SURVEY OF

CURRENT BUSINESS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Survey of

CURRENT BUSINESS

VOLUME 27, No. 10

OCTOBER 1947

Statutory Functions: "The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce . . . to foster, promote, and develop the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States" [Law creating the Bureau Aug. 23, 1912 [37 Stat. 408].]

Contents

THE BUSINESS SITUATION. Foreign Trade Developments. Projected Investment in Plant and Equipment. Food Supplies. Corporate Profits in the First Half of 1947. WAR SURPLUS DISPOSALS. MEASURES OF EMPLOYMENT. * STATISTICAL DATA: New and Revised Series. Monthly Business Statistics. S-1 to S Statistical Index. Inside Back Co		Page
Projected Investment in Plant and Equipment Food Supplies Corporate Profits in the First Half of 1947 WAR SURPLUS DISPOSALS MEASURES OF EMPLOYMENT * STATISTICAL DATA: New and Revised Series Monthly Business Statistics	HE BUSINESS SITUATION	1
Food Supplies	Foreign Trade Developments	3
Corporate Profits in the First Half of 1947	Projected Investment in Plant and Equipment	5
WAR SURPLUS DISPOSALS. MEASURES OF EMPLOYMENT. * STATISTICAL DATA: New and Revised Series. Monthly Business Statistics	Food Supplies	7
MEASURES OF EMPLOYMENT. ** STATISTICAL DATA: New and Revised Series. Monthly Business Statistics	Corporate Profits in the First Half of 1947	9
* STATISTICAL DATA: New and Revised Series	VAR SURPLUS DISPOSALS	10
New and Revised Series	IEASURES OF EMPLOYMENT	18
New and Revised Series	★	
Monthly Business StatisticsS-1 to S	TATISTICAL DATA:	
	New and Revised Series	23
Statistical IndexInside Back Co	Monthly Business StatisticsS-1 to	o S-40
	Statistical IndexInside Back	Cover

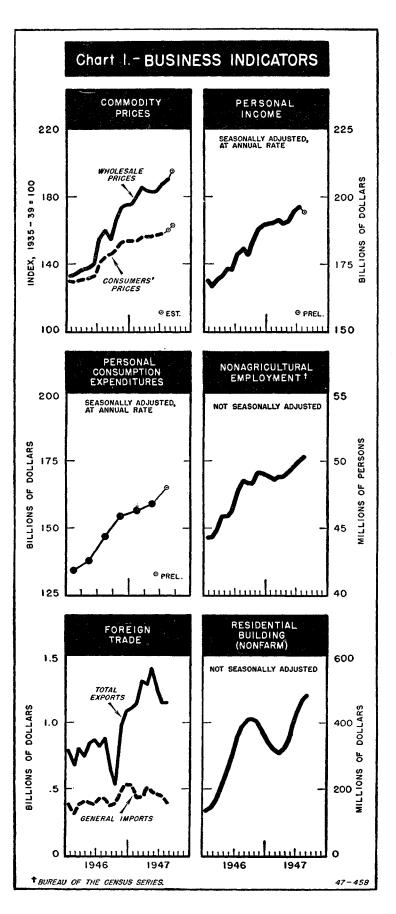
Classification of Statistical Sections

	- ago
General business indicators	S-1
Business population	S-3
Commodity prices	S-4
Construction and real estate	S-5
Domestic trade	Š-6
Employment conditions and wages	Š-9
Finance	S-15
Foreign trade	S-20
Transportation and communications	S-22
Commodity sections:	~
Chemicals and allied products	S-23
Electric power and gas	S-26
Foodstuffs and tobacco	S-26
Leather and products	S-30
Lumber and manufactures	S-31
Metals and manufactures:	
Iron and steel	S-32
Nonferrous metals and products	S-33
Machinery and apparatus	S-34
Paper and printing	S-35
Petroleum and coal products	S-36
Rubber and rubber products	S-37
Stone, clay, and glass products	S-38
Textile products	S-38
Transportation equipment	S-40

Note-Contents of this publication are not copyrighted and may be reprinted freely. Mention of source will be appreciated.



Published by the Department of Commerce, W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, Secretary—Office of Business Economics, AMOS E. TAYLOR, 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.



The Business Situation

By the

Office of Business Economics

Business activity moved upward in September under the influence of both seasonal and nonseasonal factors. The improvement in trade centered in soft goods lines, reflecting consumer requirements associated with the opening of schools and the arrival of cooler weather. Increases in production were widespread, although the postvacation recovery did not always restore the high output rates achieved earlier in the year. Employment continued high and, with withdrawals from the labor force as summer jobs were terminated, the volume of unemployment remained around 2 million persons.

With this characteristic backdrop of the fall season, attention continued to center on the advance of commodity prices at both wholesale and retail levels and appraisal of the resulting impact upon income and sales. In addition to growing pressure from the demand and cost factors which have reacted upon prices almost continuously since the lapse of price control, recent price developments in the farm products and food sectors have been shaped to an increasing extent by the lower grain supplies in prospect for the 1947–48 crop year. Grains are not only basic to domestic food production but are critically needed in heavy volume in Western Europe.

Factors in Price Rise

On the demand side, the price trend has been influenced by (1) the upward trend of personal income, (2) the resumption of inventory accumulation, most noticeable at the distributive level, and (3) the highlighting of Europe's relief and reconstruction requirements.

Wage rate increases, a major influence in the income advance, have combined with higher prices for basic materials to raise production and distribution costs. The higher costs, in turn, have been reflected in higher finished goods prices. Farm income has been raised as a result of advancing prices of farm products. While perhaps initially motivated by the deterioration of the grain outlook, the rise in farm product prices was itself nurtured by the consumer income advance.

Underlying Uptrend in Income

The dip in personal income in August, shown in the accompanying chart, largely reflects declines in livestock and grain marketings from the high totals of the preceding month. The underlying tendencies continue on the upside, gaining support from rising wage rates and higher prices. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of 194 billion dollars in August compares with 196 billion in July and an average rate of 191 billion dollars during the first half of the year.

758466°--47---1

Leave Bond Cashing Creates Income Bulge

In September there was a bulge in the income flow as a result of a new factor: the permissive redemption of terminal leave bonds held by exservicemen. Almost 900 million dollars worth of bonds were redeemed in the first month—just under half the total amount outstanding. rate of cash outgo was slightly below the rate of turn-ins in 1936 when adjusted service certificates, closely comparable in total value to the leave bonds now being cashed, were made redeemable beginning in mid-June.

The leave bond cash-ins amounted to approximately 5 percent of total personal incomes in September, but will be of declining importance in the succeeding months. The limited information available suggests that the addition to the spendable income of veterans is being used for a variety of purposes—payment of indebtedness, downpayments on homes or instalment purchase, investment in business, and pur-

chases of personal or household goods.

Inventory Accumulation Resumed

Resumption in August of the postwar inventory expansion added more than 750 million dollars to the combined book value of business inventories. The value of manufacturers' inventories rose by approximately 300 million dollars, retailers' by 350 million, and wholesalers' by 100 million.

The increase in retailers' stocks followed gradual relaxation of the stringent buying policies widely adopted by retail merchants during the first 6 months of the year. This shift is illustrated by the data on new orders, sales, and stocks reported to the Federal Reserve Banks by a group of 296 large department stores. During March, April, and May these stores placed new orders equivalent to about 70 percent of current sales. During June to August the ratio was stepped up to 130 percent of sales, a better than seasonal rise.

Converse Movements of Exports and Inventories

Exports have exhibited a somewhat converse movement relative to the inventory trend in 1947. Not only did the export peak in the second quarter coincide with the slowdown in inventory accumulation, but the subsequent reduction in exports was accompanied by a renewal of inventory accumulation. The tendency for these successive movements to have partly counterbalancing effects is apparent in the over-all production and employment estimates, although the major portion of the offset to lower exports in the third quarter is

found in higher personal consumption expenditures.

In July and August, the value of exports, excluding supplies distributed by the Army in occupied countries, was about one-fifth below the record figure for May. An analysis of the export situation appears in the following section of this

review.

Main Outlines of Business Pattern

The introductory chart presents the business highlights of the most recent period: the rise in prices, personal income, and consumer spending; the gains in employment and in construction activity; and the downward adjustment which has occurred in export trade. With the exception of the reduction in export volume, these broad movements have been generally characteristic of business activity during most of the 2-year period since the end of the war.

In the production sphere, however, the pattern in 1947 provides significant contrasts with the situation in an earlier stage of the postwar transition. A broad classification of manufacturing industries according to whether production was rising, showing little change, or declining in 1946 would place the reconversion industries in the rising group and Digitized for FRASER

most of the others in the group showing more or less stability on a relatively high plane. A comparatively few industries essentially those where war production was still being liquidated, would fall in the declining group.

Mixed Production Trends in 1947

A similar classification for 1947 would yield a markedly different grouping since fewer industries have shown rising trends of output this year and the industries with declines are more numerous than in 1946. Even in the reconversion area the production trend is highly mixed: on the upside are automobiles, refrigerators, freight cars, and electrical machinery; on the downside, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and radios. Outside the reconversion group, most strength has been shown in the building materials industries and in petroleum and industrial chemicals. The important steel industry had a high first quarter which it has not bettered. While most of the heavy industries continue to carry large order backlogs, supply dislocations and material shortages have prevented operations at higher capacities.

Among the more important industries where production has fallen off since the opening quarter of the year are textiles and clothing, shoes, and nonferrous metals, plus the aircraft and shipbuilding industries. The downward movement in textiles has been quite marked; cotton consumption, for example, averaged 32,000 bales per day in July and August as compared with an average of 42,000 in the first quarter of the year. More widespread vacation shut-downs, however, accentuated the summer decline.

Over-all Output Expansion Has Topped Off

The net effect of these divergent trends is not readily ascertainable in view of the problems involved in measuring commodity production in a transitional year such as 1947. The Federal Reserve production index was below the first quarter average in both durable and nondurable manufactures in the second and third quarters of 1947.

New Statistical Series

The following series have been added to the statistical section (pages S-1 to S-40) beginning with this issue:

Aircraft, shipments and exports.
Asphalt siding and saturated felt, shipments.

Aviation gasoline, production and stocks. Barley, stocks on farms.

Barley, stocks on farms.

Bone black, production and stocks.

Foreign exchange rates, Belgium, France, Netherlands, Sweden.

Glue, animal, production and stocks.

Gross national product, by principal components.

National income, by distributive shares.

Personal saving and disposable personal income.

Plastic products: cellulose plastics other than cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, phenolic and other tar acid resins, urea and melamine resins, polystyrene, vinyl resins, miscellaneous resins. Soybean oil, wholesale price.

Year-round hotels, average weekly hours and average hourly earn-

Discontinued Series

The following series have been dropped from the statistical section: Anthracite coal, stocks, producers' storage yards.

Canadian statistics.

Cotton yarn, production.

Domestic corporate issues for productive use. Electric overhead cranes, orders and shipments. Fairchild's index of retail prices.

Farm marketings and income from marketings, adjusted indexes.

Furniture, plant operations, orders, and shipments. Loans outstanding of Federal savings and loan associations.

Motor vehicles, production. National Industrial Conference Board consumers' price index.

New York Times stock prices.
Porcelain enameled products, shipments.
Retail sales, adjusted index eliminating price changes.

Spring washers, shipments. U. S. war and defense program expenditures. Water transportation, employment and pay roll indexes.

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis The seasonally adjusted index of freight carloadings in the miscellaneous category (which includes mostly manufactured products) has moved as follows, with the first quarter 1947 average as 100: second quarter, 97; July, 96; August, 100; September, 97 (preliminary).

Thus, these two sets of evidence on the over-all production position suggest that the advances in industries where output has been rising have not been sufficient to raise aggregate manufacturing production above the rate in the first quarter of 1947.

Expansion in Construction Activity

Outside of manufacturing, the construction industry has continued to turn in better than seasonal results. With the value of work put in place rising to 1.3 billion dollars in September, the 9-months total for 1947 exceeded 9 billion dollars and was within 1 billion dollars of the total value of construction for the entire year 1946. The recent advances have been largest for residential construction.

Prospects are likely that the fourth quarter volume will exceed that of the third quarter in view of the rising trend of residential units started during the summer and the marked increase in nonresidential construction contract awards in recent months. The value of private nonresidential contract awards during July and August averaged one-third above the average for the first half year according to F. W. Dodge statistics. This advance can be traced to the lifting of Federal restrictions on nonresidential building on July 1 of this year in addition to a realization of the fact that construction costs, which had risen sharply during the first half of the year, showed no clear evidence of a decline.

Expansion of Gross Investment

The latest quarterly plant and equipment survey, which is reported in this issue, indicates that business capital outlays have remained on a high plateau. However, with residential construction higher and with a larger investment in business inventories, the gross private domestic investment segment of gross national product has shown a further increase in the third quarter.

Table 1.—Changes in Wholesale Prices

	:	Percentag	ge change		bution	rcentage of total	
Commodity groups	Dec. 1946– March 1947	March- June 1947	June– Sept. 1947 (prel.)	Dec. 1946- Sept. 1947 (prel.)	Dec. 1946– March 1947	June- Sept. 1947 (prel.)	Dec. 1946– Sept. 1947 (prel.)
All commodities Farm products Foods Hides and leather products Textile products Fuel and lighting materials Metals and metal products Building materials Chemicals and allied products Housefurnishing goods Miscellaneous	+6. 1 +8. 6 +4. 7 -1. 2 +3. 6 +4. 8 +3. 9 +12. 5 +5. 2 +4. 7 +5. 9	-1.0 -2.6 -3.5 8 5 +3.2 +1.9 -1.7 -9.1 +2.7 -2.3	+6. 2 +4. 8 +10. 6 +8. 1 +1. 9 +10. 4 +6. 4 +4. 1 +1. 2 +. 5 +. 4	+11.6 +10.9 +11.8 +5.9 +5.0 +19.4 +12.6 +15.0 -3.3 +8.0 +3.9	100. 0 28. 5 20. 3 7 5. 4 10. 2 8. 6 15. 4 1. 6 1. 8 8. 9	100. 0 14. 4 40. 3 4. 2 2. 5 20. 2 12. 7 4. 7	100. 0 18. 7 26. 4 1. 9 3. 9 21. 1 14. 3 9. 5 1. 6 3. 1

Source: Computed by U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, from price indexes of U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Preliminary estimates for September prepared by Office of Business Economics on the basis of the weekly price series of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Prices Advance Along Broad Front

The pattern of price changes by commodity groups which emerged during the third quarter is different from the pattern in earlier months of the year. As shown in table 1, the all-commodities wholesale price index rose by approximately 6 percent in both the first and third quarters, with the intermediate period showing a small decline. During the 3 months ending in September the advance proceeded on a broad front, with the fastest moving commodity groups being foods, fuel and lighting materials, hides and leather products, and metals and metal products. In the initial quarter of 1947, building materials and farm products took the lead in the price advance.

The computations in the table showing the approximate percentage distribution of the increase in the total index indicate the changing role of the various commodity groups. In the latest quarterly period 40 percent of the rise could be assigned to food products, 20 percent to fuel and lighting materials, and 13 percent to metals and products.

Foreign Trade Developments

The value of exports, including the value of civilian supplies distributed by the Army in occupied countries, has declined by about one-sixth from the peak annual rate of over 18 billion dollars reached in May 1947 (see table 2). The figures for July and August were below the average rate for the first half of the year. The decline has been spread about evenly among all continents and—with the exception of the United Kingdom where the increase prior to May was much smaller than the rise of total exports—has affected our trade in varying degrees with all major countries.

Demand Falls in Dollar Surplus Areas

Exports to countries which were not affected by destruction of productive facilities or loss of paying markets, and where, therefore the scarcity of gold and dollar assets is not an immediate problem—like Switzerland, Cuba, Venezuela, and South Africa—have followed the same trend as exports to the other countries. This is borne out by the fact that the decline since May for these four countries was about 16 percent as compared to 19 percent for all countries (see table 3), and indicates that the over-all decline was not the

result solely of the increasing shortage of gold and dollar exchange.

Table 2.—United States Exports, Including Reexports, and Civilian Supplies for Occupied Areas, at Annual Rates

ons of dollar	s]		
1946	JanJune 1947	May 1947	July 1947
3, 279	5, 158	5, 460	4, 488
262	443	571	681
3, 541 868	5, 601 590	6, 031 900	5, 169 492
1, 423 188	2, 252 364	2, 508 421	2, 268 561
1, 611 2, 532 1, 152	2, 616 3, 842 2, 440	2, 929 4, 248 2, 868	2, 829 3, 528 2, 256
488	824	1, 044	792 15, 066
	3, 279 262 3, 541 868 1, 423 188 1, 611 2, 532 1, 152	3, 279 5, 158 443 3, 541 5, 601 590 1, 423 2, 252 188 2, 616 2, 532 3, 842 1, 152 2, 440 824	1946

Sources: Bureau of the Census and Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions, Office of Business Economics.

The decline of exports to the four countries mentioned above was most pronounced in cotton and textile products, machinery and vehicles, and food products. The decline in the last-mentioned commodity group may be ascribed to seasonal factors; the same applies partly also to raw cotton. The decline in exports of cotton manufactures, machinery and vehicles, and other semifinished and finished manufactures to these countries can probably be ascribed to a

gradual satisfaction of the demand, or to the rehabilitation and development of sources of supply for these products in other countries. With the exception of food products and chemicals, the relative decline of exports to the four countries with sufficient reserves was less than the decline of exports in the same commodity groups to all countries (see table 3).

Table 3.—United States Exports to Selected Countries, May and July 1947¹

[All money figures in millions of dollars]

	Four countries with sufficient gold and dollar reserves 2			Two countries with insufficient gold and dollar reserves ³			All countries, excluding civilian supplies		
	May 1947	July 1947	Percent change	May 1947	July 1947	Percent change	May 1947	July 1947	Percent change
Food. Textile fibers and manufactures. Non-metallic minerals Metals and manufactures. Machinery and vehicles. Chemicals and related products. Other.	24. 2 23. 6 6. 9 15. 3 43. 4 7. 7 19. 1	18. 4 15. 8 6. 7 15. 0 38. 3 6. 6 16. 5	-24.0 -33.1 -2.9 -2.0 -11.8 -14.3 -13.6	38. 1 16. 2 24. 3 7. 5 34. 0 5. 4 8. 1	17. 3 4. 6 21. 9 6. 4 26. 1 4. 3 10. 2	-54.6 -71.6 -9.9 -14.7 -23.2 -20.4 +25.9	223. 8 189. 5 149. 2 127. 7 463. 5 78. 0 176. 8	182. 7 125. 9 130. 6 113. 1 363. 7 69. 8 153. 3	-18.4 -33.6 -12.5 -11.4 -21.5 -10.5 -13.3
Total exports	140. 2	117.3	-16.4	133. 6	90. 8	-32.0	1, 408, 5	1, 139. 1	-19. 2

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Equipment Exports Stay High

The probability that the decline of foreign-owned gold and liquid-dollar assets accentuated the export decline is indicated by the data for France and Italy which are among the countries most affected by a lack of dollar exchange. Three-fourths of the decline of exports to these countries was concentrated in foodstuffs, raw cotton, and textile products, as compared to less than 40 percent in the same commodity groups for all countries. Even though the decline of exports of those commodities was partly seasonal, the fact that these two countries reduced their purchases of these products relatively more than the other countries would indicate that reductions of our exports on account of foreign inability to pay would affect not only durable goods but also foodstuffs and such essential raw materials as cotton.

Exports of metal manufactures, including machinery and vehicles, to Italy and France showed a much greater stability than exports of foodstuffs and textiles. A large part of these durable goods was ordered many months earlier and financed through credits. As long as credits earmarked for the purchase of specific commodities are available, exports of these commodities would not be affected by a decline of gold and dollar reserves. The limitations of foreign purchases caused by such a decline would, therefore, have to concentrate upon other commodity groups. When the credits for the purchases of equipment and other durable goods are used up, however, exports of such goods are likely to decline immediately.

Europe Key to Trade Problem

Large payments for imports of goods and services as compared to cash receipts for exports, and the consequent exhaustion of gold and dollar reserves, are not only a problem of the former belligerents in Europe but also of countries in the Western Hemisphere which were far removed from the immediate battle areas. As was demonstrated in the preceding issue of the Survey (table 8, p. 8), the countries of the Western Hemisphere liquidated 0.5 billion dollars of their gold and dollar reserves during the second quarter to meet their obligation in this country. In addition, however, they were also able to use 0.3 billion dollars which they obtained by selling merchandise to Europe. At this time, Digitized for FRASER

therefore, the large import demand and limited export potentialities in Europe, and particularly Western Europe, represent the key to the dollar problem for the world as a whole.

Trade Shifts Raise Dollar Deficit

To meet the expected crisis, 15 European countries and Turkey responded to Secretary Marshall's speech of June 5 at Harvard University by submitting a program of economic cooperation for themselves and Western Germany. In this document they indicated their plans for rehabilitation and estimated their material and financial needs from external sources during the next four years to accomplish their goal. These plans are now in the process of being closely studied and evaluated by various Government committees and

The largest part of the balance-of-payments deficit of these countries, as computed by the Committee, is their trade deficit with the United States as illustrated for 1938 and 1948 in table 4. In the first half of 1947 this deficit, including civilian supplies distributed in Germany and Austria, was at an annual rate of 4.9 billion dollars as compared to 0.5 billion during the years 1936 to 1938 and an estimated 5 billion dollars for 1948.

There are several reasons for the increase of the postwar deficit in addition to the immediate effects of the destruction of productive and other facilities. Price changes alone account for more than half of the total increase of the deficit as compared with the prewar period. The 1947 harvest was very small and in the case of bread grains was estimated at less than two-thirds of the 1934 to 1938 average. In addition to these factors, the reliance of Western Europe on imports from the United States was increased by the unavailability of supplies from some of the prewar sources. Table 5 indicates that dislocations of trade accounted for a large share in the increase of our exports to Western Europe.

It can be expected that within a reasonable time productive facilities in Western Europe will be rehabilitated and the agricultural production will return to normal. If the former trade channels are not reestablished, however, the balance-

¹ Exports excluding reexports.
2 Cuba, Venezuela, Switzerland, Union of South Africa.
3 France, Italy.

¹ General Report of the Committee of European Economic Cooperation, Volume I, p. 72.

Table 4.—Balance of Payment Estimates for the 16 Countries Participating in the European Economic Conference (Marshall Plan Countries), and Western Germany

[Billions of dollars]

	15	938 1	1948			
	Total	With United States	Total	With United States	With other Western hemi- sphere	With other nonpar- ticipa- ting countries
Imports f. o. b	6. 6 4. 6	1. 2 . 5	13. 8 6. 4	5. 9 . 8	3. 2 1. 3	4. 7 4. 3
Deficit on visible trade	2. 0 —1. 5	.7	7.4	5. 1 . 6	1.9	.4
Total deficit	. 5		7.6	5. 7	1.9	.0
Total deficit of 16 participating countries, including their de- pendencies and Western Ger- many			8.3		8. 1	.2

¹ Including all Germany.

Sources: General Report of the Committee of European Economic Cooperation, Paris' September 21, 1947, published by the U. S. Department of State; 1938 Trade With United States, Bureau of the Census.

Table 5.—Imports of Western European Countries by Source

[Percent]

	From all countries					
	1938	1946	1938	1946	1948	
From other Western European countries From the United States From Eastern Europe From all other areas	39. 3 10. 9 10. 3 39. 5	33. 9 24. 0 2. 9 39. 2	18. 0 17. 0 65. 0	36. 4 4. 4 59. 2	42. 7 } 57. 3	
Total imports	100.0	100. 0	100. 0	100.0	100.0	

Sources: Data for 1938 and 1946: Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce; estimates for 1948, see table 4.

of-payments deficit of Western Europe cannot be eliminated, unless new outlets can be established for Western European products in the United States and other non-European countries or unless Western European imports are reduced. According to the report of the Paris Conference, the share of the United States in total imports of the 16 represented countries and Western Germany is expected to decline from 43 percent in 1948 to 30 percent by 1951. In order to balance their international accounts, these countries will

have to raise their own exports to the United States from an annual rate of .7 billion dollars during the first half of 1947 to 1.5 billion in 1951.

Paris Report and Current Exports

In case the countries represented at the Paris Conference and Western Germany are able from their own financial resources and through aid from the United States to import the full amount from the United States as outlined in their report, our total exports in terms of constant prices to these countries would not be materially higher than during the first half of 1947 (see table 6). Price rises which took place since June may, however, increase the dollar totals.

Table 6.—Program of Imports From the United States of the 16 Countries Participating in the Conference on European Economic Cooperation, and Western Germany, as Compared to Their Actual Imports During the First Half of 1947.

[Billions of dollars]

	First half of 1947	In prices		Totals for four
•	annual rate ¹	1948	1951	years, 1948–51
Food and fertilizer	1. 79	1.5	1. 2	5.4
Coal Petroleum and products Iron and steel	. 26	2.5 .4	. 05 ². 55 . 3	2 2. 2
TimberEquipment	. 05 1. 30	1.4	.1	0. 4 4. 5
Other (mostly raw materials) Total	5, 57	6,0	1.3	20.4

¹ Includes civilian supplies distributed by the Army in Germany and Austria.
² Includes purchases from other dollar areas.

Source: 1947 annual rates, computed by Office of Business Economies from data compiled by the Burcau of the Census; 1948-51, see source to table 4.

In the composition of our exports to the countries included in the Report on Economic Cooperation, foodstuffs are expected to decline, and in fact be smaller in 1948 than they were during the first half of 1947. On the other hand, exports of durable goods, fuels and some raw materials are expected to rise. In the long run, as indicated by the estimates for 1951, if the recovery program as outlined in the report can be followed, the market for all American products in the Paris Conference countries would not be much smaller than at present and would be more than double the rate for the years 1936 to 1938 in terms of "constant" prices. This, however, is predicated on our own ability and willingness to increase the prewar volume of imports from these countries by more than one-third.

