |
|  | 112 | 102.0 | 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 inven-tory-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


[^0]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 ex-ample-where firms temporarily refuse to accept additional orders because of the heavy backlog of unfilled orders.

## Manufacturers' Pipelines Filling Up

The rapid rise in the value of manufacturers' inventories during the last half of 1946 was very pervasive. The rise-which to some extent reflected the advance in prices-applied almost equally to stocks in all industries and in all stages of fabrication. As shown in chart 2, manufacturers' inventories continued to expand through November, but with the notable exception of a decline in finished goods held by nondurable goods industries.
The aggregate book value of manufacturers' inventories was close to 20 billion dollars at the end of November. The dollar addition to stocks during the month amounted to approximately 335 million dollars, which was not so large as the monthly increases for July through October.

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

## Shipments Approaching War Peak

The daily rate of manufacturers' ship-ments-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

Chart 2.-Manufacturers' Inventories, by Stage of Fabrication ${ }^{1}$

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 preChristmas 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 material-ize-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 $57 \mathrm{mil}-$ lion. Likewise, the number of workers

Chart 3.-Manufacturers' Shipments ${ }^{1}$


1 Adjusted for the number of working days in month. Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce.
unemployed during the census weekNovember 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 amber, 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 ${ }^{1}$

Substantial increases in freight rates were granted by the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission

[^1] Digitize 日ffige-of IBompestic Commerce
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
a year. A portion of the increased charges will be passed on to consumersafter being pyramided in many cases by the application of distributors' markups on cost of goods sold-and the renainder will be diffused throughout industry and absorbed by producers and distributors generally.

## Postwar Decline in Earnings

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

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

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

As is illustrated in chart 4, the total volume of revenue ton-miles in 1946 was about one-seventh below the volume of the previous year and about one-fifth below the 1944 volume, which was the war peak. Nevertheless, revenue ton-miles were considerably higher than in any year prior to 1942. The traffic decline since the end of the war has been more marked in the case of railway passenger travel, which was cut about one-third between 1944 and 1946. This declining Digitized for FRASERend 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 | Operavenues | Operat ing expenses | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Income } \\ \text { taxes } \end{array}$ | Net railway operating income ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Net } \\ \text { income } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1939 | 3,995 | 2,918 | 355 | 588 | 93 |
| 1940. | 4,296 | 3, 059 | 396 | 682 | 188 |
| 1941 | 5. 346 | 3. 664 | 547 | 998 | 499 |
| 194 | 7. 465 | 4,601 | 1,198 | 1,484 | 901 |
| 1943. | 9,054 | 5. 657 | 1,849 | 1,359 | 873 |
| 1944 | 9,436 | 6. 282 | 1.846 | 1,106 | 667 |
| 1945 | 8,902 | 7,051 | 823 | 852 | :450 |
| January October: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945.... | 7,624 | 5,538 | 1,106 | 831 | 2490 |
| 1946. | 6,332 | 5,272 | 483 | 451 | ${ }^{3} 154$ |

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


1 Data do not include switching and terminal companies.
Sources of data: Interstate Commerce Commission, except data for 1946 which ale estimates of the U. S. Depart* ment of Commerce.
authorized for virtually every type of railroad service. The Commission also made permanent the 10 percent increase in passenger rates which had been in effect since 1942 on a temporary basis.

## Carriers Forecast Income for 1947

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

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

In making their forecast for 1947 the railroads apparently allowed for some decline in business activity from present levels since the estimate of 584 billion ton-miles is only four times the traffic of the first three months of 1946-a period marked by serious labor and reconversion difficulties-and is substantially below the traffic levels reached during the summer. Traffic during the four months, July through October 1946, was at an annual rate of more than 650 billion revenue ton-miles and all demands for cars were not satisfied. This period, admittedly, covers the seasonal peak in traffic but it might also be noted that during this period a number of basic industries were still far from full-scale production.
If the anticipated agricultural crops are produced and if full-scale industrial activity prevails in 1947, traffic might reach a total of 620 billion revenue tonmiles for the full year or 6 percent more than estimated by the railroads. Such an increase over the carriers' estimate would mean approximately 400 million dollars of additional operating revenue and a substantial increase in net income. Should industrial activity decline sharply, however, not even the carriers' estimate would be realized.

The carriers' forecast of operating expenses might be compared with computations made by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In its report approving the rate increase the Commission projected the operating expenses actually incurred during the third quarter of 1946 for a constructive year, after making appropriate allowance for seasonal variations and additional payroll taxes which will apply in 1947. ${ }^{1}$ Such a projection assumes traffic of approximately 600 billion ton-miles and about 60 billion passenger-miles, which is larger than the volume of traffic anticipated by the carriers. Nevertheless, the Commission's constructive year estimate of operating expenses is less than the amount anticipated by the carriers for 1947. Neither computation allows for further sharp rises in either material costs or labor costs.

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

## Other Carriers Will Benefit

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

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

[^2]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 less-than-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 Compotitive 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 comptitive 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

[^3]
# The Postwar Business Population 

By Melville J. Ulmer

TTURN-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.

[^4]
#### Abstract

\section*{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 $31 / 2$ 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 ${ }^{1}$ reveals that during the pre-

[^5]war years 1929-40 there was a consistent tendency for the number of firms in operation to rise or fall by roughly $100,-$ 000 for every rise or fall of 10 billion dollars in the "real" gross national product, excluding government and agriculture. While this relationship held closely in the thirties there is, of course, no assurance that it will be maintained in the postwar years, for its determination was based on a relatively brief segment of experience dominated largely by one major cycle. Nevertheless, it provides a useful standard for comparison.

## Prewar Relationship Broken

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

The reasons for this sharp break in established relations, which developed in 1941 as the Defense Program got under way and was greatly intensified during the war years, have already been suggested. Underlying characteristics of the economy such as its functional pattern, which in peace change only gradually, were swiftly and profoundly altered
during the war. The least essential segments of the economy from the military point of view were reduced or eliminated entirely through the drafting of men into the armed services, the control of material supplies, or through explicit mandate. From the standpoint of the business population it is significant that the segments most seriously affected were those in which small business units were particularly prominent: retailing, services, construction, and textile manufacturing, for example, as shown in charts 3 and 4. Indeed, one of the most pronounced characteristics of this period was the transfer of numerous enterpreneurs from small retail, service or manufacturing establishments-often one-man shops-into the more lucrative employment available in shipyards, steel mills, and other war industries.

The character of these changes with respect to particular industries is discussed in greater detail in a subsequent section, but it is important to note here that their net effect was to increase greatly the average production of goods and services per firm in the economy as a whole far beyond any peacetime level. Also operating in this direction during the war was the concomitant tendency in heavy goods manufacturing for war orders and employment to concentrate in the largest firms-those with equipment for and experience in mass production on the greatest scale. ${ }^{2}$ From the regression equation it is found that,
${ }^{2}$ See "Economic Concentration in World War II," Senate Committee Print Number 6, 79th Cong., 2d sess., 1946.

## Chart 1.-Number of Firms in Operation ${ }^{1}$


${ }^{1}$ Data are averages of end of quarter estimates through 1945, and are preliminary estimates as of end of quarter in 1946.

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

${ }^{1}$ Preliminary.
Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce.
sured by the Veterans' Administration under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1946 as amended, while many other veterans have undoubtedly started in business without availing themselves of the provisions of this Act. At the same time, with prices high and rising and demand as lively as ever before in recent history, except where scarcity of merchandise prevailed, the chances of business failure were minor.

## Industry Differences

Most of the many thousands of firms springing into existence currently and since VJ-day have been small, as shown in table 1, and hence serve to increase the number of firms in relation to the total level of output. In terms of 192940 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
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
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

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

${ }^{1}$ 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 flrms 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 one-
third 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

${ }^{1}$ Basic data for June 30, 1946, are preliminary.
${ }^{2}$ 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 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1045 | January- <br> June 1946 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | New businesses |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 4 employees. | 89.1 | 83.7 | 92.8 | 86.1 | 88.9 | 87.1 | 85.9 |
| 4-7 employees .-....- | 6.8 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 8.5 | 6.9 | 8.5 | 9. 5 |
| 8-19 employees-- $20-49$ employees | 2.4 | 2.3 1.3 | $\begin{array}{r}1.8 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 3.4 1.4 | 2.8 1.0 | 3.1 1.0 | $\begin{array}{r}3.5 \\ \hline .9\end{array}$ |
| 50 or more employees. | 1.5 | 1.3 .5 | .4 | . 6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2 |
| Manufacturing.. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 4 employees | 73.9 | 69.5 | 77.0 | 68.4 | 57.7 | 59.9 | 58.9 |
| 4-7 employees | 13.6 | 16.1 | 12.0 | 16.6 | 23.6 | 22.0 | 23.5 |
| $8-19$ employees | 7.0 | 7.7 | 6. 2 | 8.0 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 12.2 |
| 20-49 employees | 4.0 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| 50 or more employees. | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| Retail trade. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 4 employees | 89.1 | 92.1 | 97.5 | 87.9 | 94.1 | 92.7 | 91.9 |
| 4-7 employees....... | $\begin{array}{r}8.2 \\ 2.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5.9 | 1.8 .6 | 9.2 2.6 | 4.2 | 5.3 <br> 1.6 | 5.8 1.9 |
| 8-19-49 employees. | $\begin{array}{r}2.3 \\ \hline .4\end{array}$ | ${ }^{1.7}$ | . 1 | 2.6 | $\begin{array}{r}1.3 \\ .3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1.6 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.9 |
| 50 or more employees. |  | (1) | (1) | (1) | . 1 | .1 | . 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 | 96.1 | 96.4 | 92.7 | 83.9 | 82.9 | 82.7 |
| 4-7 employees.. | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 8.7 | 9.0 | ${ }_{5} 9.4$ |
| 8-19 employces-. | $\begin{array}{r}1.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.3 | 1.1 | 2.3 .7 | 4.9 1.7 | 5.3 2.0 | 1. 1.8 |
| 50 or more employees. | . 2 | 2 | .2 | . 5 | . 8 | . 8 | . 9 |
| Manufacturing. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 4 employees. | 95.4 | 94.9 | 94.9 | 90.2 | 62.4 | 62.5 | 62.6 |
| 4-7 employees | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 15.2 | 13.9 | 14.8 |
| $8-19$ employees. | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 11.5 |
| $20-49$ employees | . 4 | . 9 | . 7 | 1.8 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 6.4 |
| 50 or more employees. | . 8 | . 8 | . 7 | . 6 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.7 |
| Retail trade.. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 4 employees. |  | 95.8 | 96.8 | 94.6 | 85.5 | 83.2 | 83.1 |
| 4-7 employees- | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 8.9 | 10.2 | 10.5 |
| 8 -19 employees | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| $20-49$ employces. | . 3 | . 8 | .3 | . 3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| 50 or more employees... | .3 | . 2 | . 1 | .1 | . 2 | . 4 | . 3 |

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. ${ }^{4}$

## 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. ${ }^{5}$ 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

[^6]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

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

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

## Chart 5.-New and Discontinued Businesses ${ }^{1}$



1 Data for 2 d 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 anaual 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

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


1 Preliminary.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

## Chart 6.-New Businesses and Business Incorporations



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

Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce. Data are preliminary for 2d quarter 1946 for new businesses, and for 3d and 4th quarter 1946 for incorporations.
table it is found that in the first half of 1946 the rate of entry for contract construction was 553 per 1,000 . This may be contrasted with the rate of the last ranking major industry, finance, insurance, and real estate, which in Janu-ary-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. ${ }^{\text {b }}$

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

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


1 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 $3 d$ and 4 th quarter 1946 for dissolutions, and for $2 d$ quarter 1946 for duarter 1946 for dissolutio

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

${ }^{1}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{2}$ Less than 50 . Note: Because of rounding, totals do not necessarily equal sum of components.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.
of entry in 1944, first in 1945, and second in the first half of 1946. The rise in the rate of discontinuance for this line, however, may be interpreted as a danger signal. In 1944 and 1945 the rank of appliances and radio with respect to rate of discontinuance was fourth and fifth, respectively, but in the first half of 1946 it assumed first place in the retail field. It should be noted that during the first half of 1946 this line was still growing sharply, however, for the
rate of entry was 452 per 1,000 while the rate of discontinuance, though higher than in any other line, was 77 per 1,000 .

Both in manufacturing and retailing the lead in rate of entry had for the most part been taken, by the first half of 1946 , by lines which were curtailed during all or part of the war-industries primarily associated with consumer durable goods and construction. In considering these shifts, however, it is important to note that both tables 2 and 3
place emphasis upon relative changes among industries in rates of entry and rates of discontinuance. As already noted, the rate of entry for the business population as a whole in the first half of 1946 was extremely high, and in the case of every industry, including those which lost ground relatively, was higher than in 1944. In the same way it should be noted that while recent changes in rank
(Continued on p. 23)

Table 6.-Number of Operating Business Firms by Industries, 1939 to June 1946
[In thousands]


# Foreign Credits of the United States Government 

By John Shirer

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

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

## Background of Credit Operations

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

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

[^7]
## 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 pro-
curement 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 sev̌eral 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-
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-bursements lizations ${ }^{1}$ | Outstand ing | Undisbursed utilized comments |
| All types ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3,903 | 2,679 | 6,551 |
| Loans. | 2,129 | 1,632 | 5,049 |
| Property credits.- | 1,034 | 976 | 1,500 |
| Lend-lease....-.- | 984 50 | $\stackrel{927}{49}$ | 564 867 |
| Surplus property |  |  | 69 69 |
| Advances. | 740 | 71 | 2 |

${ }^{1}$ From July 1, 1940, except that Export-Import Bank data are from Feb. 12, 1934.
${ }^{2}$ Financial aid of 500 million dollars to China and 65 million to American Republics extended by the United States Government has been excluded from this and subsequent tables.
Source: Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions.

1946, in addition to the broad rehabililation 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-bursements or utiltions ${ }^{1}$ | Out- <br> standing | Undisbursed or unutilized ments |
| All countries | 3,903 | 2,679 | 6,551 |
| American Republics. | 971 | 322 | 294 |
|  |  |  |  |
| British Commonwealth. | 1,399 | 1,120 | 3,564 |
| United Kingdom | 1,264 | 1,102 | 3,561 |
| Other | 135 | 18 | 3 |
| China. | 180 | 81 | 120 |
| Czechoslorakia | 5 | 4 | 68 |
| Finland. | 55 | 53 | 27 |
| France and possessions. | 735 | 729 | 1,218 |
| France | 733 | 728 | 1,218 |
| Algeria.. | 2 | 1 |  |
| Greece. | 3 | 3 | 42 |
| Italy | 21 | 7 | 198 |
| Korea (Chosen) ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |  |  | 25 |
| Netherlands and possessions.- | 157 | 152 | 443 |
| Netherlands ${ }^{3}$ | 134 | 132 | 263 |
| Netherlands Indies | 20 | 20 | 180 |
| Surinam. | 3 |  |  |
| Norway | 1 | 1 | 67 |
| Poland | 4 | 3 | 90 |
| Saudi Arabia. | 3 | 3 | 24 |
| Turkey | 159 | 2 | 36 |
| U.S.S. R | 159 | 49 | 192 |

1 From July 1, 1940, except that Export-Import Bank data are from Feb. 12, 1934.
${ }^{2}$ This credit was extended to the United States Military Government in South Korea. Ultimately, the obligation will be negotiated for inclusion in a treaty government of Korea.
${ }_{3}$ Commercial banks have agreed to participations of approximately 90 million dollars, in addition to 10 million dollars reported through Sept. 30, 1946. If these participations are fully taken up by commercial banks, the United States Government undisbursed commitments figure will be further reduced by 00 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] |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agency | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dis- } \\ & \text { burse- } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { utiliza- } \\ & \text { tons } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Out- } \\ & \text { stand- } \\ & \text { ing } \end{aligned}$ | Undisbursed unutilized comments |
| All agencies. | 3,903 | 2,679 | 6,551 |
| Agriculture Department | 450 | 46 |  |
| Export-Import Bank | 1,311 | 983 | 1,664 |
| Reconstruction Finance Corporation. | 649 | 275 | 37 |
| Reconstruction Finance |  |  |  |
| Corporation: Proper | 395 | 233 | 35 |
| Office of Metals Reserve...- | 117 | 18 |  |
| Office of Rubber Reserve-- | 12 | 5 | (2) |
| U.S. Commercial Company- | 55 | 5 | 2 |
| State Department. | 49 | 48 | 867 |
| State Department: Proper.- | 1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |
| Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner. | 48 | 48 | 867 |
| Treasury Department. | 1,444 | 1,327 | 3,914 |
| Treasury Department: |  |  |  |
| Lend-Lease Fiscal Oper- |  | 0 | 3,350 |
|  | 884 | 927 | 564 |

1 From July 1, 1940, except that Export-Import Bank data are from Feb, 12, 1934
${ }^{2}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.
Source: Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions.
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

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



Source of data: U. S. Departiment 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 $60 \mathrm{mil}-$ lion 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 millicn dollars, mainly ExportImport 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, 1『43, 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 generaliy 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 $23 / 8$ 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 Ex-port-Import Bank loan to France extended in May 1946. The slow rate of decline from 1952 to 1981 and the level rate from 1981 to 2000 reflects the provision for equal annual payments in the agreement covering the special loan to the United Kingdom and the war settlement with that country.
Any attempt to project annual carrying charges must rest on rather arbitrary assumptions. In the present projection, the entire United Kingdom loan and war settlement are included, as well as the outstanding RFC loan to the United Kingdom. Virtually all lendlease credits and about two-thirds of surplus property credits are included. For the Export-Import Bank, however, it proved feasible to compute carrying charges on only about 1.9 billion dollars out of the Bank's combined loans outstanding and undisbursed loan commitments of 2.6 billion dollars. As a result, chart 1 shows indicated carrying charges on 7.9 billion dollars of credits, as compared with the 9.2 billion dollar total representing all credits outstanding and unutilized.
No ready formula is at hand to determine the relative burden of Government foreign credits as they may affect the future commerce of nations. That the total principal amount should so closely parallel the World War I debt structure, notwithstanding lend-lease, is an arresting, though possibly irrelevant, circumstance.
During the 5 -year period 1935 to 1939 , total interest and dividends received by this country from abroad, including all private transactions, averaged slightly in excess of 550 million dollars annually. The net excess of interest and dividend receipts over payments averaged 350 million dollars annually. Moreover, the net excess of amortization payments to the United States over those to foreign countries averaged 150 million dollars annually over the same 5 -year period.

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

If the international financial structure is to be firmly supported, it is essential that the United States pursue international trade policies consistent with its position as a creditor nation, in terms of net income payments due this country. Ultimate imports (including tourist outlays abroad and other invisibles) in excess of exports would appear to be a major prerequisite. In addition to a proper balance of international accounts, the level of foreign commerce is a vital factor. Hence, a widespread worldtrade recovery, in which the United States participates, would greatly ease
the burden of servicing the debt owed this Government. Finally, the growth of a truly multilateral system of international trade would assist those countries having an adverse balance with the United States to fulfill their dollar obligations.

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

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

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

## The Business Situation

## (Continued from p. 8)

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

## Addition to Costs Varies

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

The increases for agricultural commodities will not in general effect any great change in the cost of production or the cost to the consumer. The additional cost in New York of a can of fruit or vegetables shipped from California will be less than $1 / 3$ 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 $1 / 1 / 2$ 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 ireight 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 ${ }^{1}$

[Short tons]

| Month | Shipments |  |  |  | Unfilled orders for sale, end of month, 1945 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1943, total | 1944, total | 1045 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total | For sale |  |
| January | 736, 286 | 815,460 | 861, 524 | 536, 405 | 1,921,572 |
| February | 697, 221 | 824, 842 | 816,407 | 511, 184 | 1,998,270 |
| March | 812,876 | 888, 656 | 927, 925 | 587, 380 | 2,089, 046 |
| April. | 837, 081 | 813, 003 | 842,979 | 532,015 | 2, 031,668 |
| May. | 816,598 | 846, 095 | 866,951 | 542, $33 \%$ | 2, 031, 318 |
| June. | 830, 773 | 819,935 | 849, 449 | 543, 788 | 2, 015, 625 |
| July | 726, 759 | 727, 528 | 748, 790 | 468,017 | 2,015,005 |
| August | 759,538 | 822, 417 | 750, 050 | 462,364 | 1, 817,801 |
| September | 801, 479 | 792, 288 | 717, 768 | 434, 416 | 1, 754,515 |
| October... | 802, 66i | 839,043 | 767, 209 | 461, 720 | 1,741,981 |
| November | 776, 411 | 818, 294 | -51,092 | 445, 952 | 1, 847,468 |
| December | 843,520 | 786,982 | 678, 091 | $34 \overline{5}$, 29 | 1,575,055 |
| Total | 9, 441, 209 | 9,704, 541 | 9,578, 295 | 5, 923, 201 |  |
| Monthly average. | 786,767 | 816,212 | 798,101 | 443, 000 | 1.920, 447 |

1 Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, from reports to that agency beginning Octo. ber 1945, and from carlicr reports to the War Production Board. All data are estimated industry totals. Data heginning December 1943 are based on monthly reports from approximately 1,100 foundries, both commercial and captive, which
account for $92-04$ percent of the total tonnage shipped by the industry, and annual reports for 1944 and 1645 from practiaccount for $92-94$ percent of the total tonnage shipped by the industry, and annual reports for 1944 and 1845 from practically all foundries. Shipments for Jamuary-November 1943 are based on reports from slightly less than 2 , ooo foundries representing approximately 98 percent of the industry. The reported totals for 1943 are shown in the originai riports and have been raised to industry tous by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The term "gray iron
castings" relates to all iron castines, excot malleable, including semisteel, alloy iron and white iron castings. Total castings' rolates to all iron casinge, cxcot malleable, including semisteel, alloy iron and white iron castings. Total
shipments include shipmentsior use shipments include shipments sor use by the same company, or a
for sule to other companies slown separately begiming 1945 .
Biennial Census of Jamufacturers, areasfollows; 19377818,000 fogures for 1937 and 1039, compiled from reports of the Biennial census of Nanufaturers, are as follows: 1937, 7,818,000 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 ${ }^{1}$

| Year and month | Boilers (thousands of pounds) |  |  | Radiation, production (thous. of square fect) | Year and month | Boilers (thousands of pounds) |  |  | Radiaprod, tion (thous. square feet) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Produetion | Ship- ments | Stocks, end of month |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Produe- } \\ \text { tion } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Shipments | Stocks, end of month |  |
| 1942: |  |  |  |  | 1944-Continued |  |  |  |  |
| Motal -----...--- | 176,832 14,736 | 206,904 17,242 | ${ }^{2} 44,869$ | 59,600 4.967 | July -- | 14,002 | 21, 2.605 | 51,600 | 1,286 |
| 1943: | 1, ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  | September | 17,506 | 21, 686 | 44,040 | 1,789 |
| January | 14, 643 | 13, 460 | 44,843 |  | October | 17,581 | 21, 202 | 40,419 | 1,678 |
| February | 13,365 | 10, 6¢1 | 47, 120 |  | November | 16, 534 | 19, 674 | 37,278 | 1,635 |
| March. | 13,528 | 14.897 | 46,326 |  | December | 16, 719 | 18,064 | 35, 434 | 1,675 |
| April | 14,031 | 11, 658 | 45, 108 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May. | 13, 146 | 12, 569 | 44, 146 |  | Total | 219, 195 | 211, 181 |  | 17,388 |
| June | 11, 484 | 13,507 | 43, $5: 5$ |  | Monthly average | 18, 183 | 17,508 | 43,269 | I, 449 |
| July. | 11, 901 | 13,360 | 42.403 |  | 1045: |  |  |  |  |
| August | 14,656 | 15, 791 | 41.278 |  | January. | 18,606 | 17, 512 | 36, 768 | 1,730 |
| September | 15, 519 | 19,724 | 37,072 |  | February | 16, 159 | 15, 138 | 37, 89 | 1,592 |
| October... | 17,003 | 18,671 | 35,404 |  | March | 18, 784 | 16, 707 | 30, 856 | 1, 589 |
| November. | 17,317 | 19,705 | 33.006 |  | April | 16, 238 | 17, 171 | 38. 633 | 1,466 |
| December. | 16,220 | 18,300 | 30, 979 |  | May | 18,245 | 17,337 | 39, 841 | 1,461 |
|  |  |  |  |  | June | 18, 677 | 18,556 | 33, 062 | 1,317 |
| Total | 172,513 | 152, 443 |  | 31,000 | July | 13,094 | 12,668 | 40,387 | 1,074 |
| Monthly average.- | 14,376 | 15, 204 | 41,004 | 2,583 | August | 17,094 | 19,614 | 37, 868 | 1,423 |
| 1944: |  |  |  |  | September | 19,862 | 19,878 | 37,852 | 1,599 |
| January | 19,007 | 16.123 | 33, 863 | 1,614 | October. |  |  |  | 1,033 |
| Fobruary | 19,585 | 16,934 | 36,514 | 1,180 | November |  |  |  | 1, 497 |
| March | 20,437 | 17,894 | 39,057 | 1,197 | December |  |  | 32,850 | 1,904 |
| Aprit. | 20,772 | 14.885 | 44.442 | 1,310 |  |  |  |  |  |
| May | 19,668 | 12,514 | 52,254 | 1,309 | Total | 13156,849 | 3154,581 |  | 17,745 |
| June | 18,202 | 14,999 | 55, 597 | 1,406 | Monthly average. | 317.428 | ${ }^{3} 17,176$ | 3 38,212 | 1,479 |

${ }_{1}$ Data were compiled by the Civilian Production Administration and the predecessor agency, the War Production Board, and cover all known producers of these products. The series for boilers include both round and square boilers. The series for radiation includes data for radiation in thousands of square feet of radiation and convectors in thousands of square feet of equivalent direct radiation. These series continue the data for round and square cast-iron boilers and production figures for cast-iron radiators and convectors from the Institute of Boiler and Radiator Manufacturers pub ished on pp. 137 and 138 of the 1942 supplement to the Survey of Current Business. For radiation, only production fgures 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.
Stocks as of Dec. 31 .
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 Corrent 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 ( $\dagger$ ), 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 and deacriptive nozea may be found is the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1943 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Navem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Septem. } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octo- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |

## BUSINESS INDEXES

| INCOME PAYMENTS $\dagger$ | 259.3 | 235.7 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 236.4 \\ & 239.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 239.7 \\ & 240.6 \end{aligned}$ | 240.9244.1 |  |  | 246.6254.3 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| xes, adjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total income pryments................ $1935-39 \mathrm{~m}$-100.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salaries and wages..-.........................do.- | 255.8245.9 | 238.5 | 236.1 | 231.1 | 227.8 | 235.1 |  |  |  | 250.6 249.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 252.1 \\ & 254.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Total nonagricuitural income.................do |  | 232.2 | 230.5 | 229.3 |  |  | 232.6 | 233.8 | 235.6 | 240.0 | 243.2 | 242.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 2535 \\ +24.7 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commodity-produeing industries-.............do. | $\square .175$ 3.89 8 | 8, 543 <br> 3,044 <br> .14 | 8,525 <br> 3,016 | 2,179 <br> 2,938 <br> 18 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,041 \\ & 2.617 \end{aligned}$ | 8,360 3,222 | 8,541 3,318 | 8,629 <br> 3,425 |  |  | 3,878 |  |  |
| Distributive industries...................... do | 2, 3 , 4 | 1,86\% | 2.073 | 2,018 | 2,021 | 2, 075 | 2,168 | 2, 228 | 2,176 | 2,215 | 2,255 | 2.240 | r+1,3231,555 |
|  | 1,5:2 | - 1,388 | 2, 2,015 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,396 \\ & 1.827 \end{aligned}$ | 1,431 | 1,476 | 1,496 | 1,476 | 1,503 | 1,537 | 1,546 | 1, ¢46 |  |
|  | 1,350110 |  |  |  | 1,672 | 1,687 | 1,560 | 1, $5(10)$ | I, 467 | 1,391 | 1,316 | $1,3.4$09 | $\begin{array}{r} r 1,415 \\ r 107 \\ r 893 \end{array}$ |
| Public assistance sud other rellief...-...-----..-- do |  |  | 2, 882,056 | 1, 122 | ¢25858 | . 94 | $\begin{array}{r} 93 \\ 892 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 94 \\ 558 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95 \\ 2,238 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{96}$ | 197 |  |  |
| Mridends and interest ............-.....-....dio...- |  |  |  |  |  | 1,386 |  |  |  | 1,113 | 554 | 1,453 |  |
| Entrepreneurial income and net rents and royaities......................................................... of dol. | $\begin{array}{r} 3,641 \\ 11,94 \\ 11,901 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,964 \\ & 1,901 \\ & 1,312 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,699 \\ 1,504 \\ 12,846 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,609 \\ 1,047 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,415 \\ 998 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,402 \\ 12,057 \\ \hline 1259\end{array}$ | 2.507927 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,577 \\ & 910 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,500 \\ 858 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,099 \\ & 826 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,020 \\ & 815 \end{aligned}$ | 2, ${ }_{7}^{8.99}$ | r 3,725+75 |
| Other income paymerts.......................... do. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telal nonarricultural income.....................d. do |  |  |  | 11,719 | 10,930 |  | 11,698 | 11, 423 | 13,178 | 12,082 | 11,684 | 12,693 | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } 72.89 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| FARM MARKETINGS AND INCOME | 11,951 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,0012 \\ & 11,312 \end{aligned}$ | $12,846$ |  |  | 12,059 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Farm marketings, volume:* meses unadusted. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 175183168 | $\begin{aligned} & 162 \\ & 171 \end{aligned}$ | 139 <br> 137 | ${ }_{135}^{131}$ | 120 | 11897194 | 11778 | 125 | 111 | 154 | 145156 |  | 7188+231+155 |
| Crops..............-.........................- do.-.-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 114 $1+2$ |  |
| Livestoek and products........-.-.-.........-do...- |  | 155 | 140 | 129 | 130 | 134 | 146 | 145 | 125 | 158 |  | 106 |  |
| Indexes, adjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 160161159 | $\begin{aligned} & 148 \\ & 152 \\ & 146 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144 \\ & 143 \\ & 144 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 170 \\ & 135 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 155 \\ & 182 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 149 \\ & 164 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131 \\ & 119 \\ & 140 \end{aligned}$ | 159 189 | 131 150 | 155 142 | 139 130 | 111 117 | 142 142 |
| Livestock and products...........-..........-do... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 136 | 117 | 164 | 146 | 107 | , 142 |
| Cash farm income, total, including Government payments* | 3,0893,076 | 2,3172,277 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,909 \\ & 1,893 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,648 \\ & 1534 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,455 \\ & 1,383 \end{aligned}$ | 1,426$\mathbf{i}, 370$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1}, 569 \\ \mathbf{1}, 419 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,657 \\ & 1,551 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,523 \\ & 1,469 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,407 \\ & 2,271 \end{aligned}$ | 2,2572,193 | 2,0272,014 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { r } 3.347 \\ +3.332 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crops and livestock, combined index: <br> Unadiusted <br> $1935-39=100$ | 463 | 333 |  | 231 | 208 | 206 | 21427620230 | 233 | 291 |  | 330 | $30 \cdot 3$ |  |
| Adjusted........................................................... | 400 | 282 | 282 | 281 | 305 | 285 |  | 299 | 286 | 353 | 329 | 263 |  |
| Crops | 409 | 325 | 331 | 351 | 360 | 348 |  | 411 | 375 | 351 | 333 | 315 |  |
| Livestonk and products .............................do | 393 | 253 | 250 | 235 | 288 | 243 | 259 | 249 | 226 | 355 | 327 |  |  |
|  | 333 | 201 | 201 | 187 | 194 | 207 | 223 | 223 | 220 | 271 | 284 | 293 |  |
| Meat animals................................do | 4 CO | 340 | 345 | 330 | 278 | 281 | 269 | 294 | 281 | 298 |  | 139 |  |
| Poultry and eggs_..........................do. | 355 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 323 | 366 | 428 |
| PRODUCTION INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial Production-Federal Reserve Inder |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted, combined indes $\dagger . . . . . . . . . . . .1835-39=100 .$. | p 182 | 167 | 161 | 156160 | 148 | 164 | 163 | 159 | 171 | 174 | 180 | 184 | +184 |
|  | ${ }^{2} 191$ | 173 | 167 |  | 151 | 170 | 174 | 167 | 176 | 178 | 186 | 191 | r 191 |
| Durable manufacturest.......................--do......- | p 214 | 192 | 184 | 164 | 136 | 182 | 190 | 175 | 194 | 203 | 210 | 214 | 215 |
|  | 176 | 167 | 164 | 102 | 43 | 169 | 159 | 109 | 154 | 179 | 183 | 184 | 183 |
| Lumber and productst........................d. ${ }^{\text {do.. }}$ | ${ }^{p} 140$ | 95 | 86 | 99 | 110 | 120 | 129 | 131 | 141 | 137 | 144 | 147 | $\bigcirc 142$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{81}^{123}$ | 131 | 135 | 139 95 | 142 | 144 | 142 | 146 | 144 | 152 | 152 | $\bigcirc 155$ |
|  | ${ }^{p} 1318$ | $\begin{array}{r}81 \\ 231 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}80 \\ 217 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}95 \\ 188 \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ |  | 122 225 | 126 230 | ${ }_{241}^{138}$ | ${ }_{243}^{133}$ | $\begin{array}{r}140 \\ .255 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}144 \\ +263 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | $p 275$ $p 188$ | 231 148 | ${ }_{147}^{232}$ | 217 <br> 151 | 188 | ${ }_{141}^{207}$ | 225 132 | 230 130 130 | 241 135 | 243 <br> 148 <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{r}+255 \\ +156 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r 263 +168 | $\bigcirc 271$ |
| Fabricatlog* |  | 148 | 150 | 155 | 144 | 148 | 141 | 139 | 147 | 145 | 163 | +176 | 191 |
| Smelting and refining*-...---.-....-....-do. | ${ }^{p} 155$ | 148 | 141 | 140 | 128 | 123 | 109 | 109 | 110 | 131 | 138 | 146 | 150 |
| Stone, clay, and glass productst..............do- | ${ }^{2} 206$ | 162 | 159 | 163 | 174 | 184 | 187 | 180 | 191 | 193 | 204 | 213 | 209 |
|  | 175 | 122 | 108 | 107 | 113 | 125 | 145 | 134 | 166 | 171 | 179 | 188 | 181 |
| Clay products*........................................ | p 155 | 123 | 128 | 134 | 138 | 143 | 144 | 140 | 147 | 147 | 154 | 155 | . 157 |
| Glass contalnerst.................................. |  | 237 | 227 | 242 | 247 | 251 | 243 | 228 | 237 | 239 | 261 | 270 | 258 |
| Transportation equipment $\dagger$-................do. | $\pm 234$ | 252 | 217 | 220 | 199 | 200 | 245 | 239 | 238 | 241 | 242 | 241 | - 237 |
| Automobilest\% - | ${ }^{p} 186$ | 137 | 95 | 107 | 98 | 114 | 161 | 162 | 167 | 176 | 182 | 188 | - 185 |
|  | ${ }^{2} 172$ | 158 | 154 | 157 | 162 | 162 | 161 | 160 | 162 | 159 | 166 | 172 | +171 |
|  |  | 201 | 188 | 198 | 221 | 162 | 164 | 157 | 174 | 187 | 174 | 237 | 221 |
| Chemicalst - .-...-...................-..... do | ${ }^{8} 244$ | 230 | ${ }^{231}$ | 233 | 233 | 234 | 237 | 231 | 231 | 232 | 233 | 235 | - 240 |
| Industrial chemicals*-...........-.-........do.... | ${ }^{5} 410$ | 370 | 378 | 384 | 379 | 382 | 392 | 383 | 389 | 396 | 395 | 395 | - 400 |
|  |  | 117 | 111 | 117 | 137 | 134 | 131 | 127 | 127 | 101 | 119 | 118 | 117 |
| Leather tanning*- |  | 113 | 113 | 1115 | 136 | 119 | 114 | 105 | 104 | 194 | 100 | ${ }_{99} 9$ | 98 |
| Shoes............ |  | 120 | 109 | 118 | 138 | 144 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 106 | 132 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 131$ | 130 |

p Preliminary. ${ }^{r}$ Revised. § See note for automobile index at the bottom or p. S-2.
*New series. For a description of the indexes of the volume of farm marketings a
*New series. For a description of the indexes of the volume of farm raarketings and figures for 1929-42, see pp. 23-32 of the A pril 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,$759 ; 1941,279 ; 1942,1,335 ; 1943,1,668 ; 1944,1753$; income from market-
 ings- production are shown on p. 18 of the December 1943 issue.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data on p. icome payments revised beginning January 1939; for figures for 1939-41, see p. 16 of the A pril 1944 Survey and for 1942-44, p. 20 of the May 1945 Survey. Revised data beginning 1913 for the indexes of casb 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.

Unless otherwige stated, statistica through 1941 and deacriptive noter wasy be found in the end deacriptive notes way be
1942 Sapplement to the Survey

| 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Novem } \\ \text { ber }}}{ }$ | Novernber | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Jenuary | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { Sertam- }}{\text { ber }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

## BUSINESS INDEXES-Continucd

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
FRODCCTION INDEXES-Continned \\
Industrial Produetion-Continued
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Unadjusted-Continued. Manufactures-Continued. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Nondurable manufactures-Continued. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \% 16 \& \({ }_{p}^{15100}\) \& \& \(\cdots\) \& \& - \(\begin{array}{r}139 \\ -101\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{|r}
139 \\
\(p 134\)
\end{tabular} \& - 1160 \& - 1378 \& \({ }^{1} 191\) \& \& \& ¢ 120
\(p 120\) \\
\hline  \& ] \(\leqslant 1\) \& 171 \& 182 \& 155 \& 171 \& 129 \& 120 \& 120 \& 84 \& 184 \& 122 \& 37 \& 117 \\
\hline Processed fruits and vegetables*-...........do.... \& \({ }^{2} 164\) \& 118 \& 108 \& 94 \& 92 \& 88 \& 101 \& 103 \& 125 \& 228 \& 255 \& 313 \& - 215 \\
\hline Paper and productst-...-....................do \& 018 \& 142 \& 134 \& 133 \& 143 \& 148 \& 146 \& 142 \& 147 \& 136 \& 147 \& 150 \& r 152 \\
\hline Paper and pulpt \& \({ }^{8} 148\) \& - 138 \& \(\begin{array}{r}131 \\ \hline-12 \\ \hline 18 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& +130 \& \(\begin{array}{r}137 \\ \hline 187\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{-143}^{141}\) \& - 1418 \& +138 \& 142 \& 131 \& 142 \& 144 \& 146 \\
\hline Petrolenm and coal productst................. do
Coke \& \& \(\begin{array}{r}1174 \\ \\ 148 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{-154}\) \& -116 \&  \& \({ }^{\circ} 101\) \& \({ }^{p} 1168\) \& \({ }^{\square} 183\) \& \({ }^{\text {P }} 184\) \& \({ }^{+178}\) \& \({ }^{ \pm} 1625\) \& 186 \& 71.9
108 \\
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Printing and publishtigt-........................do...- \& 185 \& 118 \& 114 \& 114 \& 122 \& 129 \& 129 \& 126 \& 129 \& 115 \& 123 \& 128 \& 135 \\
\hline Rubher productst...-..........................io \& \(\bigcirc 20.4\) \& 182 \& 805 \& 215 \& 216 \& 221 \& 219 \& 215 \& 218 \& 211 \& 221 \& 231 \& +228 \\
\hline Testiles and productst.......................d. do..-- \& \({ }^{p} 171\) \& 146 \& 143 \& 151 \& 159 \& 162 \& 161 \& 164 \& 165 \& 144 \& 162 \& 168 \& \(\times 168\) \\
\hline  \& (164 \& 133 \& \({ }_{2}^{128}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}138 \\ 283 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 146 \& 147
241 \& 144 \& 149 \& 152 \& \& 149 \& \({ }_{236}^{153}\) \& \({ }_{6}^{165}\) \\
\hline  \& 249 \& 226
160 \& 228 \& 153 \& 234
171
18 \& \begin{tabular}{|}
241 \\
173
\end{tabular} \& 245
169 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
247 \\
174 \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} \& 240
174 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
233 \\
144 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 233
173 \& - \& \({ }^{r} 29.7\) \\
\hline Tobaceo products... \& \(3: 2\) \& 157 \& 104 \& 142 \& 148 \& 152 \& 147 \& 164 \& 159 \& 145 \& 161 \& 166 \& 179 \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{p} 185\) \& 134 \& 126 \& 134 \& 134 \& 131 \& 99 \& 115 \& 141 \& 150 \& 147 \& 149 \& \(\cdot 147\) \\
\hline Fuelst .-.-.---................................- do \& \(p 139\) \& 143 \& 197 \& 146 \& 149 \& 145 \& 108 \& 124 \& 149 \& 153 \& 150 \& 11.1 \& : 150 \\
\hline  \& \% 123 \& 112 \& \({ }^{94}\) \& \& 121 \& 125 \& 121 \& 125 \& 86 \& 128 \& 120 \& 125 \& -124 \\
\hline Rituminons coalt -............................ de \& P116 \& 159 \& 142 \& 159 \& 160 \& \& 10 \& 60 \& \({ }_{153}^{156}\) \& 159 \& 150 \& 163 \& \({ }^{+160}\) \\
\hline  \& p 150 \& 141 \& 139 \& 144 \& 147 \& 138 \& 146 \& 149 \& 153 \& 154 \& 151 \& \(\bigcirc 149\) \& 「149 \\
\hline  \& \& 80 \& 61 \& 60 \& 47 \& 44 \& 46 \& 62 \& 95 \& 126 \& 132 \& \({ }^{+136}\) \& 130 \\
\hline Adjusted, combined indext.........-....---......-do..... \& p 182 \& 168 \& 163 \& 160 \& 152 \& 168 \& 185 \& 159 \& 170 \& 172 \& 177 \& 180 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 181\) \\
\hline Manufactures - ..................-.-........... do....- \& - 160 \& 173 \& 169 \& 163 \& 154 \& \& 176 \& 167 \& 176 \& 177 \& 184 \& \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{*} 214\) \& 191 \& 185 \& 168 \& 198 \& 125 \& 139 \& 175 \& 1193 \& 129 \& 208 \& 212 \& + 214 \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{p}{ }^{2} 134\) \& 83 \& 72 \& 95 \& 108 \& 117 \& 123 \& 123 \& 127 \& 121 \& 126 \& 129 \& +127 \\
\hline Nonferrous metals .....................................- do...- \& p 188 \& 148 \& 147 \& 151 \& 139 \& 141 \& 132 \& 130 \& 137 \& 148 \& 156 \& 1168 \& 179 \\
\hline Smelting and refining* \& \(p 1.55\) \& 147 \& 140 \& 140 \& 128 \& 123 \& 109 \& 109 \& 110 \& 132 \& 138 \& 146 \& 150 \\
\hline Stone, clay, and glass products............. do...- \& P202 \& 158 \& 164 \& 172 \& 186 \& 192 \& 190 \& 175 \& 190 \& 192 \& 197 \& 204 \& 200 \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{p} 162\) \& 113 \& 119 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
131 \\
144 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 149 \& 152 \& 159 \& 1127 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
155 \\
148 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& 155 \& 159 \& 162 \& 156 \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{2} 150\) \& 119
235 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
124 \\
244 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 144
247 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
144 \\
254 \\
\hline 167
\end{tabular} \& \(\stackrel{150}{251}\) \& 148
243 \& 140
213 \& 148
240 \& \(\stackrel{147}{249}\) \& 150
251 \& 100
265 \& 148
250 \\
\hline Nondurable manufactures...................... do.... \& \(p 171\) \& 158 \& 156 \& 161 \& 167 \& 166 \& 164 \& 161 \& 162 \& 157 \& 164 \& r 162 \& 167 \\
\hline Alcoholic beverages ..............................do. \& \& 216 \& \({ }^{212}\) \& 231 \& 238 \& 176 \& \& 155 \& 161 \& 176 \& 174 \& \& 206 \\
\hline Chemicals .-. .-............................... do \& -243 \& 228 \& 230 \& 234 \& 232 \& \({ }^{232}\) \& 235 \& 231 \& 233 \& 235 \& 237 \& 235 \& 235 \\
\hline Leather and'products.........................do. \& \& 116 \& 111 \& 117 \& 133 \& 134 \& 131 \& 127 \& 127 \& 103 \& 120 \& 119 \& 116 \\
\hline Leather tanning*-.......-...............-. do \& \& 109 \& 114 \& 115 \& 126 \& 120 \& 115 \& 104 \& 107 \& 99 \& 101 \& 101 \& 97 \\
\hline Manufactured food products................do.... \& 155 \& 150 \& 153 \& 154 \& 160 \& 156 \& 153 \& 145 \& 139 \& 160 \& 147 \& 136 \& +145 \\
\hline Dairy products \& \({ }^{p} 145\) \& \(\bigcirc\) \& \({ }^{7} 131\) \& \({ }^{p} 1181{ }^{1}\) \& -117 \& -122 \& -129 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1120 \\ \hline 120 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}129 \\ >85 \\ \hline 8\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}1136 \\ \hline 165 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}1137 \\ +138 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 8143

38 \& F 146
115 <br>
\hline  \& 163
$p 178$ \& 128 \& 138 \& 145 \& 116 \& 163 \& 165 \& 158 \& 162 \& 175 \& 155 \& 142 \& -167 <br>
\hline  \& p153 \& 142 \& 134 \& 133 \& 140 \& 148 \& 146 \& 142 \& 146 \& 136 \& 147 \& 150 \& r 152 <br>
\hline Paper and puip................................do. \& ${ }^{p} 147$ \& 138 \& ${ }^{132}$ \& ${ }^{130}$ \& 136 \& ${ }^{143}$ \& ${ }^{141}$ \& ${ }^{138}$ \& ${ }^{142}$ \& -131 \& 142 \& 144 \& 146 <br>
\hline Petroleum and coal products.....-.-.-...... do \& \& -174 \& -172 \& P166 \& - 161 \& -171 \& -166 \& -163 \& -174 \& -178 \& P 182 \& ${ }^{\circ} 181$ \& ${ }^{-179}$ <br>
\hline Printing and publishing \& 130 \& \& 112 \& 118 \& 12. \& 127 \& 126 \& 124 \& 129 \& 124 \& 129 \& 125 \& <br>
\hline Textiles and products................................ \& ${ }^{2} 171$ \& 146 \& 143 \& 151 \& 159 \& 162 \& 161 \& 164 \& 165 \& 144 \& 162 \& - 168 \& r 168 <br>
\hline Tobacco products ....-.-..........................do....- \& 169 \& 154 \& 112 \& 143 \& 156 \& 161 \& 154 \& 163 \& 153 \& 140 \& 155 \& 157 \& 173 <br>
\hline  \& p 137 \& 138 \& 133 \& 141 \& 141 \& 137 \& 104 \& 115 \& 139 \& 146 \& 144 \& +146 \& 145 <br>
\hline  \& \& 108 \& 108 \& 107 \& 93 \& 89 \& 76 \& 63 \& 78 \& 103 \& 107 \& p 111 \& 114 <br>
\hline Manufacturers' Orders, Shipments, and \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline New orders, index, totalt $\ldots$.-...avg. month 1939=100_ \& 233 \& 183 \& 182 \& 188 \& 186 \& 193 \& 203 \& 209 \& 214 \& 204 \& 211 \& 228 \& , 227 <br>
\hline Durable goods industries \& 258 \& 171 \& 173 \& 176 \& 179 \& 203 \& 219 \& 224 \& 231 \& 229 \& 232 \& 254 \& +249 <br>
\hline Iron and steel and their products.............. do \& 276 \& 181 \& 174 \& 165 \& 163 \& 221 \& 240 \& 231 \& 223 \& ${ }_{295}^{252}$ \& ${ }_{202}^{250}$ \& +281 \& - 2.8 <br>
\hline Machinery including electrical..............-do. \& 305 \& 188 \& 217 \& ${ }^{215}$ \& 235 \& 240 \& 269 \& 297 \& 331 \& ${ }_{2} 295$ \& 292 \& + 321 \& $: 316$ <br>
\hline Other durable goods...-......................do \& 204 \& 146 \& 137 \& 156 \& 152 \& 155 \& 157 \& 159 \& :61 \& 153 \& 168 \& $\times 173$ \& +175 <br>
\hline Nondurable goods industries....................do \& 218 \& 191 \& 188 \& 196 \& 189 \& 188 \& 194 \& 200 \& 203 \& 188 \& 198 \& $\begin{array}{r}r \\ \\ +212 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 214 <br>
\hline Suipments, index, totalt ......................................... \& 269 \& 202 \& 197 \& 184 \& 183 \& 197 \& 206 \& 208 \& 209 \& 206 \& 222 \& ${ }^{+} 240$ \& - 244 <br>
\hline Durable goods industries ....-..................- do...- \& ${ }_{290}^{280}$ \& 200 \& 199 \& 169 \& ${ }_{81}^{153}$ \& 183
98 \& 203 \& \& ${ }_{126} 212$ \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Automobiles and equipment. \& ${ }_{243}^{236}$ \& | 119 |
| :--- |
| 184 |
| 18 | \& $\begin{array}{r}94 \\ 191 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}88 \\ 140 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 81

92 \& $\begin{array}{r}98 \\ 174 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 134
186

188 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
142 <br>
178 <br>
\hline 1

 \& 

126 <br>
187 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 169

197 \& 188
212 \& 7216
+229 \& - 2123 <br>
\hline Nonferrous metals and prodncts \& ${ }_{322}^{243}$ \& 192 \& 183 \& 172 \& ${ }^{9} 163$ \& 167 \& 185
185 \& 186 \& 210 \& 206 \& 241 \& +276 \& -286 <br>
\hline Machinery, including electrical.....--.......-do...- \& 312 \& 250 \& 283 \& 199 \& 198 \& 202 \& 222 \& 233 \& 255 \& 240 \& 257 \& 289 \& $\bigcirc 285$ <br>
\hline Transportation equipment (exc. autos) ........do...- \& 510
269 \& 529
178 \& 626
161 \& 572
176 \& 188 \& 504
199 \& ${ }_{211}^{547}$ \& ${ }_{223}^{554}$ \& ${ }_{220}$ \& 211 \& 457
230 \& $\stackrel{531}{24}$ \& +
+204
+265 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

- Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary
*New series. Data beginning 1939 for the now series under industrial production ite shown on pp. 18 and 19 of the Decenber 1943 Surcey
tRevised series. For revisions for the indicated unadjusted indexes and all spasonally adjusted indexes shown above tor the industrial production series, see table 12 on po. $18-20$


 for marhinerv, are shown on D. 23 of the July 1946 Sur rey and combined indexes for machinery are on p. 22 of the August 1946 issue.

NOTE FOR INDEX OR PRODUCTION OF AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY, p. S-1.-This scris is currently based won man-hour statisties for plants classified in the automobile and automobile


 is making a study of production and man-hour statisties in an endeavor to arrive at a more accurate measure of overall production fore thedestries.

Unless otherwise stated, statisticy through 194 and
1942 Suppliptive notes may be found in the the Survey

| 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Novem: ber | Novem. ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Janu. ary | Fehruary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem | October. |

## BUSINESS INDEXES-Continued

## MANUFACTURERS ORDERS, SHIPMENTS, AND INVENTORIES-CODtinued

Bhipmentst-Continued.
Nondurable goods industries_ avg, month $1939=100$ Chemicals and sllied products. Food and kindred products
Paper and allied products. Paper and allied products.-......
Products of petroleum and coal. Products of petrole
Rubber products
Rabber products.
Texthe mill products...................
Other nondurable goods industries
Inventories:
Index, total.............-.-.
Durable goods industries. --...... Automobiles and equipment

 Transportation equipment (except automobils $\}^{3}$
avg. month $1938=100^{\prime}$ Other durable goods industriest.................... Nondurable goods

 Petroleum refining Textile-mil products Other nondurable goods industries $\dagger$...................... Estimated value of manufacturers' inventories* mil. of. dol..


