## SURVEY OF

# CURRENT BUSINESS 



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

## Survey of



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Published by the Department of Commerce, W. Averell Harriman, Secretary-Office of Business Economics, M. Joseph Meehan, Acting Director. Subscription price, including weekly statistical supplement, $\$ 3$ a year; Foreign $\$ 4$. Single copies, 25 cents. Make remittances direct to the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

## Price declines for farm products and

foods in February .......
(WhOLESALE PRICE INDEX, $1926=100$ )

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.





* series was revised beginning with februafy 21, 1948; data are not strigtly compabable with higutes priof to this date.

SOUREE OF DATA: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
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, oilseed 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 midFebruary. 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 freightcar 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.

[^0]
## 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 comparable figure for 1947.

The $11 / 2$ 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


[^1]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 midFebruary 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. On 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. ${ }^{2}$ 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

[^2]
## Chart 3.-New Orders for Selected Commodities ${ }^{1}$


 in the latter year.
 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 ${ }^{1}$



1 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



[^3]
## 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 supplydemand 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
[In millions of linear yards]

|  | 1946 | 1947 | Increase |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total (except tire fabrics) - | 9,144 | 9,791 | 647 |
|  | 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 |
| Towels, towelings, and wash cloths | 415 | 409 | -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, so-called--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


${ }^{1}$ 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 itemssupplies 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 unprecedented 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

|  | 1946 | 19471 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { colage } \\ 1969-97 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All clothing, | 128 <br> 128 <br> 129 <br> 129 <br> 200 <br> 109 <br> 118 <br> 196 <br> 141 <br> 149 <br> 119 <br> 194 <br> 123 <br> 123 <br> 102 <br> 125 <br> 114 <br> 126 <br> 10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Topeoats and vorercats |  |  |  |
| Separate eata and tornser |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Dreses sits, |  |  |  |
| Blouses. |  |  |  |
| Hosiery |  |  |  |
| Knited outerwar. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ 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, supplydemand 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. ${ }^{3}$ 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)

[^4]
# 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, however, apart from errors in estimation. First of all, the money received by corporations-largely from unincorporated busi-ness-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 | 25.7 |
| Plant and equipment: |  |  |
| New. | 10.5 | 14.2 |
| Unved--.-......jur | 1.1 | B. 7 |
| Inventories ( ${ }^{\text {Receivables (trade) }}$ | 7.5 | 6.7 |
| From business. | 5.8 | 4.0 |
| From consumers | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| From Government | -2.0 | -. 2 |
| Other current assets | -. 7 | 2 |
| Sources.-------- | 23.3 | 26.7 |
| Retained profts ${ }^{2}$ | 6.3 | 10.1 |
| Cash and deposits | 4.1 | 4.3 -1.0 |
| U. S. Government securities. | 6.1 | 1.5 |
| Payables (trade): |  |  |
| Business. | 3.8 | 1.0 |
| Government. | -. 8 | (3) |
| Federal income tax liability | -2. 5 | 2.3 |
| Other current liabilities. | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 0.7 |
| Bank loans (excluding mortgage loans): Short-term | 1.9 |  |
| Long-term- | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Mortgage loans. | 6 |  |
| Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans. | $-2$ | (3) |
| Net new issues. | 2.3 | 4. 1 |
| Total | 7.2 | 6. 6 |
| Plant and equipment | 2.2 | 3.3 |
| Working capital | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Refunding, refinancing, etc. | 3.8 | 2.2 |
| Retirements | 4.9 | 2.5 |
| Discrepancy (uses less sources) | . 5 | 0 |

[^5]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 operationsthat is, through retained profits and depreciation chargeswere 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 bigher 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
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1946 | 1947 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net issues ${ }^{1}$ by industry group: |  |  |
| Industrial and miscellaneous.. | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| Public utility (and telephone) | . 3 | 2.1 |
| Net issues 1 by type of security: | . 5 |  |
| Common stock.... | 1.0 | 9 |
| Preferred stock. | . 3 | 4 |
| Bonds and notes...... | 1.0 | . 8 |
| Net purchases ${ }^{2}$ by various groups: |  |  |
| Commercial banks | 3 | 2 |
| Mutual savings banks. | 2 | 2 |
| Life insurance companies | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| Foreigners------1.- | $-.2$ | 0 |
| Domestic individuals, et |  | 7 |

${ }_{1}$ New issues less retirements.
2 Purchases less sales.
Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce estimates based on Securities and Exchange Commission and other financial data.

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. The decline in manufacturing issues from 1946 to 1947 was associated with a doubling of undistributed profits, while capital requirements went up much more moderately. ${ }^{1}$

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, $1947{ }^{1}$
[Billions of dollars]

|  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |

1 Other sources and uses are not shown when they amount to less than 50 million dollars in each industry.
${ }_{2}$ Less than 50 million dollars.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce estimates based on Securities and Exchange Commission and other financial data.

[^6] profits.
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. ${ }^{4}$. 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.

[^7]
## 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 postwar 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. ${ }^{6}$

[^8]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

[^9]
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

Table 4.-Relation of Stock Issues to Total Amount of New Capital Issues, by Industry Groups, 1919-47 1
[Totals in millions of dollars]


Table 5.—Relation of Bond and Stock Yields by Industry Groups, 1919-48
[Percent per annum]

| Year | Total |  |  |  | Industrials |  | Utilities ${ }^{4}$ |  | Rails |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bond yield 1 | Preferred thock yields (high grade | Common stock |  | Bond yield | Common stock earn-ings-price ratio ${ }^{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bond } \\ & \text { yield } 1 \end{aligned}$ | Common stock earn-ings-price ratio ${ }^{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bond } \\ & \text { yield } \end{aligned}$ | Common stock earn-ings-price ratio ${ }^{3}$ |
|  |  |  | Dividend yield ${ }^{2}$ | $\underset{\text { price ratio }{ }^{3}}{\text { Earnings- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1919. | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5. 8 | 10.6 | 6.2 | 11.3 | 6.2 | 8.6 | 6.4 | 9.8 |
| 1920 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6. 1 | 10.1 | 6.9 | 12.1 | 7.2 | 10.7 | 7.1 | 5.8 |
| 1921. | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 4.2 | 7.0 | ${ }^{(5)}$ | 7.2 | 12.2 | 6.9 | 10. 1 |
| 1922 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 8.2 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 12.3 | 5.9 | 8.7 |
| 1923 | ${ }_{5}^{6.0}$ | 6.1 | 5.9 | 11.4 | 6. 0 | 10.7 | ${ }_{5} 5.8$ | 11.4 | 6.2 | 12.8 |
| 1925 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 11.2 | 5.6 | 11.2 | 5.3 | 9.6 | 5.5 | 12.0 |
| 1926 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 10.0 | 5.4 | 9.6 | 5.1 | 10.0 | 5.1 | 12.2 |
| 1927 | 5.0 | 5. 5 | 4.8 | 7.6 | 5.1 | 7.2 | 5. 0 | 8.2 | 4.8 | 8.7 |
| 1928. | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 7.3 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 7.2 | 4.8 | 9.0 |
| 1929 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 3.5 <br> 4.3 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 6. ${ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.1}$ | 4.4 | 5.2 | 8.8 |
| 1931.- | 5.8 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 2.2 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 6. 1 | 6. 1.8 |
| 1932. | 6.9 | 6.1 | 6.7 | . 7 | 6.7 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 6.3 | 7.2 | 7.6 | (b) |
| 1933. | 5.9 | 5.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 5.3 | 3.2 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.1 | (5) |
| 1934. | 5.0 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.0 | (5) |
| 1935 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 5.0 |  |
| 1936. | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 3. 5 | 6.2 | 3. 9 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| 1938 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3. 9 | ${ }_{3.5}$ | 4.1 | ${ }_{3.9}$ | 6.1 | 5.2 |  |
| 1939 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 6.4 | 3.3 | 6.8 | 3.5 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| 1940 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 8.3 | 3.1 | 9.1 | 3.2 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 9.0 |
| 1941. | 3.3 | 4. 1 | 6.4 | 11.0 | 3.0 | 11.9 | 3.1 | 7.3 | 4.0 | 21.9 |
| 1942 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 11.4 | 3.0 | 11.0 | 3.1 | 8.9 | 4.0 | 40.9 |
| 1943. | 3.2 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 8.7 | 2.8 | 8.4 | 3.0 | 6. 9 | 3.6 | 26.8 |
| 1944 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 8.1 | 2.8 | 8.2 | 3.0 | 6.3 | 3.4 | 18.4 |
| 1945. | 2.9 | 3. 7 | 3.8 | 6.5 | 2.7 | 6.9 | 2.9 | 5.6 | 3.1 | 9.6 |
| 1947 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 11.3 | 2.7 | 11.9 | 2.8 | 6. 4 | 3. 1 | 11.9 |
| 1948 (Jan.) | 3.1 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 11.6 | 2.9 | 12.1 | 3.0 | 6.9 | 3.4 | 10.9 |

[^10]
## Chart 2.-Corporate Bond and Common Stock Yields, and Earnings/Price Ratios



1 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 reported earnings for the year expressed as a
shares times average prices) of these stocks
${ }_{2}$ Data are averages of daily figures.
${ }^{3}$ 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
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. ${ }^{8}$ Since, with minor exceptions, these institutions do not buy common stock, there has been a steady growth in the demand for fixed-interest-bearing obligations.
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 Government 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 earn-ings-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,

[^11]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. ${ }^{9}$

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

| Year | Ratios to sales |  | Ratios to current liabilities |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Liquid | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Liquid } \\ & \text { assets } \\ & \text { less } \\ & \text { taxes } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Liquid } \\ \text { assets }}}{\text { and }}$ | Quick assets | $\underset{\text { assets }}{\text { Current }}$ |
|  | Percent | Percent |  |  |  |
| 1940 | 11.3 |  | 0.46 .49 | 1.20 1.22 | 1.79 |
| 1941 | 10.0 | 7.3 | . 48 | 1.18 | 1.81 |
| 1946 | 16.4 | 12.6 | . 87 | 1.47 | 2.18 |
| 1947-2d half | 11.9 | 8.9 | . 72 | 1.39 | 2.20 |

1 Excluding banks and insurance companies. Data except for 1947 are averages of yearends. 2 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. ${ }^{10}$ 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

[^12]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. ${ }^{11}$ 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 economic 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)

[^13]
# 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 $21 / 2$ 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. ${ }^{1}$ 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

[^14]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.

## 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. ${ }^{2}$ Compared to 1946, however, unilateral contributions declined in valueand 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

| [Millions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First quarter | Second quarter | Third quarter ${ }^{1}$ | Fourth quarter | Total |
| Receipts: <br> Goods and services: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods.- | 3,911 | 4, 306 | 3,877 | 3,928 | 16,022 |
| Income on investments. | 162 | 269 | 190 | 405 | 1, 026 |
| Other services. | 590 | 679 | 656 | 630 | 2,555 |
| Total goods and services | 4,663 | 5, 254 | 4, 723 | 4,963 | 19,603 |
| Unilateral transfers | 173 | 159 | 131 | 118 | 581 |
| Long-term capital: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movements of United States capital invested abroad. | 289 | 351 | 222 | 102 | 964 |
| Movements of foreign capital invested in United States. | 7 |  |  | 31 | 38 |
| Total long-term capital | 296 | 351 | 222 | 133 | 1,002 |
| Total receipts | 5,132 | 5,764 | 5,076 | 5,214 | 21, 186 |
| Payments: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods and services: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods.-- | 1,495 | 1, 529 | 1,399 | 1,624 | 6,047 |
| Income on investment | 47 | 52 | 55 | 72 | 226 |
| Other services. | 448 | 465 | 642 | 499 | 2, 054 |
| Total goods and services | 1,990 | 2,046 | 2,096 | 2, 195 | 8,327 |
| Unilateral transfers | 775 | 776 | 771 | 707 | 3,029 |
| 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 | 136 |
| Total long-term capit | 4,214 | 1,903 | 1,960 | 719 | 8,796 |
| Total payments | 6,979 | 4,725 | 4,827 | 3,621 | 20, 152 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unilateral transfers. | $+2,602$ -602 | +617 | $+2,624$ -640 | $+2,788$ -589 | +2, 448 |
| Goods and services and unilateral transfers | +2, 071 | +2,591 | +1,987 | +2,179 | +8,828 |
| Long-term capital | -3,918 | -1,552 | -1, 738 | $-586$ | -7,794 |
| All transactions | -1, 847 | +1,039 | +249 | +1,593 | +1,034 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| account: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase ( - ) or decrease ( + ) in gold stock. | +81 | -792 | -667 | -784 | -2, 162 |
| Net movement of United States short-term capital abroad. | -112 | -312 | +144 | +15 | -265 |
| Net movement of foreign short-term capital in United States. | +1,686 | -376 | -190 | -809 | +311 |
| Net inflow ( $t$ ) or outflow (-) of funds.. | +1,655 | $-1,480$ | -713 | $-1,578$ | -2,116 |
| Errors and omissions | +192 | +441 | +464 | -15 | +1,082 |

[^15]Table 2.-Grants or Loans Made Available to Foreign Countries During 1947 and Unutilized Balances ${ }^{1}$ 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 prcgram. | 350 | 105 |
| Relief in occupied countries (including deficiency appropriations) | 1, 170 | 500 |
| International Refugee Organization | 71 | 54 |
| Greek-Turkish aid | 400 | 306 |
| 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 | 1,082 |
| Reconstruction Finance Corporation (loan to the Republic of the Philippines) | 45 |  |
| Loan to the United Kingdom--- |  | 300 |
| Loans on surplus property abroad. | 101 | 192 |
| Loans on domestic surplus property | 67 | 67 |
| Loans on ship sales...... | 105 | 43 |
| Loans by the International Bank | 497 | 197 |
| Total loans. | 1,332 | 1,831 |
| Total grants and loans. | 3,957 | 3,444 |

1 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.

Table 3.-Financing United States Foreign Trade in 1947

|  | First quarter |  | Second quarter |  | Third quarter |  | Fourth 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... | 1,990 | 47.7 | 2,046 | 38.9 | 2, 096 | 44.4 | 2,195 | 44.2 | 8,327 | 42.5 |
| Liquidation of long- and short-term foreign assets, including gold | 1,181 | 25.3 | 1,204 | 22.9 1.8 | ${ }_{142} 86$ | 18.4 3.0 | 1, 240 | 25.0 1.3 | 4, 499 | 22.9 1.5 |
|  |  |  | 92 56 | 1.8 | 142 148 | 3.0 3.1 | 63 260 | 1.3 5.2 | 297 464 | 1.5 2.4 |
| U. S. loans and investments (excluding subscription to Monetary Fund |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and International Bank and purchase of debentures from Bank) | 1,082 | 23.2 12.9 | 1,680 | 32.0 11.7 | 1,292 | 27.2 13.6 | 601 589 | 12.1 11.9 | $\begin{array}{r}4,655 \\ 2,448 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 23.7 12.5 |
|  | 602 -192 | 12.9 -4.1 | 617 -441 | 11.7 -8.4 | 640 -464 | 13.6 -9.8 | 589 15 | 11.9 .3 | 2,448 $-1,082$ | 12.5 -6.5 |

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



1 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 infow of funds increasing the amount which had to be financed.

2 Includes income on investments.
${ }^{3}$ 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.

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

|  | Gross national product (billions dollars) | Exports of goods ${ }^{1}$ and services |  | Imports of goods and services |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Amount (billions of dollars) | Percent of gross national product | Amount <br> (billions of dollars) | Percent of gross national |
| 1929. | 103.8 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| 1937 | 90.2 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| 1941. | 125.3 | 6. 9 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 3.6 |
| 1944 | 210.6 | 21.4 | 10.2 | 9.0 | 4.3 |
| 1946. | 203.7 | 15.3 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 3.5 |
| 1947 | 229.6 | 19.6 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 3.6 |
| Quarterly at annual rates: First quarter | 221.0 | 18.7 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 3.6 |
| Second quarter---------- | 226.9 | 21.0 | 9.3 | 8.2 | 3.6 |
| Third quarter--.-.---.- | 229.4 | 18.9 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 3.7 |
| Fourth quarter.......- | 240.9 | 19.9 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 3.7 |

[^16]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 ExportImport 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.

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 re-sources-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 restrictions 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 services.
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 increase was, however, due to higher prices. ${ }^{3}$

Also, included here are certain transfers under the postUNRRA relief ánd 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-
${ }^{3}$ 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 ad. justments.

Table 5.-Merchandise Transactions With Foreign Countries in 1947

|  | First quarter | Second quarter | Third quarter | Fourth quarter | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Transfers to foreign countries: <br> Recorded exports, including reexports: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private.-------------.......---- | 2,999 | 3,478 | 3,073 | 3, 144 | 12,694 |
| UNRRA and post UNRRA. | 192 | 159 | 93 | 102 | 546 |
| Ship sales................-- | 179 | 114 | 82 | 68 | 443 |
| Greek-Turkey program Other government | 221 | 210 | 13 162 | 14 176 | 27 769 |
| Total recorded exports. | 3, 591 | 3,961 | 3,423 | 3,504 | 14,479 |
| Additions: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private, miscellaneous adjustments | 34 | 26 | 56 | 78 | 194 |
| Government: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surplus property...-.----- | 22 | 48 | 80 | 56 | 206 |
| Civilian supplies for occupied countries | 190 | 219 | 263 | 175 | 847 |
| $\underset{\text { Miscellaneous adjustments }}{\text { (net) }}$ | 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............ | 1,262 | 1,350 | 1,276 | 1,502 | 5,390 |
| Government. | 149 | 99 | 55 | 45 | 348 |
| Total recorded imports. | 1,411 | 1,449 | 1,331 | 1,547 | 5,738 |
| Additions: ${ }^{\text {Prinste }}$ ( |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private, miscellaneous adjustments (net) | 31 | 38 | 31 | 33 | 133 |
| Government: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Military purchases abroad.- | 36 | 25 | 28 | 30 | 119 |
| Miscellaneous adjustments (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 productionand 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. ${ }^{4}$

## 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 compod of income on the following types of loans and investments:


The rise in the income on direct investments from 554 million dollars ${ }^{5}$ 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 $1946^{5}$ 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

|  | First | Second quarter | Third quarter | Fourth quarter | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation | 433 46 | 477 72 | 426 88 | 392 72 | ${ }^{1,728}$ |
| Miscellaneous services: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 95 16 | 105 25 | 127 15 | 130 36 | 457 92 |
| Total | 590 | 679 | 656 | 630 | 2,555 |
| yments: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation. | 159 93 | 198 125 | 188 214 | 185 103 | 730 535 |
| Miscellineous services: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Criverament | 37 159 | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 99 \end{aligned}$ | 56 184 | 53 158 | 189 600 |
| Total. | 448 | 465 | 642 | 499 | 2,054 |

[^17]
## 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 residets 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).

[^18]Table 7.-Gifts and Other Unilateral Transfers in 1947

| [Millions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First quarter | Second quarter | Third quarter | Fourth quarter | Total |
| Government: Payments: |  |  |  |  |  |
| UNRRA | 264 | 188 | 49 | 1 | 502 |
| Post-UNRRA 1 |  | 1 | 103 | 141 | 245 |
| Civilian supplies for occupied countries. | 225 | 262 | 315 | 205 | 1,007 |
| Greek-Turkish aid |  | 1 | 39 | 54 | 94 |
| War damage and other transfers to the Philippine Republic. | 31 | 25 | 38 | 26 | 120 |
| International Refugee Organization. |  |  | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| Interim aid |  |  |  | 12 | 12 |
| Other transfers. | 70 | 90 | 15 | 16 | 191 |
| Total payments.- | 590 | 567 | 574 | 457 | 2,188 |
| Receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lend-lease settlement Other | 105 35 | 80 40 | 22 77 | ${ }_{7}^{4}$ | 211 |
| Total receipts. | 140 | 120 | 99 | 76 | 435 |
| Net Government payments.............. | 450 | 447 | 475 | 381 | 1,753 |
| Private remittances: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts--- | 33 | 39 | 32 | 42 | 146 |
| Net private payments... | 152 | 170 | 165 | 208 | 695 |

115 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.

[^19]Table 8.-Movements of United States Long-Term Capital in 1947

|  | First quarter | Second quarter | Third quarter | Fourth quarter | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Government: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Outflow: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lend-lease credits. | 14 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 24 |
| Credits on sales of surplus property, including ship sales. | 113 | 89 | 51 | 64 | 317 |
| Export-Import Bank --.-.-......- | 280 | 249 | 61 | 206 | 796 |
| Subscriptions to the: |  |  |  |  |  |
| International Bank | 159 | 159 |  |  | 318 |
| Monetary Fund... | 2, 745 |  |  |  | 2,745 |
| British loan. | 500 | 950 | 1,300 | 100 | 2,850 |
| Other. | 27 | 48 | 2 | 3 | 80 |
| Total outflow. | 3,838 | 1, 501 | 1,416 | 375 | 7,130 |
| Inflow-. | 50 | 34 | 39 | 47 | 170 |
| Net outflow of government longterm capital. | 3,788 | 1,467 | 1,377 | 328 | 6,960 |
| Private: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Outflow: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchase of debentures of the |  |  | 243 |  |  |
|  | 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 availablein 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 longrun financial program. The increased flow of the public's saving into insurance, the greater role played by the Govern-ment-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 trom 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

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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
[Millions of dollars]

| Year and quarter | All industries | Electric and gas utilities | Manufacturing and mining | Railroad | Commercial and miscellaneous ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1929. | 9,165 | (3) | 3,596 | 840 | 4, 729 |
| 1930. | 7,610 | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | 2,541 | 865 | 4,204 |
| 1931 | 4,712 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 1,435 | 360 | 2,917 |
| 1932 | 2,608 | (4) | 930 | 164 | 1,514 |
| 1933 | 2,137 | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | 992 | 101 | 1,044 |
| 1934. | 3,080 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 1,460 | 218 | 1,402 |
| 1935. | 3,738 | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | 1,790 | 166 | 1,782 |
| 1936. | 5,077 | (3) | 2,450 | 306 | 2,321 |
| 1937. | 6,730 | (3) | 3,330 | 525 | 2,875 |
| 1938 | 4,520 | (3) | 1, 830 | 238 | 2,452 |
| 1939 | 5, 200 | 480 | 2,310 | 280 | 2,130 |
| 1940. | 6,490 | 550 | 3,140 | 440 | 2,360 |
| 1941 | 8,190 | 710 | 4, 080 | 560 | 2,840 |
| 1942 | 6,110 | 680 | 3, 170 | 540 | 1,720 |
| 1943 | 4,530 | 540 | 2,610 | 460 | , 920 |
| 1944 | 5,210 | 490 | 2,800 | 580 | 1,250 |
| 1945: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st quarter. | 1,170 | 110 | 600 | 120 | 340 |
| 2d quarter. | 1,450 | 140 | 750 | 130 | 430 |
| 3d quarter- | 1,680 | 160 | 920 | 140 | 460 |
| 4th quarter. | 2,340 | 220 | 1,380 | 180 | 580 |
| Total | 6,630 | 630 | 3,650 | 550 | 1,800 |
| Quarterly average. | 1,658 | 158 | 913 | 138 | 450 |

1 Compiled by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, beginning 1945; earlier dataare from the Board of Govermors of the Federal Reserte 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 . Quarteriy data for 1946 and 1947 are shown on p. S-3 of the March 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 Com${ }_{2}$ In figures of certain outlays charged to current account.
prior to 1939 , electric and gas utilities.
${ }^{3}$ Included in "Commercial and miscellaneous'" prior to 1939.

## 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 $\left(^{*}\right)$ and a dagger ( $\dagger$ ), respectively, the accompanying footnote indicating where historical data and a descriptive note may be found. The terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" used to designate index numbers refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation.

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

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October | Novem. ber | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS



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


 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.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued



Metals. $\qquad$
Revised. $p$ Preliminary. tIndex is in process of revision.

 not been adjusted to census data.


 1945 were in part to adjust the series to levels indicated by 1945 census data; 1940-44 data have not yet been similarly revised.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep－ tember | October | Novem- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janul- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| MANUFACTURERS＇ORDERS，SHIPMENTS， AND INVENTORIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New orders，index，total $\dagger$ ．．－avg．month $1939=100 \ldots$ | 240 | 254 | 249 | 241 | 235 | 245 | 231 | 231 | 260 | 255 | 267 | 252 |  |
| Durable goods industries ．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． | 270 | 295 | 288 | 279 | 256 | 271 | 260 | 261 | 292 | 291 | 306 | 291 |  |
| Iron and steel and their products．．．．．．．．．do | 295 | 327 | ${ }_{819}$ | 308 | 273 | 304 | ${ }_{2} 271$ | 286 | 312 | 309 | 348 | 322 |  |
| Machinery ineluding electrical．．．．．．．．．．do． | 308 | 344 | 336 | 316 | 294 | 315 | 328 | 307 | 345 | 346 | 351 | 346 |  |
|  | 215 | 224 | 217 | 219 | 209 | 202 | 194 | 199 | 230 | － 230 | 228 | 217 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries．．．－－．．．．．．．．．－do． | 222 | 229 | 226 | 219 | 222 | 230 | ${ }_{271}^{213}$ | 213 | 240 | ＋234 | 244 | 228 |  |
|  | 274 | 290 | 288 | 288 | 283 313 | 292 | 271 | 282 | 315 | 318 | 329 | 325 |  |
| Durable goods industries．．．－－－－－－－－－－－．－－do | 292 | 311 | 312 | ${ }_{276} 32$ | 313 | 323 | 287 | 301 | 336 | 339 307 | 349 <br> 302 | 354 |  |
| Automobiles and equipment－．－．－－－－－－－－do．．．－ | ${ }_{246}^{246}$ | ${ }_{256}^{267}$ | ${ }_{263}^{268}$ | 276 268 | 2258 | 280 274 | 264 251 | 252 | 298 | 307 | 302 | 328 |  |
| Iron and steel and their products．．．．．．．－．do．．．．－ | 246 <br> 326 | 256 <br> 364 | 263 <br> 364 | 268 366 | 265 <br> 368 | 274 395 | ${ }_{340}^{251}$ | 271 <br> 352 | 294 | F 298 $\cdot$ +394 | r +405 +411 | 298 |  |
| Nonferrous metals and products．－．．．．．．．．－do． | 335 | 366 | 366 | 371 | 365 | 347 | 291 | 311 | 340 | 354 | r 383 | 348 |  |
| Transportation equipment（cxc．autos）．．．．do． | 572. | 567 | 547 | 597 | 600 | 669 | 496 | 497 | 567 | ${ }^{+} 533$ | 586 | 642 |  |
| Other durable goods industries．．．．．．．．．．．－do． | 283 | 290 | 290 | 300 | 286 | 268 | 259 | 289 | 319 | r 320 | ＋319 | 321 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries．－．－．－．－．－．．．－．do | 260 | 275 | 272 | 265 | 262 | 271 | 280 | 269 | 300 | $\ulcorner 303$ | 315 | 304 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products．．－－．．－－－－－do． | 264 | 277 | 278 | 278 | 265 | 265 | 252 | 258 | 295 | 「 296 | － 300 | 289 |  |
| Food and kindred products．．．－－－－－－．．．－do．－．－ | 291 | 309 273 | 301 | 282 | ${ }_{273}^{282}$ | ${ }_{2}^{298}$ | 292 | 295 | 332 | 335 | 358 | 336 |  |
| Paper and allied products－．－．．．．．．．－．．．．．do．．．．－ | 225 224 | 273 229 | 268 236 | 276 244 | ${ }_{252}^{273}$ | ${ }_{263}^{277}$ | 250 263 | ${ }_{266}^{267}$ | 279 277 | 「 2980 | $\begin{array}{r}293 \\ 311 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{339}^{280}$ |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal．－．．．．．．．－do．．．．－ | 224 | ${ }_{315}^{229}$ | 236 <br> 322 | ${ }_{311}^{244}$ | 250 | 263 312 | 263 <br> 289 | 266 300 | 237 | 276 338 | 311 | 339 |  |
|  | 213 | 228 | 222 | 209 | 199 | 216 | 188 | 205 | 323 | 234 | 233 | 230 |  |
| Other nondurable goods industries．．．．．．．do．．．－ | 254 | 267 | 263 | 265 | 263 | 265 | 256 | 271 | 302 | 307 | r 310 | 295 |  |
| Inventories： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 209 206 | ${ }_{232}^{213}$ | 217 238 | 224 | 226 | 228 | 228 256 | 231 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 232 \\ +261 \\ \hline 30\end{array}$ | ＋ 235 +265 | $\begin{array}{r}+237 \\ +264 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 238 |  |
| Automobiles and equipment－－．－－－－．－．－．－do | 269 | 284 | 298 | 300 | 314 | 321 | 320 | 327 | 330 | ＋207 | 325 | 316 |  |
| Iron and steel and their products．．．．．．．do． | 140 | 142 | 143 | 145 | 150 | 153 | 157 | 160 | 163 | 164 | 166 | 168 |  |
| Machinery，including electricalt－－－－－－do－．－－ | 299 | 306 182 | 316 | 326 | 334 | 339 | 341 | 343 | 346 | － 352 | 355 | 355 |  |
| Nonferrous metrls and products＊＊－－－－do．．．－ | 179 | 182 | ${ }_{887}^{184}$ | 184 | 186 | 186 | 191 | 191 | 192 | 190 | 186 | 186 |  |
| Transportation equipment（exc，autos）do．．．． | 816 156 | 860 159 | 897 165 | 928 170 | 959 <br> 172 <br> 1 | ${ }_{172}^{966}$ | 970 | 990 | 998 | ${ }^{r} 1,017$ | 990 | 982 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}156 \\ 195 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 159 197 | 165 <br> 199 <br> 18 | 170 | 172 | $\begin{array}{r}172 \\ 205 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 171 | ${ }_{206}^{171}$ | 174 | r 177 | 176 | 180 |  |
|  | 199 | 204 | 211 | 222 | 228 | 205 228 | 204 <br> 225 | 206 223 | 2207 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 210 \\ \\ 215 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}214 \\ 221 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 216 |  |
| Food and kindred products．．．．－．－．－．－．－do．．．－ | 206 | 203 | 202 | 201 | 199 | 194 | 196 | 210 | 215 | r 218 | 221 | 218 |  |
| Paper and allied products．．．．．．－．－．－．－．－do．．．－ | 187 | 192 | 196 | 201 | 206 | 218 | 229 | 239 | 245 | r 246 | $\bigcirc 247$ | 254 |  |
| Petroleum refining．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do．．． | 134 | 133 | 136 | 139 | 142 | 145 | 148 | 152 | 154 | 157 | －158 | 156 |  |
|  | 238 | 250 | 262 | 273 | 282 | 281 | 272 | 262 | 251 | 251 | 247 |  |  |
|  | 177 | 178 | 183 | 188 | 189 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 184 | 184 | 188 | 193 |  |
| Other nondurable goods industriest $\dagger$ ．．．do ${ }^{\text {do．－}}$ | 217 | 221 | 222 | 223 | 222 | 228 | 222 | 218 | 219 | 225 | 230 | 231 |  |
| Estimated value of manufacturers＇inventories＊ mil．of dol． | 20，805 | 21， 176 | 21，612 | 22，058 | 22， 424 | 22，618 | 22，678 | 22，936 | 23，120 | r 23,398 | －23， 577 | 23，702 |  |

## BUSINESS POPULATION

| OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN－OVER＊ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating businesses，total，end of quarter |  |  | 3，731．4 |  |  | －3，768． 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contract construction．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．－do．．．－ |  |  | 257.2 | －－－－－－ | －－．－．．． | r 2688 | －－7．－ |  | P 275.9 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 312.1 1.726 .6 |  |  | +316.4 +1744 |  |  | ${ }^{\square} 318.1$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1，726．6 |  |  | r $1,744.7$ |  |  | ${ }^{p} 1,754.9$ |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale trade－．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．－．－．．．－．do．．．－ |  |  | 7809.1 |  |  | r + +720.7 |  |  | ${ }^{p} 180.2$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 709.6 85.9 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 720.7 \\ +557.9 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }^{p} 727.2$ |  |  |  |  |
| New businesses，quarterly |  |  | 128.0 |  |  | －109．5 |  |  | p 85.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Discontinued businesses，quarterly．．．．．．．．．．．do |  |  | 54.4 |  |  | 「56．8 |  |  | $\bigcirc 54.2$ |  |  |  |  |
| Business transfers，quarterly ．．．．．．．．－－－－－．．．．do．．－－ |  |  | 126.8 |  |  | 102.3 |  |  | $p 98.4$ |  |  |  |  |
| INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand total．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．number．－ | 202 | 238 | 254 | 277 | 378 | 283 | 299 | 287 | 292 | 336 | 313 | 317 |  |
|  | 17 | 22 | 21 | 23 | 33 | 21 | 30 | 23 | 28 | 29 | 23 | 23 | 29 |
|  | 15 | ${ }^{20}$ | 13 | 16 | 20 | 23 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 23 |
|  | 67 | 92 | 108 | 117 | 155 | 95 | 107 | 99 | 101 | 98 | 124 | 112 | 108 |
|  | 76 27 | 70 34 | ${ }_{24}^{88}$ | 84 37 | 119 | 108 36 | 105 40 | 102 | 103 40 | 129 | 115 | 123 33 | 153 43 |
| Liabilities，grand total－－．．－．．．．－－－－－thous of dol－－ | 15， 193 | 12，976 | 15，251 | 16，080 | 17， 326 | 18，982 | 37， 137 | 14，903 | 10，034 | 21，322 | 16，345 | 25，499 | 12，965 |
|  | － 58. | 12，651 | －758 | 1，015 | －739 | ${ }_{6} 610$ | 19，863 | －655 | －829 | 1，074 | － 505 | 1，232 | 711 |
|  | 575 | 766 | 341 | 247 | 321 | 664 | ${ }_{12} 384$ | 176 | 444 | 2，301 | 537 | 455 | 820 |
|  | 11，020 | 7，654 | 11，336 | 11， 822 | 10，971 | 14，220 | 12，466 | 10，426 | 5，964 | 13，337 | 12，574 | 20，937 | 6， 892 |
|  | 1,674 1,342 | 1,396 $\mathbf{2 , 5 0 9}$ | 1,169 1,647 | 1,503 1,493 | 3,037 $\mathbf{2 , 2 5 8}$ | 1,614 1,874 | 2,280 $\mathbf{2 , 1 4 4}$ | 1,668 1,978 | 1,390 1,407 | 2,289 2,321 | 1,531 1,198 | 1，908 | 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 |

r Revised．${ }^{p}$ 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 oper． ating businesses and business turnover，see pp． $21-23$ of the May 1946 Survey and p． 10 of the May 1944 issue．
＋$R$ busised series．See notes marked＂$\ddagger$＂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 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

COMMODITY PRICES


## RETAIL PRICES

All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce Coal (U. S. Department of Labor indexes):
Anthracite-
Consumers' price index (J. S. Department of Combined i


## Ap

$\qquad$
 Cereals and bakery products*-...-.-. Fruits and vegetables Meats*Gas and electricity* Other fuels and ice* House


WHOLESALE PRICES
U. S. Department of Labor indexes:

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| nomic classes |  |
| Manufactured productso' | o. |
| Raw materials. | o |
| Semimanufactured artic |  |
| Farm products. |  |
| Grains |  |
| Livestock and poultry $\qquad$ Commodities other than farm products ${ }^{7}$ - _do_ $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Cereal products. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| foods o'…............................... $1926=100$. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Lumber |  |
| Paint and paint materials.....-.-.-.- do. |  |
| Chemicals and allied products $\dagger$........-do...... <br>  |  |
|  |  |
| Drug and pharmaceutical materials $\dagger$. do.---- |  |
| Fertilizer materials..-.-..............- do....- |  |
| Fuel and lighting materials.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. do. do. |  |
|  |  |
| Electricity |  |
| Gas |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Leather. |  |
| Shoes.. |  |
| Housefurnishing goods $\dagger$. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Metals and metal productso'----......do. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Plumbing and heating equipment.-. do
$*$ Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary
8 In August 1947 the numbe
\& 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 anuary- une 1947 rent changes were estimated rom a survey of or 6 cities each month.
Survey for explanation and for October 1946-December 1047 indexes using April 1942 prices; January 1048 indexesusing April 1042 prices are as follows. All commodities, 1531 is issues of the products, 153.6; commodities other than farm products, 154.9; commodities other than farm products and foods; 144.1 metals and metal 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 for $1923-45$ 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 retail prices of "gas and electricity" and "other fuels and ice" will be published later.

Revised series. 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 revised data for 1941-43 for the indicated series on wholesale prices, except the furniture index, see p. 23 of the November 1945 Survey The index of wholesale prices of furniture has been revised beginning January 1943; revisions prior to 1947 will be shown later; the revision has been incorporated in the greup index and other composite indexes only beginning November 1947 .

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Janu－ ary | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October | Novem－ ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

COMMODITY PRICES－Continued

| WHOLESALE PRICES－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U．S．Department of Labor indexes－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 136.6 | 138.0 | 139.6 | 139.2 | 138.9 | 138.9 | 139.5 | 140.8 | 142.0 | 143.0 | 144.7 | 147.6 | 147.0 |
|  | 132.4 | 132.7 | 133.0 | 133.0 | 133.9 | 133.9 | 134.3 | 134.3 | 134.4 | 134.7 | 135.6 | 136.3 | 138.7 |
|  | 184.6 | 193.7 | 196.6 | 194.7 | 193.0 | 193.8 | 195.9 | 199.2 | 202.3 | 204.6 | 209.1 | 213.5 | 214.2 |
| Hosiery and underwear．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．d．do．．．． | 99.3 | 100.0 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.4 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 101.4 | 103.0 | 104． 4 |
|  | 33.8 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 40.0 | 40.7 |
| Silk | 101.2 | 80.2 | 73.2 | 69.4 | 67.9 | 68.4 | 68.2 | 68.2 | 68.3 | 71.2 | 73.3 | 73.3 | 46． 4 |
| Woolen and worsted goods．－．．．－．．．．．－do．．．－ | 120.8 | 121.9 | 127.5 | 129.1 | 129.2 | 129.2 | 130.1 | 133.3 | 133.8 | 134.2 | 134.9 | 139.6 | 141.6 |
| Miscellaneous－－－－．－．－．－．－．－．－－－－－do－－－－ | 110.3 | 110.9 | 115.3 | 115.7 | 116． 1 | ${ }^{1} 112.7$ | 113.0 | 112.7 | 115.9 | 117.1 | 118.8 | 121.5 | 123.5 |
| Automobile tires and tubes $\dagger$ ．．．－．－．．．．．do．－． | 66.6 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 62.5 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 61.0 | 63.4 | 63.4 |
| Praper and pulp－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do．．．－ | 141.9 | 143.4 | 145.1 | 152.5 | 154.3 | 154.2 | 157.2 | 157.6 | 159.5 | 159.8 | 160.7 | 164.7 | 168.1 |
| Wholesale prices，actual．（See respective com－ modities．） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As measured by－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 56.9 | 55.7 | 53.8 | 54.5 | 54.7 | 54.4 | 53.3 | 52.4 | 51.1 | 50.8 | 50.4 | 49.3 |  |
| Consumers＇prices．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．－do．－ | 65.2 | 65.3 | 64．0 | ${ }^{64.0}$ | 64.1 | 63.6 | 63.1 | 62.4 | 61.1 | 61.1 | 60.6 | 59.9 | 59.2 |
| Retail food prices | 54.3 41.0 | 54.8 40 | 52.7 38 | 53.1 38 | 53.2 39 | 52.4 | 51.7 38 | 50.8 | 49.1 | 49.6 | 49.5 | 48.3 | 47.7 |
|  | 41.0 | 40.7 | 38.0 | 38.5 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 37.2 | 36.8 | 37.0 | 35.3 | 34.7 |

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE


| －nowntis <br>  | ゴ\＆ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ⿷匚⿳一由八厶口} \\ & \text {-30 } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\infty}{8}$式敢 | Niఝic ANㅓㅇ | 登気品 ్ㅐㄴㄷㅇㅇㅇㅇ |  |  | 葽管镸 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 島包忽苞 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ※y } \\ & \text { 忒№ㅇ } \end{aligned}$ | $\$$訔䁅 |  <br>  | 点№w <br>  |  |  | 路集蠋 |
|  <br>  |  |  | 含 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { = } \\ & \text { ©80 } \end{aligned}$ | NiN <br>  | Win愛Nㅗㅇ |  <br>  |  | N0\％ |
|  <br>  | 上e <br>  |  | 为 | 氙 | 䔍楽品莿审莎 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 능 } \\ & \text { 그웅 } \end{aligned}$ | NiNN <br>  |  পơocion |  |  | 長式笖 |
| －N W W 出出思 <br>  |  | 6． |  |  | 哭品：茲窓區 | 8品堅苑 |  |  | Nos |
|  | NN <br>  |  |  |  |  | 䈍呂 단心 | Nivisis鹿夺茾品 |  |  |
| $\infty$ wiogerg <br>  | 上5 $\stackrel{\sim}{0}$ <br>  |  | \＆ 울 |  | 亂出出泰家 | 象地 우양․ |  |  |  |
| －motysig <br>  |  |  | \％ | 旨 | W్ల్ర <br>  |  | 苞茜象 <br>  |  |  |
| －ow ter <br>  |  |  | 蚯 | N | 彩留踪 <br> 苃枈志 | No $\infty$ | 監器窓敀 <br>  |  | \％ |
|  | 長即芯 |  |  |  |  | 窓 <br>  | 忥忒式閭思家落岂 |  |  |
|  <br>  |  |  | 萝 |  | 氙心区̛心芯 | Nite <br>  |  <br>  |  | \％\％\％ |
|  が心 | 家显䓌 |  | － | 谷 |  ． | 谷國：罂式四 |  <br>  | な¢ | 虫㥻范 |