Projected Investment in Plant and Equipment

Capital expenditures for new plant and equipment during the third and fourth quarters of 1947 are expected by business to be maintained at the dollar volume reached in the second quarter. Outlays, as reported by a representative group of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing companies, indicate a 4 billion dollar total for each of the three quarters subsequent to the first, which brought a sharp seasonal drop after the steady climb throughout 1946.

The reporting companies, it appears, do not anticipate any fall in the aggregate of their own capital expenditures this year. Actual outlays are in general running above the expectations earlier reported by these same companies—as can be seen by reference to the comparative totals at the bottom of table 7.

Utilities Expanding Rapidly

In the total of 3.9 billion dollars of expenditures for new plant and equipment in the second quarter of 1947, the electric and gas utilities, the railroads and other transportation industries, and the manufacturing industries contributed about equally in absolute terms to the net gain of 200 million dollars in total expenditures over the earlier peak of 3.7 billion dollars reached in the last quarter of 1946. It will be noted from table 7, however, that the trend of the utilities and railroads has been sharply upward in 1947, whereas the manufacturing industries have shown a decided tendency to level off.

Estimated new capital expenditures by electric and gas

Table 7.-Expenditures on New Plant and Equipment by U. S. Business 1

[Millions of dollars]

	/D.4-1			1947		
Industrial group	Total 1946	Jan Mar.	Apr June	July- Sept.2	Oct Dec. ²	Total 2
Manufacturing Mining Railroad Other transportation Electric and gas utilities Commercial and miscellaneous 3	5, 910 560 570 660 1, 040 3, 300	1, 450 150 160 180 330 900	1, 850 160 220 230 450 1, 030	1, 840 170 290 250 510 1, 000	1, 820 170 370 220 500 930	6, 960 650 1, 040 880 1, 790 3, 870
Total: Actual	12, 040 11, 960 11, 020	3, 160 3, 440 3, 640	3, 940 3, 670 3, 560	4, 070 3, 770	4, 020	15, 180

Excluding agriculture.
 Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures of business.
 Includes trade, service, finance, and communications.
 In reporting actual figures for each quarter business concerns also give estimates of similar outlays planned for the 2 quarters following. The second estimate is thus a revision of the first estimate.

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

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Securities and Exchange Commission.

utilities reached a high of 450 million dollars in actual outlays during the second quarter of 1947. Quarterly anticipations for the second half of 1947 reflect a further growth to an annual rate of approximately 2 billion dollars in the latter part of the year.

Railroads look forward to steadily increasing outlays for new capital facilities. Compared with expenditures of 570 million dollars in 1946, actual expenditures for the second quarter of 1947 were at the annual rate of 880 million dollars, while the anticipation for the fourth quarter approaches an annual rate of 1.5 billion dollars. Whether this rate of expenditures will be realized depends in large measure upon equipment deliveries.

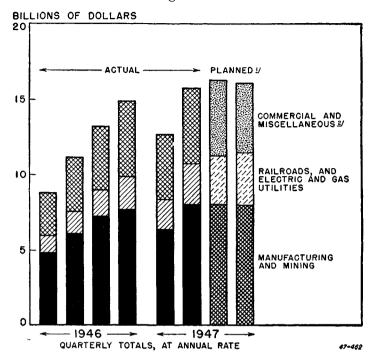
Expenditures for new plant and equipment by manufacturing companies—which account for a much larger share of capital outlays than any other industrial group—declined with seasonal interruptions from 1,760 million dollars in the last quarter of 1946 to 1,450 million dollars in the first quarter of this year. The current survey estimates actual expenditures in manufacturing for the second quarter of 1947 at more than 1.8 billion dollars, or at an annual rate in excess of 7 billion dollars. Anticipated expenditures for new capital in the second half now indicate a leveling off at approximately the same annual rate.

Expenditures Over 15 Billion Dollars in 1947

With returns now in for the fourth quarter, business expects that its total expenditures for the year 1947 will top 15 billion dollars. This total would exceed by one-fourth the actual expenditure of 12 billion dollars in 1946. The general stability of the rate during the year, however, is indicated by the fact that the 15 billion dollar annual rate was reached in the fourth quarter of 1946.

The first and the last columns of table 7 provide a comparison of the full year totals for 1946 and 1947, based in the latter instance on the third quarter survey. For the two largest categories-manufacturing, and commercial and miscellaneous—the increases are 18 and 16 percent, respectively, with expenditures in the mining industry rising in about the same degree. Thus, it was the large increases for the railroads and the electric and gas_utilities that raised the average advance to one-fourth. The announced programs of these groups indicate that current facilities are still far short of requirements, with the power companies in some areas facing a heavy winter load with little margin, and the railroads pressed to meet peak seasonal car requirements.

Chart 2.—Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment All Private Nonagricultural Businesses



Data for third quarter are revised estimates and for fourth quarter are preliminary esti mates.
² Includes trade, service, finance, communication, and transportation other than railroad Sources of data: Securities and Exchange Commission and U. S. Department of Commerce Office of Business Economics.

Higher Prices A Factor

Price advances which have affected building, equipment and installation costs are reflected in these dollar expenditure totals. How much costs went up for such a heterogeneous class of expenditures as is represented by business capital formation it is impossible to state. It can only be said that they averaged substantially higher in 1947 than in 1946, as part of the general phenomena of advancing prices and rising costs that have characterized the postwar period to

Machinery and Equipment 70 Percent of Total

Of the preliminary 1947 total of 15.2 billion dollars for the new plant and equipment expenditures of all business about 10.6 billion dollars, or 70 percent, represents actual and anticipated outlays for new machinery and equipment The same proportion is indicated for manufacturing, where nearly 5 billion dollars will be spent on new machinery and equipment during the year, according to data now available

Actual outlays for new machinery and equipment in the second quarter are estimated at 2,760 million dollars, the same relative percentage of the total as that anticipated for the full year. Somewhat less than one-half, or 1,300 million dollars, of the new machinery and equipment purchases was purchased by manufacturing industries.

Used Facilities of Diminishing Importance

Purchases of old or used plant and equipment by business diminished in importance during 1947, with an estimated total for the year of about 900 million dollars, compared with nearly 1.7 billion dollars of used plant and equipment which changed hands in 1946, according to revised figures. More than two-thirds of the 1947 figure represented purchases made in the first half of the year, and result from a few larger individual transactions.

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

Food Supplies

A series of developments affecting both the demand for and the supply of food have had a sharp impact on food prices and on quantities available for export. On the demand side, the rising trend in personal income has been reflected in advancing prices of meats, butter, milk, and eggs. On the supply side, the partial failure of this year's corn crop has pushed both feed and food grain prices upward and cut deeply into supplies available for meeting minimum food needs of Western Europe.

With respect to the availability of food for domestic consumption, however, the principal effect of the reduced harvest will be delayed until 1948. Food supplies in the United States have continued at a high level and per capita consumption for 1947 is estimated to be 17 percent above the 1935-39 average and only fractionally lower than the 1946 record.

World Food Supply Tightens

Although relatively little corn is used directly as a food, it has a key place in the over-all food production picture because of its use as a basal feed for all kinds of livestock and because of the substitutability among various food and feed grains. Following the setback last winter and spring in crops in Western Europe and the disappointing outturn from the important Canadian wheat harvest, the shrinkage in the United States corn crop has intensified the European food crisis.

As a result of the pinch in feed supplies, exports of coarse grains—which amounted to 180 million bushels during the 1946-47 crop year—were virtually discontinued in August, but shipment of wheat has continued in heavy volume. combined supply of feed and food grains in the United States for the 1947-48 crop year is estimated at 6.2 billion bushels, as compared with 7.0 billion in 1946-47. The decline of about 750 million bushels is considerably larger than total grain exports in the 1946-47 period.

Export Goal for Grains

In view of this year's greater food needs abroad, a goal of 570 million bushels—which is about as high as grain exports last year—has been recommended for 1947-48. To meet this goal, the President has asked for reduced consumption of food products—both those made directly from grains and those obtained indirectly from grain-consuming livestock. Grain feeding of hogs, cattle, and chickens accounts for a

large proportion of total grain consumption.

The President's Cabinet Food Committee, reporting on September 25, estimated that 470 million bushels of grain could be exported if wheat consumption by livestock were restricted to 350 million bushels. In the absence of any program, the current demand for meat and other livestock products might result in the feeding of much more than that quantity of wheat and a consequent decline in the quantity available for export. The Committee stated, therefore, that additional exports would be possible without further price increase only if domestic conservation could be effected. An export goal which is 100 million bushels higher than the Cabinet Committee's estimate was recommended by the President's Committee on Foreign Aid and was subsequently accepted by the Citizens' Committee appointed to formulate a national food conservation plan.

Lower Export Volume; Higher Caloric Content

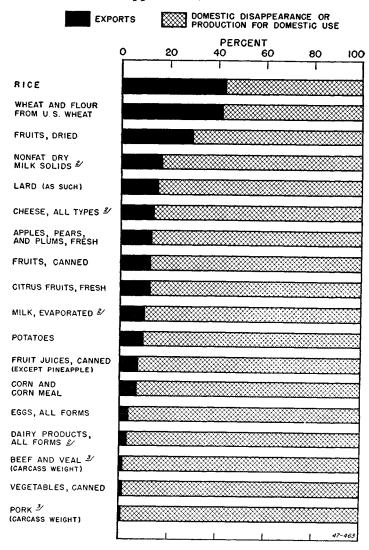
The total value of food exports in the first half of 1947 was 1.2 billion dollars, and in addition, food valued at 325 million dollars was shipped to occupied countries for civilian feeding.

(See table 8.) These totals are slightly higher than those for the first half of 1946, but the rise in price between the two periods was greater than the increase in value of exports. Although this would suggest a decline in volume, the actual tonnage and caloric content of the exports have been higher in 1947 as a result of a shift from higher priced to cheaper foodstuffs and coarse grains.

Total food exports for the year 1947 are estimated at about 10 percent of aggregate food disappearance in the United States, which is less than the proportion exported in 1946. This is not a net drain on the food supply since the value of food imports is running about two-thirds as large as that of exports this year and is greater than a year ago.

The influence of exports on the domestic supply of various foods can be seen in chart 3, which shows exports as a percentage of total disappearance or production during the first

Chart 3.—Food Exports as a Percentage of Total Production or Disappearance, First Half of 1947 1



¹ Basic data for exports exclude shipments to territories; data for wheat, lard, potatoes, corn, and canned vegetables, include military shipments to foreign civilians. Basic data for total production or disappearance represent production of livestock products and disappearance

production of disappearance represent production of a constant production of crops for all purposes.

2 "Dairy products, all forms" includes nonfat dry milk solids, cheese, and evaporated milk, also shown in chart, as well as other products not shown. Basic data for all dairy product exports are fluid milk equivalent; milk production includes estimate for nonfarm.

3 Basic data for total production include estimated farm and wholesale and retail slaughter.

Sources of data: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, with exports based upon data from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 8.—Exports and Imports of Foods

[M	illions	oi dollar	s]				
		19	46		1947		
	First quar- ter	Second quar- ter	Third quar- ter	Fourth quar- ter	First quar- ter	Second quar- ter	July
Exports of United States merchandise: Crude and manufactured foodstuffs and beverages 1	651	562	510	448	615	630	183
Fruits, vegetables and prepara-	84	81	56	75	96	58	22
Grains and preparations.	225	187	179	197	319	355	93
Packing house products	170	128	102	37	56	76	15
Civilian supplies for occupied countries 2	73	159	82	79	155	170	90
Crude and manufactured foodstuffs and beverages	308	325	321	363	423	408	118
Crude foodstuffs	200	201	186	228	288	227	55

¹ Includes some items not shown separately.
2 Data for 1947 are partly estimated.

108

125

135

135

134

182

half of 1947. Of the principal products, exports are most important for the grains, wheat and rice, and for dried fruits, representing more than 40 percent of total disappearance in the case of the first 2 commodities and about 30 percent in the case of dried fruits.

For a second group of products, exports ranged between 10 percent and 15 percent. These include three manufactured milk products—nonfat dry milk solids, cheese, and evaporated milk—lard, and fresh apples, pears and plums, canned fruits, and fresh citrus fruits. Smaller but significant proportions of potatoes, fruit juices, corn, and eggs were exported.

Prices as well as domestic supplies were affected by the volume of food exports, especially for the grains, where exports have had a dominant effect. It is significant, however, that several of the foods in which exports have been as much as 10 percent of the total sold at close to support prices during part of this period. From this standpoint, exports of these foods supplemented the Government's price support program. In the absence of these exports, more extensive support operations would have been required.

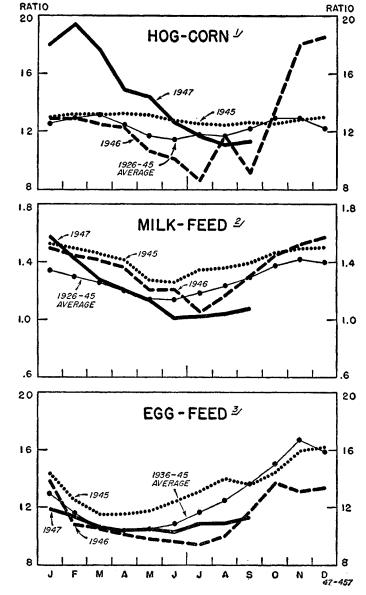
Less Feed Per Animal

The September crop estimates indicate a corn harvest of 2.4 billion bushels, almost 900 million bushels less than last year's record amount and 240 million bushels under the 1936–45 average. Part of the reduction in feed for the year ahead will be offset by a reduction in the number of animals on farms as a result of large marketings during the past year and the further liquidation of the livestock population which is anticipated in the months ahead. In relation to the number of grain consuming animals, the supply of feed is estimated to be about one-seventh lower than last year and about equal to the 1937–41 average.

Contrast Between Near Term and Ultimate Effect

In addition to the effect on export supplies of grains, the curtailed feed supply will mean lower ultimate food production from livestock for domestic consumption. However, to the extent that the prospective feed shortage has already affected or will affect livestock output during this year, the influence may be the reverse of the ultimate effect—livestock may be sent to market earlier and breeding stock may be liquidated. There is some evidence that this has already been taking place: In August, the proportion of sows slaughtered was larger than a year ago, and average slaughter Digitized for FRWeights for hogs were lower. A larger proportion of cattle is

Chart 4.—Local Market Price Ratios



Number of bushels of eorn equal in value to 100 pounds of hog live weight.
 Number of pounds of feed equal in value to 1 pound of wholesale milk. Includes payments allowed under the Government dairy-production program which was in operation for the period from October 1943 through June 1946.
 Number of pounds of poultry feed equal in value to 1 dozen eggs.

Source of data: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

going directly to slaughter rather than being channeled into feed lots for further fattening.

Rising Incomes a Factor

Although farmers usually reduce feeding of the various types of livestock following a short corn crop, in this instance such a tendency will be modified by the concomitant rise in the prices of livestock and livestock products resulting largely from advancing demand. Not only has disposable income of consumers risen, but the spending of a higher-than-usual proportion of income at food stores has continued.

Lower Feeding Ratios

The general influence of recent price advances in feed and in livestock and livestock products can be traced through changes in local market price ratios, three of which are shown in chart 4. The best known and possibly the

Source: Bureau of the Census and Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce.

most reliable of these ratios is the hog-corn ratio, which shows the number of bushels of corn equal in value to 100 pounds of hog liveweight. From the standpoint of feed costs, the higher the ratio, i. e. the more corn that is required to equal in value 100 lbs. of hog, the more profitable it is to feed corn to hogs.

Beginning last fall after the removal of livestock ceiling prices, the hog-corn ratio became very favorable and remained unusually high during the first quarter of 1947. Since then, the hog-corn ratio has fallen from a peak of over 19 to less than 12 in recent months.

A very different situation prevails for the egg-feed ratio. During the latter part of 1946, this ratio rose seasonally but this year has remained higher than in 1946 partly because egg prices have been supported by the Department of Agriculture at 90 percent of parity.

The milk-feed ratio, although very favorable at the beginning of 1947, dropped more than seasonally during the first half of the year and has remained less favorable

than the long time average relationship.

The ratio between corn and beef steers is not shown because it is less reliable than those presented. The incentive to feed steers depends not only on the price of feed but also on the margin between the price of feeder steers from the range in the fall of the year, when they usually go into feed lots, and the price of fat steers the following

On the basis of calculations of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, at present prices, the margin of the value of a fat beef steer over the cost of a feeder steer and the feed required for fattening is large. On the other hand, if beef steers should sell next spring at no higher price than a year earlier the cost of a feeder steer and feed at today's prices would entail a net loss exclusive of other costs involved.

Wheat Feeding Profitable

Although the reduced ratios between the prices of principal livestock and livestock products and the price of feed will lead to smaller feed grain consumption by livestock in the year ahead, there still exists the danger that wheat consumption by livestock may cut heavily into supplies available for export. Some wheat is normally fed to livestock both as an ingredient in purchased mixed feed and as home grown feed. In some areas of the west, an acre of wheat will produce more feed than an acre of corn and requires less labor to produce; in such areas wheat is often grown for feeding purposes. When corn is scarce, badly distributed, and high in price, as at the present time, the economic incentive to feed wheat is great.

Wheat is more than an adequate substitute for corn for most feeding purposes. The feeding value of a bushel of wheat (60 pounds) ranges from 10 percent to 15 percent higher than that of a bushel of corn (56 pounds) for the principal feed uses. The relationship between the prices of the two grains is such that wheat normally sells for more than 10 percent above the price of corn, except in years when the corn crop fails. Thus, when the price spread is less than 10 percent, there is an incentive to step up the feeding of wheat to livestock. This effect is intensified if a farmer or a feed mixer has the wheat available and cannot readily obtain corn.

Wheat-Corn Price Spread Narrowed

On the basis of the September 15 estimates of prices received—the latest data available—the ratio of the price of wheat to the price of corn for the United States was 101. As long as the price spread is this narrow, a farmer with both wheat and corn available would find it profitable to increase the proportion of wheat fed to livestock; similarly, a feed mixer would have an incentive to substitute wheat for corn in commercial mixed feeds.

In some areas of the country the ratio of the price of wheat to the price of corn on September 15 was considerably more favorable for wheat feeding than was indicated by the United States average ratio. In the Pacific States, for example, the ratio was 86, i. e., the wheat price was 14 percent under the corn price. Wheat is readily available in this area while corn is scarce. Surveys of feeding conducted in the past have revealed that the far west typically feeds a much higher proportion of what than does the United Staets as a whole.

Thus, as the President's committees have pointed out, if extensive diversion of wheat from food to feed uses is to be avoided, early action is essential before regional feed shortages develop. Farmers are currently making decisions as to the marketing and breeding policies they will follow in their livestock enterprises and soon will be arranging for the feed which will be required well in advance of the actual feeding of the grain. Similarly feed mixers must acquire sufficient grain to process for anticipated mixed feed requirements for several months ahead.

Corporate Profits in the First Half of 1947

Corporation returns now publicly available indicate that the level of corporate profits in the first six months of 1947

was higher than in the final quarter of last year.2

At seasonally adjusted annual rates, estimated corporate profits before taxes increased from 27 billion dollars in the fourth quarter of 1946 to 29 billion dollars in the first quarter of 1947 and declined to 27½ billion dollars in the second. Similarly, profits after taxes increased from a rate of 16 billion dollars in the final 1946 quarter to 17½ billion dollars in the first quarter of this year, receding to 16½ billion dollars in the second quarter.

These estimates include inventory profits which, in the recent period of rising prices, have been an important factor in the advance of reported profits. This element of profits, however, had a declining trend during the first half of this year. As a result, if inventory profits are excluded, profits both before and after taxes show a steady increase from the last quarter of 1946 through June of this year. The comparative trends for the three quarters ended June for the various profit series in relation to the gross national product and national income are set forth at seasonally adjusted annual rates in the following table:

[Billions of dollars]

	4th quarter 1946	1st quarter 1947	2d quarter 1947
Gross national product	218. 6	222. 2	226. 0
National income	191.0	197. 6	199, 4
Compensation of employees	122. 2	124.9	125. 8
Proprietors and rental incomes Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjust-	46. 7	47. 0	47. €
ment.	18.8	22.4	23. 3
Corporate profits before tax	27. 1	29.0	27.
Corporate profits tax liability	11.0	11.6	10.8
Corporate profits after tax	16.1	17.4	16. 0
Inventory valuation adjustment	-8.3	-6.6	-4.1
Net interest	3. 2	3.3	3.

Variation by Industry Groups

There was a considerable degree of dispersion in profit trends among industries in the first half of 1947 as compared

(Continued on p. 24)

War Surplus Disposals

By Joseph B. Epstein ¹

Over 2 years have elapsed since VE-day—the time when disposals of war surplus property began to get under way in earnest. By now there are sufficient data available and enough experience with surplus disposals to measure, although crudely, their impact upon the domestic economy.

In order to make a comprehensive analysis of this impact, it has been necessary to examine all of the different disposal programs to gain a complete view of the entire operation. Inasmuch as there is no central reporting agency for all of surplus-property activity, it is possible that some omissions may have occurred. These are not likely, however, to be

large enough to alter the basic conclusions.

The total cost to the Government of all property available and expected to be made available for public disposal is close to 60 billion dollars. This total is larger than, and includes property other than, that usually referred to as surplus property in the reports published by the War Assets Administration. Such reports include only the portion directly under the jurisdiction of the War Assets Administration and its designated disposal agencies.

Surplus property as defined in this article includes not only WAA but all surplus property both here and abroad, including disposals by owning and other agencies pursuant to special acts of Congress or special provisions of the Surplus Property

This total excludes, however, war properties which are expected to be retained for national defense or to implement national policy. Also excluded are some properties that have been shifted within the owning agencies and are, therefore, never declared through the regular disposal channels.

Three Classes of Surplus Property

For the purpose of analysis, it is helpful to classify the total expected surplus into functional categories. Thus, chart 1 divides the domestic program into (a) consumer goods and (b) producer goods. Foreign or overseas goods, which constitute a third category, have not been allocated as between

consumer and producer goods.

The cost value of domestically declared surplus—including all past disposals, inventories as of June 30, and the expected future declarations of surplus—is expected to total approximately 47 billion dollars. Producer goods account for about 44 billion dollars of the 47 billion dollars, leaving roughly 3 billion dollars of consumer goods.2 The overseas total is expected to be about 12 billion dollars of consumer and pro-

These totals are necessarily approximations, since the item of future declarations is always subject to change, and data on past declarations are revised as more information becomes obtainable. The relative magnitudes, however,

will not change.

The meaning of the terms "consumer" and "producer" goods as employed in this article is not precisely in accord with War Assets Administration usage. The WAA use of the term "consumer" goods developed from the time the Treasury Department disposed of the Government excess

personal property and supplies, along with some capita equipment of the roadbuilding and excavating type. As the declarations of surplus military equipment increased, they were allocated to the Treasury "consumer" program, since the Reconstruction Finance Corporation plant-equipment disposals were considered "producer" equipment. When the WAA took over, it inherited this nomenclature, with the result that WAA published reports referring to consumer goods cover many items such as trucks and medical and mining equipment.

The term "consumer" goods as used in this article refers only to those items usually purchased by consumers, and parts and components that comprise these items. Similarly, 'producer" goods represent items and property properly considered business expenditures incurred for the purpose of facilitating further production and distribution, and include such typical items as merchant ships, plant facilities, machine tools, and trucks, plus a wide range of raw materials used in

the manufacture of producer goods.

Consumer Goods Only One-fifteenth of Domestic Surplus

Almost one-third of all Government purchases for waraside, of course, from Government civilian and military pay rolls—were for consumer-type products. This 1 to 3 ratio contrasts with the 1 to 15 ratio existing in surplus property.

The difference is worthy of some explanation.

There have been two contributing factors. Many consumer goods tend to be consumed within a short time of purchase, and inventories of such items as food and gasoline could be used up during the demobilization period. Conversely, many producer goods, such as machine tools, trucks, and war production facilities, were not destroyed or completely consumed during the progress of the war. Much of the equipment still remains, and is now part of the surplus made available to the public-constituting a relatively greater portion of surplus property than of wartime procure-

Consumer goods, although the smallest of the three main types of surplus property, have naturally attracted the most public interest because of the diverse collection of merchandise made available. Almost all of the consumer goods have been sold under the direct supervision of the WAA and its predecessor agencies. This is in contrast to the producer goods which required multiple-agency programs tailored to meet specific conditions and problems.3 Hence, producer goods not only bulk much larger in dollar value than consumer goods, but also constitute a much more complex disposal operation.

The disposal of overseas surplus property, which is expected to total around 12 billion dollars, will have very little direct effect upon our domestic economy, since the Surplus Property Act prohibits reimportation into the United States except under conditions of critically short supply. In an indirect manner it has aided in the rehabilitation of foreign countries and has reduced foreign demands upon our current

¹ Mr. Epstein is a member of the National Economics Division, Office of Business Economics. The author wishes to express his appreciation for the assistance received from the staff of the War Assets Administration in the preparation of this article, but assumes sole responsibility for the analysis and conclusions.

 $^{^2}$ Domestic producer goods include certain merchant ships which are available to foreign and Λ merican companies.

³ Some of the producer-goods programs have been under direct WAA administrative jurisdiction, while others have been operated by the owning agencies under special acts of Congress which designate disposal agencies independently of the Surplus Property Act of 1944. Measuring the extent and effect of producer goods is, therefore, somewhat more difficult than was the ease with consumer goods, and it is in the area of producer-goods disposals that omissions and incomplete coverage are most likely to occur, but these are not sufficiently important to invalidate the conclusions with respect to this type of surplus property.

This overseas property, located at the end of the war in virtually every country in the world, is under the jurisdiction of the Office of Foreign Liquidation Commission, an agency of the State Department, and has become the subject of diplomatic negotiations with the governments of the countries where it is located. In addition to the property declared to the OFLC, there have also been some minor amounts of direct disposals by the Army and Navy in some of the foreign theaters of operations.

