### **SURVEY OF**

# CURRENT BUSINESS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

# Survey of

# CURRENT BUSINESS

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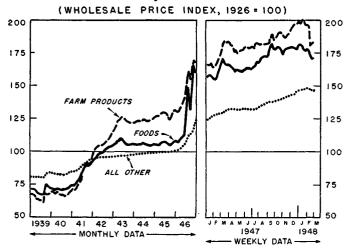
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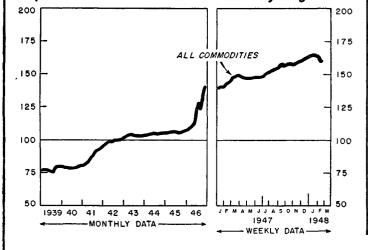


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# Price declines for farm products and foods in February .....



# reduced the all-commodities index 4 percent below its mid-January high.



# The Business Situation

by the

#### Office of Business Economics

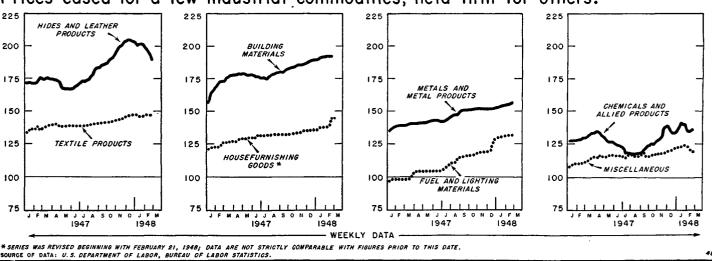
In the two opening months of 1948 business activity held close to the high plateau reached late last year, but downward price adjustments for important agricultural commodities spread to some raw and semiprocessed industrial materials and resulted in more cautious business purchasing than was characteristic of the latter half of 1947. Manufacturing production continued little changed, although operations in some plants were slowed because of the severe winter weather. Post-holiday retail trade was steady and considerably higher than in the same period last year.

Price declines have occurred on different occasions in the postwar period—in the spring of 1947, for example, when prices eased for a large number of commodities. The recent declines, however, were sharper in the primary markets affected than those last year and they were telescoped within a shorter period. For a succession of days beginning February 4, most grain prices fell the limit permitted for any single day's trading and the prices of some major foods and of a few raw materials moved downward almost as rapidly. Subsequent recovery canceled a part of the decline.

Other aspects of the recent developments on the price front were the concurrent decline in stock prices—while bond prices remained stable—and the mark-downs in food prices at retail stores. The latter markdowns occurred despite the strength in food sales shown by the January sales data reviewed in this issue.

The accompanying chart shows that the wholesale price indexes for farm products and foods in the final week of February were 9 and 6 percent, respectively, below earlier peaks and were back to the levels of last summer. The all-commodities index, on the other hand, was only 4 percent below its mid-January high and was higher than at any

#### Prices eased for a few industrial commodities, held firm for others.



time in the postwar period prior to the middle of November 1947. It is noteworthy that the steady advance in some metal prices was not interrupted by recent market developments, and that the weekly index covering all commodities other than farm products and foods in early March still was above the 1947 year-end average.

With few exceptions, the largest price declines in January and February were for commodities whose prices had risen exceptionally fast since last summer—such as grains, oil-seed crops, and hides. Even before their latest rise, the prices of these commodities were far above the general price average. The recent declines, therefore, were in the direction of better price alignment. At no time during the price break did quotations for the major agricultural commodities fall to current support levels—the only exception being the price of flaxseed, which has an incentive support which is well above 90 percent of parity.

The behavior of the weekly business indicators—the steel rate, electric power output, freight carloadings—confirmed the sustained high rate of business activity during the period of price adjustment. The latest reports on new order volume, which had already been reduced in late 1947, are not yet available for the period of the price decline, so it is not possible to make a quantitative appraisal of the recent flow of new business.

#### Farm Income Above Last Year, Despite Price Cut

At the farm level the price declines for agricultural commodities averaged about 9 percent from mid-January to mid-February. The effect of the price changes on farm income, however, was mitigated because of typically low marketings at this season of the year and because of some compensating effects on income resulting from the lower cost of feed. The income of farm proprietors in February remained substantially above income in the same month last year. In view of the substantial rise in farm income which had occurred in December and January, the total for the first quarter of 1948, despite the downward adjustment of prices, is expected to be above the rate of 18.5 billion dollars reached in the final quarter of last year.

#### Personal Income at 211-Billion-Dollar Rate in January

Total personal income rose from a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 204 billion dollars in November 1947 to 210 billion in December and was fractionally higher in the opening month of 1948. At the beginning of 1947 personal income was at a rate of 189 billion dollars.

The rise in farm income in January was counterbalanced by small declines in construction and manufacturing pay rolls which were adversely affected by weather conditions. Unemployment compensation payments were higher in January than in the preceding month and continued to increase in February, but they remained below payments in early 1947.

#### Steady Rise in Hourly Wages

Hourly earnings in manufacturing industries averaged \$1.29 in January, the month's advance of 1 cent an hour being about as large as the month-to-month increases in the last 4 months of 1947. As was the case in the fall and winter months of the preceding two postwar years, nondurable goods industries have shown slightly larger hourly wage increases in recent months than have the durable goods group. Generally speaking, contracts in major durable goods industries are only now coming up for renewal.

#### Retail Sales 18 Percent Above Year Ago

With the high rate of personal income as an underpinning, sales at retail stores in January were 18 percent above January sales a year ago. The month's data do not suggest that weakening demand for food at retail stores anteceded the February price drop. Sales, seasonally adjusted, at food

stores advanced 2 percent from December to January. Drug stores and filling stations were other groups on the upside, after seasonal correction.

Sales of the automotive group showed a slight decline in January; the curtailed rate of automobile production in late January and in February suggests that the decline may be further extended. While decreases also were reported for the apparel and general merchandise groups in January, the poor shopping weather throughout the country may have been the controlling factor.

Department store sales in February were unchanged from the preceding month. March sales at these stores will reflect this year's early Easter.

#### **Inventory Accumulation Continues**

In the field of business purchasing there was an addition of 700 million dollars to the book value of business inventories in January, almost half the increase being in manufacturing. The addition of somewhat under 300 million dollars to retailers' stocks comes after the reduction of almost 1 billion dollars in December and leaves the book value of these stocks below the figure at the end of October 1947. These changes are only partly accounted for by seasonal movements.

#### Large-Scale Capital Outlays Planned

Preliminary results of the most recent plant and equipment survey indicate that the manufacturing industry plans to continue large-scale expenditures for new producers' capital in 1948, although these plans may be revised as changing conditions are reflected in subsequent quarterly surveys.\(^1\) On the basis of partial returns giving manufacturers' anticipated expenditures for new plant and equipment in 1948, it seems probable that the estimate of these outlays when all returns are in will approximate the 1947 dollar total. Manufacturers now anticipate a slight rise in their outlays from the first to the second half of 1948, although this is probably attributable to seasonal factors which normally slow plant construction and, to a lesser extent, equipment deliveries in earlier months of the year. In view of the rise in prices over 1947, these estimates imply a small drop in physical volume for the year as a whole.

Another important business group, the electric and gas utilities, expect moderate growth in expenditures for new plant and equipment in 1948, according to preliminary indications. Although somewhat more of the utilities' outlays will be made in the second than in the first half of 1948, for the year as a whole the expenditure rate is anticipated at about the same level established in the second half of 1947.

The railroads look forward to a very large increase during 1948 in their expenditures for road and equipment. The spending anticipations of the railroads are at this time closely related to the availability of steel, particularly for freight-car construction. This has been a retarding influence on the railroads' outlays so far in the postwar period and may again result in some reduction of the 1948 expenditure program.

Recent commodity price declines, if they have had any effect upon capital programs, would not be reflected in this survey. Questionnaires were mailed out in early January and the returns for the most part reflect business plans before the price declines occurred. Although it is possible that some expansion plans have already been reduced or discarded, it seems unlikely that there would have been this general reaction among the larger units of industry which dominate the expenditure totals. Price adjustments had been anticipated in some degree and large-scale industrial expansion usually involves fairly long-term considerations.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The complete results of this latest survey will be presented in next month's issue.

#### Seasonal Slowdown in Construction

The short month of February marked the first month since last May in which total value of new construction put in place fell below a billion dollars. From 1,180 million dollars in December of 1947, the value dropped to 1,070 million dollars in January and to 960 million dollars in February of this year. Private residential construction activity fell sharply from the high monthly volume it had maintained throughout the last quarter of 1947 and accounted for most of the seasonal declines in total new construction.

The trend of construction work in the private residential field reflects changes in the number of new privately financed dwelling units started in each month, with a lag of one or two months. The number of starts reached a peak of 93,000 in October and fell off in each of the following months, the number being estimated at 50,000 in January 1948. In view of the unseasonally high number of starts last October and of the severe winter, the number in January cannot be considered a poor beginning for residential building in 1948. The January total is more than 25 percent above the com-

parable figure for 1947.

The 1½ million new permanent dwelling units which were started in 1946 and 1947 created a huge demand for auxiliary types of construction, such as private commercial structures and public sewer and water facilities, but materials shortages and restrictions on nonresidential construction had held down activity in these fields during 1947 until the latter part of the year. The pressure of the work backlog in these two categories of construction was sufficient to prevent any significant decline in activity at the turn of the year, and the amount of private commercial construction put in place actually advanced from January to February, a period when every other type of construction declined.

#### Little Change in Employment

The general employment situation over the winter months has shown few changes other than those associated with special or seasonal factors. Nonagricultural employment, as estimated by the Bureau of the Census, reached 51 million last December, with most of the late 1947 gains seasonal in nature. In early February, nonfarm employment was 600,000 short of the seasonal peak two months previous, but was higher than in January.

Mainly as a result of the severe winter weather and of shut-downs in industrial areas affected by gas shortages, unemployment rose by 600,000 from January to February. At an estimated 2.6 million, the number of persons available for work but without jobs in February was about 150,000 above a year ago. In view of the increase in the civilian labor force, however, the proportion of unemployment was

practically unchanged from last year.

#### **Commodity Prices**

The interruption of the steady climb of commodity prices in January and February is of especial significance because of its potential effects on the future course of business. The decline was centered in the prices of agricultural commodities, but it spread to the industrial sector as a result of the price softening in agricultural raw materials. Thus, prices eased for hides, leather, and print cloth. On the whole, however, the average of industrial prices to early March remained relatively unaffected by the developments in agricultural markets. Price advances for semimanufactured and finished goods continued to be announced, and the price cuts that were made for finished manufactures (excluding foods) were an exception to the general trend.

The limited nature of the downward adjustment was illustrated by the movement of the BLS weekly wholesale price index covering more than 850 commodities which declined

4 percent from its January high, returning the index to the level prevailing in November 1947. Farm product prices, on the other hand, declined to the approximate level of July 1947, while food prices also lapsed to last summer's mark.

#### Wheat Prices in Forefront of Price Break

The recent decline of farm product prices was initially characterized by a softening of wheat prices in January, which developed into a sharp break in early February. After declining 19 cents between January 16 and February 3, cash wheat prices at Kansas City fell 48 cents to \$2.30 per bushel between February 4 and February 13. At the end of the month wheat prices were back to \$2.38, a level comparable to that prevailing early last year and again in July 1947.

The decline in wheat prices expressed the impact of several factors generally reducible to an improved outlook for domestic and world wheat supplies in the near-term and in the next crop year. The announcement early in the year that near-completion of the 1947–48 export goal for wheat had been accomplished made apparent that larger quantities of wheat would be available to domestic buyers. Other factors were the unexpectedly light feeding of wheat in the last half of 1947, the mandatory requirement of 150 million bushel carry-over, and the marked improvement in crop prospects for most importing countries as well as for this country because of favorable winter weather conditions.

#### Relation of Price Supports to Recent Declines

The latest weakening in prices of agricultural commodities again brings into prominence the role played by price supports, a subject which was analyzed in an article, "Farm Price Supports and the General Price Level," in the July 1947 issue of the Survey. At no time in February were any additional price support operations needed, since most prices remained well above current support levels. However, price movements of supported commodities are influenced not merely by the current support price but also by the support price which is to be effective for the crop year beginning generally in July 1948. Were the new supports to be calculated on the basis of parity prices in February, they would average about 5 percent higher than the current supports. In the case of wheat, for example, a support price based on 90 percent of the February parity price would amount to \$1.97 per bushel at the farm level, as against the currently applicable support price of \$1.83. The current support was fixed on the basis of the parity price prevailing last July.

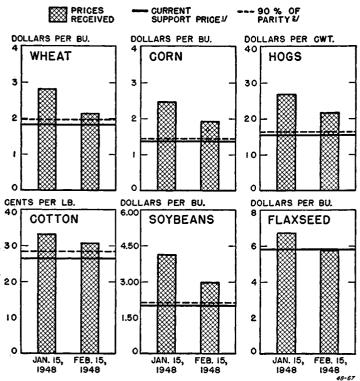
A similar situation exists with respect to other supported commodities, especially in those instances such as peanuts and flaxseed where the price support is only slightly below the current market price. Chart 2 illustrates for several commodities the margin between the actual prices received by farmers in mid-January and mid-February, the current support prices, and 90 percent of parity prices in February.

#### Sensitive Hide Price

In the few industrial areas affected by the February price declines, the new alignment of prices has generally reflected the reduction in material costs as a result of the agricultural price drop. In the case of the decline in hide prices, however, reduced consumer purchases were a factor. The drop in the price of hides anticipated the general decline in grain and livestock prices by moving downward in late December from 36 cents per pound at Chicago—the approximate high of the year—to 32 cents at the end of January. Thereafter, the characteristically sensitive hide price fell to 25 cents by early March, or about the same as a year ago.

Tanning production schedules were curtailed in January and February and new orders received by shoe manufacturers have declined more than seasonally since late last year as a result of disappointing shoe sales in the final quarter of 1947,

Chart 2.—Prices Received by Farmers and Support Prices for Selected Commodities



<sup>1</sup> Current support prices are for crops harvested in the crop year 1947-48 and for hogs marketed in March 1948.

Sources of data: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, except percent of parity which was calculated by U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, from Bureau of Agricultural Economics data.

especially in higher priced lines. Reports from department stores for this quarter reveal that sales of women's and children's shoes were 6 percent above a year ago, while boys' and men's shoes were practically unchanged, though prices for all types of shoes were substantially higher. Shoe sales in bargain basements for this period, on the other hand, averaged about one-fifth higher than a year ago. Sales at independent shoe stores at the end of 1947 were about the same as at the end of 1946 and were lagging far behind sales at the generally lower-price chain stores.

#### **Mixed Price Trends at Retail Stores**

As prices declined in primary markets during February, concurrent reductions in food prices were made by retailers, both in anticipation of lower replacement costs and to move slow-moving stocks. A special report from 12 cities in mid-February revealed that 13 out of 20 foods surveyed had declined in price, 5 had increased, and 2 showed no change. On the average, the month-to-month decline is estimated at 3.5 percent, with normal seasonal downturns reinforcing the declines in some cases.

Although no reports for February are available as yet on nonfood retail prices, there was little evidence to suggest a decline from the January 1948 peak. To the contrary, increases in wholesale prices of furniture and apparel and the upward trend in rent costs since last summer suggested no immediate weakening in the average of nonfood consumers' prices.

#### Trend of Production and New Orders

The over-all rate of industrial activity in January and February was maintained on the high plateau reached in

the fourth quarter of 1947. Moderate but numerous declines in the heavy basic industries between December and January were offset by increases in output in most nondurable goods industries. The Federal Reserve index of industrial production, adjusted for seasonal variation, remained at 192 (1935-39=100) in January, unchanged from the index for November and December.

The decline in durable goods output was due chiefly to adverse weather conditions which extended over a period of three weeks—from January 25 through February 14. the other hand, activity in the nondurable goods industries showed more than the normal seasonal increase between December and January. The rise was featured by a large gain in cotton consumption and a continuation of the strong uptrend in output of paperboard, refined petroleum products, and printing and publishing. Cotton consumption rose from 753,000 bales in December 1947 to 860,000 bales in January. The rate of consumption in the latter month was the highest since April 1947.

#### Steel Output at 87-Million-Ton Rate

Steel mill operations during the first 2 months of 1948 averaged about 93 percent of the new rated capacity of 94.2 million net tons. On a daily average basis, production in January and February was at an annual rate of 87 million tons, and compares with a rate of 89 million tons in December and 84 million tons in the January-February period a year ago, when rated steel-making capacity was lower by 3 million tons.

#### Gas Shortages Slow Auto Assembly Lines

Shortages of gas forced shut-downs in a number of automobile plants in the Detroit area for three consecutive weeks and resulted in a sizable loss of output, notably in passenger cars. Temporary shut-downs for inventory purposes, coupled with model change-overs at the start of the year, contributed to the reduced volume. As a result, factory sales of cars and trucks fell from the postwar peak of 470,000 units in December to 402,000 units in January, and to about 380,000 units in February. Output was stepped up in the last two weeks of February as industrial gas supplies again became available. In the last week of the month, 114,000 passenger cars and trucks were assembled.

#### Declining New Order Volume in 1947

Examination of the trend of new orders in various manufacturing industries in 1947 reveals in general a U-shaped curve which reflects the underlying trends discussed in last month's Annual Review Number. Despite the pick-up of orders in the second half, they remained below the high levels of 1946 when the postwar acceleration of production was under way. Satisfactory data on the physical volume of new orders are limited but information is available for a selected list of products. These data suggest that the decline in the rate of incoming business has been of sufficient magnitude relative to the current volume of shipments to cut rather sharply into the high manufacturers' backlogs for some types of goods. However, with more regularized production, both the placing and receipt of orders have no doubt come more into line with production probabilities and users' actual needs.

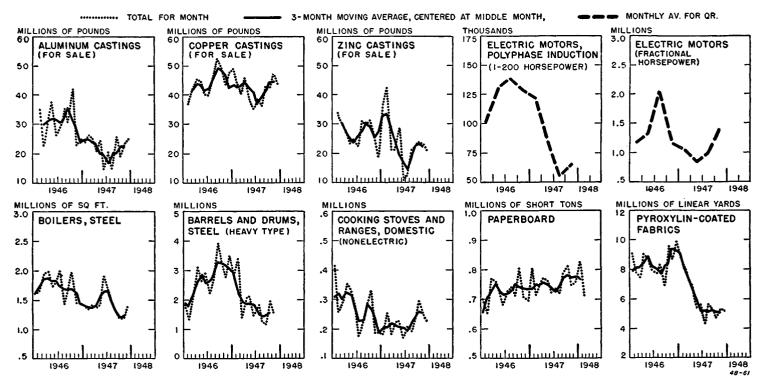
Charts 3 and 4 illustrate the movement of the physical volume of new orders for 12 commodities of varying importance in manufacturing.<sup>2</sup> New order placing continued on a rising scale throughout most of 1946, the peak generally being reached in the final months of that year. Thereafter, a declining trend gradually set in which was accelerated in the succeeding months and was not arrested until the second half of 1947, coincident with the marked upswing in general

Reted in March 1948.

2 Ninety percent of the parity price as of the beginning of the support period is the mandatory level of support for all commodities shown, except cotton which is supported at 92.5 percent of parity. Computations are based upon parity prices as of February 15, 1948. Ninety percent of the parity price is not shown for flaxseed because it is supported well above the minimum.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> In 6 of the 12 series shown, new orders were derived from data on shipments and unfilled orders; the other 6 are published series.

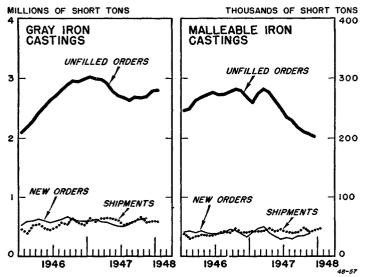
#### Chart 3.—New Orders for Selected Commodities 1



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Data for electric motors (polyphase induction and fractional horsepower) are not strictly comparable between 1946 and 1947 because of an increase in the number of reporting companies in the latter year.

Sources of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, for all commodities except electric motors (polyphase induction and fractional horsepower) and paperboard, data for which are from the National Electrical Manufacturers Association and the National Paperboard Association, respectively.

#### Chart 4.—Shipments and New and Unfilled Orders of Iron Castings for Sale <sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Data for unfilled orders are end of month totals and for shipments are monthly totals Data for new orders are 3-month moving averages centered at the middle month.

Source of data: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

business activity. Despite a noticeable pick-up in ordering, the rate at the year end was below orders in the comparable months of 1946 in 7 of the 10 series included in chart 3.

The rates at which backlogs of iron castings—widely used in the automobile, construction, machinery, and railroad equipment industries—have been declining in the past 12 months are shown in chart 4, which also provides a comparison of monthly shipments and new orders. Manufacturers of iron castings were able to reduce their order backlogs in 1947 as the physical volume of shipments exceeded the new

order flow in all but 2 or 3 months. The drop in unfilled orders was much more pronounced for malleable iron castings than for gray iron castings. It should be noted, however, that large backlogs remain on the books of these manufacturers. The volume of unfilled orders was somewhat less than 5 times the current monthly rate of shipments for both malleable and gray iron castings.

#### Reduction in Unfilled Orders

Further evidence that backlogs have tended to move downward from the very large volume held on manufacturers' books at the beginning of 1947 is provided by data submitted by a sample of identical companies in the durable goods industries (excluding automobiles) reporting to the Office of Business Economics in connection with the Industry Survey. As pointed out on several occasions in the Survey, new orders for durable goods have tended to lag behind the value of shipments since October 1946.

The drop in unfilled orders between 1946 and 1947 for these companies represented a reduction from 7 to 5 months' shipments at the December rates in each year. Part of this decline, however, may reflect the more immediate effect of rising prices on the value of shipments than on order backlogs. Furthermore, backlogs at the end of 1947 still were large relative to prewar years; unfilled orders on manufacturers' books represented 3 months' shipments at the end of 1939, a period when shipments were running far below the current rate.

#### Order Placing Stepped Up by Department Stores

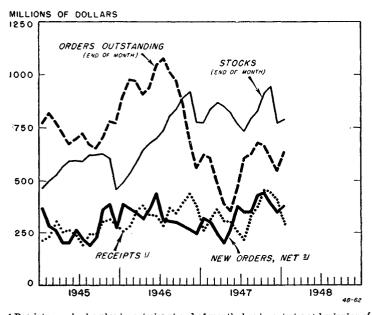
Information available for industries outside the durable goods area suggests that the movement of unfilled orders over the past year has varied from the pattern just described for the durable goods sector. The data illustrated in chart 5, which apply to a sample of 296 relatively large department stores reporting sales, stocks, and outstanding orders monthly to the Federal Reserve Board, throw light on the

backlog position of those manufacturers selling to department stores and to retailers in closely allied lines. It may be noted that backlogs play at less important role in soft goods manufacturing than in the heavy goods industries where production must be planned long in advance of delivery dates.

Net new orders placed by this sample of stores have moved through contracting and expanding phases since the peak reached in mid-1946, when it was apparent that the stores had overextended their commitments. The low point in the downswing occurred in April 1947, coincident with a general lull in buying activity throughout the retail community. The peak of the subsequent upswing was in October 1947, just prior to the busy holiday season. The volume of new orders in January 1948, the latest month for which data are at hand, was about one-fifth higher than in January 1947. In appraising these movements, allowance should of course be made for the changing level of prices.

The value of total outstanding orders at the end of January was about as high as a year earlier, although it exceeded the value in the spring of 1947, at the end of the contracting phase, by about 80 percent. The value of merchandise on hand at the end of January was relatively unchanged from a year ago. Because of a rise of about 6 percent in sales, the ratio of outstanding orders and stocks to sales was somewhat lower than at the end of January 1947.

#### Chart 5.—Orders, Receipts, and Stocks for 296 Department Stores



1 Receipts equal sales plus inventories at end of month, less inventories at beginning of month.
2 New orders (net) equal orders outstanding at end of month, less orders outstanding at beginning of month, plus receipts.

Sources of data: Orders outstanding and stocks, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; receipts and new orders (net), computed by, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, from Federal Reserve Board data.

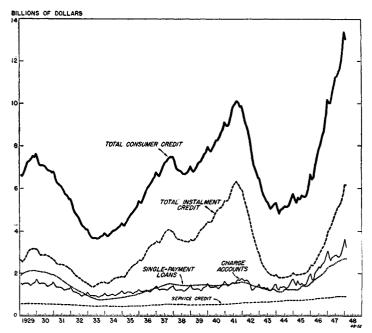
#### Consumer Credit

After reaching a peak of 13.4 billion dollars in December, the volume of consumer credit outstanding declined seasonally to about 13 billion dollars at the end of January. As shown in chart 6, the reduction centered in charge account credit and reflected repayment of debt incurred in the holiday buying season.

#### **Effects of Termination of Controls**

During the last two months of 1947, consumer indebted-

#### Chart 6.—Consumer Credit Outstanding, End of Month



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

ness increased by 11/3 billion dollars. While one-third or more of this increase was due to the usual seasonal influences, it appears that the expansion in the late months of 1947 was more rapid than the pace established in the earlier months of the year. The acceleration was undoubtedly due in large part to the reduction of credit terms following the termination of controls on instalment credit on November 1. A reduction in requirements for downpayments results in an immediate increase in credit extension; a lengthening of maturities has the same effect, although it takes a longer period of time to work itself out. The process of credit liberalization already initiated may therefore be expected to have a continuing expansionary effect. At the same time, it is likely that competitive bidding for consumer patronage through the offering of more attractive terms of lending will become more general in the period ahead. Both the proportion of credit sales to total sales and the terms of credit have not approached prewar standards in the short time which has elapsed since controls were lifted.

The liberalization of credit terms has had its most noticeable effect on credit purchase of durable goods other than automobiles. In the case of automobiles, relaxation of controls generally resulted more in extended maturities of loan and sales credit than in reduced down payments.

In the case of other durable goods, on the other hand, both down payments and maturities were affected. The greater impact of changes in down payments on these latter purchases as compared with automobile credit purchases may explain the larger and more immediate increases in debt extended to finance nonautomotive credit sales, although allowance also should be made for differences in the supply-demand situations for automobiles and other consumer durables. In the latter instance, the closer approach to a balanced market position and the consequent emergence of more competitive sales efforts have spurred the shift to easier terms of credit.

Since the present volume of consumer indebtedness is not excessively high in terms of ability to meet charges out of current income, further expansion may be expected both as the result of the liberalization of credit terms and of larger supplies of automobiles and other durable consumer goods.

#### Trends in Textiles and Clothing

Consumer expenditures on clothing and accessories in 1947 reached the record total of 16 billion dollars, almost 3 times the 1939 amount, but only 3 percent higher than the level of 1946. Despite the increase in dollar expenditures, unit volume in 1947 was off considerably from the 1946 volume as a more balanced distribution of production between men's and women's clothing was achieved.

The decline in unit volume, confined almost wholly to women's clothing, represents a partial return toward a more normal level of women's clothing expenditures. Sales in women's clothing stores relative to the level of disposable income of consumers have been abnormally high through most of the war years and the postwar period. In 1946, women's clothing store sales were one-third higher than would be expected on the basis of the prewar relationship with disposable income and in 1947 were still one-fifth higher.

The various branches of the textile industry fared better than the clothing industry in 1947, essentially because of the diversified nature of the demand for textiles. The output of the cotton textile industry increased over the year as demand for cotton goods by agricultural and industrial users was well maintained and export demand reached an all-time high. Woolen and worsted goods production fell from its 1946 peak while rayon goods advanced. In the case of both wool and rayon the sharp change in the styles of women's clothing toward greater fabric consumption per garment cushioned the impact of reduced garment production. Textile production in 1947 was also characterized by the large-scale return of staple fabrics, which in turn permitted greater production of staple clothing items, previously in short supply.

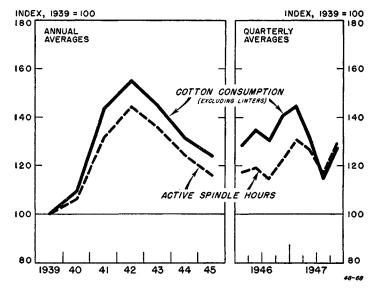
Except for a fairly brief period in the spring of 1947 the general trend of textile prices was upward. The recent pricesoftening in some commodity markets has, on the whole, had little effect on the average of textile and fiber prices up to the latest period for which data are available, although there have been frequent trade reports of hesitancy on the part of purchasers of cotton textiles over the past month and a half. Spot prices of raw cotton had been edging down steadily during January and in mid-February were more than 10 percent below the high which prevailed at the beginning of the year; however, much of this drop had been recouped by early March. Small decreases have occurred in the prices of some cotton textiles and there has been a marked drop in the high premiums for immediate delivery which certain fabrics in relatively short supply have been commanding.

#### Divergent Movement in Measures of Activity

One of the interesting developments in the textile field over the past year has been the divergent movement among the different measures of cotton textile activity. Cotton consumption, which is generally used in indexes of industrial production to measure productive activity in the cotton textile industry, declined approximately 3 percent from 1946 to 1947. Aggregate spindle hours, on the other hand, increased 6 percent, while output of cotton broad woven goods showed a rise of 7 percent over the same period.

The apparent discrepancy between the movements in cotton consumption and the other measures of cotton textile mill activity is not indicative of any inconsistency in the figures. Cotton consumption, strictly speaking, is an input measure, a bale of raw cotton being "consumed" when it is opened in the cotton mill in the initial stage of the production process. Obviously, the amount of processing which is done to the cotton will not show up in the consumption data. A good indication of manufacturing activity, however, is afforded by aggregate spindle hours, spinning being the final process in

Chart 7.—Active Spindle Hours and Cotton Consumption



Source of data: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

the production of yarn and an intermediate process in the production of woven goods, by far the most important category of cotton textile production. As finer yarns and thus lighter-weight fabrics are produced, there is a rise in both the number of spindle hours of activity and the number of yards woven per bale of cotton consumed.

The movement of cotton consumption relative to spindle hours, illustrated in chart 7, can be explained largely in terms of the changing composition of cotton textile output. For example, between 1939 and the peak year in cotton textile manufacturing in 1942, cotton consumption rose relatively more than spindle hours because of the heavy concentration on the production of coarse fabrics needed for the war, such as ducks, yarns for which can be spun relatively quickly.

The change in the pattern of broad woven goods output from 1946 to 1947 was characterized by a shift away from heavy coarse-yarn fabrics to light fine-yarn goods. This is illustrated most clearly by the 12-percent increase in the production of print cloth yarn fabrics and the 12-percent decrease in ducks which occurred over the year.

#### **Linear Yardage Rises in Cottons**

In terms of linear yardage, the production of 9.8 billion yards of cotton broad woven goods in 1947 represents the highest amount turned out by the cotton goods industry since 1943. The 1947 output may be compared with 11.1 billion yards produced in the peak year of 1942 and 8.3 billion yards produced in 1939.

Table 1 shows the changes in production from 1946 to 1947 by broad classes of cotton fabric. More than half the increase from 1946 to 1947 occurred in the print cloth yarn fabric group. This group embraces staple cloths which are especially important in clothing—although it should be noted that print cloths are widely used for agricultural bagging, home furnishings, and industrial purposes as well. The rise in the colored yarn fabric group marks the increase in staple work-clothing fabrics such as denims.

The small increase in fine cotton goods reflects divergent trends. Fabrics such as broadcloths, which had fallen sharply all during the period of price control, showed marked increases, while the heavier fine goods, like twills, used for military clothing during the war and now used for sportswear

and better-quality work clothing, declined.

Of the fabric classes showing decreases over the year, the most marked decline was registered in the specialty and other fabric group, in which drapery and upholstery fabrics showed the greatest reductions. The decline in ducks is due to a variety of reasons, among which may be cited the existence of large surplus supplies of duck at the end of the war and the marked falling off in fabric shoe production.

#### Cotton Textile Prices Move Up

Despite the improvement in the supply situation during 1947, cotton goods prices increased considerably over the year under the pressure of increased market demand. The BLS wholesale price index of cotton goods rose approximately one-sixth from January to December and for the year averaged 198 (1926=100), or higher than the level reached in the boom of 1920.

Table 1.-Production of Cotton Broad Woven Goods, by Type of Fabric, 1946-47

	1946	1947	Increase
Total (except tire fabrics)	9, 144	9, 791	647
Print cloth yarn fabrics	2, 885	3, 238	353
Narrow sheetings and allied coarse and medium yarn fabrics	2, 205	2, 351	146
Colored yarn fabrics	616	723	107
Wide cotton fabrics	563	647	84
Napped fabrics	456	508	52
Fine cotton goods	1, 275	1.316	41
Fine cotton goods	415	409	_6 −6
Cotton duck	241	213	-28
Specialties and all other fabrics	488	386	-102

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The course of prices throughout the year, however, was not steadily upward. The lull in purchasing which characterized most wholesale markets in the spring was evident in cotton textile markets; prices edged off between March and May but resumed their upward trend from then on. The increases in the final quarter of the year were particularly pronounced. Price advances have not been uniform for all fabrics. The largest increases have been registered in the heavily demanded print cloths, while goods like ducks, production of which has fallen, showed little price change over the year.

#### Wider Spread Between Raw Cotton and Cloth Prices

Although raw cotton prices rose during 1947, the rise was less than that which took place in cloth prices, with the result that the spread between cloth and raw cotton prices was increased still further. This spread covers all manufacturing and selling costs in addition to the producer's profit. In December 1947, the month when spreads were at their peak, they were approximately double those prevailing in October 1946. The spread on print cloth, widely used in clothing and in tight supply, was roughly three times that in effect just prior to the abolition of price ceilings.

The spread referred to above is based on "spot" and "nearby" cloth prices, which—especially in the case of print cloth—command a substantial premium over fabrics sold for delivery at more distant dates. Before the war most transactions involved "spot" and "nearby" deliveries—for print cloths, the latter are defined as less than 3 months from the date of sale—but today most sales involve "future"

deliveries.

If spreads were recalculated to show the difference between prices for future deliveries—"contract" prices, socalled—and raw cotton prices, they would be sustantially less than those based on "spot" and "nearby" prices. Nonetheless, in the case of print cloth, they would still be more than double those prevailing before the controls which limited cost and price increases were finally removed. In the case of fabrics which are in easier supply, the spreads

rose considerably less than for print cloth.

Much of the widened spread between raw cotton and cloth prices is accounted for by higher wage rates and other costs, but a significant portion represents higher unit profits. One of the reasons for the increase in profits for the cotton textile industry as a whole has been the shift in production to fabrics like print cloths which are in wide-spread demand and command large premiums for "spot" and "nearby" deliveries.

#### Cotton Cloth Exports Double From 1946 to 1947

A record of 1.5 billion square yards of cotton cloth, both finished and unfinished, was exported during 1947—almost

15 percent of total cotton-fabric output.

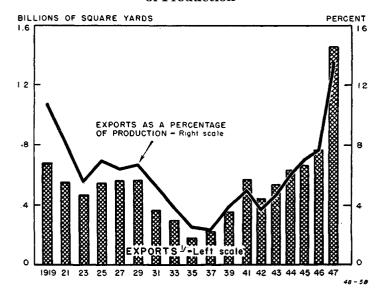
Chart 8 shows cotton cloth exports in square yards biennially from 1919 through 1941 and annually from 1942 to date, as well as the estimated percent of production represented by exports. Cotton cloth is the most important segment of the cotton manufactures group which, however, also includes items such as thread, housefurnishings, bagging, and clothing. Exports were high immediately after World War I—in fact, the peak prior to 1947 was 1920, when over 800 million yards of goods were sold to foreign countries.

The export controls which had been imposed during the war were retained through the first quarter of 1947, after which there was a marked jump in shipments abroad, which remained high through November. December shipments dropped off noticeably, however, approximating those of December 1946, and reports were current at the beginning of 1948 that the export trade was still falling off.

#### Sharp Drop in Woolen Industry

The decline which occurred in the production of woolen and worsted textiles between the fourth quarter of 1946 and the second quarter of 1947 was, with two or three exceptions, the largest decline for any of the components of the Federal Reserve index of industrial production during this period. Apparel-wool consumption, after adjustment for seasonal variation, dropped almost 20 percent. Production of nongovernment apparel fabrics fell from 137 million linear yards to 96 million over the same period. After show-

Chart 8.—Cotton Cloth Exports: Total and Percentage of Production



<sup>1</sup> Includes tire fabric.

Source: Basic data, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

ing little change in the third quarter of 1947, however, there was a substantial pick-up in linear yardage in the final quarter, although average weekly production was still 26 percent below the final quarter in 1946. For the year as a whole, total woolen and worsted yardage was off by approximately one-sixth from the record reached in 1946, while nongovernment apparel yardage fell by some 20 percent.

The decline in production was confined chiefly to the woolen as contrasted with the worsted branch of the industry. Worsteds are of primary importance in the production of men's suitings, whereas woolens are used mostly in the production of women's wear fabrics and men's overcoatings and topcoatings. There can be little doubt that, were it not for the sweeping changes in the styles of women's clothing introduced in 1947, output of woolens would have fallen even more sharply. The slowdown in production also reflected the sharp decline in the output of knitting yarns, used in the production of knitted outwear (sweaters, bathing suits, etc.).

Cost increases throughout the year in the form of higher raw wool prices and wage rates in general have been reflected in higher yarn and fabric prices. The BLS wholesale price index for woolen and worsted goods in January 1948 was 17 percent higher than in January 1947. Leading producers in the industry recently announced price advances on men's wear worsteds for fall 1948 delivery averaging 10 percent.

#### Rayon Industry Buoyant

The most buoyant of the textile industries during 1947 was the rayon industry. Shipments of rayon filament yarn increased over 10 percent over 1946 and more than doubled

the 1939 figure.

The production of 1.9 billion yards of rayon broad woven fabric in 1947 was 11 percent above the previous year and more than a third above the combined rayon and silk total for 1939. As was true in the case of wool textiles, however, the increased yardage required per garment has offset to a considerable extent the effect of lower dress and underwear output. Production of rayon dress and underwear fabrics was only slightly over the 1946 total.

Both filament yarn and staple fiber prices were advanced during 1947, bringing the BLS wholesale price index for rayon 35 percent above the October 1946 level, although the rise since 1939 has been only 41 percent. Prices of both rayon grey goods and finished goods have risen substantially since the end of price ceilings. Price quotations for standard constructions of rayon grey goods used in the dress and underwear trades have risen 75 to 100 percent over the last OPA ceilings.

#### **Clothing Demand Falls**

Although consumer expenditures on clothing in 1947 advanced over 1946, lower demand in physical terms was evident from the reduction of clothing output. The bulk of the decline in production occurred in women's clothing, output of men's and boys' wear being substantially unchanged from a year ago. Relative to disposable income, consumer expenditures on clothing and accessories are still higher than would be expected on the basis of prewar experience.

Not only did the proportion of women's clothing to the total decline over the year, but staple clothing items—supplies of which were exceptionally low just prior to the abolition of price controls—reappeared in large volume on retail counters, while sportswear and other less essential articles of apparel, which had hitherto enjoyed an unprece-

dented boom, underwent sharp declines.

Table 2 shows indexes of clothing production for 1946 and 1947 on a 1939 base. Aggregate production in units—this does not include shoes—was down by 9 percent over the year and stood only 16 percent higher than the 1939 level.

Table 2.—Indexes of Clothing Production, 1946 and 1947

[1939 daily average=100]

	1946	1947 1	Percentage change, 1946-47
All clothing	128	116	-9
Men's, youths', and boys'		117	_i
Outerwear	121	117	<b>−</b> 3
Suits		107	+9
Topcoats and overcoats		127	-13
Separate coats and trousers		178	-14
Shirts (excluding work)	109	122	+12
Work clothing	118	103	-13
Underwear and nightwear	96	112	+17
Women's, misses', and children's	141	121	-14
Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear		126	-15
Dresses	119	102	-14
Coats, suits, jackets, and skirts	194	162	<b>–</b> 16
Blouses	233	208	-11
Women's and children's undergarments		108	-10
Hosiery	103	97	-6
Knitted outerwear	102	109	-33
Gloves	125	110	-12
Footwear	114	108	-5
Clothing and footwear, total	126	115	-9

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Preliminary. Based in part on 9 months' data.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. For description of these indexes and data back to 1939, see "Indexes of Clothing and Footwear Output for Civilians, 1939-47," June 1947 SURVEY.

The decline in women's and children's wear over the year was one-seventh, whereas men's and boys' production was only fractionally lower than production a year earlier. These indexes do not take into account any shifts in quality that may have occurred between the two years.

#### Men's Clothing Backlog Diminishes

The failure of men's suit production to show an appreciable pickup over 1946 after the first quarter of 1947 was indicative of the filling up of pipe lines and the disappearance of most of the backlog which had been built up as a result of the low level of suit production during the war years. Year-to-year changes in production after March were quite small in the case of suits, while output of separate coats and trousers was well below that achieved in 1946. Nonetheless, supply-demand conditions varied within the suit industry; better grade worsteds were short relative to demand while woolens were in fairly easy supply.

As table 2 shows, and as was explained, in previous Survey articles, production of separate coats and trousers experienced very heavy increases throughout 1946 in comparison with 1939—at the same time that suit output was below that of the prewar period. Production of overcoats and topcoats was also well below the 1946 figure. The improved supply of men's clothing at retail is also seen in the 68-percent increase in department-store stocks of men's clothing for December 1947 in comparison with December 1946, as well as in the increase in the stock-sales ratio for men's clothing from 1.3 in December 1946 to 1.9 a year later.

Production of men's dress shirts increased substantially during 1947, while that of sport and utility shirts decreased. The low level of dress-shirt production during 1946 stemmed from the very short supply of suitable shirting fabrics, especially combed and carded broadcloths. Despite continuing high levels of industrial and agricultural activity, work-clothing production was down considerably from 1946—which was a peak year for output. Here again, however, a marked change in the composition of output took place. In general, the lower-priced garments (made of denims and coverts) increased while the higher priced goods (made of drills, twills, jeans, and ducks) declined.

#### Women's Clothing Production Off Sharply for Year

The decline in the production of women's clothing should be viewed in the light of the relatively high level of women's

(Continued on p. 24)

<sup>3</sup> See Developments in the Textile and Apparel Industries, Survey, May 1947.

# Business Financing in the Postwar Period

#### By Irwin Friend

Business entered the postwar period in a favorable financial position to meet the expansion of facilities required by enlarged markets and the accumulation of needs during the war. During the 6 years from the end of 1939 to the end of 1945, the net working capital of nonfinancial corporations more than doubled, with almost three-fourths of the total increase of 27.5 billion dollars taking place in the 4 years following Pearl Harbor. Virtually all of the net increase in working capital over the war period was in highly liquid form, i. e., cash and Government securities.

The accumulation of liquid resources during the war was a reflection not only of Government fiscal policies but also of the restrictions on private capital expansion, so that funds which normally in a period of high business activity would have gone into fixed capital went into liquid assets instead. Most of the increase in cash and Government securities was attributable to retained profits and, to a much lesser extent, to depreciation charges in excess of plant and equipment expenditures.

As a result of the limitations on the acquisition of new plant and equipment on private account, and also of the more rapid amortization of war facilities permitted by law, the net property account at the end of 1945 was back to the 1939 level, and about 4 billion dollars lower than 1941.

There was a moderate drop in long-term debt from 1939 to 1945, offset only in part by a rise in equity securities; most of the liquidation of debt occurred during the war years. In addition, the Government interest rate policy permitted a general refunding of outstanding fixed-interest-bearing obligations at reduced interest charges, which insured a much lower debt burden in future years.

#### Large Capital Requirements

In the postwar period, business was confronted with huge capital requirements for expansion of plant and equipment facilities to take care of postwar markets and technological advances, and for added working capital in line with increased peacetime activity and the rising price level. The vastness of these capital requirements, amounting to 50 billion dollars for nonfinancial corporations in 1946 and 1947, inevitably led to a growing pressure of demand upon the available sources of funds for business investment—focusing attention for the first time in many years on possible deficiencies in the supply of capital, particularly equity capital.

As an initial step in analyzing the capital problems facing industry, this article will describe the capital requirements of business since the end of the war, the manner in which they were financed, and the price paid for funds raised in the capital and money markets. It will compare the postwar and prewar periods in these respects.

NOTE.-Mr. Friend is Chief of the Business Structure Division, Office of Business Economics.

#### Sources and Uses of Funds in 1946 and 1947

To indicate the manner in which business financed all of its needs for funds in 1946 and 1947, it would be necessary to have a complete source and use of funds analysis for the entire business economy. Such comprehensive data are not now available, but it is possible to provide estimates for the corporate sector of the economy which are given in table 1.

In tracing the flow of funds received and disbursed by business concerns, the sources of funds should be equal to their uses. There are several reasons for discrepancies, how-ever, apart from errors in estimation. First of all, the money received by corporations—largely from unincorporated business—as a result of an excess of sales over purchases of used plant and equipment is not reflected in these statistics. Second, transactions in securities held as permanent investments, i. e., as noncurrent assets, are not covered except where there is a public offering. Third, net new issues, i. e., new security issues less retirements, do not include entrepreneurial capital used in setting up new corporations where there is no offering or sale of securities to the public or to

Table 1.—Sources and Uses of Corporate Funds, 1946 and 1947 1 [Billions of dollars]

	1946	1947
Uses	23. 8	26.7
riant and equipment:	10.5	14. 2
NewUsed	10.5	14. 2
Inventories (book value)	7. 5	6.7
Receivables (trade):	1.0	0.7
From business	5, 8	4.0
From consumers	1.6	1.3
From Government	-2.0	1. 3 2
Other current assets	-2.0 7	-:2
Sources.	23.3	26.7
Retained profits 2	6.3	10.1
	4.1	4.3
Depreciation. Cash and deposits.	.3	-1.0
U. S. Government securities.	6.1	1.5
Payables (trade):	0.1	1. 0
Business	3.8	1.0
Government	8	(8)
Federal income tax liability	-2.5	2.3
Other comment lightifies	(3)	2.3 0.7
Other current liabilities Bank loans (excluding mortgage loans):	(%)	0.7
Bank loans (excitding mortgage loans):	1.9	1,6
Short-term	1.9	1.0
Long-term	.6	1.4
Mortgage loans Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans	2	(3) . 1
	2.3	
Net new issues	7.2	4.1 6.6
Total		
Plant and equipment	2. 2 1. 2	3.3 1.1
Working capital		
Refunding, refinancing, etc.	3.8	2.2
Retirements	4.9	2. 5
Discrepancy (uses less sources)	. 5	0

Excluding banks and insurance companies.
 Including depletion.
 Less than 50 million dollars.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce estimates based on Securities and Exchange Commission and other financial data.

institutions. The liquidation of such corporations similarly is not reflected. These deficiencies, it should be noted, do not appear to be particularly significant.

#### **Internal Funds Twice External Financing**

In 1947, in addition to the very substantial capital outlays charged to current account, corporations other than banks and insurance companies expended over 14.5 billion dollars on plant and equipment, close to 7 billion on enlarging their inventories, and added 5 billion to their trade receivables. This aggregate of 26.5 billion dollars—the highest on record—was financed by 10 billion of retained profits, 4.5 billion of depreciation charges, 4 billion of net new capital issues, and 3.5 billion of bank loans (including mortgages), as well as by a billion-dollar increase in trade payables, a 3-billion increase in income tax liabilities and other payables, and a 500-million dollar reduction in liquid assets. Thus, funds available from current operations that is, through retained profits and depreciation charges were approximately twice as large as those obtained from external sources through securities or bank loans.

Net investment in fixed capital facilities in 1947 was at an unprecedented dollar total, with plant and equipment expenditures exceeding depreciation charges by more than 10 billion dollars. The increase in inventory value, though substantial, was not so high as in the previous year and was attributable in large part to a rise in the prices of the goods held in inventories in addition to a moderate rise in physical volume. The extremely high increase in net trade receivables, i. e., trade receivables less trade payables, amounting to 4 billion dollars, reflected mainly the credit extended by corporations to unincorporated business and consumers and, less important, to the United States Government and to foreign companies.

#### Liquid Assets Less Available Than in 1946

In comparison with the previous year, there was a rise in capital requirements during 1947, a rise in retained profits, a rise in net security issues, a slight slackening in the rate of increase in bank loans, and a decided tapering off in the rate of reduction of liquid assets. There was not much change in liquid assets in 1947—unlike the 6.5-billion-dollar reduction in cash and Government securities, mainly the latter, during the preceding year. Part of this difference between the 2 years in the trend of liquid assets is explainable in terms of the increase in income-tax liabilities during 1947 as compared with the decrease during 1946. A more important reason probably is the disappearance in 1947 of some of the excess liquidity which corporations had in 1946. As business activity and prices rose, there was less leeway for further drawing down of liquid assets.

The very substantial increase in security issues in 1947 is of particular interest. As shown in table 2, over twothirds of the amount of net security issues during the past year took the form of bonds. The remainder was distributed between common and preferred stock, with the former much the more important of the two. The volume of net equity issues in 1947, i. e., both common and preferred, was about the same as in 1946, but there was a much larger rise in

bonded indebtedness.

The funds raised by corporations, other than banks and insurance companies, through security financing were supplied by the rest of the economy, i. e., by financial institutions and individuals. Banks and insurance companies are, of course, largely restricted by law to the purchase of bonds. While the banking system took only a relatively small amount of corporate securities during 1946 and 1947, life insurance companies absorbed nearly four-fifths of the increase in such securities. Individuals bought stocks and sold bonds on balance in both 1946 and 1947. Their stock

purchases in 1946 were offset by their bond sales, with no change in net position; in 1947, although they bought about the same amount of stock, their bond sales declined, and as a result, they added close to 700 million dollars to their portfolio of corporate securities.

The increase in new money raised through bonds in 1947 reflected the change in industrial composition of the issues floated, since the utilities which accounted for a much higher proportion of public financing in 1947 than in 1946 more typically resort to debt issues than do industrials.

Table 2.—Changes in Corporate Securities Outstanding and in Their Ownership, 1946-47 The same

[Bithons of dollars]		
	1946	1947
Net issues <sup>1</sup> by industry group: Industrial and miscellaneous. Public utility (and telephone) Railroad Net issues <sup>1</sup> by type of security: Common stock Preferred stock. Bonds and notes. Net purchases <sup>2</sup> by various groups:	2.5 .3 5 1.0 .3	2. 0 2. 1 0 . 9 . 4 2. 8
Commercial banks Mutual savings banks Life insurance companies Foreigners Domestic individuals, etc	.3 .2 2.0 2	. 2 . 2 3. 0 0 . 7

New issues less retirements.
 Purchases less sales.

Approximately half of the increase in security issues during 1947 is attributable to the industrial and miscellaneous industries, primarily manufacturing. The other half is almost evenly divided between the telephone and electric and gas utilities. The net industrial issues dropped somewhat from 1946, whereas the volume of net public utility issues (other than railroads) increased very substantially. decline in manufacturing issues from 1946 to 1947 was associated with a doubling of undistributed profits, while capital requirements went up much more moderately.

The 1947 figures on the sources and uses of funds are broken down in table 3 to show separately three of the major industrial groups—manufacturing, electric and gas utilities,

Table 3.—Sources and Uses of Corporate Funds, by Selected Industries, 1947 <sup>1</sup>

(Billions of dollars)

	Manu- facturing	Rail- roads	Electric and gas
Uses	14. 1	1. 1	2. 1
Plant and equipment: New Used Inventories (book values) Receivables (trade)	.4!	(2) (1)	1, 8
Sources	14.1	1.1	2. 1
Retained profits Depreciation Cash and deposits U. S. Government securities Payables (trade) Federal income tax liability Other current liabilities Net new issues Bank loans (excluding mortgage loans)	2. 4 9 . 7 . 6 1. 8 . 3 1. 5	.2 .4 1 .1 .3 .3 (2) (2)	(2) (2) (3) (4) (2) (2) 1. (4)

Other sources and uses are not shown when they amount to less than 50 million dollars in each industry.
 Less than 50 million dollars.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce estimates based on Securities and Exchange Commission and other financial data.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce estimates based on Securities and Exchange Commission and other financial data.

<sup>1</sup> Dividend disbursements also went up from 1946 to 1947, but not so much relatively as net

and the railroads. External financing, primarily in the form of new issues, was particularly pronounced for the electric and gas utilities, with retained profits and depreciation charges accounting for one-third of fixed capital expenditures and new issues and bank loans for the other two-thirds. For such companies, therefore, internal financing was only half as large as external financing.

For corporations as a whole, in contrast, retained profits and depreciation charges were about as large as the total of fixed capital expenditures and twice as large as funds obtained through securities or bank loans. Manufacturing, it may be noted, showed less dependence on outside sources of funds in

1947 than corporations generally.

#### Comparison of Postwar and Prewar Financing

For the prewar period, only preliminary figures for the sources and uses of corporate funds are available. Since the estimates have not been completed, they will not be presented at this time. However, a few of the more interesting results of this analysis may be pointed out.

It appears that corporations by and large financed their expansion of fixed capital facilities in the immediate prewar period by funds generated through their current operations. This was not true of the twenties, when there was considerable recourse to the capital markets to supplement internal sources of funds. Part of this difference between the two periods is explainable in terms of the generally lower level of

business activity and investment in the thirties.

The amount of money raised through the capital markets in the twenties, however, was much more modest than is commonly thought. In the late twenties, including 1929, it is estimated, that net new issues, i. e., new domestic private security issues less retirements, were not much in excess of 2.5 billion dollars annually, exclusive of investment companies. This figure, of course, is far below the level of new issues in that period, and reflects the large volume of refinancing issues and outright retirements.2 For most of the years during the thirties and up until the end of the war, retirements of securities exceeded new issues. Even in 1936the highest year for net new issues from the depression low to the postwar period—less than 1 billion dollars was raised on balance from the security markets.

#### High Rate of New Issues and Bank Loans

Judging from the available data, the 4 billion dollars of net new issues raised through the capital markets in 1947 by corporations other than investment companies 3 seems to be above the levels of the late twenties and probably was the highest in history.<sup>4</sup> The 3-billion dollar increase in corporate bank loans (exclusive of mortgages) in 1947—nearly as high as in 1946—was equaled previously only in 1919-20, following the First World War, and reflects many of the same conditions characterizing that period, including inventory accumulation and rapidly rising prices. Unlike the earlier period, however, long-term bank loans, which first became important in the late thirties, played an important role in the money borrowed from banks by corporations, representing almost half of the total of short- and long-term bank loans. The 700million dollar increase in mortgage loans to corporations during 1947 is also the highest on record.

#### **Increase in Internal Financing**

In connection with the unprecedented amount of new money raised through the net increase in bank loans and security issues in 1947, the available data indicate that, outside of investment companies, the ratio of such external financing to funds available internally from retained profits and depreciation charges was definitely lower in 1947 than in the late twenties. In this respect, however, the unusually large inventory revaluation reflected in retained profits in the postwar period should be borne in mind. The proportion of money raised through bank loans to total external financing, including net new issues, was higher in 1947 than it had been in the 1920's-even though the relative importance of bank loans had declined from 1946 to 1947.

In comparing postwar and prewar financing, two other points should be mentioned. First, the amount of investment company issues in recent years has been quite small as compared with the 1920's. Though the very substantial amount of money raised in this manner in the late twenties did not finance real investment, it did indicate the plethora of funds seeking equity investment in that period. To the extent that investment companies channeled saving into existing securities which otherwise would have remained in liquid form, they also served to raise stock prices and thus to lower the costs of equity financing to business generally.

Second, the ratio of dividends to net earnings, which affects the level of retained profits, was lower in the post-war period than in the 1920's. This might conceivably indicate a greater reluctance by corporations to undertake new financing as a result of increased difficulties or expense, or it may reflect an additional incentive to retain earnings in view of the much higher individual income-tax rates at present. Trends in the cost of financing will be discussed in a later section. It may be noted here, however, that for the stocks of large companies which are widely held, the ratio of dividends to net earnings is only moderately lower currently than in the twenties generally.5

#### Relation of Stock Issues to Total New Money Issues

In contrast to the very large total of outside capital financing in 1947, equity financing was much less important in historical perspective. Equity financing here refers to new issues of common and preferred stock (other than investment company securities) less retirements and money realized on liquidation by holders of such securities. It does not include the much larger increase in equity or net worth arising from

retained profits which has been discussed above.

To compare the amount of new money raised by corporations through equity securities with the amount raised' through bonds, it would be desirable to have an historical breakdown of net new issues by type of security. It is possible to approximate this break-down for recent years from data compiled by the Securities and Exchange Commission. For a comparison covering a longer period of years, it is necessary to use the available information on so-called new capital issues, exclusive of investment companies, tabulated by the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. New capital issues exclude refunding issues but differ from net new issues in that no allowance is made for securities retired with funds obtained from sources other than new issues, i. e., from retained profits, depreciation charges, or liquid assets.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Domestic corporate real investment issues were estimated at 2 billion dollars for 1929 by George A. Eddy in the May 1937 Review of Economic Statistics. This total excludes, in addition to investment company securities, a large volume of financial issues which were not intended for real investment purposes. On the other hand, the figure is gross, not net, and no allowance has been made for securities retired with funds obtained from sources other than new issues.

<sup>3</sup> Net security issues of investment companies in 1947 were somewhat over 100 million dollars.

<sup>4</sup> The real investment which could be financed by net issues did not differ so much in the two periods as the dollar figures would indicate.

<sup>5</sup> This is indicated by a comparison of the dividend yield and earnings-price ratio for common stock in table 5.

6 For some purposes, of course, the emphasis is properly placed on gross rather than net

Furthermore, the Chronicle series on new capital issues, exclusive of investment company issues, includes a substantial number of financial issues whose purpose, like those classified in the investment company group, is the acquisition of existing assets or the purchase of outstanding securities. In spite of limitations in the Chronicle series, it is useful in indicating the broad trends in the relative importance of stocks and bonds in raising new capital.

#### Ratio of Stock Issues at Mid-Twenties Level

A comparison of the postwar and prewar ratios of stock with total new money issues, by industry group, is presented in chart 1 and table 4. In 1946 the ratio, which was approximately at the 1928 level, was generally above prewar, with the notable exception of 1929. In 1947, the ratio of stock issues dropped to a level somewhat below the 1919-28 period but somewhat higher than in the 1930-41 period. The ratio in 1947 was almost identical with that in the mid-twenties.

In industrials, the ratio of stock financing was larger in 1947 than in the 1920's generally, except for 1928-29; but in public utilities, stock financing dropped markedly in relative importance after 1929 and did not recover in the postwar period. Total new capital issues reached a peak in 1929, whereas the peak for utilities was reached in the following year, when bond rather than stock issues were utilized to finance the completion of expansionary programs. Though in recent years there has been very little stock financing of public utilities, including electric and gas utilities, railroads and communications companies, the telephone industry during 1947 made very extensive use of bonds convertible into common stock.

From these data it appears that the current ratio of equity financing, except for utilities, is not out of line with the average experience during the 1920's and 1930's, but is very considerably below 1929. In that year, equity securities were used extensively to refinance bonded indebtedness. Other stocks were issued to finance the acquisition of existing assets or the purchase of outstanding securities. It may be noted that though the above remarks are based on the relation of total stock financing to total new money issues, trends in the ratio of common stock financing to total new money issues are quite similar.

#### Relation of Bond and Stock Yields

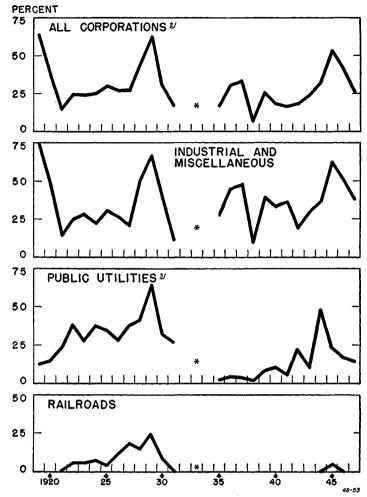
Further insight into the current relationships between stock and bond financing is given in table 5 which shows the yield on corporate bonds, the dividend yield on preferred stocks, the dividend yield on common stocks, and the ratio of earnings on common stocks to their price, from 1919 to date. The first and last of these ratios are given by industry group. With reference to this table, it should be emphasized that the fourth column is an earnings-price ratio and not the more customary price-earnings ratio. Stated in this manner, a comparison is readily afforded of the cost of different types of financing.7

Both the dividend yields and the earnings-price ratios are estimates for common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange and, though fairly comparable with the bond yields, are considerably different from the series which would be obtained if it were possible to derive similar figures for all stocks. The earnings figures used in these ratios are those reported by the corporations and are not adjusted in any way.

#### Return on Common Stock at Mid-1920's Level

The present ratios between dividends and earnings and the market price of common stocks are almost identical

Chart 1.—Stock Issues as a Percentage of Total Amount of New Capital Issues, All Corporations and by Industry Groups



\* Ratios omitted in 1932, 1933, and 1934 because of the extremely low volume of new capital issues; these ratios, however, are shown in table 4.

1 Data include issues for the purchase of existing assets.

2 Exclude investment and holding companies subsequent to 1924.

3 Include communications.

Source of data: Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

with those in the mid-1920's, though considerably higher than in the bull market which occurred from 1927 to 1929 (chart 2). In preferred stocks there has been a fairly steady downward movement in dividend yields throughout the period (table 5).

Compared with the 2 years following the First World War-a period of relatively heavy stock financing—the current dividend yield on common stock is somewhat lower, while the earnings-price ratio is somewhat higher. For the utilities, exclusive of railroads, the current dividend yield and earnings-price ratio are substantially lower than in the years immediately following the First World War or in the mid-1920's.

In view of the conceptual as well as statistical difficulties involved, no adjustment has been made in the earnings figures for inventory revaluation or inadequate depreciation charges. Such an adjustment would be course tend to diminish the differences between the current earnings-price ratio and the ratios in the late twenties.

Since the present dividend yields or earnings-price ratios are not high in relation to the period following the First World War or in the mid-1920's, and about as large an amount of equity financing has taken place, it would appear that equity capital is not much more difficult to obtain now than

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> The earnings-price ratio has particular relevance in an analysis of the cost of financing when additional stock may be bought by investors other than existing stockholders.

Table 4.—Relation of Stock Issues to Total Amount of New Capital Issues, by Industry Groups, 1919-47 <sup>1</sup>

[Totals in millions of dollars]

	All corpo	.ll corporations 2 Industrial and miscel- laneous Public utilities 3		Public utilities <sup>3</sup>		Railroads		
Year	Total new issues	Stocks as percent of total	Total new issues	Stocks as percent of total	Total new issues	Stocks as percent of total	Total new issues	Stocks as percent of total
1919	2, 303 2, 710 1, 822 2, 336 2, 702 3, 322 4, 086 4, 286 5, 216 5, 293 6, 417 4, 712 1, 759 402 1, 202 1, 202 1, 202 1, 205 869 381 735 1, 062 378 663 1, 264 4, 749	63. 2 38. 2 14. 7 24. 6 25. 0 29. 4 26. 3 27. 2 45. 0 62. 1 30. 4 17. 5. 8 74. 4 21. 4 21. 2 23. 3 3. 3 7. 6 25. 5 18. 4 41. 6 24. 6 25. 6 25. 6 41. 6 4	1, 907 2, 005 978 1, 086 1, 350 1, 217 2, 224 2, 342 2, 645 3, 117 3, 939 465 37 113 37 245 811 811 840 580 235 322 411 432 298 298 1527 1, 029 2, 602 2, 497	74. 5 48. 8 15. 4 24. 9 28. 2 22. 8 30. 3 26. 4 21. 0 50. 5 66. 5 66. 5 39. 0 11. 6 32. 4 99. 1 91. 9 27. 3 43. 7 10. 5 38. 7 33. 2 29. 9 36. 9 37. 9	278 382 492 726 888 1, 326 1, 481 1, 598 2, 065 1, 811 1, 932 2, 365 949 83 124 153 273 61 268 399 157 18 18 11 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	12. 5 14. 4 23. 8 38. 0 28. 2 37. 5 34. 3 29. 1 37. 4 41. 8 63. 6 63. 2 26. 7 2. 2 20. 6 0 2. 4 3. 7 3. 9 1. 8 8. 2 10. 4 6. 1. 7 11. 1 47. 9 23. 2 17. 4 14. 0	117 322 353 524 465 780 380 380 361 506 364 547 797 346 113 112 73 73 267 232 16 85 144 252 33 611 88 123 126 240	5.2 5.8 7.2 4.3 11.8 14.6 24.3 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> New capital issues include issues for the purchase of existing assets. Source: Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

Table 5.—Relation of Bond and Stock Yields by Industry Groups, 1919-48

[Percent per annum]

		Li crocite per								
		Т	otal		Indu	ıstrials	Uti	lities 4	R	ails
Year	Bond	Preferred	1	on stock	Bond	Common stock earn-	Bond	Common stock earn-	Bond	Common stock earn-
	yield 1	(high grade)	Dividend	Earnings- price ratio <sup>3</sup>	yield 1	ings-price ratio 3	yield 1	ings-price ratio <sup>3</sup>	yield 1	ings-price ratio <sup>3</sup>
1919 1920 1921	6. 3 7. 1 7. 0	6. 3 6. 8 6. 8	5. 8 6. 1 6. 5	10. 6 10. 1 4. 2	6. 2 6. 9 7. 0	11. 3 12. 1 (5)	6. 2 7. 2 7. 2	8. 6 10. 7 12. 2	6. 4 7. 1 6. 9	9. 8 5. 8 10. 1
1922 1923 1924 1926	6. 0 6. 0 5. 8 5. 5 5. 2	6. 1 6. 1 6. 1 5. 9 5. 8	5. 8 5. 9 5. 9 5. 2 5. 3	8. 2 11. 4 10. 3 11. 2 10. 0	6. 0 6. 0 5. 9 5. 6 5. 4	7. 3 10. 7 9. 4 11. 2 9. 6	5. 9 5. 8 5. 6 5. 3 5. 1	12. 3 11. 4 10. 8 9. 6 10. 0	5. 9 6. 2 5. 9 5. 5 5. 1	8. 7 12. 8 11. 9 12. 0 12. 2
1927 1928 1929 1929	5. 0 4. 9 5. 2 5. 1	5. 5 5. 1 5. 1 5. 0	4.8 4.0 3.5 4.3	7. 6 7. 3 6. 2 4. 7	5. 1 5. 1 5. 3 5. 2	7. 2 7. 0 6. 3 4. 5	5. 0 4. 9 5. 1 5. 0	8. 2 7. 2 4. 4 4. 6	4. 8 4. 8 5. 2 5. 0	8.7 9.0 8.8 6.2
1931 1932 1933 1934	5. 8 6. 9 5. 9 5. 0	5. 0 6. 1 5. 8 5. 3	5.6 6.7 4.0 3.9 3.9	3.0 .7 3.4 3.9	6. 1 6. 7 5. 3 4. 5	(8) 2. 2 3. 2 4. 2	5. 3 6. 3 6. 2 5. 4	5. 1 7. 2 6. 4 5. 4	6. 1 7. 6 6. 1 5. 0	(5) (5) (5) (5) (5)
1935 1936 1937 1938	4. 5 3. 9 3. 9 4. 2 3. 8	4.6 4.3 4.4 4.3 4.2	4. 4 4. 9 4. 3 4. 6	5. 2 5. 9 6. 2 3. 9 6. 4	4. 0 3. 5 3. 6 3. 5 3. 3	5. 6 6. 2 6. 6 4. 1 6. 8	4. 4 3. 9 3. 9 3. 9 3. 5	5. 8 5. 2 6. 1 6. 3 6. 2	5. 0 4. 2 4. 3 5. 2 4. 5	3.8 1.3 (5) 4.0
1940. 1941. 1942. 1943.	3.6 3.3 3.3 3.2	4.1 4.1 4.3 4.1	5. 6 6. 4 6. 1 4. 6	8.3 11.0 11.4 8.7	3. 1 3. 0 3. 0 2. 8	9. 1 11. 9 11. 0 8. 4	3. 2 3. 1 3. 1 3. 0	6. 4 7. 3 8. 9 6. 9	4. 3 4. 0 4. 0 3. 6	9. 0 21. 9 40. 9 26. 8
1944 1945 1946 1947	3. 0 2. 9 2. 7 2. 9	4.0 3.7 3.5 3.8	4. 6 3. 8 4. 6 5. 2	8. 1 6. 5 7. 2 11. 3	2.8 2.7 2.6 2.7	8. 2 6. 9 7. 8 11. 9	3. 0 2. 9 2. 7 2. 8	6. 3 5. 6 5. 8 6. 4	3. 4 3. 1 2. 9 3. 1	18. 4 9. 6 4. 9 11. 1
1948 (Jan.)	3.1	4.1	5.4	11.6	2.9	12.1	3.0	6.9	3. 4	10. 9

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Moody's corporate bond yields, averages of daily figures.