## BUSINESS POPULATION

| OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER* <br> (U.S. Department of Commerce) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating businesses, total, end of quarter ... thousands.- |  | r3, 224.1 |  |  | +3,369.1 |  |  | 13, 503.9 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | r 189.2 |  |  | 214.1 |  |  | - 233.4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 262.5 |  |  | +276.5 |  |  | - 2888.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | +143.2 |  |  | +152.9 |  |  | p 159.9 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | r1, 483.5 |  |  | r1, 554.7 |  |  | p1, 616.8 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\bigcirc 617.3$ |  |  | r 641.3 |  |  | ${ }^{p} 666.3$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | - 518.4 |  |  | +529.7 |  |  | - 538.9 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | - 127.4 |  |  | + 187.6 |  |  | - 178.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Discontinued businesses, quarterly................- do. |  | - 37.4 |  |  | ז 42.6 |  |  | - 43.3 |  |  |  |  |
| Business tranisfers, quarterly .-........................ do. |  | . 84.1 |  |  | 137.3 |  |  | p 103.3 |  |  |  |  |
| INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILLRES (Dun and Bradstreet) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 60 | 42 | 80 | 92 | 86 | 81 | 92 | 69 | 74 | 92 | 96 | 123 |
|  | 7 | 5 | 12 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| Construction | 8 | 2 | 8 35 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 13 | 9 | 12 | 17 | 14 |
|  | 21 | 23 | 35 | 29 | 41 | 34 | 41 | 25 | 36 | 37 | 32 | 60 |
|  | 14 | 10 | 22 | 27 | 17 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 17 | 26 | 28 | 21 |
| Wholesale trade | 10 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 17 |
|  | 1,268 | 1,824 | 4.372 | 2,983 | 4,421 | 3,785 | 3,656 | 3, 006 | 3, 434 | 3,799 | 4, 877 | 6, 400 |
|  | - 60 | -372 | 2,279 | 748 | 902 | 40 | 60 | ${ }^{7}$ | 413 | 459 | 311 | 147 |
|  | 225 | $10^{4}$ | , 155 | 215 | 436 | 133 | 191 | 262 | 162 | 516 | 1,348 | 500 |
|  | 721 | 1,141 | 1,677 | 874 | 2, 285 | 2,734 | 2,066 | 1,996 | 1,948 | 2,113 | 2,510 | 4,975 |
|  | 135 | +125 | 245 | 258 | -269 | -249 | 1,323 | 661 | 835 | 297 | 367 | 352 |
|  | 127 | 79 | 16 | 888 | 529 | 629 | 16 | 80 | 76 | 414 | 321. | 426 |
| BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New incorporations (4 states) .................-number.- | 3,010 | 3, 607 | 6, 521 | 4,191 | 4,774 | 4,843 | 4,634 | 4,388 | 3, 946 | 3,550 | 3,309 | 3,711 |

COMMODITY PRICES

## PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS $\dagger$

U. 8. Department of Agriculture:


- Revised. PYreliminary
 see pp. 21-23 of the May 1946 issue for data prior to 1945

Revised series. The indexes of shipments were revised in the February and March 1945 issues; data for $1939-44$ are on p. 23 of July 1946 Survey, sce p. 22 of the August 1940



 311; dairy, 312; poultry and eggs, 226.

| Unless otherwise stated, statiatics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Surver | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} \text { Nover. } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem. |  |  |

COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

| Cost of living |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| National n dustrial Confercure Board: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combluned index........................... $1828=100$. |  | 10f. 7 | 107.1 |  |  | 106.7 |  |  | 108.2 |  |  | 114.6 |  |
| Clothing. |  | 94.9 | 94.9 |  |  | 94.8 |  |  | 96.4 |  |  | 99.7 |  |
| Food. |  | 133.8 | 114.9 |  |  | 113.8 |  |  | 116.2 |  |  | 131.3 |  |
| Fuel and |  | 96.9 | 97.1 |  |  | 97.4 |  |  | 41.4 |  |  | 100.5 |  |
| Housing |  | 91.0 | 91.0 |  |  | 91.0 |  |  | 91.0 |  |  | 91.0 |  |
| Fundries |  | 115.5 | 115.7 |  |  | 115.9 |  |  | 117.3 |  |  | 119.9 |  |
|  | 1.51 .7 | 129.3 | 129.8 | 129.8 | 129.6 | 130.2 | 131.1 | 131.7 | 133.3 | 141.2 | 144.1 | 145.9 |  |
|  | 1 cs .7 | 148.7 | 149.4 | 149.7 | 150.5 | 153.1 | 154.5 | 155. 7 | 157.2 | 158.7 | 114.2 | 10.5 | 148.4 167.0 |
| Food | 181.7 | 140.1 | 141.4 | 141.0 | 139.6 | 140.1 | 141.7 | 142.6 | 145.6 | 165.7 | - 1712 | 174.1 | 180.0 |
| Fuei, electricity, and | 114.7 | 110.1 | 110.3 | 110.8 | 111.0 | 110.5 | 1104 | 110.3 | 110.5 | 113.3 | 113.7 | 114.4 | 114.4 |
| 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 | 91.6 |
| Other fuels and ice* | 135.4 | 125.8 | 125.1 | 1273 | 127.8 | 127.7 | 127.8 | 127.8 | 128.4 | 133. $\times$ | 185.0 | 126.5 | 136.5 |
| Housefurnishings | 369. 1 | 147.6 | 148.3 | 148.8 | 149.7 | 150.2 | 152.0 | 153.7 | 156.1 | 157.9 | 110.0 | 185.6 | $15 \% .6$ |
| Rent | (1) | (1) | ${ }^{1} 108.3$ | ${ }^{1} 1$ | (1) | ${ }^{1} 108.4$ | (1) | (1) | ${ }^{1} 108.5$ | (1) | 1115.7 | 118.8 | ${ }^{(1)}$ |
|  | 132.0 | 124.6 | 124.8 | 125.4 | 125.6 | 125.9 | 126.7 | 127.2 | 127.9 | 128.2 | 1.0 .8 | 129.9 | 130.8 |
| Refail phices |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| v. S. Department of Commerce: <br> All commodities, indes* $1035-39=100$. | 170.8 | 142.3 | 143.1 | 143.1 | 142.9 | 143.7 | 144.8 | 145.7 | 147.7 | 156.3 | 18.8 | 164.3 | 167.2 |
| U. B. Department of Labor indexes: <br> Anthracite $\quad 1923-25=100$ | 119.5 | 16.2 | 107.3 | 108.5 | 108.6 | 16.18 |  | 1087 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bituminous coel .......-................--- | 116.5 | 3175 | 1016 | 16.6 | 10.6 | 108.6 | ${ }^{16} 66$ | 1190 | 11.8 | 11.8 |  |  |  |
| Food, combined index | 187.7 | 144.1 | $1+1.4$ | 141.0 | 130.6 | 140.1 | 141.7 | 142.6 | 135.6 | 165.7 | 171.2 | 117.2 | 115.3 |
| Cereals and bakery produets*..................do.... | 140.4 | 109.1 | 10.2 | 109.4 | 109.8 | 170.3 | 133.3 | 116.2 | 122.1 | 120.1 | 18.4 | 18.8 | 188.5 |
| Datry products* | 188. | 135.9 | 336.2 | 136.4 | 136.6 | 137.0 | 137.4 | 188.6 | 147.8 | 179.1 | 181 | 18.6 | 2.24 |
| Frutis mad veget | 184.5 | 172.3 | 177.3 121.2 | 180.8 | 181.1 | 183.4 | 185.9 | 185.7 | 183.5 | 188.4 | 315.3 | 17.8 | 3 B |
| Meqts* <br> Fairetild's indes: | $2 \mathrm{C}, 6$ | 181.0 | 131.2 | 131.4 | 121.3 | 131.3 | 132.8 | 133.5 | 134.0 | 173. |  | 15 | 10.7 |
| Contined inder.................. Dec. $31,1930=164$. | 119.0 | 113.5 | 113.6 | 113.5 | 113.5 | 113.6 | 113.7 | 114.5 | 114.7 | 115.1 | 1 i | 116.3 | 17.5 |
| Apparel: <br> Infants |  | 108.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men's | 111. | 105.3 | 1168 | 105.8 | ${ }_{105.1} 10.1$ | 108.2 | $10 \times 1$ | 108.1 | 10.1 | 108.2 | $1 \mathrm{cs}$. | 110.3 | 119.4 |
| Women | 118.8 | 112.8 | 313.8 | 113.8 | 113.7 | 113.7 | 113. | 114.7 | 1006 | 106.6 | H0: |  | 110.0 |
| Fome furnishin | 124.3 | 115.7 | 116.7 | 115.7 | 115.7 | 115.9 | 316.2 | 117.0 | 117.2 | 317.4 | 10. | 119.8 | 18.2 112.3 |
| T'eere zoods. | 116.1 | $112.1)$ | 112.0 | 111.8 | 111.8 | 112.0 | 112.2 | 113.1 | 113.3 | 113.3 | 128 | 1126 | 112.3 114.3 |
| Wholesale prices |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. 8. Department of Labor indexes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2139.6 | 106.8 | 107. | 107.1 | 107.7 | 108.9 | 110.2 | 111.0 | 112.9 | 124. | 129. | 124. | ${ }^{2} 134.1$ |
| Manufactured products......................did. | 2334.6 | 102.2 | 102.5 | 102.9 | 103.4 | 104.5 | 105.5 | 106.1 | 107.3 | 115.9 | 123.9 | 117.2 | 199 |
| liaw materials............................--do | 153.4 | 118.9 | 119.2 | 112.3 | 118.9 | 120.5 | 122.2 | 123.6 | 126.3 | 141.7 | 14\%. 7 | 141.4 | 148.7 |
| Semimanufactured articles--..-.-............do | 129.1 | 96.9 | 97.6 | 97.6 | 98.8 | 160.4 | 101.1 | 110.9 | 105.7 | 110.2 | 111.9 | 115.0 | 118.2 |
|  | 119.8 | 131.1 | 131.5 | 129.9 | 130.8 | 133.4 | 135.4 | 137.5 | 140.1 | 157.0 | 111.0 | 14.3 | 16.3 |
|  | 105.4 | 132.9 | 133.2 | 133.6 | 133.9 | 136. 7 | 137.0 | 148.1 | 131.8 | 181.4 | 19.0 | 170.6 | 174.2 |
| I ivestock and poultry | 196.4 | 131.8 | 129.6 | 131.5 | 132.7 | 133.5 | 135.1 | 134.9 | 13 S .4 | 162.9 | 17.6 | 110.4 | 174.6 |
| Cornmodities other than tarm products......do. | 2182.8 | 101.3 | 101.6 | 101.9 | 102.5 | 103.4 | 104.5 | 105.1 | 106.7 | 115.5 | 121.9 | 11.4 | 127.1 |
|  | 10.8 | 107.9 | 105.6 | 107.3 | 107.8 | 109.4 | 110.8 | 111.5 | 112.5 | 140.2 | 119.6 | 131.9 | 157.9 |
| Cereal product | 13 C .1 | 95.5 | 95.7 | 95.8 | 96.1 | 96.2 | 99.4 | 106.3 | 101.7 | 124.9 | 124.7 | 127.4 | 128.5 |
|  | 18.9 | 133.2 | 113.8 | 115.0 | 115.8 | 116.1 | 116.3 | 117.0 | 127.3 | 156.9 | 11.8 | 1 c 9.1 | 185.5 |
|  | 1895 | 123.8 | 128.7 | 125.7 | 127.5 | 133.1 | 188.2 | 140.6 | 136.1 | 130.0 | 16.4 | 11.5 | 122.5 |
| Meats | 272.8 | 107.9 | 107.9 | 108.1 | 108.1 | 109.6 | 110.3 | 110.5 | 110.1 | 169.9 | 198.1 | 131.3 | 191.4 |
| commodities otber than iarm produets and foods $1026=100$ | 21296 | 100.2 | 100.5 | 100.8 | 101.3 | 102.2 | 103.3 | 103.9 | 105.6 | 109.5 | 111.6 | 112.2 | 215.7 |
|  | 145.5 | 118.7 | 119.5 | 120.0 | 120.9 | 124.9 | 126.5 | 127.8 | 129.9 | 132.1 | 182.7 | 123.8 | 134.8 |
| Brick and tile | 129.1 | 116.7 | 116.7 | 116.9 | 116.9 | 117.4 | 119.9 | 120.5 | 121.3 | 122.5 | 126 | 127 | 127.8 |
| Cement. | 1178.0 | 160.1 | 100.5 | 101.1 | 101.5 | 102.3 | 162.4 | 102.6 | 102.6 | 104.0 | 105.8 | 109. 5 | 108.5 |
| Lumber Paint and paint | 192.1 | 155.5 | 157.8 | 158.5 | 160.1 | 167.6 | 171.4 | 172.5 | 176.0 | 177.3 | 17.6 | 175.2 | 178.9 |
| Paint and paint materlals-1-............. do | 151.3 | 107.7 | 107.8 | 107.8 | 107.8 | 107.8 | 108.0 | 1118.2 | 108.6 | 114.9 | 113.9 | 116.5 | 119.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products $\ddagger$.............- do | 118.9 | 957 | 96.1 | 96.0 | 95.9 | 96.0 | 96.1 | 96.5 | 96.4 | 99.3 | 4.8.4 | 98.4 | 9.9 |
| Cheroicals pharmaceaticals | 196 | 1107 | $\begin{array}{r}97.1 \\ 1123 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 97.1 | ${ }^{97.0}$ | 111.0 | 97.1 | 97.9 | 98.0 | 98.5 | 98.4 | 98.6 | 98.8 |
| Druss a d pharmaceuticals $\uparrow$. Fertilizer materials | 152.8 | 110.7 | 1123 | 112.1 | 111.5 | 111.7 | 112.4 | 132.4 |  | 112.6 | 110.1 | 110.3 | 111.5 |
| Fertilizer mater Oils and fats. | 96.3 109.0 | 81.9 102.0 | $\begin{array}{r}81.9 \\ 102.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 81.9 101.7 | 81.9 101.8 | 81.9 102.1 | 81.9 102.1 | 81.9 102.1 | 88.7 | 88.2 | 10.4.4 | 90.2 | ${ }^{91.9}$ |
| Fuel mad lighting | 109.0 94.5 | ${ }^{108.0}$ | 102.0 84.8 | 101.7 84.9 | 101.8 85.1 | 102.1 85.0 | ${ }^{102.1}$ | 102.1 86.1 | $\begin{array}{r}102.1 \\ 87.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 114.2 90.3 | 102.5 94.4 | $\begin{array}{r}103.3 \\ 9+3 \\ \hline 1.3\end{array}$ | 111.1 |
| Eleetricity |  | 68.0 | 68.7 | 69.2 | 71.3 | 68.3 | 66.6 | 67.0 | 67.2 | 65.6 | 63.9 | 94.7 | 94.2 |
| Gas |  | 79.1 | 77.7 | 77.4 | 79.1 | 79.6 | 79.7 | 80.2 | 79.6 | 80.7 | 79.5 | 80.6 | 80.8 |
|  | 73.4 | 61.7 | 61.6 | 61.5 | 61.6 | 61.2 | 62.8 | 63.5 | 64.0 | 65. 1 | 72.8 | 73.0 | 73.1 |
| Hides and leather products.-.......-.-......... do | 172.5 | 111.8 | 11189 | 1194 | 119.6 | 119.8 | 119.8 | 120.4 | 122.4 | 141.2 | 188.9 | 111.6 | 142.4 |
|  | ${ }^{221.0}$ | 117.6 | 117.6 | 117.6 | 117.6 | 117.6 | 117.6 | 120.7 | 121.5 | 169.3 | 15.8 | 151.5 | 153.0 |
|  | 178.1 | 1038 | 104.1 | 103.8 | 103.9 | 104.0 | 104.0 | 104.0 | 110.7 | 133.2 | 133.3 | 138.5 | 138.5 |
|  | 112.9 | 126.7 | 126.9 | 127.9 | 128.2 | 128.6 | 128.6 | 128.9 | 129.5 | 140.4 | 140.1 | 144.8 | 145.2 |
| Housefurnishing good $F$ urnishings | 118.2 | 104.7 | 104.7 | 106.2 | 106.5 | 106.9 | 107.5 | 108.3 | 110.4 | 111.9 | 112.6 | 113.6 | 115.3 |
| Furnishings | 124.4 111.8 18 | 107.9 <br> 101.6 | 107.9 101.6 | 1097 <br> 1028 | 110.1 1029 | 110.9 102.9 | 112.1 | 113.4 | 114.5 | 117.3 | 118.5 | 119.4 | 121.3 |
| Metals and metal products | ${ }_{2} 1129.7$ | 105.6 <br> 105. <br> 1 | 101.6 <br> 1056 <br> 108 | 1028 | 1029 1066 | 102.9 <br> 108.4 | 102.9 1088 | 1029 109 | 106.1 | 106.4 | 106.6 | 107.5 | 109.2 |
| Iron and steel | 114.0 | 100.2 | 101.0 | 101.2 | 103.3 | 107.0 | 107.4 | 107.8 | 110.1 | 113.3 111.3 | 114.9 | 114.2 <br> 113.5 <br> 18 | ${ }^{1125.7}$ |
| Metals, nonferrous | 118.4 | 85.8 | 85.8 | 85.7 | 85.7 | 86.1 | 87.1 | 89.0 | 99.2 | 102.7 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 1110.8 |
| Plumbing snd heating equipment.-.-...do | 10.2 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.1 | 95.1 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 106.0 | 106.0 | 106.3 | 107.2 | 10 F .2 |
|  | 131.3 | 101.1 | 101.4 | 101.8 | 102.2 | 104.7 | 107.9 | 108.8 | 109.2 | 118.1 | 124.0 | 125.7 | 128.6 |
| Cothing ${ }^{\text {Cotton }}$ oods | 127.9 174.7 | 107.4 125.1 | $\begin{array}{r}107.4 \\ 125.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 107.4 <br> 125.6 | 109.4 | 109.5 | 117.4 | 119.6 | 120.3 | 120.5 | 122.8 | 122.9 | 125.6 |
| Cotion goods .......... | $\begin{array}{r}174.7 \\ 89.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 125.1 715 | 125.5 73.5 | 125.6 75.2 | 125.8 75.3 | ${ }^{132.9}$ | 137.6 | 138.6 | 139.4 | 148.6 | 180.0 | 166.6 | 172.9 |
| Rayon.. | 30.2 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 35.8 30.2 | 30.2 | 81.7 | 88.7 30.2 | 88.8 30.2 |
| Silk | 115.0 | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | 126.7 | 134.8 | 126.5 | 125.7 |
| Woolen and w | 117.7 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 112.8 | 113.9 | 116.6 |
| Miscellaneous ......................-.....- do | 106.5 | 948 | 94.8 | 95.3 | 95.6 | 95.6 | 95.7 | 97.0 | 98.5 | 101.3 | 102.0 | 102.1 | 104.0 |
| Automobile tires and tubes...............-do...-. Paper and pulp | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 |
| Paper and pulp --.-.-.-.............do...- | 127.7 | 109.3 | 109.3 | 112.0 | 113.7 | 113.7 | 113.9 | 115.3 | 115.6 | 117.1 | 119.6 | 121.9 | 124.6 |

1 Rents collected semiannually for most cities in index, usually in Murch and September or June and Decemker; indexes are held constant in cities not surveyed during quarter; a Special survey was made in August 1946 ; including 16 cities; rents in the remaining 18 cities were treated as unchanged in computing the August index.
2 Current prices of motor vehicles were introduced inothe calctlations beginning Octoter


 - Not available.
$\ddagger$ For revised 1943 data. see p. 20 of April 1946 Survey. § Formerly designated "cost of living index": see note in April 1946 Survey.

 separately. Data beginning 1935 for the indexes of retail prices of "gas and electricity" and "other fuels and ice" will be published later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistice through 1941 and deacriptive noten may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | November | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { Septer }}{\text { ber }}$ | October |

## COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| As measured by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 57.6 | 75.3 | 75.1 | 75.1 | 74.7 | 73.8 | 73.0 | 72.5 | 71.3 | 64.8 | 62.3 | 64.8 | 60.0 |
| Consumers' prices....-............................-do...- | 65.9 | 77.3 | 77.0 | 77.0 | 77.2 | 76.8 | 76.3 | 75.9 | 75.0 | 70.9 | 69.6 | 68.5 | 67.4 |
|  | 53.2 | 71.3 | 70.6 | 70.8 | 71.5 | 71.3 | 70.5 | 70.0 | 68.6 | 60.3 | 58.3 | 57.3 | 55.5 |
|  | 40.4 | 51.9 | 51.4 | 51.6 | 51.4 | 50.9 | 60.2 | 50.4 | 48.9 | 43.6 | 42.8 | 43.8 | 39.0 |

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New construction, total.....................-mil. of dol.- | 985 | 438 | 443 | 476 | 510 | -601 | 710 | r 824 | -917 | - 1,000 | ${ }^{+1,070}$ | r 1,067 | r 1,062 |
| Private, total.......................................do.. | 730 | 309 | 348 | - 387 | - 430 | -499 | -686 | - 671 | - 735 | $\stackrel{774}{ }$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 810$ | r 787 | $r 768$ |
| Residential (nonfarm) --....----.-.-...- do | 320 | 88 | 116 | 136 | 159 | 195 | 244 | 288 | 317 | 329 | 345 | 340 | 330 |
| Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, total........................................ of dol | 311 | 138 | 162 | r 189 | r 212 | - 231 | -255 | '282 | - 306 | -319 | 「323 | - 317 | ${ }^{+} 320$ |
| Industrial | 172 | 80 | 91 | . 100 | $\ulcorner 108$ | $\cdot 113$ | . 119 | -129 | -139 | . 150 | -160 | r 168 | r 172 |
| Farm construction......-.............................. do | 20 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 50 | 40 |
| Public utility | 79 | 63 | 65 | 54 | 61 | 59 | -67 | 71 | 72 | $r 76$ | -82 | r 80 | -78 |
| Public construction, total............................ do | 255 | 129 | 05 | +89 | - 80 | -102 | -124 | -153 | -182 | r 226 | - 260 | + 280 | . 294 |
| Residential | 63 | 2 |  | r3 | '5 | r9 | ${ }^{+11}$ | - 20 | '23 | r 31 | -41 | r 53 | -63 |
| Military and naval ---------...............-...- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 16 | 34 | 18 | 18 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 16 | ${ }^{+} 20$ |
| Nonresidential building, total..................do | 26 | 31 | 26 | 25 | 21 | + 23 | 22 | 23 | 26 | 30 | 32 | 35 | +31 |
| Industrial .-- | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ | 12 | 10 | 8 | 7 | ${ }^{7} 7$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 6 | 6 | 6 | ${ }^{7}$ | 9 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 8$ |
| Highwsy All other | $\stackrel{95}{55}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \end{aligned}$ | 21 28 | 18 | 19 | 28 | 42 | ${ }^{57}$ | 73 | 94 | 105 | 108 | $r 115$ |
| CONTRACT AWARDS, PERMITS, AND DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value of contracts awarded (F. R. inderes): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, unadjusted -...-----.-.-.-.-.-1923-25=100 | p 130 | 83 | 86 | 87 | 117 | 148 | 194 | 203 | 201 | 179 | 164 | 152 | -138 |
|  | p 123 | 42 | 48 | ${ }^{60}$ | 85 | 135 | 201 | 211 | 195 | 162 | 155 | 147 | $r 136$ |
|  | ${ }^{\text {p }} 144$ | 94 | 108 | 107 | 136 | 147 | 170 | 169 | 174 | 165 | 158 | 151 | r 145 |
|  | ${ }^{p} 128$ | 44 | 56 | 61 | 95 | 129 | 172 | 179 | 177 | 161 | 157 | 147 | r 140 |
| Contract awards, 37 8tates (F. W. Dodge Corp.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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, 342 |
| Total valuation...-.-------.---.........thous. of dol.. | 503, 745 | 370,087 | 330, 685 | 357, 501 | 387, 399 | 697, 593 | 734,911 | 952, 418 | 807.914 | 717,991 | 679, 909 | 619,857 | 573,206 |
|  | 130, 329 | 60, 819 | 61,821 | 46, 715 | 56,449 | 146, 404 | 127, 016 | 196, 832 | 214, 534 | 201, 645 | 204,817 | 186, 882 | 133, 806 |
|  | 373,416 | 309, 268 | 268,864 | 310, 786 | 330, 950 | 551, 189 | 607, 895 | 755, 586 | 693, 380 | 516, 346 | 475,092 | 432,975 | 439,400 |
| Nonresidential buifings: <br> Projects. $\qquad$ na | 3,609 | 5,332 | 4,450 | 4,700 | 4,648 | 7,416 | 4,769 | 4,878 | 4,357 | 3,582 | 4,108 | 3,648 | 3,696 |
| Floor area..................-......thous. of sq. ft.- | 23, 708 | 39,871 | 37,656 | 36, 335 | 37,839 | 50,631 | 41,676 | 45, 285 | 41,370 | 42,457 | 33,080 | 25,929 | 33,932 |
| Valuation ---....-...............-thous. of dol.- | 160,871 | 207, 671 | 183, 589 | 217, 687 | 220, 598 | 278, 725 | 236, 182 | 290, 863 | 273, 207 | 283,635 | 211, 530 | 169,127 | 225,355 |
| Residential buildings: | 22.25 | 9,297 | 9,190 | 10, 871 | 11,469 | 34, 066 | 46,652 | 56,264 | 31,574 |  |  |  | 28,128 |
|  | 33, 530 | 15, 811 | 17,115 | 18, 572 | 18,423 | 49, 198 | 65, 530 | 74, 992 | 51, 533 | 45, 327 | 45,145 | 47, 121 | 36,910 |
| Valuation-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.............thous. of dol.. | 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, 068 |
| Public works: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,018 | 590 | 478 | 366 | 415 | 815 | 1,039 | 1,684 | 1,950 | 1,537 | 2,008 | 1,557 | 1,271 |
| Valuation.......------.-............thous of dol.-- | 82,626 | 43, 214 | 36,126 | 26, 841 | 37,687 | 120, 230 | 95, 964 | 156, 626 | 154,009 | 121,149 | 153, 456 | 107,941 | 75,535 |
| Ctilites: <br> Profects. $\qquad$ numbe | 271 | 262 | 180 | 195 | 240 |  | 273 |  | 384 | 292 | 258 | 239 | 247 |
|  | 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, 248 |
| Indexes of bulfding construction (based on building permits, U. S. Dept. of Labor): $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of new dwelling units provided. $1935-38=100$. Permit valuation: | 164.9 | 117.7 | 111.0 | 159.2 | 189.9 | 319.1 | 294.0 | 278.0 | 252.8 | 283.7 | 317.6 | 248.5 | r 215.7 |
| Total bullding construction ---------..........do. | 152.9 | 149.4 | 172.3 | 175. 2 | 205.9 | 423.6 | 235.6 | 212.2 | 210.4 | 218.7 | - 235.4 | 194.6 | r 191.4 |
| New residential buildings .-...-............-. - | 222.2 | 143.4 | 149.5 | 187.6 | 215.0 | 407.7 | 352.7 | 331.3 | 303.4 | 321.2 | 378.7 | 288.0 | r 286.2 |
|  | 99.1 | 141.7 | 195.4 | 159.7 | 190.8 | 444.3 | 140.7 | 116.6 | 136.7 | 135.8 | 119.4 | 115.9 | 108.4 |
| Additions, alterstions, and reparrs ........ do.... | 136.4 | 181.8 | 163.8 | 187.9 | 224.9 | 406.5 | 218.5 | 189.8 | 182.4 | 203.1 | 213.9 | 188.4 | 「 192.9 |
| Estimated number of new dwelling units in nonfarm areas (U S. Dept. of Labor): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totsl nonfarm*.......................................... | 46,600 | 31, 900 | 29,500 | 43, 912 | 48, 551 | 83,641 | 81, 035 | 74, 257 | 68,000 | 76,700 | 82,070 | 65, 800 | r 60, 200 |
|  | 28,601 | 20, 867 | 20,036 | 30,725 | 33, 479 | 56, 002 | 53.860 | 48, 216 | 43, 833 | 49,188 | 55,081 | 43,087 | r 37, 401 |
| Privately financed, total.-.-.-...-.-...-...- do | 28,479 | 20, 417 | 19, 256 | 25, 918 | 28,503 | 50, 066 | 44,996 | 43, 583 | 36, 660 | 36,830 | 38,660 | 35, 044 | - 36,067 |
|  | 23,731 | 17,421 | 15, 494 | 21,786 | 24,072 | 41,785 | 39,000 | 35, 824 | 31, 372 | 31,071 | 32,921 | 29,335 | г 29, 576 |
| 2 -family dwellings. | 1,554 | 1,069 | 1,241 | 1,309 | 1,792 | 2,683 | 2, 571 | 3,267 | 2,144 | 1,902 | 1,943 | 2,050 | + 1,899 |
| Multiamily dwellings | 3,194 | 1,827 | 2,521 | 2,823 | 2,639 | 5,598 | 3,425 | 4,492 | 3,144 | 3,857 | 3,796 | 3,659 | r 4, 592 |
| Publicly financed, total....-.....-..........do...- | 122 | 450 | 780 | 4,807 | 4,976 | 5,836 | 8,864 | 4,633 | 7,173 | 12,957 | 16,421 | 8,043 | r 1,334 |
| Engineering construction: <br> Contract awards (E. N. R.) $\qquad$ thous. of dol.. | 275, 825 | 315, 709 | 238,009 | 348, 277 | 248,025 | 383, 081 | 536, 100 | 560, 244 | 555, 469 | 536, 594 | 541, 325 | 373, 056 | 448,457 |
| HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Concrete pavement contract awards: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 3, 239 | 2,071 | 2,130 | 1,641 | 1,819 | 2,906 | 3, 903 | 8, 152 | 4, 685 | 3,345 | 3,731 | 3,382 | 3,182 |
|  | 138 1970 | 1,121 | - 65 | ${ }_{946}^{209}$ | 1,43 | 270 | + 416 | 99 3 355 | + 747 | + 385 | \% 66 | + 490 | 104 1.957 |
|  | 1, 130 | ${ }^{1} 708$ | 1,237 | 486 | 1,401 | 2, 626 | -978 | 1, 698 | 1,103 | 1,274 | 1,609 | 1,214 | 1,121 |

p Preliminary. $\quad$ Revised. \& Data for November 1945 and January, May, August, and October $194 i$ are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks
$\ddagger$ Data published currently and in earlicr issues of the Survey cover 4 - and 5 -week periods except that December figures include awards through Dec. 31 and January figures begin Jan. 1; beginning 1939 the weekly data are combined on the basis of weeks ended on saturday within the months unless a week ends on the 1st and $2 d$ of the month when it is included in figures for the preceding month (exceptions were made in the case of weeks ended Apr. 3, 1943, and Feb. 3, 1945, which were included in the preceding month.

* New series. Estimates of total nonfarm dwelling units include data for urban dwelling units given above and data for rural nonfarm dwelling units which are not shown soparately; the monthly figures heginning January 1939 and annual totals beginning 1910 are shown on $p$. 15 of the November 1946 Survey and data beginning January 1945 are in the March 1946 and later issues (the January and February 1945 figures published in the March 1946 Survey should be rounded to the nearest hundreds to be consistent with dat for later months of 195). The data on new construction activity since the begimning of 1944 are joint estimates of the U. S. Departments of Commerce and Labor; several of the component series have been revised recently, the revisions extending in some cases back to 1929; data beginning May 1945 were revised in the July 1946 Survey; monthly data for January 1939-April 1945 and aunual estimates for $1915-38$ are available upon request.
+ Revised series. The index of purchasing power of the dollar based on pices re
t Revised series. The index of purchasing power of the dollar based on prices received by farmers has been shown on a revised basis beginning in the April 1944 Survey. The indexes of building construction have been revised for January 1940 to October 1944 ; revisions are available on request. Data for 1920 to 1944 for number of new urban dwelling 1-fnimily dwellines shown in the Aprember 1946 survey include 840 publicly financed units whicl should be deducted to obtain separate figures for privately and pablicly financed units: there were no publicly financed units in January 1945 and all data shown for that month in the March 1946 Survey represent privately financed units The estimates of number of new dwelling units and the mdexes of building construction above based on permits issued or Federal contracts awarded during the month, prior to 1945 , are considered a measure of construction started during the month; in recent months critical shortares of building materials and limiting orders have caused considerable delays in the start of construction or in some cases abandonment of the work. the data since the beginning of 1945 should therefore be considered as volume of construction for which permits were Digitizedssoctor/antracts awarded rather than volume started during the month.

|  | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| and hescriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Novem }} ^{\text {Ner }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Norem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem. } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{Janu}_{\mathrm{gry}}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Febru } \\ \text { ary }}}{ }$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Eciptem- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { Eor } \end{aligned}$ |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

| CONSTEUCTION COST INDEXES |  | 278 | 248 | ...----- |  | 258 | -.------- |  | 270 |  |  | 28. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A berthaw (industrial building) ................ $1814=100 .$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Appraisel Co.: 30 cities |  |  | 282 | 283 | 286 |  | 303 | 310 |  |  | 335 |  |  |
|  |  | 287 | 292 | 203 | 303 | 314 | 325 | 332 | 337 | 346 | 360 | 367 | 3.2 |
| New York |  | 275 | 280 | 280 | 281 | 298 | 313 | 318 | 324 | 332 | 341 | 347 | 353 |
|  |  | 248 | 248 | 249 | 261 | 273 | 279 | 283 | 294 | 308 | 313 | 317 | 320 |
|  |  | 275 | 278 | 278 | 280 | 288 | 206 | 300 | 308 | 316 | 323 | 392 | 337 |
| 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 | 207.0 | 267.0 |
| E. H. Boeckh and Associates, lne.: A partments, botels, and office buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A tlanta |  | 125.1 | 127.4 | 130.4 | 133.6 | 131.3 | 133.2 | 133.5 | 139.6 | 141.2 | 142.6 | 143.0 | 14.4 .0 |
|  |  | 159.4 | 169.8 | 169.8 | 172.1 | 172.9 | 177.4 | 177.9 | 178.6 | 180.0 | 181.5 | 181.9 | 182.3 |
| San Francisco...............-...................-do. |  | 145.9 | 146.7 | 149.2 | 151.8 | 153.8 | 155.7 | 156.2 | 158.7 | 160.6 | 164.0 | 164.3 | 164.8 |
|  |  | 149.3 | 150.8 | 150.8 | 181.1 | 152.7 | 154.3 | 159.9 | 161.9 | 164.0 | 164.9 | 165.3 | 165.8 |
| Commerclal and factory buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick and concrete: |  | 124.4 | 127.3 | 128.9 | 129.3 | 129.5 | 131.0 | 131.2 | 137.0 | 141.3 | 144. 4 | 14.7 | 146.0 |
| A |  | 160.7 | 170.4 | 170.4 | 172.9 | 173.5 | 179.3 | 179.7 | 180.3 | 181.5 | 184.5 | 184.8 | 185. 1 |
|  |  | 147.7 | 148.3 | 151.1 | 151.8 | 154.6 | 156.5 | 156.9 | 158.7 | 159.3 | 167.0 | $16 i .2$ | 167.6 |
|  |  | 151.5 | 152.6 | 152.6 | 152.8 | 155.0 | 155.8 | 163.8 | 164.8 | 166.2 | 166.7 | $10: 0$ | 167.2 |
| Brick and steel: |  | 124.4 | 127.0 | 128.9 | 129. 3 | 130.1 | 131.3 | 131.5 | 135.5 | 137.5 | 141.8 | 142. 2 | 142.7 |
| Atlants York |  | 158.2 | 167.0 | 167.0 | 169.0 | 169.6 | 174.7 | 175. 1 | 175.6 | 177.3 | 179.5 | 170.9 | 180.3 |
|  |  | 148.7 | 149.3 | 150.3 | 152.3 | 154.5 | 156.2 | 156. 6 | 160.1 | 161.5 | 168.0 | 168.2 | 168.6 |
|  |  | 148.8 | 149.5 | 148.5 | 145.9 | 152.1 | 153.1 | 159.5 | 160.8 | 162.9 | 164.3 | 15.t. 7 | 164.9 |
| Residences: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick: |  | 135.5 | 137.9 | 140.8 | 141.2 | 141.2 | 144.7 | 144.9 | 148.6 | 152.4 | 154.5 | 15.5 | $1 \overline{6} 6.2$ |
|  |  | 165.1 | 173.1 | 173. 1 | 174.9 | 175.5 | 180.3 | 180.7 | 181.3 | 185.6 | 187.1 | 188.0 | $1 \times 8.9$ |
|  |  | 148.0 | 148.6 | 150.6 | $1 \pm 4.0$ | 155.3 | 157.6 | 158.0 | 159.0 | 163.5 | 165.8 | 166.0 | 166.4 |
|  |  | 156.6 | 157.7 | 157.7 | 158.8 | 150.5 | 162.2 | 165.8 | 167.8 | 172.5 | 173.7 | 17. 6 | 174.9 |
| Frame: |  | 137.1 | 138.4 | 142. 6 | 143.0 | 143.0 | 147.2 | 147.4 | 150.2 | 153.3 | 155.4 | 176.5 | $15 . .0$ |
|  |  | 165.0 | 173.7 | 173.7 | 175.6 | 176.2 | 180.6 | 181.0 | 181.6 | 186.0 | 188.4 | 188.5 | 189.7 |
|  |  | 145.8 | 146.4 | 147.7 | 153.0 | 153.7 | 156.1 | 156.5 | 157.5 | 164.0 | 162.9 | 163.1 | 163.5 |
| St. Louls |  | 157.6 | 158.3 | 158.3 | 159.5 | 159.3 | 163.0 | 165.0 | 167.7 | 172.7 | 174.0 | 175.1 | 175.4 |
| Epineering News Record: |  | 240.8 | 242.2 |  |  | 25.4 | 257.3 | 264. 2 | 266.1 | 272.0 | 272.0 | 20.7 |  |
|  |  | 313.5 | 316.3 | 3195 | 323.8 | 334.6 | 339.7 | 347.9 | 353.9 | 361.4 | 360.2 | 360.9 | 36.5 |
| Pedersi Home Loan Banh Adm nibiration: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 139.3 | 139.7 | 140.3 | 141.0 | 142.1 | 143.6 | 145.7 | 147.7 | 149.8 | 151.9 | 154. 2 |
|  | 153.8 | 135. 0 | 135. 2 | 135.5 | 136.3 | 137.1 | 138.0 | 139.2 | 141. 6 | 143.7 | 146.8 | 148.3 | 150.5 |
|  | 163.1 | 147.3 | 147.5 | 147.8 | 148.5 | 148.0 | 150.6 | 152.5 | 153.8 | 155.6 | 157.2 | 159.3 | 111.6 |
| REAL ESTATE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fed. Gous. Admn., bome mortgage insurs we: tiross mortgages accepted for instirance thous. of dol.. | (1) | 32, 710 | 32, 898 | 38,722 | 34, 543 | 42,377 | 45, 313 | 46, 113 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Premitum-paying mortgages (cumulative) mil. of dol- | 6,885 | 6,468 | 6,499 | 6,535 | 6,569 | 6,603 | 6,639 | 6,679 | 6,721 | 6,758 | 6,789 | 6, 818 | 6,855 |
| Estimeted total nowfarm martgeges recorded ( $\$ 20,000$ and under)* thous of dol. | 860, 489 | 560, 180 | 527, 424 | 634, 117 | 618,743 | 765,973 | 887, 266 | 364, 438 | 917,414 | 981,187 | 999, 221 | 025,878 | 1,006,681 |
| Estimated new mortgege loans by all savinge and losn iss ciutions, total.........................thas. of dol.. | 241, 476 | 198, 159 | 187, 710 | 216, 842 | 225,519 | 300, 183 | 342, 090 | 301, 298 | 325,997 | 326,048 | 324, 4.59 | 309, 791 | 326,109 |
| Oasalfed according to purpose: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortgaga loans on homes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 170,106 | 22, 48.8 | 12, 22,557 | 30,807 145,342 | 30,856 164,219 | 202, 995 | 235, 2027 | 62,189 243,458 | 218, 575 | 216, 369 | 211, 804 | 185, 804 | 60,31 20,139 |
|  | 21,625 | 19,411 | 17,848 | 21, 372 | 19.801 | 24, 244 | 24, 882 | 24, 451 | 22, 402 | 21,388 | 22,052 | 21,546 | 24,370 |
| Repsirs snd rucouditionkeg ................... do.... | 7, ${ }^{2184}$ | 4, 49\% | 3,958 | 3, 803 | 4, 217 | 6, 198 | 6,796 | 6.954 |  | 7,327 | 8, 481 | 8,027 | -9,001 |
| Loans for all other purposes................. do...- | 21,468 | 14,095 | 13,425 | 15,518 | 16, 416 | 21,335 | 22,242 | 24,246 | 29,098 | 21,256 | 22,765 | 20,022 | 24, 602 |
| Lons outstanding of agencles under the Federal Bon:e foan Bank Administration: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Ebvings bun Lonn Associations, estimated morteares outatsuding f.-.....................il. of ciol.- |  |  | 2,332 |  |  | 2, 072 |  |  | 2,887 |  |  | 3,152 |  |
| Federsl Home Loan Danks, outstanding adyauces to rember lastilutions mil. of dol.- | 258 | 97 | 195 | 174 | 164 | 153 | 156 | 173 | 203 | 202 | 214 | 235 | 253 |
| Home Owners' Loan Corporatfon, balance of loans ontstanding........ .................................. of dol. | 681 | 869 | 852 | 881 | 813 | 794 | 77.3 | 753 | 735 | 715 | 699 | 652 | 600 |
| \$ 5 reclosures, monform, madex, edjustedt $\ldots 1935-39=100 \ldots$ |  | 9.0 |  | 8.8 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 7.0 |  |
| Fire bosses................................thous. of dol.- | 44, 700 | 37,303 | 49,478 | 48, 808 | 51,759 | 53, 252 | 52,153 | 46,004 | 44, 240 | 40,998 | 40.019 | 40, 250 | 40, 108 |

## DOMESTIC TRADE

| Anvertising |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| A cerising indexes, adjusted $\dagger$ |  |
| Printers' In , combined $^{\text {chendex. }}$ |  |
| Farm papers. |  |
| Mayarines | 201.6 |
| Newspapers. |  |
| Ontcor. |  |
| Radio. |  |
| Tlde, combined indes* |  |
| Redio sd vertisting: |  |
| Cost of facilitios, tot 1 |  |
| Automobiles and ecressories |  |
| Clothing. |  |
| Electrical household equipment |  |
| Financial |  |
| Foods, food beverager, confectio |  |


| 149.1 | 139.4 | 157.7 | 151.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 192.2 | 201.9 | 177.6 | 161.5 |
| 10.2 | 207.4 | 203.8 | 176.2 |
| 118.4 | 105.3 | 127.2 | 122.8 |
| 202.0 | 218.1 | 222.0 | 216.7 |
| 283.3 | 273.7 | 279.8 | 298.5 |
| 168. 4 | 162.5 | 183.0 | 175.0 |
| 16, 776 | 17,179 | 17,449 | 15,788 |
|  | 928 |  | 815 |
| 214 | 257 | 224 | 209 |
| 298 | 301 | 251 | 320 |
| 327 | 305 | 308 | 293 |
| 4. 424 | 4,312 | 4,473 | 4, 102 |


|  |  anovismos |
| :---: | :---: |
| An |  -ucocisitio |


|  |  |
| ---: | ---: |
|  |  |
| 154.2 | 156.8 |
| 157.8 | 167.7 |
| 179.8 | 191.3 |
| 126.6 | 125.9 |
| 182.0 | 198.9 |
| 297.2 | 313.2 |
| 165.1 | 171.9 |
| 16.821 | $.15,827$ |
| 797 | 771 |
| 192 | 196 |
| 391 | 323 |
| 345 | 376 |
| 4,677 | 4,175 |


| 177.1 | 184.5 | 171.9 | 163.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 184.2 | 182.8 | 200.9 | 195.7 |
| 228.7 | 237.7 | 214.1 | 218.8 |
| 145.9 | 153.0 | 139.5 | 134.4 |
| 199.9 | 213.8 | 217.7 | 212.3 |
| 307.0 | 307.8 | 317.1 | 264.0 |
| 193.8 | 207.6 | 202.0 | 189.1 |
| 14, 414 | 14, 006 | 15, 134 | 16, 725 |
| 680 | 559 | 66 | 622 |
| 91 | 95 | 81 | 87 |
| 327 | 332 | 206 | 254 |
| 3.351 | +350 | ${ }_{3}^{356}$ | 364 |
| 3,707 | 3,618 | 3,691 | 4,5:8 |

$r$ Revised. \$Minor revistons tor Jonuary $1939-J u i y$ y 1942 are avsilable on reguest. I Discontinued.
*New series. For a deseription of the series on nowfarm mortgages recorded and data for January 1939 to September 1942 see $p$. S-5 of the November 1942 Surves. For a brief description of the Tide iudex of adrertising see note marked "*" on D. S-6 of the April 1946 Surver; 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 Surver, except that skilled labor is substituted for common labor; dasa beginning 1913 will be shown later

Inrm4 Sarvey; revised data begining 1914 will be published later. The indexes of cost of the standard 6 -room frame

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 1942 descriptive notes may be found in the

| 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem. } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| ADVERTISING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Radio advertising-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of facilities-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gasoline and oil........................ thous. of dol. |  | 592 | 684 | 650 | 620 | 686 | 537 | 535 | 505 | 508 | 503 | 536 | 520 |
| Housefurnishings, etc...........................do. |  | 166 | 171 | 164 | 149 | 170 | 153 | 173 | 163 | 154 | 177 | 168 | 168 |
|  |  | 1,306 | 1,273 | 1,472 | 1,319 | 1,402 | 1,445 | 1,482 | 1,388 | 1,244 | 1,265 | 1,311 | 1,505 |
|  |  | 1,273 | 1,322 | 1,342 | 1,211 | 1,328 | 1, 270 | 1,316 | 1,268 | 1,337 | 1. 267 | 1,219 | 1,407 |
| Toilet goods, medical supplies |  | 5,318 | 5, 513 | 6,660 | 4,920 | 5, 374 | 5.145 | 6,314 | 4,907 | 4,714 | 4,225 | 5,004 | 5,292 |
| Allother. |  | 2,076 | 2, 102 | 1,921 | 1,796 | 2,001 | 1,728 | 1,688 | 1,755 | 1,320 | 1,316 | 1,536 | 1,929 |
| Magazitie advertising: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27.134 |  |  |
|  |  | 30,587 2,344 | 30,446 2,456 | 21,472 1,547 | 26,503 1,417 | 31,869 1,445 | - $\begin{array}{r}33,67 \\ 1,522\end{array}$ | 32,138 1,771 | 22,297 | $\begin{array}{r}20,100 \\ 2,034 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 27,184 | 36,506 2,425 | 30,463 2,503 |
|  |  | 2, 578 | 2,125 | 1,650 | 2,387 | 3,564 | 3,732 | 3,343 | 2,448 | 1,215 | 2,936 | 4, 883 | 4, 4,81 |
| Electric household equipment................................... |  | 1,187 | 1,136 | 469 | 783 | 797 | 893 | 855 | 782 | 549 | 638 | 1,145 | 1,161 |
| Finanela - .-....................................-do |  | 524 | 528 | 488 | 887 | 623 | ${ }^{646}$ | 583 | 580 | 564 | 478 | 695 | 629 |
| Foods, food beverages, confections.............. do |  | 3,944 | 4, 008 | 3,120 | 3,983 | 4,472 | 4, 407 | 3,895 | 3,919 | 3,298 | 2, 907 | 3,660 | 4, 394 |
| Gasoline and oil ..........-.............-....... do |  | 436 | ${ }^{3} 39$ | 233 | ${ }^{306}$ | , 359 | ${ }^{533}$ | 599 | 589 | 557 | ${ }^{638}$ | 526 | 715 |
|  |  | 1,761 | 1,690 | 935 | 1,229 | 1,966 | 2. 105 | 2,423 | 1,980 | 1, 138 | 1,180 | 2,426 | 2,772 |
| Soap, cleansers, ete...-.............................d |  | 554 | 442 | 371 | 606 | 766 | 703 | 655 | 793 | 481 | 476 | ,674 | 779 |
| Office furnishings and supplies .-................ do |  | 617 | 637 | 836 | 486 | 657 | 695 | ${ }_{7}^{618}$ | 890 | ${ }_{5}^{406}$ | 554 | 1,053 | 896 |
| Smoking materials --...-.-.................d do |  | 1,031 | 1. 104 | 836 | ${ }_{4}^{805}$ | -929 | ${ }_{8}^{870}$ | 755 |  | 546 | (i0) | ${ }^{9} 916$ | 1,095 |
| Toilct goods, medical sup |  | 5, 10 10 4 4 | 4,930 11 11050 | 3,520 7 7 | 4,905 9010 | 5,346 10.943 14 | $\begin{array}{r}8,654 \\ 12.007 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5.171 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,879 } \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ \hline 285\end{array}$ | ${ }_{6}^{4,608}$ | - 4,208 | 5, 226 | 6. 172 |
| All other-1......................................... ${ }^{\text {d }}$ d |  | 10,423 4,804 | 11,050 4,037 | 7,976 4,139 | 9,010 4,604 | 10,943 4,910 | 12,007 4,775 | 11,469 4,271 | 11,285 3,757 137,78 | -9,10 | 10,328 4,701 | 12, 5,308 5,308 | 13,815 5,420 |
| Newspaper advertising: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lineage, total (52 cities) .........-...............do.... | 164, 120 | 140,761 | 130, 756 | 115,746 | 121,177 | 146, 539 | 144, 013 | 143,691 | 137,718 | 131,280 | 144, 288 | 152, 871 | 165,014 |
| Classifled...--................................ do... | 30, 72 | 28, 120 | 26,321 | 28, 648 | 29,677 | 36,097 | 35, 147 | 35, 143 | -34,502 | 35, 083 | 38, 643 | 39, 018 | 39,628 |
| Display, total........................................... | 127,348 | 112, 643 | 104, 435 | 87,093 | 91,499 | 110, 442 | 108, 866 | 108, 5488 | 103, 216 | 95, ${ }^{265}$ | 105. 645 | 113, 85.3 | 125,386 |
| Automotive................................... do... | 4,675 | 5, 363 | 3,904 | 2, 855 | 2, 092 | 2, 784 | 3,427 2388 | 3,479 | 3,714 <br> 2138 | -3,644 | 4, 046 | 3,495 | 4,480 |
| Financlal...................................... do. | 2,025 | 2,003 | 1,999 | 2,741 | 2,076 | 2,365 | 2, ${ }^{21,838}$ | 2, ${ }^{2}$, 159 | 21,371 | 2, 5 , 54 | 1. 931 | 1.877 | 2. 197 |
| General | 26,596 | 26,022 | 21, 304 | 18,916 | 21, 057 | 23,083 | - 81,834 | 22,315 80,595 | 21, 75.993 | 19,973 6909 | 19.38 | 22,067 | 27, 207 |
|  | 94,052 | 78, 253 | 77, 228 | 62,585 | 66, 274 | 82,210 | 81,117 | 80,595 | 75,993 | 69,095 | 50, 220 | 86.414 | 91, 502 |
| GOODS IN WAREHOUSES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Space occupied in public-merchandise warehouses \& percent of total. | 88.3 | 01.1 | 89.8 | 88.6 | 88.4 | 87.5 | 87.1 | 85.8 | 85.2 | 85.1 | 85.5 | 87.0 | 87.6 |
| POSTAL BUSINESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money orders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic, issued (50 citles): <br> Number. $\qquad$ thousands | 4,253 | 8,612 | 6,292 | 8, 111 | 5,571 | 5,559 | 5,518 | 4,729 | 4,408 | 4, 444 | 4,330 | 4, 167 | 4. 575 |
|  | 95,112 | 180,573 | 143,954 | 143, 366 | 123, 104 | 135, 693 | 120, 882 | 105, 671 | 98,557 | 101,857 | 101. 735 | 101, 169 | 107, 822 |
| Domestic, paid (50 cities): thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13,343 | 13,217 |  |  |  |
| Value. $\qquad$ thous of dol | $\begin{gathered} 14,042 \\ 193,807 \end{gathered}$ | 228, 874 | 206, 329 | 224, 455 | 187,773 | 233, 141 | 20s, 273 | 190, 834 | 175, 987 | 181, 228 | 192,319 | 185,779 | 219,270 |
| CONSUMER EXPENDITURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimeted expenditures for goods and serviees:* ```mils of do``` |  |  |  |  |  | F28.132 |  |  | - 30,830 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 21,775 |  |  | -19,495 |  |  | - 22, 055 |  |  | 23,050 |  |
|  |  |  | 8,281 |  |  | +8,637 |  |  | -8,775 |  |  | 9,050 |  |
| Inderes: Unadinsted total $1935-39 \mathrm{cel} 100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted, total ..............................1935-39re 100.. Goods |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 204.5 \\ & 232.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \tau 191.4 \\ & \sim 208.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | - 235.6 |  |  | 246.2 |  |
|  |  |  | 155.2 |  |  | +161.9 |  |  | - 164.4 |  |  | 169.6 |  |
|  |  |  | 191.6 |  |  | ${ }^{+} 205.7$ |  |  | 「 2077.6 |  |  | 220.1 |  |
|  |  |  | 215.4 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 231.5$ |  |  | : 232.2 |  |  | 248.6 |  |
| Services (including gitts) ...........................d. do. |  |  | 155.2 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {r } 160.4}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 170.1 |  |
| Retall trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All retail stores: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated sales, total .....................mill. of dol.- | 9,087 | 7, 181 | 8.480 | 6,695 | 6,430 | 7,473 | 7707 | 7,926 | 7,736 | 7.671 | 8,553 | 8,199 | 8,911 |
| Durable goods store...............................do...-- | 1,854 | 1,161 | 1,315 | 1, 108 | 1,060 | 1,267 | 1,430 | 1,608 | 1,554 | 1,611 | 1,770 | 1,722 | [1,921 |
| Automotive gronp.-....-.-................... do. | 730 | ${ }^{348}$ | 328 | 357 | 321 | 377 | 454 | 577 | 551 | 609 | 691 |  |  |
|  | 598 | 236 <br> 108 <br> 108 | ${ }_{121}^{205}$ | 1246 | $\begin{array}{r}222 \\ 48 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 116 | 333 | 452 <br> 125 | ${ }_{125}^{426}$ | 484 | 569 | 302 | 「621 |
|  | 540 | ${ }_{401}^{108}$ | ${ }_{381}^{121}$ | 411 | 388 | 475 | 121 <br> 525 | 125 | 5125 | 125 | 182 | 545 | 602 |
|  | 330 | 248 | 215 | 262 | 244 | 295 | 322 | 325 | 312 | 336 | 362 | 349 | 381 |
| Farm implements....-...........-............ do | 56 | 41 | 36 | 40 | 38 | 50 | 58 | 63 | 67 | 62 | 58 | 52 | 64 |
|  | 154 | 113 | 130 | 99 | 100 | 129 | 145 | 152 | 147 | 119 | 151 | 143 | 158 |
| Homefurnishings group .-.--.-....-.-....... do. | 468 | 306 | 361 | 273 | 284 | 334 | 302 | 392 | 386 | 377 | 418 | 410 | 471 |
| Furniture and housefurnishings............do. | 317 | 233 | 265 | 186 | 210 | 248 | 268 | 286 | 275 | 259 | 285 | 281 | 317 |
| Household appliance and radio - .-. . . . . do | 151 | 74 | ${ }^{96}$ | 77 | 73 | 88 | 95 | 105 99 | 111 | 118 | 132 | 129 | 154 |
|  | 116 | 110 | 246 | 77 | ? 4 | 82 | 89 | 99 | 101 | 8i | 91 6.780 | 186 6,476 | $\begin{array}{r}196 \\ \hline 6,990\end{array}$ |
| Nondurable goods stores. .-.....-.............. do- | 7, 233 | 6, 020 | 7.174 | 6,587 | E, 370 | 6, 206 | 6, 277 | 6,318 | 6,181 | 6, 000 |  | 6, 476 |  |
|  | $\stackrel{858}{237}$ | 781 <br> 208 |  | 576 129 | 366 | 760 164 | $\begin{array}{r}814 \\ 193 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 713 | 731 186 | ${ }_{131} 55$ | 719 | 795 | 826 222 |
| Men's cothing and furnishings.-.........do.... | 364 | 208 340 | 421 | 274 | 275 | 382 | 193 375 | 326 | 312 | 244 | 322 | 355 | 377 |
| Farnily and other apparel..................d. do... | 129 | 114 | 153 | 83 | 75 | 98 | 107 | 119 | 101 | 80 | 105 | 111 | 123 |
| Shocs..................-........-.-.........d. do... | 127 | 118 | 137 | 90 | 90 | 116 | 139 | 119 | ${ }_{296} 132$ | 100 | 197 | 130 | 134 |
|  | 300 | 256 | 375 | 274 | 252 | 283 | 284 | 299 | 296 | 293 | $\begin{array}{r}390 \\ 1073 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12.85 | 1.098 1 |
| Cating and drinking places....................... do | 1,011 | $\begin{array}{r}953 \\ 1,769 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | r 1,968 1,996 | 951 $\mathbf{1 , 8 8 3}$ 1,88 | 1, ${ }^{880}$ |  | 1.880 | 1,018 | 1,009 | -1,024 | +1,073 | 1,054 2,004 | $\stackrel{1}{1,072}$ |
| Food group- | 2, 1,792 | 1,769 | 1,996 1,627 | 1,875 | 1,297 | 1,9156 | 1.808 | 1, 1,492 | 1,452 | 1,512 | 1,718 | 1,502 | 1, 1,628 |
| Grocery an | 532 | 414 | 469 | 448 | 416 | 459 | 472 | 486 | 475 | 507 | 538 | 502 | ${ }^{532}$ |
| Filling stations.............................................. | 332 | 276 | 278 | 296 | 270 | 300 | 297 | 312 | 310 | 325 | 340 | 320 | 343 |

r Revised. \& See note marked "8" on p. S-6 of the April 1943 Survey in regard to enlargement of the raporting sample in August 1942 .
New series. The series on consumer expenditures, originally published on a monthly basis in the October 1942 survey (pp. 8-14), are now compiled quarterly only (data aro






 sions for January-A pril 1945 are shown on p. 24 of the August 1946 Survey (data beginning May 1945 were revised in the $J u l y$ l 1946 issue).

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notea may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { Septer }}{\substack{\text { ber }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| RETAIL TRADE-Continued <br> All retail storest-Continued. <br> Estimated sales-Continued <br> Nondurable goods stores-Continued General merchandise group....-........mil. of dol.. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,489 \\ & 1,017 \end{aligned}$ | 1,196 | 1,577 | 874866 | 899 | 1,118 | 1,193 | 1,154 | 1,136 | 1,022 | 1,207 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,203 \\ 809 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,357 \\ r 910 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 810 | 1,017 |  | 688 | 754 | 791 | ${ }^{1} 762$ | 748 | 640 | 788 |  |  |
| General, including general merchandise with food. .-...................................... of dol | 155 | 130 | 152 | 111 | 110 | 128 | 140 | 141 | 134 | 140 | 148 | 139 | 154 |
| Other general mdse. and dry goods.......do..- | 155 146 | 120 | 173 | 92 | 90 | 110 | 119 | 119 | 120 | 112 | 126 | 139 | 154 |
|  | 171 | 137 | 235 | 104 | 110 | 125 | 144 | 132 | 134 | 131 | 146 | 131 | 151 |
|  | 918 | 790 | 993 | 793 | 779 | 842 | 841 | 844 | 773 | 822 | 859 | 817 | -903 |
| Feed and farm supply .-.-.-.-.-.-.......- do. | 210 | 208 | 198 | 203 | 207 | 238 | 250 | 242 | 207 | 232 | 219 | 205 | 218 |
|  | 152 | 128 | 168 | 195 | 178 | 151 | 118 | 114 | 89 | 125 | 184 | 136 | 156 |
|  | 1761781 | 159 | 225 | 135 | 137 | 149 | 153 | 153 | 146 | 150 | 163 | 144 | r 160 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted, combined index $-\ldots-. .-1935-39=100 .-$ Durable goods stores | 282.2 | 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 | 242.3 200.1 | 235.2 200.0 | 252.6 214.1 | 266.8 228.1 | +269.0 +232.6 |
| Nondurable goods stores......-.......-. --. - do. | 296.4 | 252.4 | 290.1 | 228.9 | 238.7 | 248.3 | 260.2 | 256. 3 | 256.1 | 246.7 | 265.2 | 279.4 | +232.6 +280.8 |
| Adjusted, combined index .-........-............- do- |  | 220.1 | 216.8 | 237.6 | 243.3 | 241.6 | 236.2 | 236.9 | 238.7 | 247.5 | 261.4 | 256.5 | 260.8 $r 260.3$ |
| Index eliminating price changes........... do. | $159.9$ | 156. 5 | 153.6 | 168.3 | 172.6 | 170.1 | 164.7 | 163.8 | 162.6 | 158.2 | 163.4 | 156.6 | -156.0 |
|  | $229.2$ | 142.5 | 141.1 | 166. 1 | 172.0 | 173.5 | 180.2 | 187.0 | 189.8 | 201.0 | 214.9 | 221.4 | - 225.6 |
| Automotive.-...-..-.-.-.................. do | 172.0 | 80.7 | 72.9 199.8 | 88.5 | 87.7 | 89.6 | 108.0 | 129.0 | 122.4 | 134.6 | 152.3 | 159.4 | + 172.2 |
| Building materials and hardware.........-do | 256.0 | 190.2 | 199.8 | 247.4 | 262.1 | 257.8 | 246.3 | 233.0 | 235.6 | 250.2 | 263.7 | 256.1 | 249.9 |
| Homefurnishings...-...........-.-.-.......- do | $\begin{aligned} & 342.0 \\ & 388.5 \end{aligned}$ | 223.9 | 225.2 | 248.0 | 260.0 | 265.7 | 260.7 | 262.5 | 296.9 | 298.4 | 304.7 | 329.6 | 329.6 |
| Jewelry |  | 375. 5 | 379.1 | 394.7 | 412.3 | 429.2 | 445.4 | 402.4 | 397.8 | 417.5 | 409.9 | 421.9 | 387.3 |
| Nondurable goods stores...-..-.-.-.......... do | $\begin{aligned} & 388.5 \\ & 287.4 \end{aligned}$ | 245. 4 | 241.5 | 260.9 | 266.6 | 263.8 | 254.4 | 253.2 | 254.7 | 262.6 | 276.5 | 267.9 | 271.6 |
|  | 295.3 | 279.7 <br> 204 | 251.1 | 289.3 | 317.7 | 320.8 | 284.5 | 269.1 | 290.2 | 291.5 | 331.3 | 299.8 | 285.0 |
|  |  | 224.4 | 249.5 | 240.6 | 243.2 | 242.8 | 246.3 | 247.3 | 251.0 | 240.4 | 242.4 | 242.0 | 249.1 |
| Eating and drinking places...............-do |  | 397.6 | 376.6 | 418.9 | 415.8 | 401.0 | 389.1 | 389.5 | 392.3 | 387.6 | 382.2 | 295.5 | 408.6 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 421.9 \\ 296.4 \end{array}$ | 235.6 | 240.8 | 252.0 | 246.4 | 244.6 | 245.3 | 248.9 | 239.3 | 251.9 | 271.5 | 262.6 | 274.5 |
|  | 163.3 | 134.9 | 140.2 | 164.9 | 164.5 | 155.4 | 144. 2 | 139.8 | 139.0 | 140.6 | 147.2 | 146.9 | 157.5 |
| General merchandise..............-........... do | $\begin{aligned} & 242.3 \\ & 320.3 \end{aligned}$ | 200.0 | 191.6 | 209.4 | 225.0 | 232.6 | 222.1 | 222.3 | 232.9 | 237.2 | 253.4 | 237.9 | 230.4 |
|  |  | 278.7 | 276.0 | 292.2 | 303.2 | 288.1 | 275.4 | 271.5 | 268.8 | 299.1 | 297.4 | 294.1 | + 297.8 |
| Estimated inventories, total*--.----......mil. of dol.- | $\begin{array}{r} 320.3 \\ p 9,540 \end{array}$ | 6, 826 | 5,825 | 5, 974 | 6, 229 | 6,542 | 6,771 | 6,982 | 7,114 | 7,439 | 8,055 | 8,487 | r9,136 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{D}, 182 \\ & \mathbf{p} 6,358 \end{aligned}$ | 1,892 | 1,620 | 1,714 | 1,864 | 2,016 | 2,039 | 2,101 | 2,186 | 2,319 | 2, 477 | 2, 682 | r 2, 950 |
|  |  | 4,934 | 4,205 | 4,260 | 4,365 | 4, 526 | 4,732 | 4,881 | 4,928 | 5,120 | 5,578 | 5, 805 | r 6,186 |
| Ohain stores and mail-order houses: | 2,037 | 1,557 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1,911 | 1,415 | 1,375 | 1,651 | 1,679 | 1,663 | 1,650 | 1,599 | 1,866 | 1, 715 | 1,913 |
|  | 49 <br> 61 <br> 2 | 33 | 41 | 35 | 32 | 38 | 41 | 1, 43 | 44 | 45 | 48 | 42 | 46 |
|  |  | 59 | 43 | 55 | 52 | 68 | 64 | 68 | 64 | 64 | 72 | 74 | 75 |
|  | $235$ | 21 | 25 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 23 | 22 | 27 |
|  |  | 211 | 265 | 161 | 162 24 | 228 | 250 | 208 | 224 | 171 | 205 | 213 | 233 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ 103 \end{array}$ | 101 | 133 | 81 | 83 | $\stackrel{34}{ }$ | 38 123 | 34 | 36 | 24 | 33 | 39 | 46 |
|  | 63 | 56 | 69 | 41 | 43 | 53 | 68 | 57 | 65 | 50 | 96 | 60 | \% 103 |
|  | 72 | 61 | 91 | 62 | 61 | 65 | 65 | 68 | 68 | 67 | 70 | 66 | 70 |
|  | 51 | 46 | 49 | 48 | 44 | 50 | 48 | 49 | 48 | 50 | 51 | 50 | 53 |
|  | 650594 | 447 | 511 | 464 | 442 | 504 | 467 | 490 | 479 | 486 | 618 | 482 | 542 |
|  |  | 445 | 601 | 339 | 337 | 439 | 465 | 449 | 446 | 425 | 502 | 492 | 571 |
| Department, dry goods, and general merchan-dise*-......................................... of dol. | 531331104147 | 245 | 324 | 176 | 175 | 237 | 254 | 259 | 259 | 242 | 286 | 278 | 324 |
| Mail-order (eatalog sales)*....-.-.-.-.-.-.- do...-- |  | 73 | 63 | 65 | 59 | 84 | 77 | 65 | 61 | 59 | 79 | 91 | 104 |
|  |  | 119 | 203 | 90 | 95 | 108 | 124 | 114 | 116 | 113 | 126 | 113 | 131 |
| Indexes of sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted, combined index*...-.-.-1935-30-100.- | 268.3 | 212.4 | 250.2 | 189.6 | 198.0 | 213.3 | 226.4 | 220.0 | 220.8 | 212.9 | 234.1 | 244.2 | 250.1 |
| Adjusted, combined index*........--......... do..-- | 254.9 | 201.9 | 198.1 | 223.4 | 225.8 | 230.8 | 218.0 | 216.9 | 218.6 | 230.6 | 254.0 | 238.3 | 237.2 |
| Automotive parts and accessories*-.....-.-do | 287.9 | 191.2 | 207.0 | 227.0 | 224.4 | 240.0 | 229.7 | 227.2 | 216.0 | 224.9 | 234.5 | 237.8 | 251.3 |
| Building materials* .-.......-.---.----.-.... do. | 208.9 | 202.3 | 195.4 | 243.8 | 270.1 | 251.1 | 239.5 | 224.0 | 225.4 | 225.8 | 234.5 | 233.3 | 211.3 |
| Furniture and bousefurnishings*..-........- do. | 215.7 | 165.3 | 166.1 | 182.3 | 206.0 | 204.4 | 193.9 | 197.8 | 232.4 | 225.5 | 201.3 | 202.0 | 204.1 |
|  | 280.9 | 263.0 | 234.6 | 298.6 | 315.4 | 328.2 | 272.9 | 254.1 | 270.5 | 278.1 | 330.0 | 284.8 | 273.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 288.0 \\ & 336.3 \end{aligned}$ | 224.4 | 187.9 | 215.0 | 241.1 | 264.6 | 231.2 | 253.7 | 240.5 | 250.8 | 360.5 | 321.6 | 283.4 |
|  |  | 339.0 | 305.6 | 399.2 | 414.8 | 471.8 | 380.3 | 333.6 | 357.9 | 343.2 | 379.3 | 358.5 | 337.4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 336.3 \\ & 226.6 \end{aligned}$ | 212. 1 | 190.8 | 245.0 | 258.6 | 219.2 | 186.8 | 173.3 | 199.1 | 230.2 | 268.0 | 191.0 | 206.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 239.0 \\ & 218.2 \end{aligned}$ | 206.5 | 228.1 | 211.5 | 220.0 | 216.1 | 221.1 | 225.9 | 229.6 | 226.1 | 232.5 | 225.3 | 226.8 |
|  |  | 186.2 | 185.5 | 209.8 | 204.5 | 208.4 | 206.6 | 210.3 | 216.5 | 224.3 | 222.1 | 209.5 | 212.5 |
| Grocery and combination* ........-.-.-.-... do | $\begin{aligned} & 218.2 \\ & 283.1 \end{aligned}$ | 206.9 | 214.6 | 222.9 | 217.9 | 217.4 | 213.2 | 217.4 | 213.3 | 226.8 | 267.4 | 243.9 | 245.8 |
| General merchandise group*.........-.-.-. do..- | 249.4 | 194.6 | 179.8 | 222.3 | 222.3 | 241.5 | 222.2 | 222.6 | 224.8 | 242.0 | 259.4 | 244.9 | 241.5 |
| Department, dry goods, and general merchandise* | $\begin{aligned} & 289.6 \\ & 221.3 \end{aligned}$ | 224.8 | 207.2 | 251.1 | 254.2 | 272.6 | 251.0 | 261. 4 | 262.5 | 283.9 | 300.9 | 279.8 | 283.0 |
|  |  | 149.4 | 127.9 | 222.8 | 208.0 | 243.4 | 212.9 | 184. 4 | 196.7 | 222.5 | 259.3 | 250.5 | 202.5 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 221.3 \\ & 203.4 \end{aligned}$ | 172.2 | 163.8 | 177.3 | 180.1 | 193.5 | 181.8 | 184.1 | 183.0 | 189.3 | 197.0 | 188.6 | 199.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Instalment accounts§....-...-.-. 1941 average $=100$. | $\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ 176 \end{array}$ | 41113 | $\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ 145 \end{array}$ | 45108 | 44 100 | 43 |  | 45 |  | 45 | 48 | 50 | 55 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 100 | 114 | 126 | 129 | 133 | 119 | 127 | 145 | 156 |
| Ratio of collections to accounts receivable: |  | 4067 | 3661 | 3261 | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ 59 \\ \hline 336\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 35 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 35 | 34 | 37 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 64 | 63 | 62 | 60 | 57 | 59 | 56 | 60 |
|  |  | r 274 | 352 | 179 | 207 | 238 | 255 | 248 | 253 | 208 | 242 | 278 | 278 |
|  | 417 | 348 | 466 | 246 | 292 | 315 | 336 | 313 | r 306 | 275 | 321 | 374 | 372 |
|  | p 284 | 225 | 323 | 147 | 156 | 197 | 223 | 211 | 216 | 157 | 184 | 237 | 240 |
|  | p 316 | 254 | 320 | 167 | 193 | 226 | 242 | 234 | 245 | 198 | 236 | 268 | 268 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 333 \\ & 434 \end{aligned}$ | 264 | 338 | 167 | 194 | 237 | 253 | 243 | 257 | 203 | 249 | 251 | 265 |
| Dallast - |  | - 351 | 467 | 248 | 299 | 316 | 335 | 322 | 313 | 290 | 332 | 395 | 384 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 434 \\ p 340 \end{array}$ | 286 | 366 | 199 | 238 | 255 | 273 | 272 | 265 | 239 | 279 | 311 | 312 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} p 340 \\ 302 \\ 301 \\ 319 \\ 369 \\ \text { y } 371 \\ p 378 \end{array}$ | - 242 | 305 | 158 | 182 | 223 | 234 | 242 | 236 | 204 | 232 | 287 | r 281 |
|  |  | 235 | 307 | 155 | 174 | 206 | 219 | 214 | 221 | 158 | 189 | 214 | 202 |
|  |  | 255 | 327 | 158 | 174 | 219 | 228 | 222 | 228 | 175 | 195 | 246 | 259 |
|  |  | - 326 | 399 | 197 | 227 | 264 | 281 | 274 | 286 | 219 | 253 | 316 | 312 |
|  |  | 303 | 365 | 192 | 236 | 264 | 281 | 272 | 274 | 234 | 28.4 | 316 | 313 |
|  |  | +320 | 407 | 214 | 253 | 258 | 287 | 284 | 288 | 266 | 202 | 326 | 330 |