Consumer Goods

From the inception of consumer-goods disposals to the end of June 1947, about 2.8 billion dollars of these commodities, at cost value, were made available for purchase. Including goods not yet declared surplus, it is not anticipated that the total declarations of consumer goods will exceed 3 billion dollars by any significant amount. As can be seen in table 1, of the total already declared, about 2.0 billion dollars worth at cost value have been sold. Approximately 15 percent of this amount went to various governmental and international agencies, with some of it sold at large discounts.4

Table 1.—Consumer-Goods Disposal Activity through June 30,

[Billion	dol	lars]
----------	-----	-------

	Total declara-	s	ales	Miscel-	Inven- tory as of	
Type of surplus	tions, cost value	Cost value	Sales realiza- tion	laneous disposals, cost value	June 30, 1947, cost value	
Textiles, apparel and footwear Remaining WAA consumer groups Other 2 Not allocated	1.1 1.2 .2 .3	0. 9 1. 0 . 1	0.3 .3 .1	.3	0. 2 . 2 . 1	
Total	2. 8	2.0	. 7	.3	.5	

¹ These figures are necessarily rough estimates, inasmuch as no official break-down in comparable form exists for activity prior to July 1, 1946.
² Includes food products, Agriculture Department; consumer goods in Territories and Possessions Program, War Assets Administration.

Textiles, Apparel and Footwear—Largest Group

The most important single group of consumer goods made available for public purchase has been that of textiles, apparel, and footwear. About 1.1 billion dollars of surplus at cost value, or well over one-third of the total consumer goods thus far declared surplus are in this group. Sales, at cost value aggregating 900 million dollars, represented almost half of the total sales of all consumer goods through June 1947. Inventories at the end of June exceeded 200 million dollars.

Other remaining groups of consumer goods, as classified by WAA, include automotive equipment, materials and supplies, metal sales, paper and furniture, drugs and medicals, and a large heterogeneous group labeled as hardware and general products. There are also some unclassified sales, unclassified because at any given time there is a backlog of sales which are not yet assigned to specific sales groups.

Sales Realizations

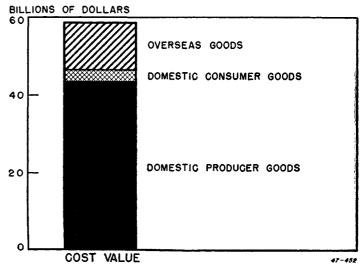
Total realizations from the sale of consumer goods through the end of June, on merchandise costing close to 2.0 billion dollars, were slightly more than 700 million dollars (see

chart 2). The return to the Government was about 37 percent of the original cost. As was the case with the cost value of sales, the most important single commodity group was textiles, apparel and footwear, which accounted for 300 million dollars, or about 50 percent of all consumer-sales realizations.

If the sales of consumer goods are divided as between that portion sold prior to July 1, 1946, and that sold between July 1, 1946 and June 30, 1947, two facts are immediately apparent: (1) that over twice as much was sold in the later period, on a reported cost basis, and (2) that the ratio of realizations to the original cost of the items sold declined substantially. Total consumer sales at cost value amounted to 600 million dollars in the earlier period, and to about 1.4 billion dollars in the second period. At the same time, however, the average realization ratio dropped from approximately 45 percent to 27 percent.

The trend of sales realizations during the past year will probably be intensified. As choice surplus items are depleted and new goods become increasingly available, the percentage realization from surplus sales will continue to This decline will be accentuated as more and more surplus is placed for sale on a competitive bid basis rather than the fixed price schedules now in effect for most consumer goods.

Chart 1.—Estimated Total Surplus Goods, by Classes 1



 $^{\rm I}$ Includes goods already made available as surplus, plus estimated amounts still to be declared.

Sources: Basic data, War Assets Administration, U. S. Maritime Commission, and U. S. Department of State, adjusted by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Impact on Consumer Markets

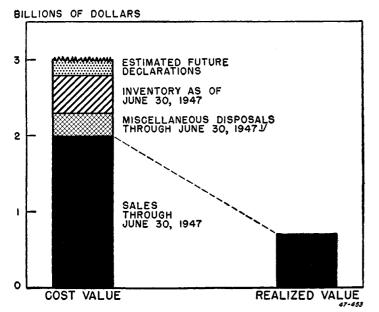
Aggregate consumer surplus sales have been small when compared with total consumer expenditures for about the same period of time. In this comparison, sales to Government agencies and to various international organizations have been excluded from the total. However, even if the remaining sales realizations are doubled as a rough allowance for distributive and processing mark-ups, the total cost to the ultimate consumer is less than one-half of 1 percent of total consumer expenditures.

It is clear that even a considerable error in the estimate of the magnitude of consumer-goods sales would not alter the basic conclusion that, insofar as consumer expenditures as a whole are concerned, the sale of consumer-surplus commodities has not been a significant factor. In neither of the two periods did consumer sales, as adjusted exceed 1 percent of the total expenditures, although in the second period they were relatively more important than earlier.

Source: Basic data, War Assets Administration, adjusted by the Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce.

⁴ Sales exclude all transactions such as donation, scrap sales, transfers to government agencies without reimbursement, and other nonrevenue returning transactions. Such transactions are included in "Miscellaneous Disposals" and do not appear in the total of goods sold. These miscellaneous disposals are common to almost every surplus-disposal program and arise from the fact that certain properties have no value in their present form or that certain disposals are considered to be in the national interest, even though the Federal Government derives no monetary return from the transactions.

Chart 2.—Disposition of Estimated Total Domestic Consumer Surplus



¹ Includes scrap disposals, donations, and destroyed and abandoned property.

Sources: Basic data, War Assets Administration, adjusted by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

If sales are related to consumer expenditures for goods, excluding services, they still comprise less than 1 percent of the total.

Textiles, apparel and footwear—easily the largest and most homogenous surplus group—does not exceed 2 percent of consumer expenditures for clothing, accessories and shoes, the most analogous consumer-expenditure component.

It is only when certain specific surplus items, such as blankets, are compared with similar items of civilian production that surplus disposals become of major importance. Instances of this nature have been rather scarce and have been handled by certain pricing and disposal procedures to prevent market dislocations which could result from indiscriminate disposal methods.

In general, the high level of postwar economic activity achieved by this country, coupled with comparatively small consumer-surplus inventories, have combined to make the disposals of surplus consumer goods largely a matter of administration and not one involving tremendous economic consequences. This does not mean that there were no serious problems in single commodities but that, in the aggregate, consumer disposals have not played an important role in our postwar economy.

Producer Goods

By the end of June 1947, 40 billion dollars of the expected 44 billion dollars of producer goods had already been declared. As can be seen in table 2 and chart 3, the capital equipment and related items section is the largest category of total surplus, while the merchant-ships program ranks second.

This table, including both WAA and non-WAA programs, while useful as an indication of the relative size, in terms of original cost, of the different kinds of producer-goods surpluses, does not indicate their relative importance to the postwar national economy, because of the variation in their suitability for civilian use.

In order to determine which type of surplus consisted of property most suited for civilian production, it is necessary to distinguish between the sale of surplus property and the various types of miscellaneous disposals, which yield little

if any revenue to the Government. Table 3 shows the break-down, indicating that domestic disposal activity through June 30, 1947 had resulted in the sale of 11 billion dollars worth, at cost value, of producer-surplus property. The tremendous amount of property not suited to civilian needs—at least in their wartime form—is demonstrated by the 12 billion dollars total of miscellaneous disposals. This will undoubtedly be increased as the inventory holdings of 12 billion dollars are liquidated during the coming year.

Table 2.—Estimated Total Declarations of Producer Surplus by Categories

[Billion dollars, cost value]

Type of surplus	Estimated total declara- tions	Amount declared through June 30, 1947	Expected remaining declara- tions
War-production facilities ¹ Capital equipment and related items ¹ Nonindustrial real property Merchant ships Naval vessels Aircraft and components Electronics Total.	11. 7 3. 7 10. 0 2. 0	5. 4 11. 2 3. 0 10. 0 2. 0 7. 7 . 7	2.0 .5 .7 (2) .3 .1

¹ Some equipment which was originally a part of war-production facilities was removed from those plants and is included in capital equipment and related items.
² Not available.

Source: Basis data—War Assets Administration, U. S. Maritime Commission, and the Navy Department, adjusted by the Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3 also indicates the sizable quantities of surplus producer goods that have been leased and chartered as of June 30, 1947. The nature of this property—the cost value of which is more than one-third of the cost value of all surplus property sold domestically by the same date—is an important factor which must be considered when evaluating the contribution of surplus producer goods to the postwar economy.

Table 3.—Producer Goods Disposal Activity through June 30, 1947

[Billion dollars, cost value]

Type of surplus	Total declara- tions	Sales	Leased and chartered	Miscel- laneous disposal	Inventory as of June 30, 1947
War-production facilities. Capital equipment and related items. Nonindustrial real property. Merchant ships (domestie) Merchant ships (foreign).	5. 4 11. 2 3. 0 10. 0	2. 0 5. 7 . 3 1. 2 1. 9	1, 1 (²) 2, 9	3. 2 1. 2	2. 2 2. 3 1. 8 4. 0
Naval vessels Aircraft and components Electronics Domestic total	2. 0 7. 7 . 7 40. 0	1.3	(2)	2. 0 5. 1 . 1 - 11. 7	1.3

Excludes 1.9 billion dollars of merchant ships sold to foreign companies.
 Less than .05 billion dollars.

Sources: Basic data—War Assets Administration, U. S. Maritime Commission, and Navy Department, adjusted by the Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Economic Significance of Disposals

In establishing the economic significance of producergoods disposals, i. e., those sold, leased, and chartered, a total representing the current evaluation of these goods as alternatives to new construction and equipment is required.

This total, shown in table 4 as "Sale" value, consists of the actual sales realizations of that portion sold combined with a value representing "sales realizations" of leased and chartered properties. This adjustment is necessarily crude. Briefly, the percent of original cost was assumed to be somewhat less than the average sales-realization ratios for other industrial property and ships—in recognition of the fact that, in general, these plants and ships would probably not have yielded the same returns as that portion actually sold.

Chart 4 compares the actual sales realizations with the cost value of the portion sold, and indicates the relative magnitudes of the other types of producer-goods dispositions.

From the inception of surplus sales through June 30, 1947, about 5.0 billion dollars has been estimated to be the combined sales value of sold, leased, and chartered producer goods. These sales, leases, and charters include only domestically disposed property and, therefore, exclude ships which, although sold in this country, are destined for use by foreign operators. Total sale value, as thus defined, comprised about 10 percent of all private expenditures for producer durable equipment and construction, including war surplus, during approximately the same period of time.

Table 4.—Cost and "Sale" Value of Domestically Disposed Producer Goods Through June 30, 1947

	[Billion	dollars]						
		Cost value		"Sale" value				
Type of surplus	Sales	Leases and charters	Total	Sales	Leases and charters	Total		
War-production facilities Capital equipment and related items Nonindustrial real property Merchant ships Aircraft and components Electronics Total	2.0 5.7 .3 1.2 1.3 .2	1.1 (1) 2.9 (1) 4.0	3. 1 5. 7 . 3 4. 1 1. 3 . 2	0.9 2.0 .1 .5 .2 .1	.8	1. 3 2. 0 . 1 1. 3 . 2 . 1		

¹ Less than 0.05 billion dollars.

Sources: Basic data—War Assets Administration and U. S. Maritime Commission, adjusted by the Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce,

This comparison indicates that producer-goods surpluses are much more significant than consumer goods appeared to be in respect to consumer expenditures. The total producergoods realizations are not merely larger in absolute terms, but in relative terms as well.

It should be noted that the over-all average of 10 percent mentioned above understates the role of surplus property in specific areas. The total of all expenditures for producers' durable equipment and construction includes residential and commercial construction and a sizable amount of commercial and miscellaneous equipment. Surplus sales in these areas have been relatively small compared with other surplus programs. If surplus sold to manufacturers during the 2½-year period could be related to total capital outlays by manufacturers, the ratio would be appreciably higher although probably not more than one-fifth of the total. In certain specific instances, such as merchant ships and commercial airplanes, the sales realizations from producer-goods disposals exceeded—or formed a major percentage of—the expenditures for new equipment.

War-Production Facilities

Between June 1940 and July 1945, about 16.7 billion dollars of public funds were expended in the construction of new industrial plants for operation by the Government or by private companies for the Government, and for the expansion of existing public and private facilities. This sum excludes about 400 million dollars of public funds loaned to private companies for the construction of war plants whose titles then remained with the companies and which are not, therefore, part of the potential surplus.

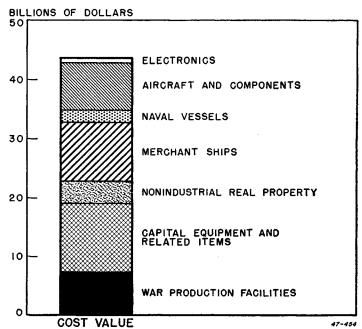
Of the 16.7 billion dollar total, 5.4 billion dollars can be deducted as representing the amount already declared surplus and made available to business through the war-production facilities program as of June 30, 1947. The balance comprises (1) equipment removed and handled independently of the plants, (2) the facilities retained by the Government Digitized for

for national defense, and (3) the amount yet to be declared

The amount of the equipment handled independently of the plant-disposal program has been estimated to be about 4.5 billion dollars at cost value. This would include Government equipment removed from privately owned plants and either sold by the owning agencies or turned over to the WAA Office of General Disposals. It would also include the equipment which was part of war-production facilities when they were declared surplus, but which was later removed when the plants were sold as general-purpose establishments.

A result of this disposal of equipment without concurrent sales of plants has been to lessen the ratio of equipment to plant in the war-production facility surplus declarations as contrasted with the ratio which existed in the wartime procurement. This difference is probably insignificant for special purpose plants, such as synthetic rubber and the iron and steel plants, but can be sizable for those types which are capable of being converted to other industrial purposes. The separate disposal of equipment may also account for the small amounts of declared surplus of motor vehicle and machine tool plants shown in table 5, inasmuch as the predominant portion of their original cost was machinery and not construction.

Chart 3.—Estimated Total Domestic Producer Surplus, by Categories 1



1 Includes goods already made available as surplus, plus estimated amounts still to be

Sources: Basic data, War Assets Administration and U. S. Maritime Commission, adjusted by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Government Retention of Plants

In general, there are two types of plants which will probably be retained by the Government, exclusive of the atomicfission plants which are not likely to be declared surplus in the near future. They are (1) Government establishments which existed prior to the war and were greatly expanded and improved during the war, and (2) the "white elephant" type of plants whose reproduction costs would be tremendous and whose present commercial value is small. Together they amount to 4-5 billion dollars.

The first group contains many Government arsenals, shipyards and ordnance plants which have always been operated by the Government and which have been improved in effi-

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

Table 5.-Wartime Expenditures and Surplus Declarations of Government-Owned Plant and Equipment through June 30, 1947

[Million dollars]

Type of plant	Wartime expenditures ¹	Declared surplus ¹
Aircraft	\$3,361	\$1,09
Ship-construction and repair	2, 348	30
Motor vehicles	- 575	6:
Guns and ammunition	2,037	26
Explosives and ammunition loading		89
Iron and steel		87- 75-
Machine tools		130
Machinery and electrical	446	11
Synthetic rubber	695	17
Other chemicals	1, 207	41.
Miscellaneous plants and facilities including pipe lines		44
Deduct Federal loans to private companies	17, 146 400	5, 41
Equipment removed and handled independently of war pro- duction facility disposals, not allocated		4, 50
Total	16, 746	9, 91

 $^{^{\}rm I}$ These totals are not necessarily similar, because the ratio of equipment to plant in declarations is not necessarily the same as in the wartime expenditures.

ciency and capacity. Some new plants of this type constructed during the war were operated by the Government and will also be retained. In all, about 2 billion dollars were expended for these primarily Government-owned and operated facilities.

The second group includes chiefly the war-built plants operated for the Government by private companies to be maintained at least in stand-by condition. This category includes such types as the explosives, ammunition loading, gun and ammunition plants. The War Department's Royall Report, which announced that 60 complete industrial plants, costing about 2.3 billion dollars, have been approved for retention, applies for the most part to this second category. In defining policy, the Report said: "As in the past, the War Department places reliance upon American private industry as the major source of supply, but realizes the vital need for retention of a nuclear group of facilities . . . for reconversion to wartime purposes." ⁵

The remaining 2 to 3 billion dollars include not only the

ordinary plants which will, in the course of time, be declared surplus, but also certain types of plants-particularly the synthetic rubber plants—for which disposal policy has not as yet been announced, pending a determination of Federal policy with respect to the industry. It may be some time before this part of the war-built industrial facilities is declared

surplus.

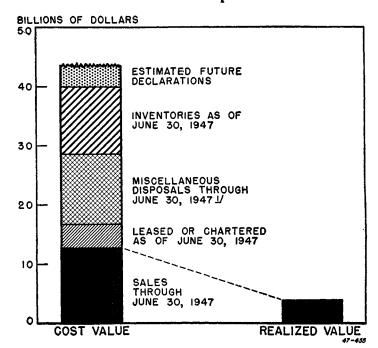
When this 2 to 3 billion dollars of facilities is declared surplus, some of the equipment may again be removed and handled separately. Possibly 2 billion dollars can be expected as future declarations of surplus to the war-production facilities program.

Disposal Activity

The war-production facilities have often been characterized as the "hard core" of surplus disposals. It is obvious from the amounts still to be declared, the existing inventories, and the quantities of leased properties, that this phase of surplus-property disposals is far from completed. As yet, the pipe lines are the only facilities that were completely liquidated by June 1947.

Table 6 indicates that 2.1 billion dollars at cost value, including a small amount of miscellaneous disposals, had been disposed of permanently through June 30, 1947. An additional 1.1 billion dollars were leased. The leased properties, which are not permanent disposals-since the

Chart 4.—Disposition of Estimated Total Domestic **Producer Surplus**



¹ Includes scrap disposals, donations, and destroyed and abandoned property.

Sources: Basic data, War Assets Administration and U. S. Maritime Commission, adjusted by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Government still holds title to them—do constitute disposals in an economic sense because they contribute to present production. Not all of the leased plants will remain in Government ownership; a portion will become private property as some of the operators exercise their purchase options—a feature common to most leases.

Again from table 6, if both leased and sold properties are combined, the aircraft plants rank first in disposals at cost This results from the ability to convert many aircraft plants to other industrial production. Were it not for this fact, a much larger part of the tremendous number of aircraft plants remaining from the war would have been useless at the present time. It should be noted that leases of aircraft plants occur frequently—comprising almost half of all aircraft-plant disposals.

Iron and steel plants are second in terms of total disposals at cost value. In this instance, over 80 percent have been sold and less than 20 percent leased. The current iron and steel shortages have made these plants particularly valuable in the maintenance of high levels of employment and production.

The aluminum plants which place third in terms of total disposals by reason of the number of leased properties, are typical of an industry which has been expanded tremendously as a result of war needs and now envisages many new peacetime products.

Slow-moving plants are shown in the last column in table 6. Either because of location, contamination, or because they represent excessive nonconvertible capacity in terms of contemporary peacetime industrial requirements, these are generally the explosives, ship-construction and repair, ammunition-loading, and magnesium plants. The aircraft and iror and steel plants which are not suitable for peacetime production also comprise large inventory holdings. It should be noted, however, that at any given time some inventory holdings represent properties which require time to negotiate sales and leases, and not necessarily unsuitable facilities.

Sources: Basic data—Civilian Production Administration and War Assets Administration, adjusted by the Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce.

[&]amp; Report, August 4, 1947, Under Secretary of War to Secretary of War, p. 37.

Digitized for FRASER

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

Table 6.—War Production Facilities Disposal Activity by Type of Plant through June 30, 1947

[Thousands of dollars, at cost value]

	Declarations		Inventory			
Type of plant, by war product	to surplus	Total	Sales	Miscellaneous	Leases	as of June 30, 1947
Total	5, 418, 711	3, 180, 029	2, 019, 287	84, 868	1, 075, 874	2, 238, 682
Aircraft Ship-construction and repair Motor vehicles Guns Ammunition Ammunition-loading Explosives Synthetic rubber Coal and petroleum Other chemicals Iron and steel Aluminum Magnesium Other non-ferrous metals Machine tools Machinery and electrical equipment Pipe line facilities Other manufacturing and nonmanufacturing	305, 144 61, 706 49, 029 212, 371 274, 364 621, 218 178, 086 201, 664 212, 390 874, 154 463, 196 259, 434 30, 979 25, 265 119, 076	727, 947 89, 294 23, 446 32, 365 95, 231 106, 100 134, 679 137, 069 129, 192 168, 852 643, 378 80, 482 21, 156 16, 625 76, 356 168, 822 185, 115	363, 499 73, 966 14, 013 23, 119 67, 595 26, 838 73, 859 137, 069 111, 188 709, 811 1, 529, 795 92, 529 11, 168 11, 433 13, 913 14, 448 164, 996 132, 613	11, 687 6, 062 665 0 257 53, 162 217 0 0 1, 492 311 0 0 0 0 0 549	352, 761 9, 266 8, 768 9, 246 27, 379 26, 100 60, 603 116, 814 250, 849 69, 314 9, 723 2, 712 11, 323 3, 826 42, 036	362, 782 215, 850 38, 260 16, 664 117, 140 168, 264 486, 539 40, 967 72, 472 43, 538 230, 234 119, 818 178, 952 9, 823 8, 640 42, 720 0 86, 019

Source: War Assets Administration.

Sales Realizations and Trends

Through the end of June 1947, war-production facilities costing 2.0 billion dollars had been sold for 0.9 billion dollars average return of 46 percent of the original cost. Salesrealization ratios vary rather widely as between the different types of plants, as can be seen in table 7, ranging from as high as 91 percent to as low as 10 percent. These ratios, however, should be regarded as a measure of the over-all suitability of these plants for the present civilian economy, as well as a test of the efficiency of the disposal operations.

Thus far, the sales history of the industrial facilities seems to be contrary to the other disposal programs. Whereas the latter have all been characterized by declining sales-realization ratios, the facilities disposals have resulted in a slight increase during the fiscal year 1946-47, in contract to the previous 1½ years. Of course, this results from the effects of huge individual transactions which prevent the long-term downward trend of these ratios from becoming apparent. Were it not for the extremely high returns from the sale of the pipe-line facilities early in 1947, the over-all average would have been substantially lower than 46 percent.

Table 7.—Return From Sale of War-Production Facilities, by Type of Plant, through June 30, 1947

[Thousands of dollars]

Type of plant, by war product	Cost value of property sold	Return from sale	Return as percent of cost value
Total	2, 019, 287	929, 545	46.0
Aircraft	363, 499	186, 781	51. 4
AircraftShip construction and repair	73, 966	18, 275	24. 7
Motor vehicles	14,013	6, 957	49.6
Guns		13, 991	60. 5
Ammunition	67, 595	17, 526	25. 9
Ammunition-loading.		2, 537	9. 5
Explosives.		24, 264	32. 9
Synethic rubber	137, 069	83, 451	60. 9
Coal and petroleum	111, 587	44, 210	39.6
Other chemicals		24, 708	22.5
Iron and steel		200, 324	38.0
Aluminum	92, 529	31,862	34. 4
Magnesium	11, 168	6,658	59. 6
Other nonferrous metal	11, 433	3, 181	27.8
Machine tools	13, 913	7, 939	57. 1
Machinery and electrical equipment	64, 484	32, 966	51. 1
Pipeline facilities.		150, 455	91. 2
Other			55. 4

Source: War Assets Administration.

Capital Equipment and Related Items

The category of equipment and related items, as shown in table 8, includes most of the general and special purpose includes various types of auxiliary equipment used by the gitized for FRASER

wartime industrial equipment which has been cleared from both private and Government-owned war plants. It also

armed forces—such as field kitchens, trucks, bulldozers and excavators—but excludes aircraft and electronic material. Metals and raw materials are included to the extent they appear destined for use in production of producer goods.

This all-inclusive section of producer goods encompasses the activities of several disposal programs, including two operated independently of the WAA. It will be noted from table 8, however, that the producer goods in the generaldisposals program of the WAA, plus the independently operated plant equipment and contractor-inventory programs, comprise the bulk of the total. This analysis will be confined to these three programs.

Table 8.—Capital Equipment and Related Items Disposal Activity Through June 30, 1947

[Billion dollars]

	Total declara-	Sa	les	Miscel- laneous	Inventory as of
Program	tions (cost value)	Cost value	Realiza- tions	disposals (cost value)	June 1947 (cost value)
General disposals, WAA Plant equipment 1	6.8	4.3	1. 5 . 2	0. 4	2. 1
Contractor inventory ¹ Other ²	3. 5 . 4	.7	(i) .3	(3) 2. 8	.2
Total	11. 2	5. 7	2.0	3. 2	2.3

Covers major portion of these disposals. Data available for months of July 1945 to September 1946 for plant equipment, and September 1945 to April 1946 for contractor inventory.
 Others—Patrol Boats, Navy Department; Maritime Property, Maritime Commission; Territories and Possessions, WAA.
 Less than 0.05 billion dollars.

Sources: Basic data-War Assets Administration, adjusted by the Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce.

In accordance with the definition of producer goods earlier stated, items handled by the WAA Office of General Disposals which are ordinarily used as producer goods—or the parts and raw materials from which they are made—are here considered a part of capital equipment and related items. Equipment such as trucks, construction machinery, and other items which have been customarily listed by the WAA under consumer goods are in this article classed as producer goods. Hence the data are not directly comparable with WAA reports.

Items extracted from the WAA general-disposals program are divided into nine categories by that Administration. Table 9 shows estimates of this break-down for the entire period of surplus sales but, inasmuch as there are no available data showing this particular division for such surplus property sold prior to July 1, 1946, it is only an indication of the order of magnitude of these categories. Miscellaneous disposals have not been allocated among the various groups but are listed as a single entry applicable to all.