<sup>2</sup> Total yearly dividends on New York Stock Exchange common stocks as percent of total market value of these stocks, based on average price during year.

<sup>3</sup> Total reported earnings on common stocks as percent of total market value.

<sup>4</sup> Includes communications.

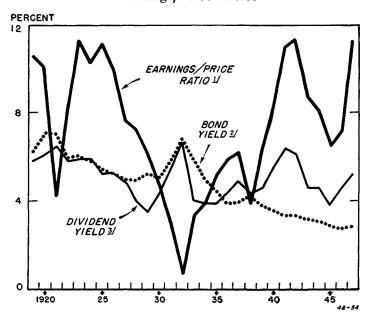
<sup>5</sup> Deficit.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Excluding investment and holding companies subsequent to 1924.

<sup>3</sup> Including communications.

Sources: Bond yields are from Moody's Investors Service. Dividend yields and earnings-price ratios through 1938 are from Common Stock Indexes, Cowles Commission Monograph No. 3; subsequent figures are preliminary estimates made by the Department of Commerce. Preferred stock yields from Standard and Poor's Corporation.

Chart 2.—Corporate Bond and Common Stock Yields, and **Earnings/Price Ratios** 



<sup>1</sup> Based upon data for common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange; total reported earnings for the year expressed as a percentage of the total market value (number of shares times average prices) of these stocks.
<sup>2</sup> Data are averages of daily figures.
<sup>3</sup> Based upon data for common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange; total dividends for the year expressed as a percentage of the total market value (number of shares times average prices) of these stocks.

Sources of data: Bond yield, Moody's Investors Service; earnings/price ratio and dividend yield through 1938, Common Stock Indexes, Cowles Commission Monograph No. 3, and for subsequent years, preliminary estimates of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

it was in the earlier period. It is possible, however, that the equity markets today are so thin that a comparatively small increase in the supply of stock would result in a fairly sizable drop in stock prices, and consequently in a corresponding percentage rise in the earnings-price ratios. Though it is very difficult to test this hypothesis, in view of the great effect on price of a variety of factors other than supply, it is of interest to examine the recent reaction of stock prices to new offerings.

An analysis of six of the largest common stock offerings on the New York Stock Exchange made in the past 6 months indicates that fairly considerable increases in supply were accompanied by moderate price declines. For these issues, which collectively amounted to about 300 million dollars, an average increase of 20 percent in stock outstanding was absorbed—usually in a period of 2 weeks—with a price decline averaging less than 5 percent. In the stock market generally, there was little net movement in price during the periods from the beginning to the termination of these offerings.

#### Low Interest Rates

A more important difference between the cost of investment funds today and in the twenties, than the developments in the cost of stock financing, lies in the trend of interest rates. Although interest rates have gone up moderately in recent months, they are still extremely low in comparison with previous periods. Corporate bond yields currently average 3.1 percent as against 7.0 percent in the early 1920's, 5.2 percent in 1929, and 3.8 percent in 1939. Commercial loan rates charged customers by banks in principal cities now average 2.2 percent as compared with 2.8 percent in 1939 and much higher rates in the 1920's. Higher rates, of course, are paid by new and small concerns. It is noteworthy that the average rate paid on the very substantial amount of term-loans extended by banks, mostly to large well-established firms, is slightly less than 2 percent.

The vast increase in liquid assets plus direct Government action in maintaining the market for United States bonds have undoubtedly contributed greatly to the present low level of interest rates. Another important reason for this development is the growing institutionalization of savings, with a resultant pressure on banks and insurance companies to find investment outlets.<sup>8</sup> Since, with minor exceptions, these institutions do not buy common stock, there has been a steady growth in the demand for fixed-interest-bearing

The substantial demand for corporate bonds by life-insurance companies is particularly notable. The current flow of funds into new private insurance at a rate of over 3 billion dollars a year is three times the average of the late 1920's. These companies alone bought on balance during the past 2 years a volume of corporate bonds in excess of the increase in corporate bonds outstanding. Their enormous holdings of United States Government securities plus the large, steady flow of funds into new insurance would seem to insure a continuance of a strong demand for corporate bonds, at rates not too much in excess of present rates so long as Gov-

ernment bonds are maintained at par.

These factors help to explain not only the low level of bond yields and interest rates but, to some extent at least, the widening spread between the cost of financing in equity securities versus fixed-interest-bearing obligations. Corporate bonds are currently selling at an average yield of slightly more than 3 percent compared with a dividend yield of well over 5 percent on common stocks and earnings on common amounting to over 11 percent of market value. In 1929, in contrast, the interest rate which borrowers had to pay was above the dividend yield and not much different from the rate at which earnings were capitalized in the stock market. In the mid-1920's, the interest rate was approximately equal to the dividend yield and about half the earnings-price ratio.

Other reasons for the relative weakness of the stock market as compared with the bond market may be found in the complex of factors affecting investors' confidence in the shortrun, in possible long-run changes in attitude toward the assumption of risk as a result of developments in our economy, and probably also in the higher rates and increased progressiveness in the tax structure as compared with the 1920's. Since a large proportion of investors in the stock market are more concerned with short-term prospects for capital gains than with long-term prospects for earnings and dividends, this area is particularly sensitive to supposed shifts in the business outlook. However, regardless of shifts in investor psychology, so long as businesses can obtain borrowed funds at the present low rates (incidentally without incurring a tax liability on interest charges unlike the double taxation on dividends), it seems probable that, for some time at least, a high proportion of capital requirements will continue to be satisfied through fixed-interest-bearing obligations.

#### **Current Financial Position**

It is obvious that there is a danger in too great a dependence upon borrowed capital, but analysis of the present financial structure indicates that the current burden of fixed interest charges is less than in previous periods of high business activity. Thus for corporations as a whole it is estimated that the ratio of interest payments to profits before interest and taxes amounts to 8 percent at present,

<sup>8</sup> The available data on individuals' savings, though highly tentative for the early years, indicate that today, as in the thirties, a higher proportion of savings takes the form of cash and deposits, U. S. Government securities, and insurance than in the late 1920's while direct investment in corporate securities has become relatively less important.

compared with 12 percent in 1941 and 25 percent in 1929. The total amount of interest-bearing corporate debt outstanding today is somewhat lower than in 1929, and interest rates are much lower, though profits, prices, and the national

income are much higher.

At the end of 1947 the liquid position of corporations was still favorable by prewar standards. Corporate holdings of cash on hand and in banks and United States Government securities amounted to over 35 billion dollars at the end of 1947, compared with a prewar high of about half that amount at the end of 1941. The need for liquid assets for working capital purposes increased greatly over this period but probably not so much as the growth in liquid assets. Several measures of corporate liquidity are presented in table 6 for the immediate prewar and the postwar years.<sup>9</sup>

Table 6.—Liquidity Ratios for All Corporations, 1939-41 and 1946-471

	Ratios	os to sales Ratios to current liabilities			
Year	Liquid assets	Liquid assets less taxes 2	Liquid assets	Quick assets	Current assets
1939. 1940. 1941. 1946. 1947—2d half.	Percent 11.3 11.3 10.0 16.4 11.9	Percent 10, 5 10, 0 7, 3 12, 6 8, 9	0. 46 . 49 . 48 . 87 . 72	1. 20 1. 22 1. 18 1. 47 1. 39	1. 79 1. 83 1. 81 2. 18 2. 20

Excluding banks and insurance companies. Data except for 1947 are averages of year-ends.
 Federal income tax liability only.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce based on data from Securities and Exchange Commission and Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The table indicates that the current position of business, though not so liquid as in 1946, compares favorably with prewar. The different ratios are almost uniformly higher at present than they were in the earlier years. The one exception is the ratio of liquid assets less tax liabilities to sales, which though considerably above 1941, is somewhat lower than in 1939 or 1940. In view of the much higher level of activity now, however, it may be noted that as sales increase, the liquid assets required for working capital purposes do not increase as rapidly.

In connection with this discussion of corporate liquidity, it should be pointed out there are a number of individual corporations which are not in so favorable a position as implied in the aggregate, while other corporations may currently feel that they need more liquid assets for precautionary and other purposes than they did before the war.

#### Financing Capital Requirements in 1947

From the data presented so far, there is no evidence during the past year of any serious difficulty in financing the largest expansion of business facilities on record. On the supply side, funds available from internal operations and from external sources were both very substantial. The main limitation in the supply of investment funds during 1947 appears to be in its distribution between liquid assets available for borrowing and liquid assets available for equity capital.

On the demand side, the high rate of return on invested capital, together with the extremely low interest rates, tended to stimulate capital expansion. Business investment in 1947 was high in absolute terms and above the prewar, 1919-41, average in relation to current output—during a

year when the proportion of gross national product going into net foreign investment and Government purchases of goods and services was much higher than the average in the

prewar period.

Plant expenditures were lower than average in relation to total output, while equipment expenditures were unusually high. The two together—which accounted for 8.7 percent of the total gross national product in 1947—were higher than in any year since 1919 with the exception of 1929, when they constituted 9.2 percent of the total. In contrast, personal consumption expenditures, though at a record level, were a lower proportion of the gross national product than in any year prior to 1941. In a year of peak business activity, such as 1947, however, there would be some reason to expect such a result, since consumption is less variable over the cycle than investment. Furthermore, deferred demands arising from the war may have been proportionately greater and more urgent in investment than in consumption.

The prewar relationships, of course, do not necessarily represent an optimum allocation of gross national product. There are obvious advantages in expanding plant and equipment as much as possible without sacrificing unduly current consumption or other current needs of our economy. In this connection, however, it should be pointed out that our eco-

nomic resources are already being fully utilized.

#### **Financing Future Capital Requirements**

So far as the capital markets are concerned, there seems to be no special problem in financing in 1948 the large volume of net new issues characterizing 1947—assuming that there is a demand for such capital. Insurance companies alone will probably absorb a major part of such securities. Unless other investment outlets suddenly appear in large quantities, insurance companies and other institutions will have little choice but to channel the public's saving into the capital markets. The volume of new issues in early 1948 continued at the 1947 rate.

It is possible, of course, that corporations may be increasingly reluctant to add to their debt or to pay the price required for raising equity capital, so that in this sense a capital shortage might arise. This, however, seems to be primarily a long-run problem, in part resulting from institutional changes in our economy. While the extent to which it may be necessary to stimulate investment, once the accumulated demands arising from the war have been met, should be an object of appraisal, and analysis of the magnitude of such requirements and the sources from which they might be

derived is beyond the scope of this article.

Bank credit may constitute a more significant form of capital shortage in the near future, though even here the indications are far from conclusive. Primarily, of course, it is the willingness and not the ability of banks to extend credit which is in question. The large drain on bank reserves during this quarter as a result of income tax collections, the moderate increase in reserve requirements in central reserve cities, the "moral suasion" of the Federal Reserve authorities, the more restrictive attitude of the supervisory authorities, and the growing concern of bank officials about economic uncertainties may all combine to curtail the extension of new loans.

Bank loans have leveled off in recent weeks whereas they increased moderately in the comparable period of 1947. However, bank loans are used primarily for working capital purposes—and it is precisely in this area where the demand

(Continued on p. 23)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Comparable figures are not available for the 1920's.

<sup>10</sup> In connection with the ability and readiness of financial institutions and the public to supply funds for investment purposes, it is well known that liquid assets for the entire economy are much higher today in relation to the level of activity than in prewar years; but it is sometimes overlooked that the current ratio of saving to income, though much lower than in the war years, is also as high as in 1929.

<sup>&</sup>quot;I Industrial construction was above average while public utility and commercial construction were substantially lower. Residential construction currently is also a lower proportion of gross national product than in the prewar period.

# International Transactions of the **United States During 1947**

#### By Walther Lederer

From the viewpoint of our international economic relations, the year 1947 represented the final stage of a postwar period which altogether had lasted nearly 2½ years. This period was characterized by the United States effort on a large scale to stabilize international economic conditions through aid intended to rehabilitate individual countries or individual industries within these countries, and to assist them in the transition period. Despite the many continuing problems, real progress was made toward reestablishment of normal economic relations throughout the world, as reported in an earlier issue of the Survey. Production in all former belligerent countries improved substantially, and in many of the countries returned to or even exceeded the prewar level.

#### **Reconstruction Costs Underestimated**

While making a vital contribution to the reestablishment of industry and transport and to the supply of basic foodstuffs, fuels, and raw materials, the various grants and loans by the United States were not based upon internationally coordinated reconstruction programs.

Also, foreign requirements were not always coordinated with our own production and export policy. Particularly, the lack of a priority system for the production and export of goods needed for reconstruction, and its counterpart abroad in many countries, may have slowed up the reconstruction process. However, there were also real limits in the exporting countries, including the United States, to the ability to supply capital goods in the light of their own domestic requirements. With the slow reconstruction process and with imports even of less essential goods from the United States continuing at a high rate, the exhaustion of dollar resources in nondevastated countries, particularly those in the Western Hemisphere—was accelerated and the pressure on European dollar reserves increased.

The lack of coordination and a drain upon the gold and dollar resources of the principal import countries larger than their transactions with the United States alone would have required, as well as the emergence of new and unforeseeable conditions were responsible for the underestimation of the cost of rebuilding a balanced world economy.

This is easily illustrated. France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and the United Kingdom were excluded from the UNRRA programs, in the belief that they had sufficient funds to pay for foodstuffs and other basic goods during the reconstruction period. Early in 1947, it became clear, however, that these countries would later on not be able to finance, from their own resources and existing loans, even their most essential imports—and that new aid would probably have to be provided in the form of grants or longterm loans. Before the year ended, France drew down its reserves to such an extent that the Interim Aid Program was passed by Congress to provide foodstuffs, coal, and other necessities to that country.

In order to keep French industry in operation, nearly 100 million dollars of the Export-Import Bank loan to France, which originally was intended to finance the purchase of equipment, had to be diverted to the purchase of various raw materials and fuels.

The reasons for the too rapid utilization of the British loan have frequently been discussed. They include (a) the severe winter of 1946-47; (b) partial crop failures in 1948 in the United Kingdom and Western Europe; (c) the rapid increase in United States prices; (d) large demand for dollars from Latin America, Canada, and the sterling area countries; and (e) inability to convert surpluses in "soft" currencies, where they did occur, into dollars.

The latter two factors in turn, of course, resulted from the inability of the countries of Europe and East Asia to develop an export surplus with the hard currency area. Both the large demand for dollars and the influence of the lack of exchangeability of different currencies upon over-all balance of payments were not entirely apparent when the British loan was negotiated.

#### New Approach Initiated

As has been discussed previously in the Survey (in June, October, and December 1947, and in February 1948) the year 1947 represents the culmination and the end of this development. It was characterized by the end of UNRRA relief, the near exhaustion of the post-UNRRA program, the utilization of the major part of the postwar credits granted by the Export Import Bank, the near completion of the surplus property and ship sale programs, the unexpectedly large drawings on the British loan, and the rapid reduction of foreign gold and dollar balances.

Primary dependence upon goods from this country, and the consequent drain of dollar resources, in turn caused the imposition of restrictions by an increasing number of countries upon their purchases in the United States. The specter of exhaustion of foreign financial resources before reconstruction was completed led to the proposal by Secretary Marshall that the European countries formulate a coordinated reconstruction program, to be carried through with the help of the United States. The completion of foreign economic reconstruction and reestablishment of stable economic relations on the basis of this over-all program will, it is hoped, represent the next and ultimate stage of the postwar reconstruction period.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> December 1947, p. 15.

Note.—Mr. Lederer is a member of the International Economics Division, Office of Business Economics, which prepared the estimates on which the article was based. Data on Government transactions abroad were supplied by the Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions, Office of Business Economics.

#### **Exports at Peacetime Peak**

Total exports of goods and services in 1947 were 19.6 billion dollars, with a peak of 21 billion, at an annual rate, reached during the second quarter (see table 1). The total for the year was 4.3 billion dollars (or about 28 percent) higher than in 1946. Price rises in the United States, of course, contributed heavily to this increase.

An increased supply of goods became available for export as a result of the steady rise in the output of finished products by domestic industries. From a financial point of view the higher exports were made possible by accelerated drawings on credit and liquid assets in existence at the beginning of the year—rather than by foreign acquisition of new financial resources. Table 2 shows the new dollar resources made available to foreign countries during 1947 and the unutilized balances available from these or previous loans and grants.

More than one-third of the increase in exports over 1946 was financed by loans, including those by the International Bank, and dollar sales by the Monetary Fund.<sup>2</sup> Compared to 1946, however, unilateral contributions declined in value—and even more in their importance as a means of financing United States exports.

Foreign countries' own financial means, including dollars

Table 1.—International Transactions of the United States in 1947

Gods and services:     Goods.     Gods.     Go	[Millions o	f dollars]				
Gods and services:     Goods.     Gods.     Go						Total
Unilateral transfers.	GoodsIncome on investments	162	269	190	405	16, 022 1, 026 2, 555
Long-term capital:	Total goods and services	4, 663	5, 254	4, 723	4, 963	19, 603
Movements of United States capital invested abroad   289   351   222   102   96	Unilateral transfers	173	159	131	118	581
Total long-term capital	Movements of United States capital invested abroad	1	351	222		964
Total receipts			351	222		
Payments:     Goods and services:     Goods and services:     Goods and services:     Goods and services.     Goods and services and unilateral transfers.     Goods and services and unilateral tra	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					21, 186
Unilateral transfers. 775 776 771 707 3,02  Long-term capital: Movements of United States capital invested abroad 4,163 1,878 1,901 718 8,660  Movements of foreign capital invested in United States 51 25 59 1 13  Total long-term capital 4,214 1,903 1,960 719 8,79  Total payments 6,979 4,725 4,827 3,621 20,15  Excess of receipts (+) or payments (-): 6,979 4,725 4,827 3,621 20,15  Excess of receipts (+) or payments (-): 6,979 4,725 4,827 3,621 20,15  Goods and services 7,070 1,980 7,99  Unilateral transfers 7,070 7,99 8,79  All transactions 7,070 7,070 7,000 7,100 8,000 7,100 8,70	Goods Income on investments	47	52	55	72	6, 047 226 2, 054
Long-term capital: Movements of United States capital invested abroad	Total goods and services	1, 990	2, 046	2, 096	2, 195	8, 327
Movements of United States capital invested abroad.         4,163         1,878         1,901         718         8,66           Movements of foreign capital invested in United States.         51         25         59         1         13           Total long-term capital.         4,214         1,903         1,960         719         8,79           Total payments.         6,979         4,725         4,827         3,621         20,15           Excess of receipts (+) or payments (-):		775	776	771	707	3, 029
Total long-term capital. 4, 214 1, 903 1, 960 719 8, 79  Total payments. 6, 979 4, 725 4, 827 3, 621 20, 15  Excess of receipts (+) or payments (-): Goods and services. +2, 673 -602 -617 -640 -589 -2, 44  Goods and services and unilateral transfers602 -617 -640 -589 -2, 44  Goods and services and unilateral transfers. +2, 071 +2, 591 +1, 987 +2, 179 -586 -7, 79  All transactions1, 847 +1, 039 +249 +1, 593 +1, 03  Net flow of funds on gold and short-term capital account: Net increase (-) or decrease (+) in gold stock. +81 -792 -667 -784 -2, 16  Net movement of United States short-term capital in United States. +1, 686 -376 -190 -809 +31  Net inflow (+) or outflow (-) of funds. +1, 655 -1, 480 -713 -1, 578 -2, 11	Movements of United States capital invested abroad.  Movements of foreign capital invested	1	1 1	} ′		8, 660 136
Excess of receipts (+) or payments (-):     Goods and services.			1, 903		719	8, 796
Goods and services	Total payments	6, 979	4, 725	4, 827	3, 621	20, 152
fers	Excess of receipts (+) or payments (-): Goods and services. Unilateral transfers	+2, 673 -602	+3, 208 -617	+2, 627 -640		+11, 276 -2, 448
Net flow of funds on gold and short-term capital account:  Net increase (-) or decrease (+) in gold stock.  Net movement of United States short-term capital abroad.  Net movement of foreign short-term capital in United States.  Net inflow (+) or outflow (-) of funds.  Net inflow (+) or outflow (-) of funds.  +81	fers	+2, 071 -3, 918		+1, 987 -1, 738		+8, 828 -7, 794
account: Net increase (-) or decrease (+) in gold stock Net movement of United States short-term capital abroad Net movement of foreign short-term capital in United States Net inflow (+) or outflow (-) of funds Net inflow (+) or outflow (-) of funds Net inflow (-) or outflow (-) or	All transactions	-1, 847	+1,039	+249	+1,593	+1,034
Net inflow (+) or outflow (-) of funds +1,655 -1,480 -713 -1,578 -2,11	Not increase (-) or decrease (+) in gold stock Not movement of United States short-term capital abroad. Not movement of foreign short-term capital	-112	-312	+144	+15	-2, 162 -265 +311
Errors and omissions $+192 +441 +464 -15 +1,08$	Net inflow (+) or outflow (-) of funds	+1,655	-1,480	-713	-1, 578	-2, 116
	Errors and omissions	+192	+441	+464	-15	+1,082

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The data for the third quarter in this and all subsequent tables in this article are revisions of the data published in the SURVEY for December 1947, pp. 14-18.

Table 2.—Grants or Loans Made Available to Foreign Countries During 1947 and Unutilized Balances <sup>1</sup> at the End of the Year

[Millions of dollars]

	Grants and loans made available	Unutilized on Dec. 31, 1947 1
Grants:		
United States foreign relief program	350	105
Relief in occupied countries (including deficiency appro-		F00
priations)	1, 170 71	500
Greek-Turkish sid	400	306
Greek-Turkish aid War-damage and other payments to the Republic of the		
Philippines	112	138
Interim aid program	522	510
Total grants	2, 625	1, 613
Loans:		
Export-Import Bank	517	1,032
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (loan to the Repub-		
lic of the Philippines)	45	300
Loan to the United Kingdom  Loans on surplus property abroad	101	192
Loans on domestic surplus property.	67	67
Loans on ship sales Loans by the International Bank	105	43
Loans by the International Bank	497	197
Total loans	1,332	1,831
Total grants and loans	3, 957	3, 444

<sup>1</sup> Including balances from appropriations or loans made in earlier years.

received from current sales of goods and services to the United States, paid for two-thirds of our exports. Sales of goods and services to the United States in 1947 were about 1.2 billion dollars (or 17 percent) higher than in the preceding year, but because some of the proceeds may have been hoarded abroad they may have contributed less than the full amount toward meeting foreign obligations. During the last quarter of 1947, when imports advanced to an annual rate of 8.8 billion dollars, their share in financing our exports rose again to the average attained in 1946.

Liquidation of foreign gold and dollar assets financed nearly one-fourth of our exports, or more than one-half of their increase over 1946. However, these financial reserves, except through mining of new gold, cannot be replaced by foreign countries themselves—in the short run at least. This points up the dependence upon continued Government aid not only of our exports but, even more important, of foreign imports required to facilitate the attainment of stable international economic conditions.

#### **Exports a Larger Share of National Product**

The exported portion of the total gross national product increased through the second quarter of 1947 and declined in the last two quarters of the year (see table 4). Throughout the year, however, as chart 1 indicates, exports were higher in relation to the gross national product than during 1946 or the years of peak production in the interwar period. On the other hand, imports increased only to a minor extent in relation to the national product. The low level of imports in relation to the volume of domestic production and consumption is a phenomenon of the postwar period that continued throughout 1947.

#### Foreign Dollar Supplies Affected Exports

The most significant trends in merchandise trade during the year 1947 were discussed in the February 1948 issue of the Survey (pp. 21-23). Even though the over-all value of merchandise transfers to foreign countries did not change materially from the third to the fourth quarter, several variations in the geographical and commodity distributions may be significant.

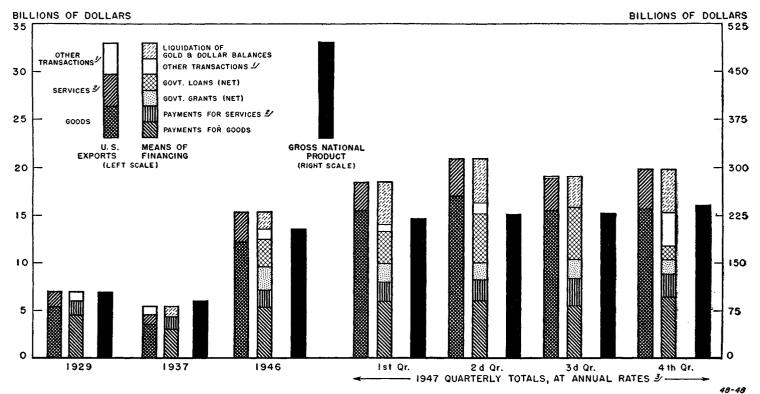
The countries showing the greatest decline in receipt of our exports were the United Kingdom (by 64 million dollars), Sweden (by 39 million), and China (by 25 million). These countries were under heavy pressure of dollar shortages and had to restrict imports from the United States.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For 1947 see table 3; data for 1946 appear in the SURVEY, March 1947, p. 13, table 2.

Table 3.—Financing United States Foreign Trade in 1947

	First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth o	quarter	Total	
	Millions of dollars	Percent	Millions of dollars	Percent	Millions of dollars	Percent	Millions of dollars	Percent	Millions of dollars	Percent
Exports of goods and services.	4, 663	100.0	5, 254	100.0	4, 723	100. 0	4, 963	100.0	19, 603	100. 0
METHOD OF FINANCING										
Imports of goods and services Liquidation of long- and short-term foreign assets, including gold Loans by the International Bank	1, 990 1, 181	47. 7 25. 3	2, 046 1, 204 92	38. 9 22. 9 1. 8	2, 096 869 142	44. 4 18. 4 3. 0	2, 195 1, 240 63	44. 2 25. 0 1. 3	8, 327 4, 494 297	42. 5 22. 9 1. 5
Liquidation of dollar assets by Monetary Fund. U. S. loans and investments (excluding subscription to Monetary Fund and International Bank and purchase of debentures from Bank) Gifts and other unilateral transfers. Errors and omissions.	1,082	23. 2 12. 9 -4. 1	1, 680 617 -441	32.0 11.7 -8.4	148 1, 292 640 -464	3. 1 27. 2 13. 6 -9. 8	260 601 589 15	5. 2 12. 1 11. 9 . 3	4,655 2,448 -1,082	2. 4 23. 7 12. 5 -5. 5

Chart 1.—United States Exports of Goods and Services and Means of Financing, Compared with the Gross National Product



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes movements of private long-term capital, United States short-term capital, private remittances, dollar disbursements by the International Bank and the Monetary Fund, and errors and omissions. In 1937 and in the third quarter of 1947 the total of these items showed an inflow of funds increasing the amount which had to be financed.

<sup>2</sup> Includes income on investments.

Table 4.—Exports and Imports of Goods and Services as a Percentage of the Gross National Product

	Gross national	Exports e	of goods <sup>1</sup> ervices	Imports of goods and services			
129	product (billions of dollars)	Amount (billions of dollars)	Percent of gross national product	Amount (billions of dollars)	Percent of gross national product		
1929	103.8	7.0	6. 7	5. 9	5.		
1937	90. 2	4.6	5. 1	4.3	4.8		
1941 1944	125, 3	6.9	5.5	4.5	3.		
7 : 7 :	210.6	21.4	10. 2	9.0	4.3		
1946 1947	203. 7 229. 6	15.3 19.6	7. 5	7.1 8.3	3. 8 3. 6		
Quarterly at annual rates:	229. 6	19.6	8. 5	8.3	3.1		
First quarter	221.0	18.7	8. 5	8.0	2 /		
Second quarter.	226. 9	21.0	9. 3	8.2	3. ( 3. (		
Third quarter	229. 4	18.9	8. 2	8.4	3.		
Fourth quarter	240. 9	19, 9	8. 3	8,8	3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Excluding surplus property transfers.

The countries which received the largest increase in our exports were Cuba (by 45 million dollars), Belgium (by 31 million), the Netherlands (by 28 million), Mexico, Japan, and the Philippines (each by 25 million). Of these countries, Cuba and the Philippines have adequate dollar resources. The increase in exports to these two countries however, may, be of a seasonal nature and may reflect increased incomes from harvesting operations.

Exports to Mexico merely returned to the first and second quarter level. The other three countries mentioned above received new loans or advances—Belgium from the Export-Import Bank, the Netherlands from the International Bank. Japan secured advances on cotton from the Commodity Credit Corporation. It seems, however, that at least in the case of Belgium and the Netherlands the rate of imports from the United States was higher than could be maintained with existing dollar reserves, because both countries recently tightened their import restrictions.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Data for gross national product are seasonally adjusted quarterly totals, at annual rates. Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

services.

Among other countries which during the second half of 1947 began to feel the growing lack of dollar reserves, Canada and Argentina succeeded in reducing imports from the United States. Exports to Canada dropped from a high of 199 million dollars in October to 146 million in December, but the total for the fourth quarter was still slightly higher than that for the third. Exports to Argentina in the last quarter of the year were 16 million dollars less than in the preceding quarter.

All the countries with relatively adequate dollar resources—Cuba, the Philippines, Venezuela, Switzerland, and the Union of South Africa—increased their purchases here from the third to the fourth quarter. South Africa, which showed the smallest increase among these countries, is rapidly reducing its gold reserves and has recently joined the growing list of countries which are increasing their restric-

tions upon imports from the United States.

France, Italy, and Greece—where official dollar reserves are too small to be counted on as supplementary means of financing imports, and which, therefore, have to depend upon whatever dollar exchange is currently received—showed different tendencies in their purchases here. Exports to Italy in the fourth quarter increased from the very low level in the third quarter, largely on account of increased wheat shipments financed through the post-UNRRA relief program. At the same time, exports to France and Greece fell by 5 and 12 percent, respectively.

The fact that merchandise exports to France fell only to 176 million dollars in the fourth quarter was due to 148 million dollars drawn on the Export-Import Bank loan, 25 million dollars obtained from the International Bank, and 25 million from the Monetary Fund. In addition, France received 50 million dollars as part of a settlement for military purchases during previous periods. At the end of the year the remaining credit margins had shrunk to 61 million dollars, leaving only Interim Aid as a major source of dollars to supplement current receipts from the export of goods and

The recent devaluation of the franc should increase total French exports but, what is perhaps more important, a larger share of exports may be diverted to the United States because of the opportunity of French exporters to increase their earnings by converting half of the dollars received at the free exchange rate. Official French gold and dollar reserves had declined to less than 500 million dollars by the end of the year and are considered unexpendable by the French Government if confidence in the French currency is to be restored. Private French holdings—of gold, dollars, or Swiss francs—are variously estimated at between 1 and 3 billion dollars, but not much of this can be counted on to be made available to the government voluntarily until the value of the French currency appears to be firmly stabilized.

The United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian countries still have sufficient reserves to continue their purchases in the United States at the present rate for a few months. If, however, coordinated aid through the European Recovery Program does not become available by April 1 or soon thereafter, these countries will be in the same

financial position as France at the end of 1947.

#### Seasonal Rise in Fourth Quarter Exports

The commodity distribution of exports indicates that there was a seasonal increase from the third to the fourth quarter in the recorded exports of wheat and flour, cotton, and unmanufactured tobacco. Excluding the civilian supplies for occupied areas, exports of these products increased by 111 million dollars.

The value of wheat and flour exports in the fourth quarter of 1947 was about 50 percent higher than in the corresponding period of 1946, but the value of cotton and tobacco

exports declined by 43 and 27 percent, respectively. Since prices of these last two products did not change materially, the decline in value reflects also the decline in quantity exported. In both cases the need of foreign countries to conserve dollar exchange for more essential purposes may have caused the reductions.

Relatively low exports of cotton during the fourth quarter (except Government-financed exports to Japan) may have been due to the relatively high price of United States as compared with Brazilian cotton, and, during the earlier months of the period, the relatively large discount for futures as compared with spot prices. These developments may have induced foreign purchasers either to shift their purchases to Brazil or to draw upon their relatively large stocks—with a view of resuming their procurement activities at a later date. These developments in the price of cotton apparently resulted from the extraordinarily low carry-over at the end of the production year, when United States stocks were lower than at any time since 1925.

An increase over the third quarter was also shown in exports of metals and manufactures of machinery and vehicles. Exports of metals and manufactures reached a new high; exports of machinery (excluding vehicles) returned

almost to the peak reached in the second quarter.

Even though total exports increased from the third to the fourth quarter, there were several significant commodity groups in which declines occurred. Among these were animal food products—particularly dairy products, meat, and eggs. Most of this decline was in exports to the United Kingdom. The reduced coal exports since August, particularly to the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Denmark, reflected recent improvements in the European coal situation.

#### **Demand for Textiles Declined**

Diminished foreign demand for United States textile manufactures (including yarns, thread, cloth, and clothing articles), extending even to financially strong countries, may indicate at least a temporary decline in demand in foreign markets for such products and that the peak of United States exports in this field has been passed. It is likely that to an increasing extent foreign demand will be met from production in other countries, as industries in the major textile-producing areas are restored and expanded.

Among unrecorded exports (see table 5), civilian supplies were considerably smaller during the last quarter of the year, as compared with the third. Exports on this account during the entire year amounted to 847 million dollars, about 80 percent more than in 1946; a portion of this in-

crease was, however, due to higher prices.3

Also, included here are certain transfers under the post-UNRRA relief and Greek-Turkish aid and ship-sale programs, which do not enter into the recorded exports.

#### Imports Still Lagging

Commodity transfers to the United States during the fourth quarter of 1947 reached an annual rate of 6.5 billion dollars—higher than any annual total. However, this dollar figure cannot yet be considered as an indication of a more rapid restoration of the prewar relationship between imports and national income. In fact, while the quantity imported rose, as compared to the third quarter, it was not larger than in the last quarter of 1946 and the larger dollar value compared with that of the same period a year earlier reflects only higher prices.

To some extent the rise of imports—particularly last December—compensated for lower imports in previous months with consequent reduction of domestic inventories—

<sup>3</sup> The data presented here for exports of civilian supplies differ from those published by the Bureau of the Census (F. T. 900 for December 1947), which include civilian supplies paid for by the British Government. The latter were included in table 5 under miscellaneous adjustments.

Table 5.—Merchandise Transactions With Foreign Countries in 1947
[Millions of dollars]

[11111	ions or dor	iaroj			
	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Total
Transfers to foreign countries:  Recorded exports, including reexports:					
Private Government:	2, 999	3, 478	3, 073	3, 144	12, 694
UNRRA and post UNRRA Ship sales Greek-Turkey program	192 179	159 114	93 82 13	102 68 14	546 443 27
Other government	221	210	162	176	769
Total recorded exports	3, 591	3, 961	3, 423	3, 504	14, 479
Additions: Private, miscellaneous adjust- ments Government:	34	26	56	78	194
Surplus property Civilian supplies for occu-	22	48	80	56	206
pied countries  Miscellaneous adjustments	190	219	263	175	847
(net)	74	52	55	115	296
Total transfers to foreign countries.	3, 911	4, 306	3, 877	3, 928	16, 022
Transfers from foreign countries; Recorded general imports; Private Government	1, 262 149	1, 350 99	1, 276 55	1, 502 45	5, 390 348
Total recorded importsAdditions:	1, 411	1, 449	1, 331	1, 547	5, 738
Private, miscellaneous adjust- ments (net) Government:	31	38	31	33	133
Military purchases abroad.  Miscellaneous adjustments	36	25	28	30	119
(net)	17	17	9	14	57
Total transfers from foreign countries	1, 495	1, 529	1, 399	1, 624	6, 047

notably in coffee, cocoa, and copper. There was also a substantial increase in petroleum imports which, however, may foreshadow larger imports in the future. There was no clear indication that general imports rose in anticipation of lower tariffs. The large excess of entries into warehouses over withdrawals was not above December 1946, and primarily reflected movements of sugar.

Imports from the Western Hemisphere and Africa were in approximately the amount which should have been expected on the basis of our national income. Imports from Asia and Europe were not larger, relative to "normal," than in the

last quarter of 1946.

In the case of Asia, lack of supplies partly explained the low imports—particularly where raw or semimanufactured materials were concerned. Supplies of rubber and tin, for instance, still seemed to be short of potential demand, in spite of the development during the war of substitute sources for both commodities. Imports of crude rubber increased from about 130,000 tons during the first 6 months of 1946 to 250,000 tons during the last half, and to nearly 400,000 tons during the first half of 1947; but owing to the exhaustion of accumulated stocks in the producing areas, imports fell again to about 325,000 tons during the last half of 1947. Total tin imports amounted to 55,000 tons in 1947 as against 53,600 tons during 1946 and 70,100 tons during 1939. Even though the United States imported 28,000 tons in 1947 from other areas, notably Bolivia, total tin imports were still below the rate in prewar years, when industrial production and therefore the demand for tin-were smaller than in recent periods. There seems to be, therefore, still room for higher tin imports from East Asia.

Diversion of foreign exports from the United States to other areas seems to be one of the factors explaining the relatively low imports from Europe. This appears to be indicated by the fact that total exports from 12 major European countries during the first 9 months of 1947 amounted to 127 percent of the 1936–38 average, while our imports from the same countries were only 92 percent of the same prewar years. Higher prices and smaller selling

expenses in other countries as compared with the United States may have been responsible for this shift in trade.

#### **Income on Investments Near Prewar High**

Income on investments increased in the fourth quarter as compared with the third by about 200 million dollars, bringing the total for the year to over 1 billion. The large increase of receipts in the fourth quarter was partly seasonal, and reflected the year-end transfer of earnings accumulated during the preceding 12-month period. Total receipts for the year—which were exceeded only in the years 1928 to 1930—were composed of income on the following types of loans and investments:

	Million dollars
Direct investments	779
Portfolio investments	
Short-term loans	9
Government loans	65
Total	1 026

The rise in the income on direct investments from 554 million dollars <sup>5</sup> in 1946 can be attributed to earnings on petroleum investments and on investments in manufacturing industries.

#### Transportation Nets 1 Billion

Because of higher exports in 1947, United States receipts from transportation increased from about 1.4 billion dollars in 1946 <sup>5</sup> to about 1.7 billion last year (see table 6). Payments increased during the same period from 500 to 700 million dollars. The 1947 excess of feceipts from transportation charges, which was nearly 1 billion dollars, accounted for about 9 percent of the excess of receipts on all goods and service transactions.

The increase in ocean-borne exports from 62 million tons in 1946 to about 95 million in 1947 was not fully reflected in the increase of receipts on transportation, because the portion carried in United States bottoms declined from about 60 to about 50 percent. The share of United States vessels in the carriage of imports remained unchanged at about 65

percent.

About one-third of the net earnings on transportation in 1947 was on coal and grain shipments. If the expected 1948 improvement in the production of coal and grains in Europe should occur coincidentally with continued replenishment of foreign tonnage, the effect would be to reduce the tonnage of our exports and to increase the share of both exports and imports carried in foreign vessels. The drain on foreign financial assets on account of transportation charges should, therefore, be considerably less in 1948 than last year.

Table 6.—Service Transactions With Foreign Countries in 1947

[Millions of dollars] First quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter Second Total Receipts:
Transportation
Travel
Travel
Travel
Travel 392 72 1, 728 278 Travel
Miscellaneous services:
Private
Government 127 15 590 679 656630 2, 555 Payments: Transportation Travel 159 Miscellaneous services: 37 159  $\frac{53}{158}$ 189 600 Private\_\_\_\_\_ Government 43 99 184 Total.... 448 465 642 499 2,054

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See Survey, December 1947, p. 14, table 1.
<sup>5</sup> The 1946 figure represents a revision of the estimate published in the March 1947 issue of the Survey (p. 15, table 4).

#### Travel Expenditures Exceed Prewar Peak

Expenditures by United States travelers in foreign countries (see table 6) were the highest in history, exceeding the 1929 expenditures of 483 million dollars. However, spending by foreign travelers in the United States increased even more, and was double the amount spent here in 1929. Net dollar accruals to foreign countries on travel account were, therefore, still almost 100 million dollars less than during the prewar peak. Furthermore, there are indications that not all the dollars spent abroad increased the official exchange holdings of foreign countries, but that some of these dollars remained in the hands of private residents abroad.

Of the total travel expenditures of 535 million dollars, 420 million was spent in nearby areas—Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean region—as compared with 250 million in 1929. Travel to more distant areas, including Europe, was still restricted by shortages in transportation, food, and

accommodations

Travel expenditures abroad, like imports, are still considerably below the level that might be expected on the basis of prewar relationships to national income. A continued high level of income in the United States, lower prices abroad, and expanded transportation facilities and accommodations should, therefore, permit a considerable increase of foreign travel, particularly in Europe.

#### **Government Grants Declined**

Unilateral transfers by the Government declined by more than 100 million dollars from the third to the fourth quarter, largely on account of smaller shipments of civilian supplies 6 to occupied areas (see table 7). This decline, however, cannot as yet be considered as an indication of a long-run trend. Although shipments under the UNRRA program virtually ceased, there was a considerable increase in contributions under the 350-million dollar United States Foreign Relief

Program (post-UNRRA program).
Actual disbursements on Interim Aid were only 12 million dollars prior to December 31. There were, however, other sizable shipments to France, and commitments for shipments to Italy which were temporarily financed by the foreign governments. The countries were reimbursed, however, after the end of the year. Net Government unilateral transfers, at 1.7 billion dollars, were 700 million less than during 1946. The decline was mainly due to smaller payments to UNRRA, which, however, was partly offset by larger expenditures for occupied countries and by new relief and aid programs.

#### Government Loans Declined from Postwar Peak

Long-term United States capital (see table 8) made a smaller contribution to the financing of exports in the fourth quarter than at any time since the first quarter of 1946. This was mainly a result of the virtual exhaustion of the loan to the United Kingdom. Drawings, which were suspended in August in order to permit the United Kingdom to institute appropriate controls over the conversion of sterling balances into dollars, were resumed again in December, when 100 million dollars of the remaining 400 million was withdrawn.

Drawings on Export-Import Bank loans increased again after the drop in the third quarter. The principal disbursements were 148 million on the loan to France, which at the end of the year left from the total loans of 1.2 billion an undisbursed balance of only 38 million dollars. Only 1.8 billion dollars on all loan commitments by the Government remained undisbursed at the end of the year (see table 2).

Table 7.—Gifts and Other Unilateral Transfers in 1947

[Millions of dollars]

	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Total
Government:					
Payments:	1			į	İ
UNRRA	264	188	49	1	502
Post-UNRRA 1	201	T T	103	141	245
Civilian supplies for occupied	<b>-</b>	_	200		
countries.	225	262	315	205	1,007
Greek-Turkish aid		-~ī	39	54	94
War damage and other transfers		-	00	01	"
to the Philippine Republic	31	25	38	26	120
International Refugee Organiza-	02		)		1
tion	ĺ		15	2	17
Interim aid			1	12	12
Other transfers	70	90	15	1 16	191
V 1—01 010000000000000000000000000000000					
Total payments	590	567	574	457	2, 188
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			=====		
Receipts:					[
Lend-lease settlement	105	80	22	4	211
Other	35	40	77	72	224
		ļ			
Total receipts	140	120	99	76	435
•	ļ				ļ- <del></del>
Net Government payments	450	447	475	381	1,753
	<del></del>			<del></del>	<del></del> :
Private remittances:					ł
Payments	185	209	197	250	841
Receipts	33	39	32	42	146
	[ <del></del>			( <del></del>	
Net private payments	152	170	165	208	695

<sup>15</sup> million dollars of the post-UNRRA appropriation was for the International Children's Emergency Fund. This amount was spent in the third quarter of 1947.

Net Government loans during the year, excluding the subscription to the International Bank and the Monetary Fund, amounted to 3.9 billion dollars—nearly a billion more than during 1946. For the year as a whole, these loans financed 20 percent of the total exports of goods and services, or 44 percent of the export surplus less the part contributed through public and private gifts and grants.

The British loan absorbed almost three-fourths of the total

loan disbursements. Because that loan was not tied to specific commodity purchases in the United States, the major part of the dollars thus disbursed found their way to other countries, which in turn used them to pay for their purchases here. Without the British loan the year-end stage of the financial crisis in many countries would have been been reached perhaps a year earlier.

#### Private United States Investments Increased

Net exports of private United States long-term capital in the fourth quarter are estimated at nearly 300 million dollars. This relatively large total may be due partly to book adjustments of transfers between the capital and income account earlier in the year. The net outflow for the year as a whole amounted to 736 million dollars, including 243 million of debentures issued by the International Bank. This compares favorably with the magnitude of private capital investment before the war, and in fact was exceeded only in the years 1922 and 1926-28.

Net outflow of United States long-term private capital included 661 million of direct, and 75 million of portfolio 7 investments. New direct investments were made mostly by the petroleum industry in the Caribbean area and in the Middle East.

Portfolio investments included bond issues of the Netherlands and Norway, as well as the issues of the International Bank noted above, and represent an attempt by foreign countries to meet their requirements for capital assistance through private rather than government sources. It appears, however, that even in the case of debtor nations with hitherto perfect records, only limited success has been achieved.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Unilateral transfers represent the offsetting item in the balance of payments, not only to merchandise exports, but also to freight charges on such exports.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Changes in portfolio investments include security transactions, not involving transfers of controls over the issuing corporations, and long-term bank loans.

Table 8.—Movements of United States Long-Term Capital in 1947

[Millions of dollars]

	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Total
Government:					
Outflow:					
Lend-lease credits	14	6	2	2	24
Credits on sales of surplus prop-	113	89		64	317
erty, including ship sales Export-Import Bank	280	249	51 61	206	796
Subscriptions to the:	200	240	01	200	'00
International Bank	159	159			318
Monetary Fund	2,745				2, 745
British loan Other	500 27	950 48	1,300	100	2, 850 80
Other	27	48		3	
Total outflow	3, 838	1, 501	1, 416	375	7, 130
Inflow	50	34	39	47	170
Net outflow of government long- term capital	3, 788	1, 467	1, 377	328	6, 960
Private:					
Outflow:		1		ļ	
Purchase of debentures of the		l		Į	
International Bank			243		243
Other	325	377	242	343	1, 287
Total outflow	325	377	485	343	1, 530
Inflow.	239	317	183	55	794
Net outflow of private long-term capital.	86	60	302	288	736

#### Large Disbursements by World Bank and Fund

Of the total loans of 497 million dollars made by the International Bank, 300 million was disbursed by the end of the year, with 68 million dollars paid out during the last quarter. No new loans were announced by the Bank during the last 3 months of the year. Total dollar resources of the Bank on December 31 were less than 700 million, of which less than 500 remained uncommitted.

Dollar disbursements by the Monetary Fund increased to nearly 260 million dollars during the last quarter of 1947, bringing the total for the year to about 460 million. This amount, however, was still less than the 657 million dollars in gold or dollars paid by members of the Fund other than the United States. Several members of the Fund in exchanging their own currency for dollars have actually obtained more dollars than the value of gold and dollars originally contributed. For these countries, therefore, access to the Fund represented a net increase of their foreign exchange resources.

#### Foreign Reserves Declined

Liquidation of foreign gold holdings and dollar assets, excluding such balances held by the International Bank and the Monetary Fund, reached an annual rate of nearly 5 billion dollars during the fourth quarter—slightly more than during the first and second quarters of the year. The total for the year was 4.5 billion (see table 3). Liquidations by the countries included in the European Recovery Program accounted for 1.9 billion, by Western Hemisphere countries 1.5 billion, and by others 1.1 billion. At the end of the year, the total gold and dollar resources of the ERP countries were 7.5 billions, of Western Hemisphere countries 3.6 billions, and of the rest of the world (excluding the International Bank and Fund) 6.7 billions.

#### Current Prospects

The European Recovery Program will make it possible for the participating countries to meet the most urgent part of this demand. Since the program provides for the procurement of a part of the required supplies outside of the United States, nonparticipating countries will indirectly receive dollars which they can spend here. In addition,

the President's budget and congressional action also provided for increased aid to China, Japan, and other countries in the Far East.

On the basis of rough calculations, it appears that these proposed programs, provided they meet with congressional approval, would make it possible for the countries concerned to maintain their purchases here in 1948 at approximately the 1947 average, though below the peak rate of the second quarter of last year. However, other countries may reduce their purchases here somewhat, as their dollar reserves decline or their own pent-up demand is satisfied, and as production and exports from other areas increase. In any case, the volume of exports in 1948 will, to a large extent, be determined by the extent of foreign aid extended by the United States Congress.

Imports can be expected to rise in volume—particularly if better food supplies and improvement in the organization of production permit increased output in the Far East and

in Europe.

To finance the export surplus of perhaps 10-11 billion dollars, indicated at this time, there appear to be available—in addition to the European Recovery Program and the aid to China—approximately 3.3 billion dollars of private and government gifts and grants, including civilian supplies to occupied areas; about 2.0 billion in private and Government capital; and perhaps 1 billion from the International Bank and Fund. The remainder should be available from new gold production or existing gold and dollar reserves.

#### **Business Financing in the Postwar Period**

(Continued from p. 16)

for new capital would diminish if prices stabilized. Furthermore, the interest rates on new loans are still very low and have not changed significantly from the end of 1947, though they are moderately higher than a year ago. It is difficult to reconcile the current low rates of interest with any substantial unfilled demands for bank loans by business, unless it is assumed that banks are rationing credit by making it available only to the highest-quality risks.

#### Summary

In summarizing, two points should be made. First, available data on the volume of capital expenditures, the sources of capital supply, and the cost of financing do not give any definite indication of serious quantitative deficiencies in the supply of capital available to business so far in the postwar period. At any time there are demands for capital which are not met by the suppliers of capital, and probably it is in a period of inflationary pressures, when capital expenditures and financing are already at peak levels, that these unfilled demands appear greatest. At such times any enlargement of capital supply, which does not serve to restrict expenditures elsewhere, is further inflationary. On the other hand, once the boom abates, the easing of capital supply may help to combat deflationary tendencies.

Second, in view of the dangers in debt as compared with equity financing, it is generally agreed that every effort should be made to encourage the latter as part of any long-run financial program. The increased flow of the public's saving into insurance, the greater role played by the Government—reflecting in part a changed world situation, and the related changes in the rates and structure of taxes, all help to intensify a problem of long standing, that of raising risk capital. No workable solution to this problem is likely to be reached which does not recognize these and other institutional changes in our economy over the past few decades.

#### The Business Situation

(Continued from p. 9)

and the low level of men's clothing purchases which characterized the war and early postwar period. The year 1946 was a peak year in women's clothing production. To some extent, then, the decline represents a correction of the distortions brought on by the war. Nevertheless, it should be remembered that the change in styles which began about a year ago outmoded wardrobes and caused many women to make purchases which otherwise would not have been made. Most of the change will probably have been completed by the end of this spring's production season and the stimulus to demand which the present fashions have created should have disappeared.

Production for the year was down in all lines compared with 1946, decreases ranging from 13 percent for blouses to 25 percent for suits. Increased orders by retailers—who had been curtailing purchases almost steadily for close to a year-in the late spring and summer of 1947 were manifested in a relative pickup in most lines of women's outerwear in the third quarter of the year. This is illustrated in table 3, which compares the 1946-47 change for the third quarter with that for the first half for the important lines of outerwear. Blouses and skirts increased moderately, while coats, suits, and unit price dresses showed considerably smaller percentage declines. Only dresses sold by the dozen showed a larger year-to-year decline in the third quarter than in the first half of 1947.

#### **Extent of Postwar Adjustment**

The textile and clothing industries moved into 1948 with the essential postwar adjustments more or less completed. The distortions in the composition of fabric production, which developed during the war period and continued through 1946, gradually disappeared in 1947. This made possible a corresponding shift in clothing production, so that by the end of 1947 retailers were better stocked with staple merchandise than at any time since early in the war period. The downward adjustment in the demand for women's clothing—which had risen to an abnormally high level in the late war years and the early postwar period-and the progress in working off the backlog for men's apparel have been further aspects of the postwar adjustments which the clothing industry has undergone.

Because the textile industry caters to a highly diversified market, the lower output of clothing in 1947 did not have an adverse effect on its operations, except in the case of woolen manufacturers. For this reason, prices of fibers and fabrics have remained as high or higher than in the early months of 1947, despite the softening which occurred in February, and to date there has been insufficient pressure to reduce the enlarged margins which most textile producers and distributors have been realizing. Taken in conjunction with the

Table 3.—Percent Change in Production of Selected Items of Women's Clothing, First Half and Third Quarter, 1946–47

	Percenta	ge change
	First half 1946 to first half 1947	Third quarter 1946 to third quarter 1947
Blouses Fur trimmed coats Untrimmed coats Unit price dresses Dozen price dresses Skirts Suits	-27 -23 -16 -31	+7 -5 -14 -8 -17 +9 -13

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

steady rise in wage rates, the firm prices for fabrics have resulted in higher prices for clothing at a time when consumer demand has tended to move downward.

#### New or Revised Series

### Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment: New Series for Page S-1 $^{1}$

[Millions of dollars]

Year and quarter	All in- dustries	Electric and gas utilities	Manu- facturing and min- ing	Railroad	Commercial and miscella- neous <sup>2</sup>
1929 1930 1931 1932 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1942 1943 1944 1944 1944 1944 1945 1st quarter 2d quarter 3d quarter	1,680	(2) (3) (4) (4) (5) (2) (3) (3) (3) (3) (4) (5) (710 680 540 490 110 140 160	3, 596 2, 541 1, 435 930 992 1, 460 2, 450 3, 330 1, 830 2, 310 3, 140 4, 080 3, 170 2, 610 2, 890 600 750 920	840 865 360 164 101 218 166 306 525 238 280 440 560 540 460 580	4, 729 4, 204 2, 917 1, 514 1, 404 1, 402 2, 321 2, 875 2, 452 2, 130 2, 360 2, 840 1, 720 920 1, 250
4th quarter	2,340 6,630 1,658	630 158	3, 650 913	550 138	1,800 450

Compiled by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, beginning 1945; earlier data are from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. These figures are estimates for the whole of American private industry, exclusive of agriculture. Estimates beginning 1945 are based on reports from a sample consisting of most of the corporations registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, reporting to the Commission, and a large sample of unregistered manufacturing companies, unincorporated and incorporated, reporting to the Department of Commerce. Quarterly estimates are not available prior to 1945. Quarterly data for 1946 and 1947 are shown on p. S-3 of the March 1947 Survey and p. S-1 of this issue. The annual data for 1929-44 are revised estimates of the compiling agency, based on Securities and Exchange Commission and other data.

These figures do not agree precisely with the totals included in the gross national product estimates of the Department of Commerce. The main difference lies in the inclusion in Commerce figures of certain outlays charged to current account.

Included in "Commercial and miscellaneous" prior to 1939, electric and gas utilities.

# Monthly Business Statistics

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	47						1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	•	GENE	RAL I	BUSIN	ess in	NDICA'	TORS				•		
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT *												1	
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates		İ	194.6		i	199.8			203.3			010.0	
National incomebil. of dol Compensation of employeesdo			124. 7			125. 6			128.7	l	l	212. 3 132. 9	
Wages and salariesdodo			119.1			120.0			123.6			127.8	l
Privatedo Militarydo			101. 2			102. 7 4. 1			106.2			110.3	
Government civiliando		. <b></b> -	13.3			13, 2		l	13.5		l	13.7	1
Supplements to wages and salariesdo		·	5. 6 46. 2			5. 6 46. 7			5.1			5.1	
Proprietors' and rental incomedo Business and professionaldo	.l	.   <del>.</del> -	1 22.4			22. 9			23.5			25. 4	
Farmdo			16.8			16.6			16. 2			18. 5	l
Rental income of personsdo		.	7.0			7. 2	1		7.3 23.9			1	
justment bil, of dol.  Corporate profits before tax dododo			28. 9			27.8			28. 2				
						10. 9			11.1	1		J	1
Corporate profits after taxdo Inventory valuation adjustmentdo			17. 4 8. 6			16. 9 -3. 8			17.1				
ret interest			0.0			3. 5			3.7			3.8	
Gross national productdo Personal consumption expendituresdo			221.0			226.9			229. 4			240.9	
Personal consumption expendituresdo			156. 9 18. 2			162.3			165.8			172. 5	
Durable goods do do Nondurable goods do do			94.7			98.4			99.9			104 2	
Servicesdo		.	44.0			44.6			45.7			.1 47.0	
Gross private domestic investmentdo			28.2			1 26.1	l	l	27.0			. 29. 9	
New constructiondo Producers' durable equipmentdo						9.6 17.9			18.4			18.8	
Change in business inventoriesdo	.	.	1.6			-1.4		<b>-</b>	-1.7	1		7-1.3	
Net foreign investmentdo			8, 3			10. 4			7.8			8.2	
Government purchases of goods and services bil. of dol.	1	ļ	27.6	<u> </u>		28. 2	}		28.7		   <b></b>	30.3	
Federal (less Government sales)do	.		16. 2			16.3			16. 2			16.9	
State and localdo			11.4			11.9			12.5			13.3	
Personal incomedo			189.8	l <u>.</u>		191.4			199.6	<u> </u>		205.8	
Less: Personal tax and nontax paymentsdo			21.0			21.2			21, 6	1	.	. 22. 1	
Equals: Disposable personal incomedo Personal savings §do			168.8 11.9			170.1 7.8			177. 9 12. 1			183. 7	
PERSONAL INCOME*			11.0			1.0			12.1		<b>-</b>	11.2	}
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:			ŀ	ŀ			İ			ļ			
Total personal incomebil. of dol	189.3	189. 5	190.6	189. 4	190.5	194. 1	194. 9	193.8	209. 9	203. 2	204. 2	7 210. 4	210.8
Wage and salary receipts, totaldo	116.9	117.1	117.0	116.0	117.3	120.1	119. 9	121.2	123. 2	123. 7	126.4	r 128. 1	127.
Total employer disbursementsdo Commodity-producing industriesdo	119. 0 53. 0	119. 2 53. 0	119. 1 53. 4	118. 2 52. 8	119. 4 53. 5	122. 2 54. 9	122. 0 54. 4	123. 3 55. 5	125. 2 56. 7	125. 7 57. 2	128. 4 58. 8	7 130.1	129. 5 59. 8
Distributive industriesdo	33. 4	33. 5	33. 5	33.1	33.8	34.9	35.0	35. 2	35.8	35.8	36.8	7 37.1	37.0
Service industriesdo	14.6 18.0	14.6 18.1	14.6 17.6	14.8 17.5	14.9 17.2	15. 2 17. 2	15. 4 17. 2	15. 2 17. 4	15. 2 17. 5	15. 1 17. 6	15. 2 17. 6	15. 2 17. 5	15. 3 17. 4
Governmentdo Less employee contributions for social insur-		1	l			11.2		17.1	17.5	17.0	11.0		1,
ancebil. of dol Other labor incomedo	2.1 1.6	2.1 1.7	2.1 1.7	2. 2 1. 7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2. 1
Proprietors' and rental incomedo	45.8	45. 9	46.8	46.5	1.8 46.5	1.8 47.1	1.8 47.4	1.8 45.5	1.8 48.1	1. 9 50. 4	1.9 49.9	1. 9 54. 0	1. 9 54. 6
Personal interest income and dividendsdo	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.6	15. 4	15.5	15. 6	15.8
Total transfer paymentsdo	11.0	10. 7	10.9	10.9	10.5	10. 5	11.1	10.4	21. 2	11.8	10. 5	10.8	11.
Total nonagricultural incomedo	167.8	168. 2	168.8	168.3	169. 7	172. 4	173.0	173.8	188. 7	180.6	182.3	184.6	184.
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES*	l	1											
All industries, totalmil. of dol			3, 160			3, 940			4, 140			1 440	
Electric and gas utilities do do			3, 160			3, 940 450			4, 140 500			4, 440 550	
Manufacturing and miningdo			1,600			2,010			2,050			2, 230 370	
Railroad do do Commercial and miscellaneous do do do do do do do do do do do do do			160 1,080			220 1, 260			230			370	
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS			1,000			1,200			1, 360			1, 300	
	[	1					1			1	1	1	
Cash farm income, total, including Government	2, 284	1,897	2,076	1,974	2,026	2, 211	2,662	9 517	3,060	2 772	3, 109	9 007	1
payments* mil. of dol. From marketings and C. C. C. loans* do	2,248	1,853	2,010	1,914	1,989	2, 185	2,657	2, 517 2, 505	3,049	3,773 3.759	3,096	2, 927 2, 909	2, 558
Crops*do	918	707	692	594	621	743	1, 205	1, 187	1, 497	2, 122	1,540	1, 299	1,047
Livestock and products*dodo	1,330 330	1, 146 292	1, 318 345	1,320 345	1,368 379	$1,442 \\ 392$	1, 452 382	1, 318 353	1, 552	1,637 319	1,556 293	1,610	1, 51
Meat animais*dodo	807	667	743	726	705	782	785	711	334 958	1,039	970	303 1,019	329 968
Poultry and eggs*do	187	ıši	224	236	261	234	251	232	244	262	280	279	206

Revised. § Personal savings is the excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above.

New series. Quarterly data for 1939-46 and annual data beginning 1929 for national income and gross national product and monthly data for 1929-46 for personal income are published in the "National Income Supplement to Survey of Current Business", which is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 25 cents; these series are compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce. For source and a brief description of the series on plant and equipment expenditures, see note marked """ on p. S-3 of the September 1947 Survey; fourth quarter of 1947 estimates are based on anticipated capital expenditures of business. Revisions for January 1945-May 1946 for farm income are available on request; see note in September 1947 Survey regarding earlier data; revisions beginning 1945 were in part to adjust the series to levels indicated by 1945 Census data; 1940-44 data have not been similarly revised.