[^8]

 tories will be published later; data shown in the Survey beginning with the June 1944 issue are comparable with estimates published currently.
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked "on p. S-7 for sources of data throngh June 1944 for sales of all retail stores; and revised figures for January-April 1945 . The indexes of de-



 http://fraser.stlounsfed. arg/ october 1946 issues
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

| Unless otherwise stated, etatistice through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | November | Decem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| RETAIL TRADE-Contlnued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Department stores-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {¢ }} 273$ | 222 | 218 | 227 | 251 | 260 | 252 | 258 | 275 | 273 | 290 | 269 | 257 |
|  | 348 | 290 | 297 | 308 | 331 | 328 | 327 | 329 | 365 | 343 | 365 | 367 | 347 |
|  | p 230 | 183 | 188 | 186 | 200 | 218 | 210 | 213 | 232 | 227 | 246 | 226 | 216 |
|  | p 259 | 208 | 206 | 209 | 241 | 243 | 237 | 234 | 253 | 254 | 281 | 263 | 250 |
|  | 266 | 212 | 218 | 220 | 236 | 246 | 244 | 256 | 273 | 260 | 286 | 249 | 248 |
|  | 356 | 228 | 287 | 306 | 338 | 336 | 352 | 342 | 368 | 381 | 381 | 376 | 349 |
|  | p 283 | 238 | 244 | 249 | 261 | 275 | 273 | 289 | 288 | 281 | 300 | 321 | - 297 |
|  | 252 | 203 | 199 | 212 | 236 | 246 | 224 | 252 | 248 | 253 | 259 | 265 | - 254 |
|  | 233 | 182 | 179 | 194 | 210 | 232 | 219 | 226 | 240 | 236 | 259 | 202 | 177 |
|  | 253 | 202 | 184 | 205 | 221 | 244 | 224 | 232 | 253 | 254 | 250 | ${ }_{24}^{24}$ | -229 |
|  | 290 | ${ }^{5} 266$ | 237 | 262 | 283 | 294 | 276 | 276 | 303 | 307 | 306 | 298 | - 286 |
| St. Louist - | ${ }^{7} 294$ | +241 +272 | 239 | 234 | 281 | 286 | 226 | 277 | 305 315 | 300 | 330 | 313 313 | 293 319 |
| San Franclsco-- | p 321 | r 272 | 256 | 269 | 300 | 297 | 291 | 305 | 315 | 322 | 324 | 313 | 319 |
| Cash sales-.................... percent of total sales.- | 57 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 62 |  |  | 59 | 59 | 61 | 60 | 57 | 56 |
|  | 38 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 34 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 35 | 36 | 39 | 39 |
|  | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  | 4 |  |  | 4 |  |
| Stocks, total U. B., ond of month: $\dagger$ <br> Unadjusted $\qquad$ $1935-39=100$ | 277 | 179 | 136 | 146 | 158 | 172 | 188 | 200 | 205 | 223 | 238 | 250 | 7 |
|  | 255 | 165 | 158 | 167 | 171 | 177 | 189 | 200 | 211 | 223 | 221 | 226 | 237 |
| Other stores, ratio of collections to accounts receivable, instalment sccounts:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture stores-.............................-percent.- | 28 | 27 | 24 |  | 24 | ${ }^{27}$ | 28 | $\stackrel{27}{5}$ | ${ }_{55}^{26}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48 | 51 | 48 | 52 | 52 | 54 | 56 | 55 | 55 | 56 | 55 | 52 | + 51 |
|  | 34 | 35 | 46 | 32 | 29 | 32 | 32 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 31 | 32 |
| Mail-order and Total sales, 2 companies..................thous. of dol.. | 281, 422 | 196,052 | 218, 216 | 158,852 | 150, 292 | 207, 055 | 209, 843 | 211,418 | 201, 976 | 194, 503 | 232, 811 | 242, 461 | 283, 733 |
| Montgomery Werd \& Co........................ do.... | 106,355 | 77,013 | 83, 232 | 53,007 | 65, 231 | 78, 454 | 80,073 | 85,065 | 75,428 | 72,667 | 91,864 | 94,005 | 112, 155 |
|  | 175,067 | 119,040 | 134, 884 | 105,846 | 95, 061 | 128, 601 | 129,770 | 126, 353 | 126, 548 | 121,836 | 140,946 | 148,456 | 171, 578 |
| Rural sales of general merchandise: $\quad 1929-31=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 376.9 372.7 | 279.3 | 2676.8 246 | 209.3 | 218.2 | 313.2 | 277.0 | ${ }_{217.6} 21.8$ | 236.6 | 189.5 | 268.0 | 340.3 <br> 320.1 | 345.1 324.6 |
|  | 552.2 | 396.3 | 370. 2 | 300.4 | 348.1 | 449.1 | 374.1 | 311.2 | 322.4 | 300.4 | 394.0 | 493.2 | 493.8 |
|  | 313.2 | 230.0 | 226.0 | 177.1 | 195.3 | 261.9 | 243.6 | 199.4 | 210.0 | 188.3 | 253.2 | 286.7 | 293.2 |
|  | 439.0 | 317.2 | 330.1 | 220.1 | 222.7 | 280.3 | 321.7 | 283.2 | 294.1 | 263.5 | 325.2 | 383.5 | 384.9 |
|  | 289.7 | 211.9 | 167.5 | 274.2 | 280.7 | 345.5 | 308.7 | 254.7 | 267.2 | 294.2 | 352.1 | 321.9 | 265.6 |
|  | 223.9 | 216.7 | 147.7 | 275.4 | 266.7 | 348.8 | 290.6 | 237.1 | 257.7 | 266.1 | 336.2 | 325. 6 | 260.0 |
| Eouth.-...........................................-do | 402.1 | 288.7 | 246.5 | 379.8 | 381.7 | 497.4 | ${ }^{424.6}$ | 366.8 | 401.0 | 442. 4 | 546.4 | 446.8 | 333.2 |
| Middle West......................................-do | 238.9 | 175.4 | 144.9 | 23 i .5 | 245.7 | 295.6 | 260.8 | 210.5 | 222.4 | 255.1 | 306.9 | 279.7 | 230.8 |
|  | 361.9 | 261.5 | 202. 2 | 299.5 | 300.9 | 340.6 | 360.2 | 315.0 | 308.6 | 321.4 | 353.1 | 327.7 | 320.5 |
| WhOLESALE TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sarvice and limited function wholesslers:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated sales, total | 5,262 | 3,889 | 3. 8220 | 4,058 | 3.786 | 4,055 | 4,183 1 180 | ${ }^{4,351}$ | 4,250 | 4,744 | 4,771 | 4, 8099 | 5,674 |
|  | 1,600 |  |  |  |  | 1,076 |  | 1,234 |  | 1,317 | 1,436 | 1,483 | 1,680 |
| Nondurable goods estahlishments | 3,662 5,738 | 2,935 4,196 | 2, 201 4,275 | 3,071 4,258 | 2, <br> 4,250 | 2,979 4,375 | 3,003 4,413 | 3,117 4,458 | 3,011 4,498 | 3,427 4,642 | 3,335 4,809 | 3,326 5,055 | 3,994 5,338 |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES

| EMPLOYMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Armed forces* .-.............-. .-........-.......thous.- | 2,010 | r 9, 220 | -7,760 | 6, 170 | r 5,240 | r 4,470 | - 3,850 | - 3,410 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 3$, 070 | -2,710 | , 2, 450 | 2,220 | 2,170 |
| Estimated civillan labor force (Bureau of the Census):* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Labor force, total........-.-..................-thous.- | 58, 970 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 52, } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +53,130 | + 53,320 - | - 53,880 | -55, 160 | - 56,450 | $\stackrel{7}{*} 57,160$ | - 58, 930 | -60,110 | - 59, 750 | - 59, 120 | -58,990 |
|  | 41, 920 | ${ }^{\text {r 3 }} 3.0030$ | + 36, 950 | г 37, 160 | - 37,890 | - 38,870 | 「 39.860 | + 40, 480 | ${ }^{+} 41,660$ | 「 42,710 | r 42, 580 | r 41, 850 | r 41, 820 |
|  | 17,020 | 18, 160 | 17, 180 | 16, 160 | 16,000 | 16,290 | 16,590 | 16,680 | 17,270 | 17,400 | 17,170 | 17,270 | 17,170 |
| Employme | 57, 040 | ${ }_{-} 51,460$ | ${ }_{-}^{51,160}$ | r 51,020 | - 51, 240 | - 52, 460 | - 54,120 | r 54,850 | - 56,360 | + 57, 840 | - 57,690 | - 57,050 | - 57,030 |
| Male | 40, 420 | r 22,820 | ${ }^{+} 34,460$ | + 35,300 | ${ }^{-35,750}$ | - 36,680 | r 37,990 | r 38,590 | ${ }^{\text {r 39,650 }}$ | - 40,950 | r 40,980 | - 40, 270 | - 40, 270 |
| Female | 16,610 | 17, 6.0 | 16,710 | 15,630 | 15,490 | 15,780 | 16, 130 | 16,260 | 16,710 | 16, 890 | 16,710 | 16,780 | 16, 760 |
| Agricultural | 7, ¢C0 | - 8,380 | r 7,160 | ${ }^{\ulcorner } 6,720$ | -6,940 | r 7,530 | r 8, 170 | 8,880 | - 10,010 | r $\mathrm{G}, 970$ | r 9,140 | + 8,750 | -8,620 |
| Nonagricultur | 49,140 | ${ }^{+} 43,070$ | - $44, \mathrm{C} 00$ | r 44, 3c0 | - 44,300 | r 44, 930 | ${ }^{\text {r } 45,950}$ | r 45,970 | ${ }^{\text {r 4 } 46,350}$ | + 47,870 | - 48,550 | + 48,300 | + 48,410 |
|  | 1,830 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,740$ | r 1,970 | ${ }^{\text {r } 2,300}$ | 2, 650 | ${ }^{\text {r 2, }} 700$ | г 2, 330 | 2,310 | ${ }^{\text {r }}$, 570 | 2,270 | r2,060 | 2,070 | - 1,960 |
| Employees in tonagricultural establishments: $\dagger$ Unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 40, ¢03 | 36,779 | 37, 463 | 37, 013 | 36,509 | 37, 469 | 38,121 | 38,633 | 39,056 | 39, 265 | - 39, 871 | - 40, 129 | ¢ 40, 250 |
| Manufacturing.-..-.-........................-do | 14, 882 | 13, 110 | 13, 059 | 13, 236 | 12, 536 | 13, 206 | 13, 776 | 13,901 | 14, 088 | 14, 244 | '14. 583 | -14,731 | +14,761 |
|  | 886 | 793 | 802 | 810 | 808 | 801 | 505 | 718 | 807 | 815 | 828 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 827$ | ${ }_{7} 825$ |
|  | 1, 084 | 1,014 | 1,042 | 1,132 | 1,260 | 1,345 | 1,517 | 1,742 | 1,874 | 1,976 | 2,091 | r2, 103 | r 2,084 |
| Transportation and public utilties.---.....do | 3,997 | 3,871 | 3, 896 | 3, 897 | 3, 007 | 3,930 | 3,919 | 3, 873 | 3, 917 | 3, 962 | - 4,001 | + 3,948 | r 3,988 |
| Trade | 8,245 | 7,571 | 7,959 | 7,481 | 7,605 | 7,617 | 7,759 | 7,724 | 7,749 | 7,747 | r 7,814 | ${ }^{+} 7,918$ | r 8,034 |
| Financial, se | 5,260 | 4,845 | 4, 936 | 4,984 | 6,031 | 5,076 | 5,140 | 5, 134 | ${ }^{5,131}$ | 5,152 | 5,160 | ${ }^{\text {r 5 5, }} 155$ | + 5,208 |
| Qovernment | 5,309 | 5, 575 | 5,769 | 5,473 | 5,462 | 5,494 | 5,502 | 5, 541 | 5,480 | 5,369 | 5,394 | ${ }^{\text {r 5, }}$, 447 | r 5, 350 |
|  | 40,315 | 36, 538 | 36, 813 | 37,471 | 37,016 | 37, 931 | 38, 335 | 38,663 | 38,947 | 39,095 | - 39,690 | - 39,882 | - 40,036 |
| Manufactaring | 14, 582 | 13, 110 | 13,059 | 13, 236 | 13, 536 | 13, 272 | 13,848 | 13,995 | 14,098 | 14, 174 | -14,510 | r 14,658 | r 14, 761 |
|  | 822 | 789 | 798 | 814 | 812 | 801 | 508 | 717 | 811 | 815 | 824 | + 823 | r 821 |
| Construc | 1,926 | 884 | 1,085 | 1,230 | 1,385 | 1,462 | 1,597 | 1,708 | 1,837 | 1,882 | 1,936 | + 1,965 | r 1,948 |
| Transportation and public ntilities.......... do | 3,997 | 3,871 | 3,916 | 3,956 | 3,887 | 3,990 | 3, 839 | 3,873 | 3,878 | 3,904 | r 3,842 | ז 3.850 | r 3,968 |
|  | 7,866 | 7,315 | 7,335 | 7,673 | 7.697 | 7,757 | 7,775 | 7, 763 | 7,788 | 7,898 | r 7,973 | r 7 , 998 | - 7,954 |

Revised. - Preliminary.




 vey) revisions for July-October 1945 are available upon request; earlier revisions will be published when available.



 series other than manufacturing and the total are correct as published in the June 1944 Survey and later issues; data beginning January 1939 will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, atatistice through 1941 and descriptive notes may be1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Novem- | Novem- | Decem- | Janu- | Febru* | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | Octo- ber |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

| ENPLOYMENT-Continged |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Estimated production workers in manufacturing industries, total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)* thousands.. | 12,220 | 10,503 | 10, 518 | 10, 666 | 9,989 | 10,639 | 11,120 | 11,216 | 11, 412 | 11, 554 | +11.882 | ¢ 12,016 | r 12, 021 |
| Durable goods industries | 6,204 | 5, 180 | 5,097 | 5, 205 | 4,417 | 4,999 | 5,474 | 5,583 | 5, 713 | 5,820 | +6,001 | -6,689 | ${ }^{5} 6,118$ |
| Iron and steel and their products..-...........do. | 1,452 | 1,255 | 1, 294 | 1,308 | 843 | 1,268 | 1, 234 | 1,320 | 1,351 | 1,390 | 1,433 | 1,4\%6 | r 1, 442 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and roling mins |  | 432 | 448 | 449 | 170 | 467 | 466 | 445 | 453 | 470 | 480 | 480 | 474 |
| Electrical machinery .-...-......................-do. | 570 | 479 | 484 | 476 | 348 | 367 | 445 | 485 | 501 | 507 | r 526 | r 544 | +559 |
| Machincry, except electrical | 1,112 | 911 | 914 | 956 | 833 | 880 | 948 | 988 | 1,011 | 1,027 | 1,051 | 1,070 | r 1,091 |
| Machinery and machine-sbop products ... do |  | 325 | 325 | 334 | 295 | 314 | 344 | 345 | 348 | 352 | 357 | 363 | 370 |
|  |  | 52 | 53 | 58 | 58 | 57 | 60 | 59 | 59 | 69 | 61 | 62 | 62 |
|  | 745 | 525 | 388 | 416 | 401 | 447 | 623 | 651 | 668 | 699 | + 728 | $\checkmark 760$ | 745 |
| Transportation equipment, exc. automobiles do | 446 | 573 | 536 | 519 | 469 | 459 | 486 | 473 | 462 | 459 | 451 | r 441 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 442$ |
| A ircraft and parts (excluding engines) §..... do. |  | 121 | 121 | 119 | 118 | 117 | 121 | 124 | 126 | 129 | 134 | r 139 | 142 |
| Aircrait engines |  | 27 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 29 |
| Shipbuilding and boatbuilding\$-...........-- do |  | 286 | 265 | 249 | 228 | 219 | 213 | 193 | 183 | 174 | 158 | ${ }^{r} 141$. | 137 |
| Nonferrous metals and prodncts..............- do | 408 | 319 | 326 | 333 | 291 | 316 | 357 | 347 | 365 | 378 | 392 | 396 | r 492 |
| Lumber and timber basic products....-......- do. | 639 | 484 | 499 | 814 | 521 | 534 | 5 | 576 | 594 | 603 | - 628 | $r 627$ | +633 |
| Sawmills (incl. logging camps) ...........-.-do |  | 193 | 197 | 202 | 202 | 207 | 215 | 222 | 227 | 229 | + 237 | + 233 | 233 |
| Furniture and finished lumber products...... do | 401 | 321 | 338 | 848 | 355 | 361 | 366 | 365 | 374 | 376 | 388 | 388 | r 393 |
|  |  | 136 | 143 | 150 | 152 | 154 | 157 | 157 | 160 | 161 | 165 | 164 | 167 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 411 | 313 | 320 | 335 | 356 | 367 | 377 | 378 | 387 | 390 | 404 | 407 | r 411 |
| Nondurable goods industries....-.-..............-. do- | 6,016 | 8,323 | 6,422 | 5,461 | 5,586 | \$,640 | 5,656 | 5,633 | 5,699 | 5,725 | ${ }^{\text {r 5, }} 881$ | -5,927 | +5,903 |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures | 1,242 | 1,083 | 1,113 | 1,127 | 1,157 | 1,176 | 1,183 | 1,185 | 1,199 | 1,183 | 1,197 | 1,212 | 1,224 |
| Cotton manufactures, except small wares. - do. |  | 399 | 424 | 429 | 437 | 442 | 443 | 443 | 448 | 445 | 452 | 456 | 460 |
| Silk and ravon goods |  | 85 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 91 | \% 3 | 93 | 94 |
| Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing) $\qquad$ thousands.- |  | 143 | 148 | 149 | 154 | 158 | 159 | 159 | 160 | 155 | 156 | 160 | 161 |
| Apparel and other finished textile products..-do...- | 1,081 | 930 | 938 | 958 | 993 | 1,016 | 1,018 | 1,013 | 1,031 | 1,001 | 1,049 | 1,068 | - 1,085 |
| Men's clothing -..............-.............-. |  | 177 | 177 | 181 | 187 | 190 | 191 | 192 | 195 | 192 | 197 | 19 | 200 |
| Wornen's clothing |  | 203 | 204 | 207 | 214 | 219 | 218 | 213 | 213 | 196 | 212 | 217 | 217 |
| Leather and leather products..-.-.-.-...........do | 352 | 321 | 330 | 338 | 348 | 355 | $35 \hat{0}$ | 356 | 358 | 355 | 354 | 355 | - 352 |
|  |  | 174 | 178 | J82 | 187 | 192 | 103 | 193 | 194 | 193 | 191 | \% 194 | 190 |
| Food and kindred products................-...- ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1,137 | 1,085 | 1,078 | 1. 051 | 1, 045 | 1,034 | 1, 023 | 1,009 | 1,017 | 1,102 | 1, 166 | 1, 154 | r 1 , 0.4 |
| Baking. |  | 254 | 253 | 254 | 253 | 255 | 247 | 239 | 234 | 234 | 287 | 241 | 241 |
| Canuing and preserving |  | 125 | 107 | 93 | 90 | 85 | 92 | 95 | 111 | 184 | 207 | 244 | 172 |
| Slaughtering and meat preking...-............ |  | 133 | 148 | 153 | 151 | 147 | 139 | 136 | 128 | 123 | 138 | 95 | 84 |
| Tobacco manufactures.-......................-. - do | 01 | 83 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 82 | 85 | 85 | 86 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 89 |
| Paper and allied products......................... do | 380 | 326 | 335 | 341 | 348 | 353 | 357 | 359 | 364 | 361 | 366 | 368 | 372 |
| Paper and pulp.......................----....- ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | 148 | 183 | 157 | 160 | 162 | 164 | 165 | 168 | 166 | 168 | 168 | 168 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries_...do | 398 | 347 | 355 | 359 | 367 | 372 | 374 | 376 | 379 | 383 | - 384 | - 386 | +394 |
| Newspapers and periodicals .-...-........... do |  | 120 | 122 | 122 | 125 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 134 |
| Printing, book and job............................ do |  | 143 | 146 | 149 | 153 | 154 | 154 | 153 | 156 | 160 | r158 | 160 | 163 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 500 | 487 | 488 | 489 | 431 | 494 | 493 | 481 | 476 | 472 | 475 | 454 | r 491 |
| Chemicals |  | 111 | 113 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 118 | 117 | 118 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 118 |
| Products of petroleum and coai. | 152 | 138 | 140 | 142 | 142 | 145 | 146 | 145 | 149 | 151 | 152 | 152 | 151 |
| Petroleum refining |  | 98 | 95 | 98 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 109 | 100 | 100 | 99 |
|  | 241 | 194 | 203 | 209 | 214 | 220 | 220 | 221 | 225 | 218 | 227 | 230 | r 235 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes |  | 91 | 96 | 99 | 101 | 104 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 95 | 103 | 104 | 105 |
| Production workers, unadjusted index, all manufacturing (U.S. Dept. of Labor) $\dagger . .-\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .1939=100$. | 149.2 | 128.2 | 128.4 | 130.2 | 121.9 | 129.9 | 135.9 | 136.9 | 139.3 | 141.0 | 145.0 | 146.7 | ${ }^{+146.7}$ |
|  | 171.8 | 143.8 | 141.2 | 144.1 | 122.6 | 138.4 | 151.6 | 154.6 | 158.2 | 161.4 | - 1606.2 | -168.6 | r 169.4 |
| Iron and steel and their products | 148.4 | 126.6 | 130.8 | 131.9 | 85.0 | 127.9 | 134.5 | 133.1 | 136.2 | 310.2 | 144.5 | 146.9 | + 145.5 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills $\quad 1939=100 .$. |  | 111.1 | 114.9 | 115.5 | 43.7 | 120.3 | 119.9 | 114.7 | 116.6 | 120.9 | 123.6 | 123.6 | 121.9 |
|  | 219.9 | 184.9 | 180.9 | 183.7 | 134.2 | 141.5 | 171.5 | 187.3 | 193.3 | 195.8 | + 202.8 | + 210.1 | - 215.9 |
| Machinery, except electrical ..................... do | 210.4 | 172.4 | 172.9 | 180.9 | 157.2 | 166.5 | 179.3 | 187.0 | 191.3 | 194.4 | 199.0 | 202.5 | r 206.5 |
| Machirery and machine-shop products .... do |  | 160.7 | 160.5 | 164.9 | 1458 | 155.1 | 170.0 | 170.6 | 171.8 | 173.7 | 176.2 | 179.5 | 183.0 |
|  |  | 142.4 | 145.0 | 158.6 | 159.5 | 156.4 | 162.3 | 161. 1 | 191. 9 | 161.5 | 167.5 | 169.2 | 169.2 |
|  | 185.2 | 130.5 | 96.4 | 103.5 | 103.0 | 111.2 | 154.8 | 161.8 | 169.1 | 173.6 | - 180.9 | -188.9 | $\cdots 185.1$ |
| Transportation equipment, exc. automobiles do | 281.3 | 361.3 | 338.0 | 326.9 | 294.4 | 289.3 | 306.4 | 298.1 | 290.8 | 289.1 | 284.0 | - 278.1 | - 278.7 |
| Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) \%....do |  | 305.6 | 304.1 | 299.9 | 296.2 | 294.4 | 303.8 | 311.2 | 316.3 | 324.2 | 338.3 | 351.6 | 357.8 |
| A ircraft engines |  | 300.3 | 246.2 | 239.7 | 239.0 | 252.2 | 283.1 | 294.0 | 292.3 | 298.3 | 309.3 | \% 310.5 | 321.8 |
| Shipbuilding and boatbuiding§ |  | 413.0 | 382.3 | 359.6 | 325.7 | 315.7 | 306.9 | 279.0 | 264.6 | 251.2 | - 228.6 | -204. 1 | 197.7 |
| Nonferrous metals and products..-......-...... do | 178.1 | 139.3 | 142.2 | 14.3 | 126.8 | 137.9 | 146.9 | 151.4 | 159.0 | 165.0 | 171.0 | 172.9 | r 175.4 |
| Lumber and timber basic products......--.-. do. | 152.0 | 115.0 | 118.6 | 122.3 | 124.0 | 127.0 | 132.6 | 137.0 | 141.3 | 143.4 | - 149.4 | F 149.2 | - 160.7 |
| Sawmills .-...-........-...........----....-. do |  | 67.1 | 68.5 | 70.0 | 70.2 | 71.7 | 74.7 | 77.0 | 78.7 | 79.5 | r 82.2 | r 80.9 | 80.9 |
| Furniture and finisbed lumber products......do | 122.1 | 97.7 | 102.6 | 106.0 | 105.1 | 109.9 | 111.5 | 111.4 | 114.1 | 114.5 | 118.1 | 118.2 | r 119.8 |
| Furniture |  | 85.3 | 90.1 | 94.0 | 95.4 | 97.0 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 100.6 | 101.1 | 103.9 | 103.3 | 104. 7 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products................-do | 189.9 | 106.5 | 109.1 | 114.3 | 121.4 | 124.9 | 128.4 | 128.9 | 132.0 | 132.9 | 137.8 | 138.7 | $r 139.9$ |
| Nondurable goods industries...................... do...- | 131.3 | 116.2 | 118.4 | 119.2 | 121.4 | 123.1 | 123.5 | 123.0 | 124.4 | 125.0 | 128.4 | 129.4 | r 128.9 |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufaitures $1939=100$ | 108.6 | 92.9 | 97.3 | 68.6 | 101.2 | 102.8 | 103.4 | 103.6 | 104.8 | 103.5 | 104.7 | 106.0 | 107.0 |
| Cotton manfactures, except small wares ...do...- |  | 100.7 | 107.0 | 108.3 | 110.4 | 111.7 | 112.0 | 111.9 | 113.0 | 112.4 | 114.2 | 115.1 | 116.0 |
| Silk and rayon goods .........................d. do...- |  | 70.5 | 72.7 | 73.6 | 74.4 | 75.0 | 75.4 | 75.7 | 76.6 | 75.9 | 77.2 | 77.6 | 78.3 |
| Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing) $\qquad$ $1939=100$. |  | 95.8 | 98.8 | 99.9 | 103.1 | 105.9 | 106.6 | 106.7 | 107.3 | 103.9 | 104.4 | 107.0 | 107.5 |
| Apparel and other fnished textile products...do.... | 136.9 | 117.8 | 118.9 | 121.0 | 12\%.8 | 128.6 | 128.9 | 128.3 | 130.6 | 126.7 | 132.9 | 135.3 | -137.4 |
|  |  | 81.1 | 81.1 | 82.6 | 85.3 | 86.8 | 87.4 | 87.8 | 89.4 | 87.7 | 00.2 | 90.2 | 91.3 |
|  |  | 74.8 | 75.1 | 76.3 | 78.7 | 80.4 | 80.1 | 78.2 | 78.3 | 72.1 | 77.9 | 79.7 | 79.9 |
| Leather and leather products...---......-.....do...- | 101.4 | 92.5 | 95.2 | 97.4 | 109. 4 | 102.4 | 102.5 | 102.6 | 103.1 | 102.3 | 102.0 | 102.4 | -101.5 |
|  |  | 79.6 | 81.6 | 83.5 | 85.8 | 87.9 | 88.5 | 88.4 | 89.1 | 88.6 | 87.8 | +88.8 | $8 i .3$ |
| Food and kindred products.....................-do. | 133.1 | 127.0 | 126.2 | 123.0 | 122.2 | 121.0 | 119.8 | 118.1 | 119.0 | 129.0 | 136.5 | 135.4 | 125.7 |
|  |  | '110.2 | 109.8 | 110.2 | 109.7 | 110.3 | 107.3 | 103.5 | 101.5 | 101.4 | 102.7 | 104. 6 | 104.6 |
|  |  | 192.7 | 79.8 | 68.8 | 666 | 63.2 | 68.4 | 70.4 | 82.8 | 136.8 | 133.5 | 181.4 | 128.2 |
| Slatightering and meat packing............-.do. |  | 110.0 | 122.6 | 126.7 | 125.5 | 122.0 | 115.2 | 112.9 | 106.5 | 102.4 | 114.8 | 78.6 | 70.0 |

 1941-July 1942 for machine tools. see note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-10 of the November 1943 Survey,

 the July 1946 issae.





| Ualess otherwise stated, statistica through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber }}}{ }$ | Novem. <br> ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | Febra. ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | October |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline EMPLOYMENT-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Production workers, index, unadjusted \(\dagger\)-Continued.} \\
\hline Tobacco manufactures \& 97.1 \& 89.2 \& 87.8 \& 87.0 \& 87.3 \& 87.9 \& 90.8 \& 91.2 \& 92.1 \& 90.7 \& 91.7 \& 93.5 \& \(r 95.8\) \\
\hline Paper and allied products........................-do. \& 143.1 \& 122.8 \& 126.3 \& 128.6 \& 131.0 \& 132.8 \& 134.5 \& 135.3 \& 137.3 \& 135.9 \& 137.8 \& 138.6 \& \(r 140.2\) \\
\hline  \& \& 107.8 \& 111.4 \& 113.2 \& 116.3 \& 117.9 \& 119.3 \& 120.0 \& 121.9 \& 120.9 \& 122.1 \& 122.0 \& 122.0 \\
\hline Printing, publishing, and allied industries....do \& 121.4 \& 105.9 \& 108. \(\frac{1}{7}\) \& 109.4 \& 112.1 \& 113.5 \& 114.2 \& 114.3 \& 115.7 \& 116.8 \& -117.0 \& r 117.6 \& r 120.1 \\
\hline Newsyapers and periodicals \& \& 111.0 \& 102.7 \& 113.1 \& 106.3 \& 107.0 \& 108.1 \& 109.0 \& 109.4 \& 109.6 \& 110.4 \& -111.0 \& 112.8 \\
\hline Printing, book and job§....-................. do \& \& 112.9 \& 115.5 \& 117.6 \& 120.9 \& 122.1 \& 122.2 \& 121.3 \& 123.8 \& 126.3 \& r 125.0 \& - 125.8 \& 128.9 \\
\hline Chemicals and allied products......-...-.--- do \& 173.5 \& 169.1 \& 169.2 \& 168.7 \& 170.3 \& 171.4 \& 170.9 \& 166.8 \& 165.1 \& 163.7 \& 164.9 \& 167.9 \& 170.5 \\
\hline Chemicals....-.......-......................- \({ }^{\text {do }}\) \& \& 158.0 \& 162.2 \& 164.7 \& 165.1 \& 165.9 \& 169.6 \& 167.5 \& 169.0 \& 198.4 \& 168.5 \& 167.6 \& 169.8 \\
\hline Products of petroleum and coal.................do \& 143.6 \& 131.3 \& 132.3 \& 134.0 \& 130.8 \& 136.7 \& 138.2 \& 136.9 \& 140.6 \& 142.7 \& 143.4 \& 143.8 \& - 142.8 \\
\hline Petroleum refining.........-..................... \({ }^{\text {do }}\) \& \& 130.6 \& 130.6 \& 131.9 \& 132.3 \& 133.1 \& 133.7 \& 134.4 \& 136.1 \& 137.4 \& 137.4 \& 137.0 \& 1336.2 \\
\hline Rubber products.........-..................-.- do \& 109.2 \& 160.1 \& 168.2 \& 172.7 \& 177.1 \& 181.5 \& 182.0 \& 182.7 \& 186.1 \& 180.2 \& 187.5 \& 190.1 \& r 104.0 \\
\hline Rubber tires and inner tubes............do \& \& 168. 8 \& 177.8 \& 182.4 \& 187.3 \& 191.6 \& 192.8 \& 193.4 \& 195.8 \& 183.1 \& 189.9 \& 192.2 \& 195.1 \\
\hline Production workers, ad!usted Index, all manufacturing (Federal Reserve) t............................. 1939m 100.. \& 148.8 \& 127.8 \& 128.1 \& 130.7 \& 122.4 \& 130.3 \& 136.6 \& 138.0 \& 139.6 \& 140.6 \& 143.8 \& 145.9 \& r 146.4 \\
\hline Durable goods industriest....................................... \& 171.7 \& 143.3 \& 141.2 \& 144.4 \& 122.9 \& 138.6 \& 151.6 \& 154.6 \& 158.1 \& 161.2 \& r 165.9 \& 168.5 \& \(r 169.3\) \\
\hline Nondurable goods industriest \& 130.7 \& 115.6 \& 117.8 \& 119.8 \& 122.0 \& 123.7 \& 124.7 \& 124.8 \& 125.0 \& 124.3 \& 126.5 \& 128.1 \& 128. 2 \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Anthracite \& \& 78.2 \& 79.0 \& 79.3 \& 81.1 \& 81.7 \& 81.4 \& 81.0 \& 79.0 \& 81.4 \& 82.0 \& 82.2 \& 83.2 \\
\hline Biturunous coal....................................do \& 90.4 \& 88.2 \& 89.8 \& 91.2 \& 92.0 \& 83.9 \& 20.3 \& 66.9 \& 89.6 \& 89.5 \& '90.8 \& r 90.5 \& r90. 1 \\
\hline Metaliferous. \& 84.7 \& 73.2 \& 75.2 \& 76.8 \& 67.5 \& 65.5 \& 62.9 \& 67.7 \& 74.4 \& 78.0 \& 82.5 \& 83.5 \& r 83.9 \\
\hline Qusrrying sad nonmetalic \& \& 85.0 \& 83.8 \& 83.3 \& 84.3 \& 88.8 \& 93.8 \& 95.7 \& 98.9 \& 101.2 \& 103.2 \& 162.4 \& 101.6 \\
\hline (rude petroleum and antura) \& \& 86.7 \& 88.4 \& 90.0 \& 91, 0 \& 90.8 \& 91.8 \& 92.8 \& 94.2 \& 95.4 \& 95.5 \& -94.0 \& 93.3 \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Fiectric light and power-.......................- do \& 102.6 \& 881 \& 120.7 \& 82.8 \& 94.7 \& 96.4 \& 97.7
127.0 \& 98.6 \& 99.9 \& 101.2 \& 101.9 \& 101.9 \& \(\bigcirc 102.0\) \\
\hline Street raiimays and busse \& 130.6 \& 121.7 \& 122.7 \& 123.7 \& 125.7 \& 129. 1 \& 127.0 \& 127.6 \& 128.7 \& 128.9 \& 130.2 \& 129.9 \& \(r 130.3\) \\
\hline Telegraph \& \& 124.8 \& 126.4 \& 112.4 \& 124.7 \& 123.2 \& 119.8 \& 113.5 \& 112.1 \& 112.4 \& 111.9 \& 112.0 \& 110.3 \\
\hline Telephone \& \& 139.4 \& 143.0 \& 146.3 \& 153.7 \& 158.6 \& 163.5 \& 167.6 \& 171.7 \& 177.7 \& 181.1 \& 181.0 \& 181.6 \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Power laundries.... \& 109.3 \& 106.7 \& 107.8 \& 109.3 \& 109.0 \& 109.6 \& 110.0 \& 110.7 \& 112.3 \& 113.6 \& 111.6 \& 109.9 \& - 101.1 \\
\hline Year-round hotels. \& 120.0 \& 116.5 \& 117.6 \& 117.3 \& 118.7 \& 119.3 \& 118.9 \& 119.9 \& 119.9 \& 119.1 \& 119.3 \& 119.5 \& \(r 120.5\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Ketail, to \& 116. 8 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
106.2 \\
106.5 \\
\\
\hline 18.
\end{tabular} \& 116.0
108.0 \& 104.1
106.6 \& 104.3 \& 106.0 \& 109.0 \& 107.2 \& 107.2 \& 106.2 \& - 106.6 \& 169.8 \& \({ }^{+} 112.2\) \\
\hline Food \({ }^{\text {a }}\) - \& \& 106.5
127.4 \& 108.0
152.6 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
108.6 \\
116.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 106.8
114.6 \& 106.9
118.6 \& 100.3
125.3 \& 105.0 \& 103.5
121.0 \& 101.3
117.7 \& \(\begin{array}{r}103.6 \\ 117.4 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 103.5
125.4 \& 103.7
132.1 \\
\hline Wholesalet \& 112.3 \& 101.8 \& 104.1 \& 104.7 \& 105.5 \& 106. \(\hat{6}\) \& 106.7 \& 106.0 \& 106.9 \& 107.5 \& 109.1 \& 109.4 \& + 110.7 \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Federal and State highways, totalt.........numb
Construction (Federal and State) \& \& 145,068
24,894 \& 139,064
16,674 \& 139,381
14,808 \& 142,074
16,277 \& 150,013
21,600 \& 165,762
31,871 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
184,179 \\
45,084
\end{array}
\] \& 205,161
59,001 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
225,184 \\
73,766
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
237,601 \\
82,384
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
236,644 \\
88,473
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
235,045 \\
87,859
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Maintenance (State). \& \& 93, 548 \& 95, 317 \& 95, 458 \& 95, 596 \& 87,814 \& 100,683 \& 104, 445 \& 110,537 \& 114,717 \& 117,543 \& 110,940 \& 110,363 \\
\hline Federal civilian employees: \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline United States. \(\qquad\) thousands. Distrtet of Columbla do.. \& 2,017 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
2,458 \\
230
\end{gathered}
\] \& 2, 411 \& 2, \({ }_{233}\) \& 2402

235 \& 2,379

237 \& $\begin{array}{r}2,394 \\ \hline 238\end{array}$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
2,360 \\
236
\end{array}
$$ \& 2, 239 \& 2,282 \& 2,232

233 \& 2, ${ }_{226}$ \& 2,119 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline Total....-...-.-.-............. thousands \& ${ }^{\text {p }} 1,412$ \& 1,435 \& 1,428 \& 1, 422 \& 1,403 \& 1,397 \& 1,375 \& 1,334 \& 1,358 \& 1,378 \& - 1,400 \& $p$ 1,391 \& ¢ 1,405 <br>
\hline Inderes: Unadjusted $\dagger$.-.............- $1935-38=100 .$. \& ${ }^{p} 135.4$ \& 137.9 \& 136.8 \& 136.5 \& 133.8 \& 134.1 \& 131.9 \& 128.1 \& - 130.4 \& 132.2 \& +134.3 \& ${ }^{p} 133.5$ \& 刀 134.8 <br>
\hline Adjusted†..............................do..... \& $p 134.2$ \& 138.0 \& 139.1 \& 142.0 \& 137.3 \& 137.5 \& 134.0 \& 128.6 \& r 128.6 \& 129.5 \& r131.6 \& $\pm 130.3$ \& ${ }^{p} 130.4$ <br>
\hline LABOR CONDITIONS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 40.7 <br>
\hline U. S. Dept. of labor, all manufacturing \& p 40.2 \& 41.2 \& 41.5 \& 41.0 \& 40.5 \& 40.7 \& 40.5 \& 39.7 \& 40.0 \& 39.7 \& 40.5 \& 40.3 \& $r 40.4$ <br>
\hline Durable goods industries* .........-.-........do \& p 40.3 \& 41.1 \& 41.4 \& 40.8 \& 40.0 \& 40.6 \& 40.4 \& 39.3 \& 39.8 \& 89.3 \& 40.5 \& 40.3 \& <br>
\hline \& \& 42.1 \& 42.5 \& 41.1 \& 30.1 \& 40.0 \& 39.9 \& 38.4 \& 38.8 \& 38.5 \& 39.9 \& 39.7 \& 40.3 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline Electrical machinery* --..................................... \& \& 41.3 \& 41.5 \& 41.3 \& 40.3 \& 40.3 \& 40.2 \& 38.9 \& 39.8 \& 32.4 \& - 40.6 \& r 40.9 \& 40.9 <br>
\hline Machiners, except electrical --..---...-- \& \& 42.8 \& 42.8 \& 42.0 \& 41.4 \& 41.7 \& 41.5 \& 4 4 .1 \& 40.9 \& 40.4 \& 40.9 \& 41.1 \& 41.5 <br>
\hline Machinery and machine-shop products ${ }^{\text {a }}$ do \& \& 42.9 \& 42.8 \& 42.5 \& 42.3 \& 41.7 \& 42.2 \& 40.4 \& 41.2 \& 40.7 \& 41.6 \& 41.2 \& 41.6 <br>
\hline Machine tools*.........-...................... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ \& \& 43.9 \& 44.4 \& 44.4 \& 43.3 \& 43.6 \& 42.6 \& 41.6 \& 42.2 \& 41.3 \& 42.0 \& 42.0 \& 42.5 <br>
\hline Automobiles*. \& \& 37.8 \& 36.0 \& 37.5 \& 34.5 \& 370 \& 37.4 \& 36.3 \& 36.6 \& 37.8 \& 39.2 \& - 33.6 \& 38.3 <br>
\hline Transportation equipment, except gutos* - do \& \& 37.4 \& 39.7 \& 40.0 \& 30.0 \& 40.0 \& 39.9 \& 39.1 \& 39.5 \& 39.3 \& -39.7 \& r 38.8 \& 39.9 <br>
\hline Aireraft and parts (excladiog engines)*-..-do. \& \& 39.7 \& 40.8 \& 41.1 \& 40.8 \& 41.0 \& 41.3 \& 40.7 \& 40.4 \& 40.0 \& - 40.7 \& - 40.6 \& 40.5 <br>
\hline Aircrafi engines* \& \& 37.6 \& 40.3 \& 40.9 \& 4.11 \& 41.9 \& 41.8 \& 41.3 \& 41.6 \& 40.0 \& 41.4 \& - 41.9 \& 43.1 <br>
\hline Shipbuilding and bostbuilding**........-de \& \& 38.0
43 \& 38.3 \& 38.8 \& 37.3 \& 38.8 \& 38.5 \& 37.6 \& 38.1 \& 38.4 \& -38.0 \& r 35.7 \& 37.7 <br>
\hline Nonterrous metals and products*--......do \& \& 43.2
40.5 \& 43.3
39.0 \& 43.3
38.8 \& 43.2
40.1 \& 42.2 \& 41.8 \& 41.1 \& 40.9 \& 40.0 \& + 40.8 \& - 40.8 \& 40.8 <br>
\hline Furniture and finished lumber products*...do \& \& 40.5
42.0 \& 39.9

42.5 \& | 38.8 |
| :--- |
| 41.8 | \& 40.1

42.3 \& 41.1 \& 41.3 \& 40,3
4.3
4 \& 41.5 \& 39.1 \& - 41.8 \& 41.4 \& 41.9 <br>
\hline Stone, clay, and glass products*.............do. \& \& 42.0 \& 41.9 \& 40.7 \& 41.1 \& 41.6 \& 41.3 \& 40.2 \& 41.8
40.4 \& 41.0
39.5 \& 41.9 \& $\begin{array}{r}41.8 \\ +40.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 42.2 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{p 40.1} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{41.3
40.3} \& 41.5 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{41.2} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40.0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40.9
40.4} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40.6} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40.1
39.8} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40.2
40.0} \& 40.1 \& 40.5 \& 40.3 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$r$

40.2
40.2} <br>
\hline \& \& \& 40.7 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{39.6} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40.1} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40.0} \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 40.7 \& 40.4 \& 40.5 \& 40.4 \& 40.3 \& \& 40.0 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline hours.. \& \& 36. 1 \& 36.4 \& 36.7 \& 36.5 \& 37.5 \& 37.2 \& 36.9 \& 37.1 \& 36.0 \& - 37.0 \& 36.9 \& 36.8 <br>
\hline Leather and leather products**-.........-...-do. \& \& 39.6 \& 40.6 \& 39.8 \& 40.4 \& 40.8 \& 40.5 \& 39.6 \& 39.3 \& 38.2 \& 37.8 \& 38.2 \& 37.5 <br>
\hline Food and kindred products*................. do \& \& 44.4
40 \& 45.3 \& 44.9 \& 44.3 \& 42.9 \& 42.8 \& 42.4 \& 42.3 \& 43.8 \& 43.7 \& 43.0 \& 42.4 <br>
\hline Tobacco manufactures*-.................... do.... \& \& 404
40.7 \& 39.1 4 \& 39.3
44.3 \& 38.5
43.9 \& 39.7 \& 39.2 \& 39.5 \& 40.0 \& 39.1 \& + 38.6 \& - 39.4 \& 40.5 <br>
\hline Paper and allied products*. \& \& 45.7 \& 45.6 \& 44.3 \& 43.9 \& 43.9 \& 43.5 \& 42.8 \& 43.0 \& 42.8 \& 43.4 \& 42.9 \& 43.4 <br>
\hline chemets and silpa prodnets. hours.. \& \& 41.7 \& 41.5 \& 41.1 \& 40.8 \& 41.2 \& 41.0 \& 40.4 \& 40.5 \& 40.2 \& r 40.8 \& + 41.1 \& 41.0 <br>
\hline Chemfals and ailled products*-...........do \& \& 42.5 \& 42.5 \& 42.0 \& 41.7 \& 41.6 \& 41.4 \& 40.7 \& 40.5 \& 40.7 \& 40.8 \& 40.9 \& 41.2 <br>
\hline Products of petroleum and coal* \& \& 44.0 \& 42.9 \& 41.7 \& 41.6 \& 40.8 \& 40.0 \& 39.3 \& 39.6 \& 40.0 \& 40.3 \& r 40.4 \& 40.2 <br>
\hline Rubber products*.............................. do. \& \& 40.2 \& 40.9 \& 41.7 \& 40.8 \& 40.8 \& 40.3 \& 39.4 \& 39.3 \& 39.2 \& 39.4 \& 40.6 \& 30.3 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

- Revised. p Preliminary. $\$$ Data beginning August 1942 are avalable fir the November 1943 Survey; earlier data will be published later.
${ }^{1}$ Beginning with Octobur 1946 , data relate to the ond of the precoding month. Data for the week chding nearest Scptember $15 t h$ are not available. $\ddagger$ Total includes Shate engineering, supervisory and administrative employees not shown separately.
 Juty 1044 Survey regarding changes in the data beginning in 1943. December figures do mot include excess temporary post office substitutes cmployed only at Christmas.
becinning 1939 for all series on average hours will be pubtished later; data beginning March 194 for the pircrart water trangortation are shown on p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey. Data beginaing 1939 for all series on average hours will be published later; data beginning March 1944 for the aircraft engines industry and beginning March 1942 for other series are available in previous issues of the survey.
tRevised serles. See note marked " $\dagger$ " on $p$. S-10 regarding revisions in the inedxes of employment in manufacturing industries and sources of revised data. Data for $1937-43$ for
the index of employment and pay rolls in the telephone industry are on $p .20$ of the May 1945 Survay and data for $1937-43$ for the telegraph industry are on p. 23 of August 1946 issue;
data for 1939-41 for the ot her Department of Labor series on nonmanufacturing employment and pay rolls are on p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey. The index of railway employees has
manufacturing industries are available in the March 1943 and subsequent issues of the survey; revised data prior to 1942 have not been published in the Survey and will be shown in a

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Novem. } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem. } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary }}}{ }$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber }\end{gathered}\right.$ | Octo- ber |

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

| LABOR CONDITIONS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A verage weekly hours per worker in nonmanufacturing industries (U. S. Department of Labor):" |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 38,2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 35.8 44.8 | 45.7 | 43. 3 | 45.5 | 45.9 | 38.6 26.4 | 47.3 | 38,2 43.4 | 31.7 36.0 | $\begin{array}{r}37.9 \\ +42.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 37.7 +41.8 | 39.2 42.9 |
| Metalliferous. |  | 43.0 | 42.0 | 411 | 36.8 | 41.0 | 42.0 | 39.2 | 40.8 | 39.6 | 40.9 | - 40.6 | 41.0 |
| Quarrying and nonme |  | 46. 1 | 44.2 | 43.3 | 44.1 | 45.1 | 46.3 | 44.3 | 45.7 | 45.4 | 46.5 | 46.2 | 46.2 |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas...............do |  | 43.8 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 39.5 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 41.2 |
| Public utllitles: <br> Electric light and power |  | 42.7 | 42.0 | 42.7 | 42.4 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.3 | 40.9 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.0 | . 9 |
| Street rallways an |  | 50.3 | 50.7 | 49.2 | 49.2 | 49.4 | 49.0 | 49.2 | 49.3 | 48.4 | 48.6 | 47.5 | ${ }_{47}^{41.9}$ |
| Telegraph. |  | 45. 0 | 44.5 | 44.0 | 44.1 | 43.7 | 43.8 | 44.2 | 44.5 | 4.2 | 45.4 | 44.8 | 44.4 |
| Telephone |  | 42.1 | 41.1 | 40.1 | 40.7 | 40.2 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 39.7 | 39.3 | 38.5 | 39.1 |
| Services: <br> Dyeing and cleaning |  | 42.4 | 43.0 | 43.1 | 42.5 | 43.4 | 44.0 | 42.9 | 43.8 | 43.2 | 42.6 | 42.9 |  |
| Power lanndries $\qquad$ |  | 42.7 | 43.3 | 43.6 | 43.3 | 43.5 | 43.5 | 43.1 | 43.3 | 43.4 | 43.0 | 42.8 | 42.2 43.0 |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whetail |  | ${ }_{42.3}$ | ${ }_{42.0}^{40.1}$ | 40.5 41.8 | 40.5 41.9 | 40.5 41.9 | 40.4 41.8 | 40.3 41.7 | 40.9 | 41.3 41.4 | - 41.3 | 40.9 | 40.0 |
| Industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts); |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beginning in month: ${ }_{\text {Work stoppages }}$ |  | 358 | 134 | 325 | 260 | 385 | 465 | 360 | 350 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{450}^{310}$ | 420 | 50 | 1,400 | 130 | -165 | 575 | 560 | r175 | 185 | 235 | 450 380 | 450 290 |
| In effect during month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work stoppages -----------------1.-- number | 620 | 619 | 367 | +500 | 490 | 655 | 845 | 715 | 700 | 800 | 820 | 770 | 750 |
| Workers involved......-.-.............. thousands.- | 620 | 660 | 504 | 1,750 | 1,500 | 1,100 | 925 | 1,200 | 410 | 365 | 400 |  | 450 |
| Man-days idle during month .....-.-..-....-do.--- | 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, 200 |
| U S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placementst ..............thonsands.- | 440 | 484 | 380 | 412 | 359 | 421 | 461 | 457 | 479 | 530 | 522 | 532 | 547 |
| Unemployment compensation (Social Security Board): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Initial claims* -...........................thousands..- | 1620 | 779 | 745 | 1,234 | 946 | 774 | 980 | 1,120 | 761 | 699 | 541 | 580 | 682 |
|  | 13,491 | 6, 502 | 6,564 | 8, 258 | 7,327 | 7,464 | 6,649 | 6,497 | 5,395 | 5,504 | 4,604 | 3,895 | 4,141 |
| Benefit payments: | 698 | 1,313 | 1.318 | 1,624 | 1,621 | 1,592 | 1,402 | 1,315 | 1,174 | 1,069 | 980 | 839 | 64 |
| Amount of payments..............- thous of dol.-- | 1 54, 076 | 108, 555 | 106, 624 | 133, 246 | -120,727 | 127, 013 | 110,672 | 103,889 | 92, 982 | 88,480 | 78,047 | г 63, 216 | 164, 430 |
| Veterans' unemployment allowances:* ${ }^{\text {Initial }}$ claims . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1,030 4,594 |  |  |  | $741$ |  | 657 | 602 | 449 | 413 |
|  | 3, 743 | 1,415 | 2, 401 | 4, 594 | 5,853 | $7,353$ | 7.685 | 7,690 | 6,982 | 7,828 | 7, 147 | 6, 128 | 4,900 |
| Number receiving allowances, weekly average - do..- Amount of payments..........thous. of dol.-- | ${ }^{2} 8878$ | - 21.78 | ${ }_{42} 405$ | 4,695 83,322 | 112.071 | 1,507 148,958 | 1.626 | ${ }^{2}{ }^{2} 1,785$ | ${ }^{2} 1.744$ | ${ }^{2} 1,720$ | ${ }^{2} 1,650$ | ${ }^{2} 12,304$ | ${ }^{2} 1,019$ |
| Amount of payments...........thous of dol... | 74,421 | 25,770 | 42, 217 | 83, 322 |  | 148,958 |  | 155, 175 | 150,063 | 152,648 | '148,016 | 124, 052 | 100,380 |
| Labor turn-over in manuracturing estabishments:o Accession rate.....-monthly rate per 100 employes.. |  | 8.7 | 6.9 | 8.5 | 68 | 7.1 | 8.7 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 7.0 |  | 6. 7 |
| Separation rate, total ............................do.... |  | 7.1 | 8.9 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.7 | b. 8 | 6.6 | r 6.9 | 6.1 |
|  |  | 5 | . 4 | 5 | . 5 | 4 | . 4 | . 4 | $\cdot 3$ | . 4 | 4 |  |  |
| Lay-offs. |  | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 6 | 7 | -1.0 | 1. 0 |
|  |  | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 5.3 | -5.3 | 4.6 |
| Military and miscellaneous. $\qquad$ do.... PAY ROLLS |  | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | .2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 1 |
| Production-workers pay rolls, unajdusted index, all manufacturing (U.S. Dept. of Labor) $\dagger \ldots 1939=100 \ldots$ |  | 222.0 | 226.2 | 229.2 | 210.5 | 232.9 | 249.2 | 247.8 | 257.1 | 261.2 | 278.2 | 284.3 |  |
| Durable goods industries .-..............--...-do.-- |  | 241.8 | 240.0 | 243.0 | 199.6 | 236.8 | 267.3 | 266.6 | 280.7 | 287.7 | -306.9 | + 314.4 | 318.2 |
| Iron and steel and their products --...-....-dio- |  | 210.4 | 220.5 | 216.1 | 127.2 | 211.7 | 231.6 | 221.4 | 231.3 | 238.1 | 255.8 | 263.2 | 263.2 |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ..................... $1039=100$ |  | 173.6 | 181.2 | 173.2 | 47.6 | 181.5 | 193.3 | 175.8 | 182.0 | 191.8 | 204.0 | 206.3 | 203.2 |
|  |  | 301.9 | 308.5 | 302.6 | 211.1 | 224.1 | 286.1 | 311.5 | 333.9 | 338.3 | - 365.1 | r 385.2 | 395.7 |
| Machinery, except electrical -................did |  | 283.3 | 288.7 | $\stackrel{297.5}{ }$ | 235.3 | 277.9 | 301.6 | 310.8 | 329.5 | 333.5 | 348.8 | 362.2 | 373.5 |
| Machinery and machine-shop products .-.-do |  | 283.4 | 265.4 | 272.8 | 239.4 | 258.0 | 290.1 | 283.5 | 296.4 | 299.4 | 314.2 | - 323.3 | 333.5 |
|  |  | 233.0 | 244.5 | ${ }^{262.3}$ | 258.2 | 256.8 | 261.4 | 259.6 | 270.4 | 262.3 | 281.4 | 285.5 | 291.9 |
| Automobiles...........--......................- do |  | 182.2 | 135.5 | 153.5 | 142.4 | 166.9 | 241.7 | 232.7 | 250.5 | 282.2 | - 307.4 | ${ }^{+} 319.5$ | 308.7 |
| Transportation equipment, except artos.-.....do |  | 583.5 | 577.2 | 559.1 | ${ }^{491.5}$ | 507.0 | 558.1 | 538.3 | 537.5 | 538.5 | 533.0 | - 205.3 | 523,9 |
| Aireraft and parts (exclu ding engines) $\ddagger$ - |  | 506.6 | 520.4 | 514.3 | 520.7 | 524.0 | 555.2 | 565.9 | 585.5 | 605.6 | 640.8 | 663.9 | 672.6 |
| Aircraft enginest |  | 389.7 | 346.3 | 356.6 | 369.1 | 384.4 | 457.8 | 469.2 | 469.4 | 468.9 | 498.3 | - 507.8 | 530.2 |
| Shipbullding and boatbullding $\ddagger$ |  | 637.9 | 641.2 | 602.5 | 530.4 | 548.5 | 555.2 |  | 483.4 | 468.8 | 421.5 | r 352.5 | 361.2 |
| Nonferrous metals and pro ducts .-.-.------. do |  | 243.5 | 250.4 | 2561 | 228.7 | 247.8 | $2{ }^{264.9}$ | 27.4 | 287.8 | 29.9 | 312.4 | ז 319.6 | 326.3 |
| Lumber and timber basic roducts.--.-.........do |  | 194.8 | 199.4 | 207.7 | 219.9 | 234.5 | 248.2 | 261.8 | 281.0 | 270.8 | 307.1 | + 306.9 | 313.5 |
| Sawmills (incl. logging camps).-. Furniture and finished lumber products..... do |  | ${ }^{114.0}$ | 114.1 | 118.2 | 123.0 | 131.9 | 139.8 | 117.2 | 158.1 | 151.7 | 170.8 | ז 118.1 | 168.9 |
| Furniture and finished lumber products...... do Furnture |  | 173.2 | 188.1 | 182.9 | 200.4 | 209.0 | 214.6 | 212.3 | 223.5 | 222.1 | 239.3 | 243.4 | ${ }^{252.7}$ |
| Stone, clay, and plass products ................- do |  | 175.9 204.5 | ${ }_{212.7}^{181.7}$ | 18.15 .7 | 2046 221.3 | 217.2 229.2 | 226.0 231.4 | 229.4 2294 | 234.0 | 235.4 | 25.2 250.2 | $\begin{array}{r}269.8 \\ +254.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 264.0 254.6 |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber mfrs-.-. do |  | 174.8 | 188.0 | 190.7 | 203.7 | 212.6 | 215.8 | 214.8 | 218.6 | 214.7 | 231.0 | 237.2 | 242.9 |
| Cotton manufactures, exc. small wares..... do |  | 199.9 | 216.2 | 217.0 | 230.0 | 242.3 | 246.3 | 244.3 | 248.2 | 246.1 | 275.5 | 281.7 | 285.4 |
| Silk and rayon goods. |  | 142.9 | 148.8 | 148.4 | 158.3 | 163.6 | 166.5 | 166.9 | 166.8 | 166.3 | 181.4 | 180.9 | 189.3 |
| Wonlen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishoing) $\qquad$ $1939=100$ |  | 184.0 | 200.0 | 206.6 | 226.9 | 234.2 | 238.5 | 237.7 | 238.5 | 228.6 | 234.1 | 242.7 | 243.7 |
| Apparel and ther finished textile products....do |  | 208.0 | 215.0 | 228.0 | 240.2 | 263.6 | 263.5 | 258.8 | 263.3 | 244.7 | 277.5 | 288.2 | 288.9 |
| Men's clohing. |  | 136. 9 | 140.7 | 148.0 | 158.1 | 170.0 | 174.1 | 175.6 | 181.2 | 166.8 | 182.7 | 18 Cl .8 | 189.4 |
|  |  | 136.4 | 140.9 | 149.4 | 153.3 | 172.6 | 169.6 | 163.1 | 159.0 | 141.3 | 169.8 | 176.0 | 170.5 |
| Lestber and laather products......-..........d |  | 165.3 | 179.2 | 185.2 | 194.5 | 202.1 | 203.9 | 203.1 | 203.4 | 197.3 | 198.2 | 203.3 | 198.1 |
| Boots and shoes....-.-.-.-.........-............. |  | 145.7 | 157.1 | 164.0 | 174. 1 | 182.7 | 185.3 | 184.6 | 183.0 | 177.6 | 175.4 | 182.4 | 175.4 |
| Food and kindred products |  | 214.9 | 220.4 | 215.0 | 2115 | 206.6 | 205.4 | 201.9 | 205.0 | 231.5 | 250.3 | 24.7 | 228.6 |
| Baking - .-............ |  | 181.4 | 181.2 | 180.1 | 181.2 | 182.8 | 179.3 | 170.8 | 168.8 | 178.5 | 184.1 | 187.5 | ${ }^{190.8}$ |
|  |  | 179.4 | 167.3 | 14411 | 1356 199.4 | 132.1 | 149.2 180.9 | 149.8 181.4 | 181.9 167.4 1 | 325.8 179.9 | 387.4 202.3 | 465.4 118.2 | 323.8 110.5 |
|  |  | 185.2 172.2 | 214.9 164.1 | 217.9 | 199.4 165.2 | 191.1 | 180.9 174.6 | 181.4 181.1 | 187.4 184.1 | 179.9 178.3 | 202.3 186.2 | 196.0 | ${ }^{1108.5}$ |
| Tobaceo manufactures. |  | 211.0 | 219.0 | 221.7 | 226.2 | 233.3 | 235.9 | 237.4 | 244.4 | 243.8 | 253.9 | 257.1 | 265.8 |
|  |  | 180.0 | 196.6 | 198.4 | 203.6 | 208.1 | 299.9 | 212.7 | 216.7 | 218.4 | 227.8 | 228.0 | 234.9 |
| Printing puhlishing and allied industries ....do |  | 1885 | 163.2 | 1657 | 171.2 | 177.2 | 178.9 | 179.5 | 184.2 | 186.0 | 100.5 | ${ }^{+195.2}$ | 200.3 |
| Nexspapers and periodicals*-.....-........- do |  | 1388.1 178 | 141.9 184 | 143.5 188.8 | 14.9 103.9 | 154.4 200.2 | 157.8 189.9 | 160.9 197.0 | 162.0 204.6 | 163.7 209.1 | 168.8 +210.4 | +175.6 +215.4 | $1 \% 8.9$ 220.4 |

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

- Continued claims filed during week ended the last Saturday of the month; average number receiving payment has been discontinued; stoppages beginning in the month and those continuing from previous months; data for $1944-45$ are shown on p. 23 of the December 1946 Survey.