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

Table 9.—Estimated Disposal Activity for Capital Equipment and Related Items in WAA General Disposals, through June 1947

[Billion dollars]

WAA sales group	Total declared	Sales	Miscel- laneous disposals	Inven- tory as of June 30, 1947
Automotive and machinery ²	1.7	1.3		.4
Paper, furniture and office machinery Drugs and medicals Textiles	.3	.2		.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	1.1	.6		. 5
Materials and supplies	.3	.2		.1
Metalworking equipment	1.5	.8		.7
Metal sales	6.	.5		.1
Unclassified 3	, 2	.2		
Not allocated	.4		.4	
Total	6.8	4.3	.4	2. 1

These figures are necessarily rough estimates, inasmuch as no official break-down in comparable form exists for activity prior to July 1, 1946.
 Includes parts, chiefly automotive parts.
 Unclassified as of June 30, 1947.

Sources: Basic data—War Assets Administration, adjusted by the Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Almost half the sales in the automotive group have been trucks, and about 85 percent of the metalworking equipment consists of machine tools. While motor trucks and machine tools have been sold at cost value in approximately equal amounts dollarwise, there is an important distinction between them. For many types of machine tools the surplus sales in 1946 exceeded sales by the industry, although substantial quantities still remained unsold. In contrast, surplus sales of trucks in 1946 were less than half of industry sales.

Over-age and special purpose machines—almost always going into scrap—are sold by competitive bidding. The joint Army and Navy machine-tool program, sometimes called JANMAT, is expected to take as many as 92,000 machines, most of which are special-purpose tools having little commercial value. Many machine tools have also been sold at nominal prices to educational and public institutions.

Sales Realizations

The sales realizations from the sale of producer goods in WAA general disposals cumulated to 1.5 billion dollars during the period of surplus sales ended June 30, 1947, yielding about 36 percent to the Government in terms of original cost. As might be expected, automotive, metalworking, and industrial equipment accounted for the bulk of all realizations, representing over 1 billion dollars, or more than 65 percent. The remaining programs shared the other 5 billion dollars—again emphasizing the relative importance of heavy capital equipment in contrast to the remaining

In contrasting the earlier period of disposals, the period of about 18 months ended June 1946 with the fiscal year 1946-47, we find that the second period resulted in almost twice as many sales at cost value, or a total of almost 3.0 billion dollars. However, the sales realizations totaled about 800 million dollars, only 100 million dollars more than in the earlier period. This indicates a very sharp decrease in sales-realization ratios, which were about 46 percent in the first period but only 30 percent in the second.

The Surplus Property Act recognized the need for clearing private plants of inventories of unfinished products, raw materials, jigs, and fixtures as quickly as possible, to enable them to resume peacetime production with the least loss of time. Of the inventories acquired in the liquidation of war contracts the owning agencies have disposed of quantities aggregating about 3.5 billion dollars. This excludes the amounts transferred to the disposal agencies, chiefly WAA. Of the 3.5 billion dollars, 2.8 billion dollars were sold as scrap—which is equivalent to "miscellaneous disposals" -and only .7 billion dollars are included in 'sales'' (table 8) which yielded .3 billion dollars.

Some Government equipment was also removed from privately owned plants and sold directly by the owning agencies. Equipment costing about 500 million dollars, of which over half was machine tools, was sold for slightly more than 200 million dollars.

Nonindustrial Real Property

This category of surplus property, the over-all statistics for which appear in tables 2, 3, and 4, includes airports, war housing, hospitals, service camps, training schools, and similar facilities. The expected surplus is predicated upon heavy retentions of these facilities for purposes of national defense, and is small when compared with the total of almost 15 billion dollars of public funds expended for their construction during the war.

The largest component consists of airports. Disposals of these for the most part take the form of transfers to city and State governments, or the cancellation of leases of property by the Federal Government, thereby returning the land to the former owners. By June 30, 1947, over 1.5 billion dollars had been made available, of which .7 billion dollars were disposed of at no compensation, with certain provisions safeguarding the Federal interests. Very few sales have been consumated. The amount remaining for disposal at that time was over .8 billion dollars.

Through the end of June, about 1.5 billion dollars of other types of nonindustrial property were also declared surplus and made available for disposal. Properties costing a little more than 250 million dollars were sold for less than 100 million dollars. Leases are not important in this type of property, amounting to only about 50 million dollars. About 700 million dollars of inventory holdings remained at the end of 1946-47.

Merchant Ships

The war-developed merchant-shipping fleet is the most important segment of surplus property administered independently of WAA. Out of a grand total of approximately 5,200 large vessels built by the Government, it has been estimated that about 4,100, excluding approximately 400 over-age vessels, will be made available for purchase, charter or the permanent Maritime Commission reserve fleet. The total calculated cost value of these 4,100 vessels is probably not in excess of 10 billion dollars (table 2). Through June 30, 1947, some 440 ships costing 1.2 billion dollars were approved for sale to American-flag companies for about 500 million dollars and 945 ships-costing 1.9 billion dollars to foreign-flag operators for about 700 million dollars. of the remaining available vessels, including those under charter, are the Liberty, Victory, and coastal-cargo types.

In addition to the authority to sell surplus merchant

vessels until February 29, 1948, the Maritime Commission under present legislation has also been given authority to charter dry cargo vessels to citizens until the same date. These charters are somewhat analogous to leases in the war production facilities program, inasmuch as they permit the productive use of Government-owned property without actual sale. A considerable number of these charactered boats—particularly Liberty vessels—have been used to meet shipping space requirements of our emergency relief and rehabilitation programs.

As of June 30, 1947, about 1,400 vessels which cost the Government approximately 2.9 billion dollars, were under charter to private companies. At the expiration of the charters, these vessels will be placed in the Maritime Commission reserve fleet, subject to over-all limitations on the fleet, unless disposed of by sale before March 1948.

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Practically all ship sales have occurred since July 1, 1946. The realized value of these domestic sales is more than twice the value of the shipping produced by private industry in this period.

Naval Vessels

The Navy's direct disposals of surplus combatant and non-combatant vessels in the United States from July 1944 to June 1947 totaled almost 2,700 vessels, costing about 2 billion dollars and yielding about 9 million dollars. The combat vessels are sold by competitive bid under the Act of 1883. They must be demilitarized and can be sold either for scrap purposes or for commercial activity, if the demilitarized vessel is suitable and sanctioned for such activity. Noncombatant vessels have been sold by the Navy Department at nominal amounts for scrap and salvage under WAA Regulation 9.

The Department also acts as a regular WAA disposal agency for certain coastal patrol boats. Such disposals amounted to 34 vessels for about 500 million dollars.

Aircraft and Components

From July 1940 until VJ-day, about 45 billion dollars were spent for 294,000 aircraft with the necessary components and parts.⁶ By the end of June 1947, aircraft material aggregating approximately 7.7 billion dollars, cost value, had been declared surplus (table 3). Including future declarations, the entire aircraft-disposal program will probably not exceed 8 billion dollars in terms of original cost.

Total-sales realizations from the disposal of airplanes include slightly less than 100 million dollars from civilian types costing about 1.2 billion dollars, including some miscellaneous disposals, and only 5 million dollars, mostly for scrap from combat-type planes costing 15 billion dollars. Components costing about 200 million dollars were sold for about 50 million dollars.

Over this entire period, the private economy expended almost 200 million dollars for new commercial planes. The return from surplus sales was, therefore, 50 percent of the private expenditure for new equipment. This is considerably higher than the corresponding figure for equipment and private construction, and is exceeded in relative importance only by the surplus sales of merchant vessels.

During the past fiscal year, partly as a result of rather sharp increases in private expenditures over the previous 18 months, the ratio of surplus-sales returns dropped to only about 30 percent of private spending for aircraft materials. Since further sales of civilian-type planes will not be substantial, the builders of commercial airplanes will have less competition from this direction in the future.

Electronic Materials

Electronics disposals cover not merely the products of the wartime developments in the fields of radio, radar, and tube manufacture, but also wire telephone and telegraph equipment. The total expected for disposal is small when compared with an estimated 10 billion dollars spent for electronic equipment during the war.

Sales through the end of June 1947 totaled 300 million dollars at cost value, for which 55 million dollars were received by the Government. In addition, more than 80 million dollars at cost were miscellaneous disposals—chiefly scrap sales, although some material has been donated to schools and other nonprofit institutions. Close to 400 million dollars of inventories remained on June 30 with estimated future declarations expected to add another 100 million dollars.

6 Fourth-Quarter Report, 1945, Surplus Property Administration, p. 29. Digitized for FRASER.

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

Overseas Goods

Responsibility for the disposal of all United States overseas surplus is vested in the Department of State's Office of Foreign Liquidation Commission. This property includes not only that declared surplus by the United States Commercial Corporation, the Army and the Navy, but also that part of lend-lease equipment being returned to American jurisdiction pursuant to provisions of the Act whereby all lend-lease material no longer required by the armed forces of our allies was to be returned to American authorities. Property has thus far been declared surplus in more than 80 countries, 30 island groups, and, of course, in every theater of war operations.

As of June 30, 1947, about 10 billion dollars of surplus had already been declared to OFLC of which about 8 billion dollars were disposed of, including some abandonments, which yielded returns of approximately 1.7 billion dollars. Inventories of about 2 billion dollars remained for disposal and about 2 to 3 billion dollars may be expected as future declarations to the disposal agency. The major part of the disposal has been in the form of bulk sales agreements with the governments of the various countries where our surplus is located.

The Surplus Property Act states that the policy of the Act is, insofar as is practical, to prohibit the importation of property sold abroad. Exceptions have been made, however, for the return of property deemed to be in critically short domestic supply and urgently required for our own economy. The determination of these commodities has been a function of the Office of Temporary Controls in the past and is now performed by the Department of Commerce.

Conclusions

In attempting to assess the economic importance of surplus sales, it should be remembered that they took place under conditions of high production, employment, and profits. Had other economic conditions prevailed, the problems and difficulties confronting disposal agencies would have been more serious

Any measurement of the impact of these sales must also make a clear distinction between consumer and producer surplus goods. In the case of the former, the sales were small—less than 1 percent of total expenditures for consumer goods during the same period of time.

Quite the contrary has been demonstrated by the disposal of producer goods. Sales realizations of surplus producer goods, plus their equivalent in the case of leased and chartered properties, have amounted to one-tenth of total private expenditures for such goods during approximately the same period of time. Furthermore, there have been important segments of industry where purchases of producer surpluses exceeded, or were very large relative to, purchases of newly produced plant and equipment.

The immediate availability of surplus producer goods was of considerable aid in speeding the reconversion to peacetime production, thereby limiting the amount of transitional unemployment. The need for these producer goods was so great that they were utilized even though in in many cases they were not exactly what was desired for the proposed operations.

Disposal activity will diminish in importance during the fiscal year 1947–48. The increasing proportions of less desirable goods in both inventory and newly declared surpluses will tend to reduce the future sales realizations, especially when surplus sales have to compete with increased quantities of currently produced. goods. The future disposals will consist increasingly of competitive-bid and negotiated sales, resulting in low returns relative to original cost.

Measures of Employment

By David R. Roberts

Among the most useful indexes of economic activity are, of course, the various measures of employment. Like other series of the first rank in utility for over-all economic analysis—as, for example, on national income, production, sales, consumption, and prices—the employment data have certain inherent advantages which give them precedence in particular fields of economic analysis. Similarly, among the various employment series, some measures are more suitable to detailed exploration of individual sectors of the economy than are others, the latter being equally or more important in different applications.

Employment statistics fall into two general classes: (1) those obtained from business concerns in connection with securing detail about various aspects of their operations, such as the products they handle, their pay rolls, employment, hourly earnings, etc.; and (2) those obtained in connection with the classification of the population on the basis of various labor force characteristics, such as participation or nonparticipation in the labor force, employment, unem-

ployment, age, sex, etc.

The first class is called an establishment approach. In it employment has become the number of wage payments recorded on the employer's books during a specified pay period. The second type of operation is called a population approach. Under it employment has become the number of individuals who worked or held jobs during a specified week. Apart from the fact that unpaid family workers and selfemployed persons are included under the population but not under the establishment approach, the two concepts differ primarily because some persons hold more than one job during the pay period.

Wholly apart from differences in definition and measurement imposed by the nature of the operations which give rise to employment statistics, the diverse purposes for which they are used call for several figures rather than one. For example, a study of factory labor costs would require that employment be defined as the number of paid employees, while a study of the utilization of manpower would require that unpaid family workers be included in the definition.

First, there is the Unemployment Insurance series (hereafter referred to in this discussion as UI), which is a byproduct of the administration of the unemployment part of the social security system. This is a tabulation of the employment of all covered firms taken directly from the tax returns which they are required to file. Coverage is broad, but it does exclude a number of important industries and the detailed coverage provisions vary from State to State. Filing dates do not make the figures available in time for use as up to the minute employment data.

Secondly, there is the Bureau of Labor Statistics series (abbreviated in the text to BLS) of wage and salary worker employment in nonagricultural establishments. Historically, this has evolved from the Bureau's program of collecting for current use a wide variety of establishment data about individual industries, and the estimation of total nonagricultural employment continues to be an integral part of that

¹ The conclusions expressed in this article are the responsibility of the author. The article has, however, been cleared by the Division of Statistical Standards, of the Bureau of the Budget, with the agencies whose estimates are under discussion. The Division of Statistical Standards finds that these agencies are in substantial agreement with the general conclusions

Note.—Mr. Roberts is a member of the National Economics Division, Office of Business Digitized for Economics.

program rather than an independent undertaking. This relationship has led to the placing of major reliance upon the principal employers in each industry as a source of current information. That in turn makes it necessary that the series be adjusted periodically after more completely representative returns have become available.

Thirdly, there is the annual series of total employment, exclusive of unpaid family workers, prepared in the National Income Division, Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce, hereafter referred to in this discussion as the *OBE series*. This agency's primary objective is the estimation of the national income. The development of data on employment comparable to its estimates of wages, salaries and other income is on an annual rather than a monthly basis, and currency is not a primary objective, as it is in the case of some of the monthly series. This makes it possible to use complete data which are late in coming out, thereby avoiding the necessity of subsequent adjustment.

Finally, the Bureau of the Census, through its Monthly

Report on the Labor Force, interviews each month a representative sample of households and classifies the individual members into many status groups, such as inside or outside the labor force, employed, unemployed, etc. The sample figures are weighted to represent the entire population and are released currently. The characteristics, as well as the numbers of persons in the various labor-forces status groups, are

emphasized.

Characteristics of the Series

Some of these series exhibit rather widely divergent char-This is attributable to differences in their nature and in the manner in which they are constructed. Such factors, insofar as they bear upon the more important characteristics of the series, will now be examined.

Unemployment Insurance Series

The Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Administration issues for each calendar year a complete month-by-month tabulation of the employment of all firms covered by the various State unemployment insurance laws and by those of Alaska and Hawaii. The figures are released about a year after the period to which they relate. The basic data are reported to the Bureau by the employment security agencies in the States, which obtain the figures from tax returns submitted by all covered employers. These returns are due at the end of the month following each calendar quarter, and they list for each establishment of every covered employer, with minor deviations, employment for each month of the quarter and total wages paid during the quarter. While occasionally errors and misunderstandings of instructions do arise, in general these reports contain accurate data copied from the records of the

The assignment of an industry code to each establishment, based upon periodic nature of business information obtained from the employer, allows the tabulation of covered employment and wage data by industry, and the preparation of national and State figures for covered employment for each industry break-down. Activities are classified broadly into 7 industry divisions, which are broken down into 77 major industry groups, further subdivided into 402 industry

groups.

The State UI laws cover employers in a wide industrial field but exclude, with minor exceptions, employers in the fields of agriculture, railroading, government, domestic service, and certain nonprofit lines. Within the covered industries all firms employing eight or more people for 20 or more weeks within a calendar year are covered during all of that year and the next calendar year in all States. Thirty-three State laws have lower coverage minima. Of these, 11 have no significant size not time minima; 4 have only a time minimum; and 18 have size and time provisions falling within these limits. Despite these restrictions, UI coverage is very high in a number of important industry divisions. (See table 1.)

A downward bias is imparted to the series during the last 20 weeks of the year by coverage provisions relating to size of firm and length of time in business. In an average year in which the number of new enterprises is not usually large, the extent of this downward bias is small. It has been estimated, for example, that for the years 1942–44, the final October employment figures were about 0.4 percent too low on the average, November 0.6 percent, and December 0.8 percent. However, in years like 1945 and 1946, when there was an upsurge of new enterprises, their exclusion is significant. This downward bias does not accumulate from year to year, because each year's new firms are picked up in the first quarter of the following year.

Table 1.—Unemployment Insurance Coverage as a Percentage of Total Private Nonagricultural Employment by Industry ¹

	Percent
Manufacturing	99
Manufacturing Communications and public utilities.	98
Mining	97
Contract construction	
Trade	
Finance	
Transportation	38 35
11ansportation	33

 $^{^{1}}$ Percentages based upon relation between UI and National Income estimates for the year 1945 after making the more important classification adjustments.

In addition to the final tabulation just described, preliminary estimates of covered employment are issued for the 3 months of each calendar quarter, about 5½ months after the end of the quarter. These figures are released in less industrial detail than the final tabulations. They consist of national totals for approximately 70 odd industries

and State totals for 7 major industry divisions.

The preliminary estimates are based upon reports received up to the compilation date from employers who have filed for both the current and immediately preceding quarters. In most States this includes more than 90 percent of the covered employment. The percentage change in employment from the last to the current quarter, as shown by this group of reports, is applied to the last final tabulation figure, etc. The preliminary figures decrease progressively in completeness of coverage from month to month within the quarter. During the first 3 quarters of the year the preliminary estimate for the first month averages about 0.5 percent below the final figure, the second month is down about 0.9 percent, and the third about 1.2 percent. During the last quarter this pattern does not appear, because new firms are excluded from both the preliminary and final figures. Hence there is substantial agreement between the two series during the fourth quarter of the year.

Complete industry and State break-downs of the UI data are made available by the Bureau of Employment Security to other governmental agencies, which use them extensively as bench marks in the construction of other employment series. In this use the effect of coverage provisions excluding small firms and those which enter business during the latter part of the year, as well as the noncoverage of several important industries, can be overcome by the use of supplementary data.

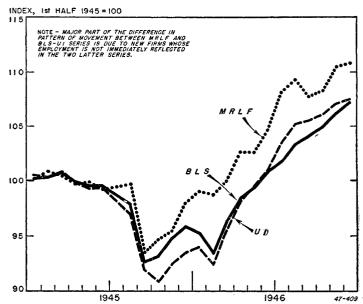
Bureau of Labor Statistics Series

The data-gathering activities of BLS cover the nonagricultural field apart from domestic service and self-employment. They include, in addition to estimates of the total number of wage and salary workers (exclusive of domestic servants, and the self-employed), estimates of production worker employment, average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, and pay rolls. These data are issued for each of the major nonagricultural industry groups (manufacturing, construction, trade, etc.). Manufacturing is subdivided into 20 major industry groups, which are further broken down into 150 separate industries. Outside manufacturing, data are published in comparable detail for about 25 separate lines. Some of the series are broken down by State. Another noteworthy characteristic of the BLS series is its currency. The figures relating to each month are released about the third week of the following month.

The method of estimating total nonagricultural employment has been influenced by the Bureau's older and still very important objective of securing establishment data for each of a host of individual industries. The approach in each industry is to start on a given date with an independent figure for total employment—a bench mark, as it is called—and to move this figure from month to month in accord with percentage changes in the employment of a sample of firms selected from the industry in question. The emphasis upon securing individual industry data led to the selection of samples designed primarily to include the major employers in each industry.

Making up the samples chiefly from the big employers underrepresents the small and tends to omit the new firms. Omission of new firms results in an understatement of the

Chart 1.—Private Nonagricultural Employment as Measured by Principal Series ¹



¹ Excludes self-employed, domestic servants, and unpaid family workers.

Sources: Basic data, MRLF, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; BLS, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; UI, Federal Security Agency, Bureau of Employment Security; indexes computed by U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

rise in employment—a downward bias, as it is called because, in general, firms that are still small and relatively young grow more rapidly than the larger, well-established firms. In manufacturing, the downward drift has been calculated to have averaged about 2 percent per year over the last 10 years, and an anticipatory correction has been included since the series was revised in 1946. This should offset the normal downtrend. For contract construction and for trade, similar, though less formalized, procedures have been adopted. In other industry groups anticipatory adjustments are not used. The importance of the drift varies from industry to industry according to the proportion of small and new firms.

The downward drift just described is of a continuing yearin and year-out character and generally it can be predicted fairly well into the near future. During a period when there is an abnormal number of business births, like the last half of 1945 and the year 1946, the absence of immediate representation of the new firms imparts a nonrecurrent element of underreporting which is not corrected by anticipatory adjust-

ments based upon normal conditions.

Because of the great importance of small and new firms in the service and finance fields, the Bureau, in December 1945, adopted a different type of sample for these fields of employment. Sample city blocks were selected in numerous places and every establishment in the block was canvassed. Thereafter mail questionnaires were used, apart from an annual personal canvass to pick up newcomers. Between personal canvasses, new firms are not reflected in the sample. This technique probably reduces, but does not eliminate, the possibility of downward drift. Another problem in this approach is the selection of a group of blocks which will typify the United States. It is still too early to appraise accurately the effectiveness of this new type of sample.

The periodic adjustment of the series to bench marks or independent estimates of total employment confines the drift to the period since the last adjustment. During the war, revisions were not made regularly, but in April 1947, one was completed which brought all the series up to third quarter of 1945 bench marks, and the plan is to make annual adjustments thereafter. There cannot be a lag of much less than that indicated, primarily because of the lateness of the bench-mark data and also because of the time necessarily

consumed in making revisions.

For bench-mark purposes, the BLS uses UI data in all of the covered industries, supplementing them with estimates of small firm employment based upon data from the Bureau of Old-Age and Surviviors Insurance (abbreviated in the text to OASI), another branch of the social security system, and with figures from other sources. The OASI has roughly the same industrial coverage as UI but it has no size exclusion. Therefore, small firm estimates based upon OASI data are added to the UI figures to obtain bench marks for covered Combined UI-OASI coverage is low in the industries.2 service field because it does not include certain types of nonprofit organizations. An attempt is made to make good this omission by estimates based on data from outside sources.

The nonmanufacturing field is not completely covered on the sample side by the Bureau's operations or on the benchmark side by Social Security Administration data. Therefore, data from miscellaneous outside sources are used to fill

A monthly enumeration of railroad employment is obtained from the Interstate Commerce Commission. Federal employment is for the most part a complete enumeration obtained from the Civil Service Commission and other agencies. State and local government employment, about two-thirds of the group total, is obtained from the Bureau of the Census, which bases its estimates upon reports from all the State and large local governments and a sample of the small local governments having a combined coverage of nearly 90 percent of the employment.

Office of Business Economics Series

The National Income Division of the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce, as a byproduct of its calculation of the wages and salaries and proprietors' income in the national income, derives employment series covering the entire United States economy, with the exception of unpaid family workers. The self-employed are shown in a separate table from the employees. These series are published on a national basis for 68 industries, as well as in the form of industry division totals, but no State break-downs are issued. The industrial detail in the nonmanufacturing area is greater than can be found in any series except UI. In manufacturing there is considerably less detail than in the BLS series.

The employment figures, because of their tie-in with the whole national income calculation, are prepared only annually in the form of an average monthly figure for the year. Preliminary data come out for each year during the summer of the following year and final figures are issued about 6 months later.

In distinction from the agencies whose series have been discussed thus far, the OBE does not originate most of the basic data used in the construction of its employment series. It relies upon other agencies for source material, itself performing the functions of assembly and adjustment after the raw data are tabulated. The Office uses establishment statistics almost exclusively, but in the case of domestic servants, where there are no establishment data, the figures are taken from the Monthly Report on the Labor Force

Within the industrial area covered by the Federal social security system, the OBE uses UI and OASI data. UI data are used on an individual industry basis for firms covered by the UI system, supplemented by estimates based on OASI data, using procedures similar to those for the BLS bench mark estimates described above. A distinguishing feature of the procedure is the adjustment of these employment estimates to make their total consistent with total pay rolls, the adjustment being allocated among individual industries according to their small-firm employment. This procedure is deemed to yield better employment estimates in the smallfirm sector not covered by UI than direct estimation of small-firm employment from OASI data.3

Other Establishment Series

There are a number of establishment series which cover single industries. The Interstate Commerce Commission, on

break-downs for September 1940 and 1943, and the first quarter of 1945. The railroad industry data are again added in.

The all-industry pay roll derived by the second method falls short of that derived by the first, largely because of the faultiness of the small-firm adjustment. Since the faulty adjustment affects both pay rolls and employment, the latter is revised upward by the ratio of two pay-roll figures, distribution of the total adjustment among individual industries being made proportionate to their estimated small-firm pay roll.

The National Income Division's preliminary estimates are calculated in the same manner as the final estimates, the difference being that preliminary social security data are used.

² The OASI does not tabulate small firm employment separately on a regular basis. However, in September 1940 and 1943 and in the first quarter of 1945, it did break down its data for each State according to the UI size exclusion in that State. These break-downs provided raw material from which estimates of small firm employment are made for other periods. Apart from the estimation, there are some uncertainties in combining UI and OASI small-firm data. A number of small firms report to UI and these are counted twice. On the other hand, those not covered by UI but temporarily over the UI size exclusion would not be included. Variations in employment and continuing liability to report may invalidate the inference that firms having fewer than the specified minimum number of employees during the month for Digitized for Which the OASI-size-industry break-down is available are not covered by UI.

³ For a complete account of the National Income Division's method, see Edward F. Denison, "Revised Estimates of Wages and Salaries in the National Income, 1929-43", Survey of Current Business, June 1945. Very briefly, this is the procedure for industries covered by the Federal social security system. A figure for total pay rolls is secured by adding the employee earnings which are taxable under OASI (all those under \$3,000 per year, regardless of size of firm or length of time in business), employee earnines over \$3,000 per year from UI, estimates of employee earnines over \$3,000 per year from UI, estimates of employee earnines over \$3,000 per year from UI, he railroad and related industries whose social security system is administered by the Railroad Retirement Board, rather than the Social Security Administration. For the covered industries, this is a virtually complete pay-roll tabulation.