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	·——-					194	17	-	,			,l	1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	GENE	RAL 1	BUSIN	ESS I	NDICA	TORS-	-Cont	inued			•	·	
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS—Con.													
Indexes of cash income from marketings and									ļ				
C C C loans unadjusted:	338 322	279	303	288	299	329	400	377	459	566	466	438 455	385
All commodities† 1935-39=100 Crops† do Livestock† do Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted:	322 351	247 302	242 348	208 349	217 361	260 381	422 383	416 348	524 410	743 432	539 411	455 425	367 399
Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted: All commodities*1935-39=100	147	120	122	116	126	138	167	152	172	199	160	151	150
Crops* dododo	154 142	115 124	101 138	80 143	87 156	106 161	180 156	170 138	202 150	255 157	170 153	152 150	131 164
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	112	124	100	140	100	101	100	100	100	1	1	100	10.
Federal Reserve Index										ļ		ŀ	
Unadjusted, combined index†1935-39=100	184	185	187	185	185	185	178	185	191	194	193	189	<b>⊅ 1</b> 89
Manufactures†do	192	193	195	193	191	191	184	191	197	200	r 200	r 196	<b>⊅</b> 195
	218	220	224	222	219	220	208	212	219	224	224	r 227	p 224
Durable manufactures†dodododo	192	191	196	195	197	193	181 141	188 151	195 150	204 150	202	205 r 140	p 202
Iron and steel† do. Lumber and products† do. Furniture† do. Lumber† do.	126 161	135 167	140 166	143 161	145 158	149 160	155	160	164	172	148 176	r 181	p 180
Lumbertdododo	107 277	118 277	126 281	134 276	138 273	143 275	133 266	147 267	143 276	138 280	133 7 282	r 119 r 288	» 117 » 285
Machinery† do do Nonferrous metals and products† do do do do do do do do do do do do do	203 211	208 215	202 205	197 195	187 183	179 176	171 167	170 167	174 171	179 180	185 188	7 189 192	» 19;
Fabricating* dododododo	184	190	196	203	198	187	180 196	180 207	182 210	176 210	178	7 183 7 199	₽ 186 ₽ 19
Cement do Clay products* do Cl	208 148	205 154	209 157	208 166	206 148	209 183	181	193	198	202	192	r 178	
Clay products*dododo	156 273	156 255	159 269	16C 263	162 269	163 254	160 225	166 241	166 248 227	169 236	* 231	r 172 203	p 168
Transportation equipmentdododo	229 181	233 190	239 197	237 193	225 179	233 191	217 185	213 180	227 197	r 232 198	234 201	r 244 r 207	p 239
Nondurable manufactures†do	171	171	171	169	169	168	r 164	173	178	r 18 <b>1</b>	7:180		₽ 175
Alcoholic beveragestdo	206 250	195 252	187	182	167	178 247	182 247	181 245	206 248	252 + 251	196	146	14 25
Chemicals†do Industrial chemicals*do Leather and products†do	430	429	254 431	253 433	252 435	439	438	431	425	* 427	r 431	r 440	p 43
Leather and products†dododo	116 113	123 127	121 121	115 118	113 119	106 112	99 100	116 114	118	7 126 123		7 113 112	p 12
Shoes do do Manufactured food products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	118 7 148	121 140	121 140	113 144	109 149	103 154	97 166	117 178		128 167	126 r 161		p 12-
Dairy productstdo	▶ 95	p 107	▶ 127	p 161	▶ 202	p 229	▶ 229	₽ 192 127		» 121	₽91	p 88	₽8 17
Meat packingdodododododo	191 102	152 86	138 83	139 88	151 90	150 101	146 173	263	290	173	118	r 108	p 8
Paper and productstdodo	156 150	157 151	159 154	156 150	161 155	160 155	145 140	158 152	153		165 160		₽ 16: ₽ 15:
Paper and pulp†do Petroleum and coal products†do Cokedo	» 180 171	▶ 185 172	7 185 172	▶ 179 166	» 184 168	v 191 165	* 195 161	201 171	203 170	₽ 204	» 203	p 208	21- 17:
Petroleum refiningt. do Printing and publishingt do		<b>-</b>		.	.			139	.			_	14
Rubber productst do	133 247	138 246	145 239	144 234	145 220	146 216	130 207	210	217	156 223 164	7 158 7 225	r 230	₽ 22°
Textiles and products do Cotton consumption do	172 161	173 161	172 160	166 154	164 148	155 133	142 118	154 130	160 130	139	· l 149		p 169
Rayon deliveries do Wool textile production do	263 171	262 178	270 172	270 159	271 161	263 155	263 130	267 156	278	280	290	287	29
Tobacco productsdo	157	160	149	151	142	165	162		172	181			15
Mineralst do	141	141	143	139	153	152 153	145						p 150
Fuels†dododo	151 118	150 107	153 113	144 102	156 104	110	144 93		122	126	119	111	p 11:
Bituminous coal†dodododo	173 146	162 150	163 153	127 155	165 157	147 159	117 160	161	164	166	165	166	₽ 16 ₽ 16
Metalsdo	81	84	83	112	140	148	151	151	145		1	i	» 8i
Adjusted, combined index†do	189	189	190	187	185	184	176	182		1	1	İ	<b>⊅</b> 19:
Manufacturesdo	196	197	198	194	191	191	183	188	1	-**	199	7 198	» 19 <sup>s</sup>
Durable manufacturesdodododo	221 142	222 147	225 147	222 144	218 142	219 142	207 133	210 142					» 22 » 15
Lumber do do	131	137	138	135	134	133	121	133	128	128	137	* 139	p 14
Nonferrous metals do Smelting and refining* do do do do do do do do do do do do do	203 184	208 190	202 195	197 203	187 198	179 188	171 181	170 180	182	176	177	r 183	p 19:
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo	219 182	219 203	218 192	211 175	200 141	207 171	195 164	.199 171	202 171				p 20
Cement	168 278	164 263	165 269	164 263	162 251	164 257	160 235	162 231	160 243	r 161		r 166	<sup>p</sup> 18 20
Nondurable manufacturesdo	176	176 223	175 208	172	170	168 159	163 164	169 176	172	176	r 179	r 173	p 170
Alcoholic beveragesdo Chemicalsdo	241 251	251	251	189 251	162 253	250	251	249	248	248	7 251	r 255	p 25.
Leather and products do Leather tanning*	116 113	120 118	122 122	116 119	113 119	107 114	101 106	116 115	120	126 121	124 122		p 11:
Manufactured food products do Dairy products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	161 p 148	156 • 149	157 > 153	158 • 154	155 > 152	154 p 155	155 > 157	7 157 2 147	r 158	r 156	r 158	r 158	p 150 p 139
Meat packing dodo	163	159	149	150	151	152	156	145	146	142	170	160	150
Processed fruits and vegetables*do Paper and productsdo	157 156	137 157	151 159	145 156	138 161	132 160	133 146	138 158	149 159	134 163	165	r 158	p 13
Paper and pulp do Petroleum and coal products do	150 • 180	151 • 185	154 • 185	150 p 179	155 • 184	155 • 191	140 p 195	153 201	153 203	157 • 204	160	152	p 15'
Petroleum refiningt do	138	140	142	141	142	146	139	145	144	152	_		15
Printing and publishingdododo		173	172	166	164	155	142	154	160	164	172	r 162	169
		168	158	160	142	159	156	160	163	175	}		153
Mineralsdo	146	146	148	143	151	148	140	150	153	155	155	r 156	) » 15

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						194	7						1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	GENI	ERAL I	BUSIN	ESS I	NDICA	TORS	—Cont	inued					
MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS, SHIPMENTS, AND INVENTORIES													
New orders, index, total† _avg. month 1939=100 Durable goods industries	240 270 295 308 215 222 274 292 246 326 335 572 283 260 264 291 255 224 200 213 254 209 119 179 816 195 199 179 816 195	254 295 327 344 229 229 230 311 267 256 364 366 567 290 275 277 309 273 322 284 241 42 306 182 860 159 197 203	249 288 319 336 217 226 288 312 268 263 263 263 267 290 272 278 301 268 236 322 222 263 217 238 298 143 316 184 897 165 199 211 202 196 136	241 279 308 316 219 219 228 320 276 265 278 282 276 244 311 209 265 278 242 244 311 203 265 278 222 244 311 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203	235 256 273 294 209 222 2283 313 258 265 600 286 265 265 265 265 273 300 199 263 226 251 314 1150 334 186 959 172 204 228 199 206 142	245 271 304 315 202 230 292 323 280 274 367 669 268 277 275 263 312 216 265 228 254 321 153 186 966 172 208 212 213 214 215 216 216 216 216 216 217 217 217 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218	281 260 271 328 194 213 271 287 264 251 340 291 496 259 260 262 262 263 289 188 286 228 288 289 289 213 244 251 251 264 251 264 265 265 265 265 265 265 265 265	231 261 286 307 199 213 282 231 352 271 362 289 269 268 205 267 266 300 205 271 231 231 497 289 299 258 295 207 266 300 205 271 267 266 300 205 271 271 271 271 271 271 271 271	260 292 312 345 230 240 315 336 298 393 340 567 319 295 332 277 234 302 257 234 302 277 234 234 247 247 257 267 277 277 277 277 277 277 277 277 27	255 291 309 346 • 234 • 234 318 339 307 • 298 354 • 533 • 320 • 303 • 226 335 • 226 337 • 246 327 164 327 177 • 210 215 • 215 • 218	267 306 348 351 228 244 329 349 302 7 305 7 411 7 383 7 386 7 319 315 358 7 293 311 345 223 7 310 7 237 264 325 166 355 186 990 176 214 221 221 221 221 221 221	252 291 322 346 217 228 354 354 354 348 642 321 304 289 336 295 316 16 16 186 186 211 211 211 218	
Petroleum refining	134 238 177 217 20, 805	250 178 221 21, 176	262 183 222 21, 612	273 188 223 22, 058	282 189 222 22, 424	145 281 186 228 22,618	148 272 186 222 22, 678	152 262 186 218 22, 936	154 251 184 219 23, 120	157 251 184 225 r 23, 398	r 158 247 188 230 r 23, 577	156 193 231 23,702	
		]	BUSIN	ESS P	OPUL!	ATION							<u> </u>
DPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER*													
Operating businesses, total, end of quarter			312.1 1,726.6 173.1 709.6 552.9 128.0			720.7 7557.9 7109.5 756.8			p 3,817.0 p 275.9 p 318.1 p 1,754.9 p 180.2 p 727.2 p 560.6 p 85.1 p 54.2 p 98.4				
Commercial service	202 17 15 67 76 27 15, 193 582 575 11, 020 1, 674 1, 342	238 22 20 92 70 34 12, 976 651 766 7, 654 1, 396 2, 509	254 21 13 108 88 24 15, 251 758 341 11, 336 1, 169 1, 647	277 23 16 117 84 37 16,080 1,015 1,015 1,27 11,822 1,503 1,493	378 33 20 155 119 51 17, 326 739 321 10, 971 3, 037 2, 258	283 21 23 95 108 36 18, 982 610 664 14, 220 1, 614 1, 874	299 30 17 107 105 40 37, 137 19, 863 384 12, 466 2, 280 2, 144	287 23 19 99 102 44 14, 903 655 176 10, 426 1, 668 1, 978	292 28 20 101 103 40 10, 034 829 444 5, 964 1, 390 1, 407	336 29 25 98 129 55 21, 322 1, 074 2, 301 13, 337 2, 289 2, 321	313 23 25 124 115 26 16, 345 505 537 12, 574 1, 531 1, 198	317 23 26 112 123 33 25, 499 1, 232 455 20, 937 1, 908 967	356 29 23 108 153 43 12, 965 711 820 6, 892 2, 837 1, 705
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS  New incorporations (4 states)number	4, 202	3,018	3, 299	2, 996	2, 870	2,893	2, 595	2, 494	2, 612	3, 269	2, 767	3, 160	3, 688
	,	,	,	,	,	,	,,	,	,	,	,	,	.,

Revised. \*\*Preliminary.

\*New series. For estimated value of manufacturers' inventories for 1938-42, see p. 7 of the June 1942 Survey and p. S. 2 of the May 1943 issue. For data through 1944 for the series on operating businesses and business turnover, see pp. 21-23 of the May 1946 Survey and p. 10 of the May 1944 issue.

[Revised series. See notes marked "†" on pp. S-2 and S-3 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to revised data for manufacturers' orders, shipments and inventories.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	47						1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
			COM	MODIT	ry Pr	ICES							
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS								1					
Prices received, all farm products 1909-14=100	260 236	262 245	280 266	276 269	272	271	276	276	286	289	287	301	307
Crops         do           Food grain         do           Feed grain and hay         do	223	235	283	277	268 276	262 253	263 251	255 246	254 278	261 302	268 312	281 318	284 322
Tobaccodo	184 399	185 390	212 390	223 387	218 390	240 390	253 390	270 383	297 352	284 357	283 354	305 377	318 377
Cotton do do do do do do do do do do do do do	240 196	246 203	257 215	260 223	270 222	275 228	289 215	267 177	252 181	247 166	257 151	275 149	267 135
Thurst around do	238 336	275 334	299 360	295 358	286	215	189	211	179	238	272	294 367	320 377
Livestock and productsdo	281	278	292	282	326 275	318 278	314 286	308 295	311 315	344 313	349 304	320	328
Oil-bearing crops. do. Livestock and products. do. Meat animals. do. Dairy products. do. Poultry and eggs. do.	306 292	319 270	345 269	331 257	327 241	338 233	343 244	349 258	367 282	360 283	338 293	352 311	379 313
Poultry and eggsdo	201	192	199	204	203	205	220	224	246	251	242	262	231
All commodities 1910-14=100. Commodities used in living do	227 242	234 248	240 252	243 255	242 254	244 252	244 252	249 256	253 259	254	257 264	262 268	266 272
Commodities used in productiondo	207	215	224	227	226	233	234	239	246	261 246	248	254	259
All commodities, interest and taxesdo Parity ratio*do	215 121	221 119	226 7 124	229 • 121	228 119	230 r 118	230 120	234	238 120	239 121	241 119	245 123	251 122
RETAIL PRICES											į		
All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index)	172. 7	172, 7	177. 2	177. 2	177. 1	178.7	179.7	181.4	184.9	184. 9	185, 9	188.4	190.3
Coal (U. S. Department of Labor indexes):	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.5			119.2	126. 5		i		» 130. 5	100.0
Anthracite 1923–25=100 Bituminous do	121. 9	122. 2	121. 0	122.5	116, 8 123, 4	116. 8 123. 6	129. 5	139.1	128.3 139.4	129. 4 140. 5	130. 4 143. 8	p 144. 3	
Consumers' price index (U. S. Department of Labor):										Ì			
Combined index 1935-39=100. Apparel do do	153. 3 179. 0	153. 2 181. 5	156.3 184.3	156. 2 184. 9	156. 0 185. 0	157. 1 185. 7	158. 4 184. 7	160.3 185.9	163. 8 187. 6	163. 8 189. 0	164.9 190.2	167. 0 191. 2	1688 192. 1
Fooddo	183. 8 143. 4	182.3 144.1	189. 5 148. 1	188.0 153.4	187. 6 154. 2	190. 5 154. 6	193. 1 155. 0	196. 5 155. 7	203. 5 157. 8	201. 6 160. 3	202. 7 167. 9	206. 9 170. 5	209. 7 172. 7
Cereals and bakery products* do Dairy products* do do do do do do do do do do do do do	190, 1	183. 2	187. 5	178.9	171.5	171. 5	178.8	183.8	195. 2	190.1	198.4	204. 9	205. 7
Fruits and vegetables*dodo	187. 9 199. 0	191. 7 196. 7	199. 6 207. 6	200. 4 202. 6	207. 0 203. 9	205. 0 216. 9	202. 0 220. 2	199. 8 228. 4	198. 2 240. 6	196. 6 235. 5	199. 6 227. 0	205. 3 227. 3	208. 3 237. 5
Final alastricity and ice do	117.3 91.9	117.5	117. 6 92. 2	118. 4 92. 5	117. 7 92. 4	117. 7 91. 7	119. 5 91. 7	123. 8 92. 0	124. 6 92. 1	125. 2 92. 2	126. 9 92. 5	127. 8 92. 6	129. 5 93. 1
Gas and electricity* do Other fuels and ice* do Housefurnishings do Rent do	142. 1 179. 1	142.3 180.8	142. 5 182. 3	143.8 182.5	142. 4 181. 9	143. 0 182. 6	146. 6 184. 3	154. 8 184. 2	156.3 187.5	157. 4 187. 8	160. 5	162. 0 191. 4	165.0
Rentdo	108. 8 137. 1	108. 9 137. 4	109. 0 138. 2	109. 0 139. 2	109. 2 139. 0	109. 2 139. 1	110. 0 139. 5	111.2	113.6	114.9	115. 2	115. 4	115. 9
Miscellaneousdododo	157.1	157.4	136. 2	107. 2	100.0	155.1	108.0	139.8	140.8	141.8	143.0	144. 4	146, 4
U. S. Department of Labor indexes:													
Combined index o 1926=100. Economic classes:	141.5	144. 5	149.5	147.7	147. 1	148.0	150. 6	153.6	157.4	158. 5		7 163. 2	165. 6
Manufactured products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	136. 7 152. 1	139.7 154.9	143.3 163.2	141.9 160.1	141. 7 158. 6	141. 7 160. 2	144. 0 165. 3	147. 6 167. 0	151.6 170.8			154.7 182.0	157. 6 183. 9
Semimanufactured articles do Farm products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	138. 8 165. 0	142. 1 170. 4	145. 9 182. 6	144.5 177.0	144. 9 175. 7	145. 9 177. 9	147.0	149.5	152.0	154.1	156.4	157. 9	157.0
Grainsdo	162.6	171.1	203. 3	199.8	202. 4	206.0	181. 4 202. 3	181. 7 208. 8	186. 4 230. 3	241. 4	245. 5	196. 7 252. 7	199. 2 256. 3
Livestock and poultrydodododo	189. 6 136. 1	201. 5 138. 6	216. 0 142. 1	199. 2 141. 0	198. 7 140. 6	200. 9 140. 7	209. 9 143. 6	215. 9 147. 2	224. 8 150. 8		* 153.3	226.3 155.7	232. 9 158. 0
Foods do Cereal products do	156. 2 139. 9	162. 0 141. 3	167. 6 150. 4	162.4 154.1	159. 8 151. 7	161. 8 149. 2	167. 1 154. 7	172.3 153.3	179.3 158.7		178. 0 172. 5	178. 4 170. 6	179.9 170.1
Dairy products do Fruits and vegetables do Meats do	164. 6 131. 6	161. 8 134. 2	157. 6 141. 5	148.8 142.2	138. 8 144. 3	140. 9 145. 2	152. 8 139. 7	164.3 133.0	170. 6 130. 1	167. 3	175.9	183. 5 135. 4	183. 9 141. 1
Meats do do	183. 4	199. 5	207. 3	196.7	203.0	208. 6	217. 9	234.6	244.8	230. 0	217.6	214. 8	222. 3
Commodities other than farm products and foods of 1926=100.	127.6	128. 5	131. 1	131.8	131.9	131.4	133. 4 175. 7	136.0		140.0		7 145.6	148. 1
Building materialsdodododo	169. 7 132. 2	174.8 132.3	177. 5 132. 4	178.8 134.5	177. 0 134. 5	174. 4 134. 7	143.3	144.3	183. 3 145. 4			191. 0 148. 8	
Cement do Lumber do Paint and paint materials do Chemicals and allied products† do	108.3 249.9	109.9 263.6	112.3 269.3	114.0 273.5	114. 0 269. 4	114.3 266.1	114.9 269.0	116. 9 276. 7	119. 0 285. 7				
Paint and paint materials do	171. 2 128. 1	173. 9 129. 3	176. 1 132. 2	175. 5 133. 2	169. 2 127. 1	159. 6 120. 2	156. 1 118. 8	154.9 117.5	157.9	161. 4	161.8	164. 0	163. 2
Chemicals and affect products do do	112. 7 181. 7	113, 8	114. 5 182. 7	119.5 181.0	118. 7 173. 6	118. 7 156. 1	119.9	117. 5	118. 2	122. 1	124.3	124. 1	125. 8
Chemicalsdo Drug and pharmaceutical materials†do Fertilizer materialsdo	99.9	182. 5 99. 2	101.8	101. 2	102. 5	101.8	137.4 103.5	136. 6 105. 5	136. 6 109. 8	111.3	112.0	154. 9 114. 4	115.6
Oils and fatsdo Fuel and lighting materialsdo	210. 6 97. 7	214.3 97.9	231. 5 100. 7	220. 1 103. 4	179. 9 103. 3	139. 2 103. 9	134. 8 108. 9	133. 3 112. 5	163. 3 114. 1	115. 9	118.1	215. 9 124. 3	236. 7 130. 0
Electricity do do do do do do do do do do do do do	64. 9 80. 8	65. 7 84. 3	64.3 84.9	64.3 84.0	64.1 85.0	64. 4 85. 8	65, 0 85, 5	64. 5 86. 0	65. 2 87. 0	64. 9 86. 8	66. 3 83. 6	85. 4	-
Petroleum products do Hides and leather products do	76. 5 175. 1	76. 6 173. 8	81. 7 174. 6	86.3 166.4	86. 8 170. 8	87. 5 173. 2	89. 8 178. 4	92. 2 182. 1	93.7	96. 5	99.9	112.0	120.7
Hides and skinsdo	198. 5	191.4	192. 2	178.1	177.7	187.1	203. 5	215. 6	221.1	243.7	263.4	256. 9	238. 9
Leather do Shoes do do	181. 6 170. 6	181. 1 171. 5	183. 7 171. 5	158. 0 172. 1	176.3 172.2	178. 9 172. 6	187. 4 173. 2	190. 7 174. 9	197. 4 175. 2	178.0	187.0	190. 7	194.3
ShoesdoHousefurnishing goods†do Furnishingsdo	123. 3 128. 4	124.6 129.6	125. 8 131. 4	127. 4 134. 4	128. 8 136. 9	129. 2 137. 2	129. 8 138. 1	129. 7 138. 1	130. 6 138. 5	132. 3	7 137. 7 140. 0	7 139. 7 142. 8	141.1
Furniture† do do Metals and metal productso do Iron and steel do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7 128. 4 138. 0	128.5 137.9	7 129. 7 139. 9	* 127. 0 140. 3	7 129.3 141.4	7 129. 4 142. 6	7 129. 7 143. 8	r 129.3 148.9	7 132. 1 150. 7	* 135.0	7 135.6	r 136. 8 r 152. 3	138. 6
Iron and steel dodderso	123. 9	125.0	126. 9	127.6	128.6	131.4	133. 3	139. 4	140.4	140.8	7 141.3	* 142.2	145. 5
Metals, nonferrousdo Plumbing and heating equipmentdo	130. 5 117. 0	131. 3 117. 1	139. 0 117. 9	141. 0 118. 2	143. 9 120. 0	142.9 119.1	141.8 123.4	141.8 128.6	142.0 135.9	142. 0 136. 0	142. 2 136. 0	143. 0 136. 1	
Revised. Preliminary. In August 1947 the number of foods included in			3.6 01			***							

\* Revised. \* Preliminary.

In August 1947 the number of foods included in the index was reduced from 61 to 50. Beginning July 1947 a new schedule was adopted for collecting prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services; prices for these groups are obtained in 10 key cities each month and in 24 other large cities quarterly; prices are collected for 8 of the 24 quarterly cities each month; information on rents is obtained at least quarterly in each of the 34 cities; national averages for the indicated groups and for rents are weighted averages of indexes for cities surveyed during the month and estimated changes for other cities in the index. For January-June 1947 rent changes were estimated from a survey of 5 or 6 cities each month.

G' Current prices on motor vehicles were introduced into the calculations beginning October 1946; April 1942 prices were earnied forward in earlier computations; see previous issues of the Survey for explanation and for October 1946-December 1947 indexes using April 1942 prices; January 1948 indexes using April 1942 prices are as follows: All commodities, 183.1; manufactured products, 153.6; commodities other than farm products, 154.6; commodities other than farm products, 136.5.

New series. The series on prices paid by farmers and the parity ratio are from the U. S. Department of Agriculture; the latter is the ratio of prices received to prices paid, interest and taxes; data for 1913–45 will be shown later. For a description of the Department of Commerce Index of retail prices of all commodities, see p. 28 of the August 1943 Survey; and for revised, figures for 1929, 1933 and 1935–44, p. 31 of February 1946 Survey. Data beginning 1935 for the indexes of retail prices of the food subgroups are shown on p. 16 of the November 1946 Survey. Data beginning 1935 for the indexes of prices received by farmers for 1913–45 are shown on pp. 17–19 of the April 1947 Survey; data for February 15, 1948, are as follows: Total 279; crops, 257; food grain 251; feed grain

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	47						1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
		СОМ	MODI	TY PR	ICES-	-Conti	nued						
WHOLESALE PRICES—Continued													
U. S. Department of Labor indexes—Continued Commodities other than farm, etc—Con. Textile products	136. 6 132. 4 184. 6 99. 3 33. 8 101. 2 120. 8 110. 3 66. 6 141. 9	138.0 132.7 193.7 100.0 37.0 80.2 121.9 110.9 66.7 143.4	139. 6 133. 0 196. 6 100. 8 37. 0 73. 2 127. 5 115. 3 66. 7 145. 1	139. 2 133. 0 194. 7 100. 8 37. 0 69. 4 129. 1 115. 7 66. 7 152. 5	138. 9 133. 9 193. 0 100. 8 37. 0 67. 9 129. 2 116. 1 66. 7 154. 3	138. 9 133. 9 193. 8 100. 8 37. 0 68. 4 129. 2 1 112. 7 62. 5 154. 2	139. 5 134. 3 195. 9 100. 4 37. 0 68. 2 130. 1 113. 0 60. 8 157. 2	140.8 134.3 199.2 99.9 37.0 68.2 133.3 112.7 60.8 157.6	142. 0 134. 4 202. 3 99. 9 37. 0 68. 3 133. 8 115. 9 60. 8 159. 5	143. 0 134. 7 204. 6 100. 0 37. 0 71. 2 134. 2 117. 1 60. 8 159. 8	144. 7 135. 6 209. 1 101. 4 37. 0 73. 3 134. 9 118. 8 61. 0 160. 7	147. 6 136. 3 213. 5 103. 0 40. 0 73. 3 139. 6 121. 5 63. 4 164. 7	147. 0 138. 7 214. 2 104. 4 40. 7 46. 4 141. 6 123. 5 63. 4 168. 1
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR													
As measured by—  Wholesale prices. 1935-39=100.  Consumers' prices. do.  Retail food prices. do.  Prices received by farmers† do.	56. 9 65. 2 54. 3 41. 0	55. 7 65. 3 54. 8 40. 7	53. 8 64. 0 52. 7 38. 0	54. 5 64. 0 53. 1 38. 5	54. 7 64. 1 53. 2 39. 2	54. 4 63. 6 52. 4 39. 3	53. 3 63. 1 51. 7 38. 5	52. 4 62. 4 50. 8 38. 5	51. 1 61. 1 49. 1 37. 2	50. 8 61. 1 49. 6 36. 8	50. 4 60. 6 49. 5 37. 0	49. 3 59. 9 48. 3 35. 3	48. 6 59. 2 47. 7 34. 7
	(	CONST	RUCT	ION A	ND RI	EAL E	STATI	E		·	·	<u> </u>	-
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY*													
New construction, total mil. of dol. Private, total do. Residential (nonfarm) do. Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, total mil. of dol. Industrial do. Farm construction do.	839 666 300 275 159	795 634 284 260 152	826 648 285 247 146	876 662 306 240 142	955 722 342 245 141	1,070 811 387 254 140	1, 161 876 429 259 139	1, 242 937 461 266 139	1, 279 962 490 275 138	1, 334 990 530 283 137	1, 272 1, 001 565 290 136	1. 176 962 555 285 133	1, 165 863 475 274 130
Farm construction	10 81 173 39 12 33 5 37	10 80 161 33 12 32 3 34 50	20 96 178 24 12 36 3 48 58	30 86 214 16 15 41 4 75 67	40 95 233 9 15 41 3 95 73	50 120 259 6 15 42 2 117 79	60 128 285 9 19 44 2 128 85	75 135 305 9 22 45 1 139 90	275 138 655 132 317 8 21 49 1 147 92	50 127 344 10 23 54 1 164 93	25 121 271 6 19 53 0 110 83	15 107 214 4 17 54 0 60 79	14 100 202 4 13 54 0 55 76
CONTRACT AWARDS													
Contract awards, 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): Total projectsnumber. Total valuation thous. of dol. Public ownership do. Private ownership do. Nonresidential buildings:	27, 619 571, 628 166, 672 404, 956	24, 321 442, 197 95, 770 346, 427	32, 268 596, 755 143, 316 453, 439	29, 957 602, 338 177, 272 425, 066	27, 769 674, 657 233, 873 440, 784	24, 044 605, 070 226, 471 378, 599	28, 734 660, 254 202, 571 457, 683	31, 885 823, 216 217, 811 605, 405	27, 185 649, 996 192, 660 457, 336	36, 339 793, 286 208, 947 584, 339	29, 793 715, 108 223, 505 491, 603	21, 696 625, 363 207, 481 417, 882	23, 125 615, 206 196, 530 418, 676
Projects number. Floor area thous, of sq. ft. Valuation thous, of dol. Residential buildings:	3, 096 25, 700 200, 312	3, 006 21, 488 143, 258	3, 670 22, 242 191, 903	3, 905 26, 034 184, 317	4, 554 30, 238 235, 899	4, 355 27, 561 209, 942	4, 912 32, 123 253, 512	4, 915 41, 682 290, 807	4, 213 24, 114 239, 915	5, 134 33, 478 277, 888	4, 249 28, 552 243, 416	3, 252 r 33, 088 244, 495	3, 295 27, 719 240, 544
Projects number Floor area thous, of sq. ft. Valuation thous, of dol. Public works:	23, 593 39, 279 257, 419	20, 440 32, 469 208, 391	27, 414 42, 991 282, 881	24, 284 39, 006 256, 668	21, 255 42, 672 254, 085	17, 604 29, 213 209, 458	21, 568 36, 774 240, 885	24, 789 47, 805 308, 937	21, 154 30, 037 268, 543	29, 473 52, 302 349, 490	24, 147 42, 696 290, 220	17, 402 32, 192 226, 796	18, 899 32, 183 238, 098
Projects number Valuation thous. of dol.	681 80, 721	665 59, 806	918 77, 926	1, 509 123, 249	1, 607 119, 713	1, 744 142, 495	1, 910 127, 454	1,761 137,471	1, 522 110, 556	1, 425 112, 726	1, 114 138, 606	809 113, 289	718 108, 891
Utilities:number_ Projectsthous, of dol Valuationthous, of dol Value of contracts awarded (F. R. indexes):	249 33, 176	210 30, 742	266 44, 045	259 38, 104	353 64, 960	341 43, 175	344 38, 403	420 86, 001	296 30, 982	307 53, 182	283 42, 866	233 40, 783	213 27, 673
Total, unadjusted 1923-25=100.  Residential, unadjusted do.  Total, adjusted do.  Residential, adjusted do.	120 119 146 144	131 135 151 152	133 135 132 129	152 144 133 123	153 130 127 110	158 127 136 116	170 138 155 136	173 148 166 150	184 168 183 168	175 164 184 170	173 157 193 163	r 159 r 137 r 197 r 161	154 123 188 148
Contract awards (E. N. R.)thous. of dol Highway concrete pavement contract awards: † Totalthous. of sq. yd	430, 970 1, 343	356, 491 1, 463	400, 415 2, 438	454, 471 5, 280	514, 343 3, 828	517, 175 4, 228	524, 238 5, 011	413, 494 3, 285	494, 805 2, 760	575, 089 3, 260	474, 357 2, 349	r 503, 384 r 2, 863	441, 955 1, 723
Airports do  Roads do  Streets and alleys do	26 606 711	1, 081 382	1, 578 808	3, 167 1, 600	2, 607 1, 186	212 2, 456 1, 560	2, 452 2, 390	79 1, 468 1, 737	163 1, 133 1, 464	203 1, 946 1, 110	1, 592 752	7 1, 776 963	1, 040 677
PERMIT VALUATIONS AND DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED													
Estimated number of new nonfarm dwelling units scheduled to be started (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Total nonfarm*	40, 800 25, 383 24, 299 20, 537 1, 496 2, 266 1, 084	45, 500 27, 074 27, 074 22, 156 1, 615 3, 303 0	63, 100 37, 649 37, 158 30, 615 2, 448 4, 095	73, 500 42, 862 42, 534 35, 214 3, 142 4, 178 328	74, 500 41, 138 41, 138 33, 670 3, 085 4, 383	83, 400 46, 999 45, 994 34, 627 3, 478 7, 889 1, 005	r 83, 400 47, 153 47, 117 36, 943 3, 053 7, 121	90, 400 51, 304 51, 112 39, 226 3, 519 8, 367 192	94, 900 52, 179 51, 904 40, 865 2, 988 8, 051	98, 100 56, 279 55, 819 42, 716 3, 536 9, 567 460	75, 800 41, 949 41, 029 30, 303 3, 316 7, 410 920	63, 300 36, 447 36, 083 26, 591 2, 443 7, 049 364	" 33, 197 " 32, 415 " 23, 700 " 2, 278 " 6, 437 " 782

1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey		- 1											
	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	CONST	TRUCT	TON A	ND RI	EAL E	STATI	E—Con	tinued	ł				
PERMIT VALUATIONS, ETC.—Continued			[										
dexes of building construction, based on building permits (U. S. Dept. of Labor):													
Number of new dwelling units provided 1935-39=100	r 146.3	156.1	217. 1	247. 2	237. 2	271.0	271.9	295, 9	300. 9	324.5	241.9	r 210. 2	<b>1</b> 91.
Permit valuation: Total building constructiondo	r 153. 9	158.3	218.5	251.6	244. 2	278. 2	306.1	323.5	319.5	344.7	285. 5	7 274.0	242
New residential buildings do Additions, alterations, and repairs do Additions.	196.7 112.0 166.1	207. 6 111. 5 168. 9	308.8 141.8 214.1	359. 1 159. 4 248. 7	338. 5 163. 5 241. 4	387. 7 180. 9 284. 2	405. 4 217. 8 311. 5	447. 9 232. 4 279. 9	459. 1 206. 7 298. 1	516. 2 216. 5 291. 9	399. 8 211. 9 219. 8	7 345. 8 7 228. 6 7 230. 8	308 195 216
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES	100.1	100.0	211.1	2.0.1	211.1	201.2	011.0	210.0	200.1	201.0	210.0	200.0	210
perthaw (industrial building)1914=100			304			300			304			307	
merican Appraisal Co.: Average, 30 cities1913=100 Atlantado	381 410	390 419	404 434	414 444	419 448	427 448	437 458	446 470	452 475	456 479	464 494	468 501	4
New York do San Francisco do do	390 353	463 364	420 379	427 390	432 392	438 396	442 409	448 417	452 424	469 427	480 429	488 433	4
St. Louisdododo	375	383	396	403	405	421	430	441	446	449	456	459	4
H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.:	277	280	282	286	290	2 <del>9</del> 4	295	300	307	312	314	318	8
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings:  Brick and concrete:  Atlanta	148.8	153. 4	154.4	155. 1	155. 4	160. 3	162. 4	164. 1	165.0	165. 5	166.9	168. 6	175
New York do San Francisco do	194. 7 172. 4	196. 2 174. 2	204. 7	205, 6 178, 1	205. 9 178. 4	211. 2 186. 6	215. 5 188. 9	216. 4 192. 5	218. 5 195. 4	219. 0 196. 2	219.8 196.8	225. 1 199. 8	228
St. Louis do do do do do do do do do do do do do	173. 9	175.8	178.0	178.3	182.8	187.8	189.9	191. 2	192. 2	193. 6	194.9	198. 1	199
Brick and concrete: Atlanta do New York do	149. 9	152.0	153. 5	154.1	154. 3	159.6	161.2	162.3	163.0	163. 4	164. 5	166. 7	17
San Francisco	193. 5 174. 6	194. 4 175. 7	205. 9 180. 4	206. 8 180. 6	207. 0 180. 8	212. 5 190. 6	214, 9 192, 4	216. 0 197. 4	217. 4 199. 6	217. 8 200. 2	218. 4 200. 6		22 20
St. Louis do Brick and steel:	175. 2 148. 8	176. 4 153. 1	179.0	179. 2 154. 2	185. 4 154. 4	187. 8 158. 8	189. 4 161. 4	190. 8 165. 0	191. 5 165. 8	192. 5 166. 2	193. 4 169. 4	200. 9	173
Atlanta do New York do San Francisco do	191. 1 176. 1	192. 9 178. 4	153. 5 202. 4 180. 7	203. 4 180. 9	203. 6 181. 1	206. 6 188. 0	209. 4 190. 8	210. 4 195. 7	213. 8 198. 9	214. 2 199. 5	215. 1 200. 2	171, 4 220, 0 202, 9	22 20
St. Louisdo Residences;	172.8	175. 3	176. 9	177. 1	182. 1	187. 5	190.1	192.3	193. 4	194. 5	196.3	199.6	20
Brick: Atlantadodo	165.8	178.7	179. 2	180. 2	180. 4	184.0	185.4	185.6	186. 9	187. 3	189.3	191.9	19
New York do do do do do do do do do do do do do	177.0	211. 2 185. 6	217. 6 188. 6	219. 1 188. 8	219.3 189.0	223. 4 195. 1	225. 5 196. 7	225. 9 198. 4	228. 7 207. 1	229, 1 207, 7	231. 3 209. 7	242. 7 212. 7	23° 21°
St. Louisdo	187. 6	196. 9 182. 9	199.1	199. 3 183. 9	202. 2 184. 1	205. 6 187. 9	207. 0 189. 3	207. 5 189. 5	210. 7 191. 0	212.1	217. 5 194. 0	220.6	198
Atlanta do do New York do do do do do do do do do do do do do	208. 9 173. 9	217. 2 184. 9	183. 3 226. 8 187. 0	221. 6 187. 2	221. 8 187. 4	225. 0 194. 0	227. 1 195. 6	227. 5 196. 3	231. 0 206. 2	191. 4 231. 4 206. 8	234.1 209.3	196. 7 238. 8	24 24 21
San Franciscododododododododo	187. 0	198. 9	200. 3	200. 5	202, 2	207. 2	208.6	209. 0	213.0	214.0	220. 9	210. 5 224. 0	22
Building* 1913=100. Construction (all types) do do	297. 7 390. 8	298. 8 392. 0	300.8 396.1	299. 6 396. 5	303. 1 403. 3	304. 9 406. 5	313. 0 415. 0	317. 1 417. 8	320. 8 424. 4	322. 3 429. 3	325.3 432.3	326. 9 435. 0	32 43
oderal Home Loan Bank Administration: Standard 6-room frame house:	1							ł				1	İ
Combined index 1935-39=100 Materials do	167. 0 168. 2	173. 8 177. 6	179. 6 185. 6	182. 5 188. 8	183. 7 189. 1	184.8 189.0	185, 1 188, 5						
Labordodo	166.8	168.6	170. 2	172. 4	175. 5	179, 2	181.0						
ed. Hous. Admn., home mortgage insurance: Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative)	]												
mils, of dol_ stimated total nonfarm mortgages recorded	6, 959	6, 995	7,036	7, 087	7, 147	7, 217	7, 295	7, 377	7, 473	7, 593	7, 691	7,815	7,
(\$20,000 and under)*thous. of dol_ stimated new mortgage loans by all savings and	847, 043	770, 095	858, 675	941, 020	965, 733	947, 357	994, 787	988, 446	1, 022, 648	1, 103, 030	954, 569	-,,	909,
loan associations, totalthous. of dol_ Classified according to purpose:	250, 016	241, 263	288, 221	313, 636	335, 074	323, 368	353, 105	351, 757	356, 871	376, 000	311, 292	310, 201	273,
Mortgage loans on homes:  Constructiondo  Home purchasedo	51, 145 - 145, 273	52, 723 133, 399	61, 543 161, 694	70, 214 176, 395	78, 612 186, 148	69, 700 184, 626	85, 867 194, 057	83, 355 200, 183	86, 097 203, 443	95, 364 208, 488	76, 718 170, 831	82, 234 163, 703	70, 140,
Refinancing do Repairs and reconditioning do do do do do do do do do do do do do	22, 599 6, 795	22, 529 7, 091	25, 916 9, 665	26, 149 10, 788	28, 383 11, 558	28, 948 11, 963	28, 936 13, 410	25, 263 13, 018	27, 322 12, 297	28, 523 13, 213	24, 747 10, 415	9,806	25, 8.
Loans for all other purposesdo cans outstanding of agencies under the Home	24, 204	25, 521	29, 403	30, 090	30, 373	28, 131	30, 835	29, 938	27, 712	30, 412	28, 581	28, 416	28,
Loan Bank Board: Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances	011	242	996	245	257	289	292	314	336	360	391	436	
to member institutionsmils. of dol	251 621	609	236 596	582	570	557	544	532	520	1	497	1	
loans outstandingmils. of dol preclosures, nonfarm, index, adjusted † 1935–39=100.	r 8. 5	8. 5	7 9, 2	77.9	r 8. 1	8.7	8.5	78.6	8.2	7.7	7.0	8.0	
ire lossesthous, of dol	57, 180	64, 247	72, 435	68, 029	56, 545	50, 840	49, 357	51, 359	47, 990		51, 346		63,
			DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE							
ADVERTISING													
dvertising indexes, adjusted:† Printers' Ink, combined index1935-39=100	236 278	245 281	263 288	278 303	281 320	284 331	263 283	262 308	281 309	r 284 321	277 314	₽ 269 ₽ 312	
Farm papers do Magazines do Newspapers do do	. 271	281 287 193	288 323 210	303 333 222	340 340 229	342 230	283 298 215	280 218	331 217	r 335 r 214	330 200	p 313	
Outdoordo	183 289	213 289	217 217 292	272 294	295 287	287 289	303 284	319 291	289 298	287 309	258 312	p 229	

\*Revised.

1 Revisions for January 1940-December 1945 are available on request; see also latter part of note marked "†" on p. S-5.

Now series. For a description of the series of the series on nonfarm mortgages recorded and data for January 1939 to September 1942 see p. S-5 of the November 1942 Survey. See note in the February 1947 Survey regarding the Engineering News-Record index of building costs; data beginning 1913 will be shown later.

1 Revised series. The index of nonfarm foreclosures has been revised beginning 1938 because of changes in the seasonal adjustment factors; revised data for 1938-46 are available upon request: Indexes of advertising from Printers' Ink have been completely revised and all series are nowbased on dollar costs; data beginning 1935 and a description of the indexes will be published later. The indexes of cost of the standard 6-room frame house are shown on a revised basis beginning in the April 1946 Survey; revisions beginning November 1935 will be published later; the indexes were discontinued after June 1947.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1947											
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary

#### DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued

		DON	MESTI	C TRA	DE—C	ontinu	1ed						
ADVERTISING—Continued													
Tide advertising index, adjusted* 1935-39=100_Radio advertising:  Cost of facilities, total	205. 7 16, 548 670 100 273 444 4, 357 546 1, 642 1, 355 5, 148 1, 845 23, 963 1, 826 466 505	201. 0 15, 102 629 99 224 458 3, 924 507 1, 555 1, 257 4, 568 1, 726 32, 109 1, 576 3, 345 740 566	194. 2 16, 728 740 123 249 532 4, 344 541 175 1, 685 1, 397 5, 007 1, 934 42, 617 2, 325 5, 277 1, 169	197. 1 15, 548 595 98 284 508 4, 049 467 1, 729 1, 308 4, 714 1, 641 40, 816 2, 262 4, 663 1, 288 1, 288	196. 2 16, 009 573 111 301 412 4, 120 499 177 1, 722 1, 433 4, 784 1, 877 42, 801 4, 661 1, 541 6, 661 1, 541 6, 698	3, 125   1, 376	218. 3 14, 227 441 130 314 381 4, 106 432 172 1, 542 1, 595 3, 982 1, 132		1 10, 191 1 3, 872 1 1, 567	221. 4 17, 376 597 139 379 471 5, 128 420 168 1, 704 1, 809 4, 967 1, 594		210. 1 17, 780 728 92 511, 464 5, 203 515, 464 1, 848 5, 033 1, 600 2 126, 436 2 7, 308 2 13, 191 2 7, 1017 2 1, 833	
Financial do Foods, food beverages, confections do. Gasoline and oil do. Housefurnishings, etc. do. Soap, cleansers, etc. do. Office furnishing and supplies do. Smoking materials do. Toilet goods, medical supplies do. All other do. Linage, total thous of lines. Newspaper advertising: Linage, total (52 cities) do.	3, 931 160 1, 147 407 369 920 3, 411 9, 438 3, 952 139, 894 36, 223	5,033 250 1,641 760 551 829 5,137 11,683 4,580 139,993 34,588	6, 068 536 2, 687 916 863 1, 069 6, 086 14, 956 5, 102 167, 384 39, 437	4, 926 600 3, 292 1, 016 624 887 5, 924 14, 677 4, 703 168, 445 39, 580	5, 246 627 3, 530 1, 182 995 860 6, 120 14, 740 4, 332 172, 376 41, 301	2, 667 1, 173 763 1, 125 5, 926 14, 421 3, 413	3, 377		1 13, 543 1 2, 142 1 6, 051 1 2, 558 1 1, 650 1 2, 827 1 12, 771 1 34, 582 4, 738 173, 871	4, 763	4, 474	2 17, 399 2 1, 331 2 9, 952 2 2, 585 2 2, 532 2 3, 073 2 15, 691 2 44, 524 3, 229 186, 913	3, 641
Classified	30, 225 103, 671 3, 556 2, 511 19, 895 77, 709	105, 405 4, 097 1, 767 22, 323 77, 218	39, 487 127, 948 5, 537 2, 157 27, 163 93, 090	128, 865 6, 473 2, 008 28, 100 92, 283	131, 075 6, 512 1, 950 28, 210 94, 403	39, 341 123, 789 7, 014 1, 933 26, 011 88, 831	37, 778 107, 485 6, 214 2, 299 22, 467 76, £05	40, 625 117, 355 6, 107 1, 769 22, 881 86, 597	41, 610 132, 262 5, 438 1, 809 27, 171 97, 843	44, 141 154, 337 6, 552 2, 194 33, 444 112, 148	41, 447 153, 361 5, 957 2, 033 32, 004 113, 367	37, 530 149, 383 5, 215 1, 986 24, 935 117, 247	39, 600 115, 828 5, 180 2, 896 20, 404 87, 348
percent of total  POSTAL BUSINESS	09.0	60,0	60. 8	00.1	00.2	80. 1	88,1	∞. ა	87.7	80.8	87.6	88. 1	88.1
Money orders: Domestic, issued (50 cities): Number thous, of dol. Domestic, paid (50 cities): Number thous, of dol. Value thous of dol. PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	4, 477 95, 899 14, 086 193, 877	4, 147 90, 036 12, 691 186, 444	4, 863 108, 862 14, 755 210, 579	4, 579 97, 079 14, 651 195, 527	4, 280 89, 824 13, 771 188, 244	4, 177 87, 284 16, 948 178, 353	4, 334 87, 320 13, 253 186, 565	3, 822 81, 664 12, 587 166, 697	4, 041 89, 874 13, 334 197, 141	4, 401 91, 665 15, 371 223, 262	4, 185 85, 095 13, 922 196, 844	4, 710 91, 655 15, 652 214, 581	4, 586 92, 651 14, 412 201, 299
Durable goods			18. 2 5. 4 9. 1 3. 8 94. 7 19. 1 57. 6 3. 7 9. 1 44. 0 6. 5 13. 0 3. 2 3. 6 4. 3			6.1 9.39 98.4 19.6 59.5 3.8 1.9 3.6 44.6 7 13.2 3.2 4.4			6.2 10.19 99.88 99.88 1.989 45.78 13.69 13.64 45.44			6.6 10.7 3.9 104.2 20.2 64.0 1.9 3.9 10.1 47.0 6.8	
### RETAIL TRADE  All retail stores:†  Estimated sales, total	8, 238 1, 836 807 688 119 526 339 51 135 424 255 169 78	7, 830 1, 774 788 679 110 485 302 50 133 425 259 166 76	9, 283 2, 122 940 811 130 598 369 66 163 498 318 180	9, 442 2, 287 980 847 132 693 431 78 185 526 342 184 188	10, 020 2, 436 993 847 147 744 461 79 204 593 397 196 106	9. 489 2, 402 987 839 148 741 476 77 187 570 368 202 104	9, 357 2, 403 1, 014 861 153 770 509 77 184 536 334 202 84	9, 629 2, 396 994 839 155 763 514 70 179 550 347 203 89	10, 141 2, 582 1, 052 899 152 839 575 71 193 594 385 210	10, 910 2, 831 1, 148 988 160 941 645 92 204 641 408 233 101	10, 727 2, 638 1, 070 910 160 796 528 71 197 651 425 225	12, 657 2, 958 1, 080 911 168 809 495 62 252 791 496 295 279	9, 693 2, 314 1, 062 946 116 679 449 71 159 496 310 186 78

Revised. ¹Total for July, August and September. ²Total for October, November and December. § See note marked "§" on p. S-6 of the April 1943 Survey in regard to enlargement of the reporting sample in August 1942.

\*New series. For a brief description of the Tide index of advertising see note marked "" on p. S-6 of the April 1946 Survey, data beginning 1936, are available on request. The estimates of consumer expenditures have been revised in accordance with revisions in the totals shown as a component of the gross national product on p. S-1 and in the "National Income Supplement" referred to in the note marked with an "\*" on that page; this supplement provides detailed annual estimates of consumption expenditures for 1929-46 and quarterly data for 1939-46 for the grand total and for total durable goods, nondurable goods and service; quarterly data beginning 1939 for all series will be published later.

†Revised series. See note marked "†" on p. S-7 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to tables giving data through June 1944 and 1945 revisions for sales of all retail stores; the seasonally adjusted indexes beginning 1942 shown in those tables and later data published currently on p. S-8 were recently revised because of changes in the seasonal adjustment factors and both the dollar figures and indexes beginning January 1946 were revised in the January 1948 issue, largely because of adjustment of the series to sales tax data for 1946; all data shown above are on the revised basis; revised dollar figures for all months of 1946 and revised indexes for 1942-46 are shown on p. 10 of the January 1948 Survey.

Index otherwise stand standards			<del></del>			19	47	•					1948
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
<u>'</u>		DO	MESTI	C TRA	ADE—(	Contin	ued		'				
RETAIL TRADE—Continued						1							
All retail storest—Continued Estimated sales—Continued Nondurable goods storesmil. of dol. Apparel groupdo. Men's clothing and furnishingsdo. Women's apparel and accessoriesdo. Family and other appareldo. Shoesdo. Drug storesdo. Eating and drinking placesdo. Eating and drinking placesdo. Grocery and combinationdo. Other fooddo. Filling stationsdo. General merchandise groupdo. Department, including mail-orderdo.	6, 402 603 144 276 87 97 281 995 2, 342 1, 840 502 339 992 656	6, 056 543 132 247 77 88 264 891 2, 243 1, 778 465 312 970 639	7, 161 797 190 371 107 130 296 1, 007 2, 509 1, 996 514 361 1, 242 842	7, 155 766 183 345 100 137 287 1, 019 2, 504 1, 979 525 400 1, 254 834	7, 584 778 192 345 103 138 304 1, 078 2, 712 2, 162 550 442 1, 316 874	7, 087 707 189 291 96 131 290 1, 032 2, 518 1, 995 523 440 1, 195 788	6, 954 558 134 241 77 106 293 1, 052 2, 618 2, 083 535 472 1, 074 677	7, 233 606 139 271 86 110 300 1, 089 2, 714 485 1, 156 743	7, 559 825 201 367 114 143 298 1, 086 2; 609 2, 663 546 466 466 1, 345	8, 079 858 2112 387 120 139 307 1, 131 2, 825 2, 243 582 483 1, 457 986	8, 089 906 247 395 134 131 296 1, 033 2, 768 2, 212 556 496 1, 605 1, 111	9, 699 1, 202 350 495 182 174 401 1, 085 2, 995 2, 377 618 496 2, 207 1, 478	7, 378 627 157 285 87 99 293 1, 008 2, 308 565 479 1, 081
General, including general merchandise with food.	124 96 116 849 215 197 141 296	120 93 117 833 220 190 135 288	142 118 141 948 264 191 152 341	151 120 149 925 283 146 144 352	165 130 147 954 272 144 151	153 120 134 905 249 155 134 368	155 110 133 887 251 153 134 349	157 115 140 884 238 139 148 359	160 132 146 930 244 170 132 381	168 141 162 1,018 266 181 162 409	168 149 177 985 214 189 162 420	194 210 326 1, 313 245 260 246 562	136 104 122 1, 018 240 309 144 325
Indexes of sales:   Unadjusted, combined index   1935-39=100   Durable goods stores   do   Nondurable goods stores   do   Adjusted, combined index   do   Durable goods stores   do   Adjusted, combined index   do   Durable goods stores   do   Automotive   do   Building materials and hardware   do   Homefurnishings   do   Jewelry   do   Apparel   do   Drug   do   Eating and drinking places   do   Drug   do   Eating and drinking places   do   Filling stations   do   General merchandise   do   Other retail stores   do   Estimated inventories, total*   millof dol   Durable goods stores*   do   Chain stores and mail-order houses: †	253. 5 227. 9 261. 9 281. 7 262. 2 198. 3 307. 6 370. 2 288. 0 283. 3 174. 6 233. 9 302. 4 410. 2 8, 943 3, 192. 5 7, 751	262. 4 240. 6 269. 5 287. 6 274. 3 213. 6 313. 1 383. 0 418. 2 291. 9 280. 5 246. 8 410. 4 322. 1 177. 6 236. 7 317. 6 9, 441 3, 416 6, 025	281. 5 263. 2 287. 5 291. 0 280. 7 219. 9 316. 8 392. 7 432. 4 294. 3 282. 6 407. 7 322. 0 183. 9 240. 9 318. 9 9,954 3,774 6,180	294. 8 287. 4 297. 2 297. 6 289. 4 233. 6 322. 7 390. 5 435. 9 300. 3 292. 4 414. 2 332. 3 200. 2 245. 2 9,971 3,796 6,175	301. 3 302. 2 301. 0 299. 7 287. 4 214. 1 332. 1 428. 1 430. 3 303. 7 301. 7 301. 8 203. 0 254. 2 315. 8 9, 665 3, 688 5, 977	302. 9 309. 4 300. 8 301. 6 297. 7 222. 1 343. 1 444. 2 442. 6 302. 9 300. 3 248. 8 406. 5 329. 0 201. 9 253. 1 329. 5 9, 357 8, 749	287. 1 298. 4 283. 4 301. 2 296. 9 222. 8 353. 4 426. 7 407. 4 302. 6 293. 8 246. 5 409. 6 329. 8 221. 7 251. 6 317. 5 9, 153 3, 566 5, 587	289. 7 297. 3 287. 2 298. 0 297. 5 220. 4 359. 5 416. 0 208. 1 277. 0 252. 3 406. 0 324. 4 221. 3 249. 5 313. 4 9, 507 3, 589 5, 918	323. 6 332. 6 320. 7 314. 7 322. 5 243. 1 388. 3 455. 6 438. 6 312. 1 313. 9 254. 6 418. 3 340. 6 218. 7 258. 0 329. 2 10, 022 3, 854. 6, 168	328. 6 343. 1 323. 9 317. 6 327. 6 255. 8 439. 4 409. 1 314. 3 293. 8 257. 1 426. 7 355. 2 219. 6 248. 4 335. 1 10, 626 3, 983. 6 6, 643	342. 1 348. 6 340. 0 324. 7 331. 5 252. 1 401. 2 464. 8 415. 4 322. 5 321. 5 254. 4 408. 6 357. 0 240. 9 266. 6 343. 3 10, 865 4, 137 6, 728	386. 1 367. 5 392. 1 329. 9 340. 5 265. 0 408. 3 463. 8 426. 3 326. 5 310. 4 423. 1 363. 4 230. 2 272. 6 5 7 9, 892 7 3, 756 6, 136	293. 0 287. 1 294. 9 324. 0 328. 8 260. 8 260. 8 290. 9 255. 5 410. 1 290. 9 255. 5 418. 6 372. 8 243. 3 248. 2 350. 3 10, 162 3, 296. 6 3, 296. 6
Apparel group* do  Men's wear* do  Women's wear* do  Shoes* do  Automotive parts and accessories* do  Building materials* do  Drug* do  Eating and drinking* do  General merchandise group* do  Department duy goods and general merchand	1, 700 163 30 73 46 29 65 66 52 18 387	1, 668 153 27 72 41 28 63 64 47 22 389	2, 031 246 45 118 62 35 74 70 52 24 508	2, 038 240 40 111 69 38 83 67 51 24 532	2, 158 244 41 115 68 44 90 69 52 27 552	1, 997 229 39 103 68 44 93 65 50 26 509	1, 938 181 25 88 53 45 97 65 52 24 473	2, 036 187 27 90 55 46 99 68 52 25 518	2, 133 246 44 109 72 42 112 66 52 27 593	2, 319 253 47 113 71 41 117 69 54 29 645	2, 348 260 55 116 67 47 88 68 50 35 696	2, 851 352 65 162 96 56 76 97 54 42 954	2, 013 174 32 80 47 28 79 67 50 21 449
dise* mil. of dol.  Mail-order (catalog sales)* do.  Variety* do.  Grocery and combination* do.	203 75 100 633	202 77 101 629	280 96 122 713	303 88 129 689	328 85 127 748	304 77 116 661	279 68 115 683	303 82 121 722	347 108 126 662	366 126 140 754	399 132 153 755	528 130 281 786	249 84 105 804
Indexes of sales:  Unadjusted, combined index* 1935-39=100.  Adjusted, combined index* do.  Apparel group* do.  Men's wear* do.  Women's wear* do.  Shoes* do.  Automotive parts and accessories* do.  Building materials* do.  Drug* do.  Eating and drinking* do.  Furniture and housefurnishings* do.  General merchandise group* do.  Department dry goods, and general merchan.	226, 5 252, 7 260, 6 268, 7 308, 5 211, 5 199, 4 283, 8 230, 6 226, 4 228, 5 239, 0	240. 6 262. 0 261. 6 260. 8 319. 0 205. 8 201. 2 322. 7 236. 0 221. 8 257. 4 244. 7	263. 6 269. 9 287. 9 276. 5 365. 7 217. 3 219. 1 313. 3 231. 9 220. 8 234. 4 259. 2	275. 5 275. 7 292. 0 268. 2 379. 9 217. 1 225. 2 299. 9 229. 1 220. 8 224. 2 267. 0	275. 6 278. 6 308. 0 294. 4 394. 2 229. 7 246. 0 306. 5 230. 2 223. 5 242. 0 271. 7	277. 1 280. 9 305. 0 286. 7 388. 1 241. 6 325. 1 223. 9 226. 5 256. 9 275. 2	258. 3 280. 5 306. 5 292. 1 382. 3 241. 2 232. 4 328. 6 222. 9 222. 8 243. 1 273. 9	257. 0 280. 3 300. 6 305. 7 360. 3 240. 8 240. 0 333. 7 229. 0 220. 2 245. 9 272. 4	295. 6 291. 0 326. 1 346. 5 390. 2 253. 7 228. 3 361. 5 229. 7 221. 3 265. 1 286. 3	301. 6 287. 7 300. 8 288. 5 365. 9 246. 6 213. 3 334. 8 227. 2 218. 7 218. 5 275. 0	320. 0 297. 4 323. 3 333. 7 398. 0 244. 8 250. 4	377. 2 301. 9 320. 8 304. 5 397. 3 256. 9 251. 8 334. 4 226. 8 219. 1 269. 3 306. 0	259. 0 289. 6 282. 3 280. 5 353. 1 213. 5 203. 7 345. 2 230. 8 218. 9 258. 2
dise*   1935-39=100.     Mail-order*   do   Variety*   do   Grocery and combination*   do     Department stores:   Accounts, collections, and sales by type of pay-	274. 3 223. 1 192. 7 292. 9	282, 3 234, 4 192, 9 306, 8	307. 4 239. 9 197. 2 311. 3	316. 6 244. 1 204. 4 320. 1	324. 6 269. 1 192. 9 316. 1	332. 6 265. 8 193. 7 316. 7	329. 0 270. 0 192. 7 320. 5	322. 4 276. 3 194. 2 322. 4	347. 9 259. 0 208. 7 326. 0	322. 7 265. 7 207. 4 339. 5	347. 9 283. 0 214. 7 338. 1	350. 5 305. 0 240. 4 337. 5	322. 5 256. 5 193. 4 350. 1
ment: Accounts receivable: Charge accounts§1941 average=100_	175	154	160	163	167	165	146	145	167	181	204	263	206

ment:

Accounts receivable:
Charge accounts \( \frac{1}{2} \)
Instalment accounts \( \frac{1}{2} \)
Charge accounts \( \frac{1}{2} \)
Instalment accounts receivable:
Charge accounts \( \frac{1}{2} \)
Instalment accounts \( \frac{1}{2} \)
Cashes by type of payment:
Cash sales
Charge account sales
Charge account sales
Charge account sales

Charge account sales

About the count of t 54 40 6 \*Revised. \*Preliminary. \$Minor revisions in the figures prior to November 1941 are available on request.
\*New series. See note marked "\*\*" on p. S-8 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to tables giving data through 1943 and 1945 revisions for the chain-store series; the adjusted indexes beginning 1942 shown in those tables and later data published currently were revised recently because of changes in the seasonal adjustment factors and the dollar figures for the general merchandise group and the total beginning January 1946 were revised in the January 1948 Survey, necessitating further corrections in indexes for 1946 and 1947; revised indexes for1942-46 and dollar figures for 1946 for the two series affected are shown on p. 11 of the January 1948 Survey. See p. S-9 of the August 1944 Survey for data beginning June 1943 for the series on department store sales by type of payment. Data beginning 1939 for retail inventies will be published later.
†Revised series. Data were revised in the January 1948 Survey; see note marked "†" on p. S-7 for explanation and reference to revised data.

167 81

56 30

55 39 6

82

54 28

55 39 6

146 83

53 28

57 37 6

145 84

51 28

56 38 6

167 87

53 31

181 95

57 31

53 40 7

204 111

55 **30** 

53 40 7

 $\frac{206}{128}$ 

53 24

54 39 7

263 r 136

154 73

 $\begin{array}{c} 52 \\ 29 \end{array}$ 

56 38 6

160 75

56 33

163 79

54 30

55 39 6

175 74

 $\begin{array}{c} 52 \\ 30 \end{array}$ 

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found	Janu-	Febru-	, 1			194	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Sen-	Octo-	Novem-	7 483 619 419 455 479 633 505 7 424 408 7 460 7 554 303 303 303 303 309 7 388 337 388 337	Janu-
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	ary	ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	ber	ber		ary
		DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE—(	Contin	ued						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
Department stores—Continued Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.†1935-39=100	209	222 298	266	268	280 349	r 266	219 269	236 310	299	* 296	374		p 22
Atlanta†do Boston†do	273 170	171	266 347 227 250 262	268 350 227 258	241	307 232	164	176	368 248	372 234	459 306	419	28 p 17
Chicago†do Cleveland†do	196 194	210 210	250 262	258 266	276	270 267	219 220	224 237	296 293	284 290	364 371		21 21
Dolloct	r 295	306	337	347	276 283 356 297	307	288	327	387	396	507	633	31
Manas City†	225 196	247 202	283 258	290 264 223 248	269	281 264	288 250 217	277 242	336 311	336 304	392 335		» 2· » 2
New York†do	7 183 188	188 192	229 255	223 248	237 261	231 238	171 185	179 193	244 267	253 280	323 370		, 1 , 2
Michigand ( do	219	226	292	290	301	278	215	233	322	324	394	542	2
St. Louis†do San Francisco†do	228 253	244 7 281	288 r 299	297 r 302	315 r 302	269 r 299	249 r 278	264 r 308	340 7 336	330 r 343	428 r 410		p 2
San Francisco† do Sales, adjusted, total U. S.† do	265 341	* 266 338	7 272 347	7 277 353	291 367	* 290 365	287 336	7 283 352	7 292 361	7 277 348	301 383	303	* 2 3
Atlanta† do do do do do do do do do do do do do	215	219	237	227	244	249	237	234	236	211	248	243	<i>p</i> 2
Cleveland†do	245 256	262 256	260 257	261 272	276 298	278 284	281 281	266 273	290 290	266 271	298 296		$\frac{2}{2}$
Dallastdo	7 364	347	347	377	379 316	361	378	376	368	360	415	r 388	3
Kansas City†do Minneapolis†do	281 262	272 261	298 279	296 257	270	305 278	294 268	298 271	346 287	320 276	327 281	7 277	₽3 ₽2
New York† doPhiladelphia† do	228 - 248	224 234	229 236	257 235 258	253 275	254 264	255 257	246 258	234 267	224 253	248 278	241 7 284	2 ₽ 2
Pichmondtdodo	r 292	281	307	299	303	317	301	282	303	297	310	322	2
St. Louis†do San Francisco†do	278 313	290 r 311	294 [7 318	306 r 320	321 + 325	299 r 330	320 7 327	307 7 348	337 7336	308 * 333	339 339	337 r 353	2 ⊅3
Stocks, total II. S., end of month:			_	262			232					{	
Unadjusted 1935-39=100 Adjusted do do	7 235 268	252 275	264 273	264	253 252	236 241	232	245 227	* 255 231	283 251	294 272	241 281	p 2
Tail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companiesthous. of dol	201, 052	185, 860	249, 263	260, 325	275, 884	253, 091	231, 957	254, 738	306, 643	333, 123	355, 255	415, 686	230, 7
Montgomery Ward & Codo	67,097	71, 205	97, 552	99, 623	104, 322	89,635	84, 330	97, 334	117, 507	127, 144	129, 206	148, 113	74, 1
Sears, Roebuck & Cododo	133, 955	114, 595	151, 711	160, 701	171, 562	163, 456	147, 627	157, 405	189, 136	205, 979	226, 048	267, 573	156, 6
Total U. S., unadjusted	239. 7 243. 8	279. 6 266. 0	331. 0 358. 2	307. 6 309. 3	292, 5 296, 3	287. 7 278. 0	243. 1 223. 2	306, 6 297, 0	375. 9 340. 6	405. 1 398. 1	484. 6 491. 4	466. 6 448. 6	273 262
Southdo	348.3	430. 4	423. 2	409. 5	382. 9	384.3	332.0	403.9	523.6	612.6	727.8	644. 9	423.
Middle Westdodo	199, 6 258, 9	235. 5 295. 0	289. 0 350. 5	263. 5 336. 5	250. 6 328. 8	251. 1 335. 3	215. 1 288. 7	262. 5 372. 8	320.8 446.9	333. 4 446. 3	405. 4 515. 3	389. 9 568. 2	224. 301.
Far West. do	315, 0	345.6	376. 9	334.6	318.6	315.8	333.0	374.8	355.6	311.8	372. 5	291.8	359.
East do do do do do do do do do do do do do	320. 7 440. 3	325, 2 471, 9	398, 9 468, 6	324. 6 464. 8	322.1 $451.5$	302. 8 478. 0	313. 5 489. 0	372. 6 560. 2	346. 5 474. 3	309.3 413.3	381. 2 530. 1	269. 4 429. 3	345. 535.
Middle West do do do do do do do do do do do do do	261. 0 352. 2	296. 2 398. 6	326. 2 425. 8	282. 1 376. 8	264. 7 365. 7	266. 0 . 351. 8	291. 5 352. 1	318. 2 404. 8	313.0 381.9	262. 5 371. 6	309. 2 424. 8	249. 9 348. 1	293. 410.
WHOLESALE TRADE	002.2		120.0	010.0	000.1	, 602.0	002.1	201.0	001, 0	0/1.0	121.0	040.1	410.
ervice and limited function wholesalers:*													
Estimated sales, total mil. of dol Durable goods establishments do	5, 109 1, 583	4, 732 1, 599	4, 996 1, 736	4, 977 1, 818	4, 952 1, 763	4, 843 1, 699	4, 997 1, 636	5, 093 1, 669	5, 654 1, 819	6, 392 2, 032	5, 740 1, 853	5, 877 1, 926	5, 46 1, 77
Nondurable goods establishmentsdo	3, 526	3, 133	3, 260	3, 159	3, 189	3, 144	3, 361	3, 424	3,835	4, 360	3,887	3,951	3, 69
ll wholesalers, estimated inventories*do	6, 271	6, 514	6, 729	6, 823	6, 734	6,755	6, 660	6, 768	6, 888	6, 930	7, 370	7, 499	7, 6
	EMI	PLOYN	IENT (	CONDI	TIONS	S AND	-WAG	ES					**
EMPLOYMENT													
mployment status of noninstitutional population:* Estimated number 14 years of age and over,	106, 970	107, 060	107, 190	107, 260	107, 330	107, 407	107, 504	107, 590	107, 675	107 755	107, 839	107 010	*05* 05
total thous Female do Male do	54, 180	54, 230	54, 370	54, 420	54, 460	54, 506	54, 561	54,612	54, 661	107, 755 54, 710	54,759	107, 918 54, 805	107, 97 54, 84
Maledodo	52, 790 1, 720	52, 830 1, 620	52, 820 1, 570	52,840 1,530	52, 870 1, 470	52, 901 1, 398	52, 943 1, 371	52, 978 1, 352	53, 014 1, 326	53,045 1,327	53, 080 1, 294	53, 113 1, 280	53, 13 1, 2
Armed forces. do Civilian labor force, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do		58,010	58, 390	59, 120	60, 290	62,609	62, 664	61,665	60, 784	60,892	60, 216	59, 590	59, 2
Civilian labor force, total   do   Female   do   do   Male   do   Male   do   Employed   do   Female   do   Acricultural employment   do   Nonagricultural employment   do   Unemployed   do   Not in labor force   do   Mployees in nonagricultural establishments:   Unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor):	15, 930 41, 860	15, 910 42, 100	15, 950 42, 440	16, 320 42, 800	17, 120 43, 170	18, 149 44, 460	17, 803 44, 861	17, 125 44, 540	17, 233 43, 551	17, 449 43, 443	17, 068 43, 148	16, 698 42, 892	16, 3 42, 8
Employeddo	55, 390 15, 480	55, 520 15, 430	56, 060 15, 470	56, 700 15, 800	58, 330 16, 580	60, 055 17, 302	60, 079 17, 008	59, 569 16, 547	58, 872 16, 714	59, 204 16, 944	58, 595 16, 623	57, 947 16, 294	57, 14 15, 8
Maledo	39, 910	40, 090	40, 590 7, 240 48, 820	40, 900	41,750	42,753	43, 071	43,022	42, 158	42, 260	16, 623 41, 972	41,653	41, 2
Nonagricultural employmentdo	6, 500 48, 890	6, 920 48, 600	48, 820	7, 860 48, 840	8, 960 49, 370	10, 377 49, 678	10, 066 50, 013	8, 975 50, 594	8, 727 50, 145	8, 622 50, 583	7, 985 50, 609	6, 962 50, 985	7, 00 50, 00
Unemployeddodo	2, 400 47, 460	2, 490 47, 430	2, 330 47, 230	2, 420 46, 610	1, 960 45, 570	2, 555 43, 399	2, 584 43, 469	2, 121 44, 203	1, 912 45, 544	1,687 45,535	1, 621 46, 330	1,643 47,047	2, 0 47, 5
mployees in nonagricultural establishments:	11, 100	11, 100	11, 200	10,010	10,010	10,000	10, 100	11, 200	10, 011	10,000	20,000	11,011	11, 0.
Total thous	41, 803	41,849	42, 043	41, 824	41, 919	42, 363	42, 201	42,624	43, 039	· 43, 298	r 43, 449	r 44, 066	p 42, 95
Manufacturing do do Mining do do do do do do do do do do do do do	15, 372 883	15, 475 880	15, 510 879	15, 429 856	15, 237 884	15, 328 893	15, 233 866	15, 595 896	15, 801 894	15, 831 895	* 15, 871 897	r 15, 951 r 898	p 15, 83
Constructiondo	1,527	1, 502	1,534	1,619	1,685	1,768	1,847	1,895	1,904	1,896	r 1, 849	<sup>7</sup> 1, 788	p 1, 64
Transportation and public utilitiesdo Tradedo	4, 014 8, 552	4, 011 8, 507	4, 020 8, 565	3, 836 8, 552	3, 970 8, 545	4, 115 8, 582	4, 140 8, 558	4, 144 8, 586	4, 110 8, 688	4,092 78,889	* 4, 071 * 9, 075	9,455	p 4, 03
Trade do do Finance do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1,544	1,546	1, 555	1, 554 4, 552	1, 561 4, 590	1, 567	1,590	1,602	1, 583	1, 586	1,588	1,591	p 1, 58
Servicedo	4, 527 5, 384	4, 561 5, 367	4, 565 5, 415	5, 426	5, 447	4, 711 5, 399	4, 686 5, 281	4, 619 5, 288	4, 634 5, 425	4, 662 5, 447	7 4, 670 5, 428	7 4, 688 5, 631	p 4, 71 p 5, 39
Covernment.	1		42, 395	42,065	42, 079	42, 340	42, 103	42, 449	42, 849	· 43, 077	r 43, 141	r43, 337	p 43, 41
Adjusted (Federal Reserve):	42.243	42.354				42,040			1-, 070				r 10, 11
Government do Adjusted (Federal Reserve): Total do Manufacturing do Manufa	42, 243 15, 426	42, 354 15, 529	15, 564	15, 513	15, 359	15, 358	15, 180	15, 457	15, 715	15, 784	r 15, 832	15, 912	p 15, 88
Total do Manufacturing do Mining do	42, 243 15, 426 883 1, 678	15, 529 880 1, 651			884 1, 668	15, 358 893 1, 700	15, 180 866 1, 742	15, 457 896 1, 770	15, 715 894 1, 796		897	r 15, 912 r 898	<sup>p</sup> 15, 88 <sup>p</sup> 89 <sup>p</sup> 1, 80
Total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	15, 426 883	15, 529 880	15, 564 879	15, 513 856	884	893	866	896	15, 715 894	15, 784 895		15, 912	ø 89

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

\*New series. See note marked "†" on p. S-9 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to data beginning 1939 or 1938 for the series on wholesalers' sales and inventories and recent minor revisions in the sales figures. Estimates of the labor force for July 1945 to date have been published on a revised basis beginning in the September 1946 Survey; earlier revisions for these series on noninstitutional population will be published later.