$r$ Revised．DPreliminary．I See note marked＂$\dagger$＂regarding revision incorporated in the index beginning June 1947.
8 Data for January，May，July，and October，1947，and January 1948 are for 5 weeks；other months， 4 weeks．
－Based on week y data combined into 4－and 5－week periods except that a week falling in December and January is prorated；see note in February 1947 Surver．
＊New series．Estimates of total nonfarm dwelling units for $1910-44$ are shown on p． 15 of the November 1946 Survey．Monthly estimates of new construction activity for $1930-45$ and annual estimates for 1915－46 are shown on pp． 23 and 24 of the July 1947 Survey．
$\dagger$ Revised series．The index of purchasing power of the dollar based on prices received by farmers was revised in the April 1944 Survey．Data for $1920-44$ for the number of new dwelling units are shown on p． 15 of the November 1946 Survey（see note in February 1947 Survey with regard to January and February 1945 figures）；since early 1945 data for new dwelling units and the indexes of building construction on p．S－6 should be considered volume of construction for which permits were issued or contracts awarded rather than volume started（see note in July 1947 survey．）The index of wholesale prices of tires and tubes has been revised beginning 1939；during the war，when production of tires and tubes for civilian use was curtailed and prices were being controlled by the Government，May 1941 prices were carried forward in the index；when post－war shipments for civilian use approximated prewar shipments the index was revised to and tubes has been incorporated into the index for the miscellaneous group and the all－commodities and other composite indexes only beginning June 1947 ．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

| PERMIT VALUATIONS, ETC.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Indexes of building construction, based on building permits (U. S. Dept. of Labor): $\ddagger$ <br> Number of new dwelling units provided |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1935-39=100 .-$ | F 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 | 191.7 |
| Permit valuation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total building construction....-........... ${ }_{\text {do. }}$ | - 153.9 | 158.3 | 218.5 | 251.6 | 244.2 | 278.2 | 306.1 | 323.5 | 319.5 | 344.7 | 285.5 | - 274.0 | 242.5 |
| New residential buildings.-.-.-.----.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 196.7 | 207.6 | 308.8 | 359.1 | 338.5 | 387.7 | 405. 4 | 447.9 | 459.1 | 516.2 | 399.8 | T 345.8 | 308.1 |
| New nonresidential buildings..............do. | -112.0 | 111.5 | 141.8 | 159.4 | 163.5 | 180.9 | 217.8 | 232.4 | 206.7 | 216.5 | 211.9 | r 228.6 | 195.8 |
| Additions, alterations, and repairs ......do...-- | +166.1 | 168.9 | 214.1 | 248.7 | 241.4 | 284.2 | 311.5 | 279.9 | 298.1 | 291.9 | 219.8 | r 230.8 | 216.2 |
| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A berthaw (industrial building) .....---... $1914=100$. |  |  | 304 |  |  | 300 |  |  | 304 |  |  | 307 |  |
| American Appraisal Co.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 381 | 390 | 404 | 414 | 419 | 427 | 437 | 446 | 452 | 456 | 464 | 468 | 472 |
|  | 410 | 419 | 434 | 444 | 448 | 448 | 458 | 479 | 475 | 479 | 494 | 501 | 505 |
| New York | 390 | 413 | 420 | 427 | 432 | 438 | 442 | 448 | 452 | 469 | 480 | 488 | 491 |
|  | 353 | 364 | 379 | 390 | 392 | 396 | 409 | 417 | 424 | 427 | 429 | 433 | 435 |
|  | 375 | 383 | 396 | 403 | 405 | 421 | 430 | 441 | 446 | 449 | 456 | 459 | 462 |
| Associated General Contractors (all types) $1913=100 \ldots$ | 277 | 280 | 282 | 286 | 290 | 204 | 295 | 300 | 307 | 312 | 314 | 318 | 320 |
| E. H. Boeckh and Associates. Inc.: Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A tlanta..........U. S. average 1926-29 $=100$ | 148.8 | 153.4 | 154.4 | 155.1 | 155.4 | 160.3 | 162.4 | 164.1 | 165.0 | 165.5 | 166.9 | 168.6 | 172.1 |
|  | 194.7 | 196.2 | 204.7 | 205.6 | 205. 9 | 211.2 | 215.5 | 216.4 | 218.5 | 219.0 | 219.8 | 225.1 | 225.2 |
|  | 172.4 | 174.2 | 177.8 | 178.1 | 178.4 | 186.6 | 188.9 | 192.5 | 195.4 | 196.2 | 196.8 | 199.8 | 201.6 |
|  | 173.9 | 175.8 | 178.0 | 178.3 | 182.8 | 187.8 | 189.9 | 191.2 | 192.2 | 193.6 | 194.9 | 198.1 | 199.4 |
| Oommercial and factory buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick and concrete: |  | 152.0 | 153.5 | 154.1 | 154.3 | 159.6 | 161.2 | 162.3 | 163.0 | 163.4 | 64.5 | 66.7 | 72.7 |
|  | 193.5 | 194.4 | 205.9 | 206.8 | 207.0 | 212.5 | 214.9 | 216.0 | 217.4 | 217.8 | 218.4 | 224.6 | 224.8 |
|  | 174.6 | 175. 7 | 180.4 | 180.6 | 180.8 | 190.6 | 192.4 | 197.4 | 199.6 | 200.2 | 200.6 | 206.8 | 208.9 |
|  | 175.2 | 176.4 | 179.0 | 179.2 | 185.4 | 187.8 | 189.4 | 190.8 | 191.5 | 192.5 | 193.4 | 200.9 | 202.3 |
| Brick and steel: do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 148.8 | 153.1 | 153.5 202.4 | 154.2 203.4 | 154.4 203.6 | 158.8 206.6 | 161.4 | 165.9 210.4 | 165.8 213.8 | 166.2 214.2 | 169.4 215.1 | 171.4 220.0 | 173.8 |
|  | 191. 1 | 192.9 178.4 | 202.4 180.7 | 1503.4 180.9 | 203.6 | 206.6 188.0 | 209.4 190.8 | 210.4 | 213.8 198.9 | 214.2 199.5 | 215.1 200.2 | 220.0 202.9 | 220.1 |
|  | 176. 1 | 178.4 175.3 | 180.7 176.9 | 180.9 177.1 | 181. 1 | 188.0 187.5 | 190.8 190.1 | 195.7 | 198.9 | 199.5 | 200.2 196.3 | 202.9 | 203.9 |
| St. Louis | 172.8 | 175.3 | 176.9 | 177.1 | 182.1 | 187.5 | 190.1 | 192.3 | 193.4 | 194.5 | 196.3 | 199.6 | 200.4 |
| Residences: Brick: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 165.8 | 178.7 | 179.2 | 180.2 | 180.4 | 184.0 | 185.4 | 185.6 | 186.9 | 187.3 | 189.3 | 191.9 | 194.4 |
|  | 204.7 | 211.2 | 217.6 | 219.1 | 219.3 | 223.4 | 225.5 | 225.9 | 228.7 | 229.1 | 231.3 | 242.7 | 239.2 |
|  | 177.0 | 185. 6 | 188.6 | 188.8 | 189.0 | 195.1 | 196.7 | 198.4 | 207.1 | 207.7 | 209.7 | 212.7 | 213.8 |
|  | 187.6 | 196.9 | 199.1 | 199.3 | 202.2 | 205.6 | 207.0 | 207.5 | 210.7 | 212.1 | 217.5 | 220.6 | 221.4 |
| Frame: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 166.8 | 182.9 | 183.3 | 183.9 | 184.1 | 187.9 | 189.3 | 189.5 | 191.0 | 191.4 | 194.0 | 196.7 | 198.5 |
|  | 208.9 | 217.2 | 225.8 | 221.6 | 221.8 | 225.0 | 227.1 | 227.5 | 231.0 | 231.4 | 234.1 | 238.8 | 243.2 |
|  | 173.9 | 184.9 | 187.0 | 187.2 | 187. 4 | 194.0 | 195.6 | 196.3 | 206.2 | 206.8 | 209.3 | 210.5 | 211.5 |
|  | 187.0 | 198.9 | 200.3 | 200.5 | 202.2 | 207.2 | 208.6 | 209.0 | 213.0 | 214.0 | 220.9 | 224.0 | 224.8 |
| Engineering News-Record: ${ }_{\text {Building }}$ (1913=100 | 297.7 | 298.8 | $3 \mathrm{CO.8}$ | 299.6 | 303.1 | 304.9 | 313.0 | 317.1 | 320.8 | 322.3 | 325.3 | 326.9 | 329.7 |
| Construction (all types) | 390.8 | 392.0 | 396.1 | 396.5 | 403.3 | 406.5 | 415.0 | 417.8 | 424.4 | 429.3 | 432.3 | 435.0 | 436.9 |
| Federal Home Loan Bank Administration: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standard 6-room frame house: $\dagger \quad 1935-39=100$ | 167.0 | 173.8 | 170.6 | 182.5 | 183. 7 | 184.8 | 185. 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined index | 168.2 | 177.6 | 185.6 | 188.8 | 189.1 | 189.0 | 188.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 166.8 | 168.6 | 170.2 | 172.4 | 175.5 | 179,2 | 181.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| REAL ESTATE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fed. Hous. Admn., home mortgage insurance: Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative) |  |  |  |  |  |  | - 295 | 7377 | 7.473 |  | 7,691 |  |  |
| Estimated 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 | 7,954 |
| Estimated total nonfarm mortgages recorded ( $\$ 2$ 2, 000 and under)* $\qquad$ thous. of dol | 847, 043 | 770, 095 | 858,675 | 941, 020 | 965, 733 | 947, 357 | 994, 787 | 988, 446 | 1,022, 648 | 1, 103, 030 | 954, 569 | 1,006, 626 | 909, 447 |
| Estimated new mortgage loans by all savings and loan associations, total. $\qquad$ thous. of dol.- | 256, 016 | 241, 263 | 288, 221 | 313, 636 | 335, 074 | 323, 368 | 353, 105 | 351, 757 | 356, 871 | 376, 000 | 311, 292 | 310, 201 | 273,202 |
| Classified according to purpose: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortgage loans on homes: <br> Construction. <br> do |  | 52, 723 |  | 70, 214 | 78,612 | 69,700 | 85, 867 | 83,355 | 86, 097 | 95, 364 | 76, 718 | 82, 234 |  |
| Home purchas | + 145,273 | 133, 399 | 61,543 161,694 | 176,395 | 186, 148 | 184, 626 | 195, 057 | 200, 183 | 203, 443 | 208, 488 | 170, 831 | 163, 703 | 140, 122 |
| Refinancing | 22,599 | 22,529 | 25,916 | 26, 149 | 28,383 | 28,948 | 28,936 | 25, 263 | 27, 322 | 28, 523 | 14, 747 | 20, 042 | 25,856 |
| Repairs and reconditioning................ do.---- | 6,795 | 7,091 | 9,665 | 10, 788 | 11,558 | 11,963 | 13, 410 | 13, 018 | 12,297 | 13, 213 | 10, 415 | 9,806 | 8,679 |
| Loans for all other purposes | 24,204 | 25, 521 | 29,403 | 30, 090 | 30,373 | 28, 131 | 30,835 | 29,938 | 27, 712 | 30, 412 | 28, 581 | 28,416 | 28,274 |
| Loans outstanding of agencies under the Home Loan Bank Board: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions. mils. of dol. | 251 | 242 | 236 | 245 | 257 | 289. | 292 | 314 | 336 | 360 | 391 | 436 | 392 |
| Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of |  |  | 596 | 582 | 570 | 557 | 544 | 532 | 520 | 508 | 497 | 486 | 475 |
| loans outstanding Foreclosures, nonfarm, index, adjusted $\dagger$ | 621 | 609 | 596 | 582 | 650 | 657 | 544 | 532 | 520 | 508 | 497 | 486 | 475 |
| 1935-39 = 100 | r 8.5 |  | r 9.2 | ${ }^{7} 7.9$ | +8.1 | 8.7 | 8.5 | r 8.6 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 8.0 |  |
|  | 57, 180 | 64,247 | 72,435 | 68,029 | 56, 545 | 50,840 | 49,357 | 51,359 | 47,990 | 54, 946 | 51,346 | 68,361 | 63,010 |

## DOMESTIC TRADE

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ADVERTISING \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Advertising indexes, adjusted: \(\dagger\) d \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 236
278 \& 245
281 \& 263
288 \& \({ }_{303}^{278}\) \& 281
320 \& \({ }_{331}^{284}\) \& 263
283 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
262 \\
308 \\
\hline 20
\end{tabular} \& 281
309 \& +284

321 \& ${ }_{214}^{277}$ \& p 269
$p 312$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 271 \& 287 \& 323 \& 333 \& 340 \& 342 \& 298 \& 280 \& 331 \& r 335 \& 330 \& - 313 \& <br>
\hline  \& 172 \& 193 \& 210 \& 222 \& 229 \& 230 \& ${ }_{3}^{215}$ \& 218 \& $\stackrel{217}{217}$ \& +214 \& 200 \& 199 \& <br>
\hline  \& 183
289 \& ${ }_{289}^{213}$ \& 229 \& 272
294 \& 285 \& 289
289 \& 303
284 \& 319
201 \& 289
298 \& 287
309 \& 258
312 \& $\pm 229$
$>320$ \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

PRevised.
 the February 1947 Survey regarding the Enginpering News-Record index of building costs; data beginning 1913 will be shown later.


 indexes were discontinued after June 1947.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1948}{\substack{\text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | Decem- ber |  |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| ADVERTISING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tide advertising index, adjusted*-...1935-39 = 100 $-\ldots$ | 205.7 | 201.0 | 194.2 | 197.1 | 196.2 | 202.9 | 218.3 | 225.9 | 231.1 | 221.4 | 220.8 | 210.1 |  |
| Radio advertising: Cost of facilities, total..............thous. of dol - - | 16,548 | 15, 102 | 16,728 | 15,548 | 16,009 | 14,994 | 14,227 | 14,461 | 15,252 | 17,376 | 16,905 | 17,780 |  |
| Automobiles and accessories-...-.........-d do..-- | 16,670 | 1,629 | 16,740 | 15,595 | 16,573 | 14,505 | 14, ${ }_{441}$ | 14,481 | 15, 527 | 17,597 | 16, 739 | 17,78 |  |
|  | 100 | 99 | 123 | 98 | 111 | 100 | 130 | 187 | 151 | 139 | 195 | 92 |  |
| Electric household equipment.....-....-- do | 273 | 224 | 249 | 284 | 301 | 275 | 314 | 278 | 345 | 379 | 333 | 511 |  |
| Financial - ${ }_{\text {Foods, }}$ food beverages, confections | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4 } \\ 4,357 \\ \hline,\end{array}$ | 458 3,924 | 532 4,344 | 508 4,049 | $\begin{array}{r}412 \\ 4,120 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}400 \\ 3,883 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 381 4,106 | $\begin{array}{r}393 \\ 4,268 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}367 \\ 4.402 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}471 \\ 5,128 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}440 \\ 4,907 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}464 \\ 5,203 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 546 | 507 | 541 | 467 | 499 | 499 | +432 | +439 | +428 | ${ }_{420}$ | +450 | 504 |  |
|  | 169 | 153 | 175 | 155 | 177 | 167 | 172 | 172 | 156 | 168 | 172 | 152 |  |
|  | 1,642 | 1,555 | 1,685 | 1,729 | 1,722 | 1,606 | 1,542 | 1,483 | 1,715 | 1,704 | 1,499 | 1,647 |  |
|  | 1,355 | 1,257 4,568 1,58 | 1,397 5,007 | 1,308 4,714 | 1,433 <br> 4,784 <br> 1 | 1,430 4,516 | 1,595 | 1,568 <br> 3,868 <br> 1 | 1,580 | 1,809 <br> 4 <br> 1967 | 1,662 4,688 | 1,848 |  |
|  | 1,845 | 1,726 | 3,934 | 1,641 | 1,877 | 1,613 | 3,982 1,132 | 3,868 1,318 | 4,268 1,314 | 4,967 1,594 | 1,688 1,820 | 5,033 1,600 |  |
| Magazine advertising: <br> Cost total | 23,963 | 32,109 | 42,617 | 40,816 | 42,801 | 40,033 |  |  | 199,308 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,383 | 1,576 | 2,325 | 2,262 | 2,601 | 2,772 |  |  | 17,555 |  |  | 2 7, 308 |  |
|  | 1,826 | 3,345 | 5, 277 | 4,663 | 4, 661 | 3,125 |  |  | ${ }^{1} 10,191$ |  |  | ${ }^{2} 13,191$ |  |
| Flectric household equipment.-............-do. | 466 | 740 | 1,169 | 1,288 | 1,541 | 1,376 |  |  | 13,872 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 7,017$ |  |
|  | 505 | 566 | ${ }_{6} 666$ | 6699 | ${ }^{698}$ | ${ }_{6} 654$ |  |  | 11,567 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 1,833$ |  |
| Foods, food beverages, confections.-.-.-. do- | 3,931 | 5,033 250 | 6,068 | 4,926 | 5,246 | 5,348 |  |  | ${ }^{1} 13,543$ |  |  | ${ }^{2} 17,399$ |  |
|  | 1,147 | 1,641 | 2, ${ }_{687}^{536}$ | 3,292 | 3, 530 | 2,667 |  |  | 12,142 16051 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 1,331$ 29,952 2 |  |
|  | 407 | , 760 | ,916 | 1,016 | 1,182 | 1,173 |  |  | 12,558 |  |  | 2 2, 585 |  |
| Office furnishing and supplies..........-- do | 369 | 851 | 863 | ${ }_{687}^{624}$ | ${ }_{8}^{995}$ | 1763 |  |  | 11,650 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 2,532$ |  |
|  | 920 | 829 5 5137 | 1,069 | ${ }_{5}^{887}$ | 860 | 1,125 |  |  | ${ }^{1} 12,878$ |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ 2, 373 |  |
| Toilet goods, medical supplies | 3,411 9,488 |  | 6,086 14,956 | 5, 924 14,677 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6, } \\ 14,740 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | -5,926 |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{1} 12,771$ |  |  | ${ }^{2} 15,691$ |  |
|  | 3,952 | 4,580 | 5,102 | 4,703 | 4, 332 | 13,413 | 3,377 | 4,132 | 4,738 | 4,763 | 4,474 | 244,524 3,229 | 3,641 |
| Newspaper advertising: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,641 |
| Linage, total (52 cities)...-..................-do. | 139, 894 | 139,993 | 167, 384 | 168, 445 | 172, 376 | 163, 130 | 145, 263 | 157, 980 | 173, 871 | 198,478 | 194, 808 | 186,913 | 155, 428 |
|  | 36, 223 | 34,588 | 39,437 | 39, 580 | 41,301 | 39, 341 | 37,778 | 40,625 | 41,610 | 44, 141 | 41, 447 | 37, 530 | 39, 600 |
| Display, total......-.-...................- do. | 103, 671 | 105, 405 | 127,948 | 128, 865 | 131, 075 | 123, 789 | 107, 485 | 117,355 | 132, 262 | 154, 337 | 153,361 | 149,383 | 115, 828 |
|  | 3,556 | 4,097 | 5,537 | 6, 473 | 6, 512 | 7, 014 | 6,214 | 6, 107 | 5,438 | 6, 552 | 5,957 | 5,215 | 5, 180 |
|  | 2,511 | 1,767 | 2,157 | 2, 008 | 1,950 | 1,933 | 2,299 | 1,769 | 1,809 | 2,194 | 2,033 | 1,986 | 2,896 |
| General. | 19,895 77 | 77, 218 | - ${ }^{23,090}$ | 92, 283 | -94, 403 | 26,011 88,831 | 22.467 76,605 | 22, 881 8651 | 27,171 97 | - 312,444 | - 32,004 | 24,935 | 20, 404 |
| GOODS IN WAREHOUSES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Space occupied in public-merchandise warehouses § percent of total. | 89.6 | 88.8 | 88.9 | 88.7 | 88.2 | 88.7 | 88.1 | 88.3 | 87.7 | 86.8 | 87.6 | 88.1 | 88.1 |
| POSTAL BUSINESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money orders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic, issued ( 50 cities): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value | 95, 899 | 90,036 | 108, 862 | 97, 079 | 89, 824 | 87, 284 | 87,320 | 81,664 | 4,041 89,874 | 91,665 | 4,185 85,095 | r $\begin{array}{r}4,765\end{array}$ | 4, 92 9265 |
| Domestic, paid (50 cities): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number | $\begin{array}{r} 14,086 \\ 193,877 \end{array}$ | 186, 444 | $\begin{array}{r} 14,755 \\ 210,579 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,651 \\ 195,527 \end{array}$ | 13,771 188,244 | $\begin{array}{r} 16,948 \\ 178,353 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,253 \\ 186,565 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,587 \\ 166,697 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,334 \\ 197,141 \end{array}$ | 15,371 223,262 | 13,922 196,844 | 15,652 214,581 | 14, 412 201,299 |
| PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly total at annual rates:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All goods and services....-............. bil. of dol. |  |  | 156.9 |  |  | 162.3 |  |  | 165.8 |  |  | 172.5 |  |
|  | ---.---- |  | 18.2 |  |  | 19.3 | ---->. |  | 20.2 | - |  | 21.3 |  |
| Automobiles and parts Furniture and household equipment....do |  |  | 5.4 |  |  | 6.1 |  |  | 6.2 |  |  | 6.6 |  |
| Furniture and household equipment...- do |  |  | 9.1 |  |  | 9.3 |  |  | 10.1 |  |  | 10.7 |  |
|  |  |  | 3.8 |  |  | 3.9 |  |  | 3.9 |  |  | 3.9 |  |
|  |  |  | 94.7 |  |  | 98.4 |  |  | 99.9 |  |  | 104.2 |  |
| Clothing and shoes .....................-do. |  |  | 19.1 | -1. |  | 19.6 |  |  | 19.8 |  |  | 20.2 |  |
| Food and alcoholic beverages...........- do |  |  | 57.6 |  |  | 59.5 |  |  | 60.8 |  |  | 64.0 |  |
| Gasoline and oil...-...-.-...........- do- |  |  | 3.4 |  |  | 3.8 | - | - | 3.8 |  |  | 4.0 |  |
| Semidurable house furnishings.....-.-.- do |  |  | 1.9 |  |  | 1.9 |  |  | 1.9 |  |  | 1.9 |  |
|  |  |  | 3.7 |  |  | 3.8 |  |  | 3.8 |  |  | 3.9 |  |
|  |  |  | 9.1 |  |  | 9.6 |  |  | 9.9 |  |  | 10.1 |  |
|  |  |  | 44.0 |  |  | 44.6 |  |  | 45.7 |  |  | 47.0 |  |
|  |  |  | 6.5 |  |  | 6.7 |  |  | 6.8 |  |  | 6.8 |  |
|  |  |  | 113.0 |  |  | 13.2 |  |  | 13.6 |  |  | 14.3 |  |
|  |  |  | 3.2 |  |  | 3.2 3.6 |  |  | 3.2 3.6 |  |  | 3.2 |  |
|  |  |  | 4.3 |  |  | 4.4 |  |  | 4.4 |  |  | 4.4 |  |
|  |  |  | 13.5 |  |  | 13.6 |  |  | 14.1 |  |  | 14.6 |  |
| RETAIL TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All retail stores: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated sales, total .-.-.-.-.-......-mil. of dol.- | 8,238 | 7, 830 | 9,283 | 9, 442 | 10,020 | 9. 489 | 9,367 | 9,629 | 10, 141 | 10,910 | 10,727 | 12,657 | 9,693 |
|  | 1, 8307 | 1,774 | 2, 1240 | 2, 2887 | 2,436 | 2,402 |  | 2,396 | 2,582 |  | 2,638 | 2,958 | 2,314 |
|  | 807 <br> 688 | 788 679 | 940 811 | 980 <br> 847 | 993 <br> 847 <br> 87 | 987 839 8 | 1,014 | ${ }_{839}^{994}$ | 1,052 | 1, 1488 | 1,070 | 1,080 | 1, 062 |
| Marts and aceessories | 688 119 | 110 | 130 | 132 | 147 | 839 148 | 153 | 8 | ${ }_{152}$ | 988 | 910 | 911 | ${ }_{116} 946$ |
| Building materials and hardware.......-do...- | 526 | 485 | 598 | 693 | 744 | 741 | 770 | 763 | 839 | 941 | 796 | 809 | 116 679 |
|  | 339 | 302 | 369 | 431 | 461 | 476 | 509 | 514 | 575 | 645 | 523 | 495 | 449 |
| Farm implements | 51 | 50 | ${ }^{66}$ | 78 | 79 | 77 | 77 | 70 | 71 | 92 | 71 | 62 | 71 |
|  | 135 | ${ }_{425}^{133}$ | 163 <br> 408 | ${ }_{526}^{185}$ | 204 | 187 | 184 | 179 | 193 | 204 | 197 | 252 | 159 |
| Homefurnishings group .-...a......... do...- Furniture and housefurnishing | 424 | 425 | 498 | 526 | 593 | 570 | 536 | 550 | 594 | 641 | 651 | 791 | 496 |
| Furniture and housefurnishings...... do..... Household appliance and radios. | 255 | 259 | 318 180 | 342 <br> 184 |  | 368 | 334 | 347 | 385 | 408 | 425 | 496 | 310 |
|  | 169 78 | 166 76 | 180 85 | 184 88 | 196 | 202 | 202 84 | 203 89 | 210 97 | ${ }_{101}^{233}$ | ${ }_{121}^{225}$ | 295 279 | 186 78 |

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

 grand total and for total durable goods, nondurable goods and service; quarterly data beginning 1939 for all series will be published later




| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued

| RETAIL TRADE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All retail storest-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated sales-Continued ${ }^{\text {Nondurable goods stores }}$. | 6,402 | 6,056 | 7,161 | 7,155 | 7, 584 | 7,087 | 6, 954 | 7,233 | 7,559 | 8,079 | 8,089 | 9,699 | 7,378 |
| Apparel group...........-.................do-.-- | ${ }^{6} 603$ | ${ }^{543}$ | 797 | 766 | ${ }^{778}$ | ${ }^{7} 707$ | ${ }^{558}$ | ${ }^{6} 606$ | ${ }_{825}$ | ${ }^{8} 858$ | ${ }^{8} 906$ | 1, 202 | ${ }_{627}$ |
| Men's clothing and furnishings ......-do. | 144 | 132 | 190 | 183 | 192 | 189 | 134 | 139 | 201 | 212 | 247 | 350 | 157 |
| Women's apparel and accessories.....-do...-- | 276 | 247 | 371 | 345 100 | 345 | 291 | 241 | 271 | 367 | 387 | 395 | 495 | 285 |
| Family and other apparel...---.....-di. do--- | ${ }_{97}^{87}$ | 77 | 107 | 100 | 1103 | ${ }^{96}$ | 77 | ${ }_{110}^{86}$ | 114 | 120 | 134 | 182 | 87 |
|  | ${ }^{97}$ | 88 | 130 296 | 137 287 | 138 | ${ }_{290}^{131}$ | 106 | 110 | 143 | 139 | 131 | 174 | 99 293 |
|  | ${ }_{995}^{281}$ | ${ }_{291}^{264}$ | 1296 1,007 | 287 1,019 | $\begin{array}{r}304 \\ 1,078 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{2 9 0} \\ 1,032 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}293 \\ 1,052 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 300 1,089 | 298 1,086 | 307 $\mathbf{1 , 1 3 1}$ | 296 1,033 | 401 1,085 | 293 1,008 |
|  | 2,342 | 2, 243 | 2, 509 | 2,504 | 2,712 | 2,518 | 2, 618 | 2,714 | 2,609 | 2, 825 | 2, 768 | 2,995 | 2, 873 |
| Grocery and combination...............-d | 1,840 | 1,778 | 1,996 | 1,979 | 2,162 | 1,995 | 2,083 | 2,170 | 2,063 | 2,243 | 2, 212 | 2,377 | 2,308 |
| Other food. | 502 | 465 | 514 | 525 | 550 | 523 | 535 | 544 | 546 | 582 | 556 | 618 | 565 |
|  | 339 | 312 | 361 | 400 | 442 | 440 | 472 | 485 | 466 | 483 | ${ }^{496}$ | 496 | 479 |
| General merchandise group --...........d. do.. | $\stackrel{992}{956}$ | 970 | 1,242 | 1,254 | 1,316 | 1, 1985 | 1,074 | 1,156 | 1,345 | 1,457 | 1,605 | 2,207 | 1,081 |
| Department, including mail-order -- do --. | 556 | 639 | 842 | 834 | 874 | 788 | 677 | 743 | 907 | 986 | 1,111 | 1,478 | 719 |
| General, including general merchandise with food...........................il. of dol. | 124 | 120 | 142 | 151 | 165 | 153 | 155 | 157 | 160 | 168 | 168 | 194 | 136 |
| Other general mdse, and dry goods..-do.... | 96 | 93 | 118 | 120 | 130 | 120 | 110 | 115 | 132 | 141 | 149 | 210 | 104 |
| Variety .............................-do. | 116 | 117 | 141 | 149 | 147 | 134 | 133 | 140 | 146 | 162 | 177 | 326 | 122 |
|  | 849 215 | 833 220 | 948 | ${ }_{283}^{925}$ | 954 272 | 905 <br> 249 <br> 1 | 887 <br> 251 <br> 1 | 884 <br> 238 <br> 18 | ${ }_{244}^{930}$ | 1,018 | ${ }_{214}^{985}$ | 1,313 | 1,018 |
| Feed and farm supply | 197 | 190 | 191 | 146 | 144 | 155 | 153 | 139 | 244 | 181 | 189 | 260 | 240 309 |
|  | 141 | 135 | 152 | 144 | 151 | 134 | 134 | 148 | 132 | 162 | 162 | 246 | 144 |
| Other .-..........-................................-d | 296 | 288 | 341 | 352 | 387 | 368 | 349 | 359 | 381 | 409 | 420 | 562 | 325 |
| Unadjusted, combined index $\ldots . .-1935-39=100 .$. | 253.5 | 262.4 | 281.5 | 294.8 | 301.3 | 302.9 | 287.1 | 289.7 | 323.6 | 328.6 | 342.1 | 386.1 | 293.0 |
| Durable goods stores ...................-do-..-- | 227.9 | 240.6 | 263.2 | 287.4 | 302.2 | 309.4 | 298.4 | 297.3 | ${ }_{332.6}$ | 343.1 | 348.6 | 367.5 | 287.1 |
| Nondurable goods stores...................do. | $\stackrel{261.9}{ }$ | 269.5 | 287.5 | 297.2 | 301.0 | 300.8 | 283.4 | 287.2 | 320.7 | 323.9 | 340.0 | 392.1 | 294.9 |
| Adjusted, combined index ..-................do. | 231.7 | 287.6 | 291.0 | 297.6 | 299.7 | ${ }^{301.6}$ | 301.2 | 298.0 | 314.7 | 317.6 | 324.7 | 329.9 | 324.0 |
| Durable goods stores.....-................do. | 262.2 | ${ }^{274.3}$ | 280.7 | 289.4 | 287.4 | 297.7 | ${ }^{296.9}$ | 297.5 | 322.5 | 327.6 | 331.5 | 340.5 | 328.8 |
|  | 198.3 | 213.6 | 219.9 | 233.6 | 214.1 | 222.1 | 222.8 | 220.4 | 243.1 | 255.8 | 252.1 | 265.0 | 260.8 |
| Building materials and hardware....-do | 307.6 | 313.1 | 316.8 | 322.7 | 332.1 | 343.1 | 353.4 | 359.5 | 388.3 | 395.8 | 401.2 | 408.3 | 393.3 |
|  | 371.2 | 3818.0 | 392.7 | 390.5 | 428.1 | ${ }^{444.2}$ | 426.7 | 428.4 | 455.6 | 439.4 | 464.8 | 463.8 | 434.0 |
|  | 410.2 | 418.2 | 432.4 | 435.9 | 430.3 303 | 442.6 | 417.4 | 416.0 | 438.6 | 409.1 | 415.4 | 426.3 | 410.1 |
| Nondurable goods stores .-...........--.-. do | 288.0 283.3 | 291.9 280.5 | 294.3 288.7 | 300.3 292.6 | 303.7 301.9 | 302.9 300.3 | 302.6 <br> 293.8 | ${ }_{2}^{298.1}$ | 312.1 313.9 | 314.3 293.8 | 322.5 321.5 | 326.5 <br> 310.8 | 322.4 290.9 |
|  | 283.3 247.3 | 280.5 246.8 | 288.7 252.6 | 249.4 | 301.9 250.1 | 304.3 248.8 | 293.8 246.5 | 277.0 252.3 | 313.9 <br> 254.6 | 293.8 297.1 | 32.5 254.4 | 310.8 <br> 251.4 | 255.5 |
| Eating and drinking places...-.......-. do | 413.6 | 410.4 | 407.7 | 414.2 | 416.1 | ${ }^{406.5}$ | 409.6 | 406.0 | 418.3 | 426.7 | 408.6 | 423.1 | 418. 6 |
|  | 316.3 | 322.1 | 322.0 | 332.3 | 331.8 | 329.0 | 329.8 | 324.4 | 340.6 | 355.2 | 357.0 | 363.4 | 372.8 |
| Filling stations. | 174.6 | 177. 6 | 183.9 | 200.2 | 203.0 | 201.9 | 221.7 | 221.3 | 218.7 | 219.6 | 240.9 | 230.2 | 243.3 |
| General merchandis | 233.9 | 236.7 | 240.9 | 24.2 | ${ }^{254.2}$ | 253.1 | 251.6 | ${ }^{2419.5}$ | 258.0 | 248.4 | 266.6 | 272.6 | 248.2 |
|  | 302.4 | 317.6 | 318.9 | 314.0 | 315.8 | 3295 | 317.5 | 313.4 | 329.2 | 335.1 | 343.3 | 353.8 | 350.3 |
| Estimated inventories, total* --.-.-.-. mil.of dol-- | ${ }^{8,943}$ | 9,441 | 9,954 | 9,971 | 9,665 | 9,357 |  | 9,507 | 10,022 | 10,626 | 10, 865 | 9,892 |  |
|  | 3,192 5,751 | $\mathbf{3 , 4 1 6}$ $\mathbf{6 , 0 2 5}$ | 3,774 $\mathbf{6 , 1 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 7 9 6}$ $\mathbf{6 , 1 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 6 8 8}$ 5,977 | 3,608 5 5,749 | 3, 5,587 | 3,589 5,918 | 3,854 6,168 | 3,983 6,643 | 4.137 6,728 | 3,756 6,136 | 3,926 6,236 |
| Ohain stores and mail-order houses: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales, estimated, total*.......................do.. | 1,700 | 1,668 | 2,031 | 2,038 | 2, 158 | 1,997 | 1,938 | 2, 036 | 2,133 | 2,319 | 2,348 | 2,851 | 2, 013 |
|  | 163 | 153 | 246 | 240 | 244 | 229 | 181 | 187 | 246 | 253 | 260 | 352 | 174 |
|  | 30 | 27 | 45 | 40 | 41 | 39 | 25 | 27 | 44 | 47 | 55 | 65 | 82 |
|  | 73 | 72 | 118 | 111 | 115 | 103 | 88 | 90 | 109 | 113 | 116 | 162 | 80 |
|  | $\stackrel{46}{29}$ | 41 | 62 35 | 69 38 | 68 44 | 68 | 53 45 | 55 | 72 | 71 | 67 | ${ }_{56}^{96}$ | 47 |
| Automotive parts and accessories*--.......do ${ }^{\text {Building materials* }}$ | 29 65 | 28 63 | 35 74 | 38 83 | 44 90 | ${ }_{93}^{44}$ | 45 97 | 46 99 | 42 | 117 | 47 88 | $\stackrel{56}{76}$ | $\stackrel{28}{79}$ |
|  | 66 | 64 | 70 | 67 | 69 | 65 | 65 | 68 | ${ }_{6} 6$ | 69 | 68 | 97 | 67 |
|  | 52 | 47 | 52 | 51 | 52 | 50 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 54 | 50 | 54 | 50 |
| Furniture and housefurnishings*-.-.-.-- do...- | 18 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 27 | $\stackrel{26}{509}$ | 24 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 35 | 42 | 21 |
| General merchandise group* .-...-.-...-do...- | 387 | 389 | 508 | 532 | 552 | 509 | 473 | 518 | 593 | 645 | 696 | 954 | 449 |
| Department, dry goods, and general merchandise* | 203 | 202 | 280 | 303 | 328 | 304 | 279 | 303 | 347 | 366 | 399 | 528 | 249 |
| Mail-order (catalog sales)*-..-.-........do...- | 75 | 77 | 96 | 88 | 85 | 77 | 68 | 82 | 108 | 126 | 132 | 130 | 84 |
|  | 100 633 | 101 | 122 |  | 127 | 116 681 | 115 683 | 121 | 126 | 140 | 153 | ${ }_{786}^{281}$ | 105 804 |
| Grocery and combination*---.....-....-do.- | 633 | 629 | 713 | 689 |  | 661 | 683 | 722 | 662 | 754 | 755 | 786 |  |
| Indexes of sales: Unadjusted, combined index* $\ldots \ldots 1935-39=100$ | 226. 5 | 240.6 | 263.6 | 275.5 | 275.6 | 277.1 | 258.3 | 257.0 | 295.6 | 301.6 | 320.0 | 377.2 | 259.0 |
| Adjusted, combined index*-...-.........do... | 252.7 | 262.0 | 269.9 | 275.7 | 278.6 | 280.9 | 280.5 | 280.3 | 291.0 | 287.7 | 297.4 | 301.9 | 289.6 |
|  | 260.6 | 261.6 | 287.9 | 292.0 | 308.0 | 305.0 | 306.5 | 300.6 | 326. 1 | 300.8 | 323.3 | 320.8 | 282.3 |
| Men's wear*-..--.....................- do | 268.7 | 260.8 | 276.5 | 268.2 | 294.4 |  | 292.1 | 305.7 | 346.5 390.2 |  | 333. 7 | 304.5 <br> 397 |  |
| Women's wear*-.......................-do- | 308.5 | 319.0 | 365. 7 | 379.9 | 394.2 229 | 383.1 238.4 | 382.3 241.2 | 360.3 <br> 240.8 | 390.2 <br> 253.7 | 365.9 246.6 | 398.0 244.8 | 397.3 256.9 | ${ }_{213.5}^{353.1}$ |
| Shoes*-.....-..........-.-.-.-..-. do | 211.5 <br> 199.4 | 205.8 201.2 | 217.3 219.1 | $\stackrel{217.1}{2}$ | 229.7 246.0 | 241.6 | 232.4 | 240.8 240.0 | 228.3 | $\stackrel{246.3}{213.3}$ | ${ }^{2450.4}$ | 251.8 | 213.5 203.7 |
|  | 283.8 | 32.7 | 313.3 | 299.9 | 306.5 | 325.1 | 328.6 | 333.7 | 361.5 | 334.8 | 326.1 | 334.4 | 345.2 |
|  | 230.6 | 236.0 | 231.9 | 229.1 | 230.2 | 223.9 | 222.9 | 229.0 | 229.7 | 227.2 | 226.0 | 226.8 | 230.8 |
| Eating and drinking* ---.-............-do. | 226.4 | 221.8 | 220.8 | 220.8 | 223.5 | ${ }_{256} 226$ | 22.8 | 220.2 | 221.3 | 218.7 | 211.9 | 219.1 | 218.9 |
| Furniture and housefurnishings*.......do. | 228.5 | 257.4 | 234.4 | 224.2 | 242.0 | 256.9 | 243.1 | 245.9 | 265.1 | 218.5 | 279.3 | 269.3 | 258.2 |
| General merchandise group ${ }^{*}$----.-.-.-do | 239.0 | 244.7 | 259.2 | 267.0 | 271.7 | 275.2 | 273.9 | 272.4 | 286.3 | 275.0 | 292.6 | 306.0 | 268.5 |
| Department dry goods, and general merchan-dise*- --........................ $1935-39=100$. | 274. 3 | 282.3 | 307.4 | 316.6 | 324.6 | 332.6 | 329.0 | 322.4 | 347.9 | 322.7 | 347.9 | 350.5 | 322.5 |
|  | 223.1 | 234.4 | 239.9 | 244.1 | 269.1 | 265.8 | 270.0 | 276.3 | 259.0 | 265.7 | 283.0 | 305.0 | 256. 5 |
|  | 192.7 | 192.8 | 197.2 | 204.4 | 192.9 | 193.7 | 192.7 | 194.2 | 208.7 | 207.4 | 214.7 | 240.4 | 193. 4 |
| Grocery and combination*..........-.-.-do. | 292.9 | 306.8 | 311.3 | 320.1 | 316.1 | 316.7 | 320.5 | 322.4 | 326.0 | 339.5 | 338.1 | 337.5 | 350.1 |
| Department stores: <br> Accounts, collections, and sales by type of payment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accounts receivable: $\quad 1941$ average $=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 145 |  |  | 204 | 263 |  |
| Charge accounts§ - - Instalment 1941 average $=100$ | 174 | 183 | 75 | 163 79 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 87 | ${ }_{95}$ | 111 | -136 | 128 |
| Ratio of collections to accounts receivable: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Charge accounts8 ....................-percent.. | 52 | 52 | 56 | 54 | 56 | 54 | 53 | 51 | 53 | 57 | 55 | 53 | 53 |
| Instalment accounts§...--..............-do.... | 30 | 29 | 33 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 24 |
| Sales by type of payment: ** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 54 | 53 | 53 |  |  |
| Chars sales-.........percent of total sales.- | $\stackrel{57}{ }{ }^{3}$ | 56 38 | ${ }_{38}$ | ${ }_{39}$ | ${ }_{39}$ | 39 | 37 | 38 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 39 |
|  | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |

${ }^{*}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. §Minor revisions in the figures prior to November 1941 are available on request. 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 for $1942-46$ 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 inventories will be published later.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data were revised in the January 1948 Survey; see note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-7 for explanation and reference to revised data.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary }}}{ }$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## DOMESTIC TRADE－Continued



|  |  Nownooommv |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  onnonogaoo |  | N30 | WN： |
|  |  CNOCOMONNO |  | 氙家 | U్ర్రీ్రీ |
|  |  $\infty-\infty$ onencricta． |  | ®\％ |  |
| OWM |  <br>  |  |  |  |
|  |  <br>  | 兆窓 <br>  | N00 |  |
|  |  momonton | 苦㤩兑 <br>  |  |  |
|  |  <br>  | 気象藻 <br> 荢監落 | N（\％） |  <br> Wi wis |
|  |  －ociocooso |  <br> 茹身器 | 氙氮 |  |
| PANO |  －or 000000 | 谷式舞象荡 |  |  |
|  |  <br>  | 忥忥長辰蔓舞 | N్心u |  |
|  |  －OWNDNO OOOS |  | 易足 |  |
|  |  －$-v \infty v+\infty \infty 000$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { yy } \\ & \text { 䍖害 } \end{aligned}$ |  |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND．WAGES



${ }^{-}$Revised．${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary．
＂New series．See note marked＂t＂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 revisions in the sales figures．Estimates of the labor force for July 1945 to date have been pu
series and $1940-46$ data for the series on noninstitutional population will be published later． series and 1940－46 data for the series on noninstitutional population will be published later．
vey $\dagger$ 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＂$\dagger$＂on pp．S－8 and S－9 of September 1947 Sur－ vey with regard to published and unpublished revisions in the estimates of employees in nonagricultural establishments and fin the indexes of department store sales，except the indexes for the visions for 1919－46 for this district will be shown later