Independently, estimates of both pay rolls and employment are made for the same industries using the method already described in another connection, i. e., UI data for the field of its coverage plus estimates for the small firms based upon the OASI-size industry break-downs for September 1940 and 1943, and the first quarter of 1945. The railroad industry data are again added in.

the basis of reports from interstate carriers, tabulates a complete enumeration of railroad employment. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, on the basis of a sample of farmers, estimates agricultural employment. Several private institutions compile employment estimates for particular industries.

Monthly Report on the Labor Force

The Bureau of the Census is the only agency which collects employment data using the population approach. involves, in the case of the decennial census, the enumeration of the entire population, or, in the case of the Monthly Report on the Labor Force, the enumeration of a sample of the population. This approach yields a wide variety of information about the labor force and other characteristics of the entire population and makes possible the classification of persons into many groups, of which the employed group is only one.

The primary break is between those inside and outside the labor force. The former group is subdivided into those who are without jobs and actively seeking work, and employed persons either at work or with a job from which they are temporarily absent. The employed are then distinguished according to their attachment to agricultural or nonagricultural industry, the number of hours worked during the enumeration week, the occupation and class of worker (Government employees, wage or salary employees of private employers, self-employed, and unpaid workers on a family farm or in business). The unemployed are classified by duration of unemployment and previous work experience. The persons in each of these labor force groups are further classified regularly by sex, age, veteran status, and color, and occasionally by marital status and family characteristics.

The data, which are issued each month about 4 weeks after the date to which they refer, are derived from the enumeration of a small cross-section sample of households scientifically selected to represent the entire population.4 The sample has been so designed that the extent of sampling variability can be accurately determined. Census Bureau reports containing MRLF figures indicate the extent of sampling variability attached to various figures. In interpreting the figures, it is important to bear in mind the limitations resulting from sampling variability. Where the figures are

⁴ Those who are interested in details as to sampling techniques are referred to M. H. Hansen and W.M. Hurwitz, "New Sample of the Population", U.S. Department of Commerce, September 1944; and M. H. Hansen and W. M. Hurwitz, "The Theory of Sampling from Finite Populations," The Annals of Mathematical Statistics, December 1943. Briefly, the procedure

and W.M. Hurwitz, "New Sample of the Population", U.S. Department of Commerce, September 1944; and M. H. Hansen and W. M. Hurwitz, "The Theory of Sampling from Finite Populations," The Annals of Mathematical Statistics, December 1943. Briefly, the procedure is as follows:

The MRLF sample consists of about 25,000 households located in 68 sample areas comprising 125 counties and independent cities located in 42 States and the District of Columbia. As a first step in obtaining the sample, all of the counties in the United States were grouped into 68 strata, using as criteria size of central city, percent of population living on farms, extent of migration, extent of manufacturing, type of manufacturing, and type of farming. One sample area was then selected from each stratum. A typical sample area includes both urban and rural residents of high and low economic level and provides a broad representation of occupation and industries in the stratum from which it is drawn. From each sample area a subsample of city blocks or other geographical segments is drawn. In the small sample segments, all households are included in the sample. In the larger sample segments all dwelling places are listed and a sample of dwelling places drawn.

Each sample household is interviewed for 6 or 7 successive months, and then is replaced, in order to avoid making the interviews burdensome to the household through a too prolonged period of inquiry. In order to avoid the discontinuity that would appear in the series of estimates if the entire sample of households were replaced in the same month, a portion of them is replaced each month. In this way the effect of the change in sample is distributed over a period of a number of months. The listings of dwelling units in sample blocks and segments are brought up to date at frequent intervals, so that each new sample of households will reflect any new construction, or demolition of existing structures.

Each month, during the calendar week in which the 15th falls, a staff of trained enumerators

small, they are subject to sampling variability which may be relatively large. For larger figures such as total employment, the sampling variability is relatively small. The samping variability of month-to-month changes is smaller than the sampling variability of figures relating to level. However, small month-to-month changes should be interpreted with caution.

Comparison of Series

Differences in Level

The most striking difference between the three monthly series, as indicated by table 2, is that in general level. This is chiefly a reflection of variations in coverage. The Monthly Report on the Labor Force (hereafter referred to as MRLF) includes self-employment, unpaid family work, domestic service, and agriculture which are excluded from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates of employment. These exclusions are more than enough to account for the differences in level.

If reduced to a comparable coverage, the BLS series should be slightly higher than the MRLF, because while the MRLF counts individuals, the BLS counts wage payments recorded by the employer during the particular pay period—thereby including the same person more than once in some instances. This difference in measurement can also introduce a difference in pattern of monthly movement during a period like the reconversion, when there was a sudden increase in the amount of shifting from job to job. Changing jobs may mean that the individual appears on more than one pay roll during the pay period in question.

In addition to the employment excluded from the BLS estimates, the unemployment-insurance series also eliminates government, railroading, certain nonprofit industries, and many small and new firms in the covered lines. Thus its coverage is only a little over half of total employment, as measured by the MRLF series.

Table 2.- Employment as Measured by Principal Series [In millions]

Years	Bureau of the Census, Monthly Report of the Labor Force ¹	Bureau of Labor Statistics ²	Bureau of Employment Security, Un- employment Ins. Series ³
1945: January February March April May June July August September October November December 1946: January February March April May June July August September October November December	52. 70 53. 23 53. 65 53. 84 54. 57 64. 40 53. 63 51. 40 51. 61 51. 16 51. 02 51. 24 62. 46 54. 12 54. 85 56. 36 57. 84 57. 69 57. 03 57. 04	40. 88 40. 94 41. 09 40. 83 40. 65 40. 34 40. 05 38. 26 38. 19 38. 61 39. 21 38. 75 38. 15 39. 18 39. 18 40. 26 40. 68 40. 88 41. 47 41. 85 42. 07 42. 44	29. 44 29. 44 29. 46 29. 55 29. 25 29. 06 29. 06 28. 74 28. 38 26. 94 26. 64 27. 03 27. 38 27. 53 27. 66 27. 91 28. 75 29. 11 29. 58 30. 31 30. 86 31. 34 31. 55

Neither of the widely used MRLF classifications—people employed and people at work—is identical with the wage payment concept. The difference between people employed

Covers all employed persons including the self-employed and unpaid family workers.
 Excludes self-employment, unpaid family work, domestic service and agriculture.
 Includes only persons covered by the Bureau of Employment Security's Unemployment Insurance: thus, in addition to the exclusions in footnote 2, it eliminates government, railroading, certain nonprofit industries and many small and new firms in the covered lines.

and those at work is accounted for by those who hold jobs but are temporarily absent from them because of vacation, illness, labor disputes, bad weather, etc. During a month of important labor disputes or when vacation, illness, or bad weather, etc., keep many people from work, the wage-payment concept is likely to be closer to MRLF at work than to MRLF employment. The two cannot be identical, however, because of the growing prevalence of paid vacations and sick leave.

Divergent Patterns of Movement During Reconversion

More disturbing than the differences in level among the series is the pronounced difference in the patterns of month-to-month change during the reconversion period. Chart 1 on page 19 depicts the variation after reducing the coverage of all the series to private nonagricultural employment, exclusive of the self-employed, domestic servants, and unpaid family workers. On this basis, all the series drop precipitously after VJ-day. The MRLF immediately starts a vigorous recovery, which brings it back to its first half of 1945 level in March 1946, and pushes it 10 percent above that point by the last quarter of the year. The BLS and UI, on the contrary, indicate a more protracted reconversion slump. They do not regain their first half of 1945 levels until June 1946—3 months later than MRLF—and they are only 6 percent above those levels by the last quarter of the year. This is about half the MRLF's rise.

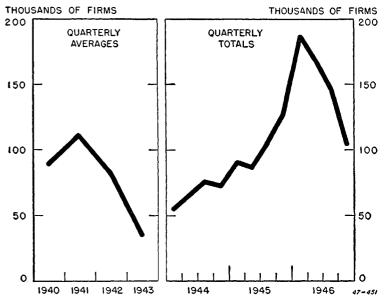
Flood of New Firms Results in Differences in Pattern

A glance at chart 2 will provide the probable explanation of the differences in pattern. The number of new firms entering business rose from 91 thousand in the first quarter of 1945 to 188 thousand in the first quarter of 1946. The monthly establishment series, as will be recalled, do not give immediate recognition to new firms.

In addition to the periodic—and necessarily delayed—adjustment of its series to the bench-mark data, the Bureau of Labor Statistics does make a current correction for downward bias in its samples in manufacturing, trade, and construction. This correction, however, is based on average experience and might not be adequate for the abnormal 1945–46 period.

The OBE estimate of annual average employment, which takes into account preliminary 1946 OASI data, indicates a rise from 1945 to 1946 substantially greater than that shown by either the BLS or UI figures, and one which is in substantial conformity with that shown by MRLF.⁵ The preliminary data on which the OBE 1946 employment estimates are based are subject to some qualification, and therefore the 1946 estimates cannot be accepted with the same degree of confidence which attaches to the corresponding figures for earlier years. Nevertheless, this comparison does give support to the hypothesis that the BLS series does understate the increase in employment from 1945 to 1946.

Chart 2.—New Firms Entering Business



Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Effect of New Firms on Reconversion Pattern

The question of month-to-month pattern during the reconversion remains. A rough adjustment of the UI series, whose pattern is generally similar to that of the BLS series, was made in order to allow for the effect of new firms excluded from coverage by the various State laws. This operation brought the pattern of the UI series into general conformity with the MRLF. The adjusted UI series regains its first half of 1945 level in April 1946, only 1 month after MRLF, as compared with nearly 3 months for the unadjusted UI and BLS series. The adjusted series finishes the year 10 percent above its first half of 1945 level. This gain is the same as that recorded by the MRLF and 3 percent above the unadjusted UI and BLS series.

This analysis indicates that during the reconversion period the MRLF has been the most satisfactory of the monthly series for purposes of delineating trends in total employment over a period of several months or more. The other series, however, have important uses. One instance is the measurement of small changes in employment from one month to the next. Here the BLS series is to be preferred. Its major defect—downward drift—is most unlikely to distort monthto-month changes, while month-to-month comparisons with MRLF data must be made with extreme caution, because of sampling variability. The UI figures, because of their lateness and coverage exclusions, are unsuited for current analysis of total employment. However, they afford more industrial and geographic detail than any other series and serve a highly useful function as bench marks in the construction of other series. In this use they can be supplemented with outside data for their uncovered areas, and lateness is not crucial.

 $^{{\}bf 5}$ When the series are adjusted for comparable industrial coverage.

New and Revised Series

Manufactured Dairy Products: Revisions in Production Data and Utilization of Milk in Manufactured Products for Page S-27 1

[Thousands of pounds, except data for utilization of mlk which are in millions of pounds]

Month			Che	ese			Condens	sed milk			Utiliza- tion of		Ι	ry skim	milk				
	Butter, 1946		Total 2		Ameri- ican	Bulk			Case	Evapor- ated milk, 1946	ted milk, footured		Total		For hum	For human consumption			
		1944	1945	1946	1946	1944	1945	1946	1946]	I	pr	products, 1946	1944	1945	1946	1944	1945
January February March April May June July Angust September October November December	77, 058 93, 164 115, 785 120, 749 129, 957 117, 669 106, 850	61, 966 63, 431 78, 191 89, 400 116, 431 122, 408 107, 070 92, 370 82, 699 76, 494 63, 894 62, 893	67, 832 67, 928 85, 227 103, 205 132, 946 138, 706 125, 774 107, 644 89, 613 78, 849 60, 831 58, 217	62, 381 62, 866 79, 306 97, 202 126, 406 130, 672 117, 354 105, 417 92, 447 92, 4720 71, 127 69, 214	43, 215 43, 800 53, 291 65, 644 93, 226 97, 646 88, 506 81, 138 60, 988 61, 883 51, 665 51, 115	26, 191 30, 788 42, 577 50, 770 69, 054 63, 965 44, 029 30, 297 22, 625 19, 021 17, 048 22, 061	26, 514 29, 980 43, 916 62, 972 83, 529 87, 217 71, 509 53, 870 40, 103 33, 867 29, 948 33, 275	39, 260 43, 547 61, 481 86, 330 125, 807 133, 525 112, 694 98, 221 69, 685 52, 989 30, 146 33, 956	8, 689 8, 255 9, 997 11, 939 12, 826 13, 075 10, 844 10, 615 8, 523 7, 759 6, 461 6, 849	176, 433 178, 694 231, 524 294, 962 373, 214 380, 880 335, 349 291, 296 240, 372 194, 974 167, 667 183, 929	2, 542 2, 489 3, 020 3, 695 4, 670 4, 840 4, 745 4, 257 3, 759 3, 429 2, 845 3, 020	26, 765 29, 718 49, 876 61, 104 80, 390 82, 941 69, 256 53, 479 42, 384 36, 651 30, 200 36, 555	43, 760 43, 844 60, 639 72, 684 90, 991 91, 141 72, 539 53, 345 41, 867 32, 129 24, 990 32, 125	39, 360 41, 689 58, 781 74, 540 95, 514 92, 177 75, 866 57, 250 39, 061 29, 283 25, 500 37, 233	26, 006 28, 877 48, 771 59, 598 77, 948 80, 204 67, 379 51, 969 41, 249 35, 685 29, 551 35, 675	42, 522 42, 833 59, 214 70, 831 88, 475 87, 982 70, 288 51, 852 40, 814 31, 492 24, 581 31, 662	38, 775 41, 099 57, 759 72, 834 93, 249 89, 805 74, 218 56, 043 38, 354 28, 853 25, 091 36, 624		
Total Monthly average	1, 168, 129 97, 344	1, 017, 247 84, 771	1, 116, 772 93, 064	1, 099, 200 91, 600	801, 117 66, 760	438, 426 36, 536	596, 700 49, 725	887, 641 73, 970	115, 832 9, 653	3, 049, 294 254, 108	43, 310 3, 609	599, 319 49, 943	660, 054 55, 005	666, 254 55, 521	582, 912 48, 576	'	652, 704 54, 392		

Production-Worker Employment and Pay Rolls in Sawmills and Logging Camps: Revised Data for Pages S-10 and S-11 1

	Est	imate	d nun	nber o (thou	f proc	luctio)	n wor	kers							Ir	ndexes (1939=10	00)						
Month	1000	1040	1041	1040	1049	1044	1045	7010]	Product	ion-worl	ker emp	loymen	t				Produc	etion-we	rker pa	y rolls		
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
January	283 282 283 299 312 316 318 328 332 341 328	330 328 331 336 346 347 347 368 379 382 382 376	370 379 390 406 416 432 458 470 475 477 457	442 446 450 455 463 472 481 486 471 460 453 444	424 420 428 434 440 448 454 453 439 435 433 422	408 411 413 411 417 426 434 438 426 418 419 412	408 408 407 398 404 404 401 400 385 358 364 374	385 389 399 419 434 447 454 473 469 474 480 473	90. 2 90. 0 90. 3 95. 3 99. 5 100. 6 101. 3 104. 4 106. 0 109. 2 108. 8 104. 4	105. 1 104. 5 105. 4 107. 2 110. 3 110. 5 110. 7 117. 4 120. 8 121. 8 121. 8 119. 8	117. 9 120. 7 124. 4 129. 4 132. 6 137. 7 146. 0 149. 8 151. 5 151. 9 145. 6 143. 7	141. 0 142. 2 143. 4 145. 5 150. 5 153. 2 155. 0 150. 0 146. 7 144. 5 141. 6	135. 2 134. 0 136. 3 138. 4 140. 2 142. 8 144. 8 144. 5 140. 1 138. 6 138. 1 134. 6	130. 0 131. 1 131. 6 131. 2 133. 0 135. 8 138. 2 139. 7 135. 8 133. 2 133. 5 131. 3	130. 1 130. 0 129. 6 126. 9 128. 8 128. 8 127. 7 127. 6 122. 9 114. 2 115. 9 119. 2	122. 7 123. 9 127. 3 133. 4 138. 4 142. 6 144. 8 150. 7 149. 4 151. 0 152. 9 150. 7	85. 6 82. 7 85. 4 93. 4 102. 0 105. 1 95. 1 107. 6 107. 4 116. 9 114. 9 103. 8	102. 6 104. 5 107. 3 111. 9 118. 1 117. 8 110. 2 127. 9 132. 1 135. 3 127. 5 127. 1	126. 9 132. 0 139. 1 149. 8 151. 3 165. 7 174. 1 193. 3 189. 5 194. 2 175. 0 170. 0	169. 0 181. 6 185. 1 191. 4 203. 2 221. 0 221. 8 234. 4 226. 3 233. 1 219. 5 208. 8	191. 3 205. 5 215. 2 230. 0 246. 7 255. 0 246. 2 266. 2 255. 4 257. 9 252. 3 238. 1	221. 0 234. 3 237. 5 243. 3 250. 6 264. 6 254. 0 276. 1 258. 4 264. 0 244. 5 237. 5	236. 3 240. 1 240. 1 241. 4 243. 7 252. 2 229. 0 228. 7 221. 9 201. 5 197. 0 198. 5	207. 1 216. 9 234. 2 249. 8 264. 7 286. 3 276. 1 313. 1 309. 8 315. 0 305. 7 306. 9
Monthly average	314	354	432	460	436	419	393	441	100.0	112. 9	137. 6	146. 7	139. 0	133. 7	125.1	140.7	100.0	118. 5	163. 4	207. 9	238. 3	248.8	227. 5	273.8

¹ Compiled by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The series have been adjusted to levels indicated by 1945 data from the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. The revision corrects for a large downward bias that has accumulated since 1939 and further raises the level of the estimates of number employed for all years. The data are now consistent with estimates for the "lumber and timber basic products" group except that for 1939 the sum of the estimates for this industry and for planing and plywood mills, which together compose the group, is slightly below the group total. The group level for 1939 has not been lowered to equal this sum because of the relatively small amount involved and the numerous revisions, small in magnitude, which would be required in the related durable goods and all manufacturing series.

The sawmills and logging camp industry includes establishments primarily engaged in the making of logs, bolts, and rough timber products such as hewn crossties, poles, posts, hewn mine timbers, wheel and handle stock, and excelsior stock whether cut for own account or on a contract basis; in producing rough lumber, shingles, lath, sawed crossties, veneer and cooperage stock. Sawmills which further manufacture lumber into boxes, crates and shooks are included.

Production-Worker Employment and Pay Rolls in the Printing, Book and Job, Industry: Revised Data for Pages S-10 to S-111

	Est	imate	d nun	nber o	of proc	luctio	n wor	kers							Ir	ndexes (1	1939=10	0)						
\mathbf{Month}				(thou	sands)]	Product	ion-wor	ker emj	oloymer	nt				Produ	ction-w	orker pa	y rolls		
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
January February March April May June July August September October November December		131 129 128 128 128 125 128 129 132 132	134 133 133 134 135 138 138 138 142 142	142 139 134 132 130 129 132 132 130 135 140 142	140 142 139 134 133 136 141 140 135 139 142	141 141 139 136 134 135 137 135 132 135 136 137	137 137 137 136 137 138 139 141 141 147 151	158 162 164 164 163 166 169 170 174 177	101. 3 99. 9 99. 1 98. 8 99. 2 96. 8 99. 7 99. 3 99. 7 100. 3 101. 8 104. 2	102. 7 101. 3 100. 0 99. 9 99. 9 97. 8 99. 9 100. 6 100. 7 103. 5 103. 4 106. 2	105. 1 104. 4 103. 9 104. 8 105. 4 104. 0 107. 9 108. 2 107. 7 111. 3 111. 5 113. 4	111. 5 108. 7 104. 8 103. 5 102. 1 100. 9 103. 4 103. 6 101. 5 105. 9 110. 0 111. 4	109. 7 111. 5 109. 0 105. 1 104. 5 106. 9 110. 1 109. 6 106. 1 108. 9 111. 3 111. 2	110. 8 110. 5 108. 5 106. 4 104. 8 105. 4 107. 4 105. 7 103. 1 105. 6 106. 7	107. 1 107. 5 107. 1 106. 9 107. 5 108. 0 108. 6 110. 4 110. 4 115. 3 118. 6 121. 4	123. 6 127. 1 128. 5 128. 8 128. 0 130. 1 132. 6 132. 1 133. 2 136. 6 138. 3 139. 5	101. 6 97. 5 99. 9 98. 0 99. 2 96. 8 99. 3 97. 2 100. 1 98. 5 103. 2 108. 6	105. 7 100. 4 101. 9 101. 2 102. 5 98. 8 100. 9 99. 9 102. 3 105. 8 104. 9 113. 9	110. 8 109. 2 111. 4 110. 2 112. 7 111. 8 116. 2 116. 5 117. 7 121. 7 124. 3 130. 6	125. 6 119. 5 116. 9 115. 7 112. 1 115. 3 115. 2 114. 9 124. 1 133. 1 139. 2	133. 9 134. 7 133. 0 128. 0 131. 0 136. 0 137. 0 139. 2 138. 0 142. 5 145. 8 147. 5	150. 9 149. 8 148. 9 146. 4 146. 4 150. 8 152. 7 149. 8 151. 5 153. 9 157. 1 160. 1	161. 3 158. 7 160. 6 159. 8 159. 7 161. 9 162. 3 159. 2 174. 4 176. 7 187. 1 194. 1	198. 4 204. 0 210. 7 210. 7 207. 9 215. 8 220. 2 222. 4 227. 9 233. 4 241. 4 253. 7
Monthly average	128	129	137	135	139	136	141	168	100.0	101.3	107.3	105.6	108.7	106. 9	110.7	131. 5	100.0	103. 2	116. 1	120. 4	137. 3	151. 5	168. 0	220. 5

¹ Compiled by the *U. S. Department of Labor, Burau of Labor Statistics*. The series have been adjusted to levels indicated by 1945 data from the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in publishing without printing, publishing and printing, or printing without publishing of book and pamphlets. It also includes general printing shops as well as shops specializing in printing newspapers and periodicals for others, and establishments engaged in designing and manufacturing of greeting, valentine, and Christmas cards.

¹ Compiled by the *U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.* Data for 1946 are preliminary and subject to further revision.

² Data exclude a small amount of American cheese from full skim milk which has been included heretofore in the final figures but excluded currently. Exclusion of this item does not appreciably affect the comparability of the data with those for earlier years since, in most years, cheese from full skim milk amounted to less than 1 percent of total cheese.

Corporate Profits in the First Half of 1947

(Continued from p. 9.)

with results of the last quarter of 1946. Railroad profits improved moderately, but were far below the war years. Air transportation, already in the red in 1946, fared still worse in the first half of 1947. Current profit levels in total wholesale and retail trade are somewhat uncertain because of the inadequate coverage of available data, but reports of the large general merchandise corporations show a considerable profit decline from the high earnings of 1946 as profit margins narrowed. Net earnings in the telephone industry were lower in the second quarter as a result of the strike, profits dropping to less than half of the amount earned in the first quarter.

Profits of most manufacturing industries tended to move up in the first half of this year as compared with the rate prevailing in the last quarter of 1946. The food and kindred products industry, however, experienced a substantial profit decline. Electrical machinery and transportation equipment (including automobiles) registered the greatest relative profit gains among the manufacturing groups. The petroleum and coal products industry also showed substantial

gains in profits over the last quarter of 1946.

Table 9 presents estimates of corporate gross sales and profits before and after taxes by a limited industrial breakdown for the first two quarters of 1947.

Table 9.—Corporate Sales and Profits Before and After Taxes, 1947 1 [Millions of dollars]

(2.						
	Corpora	te sales	Corpora its befo	ate prof- re taxes		ate prof- er taxes
	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	lst qtr.	2d qtr.
All industries, total	2 3 71, 600	73, 641	7, 139	6, 874	4, 286	4, 158
MiningManufacturing	1, 419 39, 908	1, 528 40, 563	178 4, 308	196 4, 110	129 2, 567	141 2, 461
Metal industries ⁴	13, 468 26, 440 21, 141	14, 256 26, 307 22, 229	1,457 2,851 1,205	1, 364 2, 746 1, 161	845 1,722 711	796 1,665 685
Finance, insurance and real estate 3	(3) 3, 425	(3) 3, 506	453 254	$\frac{463}{277}$	283 138	289 169
Communications and public utilitiesAll other industries 5	2, 210 3, 497	2, 085 3, 730	404 337	312 355	246 212	190 223

Rate of Profits

In order to appraise the current flow of corporate profits, it is necessary to relate them to some general measure of economic activity, or, more especially, of corporate economic activity. Corporate sales have been frequently used for this purpose, but sales suffer from the disadvantage of representing a duplicated count, since the sales of each firm entering into the corporate total relate not only to the value added by it, but also the price paid for the material purchased from other firms, which is already included in the sales of those other firms.

In table 10, profits are compared with the total income originating in corporate business. Profits, interest, and compensation of employees are each shown as a percentage

of all the corporate income shares taken together.

Corporate profits before taxes in 1947, adjusted to eliminate inventory profits, represent about the same proportion of total income originating in corporate business as they did in 1929; that is, about 22 percent. Both of these periods were below the wartime peak of 26½ percent.

However, profits after taxes, similarly adjusted, represented a much smaller proportion of income originating in corporate business in the first half of 1947 than they did in 1929—or 11 percent as against 19 percent. This reflects the increased corporate income tax rates. The current 11-percent profit rate is about the same as in 1939.

Including inventory profits, profits after taxes in the first six months of this year were 16½ percent of income originating in corporations—1½ percentage points below 1929 and about the same as in 1941.

Current rates of profits after taxes are, of course, much higher than they were during the war period, when they were held to between 10 and 12½ percent of total income originating in corporate business, as a result of the excessprofits taxes.

Whereas corporate profits before taxes after elimination of inventory profits currently represent the same proportion of total income originating in corporate business as in 1929, compensation of employees was up 3 percentage points to 77 percent of the total. Net interest originating in corporate business, on the other hand, was down 3 percentage points, or from 3½ percent in 1929 to less than one percent of the total income originating in corporate business in the first half of 1947.