ORates refer to all employes rather than to wage earners and are therefore not strictly comparable with data prlor to 1943 published th the survey.
*New series. Data on average hours for the telephone industry for $1937-43$ are on 0.20 of the May 1945 Survey (see note for hours and carnings in the telephone industry at the



 Digitized for FRAplished later. Data beginning ige http://fraser.stlchesfewsedgindexes of production-worker pay rolls in manufacturing industries, see note marked "f" on p. S-10.
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

| Unless otherwise stated, statistice through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Novem. ber | Novem. ber | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Decem. } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}\right\|$ | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octo } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued



- Revised. p Preliminary.

Reginning with Octaber 1946, data relate to the end of the preceding month. Data for the week ending September 15th are not available.
$\ddagger$ Sample was changed in November 1942; data are dot strictly comparable with figures prior to that month.
Sample was changed in November da42; data are not strictiy comparable with figures prior to that m
§
ater transportation are shown on p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey. Data beginning 1932 for the newspapers and printing, book and job, industries will be published later; see November 1943 Survey for data beginning August 1942 . Data for the aircraft engine industry beginning 1939 n ill also be published later.
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked " $\dagger$ "; on $p$. S-10 regarding revisionsin the indexes of pay rolls in manufacturing industries and sources of revised data and note marked "t" on
 vey); data prior to 1942 bave not been published in the Survey and will be shown in a later issue; there were no revisions in the data for industries that do not carry a reference to this note.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistica through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Novem－ ber | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru－ ary | March | Apris | May | June | July | August | Scitem ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES－Continued

| WACES－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufacturlag tndustries，aversge hourly earnings： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natl．Ind．Con．Bd．（25 industriest．．．．．．．．．．dollare． |  | 1． $0 \times 8$ | 1． 102 | 1． 107 | 1． 129 | 1． 146 | 1．165 | 1． 180 | 1．189 | 1.194 | 1．217 | 71.229 -1.12 | 1．229 |
| O．S．Dept．of I ar．or，all manufacturingt．．．．．．do．．．． | ${ }^{\text {D }} 1.185$ | ． .980 | ． 604 | 1． 004 | 1．002 | 1．035 | 1．068 | 1． 071 | 1．084 | 1． 083 | $\cdots 1.112$ | －1．187 | ＋1．180 |
|  | ＊ 1.206 | 1．064 | 1．AfR | 1． 030 | 1．064 | 1． 163 | 1． 131 | 1．147 | 1． 165 | 1． 177 | 1.186 | 1.201 +1.241 | r1． 202 |
| Iron and steel and their productst．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1． 082 | 1． 091 | 1． 008 | 1． 084 | 1．160 | 1． 186 | 1． 190 | 1． 266 | 1． 216 | 1.222 | ＋1．241 | 1.228 |
| Blast furnaces，steel works，androlling milist do．．． |  | 1．146 | 1．155 | 1．179 | （a） | 1． 250 | 1． 294 | 1． 290 | 1． 303 | 1． 314 | 1．305 | 1．225 | 1．300 |
| Flectrical machinery $\dagger$－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do． |  | 1． 089 | 1． 050 | 1． 053 | 1．029 | 1． 036 | 1． 696 | 1．131 | 1． 148 | 1．158 | $\bigcirc 1.169$ | ＋1．195 | 1.186 |
| Machinery，except electricalt．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．d |  | 1．124 | 1． 134 | 1． 139 | 1． 147 | 1.172 | 1． 1.9 | 1． 264 | 1． 223 | 1.232 | r 1.246 | r1．20 | 1． 265 |
| Machinery and macbine－shot pronucts |  | 1． 109 | 1.120 | 1． 123 | 1． 129 | 1．154 | 1． 163 | 1． 160 | 1.202 | 1．212 | r 1.228 | ${ }^{r} 1.288$ | 1． 245 |
| Macbine tools．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 1． 193 | 1． 210 | 1．106 | 1． 206 | 1． 214 | 1． 220 | 1． 251 | 1．277 | 1． 269 | 1． 291 |  | 1.310 |
| Antomobilest．．． |  | 1． 217 | 1． 220 | 1． 230 | 1． 248 | 1.264 | 1． 362 | 1.325 | 1.347 | 1．3E4 | T 1.373 | r1．806 | 1.378 |
| Transportation equipment，except auinst．．do |  | 1.244 | 1． 239 | 1． 231 | 1． 234 | 1． 264 | 1． 316 | 1.333 | 1．350 | ］． 360 | ＋1．359 | $r 1.30$. | 1.358 |
| Aircraft and parts（exclucing engines）．．do |  | 1.183 | 1.187 | 1．188 | 1． 222 | 1． 233 | 1． 258 | 1． 268 | 1.302 | 1.325 | r 1.323 | $\times 1.325$ | 1.321 |
| Aircraft engines＊＊－．．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．do |  | 1． 194 | 1． 208 | 1． 258 | 1． 268 | 1． 259 | 1． 293 | 1． 339 | 1.343 | 1.348 | 1．354 | $\times 1.35$ | 1． 364 |
| Shiphuilding and boatbuilding |  | 1． 201 | 1． 292 | 1． 273 | 1． 278 | 1． 324 | 1． 389 | 1． 403 | 1．410 | 1． 436 | 1． 431 | －1．428 | 1． 432 |
| Nonferrous metals and productst． |  | 1． 058 | 1． 063 | 1． 066 | 1． 091 | 1．113 | 1.131 | 1． 149 | 1． 163 | 1． 166 | T1．177 | \％1．102 | 1.196 |
| Lumber and timber baste productst－－－do |  | ． 789 | ． 814 | ． 830 | ． 836 | ． 848 | ． 856 | ． 880 | ． 908 | ． 910 | ． 928 | ＋ 985 | ． 936 |
| Sawmills（incl．logging camps）．．．．．．．do |  | ． 765 | .780 | ． 804 | ． 810 | ． 826 | ． 834 | ． 680 | ． 888 | ． 892 | ． 911 | ＋． 915 | ． 913 |
| Furniture and fimished lumber productst．do |  | ． 844 | ． 869 | ． 86.4 | ． 871 | ． 888 | ． 803 | ． 917 | ． 927 | ． 937 | .957 | ． $97 \%$ | ． 292 |
| Furniture |  | ． 868 | ． $8 \cdot 9$ | ． 8 C 2 | ． 893 | ． 913 | ． 230 | .943 | ． 980 | ． 967 | ． 982 | 1． 061 | 1． 19 |
| Gtone，clay，and glass productst |  | ． 828 | ． 929 | ． 942 | .867 | ． 985 | 1．） 04 | 1． 019 | 1.041 | 1．057 | 1．063 | 1． 088 | 1． 097 |
| Nondurable goods industrlest ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | F1．c62 | ． 918 | .927 | ． 841 | ． 953 | ． 975 | ． 888 | ． 986 | 1.003 | 1.609 | 1.036 | $r 1.60$ | ］， 0155 |
| Textile－mill products and other fiber manufacturest dollars．． |  | ． 786 | ． 795 | ． 803 | ． 833 | ． 888 | ． 869 | ． 873 | ． 875 | ． 877 | 「． 924 | ヶ． 946 | .947 |
| Cotton manufactures，except small <br>  |  | ． 718 | ． 721 | .724 | ． 753 | ． 788 | ． 799 | ． 803 | ． 803 | ． 813 | ． 875 | 888 | 842 |
|  |  | ． 777 | ． 788 | ． 780 | ． 812 | ． 838 | ． 845 | ． 849 | .850 | ． $8: 8$ | .906 | ． 322 | \％i |
| Woolen and worsted manufectures （except dyeing and finishing）$\dagger . . . . .$. dollars＿ Apparel and other finished textile products $\dagger$ |  | ． 884 | ． 000 | ． 922 | ． 888 | ． 990 | 1.010 | 1.014 | 1.014 | 1.017 | 1.024 | 1.034 | 1.637 |
| dollars． |  | ． 864 | ． 875 | ． 906 | ． 022 | ． 861 | .966 | ． 956 | ． 951 | ． 941 | ヶ．986 | 1．610 | 997 |
|  |  | ＋881 | ． 888 | ． 912 | ． 947 | i． 081 | ． 893 | ． 997 | ． 999 | ． 985 | 1． 009 | 1．（27 | 1．024 |
| Women＇s clothings |  | 1． 113 | 1． 128 | 1． 16.6 | 1． 168 | 1.222 | 1． 234 | 1． 211 | 1.191 | 1． 180 | r 1.263 | －1．300 | 1260 |
| Leather and leather p |  | ． 857 | ． 881 | ． 904 | ． 807 | ． 917 | ． 928 | ． 942 | ． 950 | ． 9.54 | ． 972 | ． 982 | ． 987 |
| Boots and shoes．－ |  | ． 821 | ． 848 | ． 877 | ． 890 | ． 896 | ． 804 | .921 | ． 223 | ． 927 | ． 945 | 「． 955 | ． 960 |
| Food and kindred products |  | ． 808 | ． 015 | ． 821 | ． 924 | ． 843 | ． 952 | ． 961 | ． 972 | ． 086 | 1.015 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.014$ | 1.035 |
| Baking．－．．．． |  | ． 901 | ． 904 | ． 904 | ． 913 | ． 820 | ． 930 | ． 831 | ． 945 | ． 980 | ． 994 | 1．C03 | 1.042 |
| Canning and preserving |  | ． 834 | ． 849 | ． 846 | ． 844 | ． 859 | ． 885 | ． 887 | ． 898 | ． 904 | ． 976 | ． 963 | ． 889 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing |  | ． 964 | ． 951 | ． 961 | ． 939 | 1.051 | 1．072 | 1．087 | 1.095 | 1． 115 | 1.116 | 1.114 | 1.144 |
| Tobacco manufactures $\dagger$－ |  | ． 807 | ． 806 | ． 824 | ． 832 | ． 830 | ． 830 | ． 848 | ． 846 | ． 851 | r． 885 | 「． 886 | ． 910 |
| Paper and allied products |  | ． 902 | ． 810 | ． 928 | ． 937 | ． 957 | ． 966 | ． 983 | ． 393 | ］． 007 | $\cdots 1.020$ | т 1.687 | 1． 049 |
| Paper and pulp |  | ． .035 | ． 945 | ． 969 | ． 982 | 1． 001 | 1． 010 | 1．030 | 1.038 | 1.053 | 1.070 | 1.086 | 1． 102 |
| Printing，publishing，and allied industriest do |  | 1． 171 | 1． 188 | 1． 200 | 1． 221 | 1． 235 | 1． 248 | 1． 266 | 1.278 | 1． 287 | $=1.299$ | $\bigcirc 1.316$ | 1．32t |
| Newspapers and periodicals ${ }^{-1}$ |  | 1.334 | 1.346 | 1． 364 | 1．379 | 1． 400 | 1． 423 | 1． 443 | 1． 449 | 1． 459 | －1．475 | ＋1．497 | 1.514 |
| Printing，book and joh＊ |  | 1.098 | 1118 | 1． 130 | 1．155 | 1． 166 | 1．171 | 1． 186 | 1.203 | 1． 212 | 1.220 | $\bigcirc 1.234$ | 1． 238 |
| Chemieals and allied produets $\dagger$ |  | ． 998 | 1． 001 | 1．015 | 1． 021 | 1． 033 | 1． 045 | 1． 064 | 1.084 | 1.098 | r1．102 | r 1.110 | 1． 102 |
| Chemicals． |  | 1． 148 | 1． 159 | 1． 180 | 1． 198 | 1． 211 | 1． 220 | 1． 234 | 1． 243 | 1.256 | 1.260 | 1.281 | 1． 278 |
| Products of petroleum and coal $\dagger$ |  | 1． 217 | 1． 236 | 1． 249 | 1． 286 | 1． 307 | 1． 332 | 1． 342 | 1．347 | 1． 355 | 1.347 | r 1.368 | 1． 3.54 |
|  |  | 1.287 | 1.315 | 1． 330 | 1． 369 | 1． 383 | 1． 420 | 1． 419 | 1.431 | 1.437 | 1.427 | 1.453 | 1．438 |
| Rubber products $\dagger$－ |  | 1.112 | 1.113 | 1．121 | 1． 129 | 1． 138 | 1． 232 | 1． 266 | 1． 283 | 1． 292 | $+1.295$ | 1． 320 | 1． 305 |
| Rubber tires and Inner tubes．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．．－ |  | 1． 249 | 1． 247 | 1． 255 | 1． 266 | 1． 275 | 1． 414 | 1.446 | 1.461 | 1． 472 | ${ }^{\top} 1.474$ | 1.505 | 1． 490 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries，average hourly earnings （U．S．Department of Labor）：＊ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | － | 1． 397 | 1． 397 | 1． 402 | 1． 422 | 1，411 | 1.423 | 1.431 | 1．444 | 1． 473 | ${ }^{r} 1.482$ | 1.510 | 1.326 |
| Mining： <br> Anthracite |  | 1.333 | 1． 380 | 1． 339 | 1． 376 | 1.376 | 1． 352 | 1． 382 | 1.559 | 1． 562 | 1.508 | r 1.611 | 1． 593 |
|  |  | 1． 263 | 1． 281 | 1． 259 | 1．265 | 1．274 | 1． 239 | 1． 321 | 1.474 | 1．457 | $+1.466$ | 1．480 | 1． 459 |
|  |  | 1． 048 | 1.051 | 1． 036 | 1． 059 | 1.071 | 1.090 | 1.133 | 1.180 | 1． 205 | 1.212 | 1.221 | 1． 208 |
| Quarrying and nonmetall |  | ． 909 | ． 908 | ． 907 | ． 913 | ． 830 | ． 959 | ． 967 | ． 994 | 1.004 | $+1.016$ | 1． 1442 | 1． 046 |
| Crude petroleum and natural |  | 1． 231 | 1． 251 | 1． 257 | 1． 284 | 1．308 | 1． 293 | 1． 287 | 1.322 | 1.311 | ＋1．307 | ${ }^{+1.313}$ | 1.307 |
| Public utilities： Electric licht and power |  | 1． 162 | 1． 186 | 1． 177 | 1． 198 |  | 1． 219 | 1． 236 | 1．275 |  | 1.260 | 1.291 | 1． 284 |
|  |  | 1.162 .981 | 1.013 | 1． 007 | 1.011 | ＋1．001 | ${ }^{5} 1.025$ | 1.049 | 1.053 | 1． 2007 | 1.099 | 1.110 | 1.132 |
|  |  | ． 820 | ． 822 | ． 813 | ． 833 | ． 851 | ． 886 | ． 905 | ． 908 | ． 010 | ． 910 | ． 914 | ． 921 |
| Telephonef |  | 1．002 | 1.011 | 1． 030 | 1． 095 | 1． 105 | 1． 131 | 1． 143 | 1.147 | 1． 135 | 1.129 | 1． 148 | 1． 137 |
| Services：${ }^{\text {Dyeing and cleaning }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ． 786 | ． 789 | ． 793 | ． 793 | ． 815 | ． 833 | ． 831 | ． 834 | ． 826 |  | r． 839 | ． 854 |
| Power laundries ${ }_{\text {Trade }}$ |  | ． 673 | ． 676 | ． 675 | ． 675 | ． 684 | ． 688 | ． 703 | ． 703 | ． 698 | ． 693 | ． $7 \mathrm{C8}$ | ． 708 |
| Trade： |  | 800 | 796 | ． 828 | 835 |  | 851 | 859 | 876 | 8 | 「． 893 | 906 | 908 |
| Wholesale |  | 1． 056 | 1． 058 | 1． 070 | 1． 095 | 1． 101 | 1． 121 | 1． 135 | 1． 146 | 1． 155 | 1.148 | 1.179 | 1.172 |
| Miscellaneous wage data； |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction wage rstes（E．N．R．）： 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.078 | ． 917 | ． 938 | ＋ 953 | ¢ 968 | ． 988 | 1．004 | 1.018 | 1.034 | 1． 058 | 1.071 | 1.072 | 1.073 |
|  | 1.86 | 1． 68 | 1． 68 | 1.70 | 1． 73 | 1． 74 | 1.76 | 1.77 | 1.80 | 1.81 | 1.82 | 1.85 | 1.85 |
| Farm wages without board（quarterly）． dol．per month．－ |  |  |  | 05.30 |  |  | 97.40 |  |  | 106.00 |  |  | 104.00 |
| Railway wages（average，class I）．．．．－．－．dol．per hr－－ |  | 957 | ． 967 | ． 953 | ． 973 | ． 949 | 1． 065 | 1． 091 | 1． 139 | 1.136 | 1．130 | 1．155 |  |
| Road－building wages，common labor： <br> United States average． <br> do | ． 86 | ． 80 | .75 | ． 69 | .75 | .75 | ． 76 | ． 78 | ． 81 | ． 80 | ． 86 | ． 84 | ． 87 |
| PUBLIC ASSISTANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total public assistance $\qquad$ mil．of dol Old－age assistance，and aid to dependent children and | \％ 110 | 87 | 88 | 90 | 92 | 93 | 83 | 94. | 95 | 96 | 97 | 99 | $+104$ |
| Oid－age assistance，and aid to dependent children and the blind，total $\qquad$ mil．of dol | ァ 99 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 89 | \％ 96 |
|  | ¢ 76 | 63 | 63 | 64 | 64 | 65 | 65 | 66 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 74 |
|  | p 11 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 |

[^9]| Unless otherwise stated, statistice through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Nover } \\ \text { ber }}}{ }$ | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | Febraary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

FINANCE

| BANKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural loans ontstanding of agencies supervised oy the Farm Credit Administration: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.........-.......-.....................mil. of dol.. | 1,670 | 1,808 | 1,782 | 1, 770 | 1,772 | 1,776 | 1,770 | 1,777 | 1,779 | 1,770 | 1,751 | 1,741 | 1,717 |
| Farm mortgage loans, total......................do..... | 1,69 | 1,272 | 1,256 | 1, 236 | 1,226 | 1,209 | 1,198 | 1,188 | 1,182 | 1,169 | 1,151 | 1,136 | 1,117 |
| Federal land banks. | 84 | 1,030 | 1,028 | 1,022 | 1,022 | 1,015 | 1,012 | 1,009 | 1,008 | 1,001 | 989 | 979 | 966 |
| Land Bank Commissione | 145 | 242 | 228 | 214 | 285 | 184 | 186 | 179 | 174 | -168 | 162 | 157 | 151 |
| Jonans to cooperatives, total | 169 | 165 | 162 | 161 | 154 | 144 | 125 | 124 | 118 | 124 | 130 | 151 | 180 |
| Banks for cooperatives, incl. central bank. do | 183 | 161 | 158 | 156 | 148 | 138 | 120 | 119 | 115 | 118 | 125 | 116 | $17 \%$ |
| Agr. Marketing Act revolving fund. ........ d | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| fhort term credit, total... | 401 | 372 | 363 | 373 | 391 | 423 | 448 | 486 | 479 | 437 | 470 | 454 | 421 |
| Federal intermediate credit ban | 33 | 25 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 31 | 32 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 30 | 30 |
| Production credit associations | 245 | 207 | 199 | 208 | 226 | 252 | 274 | 291 | 304 | 305 | 302 | 231 | 24.1 |
| Regional apricultural credit corpor | 3 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 4 | ${ }_{108}^{4}$ | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| F biergeney crop loans.-.-........ | 11 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 100 | 105 | 106 | 106 | 105 | 104 | 102 | 98 | 93 |
| Drought relief loans. | 81 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| Eank debits, total (141 cente | 77.183 | 71,501 | 92, 809 | 80, 796 | 66,708 | 79,119 | 79,330 | 77, 518 | 78, 191 | 82,374 | 73,900 | 71, 552 | 81,583 |
| New York City-.. | 31,68 | 32,246 | 45, 035 | 38, 819 | 30, 498 | 35, 670 | 37, 208 | 35, 085 | 34,972 | 37,357 | 30, 216 | 31,397 | 33, 913 |
| Outside New York City | 46.106 | 39, 255 | 47,774 | 41,677 | 36,210 | 43,449 | 42,122 | 42,433 | 43, 219 | 45,017 | 43,684 | 43,155 | 47,670 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets, totai. Reserve bank credit outstanding, total $\qquad$ do | 44, 6191 | 44,611 24,697 | 45,063 25,091 | 44,268 23,976 | 23,648 | 43,889 23,630 | -43, 357 | 43,518 23,518 | 44,828 24,456 | 24, 164 | 24, 748 | 24,694 | 24, 109 |
| Bills diseounted. | 316 | 775 | 249 | 294 | , 347 | 626 | 279 | 254 | 2, 157 | 245 | ${ }^{2} 331$ | 213 | 253 |
| United States securities.-..........-................... | 23, 844 | 23, 472 | 24, 262 | 23, 264 | 22, 904 | 22,601 | 22,732 | 22,932 | 23, 783 | 23,633 | 23,946 | 24,049 | 23, 518 |
| Gold certificate reserves $\otimes$............-...--.... d | 18, 310 | 17,870 | 17,863 | 17,983 | 18, 049 | 18,075 | 18,097 | 18, 092 | 18, 103 | 18, 105 | 18, 098 | 18,095 | 18, 229 |
| Liablities, total | 45, 647 | 44, 611 | 45,063 | 44, 268 | 43, 487 | 43, 277 | 43, 030 | 43, 807 | 44,828 | 44, 625 | 45, 045 | 44, 813 | 44,889 |
| Deposits, total | 18, 683 | 18,097 | 18,200 | 17, 822 | 17, 559 | 17, 659 | 17,451 | 17,265 | 18, 206 | 17, 905 | 18,294 | 18,060 | 17,579 |
| Member bank reserve balanc | 16, 513 | 16,022 | 15,915 | 15, 682 | 15,537 | 14, 853 | 15,606 | 15, 653 | 16, 123 | 15, 991 | 16,245 | 15,910 | 15,931 |
| Excess reserves (estimated) ................d | 1, 101 | 1,024 | 1,471 | 1. 089 | 1,014 | 627 | 959 | 807 | 1,112 | 856 | ],085 | 725 | ${ }^{T} 567$ |
| Federal Reserve notes in circulation...........dn. | 24,769 | 24,365 | 24.649 | 24, 153 | 24, 131 | 23, 993 | 23,925 | 24,064 | 24,191 | 24, 244 | 24, 412 | 24,448 | 24,583 |
|  | 42.7 | 42.1 | 41.7 | 42.8 | 43.3 | 43.4 | 43.7 | 43.7 | 42.7 | 43.0 | 42.4 | 42.6 | 43.2 |
| Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits: <br> Demand, adjusted $\qquad$ mill. of dol. | 40, 135 | 40,247 | 37,066 | 38,026 | 37,610 | 37, 116 | 38,242 | 38,941 | 39, 522 | 39,362 | 39,303 | 39, 237 | 39, 653 |
| Demand, except interbank: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 39,418 |  |
| Individuals, rartnerships, and cor | 40,688 2,270 | 40,230 | 37,644 1,949 | 37,033 2,123 | 37,741 2,160 | 36,990 2,243 | 38,041 2,456 | 38,669 2,433 | 39,295 2,436 | 39,508 2,274 | 39,243 2,245 | 39,418 2,30 | 39,851 2,308 |
| United States Government........................ do | 3,524 | 8, 647 | 16,660 | 16, 227 | 16, 481 | 14,536 | 12,363 | 11,377 | 8, 660 | 7, 299 | 6,556 | 4,680 | 4, 640 |
| Time, except interbank, total. .-...............-do | 10,380 | 0, 347 | 9. 447 | 9,566 | 9,685 | 9, 756 | 9,881 | 10, 030 | 10, 119 | 10, 214 | 10,280 | 10, 344 | 10,364 |
| Individuals, partnerships, and corporations do | 10, 158 | 9,194 | 9,304 | 9,416 | 9, 526 | 9, 582 | 9,704 | 9,851 | 9,943 | 10,020 | 10,075 | 10, 133 | 10, 159 |
| States and political subdivisions............ do | 162 | 110 | 99 | 106 | 123 | 127 | 129 | 128 | 120 | 139 | 14.5 | 153 | 145 |
|  | 9,148 | 10,463 | 11,092 | 10, 162 | 10, 056 | 9, 381 | 9,533 | 9,153 | 9,025 | 9,374 | 9,242 | 9,286 | 9,235 |
|  | 41,243 | 48,749 | 52,058 | 53, 021 | 52, 970 | 50, 285 | 49,380 | 48,983 | 46,831 | 45, 750 | 44,90.5 | 42,631 | 42,461 |
| U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, total..................................... of dol. | 37,859 | 45,489 | 48, 6f. 4 | 49,648 | 49,511 | 46,812 | 45,986 | 45,586 | 43, 431 | 42,269 | 41, 463 | 39,088 | 39, 044 |
|  | 741 | 975 | 1.761 | 1,742 | 1,517 | 785 | 1,052 | 1,014 | 758 | 773 | 758 | 679 | 660 |
| Certificates | 5, 641 | 9,832 | 12, 130 | 12,778 | 12,860 | 11,944 | 10,608 | 10,359 | 9, 380 | 9,605 | 8,762 | 6, 6,547 | 6,729 |
| Bonds (incl. guaranteed obligations).......... do | 27,045 | 25, 729 | 26,737 | 27, 184 | 22, 234 | 27,034 | 27,402 | 27, 471 | 26, 744 | 26, 236 | 27, 089 | 27,228 | 27,183 |
|  | 4,432 | 8,953 | 8, 036 | 7,944 | 7,900 | 7,049 | 6,924 | 6,742 | 6, 549 | 4, 955 | 4, 854 | 4,634 | 4,472 |
|  | 3, 384 | 3, 248 | 3,384 | 3, 365 | 3,452 | 3,467 | 3,387 | 3,390 | 3,394 | 3,481 | 3,442 | 3,543 | 3,417 |
|  | 16,548 | 13,632 | 15, 890 | 15, 190 | 15, 178 | 15,690 | 15,053 | 14,904 | 14,917 | 14,912 | 15, 078 | 15,477 | 16, 093 |
| Commercial, industrial, and agriculturals--0.0. | 10, 149 | 6, 778 | 7, 249 | 7,300 | 7,382 | 7,464 | 7,473 | 7,482 | 7, 529 | 8,018 | 8, 496 | 9,164 | 9,759 |
| To brokers and dealers in securities..........do | 1,325 | 2,481 | 2,791 | 2,337 | 2,345 | 2,823 | 2, 204 | 2, 167 | 2,119 | 1,604 | 1,371 | 1,253 | 1,208 |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities mil. of dol. | 1, 233 | 1,638 | 2,958 | 2,687 | 2, 520 | 2,382 | 2, 224 | 2,113 | 2,013 | 1,837 | 1,696 | 1,455 | 1,343 |
|  | 1, 513 | 1,073 | 1,095 | 1,107 | 1,129 | 1,152 | 1,195 | 1,228 | 1,277 | 1,332 | 1,367 | 1,424 | 1,473 |
|  | 146 | 66 | 83 | 56 | 55 | 68 | 91 | 74 | 90 | 189 | 172 | 127 | 188 |
|  | 2,182 | 1,596 | 1,714 | 1, 703 | 1,747 | 1,801 | 1,866 | 1,840 | 1,889 | 1,932 | 1,976 | 2,054 | 2,122 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York City |  |  | 1. 71 |  |  | 1.75 |  |  | 1. 84 |  |  | ${ }^{+} 1.83$ |  |
| 7 other northern and eastern elties..............do. |  |  | 2. 23 |  |  | 2.34 |  |  | 2.51 |  |  | 2. 43 |  |
| 11 southern and western cities........................ do |  |  | 2.38 |  |  | 2.93 |  |  | 2.97 |  |  | 2.75 |  |
|  | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1. 00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
|  | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4. 00 | 4. 00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Federal intermediate credit bank loans........... do. | 1. 50 | 1.50 | 1. 50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1. 60 | 1.50 | 1. 50 | 1. 50 | 1. 50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1. 50 |
| Open market rates, New York City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 days.......do. | . 81 | . 44 | . 44 | . 44 | . 44 | . 44 | . 44 | . 47 | . 50 | . 59 | . 71 | . 81 | . 81 |
| Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 months......do. | . 94 | . 75 | . 75 | . 75 | . 75 | . 75 | . 75 | . 75 | . 75 | . 77 | . 81 | . 81 | . 88 |
| Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)...........do. | 1. 50 | 1.25 | 1. 25 | 1. 25 | 1. 25 | 1.25 | 1. 25 | 1.25 | 1. 25 | 1.25 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| A verage rate: Call ${ }^{\text {ans, }}$ renewal (N. Y | 1.38 |  | 1.00 | 1. 010 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.38 |
|  | . 376 | . 375 | . 375 | . 375 | . 375 | . 375 | .375 | . 375 | . 375 | . 375 | . 375 | . 375 | . 375 |
| A verage yield, U. S. Treasury notes, $3-5$ yrs.: Taxable* | 11.22 | 11.14 | 11.15 | 11.10 | 11.03 | 1.99 | 11.12 | ${ }^{1} 1.18$ | 11.15 | 11.13 | 11.14 | 11.22 | ${ }^{1} 1.24$ |
| Savings deposits, New York State savings banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A Amount due depositors | 9,013 | 8,144 | 8,283 | 8,357 | 8,419 | 8,502 | 8,560 | 8,634 | 8,762 | 8,825 | 8,875 | 8,919 | 8,958 |
| U. S. Postal Savings: Balance to credit of depositors....................do | 3,260 | 2,909 | 2,933 | 2. 981 | 3.013 | 3,043 | 3,066 | 3,091 | 3,120 | 3,160 | 3,188 | 3,207 | -3,235 |
|  | 3, | 2, | A | 5 | , | 5 | 5 | 5 | , | 5 | , 6 | 6 | 6 |
| CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total consumer short-term debt, end of month*..do.... | ${ }^{p} 9,189$ | 6,344 | 6,734 | 6, 506 | 6,564 | 6,978 | 7,315 | 7, 507 | 7,762 | 7,843 | 8,155 | + 8, 384 | p 8, 717 |
|  | 1 3,655 | 2, 190 | 2,365 | 2,364 | 2, 408 | 2,507 | 2,652 | 2,789 | 2,908 | 3,031 | 3,182 | - 3,301 | p 3,470 |
| Sale deht, total* | - 1,360 | - 805 | -903 | 877 | 879 | 905 | 957 | 1,004 | 1,035 | 1,072 | 1,126 | 1,181 | D 1, 266 |
| Automobile dealers* --.-.-.-.-.---..-....- do | p 505 | 219 | 227 | 235 | 245 | 264 | 289 | 318 | 336 | 365 | 394 | 425 | p 466 |
| Department stores and mail-order houses*-.do | - 285 | 173 | 198 | 189 | 184 | 188 | 200 | 206 | 210 | 213 | 222 | 236 | - 259 |
|  | p 335 | 262 | 283 | 272 | 274 | 279 | 288 | 295 | 299 | 299 | 308 | 311 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 322$ |
| Honsehold appliance stores* | p 28 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 21 | 23 | 25 | P 27 |
| Jewelry stores* | $\cdots 72$ | 47 | 74 | 66 | 61 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 63 | 63 | 64 | 65 | p 66 |
|  | p 185 | 92 | 107 | 101 | 100 | 101 | 105 | 108 | 110 | 111 | 115 | 119 | - 126 |

, Revised. p Preliminary. § Includes open-market paper. IFor bond yiclds see p. S-19
For Sept. 15-Dec. 15, 1945, includes Treasury notes of Sept. 15, 1948, and Treasury bonds of Dee. 15, 1950: Beginning Dec. 15, includes only the bonds of Dec. 18, 1950
$\sigma^{\circ}$ Excludes loans to other Farm Credit Administration agencies.
Oxxcludes loans to other Farm Credit Administration ag
Rate on all loans; see note on item in April 1946 Survey.
( Effective June 12, 1945 , only gold certificates are eligible as reserves; for total reserves through May 1945 , see April 1946 Survey and earller issues.

- A rate of 0.50 was in effect from Oct. 30, 1942-April 24,1046 , on advances to member banks secured by Government obligations maturing or callable in 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.
tBank debits have bepn revised beginning May 1942 to include additional banks see note in the April 1946 Survey for source of 1942 data.

Unless otherwise stated，atatistica through 1941 nad descriptive notes may be
1942 Supplement to the Surrey

| 1946 |  | 945 |  |  |  |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Novem－ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\overline{\substack{\text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Septem } \\ \text { ber } \end{array} \end{array}$ | Octo－ ber |

## FINANCE－Continued

| CONSUMER SHORT－TERM CREDIT－Cont． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consumer short－term debt，end of month－Continued． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nstalment debt－Continued． <br> Cash Joan debt total＊mil．of dol． | p 2,295 | 1，385 | 1，462 | 1， 487 | 1，529 | 1，602 | 1，695 | 1，785 | 1，873 | 1．959 | 2，050 | r 2， 120 | －2， 204 |
|  | p605 | 1，448 | 1，471 | 1， 494 | 1，522 | 1， 564 | 1,608 | 1，656 | 1，700 | 1，745 | －792 | － 825 | － 8964 |
|  | F 175 | 124 | 128 | 127 | 128 | 132 | 137 | 142 | 149 | 154 | 158 | 164 | $\square 170$ |
|  | － 112 | 73 | 76 | 76 | 78 | 82 | 85 | 88 | 92 | 96 | 100 | 10. | － 108 |
| Industrial loan companies＊－．．．－．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．do | 1514 | 67 | 70 | 79 | 71 | 78 | 76 | 78 | 79 | 81 | 84 | 86 | －90 |
|  | $p 5: 4$ | 409 | 445 | 446 | 452 | 462 | 482 | 402 | 506 | 520 | 535 | 44 | $\bigcirc 556$ |
| Insured repair and modernization loans＊．．－do | F 329 | 174 | 179 | 181 | 184 | 194 | 210 | 231 | 248 | 263 | 285 | ＋205 | ¢ 312 |
| M iscellaneous lenders＊．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．dido．．．． | \％ 106 | 90 | 93 | 93 | 84 | 85 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 102 | 103 | $p 104$ |
|  | p2，500 | 1． 835 | 1．981 | 1，701 | 1，692 | 1，972 | 2，138 | 2，188 | 2，327 | 2，281 | 2， 418 | 2． 485 | p 2，621 |
| Single payment loans＊ | ${ }^{2} 1.800$ | 1， 556 | 1， 616 | 1，689 | 1，671 | 1． 645 | 1， 710 | 了， 708 | 1，697 | 1，695 | 1， 714 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,740$ | P1，773 |
|  | T． 855 | 763 | 772 | 782 | 703 | 804 | 815 | 822 | 830 | 836 | 841 | 848 | \％ 853 |
| Consumer instalment loans made by principal lending institutions： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial banks＊．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．mil．of dol． | r 171 | 94 | 101 | 104 | 105 | 132 | 138 | 148 | 148 | 156 | 164 | 186 | $p 177$ |
|  | ${ }^{2} 23$ | 21 | 23 | 19 | 19 | 24 | 25 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 21 | ${ }^{p} 34$ |
| Industrial banks＊ | $\bigcirc 22$ | 15 | 18 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 20 | P 21 |
| Industrial loan compan | ${ }^{2} 20$ | 14 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | p 19 |
|  | $p 122$ | 97 | 133 | 76 | 80 | 193 | 105 | 97 | 99 | 106 | 110 | 96 | $\times 107$ |
| LIFE INSURANCF． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iffe Insurance A ssociation of America： A scets，admitted，totalt a | 3R， 459 | 85， 28 | 36，2k7 | 36， 202 |  |  | 37， 080 | 37.27 |  |  | 37，93 |  |  |
| Mortage iosns，total | 5， 26.5 | 5 5 3 | 5，16．3 | 5，152 | 5，138 | 5． 148 | 5，163 | 5，189 | 5，213 | 5 | \％， 25 | 5,29 | 8， 317 |
|  | 512 | 643 | 577 | 574 | 573 | 569 | 575 | 881 | 587 | 590 | 以边 | 8 | 503 |
|  | 4,5 | 4． $3 \times 5$ | 4，586 | 4，578 | 4，565 | 4． 579 | 4，588 | 4，608 | 4，626 | 4， 026 | 4， 5 \％ | 4． 637 | 1．724 |
|  | ${ }^{50} 5$ | 819 | ${ }_{4} 678$ | 8，67 | 656 | ＋ 632 | 622 | ， 668 | ， 602 | 1． 601 | ， $0^{4}$ | 5i | ， 592 |
| Policy loans and preminm notes | 1.152 | 1． 51 | 1． 523 | 1．514 | 1． 507 | $3, \sin$ | 1，994 | 1．488 | 1，484 | 1，479 | 7,47 | 1．475 | 1，474 |
| Tonds and stocks held（hook value）total do | 29.688 | 26,733 | 27．850 | 38.043 | 28， 296 | 28， 367 | 28,545 | 28,829 | 28，927 | 29，069 | 29.65 | 29，，\％ | 20．642 |
| Govt（domestic and foreigri），total ．．．．．．do | 14，5\％ | 17，672 | 18.705 | 19． 157 | 19.249 | 10.357 | 19．413 | 19， 55.1 | 19，645 | 19， 688 | 10，\％ | 19，－5 | 1.693 |
| Prib Government．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 14,231 4,302 | 18,329 <br>  | 17,365 4.249 | 17,537 4.255 | 17.937 4.240 | 15,035 4.298 | 18,090 4.312 | 18,239 $4,3.32$ | 18，323 | 18，068 | 18，68 | 13．125 | 18.243 |
| Prinle ntily ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－－．．．－．．．．．．．．．．do | 4， 962 | 4.391 3.85 | 4,249 2,268 | 4． 255 | 4,240 2,505 | 4，298 | 4.312 2,849 | 4,332 2,583 | 4， 322 | 4． 390 | 1， 268 | 4， 4.54 | 4． 463 |
| Pailroad Other． | 2. | 2． 507 | 2，068 | 2． 044 | 2，595 | 2， 2,149 | 2， 27 | 2， 2,35 | 2， 2,404 | 2， 236 | 2,50 | 2.822 | 2.527 |
| Other | 81 | 2， 808 | 2， 526 | 2.527 | 2,275 | 383 | 571 | 465 | 2，651 | 2， 915 | － 6 ． | 1 | 2． 49 |
| h | 78 | 807 | 811 | 599 | 824 | 85 | 685 | 70. | 675 | 675 | 6 | 5－ | 20 |
| Preminm collections，total $\otimes$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous of d | $348,2 \div 1$ | 324，437 | 440．694 | 352.397 | 350.147 | 3008.9 | 328．E6 | 368，987 | 368，226 | 301， 400 | 343，060 | 382.231 | 350,547 |
| Annuitles．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 39， 224 | 33． 132 | 87.495 | 49.026 | 42． 013 | 43， 561 | 40.283 | 47，047 | 38．324 | 61， 363 | 3－1， 11 | 34． 815 | E0．716 |
| Groun | 22.872 | 17．609 | 25.250 | 26，978 | 22，943 | 24.05 | 21，663 | 21.975 | 20，413 | 25， 199 | 25,238 | 2\％．035 | 25，306 |
|  | 61．602 | 64， 772 | 88， 207 | 68， 978 | 8，5， 579 | 71.010 | 59．268 | 66， 580 | 72，043 | 63， 947 | 18,88 | －1，002 | 64.610 |
| Ordtnary | 224， 576 | 208，904 | 239.742 | 208，11．5 | 219，562 | 252.118 | 207，372 | 233，385 | 237，446 | 210，891 | 210， 046 | 219.203 | 209，615 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Payments to polleyholders and renefclarles． total． thous．of dol | 213， 743 | 219， 0 | 239.748 | 261， 54 | 221.002 | 254， 135 | 236， 574 | 235，837 | 221，697 | 225，877 | 214，294 | 210， 94 | 2？， 75 |
| Death clatin payments | 99， 258 | 101.319 | 101， 343 | 120， 377 | 101．642 | 116.356 | 110.072 | 108．866 | 98，789 | 100， 743 | 101， 206 | \％，9\％ | 111， 605 |
| Matured eindewments | 31，022 | 34.373 | 30，731 | 40.344 | 32， 587 | 35． 793 | 34.479 | 35，374 | 20，960 | 32， 923 | 20， 974 | 2，－7， | 35， 899 |
| Disahility payments．．．．．．．．．－－－－－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 6，949 | 6i， 301 | 7.264 | 8.294 | 7，179 | 7．987 | 7， 459 | 7，584 | 7．438 | 7，406 | S， 120 | －，834 | $\bigcirc .496$ |
|  | 34.466 | 15，950 | 14．523 | 21.074 | 15.597 | 16.227 | 18， 278 | 16， 904 | 17，309 | 1f． 881 | 15，450 | 16.684 | 17．721 |
|  | 23， 226 | 31.699 | 58， 967 | 46， 104 | 38． 179 | 49.559 | 38， 690 | 39， 253 | 44，083 | 36， 694 | 25，60\％ | 28.415 | 36． 232 |
|  | 24，722 | 23.114 | 26，976 | 25， 356 | 23，718 | 28． 213 | 29，596 | 27,856 | 24，538 | 25， 140 | 25，810 | 25.433 | 26，172 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| inturaner written（new padi－for insurance）：$\dagger$ <br> Vallie total $\qquad$ thous．of dol | 1，648，423 | 759.294 | 1，449．014 | 1，350，915 | 1.516 .833 | 1，816，315 | 1，971，219 | 1，956，796 | 1，863，485 | 1，652，159 | 1，796，758 | 1，710，536 | 1，－96，548 |
|  | 162， 146 | ¢4．54 | 244， 760 | 49，780 | 88，416 | 113．803 | 138， 376 | 145， 517 | 183，743 | 284，890 | 200，518 | 238． 891 | 198，－01 |
|  | 343， 113 | 250， 253 | 203， 151 | 275， 647 | 307， 074 | 355.601 | 359，324 | 359，369 | 338，999 | 323.861 | 323， 504 | 345.119 | 345.220 |
|  | 1，142．164 | 80．4． 507 | 041.103 | 1，025，488 | 1，121，343 | 1，346．821 | 1，473，519 | 1，451，910 | 1，340，743 | 1，343，402 | 1，2\％，2，36 | 1，125， 829 | 1，250．627 |
|  | 76， 411 | 60， 188 | 63． 267 | 78． 235 | ，83， 573 | 99.114 | 109,744 | 103． 655 | 95， 427 | 92， 405 | 83，318 | 73，205 | 87.873 |
|  | 2R3， 014 | 298．549 | 235， 875 | 288， 146 | \％11， 753 | 364， 915 | 395.030 | 363， 05 | 336， 659 | 327，627 | 301，929 | $259.1 \times 3$ | 311， 142 |
| Fast North Centrai | 25．3， 224 | 186，772 | 202， 162 | 230.310 | 247，889 | 296． 874 | 321， 302 | 314,327 | 290，952 | 292，432 | 282，483 | 249,864 | 273， 028 |
| West North Central－ | 108， 934 | 83， 418 | 94．645 | 96．091 | 100.841 | 123． 992 | 135， 066 | 136， 475 | 130， 779 | 127.881 | 125， 687 | 112． $70 \pm$ | 118，363 |
|  | 126，228 | 92.099 | 95， 808 | 101． 263 | 113.212 | 142，648 | 159， 507 | 158， 822 | 145，159 | 154， 781 | 142， 193 | 128．7\％ | 141， 415 |
| Fast South Central | 44,003 | 83， 191 | 37． 231 | 36.008 | 41.642 | 52.113 | 57．344 | 59，598 | 55， 645 | 54，326 | 53，232 | 47， 32 | 49， 697 |
| West South Central ．－．－．－．－．－．－．－．．．．．．－．－do | 88， 917 | 66， 552 | 78．747 | 70.749 | 86,870 | 99.120 | 109.597 | 121.878 | 107， 384 | 112．081 | 108， 188 | 94． 957 | 45， 220 |
|  | 37,774 123,950 | 25， 544 | 31． 561 | 29， 107 | 32.159 | 35， 652 | 43，983 | 43，772 | 40，797 | 42， 803 | 43，087 | 38， 135 | 41． 644 |
|  | 123，959 | 88，294 | 101，807 | 95， 579 | 103，404 | 129，483 | 141，907 | 150，308 | 137，914 | 139，036 | 132，650 | 121， 266 | 1．31． 745 |
| MONETARY STATISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign exchange rates： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina．－．－．．－－－－．－．．．．－．dol．per paper peso．． | ． 298 | ． 298 | ． 298 | ． 298 | ． 298 | ． 298 | ． 298 | ． 298 | ． 228 | ． 298 | ． 298 | 298 | 298 |
|  | ． 054 | ． 052 | ． 052 | ． 052 | ． 052 | ． 052 | .052 | ． 052 | ． 052 | ． 052 | ． 054 | ． 054 | ． 054 |
| British India－－7ef．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．dol．per rupee．－ | ． 302 | ． 301 | ． 301 | .301 .907 | .301 .907 | ． 301 | .301 .908 | ． 302 | ． 302 | .302 .967 | ． 302 | ． 302 | .302 .960 |
| Colombia | ． 570 | ． 570 | ． 570 | .570 | .570 | ． 570 | .570 | ． 570 | ． 570 | .570 | ． 570 | ． 570 | 570 |
|  | ． 206 | ． 206 | ． 206 | ． 206 | ． 206 | ． 206 | ． 206 | ． 206 | ． 206 | ． 206 | ． 206 | ． 206 | 206 |
| United Kingdom，free rate．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．dol．per $£ .$. | 4.031 | 4.034 | 4.034 | 4.034 | 4． 034 | 4.034 | 4.034 | 4.033 | 4.034 | 4.034 | 4.034 | 4.033 | 4.032 |
| Gold： Monetary stock，U， S －mil of dol |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monetary stock，U．S．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．mil of dol－－ | 20,470 127,485 | 20,030 $-38,202$ | 20,065 $-4,257$ | 20,156 $-12,529$ | 20,232 $-5,770$ | 20．256 | 20,251 15,090 | 20,242 27,461 | 20,270 15,010 | 20,267 7996 | 20,280 60,223 | 20， 305 | 20,402 115,690 |
|  | 127,485 733 | 38， 2， 257 | $-4,257$ 20,146 | －12， 529 | $-5,770$ 467 | 19．729 | 15,090 28,423 | 27,461 28,707 | 15， 748 | 7，996 $\mathbf{2 , 5 2 9}$ | 60,123 10,816 | 12，306 | 115,690 806 |
|  | 78，636 | 3，146 | 39，399 | 164， 186 | 82，906 | 31，757 | 7，889 | 1，678 | 37，077 | 8，877 | 26，027 | 24，217 | 24，988 |

$r$ Revised．Preliminary．$\ddagger 36$ companies having 82 percent of the total assets of all United States legal reserve companies．
o＇See September 1946 Survey and earlier issues for official rate；the official market was abolished July 22 ， 1946 ．Frep rate prior to August 1945 available on request．
$\$ 39$ January 1944 one company was replaced by a larger one and the 1943 data revised accordingly；revisions for January－September 1943 are available on request
The official rate for Canada was $\$ 0.909$ from March 1940 ，when first quoted，through July 4，1946；the currency was revalued on July 5 ；the average rate for July 1946 was $\$ 0.983$ and the rate thereafter，$\$ 1.000$ ．

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


 1946 Survey）．

 lished later．

| Unloss otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and deseriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Novem. ber | November | Decem- ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octo- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |

## FINANCE-Continued

| MONETARY STATISTICS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gold-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, reported monthly, totaly ...-thous. of dol.. |  | 54, 686 | 54, 896 | 65,758 | 50, 981 | 60,656 | 53,900 | 55, 857 | 54, 749 | 57, 193 | 60,795 |  |  |
|  |  | 39,000 | 38,110 | 39,086 | 36, 054 | 34,090 | 38,047 | 39,959 | 39, 101 | 40, 050 | 38,949 |  |  |
|  |  | 7,726 | 8,391 3,635 | 8,346 3,884 | 8,013 3,283 | 8,677 $\mathbf{3}, 639$ | 8, ${ }_{3,238}$ | 8,412 3,158 | 8,203 3,416 | 3,993 | 8,092 8,310 | 6,798 | 5, 930 |
| Money supply: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Curreney in circulation ...........-.......-mil. of dol.- | 28,855 | 28,211 | 28,515 | 27,917 | 27,954 | 27,879 | 27,885 | 28,120 | 28,245 | 28, 254 | 28,448 | 28,507 | - 28,600 |
| Deposits adjusted, all banks, and currency outside banks, total* mill. of dol. | p168, 000 | 167,300 | 175, 401 | 176, 500 | 177, 300 | 173,600 | 174, 400 | 173, 800 | 171,237 | P170,400 | p170, 200 | p]69, 600 | -169,300 |
| Deposits, adjusted, total, including 0. B. deposits* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits, adjusted, excl. U. $\mathrm{S}^{*}$. | p142, <br> $p$ <br> 82 <br> 100 <br> 800 | 141,000 | 148,911 75,851 | 150,400 76,800 | 151,200 76,400 | 147,800 75,000 | 148,200 77,500 | 147,200 78.600 | $\begin{array}{r}144,721 \\ 79 \\ \hline 178\end{array}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{r} 143,900 \\ p \end{array} 80,300 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c} p 143,600 p \\ p 80,600 \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} p 142,800 \\ p 82,200 \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Time deposits, including postal savings**---do...- | - 53, 700 | 47,900 | 48,452 | 49,000 | 49,800 | 50, 100 | 50,700 | 51, 200 | 51, 829 | - 52,300 | p 52, 800 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 53,100$ | ${ }^{\text {P }} 33,400$ |
| 8ilver: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports A .-...-..............-...-....-.thous. of dol.- | 858 | 9,528 | 12, 592 | 20, 937 | 4,794 | 888 | 119 | 268 | 322 | 106 | 273 | 1. 147 | 166 |
|  | 11,595 | 2, 808 | 3, 173 | 2,490 | 3,679 | 1,602 | 2,918 | ${ }_{708}^{930}$ | 1,187 | 7,089 | 8,283 | 5,557 | 4,385 |
|  | . 901 | 708 | . 708 | . 708 | . 708 | . 708 | . 708 | 708 | 708 |  |  | . 901 |  |
| Canada-.....................-...-thous. of fine or.. |  | 1,096 | 1,153 | - 1,205 | 1,042 | 1,166 | 1,056 | 1,038 | 1,175 | 1,267 | 1,186 | 953 |  |
|  |  | 2,654 | 2,031 | 2,153 | 1,485 | 513 | 344 | 409 | 1,063 | 1,395 | 2,583 | 2,993 | 2,940. |
| PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTEREY) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial corporations (Federal Reserve): ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 485 49 |  |  | 323 |  |  | 604 67 |  |  | 676 94 |  |
| Machinery (69 cos.) |  |  | 47 |  |  | 219 |  |  | 49 |  |  | 31 |  |
|  |  |  | 58 |  |  | 434 |  |  | 21 |  |  | 44 |  |
| Other transportation equip. (68 cos.) --....-. do |  |  | 136 |  |  | 145 |  |  | 151 |  |  | 38 |  |
| Nonferrous metals and prod. (77 cos.) .......- do |  |  | 27 |  |  | 20 |  |  | 26 |  |  | 43 |  |
| Other durable goods ( 75 cos.) -------------- do |  |  | 26 |  |  | 12 |  |  | 37 |  |  | 42 |  |
| Foods, beverages and tobacco ( 49 cos.) ---.... do |  |  | 58 |  |  | 65 |  |  | 74 |  |  |  |  |
| Oil producing and refining (45 cos.) .-.-......-do. |  |  | 37 |  |  | 56 |  |  | 62 |  |  | 78 |  |
| Industrial chemicals ( 30 cos.) |  |  | 51 |  |  | 63 |  |  | 66 |  |  |  |  |
| Other nondurable goods (80 cos.)..............do |  |  | 40 |  |  | 62 |  |  | 71 |  |  | 76 |  |
| Miscellaneous services (74 cos.) |  |  | 58 |  |  | 82 |  |  | 80 |  |  |  |  |
| Profts and dividends (162 cos.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net pronts- |  |  | 246 |  |  | 116 |  |  | 250 |  |  | 303 |  |
| Preferred...-.-.-.....................- .-...... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  |  | 22 |  |  | 20 |  |  | 21 |  |  | 20 |  |
| Common. |  |  | 182 |  |  | 146 |  |  | 153 |  |  | 148 |  |
| Electric utilities, net income (Fed. Res.)*-......d |  |  | 145 |  |  | 196 |  |  | 151 |  |  | 142 |  |
| Railways, class I, net income (I. C. C.) -...-.-. do |  |  | - 20.0 |  |  | 13.7 |  |  | d 48.4 |  |  | 123.7 |  |
| Telephones, net operating income (Federal Communications Commission) $\qquad$ mil. of dol |  |  | 99.2 |  |  | 72.7 |  |  | 70.7 |  |  | 60.4 |  |
| PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| O. S. war and defense program, cash expenditures, cumulative totals from June 1940:* mil. of dol. | 345, 157 | 319, 063 | 323, 416 | 326, 961 | 329, 773 | 332, 432 | 334, 995 | 337, 110 | 339, 264 | 340, 497 | 342, 061 | 343, 542 | 344, 870 |
| U. S. Sa vings bonds:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 49,723 | 47,473 | 48,224 | 48,617 | 48,718 | 48,756 | 48,849 | 48,936 | 49,053 | 49,336 | 49,493 | 49, 560 | 49,638 |
| Sales, series E, F, and G...-.-........---.....- do |  | 1,184 | 1,254 |  |  |  |  | 594 | 571 | 753 | 590 |  |  |
|  | 418 | 533 | 559 | 630 | 565 | 634 | 621 | 552 | 519 | 537 | 478 | 482 | 489 |
| Debt, gross, end of mo | 262, 277 | 265, 342 | 278, 115 | 278, 887 | 279, 214 | 276, 012 | 273, 898 | 272, 583 | 269,422 | 268, 270 | 267, 546 | 265, 369 | 263, 532 |
| Interest bearing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 249, 960 |  | 243, 994 | 242,916 |  |  |
|  | 236, 24,254 1 | 242, 719 | 20,000 | 20,655 | 20,897 | 21,135 | 21, 224 | 21, 481 | 22,332 | 23, 045 | 23, 443 | 23, 854 | 24,015 |
|  | 1,351 | 2, 492 | 2,421 | 1, 431 | 1,301 | 1,264 | 1,188 | 1,143 | 1,311 | 1,231 | 1,187 | 1,151 | 1,116 |
| Obligations fully guaranteed by U. S. Gov't: Total amount outstanding (unmatured) | - 362 | 536 | 553 | 545 | 539 | 542 | 533 | 542 | 467 | 324 | 370 | 391 | 78 |
| Expenditures and recelpts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Treasury expenditures, total.----...-..-........ do. | 2,557 | 4,656 | 5,445 | 4,891 | 3,510 | 4, 602 | 4, 251 | 3,677 | 5,513 | 4, 514 | 2,796 | 2. 851 | 3, 023 |
| War and defense activitlest..................- do | 1,436 | 4, 226 | 4,245 | 3,417 | 2,702 | 2,650 | 2,560 | 2,182 | 2,442 | 1, 190 | 1,509 | 1,100 | 1,481 |
| Transfers to trust accounts | 27 |  | 0 | 684 | 148 | 23 | 200 | 95 |  | 631 | 13 | 32 |  |
|  | 105 | 84 | 817 | 309 | 118 | 646 | 174 | 106 | 1,395 | 249 | 122 | 648 | 160 |
|  | 989 | 346 | 384 | 482 | 543 | 1,383 | 1,316 | 1,294 | 1,671 | 2,444 | 1,152 | 1, 070 | 1,335 |
| Treasury receipts, | 2. 039 | 2,609 | 4,122 | 3,848 | 3,875 | 5,762 | 2,734 | 2, 998 | 4,482 | 2, 600 | 2, 717 | 4,481 | 2,617 |
| Recelpts, net | 2, 364 | 2,374 | 4,118 | 3,819 | 3, 678 | 5,747 | 2,677 | 2,733 | 4,479 | 2, 539 | 2, 434 | 4,478 | 2,544 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 45 | 42 | 35 | 44 | 40 | 42 | * ${ }^{*} 45$ |
| Internal revenue, total...--.....-.-......-....-do | 2, 403 | 2,383 | 3,948 | 3,451 | 3,684 | 6, 583 | 2,310 | 2,308 | 4,080 | 2,251 | 2, 494 | 4, 291 | 2. 230 |
|  | 1, 444 | 1,524 | 3,366 | 2,755 | 2,790 | 4, 838 | 1,603 | 1,407 | 3,392 | 1,488 | 1,513 | 3, 350 | 1, 404 |
|  | 290 | 257 | 69 | 51 | 310 | 100 | 65 | 285 | 76 | 67 | 302 | 89 | 74 |
| Net expenditures of Government corporations wholly owned* .-..............................ill. of dol | -28 | -74 | -432 | -31 | -75 | -757 | -18 | 187 | -161 | -870 | 136 | -96 | -59 |
| Government corporations and credit agencies: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets, except interagency, total.......mil. of do |  |  | 34.042 |  |  | 33, 553 |  |  | 27,572 5,425 |  |  | 29,569 |  |
| Loans recel vable, total (less reserves) .-.......-. - do |  |  | 5,487 3,075 |  |  | 5,297 |  |  | 2,425 2,873 |  |  | 5,949 |  |
|  |  |  | 3, 896 |  |  | 2,835 |  |  | 759 |  |  | 2, 804 |  |
|  |  |  | 223 |  |  | 196 |  |  | 195 |  |  | 171 |  |
| To aid other industries ..---..................... do |  |  | 232 |  |  | 200 |  |  | 196 |  |  | 182 |  |
|  |  |  | 40 |  |  | 25 |  |  | 22 |  |  | 20 |  |
| To aid other financial institutions............do |  |  | 227 |  |  | 185 |  |  | 235 |  |  | 237 |  |
| Foreign loans |  |  | 526 |  |  | 655 |  |  | 989 |  |  | 1,632 |  |

- Revised. $\Rightarrow$ Preliminary, ${ }^{4}$ Deficit. $\%$ Special issues to Government agencies and trust funds, $\otimes$ Data are on basis of Daily Treasury Statement (unrevised).