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | Apri] | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline EMPLOYMENT-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Estimated production workers in manufacturing industries, total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)* \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Durable goods industries ..........thousands..- \& 12,511 \& 12,593
6,502 \& 12,614
6,532 \& 12,524
6,528 \& 12,341
6,426
1 \& 12,404
6,488 \& 12,294
6,307 \& 12,640
6,401 \& 12,832
6,473 \& 12,850
6,518 \& \(\stackrel{r}{\mathrm{r}} \mathrm{r} \mathbf{1 2 , 8 8 1}\) \&  \& \({ }^{p} 12,833\) \\
\hline Iron and steel and their products...----.-do---- \& 1, 552 \& 1,562 \& 1,567 \& 1,567 \& I, 555 \& 1,562 \& 1,547 \& 1,572 \& 1,580 \& 1,583 \& 1,592 \& r 1,605 \& p 1, 599 \\
\hline Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills thousands \& 480 \& 483 \& 482 \& 487 \& 491 \& 497 \& 498 \& 503 \& 499 \& 498 \& 498 \& 498 \& \\
\hline Electrical machinery-...................- do...- \& 598 \& 601 \& 599 \& 567 \& 554 \& 574 \& 557 \& 559 \& 567 \& 577 \& 584 \& 585 \& \({ }^{p} 576\) \\
\hline Machinery, except electrical...............-do \& 1,173 \& 1,181 \& 1,189 \& 1,197 \& 1, 194 \& 1,185 \& 1,149 \& 1,175 \& 1,185 \& 1, 190 \& 1,194 \& \({ }^{\sim} 1,210\) \& p 1, 218 \\
\hline Machinery and machine-shop products do- \& 382
60 \& 385
59 \& 386
58
58 \& 386
57 \& 384 \& 382 \& 1,373
50 \& 376 \& 378 \& \(\begin{array}{r}378 \\ 51 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 376
50 \& 377 \& \\
\hline Machine tools \(\ddagger\)...------------------- do- \& 60 \& \({ }^{59}\) \& 58 \& 57 \& \({ }^{55}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}53 \\ 789 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}50 \\ 785 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 52 \& 52
798 \& \({ }_{795}\) \& 50
797 \& \(\begin{array}{r}511 \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \\
\hline Automobiles-............................do...- \& 750 \& 79 \& 798 \& 807 \& 751 \& 789 \& 785 \& 772 \& 78 \& 795 \& \& . 813 \& \({ }^{2} 82{ }^{\text {a }}\) \\
\hline Transportation equipment, except automobiles thousands. \& 474 \& 472 \& 471 \& 477 \& 466 \& 463 \& 395 \& 397 \& 406 \& 420 \& - 446 \& 457 \& p 458 \\
\hline Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) \(\ddagger\) do. \& 144 \& 142 \& 141 \& 142 \& 138 \& 134 \& 129 \& 131 \& 130 \& -134 \& \(r 136\) \& 136 \& \({ }^{2} 488\) \\
\hline Aircraft engines \(\ddagger\)----.-.-.-.-.-.- do \& 30 \& 29 \& 128 \& 28 \& 27 \& 27 \& 27 \& 27 \& \({ }_{93}^{27}\) \& \({ }^{26}\) \& 26 \& 26 \& \\
\hline Shipbuilding and boatbuilding \(\ddagger\).-......do \& 142 \& 141 \& 140 \& 144 \& 140 \& 140 \& 88 \& 87 \& 93 \& \({ }^{+100}\) \& 118 \& 126 \& \\
\hline Nonferrous metals and products..-.-....do...- \& 428 \& 432 \& 430 \& 424 \& 412 \& 401 \& 386 \& 390 \& 394 \& 397 \& 399 \& \(\bigcirc 402\) \& - 398. \\
\hline Lumber and timber basic products.....-- do \& \({ }_{471}\) \& 598 \& 611
489 \& \(\begin{array}{r}627 \\ 503 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{5}^{651}\) \& 665
535 \& \({ }_{5}^{658}\) \& \({ }_{552}^{679}\) \& 678 \& \({ }_{550}^{681}\) \& 680
547 \& \({ }^{-678}\) \& \({ }^{\text {p }} 661\) \\
\hline Sawmills and logzing campş̧.........-do \& 471 \& 447 \& 489
440 \& \({ }_{433}^{503}\) \& 524
425 \& \({ }_{426}^{535}\) \& 531
419 \& \({ }_{433}^{552}\) \& 550
438 \& 550 \& 547 \& 544 \& \\
\hline Furniture and finished lumber products. do \& \({ }_{230}^{432}\) \& 445 \& 440
234 \& 429 \& \({ }_{226}^{425}\) \& 4227 \& 419 \& 433
230 \& \({ }_{233}^{438}\) \& \({ }_{239}{ }^{446}\) \& +244 \& 4 \& p \(45 \%\) \\
\hline Stone, clay, and glass products..---------10 \& 425 \& 424 \& 427 \& 429 \& 418 \& 423 \& 411 \& 424 \& 427 \& 429 \& 432 \& 433 \& D 425 \\
\hline Nondurable goods industries......-.-...-.-do \& 6, 082 \& 6,091 \& 6,082 \& 5, 996 \& 5, 915 \& 5,916 \& 5,987 \& 6,239 \& 6,359 \& r 6,332 \& \({ }^{+6,304}\) \& 6,320 \& \({ }^{\circ} 6,226\) \\
\hline 
\(\qquad\) \& 1,242 \& 1,247 \& 1,242 \& 1,223 \& 1,197 \& 1,179 \& 1,158 \& 1,172 \& 1, 192 \& 1,217 \& 1,238 \& \({ }^{\text {r 1, } 256}\) \& p 1, 258 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Cotton manufacturing, except small wares \& \\
thousands
\end{tabular} \& 518 \& 520 \& 519 \& 517 \& 509 \& 502 \& 493 \& 494 \& 499 \& 508 \& 517 \& 523 \& \\
\hline Silk and rayon goods§....................do. \& 107 \& 107 \& 107 \& 105 \& 103 \& 102 \& 100 \& 102 \& 103 \& 106 \& 107 \& 109 \& \\
\hline Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing) \(\qquad\) thousands. \& 180 \& 179 \& 175 \& 170 \& 164 \& 163 \& 158 \& 163 \& 169 \& 171 \& 174 \& 177 \& \\
\hline Apparel and other finished textile products thousands. \& 1,090 \& 1,119 \& 1,120 \& 1,066 \& 1,037 \& 1,040 \& 1,040 \& 1,122 \& 1,149 \& 1,181 \& 1,171 \& 1,199 \& p 1, 204 \\
\hline Men's clothing \& 285 \& 288 \& 288 \& 284 \& 281 \& 285 \& 278 \& 295 \& 299 \& 307 \& 309 \& 311 \& \\
\hline Women's clothing§ \& 422 \& 439 \& 442 \& 408 \& 389 \& 389 \& 400 \& 440 \& 452 \& 462 \& 452 \& 471 \& \\
\hline Leather and leather products.----.-.....-d \& 362 \& 364 \& 363 \& 358 \& \({ }^{345}\) \& 346 \& 349 \& 360 \& 364 \& \({ }^{366}\) \& 369 \& 373 \& 3 \\
\hline Foots and shoess..-.-.-.-...........- do \& 1, \({ }_{098}^{223}\) \& 1,059 \& 1,055 \& 1,068 \& 1,077 \& 1,114 \& \(\begin{array}{r}217 \\ 1,203 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 1,344 \& 1,381 \& 1,259 \& 1.197 \& 231
\(+1,165\) \& \\
\hline Food and kiudred products .-............- \({ }^{\text {Baking }}\) do \& 212 \& 208 \& 210 \& 212 \& 211 \& 213 \& 217 \& 218 \& 220 \& 225 \& 225 \& - 221 \& p 1,094 \\
\hline Canning and preserving \$-1.-.-..........-do \& 158 \& 138 \& 129 \& 135 \& 136 \& 155 \& 246 \& 350 \& 384 \& 240 \& 172 \& 149 \& \\
\hline Slaughtering and meat packing \(\delta\).....-. - do \& 184 \& 178
89 \& 172 \& 168 \& 173 \& 176 \& 182 \& 183 \& 182 \& 183 \& 192 \& 204 \& \\
\hline Papaceo and allied products..................- \({ }^{\text {do }}\) do \& 386 \& 387 \& 387 \& 385 \& 381 \& 381 \& 373 \& 380 \& 381 \& 385 \& 387 \& - 390 \& P 86

387 <br>
\hline  \& 192 \& 193 \& 194 \& 182 \& 193 \& 195 \& 194 \& 197 \& 197 \& 197 \& 198 \& 200 \& P 387 <br>
\hline Printing, publishing, and allied industries \& 417 \& 420 \& 421 \& 421 \& 422 \& 423 \& 422 \& 426 \& 429 \& 433 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Newspapers and periodicals ...........-do...- \& 135 \& 137 \& 139 \& 140 \& 141 \& 142 \& 142 \& 143 \& 144 \& 145 \& 145 \& 146 \& , 431 <br>
\hline Printing, book and jobs ....................do \& 178 \& 178 \& 177 \& 176 \& 175 \& 176 \& 176 \& 176 \& 178 \& 181 \& 182 \& 183 \& <br>
\hline Chemicals and allied products...-.-......-do \& 564 \& 568 \& 569 \& 565 \& 561 \& 543 \& 547 \& 547 \& 563 \& 572 \& - 577 \& 579 \& ${ }^{\text {p }} 577$ <br>
\hline Chemicals \& ${ }^{r} 193$ \& -193 \& 「194 \& -196 \& r 196 \& $\checkmark 199$ \& +198 \& r 196 \& - 195 \& - 195 \& '196 \& 198 \& <br>
\hline Products of petroleum and coal...........-do \& 154 \& 155 \& 155 \& 154 \& 158 \& 160 \& 163 \& 163 \& 163 \& 162 \& '163 \& r 162 \& 160 <br>
\hline  \& 106 \& 107 \& 107 \& 106 \& 109 \& 110 \& 112 \& 112 \& 111 \& 110 \& 110 \& 110 \& <br>
\hline  \& 240 \& 240 \& 238 \& 234 \& ${ }_{119}^{223}$ \& ${ }_{118}^{219}$ \& ${ }_{115}^{212}$ \& 215 \& 215 \& 220 \& ${ }^{+} 223$ \& '225 \& - 223 <br>
\hline Rubber tires and inner tubess,---.-.-do.-.-- \& 128 \& 127 \& 126 \& 123 \& 119 \& 118 \& 115 \& 117 \& 113 \& 114 \& 115 \& 115 \& <br>
\hline facturing (U. S. Dept. of Labor) $\dagger \quad . \quad 1939=100$ \& 152.7 \& 153.7 \& 154.0 \& 152.9 \& 150.6 \& 151.4 \& 150.1 \& 154.3 \& 156.6 \& r 156.9 \& 157.2 \& r 158.2 \& <br>
\hline Durable goods industries ............-.....-. do. \& 178.0 \& 180.1 \& 180.9 \& 180.8 \& 178.0 \& 179.7 \& 174.7 \& 177.3 \& 179.3 \& 180.5 \& 182.1 \& r 183.9 \& $p 183.0$ <br>
\hline Iron and steel and their products-.-......-do. \& 156.5 \& 157.5 \& 158.1 \& 158.0 \& 156.8 \& 157.5 \& 156.1 \& 158.5 \& 159.3 \& 159.7 \& 160.6 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 161.9}$ \& $\triangle 161.3$ <br>
\hline Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills \& 123.5 \& 124.4 \& 124.2 \& 125.3 \& 126.4 \& 128.0 \& 128.2 \& 129.5 \& 128.4 \& 128.2 \& 128.2 \& 128.2 \& <br>
\hline Electrical machinery.......................do. \& 230.8 \& 232.0 \& 231.3 \& 218.7 \& 213.8 \& 221.5 \& 215.0 \& 215.6 \& 218.9 \& r 222.7 \& r 225.4 \& r 225.8 \& \%22.4 <br>
\hline Machinery, except electrical.--.---.-.-.-do \& 222.0 \& 223.5 \& 225.1 \& 226.6 \& 225.9 \& 224.2 \& 217.4 \& 222.4 \& 224.3 \& 225.1 \& 225.9 \& +229.0 \& ¢ 229.5 <br>
\hline Machinery and machine-shop products do. \& 188.8 \& 190.3 \& 190.6 \& 190.8 \& 189.6 \& 188.7 \& 184.5 \& 185.9 \& 187.0 \& 186.7 \& ${ }^{+} 186.7$ \& 187.6 \& <br>
\hline Machine tools $\ddagger$--.......-..--.............do \& 163.2 \& 161.1 \& 158.4 \& 156. 1 \& 150.5 \& 145.9 \& 136.8 \& 141.6 \& 141.2 \& 140.4 \& 137.4 \& 137.9 \& <br>
\hline  \& 187.7 \& 196.6 \& 198.2 \& 200.5 \& 186.5 \& 196.2 \& 195.0 \& 192.0 \& 198.3 \& 197.7 \& 198.2 \& - 202.1 \& 203.7 <br>
\hline Transportation equipment, except automobiles \& 298.4 \& 297.6 \& 296.7 \& 300.8 \& 293.7 \& 291.8 \& 248.9 \& 250.0 \& 255.6 \& 264.8 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) $\ddagger$ - $60 . .-$. \& 362.8 \& 357.6 \& 355.8 \& 357.6 \& 348.4 \& 337.4 \& 326.0 \& 329.3 \& 327.0 \& - 237.4 \& + 3431.2 \& 342.8 \& P 288.4 <br>
\hline Aircraft engines $\ddagger$.-.-.-.-.............do \& 331.4 \& 321.8 \& 314.9 \& 315.8 \& 303.4 \& 302.5 \& 301.1 \& 299.9 \& 299. 2 \& 294.8 \& 291.0 \& 291.0 \& <br>
\hline Shipbuilding and boatbuilding $\ddagger .$. ......do \& 205.7 \& 203.3 \& 20.8 \& 207.8 \& 202.7 \& 202.7 \& 126.7 \& 125.8 \& 134.3 \& r 144.7 \& -169.9 \& 181.5 \& <br>
\hline Nonferrous metals and products.-.-......do \& 186.9 \& 188. 9 \& 187.5 \& 184.8 \& 179.6 \& 175.1 \& 168.6 \& 170.0 \& 171.7 \& 173.3 \& 173.9 \& 175.4 \& ${ }^{\square} 173.5$ <br>
\hline Lumber and timber basic products.......do \& 140.9 \& 142.3 \& 145.4 \& 149.1 \& 154.8 \& 158.2 \& 156.5 \& 161.5 \& 161.2 \& 162.1 \& 161.7 \& ${ }^{-161.3}$ \& ${ }^{p} 157.2$ <br>
\hline  \& 150.2 \& 152.1 \& 155.7 \& 160.3 \& 167.0 \& 170.5 \& 169.4 \& 175.8 \& 175.2 \& 175.4 \& 174.5 \& 173.6 \& <br>
\hline Furniture and finished lumber products..do \& 131.8 \& 134.5 \& 134.2 \& 131.8 \& 129.5 \& 129.8 \& 127.8 \& 131.9 \& 133.5 \& 136.1 \& 138.2 \& 139.2 \& 139.3 <br>
\hline  \& 129.3 \& 132. 1 \& 131.3 \& 128.9 \& 127.0 \& 127.6 \& 125.9 \& 129.4 \& 131.0 \& 134.1 \& 136.9 \& 138.7 \& <br>
\hline Stone, clay, and glass products...--...-- do \& 144.9
132.8 \& 144.5
133.0 \& 145.3
132.8 \& 146.0
130.9 \& 142.6
129.1 \& 144.0 \& 140.2 \& 144.6 \& 145.5 \& 146.0 \& 147.1 \& 147.6 \& P 144.8 <br>
\hline Nondurable goods industries --------- do-.-- \& 132.8 \& 133.0 \& 132.8 \& 130.9 \& 129.1 \& 129.1 \& 130.7 \& 136.2 \& 138.8 \& 138.2 \& 137.6 \& 138.0 \& p 135.9 <br>
\hline Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures. .-...-.........-.............. 1939=100 \& 108.6 \& 109.1 \& 108.6 \& 106.8 \& 104.6 \& 103.1 \& 101.2 \& 102.5 \& 104.2 \& 106.4 \& 108.2 \& 109.8 \& 110.0 <br>
\hline Cotton manufactures, except small wares §

$$
1939=100 .
$$ \& 123.9 \& 124.4 \& 124.1 \& 123.5 \& 121.7 \& 119.9 \& 117.7 \& 118.1 \& 119.3 \& 121.5 \& 123.6 \& 125.1 \& <br>

\hline Silk and rayon goods §.....---....--.-do..- \& 84.6 \& 84.4 \& 84.3 \& 83.2 \& 81.5 \& 80.3 \& 79.0 \& 80.2 \& 81.6 \& 83.5 \& 84.4 \& 85.7 \& <br>
\hline Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing) $1939=100$ \& 114.3 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline A pparel and other finished textile products \& 114.3 \& 113.8 \& 111.1 \& 107.8 \& 104.2 \& 103.3 \& 100.3 \& 103.3 \& 107.0 \& 108.4 \& 110.5 \& 112.4 \& <br>
\hline (1939 $100 \ldots$ \& 138.0 \& 141.7 \& 141.9 \& 135.0 \& 131.4 \& 131.7 \& 131.7 \& 142.2 \& 145.6 \& 149.6 \& 148.3 \& -151.9 \& 152.5 <br>
\hline  \& 123.9 \& 125.3 \& 125. 2 \& 123.5 \& 122.2 \& 123.9 \& 121.1 \& 128.3 \& 130.4 \& 133.6 \& 134.7 \& 135.2 \& <br>
\hline  \& 147.4 \& 153.5 \& 154.5 \& 142.4 \& 136.0 \& 135.9 \& 139.8 \& 153.9 \& 158.0 \& 161.5 \& 158.0 \& 164.4 \& <br>
\hline Leather and leather products..............d. do \& 104.4 \& 104.9 \& 104.7 \& 103.0 \& 99.4 \& 99.8 \& 100.6 \& 103.8 \& 104.8 \& 105.6 \& 106.4 \& 107.4 \& p107.5 <br>
\hline  \& 96.4 \& 97.1 \& 97.2 \& 95.6 \& 92.1 \& 92.9 \& 93.9 \& 96.7 \& 97.5 \& 97.8 \& 98.5 \& 100.2 \& <br>
\hline Food and kindred products....---......-do \& 128.4 \& 123.9 \& 123.5 \& 125.0 \& 126.0 \& 130.3 \& 143.1 \& 157.3 \& 161.1 \& 147.3 \& 140.1 \& 136.4 \& p 128.0 <br>
\hline Baking ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ \& 111.5 \& 109.5 \& 110.2 \& 111.4 \& 111.0 \& 112.0 \& 113.7 \& 114.5 \& 115.5 \& 117.9 \& 118.1 \& 116.0 \& <br>
\hline Canning and preserving \& 105.4 \& 91.8 \& 86.1 \& 90.1 \& 90.3 \& 103.3 \& 163.8 \& 232.7 \& 255.7 \& 159.8 \& 114.4 \& 99.1 \& <br>
\hline Slaughtering and meat packing 8.-....-.do.... \& 136.5 \& 131.9 \& 127.7 \& 124.3 \& 128.0 \& 130.6 \& 135.0 \& 135.5 \& 134.7 \& 135.5 \& 142.0 \& 150.8 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

- Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.

SDee note marked fon p. S-10 of September 1947 Survey for reference to revised data for shipbuilding, aircraft and aircraft engines, and machine tools. sData 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 "8" on p. S-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 bcots 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 *New series. See note marked '**" on p. S-10 of September 1947 Survey for reference to estimates for $1920-$ February 1946 of production vorkers for all manuing August 1942. and nondurable goods industries and the industry group and data beginning October 1941 for the individual industries, $\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked " $t$ " on p. S-10 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to revised employment and pay-roll indexes for $1939-41$ for the individual ind as indicated in notes marked " 8 " and " +1 " abore) and for 1939 February 1946 for all manufacturing, total durable (except

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | Febru- | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- tember | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text {.ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued


$\rightarrow$ Revised. $D$ Preliminary. \& See note on item on p. S-10 regarding revisions in the data.
tTotal includes state engineering, supervisory and administrative employees not shown separately.
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.
*New series. Indexes beginning 1939 for employment in retail food establishments are shown on p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey.
†Revised series. Revisions for 1939 through February 1946 for the adjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing industries will be shown later. See note marked " $\dagger$ " 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 roference to, earliest data published for the index of railway and the series have been adjusted to 1945 data from the Federal Security Agency. Revised data for $1939-46 \mathrm{will}$ be published later. See mark " $t$ " on p. S-10 with regard to revised unadjusted indexes of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1948}{\substack{\text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu-- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October | Novem- ber | December |  |

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

| PAY ROLLS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production-workers pay rolls, mfg., unadj. $\dagger-$ Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tobacco manufactures.............. 1939 = 100.. | 209.4 | 201.0 | 193.1 | 181.6 | 182.8 | 194.8 | 200.0 | 203.0 | 205.3 | 214.5 | 216.3 | 219.8 |  |
| Paper and allied products...................do.. | 285.1 | 288.1 | 290.9 | 290.9 | 291.1 | 298.0 | 298.7 | 300.6 | 309.6 | 314.4 | 319.6 | 327.5 |  |
|  | 274.3 | 279.8 | 281.4 | 284.4 | 289.4 | 302.1 | 309.6 | 312.3 | 317.0 | 317.3 | 319.9 | 327.3 |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries | 219.6 | 221.8 | 227.7 | 230.7 | 234.2 | 235.9 | 233.6 | 235.5 | 245.0 | 247.9 | 252.3 | 258.0 |  |
| Newspapers and periodicals\&.........-.do...- | 185.2 | 191.2 | 197.2 | 202.1 | 209.3 | 210.0 | 208.9 | 214.0 | 221.6 | 221.6 | 224.0 | 229.8 |  |
| Printing, book and job§..................-do. | 249.4 | 248.4 | 253.5 | 255.2 | 255.4 | 258.1 | 258.9 | 254.8 | 266.6 | 272.8 | 279.3 | 286.7 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products..-.........do. | 362. 9 | $\begin{array}{r}372.6 \\ +5008 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 377.5 .506 | 378.3 5 5116 | 381.5 | 373.3 | 378.7 | 380.4 +507 | 395. 1 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ +401.0 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 407.5 | 414.9 |  |
| Chemicals§.---------.-...-..........- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | $\stackrel{495.5}{ }$ | ${ }^{+} 500.8$ | - 506.4 | ${ }^{+511.6}$ | - 520.9 | - 528.2 | ${ }^{+533.7}$ | ${ }^{+} 527.0$ | ${ }^{+} 527.3$ | +529.8 | ${ }^{+} 540.8$ | 555.8 |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal | 253.9 | 256.8 | 262.1 | 265. 2 | 275.7 | ${ }_{273}^{286} 2$ | 295.6 | 297.2 | 302.7 | - 297.0 | ${ }^{+} 304.5$ | 308.2 |  |
|  | 244.3 386.3 | 245.8 385.0 | $\stackrel{252.9}{ } 374.3$ | 384. 38 | 262.5 367.2 | 273.4 361.9 | ${ }_{352.7}^{286.1}$ | 282.8 357.4 | 287.6 369.0 | 279.7 375.6 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 288.9 \\ +383.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 293.4 396.5 |  |
| Rubber products ${ }_{\text {Rubber }}$ (ires and inner tubeses | 416.3 | 413.3 | 397.3 | 414.2 | 399.3 | 396.1 | 389.5 | 396.0 | 397.9 | 398.0 | 407.5 | 412.1 |  |
| Nonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite | 202.0 | 184.7 | 206.2 | 155.5 | 186.3 | 194.6 | 177.8 | $21 \mathrm{fi}$. | 211.1 | 224.1 | 199.1 | 212.2 |  |
| Bituminous coal..............................do. | 265.4 | 248.7 | ${ }^{245.6}$ | 189.8 | 244.6 | 25.3 | 192.9 | 264.4 | 270.2 | 275. 2 | 275.2 | 290.2 |  |
|  | 156.8 | 162.0 | 162.6 | 164.7 | ${ }_{241} 17.1$ | 181.8 | 171.9 | 178.3 | 179.0 | ${ }^{+} 178.1$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 180.4$ | 184.3 |  |
| Quarrying and nonmetalic | 204.8 153.8 | 205.6 152.9 | 213.7 154.5 | 233.2 162.3 | 241. 163 168 | 251.3 175.3 | 251.2 173.9 | 259.6 173.4 | 258.5 175.6 | 261.2 169.9 | 250.2 179.0 | 241.7 172.5 |  |
| Public utilities: $\dagger$ Electric light and power | 159.5 | 163.7 | 160.8 | 166.5 | 168.2 | 177.5 | 178.4 | 182.9 | 183.1 | 182.8 | 187.6 | 185.7 |  |
| Street railways and busses......................do. | 216.1 | 219.5 | 218.6 | 218.8 | 220.0 | 222.1 | 222.1 | 225.2 | 224.1 | 223.2 | 223.6 | 226.9 |  |
| Telegraph | 189.1 | 185.4 | 198.0 | 239.3 | $\stackrel{226.9}{ }$ | 218.8 | 215.2 | 213.5 | 211.8 | 208.1 | 200.8 | 207.8 |  |
|  | 267.5 | 269.4 | 267.2 | 136.1 | 202.9 | 292.5 | 302.2 | 306.2 | 312.3 | 314.2 | 321.5 | 314.5 |  |
| Services: $\dagger$ <br> Dyeing and cleaning ${ }^{7}$ $\qquad$ do | + 286.7 | - 275.2 | -289.3 | r 299.4 | r 313.5 | r 328.4 | r 310.5 | -285.0 | r 301.7 | r 303.8 | r 293.8 | 292.9 |  |
| Power laundries ${ }^{\text {r }}$-.................................do. | '228.6 | + 2222.2 | r 223.2 | ${ }^{+} 227.3$ | ${ }^{+231.0}$ | ${ }^{2} 239.3$ | - 238.5 | ${ }^{+} 231.3$ | - 236.2 | ${ }^{+232.3}$ | '226.8 | 233.6 |  |
| Year-round hotels.............-................-do....- | 215.1 | 216.6 | 216.8 | 219.4 | 221.1 | 226.4 | 222.0 | 221.0 | 222.4 | + 226.9 | 228.6 | 233.2 |  |
| Trade: | 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 |  |
| Food* | 189.4 | 197.1 | 199.9 | 202.8 | 206.0 | 212.1 | 213.8 | 212.2 | 209. 2 | 213.8 | 220.0 | 221.5 |  |
| General merchandisingt-....................do | 208.4 | 201.4 | 205. 6 | 210.4 | 212.3 | 218.9 | 214.1 | 212.0 | 220.4 | 224.5 | 251.1 | 312.5 |  |
| Wholesale $\dagger$..................................d. do. | 189.7 | 190.4 | 191.6 | 190.8 | 191.4 | 198.0 | 196.5 | 198.2 | 203.3 | 206.9 | 213.6 | 213.7 |  |
| LABOR CONDITIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing $\dagger$---.----...-..........hours.. | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.5 | $\stackrel{41.2}{ }$ | - 40.6 |
| Durable goods industries*-....-........do...- Iron and steel and their products*-...do. | 40.5 40.2 | 40.5 40.0 | 40.7 40.4 | 40.7 40.4 | 40.5 40.3 | 40.7 40.5 | 40.0 39.3 | 40.0 39.6 | 40.6 40.3 | 40.9 40.5 | $\begin{array}{r}40.8 \\ +40.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 411.7$ | -41.0 |
|  | 38.2 | 38.5 | 38.9 | 39.2 | 38.9 | 39.5 | 37.4 | 39.2 | 39.0 | 39.0 | r 39.4 | 39.5 |  |
| mlectrical machinery* | 40.5 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.2 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 41.1 |  |
| Machinery, except electrical ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ - | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 41.1 | 41.3 | r 41.3 | 42.3 |  |
| Machinery and machine-shop products* | 41.7 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 42.7 |  |
| Machine tools*-.......................-do.-.-- | 42.2 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 42.2 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 41.8 | r 42.1 | r 42.1 | 43.1 |  |
|  | 38.9 | 38.8 | 39.7 | 38.5 | 38.3 | 38.7 | 37.7 | 37.2 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 40.0 | 41.7 |  |
| Transportation equipment, except auto-mobiles*-................................ hours | 40.2 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 40.4 | r 38.2 | 40.2 |  |
| Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)* hours | 39.8 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 39.2 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 39.3 | r 40.2 | r 38.0 | 39.1 |  |
| Aircraft engines*-.....................do..-- | 41.4 | 40.7 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 38.8 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 39.4 | 41.2 |  |
| Shipbuilding and boatbuilding*-...- do- | 40.2 | 38.4 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 39.9 | 39.3 | 39.5 | - 39.8 | 136.1 +409 | 40.6 |  |
| Nonferrous metals and their products*-do.... | 41.0 40.6 |  |  | 40.8 41.4 |  |  |  |  |  | 40.8 $r$ |  |  |  |
| Lumber and timber basic products*.-.do.... <br> Sawmills and logging camps*.........do....... | 40.6 40.0 | 42.1 | 41.0 40.6 | 41.4 40.9 | 42.0 41.7 | 42.8 42.5 | 42.2 42.1 | 43.3 43.1 | 42.8 42.5 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ +42.6 \\ \hline 42.2\end{array}$ | 42.2 +41.9 | 43.2 |  |
| Furniture and finished lumber products* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture*.-......................do...- | 41.8 41.5 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 41.5 41.4 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 42.9 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products*...---- do...- | 40.5 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 40.1 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.8 | - 40.5 | 40.9 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries**-.........do-..- | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.8 | 0. |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures* $\qquad$ hours | 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* |  |  | 40.1 | 39.3 | 38.8 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.4 | 39.2 | 39.6 | 40.4 |  |  |
| Silk and rayon goods*..............-.do.-.- | 41.1 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 42.2 |  |
| Woolen and worsted manufactures, except |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41.3 | 41.0 | 40.1 | 39.1 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 36.6 | 40.2 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 41.2 |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products* hours.. | 36.9 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 35.5 | 35.8 | 36.0 | 35.8 | 35.2 | 36.0 | 36.9 | 36.4 | 37.2 |  |
| Men's clothing*.......................do.... | 37.8 | 37.8 | 37.6 | 36.6 | 37.2 | 37.2 | 36.5 | 35.1 | 36.8 | 37.9 | 37.5 | 37.7 |  |
| Women's clothing*.........................do | 35.7 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 34.4 | 34.6 | 35.0 | 34.8 | 34.6 | 35.0 | 35.8 | 35.3 | 36.4 |  |
| Leather and leather products*--.-----do. | 39.3 | 39.5 | 39.0 | 38.3 | 38.1 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 38.1 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 38.4 | 39.0 |  |
| Boots and shoes*-......-.-.-.-...-do. | 39. 1 | 39.2 | 38.1 | 38.0 | 37.8 43.0 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 37.7 | 38.8 | 38.7 428 | 37.9 42.5 | 38.6 43.4 |  |
| Food and kindred products*............do. | 43.6 | 42.7 | 42.3 | 42.1 | 43.0 242.5 | 43.2 2426 | 43.2 242.7 | 43.4 241.9 | 43.4 241.9 | 42.8 241.9 | 42.5 241.6 | 342.3 |  |
| Baking*---.-...................... do | 43.9 | 43.2 | 43.0 | 42.5 38.0 | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ \hline 8.5 \\ 88.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}242.6 \\ 378 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}242.7 \\ 39.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}241.9 \\ 42.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{2} 41.9$ | 241.9 40.9 | $\begin{array}{r}241.6 \\ \hline 35.9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}342.3 \\ 37.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Canning and preserving**-........do Slaughtering and meat packing*-...do | 37.6 47.5 | 37.0 42 | 37.7 41.9 | 38.0 41.8 | 38.3 44.0 | 34.8 44.5 | 39.9 44.5 | 42.6 43 | 42.8 43.4 | 43.2 | 46.8 | 47.7 |  |
| Slaughtering and meat packing*-..-.do | 47.5 39.2 | 47.8 | 37.5 | 36.7 | 36.3 | 38.2 | 39.6 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.7 | 39.4 | 39.9 |  |
| Paper and allied products*-..----.......-- do- | 43.2 | 43.2 | 43.2 | 43.0 | 43.1 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 42.4 | 42.9 | 43.0 | 43.2 | 43.8 |  |
|  | 44.2 | 44.3 | 44.3 | 44.4 | 44.7 | 44.5 | 44.5 | 41.1 | 44.5 | 44.4 | 44.4 | 45.0 |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries* | 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.-- | 38.9 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 38.4 | 38.2 | 38.5 | 39.0 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 39.2 |  |
| Printing, book and job**.............do...-- | 42.0 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 41.4 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products*......-. do | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 40.9 41.1 | 40.9 | 41.0 | $r$ $r$ | +41.3 +40.9 | 41.6 |  |
| Chemicals*---.-.-.........-.-.-.-do.-. | 41.3 | 41.0 | 40.9 40.2 | 40.8 40.5 | 41.0 40.0 | 40.9 40 | 41.1 | 40.7 40.6 | 40.5 41.0 | r 40.8 +40.5 | +40.9 41.2 | 41.4 |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal*......-do..-- | ${ }^{40.2}$ | 40.1 398 | 40.2 398 | 40.5 40.1 | 40.0 39.5 | 40.7 <br> 40.6 | 40.5 40.7 | 40.6 40.3 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}41.2 \\ 41.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 40.3 |  |
| Petroleum refining* | 39.9 40.6 | 39.8 40.6 | 39.8 39.8 | 40.1 30.5 | 39.5 39.0 | 40.6 39.1 | 40.7 38.6 | 40.3 38.7 | 40.7 39.9 | 39.9 40.1 | 41.0 39.9 | 40.9 |  |
| Rubber products ${ }^{\text {Rubber tires and inner tubes**.........dido. }}$ | 39.5 | 39.3 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 37.6 | 37.7 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 38.9 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 39.5 |  |

Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. ' The reduction reflects incomplete return to previous work schedule after termination of work stoppages and observance of Armistice Day in some yards.
${ }^{2}$ Not strictly comparable with data prior to May 1947; comparable April 1947 figure, 41.9. \& See note marked " $\S$ " on p. 8-10. o"See note marked " $\sigma$ " on p. S-11.
New series. Indexes of pay rolls beginning 1939 for retail food establishmants are shown on p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey. Data beginning 1939 for the printing and publishing industries and the aircraft engine industries will be published later. Data beginning 1938 for all series on average hours will also be published later: see note in the September 1947 issue for referenceto earliest data published in the Survey and explanation of a change in January 1945 which affected the comparability of the data for the machine tools, aircraft engines, and shipbuilding industries.
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked " $\dagger$ "" on p. S-10 with regard to revised indexes of pay rolls in manufacturing industries and note marked " $\dagger$ " on $p$. S- 11 with regard to revised data for pay rolls in nonmanufacturing industries. Data beginning 1942 for average weekly hours in all manufacturing industries are available in the March 1943 and later issues of the Survey; revised data prior to 1942 have not been published in the Survey and will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Novem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

| LABOR CONDITIONS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A verage weekly hours per worker-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonmanufacturing industries: Building construction..-.................... | 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39.1 | 35.1 | 39.8 | 32.3 | 37.2 | 39.2 | 37.0 | 38.5 | 38.2 | 40.0 | 36. 2 | 38.4 |  |
| Bituminous coal.....................................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ Mo. Metaliferous | 46.7 41.2 | 43.6 42.0 | 43.7 41.6 | 36.4 41.8 | 44.3 42.2 | 43.7 42.6 | 31.8 41.2 | 39.1 41.4 | 39.1 41.6 | 39.9 42.3 | 38.6 $r$ 41.8 | 41.2 42 |  |
|  | 43.1 | 42.8 | 43.5 | 44.5 | 45.6 | 45.6 | 45.2 | 41.4 | 46.1 | 46.4 | 44.8 44 | 44.4 |  |
| Orude petroleum and natural gas...........do | 41.3 | 40.3 | 39.6 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 41.9 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 40.9 | 39.6 |  |
| Public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric light and power-..............-do. | 41.9 | 41.6 | 41.0 | 42.2 | 41.6 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 42.4 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 42.4 | 42.1 |  |
| Street railways and busses.............- do | 47.7 438 | 48.0 | 47.8 43 4 | 47.8 | 47.6 | 47.4 | 46.3 448 | 46.6 448 | 46.1 | 45.7 | 45.4 | 46.6 |  |
|  | 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 39.0 |  |
| Telephone Services: |  | 38.0 | 37.9 | 26.9 | 31.5 | 37.5 | 38.4 | 38.7 | 39.1 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 39.0 |  |
| Dyeing and cleaning...................-do...-. | 42.3 | 41. 1 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 42.6 | 42.9 | 42.1 | 40.8 | 41.9 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 41.6 |  |
|  | 43.3 43.8 | 42.5 44.3 | 42.4 44.7 | 42.8 44.9 | 42.7 45.0 | 42.8 45.2 | 42.6 44.9 | 42.2 45.0 | 42.4 44.1 | 42.3 +44.0 | 41.7 44.4 | 42.6 44.1 |  |
| Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39.9 | 40. 1 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 39.7 |  |
| Wholesale ---------.-.-.-.-.........-do. | 41.5 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.2 | '41.3 | 41.4 | 41.6 |  |
| Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work stoppages...-....-.-..........-. ${ }^{\text {number }}$. | p 320 | - 300 | จ 370 | p 480 | > 470 | > 380 | - 300 | - 335 | - 200 | - 175 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 150$ | $p 120$ | 175 |
| Workers involved..-........-...-...thousands.- | P 105 | > 75 | p95 | p 630 | - 225 | v 450 | - 250 | ${ }^{-110}$ | ${ }^{2} 75$ | ${ }^{\square} 60$ | p 45 | p 30 | P7 |
| In effect during month: <br> Work stoppages number | - 480 | p 500 | $p 575$ | > 700 | p 775 | p 675 | p 550 | ${ }^{\text {P } 550}$ | - 400 | $\pm 350$ | ¢ 275 | ¢ 225 | p 250 |
|  | D 165 | p 155 | p 170 | p675 | -690 | ${ }^{2} 575$ | D 625 | -250 | -175 | ¢ 145 | - 100 | ${ }^{2} 50$ | ${ }_{p} 100$ |
| Man-days idle during month...-.-.-....-.do.-.- | - 1,400 | - 1,300 | - 1,200 | -8,600 | -6,800 | -4,000 | - 4,000 | - 2, 500 | - 2,000 | ${ }^{\square} 1,900$ | \% 700 | - 500 | p 1,000 |
| Percent of available working time* ---------- | p. 2 | P. 2 | D. 2 | > 1.2 | p 1.0 | ${ }^{-} .6$ | - . 5 | -. 4 | D. 3 | ${ }^{\circ} .2$ | ${ }^{p} .1$ | ${ }^{\text {p. }} 1$ | ¢. 1 |
| U.S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placements $\dagger$..........thousands.. | 366 | 348 | 391 | 19 | 442 | 453 | 454 | 484 | 546 | 528 | 451 | 397 | 37 |
| Unemploymentcompensation (Soc. Sec. Admin.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,982 | 4,487 | 4, 489 | 4, 8,83 | 4, 8 , 802 | 4,905 | 5,219 | 4,296 | 3,742 | 3,359 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 602 \\ 2,848 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $r 830$ $+3,700$ | 1965 14,039 |
| Benefit payments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beneficiaries, weekly average $\oplus$..--......-do.... | 883 | $\begin{array}{r}911 \\ \hline 65\end{array}$ | ${ }^{975}$ | 930 | 2940 | 1,006 | ${ }^{958}$ | ${ }^{9} 907$ | 779 | ${ }^{656}$ | 593 | 621 | 776 |
| Amount of payments-ail......--thous. of dol.- | 74, 760 | 65,910 | 71, 545 | 71, 569 | 72, 295 | 73, 559 | 76, 334 | 66, 804 | 59, 257 | 52,774 | r 41,677 | 52, 202 | 59, 148 |
| Initial claims ...........-.-...........thousands. | 638 | 444 | 397 | 373 | 354 | 493 | 476 | 386 | 283 | 289 | 290 | '398 | p 438 |
|  | - 5, 242 | 4, 504 | - 4,424 | 3,913 | 3,173 | 3,021 | 3,446 | 3,023 | 2,448 | 1,939 | 1,609 | 2,241 | p 2,552 |
| Claims fled during last week of month...do-.- | $\begin{array}{r}1,168 \\ \hline 106,683\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,149 \\ \hline 88,401\end{array}$ | + 1,012 89,100 | 850 78.868 | \% 677 $+63,763$ | 7,72 58,542 | 769 66, 239 | - 78.75 | 53,588 53 | - 419 | 395 | 443 | D 628 |
| Amount of payments........thous. of dol. | - 106, 683 | r 88,401 | 89, 100 | 78,868 | -63,763 | 58,542 | 66, 239 | 59, 521 | 53,336 | 38, 153 | 29,554 | 40, 209 | > 48,933 |
| Accession rate....monthly rate per 100 employees.- | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.5 | \% 4.8 | $\pm 3.5$ |  |
| Separation rate, total...-...................do.-. | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 4.0 | \$3.6 |  |
|  | . 4 | . 4 | 4 | .4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | .4 | 4 | . 4 | p. 3 |  |
|  | -9 | . 8 | $\stackrel{9}{5}$ | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 4 |  | . $\cdot 9$ | . 8 | p. 9 |  |
|  | 3.5 .1 | 3.2 .1 | 3.5 .1 | 3.7 .1 | 3.5 .1 | 3.1 .1 | 3.1 .1 | 4.0 .1 | 4.5 .1 | 3.6 .1 | 2.7 .1 | $\begin{array}{r}p \\ \hline .3 \\ \text { p. } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| WAGES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage weekly earnings (U.S. Dept. of Labor): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufacturing $\dagger$.-.--------.--- dollars.. | 47. 10 | 47.29 | 47. 69 | 47. 50 | 48.44 | 49. 33 | 48.98 | 49.17 | 50.43 | ${ }^{+51.05}$ | $\stackrel{51.35}{ }$ | ${ }^{5} 52.74$ | ${ }^{p} 52.27$ |
| Durable goods industries t.-...............do.... | 49.60 | 40. 74 | 50.30 | 50.34 | 51.72 | 52.98 | 52.19 | 52.46 | 54. 06 | 54.69 | -54.98 | - 56.52 | p 55.71 |
| Iron and steel and their productst......do..... Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling | 50.64 | 50.33 | 51.31 | 51.78 | 53.71 | 55.18 | 53.67 | 54.53 | 56.21 | ${ }^{+} 56.61$ | +56.96 | 58.20 |  |
| mills $\dagger$-........................... dollars.- | 50.89 | 50.67 | 51.77 | 52.83 | 56.26 | 58.12 | 55.23 | 58.25 | 58.96 | 58.56 | - 59.52 | 60.01 |  |
| Electrical machinery $\dagger$--...-...........d. 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 |  |
| Machinery, except electricalt | 53.12 | 53.22 | 53.82 | 54.25 | 55.20 | 56.30 | 56.06 | 55.74 | 57.36 | 57.87 | 57. 94 | 59.74 |  |
| Machinery and machine-shop prod- uctst..................................... | 52.78 | 52.61 | 53.10 | 53.31 | 54.44 | 55.53 | 55.00 | 55.07 | 56.41 | 56. 75 |  |  |  |
|  | 56.17 | 56.09 | 56.46 | 56.06 | 57.13 | 58.31 | 56. 78 | 57.77 | 58.69 | 59.25 | 59.53 | 61.34 |  |
| Automobilest.-.-.........................do | 54.13 | 54.29 | 55.45 | 54.14 | 55.96 | 57.48 | 56.44 | 55.76 | 59.35 | 60.30 | 61.70 | 65.47 |  |
| Transportation mobiles $\qquad$ dollars. | 54.48 | 54.34 | 54.25 | 54.29 | 55.31 | 55.59 | 56.02 | 55.75 | 56. 54 | 58.08 |  |  |  |
|  | 52. 59 | 53.41 | 53.22 | 52. 54 | 52.42 | 52. 58 | 54.48 | 55.30 | 54.44 | +56.01 | + 54.73 | 56.53 |  |
| Aircraftengines* | 56. 15 | 54.77 | 53.02 | 53.69 | 54.76 | 55. 44 | 56.19 | 56.58 | 58.43 | 59.19 | 57.52 | 60.39 |  |
| Shipbuilding and boatbuilding .-.....do. | 57. 05 | 55.37 | 56.59 | 56.97 | 57.91 | 57.79 | 56.77 | 56.93 | 57.71 | 59.31 | -55.20 | 61.69 |  |
| Nonferrous metals and products $\dagger$ | 49.91 | 50.12 | 50.26 | 50.30 | 51.15 | 52.06 | 51.12 | 51.07 | 52.62 | 53.59 | + 54.08 | 55.09 |  |
| Lumber and timber basic products $\dagger$-- do | 39. 11 | 41.18 | ${ }^{40.31}$ | ${ }_{21.01}^{41}$ | 43. 06 | 45. 04 | 43. 57 | 45. 32 | 45. 41 | ${ }^{+} 45.23$ | - 45.30 | 45. 63 |  |
| Sawmills and logging camps...---- | 37.41 | 39.89 | 39. 12 | 39.81 | 41.95 | 44.14 | 42.86 | 44.05 | 44.58 | + 44.09 | - 44.27 | 44.20 |  |
| Furniture and finished lamber products $\dagger$ - do. | 42. 41 | 42. 80 | 43.00 | 42.87 | 43.45 | 44.24 | 43.51 | 44.09 | 45.38 | - 46. 53 | + 46.33 | 47.75 |  |
|  | 43.35 | 44. 20 | 44.33 | 43.99 | 44.21 | 45. 04 | 44.12 | 44. 58 | 46. 24 | 47.76 | 48.07 | 49. 10 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products $\dagger$-.........do..... <br> Nondurable goods industries $\qquad$ do | 45. 58 |  |  | 46.49 44.40 | 47.24 44.88 | ${ }_{4}^{48.31}$ | 48.00 | 49.06 | 49.57 | +50.38 -57 | $\begin{array}{r}+50.48 \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 50.94 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries t-................... | 44.47 | 44.67 | 44.89 | 44.40 | 44.88 | 45.31 | 45.61 | 45. 78 | 46.78 | - 47.29 | ' 47.57 | - 48.78 | p 48.62 |
| manufactures $\dagger$ $\qquad$ dollars. | 39.29 | 40.32 | 41.01 | 40.12 | 39.89 | 39. 54 | 39. 48 | 39.44 | 41.39 | 41.94 | 43.73 | 45.15 |  |
| Cotton manufactures, except small wares $\dagger$ dollars | 37.06 | 37. 56 | 39.22 | 38.53 | 37.73 | 37.10 | 37.21 | 37.50 | 38.55 | 39.2 | 4247 |  |  |
| Silk and rayon goodst.................do...- | 40.21 | 41. 45 | 41.94 | 40.89 | 41.73 | 40.97 | 41.17 | 41.65 | 43.23 | 43.57 | 44.84 | 46.46 |  |
| Woolen and worsted manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (exceptdyeing and finishing)t---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 |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products $\dagger$ | 38.22 | 38.74 | 38.41 | 35. 44 | 35.36 | 35. 77 | 36. 50 | 36. 57 | 37.64 | 38. 78 | 37.09 | 39.07 |  |
|  | 41.70 | 41.86 | 41.99 | 40. 45 | 41.49 | 41.35 | 40.17 | ${ }_{38.66}$ | 41.05 | 42.78 | - 42.24 | 43.24 |  |
| Women's clothing | 47.30 | 48.77 | 47.75 | 42.32 | 41.58 | 41.87 | 43.81 | 45.49 | 45.78 | 46.91 | 43.82 | 46.84 |  |
| Leather and leather productst..........do.... | 40.18 | 40.29 | 40.11 | 39.44 | 39.45 | 40.12 | 40.30 | 40.25 | 41.89 | 42.18 | 41.97 | 42.62 |  |
|  | 39.05 | 38.96 | 38.91 | 37.96 | 37.78 | 38.30 | 38.49 | 38.32 | 40.12 | 40.41 | 40.18 | 40.98 |  |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. $\quad D$ Preliminary. $\quad 1$ Partly estimated.