Retained Earnings and Investment

Of the 8.5 billion dollars in profits after taxes earned during the first half of this year, corporations paid out 2.9 billion dollars in dividends. Thus, retained earnings were about 5½ billion dollars. Together with the approximately 2 billion dollars of depreciation funds accumulated during the first half of the year, corporations had 7½ billion dollars from these sources for corporate use.

Between January 1 and June 30, 1947, corporations added almost 4 billion dollars to inventories, representing in part an increase in the physical volume of inventories, and in

part the higher valuations due to rising prices.

During the half year, corporations also invested almost 7 billion dollars in additional plant and equipment. The great bulk of the capital expenditures reviewed in a preceding section of this issue are made by corporate enter-Thus, corporate capital outlays in the first six months of 1947 not only were sufficient to absorb all corporate savings and depreciation allowances accumulated during the same period, but also required corporations to obtain additional funds from other sources, including new capital issues.

Table 10.—Percentage Distribution of Income Originating in Corporate Business ¹

	1929	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	First quarter 1947	Second quarter 1947
Income originating in corporate business Compensation of employees. Wages and salaries Supplements to wages and salaries Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment. Corporate profits before tax. Corporate profits tax liability Corporate profits after tax.	73. 3 . 9 22. 2 21. 2 3. 1 18. 1	100. 0 80. 6 76. 7 3. 9 15. 5 17. 5 4. 1 13. 4	100. 0 75. 9 72. 3 3. 6 21. 2 21. 5 6. 8 14. 7	100. 0 72. 6 69. 3 3. 3 25. 5 30. 1 13. 9 16. 2	100. 0 71. 9 68. 9 3. 0 26. 5 28. 2 15. 8 12. 4	100. 0 72. 8 69. 8 3. 0 26. 1 27. 0 15. 7 11. 3	100. 0 74. 3 71. 0 3. 3 24. 8 25. 2 14. 9 10. 3	100. 0 76. 8 73. 3 3. 5 22. 3 22. 9 12. 9 10. 0	100. 0 80. 8 77. 4 3. 4 18. 3 23. 6 9. 7 13. 9	100. 0 77. 5 74. 4 3. 1 21. 7 28. 1 11. 2 16. 9	100. 0 77. 2 74. 1 3. 1 22. 1 26. 0 10. 3 15. 7
Inventory valuation adjustment.	1.0 3.6	-2.0 3.9	3 2.9	-4.6 1.9	-1.7	9 1.1	4 .9	6 .9	- 5.3	-6.4 .8	-3.9 .7

¹ Basic data, 1929-46, from National Income Supplement to Survey, July 1947, p. 25, table 12.

Monthly Business Statistics

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946						19	47			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August
		GENE	RAL I	BUSIN	ESS IN	NDICA'	TORS			-			
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT *													
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: National income		113. 6 93. 8 93. 8 93. 8 6. 7 13. 2 5. 5. 5 41. 9 19. 9 15. 2 6. 8 15. 6 22. 9 9. 3 13. 5 -7. 3 2 207. 5 147. 3 16. 2 88. 9 42. 1 27. 0 8. 9 13. 2 4. 9 4. 5 28. 6 18. 2 10. 4 179. 5 19. 1 160. 4			191. 0 122. 2 117. 1 98. 0 5. 6 13. 5 5 5. 1 46. 7 222. 0 17. 8 27. 1 11. 0 16. 1 -8. 3 3. 2 218. 6 154. 9 18. 2 93. 6 43. 1 45. 7 5. 2 2 18. 5 2 18. 2 18. 2 18. 2 18. 2 18. 2 18. 1 18.			7 13. 3 47. 0 22. 4 17. 6 7. 0 21. 4 29. 0 11. 6 17. 4 -6. 6 3. 3 222. 2 156. 8 19. 0 94. 0 94. 0 94. 0 10. 3 16. 6 10. 3 16. 6 17. 9. 2 17. 9. 2 19. 9 19. 9 1			47. 0 21. 8 18. 0 7. 2 23. 3 27. 4 10. 8 16. 6 -4. 1 3. 3 226. 0 20. 0 20. 0 20. 0 20. 0 25. 0 44. 0 25. 8 9. 5 17. 8 10. 6 27. 1 10. 6 17. 7 11. 7		
PERSONAL INCOME*					10.1			1			1		
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates: Total personal income	13. 3 10. 8	178. 5 113. 0 114. 8 49. 4 31. 8 14. 1 19. 5 1. 8 1. 6 39. 5 13. 3 11. 1 162. 0	184. 0 113. 6 115. 4 49. 5 32. 0 14. 2 19. 7 1. 8 1. 6 45. 3 13. 3 10. 2 162. 7	188. 4 115. 4 117. 2 50. 6 33. 0 14. 4 19. 2 1. 8 1. 6 47. 6 13. 5 10. 3 165. 6	189. 9 117. 0 118. 8 52. 3 33. 5 14. 4 18. 6 47. 2 13. 7 10. 4 167. 3	190. 3 117. 1 119. 2 53. 1 33. 5 14. 6 18. 0 2. 1 1. 6 46. 6 13. 9 11. 1 168. 2	190. 7 117. 5 119. 6 53. 2 33. 7 14. 6 18. 1 1. 7 46. 8 14. 0 10. 7 168. 5	191.8 117.5 119.6 53.7 33.7 14.6 17.6 2.1 1.7 47.7 14.0 10.9 168.8	190. 2 116. 7 118. 9 53. 2 33. 4 14. 8 17. 5 2. 2 1. 7 46. 9 14. 0 10. 9 167. 8	191. 5 118. 3 120. 4 54. 1 34. 2 14. 9 17. 2 2. 1 1. 8 46. 9 14. 0 10. 5 169. 2	195. 1 121. 1 123. 2 55. 5 35. 3 15. 2 17. 2 2. 1 1. 8 47. 6 14. 1 10. 5 171. 9	7 196. 1 7 121. 2 7 123. 3 7 55. 1 7 35. 5 7 15. 4 7 17. 3 2. 1 1. 8 7 47. 8 7 14. 2 11. 1	194. 122. 124. 56. 35. 15. 17. 2. 1. 45. 14. 10.
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES*	1												
All industries, total mil. of dol. Electric and gas utilities. do Manufacturing and mining. do Railroad do Commercial and miscellaneous do		3,310 280 1,810 160 1,070			3, 730 360 1, 920 180 1, 280			3, 160 330 1, 600 160 1, 080			7 3, 940 7 450 7 2, 010 7 220 7 1, 260		
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS													
Cash farm income, total, including Government payments* mil. of dol. From marketings and C. C. C. loans* do. Crops* do. Livestock and products* do. Dairy products* do. Meat animals* do. Poultry and eggs* do. C. Payised & Parsanal sayings is the areas of do. C. Payised & Parsanal sayings is the areas of do.	1, 108 1, 217 370 612 211	•	3, 401 3, 386 1, 862 1, 524 343 875 288	2, 999 2, 986 1, 450 1, 536 315 933 274	•	r 2, 284 r 2, 248 r 918 r 1, 330 r 330 r 807 r 187	7 1, 897 7 1, 853 7 707 7 1, 146 7 292 7 667 7 181					2, 657 1, 205 1, 452 382 785 251	2, 50 1, 18 1, 31: 35: 71 23:

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

New series. Quarterly data for 1939-46 and annual data beginning 1929 for national income and gross national product and monthly data for 1929-46 for personal income are published in the "National Income Supplement to Survey of Current Business", which is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 25 cents; these series are compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce. For source and a brief description of the series on plant and equipment expenditures, see note marked """ on p. S-3 of the September 1947 Survey. Revisions for January 1945-May 1946 for farm income are available on request; see note in September 1947 Survey regarding earlier data.

Digitized for \$469 ER 17 4

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

Table Tabl	Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found			1946				r	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	194	17			
International Components International Compo	in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember						March	April	Мау	June	July	Augus
hadens of ech income from martellass and A (C. C. C. Sam, and placed). All Commondation (C. C. C. Sam, and placed). All Commondation (C. C. C. Sam, and placed). All Commondation (C. Sam, and placed). All Commondation (GENE	RAL I	BUSIN	ess in	NDICA'	TORS						
Common continues 1,00	FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS—Con.													
Indignated combination Particular Part	C. C. C. loans, unadjusted: All commodities†	388 321 145 156	424 237 130 162	402 188 231	508 405 168 169	350 375 150 153	* 322 * 351 * 147 * 154	r 247 r 302 r 120 r 115	7 242 7 348 7 122 7 101	7 208 7 349 7 116 7 80	7 217 7 361 7 126 7 87	260 7 381 138 106	422 383 167 180	37 41 3- 11 17
Manufactures		100	100	200	100				190	110	100	101		•
Manufacturest	Federal Reserve Index							:						
Durnale remember and products	Inadjusted, combined index†1935-39=100	180	184	184	183	180	r 184	185	187	185	185	185	r 178	p 1
From and steel	Manufactures†do	186	191	191	192	188	192	193	195	193	191	191	+ 184	p
Alcoholic beverages!	Iron and steel† do . Lumber and products† do . Furniture† do . Machinery† do . Nonferrous metals and products† do . Fabricating* do . Smelting and refining* do . Stone, clay, and glass products† do . Cement do . Clay products* do . Glass containers† do . Glass containers† do . Glass containers† do . Glass containers† do . Transportation equipment do .	184 144 152 140 254 159 163 150 204 179 154 261 242	185 147 152 144 261 172 176 161 212 188 155 270 240 188	184 142 155 136 268 184 191 167 209 181 158 258 237 185	178 139 157 131 271 192 198 176 207 175 155 254 235 187	159 129 160 114 276 197 203 182 203 161 158 247 235 187	192 126 161 107 277 202 209 184 208 148 156 273 229 181	191 135 167 118 277 206 213 190 205 154 156 255 233 190	196 140 166 126 281 200 202 196 209 157 159 269 239 197	195 143 161 134 276 196 193 208 208 166 166 263 237	197 145 158 138 273 187 182 198 206 148 162 269 225	193 7 149 159 7 143 275 179 176 187 209 183 163 254 233 191	181 7 141 7 155 7 133 7 266 7 172 169 180 7 196 181 7 161 7 225 7 217 7 185	p 2 p 1 p 1 p 2 p 1 p 2 p 2 p 1 p 2 p 2
Printing and publishingf	Alcoholic beverages† do Chemicals† do Industrial chemicals* do Leather and products† do Leather tanning* do Shoes do Manufactured food products† do Dairy products† do Meat packing do Processed fruits and vegetables* do Paper and products† do Paper and products† do Paper and products† do Petroleum and coal products† do Coke do do Coke do	174 233 395 119 100 133 164 175 122 255 147 142 182	237 235 395 118 99 131 164 151 37 315 150 144	221 240 402 117 98 130 158 120 117 216 152 146 179	196 244 411 123 114 129 158 196 181 147 153 147 157	210 250 422 114 110 117 157 157 175 132 150 146 178	206 250 430 116 113 118 149 \$\mu\$95 191 102 156 150 \$\mu\$180	195 252 429 123 127 121 140 \$\mathref{p}\$ 107 152 86 157 151 \$\mathref{p}\$ 185	187 254 431 121 121 120 140 127 138 83 159 154 185	182 253 433 115 118 113 144 * 161 139 88 156 150 * 179	167 252 435 113 119 109 149 202 151 90 161 155 P 184	178 247 7 439 106 112 103 154 9 229 150 161 160 155 9 191	182 r 247 r 438 r 98 99 97 r 167 p 229 116 r 172 r 145 r 140 p 195	p v p
Fuelst	Printing and publishing	221 163 149 240 173	234 168 153 242 181	234 169 155 248 178	174 164 256 181	252 164 141 254 180	247 172 161 263 171	246 173 161 262 178	239 172 160 270 172	234 166 154 270 159	220 164 148 271 161	216 7 155 133 263 7 155	7 207 7 142 118 7 263 130	v v
Manufactures	Fuels† do Anthracite† do Bituminous coal† do Crude petroleum do	150 120 156 151	151 125 163 149	150 124 160 149	140 123 116 150	141 121 130 147	151 118 173 146	150 107 162 150	153 113 163 153	144 102 127 155	156 104 165 157	153 110 147 159	7 144 93 117 7 160	p p p
Durable manufactures. do 208 212 214 214 211 221 222 225 222 218 729 7207 Lumber and products. do 135 137 136 142 141 142 147 147 144 742 742 7133 Lumber. do 128 129 127 135 132 131 137 138 135 7134 7133 121 Nonferrous metals. do 129 127 184 192 197 202 206 200 186 187 179 7172 Smelting and refining* do 159 161 168 175 181 184 190 195 203 198 188 181 Stone, clay, and glass products. do 197 204 200 202 216 219 219 218 211 200 207 7185 Cement. do 159 162 156 162 177 182 203 192 175 141 171 164 Clay products* do 150 150 149 150 152 168 164 165 164 162 166 164 162 165 161 Glass containers. do 251 265 250 251 265 278 263 269 263 251 257 7235 Nondurable manufactures do 174 227 206 213 234 241 223 208 189 189 164 164 Chemicals. do 174 227 206 213 234 241 223 208 189 162 159 164 Chemicals. do 174 227 206 213 234 241 223 208 189 162 159 164 Chemicals. do 164 165 168 173 174 176 176 176 176 175 172 170 168 164 Chemicals. do 164 165 168 173 174 176 176 176 175 172 170 168 164 Chemicals. do 174 227 206 213 234 241 223 208 189 162 159 164 Chemicals. do 164 165 168 173 174 176 176 176 175 172 170 168 164 Chemicals. do 164 165 168 173 174 176 176 176 175 172 170 168 164 Chemicals. do 164 165 168 173 174 176 176 176 175 172 170 168 164 Chemicals. do 164 165 168 173 174 176 176 176 175 172 170 168 164 Chemicals. do 174 227 206 213 234 241 223 208 189 162 159 164 164 Chemicals. do 174 227 206 213 234 241 223 208 189 162 159 164 164 164 165 164 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165	djusted, combined index†dodo	178	180	182	183	182	189	189	190	187	185	184	- 176	p
Printing and publishing do 129 128 132 130 138 138 140 142 141 142 146 7 139 Textiles and products do 163 168 169 174 164 172 173 172 166 164 7 155 7 142	Durable manufactures	208 135 126 159 150 197 150 251 164 174 237 120 101 147 138 155 147 142 2182	212 137 129 172 161 204 162 150 265 265 227 235 119 101 136 ** 143 38 143 144 ** 181	214 126 127 184 168 200 156 149 250 250 268 203 117 97 146 115 167 117 152 146 179	214 142 135 192 175 202 162 150 251 173 213 243 121 110 156 P 146 163 160 153 147 P 177	211 141 132 197 181 177 152 265 174 234 249 115 110 162 p 147 151 170 150 146 p 178	221 142 131 202 184 219 182 168 278 176 241 113 161 113 161 161 175 176 176 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180	222 147 137 206 190 219 203 164 263 276 223 251 120 118 156 149 159 137 157 151 151	225 147 138 200 195 218 192 165 269 175 208 251 122 157 *** 153 149 151 159 154 *** 185	222 144 135 196 203 211 175 164 263 172 189 251 116 119 158 *** 154 150 145 150 145 150 179	218 7 142 7 134 187 198 200 141 162 251 170 162 253 113 119 155 7 152 151 138 161 155 7 184	r 219 r 142 r 133 179 188 207 171 165 257 168 159 250 107 r 114 154 p 155 132 160 155 p 191	7 207 7 133 121 1722 181 1955 164 7 161 1 2355 1 164 1 164 7 251 7 100 1 104 7 155 9 157 7 156 7 140 7 199	p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p
Minerals do 144 146 145 136 137 146 148 143 151 148 7141	Printing and publishing do Textiles and products do Tobacco products do	163 155	168 157	169 173	174 169	164 148	172 158	173 168	172 158	166 160	164 142	7 155 159	7 142 156	

*Revised. *Preliminary. ‡Index is in process of revision.

*New series. Data beginning 1939 for the new series under industrial production are shown on pp. 18 and 19 of the December 1943 Survey. For a description of the indexes of the volume of farm marketings and data for 1929-42, see pp. 23-32 of the April 1943 Survey; indexes since 1942 are from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

†Revised series. For revisions for the indicated unadjusted indexes and all seasonally adjusted indexes for the industrial production series, see pp. 18-20 of December 1943 Survey; seasonal adjustment factors for a number of industries were fixed at 100 beginning various months during 1929-42; data for these industries are shown only in the unadjusted series. Revisions for January 1945-May 1946 for the indexes of cash income from farm marketings are available on request; see note in September 1947 Survey, p. 8-1, regarding earlier data.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946						19	47		,	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August
	GENI	ERAL I	BUSIN	ESS I	NDICA	TORS	—Cont	inued					
MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS, SHIPMENTS, AND INVENTORIES													
New orders, index, total† _avg. month 1939=100. Durable goods industries	211 232 250 250 260 198 222 233 8 212 257 241 457 230 215 206 253 198 282 282 282 282 213 215 206 215 216 216 216 217 217 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218	228 254 281 173 212 240 259 216 229 276 531 247 227 223 244 229 209 311 207 218 190 206 258 134 163 163 163 174 184 184 184 184 184 184 188 188	228 248 267 318 173 215 244 262 217 228 287 289 506 263 231 224 248 248 225 257 27 217 221 197 211 263 137 739 144 184 180 195 183 132 212 174 200 19, 533	233 224 274 314 186 221 287 278 237 315 319 503 270 260 260 260 260 221 242 242 242 242 242 240 200 215 259 137 147 187 187 187 187 187 188 199 107 188 199 107 107 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 11	241 271 294 294 204 223 226 292 255 232 346 340 561 271 266 248 232 352 219 251 204 220 256 138 190 166 138 190 166 174 208 209 209 209 209 209 209 209 209	240 270 295 308 215 222 274 292 246 326 335 572 283 260 264 291 255 224 290 226 269 140 291 291 213 254 209 209 213 213 213 214 215 216 217 217 218 218 218 219 219 219 219 219 219 219 219 219 219	254 295 327 344 224 229 290 311 267 256 364 366 567 290 275 277 309 277 315 228 267 213 228 267 213 232 244 142 203 159 197 204 203 204 203 204 203 204 203 204 203 204 203 204 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203	249 288 319 336 217 226 288 312 268 263 364 366 547 290 272 278 301 268 236 322 222 263 217 238 143 316 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184	241 279 308 316 219 219 228 320 266 367 366 371 597 300 265 278 282 276 244 311 209 265 222 244 310 145 159 265 276 276 276 277 276 276 276 276 276 276	235 273 294 209 222 228 313 313 265 368 365 600 286 265 282 273 253 251 300 263 251 314 150 228 172 204 228 199 172 204 228 199 222 238 258 258 258 265 265 286 265 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287	245 7271 7304 7315 7202 7230 7230 7230 7245 7245 7245 7265 7298 7277 7263 7301 7216 7265 7288 7277 7263 7301 7216 7216 7216 7216 7216 7216 7216 721	, 230 , 259 , 271 , 327 , 193 , 212 , 221 , 284 , 251 , 239 , 250 , 250 , 252 , 251 , 252 , 252 , 252 , 253 , 255 , 255 , 255 , 255 , 255 , 263 , 256 , 263 , 259 , 250 , 263 , 259 , 259 , 263 , 259 , 263 , 259 , 259	231 262 292 304 199 212 280 298 252 270 354 285 528 287 270 271 231 259 327 163 344 188 988 988 170 207 222 210 221 221 222 210 221 222 223 223 223 224 235 247 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 25
			BUSIN	ESS F	OPUL	ATION	·				<u></u>		
OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER*									!				
Operating businesses, total, end of quarter thousands Contract construction do Manufacturing do Retail trade do Wholesale trade do Service industries do All other do New businesses, quarterly do Discontinued businesses, quarterly do Business transfers, quarterly do INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES Grand total number	92	3, 595. 3 241. 9 298. 8 1, 661. 8 165. 7 681. 9 545. 1 146. 8 46. 3 108. 3	123	104	305. 1 1, 694. 3 168. 8 695. 4 547. 9 112. 3 49. 8 88. 5	202		p 173. 3 p 709. 7 p 553. 3 p 122. 0 p 53. 2 p 126. 8	277	378	283	299	287
Commercial service do.	12 12 37 26 5 3,799 459 516 2,113 297 414	11 17 32 28 8 4,877 311 1,368 2,510 367 321	11 144 60 21 17 6, 400 147 500 4, 975 352 426	13 9 38 36 8 12, 511 3, 202 136 8, 492 392 289	14 18 58 35 16 17, 105 801 266 7, 217 1, 025 7, 796	17 15 67 76 27 15, 193 582 575 11, 020 1, 674 1, 342	22 20 92 70 34 12, 976 651 766 7, 654 1, 396 2, 509	21 13 108 88 24 15, 251 758 341 11, 336 1, 169 1, 647	23 16 117 84 37 16,080 1,015 247 11,822 1,503 1,493	33 20 155 119 51 17, 326 739 321 10, 971 3, 037 2, 258	21 23 95 108 36 18, 982 610 664 14, 220 1, 614 1, 874	30 17 107 105 40 37, 137 19, 863 384 12, 466 2, 280 2, 144	23 19 99 102 44 14,903 655 176 10,426 1,668 1,978
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS													
New incorporations (4 states)number	3, 550	3, 399	3, 771	3,068	3, 561	4, 202	3,018	3, 299	2, 996	2, 870	2, 893	2, 595	2, 494

^{*}Revised. * Preliminary.