†Revised series. For revised data for 1919-45 for the index of department store stocks see p. 24 of August 1946 Survey. See notes marked "†" on pp. S-8 and S-9 of September 1947 Survey with regard to published and unpublished revisions in the estimates of employees in nonagricultural establishments and in the indexes of department store sales, except the indexes for the San Francisco and Philadelphia districts; revised data for 1919-46 for the latter district are shown on p. 17 of that issue; the index for the San Francisco district has been revised recently; revisions for 1919-46 for this district will be shown later.

1947 1948 Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey Novem-ber Janu-Febru-Sep-tember Octo-Janu-March April May June July August ary

#### EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WACES.

EM	PLOY	MENT	COND	ITION	S AND	WAG	ES-C	ontinu	ıed				
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Estimated production workers in manufacturing industries, total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)*													
thousands  Durable goods industriesdododododo	12, 511 6, 429	12, 593 6, 502	12, 614 6, 532	12, 524 6, 528	12, 341 6, 426	12, 404 6, 488	12, 294 6, 307	12,640 6,401	12,832 6,473	7 12, 850 6, 518	12, 881 6, 577	7 12, 960 7 6, 640	<sup>p</sup> 12, 833 <sup>p</sup> 6, 607
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	1, 552 480	1, 562 483	1, 567 482	1, 567 487	1, 555 491	1, 562 497	1, 547 498	1, 572 503	1, 580 499	1, 583 498	1, 592 498	r 1, 605 498	<b>№ 1, 599</b>
Electrical machinery do  Machinery, except electrical do  Machinery and machine-shop products. do  Machine toolst do  Automobiles do  Transportation equipment, except automobiles thousands	598 1, 173	601 1, 181	599 1, 189	567 1, 197	554 1, 194	574 1, 185	557 1, 149	559 1, 175	567 1, 185	577 1, 190	584 1, 194	585 • 1, 210	₽ 576 ₽ 1, 213
Machinery and machine-shop products_do Machine tools‡do	382 60 755	385 59 791	386 58 798	386 57 807	384 55 751	382 53 789	373 50 785	376 52 772	378 52 798	378 51 795	376 50 797	377 51	
Transportation equipment, except automobiles thousands	474	472	471	477	466	463	395	397	406 130	420	r 446	, 813 457	p 820 p 458
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) the do- Aircraft engines the do- Shipbuilding and boatbuilding the do-	144 30	142 29	141 28	142 28	138 27	134 27	129 27 88	131 27	130 27 93	7 134 26	7 136 26	136 26	
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding 1 do Nonferrous metals and products do Lumber and timber basic products do	142 428 592	141 432 598	140 430 611	144 424 627	140 412 651	140 401 665	386 658	87 390 679	394 678	7 100 397 681	118 399 680	126 + 402 + 678	₽ 398 ₽ 661
Nonferrous metals and products do.  Lumber and timber basic products do.  Sawnills and logging camps do.  Furniture and finished lumber products do.	471 432	477 441	489 440	503 433	524 425	53 <b>5</b> 426	531 419	552 433	550 438	550 446	547 453	544 - 457	p 457
Furniture§ do Stone, clay, and glass products. do Nondurable goods industries. do. Textile-mill products and other fiber manufac-	230 425 6,082	235 424 6, 091	234 427 6, 082	229 429 5, 996	226 418 5, 915	227 423 5, 916	224 411 5, 987	230 424 6, 239	233 427 6, 359	239 429 7 6, 332	244 432 * 6, 304	247 433 6, 320	p 425 p 6, 226
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufac- tures thousands	1, 242	1, 247	1, 242	1, 223	1, 197	1, 179	1, 158	1, 172	1, 192	1, 217	1, 238	r 1, 256	p 1, 258
tures thousands Cotton manufacturing, except small wares \$ thousands.	518 107	520 107	519 107	517 105	509 103	502 102	493 100	494 102	499 103	508 106	517 107	523 109	
Silk and rayon goods	180	179	175	170	164	163	158	163	169	171	174	177	
Apparel and other finished textile products thousands	1, 090 285	1, 119 288	1, 120 288	1, 066 284	1, 037 281	1, 040 285	1, 040 278	1, 122 295	1, 149 299	1, 181 307	1, 171 309	' 1, 199 311	p 1, 204
Women's clothings do Leather and leather products do	422 362	439 364	442 363	408 358	389 345	389 346	400 349	440 360	452 364	462 366	452 369	471 373	p 373
Boots and shoess do Food and kindred products do Deling	1, 098 212	1, 059 208	224 1, 055 210	221 1, 068 212	213 1, 077 211	214 1, 114 213	217 1, 203 217	223 1,344 218	$1, \frac{225}{381}$	1, 259 225	228 1, 197	231 7 1, 165 221	p 1, 094
Canning and preserving \$do Slaughtering and meat packing \$do	158 184	138 178	129 172	135 168	136 173	155 176	246 182	350 183 85	384 182	240 183	225 172 192	149 204	
Tobacco manufactures do Paper and allied products do	90 386 192	89 387 193	86 387 194	82 385 <b>192</b>	83 381 193	84 381 195	84 373 194	85 380 197	86 381 197	89 385 197	90 387 <b>198</b>	88 7 390 200	» 86 » 387
Men's clothing \$ do. Women's clothing \$ do. Leather and leather products. do. Boots and shoes \$ do. Food and kindred products. do. Baking \$ do. Canning and preserving \$ do. Slaughtering and meat packing \$ do. Tobacco manufactures. do. Paper and allied products. do. Paper and pulp \$ do. Printing, publishing, and allied industries thousands.	417	420	421	421	422	423	422	426	429	433	435	r 436	p 431
		137 178 568	139 177 569	140 176 565	141 175 561	142 176 543	142 176	143 176 547	144 178 563	145 181 572	145 182	- 146 183	p 577
Chemicals and anied products do Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do	* 193 154	* 193 155	7 194 155	* 196 154	7 196 158	7 199 160	547 * 198 163	7 196 163	7 195 163	7 195 162	* 577 * 196 * 163	7 579 198 7 162	p 160
Petroleum refinings do Rubber products do	106 240 128	107 240 127	107 238 126	106 234 123	109 223 119	110 219 118	112 212	112 215 117	111 215 113	110 220 114	110 - 223	110 225	p 223
Newspapers and periodicals do. Printing, book and job do. Chemicals and allied products	152.7	153.7	154.0	152.9	150.6	151. 4 179. 7	115 150, 1	154.3	156.6	r 156.9	115 157. 2	115 r 158. 2	» 156. 7
Durable goods industries do Iron and steel and their products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	178. 0 156. 5	180. 1 157. 5	180. 9 158, 1	180. 8 158. 0	178. 0 156. 8	179. 7 157. 5	174. 7 156. 1	177. 3 158. 5	179. 3 159. 3	180. 5 159. 7	182. 1 160. 6	r 183. 9 r 161. 9	p 183. 0 p 161. 3
	123. 5 230. 8	124. 4 232. 0	124. 2 231. 3	125.3 218.7	126. 4 213. 8	128. 0 221. 5	128. 2 215. 0	129. 5 215. 6	128. 4 218. 9	128. 2 r 222. 7	128. 2 • 225. 4	128. 2 r 225. 8	p 222. 4
Machinery, except electrical do Machinery and machine-shop products do Machine toolet	222. 0 188. 8 163. 2	223. 5 190. 3 161. 1	225. 1 190. 6 158. 4	226, 6 190, 8 156, 1	225. 9 189. 6 150. 5	224. 2 188. 7 145. 9	217. 4 184. 5 136. 8	222. 4 185. 9 141. 6	224.3 187.0 141.2	225. 1 186. 7 140. 4	225. 9 * 186. 7 137. 4	7 229. 0 187. 6 137. 9	p 229. 5
Electrical machinery	187. 7	196. 6	198. 2	200. 5	186. 5	196. 2	195. 0	192.0	198.3	197. 7	198. 2	r 202. 1	» 203. 7
1939=100_ Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) † do Aircraft engines † do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding † do	298. 4 362. 8 331. 4	297. 6 357. 6 321. 8	296. 7 355. 8 314. 9	300, 8 357, 6 315, 8	293. 7 348. 4 303. 4	291. 8 337. 4 302. 5	248, 9 326, 0 301, 1	250. 0 329. 3 299. 9	255. 6 327. 0 299. 2	264. 8 7 337. 4 294. 8	7 281. 0 7 343. 2 291. 0	7 287. 8 342. 8 291. 0	» 288. 4
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding do  Nonferrous metals and productsdo  Lumber and timber basic productsdo	205. 7 186. 9	203. 3 188. 9	202. 8 187. 5	207. 8 184. 8	202. 7 179. 6	202. 7 175. 1	126. 7 168. 6	125. 8 170. 0	134.3 171.7	7 144.7 173.3	7 169. 9 173. 9	181. 5 175. 4	p 173. 5
Sawmills and loging camps ————do—————do—————————————————————————	140. 9 150. 2 131. 8	142. 3 152. 1 134. 5	145. 4 155. 7 134. 2	149. 1 160. 3 131. 8	154. 8 167. 0 129. 5	158. 2 170. 5 129. 8	156. 5 169. 4 127. 8	161. 5 175. 8 131. 9	161, 2 175, 2 133, 5	162. 1 175. 4 136. 1	161. 7 174. 5 138. 2	7 161. 3 173. 6 139. 2	» 157. 2
Stone, clay, and glass products	129. 3 144. 9	132. 1 144. 5	131.3 145.3	128. 9 146. 0	127. 0 142. 6	127.6 144.0	125. 9 140. 2	129. 4 144. 6	131.0 145.5	134. 1 146. 0	136. 9 147. 1	138. 7 7 147. 6	p 144.8
Nondurable goods industriesdodo	132. 8 108. 6	133. 0 109. 1	132. 8 108. 6	130, 9 106, 9	129. 1 104. 6	129. 1 103. 1	130. 7 101. 2	136. 2 102. 5	138. 8 104. 2	138. 2 106. 4	137. 6 108. 2	138. 0 109. 8	p 135. 9
Cotton manufactures, except small wares § 1939=100_	123. 9 84. 6	124. 4 84. 4	124, 1 84, 3	123. 5 83. 2	121.7	119. 9	117. 7	118. 1	119.3	121.5	123. 6	125. 1	
Silk and rayon goods do	114.3	113.8	111.1	107.8	81. 5 104. 2	80. 3 103. 3	79. 0 100. 3	80. 2 103. 3	81. 6 107. 0	83. 5 108. 4	84. 4 110. 5	85. 7 112. 4	
1020 100	138. 0 123. 9	141. 7 125. 3	141. 9 125. 2	135. 0 123. 5	131. 4 122. 2	131. 7 123. 9	131.7 121.1	142. 2	145. 6	149.6	148.3	, 151. 9	p 152. 5
Men's clothing	147. 4 104. 4	153. 5 104. 9	154. 5 104. 7	142. 4 103. 0	136. 0 99. 4	135. 9 99. 8	139. 8 100. 6	128. 3 153. 9 103. 8	130. 4 158. 0 104. 8	133. 6 161. 5 105. 6	134. 7 158. 0 106. 4	135. 2 164. 4 107. 4	p 107. 5
Food and kindred products do	96. 4 128. 4	97. 1 123. 9	97. 2 123. 5	95. 6 125. 0	92. 1 126. 0	92. 9 130. 3	93. 9 143. 1	96. 7 157. 3	97. 5 161. 1	97. 8 147. 3	98. 5 140. 1	100. 2 r 136. 4	p 128. 0
Baking§ do do Canning and preserving§ do Slaughtering and meat packing§ do do	111. 5 105. 4 136. 5	109. 5 91. 8 131. 9	110. 2 86. 1 127. 7	111. 4 90. 1 124. 3	111. 0 90. 3 128. 0	112.0 103.3 130.6	113. 7 163. 8 135. 0	114. 5 232. 7 135. 5	115. 5 255. 7 134. 7	117. 9 159. 8 135. 5	118. 1 114. 4 142. 0	99.1	
Revised. Preliminary.							. 204 0	- 30.0 1				-00.0	

Revised. \*Preliminary.

18ee note marked "\$" on p. 8-10 of September 1947 Survey for reference to revised data for shipbuilding, aircraft and aircraft engines, and machine tools.

5Data for the indicated industries (with the exception of newspapers and periodicals) have been revised beginning 1939 to adjust the series to 1945 data from the Federal Security Agency; see note marked "\$" on p. 8-10 of September 1947 Survey for reference to revised data for furniture and the clothing industries, and p. 24 of that issue for revised data for 1939-46 for the boots and shoes industry; revised figures for 1939-46 for sawmills and logging camps and the printing, book and job, industry are on p. 23 of the October 1947 Survey; revisions beginning 1939 for other industries will be shown later. Data for newspapers and periodicals were found to need no similar general revision; see November 1943 Survey for data be ginning August 1942.

\*New series. See note marked """ on p. 8-10 of September 1947 Survey for reference to estimates for 1929-February 1946 of production workers for all manufacturing, total durable goods and nondurable goods industries and the industry groups and data beginning October 1941 for the individual industries, except as indicated in notes marked """ on p. 8-10 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to revised employment and pay-roll indexes for 1939-41 for the individual industries (except as indicated in notes marked "\$" and ";" above) and for 1939-February 1946 for all manufacturing, total durable goods and nondurable goods industries and the industry groups.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						194	17						1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- .ary
EM	PLOY	MENT	CONI	DITION	S ANI	) WAC	GES-C	Contin	ued				
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Production workers, index, unadjusted†—Con. Nondurable goods industries—Continued										}			
Tobacco manufactures 1939=100 Paper and allied products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	96. 1 145. 6	95. 4 145. 9	92. 2 145. 9	87. 5 145. 0	88. 4 143, 7	90, 2 1 <b>43</b> , <b>4</b>	89. 8 140. 7	91. 6 143. 0	92.3 143.5	95. 1 145. 0	96. 5 145. 7	r 94. 4 r 146. 9	p 92.0 p 145.9
Paper and pulpsdo Printing, publishing and allied industries do	139.6 127.2	140. 4 128. 1	140. 4 128. 2	139. 6 128. 5	140.3 128.6	141.3 129.1	140. 9 128. 8	142. 7 129. 8	142. 9 130. 7	142.9 132.0	143. 4 132. 8	144. 8 r 133. 0	p 131. 5
Newspapers and periodicals 0	114. 0 139. 5	115. 7 139. 4 197. 1	116. 9 138. 4 197. 5	117. 9 138. 1 196. 2	119. 0 137. 2 194. 8	119. 7 137. 8 188. 5	119. 8 138. 2 189. 8	120. 5 137. 7 189. 7	121.7 139.1 195.2	121.8 141.6 + 199.0	122. 2 142. 6 - 200. 1	122. 7 143. 2 7 201. 0	p 200. 0
Printing, book and jobs do Chemicals and allied products do Chemicals do Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do	195. 6 r 276. 1 145. 4	276.7 146.0	r 277. 9 145. 9	7 280. 0 145. 4	7 280. 9 149. 3	7 284. 3 150. 8	7 282. 8 153. 7	7 280. 8 154. 1	r 279. 0 154. 0	7 278. 9 153. 3	* 280. 9 * 153. 5	283. 3 152. 9	P 151. 4
Petroleum remnings 00 -	145. 0 198. 8	145. 4 198. 2	145. 7 196. 5	144.3 193.5	148. 6 184. 5	150. 1 180. 7	152.6 175.2	152.8 177.8	151.4 178.1	149. 8 182. 0	r 149.8 r 184.5	150. 1 186. 1	» 184. 5
Rubber productsdoRubber tires and inner tubes§doProduction workers, adjusted index, all manu-	235. 5	233. 3	231. 4	227.0	220.0	217.0	212.3	214.9	207. 5	211.0	212. 2	211. 7	
facturing (Federal Reserve)† 1939 = 100	153. 4 178. 7	154. 4 180. 8	154. 6 181. 5	153, 8 181, 2 132, 2	151. 9 178. 2	151. <b>7</b> 17 <b>9. 5</b>	149. 4 174. 0	152. 7 176. 2	155. 7 178. 8	156. 4 180. 4	7 156. 8 7 181. 9	7 157. 9 7 184. 0	p 157. 3 p 183. 6
Durable goods industries†do Nondurable goods industries†do Nonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of	133. 4	133. 6	133. 4	102.2	131.1	129.8	130.0	134. 2	137.4	137. 5	136.9	137. 3	p 136. 6
Labor): Mining:† Anthracite	83. 4	82. 9	81.8	80. 1	81. 1	80.3	78.7	81.4	80.7	80.9	80.9	81. 1	
Anthracite	90. 8 87. 2	90. 4 87. 6	89. 7 88. 6	83. 0 89. 6	88. 1 89. 4	88. 7 90. <b>4</b>	82. 1 89. 1	88. 4 89. 5	89. 2 88. 3	89. 9 87. 4	90. 5 7 87. 8	r 91. 0 r 88. 3	p 91. 0 p 87. 7
Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gast do Crude petroleum and	96. 9 92. 1	97. 1 91. 7	98. 7 92. 0	103. 1 92. 6	104. 3 93. 3	105. 7 95. 5	106.0 97.2	106. 3 97. 4	105. 4 95. 7	104. 5 94. 5	103. 4 94. 3	100. 4 94. 3	
Public utilities:† Electric light and powerdododododo	102. 5 130. 9	103. <b>2</b> 131. <b>1</b>	104, 0 131, 0	104. 8 130. 9	105. 7 130. 7	107. 5 130. 4	109.3 130.9	110. 2 130. 7	109.9 129.6	109. 4 128. 8	109. 7 128. 7	r 110. 3 r 128. 5	p 110. 3 p 128. 5
Telegraph do Telephone do	104. 6 185. 2	201. 5 186. 9	100. 7 188. 4	104.5 127.2	102, 8 159, 2	102. 3 190. 4	101. 5 193. 3	100. 5 193. 8	99.8	98. 1 191. 6	97. 2	97. 6 r 195. 0	- 120.0
Services:† Dyeing and cleaningdodo	r 158. 4	r 157. 2	r 160. 0	r 164. 1	r 167. 5	, 173. 3	r 167. 9	r 160. 1	r 162. 1	r 164. 4	r 159. 3	r 156. 4	₽ 152. 5
Power laundriesdododo	125.7 117.3	7 124. 0 117. 7	7 123. 1 117. 3	r 123. 6 117. 5	7 124. 9 118. 4	7 127. 2 119. 4	7 127. 8 118. 3	7 125. 0 117. 6	7 124.3 117.4	117.7	7 121. 3 117. 1	r 120. 9 r 118. 1	p 120. 0 p 117. 6
Trade: Retail, total†	110. 5 108. 5	109, 6 111, 2	111. 2 112. 8	111. 5 113. 7	111.3 113.9	111. 4 113. 7	110. 2 113. 0	110.0 114.7	112.4 112.6	r 115.8 115.0	119.8 116.1	r 130. 4 117. 4	p 114. 4
Food*do General merchandising †do Wholesale †do	125. 6 112. 2	119, 4 111, 9	122. 5 111. 7	122. 9 110. 5	121. 2 109. 7	120. 6 110. 5	116.7 111.1	115. 7 112. 2	122.8 113.3	131. 3 115. 5	143.6 116.5	176. 1 r 116. 9	p 117. 4
Wholesale† do_ Miscellaneous employment data: Federal and State highways, total† number_ Construction (Federal and State) do_	186, 449	188, 212	199, 338 52, 330	213, 871	240, 838	266, 966	285, 865	295, 234	282, 762	271, 998	246, 777	218, 587	
Maintenance (State) do Federal civilian employees:	45, 094 104, 914	46, 048 105, 699	107, 855	69, 239 105, 407	90, 595 109, 641	107, 192 116, 465	116, 116 123, 877	125, 999 123, 976	120, 546 117, 605	115, 565 113, 058	91, 065 112, 332	65, 336 110, 544	
United States thousands	1, 973 220	1, 966 219	1, 944 218	1, 926 215	1, 907 212	1,850 205	1,817 198	1,784 196	1, 767 195	1,774 195	1,773 195	1,766 196	₽ 1, 769 ₽ 198
District of Columbia do Railway employees (class I steam railways): Total thousands Indexes: Unadjusted† 1935-39=100	1, 361	1, 353	1,354	1,375	1,395	1,405	1,413	1,411	1, 393	1,387	1,370	p 1, 363	p 1, 348
Indexes: Unadjusted†1935-39=100 Adjusted†do	130. 5 135. 7	129. 7 133. 0	129. 9 133. 2	131. 9 134. 0	133. 8 134. 3	134. 8 132. 9	135. 5 132. 7	135. 3 132. 5	133. 6 130. 4	r 133, 9 r 128, 6	r 131. 3 r 130. 2	r 130. 5 r 132. 5	p 129. 1 p 134. 3
PAY ROLLS													
Production-workers pay rolls, unadjusted index, all manufacturing (U. S. Dept. of Labor) †	207.2	310.6	314, 1	210.7	312. 2	210 6	274.0	000.0	200 0		- 245 0		1
Durable goods industries do do do do do do do do do do do do do	307. 3 340. 0 287. 9	344. 6 287. 9	349. 9 294. 2	310. 7 349. 9 297. 5	353. 8 306. 7	319. 6 365. 9 316. 1	314. 2 350. 1 304. 4	323. 3 356. 9 314. 4	336. 9 372. 0 324. 5	7 341. 6 379. 3 327. 6	7 345. 0 7 384. 6 333. 4	356.6 399.3 341.2	
Durable goods industries do.  Iron and steel and their products do.  Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills 1939=100.	208. 9	209.3	212. 9	219. 8	236. 2	247. 0	235. 3	250. 4	250. 4	7 248. 4	r 255, 6	253.4	
Machinery, except electricaldo	425. 6 406. 6	422. 9 409. 6	429. 6 416. 6	396. 6 423. 0	407. 1 429. 5	432. 6 434. 6		420. 3 426. 1	442. 2 442. 6	7 456. 0 448. 9	r 463. 1	472. 1 470. 2	
Machinery and machine-shop products_do	282.7	352, 0 278, 9 337, 3	354, 9 275, 6 347, 7	357. 6 269. 7 343. 4	362. 6 263. 6 329. 0	367. 9 262. 6 357. 0	356. 1 239. 9 348. 8	360. 2 250. 8	372. 0 254. 2 373. 5	373. 6 253. 9	374. 3 249. 5	257. 9	
Automobiless do.  Transportation equipment, except automobiles 1939=100.  Aircraft and parts, excluding enginess do.  Aircraft anginess do.	562.6	558. 2	556. 9	565. 3	561.3	560.3	483.0	338. 7 482. 9	499.9	378.5	388.1 r 546.4		
	, 000.0	667. 8 506. 8 377. 9	662, 2 479, 9	657. 2 487. 6	639. 2 477. 0	621. 5 481. 5	622. 4 485. 1	637. 6 486. 7	623.3 501.3	r 663. 8 499. 9	7 661.5 479.2	676. 6 503. 5	
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding do do Nonferrous metals and their productsdo	395. 8 354. 8 292. 4	377. 9 360. 0 310. 7	386. 0 359. 0 310. 1	399. 1 354. 0 323. 4	395. 6 349. 0 351. 4	394. 3 346. 2 374. 9	243. 1 326. 6	241.8 329.7	262.0 343.6	7 289. 9 353. 2	7 316. 6 357. 9	378. 9 367. 0	
Lumber and timber basic productsdo Sawmills and logging camps\$do. Furniture and finished lumber productsdo	309, 2 283, 1	333. 4 292. 0	334. 5 292. 0	350. 5 286. 8	384. 7 285. 1	412. 2 290. 4	359. 8 397. 4 281. 4	387. 3 435. 3 293. 3	388. 6 430. 5 305. 0	387. 6 425. 2 318. 5	388. 6 425. 3 322. 1	390. 2 422. 0 333. 9	
Furniture \$ do Stone, clay, and glass products do. Nondurable goods industriesdo. Textile-mill products and other fiber manu-	278. 8 280, 0	289. 1 278. 4	288. 8 285. 7	282. 2 288. 8	278. 9 286. 9	284. 7 298. 2	274. 4 285. 9	284. 7 301. 7	297. 9 306. 0	315. 0 313. 6	323. 2 316. 3	334. 3 320. 4	
Nondurable goods industries do Textile-mill products and other fiber manu-	275.3	277. 4 262. 0	279. 2	272.3	271.5	274. 2	279.1	290.4	302.5	7 304. 7	r 306. 2	314.8	
factures 1939=100  Cotton manufactures, exc. small wares do Silk and rayon goods do.  Woolen and worsted manufactures, except	254. 3 317. 7 213. 2	322. 8 219. 3	265. 0 336. 6 221. 5	255. 4 329. 2 213. 3	248.3 317.3 212.9	242. 5 307. 5 206. 0	237. 5 302. 6 203. 0	240. 1 305. 7 208. 5	256. 3 317. 4 220. 2	264. 9 329. 1 227. 6	280. 8 362. 1 236. 6	294. 1 376. 4 248. 4	
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing 1939=100.	263. 6	288. 1	274. 7	260. 6	252.6	252. 5	243.0	233. 6	268. 5	270. 4	276.6		
woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishings 1939=100.  Apparel and other finished textile products 1939=160.	300.6	314.1	317.5	279.8	272. 1	274. 9	278.9	302.3	318.5	336.0	319.6	1	
Men's clothing \$do Women's clothing \$do Leather and leather productsdo	277. 2 340. 0 220. 8	280. 8 344. 8 223. 0	281. 3 340. 0 222. 2	267. 1 277. 7 214. 6	270, 5 260, 3 207, 0	273. 0 264. 1 211. 5	260, 0 283, 1 214, 2	264. 8 323, 1 220, 4	284. 9 334. 7 231. 6	303, 5 349, 5 234, 9	301. 5 319. 3 235. 4	309. 5 355. 9	
Boots and shoes§	197.7	198. 9 242. 5	213. 7 239. 3	205.3 243.1	197. 0 252. 8	201. 7 267. 8	204. 8 295. 8	209. 9 325. 6	221. 5 331, 6	234, 9 223, 8 7 309, 6	223. 5 300. 6	[ 241.8	
Baking \$	207. 8 236. 6	201. 7 207. 2	200. 7 197. 4	203. 4 211. 7	208. 4 217. 8	213. 1 249. 3	218.0 401.8	218. 4 653. 7	223. 2 683. 8	230.8 437.9	227. 8 265. 7	229 2	
Slaughtering and meat packing \$do		254. 0	232.6	the data	249.4	259. 9	280.9	270.0	271.9	271.7	317. 4	338. 9	·

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*\*Preliminary. § See note on item on p. S-10 regarding revisions in the data.

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

1 See note on item in July 1944 and September 1947 Surveys regarding changes in the data beginning in 1943 or 1945. December figures do not include excess temporary post office substitutes employed only at Christmas.

1 New series. Indexes beginning 1939 for employment in retail food establishments are shown on p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey.

1 Revised series. Revisions for 1939 through February 1946 for the adjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing industries will be shown later. See note marked "†" on p. S-11 of September 1947 Survey for reference to 1937-43 data for employment and pay rolls in the telegraph and telephone industries and 1939-41 data for the other Department of Labor series on nonmanufacturing employment and pay rolls, with the exception of the series for dyeing and cleaning and power laundries, and also for reference to earliest data published for the index of railway employees. Employee definition for dyeing and cleaning and power laundries has been changed from "wage earners" to "production workers" with the resultant exclusion of driver-salesmen, and the series have been adjusted to 1945 data from the Federal Security Agency. Revised data for 1939-46 will be published later. See mark "†" on p. S-10 with regard to revised unadjusted indexes of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	47			<del></del>			1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
EM	PLOY	MENT	CONE	ITION	S ANI	) WAG	SES—C	Contin	ued				
PAY ROLLS—Continued									1		1		
Production-workers pay rolls, mfg., unadj.†—Con. Nondurable goods industries—Continued			100 1	101.4	100.0	101.0			205.0	97.4.5			
Tobacco manufactures 1939=100. Paper and allied products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	209. 4 285. 1	201. 0 288. 1	193. 1 290. 9	181. 6 290. 9	182. 8 291. 1	194. 8 298. 0	200. 0 298. 7	203. 0 300. 6	205. 3 309. 6	214. 5 314. 4	216.3 319.6	219. 8 327. 5	
Paper and pulps do Printing, publishing, and allied industries	274. 3 219. 6	279. 8 221. 8	281. 4	284. 4 230. 7	289. 4 234. 2	302, 1 235, 9	309. 6 233. 6	312.3	317.0	317. 3 247. 9	319.9 252.3	327.3 258.0	
Newspapers and periodicals do	185. 2 249. 4	191. 2 248. 4	197. 2 253. 5	202. 1 255. 2	209. 3 255. 4	210. 0 258. 1	208. 9 258. 9	235. 5 214. 0 254. 8	245. 0 221. 6 266. 6	221. 6 272. 8	224. 0 279. 3	229. 8 229. 7	
Printing, book and jobs do.  Chemicals and allied products do.  Chemicals s	362. 9 r 495. 5	372. 6 7 500. 8	377. 5 + 506. 4	378.3 511.6	381.5 520.9	373. 3 * 528. 2	378. 7 533. 7	380. 4 7 527. 0	395.1 527.3	r 401. 0 r 529. 8	7 407. 5 7 540. 8	414. 9 555. 8	
Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining \$ do	253. 9 244. 3	256. 8 245. 8	262. I 252. 9	265. 2 254. 7	275. 7 262. 5	286. 2 273. 4	295. 6 286. 1	297. 2 282. 8	302. 7 287. 6	7 297. 0 279. 7	7 304. 5 7 288. 9	308. 2 293. 4	
Rubber productsdoRubber tires and inner tubes§do commanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of	386. 3 416. 3	385. 0 413. 3	374.3 397.3	383. 9 414. 2	367. 2 399. 3	361. 9 396. 1	352. 7 389. 5	357. 4 396. 0	369, 0 397, 9	375. 6 398. 0	383.3 407.5	396. 5 412. 1	
onmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor):									ļ	l			
Mining:† Anthracite1939=100	202. 0	184. 7	206. 2	155. 5	186. 3	194.6	177.8	216.6	211.1	224. 1	199.1	212.2	 
Bituminous coal do Metalliferous do do do do do do do do do do do do do	265. 4 156. 8	248. 7 162. 0	245, 6 162, 6 213, 7	189. 8 164. 7 233. 2	244. 6 172. 1 241. 7	252. 3 181. 8	192. 9 171. 9	264. 4 178. 3	270. 2 179. 0	275. 2 r 178. 1 261. 2	275. 2 r 180. 4 250. 2	290. 2 184. 3	
Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gas† do do do do do do do do do do do do do	204. 8 153. 8	205. 6 152. 9	154. 5	162. 3	163. 4	251. 3 175. 3	251. 2 173. 9	259. 6 173. 4	258. 5 175. 6	169. 9	179.0	241. 7 172. 5	
Public utilities:† Electric light and powerdodo	159. 5 216. 1	163. 7 219. 5	160. 8 218. 6	166. 5 218. 8	168. 2 220. 0	177. 5 222. 1	178. 4 222. 1	182. 9 225. 2	183. 1 224. 1	182. 8 223. 2	187. 6 223. 6	185.7 226.9	
Street railways and bussesdo Telegraphdo Telephonedo	189. 1 267. 5	185. 4 269. 4	198. 0 267. 2	239. 3 136. 1	226. 9 202. 9	218. 8 292. 5	215. 2 302. 2	213. 5 306. 2	211.8 312.3	208. 1 314. 2	206.8	207. 8 314. 5	
Services:t	r 286. 7	r 275. 2	r 289. 3	r 299. 4	r 313. 5	r 328. 4	* 310. 5	7 285.0	7 301.7	r 303.8	r 293. 8	292. 9	
Dyeing and cleaning do Power laundries do Year-round hotels do	7 228. 6 215. 1	r 222. 2 216. 6	7 223. 2 216. 8	7 227.3 219.4	7 231. 0 221. 1	r 239.3 226.4	7 238. 5 222. 0	r 231. 3 221. 0	7 236. 2 222. 4	7 232.3 7 226.9	7 226. 8 228. 6	233. 6 233. 2	
Trade:  Retail, total†do	187. 2	187.5	190. 1	192.9	195, 3	201.6	198. 5	197.6	202. 5	r 207. 1	216.5	237.1	
General merchandising	189. 4 208. 4	197. 1 201. 4	199. 9 205. 6	202. 8 210. 4	206, 0 212, 3	212, 1 218, 9	213. 8 214. 1	212. 2 212. 0	209. 2 220. 4	224. 5	251.1	221. 5 312. 5	
Wholesaletdo	189. 7	190. 4	191.6	190. 8	191, 4	198. 0	196.5	198.2	203.3	206.9	213.6	213. 7	
verage weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor):	Ì	ĺ						ļ					
All manufacturing thours_ Durable goods industries *do	40. 6 40. 5	40. 4 40. 5	40. 4 40. 7	40. 0 40. 7	40. 1 40. 5	40. 2 40. 7	39.8 40.0	39. 8 40. 0	40. 4 40. 6	40.6 40.9		7 41. 2 7 41. 7	p 4
Iron and steel and their products*do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	40. 2	40.0	40. 4	40. 4	40.3	40. 5	39, 3	39.6	40.3	40.5	7 40.5	41. 2	
mills*hours_	38. 2 40. 5	38. 5 40. 0	38. 9 40. 5	39. 2 40. 0	38. 9 39. 8	39. 5 39. 8	37. 4 39. 8	39. 2 39. 2	39. 0 40. 4	40.6	40.6	39. 5 41. 1	
Electrical machinery*do Machinery, except electrical*do Machinery and machine-shop products*	41.4	41.3	41. 5	41. 5	41.4	41.3	40.9	40. 5	1	ì	1	42.3	
Machine tools*do	41. 7 42. 2	41. 5 42. 3	41. 6 42. 3	41. 6 42. 0	41. 6 42. 1	41. 5 42. 2	40.8 41.6	40. 9 41. 4	41.3 41.8	* 42.1	r 42.1	42.7 43.1	
Automobiles* do do Transportation equipment, except auto-	38. 9 40. 2	38.8	39. 7 39. 8	38. 5 39. 8	38. 3 40. 2	38. 7 40. 1	37.7 40.1	37. 2 39. 6	39. 2 39. 7	1	ł	41.7	1
mobiles* hours Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)*	39.8	40.1	39.8	39.6	39. 5	39, 2	39.7	40.0	39.3	1	1	39.1	
hours_ Aircraft engines*do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding*do	41. 4 40. 2	40. 7 38. 4	39. 4 39. 9	39. 7 39. 9	39.6 40.4	38. 8 40. 7	39. 2 39. 9	39. 2 39. 3	40. 0 39. 5	40.5	39.4	41. 2 40. 6	
Nonferrous metals and their products*_do Lumber and timber basic products*do	41. 0 40. 6	41. 0 42. 1	40. 9 41. 0	40.8 41.4	40.6 42.0	40. 5 42. 8	39.7 42.2	39. 5 43. 3		40.8 r 42.6	7 40. 9 42. 2	41.5 43.2	
Sawmills and logging camps*do Furniture and finished lumber products*	40.0	41.8	40.6	40.9	41.7	42. 5	42.1	43. 1	42. 5	i	1	42.8	
Furniture*do	41.8	41. 9 42. 0	41.7 41.9	41.5	41. 5 41. 2	41.7 41.6	41.1	41. 2 41. 0	41. 5 41. 4	42.3	42.3	42.8 42.9 40.9	
Stone, clay, and glass products*do Nondurable goods industries*do	40. 5 40. 7	40. 1 40. 4	40. 5 40. 1	40. 5 39. 6	40. 3 39. 7	40. 8 39. 8	40. 1 39. 7	40.6 39.5					p 4
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures*  Cotton manufactures except small wares*	40.5	40. 4	40.0	39. 1	38. 9	38.6	38.4	38. 2	39. 5	39. 7	40. 1	41.0	
Cotton manufactures, except small wares* hours. Silk and rayon goods*do	40.6 41.1	40. 5 41. 6	40. 1 41. 5	39.3 40.2	38. 8 41. 0	38. 3 40. 3	38.3 40.3	38. 4 40. 0	39. 2 40. 9				
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing*hours_	41.3	41.0	40. 1	39. 1	39. 2	39. 4	39. 1	36. 6	ł	1	l .		
Apparel and other finished textile products*	36.9	36.7	36. 7	35. 5	35. 8	36. 0	35.8	35. 2				37. 2	
Men's clothing* do	37. 8 35. 7	37. 8 36. 2	37. 6 36. 1	36. 6 34. 4	37. 2 34. 6	37. 2 35. 0	36. 5 34. 8	35. 1 34. 6		35.8	35.3	36.4	
Leather and leather products* do Boots and shoes* do	39. 3 39. 1	39. 5 39. 2	39. 0 38. 1	38.3 38.0 42.1	38. 1 37. 8 43. 0	38, 1 37, 7 43, 2	38. 2 37. 8 43. 2	37. 7	39. 1 38. 8 43. 4	38.7	37.9	38.6	
Food and kindred products*do Baking*do Canning and preserving*do	43. 6 43. 9 37. 6	42. 7 43. 2 37. 0	42.3 43.0 37.7	42. 5 38. 0	2 42, 5 38. 3	2 42. 6 37. 8	2 42. 7 39. 9	43. 4 2 41. 9 42. 6	2 41.9	2 41.9	2 41.6	2 42.3	
Canning and preserving*do Slaughtering and meat packing*do Tobacco manufactures*do	47. 5 39. 2	42.7 37.8	41. 9 37. 5	41. 8 36. 7	44.0 36.3	44. 5 38. 2	44. 5 39. 6	43. 0 39. 2	43.4	43. 2	46.8	47.7	
Paper and allied products*dodo	43. 2 44. 2	43. 2 44. 3	43. 2 44. 3	43. 0 44. 4	43. 1 44. 7	42. 9 44. 5	42.9 44.5	42. 4 44. 1		43.0	43.2	43.8	
Paper and pulp*do Printing, publishing, and allied industries* hours	41.0	40. 1	40.3	40.1	40.1	39. 9	39.6	39. 4	40. 2	40.0	40.1	40.6	
Newspapers and periodicals*do Printing, book and job*do	38. 9 42. 0	38. 6 40. 8	38. 8 41. 1	38. 9 40. 7	38. 9 40. 6	38. 4 40. 6	38. 2 40. 5	38. 5 40. 0	39. 0 40. 8	38. 7 40. 7	40.8	39. 2 41. 4	
Chemicals and allied products*do	41. 5 41. 3	41. 4 41. 0	41.3 40.9	41. 0 40. 8	41.1 41.0	41. 1 40. 9	40. 9 41. 1	40.9 40.7	41.0 40.5	r 40.8	r 40.9	41.4	
Products of petroleum and coal*do Petroleum refining*do	40. 2 39. 9	40. 1 39. 8	40. 2 39. 8	40. 5 40. 1	40.0 39.5	40. 7 40. 6	40. 5 40. 7	40. 6 40. 3	41.0	39. 9	7 41.0	40.3	
Rubber products*do Rubber tires and inner tubes*do	40. 6 39. 5	40. 6 39. 3	39. 8 38. 2	39. 5 38. 2	39. 0 37. 6	39, 1 37, 7	38. 6 37. 9	38. 7 37. 8	39. 9 38. 9	40. 1 38. 7	39.9 38.9	39. 5	

1941 and descriptive notes may be found Janu- Febru- March April May June July Angust Sep- Octo- Novem- Decem-	Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	47						1948
ary ary tember ber ber ber	1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January

EM	(PLOY	MENT	COND	ITION	IS ANI	D WAG	SES-C	Contin	ued				
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued													
Average weekly hours per worker-Continued													1
Average weekly hours per worker—Continued Nonmanufacturing industries; Building construction hours.	37. 6	36.9	38.0	37. 1	37. 7	37.7	37. 9	39.7	38.0	38.0	36.6	38.0	
Mining:		ĺ		i									1
Anthracite do Bituminous coal do do	39. 1 46. 7	35.1 43.6	39.8 43.7	32. 3 36. 4	37. 2 44. 3	39. 2 43. 7	37. 0 31. 8	38. 5 39. 1	38. 2 39. 1	40.0 39.9	36. 2 38. 6	38. 4 41. 2	
Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do do do do do do do do do do do do do	41.2	42. 0 42. 8	41. 6 43. 5	41.8	42. 2 45, 6	42.6	41. 2 45. 2	41.4	41.6	42.3	r 41.8	42. 9 44. 4	
Crude petroleum and natural gasdo	43. 1 41. 3	40.3	39.6	44. 5 40. 8	40.5	45.6 41.9	40.6	46.1 40.1	46. 1 40. 3	46.4 40.0	44.6 40.9	39.6	
Public utilities:	41.9	41.6	41.0	42. 2	41.6	42. 2	42. 1	42.4	42.0	42.1	42.4	42.1	1
Electric light and power do Street railways and busses do Telegraph do	47.7	48.0	47.8	47. 8	47.6	47.4	46.3	46.6	46.1	45.7	45, 4	46.6	1
Telegraph do Telephone do	43. 8 38. 4	44. 0 38. 0	43. 7 37. 9	47. 3 26. 9	46. 0 31. 5	44. 8 37. 5	44. 8 38. 4	44.8 38.7	44. 5 39. 1	44.8 39.3	44.0 39.5	43.9	
Services.	1									l		1	
Dyeing and cleaning do Power laundries do Year-round hotels do	42. 3 43. 3	41. 1 42. 5	42. 0 42. 4	41. 9 42. 8	42.6 42.7	42. 9 42. 8	42. 1 42. 6	40.8 42.2	41.9 42.4	41.5 42.3	41.0 41.7	41.6 42.6	
Year-round hotelsdo	43.8	44.3	44.7	44.9	45.0	45. 2	44. 9	45.0	44.1	r 44. 0	44.4	44.1	
Trade: Retaildo	39.9	40.1	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.8	41. 1	41.0	40.0	40.0	39. 5	39.7	<u> </u>
Retail do	41.5	40.8	40.8	41.2	41. 2	41.6	41.1	41.1	41.2	7 41.3	7 41.4	41.6	
Raginning in month.	1												1
Work stoppagesnumber_ Workers involved thousands	» 320 » 105	» 300 » 75	⊅ 370 ⊅ 95	₽ 480 ₽ 630	» 470 » 225	» 380 » 450	₽ 300 ₽ 250	₽ 335 ₽ 110	⊅ 200 ⊅ 75	» 175 » 60	₽ 150 ₽ 45	» 120 » 30	p 1
Work stoppagesnumber_ Workers involvedthousands_ In effect during month: ●				» 700				» 550	_			İ	(
Wark stannages number	₽ 480 ₽ 165	⊅ 500 ⊅ 155	⊅ 575 ⊅ 170	₽ 675	» 775 » 690	» 675 » 575	» 550 » 625	<b>₽</b> 250	» 400 » 175	» 350 » 145	⊅ 275 ⊅ 100	» 225 » 50	<b>2</b> 2 2 2 1
Man-days idle during monthdodo	p 1, 400	p 1, 300	₹1,200 ₹.2	» 8, 600 » 1, 2	▶ 6,800 ▶ 1.0	⊅ 4,000 ⊅.6	p 4, 000 p . 5	p 2, 500 p . 4	» 2, 000 ». 3	* 1,900 * . 2	» 700	₽ 500	p 1, 6
Workers involved thousands Man-days idle during month do Percent of available working time* U. S. Employment Service placement activities:	1	1									P.1	p. 1	,
	366	348	391	419	442	453	454	484	546	528	451	397	3
Unemployment compensation (Soc. Sec. Admin.): Initial claims* thousands Continued claims do	1,011	731	739	1,020	1, 166	878	942	623	* 565	r 617	r 602	r 830	19
Benefit payments:	4, 982	4, 487	4,684	4, 833	4, 802	4, 905	5, 219	4, 296	3,742	3, 359	2,848	* 3, 700	14,0
Beneficiaries, weekly average⊕do	893	911	975	930	940	1,006	958	907 66, 804	779	656	593	621	7
Veterans' unemployment allowances:*	74, 760	65, 910	71, 545	71, 569	72, 295	73, 559	76, 534	·	59, 257	52, 774	r 41, 677	52, 202	59, 1
Veterans' unemployment allowances:* Initial claims thousands Continued claims do	638 r 5, 242	444 4,504	397 r 4, 424	373 3, 913	354 3, 173	493 3, 021	476 3, 446	386 3,023	283 2, 448	289 1, 939	290 1,609	7 398 2, 241	p 4;
Claims filed during last week of month . do	1, 168	1, 149	* 1,012	850	677	722	759	715	528	419	395	443	p 6:
Amount of payments thous. of dol. Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments:	106, 683	r 88, 401	89, 100	78, 868	r 63, 763	58, 542	66, 239	59, 521	53, 336	38, 153	29, 554	40, 209	p 48, 9:
Accession ratemonthly rate per 100 employees. Separation rate, totaldodo	6.0	5.0	5, 1	5. 1	4.8	5. 5	4. 9	5.3	5.9	5. 5	r 4.8	₽ 3. 5	
Separation rate, totaldodo	4.9	4.5 .4	4.9	5. 2 . 4	5. 4 . 4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9 .4	5.0 .4	4.0 .4	<sup>p</sup> 3. 6	
Discharges do Layoffs do	.9	.8 3.2	.9 3.5	1.0 3.7	1. 4 3. 5	1.1	1.0	.8 4.0	.9 4.5	.9 3.6	. 8 2. 7	₽.9	
Quitsdo Military and miscellaneousdo	.1	3.2	.1	°.1	.1	3.1	3. 1 . 1	.1	.1	3.0	2.7	p 2.3	
WAGES												j	
A verage weekly earnings (U.S. Dept. of Labor):													
All manufacturing † dollars	47. 10 49. 60	47. 29 49. 74	47. 69 50. 30	47. 50 50. 34	48. 44 51. 72	49. 33 52. 99	48. 98 52. 19	49. 17 52. 46	50. 43 54. 06	7 51.05 54.69	7 51, 35 7 54, 98	7 52. 74 7 56. 52	p 52.
Iron and steel and their productstdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	50.64	50.33	51.31	51.78	53. 71	55. 18	53.67	54. 53	56. 21	r 56.61	, 54. 96 , 56. 96	58. <b>2</b> 0	p 55.
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills†dollars	50.89	50.67	51, 77	52.83	56. 26	58. 12	55. 23	58, 25	58, 96	58. 56	r 59, 52		
Electrical machinery†do	48.63	48. 13	49.07	48. 36	50. 24	51. 57	52.00	51. 53	53.46	54.10	r 54, 32	55.34	1
Electrical machinery† do Machinery, except electrical† do Machinery and machine-shop prod- ucts† dollars.	53. 12	53. 22	53.82	54, 25	55. <b>2</b> 0	56.30	56.06	55.74	57. 36	57.87	57.94	59. 74	
uctstdollarsdollars	52. 78 56. 17	52. 61 56. 09	53. 10 56. 46	53. 31 56. 06	54. 44 57. 13	55. 53 58. 31	55. 00 56. 78	55. 07 57. 77	56. 41 58. 69	56.75 59.25	57. 03 59. 53	59. 22	
Machine toolsdodododododo	54. 13	54. 29	55. 45	54. 14	55. 96	57.48	56. 44	55.76	<b>59.</b> 35	60.30	61.70	65. 47	
Transportation equipment, except auto-	54. 48	54, 34	54. 25	54, 29	55. 31	55, 59	56.02	55. 75	56. 54	58.08	r 56. 14	59, 23	1
mobiles dollars dollars Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) do		53, 41	53. 22	52. 54	52.42	52. 58	54. 48	55.30	54.44	* 56. 01	r 54, 73	56. 53	
Aircraft engines*do Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo	56. 15 57. 05	54. 77 55. 37	53. 02 56. 59	53, 69 56, 97	54. 76 57. 91	55. 44 57. 79	56. 19 56. 77	56, 58 56, 93	58. 43 57. 71	59. 19 59. 31	57.52 * 55.20	60. 39 61. 69	
Nonferrous metals and products †do Lumber and timber basic products †do	49. 91 39. 11	50. 12 41. 18	50. 26 40. 31	50, 30 41, 01	51. 15 43. 06	52.06 45.04	51. 12 43. 57	51.07 45.32	52, 62 45, 41	53.59 r 45.23	7 54.08 7 45.30	55. 09 45. 63	
Sawmills and logging camps do	37. 41	39.89	39. 12	39, 81	41. 95	44. 14	42.86	44.05	44.58	r 44.09	r 44. 27	44. 20	
Furniture and finished lumber products † do Furniture †do	42. 41 43. 35	42.80 44.20	43.00 44.33	42. 87 43. 99	43. 45 44. 21	44. 24 45. 04	43. 51 44. 12	44. 09 44. 58	45.38 46.24	7 46. 53 47. 76	7 46. 33 48. 07	47. 75 49. 10	
Furniture † do do Stone, clay, and glass products † do do do do do do do do do do do do do	45. 58 44. 47	45, 49	46. 38	46.49	47. 24	48, 54	48.00	49.06	49.57	* 50. 38	r 50.48	50.94	<b></b>
Nondurable goods industries †do Textile-mill products and other fiber	1 1	44.67	44. 89	44. 40	44.88	45. 31	45.61	45.78	46. 78	7 47. 29	r 47. 57	r 48. 78	p 48.
manufactures† dollars Cotton manufactures, except small wares†	39. 29	40. 32	41.01	40. 12	39. 89	39. 54	39. 48	39. 44	41.39	41.94	43. 73	45. 15	
dollars	37.06	37. 56	39. 22	38. 53	37. 73	37. 10	37. 21	37. 50	38. 55	39. 22	42.47	43. 64	 
Silk and rayon goods†do Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing) †dollars	40. 21	41. 45	41.94	40.89	41.73	40. 97	41. 17	41.65	43. 23	43. 57	44. 84	46. 46	
(except dyeing and finishing)   dollars_	43. 10	47. 44	46. 28	45, 26	45. 28	45. 75	45. 33	42. 28	46.99	46. 70	46, 95	49. 17	<b></b>
Apparel and other finished textile products† dollars	38.22	38. 74	38. 41	35. 44	35. 36	35. 77	36. 50	36. 57	37.64	38. 78	37, 09	39. 07	<b></b>
Men's clothing do do do do do do do do do do do do do	41.70 47.30	41.86 48.77	41.99 47.75	40. 45 42. 32	41. 49 41. 58	41. 35 41. 87	40. 17	38.66 45.49	41.05	42.78	r 42, 24	43, 24	
Leather and leather products do	40.18	40. 29	40.11	39. 44	39. 45	40. 12	43. 81 40. 30	40. 25	45.78 41.89	46. 91 42. 18	43. 82 41. 97	42.62	
Boots and shoesdo	39.05	38.96	38. 91	37.96	37.78	38. 30	38. 49	38.32	40.12	40.41	40.18	40.00	

<sup>\*</sup> Revised. \* Preliminary. | Partly estimated. 
See p. 23 of December 1946 Survey for 1944-45 data. 
Computed from weeks compensated in weeks ended during month. 
Small revisions for January 1940 to May 1944 are available on request. 
See note in September 1947 Survey regarding a change in January 1945, also in 1942 for women's clothing industry, which affected the comparability of the data. 
See note in September 1947 Survey regarding a change in January 1945, also in 1942 for women's clothing industry, which affected the comparability of the data. 
New series. See note marked "" on p. S-12 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to available data for the series on average weekly hours in nonmanufacturing industries with the exception of year-round hotels which has not been included previously. Data are available beginning 1939 for average hours in year-round hotels, average weekly earnings in the aircraft engine industry, and initial unemployment compensation claims, beginning September 1944 for veterans' unemployment allowances, and beginning 1927 for man-days idle as a percent of available working time. 
† Revised series. The indicated series on average weekly earnings and average hourly earnings (p. S-14) have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1943 Survey; see note in that issue for an explanation of the revision.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	47						1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
EM	PLOY	MENT	CONI	DITION	S ANI	) WAC	SES(	Contin	ued		<del></del> -		<del> </del>
WAGES—Continued													
verage weekly earnings—Continued All manufacturing—Continued Nondurable goods industries—Continued Food and kindred products†dollars. Baking \$	47. 31 46. 32 36. 55 57. 20 36. 74 47. 05 50. 18	46. 40 45. 80 36. 82 52. 82 35. 44 47. 42 50. 98	46. 05 45. 17 37. 40 49. 87 35. 21 47. 92 51. 27	46. 20 45. 26 38. 50 50. 22 34. 84 48. 20 52. 07	47. 71  1 44. 84 39. 39 53. 37 34. 46 48. 79 52. 84	48, 27 1 45, 50 39, 37 54, 40 36, 30 49, 95 54, 83	48. 40 1 45. 81 39. 96 56. 82 37. 74 51. 06 56. 36	49. 45 1 45. 52 45. 88 54. 33 37. 26 50. 72 56. 30	49. 04 1 46. 14 43. 69 55. 31 37. 33 51. 99 57. 14	r 49.61 1 46.85 44.75 54.98 37.90 r 52.22 r 57.10	7 49. 90 1 46. 26 37. 94 61. 43 37. 67 7 52. 86 57. 49	51. 00 1 47. 43 41. 14 61. 57 39. 16 53. 77 58. 17	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries†	56.60	56.74	58.19	58. 69	59. 55	59. 76	59.37	59.48	61.61	61.62	62.38	63. 57	
Newspapers and periodicals*	62. 08 54. 19 47. 39 54. 77 55. 24 57. 74 54. 03 59. 78	63.00 54.07 48.17 55.10 55.39 57.75 54.06 59.90	64. 25 55. 67 48. 60 55. 33 56. 53 59. 15 52. 97 58. 05	65. 29 56. 13 48. 93 55. 45 57. 41 60. 24 55. 23 61. 64	67. 10 56. 41 49. 80 56. 35 57. 92 60. 01 55. 30 61. 12	67. 16 56. 81 50. 59 56. 80 59. 64 62. 17 55. 49 61. 35	66. 53 56. 77 51. 00 57. 73 60. 57 64. 12 55. 74 62. 06	67. 74 55. 95 51. 27 57. 44 60. 62 63. 12 55. 92 61. 15	69. 40 58. 32 51. 81 57. 98 61. 84 64. 75 57. 76 64. 75	69. 18 58. 63 7 52. 67 7 58. 46 7 60. 94 63. 51 7 57. 62 63. 78	69. 94 r 59. 37 r 53. 15 59. 21 r 62. 54 r 65. 86 r 57. 99 64. 86	71. 43 60. 67 53. 83 60. 08 63. 26 66. 32 59. 48 65. 74	
All manufacturing † dollars .  Durable goods industries † do .  Iron and steel and their products †do	1.161 1.224 1.261	1.170 1.229 1.258	1.180 1.236 1.269	1. 186 1. 243 1. 280	1. 207 1. 278 1. 333	1. 226 1. 303 1. 363	1. 230 1. 305 1. 365	1. 236 1. 312 1. 376	1. 249 1. 331 1. 396	7 1. 258 1. 337 1. 397	7 1. 269 7 1. 348 7 1. 405	r 1. 279 r 1. 356 r 1. 413	p 1. 28
Blast lurnaces, steel works, and rolling mills† dollars.  Electrical machinery† do.  Machinery, except electrical† do.  Machinery and machine-shop products†	1.332 1.199 1.283	1.317 1.203 1.290	1.333 1.212 1.298	1.347 1.210 1.308	1. 445 1. 264 1. 334	1. 472 1. 295 1. 363	1. 478 1. 308 1. 371	1, 488 1, 314 1, 377	1.513 1.325 1.395	1. 502 1. 331 1. 400	7 1. 510 7 1. 339 1. 405	1. 519 1. 346 1. 412	
Machine tools do Automobiles† do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1. 264 1. 326 1. 390	1.267 1.325 1.399	1.275 1.334 1.396	1. 279 1. 334 1. 406	1.307 1.357 1.463	1. 336 1. 381 1. 485	1. 349 1. 366 1. 496	1. 353 1. 394 1. 500	1.370 1.405 1.515	1.374 1.408 1.526	1. 381 1. 412 1. 542	1. 391 1. 424 1. 570	
Transportation equipment, except automobiles†dollars_ Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)	1.356	1.367	1.362	1.363	1.376	1.387	1.395	1.406	1. 424	1. 437	r 1. 471	1. 475	
Aircraft engines*§ dollars.  Shipbuilding and boatbuilding do.  Nonferrous metals and products† do.  Lumber and timber basic products do.  Sawmills and logging camps do.  Furniture and finished lumber products†	1. 321 1. 357 1. 420 1. 217 . 962 . 935	1. 332 1. 344 1. 442 1. 222 . 979 . 954	1, 338 1, 344 1, 418 1, 226 , 983 , 965	1. 326 1. 353 1. 426 1. 234 . 990 . 972	1. 328 1. 383 1. 433 1. 260 1. 025 1. 006	1. 341 1. 428 1. 421 1. 286 1. 053 1. 040	1, 372 1, 435 1, 421 1, 289 1, 033 1, 018	1.381 1.443 1.447 1.294 1.048 1.044	1.386 1.460 1.460 1.309 1.062 1.049	7 1. 395 1. 461 7 1. 490 1. 312 1. 063 1. 046	7 1. 438 1. 461 7 1. 529 1. 321 7 1. 074 7 1. 056	1. 434 1. 465 1. 524 1. 328 1. 055 1. 032	
Furniture do dollars.  Furniture do Stone, clay, and glass products† do Nondurable goods industries† do Textile-mill products and other fiber manu-	1.015 1.046 1.125 1.094	1.022 1.049 1.133 1.107	1.031 1.059 1.144 1.119	1.032 1.064 1.149 1.122	1. 046 1. 074 1. 173 1. 139	1. 061 1. 085 1. 190 1. 140	1, 058 1, 079 1, 198 1, 150	1.070 1.089 1.208 1.158	1. 093 1. 117 1. 227 1. 165	1. 105 1. 130 1. 234 1. 175	1. 108 1. 137 7 1. 248 7 1. 185	1. 117 1. 145 1. 245 7 1. 196	p 1. 21
Cotton manufactures, except small wares†	.970	. 997 . 927	1.024 .979	1.027	1.025 .970	1.024	1.028	1.032	1.048	1.055	1.090	1. 100	
dollars  Silk and rayon goods†do  Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing)†	. 975 1. 045	. 996 1. 156	1.012	1.016	1.019	. 970 1. 017 1. 160	. 973 1. 023 1. 160	. 977 1. 043 1. 156	1. 057 1. 169	. 991 1. 062 1. 178	1. 051 1. 088 1. 188	1. 061 1. 101 1. 193	
Apparel and other finished textile products† dollars.  Men's clothing\$ do.  Women's clothing\$ do.  Leather and leather products† do.  Boots and shoes.  Food and kindred products† do.  Baking\$ do.  Canning and preserving† do.  Slaughtering and meat packing do.  Tobacco manufactures† do.  Paper and allied products† do.  Paper and pup. do.  Printing, publishing, and allied industries†	1.037 1.095 1.297 1.023 .995 1.084 1.056 .975 1.206 .938 1.088 1.134	1. 049 1. 097 1. 314 1. 021 989 1. 088 1. 060 997 1. 193 937 1. 098 1. 149	1.045 1.106 1.293 1.028 .999 1.088 1.057 .995 1.191 .939 1.109	. 999 1. 094 1. 200 1. 029 . 998 1. 097 1. 065 1. 018 1. 204 . 949 1. 121 1. 173	.988 1.105 1.168 1.035 1.000 1.110 1.056 1.034 1.214 .948 1.133 1.182	. 994 1. 104 1. 182 1. 053 1. 020 1. 119 1. 067 1. 045 1. 122 950 1. 165 1. 231	1. 020 1. 098 1. 241 1. 055 1. 018 1. 121 1. 074 1. 003 1. 282 953 1. 190 1. 266	1. 038 1. 090 1. 285 1. 057 1. 018 1. 140 1. 091 1. 083 1. 267 951 1. 196 1. 276	1. 046 1. 106 1. 279 1. 072 1. 035 1. 129 1. 104 1. 025 1. 276 . 952 1. 210 1. 283	1. 051 1. 120 1. 279 1. 082 1. 046 7. 1. 159 1. 115 1. 100 1. 273 . 954 1. 215	1. 019 1. 116 1. 217	1. 051 1. 135 1. 270 1. 091 1. 055 1. 176 1. 119 1. 093 1. 209 983 1. 227 1. 297	
Newspapers and periodicals*   do.	1.381 1.575 1.297 1.143 1.327 1.372 1.447 1.330 1.511	1. 415 1. 607 1. 336 1. 165 1. 342 1. 382 1. 451 1. 331 1. 517	1. 443 1. 626 1. 364 1. 177 1. 351 1. 408 1. 488 1. 330 1. 512	1. 462 1. 651 1. 386 1. 192 1. 359 1. 418 1. 501 1. 397 1. 608	1. 486 1. 699 1. 397 1. 210 1. 375 1. 448 1. 520 1. 416 1. 622	1. 499 1. 719 1. 406 1. 232 1. 390 1. 464 1. 532 1. 419 1. 615	1. 498 1. 713 1. 408 1. 247 1. 404 1. 495 1. 570 1. 445 1. 640	1.508 1.736 1.406 1.252 1.410 1.494 1.567 1.445 1.640	1. 534 1. 753 1. 436 1. 263 1. 432 1. 509 1. 591 1. 447 1. 661	1. 540 1. 758 1. 451 7 1. 273 7 1. 432 7 1. 505 1. 593 7 1. 438 7 1. 647	7 1, 555 1, 775 7 1, 468 7 1, 287 1, 448 1, 518 7 1, 607 7 1, 454 1, 661	1. 567 1. 788 1. 480 1. 294 1. 458 1. 550 1. 647 1. 454 1. 658	
Building constructiondo Mining: Anthracitedo	1. 594 1. 594	1.598 1.637	1.610 1.632	1.634 1.545	1.656 1.593	1. 661 1. 596	1. 669 1. 575	1. 689 1. 780	1.718	1.738	r 1.765	1.777	
Bituminous coal do.  Metallierous do. Quarrying and nonmetallic do. Crude petroleum and natural gas§ do. Public utilities:	1. 490 1. 229 1. 058 1. 355	1. 491 1. 238 1. 062 1. 390	1. 484 1. 241 1. 069 1. 421	1. 483 1. 237 1. 080 1. 444	1. 470 1. 278 1. 092 1. 448	1. 596 1. 489 1. 323 1. 121 1. 475	1. 740 1. 311 1. 129 1. 481	1. 780 1. 787 1. 354 1. 146 1. 486	1. 765 1. 819 1. 370 1. 156 1. 510	1. 784 7 1. 798 7 1. 356 1. 169 1. 494	1. 754 1. 847 7 1. 385 1. 178 1. 550	1. 756 1. 826 1. 371 1. 176 1. 544	
Electric light and power	1.313 1.165 1.069 1.132	1.352 1.174 1.164 1.141	1.341 1.184 1.164 1.124	1.343 1.190 1.252 1.174	1. 358 1. 195 1. 242 1. 189	1. 388 1. 212 1. 236 1. 218	1. 374 1. 231 1. 226 1. 211	1. 378 1. 241 1. 228 1. 215	1. 390 1. 265 1. 234 1. 230	1.392 1.265 1.227 1.241	1. 428 1. 276 1. 253 7 1. 251	1. 410 1. 274 1. 257 1. 234	
Dyeing and cleaning	. 874 . 745 . <b>6</b> 48	. 861 . 748 . 654	. 876 . 759 . 642	. 888 . 757 . 642	. 894 . 756 . 643	. 898 . 767 . 650	. 899 . 769 . 652	. 892 . 771 . 660	. 911 . 786 . 672	. 919 . 787 7. 684	. 925 . 786 . 687	. 924 . 797 . 693	
Retaildo Wholesaledo	. 953 1. 197	. 957 1. 230	. 960 1. 231	. 974 1. 229	. 985 1. 241	. 996 1. 262	1.003 1.257	7 1. 003 1. 258	1.012 1.281	7 1.013 7 1.289	1. 025 7 1. 313	1.016	i

Revised. \*Preliminary.

Not strictly comparable with data prior to May 1947; comparable April 1947 figures—weekly earnings, \$43.62; hourly earnings, \$1.039.

See note in September 1947 Survey for explanation of increase in February 1947.

New series. See note marked """ on p. S-14 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to available data for the indicated series with the exception of hourly earnings for year-round hotels which has not been included previously; data beginning 1939 for this item are available on request.