1 Partly estimated. ${ }^{2}$ Includes prepayments on securities sold during loan drive beginning in the month but issued after the close of the month.

- Quotations are for foreign silver through July 1946 (figure 10 that mouth covers July 11-31); thereafter quatations apply also to domestic and Treasury silver if such silver enters into New York market transactions. The U.S. Governmont price for newly mined domestic silver was $\$ 0.7111$ through June 1946 and $\$ 0.905$ effe ctive July 1, , 1946 .

The total excludes Mexico included in the total as published through March 1942; January-May 1942 and 1943 revisions for the United States and the total, and 1941 revisions
Canada and the total are available on request; see notes in the April and July 1946 Surveys regarding revisions in the 1944 and 1945 data for the United States and the total.
$\sigma^{7}$ The totals for 629 companies, the miscellaneous group, and net noverits of 152 companies have been revised beginning 1941 to

$\ddagger$ For 1941 revisions see $p$. $S-17$ of the November 1942 Survey; statutory debt retire
$\ddagger$ For 1941 revisions see $p$. S -17 of the November 1942 Survey; statutory debt retirements from receipts, which have been comparatively small in recent years, are excluded.




 Digitized ácrevised bask beginning in the Sentember 1946 Survev: see note in that issue for an explanation of the revision.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistic through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | Novem. ber | Decem. ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem. ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

## FINANCE-Continued

| PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Government corporations and credit agenclest-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets, etc.-Continued. Commodities, supplies, and materials....mil. of dol |  |  | 2, 288 |  |  | 1,918 |  |  | 1,459 |  |  | 1.429 |  |
| U. S. Government securities.................. do. |  |  | 1,683 |  |  | 1,789 |  |  | 1,767 |  |  | 1,836 |  |
|  |  |  | , 325 |  |  | 285 |  |  | 401 |  |  | 390 |  |
| Land, structures, snd equipment-............do |  |  | 21, 017 |  |  | 20,784 |  |  | 15,557 |  |  | 16,973 |  |
|  |  |  | 3, 241 |  |  | 3,480 |  |  | 2,961 |  |  | 2.992 |  |
| Liabilities, except interagency, total............. do |  |  | 6,078 |  |  | 6,856 |  |  | 5,752 |  |  | 5,004 |  |
| Bonds, notes, and debentures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guaranteed by the United States............ do Other |  |  | 555 |  |  | 536 |  |  | 325 |  |  | 377 |  |
|  |  |  | 1, 113 |  |  | 1,133 |  |  | 1,234 |  |  | 1,250 |  |
|  |  |  | 4, 410 |  |  | 5, 187 |  |  | 4,193 |  |  | 3,377 |  |
|  |  |  | 472 |  |  | 479 |  |  | 482 |  |  | 496 |  |
| O. S. Covernment interests---1.-.-........do |  |  | 27, 492 |  |  | 26, 218 |  |  | 21, 338 |  |  | 24, 069 |  |
| Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loane outstanding, end of menth, totalt .-.....................mil. of dol.. |  | 1,847 | 1,861 | 1,827 | 1,807 | 1,776 | 1,680 | 1,689 | 1,474 | 1,453 | 1,433 | 1,327 | 1,273 |
| Banks and trust cos., inci receivers...............do.... |  | , 273 | 1,268 | 1,234 | 229 | 223 | 221 | 219 | 214 | 212 | 208 | 206 | 203 |
| Other financial institutions .-...................... do |  | 106 | 104 | 100 | 99 | 89 | 87 | 85 | 83 | 81 | 51 | 50 | 49 |
| Railroads, including recelvers ..................do |  | 201 | 198 | 192 | 171 | 172 | 171 | 171 | 171 | 148 | 147 | 147 | 147 |
| Loans to business enterprises, except to ald in national defense. mil. of dol. |  | 144 | 145 | 145 | 146 | 175 | 140 | 143 | 171 | 168 | 158 | 160 | 158 |
|  |  | 682 | 707 | 694 | 703 | 689 | 642 | 656 | 419 | 429 | 459 | 358 | 318 |
| Other loans and anthorizations. .-..............do |  | 442 | 440 | 461 | 459 | 427 | 420 | 416 | 416 | 415 | 410 | 406 | 597 |
| SECURITIES ISSUED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securities and Exchange Commission: $\dagger$ 㑑 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated gross proceeds, total.............mil. of dol.By types of security: | 1,320 | 4,403 | 14,447 | 1,585 | 1,180 | 1,305 | 1,937 | 1,786 | 1,542 | 1,859 | 1,360 | 1,088 | r 1, 276 |
| Bonds, notes, and debentures, total........do.... | 1,148 | 4,355 | 14, 333 | 1,406 | 1,122 | 1,168 | 1,680 | 1,579 | 1,257 | 1,633 | 1,178 | 1,016 | 1,208 |
|  | 457 | 104 | 387 | 74 | 239 | 280 | 425 | 637 | 377 | 447 | 315 | 195 | '315 |
| Preferred stock.---.--............................do | 125 | 24 | 43 | 111 | 25 | 74 | 154 | 146 | 129 | 99 | 34 | 65 | 24 |
| Common stock ..-.-............................do...-- | 47 | 24 | 71 | 68 | 33 | 63 | 103 | 61 | 156 | 126 | 148 | 17 | 43 |
| By types of issuers: Corporate total | 629 | 152 | 500 | 253 | 297 | 417 | 682 | 844 | 663 | 672 | 497 | 267 | 323 |
|  | 540 | 63 | 189 | 188 | 104 | 134 | 424 | 299 | 421 | 289 | 399 | 134 | 214 |
|  | 63 | 64 | 216 | 44 | 33 | 79 | 140 | 430 | 182 | 342 | 41 | 113 | 126 |
|  | 19 | ${ }^{0}$ | ${ }_{27}^{69}$ | 7 | 151 | 194 | 99 | 77 | 35 |  |  | 20 | 40 |
| Other (real estate and financial) .-.........do | 88 | - 25 | 13. 27 | 13 1333 |  | 888 | +19 | 38 943 | 24 879 | - ${ }_{1}^{33}$ |  |  |  |
| Non-corporate, total 8 | 691 619 | 4,251 4,210 | 13,947 13,650 | 1,333 | 883 803 8 | 888 | 1,255 | 943 793 | 879 755 | 1,186 1,053 |  | 821 742 | 893 703 |
|  | 71 | 41 | 82 | 71 | 80 | 83 | 71 | 150 | 124 | 132 | 65 | 77 | 50 |
| New corporate security issues: <br> Estimated net proceeds total | 617 | 148 | 491 | 245 | 291 | 405 | 666 | 825 | 643 | 655 | 488 | 261 | -377 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 511 | 25 | 121 | 111 | 37 | 99 | 213 | 153 | 245 | 327 | 331 | 138 | r 263 |
|  | 329 | ${ }^{9}$ | 93 | 63 | 17 | 55 | 148 | 91 | 169 77 | 198 | 126 | 101 | +160 |
|  | 183 86 | 16 <br> 94 | 350 | 124 | 240 | -44 | $\begin{array}{r}65 \\ 433 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 658 | 331 | 129 | 147 | 117 | r 104 +109 |
|  | 74 | 68 | 296 | 56 | 222 | 257 | 320 | 514 | 285 | 218 | 77 |  | 36 |
|  |  | 6 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 57 | 28 | 14 | 46 | 50 | 18 | r 61 |
| Preferred stock .-..---.-.-....................do. | 6 | 19 | 42 | 62 | 16 | 30 | 56 | 116 | 32 | 40 | 21 | 60 | 12 |
|  | 19 | 29 | 20 | 10 | 15 | 17 | 21 | 14 | 67 | 25 | 10 | 6 |  |
| Proposed uses by major groups: $\&$ <br> Industrial, total net proceeds | 530 | 61 | 184 | 181 | 100 | 126 | 412 | 289 | 405 | 277 | 392 | 130 | + 210 |
| New money-- .-......................- do | 470 | 21 | 70 | 98 | 26 | 94 | 198 | 127 | 206 | 131 | 313 | 108 | +132 |
| Retirement of debt and stock .-.........-do | 53 | 37 | 107 | 74 | 59 | 15 | 195 | 154 | 168 | 123 |  | 16 | 「72 |
| Public utility, total net proceeds....-...--do.... | 61 | 63 | 213 | 43 | 32 | 78 | 138 | 424 | 179 | 338 | 41 | 111 | 124 |
|  | 18 |  | $\begin{array}{r}24 \\ 188 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{1}$ | 11 | 17 | ${ }_{13}^{6}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 418 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 110 | 181 | $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 34 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{98}^{13}$ | 108 |
| Retirement of debt and stock...........do | 13 18 18 | 66 0 | 188 | 13 7 | 150 | 192 | 18 | 46 | ${ }_{35}$ | 156 9 | 3 | 19 |  |
| New money--- | 18 | 0 | 19 | 7 | 18 | 2 | 1 | ${ }^{7}$ | 9 | 8 | , | 16 | 21 |
| Retirement of debt and stock ..-.......do.-..- | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 148 | 190 | 97 | 69 | 26 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 19 |
| Commercial and Financial Chronicle: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding) $\ddagger$............... thous. of dol | 761, 054 | -247,514 | 840, 149 | 346, 113 | 429,614 | 562,023 | 1,096,711 | 1,044,800 | 866, 896 | 931, 287 | 569, 921 | 431, 025 | 551.683 |
|  | 659,364 | - 95,024 | 243, 977 | 200, 347 | 122, 291 | 200, 449 | 173,340 | 309,593 | 424,631 | 491,013 | 419,510 | 231, 340 | 352,955 |
|  | 659, 364 | - 94, 524 | 240, 744 | 200, 347 | 122, 291 | 199,549 | 373, 340 | 301, 752 | 424,631 | 491,013 | 418, 510 | 231, 340 | 352,955 |
| Corporatet.................................-. - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 589, 878 | 59,770 | 161,061 | 131, 170 | 47,089 | 127, 315 | 289, 600 | 191,930 | 307, 350 | 366, 543 | 354, 302 | 170, 290 | 256, 539 |
|  |  |  |  | 745 | 18, 280 | 15,970 | 22,420 | 6,855 | 9,145 |  |  |  | 47, 265 |
| Municipal, State, eto.................................. do | 69,486 | $\begin{array}{r} r 34,748 \\ 500 \end{array}$ | 79, 608 | 68, 432 | 56,922 | 56, 264 | 61,321 | 102,967 | 108, 136 | 124,470 | 64,208 1,000 | 61,050 0 | 49, 150 |
|  | 101,690 | 500 152,491 | 596, ${ }^{3} 72$ | 145, 766 | 307, 323 | 900 361,574 | 723, 371 | 735, 207 | 442, 266 | 440, 274 | 150,411 | 199, 68.5 | 198, 728 |
| Domestic, totat $\ddagger$ | 101, 690 | 128, 991 | 594, 102 | 145, 766 | 307, 323 | 338, 374 | 698, 371 | 727, 605 | 422,766 | 385, 774 | 125,661 | 198,925 | 198,728 |
|  | 86,316 | 78,049 | 337, 010 | 112,954 | 264, 262 | 284, 215 | 362, 663 | 663, 502 | 366,065 40 | 345, 174 | 92, 325 | 144,180 38,455 | - $\begin{array}{r}65,208 \\ 132,645\end{array}$ |
|  | 13,395 | 43,810 | 254, 505 | 29,900 | 20, 060 | 22,980 | 325, 685 | 17,180 | 40, 580 | 32,920 | 32, 920 | 38,455 | 132,645 |
| Municipal, State, etc.....................-. do...- | 1.979 | 7,132 | $\stackrel{2}{2,587}$ | 2,912 | 23,001 | 31, 179 | 10,024 | 46,923 | 16,120 | 7,680 | -684 | 16, 290 | 875 |
|  | 0 | 23, 500 | 2,070 | 0 | 0 | 23, 200 | 25, 000 | 7,602 | 19,500 | 54,500 | 24,750 | 760 |  |
| Domestic issues for productive uses (Moody's): <br> Total_-.................................................... of dol |  | 56 | 151 | 146 | 78 | 117 | 199 | 188 | 236 | 306 | 239 | 188 | 293 |
|  |  | 22 | 90 | 82 | 22 | 67 | 55 | 84 | 153 | 210 | 175 | 127 | 246 |
| Municipal, State, et |  | 34 | 61 | 64 | 56 | 50 | 144 | 104 | 83 | 96 | 4 | 1 | 47 |
| Bond Buyer: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| State and municipal issues: Permanent (long term) | 72, 269 | 40,762 | 83,674 | 75, 934 | 76, 164 | 88,974 | 85, 176 | 143, 933 | 130,851 | 138,678 | 67,526 | 89,389 | +58,990 |
| Temporary (short term) --............-...........do..-. | 47,188 | 1,970 | 50, 925 | 131,086 | 59,710 | 23, 909 | 57, 582 | 14, 734 | 56, 461 | 141,185 | 3,482 | 131,843 | 62, 729 |

$\otimes$ Includes for certain months small amounts for nonprofit agencles not shown separately.
8 Small amounts for "other corporate," not shown separately, are included in the total net proceeds, all corporate issues, above.
$\ddagger$ See note in the April 1946 Survey regarding revisions in the data for 1944 . revised in the October issue to take account of recent changes in the classifications. The classifcations are those currently used in the revised form of the Treasury Daily Statement. All asset items, except the detail under loans receivable, are on a net basis (after reserves for losses); reser res against loans are not completely segregated as to the type of loans to which they are applicathle and the detail of loans by purpose is, therefore, shown before reser res; most of the reserves are held against agricultural loans. Revised data beginning with the third quarter of 1944 will be published later; earlier data are not available on a comparable basis. Revisions in the October 1946 Survey resulted from inclusion of guaranteed ioans held by lending agencies in the figures for agricultural loans, foreign loans, total loans, total assets ana the appropriate liability items. Guaranteed foreign loans are inciuded in the
figures published in the May and June 1946 issues of the Survey; $\$ 569,000,000$ and $\$ 262,000,000$. respectively, should be added to the March and June 1945 figures in those issues for figures published in the May and June 1946 issues of the survey; $\$ 569,000,000$ and $\$ 262,000,000$. respectively, should be added to the March and July 31, 1946, for certain supply operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The classification o' Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans was revised 10114 data for secur Survey (see note in that issue); the figures include payments unallocated, pending advices, at end of month. There have been unpublished revisions in the $1941-44$ data for security issues compiled by the Securities and Exchange Commission as indicated from time to time in notes in the Survey; and revisions in the 1945 data as shown in the September

| Unless otherwige stated, statistics through 1941 and deseriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Novem- ber | November | Decem. ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

## FINANCE-Continued

| SECURITY MARKETS <br> Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. members carrying margin accounts) $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Customers' debit balances (net) ..............mil. of dol.- | 57. | 1,095 | 1,138 | 1,168 | 1,048 | 936 | 895 | 856 | 809 | 745 | 723 | ${ }^{*} 631$ | 583 |
|  | 238 | 711 | 1313 795 | 734 | 645 | 622 | 575 | 547 | 370 498 | 442 | 377 | 305 | 253 |
|  | 723 | 639 | 654 | 727 | 755 | 712 | 697 | 669 | 651 | 653 | 647 | 729 | 720 |
| Prices: Ronds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. A. E.).dollars_- | 102.00 | 103. 28 | 103.64 | 104.75 | 105. 19 | 105. 29 | 103.89 | 104.03 | 104. 21 | 103.52 | 103. 10 | 102.15 | 104.46 |
|  | 302.41 | 103.71 | 104. 04 | 105.14 | 105. 59 | 105.69 | 104.25 | 104. 40 | 104.61 | 103.92 | 103. 49 | 102.56 | 102.88 |
|  | 76.89 | 82.50 | 82.65 | 82.32 | 82.11 | 82.69 | 82.88 | 83.16 | 81.64 | 80.97 | 80.15 | 77.95 | 77.19 |
| Btandard and Poor's Corporation: Industrial, utilities, and rails: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| High grade ( 15 bonds) $\qquad$ dol. per $\$ 100$ bond. Medium and lower grade: | 121.6 | 122.0 | 121.9 | 123.8 | 124. 6 | 124.5 | 124.3 | 123.7 | 123.9 | 124.0 | 123.8 | 122.8 | 121.8 |
|  | 115.9 | 118. 3 | 119.0 | 119.7 | 120.0 | 120.1 | 119.9 | 119.5 | 119.5 | 119.1 | 119.1 | 117.4 | 115.8 |
|  | 122.5 | 122.5 | 123.1 | 123.9 | 124.4 | 124. 5 | 124.4 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 123.4 | 124.0 | 123.3 | 122.2 |
| Public utilities ( 20 bonds) .......-.-.-...-do.... | 112.6 | 116.0 | 116.2 | 116.3 | 116.1 | 115.9 | 115.8 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 115.3 | 115.4 | 114.7 | 112.9 |
|  | 112.7 | 116.6 | 117.5 | 118.9 | 119.6 | 119.9 | 119.6 | 118.6 | 118.7 | 118.5 | 117.7 | 114.3 | 112.3 |
|  | 63.6 | 78.9 | 82.1 | 84.9 | 85.4 | 82.7 | 83.6 | 81.8 | 83.2 | 80.1 | 78.8 | 65.4 | 62.7 |
| Domestic municipals (15 bonds) $\dagger$. $-\ldots .$. | 136.8 | 139.0 | 140.1 | 141.6 | 143.4 | 143.4 | 144.1 | 142.1 | 142.0 | 140.9 | 140.0 | 137.8 | 136.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value $\qquad$ thous. of dol.- | 66,551 | 137,749 | 138, 499 | 165, 360 | 118,660 | 98, 956 | 107, 506 | 89,462 | 83,438 | 73,743 | 72, 691 | 104, 881 | 85, 867 |
| Face value | 97,458 | 192, 680 | 185, 652 | 217, 071 | 154, 682 | 121, 413 | 131,595 | 107,064 | 97, 833 | 90, 590 | 94, 121 | 167, 352 | 131, 880 |
| On New York Stock Exchange: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Face value | 92, 836 | 127,551 177,107 | 128,617 | 155,270 204,041 | 110, 162 | - 113,002 | 100,481 123,634 | 84,330 100,895 | 73,706 91,898 | 69,459 85,918 | 69,346 90,244 | 99.647 160,265 | 81,194 125,777 |
| Exclusive of stopped sales (N. $\overline{\mathrm{Y}} . \mathrm{B} . \mathrm{E}$ ), face value, total thous. of dol. | 95,127 | 163, 452 | 141, 431 | 186, 923 | 129, 337 | 105, 018 | 123,634 122, 337 | -93, 952 | 84,033 | c5, 79,886 | 78,010 | 149,250 149,259 | 112,738 |
| U. 8. Government | ${ }^{2} 2$ | 7 742 | 7, 745 | 1,060 | 6, 605 | 105, 720 | 10,318 | 4,299 | ${ }^{81,} 256$ | -181 | -279 | 1-468 | 11, 392 |
| Other than U. 8. Government, total... do | 94, 902 | 162, 710 | 140,686 | 185, 863 | 128, 732 | 104, 298 | 112,019 | 89,653 | 83,777 | 79, 705 | 77, 731 | 148, 793 | 112,346 |
|  | 89, 201 | 147, 629 | 131, 329 | 175, 742 | 122, 633 | 95, 912 | 104, 968 | 84, 310 | 77, 609 | 72,473 | 72, 441 | 142, 298 | 106,488 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 134, 584 | 122, 494 | 135, 529 | 136, 550 | 136, 890 | 136, 423 | 138, 1319 | 135,968 | 136, 281 | 136,596 | 136,714 | 136,838 134,569 | 136,880 134,644 |
|  | 2, 203 | 2,561 | 2,556 | 2,411 | 2, 409 | 2, 407 | 2,375 | 2,396 | 2,367 | 2,339 | 2, 273 | 2. 269 | 2, 236 |
|  | 139, 521 | 129, 156 | 143, 111 | 145, 556 | 146, 524 | 146, 181 | 143,904 | 143,944 | 142,406 | 141, 407 | 140,958 | 139.784 | 140, 245 |
|  | 137, 827 | 127, 044 | 140, 998 | 143, 571 | 144, 546 | 144, 190 | 141,936 | 141,951 | 140, 474 | 139,513 | 139.137 | 338.015 | 138. 520 |
|  | 3, 694 | 2, 113 | 2, 112 | 1,984 | 1,978 | 1, 1,990 | 1,969 | 1,992 | 1,932 | 1,894 | 1,822 | 1, 769 | 1,726 |
| Yields: <br> Domestic municipals: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bond Buyer (20 eities) --...---............ percent. | 1.78 | 1. 51 | 1. 42 | 1.31 | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1. 37 | 1.36 | 1.41 | 1.51 | 1.58 | 1.73 | 1. 66 |
| Standard and Poor's Corp, (16 bonds) .........do. | 1. 80 | 1.70 | 1. 64 | 1. 57 | 1.49 | 1. 49 | 1.45 | 1.54 | 1. 55 | 1.60 | 1. 65 | 1.75 | 1. 84 |
| Domestic corporate (Moody's) $\qquad$ By ratings: | 2.82 | 2.82 | 2. 80 | 2. 73 | 2.68 | 2. 66 | 2.67 | 2.71 | 2.71 | 2.71 | 2. 73 | 2. 79 | 2.82 |
|  | 2. 59 | 2.62 | 2.61 | 2.54 | 2.48 | 2.47 | 2.46 | 2.51 | 2.49 | 2.48 | 2.51 | 2.58 | 2.60 |
| Aa | 2.69 | 2.68 | 2.68 | 2.62 | 2.56 | 2.54 | 2. 56 | 2.58 | 2. 59 | 2.59 | 2. 62 | 2. 68 | 2.70 |
|  | 2. 84 | 2.81 | 2. 79 | 2.73 | 2.70 | 2. 69 | 2. 69 | 2.73 | 2.73 | 2.72 | 2. 74 | 2.80 | 2.84 |
|  | 3. 17 | 3.15 | 3. 10 | 3.01 | 2.95 | 2.94 | 2.96 | 3.02 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.10 | 3.15 |
| By groups: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.66 | 2.64 | 2.64 | 2.57 | 2.64 | 2.54 | 2. 57 | 2. 60 | 2. 59 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.64 | 2. 65 |
| Publte utilitie | 2.77 | 2.81 | 2.79 | 2.71 | 2.65 | 2.64 | 2. 65 | 2.69 | 2. 70 | 2.69 | 2.70 | 2.75 | 2. 76 |
|  | 3.05 | 2.99 | 2.96 | 2.89 | 2.83 | 2.80 | 2. 78 | 2.84 | 2.85 | 2.86 | 2.89 | 2.98 | 3.05 |
| 0. S. Treasury bonds, taxable $\dagger$................... do | 2. 25 | 2.33 | 2.33 | 2. 21 | 2.12 | 2.09 | 2.08 | 2.19 | 2.16 | 2. 18 | 2.23 | 2. 28 | 2. 26 |
| Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash dividend payments and rates, 600 companies, Moody's: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total amual 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. 26 |
| Number of shares, adjusted .-....-......-....milions.- | 954.65 | 941.47 | 941.47 | 941.47 | 941.47 | 941.47 | 941.47 | 941.47 | 941.47 | 941.47 | 941.47 | 941.47 | 954.65 |
| Dividend rate per share (weighted average) ..dollars.. | 2. 16 | 1. 98 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.02 | 2.03 | 2.04 | 2.03 | 2. 06 | 2.08 | 2.07 | 2.08 | 2. 10 |
|  | 3.20 | 2.97 | 3. 11 | 3.17 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.20 |
|  | 2.12 | 1. 92 | 1.94 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.96 | 1.87 | 1.97 | 2.01 | 2.03 | 2.02 | 2.03 | 2. 05 |
|  | 2.59 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.68 | 2.58 | 2. 58 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2. 58 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.59 |
|  | 1. 90 | 1.79 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.88 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 71.9 | 418. 6 | 358.4 129.6 | 149.5 65.7 | 396.3 237.6 | 338.8 128.6 | 133.6 69.0 | 497.6 278.1 | 393.1 147.0 | 162.5 74.9 | 451.8 273.8 | 344.7 146.0 |
|  |  | 1.2 | 65.3 | 2.7 | . 6 | 22.5 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 50.2 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 24.9 | 4.1 |
|  |  | 7.0 | 46.7 | 24.0 | 9.2 | 29.9 | 19.8 | 5.7 | 33.4 | 29.7 | 5.4 | 39.2 | 25.3 |
|  |  | 19.1 | 81.0 | 87.5 | 29.6 | 24.2 | 50.4 | 17.1 | 36.3 | 88.6 | 31.1 | 30.9 | 52. 1 |
|  |  | 2.7 | 63.3 | 19.7 | 7.2 | 22.5 | 29.3 | 7.6 | 33.8 | 17.2 | 4.8 | 17.9 | 12.5 |
|  |  | 32.0 | 51.7 | 38. 5 | 35.6 | 33.3 | 47.6 | 29.3 | 36.5 | 46.6 | 41.7 | 34.9 | 45.3 |
|  |  | . 2 | 16.9 | 48.3 | . 1 | 13.0 | 51.7 | .$^{.3}$ | 13.4 | 49.8 | . 2 | 13.1 | 47.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dec. 31, 1924=180...- | 78.5 | 93.0 | 93.5 | 98.2 | 92.6 | 96.9 | 100.2 | 103.2 | 99.1 | 95.8 | 89.6 | 80.2 | 79.3 |
| Dow.Jones \& Co. (65 stocks) $\qquad$ Industrials (30 stocks) dol. per share.- | 61.77 10894 | 71.57 190.22 | 72.36 192.74 | 74.78 199.00 | 74.74 109 | 73.01 | 76.63 | 76.98 | 77.59 | 75.02 | 73.81 | 62.66 | 61. 10 |
| Industrials (30 stocks) | 168.94 | 190.22 38 | 192.74 | 199.00 39.94 | 199.46 | 194.37 | 205.81 | 206. 63 | 207.32 | 202.27 | 199. 44 | 172.72 | 169.48 |
| Public utilities (15 stocks) .......................-. - do | 35. 23 | 38. 10 | 38. 26 | 39.94 | 40.01 | 40.38 | 42.93 | 43.03 | 42.51 | 40.96 | 40.93 | 35.05 | 34.58 |
|  | 49.24 | 63.06 | 63.67 | 65.58 | 65.12 | 62.89 | 64.30 | 64. 77 | 66.64 | 63.22 | 61.45 | 49.59 | 47. 28 |
|  | 114.14 | 132.71 | 135.05 | 138.72 | 136.88 | 136.03 | 141.86 | 143.47 | 144.63 | 140.10 | 136. 45 | 118.36 | 114.00 |
| Industrials (25 stocks). .-......................... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 190.32 | 216. 74 | 220.67 | 226.00 | 223.25 | 222.79 | 233.85 | 236.11 | 237.16 | 231.21 | 225.97 | 198.49 | 191.65 |
|  | 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 |

I Since February 1945 data are from the New York Stock Exchange; except for June and December, data are estimates based on reports for a sample group of firms. * New series. Data for 1941 for dividend payments are on p. 20 of the February 1944 Survey. Final revisions for 1942 and 1943 will be published later. For revisious for all
months of 1945 , see p. S. 19 of the May 1946 Surrey. onths of 1945, see p. S. -18 of the May 1946 Surrey.
$t$ Revised series. The
$\dagger$ Revised series. The price series for domestic municipal bonds was revisea in the A pril 1943 Survey; see p. S- 19 of that issue for data beginning February 1942 and an explanation or the revision; earlier data will be puhlished later. Data through December 1943 for the revised series on prices and yields of U. S. Treasury bonds are shown on p. 20 of the September 1944 Survey; these series include all issues not due or callable for 15 years. Yields through December 1945 for partially tax exempt Treasury bonds are shown in the April 1946 and earlier issues of the Survey; there were no partially tax-exempt bonds due or callable in 15 years or over after December 15.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Febru }}}$ | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October |

## FINANCE-Continued

| SECURITY MARKETS-Continued Stocks-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prices-Con |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standard and Poor's Corporation: $\quad$ Combined index (402 stocks) $\quad . . . . . . .1935-38=100$. | 120.6 | 136.9 | 130.7 | 144.8 | 143.3 | 141.8 | 151.6 | 154.3 | 153.2 | 149.6 | 146.4 | 125.4 | 122.3 |
| Industrials (354 stocks) .-...-...-...........do..- | 123.8 | 138.7 | 142.2 | 147.5 | 145.8 | 144.5 | 155.9 | 158.8 | 156.9 | 153.4 | 150.4 | 128.8 | 125.9 |
| Capital goods (116 stocks) --...-.............do | 111.5 | 124.8 | 127.9 | 133.1 | 133.6 | 130.8 | 139.4 | 141.7 | 142.7 | 138.9 | 135.2 | 114.6 | 112.4 |
| Consumer's goods (191 stocks) .-...-.-..... do | 130.0 | 150.7 | 154.0 | 161.9 | 159.5 | 159.2 | 170.1 | 172.0 | 166.7 | 162.7 | 159.3 | 136.9 | 132.3 |
| Public utilities (28 stocks)................... do | 105.5 | 120.8 | 120.2 | 124.0 | 123.7 | 122.8 | 127.5 | 129.3 | 130.4 | 127.7 | 125.3 | 109.7 | 107.2 |
| Railroads ( 20 stocks) | 113.3 | 154.2 | 157.1 | 164.3 | 159.8 | 153.6 | 156.8 | 157.2 | 161.8 | 153.6 | 147.1 | 119.0 | 110.2 |
| Other issues: ${ }_{\text {Banks, N. Y. C. (1P stocks) }}$ | 108.5 | 125.2 | 124.3 | 126.1 | 121.3 | 116.6 | 120.2 | 118.9 | 115.9 | 116.5 | 118.7 | 107.5 | 105.0 |
| Fire and marine Insurance (18 stocks) - .-... do | 115.8 | 136.5 | 133.9 | 139.2 | 143.8 | 141.6 | 144.2 | 141.8 | 136.9 | 134.7 | 133.9 | 119.4 | 113.8 |
| Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market Value........-..............tbous. of dol.- | 1,118,029 | 1,796,416 | 1,745,4¢8 | 2,373,016 | 1,030,314 | 1,479,956 | 1,869,130 | 1,774,725 | 1,400,683 | 1,223,124 | 1,163,594 | 1,002,701 | 1,296,542 |
| On New York Stock Exchange: --...- ${ }^{\text {Sthousands }}$ | 51,669 | 106, 471 | 87,068 | 112, 008 | 90,883 | 60, 203 | 72,096 | 70,514 | 56,794 | -47, 768 | 45,917 | 1,81,803 | 1,54,470 |
| Market value........................thous. of dol.. | 950, 904 | 1,438,500 | 1,410,635 | 1,947,730 | 1,574,139 | 1,217,019 | 1,504,771 | 1,427,037 | 1,149,180 | 1,014,338 | 982, 460 | 1,616,615 | 1,103090 |
| Shares sold.....................- -thousands- | 36,935 | 54, 218 | 48,656 | 71,761 | 52,604 | 36,606 | 47,002 | 46,326 | 35,865 | 32, 188 | 32, 196 | 60,435 | 38,917 |
| Exelusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. <br> Times) <br> .... ....-.-................... thoussands. | 23, 819 | 40,406 | 34,151 | 81, 510 | 34,093 | 25,664 | 31, 427 | 30,410 | 21,717 | 20, 595 | 20,807 | 43,450 | 30,384 |
| Shares listed, N. Y. S. E.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value, all listed shares.............mil. of dol.- Number of shares listed.-.............ilions.- | 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 | $\begin{gathered} 66,864 \\ 1750 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66,115 \\ 1.756 \end{array}$ |
| Y ields: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common stocks (200), Moody's .............. percent.- | 4.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
|  | 4.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Industrials (125 stocks)....-.-.............-..... do | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| Insurance (10 stocks) -...-...--.........-....... do | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3. 0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3. 5 |
|  | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4. 6 | 4.7 |
| Railroads (25 stocks) | 6.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 8. 1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| Poor's Corporation...........................percent.. | 3.70 | 3.64 | 3.69 | 3.54 | 3.49 | 3.45 | 3.42 | 3.47 | 3.46 | 3.43 | 3.44 | 3.57 | 3.65 |

## FOREIGN TRADE

| INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 166 | 197 | 213 | 176 | 210 | 194 | 213 | 220 | 202 | 218 | 154 | 127 |
|  | 259 | 164 | 191 | 209 | 175 | 211 | 199 | 219 | 230 | 217 | 231 | 168 | $\cdots 142$ |
|  |  | 99 | 97 | 99 | 99 | 101 | 103 | 103 | 105 | 107 | 106 | 109 | 112 |
| Imports for consumption: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 113 | 99 | 139 | 108 | 128 | 135 | 131 | 123 | 138 | 130 | 119 | 120 |
|  | 147 | 98 | 88 | 125 | 96 | 117 | 123 | 122 | 116 | 131 | 130 | 118 | r 124 |
|  |  | 87 | 88 | 91 | 90 | 92 | 92 | 93 | 95 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 104 |
| A gricultural products, quantity: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, domestic, total: Unadjusted |  | 88 | 104 | 127 | 108 | 118 | 105 | 113 | 118 | 107 | 95 | 69 | 43 |
|  |  | 71 | 104 | 123 | 124 | 128 | 128 | 148 | 161 | 153 | 128 | 59 | 31 |
| Total, excludjog cotton: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 130 | 173 | 206 | 174 | 185 | 160 | 156 | 173 | 156 | 127 | 101 | 69 |
|  |  | 114 | 158 | 204 | 203 | 200 | 186 | 183 | 210 | 187 | 131 | 87 | 51 |
|  |  | 69 | 62 | 103 | 84 | 106 | 106 | 95 | 89 | 94 | 99 | 89 | 86 |
|  |  | 76 | 65 | 93 | 78 | 90 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 112 | 112 | 101 | 90 |
| SHIPPING WEIGHT* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18, 898 | 17, 820 | 15,359 | 17,511 | 16, 808 | 19,026 | 15, 408 | 13, 314 | 19,275 | 23, 534 | +24,646 | +21,076 | 17,301 |
|  | 10,909 | 11, 544 | 9,093 | 10, 163 | 9, 101 | 10, 112 | 9, 891 | 10,925 | 9,679 | + 12,464 | r 11,617 | 11, 446 | +10,561 |
| VALUE \$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, total, Including reexports .......- thous. of dol. | 987,056 | 638,937 | 736, 139 | 798, 653 | 669, 861 | 815, 355 | - 756,820 | +850, 554 | - 877, 6883 | ' 825,570 | -882,993 | r642, 711 | $r 536,746$ |
|  | 8,557 | 115, 250 | 187,438 | 130, 391 | 96,325 | 116, 215 | 80, 442 | 66,614 | 57, 194 | 「37, 092 | -33, 809 | 12,477 | r 7, 587 |
| By geographle regions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asia and Oceania |  | 82,907 | 34, 78.56 | 111, 3846 | 42,349 81,050 | 48,276 110,505 | 46,932 104,394 | 50,627 130,875 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 42, } 160 \\ \text { r } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ( $\begin{array}{r}31,832 \\ \times 130,312\end{array}$ | r 43, 137,658 | 27, 95 | 16,081 |
|  |  | 265, 455 | 389, 904 | r 404, 388 | T 320,438 | ${ }^{\tau} 391,882$ | r 339,184 | T383, 383 | ヶ370, 669 | r 379,757 | -353, 992 | 233,960 | 168,582 |
| Northern North America |  | 96.427 | 95, 840 | 87,794 | -83, 535 | 101, 556 | 106. 641 | 108,629 | 117,804 | 123, 836 | 137.080 | 135, 651 | 158, 202 |
| Southern North America |  | 70, 287 | 72.612 | 72,610 | 72,017 | 82,936 | 77, 594 | 84, 999 | 88, 859 | 77,094 | r 96,168 | 79, 293 | 73, 395 |
| South America |  | 80, 935 | 66,029 | 83,947 | 71,511 | 80, 200 | 82,097 | 92, 222 | 100,823 | 82, 593 | 113,215 | 66,948 | 53, 313 |
| Total exports by leading countrles: Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 79,483 | 53, 672 | r 73, 374 | 67,936 | 89,369 | +78.033 | г 70,505 | ${ }^{\text {r 6 }}$ 62, 577 | + 52, 796 | 46,391 | 27, 530 | 21,190 |
|  |  | , 354 | 531 | - 549 | 1,131 | 1, 646 | 7,212 | 3,515 | 7,983 | 11,098 | 15, 636 | 8.518 | 2,331 |
|  |  | 15, 868 | 26,563 | 30, 803 | ${ }^{+} 34,507$ | r 41, 809 | - 35, 004 | +31,187 | 37, 234 | 40, 146 | 31,004 | 21,651 | 4,424 |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia).. do... |  | 6, 165 | 99,978 | 52, 501 | 29,896 | 32,081 | r 30.187 | 30, 531 | r 48.090 | 38,079 | 42, 657 | 12,531 | 11,106 |
|  |  | 33, 537 | 72, 741 | 81,963 | 60,013 | + 86, 163 | 63,033 | 68.094 | ז 62.919 | 73, 160 | 70,755 | 66,699 | 46,037 |
| North and South America: <br> Cenada. $\qquad$ |  | 93,797 | 91, 740 | 85,676 | 82, 216 | 98,137 | 103, 680 | 105, 373 | 114, 925 | 121, 198 | 134, 236 | 133, 784 | 156,252 |
| Latin American Republics, total.-...........- do |  | 140,907 | 127,050 | 146. 540 | 132,008 | 154, 136 | 150,753 | 167,342 | 180, 272 | 151,903 | 199, 474 | 137,166 | 121, 665 |
|  |  | 6,809 | 7,724 | 9, 198 | 9,029 | 9,295 | 10,537 | 14, 713 | 13,622 | 14, 628 | 19,797 | 13,064 | 11,953 |
|  |  | 28,310 | 23,872 | 31, 373 | 22,441 | 26, 494 | 22, 442 | 28, 053 | 27, 192 | 26, 124 | 33, 233 | 20,047 | 20,091 |
|  |  | 5,763 | 4,672 | 6, 401 | 4,946 | 6, 280 | 5,256 | 6,047 | 7,437 | 5,645 | 7,730 | 5, 734 | 3, 605 |
|  |  | 9,602 | 7,656 | 8,801 | 10. 708 | 11, 614 | 12,435 | 12, 138 | 15,105 | 10,998 | 16,382 | 9,124 | 3,010 |
|  |  | 20,967 | 18, 184 | 19,312 | 20,368 | 20,031 | 23,491 | 21, 539 | 22, 779 | 17,231 | 24,752 | 14,884 | 13,141 |
|  |  | 28, 038 | 31,681 | 31, 750 | 31, 527 | 37,969 | 33,910 | 39,207 | 42,481 | 38, 209 | 44, 166 | 45, 744 | 51,572 |
|  |  | 18, 033 | 12, 583 | 16, 931 | 13, 103 | 15, 353 | 17, 770 | 17,192 | 20,124 | 13,315 | 19,980 | 11,093 | 8,075 |

- Revised.

8 See note marked "§" on p. S-21.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Janu- }}}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem. ${ }_{\text {ber }}$ | October |

## FOREIGN TRADE-Continued



[^10]Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey

| 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Novem. ber | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \substack{\text { Decem. } \\ \text { ber }} \end{array}$ | January | Febrs: ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

| TRANSPORTATION Commodity and Passenger |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unadjusted indexes:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined index, all types-............ 1935-39 ${ }^{\text {a }} 100$. |  | ${ }_{204}^{208}$ | 194 | 196 199 | 200 | 201 | 174 | 176 | 204 | 204 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 183 | 197 | 175 | ${ }_{181}^{202}$ | 203 186 | 172 | 175 <br> 158 <br> 18 | 207 189 | 188 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 273 | 283 | 266 | 260 | 252 | 251 | 233 | 256 | 254 |  |  |  |
| Excluding local transit lines................. do |  | 389 | 414 | 370 | 351 | 329 | 324 | 294 | 343 | 348 |  |  |  |
| By types of transportation: <br> A ir, combined index. do |  | 835 | 775 | 738 | 773 | 823 | 921 | 990 |  | 1,027 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 804 | 862 | 691 | 648 | 633 | 631 | 676 | 1,561 | 1,548 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 789 | 718 | 770 | 855 | 849 | 1,113 | 1,197 | 1,358 | 1,344 |  |  |  |
| Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index $1935-39=100 .$ |  | 225 | 206 | 219 | 225 | 230 | 244 | 247 | 248 | 251 |  |  |  |
| For-hire truck..................................do.... |  | 215 | 189 | 206 | 211 | 217 | 237 | 240 | 230 | 232 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 258 | 264 | 260 | 270 | 271 | 268 | ${ }_{182}^{270}$ | 308 | 313 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 178 | 175 | 179 | 184 | 188 | 190 | 182 | 183 | 176 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 202 213 | 201 | 208 | 218 | 200 | 202 <br> 152 | 197 | 200 | 193 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 185 | 166 | 174 | 180 | 189 | 133 | 142 | 185 | 195 |  |  |  |
| Passenger. |  | 432 | 472 | 402 | 362 | 321 | 304 | 252 | 299 | 305 |  |  |  |
| Waterborne (domestic), commodity |  | 88 | 91 | 99 | 104 | 94 | 94 | 104 | 132 | 135 |  |  |  |
| Adjusted indexes:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined index, all types |  | 206 | 196 | 205 | 208 | 206 209 | 177 | 178 178 | 202 | 203 |  |  |  |
| Conmmodity |  | 178 | 120 | 181 | 186 | 190 | 154 | 160 | 188 | 189 |  |  |  |
| Passenger. |  | 283 | 279 | 269 | 26.3 | 257 | 252 | 237 | 250 | 252 |  |  |  |
| Excluding local transit lines |  | 411 | 410 | 380 | 367 | 347 | 335 | 304 | 328 | 323 |  |  |  |
| By type of transportation: Air, counbined index.... |  | 860 | 823 | 700 | 812 |  | 008 | - 069 | 987 |  |  |  |  |
| Commodity |  | 904 | 862 | 691 | 648 | 633 | 631 | 676 | 861 | 548 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 831 | 797 | 865 | 920 | 978 | 1,091 | 1. 162 | 1,269 | 1,280 |  |  |  |
| Intercity motor bus and truck, combined index $1935-38=100$. |  | 221 | 205 | 232 | 235 | 240 | 250 | 253 | 243 | 248 |  |  |  |
| For-hire truck ...............................-do.. |  | 206 | 189 | 217 | 218 | 224 | 242 | 245 | 228 | 237 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 268 | 260 | 280 | 292 | 291 | 279 | 278 | 294 | 285 |  |  |  |
| Local transit lines...............................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  | 178 | 170 | 177 | 177 | 183 | 183 | 181 | 185 | 192 |  |  |  |
| Oiliand gas pipe |  | 199 | 194 | 197 | 199 | 192 | 199 | 202 | 210 | 204 |  |  |  |
| Railroads |  | 212 | 204 | 204 | 206 | 299 | 158 | 158 | 197 | 197 |  |  |  |
| Commodity |  | 180 | 170 | 178 | 184 | 192 | 137 | 144 | 186 | 186 |  |  |  |
| Passenger |  | 4.88 | 462 | 403 | 372 | 337 | 318 | 265 | 288 | 284 |  |  |  |
| W aterborne (domestle), commodity ...........do |  | 86 | 109 | 124 | 128 | 115 | 95 | 98 | 117 | 117 |  |  |  |
| Exprens Operations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenue................................................................................ |  | 24,826 80 | 28,141 83 | 24,532 72 | 23, 918 | 24,333 92 | 35, 115 | 26,728 60 | 25,626 69 | 25,798 73 | 26,134 69 | 26,410 73 | 28,084 69 |
| Local Transit Lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.9666 | $\begin{array}{r} 7.8198 \\ 1.533 .470 \end{array}$ | 7.8198 1.563 .470 117. | 7.8641 $1,615.570$ | 7.8641 186560 | 7.8641 1.669880 | 7.8669 1.631 .880 | 7.8807 | 7.8835 | 7.9168 | 7.9638 | 7.9638 | 7.9666 |
|  | 1,591,280 | 1,533,470 | 1,563,470 | 1,615,570 | 1,486,560 | 1,669,880 | 1,631,880 | 1,630,373 | 1,577,274 | 1,555,250 | 1,569,230 | ,539,190 | 1,645.700 |
| Operating revenuest $\qquad$ thous. of dol.. Class I Steam Railways |  | 111, 200 | 117,300 | 118,600 | 106,900 | 118,700 | 118,882 | 119,800 | 117,000 | 116, 400 | 117,000 | 115, 200 | 121,900 |
| Frelight carloadings (Fed. Reserve indexes): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined index, unadjusted...........1935-39 = 100 | 141 | 136 | 119 | 123 | 119 | 132 | 107 | 107 | 137 | 143 | 145 | 149 | 149 |
|  | 117 | 148 | 133 | 148 | 152 | 155 | 26 | 68 | 146 | 145 | 152 | 160 | 155 |
|  | 166 | 167 | 172 | 133 | 114 | 166 | 93 | 61 | 138 | 172 | 177 | 181 | 180 |
|  | 148 | 108 | $\begin{array}{r}94 \\ 144 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 109 | 121 | 134 | 143 | 130 | 155 | 153 | 165 | 366 | 154 |
| Grains and grain products...- | 144 | 164 | 144 | 152 | 147 | 130 | $\begin{array}{r}99 \\ \hline 127\end{array}$ | 111 | 128 | 166 | 142 | 140 | 142 |
|  | 171 | 183 | 135 | 120 | 126 | 111 | 127 | 103 | 96 | 135 | 113 | 120 | 197 |
|  | 84 | $\begin{array}{r}75 \\ \hline 14\end{array}$ | 71 | 74 | 75 | 79 | 82 | 74 | 81 | 78 | 77 | 79 | 82 |
| Ore- ${ }^{\text {Miscellaneous }}$ | 1169 | 114 <br> 138 | $\begin{array}{r}36 \\ 123 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 129 | 24 113 | $\begin{array}{r}35 \\ 136 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}50 \\ 141 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 103 | 213 | 263 | 243 | 245 | 216 |
| Combined index, adjusted $\dagger .$. | 137 | 133 | 127 | 133 | 126 | 139 | 109 | 106 | 139 | 142 | 146 | 150 | 151 |
|  | 117 | 148 | 133 | 148 | 152 | 155 | 26 | 68 | 146 | 145 | 152 | 1760 | 155 |
|  | 166 | 167 | 164 | 127 | 107 | 165 | 95 | 62 | 140 | 177 | 184 | 183 | 183 |
|  | 151 | 110 | 106 | 122 | 126 | 134 | 143 | 125 | 149 | 153 | 157 | 154 | 146 |
|  | 147 | $\underset{167}{167}$ | 153 | 152 | 150 | 141 | 112 | 126 | 126 | 139 | 131 | 125 | 142 |
| Livestock ${ }_{\text {Merchandise, }} \mathbf{1 . c}$ | 126 | 145 | 140 | 126 | 158 | 140 | 143 | 114 | 118 | 166 | 118 | 91 | 128 |
| Merchandise, 1.0 Oret | $\begin{array}{r}83 \\ 157 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 134 | ${ }^{74}$ | 78 118 | 78 94 | 78 | ${ }_{66}^{81}$ | 74 66 | 81 | 78 | 77 | 75 | 79 |
| Miscelianeous | 148 | 133 | 130 | 134 | 121 | 143 | 143 | 123 | 135 | 141 | 145 | 164 139 | ${ }^{157}$ |
| Freight carloadings (A. A. R.):q |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4. 220 |  | 3,546 | 2,884 | 2,867 | 3,082 | 2, 605 | 2, 616 | 4,063 | 3, 407 | 4,478 | 3, 517 | 3,680 |
|  | 712 64 | +867 +68 $r$ | $\begin{array}{r}794 \\ 66 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 685 43 | 740 32 | ${ }^{838}$ | 126 30 | 327 | 787 | , 668 | ${ }^{925}$ | , 743 | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{7 5}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}64 \\ 222 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +63 +162 | 143 | 128 | 146 | 208 | 177 | 119 | 234 | -52 | 70 | 55 | 57 |
| Grains and grain products.....................d. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 248 | r 282 | 253 | 207 | 209 | 237 | 140 | 154 | 222 | 228 | 255 | 197 | 192 |
|  | 117 | r 125 | 96 | 65 | 73 | 79 | 71 | 59 | 67 | 74 | 80 | 63 | ${ }^{+112}$ |
| Merchandise, 1. c. 1------.-....................d. do. | 642 | +512 | 544 | 448 | 471 | 620 | 516 | 468 | 619 | 471 | 611 | 477 | 519 |
|  | 240 | +163 | 54 | 34 | 25 | 50 | 53 | 108 | 283 | 289 | 347 | 269 | 249 |
|  | 1,974 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,776$ | 1,597 | 1,273 | 1,171 | 1,785 | 1,491 | 1,322 | 1,801 | 1,444 | 1,936 | 1, 521 | 1. 597 |
| Car surplust --.............................thousands.. | 12 | 11 | 1.5 | 18 | 23 | 16 | 88 | 106 |  | 5 | 3 | 2 |  |
| Cinancial operstions (unadjusted) :----..........-- do....- | 33 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 14 | 24 | 21 | 31 |
| Operating revenues, total..............thous. of dol. | 658, 160 | 661, 181 | 613, 691 | 640,872 | 579, 136 | 646, 099 | 666, 702 | 532, 553 | 611, 939 | 674,040 | 710, 224 |  |  |
|  | 522, 806 | 463, 682 | 401, 256 | 453, 399 | 421, 243 | 483, 776 | 411, 819 | 399, 215 | 458, 484 | 513,252 | 546, 130 | 515,623 | 566,968 |
|  | 85, 510 | 145, 555 | 161, 134 | 137, 602 | 114,655 | 114, 562 | 106,082 | 02, 233 | 106, 604 | 112, 383 | 112,115 | 95,361 | 89, 345 |
| Operating expenses........-........-............do.... | 536, 081 | -548,561 | 963,331 | 490,059 | 450, 228 | 627, 890 | 508,097 | 492, 201 | 516, 856 | 542, 164 | 555, 892 | 529.798 | 558, 42 |
| Taxes, Joint facility and equip. rents............ do...- | 68. 005 | $\xrightarrow{+} 51,906$ |  | 79,964 70848 | 71, 104 | -38,669 | $48,476$ | $45,132$ | ${ }_{5}^{57,003}$ | 69, 069 | 72,638 | 63,241 | 66, 395 |
|  | 64, 074 | r 60,714 34,384 | - ${ }^{486,902}$ d7,656 | 70,848 33,887 | 57,805 38.589 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { 2 } 20,458 \\ & 4888\end{aligned}\right.$ | - 10,128 | $\therefore, 780$ | 38,080 | 62, 806 | 81,693 | -67, 362 | 85,119 |
| Net income $\ddagger$ |  | 34,384 | d74,656 | 33, 887 | 28,589 | ( 48,826 | - 20,988 | 497,074 | 14,620 | 32,051 | 52,544 | 39,070 | 57,280 |

[^11]*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 upon request); computation of these indexes has been discontinued. Comparable data beginning January 1943 for freight-car shortages and surpluses and an explanation of the change in the latter
tSee note marked **" regarding revisions in the data for car surpluses. The indicated seasonally adjusted series for freight carloadings, as published prior to the October 1943 Survey, have been revised beginning 1939 or 1940; all revisions are available on request. Beginning in the A pril 1944 Survey, revenue data for local transit lines cover all local transit lines, including all common carrier bus lines except long-distance interstate motor carriers; similarly, data for
SERevised data for net income October $1945, \$ 19,225,000$.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Novem. ber | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS-Continued

| TRANSPORTATION-Continued <br> Class I Steam Railwaye-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Financial operations, adjusted: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues, total.....-.-.........-.mill of dol.-- |  |  | 628.3 423.2 | 654.6 459.9 | 635.2 458.7 | 651.2 485.8 | 565.7 40.2 | 515.0 381.4 | 638.7 488.6 | 650.8 500.0 | $\begin{gathered} 664.3 \\ 512.6 \end{gathered}$ | 672.8 <br> 528.5 <br> 9.5 |  |
| Freight-- |  | 465.0 | 423.2 158.1 | 459.9 <br> 143.6 | 458.1 | ${ }_{115.9}^{48.8}$ | 405.2 109.8 | 381.4 93.3 | 488.6 102.9 | 500.0 103.0 | 512.6 100.0 | 528.5 95.7 | 521.8 91.3 |
| Railway expens |  | 607.8 | 674.0 | 566.7 | 555.3 | 667.4 | 561.6 | 524.5 | 586.1 | 602.5 | 613.3 | 604.6 | 606.0 |
| Net railway operating income....-...............do |  | 60.6 | \$ $\$ 6.0$ | 87.0 | 70.9 | ${ }^{1} 16.2$ | 4.0 | d9.5 | 52.6 | 48.3 | 51.0 | 68.2 | 57.1 |
| Net income. |  | 29.7 | 466.0 | 50.9 | 51.2 | d 44.8 | d 27.8 | ${ }^{1} 41.4$ | 19.8 | 16.1 | 18.4 | ¢ 36.5 | 25.4 |
| Operating results: ${ }_{\text {Freight }}$ carried 1 mile ...................mil. of tons. |  | 53, 492 | 49,843 | 62,076 | 48,735 | 56, 510 | 39,841 | 42,406 | 53, 524 | 55,236 | 59,466 | 56,399 | 60,848 |
| Revenue per ton-mile |  | . 932 | . 867 | . 940 | . 935 | . 924 | 1. 101 | 1.012 | . 921 | . 989 | . 979 |  |  |
|  |  | 7,956 | 8,572 | 7,454 | 6,079 | B, 955 | 5,472 | 4,726 | 5,387 | 5,720 | 5,712 | 4,927 |  |
| Waterway Traffic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearances, yessels in foreign trade: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, U. S. ports....-.----.-.-.......thous. net tons.- |  | 7,579 2,599 | 6,061 1,791 | 6,378 1,722 | 5,844 $\mathbf{1 , 5 6 5}$ | 6,483 <br> 1,735 <br> 1 | 6,199 3 | 5,825 <br> 126 | $\begin{array}{r}7,202 \\ \mathbf{2} \\ \hline 179\end{array}$ | 7,518 3,033 | 8,025 3,323 | r $r$ $r$ $r$ | 4,986 |
|  |  | 2, ${ }_{5,259}$ | 1,791 4,270 | 1,722 | 1, 4,285 | 1,735 4,748 | 2,029 4,170 | 2,126 3,699 | 2,179 5,022 | 3,033 4,485 | 3, 4 , 701 | r $\begin{array}{r}2,775 \\ -3,445\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2,989}$ |
| Travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operations on scheduled air lines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 5,109 | 18, ${ }^{1} 273$ | 8,748 | 5, 428 | 23, 232 | 8,204 | 10,909 | 8,722 | 9,911 | 11,994 | 15,008 | 18, 275 |
| Passengers carried.-..........................--...-number-. |  | 723, 247 | 647, 518 | 727, 278 | 723,187 | 917, 845 | 1,057,641 | 1,150,846 | 1,299,480 | 1,340,733 | 1,493,137 | 1,428, 444 | 1,287,338 |
| Passenger-miles flown......-.-.........-thous. of miles.- |  | 328, 600 | 308, 736 | 331, 056 | 332, 315 | 408, 201 | 463, 294 | 514,999 | 565,087 | 573,693 | 628, 038 | 616,961 | 563,229 |
| Hotels: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage sale per occupled room ............... dotlars-- |  | 4.31 | 4. 18 | 4.17 | ${ }^{4.12}$ | ${ }^{3.97}$ | ${ }^{4.38} 9$ | ${ }^{3.95}$ | 4. 204 | $\begin{array}{r}4.23 \\ 89 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4.45 \\ \hline 96\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Restaurant sales index---.-avg. same mo. $1929=100$. |  | 223 | 198 | 204 | 205 | 210 | 226 | 235 | 250 | 232 | 254 | 236 | 226 |
| Foreign travel: <br> U. S. citizens, arrivals $\qquad$ number.- |  | 16,079 | 18,740 | 21,080 | 27,340 | 35,002 | 29,941 | 28, 106 | 27,009 | 29,330 |  |  |  |
| U. S. citizens, departures....................................... |  | 14, 185 | 17, 556 | 20,868 | 26,795 | 25, 812 | 23,945 | 23, 064 | 27, 708 | 34,211 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,838 | 1, 289 | 1,027 | 859 | 1,138 | 1,716 | 1,772 | 2, 166 | 2,907 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4,421 | 4,644 | 5, 604 | 9, 575 | 18,047 | 19,390 | 16,859 | 13,451 | 13,651 |  |  |  |
|  | 12,200 | 12,913 | 11, 872 | 10,708 | 8,667 | 12,886 | 15,047 | 22, 091 | 21, 802 | 22, 437 | 18,505 | 14,536 | 14,470 |
| National parks, visitors.-.---..................number. | 118,066 | 132, 316 | 62,090 | 78, 221 | 99,338 | 129, 260 | 187, 377 | 276, 674 | 621, 794 | 1,075,421 | 1,152,584 | 695, 958 | 271,570 |
| Pullman Co.: <br> Revenue passenger-miles $\qquad$ thousands. |  | 2,526,314 |  |  | 2,082,683 | 2,196,055 |  |  | 1,774,797 | 1,666,970 | 1,637,261 | 1,499,617 |  |
| Passenger revenues ..............-....-----thous. of dol. |  | 13,217 | 12,855 | 13,488 | 11,084 | 12,094 | 10,928 | 9,636 | 10,951 | 1, 10,373 | 10,470 | 1,9,903 | 9,458 |
| COMMUNICATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone carriers:9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues -...-..................thous. of dol. |  | 181, 325 | 187, 183 | 187,610 | 179,327 | 187, 727 | 189,254 | 193, 981 | 190, 708 | 192, 187 | 194, 230 | 191.642 |  |
|  |  | 96,523 | ${ }^{99}, 127$ | 100, 893 | 98, 822 | 101, 773 | 103,625 | 104, 533 | 104,153 | 103, 589 | 103, 726 | 105, 054 |  |
|  |  | 70,768 | 73, 711 | 72,357 | 66, 340 | 71,762 | 71, 230 | 74, 922 | 71, 898 | 73, 777 | 75, 726 | 71,612 |  |
| Operating expenses... Net operating income |  | 125, 329 | 138,955 | 130,473 | 122, 442 | 141, 197 | 141, 053 | 146, 888 | 143, 153 | 154, 214 | 152, 346 | 147, 636 |  |
| Net operating income - - |  | 23, 744 | 53, 074 | 27, 962 | 23, 548 | ${ }^{21,226}$ | 23, 910 | 23, 211 | 23,614 | 18, 359 | 20,846 | 21, 171 |  |
| Phones in service, end of month..........-thousands.. |  | 25, 184 | 25, 446 | 25, 747 | 26,067 | 26, 435 | 26, 782 | 27, 086 | 27, 340 | 27,608 | 27, 908 | 28,156 |  |
| Telegraph and cable carriers: $\%$...........thous. of dol. Operating revenues, total...... |  | 17,366 | 19.191 | 14, 754 | 13,891 | 15,815 | 16,064 | 16,836 | 16,677 | 17,915 | 17,573 | 16, 568 | 17, 590 |
| Telegraph carriers, total..........................do.... |  | 16, 187 | 17,667 | 13, 683 | 12,777 | 14,496 | 14, 807 | 15, 546 | 15, 521 | 16,673 | 16, 437 | 15,372 | 16,275 |
| Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues from cable operations........................thous. of dol. |  | 750 |  | 607 | 587 | 712 | 678 | 649 | 571 | 594 | 554 | 568 | 582 |
|  |  | 1,169 | 1,624 | 1,171 | 1,114 | 1,319 | 1,257 | 1,290 | 1,156 | 1,242 | 1,136 | 1,196 | 1,315 |
| Operating expenses |  | 18, 187 | 14, 788 | 14, 877 | 13,664 | 14, 514 | 14, 078 | 14, 495 | 13,525 | 14,525 | 19,838 | 15,453 | 15,673 |
| Net operating revenues. |  | 43,685 | 2,155 | 12,001 | ${ }^{1} 1,608$ | ${ }^{4} 868$ |  |  | 1,242 | 1,155 | ${ }^{1} 4,621$ | ${ }^{1865}$ | d 288 |
| Net income trans. to earned surplus...........-do |  |  | 2, <br> $\mathbf{2}, 274$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } 248 \\ 1,008 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{4} 2,075$ | 1798 2,119 | 4386 2,077 | d 8285 1,927 | 871 1,661 | 160 1,618 | d $\begin{array}{r}\text { I } \\ \text { I }, 689 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | d 1,199 1,517 | ${ }^{\text {d }}$ 1, 615 |
| Radiotelegraph carrlers, operating revenues....-.-do. |  | 1,868 | 2,274 | 1,008 | 1,787 | 2,119 | 2,077 | 1,927 | 1,661 | 1,618 | 1,667 | 1,517 | 1,641 |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS



| 80, 380 | 45, 298 | 45,557 | 41,384 | 39,738 | 44,271 | 43,358 | 34, 511 | 160,609 | 65,048 | 175,794 | 77,492 | 80, 829 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,330 | 1, 403 | (c) | , 952 | 1,139 | 1,610 | 3,256 | 3, 192 | 4,116 | 6,438 | 8, 081 | 2,608 | 1,916 |
| 55,312 | 44,610 | 41,364 | 45, 192 | 40,316 | 44, 460 | 40,014 | 36,761 | 43,124 | 48,716 | 53,399 | 53, 940 | 57, 074 |
| 62, 048 | 57,923 | 51, 427 | 56, 078 | 84, 169 | 65, 337 | 75, 334 | 75,176 | 78, 545 | 88,137 | 96, 571 | 78,786 | -74,890 |
| 97, 186 | 91, 461 | 94, 784 | 89,707 | 84, 741 | 96, 439 | 94,865 | 89, 947 | 96,420 | 98,314 | 102, 550 | 104, 199 | r108, 174 |
| 30, 150 | 30,026 | 28,990 | 26,822 | 26,791 | 26, 805 | 26,867 | 26,331 | 27, 438 | 27,960 | 29,519 | 29,789 | 32,394 |
| 2,865 | 4,225 | 5,514 | 6, 421 | 7,567 | 8,755 | 8,665 | 7,810 | 4,874 | 1,848 | 253 | 1,624 | 2,259 |
| 63,277 | 31,352 | 33, 033 | 34, 769 | 31, 123 | 30, 899 | 31,311 | 32,538 | 155,418 | 57, 066 | 59, 144 | 54, 136 | 61, 686 |
| 1,006 | 873 | 891 | 716 | 606 | 951 | 885 | 836 | 869 | 904 | 1, 008 | 997 | 1,061 |
| 282,419 | 70,409 | 68, 231 | 68, 452 | 69,525 | 74,600 | 70, 740 | 62,573 | 68,689 | 61,858 | 3 74, 574 | 2 73, 795 | r280, 673 |
| 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, 026 |
| 7, 159 | 6,999 | 6, 769 | 7,735 | 7,134 | 7,777 | 7,837 | 7,096 | 6, 285 | 6,864 | 7, 254 | 6,601 | 7,066 |
| 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, 708 |
| 34, 442 | 28. 781 | 29,276 | 34,524 | 32, 494 | 32, 182 | 29,914 | 29,198 | 34,912 | 39,152 | 36,915 | 34, 714 | 41,188 |
| 52,481 | 63,928 | 57, 738 | 50,710 | 53, 818 | 58,262 | 59,525 | 61,679 | 58,200 | 55,669 | 56,988 | 57,346 | 63, 683 |
| 849, 711 | 705, 953 | 745, 554 | 743,904 | 665, 177 | 764,996 | 804, 285 | 780,702 | 733,241 | 736, 242 | 762,674 | 764, 592 | 834,215 |
| 19,744 | r 15,462 | 12,753 | 11,486 | 10,817 | 13, 530 | 15, 717 | 16, 119 | 14,647 | 14,770 | 17,610 | 18,946 | 21, 291 |
| 19,625 | r 13,058 $+18,846$ | 12, 313 | 11, 617 | 10, 017 | 11, 894 | 13, 229 | 13, 852 | 12, 382 | 14, 831 | 16,044 | 16,019 | 18,913 |
| 2,633 | +18,846 | 18,396 | 18,549 | 17, 802 | 16, 224 | 13,306 | 10,007 | 8,962 | 9,642 | 8,082 | 5,131 | 2,744 | Revised. ${ }^{1}$ See note marked " $\otimes$ ". ${ }^{2}$ Includes data for 1 company which did not report prior to August 1946; revised data for earlier months will be shown later.