*New series. For estimated value of manufacturers' inventories for 1938-42, see p. 7 of the June 1942 Survey and p. S. 2 of the May 1943 issue. For data through 1944 for the series on operating businesses and business turnover, see pp. 21-23 of the May 1946 Survey and p. 10 of the May 1944 issue.
†Revised series. See notes marked "†" on pp. S-2 and S-3 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to revised data for manufacturers' orders, shipments and inventories.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found			1946	1			l		194	17			1
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August
			COM	MODIT	ry Pr	ICES							
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS													
Prices received, all farm products† 1909-14=100. Crops do Food grain do Feed grain and hay do Tobacco do Cotton do Fruit do Truck crops do Oil-bearing crops do Livestock and products do Meat animals do Dairy products do Poultry and eggs do	249 233 203 225 388 271 203 162 242 263 294 257 199	243 236 207 221 396 285 210 154 236 250 249 271 221	273 244 218 222 410 304 208 151 255 299 318 300 257	263 230 220 187 399 236 186 207 342 294 313 307 230	264 232 224 186 406 242 211 166 334 294 311 312 226	260 236 223 184 399 240 196 238 336 281 306 292	262 245 235 185 390 246 203 275 334 278 319 270 192	280 266 283 212 390 257 215 299 360 292 345 269 199	276 269 277 223 387 260 223 295 358 282 282 331 257 204	272 268 276 218 390 270 222 286 326 275 327 241 203	271 262 253 240 390 275 228 215 318 278 338 233 205	276 263 251 253 390 289 215 189 314 343 244 220	276 255 246 270 383 267 177 211 308 295 349 258 224
Prices paid:* All commodities	214 221 204 204 123	210 217 • 201 200 122	218 231 202 207 132	224 239 204 212 124	225 239 207 213 124	227 242 207 215 121	234 248 215 221 119	240 252 224 227 123	243 255 227 230 120	242 254 226 229 119	244 252 233 231 117	244 252 234 231 119	249 256 239 235 117
All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index) 1935-39=100.	159.8	164. 3	167, 2	171.5	172. 7	172. 7	172.7	177. 2	177. 2	177. 1	178. 7	179. 7	
Coal (U. S. Department of Labor indexes): Anthracite 1923-25=100 Bituminous do Consumers' price index (U. S. Department of Labor):	118. 0 114. 4	119.8 116.2	119. 6 116. 4	119. 6 116. 5	119. 6 117. 6	121. 6 121. 9	121. 6 122. 2	121. 6 122. 3	121. 5 122. 5	116. 8 123. 4	116. 8 123. 6	119. 2 129. 5	p 126. 5 p 139. 2
Combined index 1935-39 = 100	144. 1 161. 2 171. 2 135. 4 180. 1 178. 3 186. 6 113. 7 91. 8 135. 0 160. 0 108. 7 129. 8	145. 9 165. 9 174. 1 137. 3 186. 6 176. 4 188. 5 114. 4 91. 7 136. 5 165. 6 108. 8 129. 9	148. 6 168. 1 180. 0 138. 5 202. 4 176. 5 190. 7 114. 4 91. 6 136. 6 168. 5	152. 2 171. 0 187. 7 140. 6 198. 5 184. 5 203. 6 114. 8 91. 8 137. 2 171. 0	153, 3 176, 5 185, 9 141, 7 200, 9 185, 0 197, 8 115, 5 92, 0 138, 3 177, 1	153. 3 179. 0 183. 8 143. 4 190. 1 187. 9 199. 0 117. 3 91. 9 142. 1 179. 1 108. 8 137. 1	153. 2 181. 5 182. 3 144. 1 183. 2 191. 7 196. 7 117. 5 92. 2 142. 3 180. 8 108. 9 137. 4	156, 3 184, 3 189, 5 148, 1 187, 5 199, 6 207, 6 117, 6 92, 2 142, 5 182, 3 109, 0 138, 2	156. 2 184. 9 188. 0 153. 4 178. 9 200. 4 202. 6 118. 4 92. 5 143. 8 182. 5 109. 0 139. 2	156. 0 185. 0 187. 6 154. 2 171. 5 207. 0 203. 9 117. 7 92. 4 142. 4 181. 9 109. 2 139. 0	157. 1 185. 7 190. 5 154. 6 171. 5 205. 0 216. 9 117. 7 91. 7 143. 0 182. 6 109. 2	158. 4 184. 7 193. 1 155. 0 178. 8 202. 0 220. 2 119. 5 91. 7 146. 6 184. 3 110. 0 139. 5	
WHOLESALE PRICES							i i						
U. S. Department of Labor indexes: Combined index (889 series) 3°	129. 1 123. 9 145. 7 111. 9 161. 0 169. 0 177. 6 121. 9 149. 0 124. 7 161. 8 120. 4 198. 1	124. 0 117. 2 141. 4 115. 0 154. 3 170. 6 150. 4 117. 2 131. 9 127. 4 169. 1 115. 5 131. 3	134. 1 129. 6 148. 7 118. 2 165. 3 174. 2 174. 6 127. 1 157. 9 128. 5 185. 5 191. 4	139. 7 134. 7 153. 4 129. 1 169. 8 165. 4 197. 4 132. 9 165. 4 136. 1 182. 9 139. 5 202. 8	140. 9 135. 7 153. 2 136. 2 168. 1 163. 0 194. 7 134. 8 160. 1 139. 5 180. 0 134. 5 188. 2	141. 5 136. 7 152. 1 138. 8 165. 0 162. 6 189. 6 136. 1 156. 2 139. 9 104. 6 131. 6	144. 5 139. 7 154. 9 142. 1 170. 4 171. 1 201. 5 138. 6 162. 0 141. 3 161. 8 134. 2 199. 5	149. 5 143. 3 163. 2 145. 9 182. 6 203. 3 216. 0 142. 1 167. 6 157. 6 141. 5 207. 3	147. 7 141. 9 160. 1 144. 5 177. 0 199. 8 199. 2 141. 0 162. 4 154. 1 148. 8 142. 2 196. 7	147. 1 141. 7 158. 6 144. 9 175. 7 202. 4 198. 7 140. 6 159. 8 151. 7 138. 8 144. 3 203. 0	148. 0 * 141. 7 160. 2 145. 9 177. 9 206. 0 200. 9 * 140. 7 161. 8 149. 2 140. 9 145. 2 208. 6	150.8 7 144.0 7 165.3 147.0 181.4 202.3 7 209.9 143.6 167.1 154.7 152.8 139.7 217.9	153. 6 147. 6 167. 6 149. 5 181. 7 208. 8 215. 9 147. 2 172. 3 164. 3 133. 6 234. 6
Commodities other than farm products and foods of 1926=100 Building materials do Brick and tile do Cement do Chemicals and allied products do Chemicals and allied products do Chemicals do Chemicals do Chemicals do Chemicals do Chemicals do Cementalizer materials do Fertilizer materials do Fertilizer materials do Gentilizer materials do Fuel and lighting materials do Electricity do Electricity do Electricity do Cas do Fuel and lighting materials do Electricity do Electricity do Electricity do Electricity do Electricity do Cas do Furniture do Mousefurnishing goods do Furniture do Metals and metal products do Electricity do	111. 6 132. 7 126. 0 105. 8 177. 6 113. 9 98. 4 110. 1 94. 4 63. 9 79. 5 72. 8 138. 9 155. 8 133. 3 140. 1 112. 6 118. 5 114. 0 113. 3 101. 4	112. 2 133. 8 127. 7 106. 5 178. 2 116. 7 98. 6 110. 3 90. 2 103. 3 64. 7 80. 6 73. 0 141. 6 151. 5 144. 8 113. 6 119. 4 107. 5 114. 2 113. 6 114. 2 114. 5 114. 2 114. 5 114. 2 114. 5 114. 2 114. 5 114. 5	115.8 134.8 127.8 106.5 178.9 199.9 98.8 111.5 91.9 64.1 153.0 145.2 145.3 121.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3	120. 7 145. 5 129. 1 107. 0 192. 1 151. 3 118. 9 106. 9 152. 8 96. 3 191. 0 94. 5 65. 2 84. 4 172. 2 178. 1 162. 9 118. 2 124. 4 111. 8 130. 2 118. 4 111. 8 130. 7 118. 4	124. 7 157. 8 130. 0 106. 9 227. 2 155. 4 125. 7 111. 8 95. 1 203. 0 96. 1 65. 8 83. 1 75. 8 176. 7 216. 5 185. 0 169. 9 120. 2 120. 3 113. 9 134. 7 117. 4 129. 3 114. 9	127. 6 169. 7 132. 2 108. 3 249. 9 171. 2 128. 1 122. 7 181. 7 99. 9 210. 6 97. 7 64. 9 80. 8 76. 5 175. 1 198. 5 175. 1 128. 4 118. 2 128. 1 128. 1	128, 5 174, 5 174, 3 109, 9 263, 6 173, 9 129, 3 113, 8 182, 5 99, 2 214, 3 97, 9 65, 7 84, 3 171, 1 171, 5 124, 6 129, 6 119, 5 137, 9 125, 0 131, 3 117, 1	131. 1 172. 3 169. 3 169. 3 176. 1 132. 2 114. 5 100. 7 64. 3 84. 9 81. 7 171. 5 183. 7 171. 5 125. 8 131. 4 120. 0 139. 9 126. 9 139. 0	131.8 178.8 134.5 177.5 177.5 177.5 133.2 119.5 181.0 101.2 220.1 103.4 64.3 84.0 86.3 166.4 178.1 127.4 120.0 140.3 127.6 141.0 141.0	131. 9 177. 0 134. 5 114. 0 269. 4 169. 2 127. 1 118. 7 173. 6 102. 5 179. 9 103. 3 64. 1 85. 0 86. 8 170. 8 176. 3 172. 2 128. 8 136. 9 120. 3 141. 4 123. 6 143. 9 120. 0	7 131. 4 7 174. 4 134. 7 114. 3 266. 1 159. 6 120. 2 118. 7 156. 1 101. 8 139. 2 103. 9 64. 4 85. 8 87. 5 173. 2 187. 1 178. 9 172. 6 129. 2 120. 9 142. 6 131. 4 142. 9 119. 1	7 133. 4 7 175. 7 143. 3 114. 9 269. 0 7 156. 1 118. 9 137. 4 103. 5 134. 8 1708. 9 187. 4 203. 5 187. 4 173. 2 129. 8 138. 1 121. 1 143. 3 143. 3 143. 4 143. 3 143. 4 143. 3 143. 4 143. 3 144. 4 145. 4 14	190. 174. 129. 138. 120. 148. 139.

^{*}Revised. *Preliminary. § Formerly designated "cost of living" index.

Grurrent prices of motor vehicles were introduced into the calculations beginning October 1946; April 1942 prices were carried forward in earlier computations; see previous issue of the Survey for explanation and for October 1946-July 1947 indexes using April 1942 prices; August 1947 indexes using April 1942 prices are as follows: All commodities, 151.3; manufactured products, 144.6; commodities other than farm products, 144.5; commodities other than farm products, 132.7.

Price samples were inadequate for September and October 1946 and latest prices were carried forward in some cases; November index reflects full price change from August.

Pata for 1947 are estimated based on a survey of rents in 5 cities in January and 6 in February-July; rents were not surveyed in the last quarter of 1946.

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 "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 September 15, 1947, are as follows: Total, 286; crops, 254; food grain, 278; feed grain and hay, 297; tobacco, 352; cotton, 252; fruit, 181; truck crops, 179; oil-bearing crops, 311; livestock and products, 315; meat animals, 367; dairy, 282; poultry and eggs, 246. For revised data for 1941-43 for the indicated series on wholesale prices, see p. 23 of the November 1945 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946						19	47			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August
		СОМ	MODI	TY PR	ICES-	-Conti	nued						
WHOLESALE PRICES—Continued													
U. S. Department of Labor indexes—Continued Commodities other than farm, etc—Con. Textile products. 1926=100. Clothing. do. Cotton goods. do. Hosiery and underwear. do. Rayon. do. Silk do. Woolen and worsted goods. do. Miscellaneous. do. Automobile tires and tubes. do. Paper and pulp do. Wholesale prices, actual. (See respective commodities.)	124. 0 122. 8 160. 0 87. 7 30. 2 134. 8 112. 8 102. 0 73. 0 119. 6	125. 7 122. 9 166. 6 88. 7 30. 2 126. 5 113. 9 102. 1 73. 0 121. 9	128. 6 125. 5 172. 9 88. 8 30. 2 125. 7 116. 6 104. 0 73. 0 124. 6	131. 6 127. 9 174. 7 89. 3 32. 0 115. 0 117. 7 106. 5 73. 0 127. 7	134. 7 129. 8 181. 6 96. 9 33. 8 103. 2 119. 0 108. 9 73. 0 136. 4	136.6 132.4 184.6 99.3 33.8 101.2 120.8 110.3 73.0	138.0 132.7 193.7 100.0 37.0 80.2 121.9 110.9 73.0 143.4	139.6 133.0 196.6 100.8 37.0 73.2 127.5 115.3 73.0 145.1	139. 2 133. 0 194. 7 100. 8 37. 0 69. 4 129. 1 115. 7 73. 0 152. 5	138. 9 133. 9 193. 0 100. 8 37. 0 67. 9 129. 2 7 116. 1 7 73. 0 154. 3	138.9 133.9 193.8 100.8 37.0 68.4 129.2 112.7 62.5 154.2	139. 5 134. 3 195. 9 100. 4 37. 0 68. 2 130. 1 113. 0 60. 8 157. 2	140. 8 134. 3 199. 2 99. 9 37. 0 68. 2 133. 3 112. 7 60. 8 157. 6
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR													
As measured by— Wholesale prices	62. 3 69. 4 58. 3 42. 8	64. 8 68. 5 57. 3 43. 8	60. 0 67. 3 55. 5 39. 0	57. 6 65. 7 53. 2 40. 4	57. 1 65. 2 53. 7 40. 3	56. 9 65. 2 54. 3 41. 0	55. 7 65. 3 54. 8 40. 7	53. 8 64. 0 52. 7 38. 0	54. 5 64. 0 53. 1 38. 5	54. 7 64. 1 53. 2 39. 2	54. 4 63. 6 52. 4 39. 3	53. 3 63. 1 51. 7 38. 5	52. 4 38. 5
	(CONST	RUCT	ION A	ND RI	EAL E	STATI	E	<u>' ,</u>	<u>'</u>	•		·
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY*										Ī			
New construction, total mil. of dol. Private, total do. Residential (nonfarm) do. Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, total mil. of dol.	1,056 809 347 321	1,066 800 356 315	1, 070 788 347 318	987 745 335 308	905 711 320 296	839 666 300 275	795 634 284 260	826 648 285 247	876 662 306	955 722 342 245	7 1, 070 7 811 7 387	r 1, 161 r 876 r 429 r 259	1, 238 935 460 267
Industrial	159 60 81 247 42 18 32 7 91 64	167 50 79 266 54 16 35 9 93 68	171 40 83 282 66 20 32 9 99 65	171 20 82 242 68 17 27 7 76 54	166 10 85 194 51 16 23 5 57 47	159 10 81 173 39 12 33 5 37 52	152 10 80 161 33 12 32 3 34 50	146 20 96 178 24 12 36 3 48 58	142 30 86 214 16 15 41 4 75 67	141 40 95 233 9 15 41 3 95 73	140 50 7 120 259 6 15 42 2 117 79	139 60 7 128 7 285 7 9 19 44 2 7 128 7 85	140 75 133 303 9 24 45 2 135
CONTRACT AWARDS													
Contract awards, 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): Total projects	40, 101 679, 909 204, 817 475, 092	36, 902 619, 857 186, 882 432, 975	33, 342 573, 206 133, 806 439, 400	27, 149 503, 745 130, 329 373, 416	25, 536 457, 278 108, 920 348, 358	27, 619 571, 628 166, 672 404, 956	24, 321 442, 197 95, 770 346, 427	32, 268 596, 755 143, 316 453, 439	29, 957 602, 338 177, 272 425, 066	27, 769 674, 657 233, 873 440, 784	24, 044 605, 070 226, 471 378, 599	28, 734 660, 254 202, 571 457, 683	31, 885 823, 216 217, 811 605, 405
Projectsnumber_ Floor areathous, of sq. ft Valuationthous, of dol. Residential buildings:	4, 108 33, 080 211, 530	3, 648 25, 929 169, 627	3, 696 33, 932 225, 355	3, 609 23, 708 160, 871	2, 857 19, 656 148, 014	3,096 25,700 200,312	3, 006 21, 488 143, 258	3, 670 22, 242 191, 903	3, 905 26, 034 184, 317	4, 554 30, 238 235, 899	4, 355 27, 561 209, 942	4, 912 32, 123 253, 512	4, 915 41, 682 290, 807
Projects number. Floor area thous, of sq. ft. Valuation thous, of dol. Public works:	33, 727 45, 145 284, 025	31, 458 47, 121 293, 831	28, 128 36, 910 235, 068	22, 251 33, 530 221, 113	21, 704 29, 975 193, 365	23, 593 39, 279 257, 419	20, 440 32, 469 208, 391	27, 414 42, 991 282, 881	24, 284 39, 006 256, 668	21, 255 42, 672 254, 085	17, 604 29, 213 209, 458	21, 568 36, 774 240, 885	24, 789 47, 805 308, 937
Projectsnumber	2, 008 153, 456	1, 557 107, 941	1, 271 75, 535	1, 018 82, 626	$\begin{array}{c} 746 \\ 62,652 \end{array}$	681 80, 721	665 59, 806	918 77, 926	1, 509 123, 249	1, 607 119, 713	1, 744 142, 495	1, 910 127, 454	1, 761 137, 471
Projectsnumber	258 30, 898	239 48, 458	$\frac{247}{37,248}$	271 39, 135	229 53, 247	249 33, 176	210 30, 742	266 44, 045	259 38, 104	353 64, 960	341 43, 175	344 38, 403	420 86, 001
Total, unadjusted	164 155 158 157	152 147 151 147	138 136 145 140	125 118 139 122	125 122 154 143	120 119 146 144	131 135 151 152	133 135 132 129	152 144 133 123	153 130 127 110	158 127 136 116	r 170 r 138 r 155 r 136	p 178 p 149 p 170 p 150
Contract awards (E. N. R.) \(\) thous. of dol. Highway concrete pavement contract awards; \(\) Total thous. of sq. yd. Airports do. Roads do. Streets and allevs do.	541, 325 3, 731 66 2, 055 1, 609	373, 056 3, 382 490 1, 678 1, 214	488, 457 3, 182 104 1, 957	275, 825 3, 239 138 1, 970 1, 130	352, 855 2, 306 55 1, 661 590	430, 970 1, 343 26 606 711	356, 491 1, 463 1, 081 282	400, 415 2, 438 52 1, 578 808	454, 471 5, 280 513 3, 167	514, 343 3, 828 35 2, 607	517, 175 4, 228 212 2, 456	524, 238 5, 011 169 2, 452	3, 285 79 1, 468
PERMIT VALUATIONS AND DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED	1,003	1,214	1, 121	1,100	000	***	202	000	1,600	1, 186	1,560	2, 390	1,737
Estimated number of new nonfarm dwelling units scheduled to be started (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Total nonfarm* number. Urban, total† do. Privately financed, total do. 1-family dwellings do. 2-family dwellings do. Multifamily dwellings do. Publicly financed, total do. Publicly financed, total do.	81, 800 55, 407 38, 660 32, 921 1, 943 3, 796 16, 747	65, 500 42, 775 35, 044 29, 335 2, 050 3, 659 7, 731	60, 200 37, 401 36, 067 29, 576 1, 899 4, 592 1, 334	46, 600 28, 661 28, 539 23, 747 1, 594 3, 198	35, 200 21, 369 21, 369 17, 469 977 2, 923 0	41,000 25,383 24,299 20,537 1,496 2,266 1,084	44, 400 27, 074 27, 074 22, 156 1, 615 3, 303	61, 600 37, 649 37, 158 30, 615 2, 448 4, 095 491	73, 500 42, 862 42, 534 35, 214 3, 142 4, 178 328	74, 500 41, 138 41, 138 33, 670 3, 085 4, 383	83, 400 46, 999 45, 994 34, 627 3, 478 7, 889 1, 005	47, 103 47, 067 36, 913 3, 033 7, 121	_

^{*} Revised. * Preliminary.

§ Data for August and October 1946 and January, May, and July, 1947 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

‡ Based on weekly data combined into 4- and 5-week periods except that a week falling in December and January is prorated; see note in February 1947 Survey.

* 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 1939-45 and annual estimates for 1915-46 are shown on pp. 23 and 24 of the July 1947 Survey.

† 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. 8-6 should be considered volume of construction for which permits were issued or contracts awarded rather than volume started (see note in July 1947 Survey.) Survey.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946						19	47			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	Augı
	CONST	TRUCT	TON A	ND R	EAL E	STATI	E—Con	tinued	<u> </u>				
PERMIT VALUATIONS, ETC.—Continued										:			
ndexes of building construction, based on building permits (U. S. Dept. of Labor):‡			I										
Number of new dwelling units provided 1935–39=100	317. 6	248.3	215. 7	165. 3	123. 2	146. 4	156. 1	217. 1	247. 2	237. 2	271.0	r 271.9	29
Permit valuation: Total building constructiondo New residential buildingsdo	235. 4	194. 6 288. 0	191.4	153. 2 222. 5	129. 4	151.8	158.3	218.5	251.6	244. 2 338. 5	278. 2 387. 7	r 306. 1 r 405. 4	3:
New nonresidential buildingsdo Additions, alterations, and repairsdo	378. 7 119. 4 215. 9	115. 9 188. 4	286. 2 108. 4 192. 9	99. 2 137. 3	162. 0 97. 0 140. 0	196. 7 107. 7 164. 8	207. 6 111. 5 168. 9	308. 8 141. 8 214. 1	359. 1 159. 4 248. 7	163. 5 241. 4	180. 9 284. 2	* 217. 8 * 311. 5	$\begin{vmatrix} 4\\2\\2 \end{vmatrix}$
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES	210.0	100. 4	102. 0	107.0	110.0	101.0	190.0	214.1	210.7	211.4	201.2	011.0	-
berthaw (industrial building)1914=100		287			300	~		304		300			
merican Appraisal Co.: Average, 30 cities1913=100	335	342	347	352	371	381	390	404	414	419	427	437	
Atlanta do	360 341	367 347	372 353 320	377 356 323	399 375 343	410 390 353	419 463 364	434 420 379	444 427 390	448 432 39 2	448 438 396	458 442 409	
San Franciscodost. Louisdodost. Louisdodo	313 323	317 332	337	323 344	367	375	383	379 396	403	405	421	430	
H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.:	263	267	267	270	r 276	277	280	282	286	290	294	295	
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings:								i					
Atlanta U. S. average 1926-29=100 New York do	142. 6 181. 5	143. 0 181. 9	144. 0 182. 3	144. 9 183. 4	145. 7 183. 9	148. 8 194. 7	153. 4 196. 2	154. 4 204. 7	155, 1 205, 6	155, 4 205, 9	160. 3 211. 2	162. 4 215. 5	
San Franciscodododo	164. 0 164. 9	164. 3 165. 3	164. 8 165. 8	165. 9 167. 2	167.3 168.5	172. 4 173. 9	174. 2 175. 8	177. 8 178. 0	178. 1 178. 3	178. 4 182. 8	186. 6 187. 8	188. 9 189. 9	
Commercial and factory buildings: Brick and concrete:	144.4	144.77	146.0	146 6	147. 1	149. 9	152.0	153, 5	154, 1	154.3	159. 6	161, 2	
Atlanta do New York do San Francisco do do	144. 4 184. 5 167. 0	144.7 184.8 167.2	146. 0 185. 1 167. 6	185. 9 168. 4	186. 2 169. 4	193. 5 174. 6	194. 4 175. 7	205. 9 180. 4	206. 8 180. 6	207. 0 180. 8	212. 5 190. 6	214. 9 192. 4	
St. Louisdodo	166. 7	167. 0	167. 2	168. 3	169. 3	175. 2	176. 4	179. 0	179. 2	185. 4	187.8	189. 4	
Atlanta do New York do	141. 8 179. 5	142. 2 179. 9	142. 7 180. 3	143. 9 182. 3	145, 8 183, 0	148. 8 191. 1	153. 1 192. 9	153. 5 202. 4	154, 2 203, 4	154. 4 203. 6	158. 8 206. 6	161. 4 209. 4	
San Francisco do St. Louis do	168. 0 164. 3	168. 2 164. 7	168. 6 164. 9	169. 8 166. 5	172, 5 169, 5	176. 1 172. 8	178, 4 175, 3	180. 7 176. 9	180. 9 177. 1	181. 1 182. 1	188.0 187.5	190. 8 190. 1	
Residences: Brick:	154.5	155.0	150.0	150.0	161.0	105.0	170 7	170.0	100.0	100.4	104.0	107.4	
Atlanta do	154. 5 187. 1 165. 8	155, 6 188, 0 166, 0	156. 2 188. 9 166. 4	159, 2 192, 6 169, 6	161. 9 195. 4 173. 2	165, 8 204, 7 177, 0	178. 7 211. 2 185. 6	179. 2 217. 6 188. 6	180. 2 219. 1 188. 8	180. 4 219. 3 189. 0	184. 0 223. 4 195. 1	185. 4 225. 5 196. 7	
San Francisco do do St. Louis do do Frame:	173. 7	174.6	174. 9	178. 9	183. 4	187. 6	196. 9	199. 1	199. 3	202. 2	205. 6	207. 0	
Atlantado New Yorkdo	155, 4 187, 4	156. 5 188. 5	157. 0 189. 7	160. 8 194. 4	164. 2 198. 0	166. 8 208. 9	182. 9 217. 2	183. 3 220. 8	183. 9 221. 6	184. 1 221. 8	187. 9 225. 0	189. 3 227. 1	
San Franciscododododo	162. 9 174. 0	163. 1 175. 1	163. 5 175. 4	166. 8 179. 8	170. 8 183. 8	173. 9 187. 0	184. 9 198. 9	187. 0 200. 3	187. 2 200. 5	187. 4 202. 2	194. 0 207. 2	195. 6 208. 6	ŀ
ngineering News-Record: Building*1913=100	272.4	273. 0	274.0	278.8	289. 1	297. 7	298.8	300.8	299. 6	303.1	304. 9	313. 0	
Construction (all types)dododododododo_	360. 2	360. 9	362. 5	368.1	381. 7	390.8	392.0	396. 1	396. 5	403. 3	406. 5	415. 0	
Standard 6-room frame house:† Combined index	149.8 146.1	151, 8 148, 0	154. 0 150. 3	156. 7 153. 6	159. 8 158. 6	167. 0 168. 2	173. 8 177. 6	179. 6 185. 6	182. 5 188. 8	183. 7 189. 1	184.8 189.0	185. 1 188. 5	
Labor do	157. 2	159. 3	161.6	163. 1	164.8	166.8	168. 6	170. 2	172. 4	175. 5	179, 2	181. 0	
REAL ESTATE ed. Hous. Admn., home mortgage insurance:													
Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative) mils. of dol	6,789	6,818	6,855	6,885	6, 921	6, 959	6, 995	7,036	7,087	7, 147	7, 217	7, 295	
timated total nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and under)*thous. of dol	999, 221	928, 878	1,006,681	869, 489	836, 404	847, 043	770, 095	858,675	941, 020	965, 733	947, 357	994, 787	98
timated new mortgage loans by all savings and loan associations, totalthous. of dol Classified according to purpose:	324, 459	309, 791	326, 199	271, 476	253, 701	250,016	241, 263	288, 221	313, 636	335, 074	323, 368	353, 105	35
Mortgage loans on homes: Constructiondodo	59, 377	55, 354	60, 931	51, 187	50, 233	51, 145	52, 723	61, 543	70, 214	78,612	69, 700	85, 867	8
Home purchasedododo	211,804 22,032	198, 812 21, 546	207, 139 24, 376	170, 162 21, 625	151, 848 22, 116	145, 253 22, 599	133, 399 22, 529	161, 694 25, 916	176, 395 26, 149	186, 148 28, 383	184, 626 28, 948	194, 057 28, 936	20
Repairs and reconditioningdo Loans for all other purposesdo	8, 481 22, 765	8, 027 26, 022	9, 061 24, 692	7, 034 21, 468	6, 040 23, 464	6, 795 24, 204	7, 091 25, 521	9, 665 29, 403	10, 788 30, 090	11, 558 30, 373	11, 963 28, 131	13, 410 30, 835	$\frac{1}{2}$
pans outstanding of agencies under the Home Loan Bank Board:					i								
Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutionsmils. of dol Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of	214	235	253	258	293	251	242	236	245	257	289	292	
loans outstandingmils. of dol preclosures, nonfarm, index, adjusted	699	682	665	651	636	621	609	596	582	570	557	544	
ire losses thous of dol.	6.8 40,019	7. 0 40, 256	7. 4 40, 108	9. 7 44, 706	8.6 58,094	8. 6 57, 180	8. 5 64, 247	9. 3 72, 435	7. 8 68, 029	8. 0 56, 545	8.7 50,840	49, 357	5
			DO	 MEST	C TR	ADE	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	(1
ADVERTISING	1	<u> </u>	1	1				1					ī
dvertising indexes, adjusted:					225	200			^			225	
Printers' Ink, combined index 1935-39=100. Farm papers do	217 204	237 236	252 239	273 265	269 243	236 278 271	245 281	263 288	278 303	281 320	284 331	263 283	
Magazines do	253 163	295 158	304 158	311 154	303 158	172	287 193	323 210	333 222	340 229	342 233	298 215	
Outdoor do	239 281	202 296	238 297	205 302	201 306	183 289	213 289	217 292	272 294	295 287	287 289	303 285	

‡Revisions for January 1940-December 1945 are available on request; see also latter part of note marked "†" on p. 8-5.

*New series. For a description of the series of the series on nonfarm mortgages recorded and data for January 1939 to September 1942 see p. 8-5 of the November 1942 Survey. See note in the February 1947 Survey regarding the Engineering News-Record index of building costs; data beginning 1913 will be shown later.