Revised series. See note marked "i" on p. S-13,

March 1948		SURV						, 				<u> </u>	2-16
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found	Janu-	Febru-	March	April	Мау	June	47	Agranat	Sep-	0-4-2	Novem-	Decem-	1948 Janu-
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	ary	ary					July	August	tember	October	ber	ber	ary
EN	IPLOY	MENT	CONI	OITION	NS AN	D WAG	GES—(	Contin	ued	1			
WAGES—Continued  Iscellaneous wage data:								'					
Construction wage rates (E. N. R.); Common labor dol. per hr. Skilled labor do. Farm wages without board (quarterly)	1. 109 1. 89	1, 123 1, 92	1. 123 1. 92	1. 138 1. 94	1. 146 1. 94	1, 189 2, 01	1. 217 2. 07	1. 221 2. 08	1. 221 2. 10	1. 244 2. 12	1. 260 2. 12	1, 264 2, 12	1. 27 2. 1
Railway wages (average, class I)dol. per hr_ Road-building wages, common labor:	106.00 1.146	1. 173	1. 146	107. 00 1. 136	1. 136	1. 140	114,00 1.133	1. 137	1.264	112.00 1.250	1, 305	1. 290	113. 0
United States average Ododo	.84	. 81	.84	.86	.88	.89	.92			1.01			
otal public assistancemil. of dol_ Old-age assistance, and aid to dependent children and the blind, totalmil. of dol_ Old-age assistancedo_	116 103 78	118 104 79	121 107 81	122 108 81	122 108 81	122 109 82 13	123 110 82 13	125 112 83	126 112 84	128 114 85	129 115 86	132 • 116 87	₽ 13 ₽ 11 ₽ 8
General reliefdo	13	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	14	14	r 15	p 1
				FINA	NCE								
BANKING													
gricultural loans outstanding of agencies super- vised by the Farm Credit Administration: † Totalmil. of dol	1, 662	1, 670	1, 654	1, 671	1, 683	1,706	1, 731	1,746	1,746	1,739	1, 713	1,699	1, 70
Farm mortage loans, total do Federal land banks do Go	1,068 932 135	1,060 928 133	1,048 919 129	1,040 913 126	1, C34 910 124	1, 033 910 123	1, 028 907 121	1,018 900 118	1,007 891 115	993 882 111	982 875 107	973 869 103	96 86 10
Land Baik Commissioner do. Loans to cooperatives, total do. Short-term credit, total do. ank debits, total (141 centers)† do. New York City do.	195 399 83, 445 34, 305	194 416 72, 944 29, 745	182 444 83, 502 33, 547	158 473 78, 295 31, 391	152 497 78, 359 30, 895	159 514 84, 897 35, 632	180 523 83, 957 34, 779	205 522 75, 048 28, 331	240 500 81, 799 31, 837	284 462 94, 058 37, 504	288 444 82, 740 31, 738	281 445 106, 520 46, 225	27 46 93, 96 37, 61
Outside New York City do dederal Reserve banks, condition, end of month:  Assets, totalmil. of dol Reserve bank credit outstanding, totaldo	49, 140 45, 957 24, 754	43, 199 46, 547 24, 846	49, 955 44, 931 23, 431	46, 904 44, 236 22, 205	47, 464 44, 882 22, 738	7 49, 267 44, 425 22, 170	49, 178 44, 626 21, 875	45, 615 22, 759	49, 962 46, 153 22, 730	56, 554 46, 583 22, 906	51, 002 47, 205 22, 975	60, 295 47, 712 23, 181	56, 35 47, 32 22, 78
Bills discounted	308 23, 941 18, 627	356 24, 117 19, 113	538 22, 593 19, 222	125 21, 857 19, 537	179 22, 088 19, 689	70 21, 872 20, 039	137 21, 549 20, 296	185 22, 192 20, 534	22, 329 20, 723	296 22, 168 21, 044	331 22, 209 21, 363	22, 559 21, 497	21, 92 21, 92 21, 70
Liabilities, total	45, 957 18, 928 16, 063	46, 547 19, 489 15, 895	44, 931 18, 249 15, 264	44, 236 17, 470 15, 826	44, 882 18, 009 16, 238	44, 425 17, 748 16, 112	44, 626 17, 869 16, 007	45, 615 18, 695 16, 601	46, 153 18, 718 16, 784	46, 583 19, 240 16, 956	47, 205 19, 431 16, 974	47, 712 19, 731 17, 899	47, 32 20, 31 16, 91
Excess reserves (estimated)do Federal Reserve notes in circulationdo Reserve ratiopercent_ ederal Reserve weekly reporting member banks,	24, 387 43. 0	24, 320 43. 6	344 24, 162 45. 3	654 24, 022 47. I	991 24, 120 46. 7	738 24, 154 47. 8	399 24, 090 48. 4	823 24, 345 47. 7	24, 482 48. 0	864 24, 481 48. 1	24, 651 48. 5	r 1, 499 24, 820 48. 3	<sup>p</sup> 70 24, 15 48.
condition, Wednesday nearest end of month;† Deposits: Demand, adjustedmil. of dol	46, 552	45, 124	44, 482	46, 150	46, 314	46, 626	47, 145	46, 954	47,056	47, 771	48, 247	48, 685	48, 83
Demand, except interbank: Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol_ States and political subdivisionsdo	46, 106 2, 948	45, 199 2, 937	44, 210 3, 075	45, 798 3, 350	45, 807 3, 268	46, 443 3, 191	46, 816 3, 109	46, 884 3, 124	47, 330 3, 076	47, 988 3, 027	48, 379 3, 146	49, 809 3, 246	48, 70 3, 26
United States GovernmentdoTime, except interbank, totaldoIndividuals, partnerships, and corporations	1, 819 14, 096	2, 135 14, 226	1, 817 14, 303	1, 476 14, 349	1, 119 14, 411	596 14, 460	648 14, 470	14, 520	1, 561 14, 561	969 14, 584	741 14, 478	793 14, 609	14, 59
States and political subdivisions do Interbank do	13, 775 237 10, 705 44, 601	13, 887 254 10, 546 43, 550	13, 936 285 10, 636 42, 959	13, 955 312 10, 351 43, 574	14, 005 324 10, 126 43, 224	14, 055 328 10, 581 43, 094	14, 061 329 10, 320 42, 971	14, 104 334 10, 833 42, 587	14, 151 328 11, 178 42, 740	11, 117	14,069 328 11,121 41,798	14, 192 338 11, 643 41, 487	14, 12 39 11, 68 41, 55
Investments, total. do. U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, totalmil. of dol.  Bills. do.	40, 642 438	39, 619 424	38, 850 692	39, 465 753	39, 220 827	38, 990 989	38, 739 638	38, 354 582	38, 400 519	38, 192 769	37, 560 948	37, 227 1, 530	37, 32 2, 20
Certificates do Bonds (incl. guaranteed obligations) do Notes do Other securities do	6, 345 30, 398 3, 461 3, 959	5, 382 30, 354 3, 459 3, 931	5, 036 30, 307 2, 815 4, 109	5, 402 30, 472 2, 838 4, 109	5, 135 30, 556 2, 702 4, 004	4, 648 30, 701 2, 652 4, 104	4, 535 30, 935 2, 631 4, 232	4, 138 31, 015 2, 619 4, 233	4, 025 31, 224 2, 632 4, 340	4, 032 30, 973 2, 418 4, 270	3, 291 30, 474 2, 847 4, 238	3, 338 29, 505 2, 854 4, 260	3, 41 28, 96 2, 73 4, 32
Loans, total	19, 566 11, 599 1, 235	19, 759 11, 820 1, 191	20, 020 12, 271 874	19, 864 12, 043 833	20, 015 11, 792 1, 169	20, 277 11, 809 1, 266	20, 508 11, 967 1, 095	21, 212 12, 518 1, 166	22, 056 13, 116 1, 234	22, 572	23, 229 14, 358 919	23, 329 14, 658 784	23, 39 14, 72 67
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities mil. of dol.  Real estate loans	1, 139 2, 563 215	1, 112 2, 631 170	1, 063 2, 739 179	1, 051 2, 831 184	1, 009 2, 897 191	986 2, 981 158	1, 023 3, 079 235	975 3, 171 215	975 3, 244 246	976 3,316 187	945 3, 388 230	880 3, 460 106	81 3, 51 18
Mil. of dol.   Real estate loans	2,815	2, 835	2,894 1.82	2, 922	2, 957	3, 077 1, 83	3, 109	3, 167	3, 241	3,306	3, 389	3, 431	3, 48
New York City	4 00		2. 37 2. 80	1 00	1.00	2, 44 2, 95	1.00	1.00	2. 25 2. 69	1.00	1.00	2. 27 2. 61	
11 southern and western cities	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 52	1.00 4.00 1.52	1. 00 4. 00 1. 52	1.00 4.00 1.53	1.00 4.00 1.54	1. 00 4. 00 1. 54	1.00 4.00 1.58	1. 2 4. 0 1. 5			
Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)do Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.)do	. 81 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38	.81 1.00 1.50 1.38	. 81 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38	. 81 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38	. 81 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38	.81 1.00 1.50 1.38	.81 1.00 1.50 1.38	. 88 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38	. 94 1. 06 1. 50 1. 38	1.06 1.50 1.38	. 94 1. 06 1. 50 1. 38	1. 03 1. 19 1. 50 1. 38	1. 0 1. 3 1. <i>8</i> 1. <i>8</i>

<sup>. 81</sup> 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*Preliminary. © Reported quarterly after July 1947; the figure for October is an average for the week nearest the 15th of the month.

†For bond yields see p. S-19. § Rate as of March 1, 1948: Construction—Common labor, \$1.272; skilled labor, \$2.15.

†The total and total short-term credit have been revised to include emergency crop and drought relief loans which are now supervised by the Farmers Home Administration and publication of the detail for short-term credit and loans to cooperatives has been discontinued in the Survey; see September 1947 Survey for loans included in these totals.

\*Rates on all loans; see note on item in April 1946 Survey.

†Revised series. Bank debits were revised in the September 1943 Survey to include additional banks; see p. S-15 of that issue for revised figures for May-December 1942. The series for weekly reporting banks have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the August 1947 Survey; see note in that issue.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						194	ŀ7 						1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ber
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · ·	FINA	NCE-	-Contin	ıued				<u> </u>		<u>-</u>	
BANKING—Continued									Ī	<u> </u>	i		
Money and interest rates—Continued Open market rates, New York City—Continued Average yield on U. S. Govt. securities:													l
3-month billspercent_ 3-5 year taxable issuestdo Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors:	. 376 1. <b>26</b>	. 376 1. 26	. 376 1. <b>24</b>	. 376 1. <b>24</b>	. 376 1. <b>27</b>	. 376 1. 29	. 703 1. 33	. 748 1. 31	. 804 1. 28	. 857 1. 35	. 932 1. 47	. 950 1. 54	. 977 1. 63
New York State savings banksmil. of dol U. S. Postal Savingsdo	9, 232 3, 331	9, 278 3, 355	9, 340 3, 379	9, 377 3, 382	9, 427 3, 387	9, 535 3, 39 <b>3</b>	9, 556 3, 398	9, 580 3, 396	9, 630 3, 407	9, 655 3, 412	9, 681 3, 413	9, 802 7 3, 417	9, 855 2 3, 429
CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT*									}				1
Total consumer short-term debt, end of month mil. of dol	10,024 4,048	10,019 4,156	10, 379 4, 329	10, 631 4, 536	10, 934 4, 739	11, 230 4, 919	11, 302 5, 045	11, 433 5, 179	11, 682 5, 290	7 12, 055 7 5, 463	r 12, 636 r 5, 733	№ 13, 379 № 6, 154	p 13, 043
Installment debt, total do Sale debt, total* do Automobile dealers* do Department stores and mail-order houses*	1, 566 581	1, 608 631	1, 695 691	1, 813 753	1, 922 816	2, 036 880	2,092 922	2, 167 965	2, 257 1, 004	2, 370 1, 047	7 2, 651 1, 099	p 2, 839 p 1, 151	₽ 2, 818 ₽ 1, 194 ₽ 633
Furniture stores* mil. of doldodo	337 352 27	338 349 29	358 354 29	386 366 32	409 382 32	423 395 37	429 398 39	440 408 41	462 423 43	495 443 46	7 555 474 49	\$ 650 \$ 528 \$ 52	2 501 2 501
Household appliance stores*dodo	114 155	107 154	105 158	109 167	114 175	119 182	120 184	124 189	128 197	131 208	145 229	» 192 » 266	₽ 178 ₽ 250
All other* do Cash loan debt, total* do Commercial banks* do Credit unions do	2, 482 1, 991	2, 548 1, 030	2, 634 1, 079	2, 724 1, 123 204	2, 811 1, 167	2,883 1,196 224	2, 953 1, 221	3, 012 1, 248	3, 033 1, 255	7 3, 093 1, 281 250	7 3, 182 1, 309	<sup>p</sup> 3, 315 <sup>p</sup> 1, 358 <sup>p</sup> 269	₽ 3, 350 ₽ 1, 380 ₽ 27
Industrial Danks* do	186 122 102	190 125 105	197 128 108	133 113	213 138 116	143 119	233 148 121	240 152 124	245 154 125	157 127	257 162 130	p 166 p 134	p 160
Industrial loan companies*do Small loan companiesdo Insured repair and modernization loans*	611	611	617 394	627 412	633	638 450	649	652	643 497	647 514	670 - 538	» 712 » 556	» 71°
Miscellaneous lenders*do.  Charge account sale debt*	110 2, 764	110 2,602	111 2, 768	112 2, 782	113 2, 835	113 2, 887	2,786	114 2,755	114 2,864	114 3, 029	116 r 3, 309	* 120 * 3,612	₽ 12 ₽ 3, 24
Charge account sale debt* do Single payment loans* do Service credit* dC Consumer installment loans made by principal	2, 337 875	2, 383 878	2, 403 879	2, 423 890	2, 460 900	2,508 916	2, 548 923	2, 579 920	2, 607 921	2, 646 918	2, 677 7 917	<sup>p</sup> 2, 697 <sup>p</sup> 916	» 2, 71 » 91
lending institutions: Commercial banks* mil. of dol. Credit unions	187	180 33	214 38	213 39	212 42	211 43	217 44	204 42	206 41	218 45 28	221 44	» 254 » 53	» 23. » 4
Commercial banks* mil. of dol. Credit unions. do Industrial banks* do Industrial loan companies* do Small loan companies do	22 20 98	21 20 90	24 23 121	24 24 116	24 24 115	26 24 117	29 23 123	25 22 113	27 24 107	28 23 121	27 25 142	<sup>p</sup> 33 <sup>p</sup> 30 <sup>p</sup> 191	p 20 p 20 p 109
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE													
Budget receipts and expenditures:† Expenditures, totalmil. of dol	3, 113	3,914	3, 598	4,001	3,851	5, 540	3,669	3,060	2, 932	2, 445	2, 194	3, 224	2, 87
Interest on public debtdo	343 576 1, 412	124 561 1,457	626 566 1, 428	141 596 1, 728	92 1, 012 1, 327	1,396 601 1,493	245 564 979	103 511 908	668 494 1,006	157 481 1, 151	127 526 936	972 568 996	40 52 1,06
National defense and related activities do All other expenditures do	674	1,804	872 7 5, 726	1, 427 2, 625	2, 035 r 3, 205	1, 080 1, 080 5, 481	1,881 2,470	1,538 r 2,866	764 7 4, 885	656	605	688 4, 260	88 4,31
All other expenditures do Receipts, total do Georgies, total do Georgies, total do Georgies do Georgies do Customs do Customs do Georgies	3, 820	4, 378	5, 701	2, 556 41	2, 865 37	5, 473 35	2, 397 37	2, 536 31	4,872	2, 390 42	2,743	4, 246	4, 27
Income taxes	2, 664 58	3, 222 387	4, 650 114	1, 597 75	1, 619 364	3, 270 121	1, 382 80	1,668 352	3, 435 133	1,345 70	329	2,769 142	3, 23
All other receipts ddodo	693 • 400	666 7334	682 • 241	638 • 275	595 • 590	602 1,453	663 7 307	643 7 172	699 r 585	782 r 217	695 7 331	767 547	65 32
Debt, gross, end of month: Public debt, totaldo Interest-bearing, totaldo	259, 776	261, 418	259, 124	257, 701	258, 343	258, 286	259, 448	260, 097	259, 145	259, 071	258, 212	256, 900	256, 57
Public issuesdodo	258, 378 233, 601	258, 113 233, 176 24, 938	255, 800 230, 618	254, 427 229, 147 25, 280	254, 975 228, 789 26, 186	255, 113 227, 747 27, 366	256, 321 227, 805	257, 110 227, 890	256, 107 226, 587 29, 520	256, 276 226, 822 29, 447		254, 205 225, 250 28, 955	253, 95 224, 81 29, 14
Special issues to trust accounts, etcdo Noninterest bearingdo	24, 777 1, 399	3, 305	25, 183 3, 324	3, 274	3, 368	3, 173	28, 516 3, 327	29, 220 2, 987	29, 520	2, 801	29, 517 2, 621	28, 955	2, 61
Obligations guaranteed by U.S. Government mil. of dol. U.S. savings bonds:*	262	181	175	171	171	83	74	73	1	78	83	76	7
Amount outstanding do Sales, series E, F, and G do Redemptions do	50, 407 952 483	50, 772 712 398	50, 995 617 449	51, 163 572 455	51, 282 488 421	51, 407 482 433	51, 589 559 457	51, 699 460 404	51, 759 466 432	51, 928 488 404	52, 039 412 357	52, 174 487 434	52, 57, 77, 45
Government corporations and credit agencies: † Assets, except interagency, totalmil. of dol.			32, 338			29,666			31, 037				
Loans receivable, total (less reserves)do To aid agriculturedo			7, 294 3, 055 665			7, 662 2, 054 660			9, 212 2, 200				
To aid home owners do do do do do do do do do do do do do			167			164			665				
To aid other industries do do do do do do do do do do do do do			17			224 6			240		·	'	
To aid other financial institutionsdo Foreign loansdo			238 2, 855			293 4, 058			340 5, 405				
All other do Commodities, supplies, and materials do Commodities, supplies and materials do Commodities do Comm			590 1,003			597 851			591 1,093				
U. S. Government securitiesdo			1, 985 3, 426			1,777 3,765			1, 725 3, 553				
Other securitiesdo Land, structures, and equipmentdo All other assetsdo			15, 486 3, 143			12,691 3,120			12, 662 2, 792				
Liabilities, except interagency, totaldo Bonds, notes, and debentures:			4, 560			2, 634			2,895				
Guaranteed by the United Statesdo Otherdo			169 1, 250			83 506			667				
Other liabilitiesdo Privately owned interestsdo			3, 142 509			2, 045 269			2, 144 138				l
U. S. Government interestsdo	\		27, 268	l		26, 763	1	.1	1 28,005	I		L	1

Revised. Preliminary The Revised slightly to reflect a change in the classification of reimbursements to the general fund for certain administrative expenses in connection with Federal old-age and survivors in-

Theis series has been substituted beginning December 1945 for the series formerly designated "taxable treasury notes"; see note on item in September 1947 Survey for earlier data.

\*This series has been substituted beginning December 1945 for the series formerly designated "taxable treasury notes"; see note on item in September 1947 Survey for earlier data.

\*New series. See note marked "\*" on p. S-16 of the September 1947 Survey with regard to revisions in data for certain consumer credit series as published prior to the July 1947 issue and note in the April 1946 Survey indicating earlier revisions; all revisions will be published later. See note in the February 1947 Survey for information on the series for U. S. savings bonds and reference to the earliest data published.

†Revised series. Total Federal expenditures has been revised to include net expenditures (excluding debt retirement) of wholly-owned Government corporations, shown separately prior to the October 1947 Survey, and several changes have been made in the detail. Data for "national defense and related activities" (formerly designated "war and defense activities") exclude beginning July 1947 certain miscellaneous items included in earlier data (see note 5 on p. S-17 of September 1947 Survey). Data for Veterans Administration include veteranist pensions and benefits and transfers to trust accounts. Data for social security taxes have been revised to exclude railroad unemployment insurance contributions which are not classified as an account. Data for explanation of changes in data for assets and liabilities of Government corporations and credit agencies; the proprietary interest of the United States in the Federal land banks ceased on June 28, 1947, and data for the banks were dropped from the series effective June 30, 1947; the exclusion of these data largely accounts for the decline from March to June 1947 in loans to aid agriculture, investment in U. S. Government securities, "other" bonds, etc., under liabilities, and privately owned interests.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					····	1947							1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued	·					·	
FEDERAL GOVT. FINANCE—Continued		\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\				1							
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans outstanding, end of month, total†mil. of dol_Banks and trust cos., incl. receiversdo Other financial institutionsdo_ Railroads, including receiversdo Loans to business enterprises, except to aid in national defensemil. of dol_National defensedo Other loans and authorizationsdo	1, 270 188 54 146 172 318 391	1, 268 186 60 146 174 312 390	1, 298 182 68 144 178 310 415	1, 290 179 80 144 183 292 412	1, 250 177 97 144 186 232 413	1, 271 159 40 144 203 283 441	1, 150 157 40 144 207 283 318	1, 154 153 40 143 214 282 320	1, 151 152 40 142 218 280 318	1,154 151 40 142 226 283 312	1, 152 149 40 142 228 280 312	1, 165 147 42 142 246 279 309	
LIFE INSURANCE		!											
Life Insurance Association of America:  Assets, admitted, 36 companies, total 1, mil. of dol.  Mortgage loans, total do.  Farm	39, 032 5, 480 592 4, 888 601 1, 470 30, 177 19, 542 18, 192 4, 551 2, 498 3, 586 532 772 414, 523 73, 068 37, 833 69, 466 234, 156	39, 206 5, 542 595 4, 947 601 1, 469 30, 329 19, 570 18, 198 4, 567 2, 497 3, 694 470 795 383, 857 47, 977 25, 975 68, 491 241, 414	39, 450 5, 601 5, 93 5, 008 5, 97 1, 471 30, 102 19, 274 17, 880 4, 568 2, 496 3, 764 4, 568 801 411, 308 49, 826 24, 554 74, 642 262, 286	39, 606 5, 661 605 5, 056 605 1, 473 30, 431 19, 296 17, 904 4, 691 2, 489 3, 955 649 787 351, 978 41, 184 30, 216 63, 629 216, 949 1, 796 167	39, 776 5, 750 615 5, 135 614 1, 477 30, 579 19, 274 17, 888 4, 751 2, 491 4, 063 568 788 381, 212 39, 255 27, 162 265, 497 249, 298	40, 057 5, 837 624 5, 213 622 1, 481 130, 740 19, 903 17, 704 4, 965 2, 522 4, 160 588 789 400, 697 46, 305 24, 301 74, 416 255, 675	40, 287 5, 953 632 5, 321 631 1, 485 30, 936 18, 986 17, 603 5, 111 2, 512 4, 327 757 385, 075 63, 021 32, 100 65, 185 224, 769	40, 446 6, 041 6, 039 5, 402 639 30, 940 18, 864 17, 478 5, 169 2, 500 4, 407 546 790 354, 410 41, 310 27, 147 62, 122 223, 831	40, 693 6, 131 641 1, 494 30, 893 18, 640 17, 255 5, 303 2, 504 4, 446 7, 410 27, 720 75, 045 240, 008	40, 903 6, 242 645 5, 597 658 1, 498 31, 093 18, 623 17, 241 5, 446 2, 499 4, 525 830 374, 084 48, 640 30, 961 64, 059 230, 424	41, 069 6, 340 649 5, 691 665 1, 500 31, 209 18, 451 17, 059 5, 609 4, 650 543 812 360, 046 45, 838 22, 478 63, 865 227, 865	41, 400 6, 483 6, 830 676 1, 504 31, 272 18, 011 10, 636 5, 680 2, 475 5, 106 695 770	
Group	329 1, 229 94 326 278 117 121 42 88 36 126	350 1, 187 88 301 264 114 126 44 88 38 38	382 1, 283 88 314 280 124 137 50 103 42 146	360 1, 269 90 313 275 125 139 48 100 42 138	373 1, 230 84 302 267 120 132 48 97 42 139	350 1, 189 79 285 259 119 132 47 96 40 132	318 1, 211 78 294 267 120 132 46 102 40 132	326 1, 104 73 257 241 110 122 45 93 38 125	212 324 1,048 68 231 231 107 124 43 93 36 114	366 1, 290 90 321 290 127 140 48 95 42 138	336 1, 258 85 323 284 124 134 47 93 129	436 287 1, 478 91 346 318 152 169 56 115 57	272 1, 331 90 344 304 126 138 51 100 43 135
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, total thous of dol.  Death claim payments do.  Matured endowments do.  Disability payments do.  Annuity payments do.  Dividends do.  Surrender values, premium notes, etc. do.	266, 447 116, 105 39, 995 8, 747 22, 581 50, 818 28, 201	238, 744 107, 841 36, 123 7, 393 17, 911 41, 377 28, 099	266, 482 120, 772 38, 298 7, 907 17, 213 51, 324 30, 968	250, 576 112, 363 38, 468 7, 583 18, 482 41, 898 31, 782	245, 999 111, 679 34, 595 7, 693 18, 315 41, 269 32, 448	251, 165 108, 444 34, 270 7, 753 18, 868 49, 237 32, 593	247, 203 115, 958 30, 997 8, 509 19, 098 40, 119 32, 522	218, 389 101, 415 28, 367 6, 358 17, 574 35, 218 29, 457	236, 414 108, 179 30, 167 7, 269 17, 795 42, 364 30, 640	247, 149 112, 523 36, 261 7, 609 18, 024 38, 527 34, 205	219, 223 101, 334 29, 838 6, 924 17, 975 35, 323 27, 829	283, 410 122, 777 31, 168 8, 118 16, 216 69, 114 36, 017	
MONETARY STATISTICS Foreign exchange rates:													
Argentina	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9508 . 5714 . 0084 . 3016 . 2058 . 3779 . 2782 4. 0293	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9569 . 5704 . 0084 . 3015 . 2057 . 3779 . 2782 4. 0274	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9422 . 5698 . 0084 . 3015 . 2057 . 3779 . 2782 4. 0273	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9190 . 5698 . 0084 . 3016 . 2058 . 3776 . 2782 4. 0274	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9195 . 5698 . 0084 . 3016 . 2058 . 3776 . 2782 4. 0274	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9159 . 5698 . 0084 . 3016 . 2058 . 3775 . 2783 4. 0272	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9165 . 5698 . 0084 . 3017 . 2058 . 3776 . 2783 4. 0271	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9200 . 5698 . 0084 . 3017 . 2058 . 3775 . 2783 4. 0273	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9036 . 5698 . 0084 . 3017 . 2058 . 3775 . 2782 4. 0300	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 8999 . 5698 . 0084 . 3017 . 2058 . 3776 . 2782 4. 0310	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 8959 . 5698 . 0084 . 3018 . 2058 . 3777 . 2783 4. 0305	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 8836 . 5698 . 0084 . 3018 . 2058 . 3770 . 2783 4. 0313	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9046 . 5699 1. 0084 . 3017 . 2058 . 3765 . 2783 4. 0307
Gold:   Monetary stock, U. S	20, 748 196, 080 102, 593 85, 774 58, 127 37, 330 8, 195 7, 612	20, 330 -684, 474 49, 215 69, 577 41, 044 23, 217 7, 806 5, 483	20, 463 203, 540 17, 691 171, 325 51, 824 32, 094 9, 235 5, 500	20, 774 271, 990 17, 458 61, 508 55, 412 35, 251 8, 921 6, 246	20, 933 13, 057 3, 028 132, 762 59, 738 38, 736 9, 412 7, 220	21, 266 118, 958 2, 685 202, 917 57, 215 37, 162 9, 418 6, 117	21, 537 26, 745 3, 639 222, 839 61, 314 38, 805 9, 149 7, 319	21, 766 42, 317 5, 118 116, 776 59, 057 38, 271 9, 131 7, 033	21, 955 153, 112 2, 085 111, 685 58, 321 38, 028 8, 668 6, 979	22, 294 -3, 968 5, 619 456, 450 58, 681 9, 057 8, 185	22, 614 -82, 786 1, 600 267, 301 	22, 754 -44, 592 2, 509 180, 674 	* 22, 934 -14, 859 6, 590 241, 568
Exports	2, 945 13, 295 . 765	12, 700 4, 589 . 723	3, 523 5, 332 . 773 1, 044	1, 865 7, 220 . 757 854	1, 387 4, 488 . 725 929	1, 685 4, 408 . 668 1, 085	1, 636 3, 410 . 636 1, 029	630 4, 659 . 657 1, 062	374 4, 440 . 706	2, 509 6, 087 . 716 1, 094	1, 042 6, 917 . 746	352 3, 296 . 746	1, 636 7, 222 . 746
United Statesdo	2, 464	3, 713	3, 250	2, 730	3,896	2, 746	1, 924	2, 594	2, 180	3, 243	3, 589	3, 724	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*Preliminary. 1 Based on quotations through January 23 when franc was devaluated.

1 See note on item in September 1947 Survey for coverage of data and information on a substitution for one company in the assets series in 1944.

1 See note on item in September 1947 Survey regarding official rate.

2 Or increase in earmarked gold (—).

2 See notes in the April 1946 and Angust 1946 issues regarding revisions in the data for 1941-44 and January-May 1945. The monthly estimates for the United States for 1946 have been revised by subtracting from each monthly figure \$476,000 so that the aggregate for the year is equal to the annual estimate compiled by the United States mint; this amount should therefore be deducted from the figures for January-October 1946 published in the December 1947 and earlier issues of the Survey; figures for November and December 1946 were revised in the January 1948 issue.

<sup>1948</sup> issue.

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

Revised series. All series for insurance written are estimated industry totals and for group and industrial insurance are not comparable with data published prior to the March 1946 Survey (see note in that issue); data for 1940-44 for these series will be shown later; data for ordinary insurance continue the data from the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau published in the 1942. Supplement and subsequent monthly issues. See note in November 1943 Survey for explanation of revision in classifications for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

\*New series. See November 1942 Survey, p. S-16, for a brief description of the series on payments to policy holders and beneficiaries and data for September-December 1941 and early 1942.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found			<del></del>			194	7					I	1948
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	aued		-					
MONETARY STATISTICS—Continued				{									
Ioney supply: Currency in circulation	28, 262	28, 304	28, 230	28, 114	28, 261	28, 297	28, 149	28, 434	28, 567	28, 552	28, 766	r 28, 868	<b>28,092 28,092 28,092 28,092</b>
Currency in circulation mil. of dol_ Deposits adjusted, all banks, and currency out-	165, 900	165, 100	165, 000	165, 100	165,000	165, 455	» 166, 400	» 167, 100	» 168, 600	<b>2</b> 169, 700	p 170, 400	» 171, 500	p 170, 200
side banks, total* mil. of dol- Deposits, adjusted, total, including U. S. de-		138, 900			138, 900	-	1	· ·	p 142, 200	1		1 ′	· '
posits*mil. of dol Demand deposits, adjusted, excl. U. S.*.do	139, 800 82, 500	80,600	138, 900 80, 400	139, 000 81, 300	81,500	139, 156 [82, 134 55, 655	p 140, 400 p 83, 200	№ 140, 900 № 83, 400	» 84, 200	p 143, 400 p 85, 400	* 143, 800 * 85, 900	p 144, 900 p 87, 100	» 144, 300 » 86, 400
Time deposits, incl. postal savings*do 'urnover of demand deposits, except interbank and	54, 200	54, 600	54, 800	55,000	55, 200	55, 655	» 55, 800	<b>₽</b> 55, 800	» 56, 100	» 56, 200	₽56, 000	p 56, 400	» 56, 500
U. S. Government, annual rate:* New York Cityratio of debits to deposits	23.8	24.0	24. 9	21.5	22.7	25.6	22. 9	20.6	23.1	23.9	26. 5	29.9	26, 2
Other leading citiesdo	17.4	18.1	18.6	17.0	17.3	17.9	17. 2	16.6	18.0	18.2	19.8	20.0	18.7
ROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)													i
ndustrial corporations (Federal Reserve): Net profits, total (629 cos.) 8mil. of dol			r 869			₹.868			r 906				İ
Iron and steel (47 cos.) do do do do do do do do do do do do do			126 69			' 99 83			r 99				
Automobiles (15 cos.)			94			105			r 103	1	i_	1	1
Other transportation equip. (68 cos.)do Nonferrous metals and prod. (77 cos.)do			r 1 49 47			r 1 54 46			r 1 58				i
Other durable goods (75 cos.) do			1 50 98			57 64			7 59 7 85	1	l =		1
Oil producing and refining (45 cos.)do			90 89			111			( '123	1	l -	4	1
Industrial chemicals (30 cos.) do Other nondurable goods (80 cos.) do Other nondurable goods (80 cos.)			96			87 92			7 81 93	1			
Miscellaneous services (74 cos.) do Profits and dividends (152 cos.):*			63			71			r 84				
Net profitsdo			426			432			r 432				
Dividends: Preferreddo			20			23			22				
Common			177 191			192 166			190 135				1
ilways and Telephone cos. (see pp. 8–22 and								1				•	
SECURITIES ISSUED										1		Ì	
ommercial and Financial Chronicle: Securities issued, by type of security, total (new													
capital and refunding) tmil. of dol	r 633	7 491 7 312	r 856 r 636	r 894 r 788	* 709 * 355	* 1,038 * 745	2 1, 044 2 870	* 542 * 351	7 785 7 621	813 713	741 608	1, 160 1, 029	541 498
New capital, total total do  Domestic, total do	r 496	r 302	r 615	r 778	7 333 7 212	7 745 7 519	619	* 326 * 132	r 621 r 258	r 713	r 608 470	1,026	495
Corporate1	7 260 21	7 170 34	7 311 12	376 0	15	15	483 12	8	85	0	7 37	926	365
Federal agencies do Municipal, State, etc do do do do do do do do do do do do do	215	7 97 10	293 21	7 402 10	r 106	212	124	185 25	277	114 0	101	99	114
Foreigndo Refunding, total†do Domestic, total‡do	7 136 7 136	179 56	220 191	7 106 7 101	7 354 7 354	* 293 * 255	175 170	191 191	165 165	101 101	134 134	130	46
Corporate†dodo	r 104	31	140	r 78	r 319	7 214	118	147	122	76	84	130 83 45	1 :
Federal agenciesdo Municipal, State, etcdo	22 11	24	50	20 3	33 1	38 2	40	40	(42	20 5	48	45	4
Foreigndodo	0	123	29	5	0	38	5	0	) 0	0	0	0	1
curities and Exchange Commission:† Estimated gross proceeds, totaldo	1,717	1,406	1,686	1,611	1, 225	2,041	1,777	1,050	1, 357	2, 414	1, 253	2, 038	1, 36
By types of security:  Bonds, notes, and debentures, totaldo	1,645	1, 289	1,618	1, 454	1,088	1,900	1, 589	1,026	1, 261	2, 207	1, 104		1, 31
Bonds, notes, and debentures, totaldo Corporatedo Preferred stockdo	249 15	149 49	382	292 75	309 112	596 112	412 110	223 15	346 67	414 57	412 31	899 70	281
Common stockdodo	57	67	39 28	82	26	30	79	10	29	150	118		2
By types of issuers:  Corporate, totaldo	322	265	450	449	446	738	601	248	441	622	561	1,078	33
Industrial do Dublic utility do do do do do do do do do do do do do	233 45	122	94 336	334 94 17	170 229	145 542	246 311	81 141	73 310	262 308	284	504 498	8 16
Rail	33	68 8 66	336 12 9	17	229 37 10	29 22	28		5	35	37	498 20 56	5
Other (real estate and financial)do Non-corporate, total &do	1,396	1, 141	1, 236	1, 162	779	1,304	2 1, 177	802	915	1, 792 1, 673	22 692 589	960	1,03
U. S. Governmentdodo	1,170	921	891	746 0	653 0	1,051 0	790	1 0	0	} 0	0	0	91
Federal agency not guaranteeddo State and municipaldo Foreigndo	226	97 122	344	400 15	106 20	214 37	136	188			103		11
ew cornorate security issues:	316	260	442	441	437	727	588	245	1		547	1,063	32
Estimated net proceeds, totaldo Proposed uses of proceeds:	1			[		Į.	ļ	118		1	425	, , , , ,	1
New money, total do Plant and equipment do	183 138	205 105	285 153	254 101	180 109	498 426	435 370	99	179	388	354	800	28 18
Working capital do Retirement of debt and stock do		101 49	132 152	153 183	71 251	426 72 222	64 129	19 121	65 163	122	71 103	132 105	9
Funded debtdodo	. 81	18	110	80	198	164	103	102 16	. 154	15	74	91	1
Other debtdo Preferred stockdo	.  38	15 16	31 11	98 5	19 34	15 43	9	3	Ĭ	18	7		
Other purposesdo Proposed uses by major groups:	2	5	5	3	7	6	24	6	26	1		26	1
Industrial, total net proceedsdo	229	119	90	328	165	141	239	79			213	496	8
New moneydodododo	136 92	94 22	52 34	204 122	129 31	96 41	56	65	21	65	71	422 67	2
Public utility, total net proceedsdo	43 14	22 67 47	332 223	93 30	225 31	536 353	307	140	306	303	277 245	493 480	16
New money do Retirement of debt and stock do	29	20	108	61	192	181	72	28 107	136	8	31	12	1 .
Railroad, total net proceedsdo	. 28	8 7	12	17	37 15	28 28	28 22	23 23	4	[ 31	37 37	20 20	2
Retirement of debt and stockdo	. 5	2	2	10	22	ő	20	0					
Real estate and financial, total net proceeds mil. of dol	.] 11	66 58 6	9 1 8	3 3	10 5 5	21	14		51 38	16		54 9	
New moneydo	. 5					21	3			7			

Retirement of debt and stock.....do.... 5 6 8 (e) 5 (e) 1 1 1 4 4 (e) 1 1 26 2 2 1 2 
\*Revised. \*Preliminary. \*Partly estimated. \*Includes \$250,000,000 bonds of International Bank. (e) Less than \$500,000. 

©See p. 31 of the October 1946 Survey for revised 1941-44 data for 629 companies and the industrial groups. \$150,000,000 bonds of International Bank. (e) Less than \$500,000. 

©Includes data for nonprofit agencies not shown separately. The July figure includes also \$250,000,000 bonds of International Bank. 

New series. For data for 1929-40 for profits and dividends of 152 companies, see p. 21 of the April 1942 Survey; 1941-44 revisions are available upon request. See note on p. S-17 of September 1944 Survey for description of series on net income of electric utilities and data beginning third quarter of 1943. For a brief description of the series on bank deposits and currency outside banks and data beginning June 1943, see p. S-16 of the August 1944 Survey; beginning January 1947 data are for the last Wednesday of the month instead of the end of the month. Data beginning 1939 for turn-over rate of bank deposits and a description of the data will be published later.

†Revised series. There have been unpublished revisions in the 1946 data for security issues compiled by the Securities and Exchange Commission, as indicated from time to time in notes in the Survey, revisions in the 1945 data as shown in the September 1946 and earlier issues, and in the 1946 data shown in the November 1947 and earlier issues; all revisions will be published later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						194	7						1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued	<u>'</u>	!	<u>'</u>	·	<u>'</u>	······	
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued	1												1
State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): Permanent (long term)thous. of dol Temporary (short term)do	7 100, 184 77, 979	, 228, 929 81, 067	353, 502 146, 137	405, 776 71, 803	108, 502 29, 927	214, 749 49, 717	144, 801 136, 364	194, 220 30, 715	275, 006 77, 112	121, 034 85, 242	105, 875 23, 010	r 101, 195 r 148, 464	119, 537 72, 098
COMMODITY MARKETS													
Volume of trading in grain futures:  Wheatdodo Corndo	139 172	388 194	510 360	314 283	328 369	358 531	601 509	503 482	847 393	651 241	373 227	424 282	488 272
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)							Ē						
Customers' debit balances (net) mil. of dol_ Cash on hand and in banks dodo	533	573	576	553	530	552 395	564	550	570	606	593	578 393	568
Money borrowed do Customers' free credit balances do do	210 687	217 681	216 677	205 665	201 652	222 650	251 677	241 656	280 630	257 616	247 617	240 612	217 622
Bonds Prices:		,									<u> </u>		
Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.)  Domestic do Gollars do Foreign do Standard and Poor's Corporation:	102. 89 103. 30 77. 12	102, 86 103, 27 77, 20	102, 95 103, 36 77, 00	102. 63 103. 06 76. 42	102. 49 102. 92 75. 32	102, 25 102, 70 74, 02	102. 33 102. 77 74. 16	102.62 103.09 73.28	1 102. 06 102. 54 73. 28	1 101, 19 101, 65 71, 90	1 100. 46 100. 93 70. 51	1 99, 62 100, 11 68, 96	1 99. 77 100. 27 68. 77
Industrials, utilities, and railroads: High grade (15 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond Medium and lower grade:	122.6	122. 7	122, 4	122.8	122. 9	122.8	122. 5	122, 3	121. 5	120. 0	118.8	117.0	117. 4
Composite (50 honds) do Industrials (10 honds) do Public utilities (20 honds) do	116.3 123.5 111.2	116. 8 123. 7 112. 4	116. 6 123. 7	116. 5 123. 5	115. 0 123. 2	114. 3 122. 6 113. 0	115.7 122.8	116, 1 123, 9	115. 1 121. 9	114.0 120.8 114.3	113.3 120.0 114.7	112. 5 119. 1	112.4 118.9
Railroads (20 bonds)	111, 2 114, 3 68, 3 134, 4 104, 3	112. 4 114. 3 69. 3 133. 1 104. 4	112, 5 113, 6 66, 1 132, 5 104, 6	112.7 113.2 64.0 133.2 104.6	112. 5 109. 2 61. 9 133. 9 104. 5	113. 0 107. 3 63. 4 134. 4 104. 1	113.8 110.5 69.6 134.7 103.8	113.9 110.4 69.6 134.3 103.9	114. 1 109. 3 68. 6 134. 4 104. 0	106. 9 69. 4 132. 5 103. 4	105. 1 68. 1 129. 4 102. 1	113. 9 104. 6 (a) 126. 2 101. 6	113. 7 104. 6 (a) 124. 5 100. 7
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges: Market value§thous. of dol Face value §do	100, 265 136, 235	73, 249 100, 247	67, 522 89, 587	68, 974 94, 673	71, 024 98, 349	67, 490 88, 531	85, 253 109, 385	64, 886 81, 063	60, 326 80, 312	85, 862 121, 655	63, 949 87, 497	145, 181 186, 213	
On New York Stock Exchange:  Market value \$dododo	95, 470 130, 028	68, 979 95, 349	63, 187 81, 491	64, 393 88, 961	63, 880 90, 458	58, 248 78, 115	76, 972 99, 723	56, 618 70, 705	51, 284 69, 316	78, 192 112, 210	59, 511 81, 663	137, 971 178, 255	
Face values do Exclusive of stopped sales (N. Y. S. E.), face value, total thous of dol	125, 491 126	79, 987 98	75, 582 35	81, 601 828	82, 526 140	70, 077 386	96, 661 1, 152	60, 490	73, 440 73	105, 990 219	81, 823 39	141. 873 125	111, 380 185
U. S. Government do Other than U. S. Government, total do Domestic do Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.:	125, 365 118, 519 6, 846	79, 889 74, 530 5, 359	75, 547 68, 860 6, 687	80, 773 74, 885 5, 888	82, 386 75, 863 6, 523	69, 691 63, 590 6, 101	2 95, 509 76, 937 5, 101	<sup>2</sup> 60, 476 52, 588 5, 216	<sup>2</sup> 73, 367 63, 949 7, 344	2 105, 771 95, 246 9, 265	<sup>2</sup> 81, 784 73, 830 6, 431	2 141, 748 131, 041 8, 581	<sup>2</sup> 111, 195 102, 419 7, 013
Face value, all issuesmil. of dol	137, 006 134, 859	137, 106 134, 956	136, 937 134, 806	137, 219 135, 044	137, 019 134, 856	137, 058 134, 932	3 137, 563 135, 175	<sup>3</sup> 137, 628 135, 210	<sup>3</sup> 137, 666 135, 281	<sup>3</sup> 136, 711 134, 346	<sup>3</sup> 136, 879 134, 556	<sup>3</sup> 136, 727 134, 347	136, 543 134, 173
Foreign do. Market value, all issues do. Domestic do. Foreign do.	2, 148 140, 966 139, 310 1, 656	2, 150 141, 033 139, 373 1, 660	2, 132 140, 978 139, 336 1, 641	2, 174 140, 833 139, 172 1, 662	2, 163 140, 426 138, 797 1, 629	2, 126 140, 148 138, 574 1, 574	2, 138 3 140, 763 138, 923 1, 585	2, 168 3 141, 236 139, 394 1, 589	2, 135 3 140, 499 138, 715 1, 533	2, 115 3 138, 336 136, 568 1, 521	2, 073 3 137, 509 135, 804 1, 462	2, 130 136, 207 134, 500 1, 469	2, 120 136, 232 134, 537 1, 458
Yields: Domestic corporate (Moody's)percent By ratings:	2.79	2. 78	2. 79	2. 78	2. 79	2, 81	2.80	2.80	2.85	2. 95	3.02	3. 12	3.12
Aa	2. 57 2. 65 2. 79 3. 13	2. 55 2. 64 2. 79	2, 55 2, 64 2, 80	2. 53 2. 63 2. 81	2. 53 2. 63 2. 82	2. 55 2. 64 2. 83 3. 21	2. 55 2. 64 2. 82	2. 56 2. 64 2. 81	2. 61 2. 69 2. 86 3. 23	2. 70 2. 79 2. 95 3. 35	2. 77 2. 85 3. 01	2.86 2.94 3.16	2.86 2.94 3.17
	2. 63 2. 73	3. 12 2. 61 2. 72	3, 15 2, 61 2, 73	3. 16 2. 60 2. 71	3. 17 2. 60 2. 71	2. 60 2. 72	3. 18 2. 62 2. 72	3.17 2.63 2.72	2. 67 2. 78	2. 76 2. 87	3. 44 2. 84 2. 93	3. 52 2. 92 3. 02	3. 52 2. 91 3. 03
By groups: Industrials	3. 00 1. 81	3. 00 1. 97	3, 02 1, 90	3. 03 1. 89	3. 05 1. 83	3. 10 1. 81	3. 06 1. 81	3.03 1.83	3. 09 1. 84	3. 22 1. 97	3. 30 2. 09	3. 42 2. 35	3. 44 2. 40
Bond Buyer (20 cities) do	1. 92 2. 21	1. 99 2. 21	2. 02 2. 19	1. 98 2. 19	1. 95 2, 19	1. 92 2. 22	1. 91 2. 25	1.93 2.24	7 1. 92 2. 24	2. 02 2. 27	2. 18 2. 36	2. 35 2. 39	2. 45 2. 45 2. 45
Stocks Dividends: Cash dividend payments and rates, 600 cos													
Moody's: Total annual payments at current rates	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.004	0.010	0.010	0.000	0.040	0.050	0.007	0.400	0.470	2 402
Mil. of dol.  Number of shares, adjusted millions  Dividend rate per share (weighted average).	2, 129 954. 65	2, 196 954. 65	2, 196 954, 65	2, 224 954. 65	2, 310 954. 65	2, 310 954. 65	2, 329 954, 65	2, 348 954. 65	2,358 954.65	2, 387 954. 65	2, 463 954. 65	2, 473 954. 65	2, 482 954. 65
dollars_ Banks (21 cos.)	2. 23 3. 21 2. 22 2. 59 1. 92 2. 75	2. 30 3. 21 2. 32 2. 59 1. 95 2. 75	2. 30 3. 21 2. 35 2. 59 1. 95 2. 66	2, 33 3, 21 2, 40 2, 59 1, 96 2, 66	2, 42 3, 21 2, 50 2, 59 1, 96 2, 66	2, 42 3, 21 2, 51 2, 59 1, 98 2, 66	2. 44 3. 21 2. 52 2. 59 1. 99 2. 67	2. 46 3. 21 2. 55 2. 59 1. 99 2. 68	2. 47 3. 21 2. 56 2. 59 1. 99 2. 68	2. 50 3. 21 2. 62 2. 59 1. 99 2. 63	2. 58 3. 21 2. 72 2. 59 1. 99 2. 57	2. 59 3. 21 2. 75 2. 59 1. 99 2. 56	2. 60 3. 21 2. 76 2. 59 2. 00 2. 56
Railroads (36 cos.)do Cash dividend payments publicly reported:* Total dividend payments mil. of dol	434. 5	190. 5	492. 5	388. 9	159. 2	609. 4	444.9	179.4	559. 3	422.0	167.3	1, 126. 1	
Manufacturing do Mining do Trade do	160. 9 2. 9 50. 0	89. 1 1. 2 9. 6	308, 5 25, 4 45, 3	162. 7 5. 9 35. 1	85. 9 1. 3 9. 6	339. 7 68. 4 39. 5	191. 7 12. 4 29. 4	96. 4 1. 5 9. 3	349. 0 58. 0 42. 2	195. 0 6. 4 37. 0	95. 9 1. 3 8. 6	103. 5 69. 6	
Finance	92. 4 19. 4 48. 2	29. 5 8. 0 51. 0	25. 8 22. 7 36. 3	55. 9 21. 6 47. 5	18. 2 5. 4 35. 9	48. 8 34. 2 51. 2	90.6 11.2 46.2	31.7 5.9 31.0	29.8 17.1 34.7	60. 2 13. 5 48. 8	20. 6 3. 8 34. 7	93. 0 49. 5 47. 4	
Communications do Miscellaneous do Marcellaneous do Marce	50. 1 10. 6	1.8	9. 9 18. 6	49. 6 10. 6	2.6	9. 4 18. 2	50. 0 13. 4	3.3	9. 8 18. 7	49. 2 11. 9	2. 1	12.1	

r Revised. ‡Data continue series in the 1942 Supplement. a Discontinued. ¹ Prices of bonds of the International Bank are included in computing the averages.
² Includes sales of bonds of International Banks as follows: 1947—7uly, \$13,471,000; August \$2,672,000; September, \$2,074,000; October, \$1,260,000, November, \$1,523,000; December, \$2,126,000;
³ Includes bonds of International Bank as follows:—Face value—July 1947 to January 1948, \$250,000,000; market value—1947: July, \$255,000,000; August, \$255,000,000; September, \$251,000,000;
October, \$248,000,000; November, \$244,000,000; December, \$238,000,000; 1948: January, \$237,000,000.
§Since March 18, 1944, United States Government bonds have not been included.
¹New series. Data for dividend payments for 1941—44 are available on p. 20 of the February 1944 Survey and p. 31 of the February 1947 issue.
†Revised series. For explanation of revision in the series for municipal bonds and data beginning February 1942, see p. S-19 of the April 1943 Survey; earlier data will be published later.
Revised figures through 1943 for prices and yields of U. S. Treasury bonds and a description of the data are on p. 20 of the September 1944 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					<del></del>	1947		<del></del>					1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
			FINA	NCE—	Contin	ued	-					<u> </u>	
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued						-							
Stocks—Continued													
Dividends—Continued Dividend vields:			- 1										
Common stocks (200), Moody'spercent_ Banks (15 stocks)do	4. 5 4. 2	4.7 4.2	4. 8 4. 4 4. 7	5. 1 4. 6	5.3 4.6	5. 1 4. 6	4.9 4.4	5.1 4.4	5. 2 4. 5	5. 1 4. 5	5.4 4.7	5. 4 4. 7	5. 5 4. 6
Industrials (125 stocks) do do do do	4. 4 3. 3	4.6	3.4	5. 0 3. 6	5. 3 3. 7	4. 6 5. 0 3. 5	4.8 3.5	5.0 3.6	5. 1 3. 6	5, 1 3, 5	5.4 3.5	5. 3 3. 4	5. 6 3. 4
Public utilities (25 stocks)do	4. 6 6. 6	3.3 4.7 6.8	4. 9 6. 8	4.9 7.3	5. 0 7. 5	5. 1 7. 3	5. 1 6. 7	5.0 7.0	5.1 7.1	5. 2 7. 0	5.5 7.2	5. 5 6. 5	5. 5 6. 5
Railroads (25 stocks)do	3.74	3.71	3. 72	3.75	3. 76	3.76	3.72	3.71	3.72	3.86	4.01	4.07	4.13
Prices: Average price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.)	}						}						
Dec. 31, 1924=100	82. 4 63. 78	81. 1 65. 83	79. 4 63. 64	75. 7 61. 04	74, 4 59, 49	77.3 61.26	80.3 65.32	78.3 64.36	77. 5 63. 39	78. 7 63. 93	75. 8 63. 98	76. 8 63. 66	73.9 63.78
Industrials (30 stocks) do Public utilities (15 stocks) do do	176. 10 36. 55	181. 54 37. 17	176. 66 36. 02	171. 28 34. 52	168. 67 33. 39	173. 76 33. 98	183, 51 35, 61	180.08 35.58	176.82 35.25	181, 92 35, 48	181. 42 34. 10	179. 18 33. 04	176, 26 33, 06
Railroads (20 stocks) do Standard and Poor's Corporation:	49. 56	51.74	49. 15	45. 88	43. 60	44.86	49.39	48.73	48.10	49. 44	47.79	49. 46	51.44
Industrials, utilities, and railroads: Combined index (402 stocks) 1935-39=100	125. 2	128.7	123.7	119.3	115. 2	119.1	126.0	124.5	123.1	125. 1	123.6	122.4	120.1
Industrials (354 stocks)dododo	128. 5 117. 6 133. 8	132. 6 121. 6 139. 7	127. 7 117. 1 133. 5	123. 1 113. 0 126. 7	119.0 108.0 121.4	124. 1 111. 9 126. 4	131.7 118.9 134.6		128. 4 115. 7 130. 5	131. 1 119. 1 132. 8	130.3 118.9 131.1	129. 2 117. 5 128. 4	126.0 115.0 125.1
Public utilities (28 stocks)do	110.7 114.7	111. 4 118. 8	107. 3 109. 9	104. 6 102, 2	102. 0 95. 1	100. 8 97. 6	102. 2 108. 2	101.4	102.0 103.6	101. 0 104. 2	97. 2 100. 1	94.0 103.9	95. 1 106. 3
Railroads (20 stocks)do Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks)do Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks)do	106. 2 122. 3	103. 9 125, 8	101. 2 122. 4	94. 7 118. 8	95. 0 114. 0	94. 7 117. 0	97.3 120.5	98.0	97. 5 114. 0	96. 7 116. 4	94.8 117.3	91. 0 116. 9	93. 9 119. 6
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission):  Total on all registered exchanges:	122.0	120.8	122. 1	110.0	114.0	111.0	120.0	110.1	114.0	110.4	117.5	110.9	115.
Market valuemil. of dol_ Shares soldthousands_	1, 100 47, 312	1, 144 53, 518	928 37, 227	980 45, 116	884 40, 181	804 35, 349	1, 051 45, 536	728 29,662	722 31, 651	1, 230 55, 736	812 37, 277	1, 178 53, 160	
On New York Stock Exchange:  Market value mil. of dol.	918	944	770	826	739	668	890	624	611	1,043	681, 333	1 ' '	
Shares sold thousands Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y.	32, 628	34, 109	25, 302	32, 338	27, 854	23, 643	32, 951	21,600	21, 556	40, 620	26, 226	38, 687	
Times) thousands	23, 557	23, 758	19, 337	20, 620	20, 616	17, 483	25, 473	14, 153	16,017	28, 635	16, 371	27, 605	20, 218
Shares listed, N. Y. S. E.:  Market value, all listed shares mil. of dol.  Number of shares listed millions.	69, 627 1, 779	68, 839 1, 786	67, 608 1, 792	64, 520 1, 794	63, 646 1, 814	66, 548 1, 829	69, 365 1, 847	68, 184 1, 862	67, 522 1, 870	68, 884 1, 879	67, 026 1, 896	68, 313 1, 907	66, 090 1, 923
	<u> </u>		FOR	EIGN	TRAD	E		<u>.                                    </u>	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
INDEXES			<del></del>						1		}	l	
Exports of U. S. merchandise: Quantity1923-25=100	2.12	2.0	200	074	- 00*	2.0		200					ļ
valuedo	245 294	250 303 121	286 350	274 344 126	* 295 * 379	258 330 128	241 309 129	232 7 306	227	249 327 131	227 302	221 7301	290
Unit valuedo	120 - 156	119	123 • 117	120	128 • 122	128	118	132	130	136	133 118	137 143	
Quantity doValue do	* 168 * 108	133 113	136 117	* 152 * 123	, 143 , 118	147 119	139 118	127 118	151 119	158 117	141 120	176 124	174
Unit valuedodo Agricultural products, quantity:§ Exports, domestic, total:	1 100	110			110		1	120	1	]	120	124	
Unadjusted 1924-29=100 Adjusted do do do do do do do do do do do do do	94 92	109 128	111 128	93 115	95 117	89 121	67 91	63 63	75 64	84 64	81 66		
Total, excluding cotton: Unadjusteddodo	142	158	162	141	150	132	119	121	128	142	132		
Adjusteddodo	144	190	189	168	171	159	150	119	109	112	Į.		į .
Unadjusteddodododo	141 132	100 96	94 81	104 96	102 105	93 100	84 93	74 80	93 98	101 102	89 96		
SHIPPING WEIGHT*		Ì						1		İ			
Exports, including reexportsmil. of lb_ General importsdo	13, 389 9, 623	14, 637 8, 201	16, 954 9, 199	19, 628 9, 684	26, 509 10, 317	24, 938 10, 103	22,745 11,264	27, 418 10, 530	23, 692 9, 799	7 23, 432 7 9, 978	20, 564 9, 258		
VA LUE §	, 5, 525	, , , , ,	,	,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,		,	1,	,,,,,	,,,,,,,,		
Exports, total, including reexportsmil. of dol.	1, 114	1,146	1, 327	1, 299	r 1, 421	1, 242	1, 162		1, 109	1, 235	1, 138	7 1, 112	1, 100
Lend-lease*do	8	3	2	2	4	(å)	1	(a)	1	(a)	(á)	1	1
Africa thous, of dol.	56, 357 160, 721 435, 224	52, 512 177, 270	73, 792 213, 208	68, 709 177, 286	86, 806 219, 506	74, 829 224, 059	65, 751 195, 765	70, 434 164, 543	65, 763 160, 258	76, 702 7 181, 699	72, 184 181, 239	57, 831 186, 894	
Europe do Northern North America do do do do do do do do do do do do do	149,049	453, 083 150, 313	484, 084 185, 116	496, 079 188, 353	516, 911 210, 276	430, 582 191, 551	412, 508 170, 456	419, 089 174, 909	406, 153 176, 795	202,776	7 375, 017 180, 983	371, 912 151, 105	
Southern North Americado South Americado Total exports by leading countries:	* 142, 219 * 170, 139	140, 675 174, 836	144, 662 226, 401	152, 356 215, 955	148, 641 239, 160	126, 988 193, 251	130, 155 187, 557	126, 057 197, 148	126, 648 176, 736	164, 096 195, 824	* 149, 793 * 179, 001	161, 485 201, 466	
Europe:	70 70-	#F 000	79 00*	76 490	00 100	75 100	67.003	F0.045	04.54-	FG 645			
France do Germany do do do do do do do do do do do do do	70, 761 12, 615	75, 099 9, 595	73, 081 13, 704	76, 432 14, 900	88, 123 18, 343	75, 102 12, 249	65, 096 15, 614	56, 841 13, 543	64, 545 8, 434	58, 248 r 12, 824	57, 780 7, 069	59, 556 15, 297	
Italy do Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia)	40, 507	44, 445	49, 189 7, 232	55, 352 9, 281	46, 830 27, 116	50, 529	26, 420	29, 921	38, 258	7 36, 700	40,660	1	
United Kingdom thous, of doldodo	24, 671 111, 656	15, 780 102, 650		93, 465	94, 497	7, 140 99, 804	15, 742 95, 232	4, 051 95, 705	3,032 89,789	9, 158 94, 513	10, 384 62, 704	15, 423	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*Less than \$500,000.

The publication of practically all series on foreign trade included in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war was resumed in May 1946 Survey. Export statistics include lend-lease exports shown separately above, shipments by UNRRA and private relief agencies, and beginning August 1947, U. S. Foreign Relief and Greek-Turkish aid; the total includes also June 1945 comparatively small shipments consigned to United States Government agencies abroad; shipments to U. S. armed forces abroad are excluded. Revised 1941 figures for total exports of U. S. merchandise and total imports are shown on p. 22 of the June 1944 Survey; revised figures for 1942-43 for the totals and revised figures for 1941 and later data through February 1945 for other series will be shown later.

\*New series. The series on shipping weight, compiled by the Bureau of the Census, represent gross weight of merchandise, including weight of containers, wrappings, crates, etc.; the data were revised in the October 1947 issue to cover only water-borne trade; revised earlier data will be published later. See note in September 1947 Survey for explanation of data shown as lend-lease exports and reference to source of annual totals for lend-lease exports for 1941-45.