OData 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. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Includes passorts to American seamen. $\oplus$ For 1944 revisions see August 1945 Survey. ${ }^{2}$. Not available for publication.

TData relate to Continental United States. §Compiled on a new basis beginning 1943; see April 1944 Survey for 1943 data and sources of 1942 data
〇Data have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1945 Survey. ${ }^{2}$, ${ }^{\text {Data were revised in the September } 1945 \text { Survey; see note in that issue. }}$
DData continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for December 1941 -February 1945 will be shown later.
tData continue series published in the 1842 supplement but suspended during the war period; data for December $1941-$ February 1945 Will be shown
$\dagger$ Data have been shown on a revised basis begming in the June 1944 Survey; revisions for January $1937-$ February 1943 are available upon request.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistice through 1941 and deacriptive noted may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Novem. ber | Novem. ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem. } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru. } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | Octo. ber |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued



$$
\text { Revised. } \oplus \text { Excludes data for Mississippi, which has discontinued monthly reports; data prior to March } 1946 \text { shown in the September Survey and earlier issues include this State. }
$$ 1 Includes data for two companies which did not report prior to August 1946, and beginning, September 1946, one additional company which did not report previously.

- For a brief description of this series see note in April 1946 Survey. tsee note marked "t", on p. S-25.

S Se note in the April 1946 Survey with regard to differences between these series and similar data published in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey.
Data for ethyl alcohol, except stocks at denaturing plants, continue data published in 1942 Supplement to the Survey but suspended during the war period; data for January 1942 to February 1945 will be shown later, the comparatively small stocks of ethyl alcohol at denaturing plants prior to to 1942 were not reported. Data for production of spirits and unfinished spirits at registered distilleries and stocks of such spirits, which were shown here in the May to October 1946 issues of the Survey. are now included with flgures for distilled spirits on p. S-26. Production of such spirits from early 1942 through August 1945 represented primarily production for industrial purposes under the Acts of Jan. 24 and Mar. 27, 1942; only 2,022,000 proof gallons of spirits were produced for industrial purposes in September 1945; thereafter production has been substantially for beverage purposes. The figures shown sbove for production of ethyl alcohol are net after deducting products used in redistillation; in the May-October 1946 issues, products used in redistillation were excluded from the combined total for ethyl alcohol and spirits but were not excluded from the separate figures for these items.
ot Data for gelatin cover ail known manuracturers; the series for edible gelatin continue data published in the 1942 Supplement; the totals faclude technical, pharmaceutical and photographic in addition to edible gelatin; data prior to March 1945 will be shown later.
rected data for 1937 -July 1945 for total and nitrogenous fertilizer imports will also be shown period; data for all series for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later. (Cor recten data for 1937 -July 1945 for total and nitrogenous fertilizer imports wilh also be shown later; tankage not fertilizer has been excluded,
New series. For a brief description of the series on glycerin, see note in November 1944 Survey. For data through December int for the other Indicated chemical series, see p. 24 products and stocks held by producers, distributors and consumers. These series have been substituted for data formerly shown for three ports, which have declined in importance;

 Geptember 1942

| Unless otherwise stated, ntatistice through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Decem. ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Septem- }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| O |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Animal, including fish oil-Continued Fish oils: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18,976 | 28, 114 | 22, 577 | 19,493 | 16,072 | 16. | 14, 831 | 14,525 | 13,319 | 13,408 | 15,647 | 15,465 | 17,028 |
| Production................................................ | 10, 812 | 16,955 | 6, 105 | 3,718 | 903 | 648 | 831 | 2,173 | 13,876 | 27,874 | 24, 870 | 21, 540 | 18,726 |
|  | 114, 682 | 132, 246 | 118, 149 | 97, 468 | 83,822 | 73,676 | 60,842 | 85, 484 | 58,906 | 79, 276 | 93, 304 | 108, 211 | 121,676 |
| Vegetable oils, total: | 416 | 387 | 345 | 369 | 365 | 335 | 330 | 296 | 268 |  |  |  |  |
| Exportso' |  | 22,902 | 3,301 | 6,829 | 3,490 | 14, 103 | 9,915 | 29, 776 | 31,605 | 17,457 | 16, 2817 | 8, 361 | 368 7,660 |
| Imports, tot |  | 5,034 | 37, 253 | 2,906 | 22, 283 | 17,392 | 13,482 | 11, 420 | 6, 438 | 12,351 | 17, 863 | 12,001 | 25, 107 |
| Paint oil |  | 1,198 | 23, 722 | 1,102 | 19, 149 | 9,445 | 5,077 | 6, 883 | 3, 559 | 8, 290 | 11, 085 | 6, 232 | 19,365 |
| All other veg |  | 3,836 | 13,532 | 1,804 | 3, 134 | 7,947 | 8,415 | 4, 537 | 2,879 | 4,061 | 6,778 | 5,769 | 5,742 |
| Production-........-..........-...........-mil. of | 409 | 431 | 374 | 407 | 327 | 318 | 287 | 261 | 235 | 261 | 255 | 279 | 390 |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refine | 247 | 13 | 463 | 498 | 535 | 548 | 544 | 502 | 475 | 407 | 321 | 267 | 250 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumpt | 15,949 | 2,840 | ${ }_{8}^{(1)} 591$ | 8,843 | - $\begin{array}{r}9,393 \\ 15,965\end{array}$ | 13,921 11.724 | ${ }_{\substack{28,881 \\ 22}}^{188}$ | 17,488 | $21,408$ | 20,239 <br> 42 <br> 846 | 31, ${ }_{36} 924$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37,510 \\ & 34,742 \end{aligned}$ | 36, 278 |
| Stocks, end of mo | 33,074 | 2,083 | (1) | 8,925 | 6, 122 | 12, 180 | 13,889 | 15,432 | 24, 333 | 37,710 | 48,551 | 38,662 | 12, 964 |
| Coconut or copra odi: Consumption, factory:t |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude - ..............................thous. of | 38,577 | 12,545 | 11, 490 | 12,910 | 14, 243 | 12,748 | 20,334 | 19,695 | 24,888 | 14, 218 | 30,709 | 42,707 | 49,747 |
| Refined | 17, 236 | 4,671 | 4, 307 | 5,323 | 4, 804 | 4, 179 | 7,758 | 7, 161 | 8,148 | 8,571 | 16,055 | 20,437 | 27, 724 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refned | 16, 305 | 4,635 | 3,679 | 4,689 | 5,043 | 3,371 | 8,737 | 8,50 | 12, 729 | 8, 173 | 16,603 | 22,815 | 26, 614 |
| Stocks, en |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 92,366 | , 880 | 5,974 |  |
| Refined | 9,622 | 2,199 | 2, 038 | 1,505 | 1,882 | 1,832 | 3,125 | 5,475 | 10, 258 | 9,257 | 7,780 | 10,541 | 8,607 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts at mills 8 - | 703 | 798 | 328 | 152 | 133 | 116 | 33 |  |  | 60 | 111 | 446 | 1070 914 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 232, 892 | -249, 359 | 194, 227 | 203, 319 | 125, 542 | 100. 544 | 68,680 | 44, 252 | 23,303 | 18,234 | 37,972 | 98,629 | 228, 936 |
| Stocks at mills, end of month..................-dio | 80,913 | - 53, 030 | 52, 82 | 61, 072 | 56,002 | 55, 57 | 48, 61 | 45, 738 | 40,314 | 31,62 | 27, 765 | 52, 276 | 58, 277 |
| Cottonseed oil, crude: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 101,983 | r110, 135 | 114,477 | 128, 166 | 105, 255 | 91, 650 | 63,563 | 43,994 | 24,542 | 23, 333 | 27, 114 | 63, 245 | 93,603 |
| ottonseed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factory | 129, 160 | 73,760 16,482 | 64,008 15,042 | $\begin{aligned} & 84,004 \\ & 18,794 \end{aligned}$ | 84,568 18,034 | 77, 416 | 84,414 15,542 | 84,768 16,144 | 67,513 13,504 | 65,774 | 82, 163 | 61,321 13,461 | ${ }^{93,543}$ |
| Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime |  |  | 15,042 | 18, 794 | 18,034 | 18,491 | 15, 542 | 16,144 | 13,504 | 16,132 .163 | 16,501 | 13, 461 | 22,832 |
|  | 138, 120 | r 149,681 | 119,752 | 112,067 | 109,495 | 77, 837 | 69,571 | 48, 258 | 33,457 | 14,982 | 21,354 | 26, 591 | 116, ${ }^{268}$ |
|  | 165,735 | - 307,372 | 359, 143 | 386, 122 | 406, 486 | 404,645 | 394, 368 | 353, 322 | 316, 186 | 263, 154 | 197, 152 | 157, 322 | 165, 771 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 592 | 286 | 179 | 2 | 432 |  | 780 |  | 642 | 37 | 97 |  |
| Receipts | 1,938 | 2,566 | 496 | 116 | 40 | 175 | 142 | 114 | 278 | 114 | 210 | 883 | 591 |
| Shipmen | 1,396 | 2,417 | 1,336 | 17 |  | 210 | 288 | 751 | 482 | ${ }_{2} 231$ | 133 | 629 | 387 |
| Stocks. | 1,194 | 2, 231 | 1,175 | 1,2/4 | 1,315 | 1,279 | 1,134 | 496 | 292 | 175 | 194 | 448 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipmen | 1, 941 | 1,218 | 165 | 68 | 248 | 225 | 210 | 197 | 134 | 173 | 481 | 751 | 547 |
| Stocks | 3, 005 | 5, 026 | , 594 | 4,078 | 3,355 | 2,576 | 1,691 | 1,042 | 620 | 261 | 1,202 | 3,219 | 3,967 |
| Oil mills: $\ddagger$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 2, 849 | 5,546 | E, 751 | 4260 | 2,636 | 2,846 | 2,306 | 2,495 | 2,789 | 2,739 | ${ }_{3}^{2,789}$ | 2, 343 | -2,150 |
| Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis).--do | 7.26 | 3.10 | 3. 10 | 3.10 | 3. 10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 2, | 3.35 | 3.79 | 3.95 | 4.00 | 5. 22 |
| Production (crop estimate) ...............- thous. of bu..- | Linseed cake and meal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments from Minneapolis..............thous. of | 37, 200 | 49,920 | , 22 | , | 29, 220 | 30,960 | 34,080 |  | 4,840 | 24, 960 |  |  |  |
| Linseed oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factor | 42,302 | 42,881 | 39,069 | 44, 257 | 43, 054 | 46, 888 | 51,297 | 48,938 | 45,737 | 41,603 | 46,652 | 43, 227 | 44,246 |
| Price, wholesale (N. Y.).---.---..........-dol. per lb |  |  | . 155 | ${ }^{59} 155$ | . 155 | . 155 | . 155 | . 155 | . 155 | . 176 | 168 | 178 | . 188 |
| Production $\ddagger$ - | 44, 712 | 71, 872 | 63,438 | 56, 016 | 45, 749 | 40, 622 | 42, 129 | 41,371 | 50, 522 | 75,884 | 57, 290 | 46, 494 | 42, 624 |
| Shipments from Minneapolis | 27, 840 | 28, 800 | 28,280 | -27,720 | 24, 600 | -28,580 | 23, 880 | 23,520 | 20, 100 | 20, 400 | 22,980 | 23, 040 | 26, 760 |
| Soybeans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factory $\ddagger$---............-thous. of b | 15,054 | 14, 040 | 13, 860 | 16,310 | 15, 31 | 15,24 | 4, 21 | 13,98 | 12,0 | 12,957 | 11,9 | 9,03 | 0,929 |
| Production (crop estim | 196,725 |  | ${ }^{4} 192,076$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end or month.........................-do.....Soybean oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 134, 303 | 124, 25 | 118,140 | 143, 436 | 135, | 134, 74 | 125,990 | 124, 587 | 107, 004 | 116, 508 | 107,441 | 82, 612 | 95, 841 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oleomargarine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals) \%-- ${ }_{\text {Pre, }}^{\text {Pholesale, }}$ standard, uncolored (Chicago) |  | 41,063 | 43,008 | 47, 644 | 43,63 | 45,01 | 41,837 | 41,93 | 34,567 | 37, 23 | 40,781 | 32, 373 | 51, 428 |
|  | . 420 |  |  | . 165 |  | 185 | . 165 |  | . 165 |  |  | 195 | . 270 |
| Productions-.-....................----- thous. of lb.- |  | 46,027 | 44, 443 | 48, 099 | 45,503 | 46.677 | 43, 495 | 41,969 | 36,032 | 47, 262 | 43,402 | 37,067 | 60, 271 |
| Shortenings and compounds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41, 778 | 39, 725 | 33, 095 | 45,719 | 43, 635 | 39, 793 | 44,002 | 46,233 | 45, 868 | 44,045 | 42,503 | $52,830$ | 121, 442 |
| Vegetable price, wholesale, tierces (Ohi.).-dol per ib... | ${ }_{(5)}$ | ${ }^{165}$ | . 165 | . 165 | . 165 | . 165 | 44, 165 .168 | . 165 | -165 | (5) | (5) | $\begin{array}{r} 2,171 \end{array}$ | . 171 |
|  <br> ${ }^{3}$ December 1 estimate. $\ddagger$ Revisions for $1941-42$ for coconut or copra oil prot <br> $\ddagger$ Revisions for $1941-42$ for coconut or copra oil production and stocks and linseed oil production and for 1941-43 for other indicated series are available on request; revisions were frally minor except fo. fish oils (1941 revisions for fish oils are in note on p. S-22 of the April 1943 Survey). <br> IData for January 1942 -February 1945 will be shown later; publication of these data was temporarily discontinued in 1942. <br> §. For July 1941-June 1942 revisions see February 1943 Survey, p. S-23; revisions for July 1942-June 1944 are on p. 23 of November 1945 issue; revisions for July $1944-J u n e 1945$ are <br> p. S-25 of the August 1946 issue. <br> $\sigma^{\prime}$ Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be shown later. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes masy be found in the 1942 Supplement te the Survey

| 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| November | November | Decem ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | Octo ber |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| PAINT SALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calcimines, plastio-texture and cold-water paints: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calastic-texture paints.-.-............................................... |  | 68 | ${ }_{68}^{83}$ | 75 | 87 | 85 | 113 | ${ }_{91} 1$ | 111 | 115 | 835 | 129 | 135 |
| Cold-water paints: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 271 | 190 | 199 | 262 | 305 | 365 | 439 | 476 | 500 | 534 | 454 | 555 |
| In paste form for interior use ---7-.-........-- do |  | 50, 20 | 43887 | ${ }_{58}{ }^{265}$ | - ${ }_{54}^{240}$ | 64. 2797 | ${ }^{2} 271$ |  | ${ }_{66}{ }_{071} 4$ | 269 | 288 | 217 | 261 |
| Paint, varnish, lacquer, and fillers, |  | 45, ${ }^{5039}$ | 43,382 38,072 | 50,415 | 48,891 | 64, 689 | 65,021 | 72, 6134 | 69, 59.422 | -65, 592 | 68,482 | 63, 654 | 70, 127 |
| Industrial...- |  | 18,996 | 16, 614 | 19,983 | 17,643 | 20,940 | 24, 256 | 24, 475 | 23,653 | 24, 259 | 26,060 | 24, 014 | 63, 291 |
| Trade. |  | 26, 043 | 21,458 | 30, 432 | 31,248 | 37,339 | 40,765 | 40,659 | 35,769 | 34,999 | 35, 180 | 31,759 | 35, 113 |
|  |  | 5,259 | 5, 811 | 6,141 | 5,682 | 6,418 | 7,318 | 7, 329 | 6,648 | 5,944 | - 7, 242 | 7,280 | 6,836 |
| Cellulose Plastic Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments and consumption: ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: Sheets, rods and tubes........thous. of lb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Molding and extrusion materials--.-.............do...- | 5,984 | 6, 171 | 5,395 | 6, 690 | 6, 025 | 6, 504 | 7,181 | 7, 251 | 6,736 | 7,167 | - 7,242 | 7,001 | 1, 777 |
| Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes...............do.-.-. | 1,233 | 1, 498 | 1,289 | 1,614 | 1,435 | 1,521 | 1,714 | 1,532 | 1,429 | 1,524 | 1,539 | 1,515 | 1,697 |

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

| ELECTRIC POWER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production (utility and industrial), total*mil. of kw.-hr-- | 23,954 | 21, 208 | 22, 014 | 22, 163 | 19,449 | 21,675 | 21, 265 | 21, 288 | 21,441 | 22,583 | 23, 669 | 22,788 | -24,430 |
| Utilities (for public use), totalo'.................do..... | 19,954 | 17, 360 | 18, 108 | 18,403 | 16, 193 | 17, 800 | 17, 477 | 17,675 | 17,624 | 18.620 | 18,515 | 18,805 | + 20,222 |
| By fuels | 13,680 | 11, 028 | 11,522 | 11, 292 | 9,967 | 10, 521 | 10,797 | 10,577 | 10,943 | 12, 204 | 13,389 | 13,169 | +13,935 |
| By water power | 6, 274 | 6, 332 | 6,586 | 7,110 | 6, 226 | 7, 278 | 6,680 | 7,099 | 6,681 | 6,416 | 8,125 | 5,636 | r 6,287 |
| Privately and municipally owned utilities ...-do. | 17, 119 | 15, 092 | 15, 705 | 15, 901 | 13,900 | 15, 288 | 15,076 | 15,162 | 15, 212 | 16,045 | 16,783 | 16, 123 | 17,316 |
|  | 2,835 | 2, 269 | 2,403 | 2,501 | 2,294 | 2,512 | 2,402 | 2,514 | 2,412 | 2,575 | 2,731 | 2,682 | r 2,006 |
| Industrial establishments *-..---.-.-.............-do | 4, 000 | 3,847 | 3,907 | 3,760 | 3,256 | 3,875 | 3, 787 | 3,613 | 3, 818 | 3,963 | 4,155 | 3,983 | - 4,208 |
|  | 3, 681 | 3, 467 | 3,495 | 3,305 | 2,829 | 3,468 | 3,329 | 3, 139 | 3,381 | 3,551 | 3,788 | 3,674 | 「3,867 |
| By water power* | 319 | 380 | 412 | 455 | 426 | 407 | 459 | 474 | 437 | 412 | 366 | 309 | 341 |
|  |  | 14, 908 | 15, 283 | 15,757 | 14, 220 | 15,091 | 15,233 | 15,064 | 15, 185 | 15,608 | 16,474 | 16,358 | 16,721 |
| Residential or domestic.-....-...................do. |  | 3,026 | 3,275 | 3,658 | 3,505 | 3,282 | 3,094 | 2,994 | 2,954 | 2,883 | 2,900 | 3,018 | 3, 130 |
| Rural (distinct rural rates) -........................ do |  | 258 | 264 | 242 | 243 | 249 | 328 | 379 | 443 | 470 | 548 | 489 | 410 |
| Commercial and indugtrisl: <br> Small light and power 9 |  | 2,566 | 2,663 | 2,755 | 2,708 | 2,622 |  | 2,578 | 2,617 | 2,718 | 2,815 | 2,825 | 2,821 |
| Large light and power t-........................................ |  | 7,657 | 7,561 | 7,596 | 7,083 | 7, 592 | 7,916 | 7,869 | 7,963 | 8,309 | 8,953 | 8,800 | 9,064 |
| Street and highway lighting 9.....................d |  | 209 | 223 | 229 | 198 | 193 | 174 | 160 | 147 | 154 | 168 | 184 | 206 |
| Other public authorities 9 |  | 535 | 540 | 512 | 518 | 486 | 483 | 463 | 459 | 464 | 468 | 455 | 47 I |
| Railways and railrosds 9 |  | 608 | 702 | 708 | 614 | 613 | 591 | 570 | 550 | 558 | 572 | 537 |  |
| Interdepartmental 1 ...- ulimate |  | 50 | 56 | 57 | 51 | 53 | 52 | 51 | 51 | 52 | 51 | 50 |  |
|  |  | 276, 718 | 284,845 | 297, 601 | 288, 746 | 282, 543 | 278, 337 | 277, 145 | 278, 544 | 279,659 | 286,945 | 288, 041 | 292, 587 |
| GAS $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, end of quarter, total-..-------thousands.Residential (incl. house-heating) ....................... |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11,238 \\ & 10,554 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 11,256 10,557 |  |  | 11, 394 |  |  | 11,319 10,616 |  |
|  |  |  | 675 |  |  | 10, 690 |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| Sales to consumers, total..-.............-mil. of cu. it |  |  | 135. 558 |  |  | 171, 804 |  |  | 133, 355 |  |  | 110, 834 |  |
|  |  |  | 91,977 <br> 41 <br> 807 |  |  | 120,212 |  |  | 88, 856 |  |  | 70.113 |  |
| Industrial and commercial...-.-......do-...- |  |  | 41, 807 |  |  | 49, 588 |  |  | 43, 139 |  |  | 39, 657 |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol. Residential (incl house-heating) |  |  | 121, 463 |  |  | 142, 919 |  |  | 122, 181 |  |  | 107. 835 |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) .-.-.-.-......-. |  |  | 91, 983 |  |  | 107, 723 |  |  | 92,055 |  |  | 80, 923 |  |
| Industrial and commercia Natural gas (quarterly): |  |  | 28, 422 |  |  | 34,008 |  |  | 29, 245 |  |  | 26, 214 |  |
| Customers, end of quarter, total .-....... - thousands |  |  | 9, 054 |  |  | 9, 153 |  |  | 9, 171 |  |  | 9, 259 |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) -.-.-.-.---- do |  |  | 8, 442 |  |  | 8,521 |  |  | 8, 554 |  |  | 8,654 |  |
| Industrial and commercial.-----------...- do |  |  | 606 |  |  | 627 |  |  | 612 |  |  | 600 |  |
| Sales to consumers, total.--.----.....mil. of cu. $1 t$ |  |  | 528, 000 |  |  | 638, 355 |  |  | 508, 141 |  |  | 465,984 |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) .--...... ....do. |  |  | 146. 408 |  |  | 250, 766 |  |  | 129, 143 |  |  | 73, 020 |  |
| Industrial and commercial...--------...- do |  |  | 359, 359 |  |  | 361.322 |  |  | 361.315 |  |  | 383, 859 |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total.thous. of dol.. |  |  | 169, 708 |  |  | 229, 428 |  |  | 159, 853 |  |  | 131, 165 |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating)........------.-. do |  |  | 92,033 |  |  | 144, 875 |  |  | 85, 177 |  |  | 56, 383 |  |
| Industrial and commercial...-.-.-.-.-.-.......do |  |  | 74, 265 |  |  | 80, 721 |  |  | 72, 265 |  |  | 73, 393 |  |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO

| ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fermented malt liquor: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,610 | -6,858 | 6,966 | 7. 508 | 7,236 | 5, 452 | 5, 642 | 5,836 | 6,832 | 7,373 | 6, 723 | 8,436 | 7,948 |
| Tax-paid withdrawals......-.-.............-........do....- | 6,523 | ${ }^{\mathbf{r}} \mathbf{6 , 8 5 5}$ | 6,228 | 6,856 | 6,527 | 5,581 | E, 708 | 5,958 | 6,367 | 7,209 | 7,476 | 7. 228 | 7,110 |
|  | 8,175 | - 7,863 | 8, 189 | 8,449 | 8,710 | 8,429 | 8,135 | 7,761 | 8,039 | 7,881 | 6,888 | 7,838 | 8,309 |
| Distilled spirits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apparent consumption for beverage purposes $\dagger$ thous. of wine gal.- |  | 19,030 | 20, 250 | 18,719 | 18,916 | 19,470 | 19,393 | 19,124 | 18, 535 | 19,068 | 19,392 | 17,691 | 20, 408 |
| Imports © .-...........--...........thous, of proof gal.- |  | 1,366 | 1,155 | 1,194 | -1,161 | 1, 580 | 2,078 | 1,964 | 1,525 | 1,467 | 1,130 | 1,312 | 1,611 |
|  | 20,703 | 25,541 | 25,086 | 26,690 | 24, 788 | 20, 912 | 19,719 | 15,304 | 13,486 | 16, 011 | 15, 538 | 25, 019 | 31, 488 |
|  | 12, 734 | r 12,198 | 9,901 | 11,356 | 10,816 | 11, 272 | 10, 612 | 10,880 | 9,632 | 12, 120 | 11, 519 | 11, 115 | 13, 184 |
|  | 419, 350 | 368,066 | 380, 534 | 392, 446 | 403,776 | 410, 226 | 417, 419 | 418,657 | 420,262 | 421, 390 | 420,947 | 420,778 | 418,924 |

$r$ Revised. IFor $1943-44$ revisions for the indicated series, see notes at bottom of pp. S-23 and S-24 of the May 1945 Survey.
$\ddagger$ Data for some items are not comparable with data prior to 1945 ; see note for calcimines, plastics and cold-water paints at bottom of p. S- 23 of the December 1945 Survey.
 942 Supplement. See note in September 1946 Survey regarding a change in the coverage of the data for molding and extrusion materials in June 1945 .
$\sigma^{7}$ 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.
 of the total. Monthly data beginning January 1945 and earier annual totals for these series and for total industrial and utility production will be show later.




 for ethyl alcohol on p. S-24 (see note in November 1946 Survey).
incladed here, see p. S-24; these are largely for beverage purposes.

| Unless otherwise stated, etatistics through 1941 and descriptive notem may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | Novem. ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | Apri | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\substack{\text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber }}}{ }$ | Octo ber |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued


$r$ Revised. O"See note marked "o"" on page S-29. ${ }^{1}$ Dec. 1, estimate. ${ }^{2}$ Revised estimate. ${ }^{3}$ No quotation.
tSee note in June 1945 Survery 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 later.
$\dagger$ Revisions for consumption of distilled spirits for beverage purposes for $1940-44$ are available on p. 22 of July 1946 Survey. See note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-25 of the April 1946 Survey for sources of $1941-42$ and July 1943-January 1944 revisions for other alcoholic beverage series; revisions for fiscal year 1945 are shown on p. S- 27 of the May 1946 issue. Revisions for 1920 to June 1945 for the series on utilization of fluid milk in manufactured dairy products are available on request; see note marked "t" on p. S-26 of the April 1946 Survey for sources of 1941-43 revisions for dried skim milk production and note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-25 of that issue for sources of 1941 -43 revisions for the other indicated dairy products series. Final ravisions for all dairy products for 1944 and preliminary revisions for January to June 1945 for condensed, evaporated, and dried skim milk will be published later. Crop estimates
for barley and potatoes have been revised for $1929-41$ for 1941 revisions. see February 1943 Survey, p. 25 ; 1929-40 data are available on request.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in tho 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Novem- ber | Novem- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Jany- }}{\text { Jant }}$ | Febru- | March | April | May | June | July | Aagust | Septem- | Octo- ber |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Corn: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 217 | 624 |  |  | 65 | 152 | 2,024 | 7,036 | 2, 508 | ${ }_{0}^{997}$ | 11 | ${ }^{385}$ |
| Grindings, wet process.....---.................... ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 12, 198 | 0,446 | 11,002 | 7,791 | 5,759 | 11,385 | 9,322 | 9,722 | 10,636 | 9,469 | 9,977 | 10, 456 | 11,652 |
| No. 3, yellow (Chicago) .-................dol. per bu.- | 1.39 | 1.17 | (1) | 1.17 | (1) | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 1. | 1.53 | 2.17 | $1.93$ | 1.89 | 1.82 |
| No. 3, white (Cbicago)............................do. | 1.75 | 1.32 | 1.31 | (i) | (1) | (1) | 1.26 | (1) | (1) | 2.32 | (1) | (1) | 2.10 |
| Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades.......do | 1.31 | 1.04 | 97 | . 92 | . 94 | . 99 | 1.11 | 1.30 | 1.40 | 2.03 | 1.88 | 1.83 | 1. 63 |
| Production (erop estimate) $\dagger$.............thous of bu | $\begin{array}{r} 23,287,927 \\ 40,562 \end{array}$ | 28, 831 | $\begin{array}{r} 32,880,933 \\ 31,671 \end{array}$ | 31, 962 | 33, 196 | 16, 581 | 16,153 | 29,383 | 11, 103 | 23, 924 | 16,830 | 11, 297 | 062 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of mon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial | 14,758 | 7,780 | 11,127 | 16, 493 | 26,886 | 23,608 | 19,511 | 29,171 |  | 11,864 | 11,768 |  | 4, 076 |
| Oats: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, including oatmeal ${ }^{\text {ct }}$ - |  | 1,719 | 1,055 | 3, 021 | 5,526 | 10 |  |  | 653 | 337 | 2,384 | 3,872 | 946 |
| Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu.. | 85 | . 77 |  | 80 | 81 |  |  |  | (1) | . 82 | . 78 | . 81 | . 86 |
|  | 11,426 | 18, 308 | 16,158 | 21, 762 | 13, 104 | 16,473 | 11,045 | 5,478 | 5,915 | 25,315 | 30, 832 | 25, 257 | 18,922 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of mont |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14, 185 | 45,043 | $\begin{array}{r} 46,695 \\ 988,435 \end{array}$ | 38,775 | 28,921 | 23, 890 | 14, 234 | 6,578 | 3,153 | 7,181 | 15,080 | 19 | 9, 669 |
| Rice: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 845, 680 | 856, 526 | 941, 488 | 815,915 | 920,815 | 698,91 | 339,35 | 646, 012 | 305, 369 | r 63,686 | r 141,848 | 89,520 |
|  |  | 22,009 | 13, 238 | 8,807 |  | 7, 817 | 3,166 | 18,580 | 3,742 | 3,098 | 13,383 | 5,955 | 6,668 |
| Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.)---dol. per |  | . 066 | 066 | . 066 | . 066 | . 066 | . 066 | . 066 | . 066 | . 066 | . 066 | . 066 | . 066 |
| Production (crop estimate) $\dagger$...............thous. of California: | , 52 |  | ${ }^{3} 68,150$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, domestic, rough .-........-bags ( 100 lb .).- | 901, 952 | 1,023,332 | 610, 109 | 493, 561 | 412,082 | 394, 4 | 363, 534 | 372,348 | 406, 543 | 385, 943 | 219, 032 | 56, 399 | 1,363,897 |
| Shipments from muls, milled rice-.......-.-do | 704, 105 | 592,683 | 468, 991 | 361, 417 | 357, 147 | 224, 996 | 239, 981 | 216,602 | 283, 065 | 239, 753 | 299,916 | 52,842 | 491,946 |
| Stocks, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned), end of month. $\qquad$ bags ( 100 lb .) | 452, 766 | 428,849 | 358. 408 | 330, 078 | 241,973 | 272, 359 | 264, 032 | 275,655 | 262, 672 | 280, 446 | 143,992 | 123,691 | 523, 274 |
| Southern States (La., Tex., Ark., Tenn.). (162 lb) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Recelpts, rough, at mills -...thous. of bbl Shipments from mills, milled rice | 2,564 | 4,292 | 1,137 | 537 | 316 | 267 | 108 | 81 | 25 | 7 | 05 | 2,493 | ,713 |
| , thous. of pock | 2,684 | 2,731 | 1,960 | 1,731 | 1,562 | 1,121 | 683 | 462 | 253 | 439 | 18 | 1,085 | 2,323 |
| Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned), end of mo....thous. of pockets ( 100 lb .). | 4,708 | 5,482 | 4,807 | 3,777 | 2,598 | 1,772 | 1,190 | 82 | 591 | 171 | 485 | 1,98 ${ }^{-7}$ | 4,624 |
| Rre: ${ }_{\text {Price, }}$ wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis) . .-dol. per bu.. | 2.68 | 1.84 | 1.75 | 1.98 | 2.13 | 2.36 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.85 | 2.09 | 1.95 | 2.2 | 2.39 |
| Production (erop estimate) $\dagger$.............thous. of bu.. | 18,685 |  | 3 23,952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, principal markets | ${ }^{692}$ | 1,301 | 896 | 480 | 404 | 476 | 317 | 270 | 72 | 193 | 1,016 | 1,123 | 799 |
| Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month ...d | 2, 143 | 4,768 | 4, 8.44 | 3,868 | 3,340 | 3.113 | 1,016 | 461 | 322 | 262 | 908 | 1,126 | 1,612 |
| Disappearance, d |  |  | 341, ${ }^{\text {c37 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, wheat, inc |  | 32, 69 | 31, 871 | 38.196 | 31,764 | 329,551 |  |  | 235, 283 |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat only ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 23,637 | 24, C 57 | 27, 733 | 18,476 | 21, 485 | 12,808 | 6, 526 | 23, 869 | 17, 322 | 15,977 | 10, 501 | 6, 100 |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. 1, Dark Northern Spring (Minneapolis) | 2.33 | 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.7 | . 75 | 1.77 |  |  | 1.90 | 2.22 |  | 10 |  |
| No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louls) - .-.............-d | 2. 25 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (i) | (1) | 1.94 | 2.11 | 2.03 | 2.08 | 2.14 |
| No. 2, Hard Winter(K. O.) | 2. 10 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.72 | 1.72 | (1) | 1.86 | 1.98 | 1.94 | 1.96 | 2.04 |
| Weighted av, 6 mkts., all grades....-.........d | 2.23 | 1.70 | 1.71 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.75 | 1.76 | 1.79 | 1.90 | 2.03 | 1.99 | 2.05 | 2. 14 |
| Production (crop est.), totalt--.-----.-.thous of b | 21,155,715 |  | 81,108,224 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spring wheat.................................... | 2281,822 |  | ${ }^{3} 290,380$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Winter wheat |  |  | 817,831 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Recefpts, principal ma | 36, | 42,048 | 29, 185 | 26,9 | 21,4 | 31, 11 | 16, 472 | 40, 268 | 41,005 | 76,432 | , 8 | 56,11 | 4, 929 |
| Stocks, en (Canadian wheat | 152,630 | 175, 257 | 152, 823 | 141,796 | 122, 374 | 102, | 81,080 | 63, 829 | 46,791 | 39,48 | 50,903 |  | 141, 047 |
| United States, domestic, |  |  | 689, 444 |  |  | 336,738 |  |  | r4101, 191 |  |  | 956, 521 |  |
| Commercial | 85, 512 | 121,712 | 102, 130 | 72, 262 | 50,011 | 34, 317 | 17,849 | 30, 126 | 4 29,917 | 90, 253 | 98,963 | 103, 595 | 98,392 |
| Country mills |  |  | 108, 839 |  |  | 35, 570 |  |  | 48,382 |  |  | 176, 568 |  |
| Merchant |  |  | 95, 276 |  |  | 65,899 |  |  | 112,838 |  |  | 114,4:8 |  |
| Wheat flour: |  |  | 268, 820 |  |  | 203, 981 |  |  | 442,703 |  |  | 559,696 |  |
| Wheat flour: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1, 828 | 1,663 | 2,220 | 2,827 | 1,716 | 2,201 | 2,073 | 2,003 | 1,784 | 1,612 | 1,986 | 998 |
| Grindings of wheatf --...-.......................-- do | 57,690 | 52,403 | 52, 974 | 58, 591 | 59.361 | 44, 975 | 42,745 | 36, 220 | 37, 556 | 47,500 | 51,442 | 54, 210 | 60,069 |
| Standard patents (Minneapolis) \%.....dol. per bb | 10.95 | 6.55 | 6.55 | 6. 55 | 6.65 | 6. 55 | 6.55 | 6.55 | 6.55 | 9.53 | 8.76 | 9.25 | 95 |
|  | 10.38 | 6.36 | 6. 44 | 6. 46 | 6.46 | 6.49 | 6.49 | 6.49 | 6.49 | $9.58{ }^{\circ}$ | 8.72 | 9.19 | 9.38 |
| Production (Census): $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flour <br> Operations, percent of capacity |  | 11,473 77.8 | 11, 598 | 13,064 | 13,016 | , 680 | 10, 142 | 8,617 | 8,943 | 11,259 | 12,173 | 12,078 | 3, 298 |
| Operations, percent of capacity Offal. $\qquad$ th | 89.1 | 77.8 914,928 | 785, ${ }^{78,5}$ | 85.3 | 91.3 | 69.4 | 65.8 | 55.8 | 60.2 | 72.8 | 75.8 | 84.5 | 82.7 |
| Ofial <br> stocks held by mills, end of month | 986, 000 | 914, 928 | 925,109 3,399 | 1,038,080 | 1,032,900 | 622,980 | 584, 280 | 482, 800 | 505, 660 | 641,300 | 712,000 | 02, 900 | 1,022,00 |
| VESTOCK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Livestock slaughter (Federally inspected): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calves.-------....-.-............thous. of animals | 656 | 783 | 48 | 440 | 427 | 484 | 445 | 402 | 294 | 542 | 534 | 364 | 651 |
| Cattle.....................................--.......- do | 1,348 | 1,408 | 1,118 | 1,012 | 1,015 | 904 | 715 | 676 | 451 | 1,239 | 1,240 | 360 | 1,103 |
| Hogs | 5,434 | 4,350 | 5, 837 | 4,911 | 4,698 | 3,636 | 3,858 | 4,149 | 2,316 | 3,863 | 2,843 | 438 | 3,114 |
| Sheep and lambs | 1,529 | 1.772 | 1,806 | 1,440 | 2,196 | 1,978 | 1,736 | 1,374 | 1,678 | 1,738 | 1,578 | 1,300 | 2,005 |
| Cattle and calves: <br> Recelpts, principal markets | 2,871 | 3,024 | 2,073 | 1,961 |  | 1,920 | 2,145 | 1,783 | 1,725 | 3,121 | 2,562 | 1,923 | 3, 650 |
| Sblpments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States $\dagger$.-.......d | 445 | 404 | ${ }^{2} 187$ |  | 1,97 | ${ }^{1} 91$ | ${ }^{2} 109$ | ${ }^{1} 106$ | ${ }^{1} 141$ | ${ }^{3} 176$ | ${ }^{2} 323$ | 1,388 | ${ }^{3} 730$ |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beef steers (Chicago) ---- | 23.64 | 16. 91 | 16. 59 | 16.49 | 16.14 | 16. 26 | 16.56 | 16.77 | 17.30 | 21.36 | 21.71 | 17.99 | 23.57 |
| Steers, stocker and feeder (K. C) | 16. 30 | 13.19 | 13.41 | 13. 56 | 14.71 | 16. 22 | 15.86 | 15.82 | 15.72 | 15.53 | 15.51 | 15. 99 | 16. 42 |
| Calves, veslers (Cbicago) | 18.38 | 14.63 | 14.63 | 14.69 | 14.81 | 15.66 | 15.75 | 15. 63 | 15.88 | 17. 10 | 16.44 | 16. | 18.19 |

: Revised.
${ }^{1}$ No quotation. ${ }^{2}$ Dec. 1 estimate. ${ }^{3}$ Revised estimate
${ }^{4}$ Includes old crop only; new corn not reported in stock figures until crop year begins in October and new oats and wheat until crop year begins in July.
ondata continue series published in the 1942 supplement which were suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later.
\$Data relate to regular flour only; in addition data for granular flour were reported for January 1943 to February 1946 and are given in notes in the May 1946 and previous issues of the Survey; data were not collected after February 1946.
${ }^{\$ P}$ Prices since May 1943 have been quoted for sacks of 100 pounds and have been converted to price per barrel to have figures comparable with earlier data. For March-August 1046 qutotations are for flour of 80 percent extraction; beginning September 1946, quotations were resumed for flour of normal extraction (72 percent)

The total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins not included in the breakdown of stocks.
TRevised series. The indicated grain series have been revised as follows: Crop estimate for oats, 1932-41, and rice, 1937-41; other crop estimates, 1929-41; domestic disappearance of Wheat and stocks of Wheat in country mills and elevators, 1934-41; corn, oat and wheat stocks on farms and total United States stocks of domeatic wheat, 1036-41; see note marked August 1943 Survey to include data for Illinois; see p. S-26 of that issue for revised data for 1941-42.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 1942 descriptive notem may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | November | $\overline{\begin{array}{c} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Febru- }}{\text { ary }}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\substack{\text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber }}}{\text { a }}$ | Octo- ber |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| LIVESTOCK-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts, principal markets.......thous. 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: <br> Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dot dol. per 100 | 24.07 | 14.67 | 14.66 | 14.72 | 14.77 | 14.80 | 14.81 | 14.81 | 14.77 | 17.94 | 20.84 | 16. 25 | ${ }^{22.82}$ |
| Sheep and lambs: |  |  | . 0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 5 |  |  |  | 8.6 | 11.6 |  |  |
| Receipts, principal markets ---thous. of animals | 1,966 | 2,270 | 2,100 | 663 | 2,481 | 53 | 1,984 | 1,610 | 517 | 2,286 | 2,176 | 2,542 | 3,656 |
| Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States | 304 | 315 | 129 | 102 | 54 | 20 |  |  | 76 | 88 | 338 | 865 | 941 |
| Price, wholesale: <br> Lambs, a verage (Chicago) ...........dol. per 100 | 22. | 14.00 | 13.89 | 14.30 | 14.70 | 15. 23 | 15.51 | 16.00 |  |  | 20.50 | 19.00 | 23.00 |
| Lambs, feeder, good and chotee (Omaha) ....do | 17.77 | 14.76 | 14.33 | 14.46 | 15. 60 | 15.38 | 15.30 | (c) | (*) | (a) | 16.53 | 17.26 | 17.90 |
| MEATS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total meats (including lard): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (b) | 1,498 | 1,426 | 1,368 | 1,478 | (b) | ${ }^{(6)}$ | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) |
|  |  | 125 | 202 | , 328 | 173 | 191 | 136 | 200 | 189 | 220 | 118 | 61 | 13 |
| Production (inspected slaughter) | 1,742 | 1,688 | 1,739 | 1,581 | 1,595 | 1,296 | 1,226 | 1,224 | 797 | 1,581 | 1,286 | 351 | 1,245 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of mont | 414 | 556 | 687 | 772 | 791 | 750 | 691 | 619 | 496 | 484 | , 389 | 258 | - 297 |
| Edible offal $\dagger$. | 37 | 31 | 41 | 47 | 49 | 49 | 44 | 38 | 31 | 38 | 40 | 22 | r 26 |
| Miscellaneous meats and meat products Beef and veal: | 24 | 37 | 39 | 38 | 44 | 46 | 44 | 36 | 30 | 28 | 27 | 19 | [21 |
| Consumption, apparent. | (b) | 746, 489 | 521, 900 | 46 f | 543,843 | (b) | (b) | (b) |  | (b) | (b) | (b) |  |
|  |  | 15, 221 | 69,602 | 90,526 | 50, 214 | 94,545 | 30,945 | 44, 577 | 39,738 | 29,912 | 20,926 | 19,691 | 2,585 |
| Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, native steers (Chicago) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 235 | 80 |
| Production (inspected slaughter)........thous. or | 689, 827 | 750.723 | 599, 635 | 557, 516 | 569, 746 | 526, 166 | 431,517 | 409, 953 | 275, 752 | 674,964 | 664, 848 | 210,423 | 590, 798 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month $\oplus 0^{\circ}$-.........d | 104, 292 | 177,033 | 186, 365 | 187, 392 | 164, 871 | 162,098 | 140, 157 | 105, 905 | 67,850 | 68, 444 | 101, 825 | 79,051 | ${ }^{\text {r } 64,521}$ |
| Lamb and mutton: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, apparent | (b) | 74, 598 | 74, 060 | 62, 124 | 102,496 | (b) | ${ }^{(b)}$ | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) |  |
| Production (inspected slaug | 64,591 15,308 | 76,951 15,394 | 80,491 17,406 | 66,010 19,189 | 100,934 16,533 | 89,629 15,513 | 75,865 12,171 | 57,167 10,863 | 65,149 10,378 | r 68,844 9,108 | 65,053 13,135 | 54,268 8,844 | $\begin{array}{r} 84,170 \\ r 10,602 \end{array}$ |
| Pork (including lard): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, apparent | (b) | 676, 895 | 829,991 | 839,051 | 831, 492 | (b) |  | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) |
| Production (inspected sla | 987, 245 | 850, 844 | 1,058,969 | 957, 453 | 924, 170 | 680, 480 | 718, 345 | 757, 222 | 456, 591 | 837, 553 | 555, 686 | 85, 991 | 570, 068 |
| Exports§ |  | 11, 190 | 12,721 | 16,559 | 8,222 | 20, 718 | 27, 321 | 47, 991 | 46,919 | 49,412 | 42,219 | 12,737 | , 076 |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hams, smoked (Chicago) --................ per <br> Fresh loins, 8-10 1b. average (New York | 554 512 | 258 | .258 .259 | .258 .259 | . 258 | 264 | . 2688 | . 2665 | 265 | 410 | 503 | 265 | 265 |
| Fresh loins, 8 -10 ib. average (New York) .....do | 757, 765 | - 679 | 810, ${ }^{259}$ | 747, 282 | 708, ${ }^{256}$ | 533,909 | 573, ${ }_{\text {, }}^{268}$ | 606, ${ }^{.217}$ | 360.266 | 667, 522 | 425, 735 | 71, 181 | 462,454 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month $\oplus$ or- | 194, 744 | 235, 894 | 320, 571 | 396, 740 | 426, 545 | 396, 753 | 379, 373 | 382, 742 | 322, 433 | 297, 355 | 168, 861 | 99, 859 | - 142,912 |
| Lard: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, apparent | (b) | 95, 465 | 134, 46 | 127,002 | 102,4 | (b) |  | (b) | (*) | (b) | (b) | (b) |  |
|  |  | 27, 350 | 22, 866 | 25, 063 | 47, 975 | 42,323 | 55, 435 | 64, 861 | 57,689 | 52, 555 | 27,665 | 11,679 | 8,268 |
| Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)-...-.-dol. per 1 | . 392 | . 146 | . 146 | 146 |  | + 1487 | . 148 | . 148 | . 148 | (a) |  | 190 |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter) .-.....thous. of | 167,381 | 131,250 | 180, 801 | 152,728 | 157, 087 | 106,538 | 105, 369 | 109, 563 | 69,837 | 123, 348 | 94,780 | 10,665 | 77,888 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month ${ }^{\text {r }}$ - -...--.....do | 38,913 | 59,349 | 82, 826 | 83, 489 | 90, 184 | 80,438 | 71, 153 | 45, 539 | 34, 910 | 43, 349 | 37,969 | 30, 021 | + 31,513 |
| POULTRY AND EGGS <br> Poultry: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago) .-. dol. per | 242 | . 232 | . 243 | . 255 | 253 | . 288 | . 272 | . 274 | 269 | 283 | 265 | 307 | . 298 |
| Receipts, 5 markets ...--..............-thous. of lb.- | 72,952 | 99, 208 | 89, 018 | 47, 157 | 31, 034 | 31, 348 | 37,278 | 34, 765 | 32,865 | 38, 138 | 43,162 | 61, 131 | 89, 972 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month ${ }^{2}$ (-.........-do... | 308, 582 | 320, 745 | 355,914 | 363, 954 | 356, 730 | 320, 027 | 256, 822 | 209, 944 | 173,905 | 178, 784 | 207, 137 | 184, 841 | \% 261,006 |
| Eggs: ${ }_{\text {Dried, }}$ production* | 2,271 | 159 | 183 | 264 |  | 18,335 | 20,924 | 17, 556 | 761 | 756 | 757 | , 347 | 970 |
| Price, wholesale, fresh firsts (Chicago) f dol per doz | 406 | 437 | 429 | 356 | 331 | 332 | . 333 | . 336 | 332 | 340 | 析 | 406 | 420 |
| Production | 3,080 | 2,936 | 3,400 | 4, 214 | 4,954 | 6,696 | 6,721 | 6,216 | 5, 012 | 4, 221 | 3, 636 | 3,264 | 3, 172 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month: ${ }^{\text {S }}$ ( Shell |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,675 \\ 132,569 \end{array}$ | 155,934 | $\begin{array}{r} 113 \\ 129,424 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 272 \\ 111,721 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,578 \\ 117,903 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,771 \\ 149,710 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} * 6,425 \\ 200,176 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,683 \\ 245,287 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,871 \\ 265,050 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,537 \\ 260,101 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,960 \\ 236,256 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,738 \\ 207,244 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} r \\ r \\ r \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Candy, sales by manufacturers_..........thous. of dol._ | 56, 287 | 40,459 | 36,818 | 42,709 | 38,865 | 39, 254 | 38,469 | 34, 622 | 30,467 | 24, 678 | 34,056 | 39,505 | 54, 122 |
|  |  | 14, 133 | 14, 249 | 16, 898 | 30, 162 | 37,361 | 42,688 | 29,397 | 14, 048 | 19,433 | 14, 409 | 9,405 | 13,765 |
| Clearanc |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clearances from Brazil, total...........thous. of ba To United States.................... | 1,416 946 | ${ }_{567}^{866}$ | 1, 233 | 1,973 | 718 | , 748 | 1,189 | 1, 1,810 | 1,312 | 1, 1,163 | 1,970 | 884 | 90 |
| Imports8.-.....--................................... do |  | 1,353 | 998 | 2,093 | -1,498 | 2,849 | 1,824 | 1,786 | 2, 298 | 1,480 | 1,947 | 1,338 | , 237 |
| Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (N. Y.)..dol. per Ib | 80 | . 134 | 134 | . 134 | . 134 | . 134 | 134 | . 134 | . 134 | 206 | 221 | 221 | 241 |
| Visible supply. United States-.--...--thous | 2,080 | 2, 251 | 2, 558 | 2, 276 | 2,143 | 2,044 | 1,964 | 2,105 | 2, 319 | 2,122 | 2,182 | 2, 142 | 1,931 |
| Fish: $\quad$ Landings, fresh fish, 4 ports ..............thous. of 1 b |  | 33,24 |  | 10,821 | 12,45 | 24, 151 | 25,245 | 47,005 | 68,023 |  | 46,776 | 53,727 |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month..............do. | 160, 110 | 148, 286 | 140, 208 | 115, 398 | 99, 051 | 84, 265 | 75,318 | 84, 725 | 97,806 | 126,837 | 152, 403 | 147,085 | r 149,549 |
| Sugar: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of Span. to | 553 | 「347 | 205 | 299 | 1,111 | 2,036 | 2,702 | 2,902 | 2,551 | 2,059 | 1,700 | 1,310 | 712 |
| Deliveries, total $\qquad$ short tons. | 490, 200 | -419,676 | 354,447 | 516, 244 | 285, 341 | 476,316 | 556, 466 | 524, 662 | 598, 604 |  | 608, 883 | 524, 734 | - 396, 831 |
| For domestic consumption..................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 483, 928 | -410, 459 | 347, 402 | 514, 724 | 276, 715 | 425, 742 | 500,608 | 451, 994 | 526, 605 | 557, 235 | 561,695 | 513,527 | - 392,018 |
| For export co.........-........- | 6, 272 | 9, 217 | 7,045 | 1,520 | 8,626 | 50, 574 | 55,858 | 72,668 | 71,999 | 33, 112 | 47, 188 | 11, 207 | 4,813 |
| Production, domestic, and receipts: Entries from off shore areas. Production, domestic cane and bee | 223, 781 | 210, 392 | 196,476 | 182, 937 | 263,345 | 465, 834 | 433, 180 | 501,777 | 478, 311 | 460, 172 | 402, 299 | 297, 275 | 233, 063 |
| Production, dom |  | 644,161 | 414,465 | 98,526 | 24,771 | 19,305 | 18,254 | 8,345 | 9,613 | 13,173 | 49, 780 | 94, 691 | 483, 532 |
| Stoc |  | 1,165,11 | ,418,532 | ,794, | 1,174,614 | 1,184,341 | 1,080,908 | , 065,183 | 5, 031 | 824, 641 | 671, 491 | 519,727 | 832, 071 |

r Revised. For data for December 1941-July 1942, see note in November 1943 Survey.
$\ddagger$ Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor; see note in A pril 1944 Survey.
a No quotation.
${ }^{6}$ Temporarily discontinued; data under revision.
$\sigma^{\prime \prime}$ Cold storage stocks of dairy products, meats, poultry and eggs include stocks owned by U. S. Department of Agriculture and other Government agencies, stocks held for the Armed Forces stored in warehouse space not owned or operated by them, and commercial stocks; stocks held in space owned or leased by the Armed Forces are not included.
$\stackrel{\text { Data }}{ } \oplus$ continue geries publighed in the 1942 Supplement but suspendea during the war period; data for October $1941-$ February 1945 will be published later.
$\oplus \oplus$ Data for edible offal are comparable with figures heginning June 1944 shown as "miscellaneous meats" through the April 1946 Survey (see note in that issue). "Miscellaneous meats and meat products" shown above include sausage and sausage room products and canned meats and meat products which were not reported prior to June 1944 . Stocks shown under beef and vea are combined figures for beer and vea;, the latter also has been reported only beginning June 1944 . Data for June 1944 to February 1948 for veal and for the items wow hown as miscellianeous meats and meat products aregi.
 A pril 1945 Survey).
 shipments of sheep and lambs has been revised beginning 1941 to include data for Illinois; revisions are shown on p. S-27 of the angust 1943 Survey

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and dencriptive notea may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Novem. } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}\right.$ | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Jaduary | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sugar, United States-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, refined sugar 8........................short tons. Imports: § |  | 3,484 | 18,972 | 4,304 | 7,003 | 33, 945 | 58,321 | 59,716 | 61, 807 | 47,191 | 33,844 | 22. 546 | 3,280 |
| Raw sugar, total. |  | 76, 871 | 68,374 | 172, 125 | 191, 214 | 310, 519 | 143, 528 | 240, 190 | 189, 418 | 267, 460 | 157, 171 | 126, 958 | 97, 960 |
| From Cuba |  | 76, 871 | 68,374 | 172. 125 | 191, 214 | 310, 519 | 143.528 | 230, 471 | 179,666 | 267, 460 | 145, 072 | 116,529 | 92.812 |
| Refined sugar, total |  | 10.979 | 4,387 | 10, 324 | 195 | 33,816 | 38,785 | 38,061 | 15, 001 | 47, 349 | 49,932 | 30, 294 | 35, 099 |
| From Cuba-.....................................d |  | 10,856 | 4,243 | 10,324 | 0 | 33, 656 | 38,735 | 38,061 | 15,001 | 47,349 | 49,932 | 30, 294 | 35, 098 |
| Receipts from Hawail and Puerto Rico: Raw. <br> Raw-- |  | 115, 226 | 91,076 0 | 20,687 | 38,774 | 112,933 | 197,733 | 179,667 | 160,827 30,150 | 179,922 4,750 | 209, 662 | 128, 747 | 76, 424 |
| Refined |  |  |  | 0 |  | 10,417 | 23,657 | 17,685 | 30, 150 | 4,750 | 1,709 | 4,774 | 1 |
|  | 1.092 | . 064 | . 064 | 1.067 | ${ }^{1} .068$ | 1.073 | 1.074 | 1.073 | 1. 074 | 1.074 | 1.675 | 1.076 | (8)* |
|  | . 076 | . 054 | . 054 | . 054 | 056 | . 059 | . 059 | 059 | . 059 | . 060 | . 060 | 067 | . 074 |
|  |  | 9,881 | 2,686 | 14,975 | 12,569 | 6, 139 | 6,580 | 3,077 | 1,540 | 1,336 | 6,350 | 9,968 | 3.846 |
| Leat tobacco |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, incl. scrap and stems \&..........thous. of lb |  | 26,504 | 27, 226 | 47,335 | 43,902 | 52, 230 | 60,401 | 62, 293 | 60,740 | 36,970 | 39,595 | 50, 461 | 54. 383 |
| Imports. incl. scrap and stems §................-do |  | 4,892 | 3,119 | 22,371 | 4, 043 | 5, 129 | 4,727 | 5,633 | 4,861 | 5, 381 | 5,613 | 6,031 | [6, 883 |
| Production (crop estimate) -...---..-.-.-mil. of lb.- | ${ }^{2} 2,236$ |  | ${ }^{\text {a }} 1,994$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total, end of quarter $\qquad$ mil. of lb |  |  | 3,278 |  |  | 3, 342 |  |  | 2, 853 |  |  | 2,997 |  |
| Domestic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| gar leaf <br> Fire-cured and dark air-cured $\qquad$ do |  |  | ${ }^{324}$ |  |  | 223 |  |  | 366 196 |  |  | 327 |  |
|  |  |  | 2,668 |  |  | 2,626 |  |  | 2,168 |  |  | 2,389 |  |
|  |  |  | 3 |  |  | 2 |  |  | 3 |  |  | 3 |  |
| Foreign grown: Cigar leaf |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 31 |  |  | 28 |  |  | 26 |  |  | 28 |  |
| Ciparette tohacco-----.-..............-...... do |  |  | 75 |  |  | 85 |  |  | 95 |  |  | 87 |  |
| Manufactured products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals): 1 |  | 25,406 | 16,061 | 25, 226 | 23,637 | 26,401 | 25, 452 | 29,972 | 26,360 | 25,440 | 28,953 | 26, 865 |  |
| Smarge cigarse | 546, 949 | 468,404 | 364,671 | 468, 592 | 455,024 | 480, 479 | 484, 318 | 497, 297 | 452, 180 | 439,396 | 500, 572 | 457,703 | 588, 067 |
| Manufactured tobaco and snuff......thous. of lb.- | 22,728 | 27,090 | 15,453 | 20,806 | 17,776 | 18.519 | 20, 023 | 21, 223 | 21, 084 | 20,949 | 22,733 | \% 21, 671 | 25.631 |
| Exports, cigarettes \$-..................... thousands.. |  | 1,106,003 | 1,002,748 | 2,660,699 | 1,048,525 | 1,448,618 | 1,996,022 | 4,443,744 | 2,427,461 | 1,831,885 | 1,966,654 | 1,124,900 | 1,138583 |
| Price, wholesale (list price, composite): <br> Cigarettes, f. o. b., destination-.......dol. per 1,000 | 6. 509 | 6. 006 | 6. 006 | 6. 006 | 6. 006 | 6.006 | 6. 056 | 6.255 | 6. 255 | 6. 255 | 6.255 | 6.255 | 6.424 |
| Production, manufactured tobacco, total. thous. of lb.- |  | 26,608 | 16,655 | 20,521 | 18,005 | 19,067 | 19,750 | 21, 472 | 21, 092 | 21,078 | 22,868 | 21, 672 |  |
|  |  | 492 | 279 | ${ }^{331}$ | ${ }^{262}$ | 282 | 290 | ${ }^{2} 334$ | ${ }^{3} 32$ | - 326 | 2, 374 | 311 |  |
|  |  | 4, 703 | 3,066 | 4, 106 | 4, 317 | 4,373 | 4,172 | 4,481 | 4,280 | 4,657 | 4,631 | 4.361 |  |
| Scrap, chewing |  | 2,957 | 3, 069 | 3,976 |  | 4,099 | 3,647 7 | 2,738 | 3,635 | 3,968 | 4,437 | 3,860 |  |
|  |  | 14,616 3,427 | -6,954 | 8,7079 | 5,944 3,128 | 6,386 3,419 | 7,808 3,333 | 10,051 3,339 | 9,395 3,022 | 8,909 2,721 | 9,486 3,429 | 9.618 3,061 |  |
| Twist |  | 513 | 335 | 423 | 466 | 508 | 498 | 529 | 458 | 497 | 511 | 461 |  |

LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

| HIDES AND SKINS |  | 15, 736 | 11, 301 |  |  |  | 17,340 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Livestock slaughter (see p. S-28). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports, total hides and skins 8-......-...thous. of lb- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calt and kip skins..........-...........thous. of pleces. |  |  | 164 29 | 39 52 5 | ${ }^{(a)} 20$ | - $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 68\end{array}$ |  | 1 80 | 11 41 | $\begin{array}{r}35 \\ 83 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 20 85 | 48 150 |  |
|  |  | 2.49 | 1,656 | 3,137 | 2.297 | 2,332 | 1,5.1 | 1.168 | 1,271 | $\begin{array}{r}83 \\ \\ \hline 496\end{array}$ | ${ }^{85}$ | 150 | 140 |
|  |  | 2, 774 | 1,912 | 2,883 | 1,968 | 2,818 | 4,684 | 3,609 | 3,090 | 4,868 | 3, 178 | 3,701 |  |
| Prices, wholesale (Chicago): | $\begin{array}{r} .289 \\ .435 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hides, packers', heavy, native steers..... dol. per lb.. |  | .155 | . 155 | . 155 | . 155 | . 155 | . 155 | . 155 | . 155 | . 239 | . 155 | 155 | 155 |
| Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lb .....------........do.-. |  | 218 | . 218 | . 218 | 218 | . 218 | . 218 | . 218 | . 218 | . 268 | . 218 | . 218 | 218 |
| Exports:8 LEATHER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports:8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bends, backs and sides |  | 154 | 3, 062 | 79 | 1,818 | 721 | 3,113 | 2,335 | 655 | 307 | 364 | 640 | 51 |
|  |  | 163 | 6, 705 | 1,194 |  | 673 | 1,322 | 593 | 488 | 186 |  | 17 |  |
| do. |  | 2, 864 |  | 3, 206 | 2,853 | 3, 324 | 4,072 | 4,430 | 3,280 | 2, 282 | 2,010 | 834 | 1,107 |
|  |  |  | 937 | 1,031 | 1,032 |  |  | 831 | 801 | 755 |  | 832 | 953 |
|  |  | 2, 320 | 2, 237 | 2,502 | 2,544 | 2, 500 | 2,479 | 2,331 | 2,089 | 2,058 | 2,160 | - 1,895 | 2,022 |
| Goat and kid --............................thous. of skins. |  | 1,780 | 1,659 | 1,997 | 2,143 | 2, 190 | 2,027 | 1,773 | 1,537 | 1,656 | 1,761 | 1,739 | 2,578 |
| Sheep and lamb...-................................................ |  | 4,639 | 3,949 | 4,418 | 4,288 | 4,256 | 3,986 | 3, 944 | 3,584 | 3,529 | 3,951 | - 3,702 | 4,558 |
| Prices, wholesale: Sole, oak, bends (Boston)t.............dol. dol per |  | . 440 | . 440 | . 440 | . 440 | . 440 | . 440 | . 440 | . 462 | . 675 |  | . 470 | b) |
| Chrome, calf, B grade, black, composite dol. per sq. ft. | (b) | . 529 | . 529 | . 529 | . 533 | . 533 | . 533 | . 533 | . 536 | . 570 | . 538 | . 565 | (b) |
| Stocks of cattle hides and leather, end of month: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ----................thous. of equiv. bides.- |  | 9,605 | 10,063 | 9,886 | 10,059 | 9, 721 | 9,539 | 9,217 | 8,503 | 8,419 | 7,633 | -7,565 | 7,410 |
| Leather, in process and finished...-.........-do. |  | 5,911 | 6, 192 | 6, 081 | 6,052 | 6, 054 | 6,098 | 6,000 | 5,971 | 5,541 | 5,681 | 5,703 | 5,968 |
| Hides, raw |  | 3,694 | 3,871 | 3,728 | 4,007 | 3,737 | 3,441 | 3,204 | 2, 532 | 2,878 | 1,962 | r 1,851 | 1,442 |
| LEATHER MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gloves and mittens, production, total* ${ }^{*}$ thous doz. pairs |  | 2, 266 | 1,893 | 2,228 | 2, 218 | 2,432 | 2,331 | 2, 418 | 2, 274 | 2,024 | 2,255 | 2,103 | 2,536 |
| Dress and semi-dress, total.-..-............-.-.-d. ${ }^{\text {do... }}$ |  | 734 | ${ }^{632}$ | 656 | 688 | 794 | 774 | 798 | 765 | 652 | 806 | 737 | 878 |
|  |  | 171 | 144 | 151 | 154 | 185 | 169 | 185 | 166 | 141 | 175 | 153 | -167 |
| Leather and fabric combination...........-...-do |  | 26 | 20 | 18 | 20 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 28 | 18 | 25 | 18 | 20 |
|  |  | 537 1.531 | 468 1,261 | 488 1.572 | 513 1,530 | $\begin{array}{r}586 \\ 1,638 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}681 \\ 1,557 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 590 1,620 | 571 $\mathbf{1}, 509$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1, } \\ 1,372 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 806 1,449 | $\begin{array}{r}566 \\ 1,366 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}692 \\ \hline 1,657\end{array}$ |
|  |  | 1,531 | 1,261 | 1,572 | 1,530 169 | 1,638 | $\begin{array}{r}1,557 \\ 182 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 1,620 167 | 1,509 | 1,372 116 | 1,449 125 | 1,366 119 | $+1,657$ $r$ 143 |
| Leather and fabric com |  | 212 | 186 | 231 | 220 | 225 | 214 | 212 | 192 | 159 | 186 | 175 | 197 |
| Fabric....-.-....................................... do |  | 1,144 | 921 | 1,164 | 1,141 | 1,237 | 1,160 | 1,241 | 1,161 | 1,097 | 1,138 | 1,072 | 1,317 |

${ }_{2}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Data heginning January 1946 reflect a change in the sample and in the method of summarizing reports: January 1946 figure comparable with earlier data is $\$ 0.064$.
${ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate. ${ }^{3}$ Revised estimate. ${ }^{\circ}$ Less than 500 pieces. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ No quotation.
STax-paid withdrawals include requirements for consumption in the United States for both cirilians and military services; withdrawals for export and for consumption outside
the United States are tax-free.
\$Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period (it should be noted that data for sugar are shown in long tons in that volume); data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later.
$\ddagger$ Data reported currently cover stocks in tanners' hands only; all data shown above hare therefore been revised to cover only tanners' stocks; the figures for total stocks for Jan-
uary, March, and Mav include small revisions that are not availabie for the hreak-down between leather and raw hides.
$\dagger$ Revised series. The price for sole oak leather is shown nn a revised basis beginning in the October 1942 Survey; revisions beginning July 1933 are avallable on request
*New series. Data on gloves and mittens are from the Bureau $0^{\prime}$ the Census and cover all known manufacturers; data for January 1943 -March 1945 for leather and combination

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and deseriptive notee may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Novem- | Novem- | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Janu- }}}$ | February | March | Apri3 | May | June | Juiy | August | Septem. | Octo. ber |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| LEATHER MANUFACTURES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boots and shoes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 995 | 4,192 | 1,326 | 744 | 1,095 | 981 | 1,663 | 1,701 | 776 | 1,159 | 342 | 289 |
|  | 40,049 805 | 34,649 | 141,246 | 43,701 | 47,955 427 | 49, 437 273 | 48, 469 227 | 44, 957 | 37,021 139 | 46, 236 | r 41,651 | 47, 235 |
|  | 39,243 | 34, 017 | 40, 479 | 43, 237 | 47, 528 | 40,164 | 49,242 | 44,642 | 36, 882 | 46,064 | - 41,511 | 47, 064 |
| Athletic............-.-........-.............-do | 452 | 410 | 537 | 635 | 676 | 666 | 690 | 627 | 536 | 486 | '330 | 393 |
| Dress and work shoes, incl. sandals and playshoes: Leather uppers, total thous. of pairs. | 28, 593 | 26,371 | 31,012 | 33,091 | 35,483 | 36,669 | 36,689 | 32,815 | 26, 504 | 32, 117 | -30,022 | 34, 043 |
| Boys' and youths'.........................do. | 1, 593 | 1,421 | 1,492 | 1,777 | 1,807 | 1,872 | 1,879 | 1,752 | 1,502 | 1,720 | r 1,607 | 1,784 |
|  | 2,735 | 2,346 | 2,855 | 3,068 | 3,248 | 3,363 | 3. 238 | 2,960 | 2,456 | 2,838 | +2,575 | 2,941 |
| Misses' and children's.....................do | 3,760 | 3,352 | 3,913 | 4,421 | 4,904 | 5, 066 |  | 4,379 | 3,346 | 4,119 | r 3, 727 | 4,164 |
|  | 7,547 | 6,945 | 7,815 | 8,508 | 8,954 | 9,383 | 9,592 | 8,703 | 7,662 | 8, 692 | r 7,901 | 8, 824 |
| Women's............-..................-do | 12,958 | 12,308 | 14, 937 | 15, 317 | 16,571 | 16,985 | 16,920 | 15,021 | 11,538 | 14, 748 | -14, 212 | 16,330 |
| Part leather and nonleather uppers----do | 2,608 | 2,632 | 4,007 | 4,622 | 5,671 | 5, 8781 | 5,646 | 5,304 | 4,693 4,980 | 6,679 | P5, 279 -588 | 5,157 |
| Slippers and moccasins for housewear......do All other footwear | $\begin{array}{r}7,433 \\ \hline 157\end{array}$ | 4,497 | 4,782 140 | ${ }^{4,757}$ | 5, ${ }^{211}$ | 5,731 | $\begin{array}{r}5,879 \\ \hline 38\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5,708 \\ \hline 188\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,980 \\ \hline 169\end{array}$ | 6, 519 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } 5,681 \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}7,178 \\ \hline 293\end{array}$ |
|  |  | 106 | 140 | 133 | 21 | 222 | 338 | 188 | 169 | 219 | -199 | 293 |

LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

| LUMBER-ALL TYPES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports, total saw mill products §.-......... M bd. ft. |  | 39,429 | 49, 257 | 64,795 | 52,574 | 71,004 | 63,060 | 53, 584 | 56,852 | 43, 784 | 54, 366 | 44, 237 | 23,802 |
| Sawed timber \$.................-.-.-.............d. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ |  | 2,874 | 3,312 | 6,405 | 11, 208 | 21,006 | 21, 278 | 21, 099 | 9,669 | 13,876 | 12,852 | 14,777 | 4,329 |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, ete. |  | 33,803 | 44,012 | 56,089 | 39, 194 | 48, 091 | 39,878 | 30,867 | 45,570 | 27,825 | 34,783 | 26, 889 | 17,485 |
| Imports, total sawmill products \% |  | 98, 964 | 95, 432 | 80,528 | 79,434 | 95, 354 | 97, 136 | 90, 263 | 76,930 | 109, 744 | 123, 411 | 111, 685 | 131,665 |
| National Lumber Manufacturers Association; Production, total | 2,517 | 1,891 | 1,638 | 1,840 | 1,887 | 2, 279 | 2, 538 | 2,668 | 2,689 | 2,656 | 22,880 | 2,709 | 2,921 |
|  | 2,738 | 1,615 | 1,443 | 1, 516 | ${ }_{498}$ | ${ }^{2} .640$ | ${ }^{2} 681$ | ${ }^{2} 699$ | 2,659 | ${ }^{2} 731$ | 2,793 | 2, $8 \times 2$ | , 854 |
|  | 1,779 | 1,276 | 1,195 | 1,324 | 1,389 | 1,639 | 1,857 | 1, 969 | 2,030 | 1,925 | : 2, 087 | 1,889 | 2,067 |
|  | 2,353 | 1,819 | 1,688 | 2,081 | 1,911 | 2,307 | 2,517 | 2, 621 | 2,542 | 2,505 | 22,616 | 2,471 | 2,645 |
| Hardwoods | 619 | 588 | 472 | 1604 | 479 | ${ }_{72} 88$ | 674 | 691 | 622 | 632 | ${ }^{660}$ | \% 642 | 731 |
| Softwoods ........................................ do | 1,735 | 1,238 | 1,216 | 1,477 | 1,432 | 1,725 | 1,843 | 1, 030 | 1,919 | 1,873 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 1,956$ | 1.829 | 1,914 |
| Stocks, gross, end | 4,534 | 3,845 1,040 | 3,816 1,022 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3, } 6555 \\ \hline 906\end{array}$ | 3, 482 | 3, 3897 | 3,421 | $\begin{array}{r}3,481 \\ \hline 875\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3,614 } \\ \hline 904 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,735 \\ \hline 974\end{array}$ | 2 $\mathbf{2}$ $\mathbf{3}, 862$ 1,071 | 1,148 1,211 | 4, 1,418 1,318 |
| Hardwoods | 1,407 3,127 | 1,040 2,805 | 1,022 2,794 | 1906 2,649 | 877 2,605 | 888 2,511 | 873 2,548 | 275 2,606 | 2,711 | 2,761 | 2 ${ }^{1,071}$ | 1, 211 2,936 | 1,318 3,088 |
| FLOORING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maple, beech, and birch: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new.--..........-................... M bd. ft.- | 3,250 | 2,275 | 1,150 | 2,875 | 2, 625 | 3,025 | 4,325 | 3,700 | 2,750 | 2,300 | 3,560 | 2,550 | 3,750 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month...............- do. | 5,250 | 7,300 | 7,050 | 6,700 | 6,725 | 6, 875 | 6,550 |  | 6,250 | 5,750 | 6,150 | 5,425 | 5,700 |
|  | 3,475 | 2,525 | 2,425 | 3,050 | 2,850 | 3, 100 | 3,100 |  | 2,550 |  | 3,100 | 2,925 | 3,400 |
| Shipments | 3,625 | 1, 050 | 1,200 | 3,075 | 2,675 | 2.725 | 4,350 | 3, 875 2,475 | 2,700 2,425 | 2,375 2,375 | 3,125 2,475 | 3,375 | 3,425 |
| Stocks, end | 1,975 | 3, 125 | 4,350 | 4, 250 | 4,300 | 4,650 | 3,200 | 2,475 | 2,425 |  | 2, 475 | 2,425 | 2,200 |
|  | 29,245 | 18,343 | 12,201 | 15,632 | 17,329 | 15,971 | 16,817 | 19,434 | 15, 426 | 20,247 | 18, 931 | 22,851 | 29, 212 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month.......................... | 41. 800 | 38,087 | 37, 962 | 42, 120 | 37,694 | 35, 629 | 34, 280 | 33, 371 | 31, 158 | 31, 657 | 30, 055 | (3) | 42, 190 |
| Production.................................................... | 34,079 | 18,970 | 16,004 | 18, 523 | 17,453 | 18,958 | 18,757 | 20, 119 | 17, 239 | 20, 838 | 22,860 | 27, 527 | 35, 922 |
|  | 33,065 | 17,364 | 13, 336 | 11, 474 | 22,892 | 18, 136 | 20,096 | 20, 882 | 17,639 | 18,747 | 24, 734 | 27, 331 | 34, 882 |
|  | 3,752 | 5, 113 | 7,781 | 14,830 | 9,391 | 9, 661 | 7,425 | 7, 270 | 5,162 | 6,081 | 4,209 | (3) | 4,738 |
| Douglas fir: SOFTWOODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products \& .-......... M bd. ft. |  | 11, 313 | 26,038 | 41,528 | 31, 375 | 42, 207 | 39, 682 | ${ }^{29} 8889$ | 30, 020 | 22, 271 | 18,710 | 20,478 | 6,233 |
| Sawed timber \% |  |  | 24, 127 | 3,820 37 | 8,242 23,133 | 13,225 | 16, ${ }^{1623}$,949 | 15,231 | 6,032 $\mathbf{2 3 , 9 8 8}$ | 9,256 13,015 | 5, 1302 13008 | 9,806 10,672 | 2,632 3,601 |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, e Prices, wholesale: |  | 10,759 | 24,911 | 37,708 | 23,133 | 28,982 | 22,949 |  | 23, 388 |  |  | 10,672 |  |
| Dimension, No. 1, common, $2 \times 4-16$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1 \times 4$, Rel ${ }^{\text {dol }}$, M bd. ft.- | 43.855 59.780 | 34.780 44.100 | 34.790 44.100 | 34.790 44.100 | 34.790 44.100 | 37.362 51.450 | 88.220 58.000 | $\begin{aligned} & 38.220 \\ & 53.900 \end{aligned}$ | 41.528 58.310 |  | 42.830 59.780 | 42.630 <br> 59 | $\begin{aligned} & 42.630 \\ & 59.780 \end{aligned}$ |
| Southern pine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products \$......... M bd.ft |  | 7,202 | 5,798 | 9,076 | 9,093 | 13, 816 | 11, 973 | 11, 178 | 10,861 | 9,565 | 16, 384 | 11,716 | 5,317 |
| Sawed timber §..................................do |  | 1,853 | 1,904 | 2,268 | 3,228 | 5.743 | 3,506 | 4, 634 | 2,035 | 2,703 | 5,260 | 4,080 | 1,034 |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, ete 8 -...-............ do |  | 5,349 | 3,894 | 6,808 | 5,865 | 8.073 | 8,467 | 6, 644 | 8,826 | 6,862 | 11, 124 | 7,636 | 4,283 |
|  | 573 | 550 | 472 | 626 | 555 | 664 | ${ }^{655}$ | 672 | 865 | 623 | 602 | 616 | 626 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month $\dagger$.-......................... | 633 | 650 | 646 | 696 | 698 | 738 | 731 | 746 | 701 | 679 | 633 | 651 | 642 |
| Prices, wholesale, composite: <br> Boards, No. 2 common, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ or $8^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime} \dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per M bd. ft- | 53.182 | 42.018 | 42.782 | 42.837 | 43.465 | 48.029 | 46.029 | 46.029 | 46.029 | 46. 083 | 46.083 | 46.083 | 46.083 |
| Flooring, $B$ and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 12-14^{\prime} \dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 74.723 615 | 56.494 600 | 59.811 472 | 60.056 | 61. 131 | 65.091 629 | 65.091 673 | ${ }_{65.091}^{635}$ | 65.091 631 | 65. 6916 | 65.091 651 | 65.091 590 | 65.091 693 |
|  | 582 | 553 | 476 | 576 | 553 | 624 | 662 | 657 | 610 | 645 | 648 | 598 | 635 |
|  | 1,168 | 1,133 | 1,129 | 1,065 | 1,006 | 1,071 | 1,082 | 1,060 | 1,081 | 1,082 | 1,085 | 1,077 | 1,135 |
| Western pine: |  |  |  |  | 299 | 480 | 445 | 515 | 543 | 568 | 617 | 589 | 565 |
| Orders, newt-....- | 476 275 | 302 | 294 | 298 | 299 | 417 | 293 | 280 | 298 | 276 | 258 | 283 | 288 |
|  |  |  | 36.07 |  | 36.16 | 35.77 | 39.15 | 40.65 | 40.07 | 40.93 | 40.19 | 40.35 | 40.38 |
|  | 40.36 480 | 36.46 279 | 306 | 306 | 36.16 | 3296 | 34.157 | 50.65 | 40.07 | 40.96 | 720 | ${ }_{6} 6$ | 611 |
|  | 489 | 310 | 248 | 290 | 297 | 373 | 461 | 529 | 581 | 580 | 634 | 564 | 560 |
| Stocks, end of month | 1,083 | 949 | 908 | 824 | 761 | 684 | 710 | 765 | 835 | 901 | 987 | 1,041 | 1,092 |
| West coast woods: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 449 | ${ }_{723}^{261}$ | 377 | 455 |  |  |  |  |  | 426 |  | 445 538 | 562 |
| Orders, unflled, end of month....................... do | 544 461 | 723 233 | 738 <br> 368 | 703 <br> 450 | 683 449 | 636 632 | ${ }_{632}^{632}$ | 601 527 | 559 517 | 545 403 | 554 | 538 469 | 576 552 |
|  | 446 | 217 | 357 | 460 | 441 | 556 | 532 | 526 | 511 | 415 | 503 | 448 | 512 |
| Stocks, end of month............................. do..... | 475 | 385 | 400 | 392 | 398 | 375 | 362 | 368 | 379 | 379 | 403 | 420 | 462 |

: Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Includes revisions not available for the detail. ${ }^{2}$ Excludes data for Redwood region; estimates for this region are included in figures for later months. ${ }^{2}$ Not available. §Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October $1941-$ February 1945 will be published later. $\ddagger$ See note for boots and shoes at the bottom of $p$. $S-23$ of the July 1945 Sur vey regarding changes in several classifications and note marked "f" on p. 28 of that lssue regarding
her 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 Janother revisions; data beginning January 1945, except the detail for January 1946 , have been revised to inclu
uary-May 1943 and 1945 and Jantary-April 1944, which have not been published and will be shown later.
uary-May 1943 and 1945 and Jantary -April 1944, which have not been published and will be shown later. Data beginning January 1944 for production, shipments, and stocks for total lumber, total hardwoods, and total softwoods and production, shipments, and new orders for Earlier lumber data were previously adiusted to $1941-43$ Coction, shipments, and stocks on west coast woins (
February 1945 will be shown later. The Southern pine price series are shown on a revised basis beginning in the February 1946 Survey; each represents a composite of 9 individual
February 1945 wica be shown later. The Southern pine price series are shown on a revised basis beginning in the February int survey; each represents a composite of
series: the specifications given above apply to data collected beginning February 1945; earlier data were computed by linking slightly diferent series to the current data.

| Unlew otherwiso stated, statistice through 1941 and deacriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem. } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Janu- | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octo- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| SOFTWOODS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Redwood, Californis: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new ${ }^{\text {Orders, undlled, end of month }}$ |  | 31,709 85,572 | 20, 872 | 20, 248 91.979 | 8,179 98,314 | 400, 288 | 3,930 $\mathbf{9 8 , 9 1 1}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}4,160 \\ 97\end{array}$ | 3,701 99 90 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 33, 442 | 81, 724 | 91,888 9888 | 98, 795 | 100,288 1,288 | 38,911 2,890 | 97,769 3,912 | ${ }^{99,706}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 28, 019 | 21,495 | 11, 207 | 1,854 | 2,267 | 2,698 | 4, 275 | 3,765 |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month .-............................ do.... |  | 60,335 | 76,006 | 75. 231 | 74, 165 | 73, 298 | 73, 543 | 73, 520 | 73, 735 |  |  |  |  |
| SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Softwood plywood:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production........-. -thous. of sq. ft., $88^{\prime \prime}$ equivalent.- | 129,635 | ${ }_{57}^{58,237}$ | 75,100 | 106,883 | 97, 828 | 109,005 | 120, 152 | 128, 489 | 121,412 | 99, 747 | 126, 974 | 129, 270 | 149,600 |
| Shipments Stocks, end of month | 128,691 34,984 | 57.862 28,586 | 75,904 26,739 | 104,144 29,105 | 98, 619 $\mathbf{2 8 , 0 9 6}$ | 105,999 30,988 | 120,176 29,753 | 129,926 28,016 | 125,068 24,391 | 92,288 34,189 | 124,891 33,842 | 128,086 35,560 | 149,583 34,959 |
| FURNITURE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All districts, plant operations. $\qquad$ percent of normal. Grand Rapids district: | 73 | 56 | 56 | 59 | 62 | 64 | 63 | 63 | 62 | 59 | 68 | 68 | 72 |
| Orders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canceled.-.---.-........-- percent of new orders.- | 6 | 7 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| New--...-.-.-.--no. of days' production .- | 27 | 30 | 17 | 31 | 36 | 38 | 52 | 53 | 40 | 53 | 47 | 35 | 53 |
| Unflled, end of month .-.-.............do - - - | 130 | 64 | 68 | 84 | 108 | 115 | 128 | 146 | 147 | 137 | 141 | 137 | 141 |
| Plant operations ...............-percent of normal... | 75 38 | 60 18 | 61 15 | 64 24 | 69 31 | 70 37 | 71 38 | 70 41 | 69 37 | 62 33 | 71 39 | 70 40 | 72 42 |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES

| Foretgn trade: <br> IRON AND STEEL Iron and steel products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports (domestic), total................-short tons.- |  | 487, 240 | 451, 046 | 557, 360 | 327, 590 | 349, 317 | 476, 221 | 488,300 | 394, 382 | 395, 823 | 513,595 | 362,776 | 293, 447 |
|  |  | 6,397 | 8, 568 | 4,768 | 9, 322 | 10, 662 | 16,752 | 18, 160 | 18,568 | 11,620 | 10,893 | 9,244 | 7, 187 |
| Imports, total |  | 104, 116 | 92,638 | 78, 584 | 89.230 | 212, 138 | 157, 753 | 111, 694 | 64,737 | 131,022 | 119, 664 | 123,513 | 108, 570 |
| Scrap |  | 4,770 | 1,607 | 1,208 | 3,450 | 9,584 | 3, 032 | 4,389 | 3,409 | 103 | 763 | 1,896 | 207 |
| Iron and Steel Scrap |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, total*....-.-........thous. of short tons.. |  | 4, 378 | 4, 129 |  | 14,538 | 4,415 | 4, 504 | 3,662 | 4, 214 | 4,476 | 4, 670 | 4, 449 | 4,907 |
|  |  | 2, 346 | 2, 233 |  | 12,326 | 2,415 | 2, 331 | 1,746 | 2,074 | 2,382 | 2,594 | 2,467 | 2,705 |
| Purchased scrap* --.-.-...-.-.-...----....... do |  | 2, 032 | 1, 896 |  | ${ }^{1} 2,212$ | 2,000 | 2,173 | 1,916 | 2,140 | $\stackrel{2}{2}, 094$ | 2,076 | 1,982 | 2, 202 |
| Stocks, consumers', end of month, total ${ }^{\text {- }}$....-.-.... do |  | 3,943 | 3,742 | (a) | 4,491 | 4,514 | 4, 405 | 4,380 | 4,110 | 3, 660 | 3,324 | 3,258 | 3,163 |
|  |  | 1, 239 | 1,215 | (a) | 1,376 | 1,346 | 1,296 | 1,281 | 1,269 | 1,267 | 1,142 | 1,192 | 1,184 |
| Purchased scrap* ---.-.....................--...- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  | 2, 704 | 2,527 | (a) | 3,115 | 3,168 | 3, 109 | 3,099 | 2,841 | 2,393 | 2,182 | 2,066 | 1,979 |
| Ore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron ore: <br> Lake Superior district: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oonsumption by furnaces.......-thous. of long tons.- | 6,131 | 5,612 | 6,099 | 3,719 | 1,748 | 6,021 | 4,769 | 2,990 | 4,995 | 6,460 | 6,738 | 6,380 | 6, 625 |
| Shipments from upper lake ports.......-.....-do. | 6,701 | 4,145 | 71 |  |  |  | 730 | 3, 616 | 8,654 | 10, 848 | 9,774 | 9,636 | 9,209 |
| Stocks, end of month, total .-..................do. | 41,918 | 44, 706 | 39,059 | 35,342 | 33, 647 | 27, 601 | 23,079 | 23,905 | 26, 265 | 30, 439 | 34, 067 | 34, 573 | 40,435 |
|  | 37,063 | 39, 891 | 34, 660 | 31, 215 | 23,606 | 24, 100 | 20,060 | 21,075 | 23, 247 | 27, 131 | 30, 450 | 33, 464 | 35, 762 |
| On Lake Erie docks | 4,857 | 4, 815 | 4,399 | 4, 127 | 4,041 | 3, 501 | 3,019 | 2,830 | 3,018 | 3,307 | 3,617 | 4, 109 | 4,674 |
|  |  | 116 | 109 | 78 |  |  | 112 | 237 | 173 | 340 | 371 | 402 |  |
| Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) 8 ...do.... |  | 46 | 51 | 33 | 27 | 60 | 56 | 45 | 33 | 72 | 62 | 70 | 69 |
| Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Casttrgs, gray iron:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, total......-.......................................... | 964, 300 | 751,092 <br> 445,952 <br> 1 | 678,091 397,529 | $\begin{aligned} & 706,319 \\ & 446,567 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{368}^{541,177}$ | $796,068$ | 856, 678 | $\begin{aligned} & 757,041 \\ & 454,194 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 735,060 \\ & 435,866 \end{aligned}$ | 810,829 475,059 | 944, 516 | 913, 824 534310 | 1,051,068 |
| Unfilled orders for sale................................................ | 2,888,219 | 1,847,468 | 1,877,095 | 2,076,994 | 2,152,766 | 2,265,336 | 2,378,348 | 2,491,811 | 2,633,118 | 2,668,782 | 2,785,609 | 2,881,906 | 2,916,268 |
| Castings, malleable ${ }^{\text {Ord }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new, for sale Orders, | 34, 299 | $\begin{array}{r}33,698 \\ 227 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 246, 648 | 245, 878 | 24, 64 | 263, 527 | 267, 822 | ${ }_{271,925}^{38,985}$ | 275, 845 | ${ }_{271}{ }^{34} 181$ | 41, 804 | 44,503 | $+50,140$ +28092 |
| Orders, unfilled for sale | 257,943 68,987 | 227,309 57,315 | 236,648 51,963 | 245, 54,191 | 247,644 40,156 | 263,227 50,235 | 267,822 65,010 | $\xrightarrow{271,925}$ | 275,845 61,650 | 271,981 6 | 272,440 67,903 | 277,309 69,516 | 280,972 $\times 79,207$ |
|  | 39,328 | 36, 007 | 35, 168 | 38, 181 | 29,338 | 33,978 | 36, 298 | 34,975 | 35,468 | 38,021 | 41,345 | 39,634 | r 46,477 |
| Plg iron: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption*-..------------ thous. of short tons.- |  | 4, 080 | 4, 090 |  | ${ }^{1} 3,664$ | 4,374 | 3,739 | 2,395 | 3,623 | 4, 560 | 4, 696 | 4,571 | 4,812 |
| Prices, wholesale: Basic (valley furnace) -............dol. per long ton.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Basic (valley furnace) $\qquad$ Composite dol. per long ton |  |  |  |  | 25. 25 |  |  |  |  | 28.00 28.73 |  | 28.00 |  |
| Composite <br> Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Nevilie Island ${ }^{*}$............... | 28.73 <br> 28.50 <br> 8 | 25.92 25.75 | 25.92 25.75 | ${ }_{25.75}^{25.92}$ | 25.92 | 26.32 26.20 | 26.67 26.50 | 26.82 26.50 | 28.67 28.50 38 | 28.73 28.50 | 28.73 28.50 | 28.73 28.50 | 28.73 28.50 |
| Production*-..2,.o. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( Ne-thous. of short tons.- | 4,435 | 4,026 | 4,323 | 2,645 | 1,148 | 4,424 | 3,614 | 2,275 | 3,682 | 4,705 | 4,898 | 4,687 | 4,815 |
| Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month* thous. of short tons. |  | 1. 124 | 1,192 | (a) | 1,257 | 4, 4239 | 1,046 | -862 | 8,682 821 | 810 | +771 | 48 830 | 881 |
| Boilers, radiators, and convectors, cast-iron:q |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 17,515 | 9, 134 | 12, 341 | 15,612 | 22, 279 | 20,986 | 21, 188 | 25,380 | 25,713 | 30,049 |
|  |  |  |  | 14,939 | 7,383 | 11, 324 | 13,492 | 20, 264 | 21,348 | 20, 222 | 26,881 | 27, 021 | 32, 176 |
|  |  |  | 32,850 | 32, 426 | 37, 178 | 38, 195 | 40,316 | 41,973 | 41, 611 | 42, 577 | 41, 076 | 39, 769 | 37, 642 |
| Radiation: Production....-....................thous. of sq. ft... |  | 1,497 | 1,904 | 2,174 | 1,948 | 2,313 | 2, 571 | 3,179 | 3,386 | 3,196 | 3,878 | 3,494 | 4,523 |
|  |  |  |  | 1,937 | 1,431 | 1,895 | 2,239 | 2,196 | 3,355 | 3,559 | 4.469 | 3,764 | 4, 858 |
|  |  |  |  | 2,094 | 2, 6,10 | 3,028 | 3,361 | 4,344 | 4,375 | 4,012 | 3,421 | 3, 151 | 2,815 |

Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Total for January and February. Data not available.
$\ddagger$ All but 2 of the reporting mills were closed by strikes from the middle of January until July; complete reports were not received for July and later months.
 data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later.
. ${ }^{\prime}$ Since May 1944 the coverage of the malleable iron castings industry has been virtually complete (see note in April 1946 Survey regarding earlier data); tatal shipments include shipments for sale and for use by own company, an affiliate, subsidiary or parent company. New orders for sale has been substituted for total new orders which has been discontinued data beginning November 1944 for unflled orders and beginning 1936 for new orders and shipments for sale will be published later
New series. Data beginning September 1941 for softwood plywood are shown ou p. 16 of the September 1944 Surrey. For a description of the series on scrap iron and steel and pig iron consumption and stocks and $1939-40$ data, see note marked on p. S-29 of the November 1942 Survey; later data are available on p. S-30 or the April 1942 and subsequent see P - 30 of the Mav 1943 Surrey for further information on this series and data for $1941-42$. The pig iron price series replaces the Pittsburgh price, delivered, shown in the Survey see p. S-30 of the May 1943 Survey for further information on this series and data for $1941-42$. The pis
prior to the April 1943 issue. Data for gray iron castings for 1943-45 are shown on p. 24 of this issue.

PCompiled by the Bureau of the Census, except 1945 production data for radiation which are from the Civilian Production Administration; these data continue similar series from are here combined. The series for radiation include data for radiators in square feet of radiation and data for convectors in square feet of equivalent direct radiation. Data for $1942-45$

| Unlese otherwise tated, Btatistice through 1941 and deacriptive notee may be found in the 1942 Suppiement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No vember | November | Decem. ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\substack{\text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octo- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued



- Revised. 1 Total for January and February. $\otimes$ Beginning 1943 data have covered the entire industry.
\& For 1948 percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of Jan. 1, 1046, of $91,890,540$ tons of open-hearth, Bessemer, and electric steel lngots and steel for castings; 1945 data - based on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1945 ( $95,501,480$ tons).
$\ddagger$ Based on information recently avallable it is estimated that data bepinning 1945 represent substantially the entire industry; in prewar years the coverage was about 90 percent.
O Total shipments less shipments to members of the industry for further conversion; data priot to 1944 were net prodiction for sale.
- Data continue series published th the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-Fehruary 1945 will be published later.
${ }^{2}$ For data for January 1942-April 1944 for the indicated copper, lead and zinc series, see p. 24 of the June 1944 Survey. Total shipments of zine include for December 1945-September 1946 shipment or shipped to other manufacturers for further fabrication into other wrougnt products; data were compiled by the War Production Board through September 1945 and by the Bureau of the
Census thereafter. Data have been revised beginning January 1945 to include estimated industry tocals for castings based on monthly reports from the larger founderies and annual reports for 1945 from the smaller ones. Data for castings included in the totals prior to 1945 are estimated to cover about 98 percent of the ladustry but the small amount omitted affected the combined total for castings and wrought products only slightly since the former represented only about one-fifth of the total. The coverage of wrought products is virtually complete; weights for some wrought products were gathered at a different stage of manufacture beginning October 1945, but it is believed that the comparability of the totals is not seriouslylaffected. For revised figures for early months of 1945, see p. $s-33$ of the June 1946 issue.
 rable figures for January-A pril 1945.

| Unlese otherwise stated, atatistica through 1941 and dearriptive notes may bo found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Norember | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

## mETALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline MACHINERY AND APPARATUS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Electric overbesd cranes:\% \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Orders, new--............-...........thous. of dol.. \& \& 1,799 \& 1,368 \& 1,607 \& 1,386 \& 1,422 \& 1,049 \& 1,792 \& 1,456 \& 2,360 \& 1,565 \& 1,082 \& 2,346 \\
\hline Orders, nuflled, end of month...................do. \& \& 10,690 \& 11,365 \& 12, 185 \& 12,772 \& 13,396 \& 13,546 \& 14,677 \& 15,132 \& 16, 242 \& 16,54. \& 15,811 \& 16,775 \\
\hline 8hipmenty \& \& 675 \& 648 \& 757 \& 788 \& 781 \& 850 \& 1,029 \& 994 \& 802 \& 1,252 \& 1.192 \& 1,348 \\
\hline Foundry equipment:
Now orders, net total
a \& 477.4 \& 416.6 \& 547.6 \& 392.8 \& 432.8 \& 536.6 \& 701.2 \& 577.3 \& \& \& \& 424.4
415.4 \& \({ }_{4}^{469.2}\) \\
\hline  \& 421.0 \& 419.6
419.4 \& 647.6
600.8 \& 392.8
391.1 \& 448.7 \& \({ }^{536.6} 7\) \& 779.8 \& 621.7 \& 491.7 \& 453.4
444 \& 538.7
555.5 \& 453.5 \& 707.1
672.0 \\
\hline Repairs \& 661.5 \& 408.8 \& 360.8 \& 391.7 \& 342.6 \& 351.8 \& 427.7 \& 426.2 \& 488.2 \& 481.1 \& 484.1 \& \& \\
\hline Heating and ventilating equipment: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 17,382 \& \\
\hline Blowers and fans, new orders .-.........-thous. of dol.. \& \& \& 12,262 \& \& \& 13,423 \& \& \& 16,604 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Orders, new net ....................--...- \({ }^{\text {numbe }}\) \& 105, 189 \& 68, 075 \& 32, 150 \& 82,489 \& 138,828 \& 78, 941 \& 127, 285 \& 159,375 \& 02, 927 \& 87,531 \& 99,907 \& 931. 882 \& 956,966 \\
\hline Orders, unfilled, end of month................-do \& 990, 350 \& 266, 976 \& 277, 211 \& 330, 206 \& 442, 220 \& 498, 600 \& 590, 942 \& 717, 642 \& 777, 381 \& 824,335 \& 907, 301 \& 55,713 \& r 73,296 \\
\hline Shipments ........................................ do \& 71, 805 \& 28, 172 \& 21, 815 \& 29, 484 \& 26,814 \& 30,681 \& 34, 943 \& 32,675 \& 33, 188 \& 40,577 \& 55,909 \& 5,195 \& 6,407 \\
\hline Stocks, end of month--------.............-. \({ }^{\text {do }}\) \& 7,588 \& 5, 279 \& B, 168 \& e, 531 \& 6,256 \& 4,691 \& 5,785 \& 6,130 \& 5,835 \& 6,626 \& 5,543 \& \& \\
\hline Mechanical stokers, sales:q Classes 1, 2, and 3 \& 14,946 \& 21, 434 \& 13, 746 \& 14,007 \& 14,328 \& 16,038 \& 14,399 \& 14, 688 \& 13,389 \& 17, 503 \& 20, 535 \& 19,436 \& -17, 269 \\
\hline Classes 4 and 5: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Number- \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
357 \\
58,495
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 76,520
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
331 \\
63,380
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
246 \\
59,382
\end{array}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{r}69,078 \\ \hline 28\end{array}\) \& 73, 2717 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
345 \\
88,485
\end{array}
\] \& 303
80,586 \& 309
75,274 \& \(\begin{array}{r}329 \\ 82 \\ 800 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 427
70,827 \& 450 \& - 454 \\
\hline Unit heater group, new orders - .-......thous. of dol.- \& \& \& 8,526 \& \& \& 8, 8 8,417 \& \& \& +7,628 \& 82, 60 \& \& 10, 193 \& -78,454 \\
\hline Warm-air furnaces (forced air and gravity flow), \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline shtpments* - .-.-.-.-................- numbe \& 86, 584 \& 41, 465 \& 33, 253 \& 37, 788 \& 39,664 \& 47, 100 \& 43, 18 \& 47, 321 \& 49,337 \& 48,912 \& 62,094 \& - 72, 133 \& - 83,122 \\
\hline Machine tools, shipments* \& 26, 176 \& 28, 084 \& 23, 276 \& 30, 263 \& 26,949 \& 27, 326 \& 28, 108 \& 26, 580 \& 28, 580 \& 22, 360 \& 26,911 \& 25,468 \& - 29,140 \\
\hline Pumpe and water syetems, domestic, shipments: \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Pitcher, other hand, and windmili pumps.....unit \& \(\stackrel{\text { 28,985 }}{ }\) \& 24, 329 \& 33, 718 \& 27,094 \& 24,093
37,528 \& 27,231
44,870 \& 44, 888 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 23,587 \\
\& 45,150
\end{aligned}
\] \& - 27,7418 \& - 22,663 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
25,003 \\
59, 874
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\mathbf{r} 24,082 \\
58,751
\end{array}
\] \& - 68,289 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal, and rotary: \\
Orders, new
\end{tabular} \& 3,260 \& 2,482 \& 1,225 \& 2,836 \& 2.728 \& 2,489 \& 2,803 \& 2,856 \& 2, 648 \& 4,014 \& 3,789 \& 3,223 \& 3,581 \\
\hline ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Battery shipments (automotive replacement only), number* thousands \& 1,150 \& 1,834 \& 1,685 \& 1,768 \& 1,706 \& 1,686 \& 1,672 \& 1,645 \& 1,377 \& 1,161 \& 1,471 \& 1,318 \& 1,355 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Electrical products: \(\dagger\) \\
Insulating materials, sales blled \(. . . . . . . . . . . . . .1036=100\)
\end{tabular} \& \& 202 \& 227 \& 217 \& 187 \& 224 \& \& 242 \& 227 \& 252 \& 284 \& \& \\
\hline Motors and generators, new orders...-..........do \& \& 254 \& 345 \& 213 \& 222 \& 429 \& 385 \& 404 \& 465 \& 432 \& 492 \& \& \\
\hline Furnsces, electric, industrial, sales: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& \(\begin{array}{r}5,856 \\ \hline 624 \\ \hline 18\end{array}\) \& 7,628

613 \& 6. 343 \& 0, ${ }_{\text {6 }}^{689}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}5,786 \\ 804 \\ \hline 80\end{array}$ \& 6, 105 \& $\begin{array}{r}5,357 \\ \hline 351 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 9,099 \& 9,379 \& 9,889
2,104 \& 8, 210 \& <br>
\hline Laminated fiber products, shipments............do \& 4,074 \& 2,556 \& 3. 144 \& 2, 694 \& 2,216 \& 2,759 \& 2,738 \& 3, 060 \& 2,878 \& 3,268 \& 3, 507 \& 3,761 \& 4,328 <br>
\hline Motors (1-200 hp): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Polyphase induction, billings. \& \& 5,633 \& 6, 143 \& 3.365 \& 3, 243 \& 5,924 \& 4,726 \& 5,281 \& 5,873 \& 6,154 \& 7,519 \& 7,871 \& 8,621 <br>
\hline Polyphase induction, new orders \& \& 7,260
1,720 \& 10,813

1,358 \& $\begin{array}{r}5,818 \\ 565 \\ \hline 58\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}6,530 \\ \hline 86 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ \& 12,767 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
10,222 \\
600
\end{array}
$$ \& $\begin{array}{r}10,809 \\ \hline 847\end{array}$ \& 13,095 \& 13, 377 \& $\begin{array}{r}15,445 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 13,808

1.011 \& 14,756
1.344 <br>
\hline  \& \& 1, 352 \& 2,067 \& 779 \& 894 \& 1,840 \& 1,414 \& 1,844 \& 1,735 \& 1,589 \& 2, 2,067 \& 1.741 \& 1, 2,204 <br>
\hline Rlid steel condult and fittings, shipments $\dagger$ short tons. \& \& 12,732 \& 12,900 \& 14, 109 \& 10,887 \& 6, 590 \& 12,940 \& 16, 103 \& 16, 129 \& 15, 705 \& 21,471 \& 18,683 \& 20,742 <br>
\hline Vulcanized flber: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline paper thous. of ib Shipments $\qquad$

$\qquad$ thous. of dol.. \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4,741 \\
& 1,640
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
3,152 \\
875
\end{array}
$$

\] \& 4,093 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4,359 \\
& 1,265
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4,222 \\
& 1,104
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& 4,474 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3,389 \\
& 1,138
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3,214 \\
& 1,038
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 3, 248 \& 3,183

1,056 \& 3,790
1,288 \& 4,125
1,330 \& 5,059
1,765 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

PAPER AND PRINTING


## $r$ Revised.

$\$$ Revisions in unfilled orders for April-July 1942 are available on reguest; data cover 9 companies since September 1944; earlier data back to March 1943 covered 8 companies.
$\stackrel{\oplus}{\oplus}$ Data 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 I Data cover almost the entire industry; in prewar years the reporting concerns represented over 95 percent of the total.

- Includes unit beaters, unit ventilators, and heat transfer coils; the designation has, therefore, been corrected from "unit beaters" to "unit heater group" to avoid misinterpretation. ${ }_{0}^{7}$ It is believed that data shown currently and also earlier data for these products are substantially complete.
$\ddagger$ Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later.
*New series. The series on automotive replacement battery shipments are estimated industry totals compiled by Dun and Bradstreet; data beginning 9037 are available on request. For $1940-41$ and early 1942 data on machine tool shipments, see p. S-30 of the November 1942 Survey; data beginning August 1949 are estimated industry totals compiled by Bureau of the Census from reports by manufacturers accounting for almost the entire prodnction; data beginning January 1944 will be published later. Data through August 1945 for the pulpwood series and for receipts and stocks of waste paper were compiled by the War Production Board; data beginning October 1945 for all series and earier data for waste paper consumption are compiled by the Bureau of the Census (waste paper consumption through September 1945 were compiled from reports to the War Production Board); Septem. ber data for all series were estimated by that agency from partial reports to the War Production Board. Data cover all known producers of pulp, paper, and paper board; a small proportion of the data is estimated.
1949 Revised series. The index for motors and generators includes adjustments for cancellations reported through December and for the index for insulating materials prior to the April 1945 Survey, have been revised (revised Apr for this index prior to the July 1946 Survey and for the index for insulating materials prior to the April 1945 Survey, have been revised (revised April 1945 figure for the index of sales of insulating materials, 378 ) all revisions are avallable on request. Data for rigid steel conduit and fittings have been revised to cover domestic sales only (some manufacturers formerly included export sales)

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1941 and deacriptive notee may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Novem－ ber | Decem． ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Janu- }}}$ | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | Octo－ ber |

PAPER AND PRINTING－Continued

| WOOD PULP－Continued <br> Production：$\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total，all grades．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－short 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， 374 |
|  | 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， 811 |
|  | 336， 697 | 299， 256 | 246， 570 | 230， 809 | 250， 454 | 320， 300 | 316，854 | 307， 975 | 323， 722 | 309，614 | 331， 586 | 314，645 | 343，457 |
| Bleached sulphite | 144， 150 | 132， 878 | 119，761 | 136， 813 | 127， 991 | 140．669 | 141，876 | 150，015 | 138， 986 | 132， 575 | 143， 184 | 135， 185 | r152，654 |
| Unbleached sulphi | 72，015 | 66， 105 | 59，806 | 64， 513 | 58， 889 | 64， 546 | 62,347 | 65，563 | 65， 455 | 56， 675 | 69， 272 | 64，407 | r 75， 732 |
| Sode．－－－－－－－ | 40，685 | 38， 408 | 35， 925 | 39，553 | 35， 886 | 41， 320 | 41，612 | 38，631 | 38，386 | 37， 583 | 42， 655 | 38， 947 | 42，010 |
| 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 | r159，873 |
| Stocks，end of month：$\dagger$ Total all grades | 76， 592 | 68，665 | 71，195 | 67，026 | 74，295 | 74，006 | 77，173 | 88，429 | 85，313 | 83，178 | 77， 606 | 71，916 | －72，432 |
| Bleached sulphat | 6， 218 | 5，471 | 3，999 | 3，855 | 6，970 | 5， 203 | 6， 265 | 7，358 | 6，291 | 6，684 | 6.021 | 7，193 | 7，589 |
| Unbleached sulpha | 8，765 | 8，984 | 8，894 | 7，340 | 6， 556 | 7，119 | 7，624 | 8.055 | 8，013 | 6， 773 | 6， 430 | 8，350 | 7，865 |
| Bleached sulphite | 18，615 | 14，400 | 17， 105 | 15，397 | 18． 561 | 17，362 | 14， 834 | 17． 515 | 14， 363 | 17，933 | 17． 185 | 16，713 | －17， 620 |
| Unblcached sulph | 15，294 | 9，405 | 9，461 | 9，374 | 10， 105 | 8，786 | 8， 451 | 11， 178 | 11， 800 | 11，043 | 13， 605 | 12.154 | ＇15， 399 |
|  | 2，613 | 1，959 | 1，933 | 2，041 | 2，181 | 2，645 | 2，711 | 2，918 | 2， 329 | 2，448 | 2， 326 | 2，690 | 2， 481 |
|  | 21， 423 | 24， 361 | 26，481 | 25， 638 | 26，253 | 29，870 | 34， 089 | 37， 983 | 39， 252 | 34， 940 | 28， 230 | 21，381 | r 17，943 |
| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All paper and paperboard mills：＊ Paper and paperboard production，total．short tons． |  | 1，503．923 | 1．369，516 | 1，508，961 | 1，428，745 | 1，638，097 | 1，628，857 | 1，621，346 | 1，596，773 | 1，474，261 | 1，684，906 | 1，596，187 | 1，750， |
|  |  | 760，310 | 709，444 | 1，782，844 | 1，420，336 | 1，810， 320 | 813，674 | 823， 646 | 820，090 | 1，760，906 | － 8644,982 | 799，698 | 891，550 |
|  |  | 743，613 | 660， 072 | 726， 117 | 708， 409 | 818.777 | 815， 183 | 797， 700 | 776， 683 | 707， 355 | 819，924 | 796， 489 | 859，346 |
|  |  | 89， 293 | 87， 831 | 96，874 | 94， 495 | 106，443 | 108， 287 | 108， 571 | 99， 002 | 72，051 | 90， 479 | 109，016 | 125， 532 |
| Paper，excl．building paper，newsprint，and paperboard （A merican Paper and Pulp Association）：$\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders，new．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．short tons．．－ | 649，635 | 587， 104 | 553.553 | 682， 014 | 593， 256 | 700， 683 | 682， 491 | 657.053 | 669， 564 | 659，247 | 646， 889 | r681， 582 | ＇745， 909 |
|  | 698， 473 | 619，717 | 580， 487 | 644， 266 | 591， 121 | 681， 001 | 666， 108 | 672， 370 | 671， 335 | 613， 822 | 704，694 | r648，551 | r725，041 |
|  | 703， 538 | 616， 249 | 563， 008 | 653， 559 | 592， 627 | 682， 398 | 665， 605 | 670， 144 | 677， 096 | 613，441 | 701， 343 | r632， 877 | 736，737 |
| Fine paper： <br> Orders，new do | 81， 006 | 83， 498 | 79， 761 | 101，382 | 83， 681 | 104， 902 | 107，677 | 89.017 | 108， 191 | 100， 854 | 85，449 | r101， 055 | r109， 332 |
|  | 155， 801 | 140， 438 | 129．598 | 135， 896 | 136，513 | 149， 408 | 161， 287 | 155．066 | 175， 437 | 187， 924 | 161． 480 | r176， 288 | r174， 098 |
| Production | 100， 130 | 93， 479 | 85， 743 | 92， 351 | 84，450 | 92， 218 | 94， 770 | 87， 896 | 97，790 | 89，320 | 103， 161 | r92，573 | \％3， 279 |
| Shipments | 101， 584 | 93， 017 | 79，314 | 94， 431 | 85， 696 | 06， 129 | 91.840 | 97， 207 | 99， 684 | 85， 824 | 99， 592 | ＋88，037 | －112， 537 |
|  | 53， 391 | 55，904 | 62，335 | 55， 963 | 57， 112 | 53， 721 | 56， 349 | 57，543 | 59， 500 | 56， 150 | 53， 504 | 「59， 081 | －54，635 |
| Printing paper： | 221，980 | 184， 014 | 171，937 | 247， 377 | 203， 257 | 234， 305 | 227， 871 | 225， 245 | 214， 214 | 225， 529 | 202， 087 | －234， 622 | r254， 603 |
| Orders，unflled，end of month．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 225， 470 | 196， 654 | 179， 889 | 247，788 | 250， 553 | 261， 171 | 255， 855 | 259， 124 | 252， 603 | 258， 456 | 229，328 | r241， 498 | r248， 2.57 |
|  | 234， 707 | 200， 557 | 191． 434 | 219.785 | 198． 198 | 227， 104 | 220， 978 | 228， 291 | 226， 110 | 206， 408 | 236， 530 | 219，460 | r247， 283 |
|  | 236， 732 | 198.476 | 187， 420 | 221， 406 | 198.897 | 223.972 | 228， 219 | 229， 400 | 288.049 | 206，958 | 237， 857 | r213， 137 | 「249，933 |
| Stocks，end of month | 53， 251 | 62， 627 | 64，962 | 57， 096 | 56， 942 | 58， 298 | 56， 934 | 55，350 | 53， 512 | 53，225 | 55， 331 | ${ }^{\text {r 5 }} 59,320$ | －62，013 |
| Wrapping paper： |  |  |  | 231， 270 | 215， 089 | 262， 247 | 247， 243 | 247， 803 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders，new | 200， 563 | 213， 983 | 216， 125 | 192， 175 | 190， 398 | 205， 926 | 199，825 | 185， 017 | 194，966 | 197，977 | 261， 693 | ＋213，506 | －214，298 |
|  | 268.461 | 233． 507 | 214， 719 | 232， 704 | 217， 682 | 252． 799 | 247， 098 | 252， 282 | 254， 348 | 237，498 | 266， 987 | r248， 021 | r275， 742 |
| Shipments． | 269， 372 | 232.984 | 209， 993 | 238， 186 | 217，859 | 264， 054 | 247， 587 | 250， 157 | 256， 630 | 237，170 | 267， 254 | 「243， 728 | －276，005 |
|  | 67， 175 | 68， 869 | 72， 490 | 67， 047 | 68， 273 | 75， 122 | 71，082 | 67， 512 | 65，970 | 65， 867 | 64， 162 | －72， 263 | $\cdot 71,230$ |
| Book paper，coated： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders，new |  | 60.5 | 62.6 64.7 | （1） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments |  | 66.7 | 67.0 | （1） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book paper，uncosted： <br> Orders，new <br> do |  | 89.2 | 92.9 | （1） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price，wholesale，＂B＂grade，English finish，white， f．o．b．mill． dol．per 100 lb ．－ | 8． 55 | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.58 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8． 28 | 8.55 | 8． 55 |
| Production ．－－．．－－－－－．－－percent of stand，capacity－－ |  | 97.2 | 96.4 | （1） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 96.1 | 93.5 | （1） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newsprint： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 364， 304 | 299， 158 | 276，931 | 328， 414 | 308， 382 | 334， $12 \%$ | 337， 862 | 359． 943 | 334， 207 | 357，027 | 370.676 | 330，063 | 376， 436 |
|  | 391， 388 | 298， 005 | 262，765 | 316， 320 | 285， 304 | 320， 351 | 348， 103 | 367， 251 | 322． 805 | 364， 591 | 356， 572 | 335， 874 | 387， 294 |
| Stocks，at mills，end of month．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 85，948 | 66，194 | 80，360 | 92，454 | 115， 532 | 129， 308 | 119， 067 | 111， 759 | 123， 161 | 115， 597 | 129， 701 | 123， 890 | 113， 032 |
| United States： Consumption by publishers $. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ d o . ~$ | 291， | 236， 090 |  | 221， 054 | 223.244 | 267.711 | 258， 984 | 261．484 | 259， 284 | 243，072 | 280.059 | 268，387 | 292， 205 |
| Imports $\dagger$－ | 291， | 206，659 | 232，618 | 244.469 | 238， 888 | 260.795 | 285，017 | 313． 270 | 275． 470 | 326， 399 | 295， 934 | 293， 228 | 305， 777 |
| Price，rolls（N．Y．）．．．．．．．．dol．per short ton．． |  | 61．00 | 6100 | 67.00 | 67.00 | 6700 | 67.00 | 67.00 | 67.00 | 71.08 | 73.80 | 74.00 | 80.00 |
|  | 64， 739 | 62.602 | 61， 563 | 67.819 | 60， 564 | 65， 304 | 67，064 | 65， 927 | 61,241 | 62，742 | 65， 129 | 61，025 | 67， 248 |
|  | 62，107 | 62， 186 | 62，551 | 66， 102 | 59，015 | 67，658 | 67， 698 | 65， 699 | 61，671 | 60，249 | 67， 206 | 55， 587 | 66， 966 |
| Stoeks，end of month： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| At mills | 15， 184 | 7．328 | 6．340 | 8,057 221.957 | 9,606 216,241 | 198， 252 | 6,618 201,776 | 6,846 210.276 | 6,416 209,784 | 8,909 226.577 | 6,832 243,331 | 12,270 240,602 | 12，55，303 |
| At pubishers－ | 217，438 79,676 | 246,227 47,556 | 222,266 44,078 | 221,957 55,206 | 216,241 60,277 | 198.122 55,341 | 201,776 56,332 | 210.276 69,257 | 209,784 52,155 | 226,577 61,735 | 243,331 64,331 | 240,602 60,634 | 217,303 82,167 |
| Paperboard（National Paperboard Association）：$\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 690， 702 | 653， 196 | 601， 526 | 685， 788 | 641， 342 | 754.872 | 747.907 | 771，331 | 669.747 | 715， 696 | 729， 066 | 699， 362 | 791， 784 |
| Orders，unflled，end of month．．．．．－．－．－．－．－．－．do．．．． | 545， 042 | 472． 568 | 462， 446 | 516， 776 | 533， 794 | 549， 929 | 553，254 | 567.068 | 558， 129 | 620，354 | 564， 299 | 569， 409 | 601， 787 |
|  | 737， 454 | 664， 076 | 583， 569 | 624， 862 | 614，867 | 710， 987 | 716， 274 | 703， 422 | 675，118 | 663， 229 | 754， 177 | 679，504 | 767， 091 |
| Percent of capacity | 99 | 95 | 85 | 90 | 97 | 100 | 99 | 94 | 97 | 89 | 99 | 96 | 100 |
| Waste parer，consumption and stocks： 8 Consumption |  |  | 347， 495 | 397， 534 | 372， 489 | 412，718 | 413． 131 | 408， 173 |  | 369，803 |  |  |  |
|  | 304， 100 | 204， 675 | 199，353 | 204， 736 | 193， 885 | 211， 335 | 238， 697 | 259， 832 | 283，996 | 315，236 | 439，696 | 299， 218 | －309，990 |
| Paper products： <br> Shipping containers，corrugated and solld fiber，ship－ ments＊ mil．sq．ft．surface area． | 5， 241 | 4，421 | 4，047 | 4，800 | 4，345 | 4，923 | 5，078 | 4，975 | 4，730 | 4，763 | 5， 233 | 4，919 | 5，512 |
| Folding paper boxes，value：＊ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 363.8 | 302.7 | 274.5 | 347.7 | 324.8 | 307.0 | 389.5 | 379.6 | 362.7 | 361.0 | 381.0 | 414.6 | 440.2 |
|  | 397.0 | 288.3 | 260.7 | 301.3 | 283.1 | 322.1 | 338.0 | 338.4 | 331.3 | 300.5 | 368.3 | 351.5 | 409.4 |
| PRINTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book publication，total | 863 | 536 | 731 | 348 | 465 | 638 | 664 | 682 | 679 | 536 | 510 | 656 | 848 |
|  | 704 | 477 | 609 | 281 | 368 | 518 | 539 | 553 | 556 | 422 | 401 | 532 | 675 |
|  | 159 | 59 | 122 | 67 | 97 | 120 | 125 | 129 | 123 | 114 | 109 | 124 | 173 |

r Revised．§See note in A pril 1946 Survey for basis of dsta
Revised．See note in A pril 1946 Survey for basis
OData 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 tor all months of 1943 are shown on p． 20 of the December 1944 Survey and revised 1942 stock figures for all series are on pn． 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 stocks of own production at mills．The paper series from the American Paper and Pulp Association beginning in the August l944 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 Augusi 1944 issue．For data beginning 1934 for shipping containers．see p． 20 of the September 1944 Survey．For Digitize data，beginning fune 1943 for folding paper boxes see p．S－32 of the August 1944 Survev；earlier data will be published later．Minor revisions in the January－May 1944 figures for http：／／fraser．stlouisfed．org／January 1943－May 1944 data for shipping containers are available on request．
Federal Reserve Bank of St．Louis

| Unless otherwise atated, statistica through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Novem- ber | November | Decem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | Apri] | May | June | July | August | Septem ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

## PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS

| COAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports $\qquad$ thous. of short tons. |  | 404 | 359 | 317 | 314 | 382 | 387 | 546 | 366 | 657 | 764 | 717 | 546 |
| Prices, composite, chestnut: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 16.80$ | 14.93 | 15.08 | 15.20 | 15.26 | 15.26 | 15.25 | 15.27 | 15. 28 | 16. 55 | 16. 56 | ${ }^{1} 16.81$ | ${ }^{1} 16.80$ |
|  | 13.597 | 12.281 | 12.389 | 12.454 | 12.469 | 12.469 | 12.469 | 12.484 | 12.710 | 13.614 | 13. 588 | 13. 596 | 13.593 |
| Production .-.-.-.-...........-.thous. of short tons..- | 4,990 | 4,559 | 3,988 | 4,982 | 4,788 | 5,492 | - 5, 084 | 5,469 | 3,636 | 5, 263 | 5,444 | 5, 048 | ${ }^{\text {r 5 }}$, 409 |
| Stocks, producers' storage yards, end of mo.....do... | 236 | 132 | 130 | 157 | 192 | 214 | 176 | 79 | 63 | 83 | 94 | 132 | 200 |
| Bituminous: <br> Exports $\$$ $\qquad$ do. |  | 3,471 | 2, 208 | 2,813 | 3,130 | 3, | 1,744 | 732 | 3,245 | 5,4 | 5,875 | 5,070 | 4,196 |
| Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of short to, ns | 44,521 | 44,089 | 51,679 | 51,826 | 46,244 | 43,627 | 32,043 | 28,496 | 34, 012 | 39,235 | 41, 565 | 42,424 | - 46, 698 |
| Industrial consumption, total .-..............d | 35,406 | 34, 596 | 38, 446 | 36,542 | 31, 281 | 35, 382 | 28,118 | 25,030 | 29,548 | 32, 744 | 33, 958 | 34, 041 | - 36, 714 |
| Beehive coke ovens | 5667 | 5 571 | -612 | 6331 | 5150 | 719 | -38 | , 35 | ${ }^{5} 571$ | ${ }^{32,716}$ | -788 | ${ }^{31} 729$ | - 867 |
| Byproduct coke ovens..--...................... do | 6,992 | 6,798 | 7,333 | 5,299 | 3. 744 | 7,101 | 5,502 | 3,654 | 6,309 | 7,551 | 7,781 | 7,578 | 7,814 |
| Cement mills.- | 694 | 477 | 467 | 471 | 441 | 503 | 518 | 432 | 575 | 632 | 675 | 656 | 693 |
| Electric power util | 6,447 | 5,480 | 5,804 | 5,709 | 4,929 | 5,110 | 5,190 | 4,585 | 5,024 | 5,714 | 6,314 | 6,280 | 6, 708 |
| Railways (class I) | 8,879 | 9,870 | 11,005 | 10,976 | 9,827 | 10, 391 | 8,246 | 7,902 | 8,257 | 8,720 | 9, 092 | 8,790 | 9,571 |
| Steel and rolling mills | 799 | 811 | 921 | ${ }^{5} 552$ | 683 | 815 | -749 | 7546 | 882 | 871 | -760 | 725 | +850 |
| Other industrial | 11,028 | 10,589 | 12,304 | 12,907 | 11,087 | 10,743 | 7,875 | 7, 876 | 8,230 | 8, 740 | 8,548 | 9,283 | 10, 211 |
| Retail deliverjes. | 9,115 | 9,493 | 13,233 | 15, 284 | 14,963 | 8,245 | 3,925 | 3,466 | 4,464 | 6,491 | 7,607 | 8,383 | 9,984 |
| Other consumption: Vessels (hunker) |  | 129 | 103 | 98 | 88 | 111 | 122 | 93 | 88 | 138 | 146 | 134 | 140 |
| Coal mine fuel. | 158 | 222 | 202 | 237 | 218 | 249 | 14 | 89 | 222 | 223 | 240 | 224 | 237 |
| Prices, composite: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail (34 cities) $\qquad$ Wholesale: dol. per short ton_ | 211.14 | 10.59 | 10.59 | 10.69 | 10.69 | 10.69 | 10.70 | 10.73 | 10.93 | 11. 23 | 11, 23 | 211.10 | ${ }^{2} 11.08$ |
|  | 5.998 | 5. 433 | 8. 436 | 5. 443 | 5. 447 | 5. 454 | 5.454 | 5.454 | 5.787 | 5. 928 | 5. 962 | 5. 973 | 5.989 |
|  | 6. 212 | 5.708 | 5.708 | 5. 709 | 5. 709 | 5. 709 | 5. 709 | 5. 715 | 6.028 | 6. 167 | 6. 178 | 6.197 | 6. 200 |
| Productiont-----.-.-.---- thous of short tons. | 37, 390 | 50, 772 | 46,798 | 54, 075 | 49,975 | 56, 540 | 3,434 | 19,790 | 50,350 | 51,205 | 54, 450 | 51, 680 | ${ }^{5} 57,125$ |
| Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of month, total thous. of short tons. | 52, 429 | 48,919 | 45, 665 | 46, 528 | 51,158 | 58,531 | 38,741 | 31,643 | 37,777 | 43,611 | 47,990 | 52.367 | ${ }^{\text { }}$ 54,924 |
| Industrial, total..-..................................do.... | 49, 546 | 44, 689 | 42.450 | 44,049 | 48,047 | 55, 386 | 36,398 | 29,937 | 35, 213 | 40, 450 | 44, 567 | 48,965 | -51, 532 |
| Byproduct coke ovens........-...................- | 6,355 | 4607 | 4. 804 | 5,661 | 6.393 | 8,269 | 4, 117 | 2,565 | 3,630 | 3,871 | 5, 230 | 5, 024 | 6,593 |
|  | 1,054 | 670 | 641 | 594 | 608 | 677 | 414 | 289 | 482 | 591 | 768 | 891 | ¢ 1,046 |
| Electric power util | 14,549 | 15,137 | 14,668 | 14, 378 | 14, 802 | 15, 705 | 12,044 | 9,949 | 11, 430 | 12,594 | 13,907 | 14, 563 | 15, 638 |
|  | 7, 587 | 10.056 | 8,985 | 9,393 | 11, 070 | 13, 235 | 7,554 | 6, 202 | 7, 297 | 7, 841 | 8,117 | 8,800 | 9,274 |
|  | 877 | 602 | 593 | 626 | 705 | 1, 005 | 607 | 460 | 624 | 642 | 843 | 855 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 888$ |
| Other industrial. | 19, 124 | 13,617 | 12,759 | 13.397 | 14,469 | 16,495 | 11,662 | 10,472 | 11,750 | 15, 111 | 15,702 | 17,932 | 18,093 |
| Retail dealers, total...-.............................dd | 2, 883 | 4, 230 | 3,215 | 2,479 | 3,111 | 3,145 | 2,343 | 1,706 | 2,564 | 3,161 | 3,423 | 3,402 | 3,392 |
| COKE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports \$.....-.................................. Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace) |  | 156 | 168 | 160 | 219 | 162 | 70 | 29 | 82 | 113 | 97 | 93 | 76 |
| Production: dol. per short ton | 8. 750 | 7. 500 | 7.500 | 7.500 | 7.500 | 7. 500 | 7. 500 | 7. 500 | 7. 500 | 8. 750 | 8. 000 | 8.750 | 8. 750 |
| Beehive............................. thous. of short tons | 364 | 368 | 304 | 405 | 366 | 462 | 24 | 22 | 366 | 460 | 506 | 468 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 555$ |
| Byproduct | 4,925 | 4.828 | 5, 208 | 3,800 | 2. 632 | 5, 000 | 3,852 | 2, 574 | 4,418 | 5,323 | 5, 462 | 5,345 | 5,512 |
| Petroleum coke |  | 152 | 163 | 161 | 149 | 167 | 181 | 164 | 159 | 168 | 186 | 190 | 212 |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Byproduet plants, total........--.................. do | 1,034 | 1,002 | 927 | 970 | 1,161 | 1,016 | 620 | 465 | 616 | 709 | 807 | 949 | 1,120 |
| At furnace plants..--............................... do | 602 | 490 | 498 | 666 | 934 | 814 | 442 | 292 | 360 | 361 | 398 | 503 | 653 |
|  | 432 | 512 | 429 | 305 | 227 | 203 | 178 | 172 | 250 | 348 | 409 | 446 | 467 |
|  |  | 159 | 158 | 146 | 147 | 142 | 144 | 120 | 85 | 78 | 72 | 89 | 96 |
| PETROLEUM AND RRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude petroleum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (runs to stills) $\dagger$...........thous. of bbl. |  | 138,705 | 141,759 | 140, 130 | 130, 232 | 144, 488 | 139, 884 | 148,621 | 145, 069 | 150, 541 | 150,550 | 145, 181 | 146, 816 |
|  |  | 3,455 | 2,536 | 1,495 | 2, 610 | 2,418 | 4, 272 | 3,839 | 3,401 | 4, 291 | 4,602 | 3,687 | 4,622 |
|  |  | 7,577 | 6, 789 | 8,302 | 7. 102 | 6, 578 | 7,867 | 7,784 | 6,268 | 7,575 | 7,631 | 8,255 | 7,149 |
| Price (Kansas-Okla.) at wells........-.- dol per bbl | 1. 485 | 1.110 | 1.110 | 1. 110 | 1.110 | 1.110 | 1. 190 | 1. 210 | 1. 210 | 1. 260 | 1. 460 | 1.460 | 1.460 |
| Productiont Refintry operstions |  | 135, 252 | 138, 495 | 143,368 | 132. 129 | 136,835 | 140, 196 | 148,334 | 146, 890 | 152, 588 | 149,910 | 143, 708 | 148,323 |
| Refintry operstions. <br> Stocks, end of month: pet. of capacity. |  | 92 | 92 | 91 | 94 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 98 | 96 | 90 | 94 |
| Refinable in U. B.t..................... ${ }^{\text {thous }}$ of bbl. |  | 2i8, 916 | 218, 763 | 223.442 | 227, 220 | 221, 400 | 222, 480 | 221, 592 | 223, 140 | 224, 351 | 224, 157 | 222,417 | 222, 177 |
|  |  | 52,756 | 50, 276 | 51.819 | 55, 430 | 53, 128 | 54, 529 | 52,988 | 55, 119 | 53, 532 | 54,785 | 52, 804 | 52,074 |
| At tank farms and in pipe lines............. do |  | 151, 753 | 153, 957 | 156,790 | 157. 315 | 153.419 | 153, 186 | 153, 765 | 152,786 | 155,650 | 154,501 | 153, 469 | 155,434 |
| On leasest |  | 14. 407 | 14,530 | 14, 833 | 14, 475 | 14, 853 | 14, 765 | 14,839 | 15, 235 | 15.163 4 | 14, 871 | 15,054 | 14, 669 |
| Wervy in Californla |  | 4.610 1,156 | 4,406 1,330 | 4,554 1,291 | 4, 607 1,112 | 4, 5288 | 4,533 1,236 | 4,913 | 4,921 | 4,968 | 5, 066 | 5, 401 | 5,483 |
| Refined petrolenm products: |  | 1, 150 | 1,330 | 1,291 | 1,112 | 1,333 | 1,236 | 1,302 | 1,396 | 1,241 | 1,425 | 1,333 | 1,434 |
| Gas and fuel oils: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestie demand: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gas oil and distillate fuel oll.......thous. of bbl |  | 19, 102 | 28,626 | 29,473 | 25,341 | 19,804 | 18,063 | 18.297 | 14,850 | 15, 098 | 13,828 | 14, 520 | 18,131 |
| Residual fuel oil...-.-.....................do Consumption by type of consumer: |  | 42,713 | 45, 726 | 44,966 | 38, 332 | 42, 229 | 37, 911 | 39,346 | 39, 283 | 36,734 | - 37, 925 | 33, 649 | 37, 014 |
|  | 4,336 | 2, 043 | 2, 570 | 2, 261 | 1,968 | 2,141 | 2,157 | 3,511 | 2, 851 | 2,512 | 2,963 | 2,914 |  |
| Rallways (class I) | 4,336 | 7,274 | 7, 804 | 7,625 | 6, 684 | 6, 935 | 6,461 | 6,500 | 6,859 | 6, 903 | 6,950 | 6,729 | $+3,280$ 7,249 |
|  |  | 6,131 | 5,346 | 6,049 | 4, 874 | 6,999 | 5,436 | 4,621 | 6,967 | 5,547 | 5,374 | 3,695 | 2,367 |
| Exports: <br> Gas oll and distillate |  | 2, 421 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,540 | 2,715 | 1,992 | -891 |
| Residual fuel oil |  | 2, 239 | 2, 317 | 2,456 | $\begin{array}{r}1,797 \\ \hline 363\end{array}$ | 1, 723 | 3,407 560 | 3,978 324 | 3.684 351 | 2,340 578 | 2, 715 | 1,992 | 891 550 |
| Price, fuel oil (Pennsylvania) --..-......dol. per gal. | . 062 | . 058 | . 058 | . 058 | . 058 | . 058 | . 058 | . 058 | . 058 | . 058 | . 062 | . 062 | . 062 |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oas oil and distillate fuel oil.......thous of bht. |  | 19,964 | 21, 176 | 24, 390 | 23, 047 | 25,298 | 23,181 | 23, 348 | 23,320 | 24, 589 | 23, 703 | 23, 877 | 24, 432 |
|  |  | 37,937 | 38,609 | 37,940 | 34, 791 | 37, 598 | 37, 407 | 37,816 | 36,569 | 36,060 | 35, 942 | 34, 512 | 33, 777 |
| Stocks, end of month: Gas oil and distillate fuel oil |  | 44,562 | 35,778 | 28,990 | 25, 511 | 29,922 | 32,064 | 33,885 | 38,824 | 46,439 | 54, 068 |  |  |
| Residual fuel oil....- |  | 41, 322 | 37, 158 | 34,573 | 34,008 | 32,995 | 35, 200 | 38, 932 | 41, 492 | 45,446 | 48, 186 | 62,019 | 67, 870 |
| Motor fuel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48, 180 | 54,012 | 55, 580 |
| Domest ic demand\%......................thous. of bhi. |  | 53,581 | 50,129 | 51, 186 | 47.889 | 56. 801 | 62, 045 | 66,774 | 63, 221 | 69,044 | 66, 701 | 62,216 | 66,598 |
|  |  | 2,794 | 4, 524 | 4, 949 | 4.452 | 5, 258 | 3,248 | 2,826 | 2,555 | 2,321 | 3,604 | 3,620 | 2,385 |
| Prices, gasoline: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale, refinery (Okla.) $\qquad$ dol. per gal.. | . 070 | . 059 | . 056 | . 055 | . 053 | . 050 | . 050 | . 054 | . 058 | . 060 | . 068 | . 070 | . 070 |
| Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.) ............- do.... | . 159 | . 149 | . 149 | . 149 | . 146 | . 145 | . 145 | . 149 | . 149 | . 131 | . 158 | . 159 | . 159 |
| Retall, service stations, 60 citles.............. do..... | . 156 | . 142 | . 142 | . 142 | . 142 | . 141 | . 141 | . 142 | . 142 | . 151 | . 155 | . 155 | . 155 |

- Revised.

1 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.
${ }^{2}$ The average includes only 32 cities for September 1946 and 31 cities beginning October 1046; the August 1946 average excluding the 2 cities dropped in September is $\$ 10.93$;
September 1946 figures for 31 cities, $\$ 11.07$.
Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later.

 http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

| Uniess otherwise stated, statistres through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 194.) |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November | Novem. ber | December | January | Febru. | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- <br> ber | Octo- <br> ber |

## PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS-Continued



RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| Natural rubker: RLEDER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consumption | 37,323 | 7, 575 | 8, 185 | 10, 355 | 10, 131 | 12,792 | 16, 914 | 17,867 | 16, 466 | 21,998 | 28,405 | 31, 123 | - 35,421 |
| lmports, including latex and Guayules |  | 12. 213 | 14, 045 | 14, 69 | 33,008 | 31,757 | 28,109 | 6, 262 | 9,545 | 21, 627 | 35, 371 | 41, 736 | 46, 887 |
| Stocks, end of month | 218,672 | 177, 543 | 118, 715 | 133, 294 | 157, 977 | 380,088 | 182, 831 | 170, 763 | 176, 768 | 169, 490 | 185, 580 | 199, 591 | - 200,799 |
| Synthetic rulber:* Consumntion. | 57, 73 |  | 5f, 112 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports |  | 8, 224 | ¢, 403 | \% 0,085 | 63,430 | 17,726 | 12.931 | 13, 144 | 5,367 | 54,562 3,166 | 61,486 2,188 | 58,798 2,603 | r 60,729 487 |
| Production | c0. 315 | 48, 134 | 4!, 593 | 56, 089 | 51, 848 | 80, 363 | 66, 014 | 66, 044 | 63,388 | 63,176 | 64,300 | 63, 765 | 62,086 |
|  | 113, 887 | 214, 289 | 20\%, 454 | 177, 051 | 144, 427 | 115, 310 | 101, 510 | 93,447 | 94, 095 | 101, 007 | 103, 076 | 108, 840 | ${ }_{r} 110,913$ |
| Reclaired rubher:9 Consun:ption |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 24, 28.78 | 20, 283 20,260 | 10,590 20,632 | - $\begin{aligned} & 22,031 \\ & 24,458\end{aligned}$ | 20, 702 | 22,075 25,136 | 22,396 23,430 | $\begin{aligned} & 22,162 \\ & 25,322 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,725 \\ & 24,882 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,350 \\ & 22,619 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,566 \\ 25 \\ \hline 5098 \end{gathered}$ | 23,715 23,956 | $\begin{aligned} & +26,706 \\ & { }_{26} 26,322 \end{aligned}$ |
| Stocks, end of n | 33, 475 | 360,541 | 28, 16.5 | 29,099 | 30, 216 | 31, 436 | 31, 732 | 33, 554 | 35, 295 | 35,603 | 35, 742 | 35, 404 | -34, 261 |
| TIRES AND TUBES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pneumatic casings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\stackrel{90}{9}$ | 93 4825 | $\begin{array}{r}96 \\ 5 \\ \hline 98\end{array}$ | ${ }_{5}^{111}$ | 206 | 196 | 245 | 235 | 248 | 264 | 155 | 198 |
| Production |  | 4,680 | 4, 825 | 5,973 | 5,80] | 6,686 | 6,883 | 7,061 | 6,036 | 5,985 | 7,054 | 7,233 | 8,205 |
| Shimments |  | 4,471 | 4. 286 | 5. 547 | 5,468 | 6,62] | 6,889 | 7,032 | 6, 134 | 6,247 | 6,825 | 6, 943 | 8,433 |
| Original equipment |  | ${ }_{2}^{136}$ | 3.8 | 576 | 476 | 730 | 1, 105 | 1,259 | 825 | 1,529 | 1,684 | 1,636 | 1, 874 |
| Storks, end of nont |  | 2, 615 | 3,077 | 3.338 | 3,487 | 3,392 | 3, 304 | 3,377 | 3,309 | 2,890 | 3,006 | 3,370 | 3,041 |
| Inner tubes: 8 |  | 78 | 84 | 80 | 96 | 151 | 160 | 198 | 205 | 192 | 193 | 109 | 25 |
|  |  | 4, 222 | 3,955 | 5,246 | 4, 874 | 5,840 | 6, 114 | 6,463 | 5,710 | 5,702 | 7,032 | 7, 287 | 8,087 |
|  |  | 4, 003 | 3,639 | 4,286 | 4,386 | 5,649 | 6,079 | 6. 278 | 5,700 | 5,959 | 6,931 | 6, 735 | 8, 534 |
|  |  | 3,252 | 3,627 | 4.048 | 4,418 | 4, 519 | 4. 190 | 4,373 | 4,377 | 3,954 | 3,929 | 4,435 | 4,108 |

## STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| ABKASIVE PRODUCTS <br> Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments.... reams_ <br> PORTLAND CEMENT | 164, 733 | 100, 311 | 87, 385 | 115, 440 | 129, 204 | 143, 919 | 161, 76 | 151, 292 | 147, 807 | 140,813 | 161,631 | 150,726 | 166, 649 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production. $\qquad$ thous. of bbl. | 15,335 | 10,705 | $\begin{array}{r}9,772 \\ 48 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 9,635 | 9, 250 50 50 | 11, 305 | 12,650 | 12,091 | 14,489 | 15,420 | 16,213 | 16,450 | 16,410 |
| Shipments .-.............................-.thous of bbi. | 14,8:3 | 10.342 | 6,112 | 7.391 | 7,853 | 12,718 | 15.369 | 16,066 | 14,564 | 16, 249 | 17.955 | 17,153 | 17,721 |
| Stocks, finished, end of month-.....................do ... | 7, 820 | 12,763 | 16, 123 | 18.653 | 20,034 | 18,651 | 15,972 | 11,957 | 11, 894 | 11,064 | 9, 308 | ${ }_{8}^{8,612}$ | r 7, 298 |
| Stocks, clinker, end of month..................... do. | 3, 501 | 4,022 |  |  |  | 6,330 | 6,013 | 5,111 | 4,983 | 4,788 | 4,580 | 3,898 | r 3,598 |

- Revised. otsee note in April 1946 Surves
§Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for 1941-45 for tires and tubes are shown on p. 22 of the December 1946 issue and for imports of natural rubber, on p. 23.

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

IData are from the Civilian Production Administration and continue similar series from the Rubber Manufacturers Association published in the 1942 Supplement; the coverage complete. Data for 1941-45 are on p. 23 of the December 1946 issue.
*New series. Exports are from the Burean of the Census; other series are compiled by the Civilian Production Administration and the coverage is complete. Data for 1943 -
45 for exports and $1941-45$ for other series are shown on 23 of the December 1946 issue.
+See note narked " $\uparrow$ " on p. 8 -36 regarding revisions in the the December 1946 issue.
the April 1945 Surver on . 8 -36 regarding revisions in the indicated sertes for petroleum products. Data for asphalt roofing have been published on a revised basis beginning in

| Unleas otherwine atated, statisties through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Deeem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { aryup } \\ \text { ary }}}{\mathbf{J}^{\prime}}$ | $\underset{\text { Febru- }}{\text { Fery }}$ | March | Aprl | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\substack{\text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber }}}{ }$ | Octo- ber |

## STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS-Continued



TEXTILE PRODUCTS

| Hosiery: CLOTHING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production .... .....................thous. of dozen pairs | 13, 339 | 11,443 | 9, 099 | 13,131 | 12, 235 | 12,976 | 13, 067 | 13,985 | 12,968 | 11,968 | 13,438 | 13,179 | 14,533 |
|  | 13,627 | 10,704 | 9,137 | 12,751 | 11,938 | 12, 613 | 12, 643 | 13,344 | 13, 118 | 11,008 | 12,086 | 13,511 | 15, 089 |
| Stocks, end of month..............................-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ - | 17,108 | 13, 551 | 14,355 | 14,678 | 14,919 | 15,225 | 15, 592 | 16,178 | 15,971 | 16,932 | 18, 284 | 17,952 | 17, 396 |
| COTTON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters): | 877, 461 | 743, 225 | 651,931 |  | 747, 748 | 804, 290 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 931.229 |
|  | 877,401 | -297, 020 | 215,219 | 293, 166 | 250,482 | 818,948 | 812, 743 | 871, 470 | 792, 317 | 729,603 | 855,511 | 818.449 | 931,229 |
|  |  | 9,823 | 19,198 | 35, 869 | 25, 845 | 39, 800 | 317,783 30,767 | 42,852 | 15,862 | - 27,694 | 41, 17,896 | - 40,984 | 103,781 35,530 |
|  | . 292 | . 225 | . 228 | . 224 | . 230 | . 227 | . 236 | . 241 | . 260 | . 308 | ${ }^{.} 336$ | .353 | . 377 |
| Prices, wholesale, middling, $191 \mathrm{~s}^{\prime \prime}$, average, 10 markets dol. per lb.- | . 309 | . 239 | . 245 | . 247 | . 258 | . 268 | . 277 | . 274 | . 292 | . 334 | . 355 | . 369 | . 361 |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ginnings! $\qquad$ thous. of running bales. Crop estimate, equivalent $500-\mathrm{lb}$. bales | 7,366 | 7,383 | 7,728 | 8, 027 |  | 18,813 |  |  |  | 162 | 532 | 2,334 | 5,725 |
| (hous. of bales | 28,482 |  |  |  |  | 19,016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, end of month: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,161 | -10,846 | 10, 450 | 0,006 | 9,332 | 8,647 | 7,534 | 6,340 | 5,320 | 4,414 | 3,785 | 4,280 | 5,845 |
|  | 2,019 | 2,139 | 2,312 | 2,295 | 2,366 | 2, 319 | 2,311 | 2, 238 | 2,179 | 2,179 | 1,983 | 1,865 | 1,928 |
| Cotton linters: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 82 | 84 | 88 | 97 | 90 | 95 | 90 | 85 | 84 | 94 | 87 | 75 | 79 |
|  | 170 | F 170 | 134 | 140 | 88 | 71 | 49 | 31 | 16 | 13 | 26 | 72 | 164 |
|  | 389 | 408 | 451 | 475 | 482 | 480 | 457 | 443 | 398 | 347 | 285 | 289 | 350 |

[^12]- Jelly glasses included with wide mouth food containers.
\& Total ginnings to end of month indicated.
o Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later.
$\oplus$ Includes laminated board reported as component board; this is a new product not produced prior to September 1942 .
$\ddagger$ For revised figures for cotton stocks for August $1941-\mathrm{March} 1942$, see p. S-24 of the May 1943 Survey. The total stocks
 including stocks on farms and in transit, were $7,522,000$ bales, and stocks of toreign cotton in the United States, 153,000 bales.
+ Revised series. See note marked " + on p. S- 34 of the July 1944 Survey regarding changes in the data on glass containe
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-34 of the July 1944 Survey regarding changes in the data on glass containers and comparable figures for $1940-42$; data for January-


1937-July 1942; for revisions see note marked "t"' on p. S-35 of the June 1944 Survey.
jigitized for FRAS1945 issue; and for vitrified sewer pipe on p, 23 of the December 1946 issue; data beginning that month for other series will be published later

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive noter may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}\right.$ | November | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued

| COTTON MANUFACTURERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton cloth: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton broad woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly* ..........mil. of linear yards- |  |  | 2,062 |  |  | 2,267 |  |  | 2,299 |  |  | 2,182 |  |
| Cotton goods finished, quarteriy:**. |  |  | 2,062 |  |  | 2,268 |  |  |  |  |  | 2,182 |  |
| Production, total.....-......... |  |  | 1,555 |  |  | 1,734 |  |  | 1,788 |  |  | 1,625 |  |
| Bleached- |  |  | 778 |  |  | 840 |  |  | 878 |  |  | 786 |  |
| Plain dyed |  |  | 457 |  |  | 478 |  |  | 466 |  |  | 449 |  |
|  |  |  | 320 |  |  | 416 |  |  | 443 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 68,789 | 52,756 | 69, 618 | 60, 474 | 71,472 | 65, 154 | 73, 107 | 68,306 | 57,503 | 59,421 | 41, 078 | 41,313 |
|  |  | 5, 934 | 2,920 | 3, 131 | 2,814 | 4,840 | 7,100 | 4,205 | 3,551 | 5,176 | 3,581 | -2,311 | 2,459 |
| Prices, wholesale: Mili margins | 40.78 | 21.16 | 20.61 | 20.68 | 19.40 | 22.67 | 23.09 | 23.73 | 22.01 | - 24.97 | 25.93 | 27.40 | 30.86 |
|  | . 338 | . 223 | . 223 | . 223 | . 223 | . 248 | ${ }^{256}$ | ${ }^{23} .256$ | ${ }^{22} .256$ | - 28.280 | $\stackrel{3}{ } .312$ | . 323 | ${ }^{3} .388$ |
| Print cloth, $64 \times 56{ }^{\text {c }}$ - | . 147 | . 099 | . 099 | . 699 | . 089 | . 110 | . 114 | . 114 | . 114 | . 126 | . 134 | . 140 | 146 |
| Sheeting, unbleached, $36 \mathrm{dnch}, 50$ I $66 \bigcirc$.......do. | . 180 | . 120 | . 120 | . 120 | . 120 | . 133 | . 138 | . 138 | 138 | . 138 | . 165 | . 172 | 180 |
| Spindle activity: $\ddagger$ <br> Active spindles. $\qquad$ thousands | 21, 524 | 21,605 | 21, 552 | 21,630 | 21,629 | 21, 957 | 21,973 | 21,958 | 21,943 | 21,985 | 22,019 | 21,639 | 21,754 |
| Active spludle hours, total......................ili. of hr | 9,499 | 8,672 | 7,733 | 9, 489 | 8,487 | 9, 103 | 9,133 | 9, 558 | 8,787 | 8,002 | 9,449 | 9,037 | 10, 143 |
| A versge per spindle in place................... hours. | 397 | 364 | 325 | 399 | 357 | 382 | 383 | 401 | 8,368 | 8335 | , 396 | , 379 | 424 |
| Operatlons.........-...........percent of capacity. | 119.6 | 104.6 | 101.5 | 110.7 | 113.1 | 101.7 | 109.7 | 110.5 | 115.1 | 95.3 | 112.4 | 114.4 | 116.2 |
| Cotton yarn, wholesale prices: <br> Southern, 22/1, cones, carded, white, forknitting(mill) $\dagger$ <br> dol. per lb | . 699 | . 470 | . 470 | . 470 | . 476 | . 604 | . 225 | . 543 | 543 | . 599 | . 643 | 671 |  |
| Southern, 40s, single, carded (mill) ...............do. | . 819 | . 592 | . 502 | . 692 | . 582 | . 627 | . 646 | . 672 | . 672 | . 672 | . 756 | . 804 | . 834 |
| RAYON AND MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yarn and staple fibers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption: <br> Yarn ........................................................ of | 57.5 | 62.8 | 50.7 |  | 50.2 | 58.3 | 56.6 |  | 51.8 | 51.9 | 57.3 | 54.2 | 59.4 |
|  | 13.0 | 14.8 | 14.5 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 16.8 | 14.8 | 15.9 | 14.1 | 15.6 | 1.1 | 14.0 | - 15.7 |
| Imports |  | 0 | 1,441 | 1,492 | 1,426 | 2, 043 | 2,141 | 1,887 | 3,428 | 3,653 | 3,369 | 2,423 | 3,108 |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per lb.. | . 550 | . 550 | . 550 | . 550 | . 650 | . 550 | . 550 | . 550 | . 550 | . 550 | 550 | . 550 | . 550 |
| Staple fiher, viscose, $11 / 2$ denier --..............d. do...- | . 250 | . 250 | . 250 | . 250 | . 250 | . 250 | . 250 | . 250 | . 250 | . 250 | . 250 | . 250 | 250 |
| Stocks, producers', end of month: | 10.0 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 8.3 | 10.0 | 0.2 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 7.3 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 9.1 | . 7 |
| Staple fiber-..................................................... | 2.6 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Rayon qoods, production, quarterly:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Broad woven yoods...........thous. of linear yards.- |  |  | 397, 368 |  |  | 437,388 441,627 |  |  | 439,178 |  |  | 408,615 |  |
|  |  |  | 380, 184 |  |  | 441, ${ }^{\text {5 }}$, 148 |  |  | 404.322 51.659 |  |  | 388, 498 |  |
| Plain dyed. |  |  | 259, 718 |  |  | 292, 862 |  |  | 290,498 |  |  | 269,134 |  |
|  |  |  | 76,935 |  |  | 93,617 |  |  | 103, 165 |  |  | 77,151 |  |
| WOOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (seoured basis):1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apparel class .............................thous. of lb. |  | 40,332 | 38, 388 | 63, 995 | 47,708 | 60,424 | 61,635 | 48,252 | 49, 604 | 50,750 | 49,788 | - 49,900 | 63, 380 |
|  |  | 6,368 | 7,436 | 10, 100 | 9,918 | 10,352 | 11, 465 | 9,576 | 10, 268 | 9, 135 | 10,308 | ${ }^{+10,260}$ | 13,435 |
|  |  | 50,365 | 45,888 | 106, 618 | 78,567 | 113,593 | 126, 519 | 91,793 | 73,601 | 103, 311 | 89,529 | 85,556 | 70,226 |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Raw, territory, 64s, 708, 80s, fine, scoured ${ }^{*}$-dol. per lb | 1. 106 | 1.190 |  | 1.035 |  |  |  | . 995 | . 995 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.490 | $\stackrel{1}{.545}$ | . 485 | 1.035 .485 | . 480 | . 465 | . 465 | . 465 | . 465 | . 465 | . 465 | . 465 | 1.037 .480 |
| Australian, 64-70s, good top making, scoured, in bend |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Boston) $\dagger$---.-.-........-.-......-dol. per lb.. | . 789 | . 755 | 758 | . 755 | . 755 | . 755 | . 747 | . 745 | . 745 | . 745 | . 745 | . 745 | . 757 |
| Stocks, scoured basis, end or mo., total $\dagger . .$. thous. of lb.. |  |  | 483, 019 |  |  | 491, 512 |  |  | 564, 438 |  |  | 594,487 |  |
| W ool finer than 40s, total.............-...........do.. |  |  | 360, 224 |  |  | 377, 658 |  |  | 420, 537 |  |  | 438, 905 |  |
|  |  |  | 211, 826 |  |  | 221, 188 |  |  | 253, 214 |  |  | 282, 750 |  |
|  |  |  | 148, 398 |  |  | 156,470 |  |  | 167,323 |  |  | 156,155 |  |
| Wool 40s and below and carpet............................- |  |  | 122, 795 |  |  | 113,854 |  |  | 143, 001 |  |  | 155, 582 |  |
| WOOL MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery activity (weekly average):¢ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Looms: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woolen and worsted: .....thous. of active hours |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Broad-.......-............-thous. of active hours-. |  | 2,183 | 2,175 | 2, 276 | 2,480 | 2, 588 | 2,586 | 2,486 | 2,640 | 2,159 | 2,608 | - 2, 592 | 2,685 |
|  |  | 78 | 78 | 72 | 81 | 85 | $78$ |  |  | $68$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 71 | 79 | 83 | 95 | 101 | 103 | 98 | 107 | 78 | 106 | -105 | 113 |
|  |  | 59 | 67 | 68 | 74 | 79 | 84 | 86 | 94 | 70 | 94 | :93 | 101 |
| Spinning spindles: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 108.656 | 105, 388 | 109, 462 | 120,378 | 122, 334 | 119,955 | 119, 134 | 123,986 | 98, 191 | 123,886 | 120, 847 | 122, 296 |
| Worsted combs...................................................... |  | 100, 415 | 97,801 | 102, 327 | 112, 677 | 115, 501 | 114,045 | 108, 463 | 114, 293 | 89, 145 | 110,807 | 112, 153 | 118, 125 |
| Worsted combs..........-...................-do -- |  | 188 | 186 | 197 | 220 | 226 | 224 | 214 | 220 | 177 | 217 | 223 |  |
| Wooled and worsterterly, total...thous. of linear yerds.- |  |  | 124, 501 |  |  |  |  |  | 154.339 |  |  | 144, 591 |  |
|  |  |  | 107, 163 |  |  | 125, 628 |  |  | 133, 942 |  |  | 125, 199 |  |
|  |  |  | 44. 566 |  |  | 53,791 |  |  | 58,060 |  |  | 54, 557 |  |
| Women's and children's wear |  |  | 49,587 |  |  | 56, 144 |  |  | 60, 853 |  |  | 55, 314 |  |
| General use and other fabrics.................do |  |  | 13.010 |  |  | 15,693 |  |  | 15,029 |  |  | 15,328 |  |
| Blankets... .-...---..............-........... do |  |  | 11, 387 |  |  | 12,336 |  |  | 12,077 |  |  | 11, 834 |  |
| Other nonapparel fabrics.............-.................. |  |  | 5, 051 |  |  | 7,671 |  |  | 8,320 |  |  | 7,558 |  |
| Wool yarn: ${ }_{\text {Production, }}$ total* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 64, 508 | 62, 240 | 82,775 | 74, 204 | 77,300 | 94, 300 | 74,716 | 77,948 | 75,910 | 77,928 | - 75, 432 | 96, 200 |
|  |  | 11,700 | 10, 864 | 14,775 | 13,460 | 14, 052 | 17, 110 | 13, 764 | 14,008 | 15,890 | 13,704 | -13,236 | 16,645 |
| Weaving* |  | 45,416 | 43, 581 | 67, 272 | ${ }^{50,656}$ | 52,740 | 64,650 | 51,064 | 52.832 | 52,425 | 53, 120 | r 51,620 | 65, 220 |
|  |  | 7,392 | 7,705 | 10,728 | 10,088 | 10, 508 | 12,630 | 9.888 | 11, 108 | 7,595 | 11, 104 | + 10,576 | 14,335 |
| Price, wholesale, worsted yarn, 2/32s (Boston) dol. per lb.- | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.800 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 | 1.900 |

- Revised. 3 See note marked " ${ }^{\circ}$ ". IData for January, A pril, July and October 1946 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
- Based on cloth prices for July 24, 1946, from "The Textile Apparel Analysis" for first 3 weeks of the month and OPA ceilings for last week.

8 Data continue series published in the 1942 supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1845 will be published later.
OData beginning Octoos) are for $64 \times 64$ cloth and continue the sefies for which prices throagh June 1943 were shown in the October 1943 Survey (this construction was discon-
OThis series was substitnted in the November 1943 Survey for the price of $56 \times 60$ sheeting production of which was dis


- Data through August 1945 exclude activity of carpet and rug looms operating on blankets and cotton fabrics.
†Revised series. For 1941 data for the Farn price series, see p. S-35 of the Noveraber 1942 issue. Wool stocks have been published on a revised basis beginning 1042 (see p. 8 - 35
-New series. For data beginning 1943 for production of cotion cloth and a brief description of the data, see p held by the Defonse Supplies Corporation.

 of raw territory wool are shown on p . 24 of the February 1945 Survey. Data beginning 1936 for the price series for Australian wool, which is from the Department of Agriculture, will Digitize ${ }^{\text {beshow }}$, dateriprices are before payment of duty. For available data for $1937-43$ for woolen and worsted goods production, see p. 19 of the May 1945 Survey.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistice through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 | 1945 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Noverm- }}$ | Novems-  <br> ber Decem <br> ber | Janu• ary | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\mid \underset{\text { Septem }}{\text { ber }}$ | October |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fur, sales by dealers.... --..-....-.......thous of dol.. | 5,778 | 6,208 | 8,760 | 7,274 | B, 300 | 7,322 | 7,381 | 4,236 | 3, 662 | 4,799 | 7,532 |  |
| Pyroxylin-rosted farics) $: 8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders. unflled, end of month .-...... thous lin. yd.- | 12.038 | 11, 019 | 12,786 | 13, 137 | 13, 085 | 13, 616 | 13,182 6,814 | 13,468 | 13, 800 | 13,589 | 13, 281 | 12,914 |
|  | \%, 6 , 886 | 6. 6364 | 6,754 | 6, 129 7,401 | 12,301 7,506 | 6,811 8,448 | 6,814 9,071 | 6,748 7 | -5,651 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6, } 972 \\ \hline 852\end{array}$ |  |  |

## TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| H1OTOR VEHICLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports, assembled, total I.....................number. |  | 7,956 | 8,604 | 10. 266 | 12,289 | 13,285 | 18,999 | 27, 017 | 23,644 | 23,694 | 31,803 | 27,401 | 23,017 |
| Passenger cars f---.................................... do. |  | 430 | 824 | 2,962 | 2,350 | 4,001 | 6,312 | 8, 321 | 7,013 | 10,518 | 14, 587 | 12, 477 | 11, 832 |
|  |  | 7. 526 | 7,780 | 7.304 | 9.939 | 9,284 | 12,687 | 18,696 | 16,631 | 13,176 | 17,216 | 14,924 | 11, 185 |
| Production:* | 260, 803 | r 34,611 | r 30,016 | r 62, 723 | 47,965 |  | 150,206 | 152,948 | 142, 313 | 220, 321 |  |  |  |
| Trucks and truck iractors, total | 100, 652 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { rent } \\ \text { 53, } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 29,542 | - 54,864 | - 28,692 | 90,045 39,359 | 150,206 81,282 | 152,948 74,650 | 142,313 58,739 | $\begin{array}{r}220,321 \\ 93 \\ \hline 158\end{array}$ | 241, 302 | 239,410 92,014 | 285,562 109,953 |
| Civilian, total.-.-.-.-......-........................do. | 100,552 | 53, 103 | 28, 782 | 54,791 | 28, 594 | 39,348 | 81, 280 | 74,650 | 58, 739 | 93,458 | 105, 506 | 92,014 | 109,953 |
|  | 8,401 | 5,437 | 5,054 | 6,278 | 4, 4:0 | 2, 433 | 5, 802 | 4,823 | 4,066 | 6,020 | 3,317 | 6, 111 | 8,940 |
|  | 50, 158 | 30,754 | 11, 132 | 23,956 | 9, 880 | 16,990 | 44,047 | 37, 427 | 18, 608 | 49,504 | 57, 052 | 44, 519 | 51.175 |
|  | 41,993 | 16, 912 | 12,600 | 24,557 | 14,244 | 19,925 | 31,431 | 32,400 | 36,065 | 37,934 | 43, 614 |  | 49,838 |
|  | 41, 0 | - 531 | ${ }^{12} 750$ | 21,73 | - 98 | ${ }^{11}$ | - 2 | - | - 0 | - 0 | - 0 | 41,384 | - 0 |
| RAILWAY EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Rallway Car Institute: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments: ${ }_{\text {Freight cars. total }}$ |  | 2,019 | 2,155 | 3, 474 |  | 2, 460 | 4,038 | 3, 340 | 2,662 | 3,098 | 4,625 |  |  |
|  | 7,188 | 1,689 | 2, 1,674 | 2, 202 | 2, 1,664 | 2, 2,325 | 4,038 3,181 | 3,340 2,816 | 2,602 | 3,088 2,570 | 4,625 4,234 | 3,915 | 5,957 3,057 |
|  | 60 | 186 | 491 | 494 |  | 21 | 240 | 181 | 56 | 61 | 68 | 69 | 45 |
|  | 60 | 186 | 491 | 494 | 9 | 21 | 240 | 181 | 56 | 61 | 68 | 34 | 45 |
| Association of American Railroads: Frefght cars, end of raonth: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number owned.............-.-.-.-...... thousands.- | 1,742 | 1,765 | 1,760 | 1,757 | 1,757 | 1,755 | 1,753 | 1,749 | 1,749 | 1,748 | 1,748 | 1,746 | 1,743 |
| Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs... do .- | 67 | 69 | 72 | 71 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 83 | 78 | 80 | 74 | 73 | 67 |
| Percent of total on line | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4. 2 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.0 |
|  | 54, 413 | 35, 172 | 36, 426 | 36,471 | 37,572 | 38,650 | 38,151 | 35,954 | 36,058 | 41,417 | 42, 714 | 53, 727 | 52, 817 |
| Equipment manufacturers..................... do.... | 39,179 | 29, 334 | 30, 911 | 29, 002 | 30,345 | 29,947 | 29,687 | 28, 184 | 28,683 | 34,609 | 35, 367 | 37,213 | 36,942 |
|  | 15,234 | 5.838 | 5,515 | 7,469 | 7, 227 | 8,703 | 8,464 | 7,770 | 7,375 | 6,808 | 7,347 | 16,514 | 15,875 |
| Locomotives, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam, undergoing or awaiting classined repairs number.- | 3,204 | 2,662 | 2,555 | 2,834 | 2,944 | 3,075 | 3,145 | 3,260 | 3,179 | 3,298 | 3,217 | 3,195 | 3,147 |
| Percent of total on line. | 8.5 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.4 |
| Orders unfilled: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam locomotives, total.......-.-.........number.- | 65 | 104 | 92 | 81 | 85 | 82 | 74 | 63 | 86 | 76 | 69 | 65 | 67 |
| Equipment manufacturers...............- do. | 57 | 67 | 64 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 52 | 43 | 70 | 60 | 55 | 53 | 57 |
|  | 8 | 37 | 28 | 24 | 28 | 25 | 22 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 10 |
| Other licomotives totaj* .....-...............do.... | 499 | 380 | 379 | 373 | 378 | 412 | 416 | 522 | 529 | 528 | 487 | 490 | 506 |
| Equipment manufacturers* | 499 | 367 | 369 | 363 | 368 | 402 | 406 | 512 | 515 | 517 | 473 | 490 | 506 |
|  | 0 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Exports of locomotives, total 1...................- do. |  | 144 | 270 | 222 | 163 | 216 | 262 | 258 | 286 | 227 | 236 | 114 | 92 |
|  |  | 122 | J60 | 156 | 125 | 172 | 172 | 99 | 208 | 174 | 140 | 66 | 58 |
|  |  | 22 | 110 | 68 | 38 | 44 | 90 | 159 | 78 | 53 | 96 | 48 | 34 |
| INDUSTRIAL ELFCTHIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 195 | 159 | 146 | 148 | 154 | 219 | 266 | 273 | 258 | 265 | 229 | 311 |
|  |  | 191 | 156 | 142 | 148 | 148 | 211 | 262 | 260 | 247 | 245 | 220 | 293 |
|  |  | 4 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 13 | 11 | 20 | 9 | 18 |

## CANADIAN STATISTICS



|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 189.9 | 193.0 | 195.4 | 181.2 | 191.4 | 192.8 |
| 197.7 | 194.5 | 193.9 | 188.2 | 199.0 | 197.9 |
| 20.9 | 230.2 | 252.5 | 254.2 | 441.1 | 428.3 |
| 139.7 | 141.8 | 151.8 | 152.9 | 155.6 | 164.1 |
| 211.0 | 206.3 | 202.8 | 197.9 | 190.7 | 189.9 |
| 135.1 | 134.5 | 138.4 | 150.7 | 146.9 | 144.0 |
| 130.6 | 114.0 | 119.7 | 98.1 | 143.5 | 142.0 |
| 173.7 | 189.8 | 198.7 | 166.7 | 175.9 | 182.3 |
| 117.1 | 100.0 | 163.7 | 68.8 | 66.0 | 124.6 |
| 105.6 | 82.5 | 168.9 | 52.5 | 54.3 | 129.9 |
| 166.9 | 176.1 | 140.9 | 139.2 | 117.0 | 101.4 |
| 119.9 | 120.1 | 119.9 | 119.9 | 120.1 | 120.8 |
| 103.9 | 103.9 | 104.6 | 105.2 | 105.6 | 108.2 |
| 322 | 272 | 283 | 263 | 302 | 282 |
| 5,298 | 4,803 | 4,644 | 4,215 | 4,981 | 4.156 |
| 425 | 465 | 424 | 392 | 412 | 367 |



## - Revised.

$\ddagger$ Data for Oetober 1945-January 1946, and April 1946, include converted troop kitchens and troop sleepers.
in the Aprii 1946 Survey for July and August 1945 figures excluding those comres; data relate to cotton
tives" has been revised to topt data for total locomotion, and other locomotives, continue data formerly pubilshed in the Survey but suspended during the war period "other locomotivelude railway, mining and industrial locomotives. Dats through February late for the revised series and for Octoher 1941-February 1945 for other series will be publisned later.
${ }^{*}$ New sertes. See note In September 1945 Survey for a description of the series on produrtion of trueks and tractors; data beginning 1936 will be published later. Data on passenger car production are from the Clvilian Production Administration and cover the entire industry; there was no production April 1942-June 1945 . Data for unflled orders of "cther locomotives'" are for class I railroads and Include ejectric. Diesel-electric, and Diesel; data beginning 1039 will be shown later.
$\dagger$ Revised series. The Canadian inder of construction bas been shown on a revised basis berinning in the August 1945 survey, the mining index beginuiug in tne April 1944 issue, aud the other indicated inderes berinning in the December 1942 issue; see note in A pril 1946 Survey for the periods affected.

# INDEX TO MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS, Pages S1-S40 

| Pages mariked |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| gricultural wages, loans...--.---.-...----- 14, 15 |  |
| ir mail and air-lin |  |
| Aircraft --.-.-.-.-.-.-2, 10 |  |
| lcohol, |  |
| Alcoholic beverages |  |
| dumin |  |
| Animal fats, ${ }^{\text {Anthracite }}$, |  |
|  |  |
| Armed forces |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| utomobiles........- 1, $2,3,6,7,10,11,12,13,14,17$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| earing |  |
| ef and |  |
| Beverages, alcoholic..........-2,-4,11,12, 13,14, 36 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Bonds, issues, prices, sales, yields ----------- 18, |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Building costs |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Building materials, prices, retail trade.-- |  |
| Businesses op |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Candy Capital $_{\text {dotations }}$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Cereal and baker |  |
| Chain-sto |  |
|  |  |
| Chemicals--.-.-- $1,2,3,4,10,11,13,14,17,23,24$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Clay products (see also Stone, clay, etc.) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - 1 , |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Construction |  |
|  |  |
| Contr |  |
|  |  |
| Dwelling |  |
|  |  |
| Consumer credit .....................................15,16 |  |
|  |  |
| Copper.-. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Corn- |  |
|  |  |
| Cotton, raw, and manufactures $--\overline{4}, \overline{10}, 1 \overline{1}, \overline{1} \overline{3}, 38,39$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Dairy proaucts........................- $1,2,3,4,27$ |  |
| Debits, |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Dividend payments and rates......-.-...-...- 1,18 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 硡 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Employment estimates |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Employment, security operatio |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Exchange rates, foreign_----.-.-.-.-.-.- 16 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Factory, employment, pay rolls, hours, wages- $10, \begin{aligned} & 9, \\ & 10,11,12,14\end{aligned}$ |  |
| Fairchild's retail price index. <br> Farm marketings and income. <br> Farm wages. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| Pages marked 5 | Paget marked S |
| :---: | :---: |
| Farm products, farm, and wholesale prices |  |
| Fats and oils . .....-.-...............-.... 4, 24, 25 | Passports issued |
| Federal Government. finance---.------.-.-17,18 | Pay rolls, manufacturing and nonmanufactu |
| Federal Reserve banks, condition of---...- 15 |  |
| Federal Reserve reporting member banks.-.-- 15 |  |
|  | Pig iron $3,4,10,11,12,13,14,17,36,37$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Food products ${ }_{3}$ |  |
| Footwear_.............. 2, 4, $7,8,10,12,13,14,31$ | Prices (see ala |
| Foreclosures, real estate...-...............- 6 |  |
| Foreign trade, indexes, shipping weight, value by regions, countries, economic classes and |  |
|  |  |
|  | Public assistance...--7-7-7-7\%-7\% ${ }^{\text {Pu }}$ |
| Freight cars (equipment) --.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-...- 40 | Public utilities.....- 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20 |
| Freight carloadings, cars, indexes-...--------- 22 |  |
|  | Pulpwood.--------------------------------- 34 |
| Fruits and vegetables. $\qquad$ 2,3,4, 27 <br> Fuel equipment and heating apparatus....... 34 | Pumps |
| Fuels_...............................- $2,4,36,37$ |  |
| Furnaces, electric, industrial...--7ion |  |
| Furniture..-------------.-. 1, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13,32, | Railways, operations, equipment, financial ata |
|  | tistics, employment, wages |
|  | Railmays, street (see $12,13,14,17,18,19,20,22,23,40$ |
| Glass and giassware (see aloo Stone, clay, etc.). 38 | Rayon, and rayon manufactures. 2, 4, 10, 12, 13, 14, 39 |
|  | Receipta, Upited States Government........- 17 |
|  | Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Joani.-. 18 |
|  | Rents (housing), index.-.......-.-.-.-...... 4 |
| Gold | Retail trade, all retail |
|  | department |
|  |  |
| Heating and ventilating equipment.......-.- 34 |  |
|  | Rosin and turpentine ----------------14 |
|  | Rubber, natural, anthetic and reclaimed, |
|  | Rubber industry, production index, employ- 3 |
|  |  |
|  | 14 |
| Hotels |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Shipbuilding-...........-......- 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 |
| Immigration and emigration Imports $^{\text {a }}$ - | Shipments, manufacturern'-airy |
|  | Shoes-7.-.-.-...-.....-- 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 31 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Incorporations, business, new-.......--.......-. ${ }^{3}$ |  |
|  | Slaughtering and meat packing-- $2,10,12,13,14,29$ |
|  | Soybeans, and soybean mil. |
| Instalment sales, department stores..........- 8 - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Spindle activity, cotton, wool |
|  | Steel ingots and steel manufactures (see also |
| Interest and money rates.-.-.-.-.-.-.........- 15 |  |
| Inventories, manufacturers' and trade.......- 3,8 |  |
| Iron and steel, crude, manufactures. $3,4,10,11,12,-73,17,32,33$ | Stocks, department atoree (see also Manufacu turers' inventorica) $\qquad$ |
|  | Stocks, issues, prices, sales, yields..-.........- 19, 20 |
|  |  |
|  | 14, 37, 38 |
|  | Street railwayt and busees_...............- 11, 12, 14 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Linseed oil, cake, and meal.--------------1,3,28, 29 |  |
| Loans, real estate, agricultural, bank, brokers <br> (see also Consumer credit) $6,15,17$ | Telephone, telegraph, cable, and radio-telegraph carriers....-.-.-11,12,14,17,23 |
|  | Textiles...........--- 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38, 39 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Lumber.................- $1,2,4,10,11,12,13,31,32$ |  |
| Machine activity, cotton, wool.-----70-7-72 39 |  |
|  | Trade, retail and wholesale...---.-- $7,8,9,11,13,14$ |
| Machinery--.--.-.-.-- 1, 2, 3, 10,11, 12,13,17,34 |  |
| Magazine advertising | Transportation, commodity and passenger.... 22, 23 |
|  | Transportation equipment |
| Manufacturers' orders, shipments, inventories_ $\mathbf{2 , 3}$ | 2,3,9,10, $11,12,13,14,17,40$ |
| Manufacturing production indexes - |  |
| Meats and meat packing-- $1,2,3,4,10,12,13,14,29$ | Trucks and tractora............................. 40 |
| Metals_-.-.......- 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 32, 33 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Minerals $\qquad$ $\qquad$ 2,10,11, 12, 14 | United States Government, finance....... |
|  | Utilities............- 4, 5, 9, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20 |
|  |  |
|  | Vegetable oils.................................................. 25 |
|  | Vegetables and fruits |
|  | Veterans' unemployment ailowances.........-. 12 |
|  | Wages, factory and miscellaneous.---.-.-.-- 13, 14 |
|  |  |
|  | War Savinge Bonds..-.-................- 17 |
|  | Warchouses, space occupied...-----.--7--- 11.7 |
|  | Water transportation, employment, pay roils-- 11, 13 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Operating businesses and buxiness turn-over--- ${ }^{3}$ |  |
| Orders, new, manufacturers'..........------ 2 | Wood pulp. wool manufactures --- $2,4,10,1 \overline{12}, 23,14,39$ |
| Paint and paint materials-2, 4, 26 Paper and pulp.......... $2,3,4,10,11,12,13,14,35$ |  |

## Department of Commerce Field Service

Albany 7, N. Y., 409 County Court House. Albuquerque, N. Mex., 203 W. Gold Ave. Atimnta, Ga., 50 Whitehall St. Bahtimore 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, III., 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.
E1 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, III., 531 First National Bank Bldg.
Philadelphia 3, Pa., 1612 Market St.
Phoenix 8, Ariz., 234N. Central St.
Pittsburgh 19, Pa., 1013 New Federal Bldg.
Portland 3, Maine, 76 Pearl St.
Portland 4, Oreg., 520 SW. Morrison St.
Providence 3, R. I., 24 Weybossett St.
Reno, Nev., 50 Sierra St.
Richmond 19, Va., 801 E. Broad St.
Rochester, N. Y., 16 State St.
St. Louis 1, Mo., 107 New Federal Bldg.
Salt Lake City 1, Utah, 321 Atlas Bldg.
San Antonio 5, Tex., 101 Transit Tower Bldg.
San Diego 1, Calif., 906 Columbia St.
San Francisco 11, Calif., 307 Customhouse.
Savannah, Ga., U. S. Courthouse and Post Office Bldg.
Scranton, Pa., Wyoming Ave. and Spruce St.
Seattle 4, Wash., 809 Federal Office Bldg.
Sioux Falls 6, S. Dak., 310 Policyholders National Bldg.
Spokane 8, Wash., 1023 W. Riverside Ave.
Syracuse 2, N. Y., 224 Harrison St.
Texarkana 5, Tex., 317 Texarkana National Bank Bldg.
Toledo, Ohio, 445 Huron St.
Wichita 2, Kans., 205 K. F. H. Bldg.
Worcester 8, Mass., 340 Main St.


[^0]:    Receipts equal sales plus inventories at end of month less inventorics at beginning of month
    2 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

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Prepared by the Transportation Division,

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Interstate Commerce Commission, Increased Railway Rates, Fares and Charges, 1942 and 1946, Ex parte Nos. 148 and 162, December 5, 1946, Sheet 10.
    ${ }^{2}$ Ibid., sheet 11.

[^3]:    (Continued on p. 24)

[^4]:    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.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ The equation for this relationship, based on a linear least squares regression for the years 1929-40, is:

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

    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.

[^6]:    ${ }^{4}$ Business failures in the broad economic sense refer to closures attributable to the necessity for avoiding losses or to the inability to make a profit. On the other hand, "commercial failures," as narrowly defined, usually refer only to closures which result in a known loss to creditors. Preliminary information derived from a Department of Commerce survey still in progress suggests that in early 1946 approximately one-half of all discontinuances were business failures in the broad economic sense, with other discontinuances resulting primarily from voluntary retirements, death, illness, or the desire to open another business or accept a job elsewhere. Of course, this percentage may be expected to change with business conditions and was probably close to a minimum during the first 6 months of 1946.
    ${ }^{5}$ See, for example, "Recent Trends in the Business Population," Survey of Current Business, May 1946, table 5.

[^7]:    Note: Mr. Shirer is Chief of the Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions, Office of

[^8]:    r Revised. \&Minor revisions in the figures prior to November 1941 are available on request. P Preliminary

[^9]:    －Revised．P 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 fn 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．
    †Data beginning April 1945 are not comparable with earlier data；see note for hours and earnings in telephone industry at the bottom of p．S－13 of the April 1946 Eurvey
    TRates as of Decerbber 1，1916：Construction－common labor，\＄1．085；skilled labor．$\$ 1.86$ ．
    data in April 1945）and data for the telegraph industry beginning June 1943 gre on p．S－14 of the January 1945 issue．Data on hourly earnings beginning rearding a change in the nonmor nonmanufacturing industries and beginning August 1942 for the printing and publishing subgroups are available，respectively，in the May 1943 and November 1943 issues，abd data back to 1939 will be published later．
    $0^{7}$ Revised figures for March and April 1945：March \＄0．956；April，$\$ 0.968$ ．

[^10]:    - Revised. Less than $\$ 500$

    5The publication of practicalily 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 comparativel y merchandise and total imports are shown on p. 22 of the June 1944 Survey; revised fgures 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.

[^11]:    Revised. d Deficit. IData for November and December 1945 and March, June, August, and Norember 1946 are for 5 weeks; other months 4 weekce

[^12]:    $r$ Revised. $\quad 1$ Total ginnings of 1045 crop. ${ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate of 1946 crop. $\quad$ Packers tumblers included with fruit jars and jelly glasses for July and August 1946,