- See p. 23 of December 1946 Survey for 1944-45 data. $\quad \oplus$ Computed from weeks compensated in weeks ended during month.
$\odot$ Small revisions for January 1940 to May 1944 are available on request. $\oplus$
$0^{\circ}$ Rates refer to all employees and are therefore not strictly comparable with data prior to 1943 published in the Survey.
§ 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.
tion of year-round hotels which has not been included previously. Data are available beginning 1939 for average hours in year-round hours in nonmanufacturing industries with the excepindustry, and initial unemployment compensation claims, beginning September 1944 for veterans' unemployment allowances, and beginning 1927 for man-days idle as a percent of available
$\underset{\dagger}{\dagger}$ Revised series. The indicated series on average weekly earnings and average hourly earnings (p. S-14) bave been shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1943 survey; see note in that issue for an explanation of the revision.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tomber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octo- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued


r Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary.
${ }^{1}$ Not strictly comparable with data prior to May 1947; comparable April 1947 figures-weekly earnings, $\$ 43.62$; hourly earnings, $\$ 1.039$
SSee note in September 1947 Survey regarding a change in 1945, also in 1942 for the women's clothing industry, which affected comparability of the data.
or See note in August 1947 Survey for explanation of increase in February 1947.
hotels which has not been included previously; data beginning 1039 for this item are available on request.
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-13.
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-13.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1948}{\substack{\text { Janu-- } \\ \text { ary }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |  |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES—Continued

| WAGES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miscellaneous wage data: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.109 1.80 | 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 $\mathbf{2 . 1 2}$ | 1.272 2. 14 |
| Farm wages without board (quarterly) dol. per month.- | 106.00 |  |  | 107.00 |  |  | 114.00 |  |  | 112.00 |  |  | 113.00 |
| Railway wages (average, class 1) .-.. dol. per hr-- | 1.146 | 1. 173 | 1. 146 | 1.136 | 1.136 | 1. 140 | 1.133 | 1.137 | 1.264 | 1. 250 | 1. 305 | 1. 290 |  |
| Road-brilding wages, common labor: United States average $\odot . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | . 84 | . 81 | . 84 | . 86 | . 88 | . 89 | . 92 |  |  | 1.01 |  |  |  |
| PUBLIC ASSISTANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total public assistance Old-age assistance, and aid to dependent children | 116 | 118 | 121 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 123 | 125 | 126 | 128 | 129 | 132 | D 134 |
| and the blind, total...-.-.........- mil. of dol.- | 103 | 104 | 107 | 108 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 112 | 112 | 114 | 115 | -116 | p 118 |
|  | 78 13 | 79 14 | 81 14 | 81 14 | 81 14 | 82 13 | 82 13 | 83 13 | 184 13 | 85 14 | 86 14 | $\begin{array}{r}18 \\ -15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 88 |

FINANCE


r Revised. $p$ Preliminary. $\odot$ Reported quarterly after July 1947; the figure for October is an average for the week nearest the 15 th of the month.
IFor bond yields see p. S-19. § Rate as of March 1, 1948: Construction-Common labor, \$1.272; skilled labor, \$2.15.
 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.
 weekly reporting banks have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the August 1947 Survey; sce note in that issue.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may he found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1948}{\substack{\text { Janu- } \\ \text { ber }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- tember | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |  |

FINANCE—Continued

| BANKING-Continued |
| :---: |
| Money and interest rates-Continued |
| Open market rates, New York City- |
| A verage yield on U. S. Govt. secur |
| 3 -month bills .--. |
| 3-5 year taxable issuest |
| Savings deposits, balance to credit of |
| New York State savings banks... |

Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors. New York State savings banks.......................................................................

## CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT*

Total consumer short-term debt, end of month
 Consumer installment loans made by princip lending institutions:
Commercial banks $\qquad$ mil. of dol Credit unions
 Small loan companies.
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE
Budget receipts and expenditures: $\dagger$

Obligations guaranteed by U.S. Government
U. S. savings bonds:*

Amount outstanding
Sales, series E
Redemptions
Government corporations and credit agencies: $\dagger$
Assets, except interagency, total.......mil. o Loans receivable, tota
To aid agriculture To aid home own
To aid railroads To aid railroads
To aid other industries
To aid other financial institutions Foreign loans
Commodities, supplies, and materials.
U.S. Government securities. -

Other securities
Land, structures, and equipment.-.....................................
All other assets
Liablities, except interagency, total
Guaranteed by the United States
Other
Privately owned interests
U. S. Government interests
$r$ Recised. $\quad$ Preliminary.
 urance.


 and reference to the earliest data published.





 interests. See note in November 1946 issue for explanation of revised classifications for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October | Novem－ ber | Decem． ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu－}}$ |

FINANCE－Continued

FEDERAL GOVT．FINANCE－Continued
Reconstruction Finance Corporation，loans out－ standing，end of month，totalt．．．．．．．mil．of do Banks and trust cos．，incl．receivers．．．．．．．．．do．．．
Other financial institutions Railroads including receivers
Roans to business enterprises，except to aid in national defense．
National defense．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Other loans and authorizations．．．．．．．．．．．


Institute of Life Insurance：－
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．of dol Death claim payments
Disability payments
Annuity pay


## MONETARY STATISTICS

Foreign exchange rates：
Argentina．．．．－．－．－．－．．．．．．．－．dol．per paper peso


Colombia
Crance


Sweden－
Gold and silver：
Gold：


| $N$合丑 |  |  <br>  |  |  |  | No <br>  <br>  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \omega \\ & -2 \neq 0 \\ & \omega \end{aligned}$ | N＂术 |  |  <br>  |  8is |  |  | 串式式 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { sit } \\ & \text { cos } \\ & \text { cos } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Nivinco あox |  <br>  |  | 俞和中出 <br>  －or grtis <br>  | $\text { 蕾 } \omega_{0}^{\omega}$ | 居高芯 |
| $N$ 렁륭 | $$ |  <br>  |  |  No |  |  |  | 点め気皆 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { O} \\ & \text { © } 80.8 \end{aligned}$ | Nu: |  <br>  |  |  |  | 谷品N <br>  <br>  \＆ | 出氙感 | 体星佘皆 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { N上 } \\ & \text { 路感 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  <br>  <br>  | Wes＊ |  <br>  <br>  | 念笑呂 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { W\% } \\ & \text { No } \\ & \text { No } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Nownow <br> 区os onck |  | 点落皆皆 |
|  | 雨脗发 |  <br>  | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ ． <br> Nisincoisisis ज0ucy |  |  |  <br>  | 氝気空 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  <br>  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  <br>  |  |  <br>  <br>  | Cice | 芯出旨究 |
| 㻁苞 | － |  |  |  |  |  <br>  <br>  | WN0 | 式出点点 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { si } \\ & \text { N } \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ | N＂N00 |  | 엉 W\＆ |  |  |  <br>  | 気気楞 | 芯荷菏 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Revised．Preliminary．$\quad 1$ Based on quotations through January 23 when franc was devaluated．
tSee 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.
太See note on item in September 1947 Survey regarding official rate．
Or increase in earmarked gold $(-)$ ．


 8 issue．
IPublication of data was suspended during the war period：data for November 1941－February 1945 will be published later．




| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | Angust | Sep- tember | October | Novem. ber | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary- } \end{aligned}$ |

FINANCE—Continued

| monetary statistics-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Money supply: |  |  |  |  | 28,261 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits adusted, all banks, and currency out- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - 28,808 | P 28,092 |
| side banks, total**-.-mile mil. of dol- | 165,900 | 165, 100 | 165,000 | 165, 100 | 965,000 |  | ${ }^{\text {D 1 166,400 }}$ | -167, 100 | ค168,600 | -169,700 | ${ }^{\text {p } 170,400}$ | จ 171, 500 | D 170, 200 |
|  | 139,800 | 138,900 | 138,900 | 139,000 | 138,900 | 139,156 | D 140,400 | -140, 900 | p 142, 200 | P143,400 | p 143,800 | p 144, 900 |  |
| Demand deposits, adjusted, exel. ${ }^{\text {d }}$, S **-do...- | 2,500 | 80, 600 | 80, 800 | 851,300 | 81,500 | ! ${ }_{502}$ | \$ 83,200 | ${ }^{\sim} 88,400$ | ${ }_{p} 84,200$ | ${ }^{P} 855,400$ | ${ }^{2} 855,900$ | ${ }_{p}{ }^{1847} 10000$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { P14 } \\ p \text { 86, } 400}}$ |
| Turnover of demand deposits, except interbank and |  |  |  | 55,000 | 55, 200 | 55, 655 | > 55,800 | D 55,800 | $\square^{56,100}$ | ${ }^{\text {p 56, } 200}$ | p56, 000 | ${ }^{2} 56,400$ | p 56,500 |
| Turnover of demand deposts, except*terbank and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York City---.--ratio of debits to deposits | 23.8 17.4 | ${ }_{18.1}^{24.0}$ | 24.9 18.6 | 21.5 17.0 | ${ }_{17.3}^{22.7}$ | 25.6 <br> 17.9 | ${ }_{17}^{22.9}$ | ${ }_{16.6}^{20.6}$ | ${ }_{18.0}^{23.1}$ | ${ }_{18.2}^{23.9}$ | ${ }_{198}^{26.5}$ | 29.9 | ${ }_{18}^{26.2}$ |
| PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial corporations (Federal Reserve): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net profts, total ( 629 cos.) $\delta^{\prime \prime}$------ mil. of dol-..- |  |  | ${ }^{1269}$ |  |  | - 898 |  |  | ${ }_{+} \times 906$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 69 |  |  | 83 |  |  | -76 |  |  |  |  |
| Automotiles (15 cos.) --------- do |  |  | 194 +149 |  |  | - 1105 |  |  | +103 |  |  |  |  |
| Other transportation equip. (68 cos.) ${ }^{\text {Nonferrous metals and prod. }} 777$ cos.).-.do-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | + 45 |  |  |  |  |
| Other durable goods ( 75 cos.) . |  |  | ${ }^{150}$ |  |  | ${ }_{54}^{57}$ |  |  | 59 |  |  |  |  |
| Foods, beverages and tobacco (49 cos.) .-.do |  |  | 98 |  |  | ${ }_{111}^{64}$ |  |  | + ${ }^{1} 8$ |  |  |  |  |
| Oil producing and refting (45 cos.) .....-do- |  |  | 89 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{+81}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Other nondurable goods ( 80 cos.) ........ do |  |  | ${ }_{63}^{96}$ |  |  | ${ }_{71}^{92}$ |  |  | -93 |  |  |  |  |
| Misceilianeous services (74 cos.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Profts and dividends (152 cos.): |  |  | 426 |  |  | 432 |  |  | r432 |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred.- |  |  |  |  |  | 192 |  |  | 190 |  |  |  |  |
| Flectric utilities, net income (Fed. Res.)*-...do |  |  | 191 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Railways and Telephone cos. (see pp. S-22 and $\mathrm{s}-23$ ). <br> SECURITIES ISSUED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial and Financial Chronicle: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securities issued, by type of security, total (new |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (eapital and refunding) f--........mil. of dol..-- | - ${ }_{-}^{639}$ | ${ }_{-}^{\text {r }} 3$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline 8656\end{array}$ | $\underset{r}{\text { r } 788}$ | -709 | $\underset{\substack{1,188 \\+745 \\ \hline \\ \hline}}{ }$ | 1,044 2870 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline 808 \\ \hline 841\end{array}$ | \% $\begin{aligned} & 1,160 \\ & 1,029\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{495}^{541}$ |
|  | - 496 | $\stackrel{r}{ } \mathbf{3 0 2}$ | -615 | -7788 |  | -745 | 619 | $\begin{array}{r}7326 \\ +132 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | - 621 | -733 |  | 1,026 |  |
| Corporate $\ddagger$---------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | - 280 | - 178 | -311 | ${ }^{376}$ | + 12 | -15 | ${ }_{18}^{483}$ | 132 8 |  | - 590 | 470 r37 |  | 365 |
|  | 215 | -97 | 293 | 402 | ${ }_{+} 106$ | 212 | 124 | 185 | ${ }_{277}^{85}$ | 114 | 101 | 99 | 114 |
| Foreiom-------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{21}$ | 10 $r 106$ | ${ }^{-354}$ | +293 | 175 | $\begin{array}{r}25 \\ 191 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |  | 101 | ${ }^{0}$ |  |  |
| Refunding, totala | [136 | $\begin{array}{r}179 \\ 56 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{191}^{220}$ | $\stackrel{+106}{ }{ }^{101}$ | ${ }_{-}{ }_{-} 354$ | $\stackrel{-253}{ }$ | 175 <br> 170 <br> 10 | 191 | 165 |  | ${ }_{134}$ |  | ${ }_{46}^{46}$ |
| Dorporatet | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } 104 \\ +102 \\ \\ \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 31 <br> 24 | 140 50 |  | - $\begin{array}{r}319 \\ \hline 3\end{array}$ | - 214 | $\begin{array}{r}118 \\ 40 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | 147 40 | 122 |  | 84 48 |  | 3 4 4 |
| Federal agencies--......---.....-.-.do | ${ }_{11}^{22}$ | ${ }^{24}$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{20}$ |  | 38 <br> 3 <br> 38 |  |  | (a) ${ }^{42}$ | $\begin{array}{r}20 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Foreign |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securities and Exchange Commission: $\dagger$ Estimated gross proceeds, total | 1,717 | 1,406 | 1,686 | 1,611 | 1,225 | 2,041 | 1,777 | 1,050 | 1,357 | 2,414 | 1,253 | 2,038 | 1,363 |
|  | 1,645 | 1,289 | 1,618 | 1,454 | 1,088 | 1,900 | 1,589 | 1,026 | 1,261 | 2, 207 | 104 | 1,859 | 1,311 |
| Corporate.-..-- | ${ }^{1} 249$ | 149 |  | 292 | +309 | ${ }^{596}$ | ${ }_{412}$ |  |  | ${ }_{47}^{414}$ | ${ }_{41}^{412}$ |  |  |
| ferred stock $\qquad$ do o... | 16 57 | 67 | ${ }_{88}$ | ${ }_{82}^{75}$ | ${ }_{26}^{12}$ | 112 30 | 110 79 | 10 | 67 29 | 150 150 | 318 118 | 70 108 | 24 28 |
| By types of issuers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{233}^{32}$ | 122 | ${ }_{94}$ |  | ${ }_{170}^{46}$ | 145 |  | ${ }_{81} 8$ |  |  | ${ }_{218}^{518}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}383 \\ 85 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | 45 33 38 | ${ }_{8}^{68}$ |  | 94 17 17 | 229 | $\begin{array}{r}542 \\ \hline 29\end{array}$ | 311 | $\begin{array}{r}141 \\ \hline 23 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 167 |
| Onain-- (real estate and financial) --.--do |  | ${ }_{66}{ }^{8}$ |  |  | 10 |  |  | 31 <br> 3 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{57}^{24}$ |
| Non-corporste, total 8 -------------do - | 1,396 | 1,141 ${ }_{921}$ | 1,236 | 1,162 | 779 653 | 1,304 | 21,177 790 | 802 614 |  | -1,792 |  |  |  |
| Federal arency not guaranteed.-.-.-.- do |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  | ${ }^{0}$ | 0 |  |  | 0 | 0 |
| State and municipal -..-----------.- do | 226 0 | $\begin{array}{r}97 \\ 122 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 344 0 | 400 15 | 106 20 | 214 37 | 136 0 | 188 0 | 278 0 | 118 0 | 103 0 |  | 116 0 |
| New corporate security issues:-----------1000 |  |  | 442 | 441 | 437 | 727 | 588 | 245 | 434 | 612 | 547 |  |  |
|  | 316 | 260 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 434 |  | 4 | 1,063 | ${ }^{327}$ |
| Proposed uses of proceeds: |  |  | 285 |  |  |  |  | 118 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plant and equipment....-.-.-.-.-.-. do do Working capital | 138 45 4 | 105 | 153 <br> 132 <br> 1 | 101 153 15 | ${ }_{71}^{109}$ | $\begin{array}{r}426 \\ 72 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{64}^{370}$ | ${ }_{19}^{99}$ | ${ }_{65}^{179}$ | 388 <br> 122 <br>  | ${ }_{71}^{354}$ | 880 | 189 189 98 |
|  | ${ }_{131}^{45}$ | ${ }_{49} 101$ | 152 <br> 152 | 153 183 | 251 | 222 | 64 129 | 121 | $\begin{array}{r}65 \\ 163 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}122 \\ 78 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{71}$ | 132 105 102 | ${ }_{28}^{97}$ |
|  |  | 18 15 | 110 31 |  |  |  | 117 |  |  | 15 | 74 <br> 22 | 91 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Other debt---.................- do |  | 16 | 11 |  | 34 | ${ }_{43}^{15}$ | 19 | ${ }_{3}$ | $\stackrel{9}{1}$ | 18 |  | ${ }_{2}^{12}$ | ${ }_{0}^{21}$ |
|  | 2 | 5 | 5 |  | 7 | 6 | 24 | 6 | 26 |  | 18 | 26 | 14 |
| Proposed uses by major groups: | 229 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nevt money | 136 | ${ }^{94}$ | 52 34 | 204 122 12 | 129 | 96 41 | 175 <br> 156 <br> 1 | 65 13 | ${ }_{21}^{45}$ | 193 165 65 | 129 71 71 | 422 48 4 | ${ }_{62}^{62}$ |
| Pubilirement of debt and stock-.....-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | ${ }_{43}^{92}$ | ${ }_{67}^{22}$ | $\begin{array}{r}34 \\ 332 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}122 \\ 93 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 225 | 536 | 307 307 | 140 | 306 | 303 | 277 | 493 | ${ }^{20}$ |
| New money- | 14 129 | 47 20 | 223 <br> 108 <br> 1 | 30 61 61 | 31 192 19 | 353 <br> 181 | $\begin{array}{r}234 \\ \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ | 28 107 108 | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 136 \\ & 136 \end{aligned}$ | 280 88 8 | $\begin{array}{r}245 \\ 34 \\ 31 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 480 12 12 | 149 6 |
| Railroad, total net proceeds...-...-....do | ${ }_{33}^{29}$ | 8 | 12 | 17 |  |  | 28 | ${ }_{23}$ | 150 | 35 | ${ }_{37}$ | 20 | 23 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}28 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2 | $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | 17 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 23 0 0 | 4 2 2 | 31 4 | 37 0 |  | 23 0 |
| Real estate and financial, total net proceeds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New money-_............................... | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{9}{1}$ |  |  | ${ }_{21}^{21}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 54 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{57}{52}$ |

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Partly estimated. ${ }^{2}$ Includes $\$ 250,000,000$ bonds of International Bank. (a) Less than $\$ 500,000$.
$\sigma^{\prime \prime}$ See p. 31 of the October 1946 Survey for revised 1941-44 data for 629 companies and the industrial groups. $\ddagger$ See note in the April 1946 Survey for revisions in the data for 1944.
$\otimes$ Includes data for nonprofit agencies not shown separately. The July figure includes also $\$ 250,000,000$ bonds of International Bank.
temew 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
$\dagger$ Revised series. There have been unpublished revisions in the 1941-44 data for security issues compiled by the Securities and Exchange Commission, as indicated from time to time in notes in the Survey, 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 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

FINANCE-Continued

| SECURITIES ISSUED-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Permanent (long term) Temporary (short term) | $\begin{array}{r} r \\ \mathbf{1 0 0}, 184 \\ 77,979 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} r \\ 228,929 \\ 81,067 \end{array}$ | 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 $\mathrm{r} 148,464$ | $\begin{array}{r} 119,537 \\ 72,098 \end{array}$ |
| COMMODITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Volume of trading in grain futures: $\ddagger$ | 139 | 8 | 510 | 314 | 328 | 358 | 601 | 503 | 847 | 651 | 373 | 2 | 88 |
| Corn | 172 | 194 | 360 | 283 | 369 | 531 | 509 | 482 | 393 | 241 | 227 | 282 | 272 |
| SECURITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts) 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers' debit balances (net) .-.---.-. mil. of dol.- | 533 | 573 | 576 | 553 | 530 | 552 | 564 | 550 | 570 | 606 | 593 | 578 | 568 |
|  | 210 | 217 | 216 | 205 | 201 | 222 | 251 | 241 | 280 | 257 | 247 | 240 | 217 |
| Customers' free credit balances.......-........do..-- | 687 | 681 | 677 | 665 | 652 | 650 | 677 | 656 | 630 | 616 | 617 | 612 | 622 |
| rices: Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 102.89 | 102. 86 | 102.95 | 102.63 | 102.49 | 102.25 | 102.33 | 102.62 | ${ }^{1} 102.06$ | ${ }^{1} 101.19$ | ${ }^{1} 100.46$ | 199.62 | 199.77 |
|  | 103.30 | 103. 27 | 103. 36 | 103. 06 | 1c2. 92 | 102.70 | 102.77 | 103.09 | 102.54 | 101.65 | 100.93 | 100.11 | 100.27 |
| Foreign do | 77. 12 | 77.20 | 77.00 | 76.42 | 75. 32 | 74.02 | 74.16 | 73.28 | 73.28 | 71.90 | 70.51 | 68.96 | 68.77 |
| Standard and Poor's Corporation: <br> Industrials, utilities, and railroads: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| High grade (15 bonds) dol. per \$100 bond.- | 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 |
| Medium and lower grade: <br> Composite ( 50 bonds) $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | 116.3 | 116.8 | 116.6 | 116.5 | 115.0 | 114.3 | 115.7 | 116.1 | 115.1 | 114.0 | 113.3 | 112.5 | 112.4 |
| Industrials (10 bonds) | 123.5 | 123.7 | 123.7 | 123.5 | 123.2 | 122.6 | 122.8 | 123.9 | 121.9 | 120.8 | 120.0 | 119.1 | 118.9 |
| Public utilities (20 bonds) -.------- do | 111. 2 | 111.4 | 112.5 | 112.7 | 112.5 | 113.0 | 113.8 | 113.9 | 114.1 | 114.3 | 114.7 | 113.9 | 113.7 |
| Railroads (20 bonds) ------------- do- | 114.3 | 114.3 | 113.6 | 113.2 | 109.2 | 107.3 | 110.5 | 110.4 | 109.3 | 106.9 | 105.1 | 104.6 | 104.6 |
|  | 68.3 | 69.3 | 66.1 | 64.0 | 61.9 | 133.4 | 69.6 | 69.6 | 68.6 | 69.4 | 68.1 |  |  |
| Domestic municipals (15 bonds) $\dagger$---.-.-- do-...- | 134.4 104.3 | 133.1 104.4 | 132.5 104.6 | 133.2 104.6 | 133.9 104.5 | 138.4 | 134.7 | 134.3 103.9 | 138.4 | 132.5 103.4 | 129.4 | 126.2 | 124.5 |
| U. S. Treasury bonds (taxable) $\dagger$ $\qquad$ <br> Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): | 104.3 | 104.4 | 104. 6 | 104.6 | 104.5 | 104.1 | 103.8 | 103.9 | 104.0 | 103.4 | 102.1 | 101.6 | 100.7 |
| Total on all registered exchanges: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value S------------.-.thous. of dol.- | 100, 265 | 73, 249 | 67, 522 | 68,974 | 71,024 | 67,490 | 85, 253 | 64, 886 | 60, 326 | 85, 862 | 63,949 | 145, 181 |  |
|  | 136, 235 | 100, 247 | 89,587 | 94,673 | 98,349 | 88, 531 | 109,385 | 81,063 | 80, 312 | 121,655 | 87, 497 | 186, 213 |  |
| On New York Stock Exchange: <br> Market value§ $\qquad$ do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value§ <br> Face values. | 95,470 130,028 | 68,979 95,349 | 83, 8187 | 64, 893 | ${ }^{63,880}$ | 58, 248 | 76, 972 | 56, 618 | 51, 284 | 78. 192 | 59,511 | 137, 971 |  |
| Exclusive of stopped sales (N. Y . ${ }^{\text {S. E. }}$ ), face |  |  | 81, 491 | 88,961 | 90,458 |  | 99, 723 |  |  |  | 81,663 | 178, 255 |  |
| value, total....-..........thous. of dol. | 125, 491 | 79, 987 | 75, 582 | 81,601 | 82, 526 | 70,077 | 96,661 | 60, 490 | 73, 440 | 105, 990 | 81,823 | 141.873 | 111,380 |
| U. S. Government ..................-do. | 126 |  | 35 | 828 | 140 | 386 | 1,152 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other than U.S. Government, total do | 125, 365 | 79, 889 | 75,547 | 80,773 | 82,386 | 69,691 | 295,509 | ${ }^{2} 60,476$ | ${ }^{2} 73,367$ | ${ }^{2} 105,771$ | ${ }^{2} 81,784$ | ${ }^{2} 141,748$ | ${ }^{2} 111,195$ |
|  | 118,519 | 74,530 | 68,860 | 74,885 | 75,863 | 63, 590 | 76,937 | 52, 688 | 63,949 | 95, 246 | 73,830 | 131,041 | 102,419 |
|  | 6,846 | 5,359 | 6,687 | 5,888 | 6,523 | 6, 101 | 5, 101 | 5,216 | 7,344 | 9, 265 | 6,431 | 8,581 | 7,013 |
| Value, issues listed on N. Y.S. E.: Face value, all issues --mil. of dol.------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 137,006 <br> 134 <br> 89 | 137, 106 | 136,937 | 137, 219 | 137,019 | ${ }_{134}^{137,058}$ |  | ${ }^{3} 137,628$ |  | ${ }^{13136,311}$ | ${ }^{3} 136,879$ | ${ }^{3} 136,727$ | 136,543 |
|  | 134,859 2,148 | 134,956 2,150 | 134,866 2,132 | 135,044 2,174 | 134,856 2,163 | 134,932 2,126 | (135, 175 | 135,210 2,168 | 135,281 2,135 | 134,346 2,115 | 134,556 2,073 | 134,347 2,130 | 134,173 2,120 |
|  | 140,966 | 141, 033 | 140,978 | 140, 833 | 140, 426 | 140, 148 | ${ }^{3} 140,763$ | ${ }^{3} 141,236$ | 3140,499 | ${ }^{3} 138,336$ | ${ }^{3} 137,509$ | 136, 207 | 136,232 |
| Domestic........-.-.........................do | 139, 310 | 139, 373 | 139,336 | 139, 172 | 138,797 | 138, 574 | 138,923 | 139,394 | 138,715 | 136, 568 | 135, 804 | 134, 500 | 134, 537 |
|  | 1,656 | 1,660 | 1,641 | 1,662 | 1,629 | 1,574 | 1,585 | 1,589 | 1, 533 | 1,521 | 1,462 | 1,469 | 1,458 |
| Domestic corporate (Moody's) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
|  | 2.57 | 2. 55 | 2.55 | 2.53 | 2.53 | 2.55 | 2.55 | 2.56 | 2.61 | 2. 70 | 2.77 | 2.86 | 2.86 |
|  | 2.65 | 2.64 | 2.64 | 2.63 | 2.63 | 2.64 | 2.64 | 2.64 | 2.69 | 2.79 | 2. 85 | 2. 94 | 2.94 |
|  | 2. 79 | 2.79 | 2.80 | 2.81 | 2.82 | 2.83 | 2.82 | 2.81 | 2.86 | 2.95 | 3.01 | 3.16 | 3.17 |
|  | 3.13 | 3.12 | 3.15 | 3.16 | 3.17 | 3.21 | 3.18 | 3.17 | 3.23 | 3.35 | 3.44 | 3.52 | 3.52 |
| By groups: | 2.63 | 2.61 | 2.61 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.62 | 2.63 | 2.67 | 2.76 | 2.84 | 2.92 | 2.91 |
|  | 2.73 | 2.72 | 2.73 | 2. 71 | 2.71 | 2.72 | 2.72 | 2.72 | 2.78 | 2.87 | 2.93 | 3.02 | 3.03 |
|  | 3. 00 | 3.00 | 3.02 | 3.03 | 3.05 | 3. 10 | 3.06 | 3.03 | 3.09 | 3.22 | 3.30 | 3.42 | 3.44 |
| Bond Buyer (20 cities) | 1.81 1.92 | 1.97 1.99 | 1. 2.02 | 1.89 | 1.95 | 1.82 | 1.81 | 1.83 | $\begin{array}{r}1.84 \\ \hline 1.92\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2.02}^{1.97}$ | 2.09 2.18 | ${ }_{2}^{2.35}$ | 2. 2.45 |
| U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable $\dagger$.-............do.-.-- | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2. 19 | 2. 19 | 2. 19 | 2.22 | 2.25 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.27 | 2.36 | 2.39 | 2. 45 |
| Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash dividend payments and rates, 600 cos., Moody's: <br> Total annual payments at current rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number mil. of dol-- | 2,129 | 2,196 | 2,196 | 2,224 | 2,310 | 2,310 | 2,329 | 2,348 | 2,358 | 2,387 | 2,463 | 2,473 | 2,482 |
| Number of shares, adjusted ------millions-- | 954.65 | 954.65 | 954.65 | 954.65 | 954.65 | 954.65 | 954.65 | 954.65 | 954.65 | 954.65 | 954.65 | 954.65 | 954.65 |
| Dividend rate per share (weighted average). dollars.- | 2.23 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.33 | 2.42 | 2.42 | 2.44 | 2.46 | 2.47 | 2.50 | 2.58 | 2. 59 | 2. 60 |
| Banks (21 cos.) ------.-................-do..-- | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.21 |
| Industrials (492 cos.) ...................--do-. | 2. 22 | 2.32 | $\stackrel{2.35}{25}$ | 2.40 | 2. 50 | 2.51 | 2.52 | 2. 55 | ${ }_{2}^{2.56}$ | 2.62 | 2.72 | 2.75 | 2.76 |
|  | 2.59 | 2.59 | 2.59 | 2.59 | 2.59 | 2.59 | 2.59 | 2.59 | 2.59 | 2.59 | 2.59 | 2.59 | 2.59 |
|  | 1. 92 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.96 | 1. 96 | 1.98 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1. 99 | 1. 99 | 1.99 | 2.00 |
| Railroads (36 cos.) Cash dividend payments priblicly reported:**-...-- | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.66 | 2.66 | 2.66 | 2.66 | 2.67 | 2.68 | 2.68 | 2.63 | 2.57 | 2.56 | 2. 56 |
| 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 |  |
|  | 160.9 | 89.1 | 308.5 | 162.7 | 85.9 | 339.7 | 191.7 | 96.4 | 349.0 | 195.0 | 95.9 | 714.9 |  |
|  | 2.9 | 1.2 | 25.4 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 68.4 | 12.4 | 1.5 | 58.0 | 6.4 | 1.3 | 103.5 |  |
|  | 56.0 | 9.6 | 45.3 | 35.1 | 9.6 | 39.5 | 29.4 | 9.3 | 42.2 | 37.0 | 8.6 | 69.6 |  |
| Finance -------------------------1.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 92.4 | 29.5 | 25.8 | 55.9 | 18.2 | 48.8 | 90.6 | 31.7 | 29.8 | 60.2 | 20.6 | 93.0 |  |
| Railroads...---.-...--...-...............do. | 19.4 | 8.0 | 22.7 | 21.6 | 5.4 | 34.2 | 11.2 | 5.9 | 17.1 | 13.5 | 3.8 | 49.5 |  |
| Heat, light, and power..................-do. | 48.2 | 51.0 | 36.3 | 47.5 | 35.9 | 51.2 | 46.2 | 31.0 | 34.7 | 48.8 | 34.7 | 47.4 |  |
| Communications---------------------do- | 50.1 | .3 | 9.9 | 49.6 | .$^{3}$ | 9.4 | 50.0 | .$^{3}$ | 9.8 | 49.2 | .3 | 12.1 |  |
|  | 10.6 | 1.8 | 18.6 | 10.6 | 2.6 | 18.2 | 13.4 | 3.3 | 18.7 | 11.9 | 2.1 | 36.1 |  |

${ }_{2}$ Revised. $\ddagger$ 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-July, $\$ 13,471,000 ;$ August $\$ 2,672,000 ;$ September, $\$ 2,074,000 ;$ October, $\$ 1,260,000$, November, $\$ 1,523,000$; December, $\$ 2,126,000$;
 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. ISee note in September 1947 Survey for source of data.
$\dagger$ Rew 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 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 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | Decentber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

FINANCE-Continued


## FOREIGN TRADE



r Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.
\& The publication of practically allseries on foreign trade included in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war was resumed in May 1946 Survey. Export statistics include lendlesse 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 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 fagures for $1942-43$ for the totals and revised figures for 1941 and later data through February 1945 for other series will be shown later.
were revised in the Ot 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

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October | Novem. ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## FOREIGN TRADE-Continued



## - Revised.

§See note marked "§" on p. S-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 throug | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | November | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## FOREIGN TRADE-Continued

| VALUE§-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports for consumption-Continued. By principal commodities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural, total.----...-. .thous. of dol.- | - 228, 173 | 197, 292 | 204, 214 | 215,047 | 222, 327 | 247, 021 | 252,508 | 236, 232 | 272. 680 | 277,735 | ᄃ 243, 881 | 289,756 |  |
| Furs and manufactures.-...-.....do...- | 14,796 29,876 | 4, 27,568 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6, } \\ \text { 25, } \\ \hline 179\end{array}$ | 7,085 30,049 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9, } \\ \text { 35, } \\ \hline 89\end{array}$ | 14,450 44,312 | 11,947 40,988 | 5,576 45,133 | 18,756 $+45,121$ | 11,566 42,116 | 9,408 35,753 | 12,001 51,618 |  |
| Nonferrous ores and metals, total............. <br> Copper, including ore and manufactures: <br> thous. of dol. | 29,876 7,443 | 27,568 8,625 | 26,479 9,026 | 30,049 8,074 | 35,789 16,571 | 44,312 21,818 | 40,988 15,626 | 45,133 17,369 | r 45,121 16,847 | 42,116 18,229 | 35,753 15,110 | 51, 618 21,091 |  |
| Tin, including ore | 3,762 | 1,466 |  | 2,410 | 853 | 1,272 | 7,435 | 9,109 | 13,913 | 7,550 | 5,224 | 9,927 |  |
|  | - 18,398 | 18,087 | 15,906 | 17,187 | 20, 521 |  | 30,773 |  | 25, 191 |  | 25,396 | 27, 354 |  |
| Newsprint | 23,763 19,379 | 21,004 18,429 | 25,987 21,620 | 27,048 20,309 | 28,667 21,879 | 30,423 18,543 | 30,988 20,475 | 27,747 19,284 | 32,601 19,708 | 31,933 20,191 | 28,267 21,899 | 34,721 28,743 |  |

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

| TRANSPORTATION <br> Airlines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operations on scheduled air lines: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miles flown, revenue..---.-..-.thous. of miles.- | 22, 502 | 22,512 12,615 | $\begin{array}{r}25,464 \\ 17 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 25,318 17 | 26,994 15,610 | 26,866 15,722 | 28,572 <br> 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 fown- thousands..- | 3,602 | 3, 827 | 5,116 | 4,788 | 4, 415 | 4, 295 | 4,233 | 4,749 | 5,555 | 8,203 | 6,690 | 7,993 |  |
| Passengers carried (revenue)...............do.... | 725 | 740 | 973 | 1,077 | 1,133 | 1,065 | 1,075 | 1,253 | 1,235 | 1,195 | ,904 | ${ }_{853}$ |  |
| 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 |  |
| Express Operations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenue. $\qquad$ thous. of dol <br> Operating income $\qquad$ do.. | 25,838 55 | 25,355 79 | 25,645 61 | 25, 112 | 25,082 64 | 24,398 47 | 24, 429 | 24,406 47 | 26,668 17 | 26,183 63 | 27,790 119 | 32,075 |  |
| Local Transit Lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fares, average, cash rate..............-.-.-- cents | 8. 0165 | 8.0220 | 8.0275 | 8.0414 | 8.0580 | - 8.0774 | - 8.1051 | -8.1134 | +8.1854 | +8.2140 | -8.3073 | 8. 3406 | 8. 4043 |
| Passengers carried $\dagger$.-.......................-millions.- | -1, 632 | 1,481 | 1,607 | 1,591 | 1,606 | 1,479 | 1,464 | 1,441 | 1,481 | 1,581 | 1,495 | 1,600 | 1,559 |
| Operating revenues $\dagger .$. ............-..-thous. of dol.. | 119, 800 | 108, 700 | 116,200 | 118, 200 | 120, 100 | 112, 100 | 111, 400 | 111,300 | 113, 300 | 121, 200 | 115,600 | 127,000 |  |
| Class I Steam Railways |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carloadings (A. A. R.): $\otimes$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total cars.-.-.-.-.-.-..............-.thousands.- | ${ }^{\text {r 4, }} \mathbf{0} \mathbf{0 3}$ | 3,179 | 4,170 | 3,233 | 4,376 | 3,543 | 3,276 | 4,560 | 3,600 | 3,808 | 4,424 | 3,164 | 3,824 |
|  | -957 | ${ }^{736}$ | 917 | 547 | 922 | 708 | 495 | 888 | ${ }^{713}$ | 758 | 934 | 714 | 916 |
|  | +71 | ${ }^{58}$ | 73 | - 183 | 72 | 54 | 49 | 70 | 54 | 60 | 74 | 60 | 75 |
|  | -218 | 195 | 250 | 183 | ${ }_{213}^{233}$ | 188 | 178 | 248 | 191 | 191 | 222 | 168 | 205 |
| Grains and grain products | '269 | 202 | ${ }_{6}^{265}$ | 194 | ${ }_{66}$ | 49 | 465 | 317 | 210 | 216 | 245 | 177 | 55 |
| Merchandise, i.c.e. | -563 | 461 | 620 | 505 | 593 | 464 | 429 | 577 | 467 | 491 | 588 | 432 | 499 |
|  | ${ }^{5} 61$ | 49 | 69 | 164 | 369 | 324 | 343 | 407 | 299 | 274 | 238 | 66 | 63 |
|  | r 1,784 | 1,430 | 1,910 | 1,536 | 1,909 | 1, 555 | 1,461 | 1,992 | 1,592 | 1,728 | 2,030 | 1,495 | 1,787 |
| Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined index, unadjusted....... $1935-39=100$. | 138 | 133 | 137 | 119 | 144 | 142 | 140 | 148 | ${ }_{153}^{153}$ | 156 | 150 | 139 | 133 |
|  | 184 | 182 | 182 | 169 | 183 | 170 | 165 | 177 | 178 | 188 | 195 | 201 | 192 |
| Forest products.-.-...........................-do | 147 | 159 | 159 | 148 | 154 | 151 | 153 | 160 | 161 | 155 | 147 | 141 | 137 |
| Grains and grain products...-...........-do. | 157 | 144 | 146 | 133 | 124 | 143 | 202 | 175 | 153 | 152 | 142 | 130 | 132 |
| Livestock................................-di. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 118 | 89 | 96 | 98 | 94 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 139 | 161 | 133 | 92 | 81 |
| Merchandise, 1. c. | 74 | 74 | 79 | 80 | 76 | - 73 | 71 | 73 | 77 | 78 | 77 | 71 |  |
|  | 44 | 43 | 50 | 157 | 267 |  | 311 | 284 | 272 | 235 | 163 | 60 | 45 |
|  | 139 | $\begin{array}{r}136 \\ 142 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 144 146 | 145 | 146 142 | 146 137 | 145 | 150 | 157 | 163 | 158 | 147 | 139 |
| Combined index, adjusted $\dagger$-------------- do | 150 |  | 146 | 137 119 | 142 | 137 | 1134 | 143 | 142 | 146 | 147 | 149 | 145 |
|  | 163 <br> 175 | 149 171 | 147 180 | 119 173 | 185 | 143 | 1170 | 146 | 153 <br> 180 | 156 192 1 | 160 195 | 155 | 155 183 |
| Forest product | 163 | 166 | 159 | 148 | 148 | 145 | 152 | 152 | 149 | 147 | 150 | 158 | 153 |
| Grains and grain productst.-.............do | 157 | 147 | 159 | 151 | 138 | 140 | 168 | 162 | 137 | 152 | 145 | 138 | 132 |
| Livestock $\dagger$.................................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 123 | 111 | 121 | 111 | 104 | 107 | 107 | 92 | 105 | 104 | 105 | 96 | 84 |
|  | 77 | 76 | 78 | 79 | 76 | 74 | 71 | 73 | 73 | 75 | 75 | 74 | 68 |
|  | 176 | 172 | 171 | 184 | 184 | 184 | 194 | 190 | 181 | 163 | 163 | 192 | 180 |
| Miscellaneoust.-...............................do.... | 152 | 145 | 151 | 147 | 145 | 142 | 143 | 149 | 145 | 149 | 151 | 156 | 152 |
| Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average: Car surplus $\dagger$. | 3, 584 | 3,300 | 2,714 | 12, 125 |  | 11,333 | 30,651 | 2,391 | 1,322 | 942 | 2, 505 | 5,886 | 12,013 |
| Box cars --.-..................................-- do- | 134 | 224 | 50 | 120 | 2,029 | 5,904 | 613 | 175 | 238 | 132 | 75 | 712 | 3, 600 |
|  | 507 |  | 116 | 9, 456 | 27 | 1,390 | 25,874 | 127 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 172 | 983 |
|  | 19,920 | 30,899 | 35, 943 | 20, 150 | 14,779 | 14, 969 | 15,697 | 31, 766 | 34, 443 | 40, 103 | 27, 865 | 12,146 | 8,747 |
|  | 14, 197 | 20,925 | 24, 178 | 15, 165 | 4, 292 | 5,127 | ${ }^{9}, 592$ | 16, 336 | 17.165 | 20, 819 | 16, 631 | 5. 643 | 2, 888 |
| Coal cars | 5,200 | 9,337 | 10,713 | 4, 583 | 10,247 | 9,357 | 5,331 | 14, 566 | 15, 165 | 15,275 | 10, 277 | 6, 072 | 5,471 |
| Financial operations (unadjusted): <br> Operating revenues, total...........thous. of dol.. | -685,630 | 635, 940 | 717, 826 | 689, 456 | 724, 432 | 696, 909 | 705, 361 | 745, 258 | 726, 550 | 794, 165 | 755, 324 | 807, 428 |  |
|  | - 551, 132 | 518, 615 | 592, 186 | 564, 807 | 591, 687 | 556, 889 | 557, 881 | 596,592 | 593,089 | 664,648 | 625, 241 | 627, 816 | 613, 361 |
|  | -82,451 | 70,766 | 71, 411 | 70, 414 | 77,349 | 84, 787 | 93, 642 | 94,001 | 80,369 | 75,009 | 73, 661 | 89,461 | 80, 897 |
|  | - 539,121 | 509,380 | 549, 368 | 543, 301 | 557,318 | 550, 057 | 555, 362 | 565,606 | 588, 591 | 611, 872 | 595, 315 | 631, 150 | 615,856 |
| Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net railway operating income..........-.-do...- | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{r 8 8 , 0 1 0} \\ \mathbf{r} 58,499 \end{array}$ | 83, 146 | 72, 782 | 58, 410 | 75, 729 | $\begin{aligned} & 86,651 \\ & 60,201 \end{aligned}$ | 89,041 60,958 | 98,827 80,825 | 89,979 47,979 | 105,860 76,433 | 94, ${ }^{9532}$ | 96,255 80,023 | 93,582 41,297 |
| Net income $\ddagger$..........................-.-.--- do. | 28, 822 | 14,382 | 43,147 | 32,580 | 46, 360 | 38,402 | 37,025 | 51,343 | 20, 147 | 48, 904 | 43, 358 | 60, 212 |  |
| Financial operations, adjusted: $\dagger$ <br> Operating revenues, total <br> mil. of dol | 698.3 | 696.4 | 723.0 | 684.9 | 698.0 | 731.0 | 682.7 | 719.4 | 716.3 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 559.0 | 564.8 | 594.6 | 555.8 | 566.3 | 593.4 | 543.5 | 581.2 | 583.4 | 611.7 | 653.4 |  |  |
|  | 86.0 | 78.4 | 72.2 | 72.9 | 78.2 | 81.9 | 85.9 | 83.8 | 80.7 | 76.7 | 77.0 |  |  |
| Railway expenses..-.........................- do. | 623.8 | 630.9 | 641.8 | 637.4 | 633.2 | 649.2 | 634.5 | 655.4 | 680.5 | 696.3 | 707.6 |  |  |
| Net railway operating income.........-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 74.5 | 65. 4 | 81.1 | 47.6 | 64.8 | 81.8 | 48.2 | ${ }^{64.0}$ | 35.8 | 42.8 | 78.4 |  |  |
|  | 41.8 | 32.7 | 48.1 | 15.2 | 32.1 | 48.9 | 17.6 | 31.0 | 3.5 | 9.4 | 45.0 |  |  |
| Freight carried 1 mile - .-................mil. of tons | - 56, 994 | 51,833 | 59,485 | 53, 935 | 60,009 | 56,646 | 54,664 | 61,650 | 59, 406 | 64, 592 | 59,656 | 57, 332 | 55, 125 |
| Revenue per ton-mile -------------.----cents-- | 1. 034 | 1.079 | 1.055 | 1.115 | 1.055 | 1.043 | 1.094 | 1. 029 | 1. 057 | 1. 089 | 1. 114 | 1.159 |  |
| Passengers carried 1 mile ...............-millions.. | 4,120 | 3,486 | 3,529 | 3,489 | 3,729 | 4,096 | 4,413 | 4,481 | 3,855 | 3,450 | 3,342 | 3,948 |  |