March 1948		SURV	EY OI	F CUR	RENT	BUS	INESS	\$					S-21
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						194	47		<u> </u>	<del></del>			1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
		FO	REIGI	TRA	DEC	ontinu	ed						
VALUE§—Continued											]		
Total exports by leading countries—Continued North and South America:													
North and South America:         Canada	7 146, 267 7 292, 823 31, 976	145, 572 287, 336 36, 055	181, 351 351, 187 66, 464	181, 511 350, 365 49, 415	203, 624 369, 636 71, 653	187, 004 305, 552 57, 778	166, 048 302, 961 53, 687	170, 520 309, 065 74, 428	172, 644 288, 100 64, 990	198, 557 + 342, 698 + 59, 451	176, 158 7 313, 490 7 58, 026	146, 008 345, 225 59, 433	
Brazil do do do do	52, 835 11, 796	56, 340 9, 126	65, 445 11, 481	61, 240 9, 919	68, 535 12, 387	50, 050 11, 322	50, 127 10, 487	45, 294 10, 584	40, 258 8, 519	7 52, 822 11, 605	7 45, 525 6, 818	56, 221	
Columbia*do Cubado	21, 266 r 39, 434	15, 220 36, 499	19, 930 37, 227	21, 234 47, 577	23, 467 42, 725	17, 133 41, 560	17, 374 32, 740	14, 190 33, 249	12, 275 35, 073	17, 934 r 48, 450	18, 297 51, 383	20, 579 45, 933	
Mexicododododo	51, 011 27, 676	50, 419 35, 861	62, 515 30, 623	56, 992 46, 138	56, 862 39, 095	46, 881 35, 430	51, 399 34, 947	44, 713 31, 364	42, 702 33, 872	7 52, 899 37, 055	* 50, 672 * 34, 515	60, 267 40, 233	
Other regions:         do	16, 748 2, 323	8, 307 3, 358	19, 545 5, 769	14, 291 4, 172	24, 458 7, 145	20, 668 5, 205	26, 364 7, 790	23, 822 5, 619	19, 752 5, 733	7 21, 314 5, 993	7 19, 869 5, 742	21, 373 6, 925	
China do do do do do do do do do do do do do		39, 720 3, 677	37, 370 4, 576	26, 164 5, 537	41, 395 6, 765	55, 538 6, 473	39, 349 5, 284	19, 678 5, 383	12, 085 6, 397	11, 947 3, 935	7 15, 694 4, 718	18, 761	
India and dependenciesdo Japando	7 26, 587 3, 627	25, 943 2, 539	43, 448 3, 371	38, 598 283	41, 160 2, 063	55, 815 230	28, 166 424	24, 536 480	29, 100 10, 403	31,732 7,150	26, 076 14, 982	32, 133 14, 523	
Netherlands Indiesdodo	11,807	5, 437 52, 996	11, 286 42, 769	9, 779 32, 037	16, 814 33, 066	9, 302 29, 310	8, 103 30, 094	6, 236 32, 689	4, 831 35, 905	5, 478 7 41, 535	8, 728 40, 142	5, 856 40, 630	
Chima         do           Exypt         do           India and dependencies         do           Japan         do           Netherlands Indies         do           Philippine Islands         do           Union of South Africa         do           Exports of U. S. merchandise, total         mil. of dol           Ry economic classes:         and	29, 312 1, 094	27, 719 1, 127	40,000 1,304	34, 656 1, 280	41, 763 1, 408	36, 438 1, 228	34, 698 1, 151	36, 789 1, 141	29, 911 1, 098	35, 828 1, 218	34, 219 1, 127	32, 754 r 1, 103	1, 0
By economic classes: Crude materials thous. of dol. Crude foodstuffs do Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages do	7 133, 710 62, 515	139, 640 65, 807	149, 576 81, 251	129, 807 81, 542	143, 691 79, 516	152, 767 56, 812	101, 347 64, 977	115, 436 73, 063	127, 624 74, 220	139, 294 68, 670	r 122, 586 81, 223	125, 948 85, 982	
Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo Semimanufacturesdo	114,022	136, 606 115, 595	135, 941 147, 032	129, 290 145, 828	144, 515 171, 024	137, 375 159, 436	125, 055 151, 277	110, 451 164 223	112, 813 143, 703	131, 793 150, 372	111,821	91, 161	
Finished manufacturesdo	, 650, 513	673, 339	790, 493	794,046	869, 196	721, 880	707, 352	678, 420	<sup>7</sup> 640, 596	727, 156	7 670, 664	682, 874	
By principal commodities:  Agricultural products, total	290, 351	301, 046 60, 972 32, 658	315, 837 60, 748	279, 720 45, 588	289, 178 41, 134	274, 080 50, 060	227, 051 13, 165	210, 520 1, 716	233, 307 18, 227	257, 169 22, 080	247, 901 r 24, 525		
Fruits, vegetables and preparationsdo Grains and preparationsdo	7 36, 008 88, 696 18, 535	109, 822 18, 124	27, 332 120, 385 19, 692	19, 086 125, 125 21, 206	21, 457 126, 882 32, 807	17, 610 102, 949 21, 716	21, 576 99, 090 15, 050	16, 312 98, 916 18, 836	7 22, 389 7 98, 887 23, 218	7 27, 391 99, 302 7 18, 656	21,794 111,004 19,545	26, 034 106, 448 13, 380	
Nonagricultural products, total do Automobiles parts and accessories	7803, 346 72, 359	829, 680 74, 725	988, 245 95, 875	1, 000, 688 104, 684	1, 119, 255 114, 878	954, 190 90, 132	923, 394 89, 485	931, 261 101, 078	867, 207 90, 859	7 960, 456	7 878, 783 81, 374	873, 965	1
Chemicals and related productsdo	7 52, 412 6, 184	7 52, 170 4, 979	67, 405 6, 625	67, 881 5, 935	78, 014 7, 111	67, 658 8, 673	69, 777 7, 453	68, 897 11, 210	60, 859 10, 079	7 67, 675 11, 036	7 63, 679 12, 589	88, 292 67, 193 11, 487	
		52, 116 162, 949	70, 237 191, 365	71, 877 202, 052	79, 020 246, 095	70, 661 194, 462	66, 906 201, 198	67, 311 182, 662	66, 851 175, 767	75, 662 r 209, 611	72, 130 r 204, 828	75, 375 215, 553	
Agriculturaldo	19, 344 7 38, 120	19, 148 40, 979	24, 649 48, 628	28, 818 47, 437	31,008 55,656	27, 615 48, 184	26, 163 49, 474	28, 474 43, 421	26, 234 42, 784	29, 358 51, 624	27, 556 7 49, 095	29, 373 47, 834	
Metal working do Other industrial do	7 19,859 79,155	14,031 80,194 47,898	17, 808 88, 844 50, 192	18, 457 95, 549	21, 129 124, 156	15, 365 94, 115	17, 909 98, 055	13, 769 86, 326	13, 333 82, 378	15, 760 100, 014	7 15, 678 7 99, 539	16, 615 109, 028	
Metal working	37, 218 7 531	47,696	444	53, 928 512	59, 942 474	58, 725 463	63, 846 450	57, 257 400	53, 418 481	55, 569 r 492	7 51, 318 455	52, 331 601	5-
Asia and Oceania do	150, 311	21, 172 102, 165	19, 159 98, 217	30, 079 r 100, 747	19, 795 120, 830	7 24, 219 100, 696	14, 799 95, 751	24, 402 56, 798	43, 850 77, 879	24, 242 88, 412	7 26, 179 92, 762	49, 734 120, 017	
Europe do Northern North America do Southern North America do	76, 288 83, 176	60, 044 75, 524	49,677 91,641	68, 090 90, 932	58, 407 87, 817	69, 341 96, 638	71, 730 90, 547	64, 126 88, 616	76, 796 101, 121	78, 847 108, 485	7 66, 975 94, 319	78, 771 121, 309	
South America	75, 106 116, 767	76, 876 100, 516	93, 454 92, 120	112, 634 111, 805	86, 026 100, 701	93, 836 78, 236	91, 853 84, 927	78, 839 87, 538	77, 409 r 103, 370	71, 482 120, 051	71, 417 103, 247	93, 376 137, 341	
By leading countries: Europe:	)	9 291	4, 502	5, 073	2 050	2 007	0.411	0.007	0.400	-0.400	1	0.050	}
France do Germany do do do do do do do do do do do do do		3, 531 70 3, 276	218 3, 314	5,075 531 3,825	3, 856 766 2, 673	3, 287 196 2, 953	3, 411 365 2, 074	2, 807 688 2, 188	3, 408 484 3, 040	7 3, 493 7 635 4, 958			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics do United Kingdomdo	9,006	1, 047 19, 020	1, 245 11, 139	6, 288 18, 099	4, 466 16, 824	10, 475 19, 044	9, 956 18, 624	2, 508 17, 128	13, 994 15, 684	7, 835 18, 426	5, 101	5, 027	
North and South America: Canadadodo		74, 306	89,755	89, 442	85, 072	92, 644	86, 762	84, 866	97, 317	105, 305	91,802	117, 295	
Latin American Republics, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7 183, 767 16, 382	169, 916 16, 900	175, 832 8, 767	215, 236 13, 294	176, 330 18, 839	164, 893 15, 313	168, 321 10, 691	158, 670 5, 817	174, 375 7, 239	11, 453	12, 724	220, 085 17, 212	
Brazil do do do do do do do do do do do do do	51, 482 4, 747 18, 176	37, 504 4, 931 18, 351	29, 367 8, 186 20, 259	42, 549 11, 805 18, 515	26, 763 14, 120 14, 477	16, 952 11, 160 12, 785	31, 154 10, 888 9, 917	28, 229 11, 602	46, 705 9, 076	46, 718 11, 243	10, 483	48, 628 14, 080	
Cuba do do do do do do do do do do do do do	27, 553 - 25, 059	34, 077 21, 299	42, 801 23, 395	61, 238 22, 205 13, 733	44, 586 17, 466	50, 848 21, 582	53, 706 18, 309	13, 759 45, 133 16, 749	14, 694 7 32, 449 29, 226	23, 320 7 37, 626 7 19, 292	36, 887	23, 761 42, 708 23, 832	
North and South America:   Canada	14, 201	13, 711	17,072		13, 134	12, 764	13, 289	7 14, 016	15, 657	14, 596	Ī	23, 832 18, 552	1
Australia do British Malaya do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7 14, 142 47, 246	7 8, 466 24, 490	16, 813 15, 699	15, 918 18, 211	15, 206 43, 212	12, 058 23, 662	7, 079 23, 951	5, 341 14, 212	5, 781 16, 407	3, 674 15, 789	9, 357 15, 804	11, 533 24, 814	
Chinado Egyptdo	15, 572 1, 068 27, 581	13, 206 1, 354	10, 271	5, 955 936	11, 917 954	13, 727 3, 961	7, 556 1, 032	3, 033 2, 637	5, 390 13, 393	6, 634 1, 835	106	14, 166 195	
Japan do Natherlands Indias	8, 445 4, 545	19, 487 3, 762 5 205	22, 059 775 2, 519	19, 218 813 5 255	13, 234 804 2, 584	22, 959 1, 119 1, 100	29, 157 7 4, 739 739	13, 759 2, 479 3, 106	24, 811 1, 444 1, 365	7 21, 568 4, 049 3, 474	18, 784 2, 524 1, 572	21, 270 4, 442 2, 345	
Philippine Islands do Union of South Africa do	10, 965 8, 555	5, 295 9, 779 4, 715	17, 057 5, 672	5, 255 15, 875 5, 297	17, 896 8, 207	14, 178 5, 145	8, 503 5, 603	9, 055 7, 114	10, 038 15, 703	12, 593 12, 739	15, 130	20, 641 17, 680	
Venezuela* 00 Other regions: Australia do British Malaya do China do Egypt. do India and dependencies do India and dependencies do Japan do Netherlands Indies do Union of South Africa do Union of South Africa do Eyeconomic classes: Crude materials thous of dol Crude foodstuffs do Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages do Semimanufactures do Finished manufactures do By principal commodities: Agricultural, total do Rubber, crude, including guayule do Silk, unmanufactured do Sugar do Wool and mobair unmanufactured do Wool and mobair unmanufactured do Wool and mobair unmanufactured do Wool and mobair unmanufactured do Wool and mobair unmanufactured do Wool and mobair unmanufactured do	8, 555 7 536	r 425	r 435	484	455	* 470	445	405	480	505	449	r 561	5
Urude materials thous, of dol. Crude foodstuffs. do	207, 959	128, 838 86, 039	123, 587 90, 237	133, 699 109, 750	160,066 61,185	159, 577 55, 603	133, 402 55, 129	112, 946 60, 586	150, 241 85, 483	149, 331 91, 501	* 134, 102 83, 337	155, 732 124, 765	l
Manufactured 1000Stuffs and Deverages do Semimanufactures do	38, 042 7 95, 822 7 81, 303	44, 986 90, 925 74, 268	51, 274 93, 739 75, 647	109, 750 67, 691 95, 472 77, 003	53, 962 103, 494 76, <b>74</b> 0	60, 257 112, 063 81, 839	62, 883 103, 533 80, 800	55, 678 102, 692 72, 820	49, 863 103, 634	58, 237 110, 476	51, 820 100, 502 79, 271	131,576	
By principal commodities: Agricultural, total	306, 385	227, 810	230, 265	268,602	933 191	222, 635	89, 899 192, 013	72, 829 168, 439	91, 088 207, 629	7 95, 212 7 227, 057	79, 271 205, 183	1	
Coffee do Hides and skins do	62,896	56, 849 6, 388	54, 206 5, 670	66, 599 5, 977	32, 020 7, 261 47, 837	25, 064	31, 727	34, 856 4, 428	57, 172 4, 367	59, 818 6, 152	49, 349 8, 696	69, 729	
Rubber, crude, including guayule do Silk, unmanufactured do do	51, 205 5, 943	32, 388 2, 884	19, 992 1, 109	23, 937 43	57	30, 281 6	8, 993 23, 263 3, 267	17, 113 701	14, 924 139	16, 190 555	18,006 276	25, 739 1, 098	
Sugárdo Wool and mohair, unmanufactureddo	18, 122 22, 665	26, 912 17, 697	34, 861 22, 586	50, 780 21, 338	34, 311 20, 893	42, 595 17, 762	42, 811 15, 529	37, 386 12, 317	26, 502 15, 024	29, 559 16, 323	28, 178 15, 702	00,000	
Revised. §See note marked "§" on p. 8-20.									•		-	•	

\*See note marked "\$" on p. S-20.
\*New series. Data beginning March 1945 are in the May 1946 Survey; earlier data will be published later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found						1947	7	· · · · · ·					1948
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
		FO	REIGN	TRA	DE—C	ontinu	ed						
VALUE§—Continued													
Imports for consumption—Continued.  By principal commodities:		]											
Nonagricultural, total thous. of dol- Furs and manufactures do	7 228, 173 14, 796	197, 292 4, 434	204, 214 6, 648	215, 047 7, 085	222, 327 9, 187	247, 021 14, 450	252, 508 11, 947	236, 232 5, 576	272, 680 18, 756	277, 735 11, 566	7 243, 881 9, 408	289, 756 12, 001	
Nonferrous ores and metals, totaldo Copper, including ore and manufactures:	)	27, 568	25, 479	30, 049	35, 789	44, 312	40, 988	45, 133	r 45, 121	42, 116	35, 753	51,618	
Tin, including oredo	7, 443 3, 762	8, 625 1, 466	9,026	8, 074 2, 410	16, 571 853	21, 818 1, 272	15, 626 7, 435	17, 369 9, 109	16, 847 13, 913	18, 229 7, 550	15, 110 5, 224	21, 091 9, 927	
Paper base stocksdo Newsprintdo	7 18, 398 23, 763 19, 379	18, 087 21, 004	15, 906 25, 987	17, 187 27, 048	20, 521 28, 667	29, 958 30, 423	30, 773 30, 988	36, 557 27, 747	25, 191 32, 601	7 27, 055 31, 933	25, 396 28, 267	27, 354 34, 721	
Petroleum and productsdo	.]	18, 429	21, 620	20, 309	21, 879	18, 543	20, 475	19, 284	19,708	20, 191	21, 899	28,743	
	TRA	NSPOI	RTATIO	ON AN	D CON	MMUN	ICATI	ONS	,	<del></del>		,	,
TRANSPORTATION													
Airlines  perations on scheduled air lines:†						ļ							
Miles flown, revenue thous. of miles Express and freight carried thous. of lb.	22, 502 12, 331	22, 512 12, 615	25, 464 17, 449	25, 318 17, 235	26, 994 15, 610	26, 866 15, 722	28, 572 13, 841	28, 883 16, 972	27, 515 19, 948	28, 373 28, 414	24, 280 23, 149	24, 599 28, 223	
Express and freight ton-miles flown_thousands_ Passengers carried (revenue)do	3, 602 725	3, 827 740	5, 116 973	4, 788 1, 077	4, 415 1, 133	4, 295 1, 065	4, 233 1, 075	4, 749 1, 253	5, 555 1, 235	8, 203 1, 195	6, 690 904	7, 993 853	
Passenger-miles flown (revenue)do	376, 339	368, 017	488, 019	519, 516	556, 589	538, 377	533, 706	600, 262	599, 683	569, 885	427, 686	432, 548	
Operating revenuethous. of dol	25, 838	25, 355 79	25, 645	25, 112	25, 082	24,398	24, 429	24, 406	26, 668	26, 183	27, 790	32, 075	
Operating incomedododododo	55	79	61	50	64	47	'd 52	47	17	63	119	75	
Fares, average, cash ratecents_	8. 0165 r 1, 632	8, 0220 1, 481	8. 0275 1. 607	8. 0414 1, 591	8. 0580 1, 606	* 8. 0774 1, 479	r 8, 1051 1, 464	* 8. 1134 1, 441	r 8. 1854 1, 481	78.2140	* 8. 3073 1, 495	7 8. 3406 1, 600	8.40
Passengers carried t millions perating revenues thous, of dol.	119, 800	108, 700	116, 200	118, 200	120, 100	112, 100	111, 400	111,300	113, 300	1, 581 121, 200	115, 600	127,000	
Class I Steam Railways Treight carloadings (A. A. R.):⊗					1								
Total cars thousands Coal do do	7 4, 003 7 957	3, 179 736	4, 170 917	3, 233 547	4, 376 922	3, 543 708	3, 276 495	4, 560 886 70	3,600 713	3, 808 758	4, 424 934	3, 164 714	3,
Cokedodo	r 71	58 195	73 250	53 183	72 233	54 188	49 178	248	191	60 191	74 222	60 168	,
Grains and grain products do Livestock do	r 269	202 49	265 67	191 54	213 66	200 49	275 46	317 62		216 91	245 93 588	177 50	1
Merchandise, l. c. l	7 563 7 61	461 49 1, 430	620 69 1, 910	505 164 1,536	593 369 1, 909	464 324 1, 555	429 343	577 407	299	491 274	238	432 66	
Miscellaneousdodododright carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes):  Combined index, unadjusted1935-39=100	138	133	137	134	1, 505	1, 555	1, 461 140	1,992	1	1, 728 156	i	1, 495 139	1,
Coal do Coke do	163 184	149 182	147 182	119 169	155 183	141 170	115 165	146 177	153	156 188	160	155 201	İ
Forest products do Grains and grain products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	147 157	159 144	159 146	148 133	154 121	151 143	153 202	160 175	161	155 152	147	141 130	}
Livestock do do Merchandise, l. c. l. do do do do do do do do do do do do do	118 74	89 74	96 79	98 80	94 76	87 73	87 71	87 73 284	139	161 78	133 77	92 71	
Oredododo	139	43 136	50 144	157 145	267 146	286 146	311 145	150	157	235 163	163 158	60 147	
Combined index, adjusted †dodo	150 163	142 149	146 147	137 119	142 155	137 141	134 115	143 146	153	146 156	160		
Coket do do Forest products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	175 163	171 166 147	180 159 159	173 148 151	185 148 138	173 145 140	170 152 168	184 152 162	149	192 147	195 150 145	158	
Grains and grain products†do Livestock†do Merchandise, l. c. ldo	157 123 77	111 76	121 78	111 79	104 76	107 74	107 107 71	92 73	105	152 104 75	105	96 74	
Oretdo	176 152	172 145	171 151	184 147	184 145	184 142	194 143	190 149	181	163 149	163	192 156	
Miscellaneous†do	3, 584	3,300	2,714	12, 125	5, 243	11, 333	30, 651	2,391	1, 322	942	2, 505	5,886	12,
Box cars do do Coal cars do do do do do do do do do do do do do	134 507	224	50 116	9, 456	2, 029 27	5, 904 1, 390	613 25, 874	175 127	0	132 0	75 10	712 172	3,
Car shortage* dodo	19, 920 14, 197	30, 899 20, 925	35, 943 24, 178	20, 150 15, 165	14, 779 4, 292	14, 969 5, 127 9, 357	15, 697 9, 592	31, 766 16, 336	17. 165	40, 103 20, 819	16, 631	12, 146 5, 643	8, 2,
Coal carsdo 'inancial operations (unadjusted): Operating revenues, totalthous. of dol_	5, 200 r 685, 630	9, 33 <b>7</b> 635, 940	10, 713 717, 826	4, 583 689, 456	10, 247 724, 432	696, 909	5, 331 705, 361	14, 566 745, 258	15, 165 726, 550	15, 275 794, 165	1	6, 072 807, 428	5,
Freight do Passenger do do Go	7 551, 132 7 82, 451	518, 615 70, 766	592, 186 71, 411	564, 807 70, 414	591, 687 77, 349	556, 889 84, 787	557, 881 93, 642	596, 592 94, 001	593, 089 80, 369	664, 648	625, 241	627, 816 89, 461	750, 613, 80,
Operating expenses		509, 380	549, 368	543, 301	557, 318	550, 057	555, 362	565, 606	588, 591	611, 872		631, 150	615,
Net railway operating income	7 88, 010	83, 415 43, 146	95, 676 72, 782	87, 745 58, 410	91, 385 75, 729	86, 651 60, 201	89, 041 60, 958	98, 827 80, 825	89, 979 47, 979	105, 860 76, 433	94, 432 65, 577	96, 255 80, 023	93, 41,
Net incometdo Financial operations, adjusted:	28, 822	14, 382	43, 147	32, 580	46, 360	38, 402	37, 025	51, 343	20, 147	48,904	43, 358	60, 212	
Operating revenues, total mil. of dol. Freight do	698.3 559.0	696. 4 564. 8	723. 0 594. 6	684.9 555.8	698. 0 565. 3	731. 0 593. 4	682.7 543.5	719. 4 581. 2	716. 3 583. 4	739. 1 611. 7	786. 0 653. 4		
Passenger do Railway expenses do Net railway operating income do	86. 0 623. 8	78. 4 630. 9	72. 2 641. 8	72.9 637.4	78. 2 633. 2	81. 9 649. 2	85. 9 634. 5	83.8 655.4		76. 7 696. 3	707.6		.
Net incomedo	74. 5 41. 8	65. 4 32. 7	81. 1 48. 1	47. 6 15. 2	64. 8 32. 1	81. 8 48. 9	48. 2 17. 6	64.0 31.0	35. 8 3. 5	42. 8 9. 4	78.4		
Operating results: Freight carried 1 milemil. of tons	r 56, 994 1, 034	51, 833 1, 079	59, 485 1, 055	53, 935 1, 115	60, 009 1. 055	56, 646 1, 043	54, 664 1. 094	61, 650 1, 029	59, 406 1. 057	64, 592 1, 089	59, 656	57, 332	55,
Revenue per ton-mile cents  Passengers carried 1 mile millions		3,486	3, 529	3, 489	3,729	4,096	4, 413	4, 481	3, 855	3, 450	1.114 3,342	3, 948	1

r Revised. 4 Deficit. ⊗ Data for January, March, May, August, and November 1947 and January 1948 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

§ Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement; data for December 1941-February 1945 will be published later. ‡ Revised data for December 1946, \$89,057,000.

• New series. For comparable data beginning 1943 for total car shortage and surplus and an explanation of a change in the latter series, see p. S-21 of December 1944 Survey.

† Revised series. See note in the July 1947 Survey for explanation of revisions in the data for air lines; revised data prior to May 1946 will be published later. Data for local transit lines revenues beginning in the April 1948 Survey and passengers carried beginning in the May 1945 issue are estimated totals for all transit lines; revised data beginning 1936 will be published later. See note marked "\*" regarding car surpluses. Revisions for 1939-July 1942 for the indicated indexes of car loadings and revisions for January 1937-February 1943 for the adjusted series for financial operations are available on request.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through			<u></u>	,	· · · · · · · · ·	· 19	947						1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
TRA	NSPO	RTATI	ON A	ND CO	MMUI	NICAT	IONS-	-Conti	nued				
TRANSPORTATION—Continued													
Waterway Traffic													
learances, vessels in foreign trade: \$ Total, U. S. ports. thous. net tons. Foreign do. United States do	6, 222 2, 378 3, 844	6, 296 2, 455 3, 841	6, 870 2, 753 4, 116	7, 615 3, 291 4, 324	9, 646 4, 367 5, 278	8, 725 3, 980 4, 746	8, 953 3, 945 5, 008	9, 991 4, 697 5, 294	9, 196 4, 272 4, 924	9, 153 4, 451 4, 703	7, 905 3, 633 4, 273	6, 535 2, 820 3, 715	
Travel													
A verage sale per occupied room dollars. Rooms occupied percent of total. Restaurant sales index, avg. same mo. 1929=100. preign travel:	4. 25 90 229	4.37 92 213	4. 37 92 214	4. 86 92 240	4. 46 92 244	4. 75 93 248	4.70 87 225	5. 16 93 246	5. 07 92 238	5. 14 93 226	5. 28 87 234	4. 91 78 202	5. 06 86 227
U. S. citizens, arrivals number U. S. citizens, departures do departures	38, 660 37, 602	41, 910 47, 394	50, 633 44, 474	43, 345 41, 647	35, 873 45, 258	39, 987 45, 320							
Emigrants 00 l	854 14, 080 17, 989	1, 306 11, 118 18, 468	1,648 13,910 20,294	1, 691 13, 391 20, 166	1, 833 14, 032 20, 962	1, 804 14, 733 21, 831	19, 611	15, 277	10 100	19 400	10 456	11 700	
Immigrants do Passports issued do ational parks, visitors thousands Illman Co.:	97	122	137	206	442	902	1, 467	1, 502	12, 182 652	13, 402 308	10, 456 131	11, 786 89	14, 833 102
Revenue passenger-milesmillions_ Passenger revenuesthous. of dol  COMMUNICATIONS	1, 378 10, 214	1, 161 8, 677	1, 180 8, 857	1, 064 8, 094	1,061 8,018	1, 215 • 9, 193	1, 139 8, 558	1, 166 8, 712	1, 104 8, 374	1, 028 8, 924	1, 000 8, 737		
elephone carriers: 1   Operating revenues	203, 553 111, 649 76, 009	197, 097 109, 982 71, 051	207, 168 112, 806 78, 111	153, 955 97, 324 40, 735	184, 948 106, 818 61, 629	205, 193 113, 371 75, 477	209, 134 114, 567 77, 993	210, 070 114, 836	213, 422 118, 134	222, 090 121, 969	217, 513 121, 596 78, 132		
Tolls, message do do de de de de de de de de de de de de de	157, 464 20, 455	149, 948 22, 068	157, 198 23, 625	132, 475 5, 792	154, 400 11, 497	165, 551 17, 914	175, 553 13, 239	78, 063 172, 006 16, 305	77, 929 175, 079 16, 890	82, 528 179, 941 19, 202	172, 927		
Phones in service end of monththousands elegraph and cable carriers:	29, 249	29, 564	29, 874	30, 359	30, 057	30, 292	30, 553	30, 794	31, 058	31, 421	31, 721		
Operating revenues, total thous. of dol. Telegraph carriers, total do Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues from cable operations thous. of dol.	17, 688 16, 330	16, 233 14, 984	17, 530 16, 134	23, 264 21, 892	20, 740 19, 399	18, 981 17, 662	18, 449 17, 019	18, 122 16, 786	18, 366 17, 029	18, 725 17, 366	16, 580 15, 266	18, 734 17, 190	
Cable carriers	599 1, 358	534 1, 249	571 1,396	534 1,372	611 1,341	574 1, 320	599 1, 430	639 1, 336	659 1, 337	703 1, 359	616 1, 315	762 1, 544	
Operating expensesdododo	14, 863 590 138	13, 503 520 68	14, 298 1, 093 873	16, 644 4, 399 2, 676	16, 387 2, 140 1, 062	15, 347 1, 541 1, 335	16, 010 291 41	15, 366 682 332	15, 376 928 700	15, 500 1, 117	15, 146 4 636	15, 585   1, 216	
Net income trans. to earned surplusdo adiotelegraph carriers, operating revenuesdo	1,714	1,642	1, 775	1,609	1, 637	1,617	1,609	1,742	1,759	1,889	<sup>d</sup> 474 1, 695		
	C	HEMI	CALS	AND A	LLIE	D PRO	DUCT	$\mathbf{s}$					
CHEMICALS													
norganic chemicals, production:* Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial) or short tons	85, 121	85, 663	95, 859	93, 007	97, 107	91, 681	93, 345	88, 807	84, 617	01 144	07 615	00.770	05 405
Calcium arsenate (commercial)thous.oflb Calcium carbide (100% CaC <sub>2</sub> )short tons	1, 765 50, 675	1, 543 45, 411	1, 221 52, 466	2, 320 51, 830	5, 492 56, 286	8, 805 48, 136	10, 458 53, 388	5, 064 50, 827	3, 107 47, 177	91, 144 2, 272 48, 336	87, 615 2, 709 48, 462	92, 779 2, 190 55, 343	95, 405 2, 003 58, 091
Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas and solid of thous. of lb	60, 491	49, 858	62, 449 117, 039	81, 330 109, 050	96, 487	96, 700	110, 228	107, 712	102, 410	79, 782	61, 368	57, 996	57, 186
Chlorine short tons Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl) do thous, of lb	110, 088 35, 144 4, 923	101, 717 33, 966 3, 691	36, 993 4, 481	34, 637 5, 470	118, 284 36, 899 3, 717	117, 486 33, 071 1, 289	114, 676 33, 577 447	118, 497 34, 639	116, 451 33, 456	120, 112 36, 355 (1)	7 117, 191 37, 526 (1)	122, 682 38, 066 (1)	123, 319 39, 232 3, 229
Lead arsenate thous, of lb Vitric acid (100% HNOs) & short tons Dxygen mil. cu. ft	64, 138 1, 101	62, 193 1, 010	64, 647 1, 218	64, 288 1, 146	64, 826 1, 188	62, 064 1, 089	60, 227 1, 066	60, 394 1, 105	59, 900 1, 093	61, 996 1, 314	67, 996 1, 212	104, 096 1, 251	103, 834 1, 270
Phosphoric acid (50% H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> ) short tons. Soda ash, ammonia-soda process (98-100% Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> ) short tons.	78, 892 380, 589	74, 926 350, 634	89, 050 383, 753	82, 452 367, 847	82, 372 396, 282	89, 492 374, 083	86, 920 377, 976	88, 083	87, 249 359, 004	99, 213 395, 609	89, 353 379, 821	r 90, 412 389, 656	95, 504
Sodium bichromate and chromatedo odium hydroxide (100% NaOH)do	6, 979 173, <b>44</b> 9	5, 954 156, 786	7, 129 179, 400	7, 089 166, 946	7, 474 179, 142	7, 426 175, 896	7, 331 175, 523	363, 890 7, 219 177, 310	7, 350 170, 122	8, 413 178, 673	7, 527 173, 400	7, 983 176, 268	383, 481 7, 664 182, 802
drous) of	39, 991	35, 884	<b>42,</b> 120	50, 267	39, 726	32, 814	36, 584	33, 963	34, 667	43, 642	45, 233	39, 698	37, 529
cake short tons ship the ship tons ship tons short tons. Sulphuric acid (100% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ):  Price, wholesale, 66°, tanks, at works§	66, 275	63, 208	70, 059	69, 947	74, 505	69, 579	64, 996	65, 942	65, 414	70, 293	71, 245	73, 846	70, 399
dol. per short ton	16. 50 888, 912	16. 50 835, 163	16. 50 931, 237	16.50 865 447	16.50	16. 50	16.50	16. 50	16, 50	16.50	16.50	16. 13	15.00
Production short tons ganic chemicals: cetic acid (syn. and natural), production*	888, 912	800, 100	901, 201	865, 447	888, 304	850, 934	846, 366	859, 262	851, 733	893, 171	880, 068	r 964, 761	935, 230
thous, of lb_lectic anhydride, production*dolectyl salicylic acid (aspirin), production*_do	35, 152 49, 157	30, 670 45, 662	33, 620 54, 206	30, 376 53, 086	33, 876 54, 249	$31,729 \ 41,433$	35, 897 53, 627	35, 365 53, 478	28, 606 50, 308	29, 560 55, 071	30, 439 55, 347	57, 507	
	925	1,024 12,361	832 12,673	1, 043 13, 464	1,053 14,095	1, 155 13, 687	998 15, 061	1, 126 16, 426	1, 083 18, 718	1,092 21,820	1,016 19,026	615 16, 937	19 496
licohol, denatured:§	15.615			20, 202	13, 926	14, 150	14, 605	16, 469	18, 610	21, 744	18, 620	17, 710	12, 436 12, 576
Acetyl salicylic acid (aspirin), production*.dollcohol, denatured; Consumption (withdrawals) thous, of wine galProductiondoStocksdodo	15, 015 15, 040 2, 216	11, 573 1, 423	12, 777 1, 521	13, 667 1, 712	1, 531	1, 981	1,529	1,560	1,447	1, 354	943	1,719	1.850
Alcohol, denatured:§  Consumption (withdrawals) thous, of wine gal.  Production	15, 040 2, 216 22, 399	11, 573 1, 423 18, 416	12, 777 1, 521 19, 455	1, 712 23, 556	1, 531 27, 982	1, 981 23, 793	26, 833	29, 226	29, 906	39, 012	943 28, 472	1, 719 26, 621	1, 850 17, 402
Alcohol, denatured:\( \) Consumption (withdrawals) thous, of wine gal.  Production	15, 040 2, 216 22, 399 30, 215 22, 927	11, 573 1, 423 18, 416 30, 676 21, 294	12, 777 1, 521 19, 455 28, 214 21, 992	1, 712 23, 556 26, 150 24, 089	1, 531 27, 982 29, 258 27, 452	1, 981 23, 793 27, 016 25, 323	26, 833 27, 764 25, 699	29, 226 28, 637 26, 928	29, 906 24, 409 22, 894	39, 012 26, 634 25, 938	943 28, 472 22, 787 22, 170	1, 719 26, 621 22, 373 21, 783	17, 402 21, 248 20, 738
Alcohol, denatured: Consumption (withdrawals) thous, of wine gal Production	15, 040 2, 216 22, 399 30, 215	11, 573 1, 423 18, 416 30, 676	12, 777 1, 521 19, 455 28, 214	1,712 23,556 26,150	1, 531 27, 982 29, 258	1, 981 23, 793 27, 016	26, 833 27, 764	29, 226 28, 637	29, 906 24, 409	39, 012 26, 634	943 28, 472 22, 787	1, 719 26, 621 22, 373	17, 402 21, 248

\*Revised a Deficit. That a relate to continental United States. 1 Not available for publication.

\*Revised. 4 Deficit. That a relate to continental United States. 1 Not available for publication.

\*Compiled on a new basis beginning 1943; see April 1944 Survey for 1943 data and reference to revised 1942 data. Total operating revenues of telegraph carriers includes and operating revenues of cable carriers excludes cable operations of Western Union; the latter data were revised in May 1947 Survey (see note in that issue).

\*\*The indicated series, except series for alcohol stocks in denaturing plants (available only beginning 1942), continue data in the 1942 Supplement; unpublished data beginning 1941 or 1942 through February 1945 for ethyl alcohol and vessel clearances and for June 1944-July 1946 for prices of sulfuric acid will be shown later.

\*New series. See note marked "\*\*" on p. S-23 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to data prior to 1943 for a number of the chemical series and information regarding revisions that, have not been published.

1947 1948 Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey Octo-ber Janu-Febru-Sep-tember Novem-Decem-Janu-April March Мау June July August arv arv ber ber ary

	CHEMI	CALS	AND	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	'S—Co	ntinue	d				
CHEMICALS—Continued													
Organic chemicals—Continued. Glycerin, refined (100% basis):* High gravity and yellow distilled: Consumption	6, 963 7, 662 17, 941 276 7, 145	6, 800 8, 234 15, 340 6, 138 8, 573 18, 106 230 6, 681	7, 407 8, 746 17, 544 6, 555 8, 450 18, 875 244 6, 991	8, 127 7, 651 18, 135 6, 139 8, 531 19, 137 284 6, 206	7, 428 6, 606 19, 151 5, 957 9, 181 20, 789 286 6, 830	6, 617 6, 965 19, 843 5, 871 7, 980 20, 723 221 6, 551	6, 509 5, 483 18, 848 5, 650 6, 200 20, 171 220 6, 779	6, 761 7, 250 18, 869 6, 358 7, 998 20, 396 253 6, 708	7, 032 8, 812 19, 146 6, 754 7, 957 19, 493 249 6, 564	8, 146 8, 292 17, 665 7, 770 9, 357 18, 289 290 7, 065	7, 633 7, 560 16, 061 7, 067 8, 782 17, 709 286 6, 832	7, 468 8, 753 17, 335 7, 463 9, 202 17, 278 321 7, 199	7, 426 8, 701 17, 396 8, 049 10, 437 18, 306 274
	11,687	10, 847	11,690	9, 605	10, 526	11, 764	12,871	12,396	11, 800	12, 529	12, 373	12, 893	
TERTILIZERS	r 1, 404 r 184 1, 220 89, 474 10, 854 64, 147 1, 914 50, 020 40, 728 10, 029 404 0	r 1, 185 r 142 1, 042 98, 945 21, 616 66, 401 2, 448 51, 943 40, 851 9, 358 3, 759	r 1, 090 r 129 960 92, 213 20, 851 58, 802 1, 449 116, 166 103, 704 65, 886 3, 579 897	7 914 7 126 788 132, 895 30, 226 89, 765 987 145, 266 117, 102 71, 738 4, 346 13, 301	7 609 7 103 505 141, 788 36, 037 94, 580 636 138, 060 108, 988 80, 555 4, 696 11, 250	7 332 7 72 260 112,792 10,926 85,138 2,718 117,760 107,484 80,786 4,482 0	7 385 7 176 209 115, 867 22, 576 81, 082 1, 661 82, 474 75, 912 41, 623 38 2, 232	7 409 7 130 278 125, 303 9, 284 103, 928 874 93, 649 85, 337 41, 737 4, 330	7 492 7 130 362 1112, 559 6, 280 94, 054 1, 659 76, 591 67, 166 16, 959 3, 777 0	* 495 * 81 415 104, 740 16, 682 79, 858 617 92, 214 73, 015 30, 623 12, 617 0	* 657 * 182 476 122, 851 31, 654 79, 252 447 76, 836 61, 056 25, 287 3, 204 6, 838	7 829 7 181 648 138, 344 28, 479 90, 163 1, 695 91, 159 69, 725 22, 316 4, 497 8, 173	
Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port warehouses dol. per 100 lb. Potash deliveries short tons	2. 045 98, 555	2.075 77,839	2, 075 95, 229	2, 075 84, 207	2, 075 73, 802	2.075 83,121	2. 075 73, 708	2. 195 83, 848	2. 275 75, 764	2, 275 77, 680	2, 275 97, 333	2. 306 112, 214	2, 400
Superphosphate (bulk):† Productiondodo	* 844, 852 815, 611	824, 578 750, 550	888, 875 645, 412	863, 787 608, 409	892, 045 681, 235	802, 128 855, 352	801, 835 903, 380	797, 273 866, 919	808, 503 847, 495	887, 205 858, 655	1 873, 442 1 944, 052	r 1 965, 195 r 1,036,728	<sup>1</sup> 912, 194 <sup>1</sup> 1,103,956
NAVAL STORES				ļ									
Rosin (gum and wood): Price, gum, wholesale "H" (Sav.), bulk dol. per 100 lb. Production*		9.61	9. 65 351, 875 222, 701	9. 24	7, 34	7. 58 527, 335 243, 086	6, 83	6. 76	7. 10 572, 233 284, 840	8. 46	8. 91	8. 87 508, 543 339, 269	8.83
Stocks* do Turpentine (gum and wood): Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah)†_dol. per gal. Production* bbl. (50 gal.). Stocks* do	1. 21	1.15	1. 00 113, 520 98, 205	.85	. 59	. 61 176, 089 147, 693	. 59	. 59	. 62 189, 689 194, 111	. 62	. 64	. 64 159, 665 210, 116	, 63
MISCELLANEOUS Fxplosives (industrial), shipmentsthous. of lb	47, 092	45, 017	46, 444	46, 038	51, 296	51,048	47, 134	53, 275	55, 787	59, 434	52, 365	51, 940	49, 019
Gelatin: \$ Production, total*	3, 858 2, 508 5, 548 2, 878	3, 793 2, 407 5, 789 2, 866	3, 954 2, 237 6, 078 2, 988	3, 700 2, 405 6, 369 2, 922	4, 117 3, 028 6, 488 3, 059	3, 847 2, 901 6, 374 2, 787	3, 159 2, 313 6, 338 2, 453	3, 393 2, 762 6, 042 2, 430	3, 116 2, 420 5, 961 2, 356	4,017 3,077 5,431 2,400	4, 290 3, 277 5, 739 2, 714	4, 415 3, 104 6, 427 3, 300	4, 639 3, 222 6, 387 3, 034
Sulfur:* Production long tons Stocks do	321, 415 3, 704, 059	298, 565 3, 667, 729	350, 307 3, 636, 884	333, 531 3, 548, 703.	377, 218 3, 495, 011	359, 313 3, 456, 082	382, 674 3, 438, 367	391, 396 3, 444, 607	406, 964 3, 449, 732	425, 612 3, 457, 899	405, 205 3, 435, 298	389, 014 3, 371, 034	391, 214 3, 373, 422
Glue, animal:* Production thous. of lb. Stocks do Bone black:*	13, 939 10, 272	12, 886 9, 398	12, 538 9, 059	14, 226 9, 155	13, 770 8, 643	12, 843 8, 950	12, 158 8, 757	11, 424 7, 749	12,003 7,882	14, 666 8, 392	13, 636 9, 509	13, 185 12, 444	14, 230 10, 606
Stocksdo	1,023 1,565	928 1,463	1,069 1,456	596 959	847 979	1,040 1,021	1, 048 1, 008	1, 065 1, 030	1, 085 1, 079	1, 085 1, 375	848 1, 180	r 1, 102 1, 254	1, 033 1, 474
OIL SEEDS, OILS, FATS AND BYPRODUCTS													
Animal, including fish oil: Animal fats‡ Consumption, factory thous. of lb. Production do. Stocks, end of month do. Greases: do.	129, 026 303, 997 307, 623	140, 495 262, 265 307, 692	144, 102 221, 840 286, 602	119, 584 230, 470 339, 877	105, 542 262, 265 389, 074	105, 301 255, 713 428, 604	99, 329 238, 814 444, 602	127, 228 208, 609 400, 170	134, 765 189, 544 320, 801	155, 630 226, 266 250, 588	134, 391 279, 792 258, 425	126, 345 307, 560 322, 045	135, 260 302, 208 350, 058
Consumption, factory do Production do Stocks, end of month do Fish oils:1	48, 688 52, 591 72, 871	45, 730 47, 484 67, 138	45, 864 44, 586 64, 305	42, 572 46, 735 69, 983	43, 939 48, 613 84, 829	41, 226 48, 260 98, 827	37, 746 46, 611 101, 964	43, 658 44, 434 106, 382	49, 913 40, 154 98, 924	55, 182 47, 402 97, 555	50, 604 50, 039 96, 111	54, 207 50, 586 103, 692	55, 351 52, 331 119, 272
Consumption, factory do Production do Stocks, end of month do Vorestable oils total:	18, 509 1, 646 107, 320	18, 772 1, 260 102, 400	20, 290 777 79, 211	20, 365 1, 577 66, 335	14, 135 1, 301 57, 728	16, 478 10, 927 59, 041	11, 475 21, 739 65, 152	12, 150 21, 109 86, 445	20, 148 22, 706 85, 999	22, 929 19, 889 108, 815	22, 944 6, 852 91, 459	25, 287 4, 356 85, 286	23, 980 1, 024 96, 599
Consumption, crude, factory † mil. of lb.  Exports * thous of lb.  Imports, total * do.  Paint oils * do.  All other vegetable oils * do.  Production † mil. of lb.  Stocks, end of month:	431 27, 090 31, 942 27, 274 4, 668 443	5, 634 46, 545 31, 314 15, 231 392	7, 011 32, 697 21, 737 10, 960 382	395 7, 291 36, 677 28, 343 8, 333 356	333 13, 643 54, 057 43, 672 10, 385 313	294 25, 855 52, 306 37, 754 14, 553 283	297 14, 538 26, 669 18, 208 8, 461 278	294 16, 148 10, 744 2, 121 8, 623 248	329 23, 284 19, 106 3, 921 15, 185 330	432 19, 525 5, 462 2, 801 2, 661 468	437 27, 883 23, 661 13, 208 10, 453 481	37, 302 32, 474 17, 008 15, 465 r 488	458
Crude		547 304	552 311	551 353	571 392	573 385	566 359	489 292	458 243	471 207	485 211	7 502 241	539 247

the November 1943 Survey explaining a change in the superphosphate data and note in September 1947 Survey regarding a company included beginning January 1946. See note on p. S-23 of the November 1943 Survey regarding change in the turpentine price series.

1 Beginning November 1947 data include 4 plants not previously reporting which began operations in 1947. Revised earlier data will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	47						1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary

# CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued

	AFI EAVIT	CALS	AND A	ALLIE.	D PKU	DUCI	S—Coi	atinue	<b>CIL</b>				
OIL SEEDS, OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS—Continued													_
Copra: Consumption, factory \$	56, 069 74, 963 89, 781	51, 352 51, 285 71, 902	59, 163 72, 319 72, 777	59, 214 61, 925 77, 541	53, 347 61, 004 59, 714	52, 368 51, 346 44, 320	45, 330 18, 644 42, 300	40, 731 31, 340 26, 861	41, 828 48, 297 23, 871	47, 148 53, 485 22, 984	48, 821 67, 222 25, 945	60, 511 85, 829 41, 611	61, 796 37, 259
Control of corp.   Consumption, factory:	62, 871 26, 648 1, 088	64, 270 29, 822 1, 822	74, 349 31, 217 5, 549	72, 406 31, 057 813	70, 349 29, 103 2, 394	61, 636 27, 664 3, 225	62, 008 23, 784 1, 767	69, 608 32, 977 866	72, 257 30, 174 (1)	79, 656 29, 828 0	72, 862 26, 618 956	76, 857 28, 317 5, 080	85, 370 29, 315
Production:‡	68, 683 30, 909	63, 024 32, 749	73, 902 36, 581	74, 043 35, 720	68, 398 33, 020	66, 074 28, 611	57, 902 30, 466	51, 902 34, 228	53, 609 33, 498	61, 103 35, 388	62, 287 35, 088	77, 238 33, 225	81, 371 37, 233
Crudedo Refineddo Cottonseed: Consumption (crush)thous. of short tons	87, 005 12, 376 417	97, 177 13, 935 294	115, 722 13, 228 212	130, 011 14, 267 162	138, 489 19, 088	134, 949 12, 998 69	127, 927 14, 412 74	105, 978 10, 737	89, 363 11, 194 345	69, 578 10, 998 647	59, 669 9, 213 596	7 69, 672 11, 834 565	75, 584 12, 616
Receipts at millsdodododododododododododododododododo	149 767	95 568	43 399	19 256	11 163	14 108	65 100	167 163	776 594	1, 509 1, 458	654 1, 515	476 1, 426	522 212 <b>1</b> , 116
Productionshort tons_ Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	183, 468 160, 033 130, 986	129, 919 159, 724 92, 140	93, 077 128, 193 68, 382	69, 749 127, 171 52, 743	45, 879 117, 052 34, 925	30, 477 87, 958 23, 341	33, 980 46, 941 24, 212	47, 068 26, 416 31, 109	156, 076 37, 844 104, 348	301, 370 62, 121 197, 834	276, 451 71, 590 181, 915	261, 942 74, 035 174, 444	241, 668 71, 207 163, 998
Stocks, end of monthdo Cottonseed oil, refined: Consumption, factory tdo	104, 119 108, 240	88, 171 81, 664	72, 546 73, 351	48, 039 53, 077	33, 979 35, 140	19, 990 44, 687	15, 191 56, 312	19, 209 74, 243	57, 307 74, 751	95, 356 119, 107 41, 554	112, 684 129, 166	109, 368 122, 265	121, 742 126, 686
Cottonseed oil, crude: Production	30, 116 . 302 113, 694	28, 008 . 350 106, 518	24, 474 . 389 80, 781	14, 485 . 314 74, 345	12, 981 . 256 45, 388	16, 407 . 241 35, 517	19, 906 . 234 26, 410	20, 115 . 179 24, 913	. 224 56, 852	. 237 144, 981	. 276 157, 874	42, 368 . 289 159, 637	. 299 140, 848
Imports thous. of bu	170, 988 12	185, 390 14	191, 688	211, 855 19	217, 849 17	204, 106 77	171, 094 106	116, 709 17	92, 081 0	107, 882	133, 196 0	152, 916 2	152, 706
Receiptsdo Shipmentsdo Stocksdo	27 2 307	40 69 303	35 69 270	7 39 238	10 83 145	7 74 78	2 72 8	12 0 20	1, 435 436 1, 019	2, 733 1, 053 2, 699	911 1, 147 2, 463	48 1, 764 747	165 183 728
Receiptsdo Shipmentsdo Stocksdo	479 257 3, 513	182 146 2,896	311 190 2, 280	532 345 1,615	257 87 1, 162	128 202 516	99 82 <b>2</b> 96	2, 125 270 453	8, 425 1, 142 5, 004	4, 928 530 6, 434	1, 904 274 6, 305	1,360 168 5,833	1, 224 257 5, 114
Oil mills:† Consumption	1, 790 2, 024 7. 25	1, 545 1, 415 (²)	1, 636 1, 079 8. 51	1,560 980 7.50	1, 335 855 6. 30	1, 687 1, 457 6. 12	1,641 1,892 6.02	1, 325 2, 526 6, 00	2, 410 5, 720 6. 39	3, 051 6, 789 6. 78	3, 174 6, 893 6. 84	2, 319 6, 559 7. 01 3 39, 763	2, 985 6, 289 7. 06
Shipments from Minneapolisthous. of lb.	33, 960 44, 978	24, 420 41, 575	28, 740 45, 174	30, 720 47, <b>4</b> 53	26, 760 45, 094	26, 160 38, 716	29, 580 40, 030	18, 540 39, 834	45, 360 40, 865	51, 480 44, 820	49, 500 36, 508	49, 020 38, 532	50, 460 39, 008
Consumption, factory t	. 366 34, 823 20, 460 140, 898	378 30, 499 19, 380 136, 681	395 31, 401 23, 460 125, 060	. 394 28, 850 25, 380 131, 769	. 376 25, 064 19, 620 134, 627	325 32, 057 13, 620 144, 544	302 32, 250 14, 880 157, 724	291 26, 527 21, 240 132, 682	. 303 48, 030 27, 240 118, 443	.318 59, 564 33, 840 127, 444	. 324 61, 592 29, 580 124, 541	. 346 45, 496 27, 900 126, 678	. 338 58, 472 29, 940 135, 394
Consumption, factoryt thous. of bu Production (crop estimate) do Stocks, end of month do Stocks.	17, 115 56, 104	15, 983 	16, 490 41, 977	15, 914 	15, 006 37, 147	13, 356 28, 604	13, 613 19, 124	11, 284 10, 248	9, 733 2, 775	11, 439 34, 624	14, 659 48, 053	15, 219 3 181, 362 48, 855	16, 442 47, 863
Consumption, factory, refined thous. of lb. Price, wholesale, edible (N. Y.) ddol. per lb.	107, 954 . 323	104, 827 . 345	113, 782 . 461	101, 229 . 351	71, 687 . 268	75, 842 . 244	82, 261 . 227	98, 077 . 209	109, 838 . 233	141, 963 . 264	119, 523 . 312	110,066 .326	110, 777 . 326
Crudethous, of lb Refineddo	151, 554 126, 298 97, 712	141, 115 120, 867 97, 226	145, 013 121, 389 94, 053	141, 456 115, 877 -89, 302	135, 889 92, 605 108, 829	122, 436 83, 890 122, 760	125, 706 98, 720 125, 686	105, 315 91, 251 105, 941	91, 358 89, 400 79, 583	107, 170 88, 413 80, 496	133, 652 97, 345 84, 239	139, 551 112, 683 77, 491	152, 628 110, 912 86, 573
Crude do	70, 131 66, 262	76, 995 66, 470	73, 993 66, 626	91, 327 39, 376	114, 604 36, 493	128, 141 39, 649	141, 671 47, 448	140, 430 47, 251	124, 043 67, 771	76, 800 82, 894	59, 667 78, 249	64, 161 72, 914	63, 948
Production thous, of lb_Shortenings and compounds:	. 393 67, 946	. 394 67, 755	. 424 69, 914	. 420 46, 716	. 354 37, 730	. 330 41, 400	. 332 48, 897	. 330 50, 041	. 340 67, 422	. 362 87, 005	. 385 81, 806	. 400 79, 011	. 402
Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	131, 754 51, 391	129, 315 48, 311	138, 551 51, 184	99, 867 66, 178	63, 151 49, 995	78, 853 63, 094	79, 921 47, 086	98, 978 45, 803	117, 858 36, 393	159, 623 41, 887	145, 979 45, 051	131, 819 53, 488	136, 936 54, 493
Calcimines, plastic-texture and cold-water paints:  Calcimines thous of dol Plastic-texture paints do	93 254	89 227	102 292	75 235	90 227	82 230	82 198	71 259	79 203	77 218	* 83 * 210	71 187	81 243
Cold-water paints: In dry form	403 307 83, 788 74, 210 32, 405 41, 804 9, 578	352 329 81, 632 73, 273 29, 928 43, 345 8, 358	422 348 92, 111 82, 017 32, 540 49, 477 10, 094	419 334 99, 516 89, 296 34, 338 54, 959 10, 220	407 312 99, 586 88, 755 32, 631 56, 125 10, 831	449 355 92, 643 82, 985 31, 754 51, 232 9, 658	460 389 86, 806 77, 891 30, 035 47, 856 8, 915	385 315 84, 991 76, 944 31, 073 45, 872 8, 047	439 235 86, 299 76, 649 31, 607 45, 042 9, 650	433 303 91, 564 82, 511 34, 972 47, 540 9, 053	7 305 7 256 7 71, 605 7 64, 257 7 28, 630 7 35, 627 7 7, 348	282 217 7 68, 628 7 61, 928 7 29, 688 7 32, 240 6, 700	306 328 88, 473 78, 935 31, 974 46, 961 9, 538

Revised. ¹ Less than 500 pounds. ² No sales. ³ December 1 estimate.

§ Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement; unpublished data through February 1945 for the indicated series will be shown later.

‡ See note marked "§" on p. S-25 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to July 1941-June 1946 revisions for oleomargarine. Small or scattered revisions for 1941-August 1946 for the other indicated series will be published later. Revised data for fish oils are available on a quarterly basis only.

d'This series, compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, replaces the series for refined oil shown in the 1942 Supplement; earlier data will be published later.

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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	ļ					19	17						1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	CHEMI	CALS	AND A	LLIE	D PRO	DUCT	S—Co	ntinue	d				
PLASTIC PRODUCTS				i									
Shipments and consumption:  Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: ⊗ Sheets, rods and tubes	1, 920 7, 657 1, 597 585 26, 981 6, 024 7, 432 17, 332 8, 190	1, 481 7, 081 1, 319 451 23, 416 6, 658 6, 964 13, 623 7, 809	1, 610 6, 461 1, 229 318 26, 797 6, 401 6, 561 16, 998 8, 000	1, 762 5, 357 1, 329 331 26, 285 6, 285 7, 096 16, 316 8, 275	1, 689 4, 317 1, 052 (1) 27, 410 6, 102 6, 864 13, 126 6, 435	1, 682 3, 735 931 (1) 27, 767 5, 645 5, 955 11, 546 5, 891	1, 410 2, 779 892 (1) 25, 949 5, 536 5, 688 11, 573 5, 819	1, 479 3, 404 903 (1) 26, 000 5, 462 7, 075 12, 917 5, 567	1, 284 4, 153 921 (1) 27, 262 5, 723 8, 381 15, 125 8, 032	1, 799 5, 105 1, 040 (1) 28, 129 6, 720 10, 931 18, 040 7, 388	1, 462 4, 666 832 (1) 25, 719 5, 999 10, 593 16, 837 7, 120	1,343 3,830 842 (1) 27,662 6,565 11,456 20,404 77,157	1, 28 4, 46 86 74 29, 45 6, 83 10, 22 19, 55 7, 67
		EL	ECTRI	C POV	VER A	ND G	AS	<u>'</u>	<u>' </u>	<u> </u>	·	<u>·</u>	
ELECTRIC POWER													
Production (utility and industrial), total* mil. of kwhr Industrial establishments*	25, 957 4, 321 3, 896 425 21, 636 14, 500 7, 136	23, 698 4, 083 3, 683 399 19, 616 13, 261 6, 355	25, 544 4, 298 3, 843 455 21, 246 13, 981 7, 265	24, 652 4, 148 3, 711 437 20, 504 13, 216 7, 287	25, 009 4, 203 3, 809 424 20, 776 13, 387 7, 389	24, 469 4, 225 3, 825 400 20, 244 13, 451 6, 793	24, 938 4, 156 3, 772 383 20, 782 14, 236 6, 546	25, 969 4, 225 3, 892 333 21, 744 15, 690 6, 053	25, 634 4, 153 3, 858 295 21, 481 15, 875 5, 606	26, 748 4, 410 4, 063 348 22, 338 16, 846 5, 492	6, 084	27, 951 4, 439 4, 085 355 23, 512 17, 099 6, 413	28, 44 4, 48 4, 11 23, 95 17, 51 6, 44
Other producers†do ales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric	18, 545 3, 092	16, 833 2, 783	18, 266 2, 980	17, 661 2, 843	17, 801 2, 975	17, 414 2, 829	17, 847 2, 935	18, 733 3, 011	18, 630 2, 851	19, 540 2, 798	18, 977 2, 870	20, 292 3, 220	20, 64 3, 30
Residential or domestic do Rural (distinct rural rates) do		17, 783 3, 960 295 3, 142	17, 772 3, 727 320 3, 026	17, 665 3, 572 421 3, 070	17, 610 3, 437 514 2, 994	17, 546 3, 369 558 3, 060	17, 308 3, 307 606 3, 123	18, 099 3, 332 681 3, 252	18, 496 3, 512 607 3, 406	18, 656 3, 601 498 3, 293	18, 726 3, 876 382 3, 346		
Small light and power do.  Large light and power do.  Street and highway lighting do.  Other public authorities do.  Railways and railroads do.  Interdepartmental do.  Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute) thous of dol.	9, 219 233 511 674 51 326, 460	8, 988 204 506 643 46 320, 174	9, 285 200 491 673 50 313, 074	9, 264 178 494 618 46 310, 762	9, 375 165 475 604 46 310, 025	9, 356 154 475 531 44 309, 631	9, 068 160 459 538 45 305, 855	9, 601 175 483 532 44 315, 590	9, 724 193 490 518 45	9, 951 219 499 548 46 328, 209	9, 757 234 502 578 51 335, 687		
GAS†													
Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly):  Customers, end of quarter, total			198, 580 139, 476 57, 139 159, 188 119, 318 38, 714 9, 739 8, 999 297, 553 422, 052 270, 598 171, 935 96, 797			713 713, 485 100, 881 49, 273 135, 259 100, 682 33, 719 9, 762 9, 061 715 596, 470 161, 527 428, 608 197, 743 104, 348 92, 106			1 '				
	ı	FOC	DDSTU	JFFS A	ND T	OBAC	CO		<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES Fermented malt liquors:													
Production thous of bbl. Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Distilled spirits:	6, 917 5, 985 9, 140	5, 761 5, 544 9, 067	6, 836 6, 277 9, 326	7, 435 7, 029 9, 399	7, 985 7, 51 <b>2</b> 9, 531	8, 342 7, 939 9, 565	9, 044 8, 776 9, 453	8, 833 8, 842 9, 050	8, 738 8, 369 9, 021	9, 064 8, 303 9, 414	6, 650 6, 126 9, 647	6, 063 6, 398 9, 023	6, 39 5, 95 9, 16
Apparent consumption for beverage purposes thous of wine gal.  Imports thous of proof gal.  Production thous of tax gal.  Tax-paid withdrawals do.  Stocks, end of month do.  Whisky:	14, 871 725 38, 495 12, 511 454, 426	13, 455 817 34, 702 10, 073 473, 163	13, 730 791 32, 747 9, 806 491, 965	11, 974 751 27, 568 8, 647 506, 015	12, 173 1, 125 21, 854 6, 130 518, 459	11, 392 1, 071 16, 429 6, 039 525, 828	12, 283 834 13, 726 5, 650 529, 523	12, 378 797 14, 187 7, 171 533, 051	14, 216 r 1, 172 22, 218 8, 639 537, 471	23, 893 1, 414 39, 559 16, 497 542, 907	18, 047 1, 185 7, 735 16, 030 527, 337	18, 322 773 4, 193 10, 342 516, 406	9, 489 8, 080 513, 890
Importss. thous. of proof gal Production† thous. of tax gal Tax-paid withdrawals† do Stocks end of month† do	582 24, 674 5, 860 408, 896	713 21, 434 4, 635 423, 844	708 19, 272 4, 559 437, 614	712 17, 201 4, 442 449, 335	1, 071 14, 143 3, 185 459, 217	1,002 9,932 3,280 464,825	793 7, 197 2, 975 468, 432	757 7, 229 3, 372 471, 273	1, 102 9, 790 4, 258 474, 956	1, 310 9, 732 7, 770 474, 507	1, 108 56 7, 819 463, 407	709 655 5, 507 456, 366	4, 702 4, 050 455, 409

r Revised. ¹ Not available for publication. § Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement; data for December 1941-February 1945 will be published later.
¶For 1943-44 revisions for the indicated series see notes at bottom of pp. S-23 and S-24 of the May 1945 Survey.
⊗Data for sheets, rods and tubes are comparable with similar data in the 1942 Supplement; see note in September 1946 Survey regarding change in data for molding, etc. materials.
\*New series. For data for 1939-45 for production of electricity by industrial establishments see p. 32 of the February 1947 Survey; minor revisions for January to October 1946 will be shown later. The new series for plastic products are from the Bureau of the Census and include all known producers; earlier figures and a description of the data will be published later.
¶Revised series. Gas statistics are shown on a revised basis beginning in the December 1946 Survey; see note in that issue. For revised figures for the indicated series on electric power production, except the series for "other producers," see p. 32 of the February 1947 Survey; minor revisions for January to October 1946 will be published later.
¶Revised series. Gas statistics are shown on a revised basis beginning in the December 1946 Survey; see note in that issue. For revised figures for the indicated series on electric power production, except the series for "other producers," see p. 32 of the February 1947 Survey; minor revisions for January to October 1946 will be published later.
¶Revised series. Gas statistics are shown on a revised basis beginning in the December 1946 Survey; see note in that issue. For revised figures for the indicated series on electric power production, except the series for "tother producers," see p. 32 of the February 1947 Survey; sentor revisions for January to October 1946 will be published later.
¶Revised series. Gas statistics are shown on a revised basis beginning in the December 1946 Survey; sentor revisions for January to October 1946 will be published later.
¶Rev

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	47						1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary

#### FOODSTUFFS AND TORACCO—Continued

	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND T	OBAC	CO—C	Continu	ıed					
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES—Continued					1						Ì		
Rectified distilled spirits, production, total† thous. of proof gal.	13, 837	11, 144	10, 648	9, 349	6, 706	7,021	7, 831	0.002	9, 689	16, 480	17, 593	12,732	8, 939
Whisky Wines and distilling materials: Sperkling wines	12, 528	10, 139	9, 621	8, 673	6, 154	6, 522	7,012	8, 083 7, 522	8, 965	15, 126	16, 254	11,656	8, 217
Imports thous, of wine gal. Production do	20 192	7 152	9 226	9 221	13 130	12 146	9 74	9 48	21 36	28 29 155	28 566	18 970	
Imports thous of wine gal Production do Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do	68 1, 429	1, 522	75 1,665	51 1,826	62 1, 882	1, 975	51 1,990	64 1,964	84 1, 911	155 1,774	158 1,656	147 1, 581	
		232 862	265 535	171 466	172 390	129	99	117	194	175	138	139	 
Importss	7, 400 197, 314	r 5, 576 190, 143	6, 629 181, 179	5, 960 174, 584	5, 682 168, 710	309 6, 249 160, 211	383 6,627 152,534	2, 479 6, 680 146, 660	31, 575 8, 180 171, 239	53, 331 11, 431 215, 860	11, 429 11, 220 216, 517	2, 675 10, 282 205, 083	
	1,743	1, 303	3, 279	1,580	1, 040	661	1,867	7, 948	49, 423	96, 627	31, 179	8, 596	
DAIRY PRODUCTS									1			1	
Butter, creamery: Price, wholesale, 92-score (N. Y.)dol. per lb Production (factory)thous. of lb	. 666 r 99, 491	.709 91,815	. 696 110, 485	. 631 116, 530	. 613 146, 455	. 633 157, 120	. 674 148, 790	. 745 116, 550	. 802 101, 310	.718 91,890	. 794 69, 220	. 881	. 851 79, 100
Stocks, cold storage, end of month doctordodo	18, 224	9, 988	7, 818	9, 194	17, 445	51, 625	83, 286	88, 364	76, 912	72, 125	46, 002	r 23, 672	13, 579
Imports§ do Price, wholesale, American Cheddars (Wisconsin)	652	389	487	455	355	401	459	647	615	1,139	1, 554	1, 519	
dol. per lb_ Production, total (factory)†thous. of lb_ American whole milk†do	. 383 * 74, 030 * 55, 290	76, 680	100, 160 77, 485	. 338 115, 540 91, 655	. 298 144, 015	(1) 152, 125	. 338 136, 425	. 345 110, 140	. 365 92, 670	. 386 82, 720	. 391 61, 760	r 60, 025	(1) 65, 155
American whole milkdo	114, 606 87, 459	58, 540 98, 053 74, 795	93, 427 71, 757	113, 854 88, 737	118, 455 133, 495 106, 479	125, 815 161, 363 130, 005	113, 505 185, 202 151, 661	89, 610 202, 597 169, 571	74, 480 193, 849 164, 651	64, 170 176, 626 151, 455	44, 480 162, 682 139, 355	7 42, 395 7 147, 683 7 128, 188	45, 925 125, 772 108, 692
Condensed and evaporated milk: Exports: §	07, 100	71,100	71,707	00,707	100, 110	100,000	151,001	109,571	104, 001	151, 455	159, 555	120, 100	108, 092
Condenseddo Evaporateddo Prices, wholesale, U. S. average:	8, 911 28, 828	4, 273 23, 324	4, 694 25, 355	7, 275 23, 534	7, 549 39, 517	8, 562 42, 862	9, 201 42, 071	8, 161 41, 394	10, 316 55, 278	15, 726 72, 852	14, 655 49, 110	8, 829 25, 679	
Prices, wholesale, U. S. average: Condensed (sweetened)dol. per case Evaporated (unsweetened)do	8. 25	8. 25	8. 28	8. 27	8. 26	8. 26	8. 26	8. 26	8. 26	8.40	8.80	8.80	8.93
Production:	5.86	5. 72	5. 64	5. 42	5. 23	5. 18	5. 19	5. 20	5. 24	5. 31	5. 52	5.70	5. 83
Condensed (sweetened):  Bulk goods	34, 160 7, 925	38, 695 7, 200	56, 340 8, 610	82, 800 11, 850	111, 875 13, 000	116, 620 12, 950	76, 555 15, 025	31, 540 17, 150	22, 470 21, 100	20, 430 19, 500	12, 200 12, 650	14, 105 11, 475	14, 720 8, 575
Evaporated (unsweetened), case goodstdo Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened)thous. of lb	205, 000	209, 700	269, 000	320, 500	416, 200	410,000	347, 600	257, 400	218, 000	200, 500	152, 500	156, 400	176,000
Evaporated (unsweetened)dodo	4, 923 130, 706	4, 546 117, 497	5, 450 118, 926	5, 279 148, 266	6, 387 278, 814	7, 196 440, 952	9, 477 501, 177	10, 561 471, 600	11, 333 379, 712	9, 463 285, 450	8, 501 223, 940	9, 362 158, 551	8, 682 95, 433
Fluid milk: Price, dealers', standard gradedol. per 100 lb Production†mil. of lb	4.94	4.74 78,456	4. 68 • 9, 809	4. 63 7 10, 385	4. 46 r 12, 134	4. 41 7 12, 821	4.48 * 12,102	4.60 r 10,595	4. 71 r 9, 259	4.87	4.97	5.02 r 8,056	5. 08 8, 365
Utilization in manufactured dairy products† mil. of lb	3, 294	3, 202	3, 955	4, 358	5, 509	5, 814	5, 344	4, 223	3, 654	7 8, 845 3, 319	7 8, 015 2, 478	r 2, 568	2, 767
Dried skim milk:  Exportsthous. of lb  Price, wholesale, for human consumption, U. S.	9, 594	10, 321	7, 545	16, 274	14, 401	13, 170	9,420	13, 436	5, 990	21, 814	16, 351	9, 684	,
average dol. per lb	. 131 47, 000	. 114	. 100	. 100	. 094	. 096	. 095	. 097	. 102	. 111	. 124	. 141	. 146
Production, total† thous. of lb. For human consumption† do. Stocks, manufacturers', end of month, total	46, 200	52, 280 51, 230	69, 355 67, 200	77, 390 75, 040	91, 665 88, 200	102, 020 96, 730	81, 830 78, 500	51, 925 49, 450	41, 000 39, 740	31, 935 31, 000	22, 850 22, 320	31, 545 30, 780	38, 570 37, 700
For human consumptiondo	r 47, 557 r 47, 070	61, 886 61, 213	80, 236 79, 126	78, 047 76, 646	102, 973 100, 888	114, 439 110, 775	94, 980 91, 028	76, 622 74, 030	50, 487 48, 813	36, 203 35, 359	21, 070 20, 450	15, 056 14, 685	14, 972 14, 613
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES		·	·			,	,,,,,,	,	,	00,000	20, 200	12,000	11,010
Apples: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu	5, 894		9 605		1 607	205						<sup>2</sup> 112, 503	
Shipments, carlot no. of carloads Stocks, cold storage, end of month thous of bu Citrus fruits, carlot shipments no. of carloads Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month	19, <b>37</b> 9 21, 234	5, 222 12, 944 17, 032	3, 625 7, 593 11, 391	2, 347 3, 954 18, 216	1, 687 1, 544 17, 774	627 329 13, 857	1, 428 219 9, 429	783 264 9, 027	6, 214 10, 435 7, 403	8, 624 34, 322 10, 430	7 5, 531 35, 790 7 13, 275	3, 869 7 29, 807	4, 510 23, 237
thous, of ID	439, 226	403, 664	367, 013	319, 718	327, 700	332, 345	374, 363	408, 119	402, 821	405, 838	392, 077	16, 401 r 369, 470	16, 695 343, 215
Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of monththous, of lb	320, 307	296, 588	276, 099	247, 795	230, 827	251, 687	307, 574	326, 603	353, 239	347, 466	323, 991	* 291, 752	257, 741
Potatoes, white: Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per 100 lb_ Production (crop estimate) †thous. of bu_	2. 538	2.638	3.006	3, 490	3, 812	4. 106	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3) 2 384, 407	(3)
Shipments, carlotno. of carloads_	20, 798	21,830	30, 138	26, 782	23, 713	25, 272	22, 313	19, 028	25, 187	25, 504	19, 960	15, 713	22,018
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS													
Exports, principal grains, including flour and meals thous. of bu	33, 245	41,672	48, 528	48, 397	50, 030	38, 889	38, 132	r 37, 200	r 34, 093	r 30, 192	r 31, 546	31, 381	
Exports, including malt§do Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis):	271	572	624	797	1, 226	1. 297	1, 485	856	783	870	410	312	
No. 2, malting dol ner by	1.775 1.698	1.764 1.642	1. 914 1. 838	1.922 1.806	2.010 1.896	2. 136 2. 032	2. 259 2. 130	2, 299 2, 143	2. 276 2. 117	2. 379 2. 218	2, 590 2, 426	2.711 2.510	2.675 2.507
No. 3, straight do  Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu.  Receipts, principal markets do	10, 241	4,806	7, 242	9, 625	8, 449	8, 252	7, 974	r 27, 113	25, 093	14, 605	12, 111	2 279, 182 10, 021	8,679
Stocks, domestic, end of month; Commercialdo	20,608	19, 313	14, 108	10, 816	8, 869	7, 753	5, 593	14, 263	27, 444	29, 679	27, 846	26, 581	24, 205
On farms* do			66,818	!.	'	30,000			165, 594		!	115 000	

<sup>\*</sup> Revises. ¹ No quotation. ¹ December 1 estimate. ³ No comparable data. ¹ See note in June 1945 Survey for explanation of this price series. ~ 3ce note marked "7" on p. 8-29. ODistilling materials produced at wineries, shown separately above, were combined with production of still wines as shown in the Survey through the February 1947 issue. § Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later. • Revised 1943 data are on p. 13 of the March 1945 Survey; see note on item in February 1945 issue regarding earlier data; 1944-46 revisions are on p. 23 of October 1947 Survey. \*New series. Data beginning 1936 will be shown later; the June figure includes old crop only. †Revised series. See note marked "7" on p. 8-26 of the September 1947 Survey. See notes marked "7" on pp. 8-25 and 8-26 of the April 1946 Survey for references to 1941-43 revisions for the indicated series for manufactured dairy products; data for 1944-45 for these series and for utilization of milk in manufactured dairy products are shown on p. 16 of the April 1946 Survey but there have been further revisions in the 1944 and 1945 figures for total cheese and 1945 figures for dry skim milk; these revisions and preliminary revisions for all months of 1946 are shown on p. 23 of the October 1947 Survey; revisions for 1920-43 for utilization of milk in manufactured dairy products are shown on p. 16 of the April 1946 Survey but there have been further revisions for 1920-43 for utilization of milk in manufactured dairy products are shown on p. 16 of the April 1946 Survey but there have been further revisions for 1920-43 for utilization of milk in manufactured dairy products will also be shown later. January 1940-December 1945 revisions for milk production are on p. 19 of the April 1947 Survey. Revised estimates of potato crop and barley for 1929-44 are available on request.