${ }^{+}$Revised. ${ }^{〔}$ 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 pubished later. $\ddagger$ Revised data for December 1946, $\$ 89,057,000$.
New series. For comparable data begining 943 ror totar car shortage and surphus and an expanation ar a change in the latter series, see p. $\mathrm{s}-2$ or December 1944 Surves.
TRevised 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 See note marked "*"' regarding car surpluses. Revisions for 1939-July 1942 for the indicated indexes of car loadings and revisions for January $1937-F e b r u a r y ~ 1943$ for the adjusted series for financial operations are available on request.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru- ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline TRANSPORTATION-Continued Waterway Traffic \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: § \\
Total, U. S. ports...................thous. net tons.
\end{tabular} \& 6, 222 \& 6, 296 \& 6,870 \& 7,615 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 2,378 \& 2,455 \& 2.753 \& 3,291 \& 4,367 \& 3,980 \& 3 3,945 \& 4,697 \& 4, 9,272 \& 4,451 \& 3,633 \& 2,820 \& \\
\hline United States \& 3,844 \& 3,841 \& 4,116 \& 4,324 \& 5,278 \& 4,746 \& 5,008 \& 294 \& 4,924 \& 4,703 \& 4, 273 \& 715 \& \\
\hline Travel \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Hotels:
Average sale per occupied room.-....... dollars \& 4.25 \& 4.37 \& 4.37 \& 4.86 \& 4.46 \& 4.75 \& 4.70 \& 5. 16 \& 5.07 \& 5.14 \& 5.28 \& 4.91 \& \\
\hline  \& 2909 \& 213 \& \({ }_{214}^{92}\) \& \(\stackrel{92}{92}\) \& 244 \& 93
248 \& 87
225 \& 93
246 \& \({ }_{238}^{92}\) \& 93
226 \& 87
234 \& 78
202 \& 86
27 \\
\hline Foreign travel: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 38,660 \& 47, 4394 \& S0,633 \& \({ }_{41}^{43,645}\) \& \& 39,987 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline U. S. citizens, departures \& \({ }^{3,654}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Emigrants- \& 14,080 \& 11,118 \& 13,910 \& 13,391 \& 14, 123 \& 14, 733 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 17, 889 \& 18,468 \& 20, 294 \& 20, 166 \& 20, \({ }^{662}\) \& 21, 831 \& 19,611 \& 15,277 \& 12,182 \& 13,402 \& 10,456 \& 1i,788 \& \\
\hline National marks, visitors--------------thousands \& \& 122 \& 137 \& \& 442 \& 902 \& 1,467 \& 1,502 \& 652 \& 308 \& 131 \& 89 \& 102 \\
\hline Pullman Co.: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 10,214 \& 8 8,677 \& 8,857 \& 8 8,094 \& 8 8,018 \& \(\cdot \mathrm{P}, 193\) \& 8, 8 858 \& 8,722 \& 8, \& 8, \({ }_{8}^{1,024}\) \& 8,737 \& \& \\
\hline communications \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Telephone carriers: 4 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 203, 111,649 \& \({ }_{109}^{197,098}\) \& 2072, 800 \& \({ }^{1537,324}\) \& \({ }_{106,818}^{184,948}\) \& 205,193, \& - \({ }_{114,567}\) \& 2110,070 \& - 113,132 \& \({ }_{121,969}^{222,090}\) \& \({ }_{1217}^{217,5136}\) \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& 71,051 \& 78, 1111 \& - \({ }^{10,785}\) \& \({ }^{61,629}\) \& 75,477 \& 77, 993 \& 78,063 \& -77,929 \& 82, 28 \& \({ }_{7} 78,132\) \& \& \\
\hline  \& 157, 464 \& 149, 748 \& 157,198 \& \({ }^{132,475}\) \& 154,400 \& 165, 551 \& 175, 553 \& 172,006 \& 175,079 \& 179, 941 \& 172,927 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 20,249 \& - \({ }_{29,564}^{22,068}\) \& \({ }_{29,874}^{23,625}\) \& -30, 359 \& \({ }^{11,407}\) \& 30, \({ }^{17}{ }^{292}\) \& - \({ }^{13,239}\) \& 16,305
30,794 \& 16,890
31,058 \& - 19,202 \& \& \& \\
\hline Telegraph and cable carruers: \(\ddagger\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Operating revenues, total-...-...-thous. of dol- \& 18, 1730 \& 14,984 \& \({ }_{\text {c }} 17,134\) \& 23, \({ }_{292}^{23,264}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}20,740 \\ 19 \\ \hline 189\end{array}\) \& 18,981 \& \& 18, 122 \& \({ }^{18,366}\) \& \& 16,580 \& 18,734 \& \\
\hline Telegraph carriers, total- Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues fro \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 17,019 \& 16,786 \& 17,029 \& 17,366 \& 15, 266 \& 17, 190 \& \\
\hline esabern operations.-....-.-. thous. of dol \& \& \& \& \& \& 574 \& \& \& \& 03 \& \& \& \\
\hline Cable carriers..-...-.-.-...-.-.-......-- do-.-- \& 1,358 \& \({ }^{13,249}\) \& 1,396 \& \({ }_{16}^{1,372}\) \& 1,341 \& \({ }^{1,320}\) \& 1,430 \& 1,336 \& 1,337 \& 1,359 \& 1,315 \& 1,544 \& \\
\hline  \& 14, 893 \& 13,503 \& 14,298 \& 16,644 \& 16,387 \& 15,347 \& 16,010 \& 15,366 \& 15,376 \& 15,500 \& 15, 146 \& 15, 585 \& \\
\hline Net operating revenu \& \(\begin{array}{r}590 \\ \\ 138 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 520 \& 1,093 \& 4,399

2 \& 2, 140 \& +1,541 \& 291 \& ${ }_{6}^{682}$ \& ${ }^{928}$ \& 1,117 \& ${ }^{\text {d } 636}$ \& \& <br>
\hline Net income trans. to earned surpus --.-. do \& 1,714 \& 1,642 \& 1,775 \& 1,609 \& $\xrightarrow[1,637]{1,106}$ \& 1, 1,617 \& 1,609 \& - 1,742 \& 700
1,759 \& + 6889 \& d

1,694
1 \& \& <br>
\hline Radiotelegraph carriers, operating revenues..do..... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

| CHEMIC |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Inorganic chemicals, production:* <br> Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial) of |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Calcium carbide ( $100 \% \mathrm{CaC} 2)$ - |  |
| Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas and solid or |  |
|  |  |
| Hydrochloric acid ( $100 \%$ HCl) -...----.-- do |  |
|  |  |
| Nitric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ ) ${ }^{\text {T}}$.-...........short |  |
| - |  |
|  |  |
| Soda ash, ammonia-soda process ( $98-100 \% \mathrm{Na}_{2}$ $\mathrm{CO}_{3}$ ) short tons |  |
|  |  |
| Sodium bichromate and chromate.------- do |  |
|  |  |
| Sodium hydroxide ( $100 \%$ NaOH) sile Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhy |  |
|  |  |
| Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt cake. short tons. |  |
| Sulphuric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}$ ) : <br> Price, wholesale, $66^{\circ}$, tanks, at works§ dol. per short ton. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| ganic chemicals: ${ }^{\text {cetic acid }}$ (syn, and natural), production* |  |
|  |  |
|  | etic acid (syn. and natural), production* |
| Acetic anhydride, production* do Acetyl salicylic acid (aspirin), production* do |  |
|  |  |
| Alcohol, denatured: |  |
|  |  |
| Production.-..........-.................--do. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Production $\qquad$ thous. of proof gal |  |
|  |  |
| In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses.-do- |  |
| In denaturing plants .-...-.....-.....-. do...- |  |
| Withdrawn for denaturing---------...-. do |  |
|  |  |
| Creosote oil, production*Cresylic acid, refined, production* |  |
|  |  |
| Ethyl acetate ( $85 \%$ ) production*.-.................. |  |

Revised. dDeficit. IData relate to continental United States. 1 Not available for publication.
 of cable carriers excludes cable operations of Western Union; the latter data were revised in May 947 Survey (see note in that issue).

 earlier data, including these plants, will be shown later.

 have not been published.

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

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS－Continued

| CHEMICALS Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Organie chemicals－Continued． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glycerin，refined（100\％basis）： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| High gravity and yellow distilled： <br> Consumption | 7，022 | 6，800 | 7，407 | 8，127 | 7， 428 | 6，617 | 6，509 | 6，761 | 7，032 | 8，146 | 7， 633 | 7，468 | 7，426 |
|  | 7，386 | 8， 234 | 8， 746 | 7，651 | 6，606 | 6，965 | 5，483 | 7，250 | 8，812 | 8，292 | 7，560 | 8，753 | 8，701 |
| Stocks | 14， 102 | 15，340 | 16，544 | 18，135 | 19，151 | 19，843 | 18，848 | 18，869 | 19，146 | 17，665 | 16，061 | 17，335 | 17，396 |
| Ohemically pure： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－${ }^{\text {do．}}$ | 6，963 | 6，138 | 6，555 | 6，139 | 5， 987 | 5，871 | 5，650 | 6，358 | 6，754 | 7，770 | 7， 067 | 7，463 | 8，049 |
|  | 7，662 | 8，573 | 8，450 | 8， 531 | 9，181 | 7，980 | 6，200 | 7，998 | 7，957 | 9，357 | 8，782 | 9，202 | 10，437 |
|  | 17，941 | 18， 106 | 18，875 | 19，137 | 20，789 | 20，723 | 20， 171 | 20，396 | 19，493 | 18，289 | 17，709 | 17，278 | 18，306 |
| Methanol，production：${ }^{\text {Cr }}$ Crude（ $80 \%$ ） | 276 | 230 | 244 | 284 | 286 | 221 | 220 | 253 | 249 | 290 | 286 | 321 | 274 |
|  | 7，145 | 6，681 | 6，991 | 6，206 | 6，830 | 6， 551 | 6， 779 | 6，708 | 6， 564 | 7，065 | 6，832 | 7，199 |  |
| Phthalic anhydride，production＊－．－．thous．of lb．－ | 11，687 | 10，847 | 11，690 | 9，605 | 10，526 | 11， 764 | 12，871 | 12，396 | 11，800 | 12， 529 | 12，373 | 12，893 |  |
| FERTILIZERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption，total＊－－．－．－．．．thous．of short tons．． | －1，404 | －1，185 | －1，090 | － 914 | ＋ 609 | r 332 | 「385 | ＋ 409 | － 492 | r 495 | ＋657 | 「829 | 1，454 |
|  | ${ }^{+} 184$ | ${ }^{r} 142$ | ＋129 | r 126 | $\cdot 103$ | $r 72$ | r 176 | r 130 | ${ }^{+130}$ | $\stackrel{71}{ }$ | ＋182 | ${ }^{5} 181$ | ， 257 |
|  | 1，220 | 1，042 | ${ }^{9} 960$ | 788 | 505 | 260 | 209 | 278 | 362 | 415 | 476 | 648 | 1，196 |
|  | 89，474 | 98， 945 | 92， 213 | 132， 895 | 141，788 | 112，792 | 115， 867 | 125，303 | 112， 559 | 104， 740 | 122， 851 | 138， 344 |  |
|  | 10，854 | 21，616 | 20， 851 | 30， 226 | 36，037 | 10，926 | 22，575 | 9，284 | 6，280 | 16， 682 | 31，654 | 28，479 |  |
| Phosphate materials | 64，147 | 66，401 | 58,802 1,449 | 89，765 | 94， 580 | 85， 138 | 81， 082 | 103，928 | 94，054 | 79，858 | 79， 252 | 90，163 |  |
| Prepared fertilizers§ | 1，914 50,020 | 2，448 51,943 | 1， 116， 166 | 987 145,266 | 636 138,060 | 2,718 117,760 | 1,661 82,474 | 874 93,649 | 1,659 7691 | 92， 617 | 76，847 | 1,695 91,159 |  |
|  | 50,020 40,728 | 51，943 40,851 | 116,166 103,704 | 145,266 117,102 | 138,060 108,988 | 117,760 107,484 | 82,474 75,912 | 93,649 85,337 | 76， 691 | 92,214 73,015 | 76,836 61,056 | $\mathbf{9 1 , 1 5 9}$ $\mathbf{6 9 , 7 2 5}$ |  |
|  | 40,728 10,029 | 40,851 9,358 | 103,704 65,886 | 117,102 71,738 | 108,988 80,555 | 107,484 80,786 | 75,912 41,623 | 85,337 41,737 | 67,166 16,959 | 73,015 30,623 | 61， 056 | 69,725 22,316 |  |
|  | 404 | 3，759 | 3， 579 | 4，346 | 4，696 | 4，482 | －38 | 4，330 | 3，777 | 12，617 | 3，204 | 4，497 |  |
|  | 0 | 0 | 897 | 13，301 | 11，250 | 0 | 2，232 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6，838 | 8，173 |  |
| Price，wholesale，nitrate of soda，crude，f．o．b．cars， port warehouses $\odot . . .-. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ d o l . ~ p e r ~ 100 ~ l b .-~$ | 2． 045 | 2.075 | 2.075 | 2.075 | 2.075 | 2.075 | 2.075 | 2． 195 | 2． 275 | 2.275 | 2． 275 | 2． 306 | 2，400 |
| Potash deliveries．．．．．－．－．－－－－－－．－．．．．－short tons．－ | 98，555 | 77， 839 | 95，229 | 84， 207 | 73，802 | 83， 121 | 73， 708 | 83， 848 | 75， 764 | 77， 680 | 97， 333 | 112， 214 |  |
| Superphosphate（bulk）：$\dagger$ Production． | ＋844， 852 | 824， 578 | 888， 875 | 863， 787 | 892，045 | 802， 128 | 801， 835 | 797， 273 | 808， 503 | 887， 205 | 1873， 442 | 1965,195 | 1912， 194 |
| Stocks，end of month | 815， 611 | 750，550 | 645， 412 | 608，409 | 681， 235 | 855， 352 | 903， 380 | 866， 919 | 847， 495 | 858， 655 | 1944,052 | －1，036，728 | 11，103，956 |
| NAVAL STORES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rosin（gum and wood）：＂H， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price，gum，wholesale＂H＂（Sav．），bulk dol．per 100 lb ．－ | 8． 68 | 9.61 | 9.95 | 9.24 | 7.34 | 7.58 | 6.83 | 6.76 | 7.10 | 8.46 | 8.91 | 8.87 | 8.83 |
| Production＊－－－－．－．－．－．－．－．－．－．－．${ }^{\text {drums }}$（520 lb．）．－ |  |  | 351， 875 |  |  | 527， 335 |  |  | 572， 233 |  |  | 508，543 |  |
|  |  |  | 222， 701 |  |  | 243， 086 |  |  | 284， 840 |  |  | 339， 269 |  |
| Turpentine（gum and wood）： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price，gum，wholesale（Savannah）$\dagger_{-}$dol．per gal．－ | 1.21 | 1.15 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.00 \\ 113,520 \end{array}$ | ． 85 | ． 59 | 176， $\begin{array}{r}.61 \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ | ． 59 | ． 59 | $\begin{array}{r} .62 \\ 189,689 \end{array}$ | ． 62 | ． 64 | 159．665 | ． 63 |
|  |  |  | 113， 98 |  |  | 176， 693 |  |  | 189， 1111 |  |  | 159,665 210,116 |  |
| MISCELLANEOUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fxplosives（industrial），shipments．．．－thous．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：§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3，858 | 3， 793 | 3， 954 | 3，700 | 4，117 | 3，847 | 3，159 | 3，393 | 3， 116 | 4，017 | 4， 290 | 4，415 | 4，639 |
|  | 2，508 | 2，407 | 2，237 | 2， 405 | 3，028 | 2，901 | 2，313 | 2，762 | 2， 420 | 5，077 | －3，277 | 3， 104 | 3，222 |
|  | 5,548 2,878 | 5,789 2,866 | 6,078 2,988 | 6， $\mathbf{2} \mathbf{8 2 9}$ | 6,488 3,059 | 6，374 | 6，338 | 6，042 | 5,961 2,356 | 5，431 | 5，739 | 6，427 | 6，387 |
| Edible§－－－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－ | 2，878 | 2，866 | 2，988 | 2，922 | 3，059 | 2，787 | 2，453 | 2， 430 | 2，356 | 2，400 | 2，714 | 3，300 | 3，034 |
| Production．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．－．－．－．－．．．－long tons． | 321，415 | 298， 565 | 350，307 | 333， 531 | 377， 218 | 359， 313 | 382， 674 | 391， 396 | 406，964 | 425， 612 | 405， 205 | 389，014 | 391， 214 |
|  | 3，704，059 | 3，667， 729 | 3，636，884 | 3，548， 703. | 3，495， 011 | 3，456， 082 | 3，438， 367 | 3，444， 607 | 3，449， 732 | 3，457，899 | 3，435， 298 | 3，371，034 | 3，373， 422 |
| Glue，animal：＊ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13，939 | 12，886 | 12， 538 | 14， 226 | 13， 770 | 12，843 | 12，158 | 11，424 | 12，003 | 14， 666 | 13， 636 | 13，185 | 14，230 |
|  | 10，272 | 9，398 | 9，059 | 9，155 | 8，643 | 8，950 | 8，757 | 7，749 | 7，882 | 8，392 | 9，509 | 12， 444 | 10， 606 |
| Bone black：＊ Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production | 1,023 1,565 | 1，463 | 1,069 1,456 | 586 959 | 847 979 | 1，040 | 1，048 | 1，065 | 1,085 1,079 | 1，085 | 1,180 | －1，102 | 1，434 |
| OIL SEEDS，OILS，FATS AND BYPRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal，including fish oil： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal fats $\ddagger$ Consumption，factory ．．．．．．．．．．．thous．of lb．－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 129，026 | 140， 495 | 144， 102 | 119， 5884 | 105， 542 | 105,301 255,713 | $\begin{array}{r}99,329 \\ 238 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 127， 228 | 134,765 189,544 | 156， 2636 | 134， 391 | 126， 345 | 135， 2600 |
| Stocks，end of month | 307， 623 | 307， 692 | 286， 602 | 339， 877 | 389， 074 | 428，604 | 444， 602 | 400， 170 | 320， 801 | 250， 588 | 258，425 | 322，045 | 350，058 |
| Greases：$\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption，factory ．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－－－．－．do． | 48，688 | 45，736 | 45， 864 | 42，572 | 43， 939 | 41，226 | 37， 746 | 43，658 | 49，913 | 55， 182 | 50，604 | 54，207 | 55， 351 |
| Production．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do | 52，591 | 47，484 | 44， 586 | 46，735 | 48.613 | 48， 260 | 46，611 | 44， 434 | 40， 154 | 47，402 | 50， 039 | 50， 586 | 52， 331 |
| Stocks，end of month．．．－．－．－．－．－－－－－－．－．－do | 72，871 | 67， 138 | 64，305 | 69，983 | 84，829 | 98，827 | 101，964 | 106， 382 | 98，924 | 97， 555 | 96，111 | 103，692 | 119，272 |
| Fish oils：$\ddagger$ ，factory |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption，factory | 18，509 | 18，772 | 20， 290 | 20，365 | 14， 135 | 16，478 | 11，475 | 12， 150 | 20， 148 | 22，929 | 22，944 | 25，287 | 23，980 |
|  | 1,646 107,320 | 1． 260 | 79． 777 | 1，577 | 1，301 | 10.927 | 21，739 | 21， 109 | 22，706 | 19,889 108,815 | 6,852 91 | 4,356 85,286 | 1，024 |
| Stocks，end of month | 107， 320 | 102，400 | 79， 211 | 66，335 | 57， 728 | 59， 041 | 65， 152 | 86，445 | 85，999 | 108，815 | 91，459 | 85， 286 | 96，599 |
| Vegetable oils，total： Consumper factory $\dagger$ mil of lb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption，crude，factory $\ddagger+\ldots-$－－mil．of lb－－ | 27． 431 | 412 5,634 | 417 7,011 | 395 7,291 | 333 13643 | － 294 | 14， 297 | 16， 294 | ${ }^{329}$ | ${ }_{19}^{432}$ | 27 437 | －469 | 458 |
| Exports§ | 27， 090 | 5,634 46,545 | 7,011 32,697 | 7,291 36,677 | 13，643 | 25， 855 | 14， 638 | 16， 148 | 23， 284 | 19，525 | 27， 883 | 37， 302 |  |
|  | 31， 942 | 46， 545 | 32，697 | 36，677 | 54，657 | 52， 306 | 26，669 | 10， 744 | 19， 106 | 5,462 | 23，661 | 32，474 |  |
|  | 27， 274 | 31， 314 | 21，737 | 28，343 | 43，672 | 37， 754 | 18， 208 | 2， 121 | 3，921 | 2， 801 | 13， 208 | 17，008 |  |
| All other vegetable oils | 4，668 | 15， 231 | 10，960 | 8，333 | 10，385 | 14， 553 | 8，461 | 8， 623 | 15， 185 | 2，661 | 10，453 | 15，465 |  |
| Production $\ddagger$－ | 443 | 392 | 382 | 356 | 313 | 283 | 278 | 248 | 330 | 468 | 481 | r 488 | 513 |
| Stocks，end of month：${ }^{\text {Crude }}$ ． | 532 | 547 | 552 | 551 | 571 | 573 | 566 | 489 | 458 | 471 | 485 | 「502 | 539 |
|  | 279 | 304 | 311 | 353 | 392 | 385 | 359 | 292 | 243 | 207 | 211 | 241 | 247 |

[^20] eneous and total fertilizer imports，will be published later．

OFor a brief description of this series see note in A pril 1946 survey．i see note marked＂$\ddagger$＂on p．S－25 regarding unpublished revisions．




 shown later．
 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 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Febru- }}{\text { ary }}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- | October | Novem- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Januv } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued


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| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Janu ary |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| PLASTIC PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shipments and consumption: <br> Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: $\otimes$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Molding and extrusion materials..........do...- | 7,657 | 7,081 | 6, 461 | 5,357 | 4, 317 | 3,735 | 2,779 | 3,404 | 4,153 | 5,105 | 4,666 | 3,830 | 4, 461 |
| Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes. 8 .-.do. | 1,597 | 1,319 | 1,229 | 1,329 | 1,052 | 931 | 882 | ${ }^{2} 03$ | 921 | 1,040 | 832 | 842 | 865 |
| Other cellulose plastics*-.............-.--do | 585 | 451 | ${ }^{318}$ | 331 | ${ }^{17}$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) 0 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 747 |
| Phenolic and other tar acid resins*...-......do.... | 26, 981 | 23, 416 | 26,797 | 26, 285 | 27, 410 | 27,767 | 25,949 | 26,000 | 27, 262 | 28,129 | 25,719 | 27,662 | 29,456 |
| Urea and melamine resins*-.------------- do- | 6,024 | 6,658 | 6,401 | 6,285 | 6 6, 102 | 5,645 | 5,536 | 5,462 | 5,723 | 6,720 | $\begin{array}{r}5,999 \\ 10 \\ \hline 183\end{array}$ | -6,565 | 6,837 10 |
|  | 7,432 17,332 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6, } \\ \text { 13, } 684 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,561 16,998 | 7,096 16,316 | 6,854 13, 6, | 5,955 11,546 | 5,688 11,573 | 7,075 12,917 | 8,381 15,125 | 10,931 18,040 | 10,593 <br> 1688 <br> 7 | 11,456 20 | 10, 226 |
|  | 17,332 8,190 | 13,623 7,809 | 16,998 8,000 | 16,316 8,275 | 13, $\mathbf{6 , 4 3 5}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 11, } \\ \text { 5, } 89 \\ \hline 89\end{array}$ | 11,583 5,819 | 12,917 5,567 | 15,105 8,032 | 18,040 7,388 | 16,837 7,120 | - 210,404 | 19,564 7,677 |

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ELECTRIC POWER \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production (utility and industrial), total* \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline mil. of kw.-hr.- \& 25, 957 \& 23,698 \& 25,544 \& 24, 652 \& 25,009 \& 24,469 \& 24,938 \& 25,969 \& 25,634 \& 26,748 \& 26, 180 \& 27, 951 \& 28,443 \\
\hline Industrial establishments*-..----.---..--- do \& 4,321 \& 4,083 \& 4,298 \& 4,148 \& 4, 203 \& 4,225 \& 4, 156 \& 4, 2225 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
4,153 \\
3 \\
\hline 88
\end{tabular} \& 4,410 \& 4,333 \& 4,439 \& 4,485 \\
\hline  \& 3,896 \& \(\begin{array}{r}3,683 \\ \hline 899\end{array}\) \& 3, 843 \& 3,711 \& 3,809 \& 3,825 \& 3,772 \& 3,892 \& 3, 858 \& 4,063 \& 3, 950 \& 4,085 \& 4, 119 \\
\hline By water power*-..---------------10 \& \({ }^{425}\) \& \({ }^{39} 36\) \& \({ }^{455}\) \& \({ }^{437}\) \& - 424 \& \({ }^{200}\) \& \({ }^{383}\) \& \({ }^{31} 334\) \& 295
21.481 \& 348
22

338 \& \& $\begin{array}{r}355 \\ 23,512 \\ \hline 17\end{array}$ \& 366

23
958 <br>
\hline Utilities (for public use), totalt --.---.......-do. \& 21,636 \& 19,616 \& 21, 246 \& 20, 504 \& 20,776 \& 20, 244 \& 20,782 \& 21,744 \& 21, 481 \& 22, 338 \& 21,847
15
6,763 \& ${ }^{23,512}$ \& 23, 958 <br>
\hline  \& 14,500 \& 13, 261 \& 13, 881 \& $\begin{array}{r}13,216 \\ 7 \\ \hline 287\end{array}$ \& 13,387
7
7 \& 13,451
6 \& 14, 236 \& 15,690 \& 15,875
5 \& 16,846 \& 15,763
6,084 \& 17,099 \& 17,514 <br>
\hline By water powert...-.----.-...-.----7- do \& 7,136 \& 6,355 \& 7, 265 \& 7, 287 \& 7,389 \& 6,793 \& 6,546 \& 6,053 \& 5,606 \& 5,492 \& \& 6,413 \& 6, 444 <br>
\hline Privately and municipally owned utilities \& 18,545 \& 16, 833 \& 18,266 \& 17,661 \& 17,801 \& 17, 414 \& 17,847 \& 18,733 \& 18,630 \& 19,540 \& 18,977 \& 20, 292 \& 20,649 <br>
\hline Other producerst.-....-.-.....-....-.-. do. \& 3,092 \& 2,783 \& 2,980 \& 2, 843 \& 2,975 \& 2, 829 \& 2,935 \& 3,011 \& 2,851 \& 2,798 \& 2,870 \& 3,220 \& 3,309 <br>
\hline Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric
Institute) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 18,312
4,149 \& 17,788
3,960 \& 17,727 \& 17,665
3,572 \& 17,610
3,437 \& 17,546
3,369 \& 17,308
3,307 \& 18,099
3,332 \& 18,496
3,512 \& 18,656
3,601 \& 18,726
3,876 \& \& <br>
\hline Rural (distinct rural rates) .-...-..............- do. \& 291 \& 295 \& 320 \& 421 \& 514 \& 558 \& 606 \& 681 \& 607 \& 498 \& 382 \& \& <br>
\hline Commercial and industrial: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 3,175 \& 3,142 \& 3,026 \& 3,070 \& 2,994 \& 3,060 \& 3,123 \& 3,252 \& 3,406 \& 3, 293 \& 3,346 \& \& <br>
\hline Large light and power \& 9, 219 \& 8,988 \& 9, 285 \& -9,264 \& 9, 375 \& 9,356 \& 9,068 \& 9, 601 \& 9, 724 \& 9,951 \& 9, 753 \& \& <br>
\hline Other public authoritiesf........................-d \& 511 \& 506 \& 491 \& 494 \& 475 \& 475 \& 459 \& 483 \& 490 \& 499 \& 502 \& \& <br>
\hline Railways and railroads \& 674 \& 643 \& 673 \& 618 \& 604 \& 531 \& 638 \& 532 \& 518 \& 548 \& 578 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 51 \& 46 \& 50 \& 46 \& 46 \& 44 \& 45 \& 44 \& 45 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison
Electric Institute) \& 326, 460 \& 320, 174 \& 313, 074 \& 310, 762 \& 310,025 \& 309, 631 \& 305,855 \& 315, 590 \& 325,639 \& 328, 209 \& 335,687 \& \& <br>
\hline GAS $\dagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Customers, end of quarter, total......thousands.- \& \& \& 11, 224 \& \& \& 11, 258 \& --- \& \& 11,058 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Residential (incl. house-heating)....-...-- - do- \& \& \& 10,502 \& \& \& 10, 736 \& \& \& 10, 350 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sales to consumers, total.........-.-mil. of cu. ft-- \& \& \& 198, 580 \& \& \& 151, 485 \& \& \& 108,430 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Residential.................................-do...- \& \& \& 139, 476 \& \& \& 100, 881 \& \& \& 66, 906 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Industrial and commercial. \& \& \& 57, 139 \& \& \& 49,273 \& \& \& 40,635 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Revenue from sales to consumers, total |
| :--- |
| thous. of dol | \& \& \& 159, 188 \& \& \& 135, 259 \& \& \& 108, 519 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Residential (incl, house-heating).........do. \& \& \& 119, 318 \& \& \& 100,682 \& \& \& 80, 130 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Industrial and commercial.......---.-.-.-. - \& \& \& 38, 714 \& \& \& 33,719 \& \& \& 27, 796 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Natural gas (quarterly): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Customers, end of quarter, total..--thousands \& \& \& \& \& \& 9,772 \& \& \& 10, 107 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Residential (incl. house-heating)....-....-do \& \& \& 8, 939 \& \& \& 9,051 \& \& \& 9,392 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Industrial and commercial........-.i-..-dil of cu. ft . \& \& \& 728, 734 \& \& \& ${ }^{696} 715$ \& \& \& 708 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Residential (incl. house-beating).........do...- \& \& \& 297, 553 \& \& \& 161,527 \& \& \& 521,774 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Industrial and commercial.................do \& \& \& 422, 052 \& \& \& 428,608 \& \& \& 439,602 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Revenue from sales to consumers, total _thous. of dol.- \& \& \& 270, 598 \& \& \& 197, 743 \& \& \& 150, 444 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Residential (incl. house-heating)....-....- do...
Industrial and commercial. \& \& \& 171,935 \& \& \& 104, 348 \& \& \& 59,770 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Industrial and commercial...-.-.-.-.....d. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ \& \& \& 96, 797 \& \& \& 92, 106 \& \& \& 89,584 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO

| ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fermented malt liquors: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production -------------------thous. of bbl.- | 6,917 | 5,761 | 6,836 | 7,435 | 7,985 | 8,342 | 9,044 | 8,833 | 8,738 | 9,064 | 6,650 | 6,063 | 6,392 |
| Tax-paid withdrawals.------------------- do- | 5,985 | 5,544 |  | 7,029 | 7,512 | 7,939 | 8,776 | 8,842 | 8,369 | 8,303 | 6, 126 | 6,398 | 5,952 |
|  | 9, 140 | 9,067 | 9,326 | 9,399 | 8,531 | 9,565 | 9,453 | 9,050 | 9,021 | 9,414 | 9,647 | 9,023 | 9,167 |
| Distilled spirits: <br> Apparent consumption for beverage purposes $\dagger$ thous. of wine gal. | 14,871 | 13,455 | 13,730 | 11,974 | 12,173 | 11,392 | 12, 283 | 12, 378 | 14, 216 | 23, 893 |  |  |  |
| Importş̧.....-.-.........-- thous. of proof gal.- | 725 | 817 | 791 | 751 | 1,125 | 1,071 | , 834 | 797 | -1,172 | 1,414 | 1,185 | 18, 773 |  |
| Production $\dagger$-........---...-.-thous. of tax gal.- | 38,495 | 34, 702 | 32,747 | 27,568 | 21,854 | 16, 429 | 13, 726 | 14,187 | 22, 218 | 39,559 | 7,735 | 4,193 | 9,489 |
|  | 12,511 454,426 | -10,073 | 9,806 491,965 | 8,647 506.015 | 6,130 518,459 | 6,039 525,828 | 5,650 529,523 | 7,171 533,051 | 8,639 537 | $\begin{array}{r}16,497 \\ 542 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 16,030 | 10,342 | 8,080 |
| Whisky: | 454, 426 | 473, 163 | 491, 965 | 506, 015 | 518, 459 | 525,828 | 529, 523 | 533, 051 | 537, 471 | 542, 907 | 527, 337 | 516, 406 | 513, 896 |
|  | 582 24,674 | 713 21,434 | 708 19272 | 712 17.201 | 1,071 14,143 | 1,002 9,932 | 793 7.197 | 757 7,229 | 1, 102 | 1,310 | 1,108 | 709 |  |
|  | 5,860 | 4,635 | 4, 559 | 4,442 | 3, 185 | 3,280 | 2,975 | 3,372 | 4, 258 | 9,782 7 | 7,819 |  | 4,702 4,050 |
|  | 408, 896 | 423, 844 | 437, 614 | 449, 335 | 459, 217 | 464, 825 | 468, 432 | 471, 273 | 474,956 | 474, 507 | 463, 407 | 456,366 | 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.
IFor 1943-44 revisions for the indicated series see notes at bottom of pp. S-23 and S-24 of the May 1945 Survey.
$\otimes$ 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.
$\uparrow$ 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 Survev; minor revisions for January to October 1946 will be published later. See note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-2 6 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to revisions for $1940-45$ for consumption of distilled spirits for beverage purposes and for the fiscal years $1941-46$ for the other alcoholic beverage series; the note also explains a change in the series for stocks of distilled spirits; see p . S - 23 for tax-paid withdrawals of ethyl alcohol, which are largely for beverage purposes.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | October | $\underset{\substack{\text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rectified distilled spirits, production, total $\dagger$ thous. of proof gal.- | 837 | 11, 144 | 10,648 | 9,349 | 6, 706 | 7,021 | 7,821 | 8,083 | 9,689 | 16,480 | 17,593 | 12,732 | 8, 93 |
|  | 12,528 | 10, 139 | 9,621 | 8,673 | 6, 154 | 6,522 | 7,012 | 7,522 | 8,965 | 15, 126 | 16, 254 | 11,656 | 8,21 |
| Sparkling wines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 21 | 28 | 28 | 18 |  |
| Productiont --.-.-.-.-.-.-.-....-.....- do. | 192 | 152 | 226 | 221 | 130 | 146 | ${ }^{74}$ | 48 | 36 | 29 | 566 | 970 |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawalst--.--------------- do | 68 | 49 | 75 | 51 | 62 | 44 | 51 | 64 | 84 | 155 | 158 | 147 |  |
| Stocks, end | 1,429 | 1,522 | 1,665 | 1,826 | 1,882 | 1,975 | 1,990 | 1,964 | 1,911 | 1,774 | 1,656 | 1,581 |  |
| Imports§ . .-..............................- do | 255 | 232 | 265 | 171 | 172 | 129 | 99 | 117 | 194 | 175 | 138 | 139 |  |
|  | 1,099 | 862 | 535 | 466 | 390 | 309 | 383 | 2,479 | 31,575 | 53, 331 | 11,429 | 2,675 |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawal | 7,400 | ${ }^{5} 5,576$ | 6,629 | 5, 960 | 5,682 | 6,249 | 6,627 | 6,680 | 8,180 | 11,431 | 11, 220 | 10,282 |  |
| Stocks, end of month $\dagger$--.-.-.-.-.-.-.-do | 197, 314 | 190, 143 | 181,179 | 174, 584 | 168, 710 | 160,211 | 152,534 | 146, 660 | 171, 239 | 215, 860 | 216, 517 | 205, 083 |  |
| Distilling materials produced at wineries©.do. | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter, creamery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, 92-score (N. Y.) $\ddagger$--. dol. per lb-- | - ${ }^{.6966}$ | 91.709 | ${ }^{.} 1096$ | ${ }_{116} .631$ | ${ }_{146} .613$ | ${ }_{157}{ }^{633}$ | . 674 | . 745 | . 802 | ${ }^{.718}$ | . 794 | 881 | . 851 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { 18, } \\ \hline 1824\end{array}$ | 91,815 9,988 | 110,485 7,818 | 116,530 9,194 | 146,455 17,445 | 157,120 51,625 | 148,790 83,286 | 116,550 88,364 | 101,310 76,912 | 91,890 72,125 | 69,220 46,002 | ${ }^{7} 74,490$ | 79, 100 |
| Cheese: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13, 3 |
|  | 652 | 389 | 487 | 455 | 355 | 401 | 459 | 647 | 615 | 1,139 | 1,554 | 1,519 |  |
| Price, wholesale, American Cheddars (Wisconsin) | 383 | . 370 | (1) | 338 | 298 | (1) | 338 | .345 | 365 | 386 | . 391 | (1) |  |
| Production, total (factory) $\dagger$........-thous. of lb |  | 76,680 | 100, 160 | 115,540 | 144,015 | 152,125 | 136, 425 | 110, 140 | 92, 670 | 82,720 | 61,760 | $r 60,025$ | 65,155 |
| American whole milk $\dagger$---...-----......-do | '55, 290 | 58,540 | 77, 485 | 91, 655 | 118, 455 | 125,815 | 113,505 | 89, 610 | 74, 480 | 64,170 | 44, 480 | - 42,395 | 45, 925 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month $0^{7}$........-do | 114, 606 | 98, 053 | 93, 427 | 113, 854 | 133, 495 | 161,363 | 185, 202 | 202, 597 | 193,849 | 176, 626 | 162,682 | - 147,683 | 125, 772 |
| American whole milk --.--......-.-.-.-.-. - do | 87,459 | 74, 795 | 71,757 | 88,737 | 106, 479 | 130,005 | 151,661 | 169,571 | 164,651 | 151, 455 | 139,355 | - 128, 188 | 108, 692 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk: <br> Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8,911 | 4, 273 | 4,694 | 7,275 | 7,549 | 8, 562 | 9,201 | 8,161 | 10,316 | 15,726 | 14,655 | 8,829 |  |
|  | 28,828 | 23, 324 | 25,355 | 23, 534 | 39,517 | 42,862 | 42, 0 A | 41,394 | 55,278 | 72,852 | 49,110 | 25,679 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, s. average: $\qquad$ <br> Condensed (sweetened)............dol. per case.- | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.28 | 8.27 | 8.26 | 8.26 | 8.26 | 8.26 | 8.26 | 8.40 |  |  |  |
| Evaporated (unsweetened).................-do.--- | 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 |
| Production: ${ }_{\text {Condensed }}$ (sweetened): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened): Bulk goods ${ }^{\bullet}$ | 34 | 38,695 | 56,340 | 82,800 | 111,875 | 116, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,925 | 7,200 | 8,610 | 11, 850 | 13, 000 | 12,950 | 15,025 | 17,150 | 21, 100 | 19,500 | 12,650 | 11,475 | 8,575 |
| Eraporated (unsweetened), case goodst-do--- | 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 |
| Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened) ............thous. of lb. | 4,923 |  | 5,450 | 5,279 | 6,387 | 7,1e6 | ,477 | 10,561 | 11,333 |  |  | 9,362 | 8,682 |
| Evaporated (unsweetened).................do...- | 130, 706 | 117, 497 | 118,926 | 148, 266 | 278, 814 | 440, 952 | 501, 177 | 471, 600 | 379,712 | 285, 450 | 223,940 | 158, 551 | 95, 433 |
| Fluid milk: ${ }_{\text {Price, dealers', }}$ standard grade___dol. per 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - 8,889 | - 8,456 | -9,809 | r 10,385 | r 12, 134 | ${ }^{+} 12,821$ | - 12,102 | + 10,595 | -9,259 | -8,845 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } 8,015 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +8,056 | 8,365 |
| Utilization in manufactured dairy products $\dagger$ mil. of lb | 3,294 | 3, 202 | 3,955 | 4,358 | 5,509 | 5,814 | 5,344 | 4,223 | , 654 | 3,319 | 2,478 | - 2,568 | 2, 767 |
| Dried skim milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9,594 | 10, 321 | 7,545 | 16, 274 | 14, 401 | 13, 170 | 9,420 | 13,436 | 5,990 | 21,814 | 16,351 | 9,684 |  |
| Price, wholesale, for human consumption, U. S. <br>  | 131 | 114 | 100 | 100 | . 094 | . 096 | . 095 | . 097 | . 102 | 111 | 124 | . 141 | 146 |
| Production, totalt ...---.---........thous. of lb.- | 47,000 | 52, 280 | 69, 355 | 77,390 | 91, 665 | 102,020 | 81, 830 | 51, 925 | 41, 000 | 31,935 | 22,850 | 31,545 | 38, 570 |
| For human consumptiont of month, total | 46,200 | 51, 230 | 67, 200 | 75, 040 | 88, 200 | 96, 730 | 78,500 | 49, 450 | 39,740 | 31,000 | 22, 320 | 30,780 | 37,700 |
| For thous. of lb.. | ${ }^{5} 47,557$ | 61, 886 | 80, 236 | 78, 047 | 102,973 | 114, 439 | 94,980 | 76,622 | 50, 487 | 36,203 |  | 15,056 |  |
| For human consumption...--.-.-.-.-.-.-do..-- | - 47, 070 | 61, 213 | 79, 126 | 76,646 | 100, 888 | 110, 775 | 91,028 | 74,030 | 48,813 | 35, 359 | 20, 450 | 14, 685 | 14, 613 |
| FRUITS AND VEGETABLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ thous. of bu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, carlot..................... of carloads-. | 5, 884 | 5,222 | 3,625 | 2,347 | 1,687 | 627 | 1,428 | 783 | 6,214 | 8,624 | -5,531 | 3,869 | 4,510 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month_-thous. of bu-. | 19,379 | 12.944 | 7,593 | 3,954 | 1,544 | 329 | 1,219 | 264 | 10,435 | 34, 322 | 35, 790 | + 29,807 | 23,237 |
| Citrus fruits, carlot shipments.-....no. of carloads.-. | 21, 234 | 17,032 | 11,391 | 18,216 | 17,774 | 13,857 | 9,429 | 9,027 | 7,403 | 10, 430 | - 13, 275 | 16,401 | 16,695 |
| Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of lb.- | 439, 226 | 403, 664 | 367, 013 | 319,718 | 327, 700 | 332, 345 | 374, 363 | 408, 119 | 402, 821 | 405, 838 | 392,077 | - 369,470 | 343, 215 |
| Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of <br>  | 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: <br> Price, wholesale (N. Y.) .-.........dol. per 100 lb | 2. 538 | 2.638 | 3.006 | 3. 490 | 3.812 | 4.106 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | (3) | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 257, ${ }^{(3)}$ ) |
|  | 20,798 | 21,830 | 30,138 | 26,782 | 23, 713 | 25, 272 | 22, 313 | 19,028 | 25, 187 | 25, 504 | 19,960 | $\begin{array}{r} 2384,407 \\ 15,713 \end{array}$ | 22,018 |
| Grains and grain products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, principal grains, including flour and meal§ thous. of bu. | 33,245 | 41,672 | 48,528 | 48,397 | 50,030 | 38,889 | 38,132 | - 37, 200 | - 34, 093 | - 30, 192 | - 31, 546 | 31,381 |  |
| Barley: Exports, including malts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 271 | 572 | 624 | 797 | 1,226 | 1.297 | 1,485 | 856 | 783 | 870 | 410 | 31 |  |
| No. 2, malting --..-.-.-............-dol. per bu. | 1.775 | 1.764 | 1.914 | 1.922 | 2.010 | 2.136 | 2.259 | 2. 299 | 2. 276 | 2.379 |  | 2.711 |  |
|  | 1. 698 | 1.642 | 1.838 | 1. 806 | 1.896 | 2.032 | 2.130 | 2.143 | 2.117 | 2. 218 | 2. 426 | 2.510 | 2.507 |
| Procuction (crop estimate) 1 -.......thous. of bu-- | 10,241 | 4,806 | 7,242 | 9,625 | 8,449 | 8,259 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 279,182$ |  |
| Stocks, domestic, end of month: |  |  |  |  | 8,449 | 825 |  | + 27,113 | 20,093 | 14,605 | 12,111 | 10,021 | 8,679 |
|  | 20,608 | 19,313 | 14,108 66,818 | 10,816 | 8,869 | 7,753 | 5,693 | 14,263 | 27, 444 | 29,679 | 27,846 | 26,581 | 24, 205 |

R Revises. ${ }^{1}$ No quotation. ${ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate. ${ }^{3}$ No comparable data.
TSee note in June 1.945 Survey for explanation of this price series. o'See note marked "o"'on p. S-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.
 for all months of the fiscal year 1947 are shown on p. S-27 of the November 1947 Survey. See notes marked " $\dagger$ " on pp. S-25 and S-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 will also be shown later. January $1940-D$ ecember 1945 revisions for milk pro-
duction are on p. 19 of the April 1947 Survey. Revised estimates of potato crop and barley for $1929-44$ are available on request.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Janu- ary |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| GRaINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Corn: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, including meal §............thous. of bu.- | 4,828 | 8,469 | 8, 045 | 15,421 | 19,970 | 13, 104 | 11,322 | 3,909 | 11,374 | 1,037 | ${ }^{+820}$ | 682 |  |
|  | 12,705 | 11,701 | 12, 245 | 12,091 | 12,385 | 11,794 | 11,635 | 11,083 | 11, 100 | 11,387 | 10,831 | 9,762 | 10,180 |
|  | 1.431 | 1.511 | 1.742 | 1.784 | 1.790 | 2.143 | (1) | 2.740 | 2. 583 | 2. 508 | 2. 465 | 2572 |  |
| No. 3, yellow (Chicago)---.---............do.--- | 1.332 | 1.419 | 1.731 | 1.782 | 1.779 | 2.097 | 2.169 | 2.346 | 2.513 | 2.403 | 2.423 | 2. 611 | 2. 711 |
| Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades. do- | 1.206 | 1.307 | 1. 594 | 1.694 | 1.677 | 1.948 | 1.995 | 2. 295 | 2.370 | 2.277 | 2.345 | 2. 489 | 2. 582 |
| Production (crop estimate) $\dagger$.......-..-.mil. of bu-- | 49.9 | 43.6 | 48.2 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 40.2 | 39.1 | 22.8 | 22.6 | 21.1 | 22.7 | $2,401.0$ 20.0 | 26.9 |
| Stocks, deomstic, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial--- | 31.7 | 34.5 | $\begin{array}{r}37.4 \\ \hline 1294\end{array}$ | 29.1 | 16.3 | 11.2 6878 | 11.8 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 11.6 | 13.2 | 17.0 |
| Oats: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, including oatmeals ---- thous. of bu_- | 797 | 323 | 1,187 | 656 | 775 | 1,343 | 1,513 | 866 | 608 | 598 | 1,097 | 818 |  |
| Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu.- | . 837 | . 836 | 943 | . 923 | . 988 | 1.021 | . 952 | 1.014 | 1.161 | 1.201 | 1. 241 | 1.273 | 1. 401 |
| Production (crop estimate) $\dagger$..............ill. of bu Receipts, priceipal markets............................. | 11.5 | 9.4 | 14.7 | 12.9 | 14.2 | 12.2 | 16.2 | 29.2 | 22.5 | 16.7 | 7.4 | 21, 216.0 <br> 8.1 | 12.0 |
| Stocks, domestic, end of month | 7.4 | 6.2 |  | 5.4 | 4.6 |  | 5.6 | 15.9 |  | 27.8 | 22. |  |  |
| Onfarmst. | 7.4 |  | 536.8 |  |  | ${ }^{3} 259.1$ |  |  | 964.3 |  | 22.1 | 743.8 | 10.0 |
| Rice: ${ }_{\text {Fxports }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}78,154 \\ 133 \\ \hline 000\end{array}$ | 170,845 | 58,220 | $\begin{array}{r}84,888 \\ 203 \\ \hline 080\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}57,142 \\ 163 \\ \hline 090\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}49.624 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 22,897 | 21, 692 | $\begin{array}{r}53,642 \\ \hline 204 \\ \hline 125\end{array}$ | 118,889 1,236 | 140, 214 | 89,605 209 |  |
| Price, wholesale, head, clean (N.O.) dol. per lb- | . 090 | . 090 | . 090 | . 089 | . 090 | . 090 | . 126 | . 125 | . 125 | ${ }^{(1)}$ |  | . 122 | . 127 |
| Production (crop estimate)t.---.-. thous. of bu- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 45 |  |
| Receipts, domestic, rough |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of bags ( 100 lb. ).- | 863 | 759 | 792 | 594 | 583 | 300 | 207 | 41 | 75 | 1,490 | 877 | 510 | 582 |
| Shipments from mills, milled rice .-.-..do | 602 | 557 | 393 | 478 | 496 | 242 | 154 | 152 | 69 | 443 | 449 | 292 | 549 |
| Stocks, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned), end of month ....... thous. of bags ( 100 lb .) | 327 | 284 | 410 | 329 | 233 | 171 | 169 | 59 | 41 | 536 | 639 | 669 | 527 |
|  | 669 | 422 | 207 | 133 | 83 | 107 | 99 | 573 | 3,306 | 5,790 | 2, 644 | 942 | 621 |
| Recoipts.rough. at mills_ thous. of bbl. (162 Shipments from mills, milled rice |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments from mill thous. of pockets ( 100 lb .).. | 1,807 | 1,452 | 1,130 | 681 | 515 | 246 | 477 | 309 | 1,784 | 3,051 | 2,889 | 1,625 | 1,307 |
| Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned), end of month <br> 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 |
| Rye: <br> Price, wholesale, No 2 (Minneapolis) dol. per bu | 2.857 | 3. 108 | 3.539 | 3.108 | 3. 192 | 3.029 | 2.541 | 2.466 | 2.817 | 2.853 | 2.824 |  | 2. 763 |
| Production (crop estimate) $\dagger$........thous. of bu-. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 225,977 | 2.763 |
| Receipts, principal markets..............--- ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ | 469 | 322 | 354 | 238 | 138 | 102 | 177 | 2,634 | 2,084 | 1,36B | 512 | 443 | 437 |
| Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month do | 2,465 | 2,336 | 2, 139 | 1,878 | 1,358 | 1,024 | 556 | 2, 214 | 3,824 | 4,262 | 4,427 | 4, 072 | 3,636 |
| Wheat: <br> Disappearance domestic $\dagger$. $\qquad$ do |  |  | 334,145 |  |  | 224, 944 |  |  | 348, 515 |  |  | 327, 109 |  |
| Exports, wheat, including fours | 27, 349 | 32,309 | 38,673 | 31, 523 | 28,060 | 22,776 | 23,812 | 31,567 | r31, 134 | r 26,942 | 28,783 | 29,561 |  |
|  | 11, 141 | 12,694 | 17,555 | 13, 277 | 9, 111 | 4,006 | 8,049 | 19,156 | 20,052 | 15,325 | 19, 639 | 19,090 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. 1, Dark Northern Spring (Minneapolis) dol. per bu.- | 2. 248 | 2. 314 | 2.715 | 2. 638 | 2.677 | 2.719 | 2. 935 | 2.710 | 2.840 | 3.167 | 3. 231 | 3. 160 | 3. 198 |
| No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis) .-.......do..-- | 2.331 | 2. 395 | 2.811 | 2.745 | 2. 705 | 2. 587 | 2.368 | 2.384 | 2.704 | 2. 952 | 3.020 | 3. 089 | 3. 120 |
| No. 2, Hard Winter (Kansas City) .-.....-do | 2. 090 | 2. 261 | 2.694 | 2.676 | 2. 693 | 2. 373 | 2. 288 | 2. 318 | 2. 646 | 2. 953 | 2. 999 | 3. 011 | 3. 032 |
| Weighted av., 6 mkts ., all grades | 2. 175 | 2. 279 | 2.671 | 2.616 | 2.637 | 2. 563 | 2. 400 | 2.472 | 2.801 | 3.093 | 3. 154 | 3.110 | 3.149 |
| Production (crop estimate), totalt.-.mil. of bu-- ${ }_{\text {Spring }}$ wheat..................... do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2646 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Spring wheat-..............................-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21.068 .9 |  |
| Receipts, principal markets..........thous. of bu.- | 38, 254 | 38,716 | 35, 030 | 37, 807 | 26,345 | 26, 156 | 121,869 | 91,847 | 72,625 | 68,872 | 43, 297 | 40,028 | 36,469 |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada (Canadian wheat) ------...--- do | 131, 889 | 119,006 | 109, 849 | 93,964 | 80, 514 | \% 70,405 | 55, 395 | 58,655 | 113,863 | 146,292 | 130, 639 | 126, 282 | 115, 735 |
| United States, domestic, total | 48,432 | 44, 745 | -308, 3238 | 24, 440 | 15,803 | 383,629 38,129 | 114,913 | 167, 718 | $1,122,206$ 175,069 | 166,359 | 152, 400 | 7951, 135 | 124, 041 |
| Country mills and elevators $\dagger$. |  |  | ${ }^{61,010}$ |  |  | ${ }^{3}{ }^{3} 9,976$ |  |  | 196, 631 |  |  | 110, 796 |  |
| Merchant mills |  |  | 71,957 |  |  | ${ }^{3} 24,591$ |  |  | 136,216 |  |  | 111, 730 |  |
| On farms $\dagger$. |  |  | 139,855 |  |  | 8 40,427 |  |  | 610, 300 |  |  | 427, 620 |  |
| Wheat flour: |  | 4, 173 | 4,493 | 3.882 | 4,032 | 3,994 | 3354 | 2,641 | r 23.58 | r 2471 | 1945 | 298 |  |
|  | 64,575 | 57,162 | 63, 301 | 56,818 | 55,744 | 55,462 | 57,031 | 59,619 | 56,720 | 60,393 | 54, 188 | 53, 734 | 55,141 |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standard patents (Minneapolis)--dol. per bbl-- |  | 11.62 | 13. 66 | 13.17 | ${ }_{12}^{12.74}$ | 12.60 | 13. 27 | 12.72 | 13.57 | 14.56 | 14.97 | 14. 23 | 14.06 |
| Winter, straights (Kansas City) $. . . . . . . . . . . d o . . .--~$ | 11.10 | 11.42 | 12.99 | 12.97 | 12.39 | 11.03 | 10.77 | 10.97 | 12.03 | 13.13 | 13.51 | 13. 21 | 13.20 |
| Production (Census): $\otimes$ Flour-...............thous. of | 14,238 | 12,609 | 13,991 | 12,604 | 12,445 | 12,332 |  | 13, 233 | 12,646 | 13,432 |  | 11,977 |  |
| Operations, percent of capacity .........--- | 92.3 | 93.2 | 91.4 | 82.3 | 81.1 | 83.9 | 83.2 | 86.4 | 85.8 | 84,3 | r 89.0 | 78.0 | 80.0 |
|  | 1,113 | 983 | 2,842 | 967 | 930 | $\begin{array}{r}928 \\ 2.237 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 944 | 996 | 948 $\times 2.523$ | 1,012 | 900 | 896 | 922 |
| LIVESTOCK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Livestock slaughter (Federally inspected): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calves_-....-................-thous. of animals.- | 591 | 521 | 644 | 678 | 627 | 621 | 656 | 628 | 719 | 813 | 762 | 673 | 586 |
|  | 1,403 | 1,143 | 1,228 | 1,203 | 1,264 | 1,207 | 1,274 | 1,217 | 1,407 | 1,497 | 1,337 | 1,346 | 1,312 |
|  | 5, 844 | 3, 897 | 3,406 | 3,616 | 3,831 | 3,653 | 3,455 | 2,731 | 2,948 | 3,978 | 5,501 | 6, 254 | 5,223 |
| Sheep and lambs. | 1,542 | 1,271 | 1,237 | 1,322 | 1,355 | 1,329 | 1,280 | 1,253 | 1,458 | 1,697 | 1,471 | 1,451 | 1,347 |
| Cattle and calves: Receipts, principal markets_._thous. of animals.. | 2, 404 | 1,950 | 2, 290 | 2,183 | 2,154 | 2,384 | 2,435 | 2,259 | 3,199 | 3,353 | 2,617 | 2,233 | 2,028 |
| Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States $\dagger$....do...- | 154 | 98 | 161 | 131 | 100 | 120 | 157 | 198 | 395 | ${ }^{3}, 621$ | 2,321 | ${ }^{2}, 145$ | ${ }^{102}$ |
| Prices, wholesale: Steers, beef (Chicago) _-........dol. per 100 lb .- | 22.16 | 21.94 | 23.30 | 22.93 | 24.06 | 25.87 | 27.85 | 28.84 | 29. 54 | 29.82 | 29.52 | 29.08 |  |
| Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)...do...- | 17. 68 | 18.96 | 20.13 | 19.91 | ${ }^{21.33}$ | 21. 11 | 21.91 | 21.22 | 21.65 | 20.96 | 21.32 | 23. 59 | 26.31 |
| Calves, vealers (Chicago).................do..... | 22.13 | 22.88 | 22.90 | 20.38 | 23.63 | 24.00 | 22.94 | 22,63 | 24.30 | 25.38 | 25.81 | 26. 75 | 29.06 |

: Revised. ${ }^{1}$ No quotation. ${ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate.
8 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 measuremen

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- tember | October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Decem- ber | Janu- |

## FOODSTUFF AND TOBACCO-Continued

Hogs:

## LIVESTOCK-Continued

Receipts, principal markets _ _ thous. of animals_ Prices:
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago)
Hog-corn ratio ${ }^{\dagger}$
Sheep and lambs
Receipts, principal markets _._ thous. of animals.
Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt Statest....do....
Prices, wholesale:
Lambs, average (Chicago) ...... dol. per 100 lb .
Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha) do...

## MEATS

Total meats (including lard):

Production (inspected slaughter)
Stocks, cold storage, end of month $\otimes$.............
 Miscellaneous meats and meat products $\otimes$

Beef and veal:

Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, native steers (Chicago) -......................................... per lbStocks, cold storage, end of month $\otimes \sigma^{7} \ldots . . . d o$ Lamb and mutton:
Production (inspected slaughter) -.........-do...

slaughter)
Pork, excluding lard:
Exports§--.......
Hams, smoked (Ohicago)
Fresh loins $8-10 \mathrm{lb}$ avgo) ©--.... dol. per lb
Production (inspected slaughter)
Production (inspected slaughter)
Lard:
 Production (inspected slaughter) ...thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthor..............

## Poultry:

Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago) dol. per lb
Receipts, 5 markets.............................
Stocks, cold storage, end of month $\sigma^{\circ}$
Eggs:
Price, whoduction*
Prosale, U. S. standards (Chicago)
dol. per doz

Shell.-..-....................................... of cases.

## MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS

Candy, sales by manufacturers.........thous. of dol.
Cocoa or cacao beans:

Price, wholesale, acera (N. Y.) \&-.....dol. per lb.
Coffee:
Clearances from Brazil, total.......thous. of bags. To United States.-........-------------------
Imports§
Visible supply, United States...-- thous. of bags
I andings, fresh fish, 4 ports....-...-. thous. of lb.
Stocks, cold storage, end of month...........do.......
Sugar:
Cuban stocks, raw, end of monthy
United States:
Deliveries and supply (raw value):

For domestic consumption.-.-.......................

Entries from off-shore areas $\qquad$ do.--
Stocks, raw and refined, end of month

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| MISC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sugar-Continued <br> United States-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports: \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 219,672 219,669 | 275,488 | 313,067 313,067 | 391,051 391,049 | 300,783 300,782 | 360,344 360,344 | 388, 185 | 346,484 346,484 | 257,629 257,626 | 275,544 275,543 | 283,839 <br> 282 <br> 14 | 384,959 <br> 341,283 |  |
| Refined sugar, total-......................-do | 15,913 | 19,416 | 46,621 | 52,956 | 45,964 | 61,226 | 34,940 | 33,889 | 13, 009 | 23,477 | 7, 204 | - 7,497 |  |
| From Cuba | 15, 559 | 19,416 | 46, 618 | 52,956 | 45,964 | 61,226 | 34, 940 | 33,889 | 13,009 | 23,477 | 7,204 | 7,497 |  |
| Receipts from Hawaii and Puerto Rico: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15,694 | 40,692 3,802 | 107,892 25,761 | 136,667 17,444 | 182,956 23,795 | $\underset{3,162}{234,111}$ | 180,095 16,655 | 222,067 10 | 214, 590 | 169, 957 | 77,752 | 33, 106 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,227 | 4,750 | 6,550 | 2,000 | 3,000 |  |
|  | . 095 | . 096 | . 096 | . 098 | . 095 | . 098 | . 095 | . 095 | . 098 | . 097 | . 098 | . 098 | . 098 |
|  | ${ }_{10} .079$ | . 080 | . 11.080 | . 081 | . 081 | . 081 | +.081 |  | . 082 | . 082 | . 082 |  | . 080 |
|  | 12,891 | 4,105 | 11, 498 | 4,963 | 2, 508 | 4.826 | ${ }^{\text {r 3 }}$, 438 | 1,275 | 4,597 | 5,487 | 6,665 | 5,429 |  |
| Leaf: TOBACCO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, incl. scrap and stems §----thous. of lb-- | 55, 059 | 55.552 | 49, 018 | 33,867 | 23, 102 | 39,156 | 30,396 | 28,707 | 47,396 | 58,728 | 40,636 | 45,547 |  |
| Imports, incl. scrap and stems | 30, 830 | 4,912 | 5,632 | 5, 192 | 4,848 | 5,624 | 5, 592 | 5, 258 | 5,864 | 6,720 | 5,808 | 4,007 2 2,168 |  |
| Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total, end of quarter- |  |  | 3, 553 |  |  | 3,187 |  |  | 3,334 |  |  | 3,800 |  |
| Domestic: |  |  | 372 |  |  |  |  |  | , 338 |  |  |  |  |
| Fire-cured and dark air-cured.-.-----.-.- do |  |  | 253 |  |  | 243 |  |  | ${ }_{216}$ |  |  | 210 |  |
| Flue-cured and light air-cured -.---.-...do |  |  | 2,774 |  |  | 2,413 |  |  | 2,633 |  |  | 3,114 |  |
| Miscellaneous domestic.-...-.-..........do |  |  | 4 |  |  | 3 |  |  | 3 |  |  | 3 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32 |  |
| Manufactured products: Consumption (withdrawals): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigarettes (small): | 3,519 | 2,713 | 3,243 | 2,805 | 2,966 | 2,269 | 2,333 | 2,528 | 2,706 | 3,527 | 2,536 | 2,997 |  |
|  | 28,451 | 26,338 | 26,336 | 27, 493 | 25, 068 | 29,097 | 29,549 | 29,060 | 29, 204 | 33, 237 | 27,333 | 24,799 |  |
| Cigars (large), tax-paid | 510, 264 | 446, 042 | 426,785 | 416, 270 | 473,968 | 432, 527 | 439, 108 | 466, 511 | 483,288 | 587, 880 | 495, 401 | 446,719 | 461, 398 |
| Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid thous. of lb. | 20, 124 | 17,389 | 18,743 | 19,716 | 16, 111 | 18, 792 | 21, 008 | 22,184 | 24,706 | 25,909 | 18, 144 | 15,683 | 19,587 |
| Exports, cigarettes \&-.-.-.-......-.---millions.- | 1,438 | 2,480 | 2,473 | 1,667 | 1,094 | 2, 294 | 1,619 | 1,685 | 1,909 | 2,068 | 1,580 | 2,081 |  |
| Price, wholesale (list price, composite): <br> Cigarettes, f.o.b., destination....dol. per thous.. | 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. 509 |
| Production, manufactured tobacco, total thous. of lb. | 20,107 | 17,712 | 19,212 | 19,885 | 16,473 | 18,357 | 21, 266 | 22,629 | 24,233 | 26, 251 | 18,816 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{311}$ | , 272 |  | 3 337 | 1295 | 326 | , 303 | 5306 | 432 | 566 | 298 |  |  |
|  | 4,380 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,892 3,975 | 5,143 4,426 | 3,868 3,465 |  |  |
|  | 3,680 <br> 7,789 | 3,327 <br> 6,961 | 3,429 8,310 | 3,302 8,799 | 1,881 7,576 | 3,211 8,500 8 | 3,467 9,345 | 3,661 <br> 9,881 <br> , 841 | $\begin{array}{r}3,975 \\ 10,849 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5, 11,686 11,683 | 3,465 7,888 |  |  |
| Snuff - | 3,447 | 2,948 | 3, 200 | 3, 246 | 3, 198 | 3, 007 | 2,968 | 3,341 | 3, 719 | 4, 101 | 2,883 |  |  |
| Twist. | 499 | 442 | 434 | 438 | 344 | 312 | 427 | 440 | 466 | 533 | 414 |  |  |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS



+ Revised. ${ }^{2}$ 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.
\# 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)
$t$ 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.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Novem. ber | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued

## LEATHER MANUFACTURES-Continued



| 464 | 494 | 537 | 631 | 535 | 414 | 429 | 378 | 358 | 505 | 430 | 486 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6.25 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.30 | 6.50 | 6. 50 | 6.63 | 6.75 | 7.15 | 7.15 |
| 4.90 | 4. 90 | 4.80 | 4.90 | 4. 90 | 4.90 | 4.90 | 4.90 | 4.90 | 4,90 | 4.90 | 4. 90 | 5. 70 |
| 41,051 | 38,255 | 40,429 | 39,525 | 36,404 | 34, 131 | 33,870 | 38, 982 | 40,826 | 46, 765 | - 37,982 | 39, 824 |  |
| 38,049 | 35,631 | 37,766 | 36,627 | 33,638 | 31,343 | 30,875 | 34,735 | 36,035 | 40,098 | - 32,561 | 35,777 |  |
| 34,957 3 | ${ }_{3}^{33,295}$ | 35,690 | 34,879 1 1 | 32, 178 | $\xrightarrow{29,805}$ | 29,788 | 33,454 | 34,767 | 38,730 | 31,294 | 34, 471 |  |
| 9,221 | 8,591 | 9,121 | 9, 218 | 9,078 | 8,297 | 8,053 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,699 | 1,533 | 1,520 | 1,449 | 1,373 | 1,495 | 1,521 | 1,607 | 1,587 | 1,815 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +1,192 \\ \hline 1,526\end{array}$ | 1,556 |  |
| 19,024 | 17, 838 | 18,991 | 18,237 | 16,279 | 15,069 | 14,768 | 17,548 | 18,053 | 19,242 | - 15,328 | 16, 669 |  |
| 4,871 | 4,706 | 5, 011 | 4,819 | 4,389 | 4,041 | 3,985 | 4,271 | 4,511 | 5, 277 | r 4, 541 | 5,003 |  |
| 3, 234 | 2,963 | 3,123 | 2,904 | 2, 519 | 2,441 | 2, 548 | 2,860 | 3,072 | 3,414 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 2,974 \\ \mathbf{r} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,236 |  |
| 2,475 | 2, 176 | 2,146 | 2, 364 | 2,257 | 2, 272 | 2,512 | 3.676 | 4, 186 | 5,936 | r 4, 898 | 3,542 |  |
| 358 169 | 315 133 | 357 160 | 380 154 | 365 144 | 315 2015 | 308 175 | 363 208 | 395 210 | 492 239 | 351 176 | 338 167 |  |

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

| LUMBER-ALL TYPES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports, total sawmill products§.......... M bd. ft.. | 79,720 | 76, 335 | 114, 449 | 88,345 | 162,633 | 131,795 | r 131, 226 | - 156,607 | r 125, 140 | 102,569 | 109,799 | 73, 249 |  |
|  | 20, 537 | 22, 656 | 27, 255 | 16, 610 | 34, 237 | 21, 339 | 20, 480 | 22,692 | 16, 854 | 15,018 | 22,337 | 14,247 |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.\$-.-.........do | 54, 377 | 51, 994 | 75,676 | ${ }^{63,091}$ | 101, 014 | 86, 568 | 86, 605 | 97, 447 | r88,208 | 71,930 | 71,538 | 51, 329 |  |
| Imports, total sawmill products¢. - .-.-.-.-.- do...- | 109,414 | 111, 718 | 133, 390 | 93, 070 | г 67,635 | 60,598 | 73,073 | 96,768 | 118,356 | 148,984 | 128, 161 | 173, 460 |  |
|  | '2,529 | r2,751 | + 2, 265 | r 3,094 | +3,333 | r 3, 139 | -3,284 | r 3, 279 | r 3, 256 | -3,325 | 2,917 | 2,763 | 2,719 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 610$ | 「644 | ${ }^{r} 667$ | r 681 | r 695 | ${ }^{+} 700$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 746$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 796$ | ${ }_{+}{ }^{2} 767$ | r $r$ | $\stackrel{\text { r }}{726}$ | , 650 | 2,719 682 |
|  | - 1,919 | + 2, 107 | r 2,298 | + 2,413 | r 2, 638 | +2,439 | r 2, 538 | r2,483 | -2,489 | -2,552 | -2,191 | 2,113 | 2,037 |
| Shipments, total | ${ }^{\text {r 2, }} \mathbf{7} 51$ | г 2, 707 | - 2,804 | -2,955 | ${ }^{+} \mathbf{3 , 1 4 1}$ | - 2,803 | -2,897 | - 3,269 | - 3,318 | r 3, 360 | r 3, 164 | - 2,844 | 2, 828 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 618$ | ${ }^{\text { }} 605$ | ${ }^{r} 576$ | - ${ }^{6} 688$ | ${ }^{7} 691$ | ${ }^{+} 596$ | ${ }^{\text {¢ }} 660$ | ז 776 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 741 \\ \\ \hline 677\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{802}{ }$ | ${ }^{7} 779$ | 641 | 672 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 2,136$ | $\ulcorner 2,102$ $\ulcorner$ | $\stackrel{\text { r }}{ }$ | $+2,347$ $-5,217$ | ${ }^{\mathrm{r}} 2,450$ | -2, 207 | +2,237 | r 2,483 | - 2, 577 | -2,558 | -2,385 | - 2, 203 | 2,116 |
| Stocks, gross, end of month, total.-.....-. do | r 4, 867 |  | r 5, 077 | -5, 217 | r 5, 409 | -5,743 | + 5, 961 | r 6 6, 048 | -6,078 | -6,040 | - 5, 801 | + 5, 557 | 5,739 |
| Hardwoods <br> Softwoods. $\qquad$ do | r + $+3,096$ |  | r <br> r <br> 3, <br> 173 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ + \\ +3,247 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 5 2 , 085 $\times 3,658$ | r 2,171 $\times 3,790$ | r 2,191 $\mathrm{r} 3,857$ | $+2,217$ $+3,861$ | r 2,188 $r 3,852$ | r $+2,135$ $\mathbf{r} 366$ | r 2,018 $-3,539$ | 2,140 3,599 |
| HARDWOOD FLOORING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maple, beech, and birch: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,850 | 5, 200 | 5,825 | 5,825 | 5,375 | 5,900 | 6,250 | 6,500 | 6,075 | 7,150 | 6,050 | 5,975 | 7,575 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month --.-.------- do | 5,550 | 7,450 | 88,375 | 9,500 | $\begin{array}{r}10,175 \\ 4 \\ \hline 850\end{array}$ | 11,375 | 12, 225 | 13,325 | 13,875 | 14,475 | 14,650 | 14,775 | 15,800 |
|  | 3,900 | 3,875 <br> 3,625 <br> 1 | 4,050 <br> 4,400 | 4,675 <br> 4,725 <br> 1 | 4,850 4,800 | ${ }^{5} 1125$ | 5,575 | 5,550 | 5,825 | 7,150 | 5, 550 | 6, 150 | 6,300 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}4,375 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,625 1,850 | 4,400 1,625 | 4,725 1,500 | 4,800 1,500 | 4,875 | 5, 275 | 5,575 | 5,475 | 6,500 | 5,725 | 5,300 | 6,600 |
|  | 1,650 |  |  |  |  | 1,775 | 2,050 | 1,950 | 2,425 | 3,000 | 2,675 | 3,450 | 3,250 |
|  | 43, 306 | 34,981 | 43,443 | 43,179 | 47,708 | 48,444 | 59, 663 | 57,678 | 53, 535 | 61,549 | 47,646 | 49,397 | 62,057 |
| Orders, unfilled, | 41, 523 | 40, 157 | 39,970 | 38,418 | 43, 122 | 44, 340 | 58,439 | 58,064 | 60, 195 | 57,626 | 52,751 | 51, 135 | 54, 455 |
|  | 40, 253 | 37, 976 | 42,944 | 47,361 | 48,709 | 40, 985 | 55, 629 | 57, 996 | 62, 696 | 69,623- | 56, 667 | 57, 886 | 61, 102 |
|  | 41, 247 | 37,733 | 42, 260 | 46, 140 | 47,839 | 45, 435 | 53, 579 | 58, 126 | 60,800 | 66,697 | 55,784 | 51,013 | 61, 894 |
|  | 5,730 | 5,978 | 6, 032 | 7,016 | 7,886 | 8,797 | 9,370 | 8,314 | 8,045 | 10,971 | 10,704 | 16,086 | 14, 605 |
| Douglas fir: SOFTWOODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |  |
|  | 15, 305 | 12,695 | 21,356 | 9,364 | 28, 014 | 16, 583 | 17,190 | 19,727 | 14,578 | 13, 149 | 20,776 | 13,398 |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.8--------do | 29,626 | 24, 177 | 43, 717 | 29,584 | 54, 580 | 44,749 | 49,938 | 54,705 | 59,943 | 41, 502 | 47, 449 | 32, 548 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Dimension, No. 1 , common, $2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 16^{\prime}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dor dol. per M bd.ft. | 52.470 | 59.400 | 60.885 | 62.865 | 62.865 | 62.865 | 62.865 | 64.845 | 67.815 | 67.815 | 67.815 | 70.587 | 67.815 |
| Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$, R. L...........................dol. 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. 880 |
| Southern pine:--......-.-.-....... por |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 110.880 |
| Exports, total sawmill products§.........M bd. ft. Sawed timber§. | 11,842 2,007 8 | 20,159 8,214 | 19,041 4,441 | $\begin{array}{r} 17,511 \\ 4,341 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25,081 \\ 3,623 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}22,581 \\ 3,444 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,888 \\ 1.852 \end{array}$ |  | 8,920 | 12,753 | 8,715 | 7,738 |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.e.-............do | 9,835 | 11, 945 | 14, 600 | 13, 170 | 21, 458 | 19,147 | 19,931 | 14, 320 | 7,472 | -11,056 | 1,435 7,280 |  |  |
| Orders, new $\dagger$.-........................ill bd. ft.- | 770 |  | 832 | 849 | 793 | 834 | 962 | 981 | 857 | , 860 | 693 | 690 | 797 |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month $\dagger-\ldots . .-{ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 565 | 551 | 553 | 544 | 449 | 494 | 570 | 641 | 626 | 573 | 545 | 501 | 574 |
| Prices, wholesale, composite: <br> Boards, No. 2 common, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ or $8^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime} \dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per $M$ bd. ft.- | 71.656 | 72. 530 | 71.460 | 67. 790 | 65.694 | 62.656 | 63.462 | 67.978 | 71.127 | 73.311 | 74.521 | 78.316 | 78.594 |
| Flooring, B and better, F. G. 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. 326 |
| Production $\dagger . . .-$.-....................-mil. bd. ft-- | r 760 | r 902 | + 895 | +911 | - 954 | ${ }_{r}{ }^{1} 838$ | $\stackrel{r}{ } \times 78$ | ${ }^{+861}$ | $\begin{array}{r}18.169 \\ \hline 799\end{array}$ | r 876 | r 676 | 14.25 | ${ }^{708}$ |
|  | r 779 | -816 | +830 | r 858 | + 888 | 「789 | +886 | r 910 | - 872 | -913 | r 721 | 734 | 724 |
|  | 1,194 | 1,280 | 1,345 | 1,398 | 1,464 | 1,508 | 1,500 | 1,451 | 1,378 | 1,341 | 1,296 | 1,317 | 1,301 |
| Western pine: <br> Orders, new $\dagger$ $\qquad$ do | r 474 | r 399 | r 547 | $\checkmark 561$ | - 543 | ¢ 573 | -599 | r 650 | ${ }^{*} 618$ | r 594 | 534 | 587 |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month $\dagger$------......- do | , 315 | r 292 | $\checkmark 370$ | $\cdot 378$ | - 273 | r 415 | r 490 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 544$ | ${ }^{-} 568$ | - 595 | 604 | 526 | 561 |
| Price, Wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 com- mon, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 88^{\prime \prime}$, |  | 48.51 | 50.99 | 52.71 | 54.69 | 54.36 | 55. 23 | 56.23 | 59.01 | 61.23 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\text { r }}{ }+360$ | ${ }_{r}{ }^{4} 437$ | $\underset{\sim}{5} 555$ | ${ }^{5} 679$ | ${ }_{+}{ }^{6} 71$ |  | $\underset{r}{ } 718$ |  | 61.23 | 63.22 | 61.68 | 63.55 |
|  | r 441 | r 423 | r 472 | r 557 | ${ }^{+585}$ | ${ }^{5} 569$ | r 614 | r 645 | ${ }_{+} \cdot 621$ | ${ }_{+629}$ | ${ }^{5} 515$ | 517 | 401 |
| Stocks, end of month $\dagger$--..........................- do | 939 | 876 | 841 | 839 | 933 | 1,035 | 1,132 | 1,205 | 1,264 | 1,311 | 1,264 | 1,217 | 484 1,134 |
| West coast woods: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,134 |
|  | - 650 | ${ }^{5} 676$ | -815 | ${ }^{-579}$ | ${ }^{+} 606$ | ${ }^{+531}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 605$ | -632 | r 730 | -694 | - 708 | 572 | 687 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month .-.-.-....-...- do | ${ }^{5} 631$ | ${ }^{7} 708$ | ${ }_{+} 863$ | ${ }^{+805}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 728$ | ${ }^{5} 689$ | +852 | -845 | - 804 | r 801 | +721 | 659 | 695 |
|  | +568 | $\square 579$ -509 | +676 | r 638 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 672$ | - 622 | ${ }^{5} 635$ | -593 | -689 | -678 | + 709 | 575 | 670 |
|  | $* 655$ +483 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +469 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | + 649 +492 | r 643 $r 488$ | ¢ 675 -485 | - 571 | : 455 | -632 | ${ }^{\prime} 765$ | 695 +579 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 626 442 | 649 |

${ }^{r}$ 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.
IData include Government shoes not reported separately; the classifications by kinds were revised in the October 1947 Survey 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.
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked "q" above regarding revision of the shoe series and note in Fe bruary 1946 Surver explaining revision in the $S$
eries revised above for 1947 have been revised also for 1946 to revisstion of the shoe series and note in February 1946 survey explaining revision in the Southern pine price series. The lumber for the lumber series as indicated in notes in the July 1947 and April 1946 issues; all revisions will be shown later figures for 1946, and there have been unpublished revisions in the earlier data

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January |

LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES-Continued


METALS AND MANUFACTURES

| IRON AND STEEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foreign trade:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mirs.): Exports (domestic), total.-.......short tons..- | 549, 138 | 481, 247 | 637, 754 | 641, 931 | 657, 924 | 630, 731 | - 571,777 | - 567, 395 | 579, 053 | 651, 003 | 614, 723 | 634,446 |  |
| Scrap....-.....- | 8,381 | 48,694 | 9,082 | 641,931 10 | 18,175 | 29,579 | 20,528 | 10,717 | 15,053 | 27,094 | 14,057 | 26,702 |  |
|  | 17,491 | 20, 305 | 17,439 | 15,090 | 15,728 | 19,400 | 21,733 | 15, 269 | 14,953 | 13,579 | 18,408 | 18,934 |  |
|  | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, total*-.......- thous. of short tons.- | 4,900 | 4,503 | 5,136 | 5,142 | 5,292 | 5,184 | 4,752 | 4,826 | 4,898 | 5,484 | 5,176 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}2,717 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,406}$ | 2, 6889 | 2,653 | 2, 744 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, }, 560 \\ \hline 204\end{array}$ | 2, 384 | 2,561 | 2,460 | 2,865 | $\stackrel{2}{2,643}$ |  |  |
| Purchased scrap** ${ }^{\text {P }}$, | 2,183 2,886 | 3,097 | 2,447 3,366 | 2,489 <br> 3,920 | 2,548 4,082 | 2,624 4,067 | 2,368 4,096 | 2,265 4,369 | 2,438 <br> 4,525 | 2,619 4,489 | 4, 4 , 449 |  |  |
| Home scrap*........................................ | 1,063 | 1,061 | 1,109 | 1,136 | 1,133 | 1,303 | 1,257 | 1,295 | 1,436 | 1,475 | 1,442 |  |  |
|  | 1,823 | 1,971 | 2,257 | 2,784 | 2, 849 | 2, 764 | 2,839 | 3,074 | 3,089 | 3,014 | 3,007 |  |  |
| Ore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All districts:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-.-.-.-.-----...-.thous. of long tons.- | 2,698 | 2,591 | 2,846 | ${ }_{7}^{6,575}$ | 10,981 | 11,643 <br> 12 | 13,127 <br> 14 <br> 6.069 | 12,819 13533 | $\begin{array}{r}11,336 \\ 11 \\ \hline 865\end{array}$ | 10, 108 | 6,043 | 2,972 |  |
|  | 1,251 | 8, 8122 | 1,425 9,825 | 7, 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption by furnaces...--------.-.- do | 7,024 | 6, 264 | 6, 979 | 6,579 | 6,885 | 6,500 | 6, 156 | 6,638 | 6,492 | 7,151 | 7,068 | 6, 970 | 7,057 |
| Shipments from upper lake ports......... do |  |  |  | 4, 448 | 10,373 | 11, 457 | 12,614 | 12, 122 | 10,685 | 9,785 | 5,877 | 537 |  |
| Stocks, end of month, total...............do | 30, 514 | 24, 317 | 17,411 | 13,555 | 17,618 | 21, 746 | ${ }^{28,440}$ | ${ }^{33,896}$ | 38,370 | 41,641 | 43, 010 | 36, 095 | ${ }^{29,081}$ |
|  | 26,744 | 20,938 | 14,755 | 11,738 | 15,541 | 19,594 | 25,677 | 30,397 | 34, 065 | 36, 852 | 38, 195 | 31,749 | 25, 205 |
| On Lake Erie docks...------------..- 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 |
|  | 223 | 198 | 229 | 263 | 439 | 479 | 576 | 597 | 580 | 573 | 451 | 297 |  |
| Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) \& thous. of long tons.- | 76 | 45 | 32 | 66 | 46 | 38 | 56 | 48 | 45 | 42 | 44 | 25 |  |
| Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Castings, gray iron:* Shipments, total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,078 | 1,510 | 1,690 | 1,697 | 1,097 | 1, 598 | ${ }_{519}^{913}$ | ${ }_{551} 952$ | 1,025 | 1,654 | 1,020 |  |  |
|  | 3,021 | 2,987 | 2,979 | 2,908 | 2,783 | 2,711 | 2,675 | 2,631 | 2,680 | 2, 669 | 2,687 | 2,782 | 2, 803 |
| Castings, malleable iron:or <br> Orders, new for sale. $\qquad$ short tons. | 34, 517 | 55,938 | 50, 194 | 41,994 | - 29,006 | 31,972 | 26, 591 | - 33, 208 | ${ }^{\text {r } 28,706}$ | r 40, 105 | - 35,804 | 39,940 | 49,159 |
|  | 259, 764 | 274,018 | 280, 724 | 275,415 | 262, 117 | 248,798 | 234,656 | + 229,708 | 218,276 | - 210,675 | 206, 510 | 202, 408 | 205, 759 |
|  | 75,898 | + 74,683 | ${ }^{\text {r 76, }}$, 602 | 81, 890 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 75$, 488 | 78, 524 | 64, 162 | ${ }^{\text {r } 62,395}$ | 71,568 | -83,976 | 72,111 | 77, 757 | 77,744 |
|  | 42, 414 | 41,684 | 43, 488 | 47, 303 | + 42, 304 | 45, 201 | 40, 733 | ${ }^{*} 38,156$ | 40,138 | ${ }^{\text {r 47, }} 706$ | 39,969 | 44, 042 | 45, 808 |
| Pig iron: <br> Consumption* $\qquad$ thous. of short tons.. | 5,037 | 4,467 | 5,015 | 4,804 | 4,982 | 4,842 | 4,507 | 4,850 | 4,745 | 5,254 | 4,912 |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Basic (furnace) ---------.---. dol. per long ton.- | 30.00 | ${ }_{30}^{30.00}$ | ${ }_{33} 33.00$ | 33.00 | ${ }_{33,81}^{33,00}$ | ${ }_{33.81}^{33.00}$ | 34. 20 | ${ }_{37.21}^{36.00}$ | 36.00 |  |  |  | 38.88 40.28 |
| Composite <br> Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Island do | 30.86 30.50 | 30.86 30.50 | 33.55 33.50 | 33.81 33.50 | 33.81 33.50 | 33.81 33 | 35. 70 | 37.21 36.50 | 37.21 36.50 | 37.28 <br> 36.50 | 37.32 <br> 36.50 | 37.53 36.50 | 40.28 39.50 |
| Production*-.-........-thous. of short tons | 5,087 | 4, 550 | 5, 123 | 4,830 | 5.081 | 4,810 | 4, 585 | 4,917 | 4,801 | 5,228 | 5,015 | 5,177 | 5,194 |
| Stocks (consumers and suppliers'), end of month* thous. of short tons.- | 674 | 735 | 777 | 741 | 748 | 769 | 887 | 831 | 828 | 769 | 759 |  |  |
| Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel castings: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, total.-..-.-.-.-.-.-.......-short tons. | 139,029 | 125,612 | 134,909 | 144, 175 | 140, 874 | 139,031 | 116,956 | 120, 405 | 137,457 | 148,358 | 130,125 | 148, 124 | 141, 068 |
|  | 101, 140 | 92,822 | 99,701 | 106, 127 | 103,779 | 103, 888 | 85, 014 | 88,719 | 102,913 | 111, 288 | 97,143 | 110, 970 | 108, 282 |
| Railway specialtie Steel forgings for sale:* | 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, 129 |
|  | 723, 158 | 713,909 | 717, 428 | 698,615 | 662,579 | 633,467 | 630,925 | 626,227 | 617,247 | 593, 838 | 585, 818 | 593, 660 | 618,155 |
|  | 591, 558 | 581, 337 | 586, 992 | 570, 130 | 544, 058 | 519,760 | 529, 817 | 526,392 | 518,261 | 494,933 | 492, 808 | 495, 947 | 517, 307 |
|  | 131, 600 | 132, 572 | 130, 436 | 128,485 | 118, 521 | 113, 707 | 101, 108 | 99,835 | 98, 986 | 98.905 | 93,010 | 97, 713 | 100, 848 |
|  | 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, 534 |
|  | 79,061 | 78, 560 | 83, 743 | 90, 076 | 85, 729 | 80, 761 | 70,316 | 69,639 | 79, 219 | 91, 228 | 76, 839 | 86, 911 | 89, 677 |
| Press and open hammer-...-....-....-.-do...-- | 37, 013 | 32,444 | 31, 713 | 31, 399 | 30, 014 | 29,685 | 22,036 | 28,370 | 29,585 | 32,602 | 26,901 | 29,887 | 28,857 |
| Steel ingots and steel for castings: <br> Production...-.................thous. of short tons.- <br> Percent of capacity $\ddagger$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,213 \\ 93 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,422 \\ 92 \end{array}$ | 7,307 94 | 7,043 94 | 7,329 95 | 6,969 93 | 6,570 85 | 6,982 90 | 6,789 91 | 7,560 98 | 7,233 96 | 7,366 95 | 7,473 |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite, finished steel --..-.-...-dol. per lb-- | . 0329 | . 0329 | . 0329 | . 0329 | . 0329 | . 0329 | . 0329 | .0360 | . 0360 | . 0360 | . 0360 | . 0360 | . 0368 |
| dol. per long ton.- | 42.00 | 42.00 | 42.00 | 42.00 | 42.00 | 42.00 | 42.60 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| Structural steel (Pittsburgh) -------dol. per lb-- | . 0250 | . 0250 | . 0250 | . 0250 | . 2250 | . 0250 | . 0256 | . 0280 | . 0880 | . 0280 | . 0280 | . 0280 | . 0280 |
| 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 | 39.56 |