1947 1948 Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey Decem-ber Febru-ary Novem-ber Janu-Sep-tember Janu-April July March Мау June August October ary

### FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO—Continued

	FU	ODSTU	JFFS .	AND I	OBAC	CO-C	ontinu	ed					
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS-Con.													
Corn: Exports, including meal \$thous. of bu_Grindings, wet processdo	4, 828 12, 705	8, 469 11, 701	8, 045 12, 245	15, 421 12, 091	19, 970 12, 385	13, 104 11, 794	11, 322 11, 635	3,909 11,083	1, 374 11, 100	1,037 11,387	r 820 10, 831	682 9, 762	10, 180
Prices, wholesale: No. 3, white (Chicago)	1. 431 1. 332 1. 206	1. 511 1. 419 1. 307	1. 742 1. 731 1. 594	1. 784 1. 782 1. 694	1. 790 1. 779 1. 677	2. 143 2. 097 1. 948	(1) 2, 169 1, 995	2. 740 2. 346 2. 295	2. 583 2. 513 2. 370	2. 508 2. 403 2. 277	2, 465 2, 423 2, 345	2. 572 2. 611 2. 489	2.692 2.711 2.582
Production (crop estimate) tmil. of bu Receipts, principal marketsdo	49. 9	43. 6	48. 2	38.8	38.7	40. 2	39.1	22.8	22.6	21.1	22. 7	2 2, 401. 0 20. 0	26.9
Commercial do do do do do do do do do do do do do	31.7	34. 5	37. 4 1, 294. 7	29. 1	16.3	11. 2 687. 8	11.8	7.7	7. 9 3 254. 2	7.3	11. 6	13. 2 1, 517. 9	17.0
Oats: Exports, including oatmeal thous. of bu- Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu-	797 .837	323 . 836	1, 187 . 943	656 . 923	775 . 988	1, 343 1, 021	1, 513 . 952	866 1.014	608 1, 161	598 1. <b>20</b> 1	1, 097 1. 241	818 1. 273	1. 401
dol. per bu  Production (crop estimate)† mil. of bu  Receipts, principal markets do  Stocks, domestic, end of month:  Commercial do On farms† do	11.5	9.4	14.7	12.9	14. 2	12. 2	16. 2	29. 2	22.5	16.7	7. 4	2 1, 216. 0 8. 1	12.0
Commercial do do do Rice:	7.4	6. 2	6. 3 536. 8	5. 4	4.6	5. 0 3 <b>2</b> 59. 1	5. 6	15. 9	26. 6 964. 3	27.8	22. 1	14. 0 743. 8	10.0
Exports thous of lb Imports do do do Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.) dol. per lb Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu California:	78, 154 133 . 090	170, 845 2 . 090	58, 220 8 . 090	84,858 203 .089	57, 142 163 . 090	49. 624 3 . 090	22, 897 1 . 126	21, 592 2 . 125	53, 642 204 . 125	118, 889 1, 236 (¹)	140, 214 424 (¹)	89, 605 209 . 122 2 79, 345	. 127
Receipts, domestic, rough thous. of bags (100 lb.) Shipments from mills, milled rice	863 602	759 557	792 393	594 478	5 <b>83</b> 496	300 242	207 154	41 152	75 69	1,490 443	877 449	510 292	582 549
end of monththous. of bags (100 lb.) Southern States (La., Tex., Ark., Tenn.):	327 669	284 422	410 207	329 133	233 83	171 107	169 99	59 573	41 3, 306	536 5, 790	639 2, 644	669 942	527
Shipments from mills, milled rice	1, 807	1, 452	1, 130	681	515	246	477	309	1, 784	3, 051	2, 889	1, 625	621 1, 307
of cleaned), end of month thous. of pockets (100 lb.)	3, 403	2, 440	1, 568	1,048	615	476	119	393	2,002	4,863	4, 755	4, 141	3, 562
Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis).dol. per bu	2.857 469	3. 108	3. 539 354	3. 108 238	3, 192 138	3.029	2, 541 177	2, 466 2, 634	2, 817 2, 084	2.853 1,366	2, 824	2. 769 2 25, 977	2.763
Receipts, principal marketsdoStocks, commercial, domestic, end of month_do Wheat:	<b>2, 4</b> 65	2,336	2, 139 334, 145	1, 878	1,358	1, 024 224, 944	556	2, 214	3, 824 348, 515	4, 262	512 4, 427	443 4, 072 327, 109	437 3,636
Disappearance, domestict do Exports, wheat, including flours do Wheat onlys do Prices, wholesale:	27, 349 11, 141	32, 309 12, 694	38, 6 <b>73</b> 17, 555	31, 523 13, 277	28,060 9,111	22, 776 4, 006	23, 812 8, 049	31, 567 19, 156	7 31, 134 20, 052	7 26, 942 15, 325	28, 783 19, 639	29, 561 19, 090	
No. 1, Dark Northern Spring (Minneapolis) dol. per bu No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis) do. No. 2, Hard Winter (Kansas City) Weighted av., 6 mkts., all grades Production (crop estimate), total† mil. of bu Spring wheat	2. 248 2. 331 2. 090 2. 175	2. 314 2. 395 2. 261 2. 279	2. 715 2. 811 2. 694 2. 671	2. 638 2. 745 2. 676 2. 616	2. 677 2. 705 2. 693 2. 637	2. 719 2. 587 2. 373 2. 563	2. 935 2. 368 2. 288 2. 400	2. 710 2. 384 2. 318 2. 472	2. 840 2. 704 2. 646 2. 801	3. 167 2. 952 2. 953 3. 093	3, 231 3, 020 2, 999 3, 154	3. 160 3. 089 3. 011 3. 110 2 1, 364. 9	3. 198 3. 120 3. 032 3. 149
Winter wheatdo Receipts, principal marketsthous. of bu_	38, 254	38, 716	35, 030	37,807	26, 345	26, 156	121, 869	91,847	72, 625	68, 872	43, 297	2 296. 9 2 1, 068. 0 40, 028	36, 469
Stocks, end of month:  Canada (Canadian wheat)do United States, domestic, total¶fde	131, 889 48, 432	119, 006 	109, 849 308, 563 32, 838	93, 964 24, 440	80, 514 15, 803	70, 405 3 83, 623 3 8, 129	55, 395 114, 913	58, 655 167, 718	113, 863 1,122,206 175, 069	146, 292 166, 359	130, 639 152, 400	126, 282 795, 135 141, 889	115, 735 124, 041
Canada (Canadian wheat) do United States, domestic, total 1. de Commercial do Country mills and elevators 1. do Merchant mills do On farms 4. do Wheet four			61,010 71,957 139,855			3 9, 976 3 24, 591 3 40, 427			196, 631 136, 216 610, 300		102, 400	110, 796 111, 730 427, 620	
Exports thous. of bbl.  Grindings of wheat thous. of bu.  Prices wholesele:	3, 449 64, 575	4, 173 57, 162	4, 493 63, 301	3, 882 56, 818	4, 032 55, 744	3, 994 55, 462	3, 354 57, 031	2, 641 59, 619	* 2, 358 56, 720	<sup>7</sup> 2, 471 60, 393	1, 945 54, 188	2, 228 53, 734	55, 141
Standard patents (Minneapolis)_dol. per bbl_ Winter, straights (Kansas City)do Production (Census):	11, 52 11, 10	11. 62 11. 42	13. 66 12. 99	13, 17 12, 97	12, 74 12, 39	12.60 11.03	13. 27 10. 77	12.72 10.97	13, 57 12, 03	14.56 13.13	14. 97 13. 51	14. 23 13. 21	14.06 13.20
Flour. thous. of bbl. Operations, percent of capacity. Offal mil. of lb. Stocks held by mills, end of month & thous. of bbl.	14, 238 92. 3 1, 113	12, 609 93. 2 983	13, 991 91, 4 1, 091 2, 842	12, 604 82. 3 967	12, 445 81. 1 930	12, 332 83. 9 928 2. 237	12, 713 83. 2 944	13, 233 86. 4 996	12, 646 85. 8 948 2, 523	13,432 84.3 1,012	12, 080 r 89. 0 900	11, 977 78. 0 896 3, 016	12, 334 80. 0 922
LIVESTOCK									1 2,020			0,010	
Livestock slaughter (Federally inspected):  Calvesthous. of animals_ Cattledo	591 1, 403	521 1, 143	644 1, 228	678 1, 203	627 1, 264	621 1, 207	656 1, 274	628 1, 217	719 1, 407	813 1,497	762 1, 337	673 1, 346	586 1,312
Hogsdo Sheep and lambsdo Cattle and calves:	5, 844 1, 542	3, 897 1, 271	3, 406 1, 237	3, 616 1, 322	3, 831 1, 355	3, 653 1, 329	3, 455 1, 280	2, 731 1, 253	2, 948 1, 458	3, 978 1, 697	5, 501 1, 471	6, 254 1, 451	5, 223 1, 347
Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals_ Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†do Prices, wholesale:	2, 404 154	1, 950 98	2, 290 161	2, 183 131	2, 154 100	2, 384 120	2, 435 157	2, 259 198	3, 199 395	3,353 621	2, 617 321	2, 233 145	2, 028 102
Steers, beef (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb_ Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)do Calves, vealers (Chicago)do	22. 16 17. 68 22. 13	21. 94 18. 96 22. 88	23. 30 20. 13 22. 90	22. 93 19. 91 20. 38	24. 06 21. 33 23. 63	25. 87 21. 11 24. 00	27. 85 21. 91 22. 94	28. 84 21. 22 22. 63	29. 54 21. 65 24. 30	29. 82 20. 96 25. 38	29. 52 21. 32 25. 81	29. 08 23. 59 26. 75	29. 16 26. 31 29. 06

r Revised. ¹ No quotation. ² December 1 estimate.
¹ 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.
² Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later. The unit of measurement for wheat flour exports was erroneously shown as thousands of bushels in the August 1947 Survey and earlier issues; the figures have been shown in thousands of barrels in all issues.
¶ The total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins not included in the break down of stocks.
¶ Revised series. The indicated grain series have been revised as follows: Crop estimate for costs, 1932-44, other crop estimates, 1929-44; other crop estimates, 1929-44; other crop estimates, 1929-44; other crop estimates, 1929-44; other crop estimates, 1929-44; other crop estimates, 1929-44; other crop estimates, 1929-44; other crop estimates, 1929-44; other crop estimates, 1929-44; other crop estimates, 1929-44; other crop estimates, 1929-44; other crop estimates, 1929-44; other crop estimates, 1929-44; other crop estimates, 1929-44; all revisions are available on request. See p. 8-27 of the August 1943 Survey for revised figures for 1941-42 for feeder shipments of cattle and calves.
②Data for June 1947 and previous months were reported by approximately 1,100 mills believed to account for about 98 percent of the industry; later data are estimated from monthly reports of 425 mills with a daily 24-hour capacity of 401 sacks or more of flour.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	47						1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	F	OODST	TUFF .	AND T	OBAC	CO—C	ontinu	ed					
LIVESTOCK—Continued			i							Ī	1	]	
Hogs: Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals Prices:	3, 469	2, 304	2, 017	2, 245	2, 270	2, 329	2, 206	1, 774	1, 943	2, 305	3, 303	3, 771	3, 272
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb_ Hog-corn ratio†	22. 45	25. 70	27. 10	23. 49	22. 24	22. 06	22. 11	23.74	26. 66	27.81	24.96	26. 31	26.71
bu. of corn per 100 lb. of live hogs Sheep and lambs:	18.0	19. 4	17. 6	14. 9	14. 4	12.6	11.7	11.1	11.3	12.4	11.1	10. 5	10.9
Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†do Prices, wholesale:	1, 669 171	1, 406 198	1, 293 133	1, 506 136	1, 713 128	1, 982 134	1, 677 166	1, 688 283	2, 452 556	2, 871 677	1, 833 393	1, 587 131	1, 428 81
Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha).do	23. 25 19. 45	23. 12 20. 18	23. 12 21. 22	21, 25 19, 56	21. 62 (1)	24. 25 (¹)	22. 75 (1)	20, 25 21, 31	22. 50 22. 60	22. 62 21. 05	22. 75 20. 98	24. 08 20. 53	25. 00 21. 78
MEATS		·	]							}		}	}
Total meats (including lard):  Exports	39 1, 954 854 68	54 1,434 854 68	55 1,393 857 71	55 1,438 843 67	83 1, 525 797 67	56 1, 490 772 69	41 1,509 743 67	56 1, 289 636 59	74 1,356 506 56	r 60 1, 556 480 51	48 1,740 635 58	37 1, 918 7 980 7 71	1, 762 1, 143 76
Miscellaneous meats and meat products⊗ mil. of lb.	54	57	64	67	63	50	40	36	29	27	31	7 42	51
Beef and veal:	497	1,062	4, 915	15, 574	34, 050	28, 524	18, 423	15, 261	23, 880	8, 254	5, 417	2,360	
Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, native steers (Chicago) dol. per lb.  Production (inspected slaughter) thous of lb.  Stocks, cold storage, end of month & dol. per lb.	. 384 757, 702 192, 660	. 362 631, 697 195, 820	. 371 681, 465 201, 209	. 370 679, 933 175, 724	. 376 705, 739 144, 538	. 408 670, 038 114, 568	. 434 702, 877 101, 732	. 469 650, 486 106, 179	. 482 749, 027 92, 781	. 466 792, 883 112, 290	. 466 707, 751 151, 856	. 468 709, 306 7 196, 252	. 479 698, 314 198, 300
Lamb and mutton:  Production (inspected slaughter)do  Stocks, cold storage, end of month⊗♂do	68, 215 17, 114	57, 380 16, 554	57, 648 14, 110	60, 737 10, 808	60, 183 9, 563	54, 823 9, 348	53, 172 8, 085	52, 007 7, 837	60, 043 6, 645	69, 891 11, 893	60, 790 17, 280	61, 943 - 20, 317	60, 107 19, 780
Pork including lard, production (inspected slaughter) thous. of lb.	1, 128, 378	745, 090	653, 686	697, 129	758, 646	756, 848	753, 173	586, 369	547, 045	693, 312	971, 957	1, 147, 168	1, 003, 276
Pork, excluding lard: Exports§dodo Prices, wholesale:	4, 184	3, 316	6, 587	7, 173	15, 010	4, 649	1, 955	4, 401	2,884	2, 412	3, 226	2,400	
Hams, smoked (Chicago)dol. per lb Fresh loins, 8-10 lb. average (New York). do Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of month & ddodo	. 509 . 427 827, 411 399, 473	. 529 . 509 555, 330 399, 317	. 614 . 505 484, 593 397, 794	. 546 508 521, 406 394, 421	. 554 . 531 561, 155 364, 531	. 572 . 529 556, 305 352, 814	. 599 . 552 550, 620 331, 746	. 641 . 593 438, 482 264, 124	. 664 . 622 417, 926 195, 896	. 589 . 564 539, 982 187, 971	. 551 . 480 759, 222 304, 851	. 577 . 456 867, 696 7 527, 159	. 612 . 482 745, 581 665, 093
Lard:  Exportssdo  Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)dol. per lb  Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb  Stocks, cold storage, end of montho?dodo	25, 074 260 220, 245 122, 988	38, 760 . 298 138, 683 117, 557	37, 884 . 338 123, 637 109, 254	28, 041 . 300 128, 445 127, 680	28, 728 . 198 144, 207 148, 663	17, 304 . 195 146, 690 175, 269	14, 860 . 182 148, 100 193, 736	31,046 .176 108,114 162,565	39, 223 232 94, 015 125, 579	7 38, 286 . 285 111, 619 90, 437	33, 522 .302 154, 639 73, 377	20, 852 . 290 204, 084 , 113, 286	. 292 188, 171 133, 190
POULTRY AND EGGS						·		, , ,	,			,	,
Poultry: Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago) _ dol. per lb_ Receipts, 5 marketsthous. of lb_ Stocks, cold storage, end of montholdo	. 242 27, 631 316, 792	. 266 23, 641 283, 825	. 299 27, 199 242, 485	. 292 26, 255 208, 256	. 275 33, 063 187, 717	. 244 34, 800 171, 260	. 240 40, 474 174, 627	. 235 37, 316 183, 024	. 242 51, 774 205, 653	. 236 61, 637 277, 870	. 216 78, 087 317, 112	. 240 68, 856 7 317, 463	. 265 28, 083 294, 416
Eggs: Dried, production*dodo Price, wholesale, U. S. standards (Chicago)	11,841	12, 749	11,031	9,067	14, 464	14, 610	9, 310	1, 324	158	226	330	162	552
Production†millions_	. 388 r 4, 558	. 378 4, 813	. 418 6, 171	. 425 6, 328	. 409 6, 146	. 414 5, 202	. 434 4, 539	. 422 3, 832	. 450 3, 383	. 464 3, 457	. 455 3, 291	. 517 3, 746	. 441 4, 338
Stocks, cold storage, end of month: Shell thous. of cases Frozen thous. of lb_	287 80, 800	221 73, 564	508 98, 718	1,742 153,876	3, 452 202, 245	4, 203 237, 303	4, 268 241, 573	3, 807 234, 434	2, 804 216, 762	1, 818 189, 596	824 164, 673	* 196 * 138, 192	263 121, 737
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS													
Candy, sales by manufacturers thous. of dol. Cocoa or cacao beans: Imports long tons Price, wholesale, accra (N. Y.) and ol. per lb.	56, 850 46, 248	53, 439 20, 390	58, 249 15, 382	55, 919 38, 078	52, 005 18, 859	43, 684 20, 376	36, 258 13, 627	42, 059 19, 598	63, 089 17, 513	84, 539 12, 645	76, 085 12, 625	73, 802 31, 858	61, 994
Clearances from Brazil, totalthous. of bags	1, 524	. 266 1, 109	. 280 1,341	. 288 1, 184	. 282 756	. 301 1, 057	.327 912	. 345 r 1, 452	. 404 1, 570	1, 412	1, 595	1, 550	. 436 1, 433
To United States do Imports§ do Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York)	1, 081 2, 103	721 1, 804	818 1,663	677 2,044	225 973	545 776	564 1,069	1, 018 1, 153	1, 117 1, 818	903 1,870	1, 138 1, 515	1, 173 2, 157	1,089
Ool. per ID Visible supply, United Statesthous. of bags Fish:	. 269 1, 385	. 272 1, 467	. 277 1, 335	. 258 1, 357	. 237 1, 222	. 253 1, 132	. 256 1, 000	. 264 1, 056	. 272 1, 128	1, 288	1, 110	. 268 1, 369	. 266 1, 144
Landings, fresh fish, 4 portsthous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Sugar:	15, 365 127, 381	17, 003 97, 939	29, 103 78, 242	30, 725 70, 202	34, 868 79, 733	45, 805 90, 158	47, 716 110, 611	59, 746 132, 930	53, 707 135, 870	57, 740 140, 070	142, 102	133, 844	112, 046
Cuban stocks, raw, end of month¶ thous. of Span. tons United States:	r 467	1,019	2, 109	3, 292	3, 887	3, 642	2, 991	2, 591	2, 238	1, 121	813	215	455
Deliveries and supply (raw value): * Deliveries, totalshort tonsshort tonsshort tons	7 498, 513 7 481, 452 7 173, 061	330, 256 299, 237 31, 119	624, 282 598, 188 26, 094	509, 612 497, 223 12, 389	522, 621 484, 691 37, 930	998, 180 986, 411 11, 769	826, 310 778, 978 47, 332	800, 184 792, 920 7, 264	740, 720 730, 790 9, 930	902, 939 887, 347 15, 592	586, 012 580, 194 5, 818	378, 341 366, 575 11, 766	340, 760 336, 864 3, 896
Entries from off-shore areasdo Production, cane and beetdo	243, 687 106, 885	335, 229 49, 365	568, 794 22, 114	605, 349 14, 634	655, 186 16, 512	544, 243 34, 590	719, 956 38, 992	605, 075 86, 749	465, 489 132, 019	459, 202 534, 233	443, 968 636, 444	384, 783 485, 709	81, 968
Stocks, raw and refined, end of month thous. of short tons	1,317	1, 384	1,316	1, 426	1, 598	1, 148	1, 105	1,001	861	911	1, 407	1, 904	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. ¹ No quotation. ⊙Prices since November 1946 are not strictly comparable with earlier data; figure for November 1946, comparable with later date is \$0.545.

§ Data continue series shown in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; unpublished data beginning October 1941 will be shown later.

o\*Cold storage stocks of dairy products (p. S-27) meats, poultry, and eggs include stocks owned by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and other Government agencies, stocks held for 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.

See note in May 1946 regarding changes in the indicated series made in that issue and an earlier change beginning June 1944.

Data are from the U. S. Department of Labor. Quotations since July 1943 have been for U. S. Standards; they are approximately comparable with earlier data for fresh firsts.

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

New series. Data for 1927-43 for dried eggs are on p. 20 of the March 1945 Survey. See note in April 1945 Survey for description of the new sugar series.

†Revised series. The hog-corn ratio has been shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1943 Survey; revisions for 1913-41 will be shown later. See p. S-27 of the August 1943 Survey or 1941-42 revisions for feeder shipments of sheep and lambs and p. 24 of June 1947 issue for 1940-45 revisions for egg production.

5-90	,		er Or	· COI	TOTALY X	DUSI	COULT					Mar	cn 194
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	47						1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	FO	ODSTU	J <b>FFS</b> .	AND T	OBAC	с <b>о—с</b>	ontinu	ed					
11SCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS—Con.													
sugar—Continued United States—Continued	90,000	** 001	94.00	10.000	00.000	14 000	11 000	0.005	- 0.000	10 704			1
Exports, refined sugar §short tons Imports: § Raw sugar, totaldo	22, 095 219, 672	15, 221 275, 488	34, 027 313, 067	10, 956 391, 051	29, 826 300, 783	14, 032 360, 344	11, 660 388, 185	8, 695 346, 484	7 6, 922 257, 629	13, 784 275, 544	7, 579 283, 839	10, 522 384, 959	
From Cubado Refined sugar, totaldo	219, 669 15, 913	275, 487 19, 416	313, 067 46, 621	391, 049 52, 956	300, 783 300, 782 45, 964	360, 344 61, 226	388, 184 34, 940	346, 484 33, 889	257, 626 13, 009	275, 543 23, 477	282, 514 7, 204	341, 283 7, 497	
From Cubado Receipts from Hawaii and Puerto Rico: Rawdo	15, 559 15, 694	19, 416 40, 692	46, 618 107, 892	52, 956 136, 667	45, 964 182, 956	61, 226 234, 111	34, 940 180, 095	33, 889 222, 067	13,009 214,590	23, 477 169, 957	7, 204	7, 497 33, 106	
Refineddodo Price, refined, granulated, New York:	.095	3,802	25, 761	17, 444	23, 795 . 095	3, 162	16,655	10, 227	4, 750	6, 550	2,000	3,000	.0
Retail  dol. per lb_   Wholesale	079 12,891	. 080 4, 105	. 080 11, 498	. 081 4, 963	. 081 2, 508	. 081 4, 826	.081	. 082 1, 275	. 098 . 082 4, 597	. 097 . 082 5, 487	. 082 6, 665	. 082 5, 429	.0
TOBACCO					·								
eaf: Exports, incl. scrap and stems \( \) thous. of lb. Imports, incl. scrap and stems \( \) dodo	55, 059 30, 930	55. 552 4, 912	49, 018 5, 632	33, 867 5, 192	23, 102 4, 848	39, 156 5, 624	30, 396 5, 592	28, 707 5, 258	47, 396 5, 864	58, 728 6, 720	40, 636 5, 808	45, 547 4, 007	l
Production (crop estimate) mil. of lb. Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total, end of quarter do	1		3, 553			3, 187			3,334			2 2, 168 3, 800	
Domestic: Cigar leaf Fire-cured and dark air-cureddo			372 253			370			, 338		i		
Fire-cured and dark air-cured	1		2,774			243 2, 413 3	:		2,633			3, 114 3, 3	
Foreign grown: Cigar leafdododododo			38 113			36 122			34 110			32 123	
Cigarette tobacco			113			122			110			123	
Cigarettes (small): Tax-free* millions Tax-paid do Cigars (large), tax-paid thousands Cigars (large)	3, 519 28, 451	2, 713 26, 338	3, 243 26, 336	2, 805 27, 493	2, 966 25, 068	2, 269 29, 097	2, 333 29, 549	2, 528 29, 060	2, 706 29, 204	3, 527 33, 237	2, 536 27, 333	2, 997 24, 799	27, 2
		446, 042	426, 785	416, 270	473, 968	432, 527	439, 108	466, 511	483, 288	587, 880	495, 401	446, 719	461, 3
thous. of lb.  Exports, cigarettes §millions  Price, wholesale (list price, composite):	20, 124 1, 438	17, 389 2, 480	18, 743 2, 473	19, 716 1, 667	16, 111 1, 094	18, 792 2, 294	21, 008 1, 619	22, 184 1, 685	24, 706 1, 909	25, 909 2, 068	18, 144 1, 580	15, 683 2, 081	19, 5
Cigarettes, f.o.b., destinationdol. per thous- Production, manufactured tobacco, total	6.509	6.509	6. 509	6.509	6. 509	6,509	6.509	6. 509	6. 509	6. 509	6, 509	6. 509	6. 50
Fine-cut chewing do	311	17, 712 272 3, 762	19, 212 248 3, 592	19, 885 337 3, 762	16, 473 295 1, 979	18, 357 326 3, 001	21, 266 303 4, 756	22, 629 306 5, 002	24, 233 332 4, 892	26, 251 366 5, 143	18, 816 298 3, 868	\	
Scrap, chewing do Smoking do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3, 680 7, 789 3, 447	3, 327 6, 961 2, 948	3, 429 8, 310 3, 200	3, 302 8, 799 3, 246	3, 081 7, 576 3, 198	3, 211 8, 500 3, 007	3, 467 9, 345 2, 968	3, 661 9, 881 3, 341	3, 975 10, 849 3, 719	4, 426 11, 683 4, 101	3, 465 7, 888 2, 883		
Twistdo	499	442	434	438	344	312	2, 300	440	466	533	414		
		L	EATH!	ER AN	D PRO	DUCT	rs .						
HIDES AND SKINS													
Livestock slaughter (see p. S-28).  Imports, total hides and skins thous. of lb.  Calf and kip skins thous. of pieces.	18, 198	13, 589	10, 781 41	10,830 22	14, 017 35	11, 991 27	17, 490 23	8, 523 28	8, 950 94	13, 527 79			
Cattle hides	2,683	122 2, 113	31 2, 715	3, 299	3, 039	30 4, 283	38 3, 421	3,076	29 2,686	142 2,933	186 3, 573	3, 649	
Sheep and lamb skinsdododo	1,833	1,369	1,052	1,318	2,013	1, 386	5,410	3,806	946	1,304	2,872	1, 203	1
Hides, packers', heavy, native steers _dol. per lb_ Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lbdo	. 396	.475	. 625	. 514	. 534	. 638	. 660	. 619	. 625	. 669	. 756	.745	
Exports: § Sole leather:													
Bends, backs and sidesthous. of lb  Offal, including belting offaldo  Upper leatherthous. of sq. ft	626 153 3,099	189 225 4, 359	358 95 3,906	471 40 3, 907	148 59 3, 761	169 73 3, 183	29 201 2,722	144 245 2,954	135 129 2,674	244 235 3, 285	95	r 53	1
Production: Calf and kipthous. of skins.	1, 104	1,088	1,066	1, 130	1,011	1,049	887	1,069	1, 106	1, 125	899	, 941	
Cattle hide thous. of hides Goat and kid thous. of skins Sheep and lamb do	2, 426 2, 506 3, 388	2, 464 2, 849 3, 341	2, 512 2, 954 2, 943	2, 559 3, 038 2, 882	2, 472 3, 046 2, 641	2, 239 3, 283 2, 472	2, 126 3, 302 2, 426	2, 261 2, 995 3, 095	2, 302 3, 374 3, 411	2,630 r 3,792 r 3,563	r 2, 893	7 2, 406 7 3, 353 2, 975	
Prices, wholesale: Sole, oak, bends†dol. per lb_ Chrome, calf, B grade, black, composite	. 691	.659	. 678	. 627	. 593	. 593	. 602	.637	. 662	.750		1	
dol. per sq. ft_	. 950	. 958	1. 017	1, 015	1.007	1,069	1. 214	1. 218	1. 223	1, 239	1.304	1.304	1.2
LEATHER MANUFACTURES  Bloves and mittens, production, total *					ļ				1.				
thous. doz. pairs.  Dress and semi-dress, totaldo	2, 251 576	2, 086 540	2, 261 588	2, 462 581	2, 286 510	2, 089 504			. 1,557			₽ 7,344 ₽ 1,623	
Leatherdo Leather and fabric combinationdo Fabricdo	- 97 - 470	87 8 445	87 8 493	86 3 491	89 3 418	89 4 412			7 1, 197			p 23	
Work, totaldo Leatherdo	1, 675 95	1, 546 93	1, 674 95	1, 882 95	1,776 94 221	1, 585 103			7 4, 835 273			- p 5, 721 - p 293	
Leather and fabric combinationdo Fabricdo		192 1, 261 Lestimate.	205 1, 374	230 1, 557	1, 461	1, 276			, s 633 , s 930		<u> </u>	<sup>⊅</sup> 755 <b>⊅</b> 4,673	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*Preliminary. ¹ No quotation. ² December 1 estimate.

† See note in March 1947 Survey with regard to a change in the series in January 1946.

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

§ New series. For source and a description of the series for tax-free withdrawals of cigarettes and data beginning July 1943, see p. S-29 of the March 1947 Survey. The series for gloves and mittens were first included in the May 1946 Survey; see note in that issue; data are collected quarterly only beginning the third quarter of 1947 (figures in the September and December 1947 columns are totals for the quarters).

† Revised series. The price for sole oak leather beginning in the October 1947 Survey is for packers', steers bends, union trim tannery run, vegetable tanning; earlier data will be shown later.

aless otherwise stated, statistics through				<del></del>		194	7						194
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
	L	EATHI	ER AN	D PRO	DUCT	S—Co	ntinue	d					
LEATHER MANUFACTURES—Continued													
noes and slippers: Exports thous, of pairs	464	494	537	631	535	414	429	378	358	505	430	486	1
Exports thous, of pairs Prices, wholesale, factory: Men's black calf oxford dol per pair	6. 25	6.00	6.00	6,00	6.00	6.00	6,30	ĺ	6.50	6, 63	6.75	7.15	77
Men's black calf oxforddol. per pairdol. per pairdo	4. 90 41, 051	4, 90 38, 255	4. 90 40, 429	4, 90 39, 525	4, 90 36, 404	4. 90 34, 131	4, 90 33, 870	4.90	4.90	4, 90 46, 765	4, 90	4. 90 39, 824	5
Production, total thous. of pairs. Shoes, sandals, and play shoes except athletic, total thous. of pairs.	38, 049	35, 631	37, 766	36, 627	33, 638	31, 343	30,875	34, 735	36, 035	40,098	r 32, 561	35,777	
By type of uppers:	34, 957	33, 295	35, 690	34, 879	32, 178	29, 805	29,728	33, 454	34, 767	38,730	31, 294	34, 471	
All leather dododododododo	3, 092	2, 336	2, 077	1,749	1, 554	1,532	1,091	1, 174	1, 331	1,374	1, 185	1, 331	
By kinds:† Men'sdo Youths' and boys'do	9, 221 1, 699	8, 591 1, 533	9, 121 1, 520	9, 218 1, 449	9, 078 1, 373	8, 297 1, 495	8, 053 1, 521	8, 449 1, 607	8,812	10, 350	7 8, 192	9, 313	
Women's do Misses' and children's do	19, 024 4, 871	17, 838 4, 706	18, 991 5, 011	18, 237 4, 819	16, 279 4, 389	15,069	14,768	17, 548	1, 587 18, 053	1, 815 19, 242	1,526 15,328	1, 556 16, 669	
Infants' and babies'do	3, 234	2, 963	3, 123	2,904	2, 519	4, 041 2, 441	3, 985 2, 548	2,860	4, 511 3, 072	5, 277 3, 414	7 4, 541 7 2, 974	5, 003 3, 236	
Infants' and babies' do Slippers for housewear do Athletic. do Other footwear do	2, 475 358	2, 176 315	2, 146 357	2, 364 380	2, 257 365	2, 272 301	2, 512 308	363	4, 186 395	5, 936 492	7 4, 894 351	3, 542 338	
Other footweardo	169	133	160	154	144	215	175	208	210	239	176	167	
		LUM	BER A	AND M	ANUF	ACTUI	RES	,					
LUMBER—ALL TYPES													
ports, total sawmill products \ M bd. ft.	79, 720 20, 537	76, 335 22, 656	114, 449 27, 255	88, 345 16, 610	162, 633 34, 237	131, 795 21, 339	7 131, 226 20, 480	7 156, 607 22, 692	7 125, 140 16, 854	102, 569 15, 018	109, 799 22, 337	73, 249 14, 247	
Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.\do ports, total sawmill products\\do	54, 377 109, 414	51, 994 111, 718	75, 676 133, 390	63, 091 93, 070	101, 014 r 67, 635	86, 568 60, 598	86, 605 73, 073	97, 447 96, 768	7 88, 208 118, 356	71, 930 148, 984	71, 538 128, 161	51, 329 173, 460	
ational Lumber Manufacturers Association:† Production, totalmil. bd. ft	r 2, 529	* 2, 751	r 2, 965	r 3, 094	r 3, 333	r 3, 139	7 3, 284	3, 279	* 3, 256	r 3, 325	r 2, 917	2, 763	2
Hardwoods do do do do do do do do do do do do do	, 610 , 1, 919	* 644 * 2, 107	r 667 r 2, 298	, 681 , 2, 413	r 695 r 2, 638	7 700 7 2, 439	746 72,538	r 796	7 767 7 2, 489	r 773 r 2, 552	7 726 7 2, 191	650 2, 113	2
Shipments, totaldodododo	r 2,754 r 618	r 2, 707 r 605	7 2, 804 7 576	r 2, 955 r 608	7 3, 141 7 691	r 2, 803 r 596	r 2, 897 r 660	73, 269	7 3, 318 7 741	r 3, 360 r 802	73,164	7 2, 844 641	2
Softwoods do Stocks, gross, end of month, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	r 2, 136 r 4, 867	r 2, 102 r 4, 914	7 2, 228 7 5, 077	7 2, 347 7 5, 217	r 2, 450 r 5, 409	7 2, 207 7 5, 743	* 2, 237 * 5, 961	r 2, 493 r 6, 048	7 2, 577 7 6, 078	* 2,558 * 6,040	r 2, 385	7 2, 203 7 5, 557	2
Hardwoods do do Softwoods do do	7 1, 771 7 3, 096	7 1, 813 7 3, 101	7 1, 904 7 3, 173	7 1, 977 7 3, 240	r 1, 981 r 3, 428	r 2, 085	7 2, 171 7 3, 790	7 2, 191	* 2, 217 * 3, 861	7 2, 188 7 3, 852	7 5, 801 7 2, 135 7 3, 666	7 2, 018 7 3, 539	5 2 3
HARDWOOD FLOORING	0,000	0,101	0,2.0	0,210	0, 120	0, 000	0,100	3,007	0,801	. 9, 602	3,000	0,000	
aple, beech, and birch: Orders, newM bd. ft	3, 850	5, 200	5, 825	5, 825	5, 375	5, 900	6, 250	6, 500	6, 075	7, 150	6,050	5, 975	
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	5, 550 3, 900	7, 450 3, 875	8, 375 4, 050	9, 500 4, 675	10, 175 4, 850	11, 375 5, 125	12, 225 5, 575	13, 325 5, 550	13, 875 5, 825	14, 475	14, 650	14,775	15,
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	4, 375 1, 650	3, 625 1, 850	4, 400 1, 625	4, 725 1, 500	4, 800 1, 500	4, 875 1, 775	5, 275 2, 050	5, 575 1, 950	5, 475	7, 150 6, 500	5, 550 5, 725	6, 150 5, 300	6,
ak:	43, 306	34, 981	43, 443	43, 179	47, 708	48, 444	59, 663	57,678	2,425	3,000	2,675	3, 450	3,
Orders, newdododododo	41, 523 40, 253	40, 157 37, 976	39, 970 42, 944	38, 418 47, 361	43, 122 48, 709	44, 340	58, 439	58, 064	53, 535 60, 195	61, 549 57, 626	47, 646 52, 751	49, 397 51, 135	62, 54,
Production         do           Shipments         do           Stocks, end of month         do	40, 203 41, 247 5, 730	37, 733 5, 978	42, 260 6, 032	46, 140 7, 016	47, 839 7, 886	46, 985 45, 435 8, 797	55, 629 53, 579 9, 370	57, 996 58, 126 8, 314	62, 696 60, 800 8, 045	69, 623 66, 697	56, 667 55, 784	57, 886 51, 013	61,
SOFTWOODS	0,100	0,010	0,002	., 0.20	,,,,,,	0,101	2,010	0,014	0,040	10, 971	10, 704	16,086	14,
ouglas fir: Exports, total sawmill products§M bd.ft	44, 931	36, 872	65, 073	38, 948	82, 594	61, 332	67, 128	74, 432	74, 521	54, 651	68, 225	45, 946	
Sawed timber do	15, 305 29, 626	12, 695 24, 177	21, 356 43, 717	9, 364 29, 584	28, 014 54, 580	16, 583 44, 749	17, 190 49, 938	19, 727 54, 705	14, 578 59, 943	13, 149 41, 502	20, 776 47, 449	13, 398 32, 548	
Prices, wholesale: Dimension, No. 1, common, 2" x 4" x 16'							-						
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R.	52. 470	59.400	60. 885	62, 865	62. 865	62.865	62.865	64. 845	67.815	67. 815	67.815	70. 587	67.
Ldol. per M bd. ft.	73. 260	86. 378	92. 565	95, 040	95. 040	95. 040	101. 970	104.940	111.870	111, 870	111.870	116.820	110.
Exports, total sawmill products M bd. ft	11, 842 2, 007	20, 159 8, 214	19, 041 4, 441	17, 511 4, 341	25, 081 3, 623	22, 591 3, 444	21, 883 1, 952	16, 534 2, 214	8, 920 1, 472	12, 753 1, 656	8, 715 1, 435	7, 738 783	
Boards, planks, scantlings, etc. do	9, 835 770	11, 945 802	14, 600 832	13, 170 849	21, 458 793	19, 147 834	19, 931 962	14, 320 981	7, 448 857	11, 097 860	7, 280 693	6, 955 690	
Orders, unfilled, end of month †	565	551	553	544	449	494	570	641	626	573	545	501	
Boards No 2 common 1"x 6" or 8" x 12't	71. 656	72. 530	71, 460	67. 790	65. 694	62, 656	63. 462	67. 978	71. 127	73.311	74. 521	78.316	78.
dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4" x 12-14'† dol. per M bd. ft	112, 528	115. 550	124. 441	133. 862	133, 250	132.148	130, 910	134. 279	138. 150	141, 139	146. 731	149. 273	150.
Production tmil. bd. ft	7 760 7 779	7 902 7 816	r 895 r 830	r 911 r 858	r 954 r 888	7 833 7 789	r 878	7 861 7 910	7 799 7 872	* 876 * 913	7 676 7 721	755 734	
Shipments†dododododododo_	1, 194	1, 280	1, 345	1, 398	1, 464	1,508	1,500	1, 451	1,378	1, 341	1, 296	1,317	1,
Orders, new†dodo	7 474 7 315	r 399 r 292	* 547 * 370	7 561 7 378	* 543 * 273	7 573 7 415	r 599 r 490	r 650 r 544	7 618	7 594	534	587	ļ
Price, wholesale, Fonderosa, boards, No. 3 com-				i				l	7 568	* 595	604	526	
mon, 1" x 8"dol. per M bd. ft Production mil. bd. ft	45.60 7 342	48. 51 7 360	50. 99 * 437	52.71 555	54.69 r 679	54.36 7 671	55. 23 7 711	56. 23 • 718	59.01 7680	61.23 7 676	63, 22 r 514	61.68	63
Stocks, end of month†do	7 441 939	r 423 876	* 472 841	7 557 839	* 585 933	7 569 1,035	7 614 1, 132	7 645 1, 205	7 621 1, 264	7 629 1, 311	561 1, 264	567 1, 217	1,
est coast woods:	r 650	r 676	₹815	* 579	r 606	, 531	r 605	r 632	7730	r 694	7708	572	1
Orders, new† do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production† do	* 631 * 568	708 7579	* 863 * 676	r 805 r 638	7 728 7 672	689 622	* 852 * 635	* 845 * 593	r 804 r 689	r 801 r 678	7721 7709	659	
Shipments† dodododo	* 655	r 599	r 649	r 643	675	* 571	* 455	632	7 765	r 695	7795	575 626	ĺ

r Revised. § Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1946 will be published later.

A Data include Government shoes not reported separately; the classifications by kinds were revised in the October 1947-February to include all types (leather, part leather, and nonleather uppers); revised data beginning 1944 for these series and additional revisions indicated in note in the September 1947 Survey will be published later. The totals for shoes, sandals, etc., and the distribution by kinds include, beginning May 1947, small amounts that cannot be distributed to the all leather and part leather and nonleather classifications.

3 Data continue series published in the July 1944 and earlier issues of the Survey; see note in August 1947 Survey for data for June 1944-May 1946. It revised series. See note marked "a above regarding revision of the shoe series and note in February 1946 Survey explaining revision in the Southern pine price series. The lumber series revised above for 1947 have been revised also for 1946, to adjust the monthly series to census annual production figures for 1946, and there have been unpublished revisions in the earlier data for the lumber series as indicated in notes in the July 1947 and April 1946 issues; all revisions will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		<del></del>	·			194	7				<del>,</del> .		1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	LUM	IBER	AND M	IANUF	FACTU	RES-	·Contir	nued					
SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD							]						
Production*thous. of sq. ft., \(^3\g''\) equivalent Shipments*do	140, C58 r 136, 048	129, 622 127, 658	139, 779 140, 457	148, 027 143, 295	142, 070 141, 491	139, 623 142, 975	107, 574 102, 457	139,369 136,471	146, 985 146, 701	170, 325 161, 648	* 144, 637 * 148, 494	150, 538 158, 842	156, 567 150, 748
Shipments*do Stocks, end of month*do	30, 712	31, 995	32, 146	35, 591	35, 618	31, 481	35, 937	37,600	38, 086	44, 279	7 40, 340	31, 479	36, 674
		MET	TALS A	ND M	ANUF	ACTU	RES						
IRON AND STEEL													
Foreign trade: § Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.):								l		ł	1	ļ	
Exports (domestic), totalshort tons_	549, 138	481, 247	637, 754	641, 931	657, 924	630, 731	7 571,777	- 567, 395	579, 053	651,003	614, 723		
Scrapdodo Imports, totaldo Scrapdo	8, 381 17, 491	4, 694 20, 305	9, 082 17, 439	10, 160 15, 090	18, 175 15, 728	29, 579 19, 400	20, 528 21, 733	10,717 15,269	15,053 14,953	27, 094 13, 579	14, 057 18, 408	18, 934	]
Scrapdo	1,690	1, 511	3, 058	3, 478	2, 184	3, 410	2, 426	3, 917	1,828	2,025	6,884	3, 789	
Iron and Steel Scrap							1			Į	l	ļ	
Consumption, total*         thous, of short tons           Home scrap*         do           Purchased scrap*         do           Stocks, consumers', end of month, total*         do           Home scrap*         do           Purchased scrap*         do	4, 900	4, 503	5, 136	5, 142	5, 292	5, 184	4, 752	4,826	4, 898	5, 484	5, 176		
Home scrap*do	2, 717 2, 183	2, 406 2, 097	2, 689 2, 447	2, 653 2, 489	2, 744 2, 548	2, 560 2, 624	2,384 2,368	2, 561 2, 265	2,460 2,438	2,865 2,619	2, 643 2, 533		
Stocks, consumers', end of month, total*do	2, 886	3, 032	3, 366	3, 920	4,082	4,067	4,096	4,369	4, 525	4,489	4, 449		\ <u>-</u> -
Home scrap*dododo	1,063 1,823	1,061 1,971	1, 109 2, 257	1, 136 2, 784	1, 133 2, 949	1, 303 2, 764	1, 257 2, 839	1, 295 3, 074	1, 436 3, 089	1, 475 3, 014	1, 442 3, 007		
Ore							1		·				}
Iron ore:								ļ			ļ	ļ	
All districts:* Productionthous. of long tons_	2,698	2, 591	2,846 1,425	6, 575	10, 981	11,643	13, 127	12,819	11,336	10, 108	6,043	2, 972	
Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	1, 251 7, 135	1,322 8,404	1,425 9,825	7, 216 9, 212	11,755 8,438	12, 499 7, 582	14, 069 6, 608	13, 533 5, 895	11, 865 5, 367	10, 780 4, 695	6, 306 4, 432	1, 879 5, 528	
Lake Superior district:	1		ļ ' l				1		i '	1			
Consumption by furnaces do Shipments from upper lake ports do Stocks, end of month, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7, 024	6, 264	6, 979 0	6, 579 4, 448	6, 885 10, 373	6, 500 11, 457	6, 156 12, 614	6, 638 12, 122	6, 492 10, 685	7, 151 9, 785	7,068 5,877	6, 970 537	7, 05
Stocks, end of month, totaldo	30, 514 26, 744	24, 317 20, 938	17, 411 14, 755	13, 555 11, 738	17, 618 15, 541	21, 746 19, 594	28, 440 25, 677	33, 896 30, 397	38,370 34,065	41, 641 36, 852	43,010 38,195	36, 095 31, 749	29, 08: 25, 20:
At furnaces do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3,770	3,379	2,656	1,816	2,078	2, 152	2, 764	3,499	4,305	4, 789	4,816	4, 346	3, 877
Imports§do Manganese ore, imports (manganese content)§	223	198	229	263	439	479	576	597	580	573	451	297	
thous, of long tons.	76	45	32	66	46	38	56	48	<b>4</b> 5	42	44	25	
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures				•									
Castings, gray iron:* Shipments, totalthous, of short tons	1,078	1,010	1,090	1,097	1,097	1,038	913	952	1,025	1, 154	1,020	1,066	1,06
Shipments, total thous. of short tons For sale do Unfilled orders for sale do	633 3, 021	583 2, 987	634 2,979	637 2, 908	633 2, 783	597 2, 711	519 2,675	551 2,631	591 2,680	654 2, 669	562 2, 687	588 2, 782	2,80
	1 1	· '	i '	,		,	1	1 '	1	1	1	1	
Orders, new, for sale short tons Orders, unfilled, for sale do Shipments, total do For sale do	34, 517 259, 764	55, 938 274, 018	50, 194 280, 724	41, 994 275, 415	7 29,006 262,117	31, 972 248, 798	26, 591 234, 656	r 33, 208 r 229, 708	<sup>7</sup> 28, 706 218, 276	7 40, 105 7 210, 675	7 35, 804 206, 510	39, 940 202, 408	49, 159 205, 759
Shipments, totaldo	75,898	74,683	76,602	81,890	75,488	78, 524	64, 162 40, 733	r 62, 395	71,568	7 83, 976 7 47, 706	72, 111	77, 757 44, 042	77, 74
For sale	42, 414	41,684	43, 488	47, 303	r 42, 304	45, 291	1	r 38, 156	40, 138		39, 969	44,042	45, 80
Consumption*thous. of short tons_ Prices, wholesale:	5,037	4, 467	5, 015	4,804	4, 982	4,842	4, 507	4,850	4,745	5, 254	4, 912		
Basic (turnace)	30.00	30.00	33. 00 33. 55	33. 00 33. 81	33.00	33. 00 33. 81	34. 20 35. 08	36.00 37.21	36.00	36. 00 37. 28	36.00	36. 20 37. 53	38. 88 40. 28
Composite do Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Island*_do	30. 86 30. 50	30. 86 30. 50	33. 50	33.50	33. 81 33. 50	33.50	34.70	36.50	37. 21 36. 50	36, 50	37. 32 36. 50	36.50	39. 50
Production*thous. of short tons Stocks (consumers and suppliers'), end of month*	5, 087	4, 550	5, 123	4,830	5, 081	4,810	4, 585	4,917	4,801	5, 228	5,015	5, 177	5, 19
thous. of short tons	674	735	777	741	748	769	887	831	828	769	759		
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures		1	1					ŀ	İ		İ		
Steel castings:†	1											1	
Shipments, total short tons For sale, total do	139, 029 101, 140	125, 612 92, 822	134, 909 99, 701	144, 175 106, 127	140, 874 103, 779	139, 031 103, 888	116, 956 85, 014	120, 405 88, 719	137, 457 102, 913	148, 358 111, 288	130, 125 97, 143	148, 124 110, 970	141, 068 108, 28
Railway specialtiesdodo	28, 699	28, 212	27, 125	29, 185	28, 850	31, 879	21, 280	22, 584	32, 967	30, 452	25, 835	34, 919	35, 12
Steel forgings, for sale:* Orders, unfilled, totaldo	723, 158	713, 909	717, 428	698, 615	662, 579	633, 467	630, 925	626, 227	617, 247	593, 838	585, 818	593, 660	618, 15
Drop and upsetdodododo	591, 558 131, 600	581, 337 132, 572	586, 992 130, 436	570, 130 128, 485	544, 058 118, 521	519, 760 113, 707	529, 817 101, 108	526, 392 99, 835	518, 261 98, 986	494, 933 98, 905	492, 808 93, 010	495, 947 97, 713	517, 30 100, 84
Shipments, totaldodo	116,074	111,004	115, 456	121, 475	115, 743	110, 446	92, 352	98,009	108,804	123, 830	103, 740	116, 798	118, 53
Drop and upsetdododo	79, 061 37, 013	78, 560 32, 444	83, 743 31, 713	90, 076 31, 399	85, 729 30, 014	80, 761 29, 685	70, 316 22, 036	69, 639 28, 370	79, 219 29, 585	91, 228 32, 602	76, 839 26, 901	86, 911 29, 887	89, 67 28, 85
Steel ingots and steel for castings:	1	6, 422	7,307	7,043	7,329	6, 969	6, 570	6, 982	6,789	7, 560	7, 233	7, 366	'
Production thous, of short tons Percent of capacity t	7, 213	92	7,307	7,043 94	7,329 95	6, 969	85	90	91	98	96	95	7, 47
Prince wholecole:	1	. 0329	. 0329	. 0329	. 0329	. 0329	. 0329	. 0360	. 0360	. 0360	. 0360	.0360	.036
Composite, finished steeldol. per lb_ Steel billets, rerolling (Pittsburgh)		42.00	42,00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.60	45.00	l	l		1	
dol. per long tondol. per long tondol. per lb	.0250	. 0250	. 0250	. 0250	.0250	.0250	. 0256	. 0280	45.00 .0280	45.00 .0280	45.00 .0280	45.00 .0280	45.00
Steel scrap (Chicago)dol. per long ton	29. 75	31.63	36, 69	33. 05	29. 25	30.88	36.95	39.88	38.75	40. 50	39. 13	38. 90	

\*Revised.

\*Revised May 1944 the coverage of the malleable iron castings industry has been virtually complete; see note in the February 1947 Survey for further information.

\*Since May 1944 the coverage of the malleable iron castings industry has been virtually complete; see note in the February 1947 Survey for further information.

\*Source May 1944 the coverage of the malleable iron castings industry has been virtually complete; see note in the February 1947 Survey for further information.

\*Source May 1944 the coverage of the malleable iron castings industry has been virtually complete; see note in the February 1947 Survey for further information.

\*The 1945 for total imports of iron and steel products shown in the November 1947 Survey and earlier issues erroneously include ores and alloying metals other than ferroalloys.

\*The 1948, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of Jan. 1, 1948, of 94,233,460 tons of steel; 1947 data are based on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1947, 91,241,000 tons.

\*New series. For data beginning September 1941 for softwood plywood see p. 16 of the September 1944 Survey. For description of the series on scrap iron and steel and 1939-40 data, see note marked """ on p. S-29 of the November 1942 Survey. The series for iron ore, all districts, are from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, and cover the entire industry, monthly data beginning 1943 and earlier annual totals will be shown later. Data for 1943-45 for gray iron castings are shown on p. 24 of the January 1947 Survey. For pig iron consumption and stocks for 1939-40 and a description of the series, see note marked """ on p. S-29 of the November 1942 Survey. The series on pig fron production is approximately comparable with data in the 1942 Supplement (data in that volume are in short tons instead of long tons as indicated); see p. S-30 of the May 1943 Survey for further information and data for 1941-42. The pig iron price series replaces the Pittsburgh price shown in the Survey prior to the April 1943 iss

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	47						1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued

	ME	TALS.	AND N	IANUF	ACTU	RES—	Contin	ued					
IRON AND STEEL—Continued													1
Steel, Manufactured Products													
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types:  Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands Production	15, 501 2, 327 2, 317 2, 317	15, 867 2, 064 2, 066 25	14, 976 2, 291 2, 292 25	14, 542 2, 455 2, 455 25	14, 370 2, 303 2, 306 21	13, 612 2, 244 2, 242 23	13, 255 2, 188 2, 185 26	12, 340 2, 208 2, 212 22	11, 294 2, 210 2, 201 31	r 10, 946 2, 304 2, 305 29	10, 450 2, 064 2, 075 18	12, 461 2, 388 2, 385 21	12, 191 2, 236 2, 239 18
Area thous, of sq. ft Quantity number. Cans, metal (in terms of steel consumed):* Shipments (for sale and own use), total	1, 414 1, 392	1, 343 1, 265	1, 421 1, 348	r 1, 366 r 1, 335	1, 428 1, 212	1, 904 1, 345	r 1, 620 r 1, 563	7 1, 434 7 1, 452	1, 245 1, 417	r 1, 167 1, 331	1, 202 1, 176	1, 388 1, 276	1, 106 1, 102
Food do.  Nonfood do.  Shipments for sale do.  Commercial closures, production* millions.  Crowns, production* thousand gross.  Steel products, net shipments:  Total thous of short tons.  Merchant bars.  Dispensed types	174, 900 129, 914 44, 986 138, 213 1, 426 27, 603	157, 765 111, 154 46, 611 123, 768 1, 154 24, 136	179, 924 125, 683 54, 241 142, 661 1, 174 26, 265	204, 678 139, 536 65, 142 160, 107 1, 083 27, 219	207, 208 145, 830 61, 378 165, 085 984 25, 058	232, 612 168, 249 64, 363 193, 275 845 24, 261	309, 659 235, 856 73, 803 275, 571 781 27, 377	387, 817 315, 028 72, 789 344, 269 890 27, 229	354, 726 278, 488 76, 238 310, 982 949 30, 019	278, 806 193, 731 85, 075 r 240, 728 1, 064 32, 869	213, 973 137, 225 76, 748 182, 411 858 r 30, 872	253, 684 170, 098 83, 586 222, 887 949 28, 430	
Total	5, 063 525 467 468 227 1, 202 126 146 362 248 420	4,626 474 428 445 191 1,093 116 136 334 229 364	5, 304 558 502 527 181 1, 275 132 144 390 293 396	5, 446 549 518 555 206 1, 274 141 151 392 318 425	5,442 561 535 579 204 1,274 142 150 382 305 425	5, 264 501 527 563 205 1, 225 138 141 364 308 407	4, 975 493 480 464 199 1, 181 116 131 357 324 335	5, 278 534 517 540 190 1, 199 136 135 371 336 393	5,119 484 497 495 182 1,224 136 142 360 304 410	5, 682 555 550 589 214 1, 343 151 157 399 349 454	5, 217 494 534 513 209 1, 264 126 137 353 328 400	5, 613 521 558 591 211 1, 352 134 149 380 370 405	
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS													
Aluminum: Imports, bauxite\$long tons_ Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.)	108, 795 . 0775	166, 616 . 0755	157, 437 , 0725	129, 133 . 0719	189, 615 . 0667	173, 706	181, 999	164, 098	163, 480	118, 658	134, 148	133, 995	0711
dol. per lb. Aluminum fabricated products, shipments, total*  Castings*  Wrought products, total*  Plate, sheet, and strip*  do.  Brass sheets, wholesale price, milldol. per lb.	167. 0 40. 7 7 126. 4 7 96. 5 . 275	161. 7 37. 8 124. 0 196. 7	158. 6 42. 3 7 116. 5 7 91. 1 . 289	152.3 41.7 110.7 783.4 . 289	144. 1 37. 4 106. 8 181. 7	.0444 124.8 33.0 791.9 770.5	.0440 121.7 30.2 791.4 772.1	.0600 132.2 30.4 7101.8 782.5 .296	.0617 155.1 35.9 *119.3 *98.1 .296	.0625 187.1 40.5 7146.9 7120.4 .296	. 0625 167. 8 34. 7 133. 2 108. 0 . 296	. 0670 175. 6 37. 5 138. 1 110. 3	. 0711 177. 9 38. 3 139. 6 109. 7 . 296
Exports, refined and manufactures short tons.  Imports, total do.  For smelting, refining, and export do.  For domestic consumption, total do.  Unrefined, including scrap do.  Refined do.  Price, wholesale, electrolytic (N. Y.). dol. per lb.  Production: do.	14, 921 26, 261 12, 340 13, 921 9, 715 4, 206 . 1927	11, 018 26, 114 8, 784 17, 330 7, 805 9, 525 . 1935	13, 462 26, 291 6, 944 19, 347 12, 158 7, 189 . 2091	11, 721 23, 203 7, 989 15, 214 9, 754 5, 460 . 2123	14,020 40,138 3,233 36,905 25,099 11,806 . 2211	17, 254 52, 527 4, 115 48, 412 32, 993 15, 419 . 2135	14, 569 37, 524 3, 519 34, 005 18, 796 15, 209 . 2123	21, 606 44, 185 2, 492 41, 693 24, 679 17, 014 . 2123	18, 337 41, 596 3, 338 38, 258 26, 620 11, 638 . 2123	19, 295 44, 045 5, 286 38, 759 18, 515 20, 244 . 2121	22, 497 36, 902 4, 864 32, 038 21, 694 10, 344 . 2120	19, 837 54, 513 1, 251 53, 262 29, 612 23, 650 . 2120	. 2120
Mine or smelter (including custom intake)  Refinery do Deliveries, refined, domestico do Stocks, refined, end of montho do Lead:	1 78, 313 1 96, 729 1151, 948 1 96, 515	74, 560 97, 598 122, 157 88, 368	84, 445 95, 964 123, 382 83, 736	89, 093 104, 596 117, 557 86, 496	91, 275 108, 536 118, 120 84, 560	82, 334 103, 474 116, 678 82, 542	79, 152 94, 610 109, 822 77, 773	83, 301 88, 122 96, 374 77, 212	83, 922 92, 146 95, 640 80, 113	76, 815 108, 277 112, 310 74, 507	72, 534 97, 525 106, 232 66, 622	r 80, 954 108, 816 113, 446 76, 035	82, 516 102, 314 118, 855 71, 533
Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead content) \$.do Ore (lead content): Mine production*do Receipts by smelters, domestic ore:?dodo Refined:	21, 105 + 31, 066 30, 907	12, 405 • 29, 817 32, 157	18, 898 , 32, 134 36, 328	18, 585 + 32, 979 37, 581	18, 113 <sup>7</sup> 32, 772 34, 269	23, 058 7 32, 452 33, 688	13, 030 r 29, 106 31, 877	21, 099 r 30, 597 32, 271	14, 261 7 30, 647 32, 081	14, 132 + 32, 512 33, 780	27, 416 30, 618 31, 600	23, 706 30, 567 34, 797	32, 019
Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (New York)           dol. per lb.           Production, totalc         short tons.           Primary†         do.           Shipmentsc         do.           Stocks, end of monthc         do.	. 1293 45, 629 42, 506 44, 888 48, 826	. 1318 44, 053 41, 210 49, 638 43, 233	. 1496 51, 239 46, 699 52, 465 41, 990	. 1500 53, 424 48, 995 50, 568 44, 834	. 1500 53, 822 49, 984 50, 482 47, 233	. 1500 45, 235 41, 505 54, 627 37, 836	. 1500 46, 012 42, 536 51, 989 31, 290	. 1500 46, 409 43, 725 46, 646 31, 048	. 1500 46, 827 43, 545 43, 483 34, 385	. 1500 50, 248 46, 919 56, 247 28, 370	. 1500 r 51, 481 r 47, 903 r 55, 034 r 24, 809	. 1500 + 49, 337 + 45, 538 + 52, 354 + 21, 787	. 1500 51, 392 47, 421 52, 563 20, 616
Imports: § Ore (tin content) long tons Bars, blocks, pigs, etc. do Price, wholesale, straits (N. Y.) dol. per lb. Zine:	3, 011 1, 285 . 7000	1,774 419 .7000	0 60 . 7000	3, 937 33 . 8000	1, 409 54 . 8000	694 443 .8000	2, 596 3, 406 . 8000	8, 350 2, 105 . 8000	2, 989 6, 470 . 8000	1,745 3,429 .8000	1, 439 2, 443 . 8000	2, 566 4, 855 . 8539	.9400
Imports, total (zinc content) \( \frac{1}{2} \)short tons  For smelting, refining, and export \( \frac{1}{2} \)do  For domestic consumption: \( \frac{1}{2} \)	43, 169 5, 441	34, 914 22, 482	19, 911 5, 842	33, 853 10, 083	27, 216 6, 367	31, 601 11, 534	41, 030 9, 025	29, 364 8, 430	22, 061 1, 510	33, 645 562	19, 140 5, 659	33, 415 10, 392	
Ore (zinc content)	24, 439 13, 289 54, 606	6, 793 5, 639 51, 338	6, 981 7, 088 55, 295	18, 847 4, 923 57, 328	13, 940 6, 909 57, 902	15, 228 4, 839 60, 879	26, 406 5, 599 46, 526	17, 842 3, 092 47, 700	14, 953 5, 598 46, 817	27, 295 5, 788 50, 296	9, 160 4, 321 48, 332	12, 939 10, 084 47, 790	
Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis) dol. per lb Production do Shipments do Domestic do Stocks, end of month do L Poriced Description 1042 data have expensed.	. 1050 72, 332 74, 795 67, 211 173, 337	. 1050 65, 198 76, 074 65, 356 162, 461			-	. 1050 70, 990 63, 527 52, 390 174, 327	. 1050 69, 128 59, 737 44, 801 183, 718	. 1050 66, 852 89, 314 52, 122 161, 256	. 1050 67, 867 92, 549 50, 558 136, 574	. 1050 71, 745 129, 046 57, 564 79, 273	. 1050 69, 682 79, 789 59, 154 69, 166	.1050 70,996 72,151 61,258 68,011	. 1108 71, 505 84, 431 64, 605 55, 085

its identity.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	47						1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary

### METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued

	ME		AND M	IANUF	ACTU	KES—	Contin	ued					
HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC													,
Beilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron:§								İ	i				
Boilers (round and square): Productionthous. of lb	27, 982	26, 003	29, 452	28, 849	29, 528	25, 838	20, 506	25, 175	29,080	33, 090	29, 381	28, 583	29, 954
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	24, 294	23, 782 38, 082	26, 073 41, 461	25, 326 44, 984	23, 185	26, 342 50, 824	21,045	28, 469	30, 464	37, 059	31, 372	28,583	22, 744
	35, 861		'		51, 327	,	50, 285	46, 991	45, 607	41, 638	39, 749	39, 749	46, 959
Production thous of sq. ft. Shipments do Stocks do Boilers, range, shipments* number Oil burners:  **Todation: **Todation: of sq. ft.  **Todation: **Todation: of sq. ft.  **Todation: **Todation: of sq. ft.  **Todation: **Todation: of sq. ft.  **T	4, 619 4, 065	4, 168 4, 200	4,862	4, 820 4, 597	4, 984 4, 746	4, 472 4, 698	4, 302 4, 032	4, 073 4, 540	4, 749 4, 786	5, 863 5, 980	5, 217 5, 247	5, 201 5, 388	5, 406 5, 168
Stocksdo	2, 256	2, 254	4, 441 2, 675	2,899	3, 137	2, 909	3, 179	2,712	2,675	2, 558	2, 528	2,341	2, 632
Boilers, range, shipments*number_	78, 400	60, 821	67, 140	66, 597	64, 415	55, 220	48, 454	52, 967	51, 986	56, 372	* 46,011	43, 230	
Orders, new, net do. Orders, unfilled, end of month do. Shipments do. Stocks, end of month do. Stoves and ranges, domestic cooking, exc. electric: Production, total number.	87, 872	118, 308	11, 795	1 - 10, 338	5, 959	34, 963	1,650	85, 573	37, 582	1-4, 421	r1-58, 225	3, 127	
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	1, 008, 813 81, 439	1, 045, 876 81, 245	1, 077, 832 96, 694	968, 114 99, 380	874, 902 99, 171	804, 608 105, 257	703, 704 102, 554	666, 633 122, 644	576, 254 127, 961	443, 385 128, 448	7 304, 238 7 80, 922	7 249, 237 7 58, 128	
Stocks, end of monthdo	10, 487	11, 903	14, 745	13, 337	15, 392	18, 924	22, 657	20, 335	20, 462	20, 493	25, 513	* 36, 106	
Stoves and ranges, domestic cooking, exc. electric:	299, 947	281, 510	305, 406	313, 694	288, 178	287, 697	256, 785	259, 863	290, 760	331, 756	r 285, 127	283, 113	
Coal and wooddo	39, 317	40, 411	46, 175	49, 288	44, 814	39, 373	36, 126	36,945	35, 631	34,603	r 31, 323	30, 635	
Coal and wood do.  Gas (incl. bungalow and combination) do.  Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil.  Stoves, domestic heating, production, total*. do.  Coal and wood*do.	203, 268 57, 362	188, 387 52, 712	203, 631 55, 600	210, 406 54, 000	193, 684 49, 680	202, 954 45, 370	179, 647 41, 012	186, 231 36, 687	213, 436 41, 693	256, 241 40, 912	<sup>7</sup> 215, 849 <sup>7</sup> 37, 955	210, 051 42, 427	
Stoves, domestic heating, production, total*_do	467, 577 131, 053	360, 150 89, 049	388, 957 97, 264	416, 216 95, 063	412, 517 92, 349	446, 533 90, 728	477, 651 103, 459	559, 473 109, 048	691, 341 142, 698	785, 087 169, 468	<sup>*</sup> 619, 948 <sup>*</sup> 124, 375	7 573, 162 93, 618	
Gas*do	160, 936	139, 879	159, 496	175, 282	157, 716	175, 940	186, 412	216, 767	254, 517	293, 879	r 264, 904	265, 706	
Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil*do	175, 588	131, 222	132, 197	145, 871	162, 452	179, 865	187, 780	233, 658	294, 126	321, 740	r 230, 669	213, 838	
shipments, total*number_	76, 537	66, 308	60, 196	55, 297	54,864	54, 985	56, 498	80, 891	90, 210	108, 419	r 72, 629	67, 642	
Gas*dodo	28, 954 14, 980	23, 944 17, 552	14, 562 22, 683	14, 209 22, 050	9, 876 24, 631	9,669 25,128	9, 569 21, 757	13, 563 32, 480	15, 214 34, 286	19,632 36,739	13, 522 7 27, 791	15,306 28,324	
Gas*	32, 603	24, 812	22, 951	19, 038	20, 357	20, 188	25, 172	34,848	40, 710	52,048	7 31, 316	24,012	
	293, 315	270, 843	282, 408	244, 626	210, 487	192, 372	197, 485	217, 966	210, 350	229, 169	r 185, 924	174,801	
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS												İ	
Blowers, fans and unit heaters: Blowers and fans, new ordersthous, of dol			14, 953			10, 234			8,452		·	10, 985	
Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol			7, 216			6,059			7,912			9, 677	
Foundry equipment:  New orders, net, total	513. 4	521. 9	573. 8	512.1	548.6	649. 9	458.7	468.9	455.1	520.0	370. 1	521.1	
New equipmentdo	466. 9 665. 0	472. 5 682. 9	532.3 709.5	445. 9 727. 9	525. 9 623. 0	658. 9 620. 7	426. 1 565. 3	411.3 656.8	393. 1 657. 7	438. 2 786. 7	286. 1 643. 1	467. 8 694. 6	
Machine tools, shipments*thous. of dol	26, 542	26, 765	29, 012	26, 857	25, 791	24, 383	18, 924	18, 520	22, 285	27, 545	24, 566	28, 873	
Mechanical stokers, sales:  Classes 1 2 and 3 number	4, 282	2,306	3, 598	4,061	5, 281	5, 851	7,092	9,041	9, 838	8, 194	3,728	2, 492	2, 499
Classes 4 and 5:		· .	1				i i	1	1			1	,
NumberHorsepower	215 54, 852	52, 705	280 56, 661	174 57, 563	170 52, 981	270 63, 168	380 81, 269	398 97, 752	345 80, 640	273 52, 523	208 51, 603	230 50, 946	170 65, 125
Classes 4 and 5: Number Horsepower Pumps and water systems, domestic, shipments: Domestic hand and windmill pumps Water systems, including pumps, total Jet* do Jet*		28, 310	36, 261	36, 578	38, 745	36, 946	}	1	26, 618	}	i '		,
Water systems, including pumps, totaldo	26, 737 59, 545	64, 455	62, 586	70, 792	61,045	54, 300	23, 561 56, 183	21, 101 61, 559	63, 181	36, 213 73, 688	30, 292 56, 936	40, 363 60, 737	42, 896 62, 758
Jet*do	31, 125 28, 420	33, 930 30, 525	32, 773 29, 813	35, 671 35, 121	29, 173 31, 872	21, 564 32, 736	26, 015 30, 168	28, 150 33, 409	28, 580 34, 601	r 32, 005 r 41, 683	25, 130	27, 789	29, 079 33, 679
Nonjet*do_ Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new ordersthous. of dol	1		į i				1	,	· ·	· ·	31,806	32, 948	,
orders thous. of dol. Scales and balances (except laboratory), shipments,	3, 428	3, 506	3, 464	3, 638	2, 973	2, 999	3, 148	3, 843	3, 355	3, 475	2, 673	3,480	3, 819
quarterly* thous. of dol. Sewing machines, heads, production:*			10, 089			11, 938			11,628				
Sewing machines, heads, production:* Industrialnumber	12, 506	11,368	11,687	14,002	11, 835	11,575							
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	1	,	'	, , , ,		,							
							1						
Battery shipments (automotive replacement only), number*thousands	1, 509	1,601	1,798	1,868	1, 873	1, 737	1, 433	2, 073	2, 415	2,854	2, 683	r 2, 597	2, 413
Vacuum cleaners, total	265, 790	279, 219	327, 528	341, 360	330, 675	343, 229	293, 465	296, 570	347, 601				
Vacuum cleaners, total number Floor do Hand do Washers do	258, 892 6, 898	272, 927 6, 292	321, 515 6, 013	330, 426 10, 934	318, 094 12, 581	329, 986 13, 243	280, 585 12, 880	279, 237 17, 333	328, 630 18, 971	359, 040	350, 341	373, 254	
_Washers•do	259, 233	255, 611	290, 397	320, 969	313, 724	314, 705	281, 826	279, 229	354,094	397, 113	365, 579	351, 152	358, 445
Electrical products:† Insulating materials, sales billed	388	373	405	405	361	352	324	320	350	381	345		,
Motors and generators, new ordersdo			459			394			308				
Furnaces, electric, industrial, sales: Unitkilowatts	7, 528	5,060	6, 514	8, 854	3, 586	3, 341	5, 298	4,464	4, 465	6, 378	3, 344	26, 435	
Value thous, of dol. Laminated fiber products, shipments do	789	476	551 4,859	1,079	389	308	432	565	354	677	350	1,831	
Motors (1–200 h, p.):♂	4, 550	4, 471	1	4,687	4,092	4, 150	4,002	3, 619	4,150	4, 397	3, 812	4, 205	4, 221
Polyphase induction, billings do Polyphase induction, new orders do do do do do do do do do do do do do			29, 589 38, 332			32, 668 31, 849			30, 280 22, 328			32, 451	
Direct current, billingsdo			4, 359			4,821			4,935			29, 534 5, 834	
Direct current, new ordersdo Rigid steel conduit and fittings, shipments†			5, 318			5, 155			4, 118			5, 790	
short tons	18, 297	18, 757	20,088	21, 110	22, 141	22, 218	20,821	19, 745	23, 638	23, 664	22, 336	25, 319	20, 882
Vulcanized fiber:  Consumption of fiber paperthous. of lb	5,004	4, 488	4, 598	4,824	5,086	4, 771	4, 582	5, 124	4,820	5, 442	5, 107	4,852	5, 065
Shipments thous. of dol.	1,942	1,744	1,757	1,791	1,758	1,625	1, 425	1, 559	1,599	1, 731	1, 486	1,457	1, 540
* Revised.													

r Revised.