'revised. 1944 the coverage of the malleable iron castings industry has been virtually complete; see note in the February 1947 Survey for further information.
§Data continue series shown in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period (it should be noted that data for iron and steel are shown in long tons in that volume); data for October 1941-September 1946 for total imports of iron and steel products and for October 1941-February 1945 for other series will be published later. The 1945-46 data for inports of iron and steel products shown in the November 1947 Survey and earlier issues erroneously include ores and alloying metals other than ferroalloys.
$\ddagger$ For 1948, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of Jan. 1, 1948, of $94,233,480$ 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 earitier 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 D. S-29 of the November 1942 Survey. The series on pig iron 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 serios replaces the Pittsburgh price shown in the Survey prior to the April 1943 issue. For 1945 data for steel forgings see note on p. S-32 of the March 1947 Survey; data for total shipments, including shipments for own use, and steel consumed have been discontinued.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data for steel castings are estimated industry totals; see note on p. S-32 of the July 1946 Survey for comparable figures beginning January 1945.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | August | Sep- tember | October | Novem- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber - } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
IRON AND STEEL-Continued \\
Steel, Manufactured Products
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: \(\otimes\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Orders, unflled, end of month .-.-....thousands_- \&  \& ce, \(\begin{gathered}15,867 \\ 2,064 \\ 2\end{gathered}\) \& \& \(\xrightarrow[\substack{14,542 \\ 2,455}]{\substack{\text { 2 }}}\) \& 14,370
2,303 \& \(\underset{\substack{13,612 \\ 242}}{2}\) \& 13,255
2,188
2 \& co \(\begin{gathered}12,340 \\ 2,208 \\ 2\end{gathered}\) \& \(\xrightarrow{11,294}\) \&  \& 10,450 \& 12, \({ }_{\text {261 }}^{238}\) \& -12, 191 \\
\hline  \& 2,317 \& 2,066 \& 2, 292 \& 2, 255 \& 2,306 \& 2, 242 \& 2, 185 \& 2, 212 \& 2, 201 \& 2,305 \& 2,075 \& 2, 288 \& 2, 239 \\
\hline Stocks, end of month--- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 29 \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1,414 \& 1,343 \& 1,421 \& \({ }_{-1,366}\) \& 1,428 \& 1,904 \& \({ }^{+1,620}\) \& \(\stackrel{1}{1,434}\) \& 1,245 \& 1,167 \& 1,202 \& 1,388 \& 1,106 \\
\hline  \& 1,392 \& \& \& \& 1,212 \& 1,345 \& r1,563 \& -1,452 \& 1,417 \& 1,331 \& 1,176 \& 1,276 \& 1,102 \\
\hline Shipments (for sale and own use), total \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Food - \& 174,900 \&  \& \({ }_{125,883}\) \& 139, 236 \& 2075, \({ }^{208}\) \& \({ }_{\text {208, }}^{232} \mathbf{2 4 9}\) \& \({ }_{235,856}^{309,69}\) \& \({ }_{315,028}^{387}\) \& \({ }_{278,488}^{354,726}\) \& 193,731 \& \({ }_{137,225}^{213,973}\) \& 170,098 \& \\
\hline Nonfood \& \& 46,611 \& 54, 241 \& \({ }^{65,142}\) \& \({ }_{61}^{61,378}\) \& 64, 363 \& 73,803 \& \& \& 85,075 \& \& \& \\
\hline Shipments for sale--- mido \& 138, \({ }_{1}^{213}\) \&  \& \(\xrightarrow{142,661}\) \& 160,107 \& 165, 0884 \& 193, 2745 \& 275, 781 \& 344, 269 \& 310, 889 \& - 240,728 \& 182, 411 \& 222, 887 \& \\
\hline  \& 27,603 \& 24, 136 \& 26,265 \& 27, 219 \& 25,058 \& 24, 261 \& 27,377 \& 27,229 \& 30,019 \& 32,869 \& - 30,872 \& 28,430 \& \\
\hline Steel products, net shipments:- \({ }_{\text {Total }}\) (hous. of short to \& 5,063 \& 4,626 \& 5,304 \& 5,446 \& 5,442 \& 5,264 \& 4,975 \& 5,278 \& 5,119 \& 5,682 \& 5,217 \& 5,613 \& \\
\hline Merchant bars \& \& 474 \& 558 \& \& \({ }_{5}^{561}\) \& \({ }_{501}^{501}\) \& \({ }_{493}^{493}\) \& 534 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Pipe and }}\) Plabes. \& 467
468 \& \({ }_{445}^{428}\) \& 502
527 \& \(\begin{array}{r}518 \\ 555 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}535 \\ 579 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}527 \\ 563 \\ \hline 5\end{array}\) \& 480
464
464 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
517 \\
540 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{495}^{497}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}550 \\ 589 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}534 \\ 513 \\ \hline 18\end{array}\) \& 558
591 \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{227} 28\) \& 191 \& 181 \& \({ }_{206}\) \& 204 \& 205 \& 199 \& 190 \& 182 \& 214 \& 209 \& 291 \& \\
\hline Sheets \& 1,202 \& 1,093 \& 1,275 \& 1,274 \& 1,274 \& 1,225 \& 1,181 \& 1,199 \& 1,224 \& 1,343 \& 1,264 \& 1,352 \& \\
\hline Strip- \& \& \& 132 \& 141 \& 142
150
152 \& 131 \& 116 \& \({ }_{135}^{136}\) \& 136 \& 151
157
1 \& 137 \& \& \\
\hline Structural shoted \& \begin{tabular}{l}
146 \\
362 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{334}^{136}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
144 \\
390 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{392}^{151}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
150 \\
382 \\
\\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{364}^{141}\) \& \({ }_{357}^{131}\) \& \({ }_{371}^{135}\) \& \({ }^{142}\) \& \({ }_{399}^{157}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
137 \\
\hline 35 \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} \& 149 \& \\
\hline Tin plate and terneplate---------.-....- do \& \({ }^{248}\) \& \({ }_{364}^{229}\) \& \({ }_{396}^{293}\) \& 318 \& 305 \& 308 \& \({ }_{324}^{324}\) \& \({ }_{336}^{336}\) \& 304 \& 349 \& 328 \& 370 \& \\
\hline Wire and wire products....-----.-...-. \({ }^{\text {do }}\) \& 420 \& 364 \& 396 \& 425 \& \({ }^{425}\) \& 407 \& 335 \& 393 \& 410 \& 454 \& 400 \& 405 \& \\
\hline NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Aluminum: \\
Imports, bauxite .-............................
\end{tabular} \& 108, \& 166,616 \& 157, 437 \& 129, 133 \& 189,615 \& 173,706 \& 181,099 \& 098 \& 163,480 \& 118,658 \& 134, 148 \& 133, 995 \& \\
\hline Als \& . 0775 \& . 0755 \& . 0725 \& . 0719 \& . 0667 \& . 0444 \& . 0440 \& . 0600 \& . 0617 \& . 0625 \& . 0625 \& . 0670 \& 071 \\
\hline  \& 167.0 \& 161.7 \& 158.6 \& \& 144. \& 124.8 \& \& 132.2 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& - 40.7 \& 37.8 \& 42.3 \& 41.7 \& 37. \& 33 \& . 2 \& 30.4 \& 35.9 \& 40.5 \& . 7 \& 37.5 \& \\
\hline  \& 126.4
+96.5 \&  \&  \& 110.7

883.4 \&  \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { P91.9 } \\ \hline 70.5\end{array}$ \& -79.4 \&  \&  \& | r |
| ---: |
|  |
| $r$ |
| 120.9 |
| 120.9 | \& 13.2

108.2
10.0 \& 138.1
110.3 \& 139.6
109.6
109 <br>
\hline Brass sheets, wholesale price, mill --.-.-dol. per ib.- \& . 275 \& . 275 \& . 289 \& . 289 \& . 293 \& . 300 \& . 296 \& 296 \& . 296 \& . 296 \& . 296 \& . 296 \& . 296 <br>
\hline Copper:
Exports, refined and manufactures $\delta$ - - short ton \& 14,921 \& 11,018 \& 13,462 \& 11,7 \& 14,020 \& 17,254 \& 14,569 \& 21,606 \& 18,337 \& 19,295 \& 22,497 \& \& <br>
\hline Imports, totals ------.-......--...... do \& 26, 261 \& 26,114 \& ${ }^{26,291}$ \& 永, \& ${ }^{40.138}$ \& 52, 527 \& \& \& 41, 596 \& ${ }^{44,} \mathbf{2 4 5}$ \& \& 54, 513 \& <br>
\hline For smelting, refining, and exports \& 12, 340 \& 8,784 \& 6,944 \& ${ }^{7,989}$ \& 3, 23 \& 4, 115 \& 3,519 \& 2, ${ }^{2}, 492$ \& 3, 338 \& -5,286 \& 4, 864 \& \& <br>
\hline For domestic consumption, total\$

Unrefined, including scrap 8 - \& $\xrightarrow{13,7215}$ \& - \& - \& $\begin{array}{r}15,214 \\ 9,754 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\xrightarrow{36,90} \mathbf{2 5 , 0 9}$ \& - \& | 34,609 |
| :--- |
| 18,796 |
| 18 | \&  \&  \& \& \&  \& <br>

\hline  \& 4, 206 \& 9,525 \& 7,189 \& 5,460 \& 11, 206 \& 15,419 \& 15, 209 \& 17,014 \& -11,638 \& 20, 244 \& | 21, |
| :--- |
| 10,344 | \& 23, ${ }_{265}^{29}$ \& <br>

\hline ice, wholesale, electrolttic (N. Y.).dol. per lb-- \& . 1927 \& . 1935 \& . 2091 \& . 2123 \& . 2211 \& . 2135 \& ${ }^{2123}$ \& . 2123 \& ${ }^{2123}$ \& . 2121 \& . 2120 \& . 2120 \& <br>

\hline | Production: ${ }^{7}$ |
| :--- |
| Mine or smelter (including custom intake) | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Short tons \& ${ }^{1} 788,313$ \& \& \& 89,093 \& 91, 275 \& ${ }^{82,334}$ \& 79,152 \& 83, 3 \& 83,922 \& \& 72,534 \& -80, 954 \& <br>
\hline Refin \& \& ${ }^{97,598}$ \& 95,964
123
123 \& 104,596 \& (108,536 \& \& -94,610 \& ${ }_{98,122}^{88}$ \& 92, 146 \& 108,273 \& ${ }_{1}^{97}{ }^{97,525}$ \& 108,816 \& 102, 314 <br>
\hline Seliver \& 196, 515 \& 122, 368 \& ${ }_{83}{ }^{3} 736$ \& 86,496 \& 84,560 \& 82, 542 \& ${ }_{77}^{109,822}$ \& ${ }_{77,212}^{96,374}$ \& 98, 640
80,13 \& 74, 507 \& - ${ }_{66,622}$ \& 113,446 \& ${ }_{\text {118, }}$ <br>
\hline Lead: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead conten \& 21, 105 \& 12,405 \& 18,898 \& 18,585 \& 18,113 \& 23,058 \& 13, 030 \& 21,099 \& 4, 26 \& 14, 132 \& 27,416 \& 23,706 \& <br>
\hline Ore (lead conte \& -31, \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Receipts by smelters, domestic ore:\%'....do \& 30,907 \& 32,157 \& 36, 328 \& 37,581 \& 34,269 \& 33,688 \& 31,877 \& 32, 271 \& 32,081 \& 33, 780 \& 31, 600 \& 34,797 \& 32,0 <br>
\hline Refined: ${ }_{\text {Price, }}$ wholesale, pig, desilverized (New Y \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& d \& \& \& 150 \& ${ }^{1500}$ \& 1500 \& 1500 \& . 1500 \& . 1500 \& 00 \& .1500 \& 1500 <br>
\hline Production, totalor--..-------------short tons \& 45, 4 4, 6296 \& 4 $\begin{aligned} & 44,053 \\ & 41,210\end{aligned}$ \& 51, 239
4699 \& 53,424
48,995 \& 53, 822
49,984 \& ${ }^{451,505}$ \& ${ }_{42,536}^{46,012}$ \& 46,409

43,725 \& 46, 48.827 \& | 50, 248 |
| :--- |
| 46989 |
| 19 | \&  \&  \& 31,

4742
4721 <br>
\hline Shipmentso \& 44, 888 \& ${ }^{49}$, 638 \& 52,465 \& 50,568 \& 50,482 \& 54,627 \& 51,989 \& 46, 646 \& 43,483 \& 56, 247 \& \& \& 52, 563 <br>
\hline stocks, end \& 48,826 \& 43, 233 \& 41,990 \& 44, 834 \& 47, 233 \& 37,836 \& 31,290 \& 31,048 \& 34,385 \& 28, 370 \& - 24,809 \& - 21,787 \& 20,616 <br>
\hline Tinports:\$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 3,011 \& 1,774 \& ${ }_{60}$ \& 3,937 \& 1,409 \& ${ }_{443}^{694}$ \& 2,596 \& | 8,350 |
| :--- |
| , 305 | \& 2,989 \& 1,745 \& 1,439 \& 566 \& <br>

\hline  \& 1,285 \& . 7000 \& 600 \& .8000 \& ${ }^{54}$ \& . 8000 \& 3,406
.8000 \& 8,105
.8000 \& 6,470

8800 \& | 3,429 |
| :--- |
| .8000 | \& 2,443

.8000 \& 4, 855
.8539 \& <br>
\hline Zinc: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Imports, total (zinc content) \% ------short tons... \& $\begin{array}{r}43,169 \\ 5,41 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 34,914
22,482 \& 19,911
5,842 \& 33,853
10,083 \& 27,216

6,367 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
31,601 <br>
11,534 <br>
\hline

 \& $\underset{9,025}{41,030}$ \& 

29,364 <br>
8,430 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 22,061

1,510 \& 33,645 \& 19,140

5,659 \& | 33,415 |
| :--- |
| 10 |
| 182 | \& <br>

\hline For domestic consumption:\$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 24,439 \& 施,793 \& 6,981 \& 18,847
4,923 \& 13,940
6,909
6 \& cis $\begin{gathered}11,288 \\ 4 \\ 4\end{gathered}$ \& 26,406 \& 17,842 \& 14,953 \& 27, 295 \& 9,160 \& , 939 \& <br>
\hline \& 54, ${ }_{606}^{13,29}$ \& 51, ${ }^{5188}$ \& 55, ${ }^{7,295}$ \& 57, ${ }^{428}$ \& 57,902 \& 60,879 \&  \& - 47,700 \& - ${ }_{\text {4, }}^{6,817}$ \& 50,296 \& 4,321
48,322 \& 10,084
47,790 \& <br>
\hline zinc: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline I. per \& \& \& . 1050 \& 1050 \& 1050 \& 1050 \& \& \& . 1050 \& 1050 \& 1050 \& 50 \& <br>
\hline duction ${ }^{\text {a }}$---------------------short t \& , 332 \& 65, 198 \& 75, 776 \& 73, 891 \& 73, 780 \& \& ${ }_{5}^{69,128}$ \& ${ }^{66,852}$ \& 67, 867 \& 71, 745 \& 69, 682 \& \& 71, 505 <br>
\hline Do \& 67, 211 \& ${ }_{\text {c }}^{65,356}$ \&  \&  \&  \&  \& 44, 801 \&  \& - 50,588 \& 12,
57,564
78,273 \& 79, 789
699
6966 \& 61, 658 \& 84, 605
6505 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

$\rightarrow$ Revised. $\otimes$ Beginning 1943, data have covered the entire industry. 1 See note marked "cr"
$\ddagger$ It is believed that data beginning 1945 represent substantially the entire industry; in prewar years the coverage was about 90 percent
©Total shipments less shipments to members of the industry for further conversion; data prior to 1944 were production for sale.
§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 data shown above for
total imports of zinc and imports of zinc ore, and data beginning March 1945 shown in previous issues, have been revised to correct an error.
1, 1947 , comping January 1947 data for copper include copper from all sources; data prior to 1947 published in earlier issues relate to domestic and duty-free foreign copper; stock figure for January 1, 1947, comparable With later data, is 104,704 tons; the November 1947 Survey provides January-March 1947 figures for production, deliveries, and stocks comparable with earlier data; deliveries include deliveries of Office of Metal Reserve copper for domestic consumption; stocks of Office of Metal Reserve copper are not included in the stock figures. For data for January $1942-$ April 1944 for these series, and also for the indicated lead and zinc series, see p . 24 of the June 1944 Survey. Total shipments of zinc include for August-October 1947 shipments for Government account in addition to shipments to domestic consumers and export and drawback shipments.
to 1946 for the detail will be published later. D. Data for closures, crowns, and metal cans are compiled by the Bureau of the Census products and reference to 1945 figures for the total; data prior to 1946 for the detail will be published later. Data for closures, crowns, and metal cans are compiled by the Bureau of the Census and cover all producers; for data for 1943 to 1945 for metal cans
see p. 24 of the December 1947 Survey; data prior to 1946 for closures and crowns will be shown later. Data for mine production of lead and zine are from the Department of the Interior, Busee p. 24 of the December 1947 Survey; data prior to 1946 for closures and crowns will be shown later. Data for mine production
reau of Mines, and are practically complete; monthly figures beginning July 1941 and earlier annual totals will be shown later.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data shown above and data from the beginning of 1946 in earlier issues include production from both domestic and foreign ore; the $1946-47$ data are incorrectly shown in the October 1947 and earlier issues as production from domestic ore which is no longer reported separately. Some secondary material is included insolar as it enters into base bullion and loses its identity.

| 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- tember | October | Novem- ber | December | January |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| $[\mathbf{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boilers (round and square): thous. 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 |  |
|  | 24, 294 | 23, 782 | 26, 073 | 25, 326 | 23, 185 | 26, 342 | 21, 045 | 28,469 | 30,464 | 37,059 | 31,372 | r 28,583 | 22,744 |
|  | 35, 861 | 38, 082 | 41, 461 | 44, 984 | 51, 327 | 50, 824 | 50, 285 | 46, 991 | 45,607 | ¢1, 638 | 39, 749 | 39, 749 | 46,959 |
| Radiation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.....-.....-.-.-.......thous. of sq. ft.. | 4,619 | 4, 168 | 4, 862 | 4, 8220 | 4,984 | 4,472 | 4,302 | 4,073 | 4.749 | 5,863 | 5,217 | 5,201 | 5,406 |
|  | 4, 065 | 4, 200 | 4, 441 | ${ }^{4,597}$ | 4,746 | 4, 698 | 4,032 | 4,540 | 4,786 | 5,980 | 5,247 | 5,388 | 5,168 |
| Stocks | 2, 256 | 6, 2254 | 2, 675 | 2,899 6689 | 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 |  |
| ners: <br> Orders, new net $\qquad$ do | 87,872 | 118,308 | 11,795 | ${ }^{1}-10,338$ | 5,959 | 34, 963 | 1,650 | 85,573 | 37, 582 | 1-4, 421 | ri-58,225 | 3,127 |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month.................do | 1, 008, 813 | 1,045, 876 | 1, 077, 832 | 968, 114 | 874, 902 | 804,608 | 703,704 | 666, 633 | 576, 254 | 443, 385 | -304, 238 | +249, 237 |  |
| Shipments - .-...-.-.......................-do | 81, 439 | 81, 245 | 96, 694 | 99, 380 | 99, 171 | 105, 257 | 102, 554 | 122,644 | 127,961 | 128,448 | - 80,922 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 588,128$ |  |
| Stoves and ranges, domestic cooking, exc. electric:* | 10,487 | 11,903 | 14,745 | 13,337 | 15,392 | 18,924 | 22,657 | 20,335 | 20,462 | 20, 493 | 25,513 | r 36,106 |  |
|  | 299, 947 | 281, 510 | 305, 406 | - 313,694 | 288, 178 | 287,697 | 256,785 | 259,863 | 290, 760 | 331, 756 | - 285, 127 | 283, 113 |  |
| Coal and wood.-........................................... | 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 |  |
| Gas (incl bungalow and combination) ...do | 203, 268 | 188, 387 | 203, 631 | 210,406 | 193, 684 | 202,954 | 179,647 | 186, 231 | 213,436 | 256, 241 | + 215,849 | 210, 051 |  |
| Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil --...-- do | 57,362 | 52, 712 360 150 | 55,600 388,957 | 54,000 416,216 | 49,680 412 | 45,370 44653 | 41,012 | 36,687 559 | 41,693 | 40,912 | r 37,955 r 619 | 42, 427 |  |
|  | 131, 053 | 360, 88 8949 | 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, 142,698 | 785,087 169,468 | r $+124,948$ +1245 | 573, 162 <br> 9318 <br> 18 |  |
| Gas*-......................................................- | 160, 936 | 139,879 | 159, 496 | 175, 282 | 157,716 | 175, 940 | 186,412 | 216, 767 | 254, 517 | 293, 879 | - 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 | + 230, 669 | 213, 838 |  |
| Warm-air furnaces (forced air and gravity air flow), shipments, total ${ }^{*}$ $\qquad$ number. | 76,537 | 66, 308 | 60, 196 | 55, 297 | 4, 804 | 54,985 | 6,498 | 80, 891 | 90, 210 | 108,419 | - 72, 629 | 67,642 |  |
|  | 28, 954 | 23,944 | 14, 562 | 14, 209 | 9, 876 | 9,669 | 9, 569 | 13,563 | 15, 214 | 19,632 | 13, 232 | 15,306 |  |
|  | 14,980 | 17,552 | 22,683 22,951 | 22,050 19,038 | +24,631 | 20,128 | 21, 75 | 32,480 <br> 34,848 | 34, 286 | 36, 739 | - 27,791 | 28,324 |  |
| Solid fuel | $\begin{array}{r} 32,603 \\ 293,315 \end{array}$ | 270,843 | 22, 22,408 | 19,038 244,626 | 20,357 210,487 | 20, 188 192,372 | 25,172 197,485 | 34,848 217,966 | 40, 710 210,350 | 52,048 229,169 | $\begin{array}{r} r 31,316 \\ \times 185,924 \end{array}$ | 24,012 74,801 |  |
| MACHINERY AND APPARATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blowers, fans and unit heaters: <br> Blowers and fans, new orders.......thous. of dol.- |  |  | 14,9837,216 |  |  | 10,234 |  |  | 8,452 |  |  | 10,985 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,059 |  |  | 7,912 |  |  | 9,677 |  |
| New orders, net, total....-........-1937-39 $=100$ | 513.4 | 521.9 | 573.8 | 512.1 | 548.6 | 649.9 | 458.7 | 468.9 | 455.1 | 520.0 | 370.1 | 521.1 |  |
|  | 466.9 | 472.5 | 532.3 | 445. 9 | 525.9 | 658.9 | 426.1 | 411.3 | 393.1 | 438.2 | 286.1 | 467.8 |  |
| Repairs | 665.0 | 682.9 | 709.5 | 727.9 | 623.0 | 620.7 | 565.3 | 656.8 | 657.7 | 786.7 | 643.1 | 694.6 |  |
|  | 26,542 | 26,765 | 29,012 | 26,857 | 25,791 | 24,383 | 18,924 | 18,520 | 22, 285 | 27,545 | 24, 566 | 28,873 |  |
|  | 4,282 | 2,306 | 3,598 | 4,061 | 5, 281 | 5,851 | 7,092 | 9,041 | 9,838 | 8,194 | 3,728 | 2,492 | , 499 |
| Classes 4 and 5 : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number. | 215 | 177 | 280 | 174 | 170 | 270 | 380 | 398 | 345 | 273 | 208 | 230 | 170 |
| Horsepower | 54, 852 | 52,705 | 56,661 | 57,563 | 52, 981 | 63, 168 | 81,269 | 97, 752 | 80,640 | 52, 523 | 51,603 | 50,946 | 65, 125 |
| Pumps and water systems, domestic, shipments: Domestic hand and windmill pumps number |  | 28,310 | 36, 261 | 36,578 | 38,745 | 36,946 | 23,561 | 21, 101 | 26,618 | 36, 213 | 30, 292 | 0,363 |  |
| Water systems, including pumps, total....do...- | 59,545 | 64, 455 | 62, 586 | 70, 792 | 61,045 | 54, 300 | 56, 183 | 61,559 | 63,181 | r 73,688 | 56,936 | 60,737 | 42, 758 |
|  | 31, 125 | 33, 930 | 32,773 | 35, 671 | 29, 173 | 21, 564 | 26,015 | 28,150 | 28,580 | r 32,005 | 25, 130 | 27, 789 | 29,079 |
| Nonjet* | 28,420 | 30,525 | 29,813 | 35, 121 | 31, 872 | 32,736 | 30, 168 | 33,409 | 34, 601 | r 41, 683 | 31,806 | 32,948 | 33, 679 |
| Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new orders. thous. of dol | 3,428 | 3,506 | 3,464 | 3,638 | 2,973 | 2,899 | 3,148 | 3,843 | 3,355 | 3,475 | 2,673 | 3,480 | 3,819 |
| Scales and balances (except laboratory), shipments, quarterly* thous. of dol. |  |  | 10,089 |  |  | 11,938 |  |  | 11,628 |  |  |  |  |
| Sewing machines, heads, production:* <br> Industrial | 12,506 | 11,368 | 11,687 | 14, 002 | 11,835 | 11,575 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Battery shipments (automotive replacement only), number*-..--.....-........................thousands. <br> Domestic electrical appliances, shipments: | 1,509 | 1,601 | 1,798 | 1,868 | 1,873 | 1,737 | 1,433 | 2,073 | 2,415 | 2,854 | 2,683 | - 2,597 | 2,413 |
| Domestic electrical appliances, shipments: ${ }_{\text {V }}$ Vamber-. | 265, 790 | 279, 219 | 327, 528 | 341,360 | 330, 675 | 343, 229 | 293, 465 | 296, 570 | 347,601 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 258, 892 | 272, 927 | 321, 515 | 330, 426 | 318, 094 | 329,986 | 280, 585 | 279, 237 | 328,630 | 359, 040 | 350,341 | 373, 254 |  |
| Hand. | 6,898 | 6,292 | 6, 013 | 10, 934 | 12, 581 | 13, 243 | 12,880 | 17, 333 | 18,971 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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: $\dagger$ <br> Insulating materials, sales billed_-..... 1936=100 Motors and generators, new orders...........do.... | 388 | 373 | $\begin{aligned} & 405 \\ & 459 \end{aligned}$ | 405 | 361 | 352 394 | 324 | 320 | $\begin{aligned} & 350 \\ & 308 \end{aligned}$ | 381 | 345 |  |  |
| Furnaces, electric, industrial, sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unit---------------------------- | 7,528 | 5,060 | 6, 514 | 8,854 | 3,586 | 3,341 | 5,298 | 4,464 | 4, 465 | 6,378 | 3,344 | 26,435 |  |
| Laminated fiber products, shipments.-.-.... do...- |  | 476 4,471 | 4, 859 | 1,079 4,687 |  | 308 4.150 | 432 4,002 | 565 3.619 | - 354 | 677 4,397 | 3 350 | 1, 831 |  |
|  | 4,550 | 4,471 |  | 4,687 | 4,092 | 4,150 | 4,002 | 3,619 | 4,150 | 4,397 | 3,812 | 4,205 | 4,221 |
| Polyphase induction, billings |  |  | 29, 589 |  |  | 32,668 |  |  | 30, 280 |  |  | 32,451 |  |
| Polyphase induction, new orders. |  |  | 38,332 |  |  | 31, 849 |  |  | 22, 328 |  |  | 29, 534 |  |
|  |  |  | 4,359 |  |  | 4, 821 |  |  | 4,935 |  |  | 5,834 |  |
| Direct current, new orders <br> Rigid steel conduit and fittings, sbipments $\dagger$ short tons. |  |  | 5,318 |  |  | 5,155 |  |  | 4,118 |  |  | 5,790 |  |
|  | 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: <br> Consumption of fiber paper.........-thous. of lb. Shipments................................- thous. of dol.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |
|  | 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.

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
 latter part of 1946.
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 or range boilers, stoves and ranges, warm-air rurnaces, water heaters, sewing machines and scales and palances are compiled by the bureau of the census and are com plete, or practically complete; data for 1943-45 $10 r$ 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 beginnin
March 1944 for total shipments of warm-air furnaces are available in the May 1945 Survey). For source or data on machine tool shipments and reference for $1940-42$ data, see note on p . S-34 of
February 1047 Survey and for data
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 1941 and descriptive noter may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octo- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## PAPER AND PRINTING



All paper and paperboard mills:*
Paper and paperboard production, total
Paper .-................................... Paperboard...-
Paper, exel. building paper newsprint and do...............................
Paper, exel. building paper, newsprint, and paper-
toard (American Paper and Pulp Association): $\dagger$ Orders, new................................. Production
 Fine paper: Orders, new

$\qquad$
Printing paper.
Order, new Price, wholesale, book paper, "B", grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill - dol. per 100 lb Shipments.
 Wrapping paper:
Orders, new.
Orders, new
Production
Shipments
Newsprint:
Canada:
Production
Shipments from mills
Stocks, at m
Consumption
Consumption by publishers.
Price, rolls (N.Y.
Production
Shipments from mills
ocks, end of month:
At publishers
In transit to publishers............................................
Paperboard (National Paperboard Association): $\ddagger$
Orders, new --..-.-.-.-.-.-.
Orders, unnilled, end of month
Production
Percent of activity
Waste paper, consumption and stocks:

$r$ Revised. otstimated; see note in April 19

- Data beginning February are for a slightly 1946 Survey.
§ata continue series published in the 1942 Supprent grade; February data comparable with earlier series, 9.68 .
§Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941 -February 1945 will be published later

 will be shown later. For data beginning March 1945 for pulpwood and waste paper see p. S-34 of May 1946 Survey; earlier data for these series will be published later.





 been published; all revisions will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## PAPER AND PRINTING-Continued

| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paper products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments*-............-mil. sq. ft. surface area. | 5,475 | 5,080 | ${ }^{5} 5,566$ | 5,438 | 5,245 | 4,662 | 4,592 | 4,818 | 4,893 | 5,394 | 5,086 | 5,026 | 6,185 |
| Folding paper boxes, value:* $\quad 1936=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 478.7 | 465.8 46.8 | ${ }_{485.7} 7$ | 4888 | 470.6 | 341.5 460.9 | 3396.8 | 339.6 | 454.3 | 500.5 | 450.4 | 455.6 | 454.8 |
| PRINTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book publication, total.....-...--- -no. of editions.- | 470 | 557 | 1,027 | 852 | 811 | 531 | 592 | 678 | 647 | 772 | 1,135 | 1,110 |  |
|  | ${ }^{372}$ | 436 | 808 219 | 678 174 | 650 161 | 426 | 439 | 526 152 | 549 98 | 639 133 | ${ }^{885}$ | 835 275 | ${ }_{151}^{612}$ |
|  | 98 | 121 | 219 | 174 | 161 | 105 | 153 | 152 | 98 | 133 | 250 | 275 | 151 |

## PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 577 \& 396 \& 528 \& 880 \& 831 \& 714 \& 700 \& -844 \& +855 \& 830 \& 765 \& 794 \& \\
\hline 16.87 \& 16.84 \& 16.83 \& 16.82 \& 16.17 \& 16.17 \& 16.50 \& 17.48 \& 17.71 \& 17.87 \& 18.01 \& 18.02 \& \\
\hline 13.768 \& 13.753 \& 13.767 \& 13.650 \& 13.455 \& 13.520 \& 13.713 \& 14.615 \& 14.700 \& 14. 850 \& 14.796 \& 14.803 \& 14.896 \\
\hline 5,155 \& 4, 240 \& 4,967 \& 4,279 \& 4,549 \& 4,609 \& 4,084 \& 4,994 \& 5,141 \& 5,506 \& 4,613 \& 4,863 \& 4,921 \\
\hline 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 \& \\
\hline 52,955 \& 49,758 \& 49,705 \& 42,945 \& 40,683 \& 40,029 \& 38,661 \& 40,033 \& 43,706 \& 48,006 \& 45, 863 \& - 49,161 \& 52, 260 \\
\hline 40,010 \& 37, 214 \& 38,716 \& 36,451 \& 34, 838 \& 33,705 \& 33, 343 \& 34, 975 \& 36,670 \& 40, 252 \& 37,853 \& - 38,315 \& 39, 006 \\
\hline \& -798 \& \({ }^{907}\) \& \({ }^{671}\) \& 7822 \& 711 \& 7692 \& \& 916 \& \({ }^{965}\) \& 866 \& 950 \& 955 \\
\hline 7,964 \& 7,245 \& 8,030 \& 7,655 \& 7,861 \& 7, 588 \& 7,696 \& 8, 033 \& 7,658 \& 8, 278 \& 8,091 \& 8,425 \& 8,400 \\
\hline 7,158
7 \& \(\begin{array}{r}607 \\ 6,594 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}652 \\ 6,940 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}640 \\ 6,414 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 6, \({ }^{515}\) \& 627
6,366
8 \& 648
6,719 \& \(\begin{array}{r}872 \\ 7,466 \\ \hline 8\end{array}\) \& 662
7,616 \& \(\begin{array}{r}894 \\ 8,121 \\ \hline 8\end{array}\) \& 730
7,737 \& \(\begin{array}{r}857 \\ 8,450 \\ \hline 8\end{array}\) \& 709
8,796 \\
\hline 10,104 \& 9, 431 \& 10,137 \& 9,226 \& 9,017 \& 8, 385 \& 8,151 \& 8,527 \& 8,450 \& 9,048 \& 9, 167 \& 9,652 \& 9,726 \\
\hline \& 904 \& \& 858 \& 802 \& 742 \& 718 \& 736 \& 741 \& 826 \& 867 \& \({ }^{966}\) \& 1, 104 \\
\hline 12,306 \& 11,635 \& 11, 104 \& 10, 987 \& 9,299 \& 9, 288 \& 8,749 \& 8,644 \& 10,627 \& 12, 310 \& 10,395 \& r 9,115 \& 9,316 \\
\hline 12,945 \& 12, 544 \& 10,989 \& 6, 494 \& 5,845 \& 6,324 \& 5,318 \& 5,058 \& 7,036 \& 7,754 \& 8,010 \& 10,846 \& 13,254 \\
\hline 77 \& 91 \& 125 \& 150 \& 200 \& 177 \& 149 \& 179 \& 156 \& 161 \& 131 \& 93 \& \\
\hline 249 \& 214 \& 233 \& 174 \& 240 \& 202 \& 168 \& 216 \& 191 \& 209 \& 191 \& 202 \& (1) \\
\hline 11.82 \& 11.97 \& 11.99 \& 12.00 \& 12.09 \& 12. 10 \& 12.68 \& 14.01 \& 14.04 \& 14.15 \& -14.48 \& 14.50 \& \\
\hline 6.217 \& 6. 230 \& 6. 2532 \& 6. 334 \& 6. 3444 \& 6. 3688
6.581 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
7.113 \\
7.334 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 7.410
7.634 \& 7.441
7.649 \& 7.528
7.798 \& 7.549
7.889 \& 7.575
7.922 \& 7. 676 \\
\hline 69.020 \& - 51,482 \& +55,455 \& \({ }^{+} 41,225\) \& -56,464 \& - 47,424 \& \({ }^{+} 39,882\) \& - 50,879 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 52,381\) \& - 57, 301 \& - 52,689 \& + 54,798 \& 8.031
54,980 \\
\hline 49,688 \& 47, 867 \& 49,033 \& 42,419 \& 50, 218 \& 49,778 \& 45, 366 \& 47, 157 \& 48,370 \& 50, 276 \& 50,455 \& 52,161 \& 49,586 \\
\hline 46, 522 \& 45, 736 \& 46, 906 \& 40, 298 \& 47, 312 \& 46, 384 \& 42,176 \& 45, 199 \& 46, 353 \& 48,144 \& 48,255 \& 50, 124 \& 48, 195 \\
\hline 5,919 \& 6,645 \& 7, 517 \& 5,417 \& 6,454 \& 7,096 \& 4, 804 \& 5,482 \& 6, 216 \& 7,310 \& 8,207 \& \({ }^{9} 1148\) \& 8,671 \\
\hline 861 \& 881 \& 929 \& \& 987 \& 1,079 \& 968 \& 894 \& \& 1, 049 \& 1,087 \& 1,113 \& 1,049 \\
\hline 13,208 \& 13,453 \& 14,059 \& 13,300 \& 15,190 \& 16,409 \& 15, 292 \& 15, 739 \& 16, 154 \& 16,772 \& 16,673 \& 16,788 \& 15,792 \\
\hline 7,673 \& 7,682 \& 8, 262 \& 7,579 \& 8,221 \& 8,517 \& 6,808 \& \({ }^{6}, 522\) \& \({ }^{6,227}\) \& 6,305 \& 6,156 \& \({ }^{6}, 749\) \& 6,906 \\
\hline \({ }^{17} 909\) \& \({ }^{6} 985\) \& 1,162 \& 1,046 \& 1,153 \& 1,226 \& 1,086 \& 1,128 \& 1,089 \& 1,076 \& 985 \& 1,012 \& 953 \\
\hline 17,952
3 \& 16, 090 \& 14, 877 \& 12,060 \& 15,307 \& 12,057
3 \& 13,218
3 \& 15,434 \& 15,758 \& 15,632 \& 15, 147 \& 15,314 \& 14,824 \\
\hline 3,166 \& 2,131 \& 2,127 \& 2,121 \& 2,906 \& 3,394 \& 3,190 \& 1,958 \& 2,017 \& 2,132 \& 2, 200 \& 2,037 \& 1,391 \\
\hline 49 \& 38 \& 69 \& 76 \& 66 \& 63 \& 66 \& 77 \& 60 \& 118 \& 76 \& 79 \& \\
\hline 8.812 \& 8.875 \& 8.875 \& 9.062 \& 9.125 \& 9. 562 \& 11.000 \& 12.000 \& 12.000 \& 12.125 \& 12.250 \& 12.250 \& 12. 500 \\
\hline r
\(\mathbf{5} 583\)
5,619 \& 8.829
\(+5,129\)
5 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1.8595 \\
5,658 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& r

5,388
5,383 \& +601
5,530
5 \& P
$\mathbf{5}, 463$
5,322 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \mathbf{5}, 373 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& r
+
5,678

5 \& | r |
| ---: |
| 583 |
| 5,396 | \& r

+616
$+5,800$ \& 549
5,650 \& 603
5.886 \& 603
5865 <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{r}5,619 \\ \hline 203 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}5,129 \\ \hline 178\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}5,658 \\ \hline 209\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}5,383 \\ \hline 195\end{array}$ \& 5,530
218 \& $\begin{array}{r}5,322 \\ \hline 201\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}5,373 \\ 224 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 5,633
$\mathbf{2 0 0}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}5,396 \\ \hline 192\end{array}$ \& $+5,800$
+210 \& 5,650
175 \& $\begin{array}{r}5,886 \\ \hline 210\end{array}$ \& 5,865 <br>
\hline 797 \& 716 \& ${ }_{504}^{676}$ \& 652 \& 671 \& 668 \& 773 \& 982 \& 1,029 \& -1,063 \& 1,151 \& 1,040 \& 912 <br>
\hline 523 \& 527 \& 504 \& 460
191 \& 445 \& 400 \& 458 \& 544 \& 509 \& ${ }_{5} 513$ \& 589 \& 535 \& 554 <br>
\hline 274
94 \& ${ }^{187}$ \& ${ }_{91}$ \& 89 \& ${ }_{84} 8$ \& 268
89 \& ${ }_{86}$ \& 110 \& 520
95 \& 550
97 \& 562
83 \& 504
69 \& 358 <br>
\hline 146, 897 \& 134, 953 \& 150, 120 \& 141, 210 \& 153, 348 \& 153,604 \& 161,844 \& 163, 068 \& 159,771 \& 162,854 \& 158,719 \& 165, 858 \& <br>
\hline 2, 481 \& 2,585 \& 3,257 \& 3, 999 \& 4, 789 \& 3,758 \& 5,184 \& 4,139 \& 4,087 \& 3,699 \& 3,844 \& 4,039 \& <br>
\hline 8,956 \& 8, 172 \& 8, 916 \& 7,846 \& 8,361 \& 7,762 \& 8,033 \& 7,919 \& 8,591 \& 7,908 \& 7,512 \& 9,339 \& <br>
\hline 11. 560 \& 1.560 \& 1.710 \& 1.810 \& 1.810 \& 11.810 \& 15.810 \& $\xrightarrow{1.810}$ \& 11.810 \& 1.910 \& 2. 010 \& 2.410 \& 2,510 <br>
\hline 144,800
94 \& $\begin{array}{r}134,693 \\ 95 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 152,160
94 \& 149, 228 \& 156,024
$\mathbf{9 5}$ \& 152,978
97 \& 159,237
98 \& 160,365
98 \& 157,530
99 \& 164,913
97 \& 158,736
98 \& 165,443
98 \& <br>
\hline 223, 848 \& 225, 121 \& 228, 981 \& 235, 710 \& 237, 768 \& 237, 278 \& 230,974 \& 228, 523 \& 225, 258 \& 226,666 \& 225, 462 \& 224,929 \& <br>
\hline 55, 833 \& 57, 106 \& 59,310 \& 60,386 \& 59,013 \& 59,160 \& 56,656 \& 57,136 \& 54,050 \& 53, 849 \& 53, 660 \& 52,864 \& <br>
\hline 152, 988 \& 153, 160 \& 154, 637 \& 160,484 \& 163,740 \& 162,784 \& 159, 556 \& 156, 241 \& 156, 276 \& 157,853 \& 156, 224 \& 156,726 \& <br>
\hline 15, 027 \& 14, 855 \& 15, 034 \& 14, 840 \& 15, 015 \& 15,334 \& 14,762 \& 15, 146 \& 14, 932 \& 14, 964 \& 15,578 \& 15, 339 \& <br>
\hline 5,584 \& 5,790 \& 5,999 \& 5,953 \& 5,825 \& 5,429 \& 5,208 \& 5,320 \& 5,194 \& 5,275 \& 5,623 \& 5, 725 \& <br>
\hline 1,453 \& 1,196 \& 1,358 \& 1,247 \& 1,626 \& 1,523 \& 1,842 \& 1,810 \& 1,522 \& 1,760 \& 1, 554 \& 1,416 \& <br>
\hline 35, 294 \& 31,687 \& 29, 279 \& 21, 321 \& 19,262 \& 16,977 \& 16,355 \& 16, 093 \& 19,414 \& 23,116 \& 28,997 \& 40,426 \& <br>
\hline 48,299 \& 43,308 \& 45,852 \& 42,140 \& 40,057 \& 38,237 \& 40,412 \& 39,864 \& 40,677 \& 43,995 \& 43,538 \& 52,015 \& <br>
\hline 4,426 \& 3,696 \& 3, 564 \& 3, 462 \& 3, 264 \& 3, 273 \& 3,715 \& 3,810 \& 3,927 \& 4,039 \& 3,862 \& 4, 261 \& 4,433 <br>
\hline 7,460
5,818 \& 6,537
5,710 \& 7, 138 \& 6,675
6,132 \& 6,653
6,470 \& 6,564
6,080 \& 6,714
6,371 \& 6,650

6,676 \& | 6, |
| :--- |
| $\mathbf{6 , 9}, 206$ |
| 18 | \& 6,941

5
5,901 \& 7,004 \& 7,141
5,419 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

- Revised. ${ }^{2}$ Beginning January 1948 included in other "industrial."
§Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later.
1946 and January 1947 comparable in each case with data shown above for the following months are civen in notes in the She 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 compa rable 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.
Surve sevis. For data beginning 1934 for shipping containers, see p. 20 of the september 1944 Survey. For data beginning June 1943 for fording paper boxes, see $p$. S-32 of the August 1944
4 .
on petroum priducts

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be fou in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octo- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem-m- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ |

## PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS-Continued

| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Refined petroleum products-Continued Fuel oils-Continued Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distillate fuel oil...............-thous. of bbl. - | 876 | 1,751 | 2,093 | 2, 766 | 2, 189 | 2, 088 | 2,987 | 3,019 | 2,990 | 3,058 | 1,376 | 842 |  |
| Residual fuel oil....................-do..-.- | $\begin{array}{r}733 \\ .070 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 713 .070 | . ${ }^{672}$ | 635 .073 | 583 <br> .075 | 679 .075 | 600 .079 | ${ }^{781}$ | 821 .087 | 797 .090 | . 410 | 769 |  |
| Price, fuel oil (Pennsylvania)-...-.-dol. per gal.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 102 | 110 |
| Distillate fuel oil --.............-thous. of bbl.- | 24, 131 | 21,746 | 25,577 | 22, 925 | 24, 954 | 24, 214 | 26, 270 | 26,946 | 27,325 | 29,072 | 28,254 | 30,759 |  |
| Residual fuel oil.--....-.-.-.-.-.-.-....-do...- | 36,390 | 34, 390 | 37,876 | 34, 438 | 37, 328 | 36, 977 | 38,550 | 38, 592 | 37,098 | 39,066 | 37, 344 | 39,746 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: Distillate fuel oil | 48, 197 | 36,901 | 31, 423 | 30, 268 | 34, 279 | 39,676 | 46, 444 | 54, 707 | 59,764 | 63, 252 | 61,334 | 51, 081 |  |
| Residual fuel oil. | 41,550 | 38, 480 | 37, 403 | 36,455 | 39, 992 | 43, 515 | 47,600 | 51, 334 | 52,578 | 52, 502 | 52,455 | 47,091 |  |
| Kerosene: | 12,325 | 10,532 | 10,078 | 8,082 | 6,068 | 5,910 | 5,348 | 5,447 | 6,580 | 8,163 | 11,070 | 12,904 |  |
|  | 394 | 929 | 1,017 | 889 | 202 | 711 | 746 | 313 | 476 | 578 | 372 | 66 |  |
| Price, wholesale, water white, $47^{\circ}$, refinery (Pennsylvania) ...-.-...-.........-dol. per gal | . 076 | . 076 | 078 | . 081 | 082 | 082 | 088 | 092 | 095 | . 095 | 095 | 108 | 115 |
| Production. .-....---.-.-.-.-.-.-.thous. of bbl. - | 9,415 | 9,243 | 9,476 | 8, 854 | 9,284 | 8,717 | 9,117 | 8,970 | 8,547 | 9,308 | 9,352 | 10, 129 |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month.....-....-do...- | 7,299 | 6, 126 | 5,260 | 4,870 | 7,328 | 8,956 | 10,867 | 13, 161 | 14,286 | 14,908 | 12,842 | 9,940 |  |
|  | 2,951 | 2,680 | 2,929 | 3,066 | 3, 104 | 2,873 | 3,003 | 3,051 | 3,217 | 3,427 | 2,917 | 3,295 |  |
|  | 1,105 | 1,254 | 1,273 | 1,259 | 1,361 | 1,338 | 1,300 | 1,105 | 896 | 1,090 | 961 | I, 160 |  |
| Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsyl- <br>  | . 298 | 300 | 308 | 310 | 310 | 330 | 338 | . 350 | 352 | . 360 | . 360 | . 378 | 390 |
| Production---.---------------thons. of bbl. | 4, 204 | 3,925 | 4,480 | 4,267 | 4,608 | 4, 427 | 4,227 | 4, 400 | 4,047 | 4,350 | 4,264 | 4,566 |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month...........-do.. | 7,773 | 7,753 | 8,015 | 7,936 | 8,070 | 8,281 | 8,188 | 8,420 | 8,340 | 8,157 | 8,531 | 8,624 |  |
| Motor fuel: All types: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 57,057 | 50, 551 | 59, 947 | 63, 406 | 70,865 | 71, 329 | 73,441 | 72,089 | 71,384 | 73,295 | -64, 158 | 67, 285 |  |
|  | 2,892 | 4, 834 | 4,091 | 3,358 | 3,480 | 3,937 | 4,009 | 3, 224 | 3,078 | 3,171 | r 3,673 | 2,878 |  |
| Prices, gasoline: <br> Wholesale refinery ( Okla ) dol per gal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale, refinery (Okla.) - dol. per gal.. | .070 .161 | . 070 | .076 <br> .167 <br> 17 | .080 .172 | .080 .172 | $\begin{array}{r}.080 \\ .172 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | . 080 | . 083 | .084 .176 | . 085 | . 090 | .099 .183 | .105 .188 |
| Retail, service stations, 50 cities......do | . 158 | . 159 | . 171 | 171 | . 171 | 171 | . 172 | 174 | . 173 | . 178 | . 179 | . 194 | . 194 |
| Production, totalt --.......thous. of bbl | 65,904 58 | 60,485 |  | ${ }_{55}^{63,374}$ | ${ }_{68}^{68,535}$ | 69, 847 | 73, 494 | 75, 745 | 72, 944 | 75, 656 | 7 72,061 | 75, 140 |  |
| Gasoline and naphtha from crude oil_do.... Natural gasoline and allied productst $\dagger$ do | 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 $\mathbf{1 1 , 0 9 6}$ | 67,150 11,685 | 63,623 $+11,951$ | 66,770 12,357 |  |
| Natural gasoline and allied products $\ddagger \dagger$-do... Sales of l. p. g. for fuel, etc. and transfer of cycle products. thous. of bbl | 10,651 3,307 | 9,944 3,050 | 11,033 3,401 | 10,803 2,931 | 10,392 2,538 | 10,505 2,513 | 11,019 2, 725 | 11,254 2,913 | 11,096 2,896 | 11,685 3,179 | $+11,951$ 3,513 | 12,357 3,987 |  |
| Used at refineries $\dagger$----.-.-.---- | 5,859 | 4, 908 | 5, 271 | 5, 618 | 5, 300 | 5, 898 | 6, 176 | 6,477 | 6,513 | 6,355 | 6, 323 | 5,994 |  |
|  | 2,319 | 2, 173 | 2, 449 | 2,611 | 2,901 | 2,931 | 3,080 | 3,021 | 2,892 | 2,958 | 2,592 |  |  |
| Stocks, gasoline, end of month: <br> Finished gasoline, total......thous. of bbl. | 90,300 | 94, 985 | 96, 952 | 92, 719 | 86, 727 | 81, 160 | 77,069 | 77, 190 |  | 74,710 | 78,669 |  |  |
| At refineries..........................do..- | 57,066 | 61, 332 | 63, 089 | 58,852 | 54, 752 | 50,610 | 47, 929 | 46, 398 | 45,567 | 45,084 | 46, 529 | 51, 570 |  |
| Unfinished gasoline. | 9,323 | 8,687 | 8,727 | 9,005 | 8, 482 | 8,614 | 8,934 | 8,659 | 8,478 | 7,874 | 8, 882 | 9, 192 |  |
| A Natural gasoline | 4,794 | 5,010 | 5, 265 | 5,604 | 5,566 | 5,452 | 5,269 | 5,017 | 4,456 | 4,221 | 4, 266 | 4,296 |  |
| A viation casoline* | 1,805 | 1,943 | 2, 221 | 2,446 | 2, 870 | 3,003 | 3,467 | 3,664 |  |  | 3,316 | 3,379 |  |
| 100 octane and above | 704 | 713 | 954 | 566 | 1,219 | 1,353 | 1,545 | 2,061 | 2,258 | 2,121 | 2, 187 | 2,186 |  |
| Stocks, total. | 4, 322 | 4, 293 | 4,168 | 4,692 | 4, 811 | 4,847 | 5,144 | 5,480 | 5, 803 | 5,919 | 6, 106 | 6,064 |  |
| 100 octane and above | 1,410 | 1,374 | 1,342 | 1,381 | 1,543 | 1,671 | 1,804 | 1,968 | 2,198 | 2,338 | 2, 575 | 2, 422 |  |
| Importsş. --.-----.-...............-short tons.- | 12,756 | 21, 441 | 12,022 | 21,923 | 22,762 | 12,424 | 24, 591 | 26, 191 | 10,189 | 47,889 | 67 | 12,316 |  |
|  | 540, 500 | ${ }^{538}$ 2, 400 | 602,700 1 | 606,700 | 789,300 | 823,800 | 879, 800 | 987, 500 | 931, 800 | 901, 100 | 726, 900 | 638,500 |  |
| Wax: ${ }_{\text {Stocks, refinery, end of month .-.....---do }}$ | 781,800 | 888, 200 | 1,001, 800 | 1, 028,500 | 1, 063, 100 | 1,000,500 | 866, 200 | 716, 500 | 597, 800 | 540, 700 | 661,300 | 731, 100 |  |
|  | 83, 720 | 81, 760 | 93,520 | 80,080 | 89, 600 | 78, 120 | 89,600 | 66,080 |  | 80,080 | 85,960 | 96,320 |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month....-...-do..- | 82, 040 | 85, 120 | 91, 560 | 85, 680 | 89,320 | 88, 200 | 93, 520 | 87, 920 | 96, 820 | 91,000 | 96,880 | 98,280 |  |
| Asphalt prepared roofing, shipments, total $\dagger$ thous. of squares | 5,827 | 5,300 | 5,809 | 6,097 | 5,968 | 5,806 | 5,600 | 5,672 | 5,886 | 6, 640 | 5,549 | ${ }^{5} 5686$ |  |
| Smooth-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet do | 1,942 | 1,886 | 1,969 | 1,997 | 1,798 | 1,747 | 1,630 | 1,590 | 1,699 | 1,908 | 1,649 | ${ }^{\text {r }} \mathrm{r} 1,736$ | 1,733 |
| Mineral-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet_do | 1,287 | 1,162 | 1,273 | 1,326 | 1,399 | 1,368 | 1,287 | 1,332 | 1,368 | 1,529 | 1,254 | +1,285 | 1,249 |
| Shingles, all types-....-* | 2,598 | 2,252 | 2,567 | $\begin{array}{r}2,775 \\ \hline 440\end{array}$ | 2,771 | 2, 691 | 2,683 | 2,750 | 2, 819 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3, } 203 \\ \stackrel{3}{203} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2, 634 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 2,665 \\ +356 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,563 |
|  | 25,584 | 25,482 | 28,408 | 30, 277 | 30, 456 | 32, 758 | 33,234 | 35,456 | 39,565 | r 42 4233 | -36,667 |  | 40,083 |

## RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| RUBEER |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Natural rubber: |  |
| Imports, including latex and Guayule |  |
|  |  |
| Synthetic rubber:* |  |
| Consumption |  |
| Fxports |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Reclaimed rubber:§ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| TIRES AND TUBES |  |
| Pneumatic casings:§ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Shipments |  |
|  |  |
| Original equipment.............-........................... |  |


| 45,328 | 40,983 | 43.104 | 43,818 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 92, 779 | 60,678 | 36,088 | 46,011 |
| 294, 191 | 283, 479 | 280, 812 | 292,970 |
| 58,764 | 53,321 | 55,514 | 54,333 |
| 3,450 | 2,434 | 710 | 665 |
| 62,103 | 59,120 | 57,478 | 50, 117 |
| 110,655 | 119, 912 | 121,322 | 116, 829 |
| 27,715 | 25,484 | 26, 157 | 25,066 |
| 25,545 | 23,990 | 26,209 | 26,696 |
| 30,053 | 27,417 | 31,940 | 33,527 |
| 411 | 353 | 363 | 419 |
| 8, 508 | 7,915 | 8,577 | 8,333 |
| 7,499 | 7,360 | 7, 892 | 7,273 |
| 1,922 3 | 2,138 | 2,457 4,516 | 1, ${ }_{5}, 694$ |
| 3,328 | 3,865 | 4,516 | 5,608 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Beginning July 1947 data are reported stocks available to industry. ${ }^{\circ}$ O See note in the April 1946 Survey. Revisions for January $1945-J u l y 1946$ 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 . 22 and 23 of the December 1946 survey; data for october natural gasoline, cycle products, liquefied petroleum gases at natural gasoline plants and benzol, sales of
products are deducted before combining the data with gasoline and naphtha to obtain total motor fuel production of liquefied petroleum gas for fuels and for chemicals and transfers of cycle *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 tha nsus, will be published later. For data for 1941-45 for synthetic rubber, see p. 23 of December 1946 Survey.
 request. See note in April 1945 Survey for explanation of revision in data for asphalt roofing.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- tember | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS-Continued



## STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| ABRASIVE PRODUCTS <br> 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 | 111,889 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production......-.........-..........thous. of bbl. | 13,406 | 12,618 | 14, 205 | 14, 566 | 13,389 | 15,971 | 16,342 | 17,480 | 17,319 | 18,300 | 16,814 | 16, 124 | 14, 541 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments--...-.....thous. of bbl.- | 8,395 $\mathbf{1 5 , 9 3 1}$ | 8,434 20,112 | 12,133 22,178 | 15,414 21,331 | 15,328 19,388 | 18.179 $\mathbf{1 7}, 095$ | 20,099 | 20,365 10,452 | 19,840 7,921 | 20,562 5,668 | 16,267 6,209 | 12,380 $r 9,975$ |  |
|  | 4, 593 | 5,354 | 5,996 | 6,338 | 6,326 | 5,736 | E, 514 | 4, 4 455 | 3,889 | 3,114 | 2, 929 | + 3,605 | 15,311 4 4,299 |
| CLAY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, unglazed: Price, wholesal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, common, composite, i, o. ${ }^{\text {dol. per thous. }}$, | 19.315 | 19.361 | 19.400 | 19.412 | 19.416 | 19.550 | 19.668 | 19.937 | 20.374 | 20.490 | 20.636 | 20.843 | 21.093 |
| Production*.-.-........thous. of standerd brick.- | 376, 848 | 334,624 | 339,963 | 377, 586 | 411,991 | 414,634 | 438, 591 | 466, 592 | 456, 943 | 511, 366 | - 460, 971 | 437, 571 |  |
|  | 324, 868 | 268, 460 | 326, 776 | 382, 610 | 402,780 | 406, 918 | 455,616 | 457, 311 | 483, 622 | 538, 950 | - 453, 100 | 432, 529 |  |
| Stocks, end of month* --....................-do | 448,752 | 509,022 | 522, 627 | 515, 806 | 525,985 | 528, 873 | 504, 124 | 511, 977 | 483, 156 | 451, 497 | - 456, 272 | 452, 767 |  |
| Structural tile, unglazed:* ${ }_{\text {Production-.................-short }}$ | 112, 119 | 97,421 | 97, 443 | 107, 543 | 105,681 | 101, 742 | 118,814 | 114, 163 | 111, 230 | 115, 844 | - 106, 221 | 97,760 |  |
|  | 97, 764 | 82, 505 | 96,050 | 107, 101 | 105, 876 | 98,364 | 110, 220 | 112,805 | 110, 343 | 119, 243 | - 100, 579 | 94,528 |  |
|  | 101,950 | 118, 503 | 118,075 | 118,637 | 115,549 | 117,080 | 123,943 | 124, 935 | 124,794 | 119, 289 | + 124, 331 | 123, 205 |  |
| Vitrified clay sewer pipe: ${ }_{\text {Production }}$ | 112, 092 | 104,504 | 109, 254 | 101,914 | 117, 018 | 115, 717 | 109,686 | 111, 418 | 117,038 | 120, 704 | r 117,435 | 121,336 |  |
|  | 103, 896 | 93, 241 | 107,758 | 107, 851 | 114,588 | 111,547 | 110, 012 | 110, 754 | 117,530 | 119,913 | +110,906 | 118, 011 |  |
|  | 143, 104 | 154,653 | 156, 061 | 150, 033 | 152, 314 | 156,358 | 155,971 | 156, 544 | 155, 976 | 156, 607 | - 159,360 | 165, 387 |  |
| GLASS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass containers: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-...---.-.-.-....... thous. of gross.. | 11,153 | 9,281 | 10, 682 | 10,358 | 10,578 | 9,619 | 8, 877 | 9,476 | 8, 384 | 9,646 | 8,402 | 7,988 | 8,056 |
| Shipments, domestic, total.................do...- | 10, 101 | 8,650 | 9,645 | 9.637 | 9,492 | 8,316 | 8,127 | 8,859 | 8,781 | 8,767 | 7,703 | 7,603 | 6,991 |
| General use food: <br> Narrow neck food $\qquad$ | 743 | 679 | 918 | 1,050 | 1,007 | 928 | 764 | 1,285 | 1,528 | 823 | 473 | 482 | 532 |
| Wide mouth food (incl. packers tumblers) thous. of gross.- | 13,078 | ${ }^{1} 2.445$ | 2,481 | 2,307 | 2,079 | 1,650 | 1,754 | 2,322 | 2,189 | ${ }^{1} 2,251$ | ${ }^{11} 1846$ | 11,745 | 11,827 |
|  | 623 | 569 | 760 | 853 | 962 | 1,093 | 1,152 | 1,212 | 1,040 | 955 | 632 | 526 | 412 |
| Beer bottles | 832 | 804 | 1,140 | 1,342 | 1,697 | 1,616 | 1,263 | 676 | 632 | 744 | 974 | 1,271 | 809 |
| Liquor and wine .-..........................do | 1,420 | 1,262 | 1,293 | 993 | 761 | 663 | 575 | 627 | 778 | 1,279 | 1,502 | 1,167 | 85.5 |
| Medicinal and toilet-...---..............do | 2, 295 | 1,947 | 1,906 | 1,967 | 1,844 | 1,309 | 1,449 | 1,479 | 1,645 | 1,794 | 1,529 | 1,603 | 1,792 |
| Chemical, household and industrial......do.. | 725 | 620 | ${ }_{6}^{658}$ | 610 | 573 | 433 | 397 | 466 | 452 | 589 | 449 | 419 | 488 |
| Dairy products....-.....-.............--do. | 359 125 | ${ }_{138}^{286}$ | 356 | 354 | 341 | 305 | 308 | 307 | 290 | 315 | 285 | 384 | 247 |
| Fruit jars and jelly | 125 4,167 | 1,58 4,554 | 5, 141 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,475 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6,085 } \\ \hline 627\end{array}$ | 320 6,849 | 7,065 | 486 7,300 | 7,478 | $\begin{array}{r}117 \\ \hline 7,896\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline 8.13 \\ \hline 13\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ 8,057 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.27 8,415 |
| Other glassware, machine-made: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4,835 | 6, 272 |  | 6,769 | 6, 210 | 4.903 | 5854 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6,352 | 4,736 | 5,975 | 6, 140 | 6,234 | 5,261 | 4,346 | 4, 867 | ${ }_{5}^{4,994}$ | 5,186 | 4,961 | 4,599 |  |
| Stocks | 5,095 | 6,478 | 5,575 | 6,262 | 6,672 | 7,729 | 7,775 | 8,158 | 7,940 | 8,869 | 8,694 | 8,924 |  |
| Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments $\dagger$ thous. of dozens.- |  |  | 3,213 | 3,454 | 3,658 | 3,331 | 2,302 | 3,645 |  | 4,511 | 4,181 |  |  |
| Plate glass, polished, production_.-thous. of sq. ft .-- | 21,980 | 20,268 | 22,605 | 21,419 | 23, 171 | 21,026 | 17,670 | 21,401 | 20,648 | 22,989 | 18,777 | 20,089 | 21,958 |
| GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude gypsum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 409 |  |  | 918 |  |  | 644 |  |
|  |  |  | 1,557 |  |  | 1,467 |  |  | 1,507 |  |  | 1,667 |  |
| Calcined, production......-...............-...-do...- |  |  | 1,164 |  |  | 1,166 |  |  | 1,279 |  |  | 1,410 |  |
| Gypsum products sold or used: <br> Uncalcined short tons. |  |  | 519, 788 |  |  | 407, 354 |  |  | 445,659 |  |  | 519, 395 |  |
| Calcined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For building uses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Base-coat plasters..............-.......... do |  |  | 386,830 11,833 |  |  | 391,548 12,520 |  |  | 451,070 10,084 |  |  | 499,480 10,909 |  |
| All other building plasters.-.----.-.-...-- do- |  |  | 109,089 |  |  | 101, 567 |  |  | 104, 505 |  |  | 116,881 |  |
| Lath....................-.-.-. thous. of sq. ft.- |  |  | 364, 675 |  |  | 391, 142 |  |  | 462, 222 |  |  | 488,677 |  |
| Tile |  |  | 517464 |  |  | 7, ${ }^{7} 281$ |  |  | 6, 791 |  |  | 7, 233 |  |
|  |  |  | 517, 5858 |  |  |  |  |  | 514, 871 |  |  | 592, 627 |  |
| Industrial plasters.........-.........-shori tons.- |  |  | 58, 577 |  |  | 46, 745 |  |  | 46, 148 |  |  | 54, 962 |  |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS

| CLOTHING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hosiery: ${ }_{\text {Production }}$ | 14, 592 | 13, 171 | 12,921 | 13,029 | 11,672 | 10,558 | 10,428 | 11,615 | 11,956 | 13,867 | 12.847 | 12,548 | 13,405 |
|  | 13,394 | 12,529 | 12,711 | 12, 535 | 11, 269 | 10,542 | 9,956 | 11, 769 | 12,681 | 14, 474 | 13, 222 | 12, 411 | 13, 199 |
| Stocks, end of month.......-.-..............d.do...- | + 18,000 | 18,686 | 18,980 | 19,480 | 19,910 | 20,795 | 21,267 | 21, 113 | 20,388 | 19,781 | 19,407 | 19,543 | 22,423 |
| COTTON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 949,994 | 839, 375 | 875, 306 | 882,390 | 807, 135 | 729, 412 | 677, 780 | 710,601 | 727,448 | 826, 216 | 759, 498 | 753, 406 | 860, 202 |
|  | 289, 672 | 385, 050 | 382, 909 | 275, 104 | 248, 549 | 302, 773 | 83, 918 | 6,671 | 123,545 | 134,190 | 164, 665 | 229,553 |  |
|  | 10, 543 | 10,381 | 12, 083 | 9, 898 | 10, 730 | 62, 0241 | 8, 163 | 4,984 | 95, 526 | 97,946 | 11,750 | 15, 319 |  |
| Prices received by farmerst-............ average, 10 markets. $\qquad$ dol. per 1 b | .297 .319 | .306 .333 | .319 .352 | .323 .351 | .335 .360 | .341 .372 | .359 .375 | .332 .343 | $\begin{aligned} & .312 \\ & .316 \end{aligned}$ | .307 .317 | .319 .336 | .341 .358 | .331 .352 |
| r Revised. 1 Jelly glasses included with wide moun o'Includes laminated board reported as compone | th food t board. | tainers. | \$See not | marked | \%' on p . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *New series. See note marked "*" on p. S-37 of $\dagger$ Revised series. See note on p. S-34 of the July in the reporting companies for other machine-made | temb Surve sware | 1947 Surv regarding For revis | for refe anges in for fal | ce to tab data price of | giving ton for | earliest iners an ugust 193 | ta ava mpar uly 19 | le for t figures see p. S | ay prod <br> 1940-42 <br> June |  | May 194 |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through <br> 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Jany- }}{\substack{\text { ary }}}$ | Febru- | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- temher | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octo- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |


| COTTON-Continued |
| :---: |
| Cotton (exclusive of lintcrs)-Continued Production: Ginnings $\sigma^{7}$ $\qquad$ thous. of running bales Crop estimate, equivalent $500-\mathrm{lb}$. bales - |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| Cotton linters: |
| Production |
| Stocks, end of month...-.........................d. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ |
| COTTON MANUFACTURES |

Cotton cloth:
Cotton broad woven goods over 12 inches in width,
production quarterly* ...mil. of linear yards....
 Printed. Exports 8
Imports 8
Prices, wholesale:
Mill marems.
 Sheeting, unbleached, $36-\mathrm{mch}, 56 \times 60$ Cotton yarn, Southern, price, wholesale, mill: 22/1, cones, carded, white..............dol. per lb Spindle activity:
Spindle activity:

RAYON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK
Rayon yarn and staple fiber:
Consumption:
Filament yarn
Staple fiber....


Prices, wholesale:
Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum
 Staple fiber, viscose, $11 / 2$ denier-:
Stock, producers', end of month: Filament yar


Silk, raw:



## WOOL MANUFACTURES

Machinery activity (weekly average):
Looms:
Pile and Jacquard ${ }^{\circ}$...thous. of active hours

Carpet and rug: $\xrightarrow{\text { Broad. }}$
Spinning spindles: Worsted.
Worsted.... do....

+ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Total ginnings of 1946 crop. ${ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate of 1947 crop. ${ }^{3}$ Not available
$\otimes$ Replaces series for $40 / 1$, single, carded; see note 4 on p. S-39 of November 1947 Survey. ${ }^{\text {of Total }}$ ginnings to end of month indicated.
$\ddagger$ Number active, on last day of month; data through August 1946 shown in the August 1947 Survey and earlier issues are number active at any time during month.
$\stackrel{\text { Number active, on last day of month; data through August } 1946 \text { shown in the August } 1947 \text { survey and earier issues are number active at any time during month. }}{\odot}$ Price of yarn in cones for 1947; earlier data are for yarn in skeins; price quoted for skeins January 1947 was same as for cones; price for February-July 1947 for yarn in skeins, \$0.690.
§Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941 to February 1945 (July 1946 for silk) will be published later.
©ata continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941 to February 1945 (July 1946 for silk) will be published ater. ${ }^{\text {© }}$ Data for January, April, July, and October 1947 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. Data for wool consumption were revised beginning September 1946 in the November 1947 Survey to cover consumption only on woolen and worsted goods systems; data through March 1947 published in earlier issues include also consumption on silk, cotton and other systems, which is no longer reported.
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked '"'" on $p$. S- 39 of Septernber 1947 Survey for reference to 1941 data for the yarn price series and information regarding revisions in data for wool stocks. *New series. See notes marked "*", on pp. S-38 and S-39 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to earliest data published for cotton and rayon woven goods production, cotten and rayon goods finished, and wool price series.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1948}{\substack{\text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |  |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued



## TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline AIRCRAFT \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 2, 2621 \& 2,013 \& $\begin{array}{r}338 \\ \mathbf{1 , ~} 922 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 2, ${ }_{2} 943$ \& 321
$\mathbf{1 , 7 4 0}$ \& 268
1,332 \& 1,102 \& 156
1,140 \& 184
1,351 \& 183
1,041 \& ${ }_{867}^{218}$ \& 240 \& <br>
\hline For U. S. military customers*-.................do \& 111 \& 99 \& 137 \& 105 \& 94 \& 139 \& 104 \& 211 \& , 323 \& 239 \& 252 \& 288 \& <br>
\hline For other customers*...................................... \& 2,166 \& 1,914 \& 1,785 \& 2,038 \& 1,646 \& 1,193 \& 998 \& 929 \& 1,028 \& 802 \& 615 \& 502 \& <br>
\hline MOTOR VEHICLES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Exports, assembled, totail \& 40, 268 \& 41, 678 \& ${ }^{54,747}$ \& ${ }^{57,284}$ \& - 61,502 \& 44,461 \& 40,652 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 50,273$ \& 42,157 \& - 47,599 \& 39,522 \& 39,007 \& <br>
\hline  \& 19,742 \& ${ }^{19,321}$ \& 25,666 \& 26,711 \& 29,540 \& ${ }^{22,591}$ \& 24,068 \& -24,317 \& 21, 839 \& $\begin{array}{r}22,345 \\ +25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 20, 480 \& 21, 362 \& <br>
\hline  \& 20,526
347,696 \& -22,357 \& 29,081
421,180 \& 30,573
423,399 \& r

382,962
3820 \& $\begin{array}{r}21,870 \\ 400 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 16,584 \& r 25,956
349,409 \& $\begin{array}{r}20,318 \\ \hline+420269\end{array}$ \& r 25,254
426,001 \& + $\begin{array}{r}19,042 \\ +394,175\end{array}$ \& 17,645 \& 401644 <br>
\hline  \& 1,273 \& 1,303 \& 1, 421 \& 1,650 \& 1,853 \& 1,628 \& 1,806 \& 1,765 \& $\xrightarrow[r]{r} \mathbf{1}, 607$ \& 1,667 \& $+394,145$
$\sim 1$ \& +469,
$r 1,449$ \& 401,644
1,355 <br>
\hline Domestic..-......................................- do \& 1,115 \& 1,090 \& 1,272 \& 1,465 \& 1,599 \& 1,409 \& 1,694 \& 1, 570 \& -1,412 \& 1, 527 \& r 1, 141 \& 1,087 \& 1,053 <br>
\hline Passenger cars, total..............-..........- do \& 246, 605 \& 267,015 \& 301, 525 \& 314,765 \& 284, 357 \& 307, 124 \& 279,631 \& 261,158 \& 307, 942 \& 315,969 \& 305, 148 \& - 366,939 \& 305, 058 <br>
\hline  \& 226,695 \& 245,081 \& 280,018 \& 291,953 \& 261,240 \& 284, 576 \& 257, 881 \& 240, 358 \& 285, 590 \& 295,099 \& 284, 730 \& - 344, 110 \& 285, 355 <br>
\hline  \& 99, 818 \& 105,042 \& ${ }_{82}^{118.082}$ \& 106,984
83,515 \& 96, 430 \& ${ }^{91,620}$ \& 97,755 \& 86, 488 \& 110, 720 \& 118, 365 \& 87, 611 \& ${ }^{+} 101,569$ \& 95, ${ }^{931}$ <br>
\hline  \& 77,434 \& 83,276
6,554 \& 82,082
5,910 \& 83,515
5
5 \& 75,696
4,580 \& 73, 613 \& 78,444 \& 66, 382 \& 89,724
3
3 \& 94, 307 \& 71, 161 \& ${ }^{-85,971}$ \& 79, 828 <br>
\hline Truck trailers,
Complete trail \& 7,5194 \& 6,554
6,220 \& 5,910
5,536 \& 5,245
4,941 \& 4,580
4,380 \& 3,544
3,306 \& 2,953
2,779 \& 3,169

2,953 \& | 3,158 |
| :--- |
| 2,944 |
| 1 | \& 3,962

3,451 \& 3,241
2,988 \& 3,285
3,119 \& <br>
\hline Vans \& 3,762 \& 3,258 \& 2,662 \& 2, 106 \& 1, 657 \& 1,437 \& 1,362 \& 1, 228 \& 1,269 \& 1,587 \& 1,406 \& 1, 530 \& <br>
\hline All other--....-...-.-.........-.-......... do \& 3,444 \& 2,978 \& 2,906 \& 2, 867 \& 2,723 \& 1, 869 \& 1,417 \& 1,725 \& 1,675 \& 1,864 \& 1,582 \& 1,589 \& <br>
\hline Chassis shipped as such ....-------------- do \& 317 \& 334 \& 374 \& 304 \& 200 \& 238 \& 174 \& 216 \& 214 \& 511 \& 253 \& 166 \& <br>
\hline New passenger cars....-.-.-....-...........do \& 209,063 \& 214,333 \& 264, 714 \& 290, 226 \& 286, 719 \& 269,863 \& 263, 167 \& 264, 866 \& 251,655 \& 281,428 \& 258,934 \& 312,263 \& <br>
\hline New commercial cars...-.............-....- do \& 62, 477 \& 63, 752 \& 79,344 \& 85, 148 \& 76,901 \& 65, 458 \& 71,647 \& 75, 912 \& 69, 899 \& 87, 167 \& 73, 737 \& 67,690 \& <br>
\hline RAILWAY EQUIPMENT \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline - American Railway Car Institute: Shipments: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 6,991 \& 7,575 \& $\begin{array}{r}8,816 \\ \hline, 439\end{array}$ \& 8,873
3 \& \& 5,243
4,230 \& 5,366 \& 4, 410 \& 5,749 \& 6,401 \& 6,964 \& 7,914 \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{2} 28$ \& \& 2, ${ }_{53}$ \& ${ }^{3}, 73$ \& \& 4, ${ }_{67}$ \& 4,846 \& 4,346
20 \& $\begin{array}{r}5,668 \\ \hline 29\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{6} 244$ \& \& - 76 \& <br>
\hline  \& 58 \& 69 \& 53 \& 73 \& 60 \& 63 \& 45 \& 20 \& 29 \& 74 \& 55 \& 71 \& <br>
\hline Association of American Railroads: Freight cars, end of month: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Number owned $\qquad$ thousands. 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 \& 1,735 <br>
\hline thousands.. \& 66 \& 68 \& 69 \& 72 \& 77 \& 77 \& 81 \& 81 \& 78 \& 72 \& 73 \& 72 \& 76 <br>
\hline Percent of total on line. \& 4.0 \& 4.1 \& ${ }^{4.2}$ \& 4.3 \& \& 4.7 \& 4.9 \& 4.9 \& 4.7 \& 4.3 \& 4.4 \& 4.3 \& ${ }^{101.65}$ <br>

\hline  \& | 60,529 |
| :--- |
| 44,144 | \& | 66,353 |
| :--- |
| 49,934 | \& 78,080

60,446 \& 84, $\begin{array}{r}\text { 64, } 288 \\ \hline 185\end{array}$ \& 89, ${ }_{6} \mathbf{5 6 4}$ \& 93,159 \& 94, 232 \& 97, 392 \& 97, 945 \& 103,086 \& 104,788 \& 99, 216 \& 101,662 <br>
\hline  \& 16,385 \& 16, 419 \& 17,634 \& 20,353 \& 23, 088 \& 24,484 \& - 23,654 \& 25,566 \& 73, 24.229 \& 26, 373 \& 25,931 \& 74,635
24,581 \& 74,008
27,654 <br>
\hline Locomotives, end of month: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs number \& 3,175 \& 3,131 \& 3,045 \& 3,011 \& 2,832 \& 2,735 \& 2,778 \& 2,709 \& 2,706 \& 2,646 \& 2,612 \& 2,483 \& 2,581 <br>
\hline  \& 8.6 \& 8.5 \& 8.3 \& 8.3 \& 7.8 \& 7.6 \& 7.8 \& 7.6 \& 7.6 \& 7.5 \& 7.5 \& 7.1 \& 7.4 <br>
\hline Orders unfilled: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Steam locomotives, total..............number.- \& 53 \& 45 \& 52 \& 36 \& 30 \& 24 \& 29 \& 40 \& 46 \& 45 \& 33 \& 30 \& 96 <br>
\hline Equipment manufacturers..---.....- do-.-- \& 48 \& 42 \& 51 \& 36 \& 30 \& 24 \& 29 \& 40 \& 36 \& 35 \& 23 \& 20 \& 76 <br>
\hline  \& $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 58 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{3}$ \& 58 \& ${ }^{0}$ \& ${ }_{718}$ \& 0 \& 786 \& ${ }^{0} 1$ \& 10 \& 10 \& 10 \& 10 \& 20 <br>
\hline Other locomotives, total ${ }^{\text {E }}$ - \& 5886 \& \& \& \& \& 770 \& 786 \& 811 \& 795 \& 922 \& -1,147 \& 1,196 \& 1,417 <br>

\hline | Equipment manufacturers |
| :--- |
| Railroad shops* | \& 586

0 \& 635 \& 688 \& 626
0 \& 71 \& 770
0 \& 785 \& 810 \& 794 \& 921 \& ${ }^{-1,146}$ \& 1,185 \& 1,416 <br>
\hline Exports of locomotives, total $\dagger$.-....................do \& 195 \& 180 \& 186 \& 143 \& 262 \& 106 \& 133 \& 98 \& 62 \& 78 \& 110 \& 87 \& <br>
\hline  \& 78 \& 119 \& 73 \& 71 \& 133 \& 19 \& 57 \& 9 \& 17 \& 18 \& 36 \& 20 \& <br>
\hline  \& 117 \& 61 \& 113 \& 72 \& 129 \& 87 \& 76 \& 89 \& 45 \& 60 \& 74 \& 67 \& <br>
\hline industrial electric trucks and \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Shipments, total......-.-.-.................number.- \& 320 \& 273 \& 320 \& 420 \& 349 \& 321 \& 305 \& 365 \& 352 \& 375 \& 337 \& 394 \& <br>
\hline  \& 294 \& 251 \& 283 \& 377 \& 307 \& 288 \& 271 \& 339 \& 262 \& 303 \& 273 \& 317 \& 270 <br>
\hline  \& 26 \& 22 \& 37 \& 43 \& 42 \& 33 \& 34 \& 26 \& 90 \& 72 \& 64 \& 77 \& 46 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{a}$ Data not available.
${ }^{1}$ 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.

IData for January, April, July, and October 1947 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. \#See note in April 1946 Survey with regard to changes in these series.
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 of June 1947 Survey. Data *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. S-39 of July 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. $\quad$ 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." tRevised series. Expert series for total and "other" locomotives were revised in the May 1946 Survey (see note in that issue).

# INDEX TO MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS, Pages S1-S40 






[^0]:    1 The complete results of this latest survey will be presented in next month's issue.

[^1]:    1 Ourrent support prices are for crops harvested in the crop year 1947-48 and for hogs marketed in March 1948.
    ${ }^{3}$ 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.
    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 Economies, from Bureau of Agricultural Economics data.

[^2]:    2 In 6 of the 12 series shown, new orders were derived from data on shipments and unfilled orders; the other 6 are published series.

[^3]:    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.

[^4]:    ${ }^{3}$ See Developments in the Textile and Apparel Industries, Survey, May 1947.

[^5]:    1 Excluding banks and insurance companies.
    2 Including depletion.
    3 Less than 50 million dollars.
    Source: U. S. Department of Commerce estimates based on Securities and Exchange Commission and other financial data.

[^6]:    1 Dividend disbursements also went up from 1946 to 1947 , but not so much relatively as net

[^7]:    2 Domestic corporate real in vestment 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.
    ${ }_{3}$ Net security issues of in vestment companies in 1947 were somewhat over 100 million dollars. 1 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.

[^8]:    ${ }^{5}$ This is indicated by a comparison of the dividend yield and earnings-price ratio for common stock in table 5 .
    ${ }_{\beta}$ For some purposes, of course, the emphasis is properly placed on gross rather than net issues.

[^9]:    ${ }^{7}$ 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.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Moody's corporate bond yields, averages of daily fggres. ${ }_{3}{ }^{2}$ 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. ${ }_{3}$ Total reported earnings on common stocks as percent of total market value. ${ }^{4}$ Includes communications. ${ }_{5}$ Deficit.

    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.

[^11]:    ${ }^{8}$ 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 direot investment in corporate securities has become relatively less important.

[^12]:    ${ }^{\circ}$ Comparable figures are not available for the 1920 's.
    ${ }^{10}$ 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.

[^13]:    ${ }^{11}$ 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.

[^14]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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.

[^15]:    1 The data for the third quarter in this and all subsequent tables in this article are revisions of the data published in the Surver for December 1947, pp. 14-18.
    ${ }_{2}$ For 1947 see table 3; data for 1946 appear in the Surver, March 1947, p. 13, table 2.

[^16]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excluding surplus property transfers.

[^17]:    4 See SURVEY, December 1947, p. 14, table 1.
    8 The 1946 figure represents a revision of the estimate published in the March 1947 issue of the Surver ( p .15 , table 4).

[^18]:    ${ }^{6}$ Unilateral transfers represent the offsetting item in the balance of payments, not only to merchandise exports, but also to freight charges on such exports.

[^19]:    ${ }^{7}$ Changes in portfolio investments include security transactions, not involving transfers of controls over the issuing corporations, and long-term bank loans.

[^20]:    $r$ Revised． $0^{7}$ See note in the April 1946 Survey with regard to difference between these series and similar data published in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey．