1 Cancellations exceeded new orders.
\$See p. 24 of the January 1947 Survey for available data for 1942-45 for cast-iron boilers and radiation; these series continue data published in the 1942 Supplement.

See notes on the Indicated items on p. S-33 or S-34 of the September 1947 Survey for source and coverage of data for vacuum cleaners and coverage of the data for oil burners, mechanical stokers, and pumps and water systems. Data for washers are from the American Washer and Ironer Manufacturers' Association and beginning January 1947, are estimated industry totals based on reports representing around 92 percent of the total; earlier data cover only companies reporting to the Association; comparison with total industry shipments compiled by the Bureau of the Census for January-September 1946 indicates that data for this period represented about 97 percent of the industry; information is not available at present on the coverage of data for the latter part of 1946.

of the Census for January-September 1946 indicates that data for this period represented about 9/ percent of the moustly, mormation is not available at present on the coverage of data for male coverage of data for motors are collected quarterly and data shown are quarterly totals; the 1947 data for polyphase induction motors include 6-7 companies and for direct current motors 2-3 companies which did not report prior to 1947; information regarding the effect of these additions on the comparability of the data is not available at present.

\*New series. Data for range boilers, stoves and ranges, warm-air furnaces, water heaters, sewing machines and scales and balances are compiled by the Bureau of the Census and are complete, or practically complete; data for 1943-45 for domestic heating stoves are shown on p. 20 of the April 1947 Survey; data prior to 1946 for the other series will be shown later (data beginning March 1944 for total shipments of warm-air furnaces are available in the May 1945 Survey). For source of data on machine tool shipments and reference for 1940-42 data, see note on p. S-34 of February 1947 Survey and for data beginning August 1942 for automotive replacement battery shipments, see p. S-31 of November 1943 Survey.

†Revised series. See note in February 1947 Survey regarding unpublished revisions in the indexes of new orders for motors and generators and sales of insulating materials; the index for motors and generators is now computed on a quarterly basis and represent quarterly totals. Data on rigid steel conduit and fittings were revised in the July 1946 Survey (see note in that issue).

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						194	7						1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
		,	PAPE	R AND	PRIN	TING		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>'</u>	!		<u>'</u>
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER							1	1		<del></del>			
Pulpwood:* Consumptionthous. of cords (128 cu. ft.)	1,666	1, 523	1,702	1,647	1,714	1,634	1, 559	1,675	1,589	1, 744	1,679	r 1, 605	1, 731
Receiptsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	1,709 3,814	1,861 4,153	1,819 4,255	1,430 4,035	1, 465 3, 767	1,683 3,816	1,901 4,161	1,958 4,437	1, 908 4, 736	1, 826 4, 795	1, 480 4, 567	7 1, 613 7 4, 566	1, 807 4, 640
Waste paper:* Consumptionshort tons	678, 241	620, 667	684, 637	668, 727	693, 879	648, 768	607, 061	650, 690	638, 318	684, 375	635, 597	r 625, 971	674, 499
Receiptsdododo	657, 165 492, 702	587, 481 458, 826	667, 975 435, 411	711, 509 475, 915	697, 152 473, 917	656, 684 481, 911	615, 155 482, 392	629, 114 462, 248	643, 222 467, 651	735, 250 512, 880	638, 505 514, 039	7 633, 122 7 521, 019	616, 882 460, 761
WOOD PULP									'				,
Exports, all grades, total \$do mports, all grades, total \$do Bleached sulphate \$do	6, 475 167, 977	9, 534 160, 791	11, 928 141, 995	13, 140 148, 921	14, 161 175, 067	7, 951 227, 246	7, 244 225, 807	13, 358 275, 187	11, 603 186, 631	16, 090 195, 884	10, 334 188, 053	8, 278 210, 216	
Unblesched sulphatek do	15, 537 38, 921	20, 567 26, 615	14, 132 17, 872	13, 402 21, 673	19, 988 28, 669	17, 008 46, 816	20, 133 53, 044	28, 527 75, 965	21, 301 37, 060	22, 302 36, 470	23, 009 48, 938	24, 835 42, 907	
Bleached sulphite \$dododo	39, 661 53, 075	38, 318 54, 596	39, 610 48, 190	43, 417 44, 022	40, 330 59, 488	45, 672 89, 065	48, 678 75, 229	53, 098 84, 872	44, 037 54, 996	53, 458 56, 602	40, 544 53, 939	49, 427 66, 043	
Bleached sulphite§ do Unbleached sulphite§ do Soda§ do Groundwood§ do	1, 318 19, 465	1,699 18,996	1, 597 20, 594	1,621 24,786	1, 592 25, 000	1,692 26,993	1,719 27,004	1,804 30,921	1,864 27,373	1, 929 25, 123	2, 075 19, 548	2, 293 24, 711	
roduction:† Total, all gradesthous. of short tons Bleached sulphateshort tons	998	913	1,013	985	1,040	995	935	1,026	970	1,080	1,022	r 975	1, 054
Unbleached sulphate	87, 764 350, 101	79, 766 321, 127	89, 792 354, 293	87, 175 337, 047	92, 484 366, 873	90, 141 354, 853	92, 058 331, 275	98, 415 365, 355	92, 335 333, 030	103, 347 374, 438	93, 744 356, 488	91, 569 7 332, 597	102, 531 373, 27
Bleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do do do do do do do do do do do do do	159, 571 75, 060	146, 907 68, 901	162, 270 73, 967	160, 223 74, 131	164, 791 79, 133	152, 426 73, 518	142, 436 64, 268	161, 922 76, 291	154, 960 74, 753	172, 429 80, 272	163, 508 77, 186	7 155, 379 78, 176	164, 24 82, 20
Sodadodo Groundwooddododododo	42, 343 175, 268 62, 782	37, 696 160, 178	42, 092 180, 184	41, 655 179, 324	43, 324 184, 506	41, 696 173, 802	38, 345 160, 507	40, 881 170, 080	40, 182 161, 635	43, 840 176, 593	42, 218 168, 859	41,668 161,047	43, 93 161, 06
	1	55, 206	63, 988	63, 956	67, 096	64, 664	62,000	66, 877	69,080	79, 974	75, 041	69, 718	79, 05
Ocks, end of month;   Total, all grades:	74, 892 7, 542	74, 465 6, 990	79, 694 7, 447	83, 786 6, 926	95, 771 7, 079	103, 598 7, 108	96, 601 7, 320	99, 834 5, 259	94, 121 5, 508	93, 244 5, 886	109, 968 6, 089	7 98, 928 4, 439	91, 27 6, 31
Unbleached sulphatedo	8, 545 19, 500	7, 809 17, 747	7, 043 21, 004	8, 331 20, 564	7, 545 26, 295	8,067 27,475	6, 311 23, 952	8,050 31,604	10, 507 30, 288	10, 032 36, 547	13, 270 42, 846	7 9, 815 37, 308	11, 786 28, 93
Unbleached sulphitedo Sodadodododododo	8, 610 2, 431	9, 938 2, 808	11, 128 2, 422	10, 645 3, 052	13, 527 2, 709	15, 332 3, 102	14, 143 2, 858	16, 982 3, 073	16, 869 2, 771	14, 764 3, 033	17, 716 3, 492	18, 452 2, 895	16, 103 3, 020
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	25, 976	27, 188	28, 630	32, 046	35, 452	39, 626	38, 725	31, 551	23,660	18, 193	21,702	21,615	20, 36
ll paper and paperboard mills:*	ĺ									1	ł		
Paper and paperboard production, total thous. of short tons	1, 766	1,626	1,800	1,754	1,834	1, 728	1, 625	1, 763	1, 720	1,898	1,777	r 1, 743	1,864
Paper do do do do do do do do do do do do do	893 778	819 722	901 802	885 777	930 805	883 751	817 708	892 767	873 742	956 827	898 767	7 894 740	941 808
Paper thous. of short tons— Paper do— Paperboard do— Building board do— Building board do— poard (American Paper and Pulp Association): Orders, new short tons— Production do—	95	85	98	92	99	95	101	105	105	115	111	109	109
Orders, newshort tons_	7 811, 688	r 668, 963	732, 590 732, 863	<sup>7</sup> 685, 782	714,803	703, 188	r 665, 140	r 689, 869	r 732, 432	r 754, 827	r 698, 630	718,947	793, 740
Shipmentsdo	728, 303 r 726, 373	666, 630 r 669, 436	732, 863 r 723, 621	711, 517 710, 256	752,028 745,820	714, 440 710, 440	653, 710 r 647, 114	719, 979 727, 899	702, 581 r 692, 937	776, 549	732,765 729,602	732, 517 728, 500	763, 00 762, 98
Fine paper: Orders, newdo	r 115, 785	r 92,821	r 115, 808	7 98, 528	r 90, 189	r 102, 765	7 98, 017	7 91, 204	r 94, 838	109, 851	82,720	r 89, 619	108, 38
Productiondodo	r 162, 365 r 105, 640	* 156, 504 * 97, 068	7 167, 155 7 106, 484	7 160, 737 7 102, 434	7 144, 032 7 107, 558	, 149, 790 , 101, 311	<sup>7</sup> 150, 260 <sup>7</sup> 90, 227	r 143, 020 r 103, 610	7 136, 927 7 101, 775	7 138, 850 7 111, 114	r 121, 422 r 101, 954	7 112, 189 7 103, 158	112, 740 104, 56
Orders, new	r 107, 355 r 49, 409	* 97, 957 * 48, 191	r 105, 441 r 49, 737	† 101, 268 † 49, 980	* 108, 076 * 50, 448	<sup>7</sup> 100, 289 <sup>7</sup> 53, 782	7 86, 642 7 52, 720	7 105, 582 7 50, 530	7 98, 680 7 52, 120	r 111, 732 r 51, 770	<sup>7</sup> 101, 168 <sup>7</sup> 53, 705	7 95, 465 7 54, 073	108, 67 47, 60
	313, 945	234, 000	250, 524	237, 015	260, 602	242, 080	234, 580	249, 259	277, 581	249, 016	252, 829	257, 801	303, 750
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month. do Price, wholesale, book paper, "B" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. milldol. per 100 lb Production short tons.	288, 750	294, 419	292, 123	282, 003	275, 565	279, 900	266, 490	269, 159	299, 893	269, 004	267, 430	268, 413	297, 06
Productionshort tons	9, 30 252, 360	230, 039	<sup>a</sup> 10. 05 256, 045	a 10.05 252, 348	a 10.05 264, 444	a 10.05 248,796	a 10. 55 236, 295	a 10. 24 250, 563	245, 916	a 10.80 275,837	a 10.80 257, 210	<sup>a</sup> 10.80 257,348	a 10. 80 283, 00
Stocks, end of monthdo	250, 440 56, 308	228, 449 58, 010	251, 395 63, 157	252, 969 62, 948	260, 420 62, 861	249, 975 63, 163	236, 838 62, 070	253, 331 59, 512	243, 496 62, 096	275, 699 62, 782	257, 736 66, 036	262, 275 65, 810	279, 97 66, 46
Wrapping paper: Orders, newdo	279, 440	249, 396	270, 461	252, 330	263, 424	265, 650	248, 313	252, 109	261, 898	290, 537	r 262, 762	r 269, 897	272, 61
Orders, unfilled, end of month do	186, 735 272, 357	184, 065 249, 479	182, 985 271, 949	178, 430 256, 878	7 168, 563 276, 919	176, 165 268, 179	168, 706 241, 309	162, 095 267, 243	170, 563 256, 362	175, 780 283, 343	r 173, 033 r 272, 407	7 170, 662 7 270, 160	152, 240 269, 33
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	272, 050 64, 128	252, 127 61, 972	269, 497 59, 211	256, 026 59, 788	275, 131 60, 225	264, 947 67, 455	237, 963 66, 538	270, 219 62, 883	252, 404 66, 084	285, 857 63, 545	r 269, 966 r 66, 231	r 268, 823 r 65, 882	266, 34 64, 24
ewsprint: Canada:	370,000	041.000	070 400	900 400	804 500			077 041					
Production do Shipments from mills do Stocks, at mills, end of month do	344, 543 113, 231	341, 268 319, 831	372, 482 373, 769	369, 490 376, 305	384, 520 400, 763	355, 606 375, 498	379, 731 379, 065	377, 941 388, 106	366, 092 379, 460	396, 251 389, 505	364, 483 393, 169	368, 925 369, 986	371, 637 346, 870
	266, 422	134, 668 258, 424	133, 381 302, 672	126, 566 297, 461	110, 323 302, 994	90, 431 292, 664	91, 097 263, 698	80, 932 281, 102	67, 564	74, 310	45, 624	44, 563	69, 330
Imports dodododo	294, 042 84. 00	260, 815 84, 00	322, 357 84. 00	315, 840 90. 00	328, 747 90. 00	349, 134 90, 00	353, 091 90, 00	315, 932 90, 00	299, 807 357, 998	339, 286 355, 605	338, 012 314, 364	322, 136 389, 907	292, 534
Consumption by publishers do Imports do Imports do Imports do Price, rolls (N. Y.) dol. per short ton Production short tons Shipments from mills do Import	68, 634 69, 492	62, 802 65, 226	67, 916 68, 872	71, 933 73, 988	73, 498 70, 997	67, 268 66, 743	67, 656 68, 955	70, 507 69, 326	90.00 70,732 70,168	90.00 72,253 73,545	90.00 66,475	90.00 65,880	96. 00 65, 094
Stocks, end of month: At millsdo	14, 360	11, 936	10, 980	8, 925	11, 426	11, 951	10, 652	11,833		1	66, 439	68, 720	65, 037
At lifts At publishers do In transit to publishers do	231, 694 75, 602	224, 453 69, 466	206, 064 73, 699	215, 995 68, 773	212, 724 64, 985	228, 793 71, 664	278, 918 68, 401	295, 385 84, 009	12, 397 312, 573	11, 105 308, 033	11, 141 279, 631	8, 301 292, 920	8, 358 295, 052
anerboard (National Panerboard Association):T	802, 016	713, 834	747, 358	770, 304	760, 236	71,004	736, 454	720, 388	77, 150 788, 601	83, 957 812, 849	89, 755	84, 113	89, 132
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do	586, 121 774, 667	577, 777 718, 072	549, 774 747, 115	582, 603 765, 026	511, 918 805, 744	461, 226 742, 124	494, 554	425, 412 768, 412	437, 550	436, 178	747, 159 420, 456	756, 818 452, 124	826, 946 432, 911
Percent of activity Waste paper, consumption and stocks:	99	103	103	100	101	101	709, 956 90	768, 412 99	750, 042 96	823, 203 101	752, 036 100	741, 337 89	813, 169 103
Consumption stocks at mills, end of month do do do	450, 740 313, 398	416, 935 274, 850	456, 127 266, 879	445, 180	464, 323 293, 347	426, 713	398, 123	429, 973	429, 113	460, 009	422, 748	416, 830	450, 176
Revised. 6 Estimated; see note in April 194						299, 507	312, 685   o revisions	302, 366	302, 668   note mark <i>e</i>	324, 763	322, 814	318,617	274, 966

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found		I = 1	1		1	19	47	-		· ·	1 27		1948
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
		PAPEF	R AND	PRIN	TING-	-Cont	inued				_		
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Con.													
Paper products: Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber,													
shipments* mil. sq. ft. surface area. Folding paper boxes, value:*	5, 475	5, 080	r 5, 566	5, 438	5, 245	4,662	4, 592	4,818	4,893	5, 394	5, 086	5,026	6, 185
New orders 1936=100. Shipments do	499. 9 478. 7	447. 2 465. 8	431. 6 485. 7	422. 5 488. 9	408. 7 470. 6	341. 5 460. 9	330. 8 396. 0	372.6 439.3	393. 5 454. 3	448. 0 500. 5	375, 5 450, 4	400.3 455.6	430. 4 454. 8
PRINTING													
Book publication, totalno. of editionsdo New booksdodo	470 372	557 436	1,027 808	852 678	811 650	531 426	592 439	678 526 152	647 549 98		1, 135 885	1,110 835 275	763 613
New editionsdo	98	121	219	174	161	105	153	<u> </u>	98	133	250	2/5	151
		PETRO	LEUM	I AND	COAL	PROI	DUCTS	<u> </u>					
COAL									1	1			
Exports thous. of short tons  Prices, composite, chestnut:	577	396	528	880	831	714	700	7 844	* 855	830	765	794	
Retail¶dol. per short ton Wholesaledo	16, 87 13, 768	16. 84 13. 753	16. 83 13. 767	16. 82 13, 650	16. 17 13. 455	16, 17 13, 520	16, 50 13, 713	17. 48 14. 615	17.71 14.700	17.87 14.750	18. 01 14. 796	18.02 14.803	14.89
Productionthous. of short tons Bituminous:	5, 155	4, 240	4, 967	4, 279	4, 549	4,609	4,084	4, 994	5, 141	5, 506	4, 613	4, 863	4, 92
Exports§do Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total	3, 192	3, 183	4, 164	4, 556	7, 552	7, 560	5, 870	r 8, 331	7, 148	6,960	6,014	4, 227	
thous. of short tonsdodo	52, 955 40, 010	49, 758 37, 214	49, 705 38, 716 907	42, 945 36, 451	40, 683 34, 838 922	40, 029 33, 705	38, 661 33, 343 662	40, 033 34, 975 897	43, 706 36, 670 916	48, 006 40, 252 965	45, 863 37, 853 866	7 49, 161 7 38, 315 950	52, 26 39, 00
Beehive coke ovens do Byproduct coke ovens do do do do do do do do do do do do do	877 7, 964	798 7, 245	8, 030	671 7, 655	7, 861	711 7, 586 627	7,696	8, 033 672	7, 658 662	8, 278 704	8,091	8, 425	95 8, 40
Cement mills do Electric power utilities do do	658 7, 158 10, 104	607 6, 594 9, 431	652 6, 940 10, 137	640 6, 414 9, 226	515 6, 422 9, 017	6, 366 8, 385	648 6, 719 8, 151	7, 466 8, 527	7, 616 8, 450	8, 121	730 7, 737 9, 167	757 8, 450 9, 652	8, 7 9, 7
Railways (class I) do Steel and rolling mills do Go	943 12, 306	904	945	858 10, 987	9, 017 802 9, 299	742 9, 288	718 8, 749	736 8, 644	741 10, 627	826 12, 310	867	966 967 968	1, 10 9, 3
Other industrialdo Retail deliveriesdo Other consumption:	12, 945	12, 544	10, 989	6, 494	5, 845	6, 324	5, 318	5, 058	7, 036	7, 754	8,010	10, 846	13, 2
Vessels (bunker)§do Coal mine fueldo	77 249	91 214	125 233	150 174	200 240	177 202	149 168	179 216	156 191	161 209	131 191	93 202	(1)
Prices, composite: Retail (34 cities)dol. per short ton	11,82	11. 97	11.99	12.00	12.09	12.10	12.68	14.01	14.04	1.	7 14. 48	14.50	
Wholesale:	6. 217	6. 230	6, 252	6, 334	6. 344	6.368	7. 113	7.410	7.441	7. 528	7. 549	7. 575	7.67
Prepared sizesdo. Production†thous. of short tons. Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of month,	6. 506 r 59, 020	6. 526 51, 482	6. 532 r 55, 455	6. 569 r 41, 225	6. 573 7 56, 464	6. 581 r 47, 424	7.334 739,882	7.634	7.649 r 52,381	7, 798 r 57, 301	7.889 7 52, 689	7. 922 r 54, 798	8.03 54,98
totalthous. of short tons	49, 688	47, 867	49, 033	42, 419	50, 218	49, 778	45, 366	47, 157	48, 370	50, 276	50, 455	52, 161	49, 58
Industrial, totaldodododododo	46, 522 5, 919	45, 736 6, 645	46, 906 7, 517	40, 298 5, 417	47, 312 6, 454	46, 384 7, 096	42, 176 4, 804	45, 199 5, 482	46, 353 6, 216	7, 310	48, 255 8, 207	50, 124 9, 148	48, 19 8, 67
Cement millsdododo	13, 208	13, 453	929 14, 059	13, 300	987 15, 190	1, 079 16, 409	968 15, 292	894 15, 739	909 16, 154 6, 227	16, 772	1, 087 16, 673	1, 113 16, 788	1, 04 15, 79
Railways (class I) do Steel and rolling mills do	7, 673 909 17, 952	7, 682 985 16, 090	8, 262 1, 162 14, 977	7, 579 1, 046 12, 060	8, 221 1, 153 15, 307	8, 517 1, 226 12, 057	6, 808 1, 086 13, 218	6, 522 1, 128 15, 434	1,089	1,076	6, 156 985	6,749 1,012	6, 96 9,
Other industrial do Retail dealers, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do		2, 131	2, 127	2, 121	2,906	3, 394	3, 190	1, 958				15, 314 2, 037	14, 82 1, 39
COKE  Exportsthous, of short tons	49	38	. 69	76	66	63	66	77	60	118	76	79	1
Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace) dol. per short ton	8. 812	1 1	8. 875	9.062	9. 125	9. 562	11.000	12.000	1	1		12.250	12, 50
Production:  Beehivethous. of short tons	7 583	7 529	[r 595	r 438	, 601	r 463	r 429	7 578	r 583	r 616	549	603	60
Petroleum cokedodo	5, 619 203	5, 129 178	5, 658 209	5, 383 195	5, 530 218	5, 322 201	5, 373 224	5, 633 200	5, 396 192		5, 650 175	5, 886 210	5, 86
Stocks, end of month:  Byproduct plants, totaldo	797	716	676	652 460	671	668	773	982 544	1,029			1,040	91
At furnace plantsdo At merchant plantsdo Petroleum cokedo	523 274 94	527 189 77	504 172 91	191 89	445 226 84	400 268 89	458 315 86	438	509 520 95	550		535 504 69	5! 3!
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS								110	1	"	00	09	
Crude petroleum:  Consumption (runs to stills)†thous, of bbl	146, 897	134, 953	150, 120	141, 210	153, 348	153, 604	161,844	163, 068	159,771	162, 854	158, 719	165, 858	i
Transfer	9 491	2, 585 8, 172	3, 257 8, 916	3, 999 7, 846	4, 789 8, 361	3, 758 7, 762	5, 184 8, 033	4, 139 7, 919	4, 087 8, 591	3, 699 7, 908	3,844	4, 039 9, 339	
Price (Kansas-Okla.) at wellsdol. per bbl.	1. 560 144, 800	1.560	1. 710 152, 160	1. 810 149, 228	1. 810 156, 024	1.810 152,978	1.810 159, 237	1.810 160,365	1.810	1. 910	2.010	2. 410 165, 443	2, 5
Importss do Price (Kansas-Okla.) at wells dol. per bbl. Production† thous of bbl. Refinery operations pet. of capacity Stocks, end of month:  Refinable in U. S.† thous. of bbl.	94		94	94	95	97	98	98		97		98	
Refinable in U. S.†thous. of bbl. At refineriesdodo	223, 848 55, 833	57, 106	228, 981 59, 310	235, 710 60, 386	237, 768 59, 013	237, 278 59, 160	230, 974 56, 656	228, 523 57, 136	225, 258 54, 050	53, 849	53, 660	224, 929 52, 864	
At refineries do At tank farms and in pipe lines do On leases† do Heavy in California do	152, 988 15, 027	14,855	154, 637 15, 034	160, 484 14, 840	163, 740 15, 015	162, 784 15, 334	159, 556 14, 762	156, 241 15, 146 5, 320	156, 276	157, 853 14, 964	156, 224 15, 578	150 700	
Heavy in California do Nells completed to number. Refined petroleum products:	5, 584 1, 453	5, 790 1, 196	5, 999 1, 358	5, 953 1, 247	5, 825 1, 626	5, 429 1, 523	5, 208 1, 842	5, 320 1, 810	5, 194 1, 522	5, 275	5, 623	5, 725 1, 416	
Fuel oils:					1			1					
Domestic demand:  Distillate fuel oil thous. of bbl	35, 294	31, 687	29, 279	21, 321	19, 262	16, 977	16, 355	16, 093	19, 414	23, 116		40, 426	
Residual fuel oil do Consumption by type of consumer:  Electric power plants† do Consumer:	48, 299 4, 426	43, 308 3, 696	45, 852	42, 140 3, 462	40, 057 3, 264	38, 237 3, 273	40, 412 3, 715	39, 864 3, 810	40,677 3,927	1	1	52,015	
Railways (class I) do  Vessels (bunker oil) § do		6, 537	3, 564 7, 138 6, 164	3, 462 6, 675 6, 132	6, 653 6, 470	6, 564 6, 080	6, 714 6, 371		6,506		7,004	4, 261 7, 141 5, 410	4, 43
Revised. <sup>1</sup> Beginning January 1948 included				0, 102	0, 110	0,000	0, 3/1	0,070	. <i>0</i> , 848	. 0,901	5, 382	, 0,419	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. ¹ Beginning January 1948 included in other "industrial."

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

†The comparability of the data is affected in some months by a reduction in the number of cities or by a change in the sample; averages August, September, November, and December 1946 and January 1947 comparable in each case with data shown above for the following months are given in notes in the September 1947 Survey; February-July 1947 data are directly comparable and cover 16 cities for anthracite and 30 cities for bituminous coal. July 1947 averages comparable with August for anthracite and bituminous are \$16.46 and \$13.04, respectively.

\*New series. For data beginning 1934 for shipping containers, see p. 20 of the September 1944 Survey. For data beginning June 1943 for folding paper boxes, see p. 8-32 of the August 1944 Survey. Revisions in the January-September 1946 figures for folding paper boxes and January 1943—May 1944 data for shipping containers are available on request.

†Revised series. See note marked "†" on p. S-36 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to 1941-45 revisions for bituminous coal production and 1941 revisions for the indicated series on petroleum products; 1942-43 revisions for the latter series are available upon request. Final 1946 revisions for bituminous coal are shown on p. S-36 of the February 1948 issue.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	47						1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
	PETRO	<b>LEUN</b>	I AND	COAL	PRO	DUCTS	S—Con	tinued	l				
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued												1	
Refined petroleum products—Continued Fuel oils—Continued									,				
Exports:	876	1, 751	2, 093	2, 766	2, 189	2, 088	2, 987	3, 019	2, 990	3,058	1,376	842	
Distillate fuel oilthous. of bbl. Residual fuel oildo Price, fuel oil (Pennsylvania)dol. per gal Production:	733	. 070	672 . 071	635 . 073	593 . 075	679 .075	. 079	. 085	. 821 . 087	. 797 . 090	. 092	769 . 102	. 110
Distillate fuel oilthous. of bbl Residual fuel oildo	24, 131 36, 390	21, 746 34, 390	25, 577 37, 876	22, 925 34, 438	24, 954 37, 328	24, 214 36, 977	26, 270 38, 550	26, 946 38, 592	27, 325 37, 098	29, 072 39, 066	28, 254 37, 344	30, 759 39, 746	
Stocks, end of month:  Distillate fuel oildododo	48, 197 41, 550	36, 901 38, 480	31, 423 37, 403	30, 268 36, 455	34, 279 39, 992	39, 676 43, 515	46, 444 47, 600	54, 707 51, 334	59, 764 52, 578	63, 252 52, 502	61, 334 52, 455	51, 081 47, 091	
Kerosene: Domestie demands do	12, 325 394	10, 532 9 <b>29</b>	10, 078 1, 017	8, 082 889	6, 068 202	5, 910 711	5, 348 746	5, 447 313	6, 580 476	8, 163 578	11, 070 372	12, 904 66	
Exports do Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, refinery (Pennsylvania)dol. per gal	. 076	. 076	. 078	. 081	. 082	. 082	.088	. 092	.095	. 095	.095	. 108	. 115
Production thous, of bbl. Stocks, refinery, end of month Lubricants:	9, 415 7, 299	9, 243 6, 126	9, 476 5, 260	8, 854 4, 870	9, 284 7, 328	8, 717 8, 956	9, 117 10, 867	8, 970 13, 161	8, 547 14, 286	9, 308 14, 908	9, 352 12, 842	10, 129 9, 940	
Domestic demanddodododo	2, 951 1, 105	2, 680 1, 254	2, 929 1, 273	3, 066 1, 259	3, 104 1, 361	2,873 1,338	3,003 1,300	3, 051 1, 105	3, 217 896	3, 427 1, 090	2, 917 961	3, 295 1, 160	
Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsylvania) dol. per gal Production thous. of bbl	. 298 4, 204	. 300 3, 925	. 308 4, 480	. 310 4, 267	. 310 4, 608	. 330 4, 427	. 338 4, 227	. 350 4, 400	.352 4,047	. 360 4, 350	. 360 4, 264	. 378 4, 566	. 390
Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo Motor fuel:	7,773	7, 753	8, 015	7, 936	8, 070	8, 281	8, 188	8, 420	8, 340	8, 157	8, 531	8, 624	
All types: Domestic demand §dodododo	57, 057 2, 892	50, 551 4, 834	59, 947 4, 091	63, 406 3, 358	70, 865 3, 480	71, 329 3, 937	73, 441 4, 009	72, 089 3, 224	71, 384 3, 078	73, 295 3, 171	r 64, 158 r 3, 673	67, 285 2, 878	
Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Okla.)dol. per gal. Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.)do	. 070	. 070 . 161	. 076 . 167	. 080 . 172	. 080 . 172	.080	.080	. 083	.084	.085	.090	. 099	. 105
Retail, service stations, 50 citiesdo Production, total	. 158 65, 904	. 159 60, 485	. 171 66, 701	. 171 63, 374	. 171 68, 535	. 171 69, 847	. 172 73, 494	. 174 75, 745	. 173 72, 944	. 178 75, 656	. 179 r 72, 061	. 194 75, 140	. 194
Gasoline and naphtha from crude oil_do Natural gasoline and allied productstt do Sales of l. p. g. for fuel, etc. and transfer	58, 560 10, 651	53, 591 9, 944	59, 069 11, 033	55, 502 10, 803	60, 681 10, 392	61, 855 10, 505	65, 200 11, 019	67, 404 11, 254	64, 744 11, 096	67, 150 11, 685	63, 623	66, 770 12, 357	
of cycle productsthous, of bbl. Used at refineries do. Retail distributiondmil. of gal. Stocks, gasoline, end of month:	3, 307 5, 859 2, 319	3, 050 4, 908 2, 173	3, 401 5, 271 2, 449	2, 931 5, 618 2, 611	2, 538 5, 300 2, 901	2, 513 5, 898 2, 931	2, 725 6, 176 3, 080	2, 913 6, 477 3, 021	2, 896 6, 513 2, 892	3, 179 6, 355 2, 958	3, 513 6, 323 2, 592	3, 987 5, 994	
Pinished gasoline, total — thous of hol	] 90, 500	94, 985 61, 332	96, 952	92, 719	86, 727	81, 160	77, 069	77, 190	75, 882	74, 710	78, 669	83, 111	
At refineries do Unfinished gasoline do Natural gasoline do	57, 066 9, 323 4, 794	8, 687 5, 010	63, 089 8, 727 5, 265	58, 852 9, 005 5, 604	54, 752 8, 482 5, 566	50, 610 8, 614 5, 452	47, 929 8, 934 5, 269	46, 398 8, 659 5, 017	45, 567 8, 478 4, 456	45,084 7,874 4,221	46, 529 8, 882 4, 266	51, 570 9, 192 4, 296	
Aviation gasoline:* Production, totaldodododo	1, 805 704	1, 943 713	2, 221 954	2, 446 566	2, 870 1, 219	3, 003 1, 353	3, 467 1, 545	3, 664 2, 061	3, 733 2, 258	3, 449 2, 121	3, 316 2, 187	3, 379 2, 186	
Stocks, totaldododododo	4, 322 1, 410	4, 293 1, 374	4, 168 1, 342	4, 692 1, 381	4, 811 1, 543	4, 847 1, 671	5, 144 1, 804	5, 480 1, 968	5, 803 2, 198	5, 919 2, 338	6, 106 2, 575	6, 064 2, 422	
Asphalt: Imports§short tons_ Productiondo	12, 756 540, 500	21, 441 532, 400	12, 022 602, 700	21, 923 606, 700	22, 762 789, 300	12, 424 823, 800	24, 591 879, 800	26, 191 987, 500	10, 189 931, 800	47, 889 901, 100	67 726, 900	12, 316 638, 500	
Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo Wax:	781, 800 83, 720	888, 200 81, 760	93, 520	1, 028, 500 80, 080	1, 063, 100 89, 600	1, 000, 500 78, 120	866, 200 89, 600	716, 500 66, 080	597, 800	540, 700 80, 080	661, 300 85, 960	731, 100 96, 320	
Productionthous. of lb. Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo Asphalt prepared roofing, shipments, total†	82, 040	85, 120	91, 560	85, 680	89, 320	88, 200	93, 520	87, 920	89, 880 96, 320	91,000	96, 880	98, 280	
thous, of squares.  Smooth-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet_do  Mineral-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet_do	1, 287	5,300 1,886 1,162	5, 809 1, 969 1, 273	6, 097 1, 997 1, 326	5, 968 1, 798 1, 399	5, 806 1, 747 1, 368	5, 600 1, 630 1, 287	5, 672 1, 590 1, 332	5, 886 1, 699 1, 368	6,640 1,908 1,529	5, 549 1, 649 1, 254	7 5, 686 7 1, 736 7 1, 285	5, 545 1, 733 1, 249
Shingles, all types do. Asphalt siding, shipments* short tons.	_   2,598	2, 252 421 25, 482	2, 567 461 28, 408	2,775 440 30,277	2,771 384 30,456	2, 691 334 32, 758	2, 683 271 33, 234	2,750 283 35,456	2, 819 300 39, 565	3, 203 7 353 42, 637	2, 647 331 36, 667	7 2,665 7 356 7 37,470	2, 563 343 40, 083
cavaracta tota, shipments	!	1				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	00, 100	1 00,000	12,001	00,001	1 01, 110	1 40,000
	1	RUBBI	SR AIN	D ROI	DDEK	PKUD	UCIS	1		i	i	<del> </del>	i
RUBBER Natural rubber: Consumption \$long tons	45 398	40, 983	43, 104	43, 818	43, 018	42, 529	40, 389	47, 289	50, 557	57, 286	52, 076	r 56, 284	#0.00#
Stocks, end of month§dodo	45, 328 92, 779 294, 191	60, 678 283, 479	36, 088 280, 812	46, 011 292, 970	93, 026 330, 960	65, 724 345, 175	57, 626 1 131, 624	45, 526 1130, 040	46, 285 1122, 097	49, 976 1114, 115	50, 946 1110, 752	71, 596 r 1 129,238	58, 065 1 136, 281
Synthetic rubber:*  Consumptiondo  Exportsdo	58, 764 3, 450	53, 321 2, 434	55, 514 710	54, 333 665	48, 692 441	42, 580 2, 290	37, 607 454	39, 001 287	41, 865 349	45, 668 202	39, 091 221	7 43, <b>2</b> 30 413	43,002
Exports do Production do Stocks, end of month do Reclaimed rubber:	62, 108 115, 655	59, 125 119, 912	57, 478 121, 322	50, 117 116, 829	39, 069 105, 291	35, 681 97, 612	31, 917 1 97, 728	32, 901 1 91, 288	30, 518 179, 246	33, 834 1 67, 379	37, 825 1 67, 871	38, 134 +162, 366	39, 428 1 60, 078
Consumption	27, 715 25, 545	25, 484 23, 990	26, 157 26, 209	25, 066 26, 696	21, 908 25, 408 37, 145	21, 283 24, 144	20, 433 21, 252	21, 093 21, 658	23, 801 22, 561	26, 735 25, 648	23, 491 23, 161	r 25, 229 r 25, 123	25, 539 25, 634
Stocks, end of monthdodo	30, 053	27, 417	<b>3</b> 1, 940	33, 527	37, 145	39, 598	1 39, 704	1 40, 130	1 38, 461	1 36, 643	1 36, 425	r1 35, 943	1 35, 551
Pneumatic casings: \$ Exportsthousands	411	353	363	419	502	423	362	360	299	324	260	268	
Production         do           Shipments         do           Original equipment         do	8,508 7,499 1,922	7, 915 7, 360 2, 138	8, 577 7, 892 2, 457	8, 333 7, 273 1, 894	8, 104 7, 283 2, 005	7, 583 7, 526 2, 130	6, 790 7, 441 1, 974	7, 165 7, 520 1, 793	7, 919 8, 246 2, 128	8, 889 8, 639 2, 178	7, 716 7, 915 2, 097	8,050 6,583 2,338	••••••
Stocks, end of monthdo	3, 328	3, 865	4, 516	5,608	6, 426	6, 670	5, 838	5, 464	5, 191	5, 513	r 5, 277	2, 338 6, 975	

Revised. ¹ Beginning July 1947 data are reported stocks available to industry. ♂ See note in the April 1946 Survey. Revisions for January 1945-July 1946 will be shown later. Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for 1941-45 for reclaimed and natural rubber and for tires and tubes (p. S-38) are shown on pp. 22 and 23 of the December 1946 Survey; data for October 1941-February 1945 for other series will be shown later.

Includes natural gasoline, cycle products, liquefied petroleum gases at natural gasoline plants and benzol; sales of liquefied petroleum gas for fuels and for chemicals and transfers of cycle products are deducted before combining the data with gasoline and naphtha to obtain total motor fuel production.

\*New series. Data beginning 1939 for aviation gasoline, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, and data beginning 1943 for asphalt siding and saturated felts, compiled by the Bureau of the Census, will be published later. For data for 1941-45 for synthetic rubber, see p. 23 of December 1946 Survey.

†Revised series. For 1941 revisions for the indicated series on petroleum and products, see notes marked "†" on p. S-33 of the March and April 1943 issues; 1942-43 revisions are available on request. See note in April 1945 Survey for explanation of revision in data for asphalt roofing.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947						l	1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
	RUBB	ER AN	ND RU	BBER	PROD	UCTS-	-Cont	inued					
TIRES AND TUBES—Continued	_												
nner tubes:§	334	282	297	337	475	332	282	997	100	101	150	140	
Exports thousands Production do	8, 719	7,841	7,921	7, 093 5, 731	5, 752	5, 440	4, 542	5, 179	166 6, 540	191 7, 619	6, 457	148 6,544	
Shipments doStocks, end of month do	7, 188 5, 075	6, 289 6, 621	6, 466 8, 050	9, 480	5, 571 9, 772	5, 779 9, 413	6, 216 7, 909	6, 499 6, 937	7, 233 6, 339	7, 616 6, 424	6, 343 6, 683	8, 088	
	ST	ONE,	CLAY	, AND	GLAS	S PRO	DUCT	.s				<u> </u>	<u>.                                    </u>
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS	1		1						l	<u> </u>	1		
Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments.reams PORTLAND CEMENT	151, 364	143, 017	158, 716	155, 873	146, 352	134, 834	126, 722	130, 489	146, 111	146, 754	145, 409	125, 743	111,8
Productionthous, of bbl	13, 406 66	12, 618 68	14, 205 69	14, 566 74	13, 389 66	15, 971 81	16, 342 80	17, 480 86	17, 319 88	18,300 90	16, 814 85	16, 124 79	14, 8
Percent of capacity Shipments thous. of bbl. Stocks, finished, end of month do	8, 395 15, 931	8, 434 20, 112	12, 133	15, 414 21, 331	15, 328 19, 388	18, 179 17, 095	20, 099 13, 337	20, 365 10, 452	19,840 7,921	20, 562 5, 668	16, 267 6, 209	12,380 9,975	9, 2
Stocks, clinker, end of month	4, 593	5, 354	22, 178 5, 996	6, 338	6, 326	5, 736	5, 514	4, 855	3, 889	3, 114	2, 929	7 3, 605	15, 4,
CLAY PRODUCTS  Brick, unglazed:			1						1		}		
Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant	19.315	19, 361	19.400	19. 412	19. 416	19, 550	19.668	19. 937	20. 374	20. 490	20, 636	20.843	21.
Production*thous, of standard brick.	376, 848 324, 868	334, 624 268, 460	339, 963 326, 776	377, 586 382, 610	411, 991 402, 780	414, 634 406, 918	438, 591 455, 616	466, 592 457, 311	456, 943 483, 622	511, 366 538, 950	7 460, 971 7 453, 100	437, 571 432, 529	
Stocks, end of month*dodo	448, 752	509,022	522, 627	515, 806	525, 985	528, 873	504, 124	511, 977	483, 156	451, 497	1 456, 272	452, 767	
Production* thous of standard brick. Shipments* do Stocks, end of month* do Structural tile, unglazed:* Production short tons. Shipments do Stocks	112, 119 97, 764	97, 421 82, 505	97, 443 96, 050	107, 543 107, 101	105, 681 105, 876	101,742 98,364	118, 814 110, 220	114, 163 112, 805	111, 230 110, 343	115, 844 119, 243	r 106, 221 r 100, 579	97,760 94,528	
Stocks do Vitrified clay sewer pipe:* Production do Shipments do	101,950	116, 503	118,075	118, 637	115, 549	117, 080	123, 943	124, 935	124, 794	119, 289	, 124, 331	123, 205	
Productiondo	112, 992 103, 896	104, 504 93, 241	109, 254 107, 758	101, 914 107, 851	117, 018 114, 588	115, 717 111, 547	109, 686 110, 012	111, 418 110, 754	117, 038 117, 530	120, 704 119, 913	7 117, 435 7 110, 906	121, 336 118, 011	
Stocksdodo	143, 194	154, 653	156,061	150, 033	152, 314	156, 358	155, 971	156, 544	155, 976	156, 607		165, 387	
Class containers:	1				•		1	ł					
Production thous. of gross Shipments, domestic, total do	11, 153 10, 101	9, 281 8, 650	10, 582 9, 645	10, 358 9, 637	10, 578 9, 492	9, 619 8, 316	8, 877 8, 127	9, 476 8, 859	9, 384 8, 781	9, 646 8, 767	8, 402 7, 703	7, 988 7, 603	8,
General use icod:	743	679	918	1,050	1,007	928	764	1,285	1,528	823	473	482	1
Narrow neck fooddo Wide mouth food (incl. packers tumblers) thous, of gross_	1 3, 078	1 2, 445	1	2,307	2,079	1,650	1,754	2,322	2, 189	1 2, 251	1 1, 846	1 1, 745	11,
Beveragedo	- 623	569 804	760	853 1,342	962 1,697	1,093 1,616	1, 152	1, 212 676	1,040 632	955 744	632 974	526 1, 271	
Liquor and winedo	1,420 2,295	1, 262 1, 947	1, 293	993 1,967	761 1,844	663 1,309	575 1, 449	627 1, 479	778 1,645	1, 279 1, 794	1, 502 1, 529	1, 167 1, 603	1,
Chemical, household and industrialdo	725 359	620 286	658	610 354	573 341	433 305	397 308	466 307	452 290	589 315	449 285	419 384	17
Fruit jars and jelly glasses do do	1 25 4, 167	1 38	133	161 5, 475	6,085	320 6,849	464 7,065	486 7,300	227 7, 478	7,896	1 13 7 8, 132	8,057	8,
Beer Bottles	4, 107	7,001	0,141	0,110	0,000	0,010	7,000	7,500	1,410	7,890	0, 152	8,007	0,
Tumblers:† Production thous of dozens Shipments do Stocks do Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments†	7, 586 6, 352	4, 835 4, 736	6,272	6, 639 6, 140	6, 769 6, 234	6, 210		5,854	4, 688	5, 833	4,674	4, 944	
Stocks do do do do do do do do do do do do do	5,095	6, 478	5, 975 5, 575	6, 262	6, 672	5, 261 7, 729	4, 346 7, 775	4, 867 8, 158	5, 994 7, 940	5, 186 8, 869	4, 961 8, 694	4, 599 8, 924	
Table, kitchen, and householdware, snipments, thous. of dozens- Plate glass, polished, productionthous. of sq. ft.	4, 489	2,668	3, 213	3, 454	3, 658	3, 331	1			4, 511	4, 181	3, 793	
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS	21,980	20, 268	22,605	21, 419	23, 171	21,026	17,670	21, 401	20, 648	22, 989	18, 777	20, 089	21,
Crude gypsum: Importsthous. of short tons. Productiondodo	-		186			409		_	918			644	
Calcined, productiondo			1, 557 1, 164			1, 467 1, 166			1,507 1,279			1, 667 1, 410	
Gypsum products sold or used: Uncalcinedshort tons_	_		519,788			407, 354			445, 659			519, 395	
Calcined: For building uses:			200 020	1		001 540			454 050	Ì			
Base-coat plasters do Keene's cement do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1	1	. 11.833			391, 548 12, 520		-	10,084			499, 480 10, 909	
All other building plasters do. Lath thous. of sq. ft.			109, 089 364, 675			101, 567 391, 142			. 462, 222		.	116, 881 488, 677	
Tiledc Wallboardo	-		5, 464 517, 458						514,871			7, 233 592, 627	
Industrial plastersshort tons.			58, 577			46, 745		-	46, 148			54, 962	
			TEX'	TILE 1	PRODU	JCTS							
CLOTHING Hosiery:													
Production thous. of dozen pairs Shipments do	14, 592 13, 394	13, 171 12, 529	12, 921 12, 711	13, 029 12, 535	11, 672 11, 269	10, 558 10, 542	10, 428 9, 956	11, 615 11, 769	11, 956 12, 681	13, 867 14, 474	12, 847 13, 222	12, 548 12, 411	13, 13,
Stocks, end of monthdodo	r 18, 000	18, 686	18, 980	19, 480	19, 910	20, 795	21, 267	21, 113	20, 388	19, 781	19, 407	12, 411	13, 22,
COTTON			1			1					İ		
Cotton (exclusive of linters):	040 004	990 977	07E 000	900 000	807 195	700 410	ent 500	710 00-	797 440	000 010	750 400	750 400	000
Consumption bales Exports do	. 289, 672	839, 375 385, 050	382, 909	882, 390 275, 104	807, 135 248, 549	729, 412 302, 773	677, 780 83, 918		727, 448 123, 545	826, 216 134, 190	759, 498 164, 665	753, 406 229, 553	860,
Imports dododol. per lb_	10, 543	10, 381 . 306	12, 083 . 319	9, 898 . 323	10, 730 . 335	62, 029 . 341	8, 163 . 359	4,984	95, 526 312	97, 946 . 307	11,750 .319	15, 319 . 341	
Prices, wholesale, middling, 15/16", average, 10	1	1	1	I	(	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. ¹ Jelly glasses included with wide mouth food containers. \$See note marked "\$" on p. S-37.

\$\text{c}^{\text{lncludes laminated board reported as component board.}

\text{\*New series. See note marked """ on p. S-37 of September 1947 Survey for reference to tables giving the earliest data available for the clay products series.

\text{†Revised series.} See note on p. S-34 of the July 1944 Survey regarding changes in the data for glass containers and comparable figures for 1940-42 and note in May 1946 Survey for changes in the reporting companies for other machine-made glassware. For revisions for farm price of cotton for August 1937-July 1942, see p. S-35 of June 1944 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				,		19	47	<del></del>				,	1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary
		TEX	TILE	PROD	UCTS-	-Conti	nued			<u> </u>	<u>'</u>		1
			ì	1	1	1	1	1	1	<u> </u>	i	<u> </u>	1
COTTON—Continued						l		]					
Cotton (exclusive of linters)—Continued Production:				}						, , , , , ,			
Ginnings of thous. of running bales_ Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales	r 8, 165		1				194	647	3, 899	8, 362	10, 056	10, 596	11, 373
thous, of bales Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, end			1 8, 640									2 11, 694	
of month:	5, 182	4, 243	3, 301	2, 463	1,800	1, 168	856	781	2, 528	5, 032	5, 297	5, 418	5, 063
Warehouses thous. of bales do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2, 166	2, 163	2, 149	2,042	1,856	1,601	1, 322	1,076	1, 058	1, 375	1,746	2, 048	2, 121
Cotton linters:  Consumptiondodo	7 95 137	80 96	87 68	85 50	80 34	73 23	82 23	81 32	91 105	103 203	99 188	102 175	102
Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	, 473	485	483	466	423	382	345	289	296	364	420	476	166 511
COTTON MANUFACTURES												}	
otton cloth:						ł		,					1
Cotton broad woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly*mil. of linear yards			2, 474			2, 461			* 2, 297			2, 559	
Cotton goods finished, quarterly:*  Production total			1,819			1,759			r 1, 535			1,793	
			1 490			914 442			≠ 799 ≠ 383			929 446	
Plain dyed do Printed do Exports thous of sq. yd Imports do do God Reports do God	86, 338	86, 808	123, 704	138, 196	r 146, 693	403 125, 349	r 129, 137	140, 686	r 353 r 128, 921	136, 995	122, 684	418 102, 417	
Imports§do	1, 687	1, 203	888	907	r 1, 146	472	1,076	883	1,624	1, 196	718	4, 161	
Mill margins cents per lb	51.60 .338	52, 36 , 338	53. 37 . 338	51. 25 . 338	47.86 .338	46. 46 , 338	49. 49 . 338	53.96 .338	57. 91 . 338	58. 60 . 338	59. 43	60, 29	59.6
Mill marginscents per lb	, 192	. 248	, 255	. 227	. 216	. 228	. 242	. 251	. 255	. 268	.338	. 338 . 283	. 338
Sheeting, unbleached, 36-inch, 56 x 60dod	. 220	. 232	. 232	. 232	. 232	. 232	. 232	. 232	. 232	. 232	. 234	. 239	. 240
22/1, cones, carded, whitedol. per lb_40/1, twisted, carded &do	. 699 . 819	.699 .819	. 699	. 715 . 882	.715	. 706	.700	.706	706 .921	. 708 . 926	. 720 . 951	. 725 . 960	. 76. 1. 019
pindle activity:	21, 919	21, 954	21, 953	21, 805	21,624	21, 324	21, 415	21, 197	21, 410	21, 563	21, 432	21, 412	21, 450
Active spindlest thousands.  Active spindle hours, total mil. of hr.  Average per spindle in place hours.	10, 588 444	9, 590 402	10, 030 421	10, 243 428	9, 928 415	9, 103 382	8, 531 358	9, 034 379	9, 427 396	10, 802 452	9, 530 400	9, 544 402	10, 802
Operationspet. of capacity	r 123. 2	125. 6	125, 4	121.7	119.7	113.6	101. 7	112.9	114.3	122. 9	126.7	114. 2	132.0
AYON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK		ł				}	-						
ayon yarn and staple fiber:		1		1			}					{	
Consumption: Filament yarn mil. of lb.	62.4	56.3	60.0	60. 1	59, 5	54. 7	62.3	62.6	61.5	65.3	62. 2	62. 1	
Filament yarn mil, of lb. Staple fiber do Imports thous, of lb.	15, 1 5, 770	14. 9 4, 326	16. 2 4, 350	18. 3 4, 233	18. 6 2, 501	16. 5 2, 795	18. 4 2, 327	18. 6 2, 428	20.3 3,265	23. 1 1, 342	20.3 1,674	22. 2 1, 369	
Prices, wholesale: Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum													
filament Odol. per lb_ Staple fiber, viscose, 1½ denierdo	. 620 . 280	.670	. 670	.670 .320	. 670 . 320	. 670	.670 .320	.670	. 670 . 320	. 670 . 320	. 670 . 320	. 726 . 352	. 740
Stocks, producers', end of month: Filament yarnmil. of lb	7. 9	7. 5	7.6	8.3	9.0	8.8	i	8.4	8.6	9.5	9. 3	7.7	1
Stanle fiber do	2.7	2.3	3.1	2. 9	3.8	6. 6	9. 2 7. 7	6.4	6.4	5.7	5. 3	4.0	
ayon goods, production, quarterly:* Broad woven goodsthous, of linear yards Finished, totaldo			463, 188 465, 693			7 467, 277			455, 500 404, 285				
White finished do Plain dyed do			64,070			424,006 47,675 289,638			45, 576 291, 141				
Printeddo			299, 005 102, 618						67, 568				
ilk, raw: lmports§thous. of lb	858	429	186	22	41	3	479	193	175	294	124	379	   <b>-</b>
Imports§	6. 220	4.682	4. 050	(3)	4. 000	4.150	4.009	4.025	(3)	4.400	4. 400	(3)	(3)
WOOL			]	1									
onsumption (scoured basis):¶ Apparel classthous. of lb	57, 040	48, 368	45, 724	52, 970	38, 412	37, 864	38, 840	38,008	37, 988	* 49, 210	37, 716		
Carpet class do do nports do do do do do do do do do do do do do	14, 250 73, 716	13, 088 57, 705	13, 676 67, 528	15, 995 63, 291	13, 668 62, 112	13, 192 57, 566	12, 685 48, 942	14, 056 35, 974	13, 708 41, 511	7 17, 850 51, 412	14, 008 48, 388	36, 234	
rices wholesale.	1. 155	1. 165	1. 195	1, 225	1, 225	1, 225	1. 225	1. 220	1. 220	1. 227	1, 255	1, 255	1. 255
Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, scoured*_dol. per lb_ Raw, bright fleece, 56s, greasy*do	. 530	. 545	. 555	. 565	. 565	. 565	. 565	. 565	. 565	. 554	. 510	. 510	. 510
Australian, 64-70s, good topmaking, scoured, in bond (Boston)*	.850	, 850	. 872	. 939	. 990	1.002	1.040	1.040	1.108	1. 165	1. 254	1. 240	1. 293
tnous. of ID			505, 562			497, 886			458, 377				
Apparel, total† do do do do do do do do do do do do do			411, 690 248, 145			408, 485 271, 009			381, 233 265, 176				
Foreign† do Carpet† do			163, 545 93, 872			137, 476 89, 401			116, 057 77, 144				
WOOL MANUFACTURES			[										
fachinery activity (weekly average):													
Looms: Woolen and worsted:													
Pile and Jacquard thous. of active hours Broaddo	2, 503	2, 632	2, 516	91 2, 322	81 2, 186	78 2, 242	61 1, 864	72 2, 171	70 2, 223	68 r 2, 282	83 2, 323		
Narrowdodo	75	70	66	47	45	43	39	45	47	7 45	49		
Broaddo	109	118	127	131 117	130 117	137	98 92	124	124	134	142		
Narrowdo Spinning spindles:	101	114	114			122		110	112	7 129	129		
Woolendo Worsteddo	108, 636 114, 434	108, 936 123, 186	99, 693 122, 115	88, 402 118, 421	82, 113 112, 268	85, 052 115, 568	71, 267 88, 899	91, 891 109, 789	23, 585 118, 720	* 93, 931 * 122, 410	92, 550 119, 535		
Worsted combs do	227	245	245	236	223	230	179	189	198	r 218	224		l

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

Worsted combs.

1. Total ginnings of 1946 crop.

227

245

245

245

245

245

246

228

118,421

112,268

115,568

117,90

118,720

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Inless otherwise stated, statistics through		- <del></del>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			194	7			<del> </del>			1948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu ary
		TEXT	ILE P	RODU	CTS—C	Contin	ued						
WOOL MANUFACTURES—Continued								-					
Woolen and worsted woven goods (except woven				l	i								
felts):* Production, quarterly, totalthous. of lin. yd Apparel fabricsdo Men's weardo			144,000 1125,310		<b>.</b>	113,865 198,021			112,034 1 97,807				<b>-</b> -
Men's wear do			60, 256 48, 841			50, 161			41, 708 41, 191		l l		1
Women's and children's wear do			15, 893 10, 994			10, 206 7, 560			11, 332 6, 348				
Blanketsdodo Other nonapparel fabricsdo	1		7,696			8, 284			7,879				
Production, total*¶thous. of lb Knitting*¶dodo	82, 915 12, 495	68, 768 9, 712	65, 276 8, 756	73, 355 8, 845	55, 732 6, 328	56, 704 5, 764	57, 335 5, 760	59, 164 6, 316	61, 796 7, 052	7 76, 760 7 9, 235	60, 836 7, 040		] <b>-</b>
Knitting*4 do. Weaving*4 do. Carpet and other*4 do. Price, wholesale, worsted yarn, 2/32s (Boston)	56, 615 13, 805	46, 624 12, 432	43, 624 12, 896	49, 425 15, 085	36, 892 12, 512	37, 824 13, 116	39, 210 12, 365	39, 704 13, 144	41, 244 13, 500	7 49, 580 7 17, 945	39, 592 14, 204		
Price, wholesale, worsted yarn, 2/328 (Boston) dol. per lb	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950	2.000	2.020	(a)	(a)	(a)
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS											ļ :		
Fur, sales by dealersthous. of dol_ Pyroxylin-coated fabrics:‡	3,919	7, 883	7,338	3,314	2,688	3,708	4,000	4,337	3,678	3,804		]	
Orders, unfilled, end of monththous. lin. yd	12,.531 7,686	12, 152 7, 159	11, 458 6, 516	9, 928 6, 642	8, 177 5, 674	7,778 4,520	7, 553 4, 043	7,724 4,994	7, 984 4, 310	7,026 4,699	7, 122 74, 543	6, 816 5, 373	
Shipments, billedthous. lin. yd	9, 423	8, 386	7, 897	8, 419	7, 121	6, 034	4, 561	5, 409	4, 975	5, 565	r 5, 138	5, 497	
		TRA	NSPO	RTATI	ON E	QUIPM	1ENT						
AIRCRAFT Exports, totalsnumbernumber	261	276	338	294	321	268	222	156	184	183	218	240	
Shipments, total*do For U. S. military customers*do	2, 277 111	2,013	1, 922 137	2, 143 105	1, 740 94	1,332 139	1, 102 104	1, 140 211	1,351 323	1, 041 239	867	790 288	
For other customers*do	2, 166	1, 914	1,785	2, 038	1,646	1, 193	998	929	1,028	802		502	
MOTOR VEHICLES	ļ				!		1	<u> </u>		1		1	
Exports, assembled, total \$number. Passenger cars \$do Trucks \$do	40, 268 19, 742	41, 678 19, 321	54, 747 25, 666	57, 284 26, 711	7 61, 502 29, 540	44, 461 22, 591	40,652 24,068	24, 317	42, 157 21, 839	7 47, 599 22, 345 7 25, 254	39, 522 20, 480	39,007 21,362	
Trucks§do Factory sales, total§do Coaches, totaldo	20, 526 347, 696	22, 357 373, 360	29, 081 421, 180	30, 573 423, 399	31, 962 382, 640	21, 870 400, 372	16, 584 379, 192	r 25, 956 349, 409	20, 318 r 420, 269	426,001	7 394, 175	17, 645 r 469, 957	401, 6
Domesticdo	1, 273 1, 115 246, 605	1, 303 1, 090 267, 015	1, 421 1, 272 301, 525	1, 650 1, 465 314, 765	1,853 1,599 284,357	1, 628 1, 409	1,806 1,694	1,765 1,570	7 1,607 7 1,412	1, 667 1, 527	7 1, 416 7 1, 141	1, 449 1, 087	1,8
Passenger cars, total do Domestic do do Constitution do Consti	226, 695 99, 818	245, 081 105, 042	280, 018 118, 234	291, 953 106, 984	261, 240 96, 430	307, 124 284, 576 91, 620	279, 631 257, 881 97, 755	261, 158 240, 358 86, 486	307, 942 285, 590 110, 720	315, 969 295, 099 118, 365	284, 730	7 366, 939 7 344, 110 7 101, 569	305, 0 285, 3 95, 2
Domestic do	77, 434	83, 276 6, 554	92,082 5,910	83, 515 5, 245	75, 696 4, 580	73, 613 3, 544	78, <b>444</b> 2, 953	66, 382 3, 169	89, 724 3, 158	94, 307 3, 962	71, 161	7 85, 971 3, 285	79, 8
Passenger cars, total	7, 194 3, 762	6, 220 3, 258	5, 536 2, 662	4, 941 2, 106	4,380 1,657	3, 306 1, 437	2,779 1,362	2,953 1,228	2,944 1,269	3, 451 1, 587	2, 988 1, 406	3, 119 1, 530	
All otherdo Chassis shipped as suchdo	3, 444 317	2, 978 334	2, 906 374	2,867 304	2,723 200	1,869 238	1,417 174	1,725 216	1, 675 214	1,864 511	1,582	1, 589 166	
Registrations: § New passenger carsdo	209, 063	214, 333	264, 714	290, 226	286, 719	269, 863	263, 167	264,866	251,655	281, 428		312, 263	
New commercial carsdodo	62, 477	63, 752	79, 344	85, 148	76, 901	65, 458	71, 647	75, 912	69, 899	87, 167	73, 737	67, 690	
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT  American Railway Car Institute:				ļ		]			ļ				
Shipments: Freight cars, totalnumber_	6, 991	7, 575	8,816	8,873	6, 409	5, 243	5, 366	4,410	5, 749	6, 401	6,964	7, 914	
Domestic do Passenger cars, total do	2, 265	1, 784 69	2, 439 53	3, 489	3, 131	4, 230	4,846 53	4,346	5, 668	6, 242	6,889	7, 661 71	
Domesticdo Association of American Railroads:	. 58	69	53	73	60	63	45	20	29			71	
Freight cars, end of month:  Number owned  Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs	1,740	1,738	1, 736	1,736	1,734	1,734	1,732	1,730	1,730	1,725	1,728	1, 731	1,7
Undergoing of awaiting classified repairs thousands.  Percent of total on line	66	68 4.1	69 4. 2	72 4.3	77 4.6	77 4.7	81 4.9	81 4. 9	78 4.7	72 4, 3	73 4.4	72 4. 3	
Orders, unfilled cars_ Equipment manufacturers do	60, 529 44, 144	66, 353 49, 934	78, 080 60, 446	84, 288 63, 935 20, 353	89, 554 66, 466	93, 159 68, 675	94, 232 70, 578	97,392 71,826	97, 645	103, 086	104, 788	99, 216 74, 635	101, 6
Railroad shopsdo	16, 385	16, 419	17, 634	20, 353	23, 088	24, 484	23, 654	25, 566	73, 416 24, 229	26, 373	25, 931	24, 581	27, 6
Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs number.	3, 175	3, 131	3,045	3,011	2, 832 7. 8	2, 735	2,778	2,709	2, 706	2,646	2, 612	2, 483	2,5
Percent of total on line Orders unfilled:	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.3	ŀ	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.6	7. 5	7.5	7.1	7
Steam locomotives, totalnumber_ Equipment manufacturersdo	1 48	45 42	52 51	36 36	30 30	24 24	29 29	40 40	46 36	35	23	30	1
Railroad shopsdo Other locomotives, total*do Equipment manufacturers*do	586	3 635 635	588 588	0 626 626	718 717	770 770	786 785	811 810	10 795	922	1, 147	1, 196	1,4
Railroad shops*do  Exports of locomotives, total†do	586 0 195	0 180	0 186	0 0 143	1 262	770 0 106	1 1 133	810	794 1 62	921 1 78		1, 195 1 87	1,4
Steam § do do do do do do do do do do do do do	78 117	119 61	73 113	71 72	133 129	19 87	57 76	98 9 89	17 45	18	36	20 67	
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS		"	""		120		"	39	-20	30	14	07	
Shipments, totalnumber_	320	273	320	420	349	321 288 33	305	365	352	375	337	394	,
Domestic do.		251 22	283 37	377 43	307 42	[ 288	271	339	262	303	273	317	

r Revised.

Data not available.

Includes wool produced for Government orders not included in the detail, first quarter, 320 thousand yards; second quarter, 2,214 thousand yards; third quarter, 3,576 thousand yards; prior to 1947, Government orders were distributed to the proper classifications.

Data for January, April, July, and October 1947 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period. For 1940-45 data for factory sales of motor vehicles see p. 24 of June 1947 Survey. Data for October 1941-February 1945 for the foreign trade series will be published later. See note on p. S-40 of August 1947 Survey regarding unpublished revisions for registrations.

\*New series. For available data for 1937-43 for woolen and worsted goods production, see p. 19 of May 1945 Survey. See note on p. B-39 of 11yl 1947 Survey for source of data on wool yarn production and explanation of a revision in the data in that issue, and p. S-40 of the April 1947 Survey for source and earliest data published for truck trailers.

Data beginning January 1946 for aircraft shipments are available on request. See May 1946 Survey for description and data beginning March 1945 for unfilled orders of "other locomotives." iRevised series. Expert series for total and "other" locomotives were revised in the May 1946 Survey (see note in that issue).

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