†Revised series. Revisions for the index of nonfarm foreclosures for 1940-41 are shown on p. 8-6 of the May 1943 Survey. Indexes of advertising from Printers' Ink have been completely revised and all series are now based on dollar costs; data beginning 1935 and a description of the indexes will be published later. The indexes of cost of the standard 6-room frame house are biographic for FRASER

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946						194	17			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August
	<u> </u>	DO	MEST	IC TRA	ADE—	Contin	ued	<u>'</u>					<u>. </u>
ADVERTISING—Continued										1			
Tide advertising index, adjusted*1935-39=100 Radio advertising:	207. 6	202. 0	189. 1	195.6	189. 9	205. 7	201.0	194. 2	197. 1	196. 2	202. 9	218.3	225. 9
Cost of facilities, totalthous. of dol Automobiles and accessoriesdo	14, 011 559	15, 133 666	$16,741 \\ 622$	16, 338 654	16, 800 731	16, 548 670	15, 102 629	16, 728 740	15, 548 595	16, 009 573	* 14, 994 505	14, 227 441	14, 470 481
Clothing do	95 332	80 266	84 254	105 268	112 252	100 273	99 224	123 249	98 284	111 301	100 275	130 314	187 278
Financial do Foods, food beverages, confections do Gasoline and oil do Housefurnishings, etc do	350 3,544	356 3, 927	364 4, 512	387 4, 396	428 4, 379	444 4, 357	458 3, 924	532 4, 344	508 4, 049	412 4, 120	r 3, 883	381 4,092	393 4, 199
Housefurnishings, etcdoSoap, cleansers, etcdodo	503 177 1, 332	536 168 1, 375	520 168 1, 575	530 159 1, 490	583 165 1, 574	546 169 1,642	507 153 1 , 55 5	541 175 1, 685	467 155 $1,729$	499 177 1, 762	499 167 1,690	432 172 1,649	439 172 1, 577
Smoking materials do Toilet goods, medical supplies do	1, 267 4, 525	1, 219 5, 004	1, 407 5, 306	1, 373 5, 123	1, 390 5, 316	1, 355 5, 148	1, 257 4, 568	1, 397 5, 007	1, 308 4, 714	1, 433 4, 744	7 1, 430 7 4, 431	1, 595 3, 888	1, 568 3, 857
An other	1, 316	1,536	1, 929	1, 855	1, 870	1, 845	1, 726	1, 934	1, 641	1, 877	1, 613	1, 132	1, 318
Cost, total do Automobiles and accessories do	27, 134 2, 186	36, 506 2, 425	39, 463 2, 503	42, 565 2, 755	36, 232 1, 499	23, 963 1, 383	32, 109 1, 576	42, 617 2, 325	40, 816 2, 262	42, 801 2, 601	40, 033 2, 772		
Clothing do Electric household equipment do Electric household	2, 936 638 478	4, 883 1, 145 695	4, 831 1, 161 629	4, 449 1, 315 745	3, 456 1, 080 608	1, 826 466 505	3, 345 740 566	5, 277 1, 169 666	4, 663 1, 288 659	4, 661 1, 541 698	3, 125 1, 376 654		l
Financial do Gasoline and oil do Gasoline and oil for	2, 907 638	3, 660 526	4, 394 715	4, 993 716	4, 172 218	3, 931 160	5, 033 250	6, 068 536	4, 926 600	5, 246 627	5, 348 683		
Gasoline and oil do Housefurnishings, etc do Soap, cleansers, etc do Office furnishing and supplies do	1, 180 476	2, 426 674	2, 772 779	2, 753 667	2, 408 455	1, 147 407	1, 641 760	2, 687 916	3, 292 1, 016	3, 530 1, 182	2, 667 1, 173		
Office furnishing and suppliesdo Smoking materialsdo Toilet goods, medical suppliesdo	554 604 4, 208	1, 053 916 5, 226	896 1, 095 6, 172	1, 025 1, 252 6, 694	992 1, 277 5, 779	369 920	551 829 5, 137	863 1, 069 6, 086	624 887 5, 924	995 860 6, 120	1,125		
All other do Linage, total thous of lines	10, 328 4, 704	12, 876 5, 308	13, 515 5, 420	15, 199 5, 213	14, 287 3, 783	3, 411 9, 438 3, 952	11, 683 4, 580	14, 956 5, 102	14, 677 4, 703	14, 740 4, 332	5, 926 14, 421 3, 413	3, 377	4, 132
Newspaper advertising: Linage, total (52 cities)	144, 288	152, 871	165, 014	164, 120	163, 257	139, 894	139, 993	167, 384	168, 445	172, 376	163, 130	145, 263	157, 980
Classified do do Display, total do	38, 643 105, 645	39, 018 113, 853	39, 628 125, 386	36, 772 127, 348	34, 404 128, 853	36, 223 103, 671	34, 588 105, 405	39, 437 127, 948	39, 580 128, 865	41, 301 131, 075	39, 341 123, 789	37, 778 107, 485	40, 625 117, 355
Automotive do Financial do General do	4, 046 1, 931 19, 378	3, 495 1, 877 22, 067	4, 480 2, 197 27, 207	4, 675 2, 025 26, 596	3, 415 1, 894 22, 388	3, 556 2, 511 19, 895	4, 097 1, 767 22, 323	5, 537 2, 157 27, 163	6, 473 2, 008 28, 100	6, 512 1, 950 28, 210	7, 014 1, 933	6, 214 2, 299	6, 107 1, 769
Retail	80, 290	86, 414	91, 502	94, 052	101, 155	77, 709	77, 218	93, 090	92, 283	94, 403	26, 011 88, 831	22, 467 76, 505	22, 881 86, 597
GOODS IN WAREHOUSES													
Space occupied in public-merchandise warehouses § percent of total	r 85.1	87. 0	87. 6	88. 2	88.8	89. 6	88.8	88. 9	88.7	89. 2	88.7	* 88.1	88.4
POSTAL BUSINESS												:	
Money orders: Domestic, issued (50 cities):											'		
Number thousands Value thous. of dol Domestic, paid (50 cities):	4, 330 101, 735	4, 167 101, 169	4, 575 107, 822	4, 253 95, 112	4, 447 93, 691	4, 477 95, 899	4, 147 90, 036	4, 863 108, 862	4, 579 97, 079	4, 280 89, 824	4, 177 87, 284	4, 334 87, 320	3, 822 81, 664
Number thousands Value thous of dol.	13, 690 192, 319	13, 125 185, 779	15, 649 219, 270	14, 042 193, 807	13, 932 189, 903	14, 086 193, 877	12, 691 186, 444	14, 755 210, 579	14, 651 195, 527	13, 771 188, 244	16, 948 178, 353	13, 253 186, 565	12, 587 166, 697
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	,	,			100,000	100,011	100,111	_===, 0, 0	,	100, 211	110,000	100,000	100,001
easonally adjusted quarterly total at annual rates: *		1470											
All goods and services bil. of dol. Durable goods do Automobiles and parts do					154.9 18.2			19.0					
Furniture and household equipmentdo Other durable goodsdo													
Nondurable goodsdo Clothing and shoesdo									i		****		
Food and alcoholic beverages do Gasoline and oil do Semidurable house furnishings do Gasoline and oil Semidurable house furnishings do Gasoline and oil do Gasoline an			1			I				_		1	
Other pondurable goods do													
Household operationdo		42.1			43, 1			43, 8			44.0		
Housing do Personal service do Recreation do					i	I	_		1		i		
Transportation do Other services do													
RETAIL TRADE													
all retail stores:† Estimated sales, total mil. of dol	8, 556	8, 199	8, 911	9, 086	10, 282	7, 838	7, 464	8, 746	8, 822	9, 280	8, 764	r8, 567	8, 836
Durable goods store do Automotive group do	1,770 691	$1,722 \\ 682$	1, 921 753	1, 854 730	2, 054 742	1,620 696	1, 584 681	1, 860	1, 988 828	2, 102 835	2, 078	2, 071 7853	2, 071 841
Motor vehiclesdo Parts and accessoriesdo	560 132	562 120	$\frac{621}{132}$	598 132	686 155	589 107	582 99	683 116	710 118	706 129	703 130	720 134	705 136
Building materials and hardware do Building materials do Farm implements do	571 362 58	545 349	602 381	540 330	535 306	476 304	460 293 50	552 343	635 394	674 414	669 425	r689 450	682 452
Hardwaredo Homefurnishings groupdo	151 418	$\begin{bmatrix} 52 \\ 143 \\ 410 \end{bmatrix}$	$64 \\ 158 \\ 471$	56 154 468	50 180 532	$\begin{array}{c} 51 \\ 120 \\ 377 \end{array}$	30 117 373	66 143 429	78 164 444	79 182 496	77 167 480	77 162 • 451	70 160 465
Furniture and housefurnishingsdo Household appliance and radiosdo	285 132	281 129	317 154	317 151	357 175	240 137 71	240 132 71	283 146	293 150	331 164	314 166	7 285 166	299 166
Jewelry storesdo	91 1	86 1	96 '	116	245	71	71	79 1	81	97 1	-96 l	77	82

Revised.

§ See note marked "§" on p. S-6 of the April 1943 Survey in regard to enlargement of the reporting sample in August 1942.

New series. The estimates of consumer expenditures have been revised in accordance with revisions in the totals shown as a component of the gross national product on p. S-1 and in the "National Income Supplement" referred to in the note marked with an """ on that page; this supplement provides detailed annual estimates of consumption expenditures for 1929-46 and quarterly data for 1939-46 for the grand total and for total durable goods, nondurable goods and services. Compilation of separate data for the subgroups shown above was not completed in time for inclusion in this issue but data will be available for a later issue.

† Revised series. See note marked """ on p. S-7 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to tables giving data through June 1944 and 1945 revisions for sales of all retail stores; the indexes beginning 1942 shown in those tables and on p. S-8 in current issues through September 1947 have been revised owing to revisions in the seasonal adjustment factors; revisions through July 1946 will be published later; the index eliminating price changes has been discontinued.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946						19	47			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August
		DON	MEST	IC TRA	ADE—(Contin	ued						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
All retail stores†—Continued Estimated sales—Continued Nondurable goods storesil. of dol Apparel groupdodododo	6, 786 719 166	6, 476 791 195	6, 990 856	7, 232 858 237	8, 229 1, 089 316	6, 218 610 145	5, 880 549	6,886 806 192	6, 834 775 185	7, 178 786 194	6, 686 718 194	6, 496 568 137	6, 765 619 142
Women's apparel and accessories do Family and other apparel do Shoes do Drug stores do	322 105 127 300	355 111 130 287	222 377 123 134 298	364 129 127 300	454 162 158 395	280 88 98 286	133 250 78 88 275	375 108 131 302	352 101 137 289	348 104 139 303	295 97 132 288	245 79 108 290	276 88 112 296
Eating and drinking places	1, 073 2, 287 1, 748 538 340 1, 207 788	1, 054 2, 004 1, 502 502 320 1, 203 809	1, 072 2, 161 1, 628 532 343 1, 357 910	1, 011 2, 324 1, 792 532 332 1, 488 1, 016	1, 015 2, 380 1, 831 548 332 1, 930 1, 277	961 2, 213 1, 707 506 304 995 656	861 2, 098 1, 632 467 282 973 639	960 2, 317 1, 812 505 314 1, 247 842	978 2, 302 1, 786 516 327 1, 260 834	1, 036 2, 478 1, 942 536 346 1, 305	996 2, 272 1, 770 502 340 1, 200 788	1, 014 2, 332 1, 823 509 361 7 1, 079 7 677	1, 049 2, 417 1, 901 517 370 1, 160 742
General, including general merchandise with food. mil, of dol. Other general mdse, and dry goods. do. Variety. do. Other retail stores. do. Feed and farm supply. do. Fuel and ice. do. Liquors. do. Other do. Liquors do. Liquors do.	148 126 146 859 219 134	139 124 131 817 205 136	154 142 151 903 218 156	155 146 171 918 210 152	173 199 281 1, 089 207 162	124 100 116 848 204 202	120 97 117 842 209 203	142 123 141 941 252 192	151 126 149 902 270 138	165 136 147 923 259 132	153 125 134 872 237 137	155 115 133 • 853 239 135	157 121 140 854 226
	163 344	144 333	160 369	176 381	228 491	143 299	140 291	157 341	147 348	154 379	136 361	7 138 342	153 353
Unadjusted, combined index 1935-39=100. Durable goods stores do. Nondurable goods stores do. Adjusted, combined index do. Durable goods stores do. Automotive do.	252. 6 214. 1 265. 2 262. 0 215. 3 152. 1	266, 8 228, 1 279, 4 259, 6 222, 3 158, 6	269. 0 232. 6 280. 8 259. 9 222. 9 167. 5	282. 2 238. 6 296. 4 267. 4 226. 3 170. 6	321, 6 262, 4 340, 9 270, 3 237, 9 181, 1	241. 3 201. 2 254. 4 268. 4 233. 2 171. 2	250. 1 214. 6 261. 7 274. 3 245. 7 184. 6	265. 1 230. 6 276. 4 273. 9 246. 5 187. 0	274. 5 249. 8 283. 7 277. 9 251. 3 197. 4	279. 5 260. 8 285. 6 278. 5 248. 0 180. 1	279. 9 267. 8 283. 8 279. 4 257. 4 187. 5	7 262. 9 257. 1 7 264. 8 277. 4 255. 0 185. 9	265. 7 256. 9 268. 9 274. 8 257. 2
Ruilding materials and hardware do	260.1	263. 5 327. 7 414. 6 271. 7 309. 9	254. 6 322. 4 382. 3 271. 9 29 ₃ . 9	261. 7 322. 2 380. 0 280. 8 292. 9	280. 6 326. 9 388. 0 280. 8 289. 6	282. 6 330. 8 374. 0 279. 9 286. 3	296. 7 337. 6 387. 6 283. 6 283. 5	292. 4 338. 8 399. 1 282. 8 291. 8	294. 8 329. 9 401. 4 286. 6 295. 7	300. 7 358. 2 396. 1 288. 4 305. 0	309. 7 374. 3 407. 3 286. 6 305. 1	316. 1 359. 4 384. 1 284. 7 298. 7	321. 7 362. 8 383. 6 280. 1 282. 9
Homefurnishings	250. 5 400. 2 272. 4 153. 8 251. 8 291. 4 8, 055	248. 1 405. 8 263. 4 149. 5 238. 1 300. 8 8, 487	249. 3 404. 2 273. 3 156. 2 231. 5 297. 5 9, 136	255. 4 399. 9 291. 8 161. 2 239. 7 306. 9 9, 562	249, 6 395, 6 294, 8 155, 4 245, 2 302, 2 8, 728	251. 9 399. 4 298. 6 156. 2 234. 7 301. 7 8, 943	256. 8 396. 5 301. 0 160. 2 237. 5 320. 7 9, 441	258. 2 388. 7 296. 8 159. 6 241. 9 316. 7 9, 954	251, 2 397, 7 305, 3 163, 8 246, 2 306, 5 9, 971	249. 7 399. 7 302. 9 158. 8 255. 3 306. 5 9, 665	247. 7 392. 4 297. 2 155. 8 254. 2 317. 2 9, 357	244. 4 395. 0 294. 4 169. 3 252. 8 306. 6 7 9, 153	249.6 391.3 289.6 169.1 250.3 300.8
Durable goods stores*do Nondurable goods stores*do Chain stores and mail-order houses:	2, 477 5, 578	2, 682 5, 805	2, 950 6, 186	3, 190 6, 372	2, 911 5, 817	3, 192 5, 751	3, 416 6, 025	3, 774 6, 180	3, 796 6, 175	3, 688 5, 977	3, 608 5, 749	3, 566 7 5, 587	p 3, 626 p 5, 876
Building materials*dodo	72	1, 715 213 39 96 60 42 74	1, 913 233 46 103 63 46 75	2, 037 235 48 103 63 49 61	2, 398 303 55 139 84 59	1, 690 163 30 73 46 29 65	1, 658 153 27 72 41 28 63 64	2, 015 246 45 118 62 35 74	2, 017 240 40 111 69 38 83 67 51	2, 134 244 41 115 68 44 90	1, 971 229 39 103 68 44 93	r 1, 911 r 181 25 88 r 53 45 r 97	2, 016 187 27 96 58 46 106
Drug* do do do	70 51 23 502	66 50 22 492	75 70 53 27 571	61 72 51 27 594	100 55 32 776	66 52 18 387	47 22 389	70 52 24 508	51 24 532	90 69 52 27 552	65 50 26 509	65 52 r 24 473	52 25 519
General merchandise group* do Department, dry goods, and general merchandise* mil. of dol. Mail-order (catalog sales)* do Variety* do Grocery and combination* do	286 79 126 618	278 91 113 482	324 104 131 542	331 104 147 650	429 92 243 666	203 75 100 633	202 77 101 629	280 96 122 713	303 88 129 689	328 85 127 748	304 77 116 661	279 68 115 r 683	304 82 121 723
Unadjusted, combined index* 1935-39=100	234. 1 253. 2 322. 2 364. 1 370. 8	244. 2 240. 5 292. 0 315. 3 354. 7	350. 1 238. 8 278. 5 284. 8 336. 4	268. 3 250. 5 281. 3 281. 7 342. 0	325. 7 259. 9 283. 3 264. 6 350. 2	225, 2 251, 4 260, 6 268, 7 308, 5	239. 1 260. 4 261. 6 260. 8 319. 0	261. 5 267. 7 287. 9 276. 5 365. 7	272. 7 272. 8 292. 0 268. 2 379. 9	272. 5 275. 4 308. 0 294. 4 394. 2 229. 7	273. 7 277. 3 305. 0 286. 7 388. 2	7 254. 6 276. 9 306. 5 292. 1 382. 3	257. 3 276. 8 301. 3 307. 0 360. 3
Shoes* do Automotive parts and accessories* do Building materials* do Drug* do Eating and drinking* do Furniture and housefurnishings* do	253. 9 245. 8 234. 5 233. 9 215. 4 222. 4	218. 2 236. 2 247. 3 230. 2 211. 6 222. 8	220. 2 235. 8 213. 0 227. 5 214. 6 199. 1	223. 5 249. 8 214. 8 237. 3 218. 2 224. 6	229. 8 274. 2 253. 3 235. 2 219. 9 237. 6	211. 5 199. 4 283. 8 230. 6 226. 4 228. 5	205. 8 201. 3 322. 7 236. 0 221. 8 257. 4	217. 3 219. 1 313. 3 231. 9 220. 8 234. 4	217. 1 225. 2 299. 9 229. 1 220. 8 224. 2	246, 0 306, 5 230, 2 223, 5 242, 0	233. 4 241. 6 325. 1 223. 9 226. 5 256. 9	241. 2 232. 4 328. 6 222. 9 222. 8 243. 1	242. 3 240. 0 338. 9 224. 0 218. 3 245. 9
General merchandise group*do Department dry goods, and general merchandise*1935-39=100. Mail-order*do Variety*do Grocery and combination*do	255. 8 295. 6 253. 4	245. 4 286. 4 228. 3 192. 2 244. 4	245. 4 288. 0 219. 8 194. 1 247. 0	241. 7 278. 3 214. 3 200. 3 280. 3	253. 5 291. 1 223. 5 212. 5 293. 9	239. 0 274. 3 223. 1 192. 7 292. 9	244. 7 282. 3 234. 4 192. 9 306. 8	259. 2 307. 4 239. 9 197. 2 311. 3	267. 0 316. 6 244. 1 204. 4 320. 1	271. 7 324. 6 269. 1 192. 9 316. 1	275. 2 332. 6 265. 8 193. 7 316. 7	273. 9 329. 0 270. 0 192. 7 320. 5	273. 0 323. 7 276. 3 194. 3 322. 4
Department stores: Accounts, collections, and sales by type of payment:	200.8	~11. i	211.0	200.0		302.0					,		
Accounts receivable: Instalment accounts 1941 average=100 Open accounts s	- 127	50 145	55 156	7 61 176	73 • 223	74 7175	773 154	7 75 160	7 79 7 163	7 82 167	r 81 165	83 146	8- 148
Instalment accountspercent_ Open accountsdo Sales by type of payment: *	7 36 59	* 35 56	7 39 60	r 38 59	7 36 54 57	7 30 52	7 29 7 52 56	7 33 56	7 30 54 55	7 30 56 55	7 25 54 55	r 28 53 57	28 51 56
Cash salespercent of total salesdo Charge account salesdo Instalment salesdo	36	57 39 4	56 39 5	57 38 5	57 38 5	57 37 6	38 6	55 39 6	55 39 6	39 6	39 6	37 6	38

^{*}Revised. *Preliminary. \$Minor revisions in the figures prior to November 1941 are available on request.

*New series. See note marked """ on p. S-8 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to tables giving data through 1943 and 1945 revisions for the chain-store series; the indexes beginning 1942 shown in those tables and in current issues through September 1947 have been revised owing to revisions in the seasonal adjustment factors; revisions through July 1946 will be shown later. 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.

†Revised series. See note marked "†" on p. S-7 regarding published revisions in the data for all retail stores and recent revisions in the indexes.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1946					1947							
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August
		DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE(Contin	ued						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
Department stores	242 321 184 236 249 237 238 229 231 280 290 365 246 281 286 7 384 300 259 259 259 259 260 307 307 307 307 307 307 307 307 307 30	278 374 237 268 251 351 311 214 216 316 316 316 326 270 367 225 249 376 321 265 203 313 313 250 226 242 242 242 242 244 244 244 244 245 245	278 372 240 268 265 384 312 281 202 258 313 30 257 347 246 250 248 349 297 254 179 293 313 286 293 313 287 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	336 416 284 318 333 434 340 302 301 371 376 271 247 230 261 266 356 283 253 231 231 291 319 277 256 281, 422 2106, 355 175, 067	441 570 398 409 4367 448 392 408 494 463 563 276 363 221 264 277 348 299 291 225 293 303 317 235 274 313, 678 117, 281 117, 281 117, 281 1196, 397	209 273 176 196 194 225 198 225 188 219 228 228 245 341 265 341 265 247 293 247 293 247 293 247 268 247 268 247 268 247 267 267 273 284 284 294 295 295 295 295 295 295 295 295 295 295	222 298 298 210 210 210 247 202 188 192 226 244 278 263 338 339 219 261 272 256 244 272 261 272 261 294 275 277 272 275 277 277 277 277 277 277	266 346 227 250 262 2337 283 258 229 255 273 346 237 260 237 260 237 298 229 229 229 229 236 307 273 249, 263 273 249, 263 274 275 277	268 350 227 258 268 347 290 294 223 248 290 297 276 353 227 271 272 277 277 277 277 277 277 277	280 348 241 276 283 356 297 269 237 261 301 301 291 294 276 298 379 379 253 323 253 253 253 253 275, 884 104, 322 171, 562	265 307 227 267 307 281 281 281 289 365 278 289 365 249 278 284 361 361 361 361 377 284 284 278 284 278 284 278 284 278 284 278 284 278 284 284 284 284 284 284 284 284 284 28	219 269 2169 219 220 288 250 217 170 185 249 272 287 337 281 378 294 208 237 281 378 294 208 231 281 378 294 208 231 378 294 208 231 241 257 301 320 231 241 343 241 247 627	233 300 217-7 22-2 233 227-244 177-199 23-26 249-230 259-299-299-299-299-299-299-299-299-299-
Rural sales of general merchandise: Total U. S., unadjusted . 1929-31=100 East do South do Middle West do Total U. S., adjusted do East do South do South do Far West do WHOLESALE TRADE Service and limited function wholesalers:* Estimated sales, total mil. of dol	288. 0 268. 0 394. 0 253. 2 325. 2 325. 2 352. 1 336. 2 546. 4 306. 9 353. 1	340. 3 320. 1 493. 2 286. 7 383. 5 321. 9 325. 6 446. 8 279. 7 327. 7	345. 1 334. 6 493. 8 293. 2 384. 9 265. 6 260. 0 333. 2 230. 8 320. 5	376. 9 372. 8 552. 2 313. 2 439. 0 289. 7 289. 2 402. 1 238. 9 361. 9	366. 8 333. 8 491. 5 312. 6 465. 5 229. 4 200. 5 327. 2 200. 4 285. 2	239. 7 243. 8 348. 3 199. 6 258. 9 315. 0 320. 7 440. 3 261. 0 352. 2	279. 6 266. 0 430. 4 235. 5 295. 0 345. 6 325. 2 471. 9 296. 2 398. 6	331. 0 358. 2 423. 2 289. 0 350. 5 376. 9 398. 9 468. 6 326. 2 425. 8	307. 6 309. 3 409. 5 263. 5 336. 5 334. 6 324. 6 464. 8 282. 1 376. 8	292, 5 296, 3 382, 9 250, 6 328, 8 318, 6 322, 1 451, 5 264, 7 365, 7	287. 7 278. 0 384. 3 251. 1 335. 3 315. 8 302. 8 478. 0 266. 0 351. 8	243. 1 223. 2 332. 0 215. 1 288. 7 333. 0 313. 5 489. 0 291. 5 352. 1	306. 297. 403. 262. 372. 374. 372. 560. 318. 404.
Durable goods establishments do. Nondurable goods establishments do. All wholesalers, estimated inventories* do.	4,772 1,436 3,336 4,809	4, 879 1, 483 3, 396 5, 055	5, 642 1, 680 3, 962 5, 338	5, 368 1, 600 3, 768 5, 738	5, 346 1, 671 3, 675 5, 939	5, 109 1, 583 3, 526 6, 271	4, 732 1, 599 3, 133 6, 514	1, 736 3, 260 6, 729	1, 818 3, 159 6, 823	1, 763 3, 189 6, 734	7 1, 699 3, 144 6, 755	r 1, 636 r 3, 362 6, 660	1, 66 3, 43 6, 66
	EMI	PLOYN	1ENT	COND	ITION:	S AND	WAG	ES					1
EMPLOYMENT													
Employment status of noninstitutional population:* Estimated number 14 years of age and over, total	106, 470 53, 890 52, 580 2, 450 59, 750 17, 170 42, 580 57, 690 16, 710 40, 980 9, 140 48, 550 2, 060 44, 270	106, 630 53, 980 52, 650 2, 220 59, 120 41, 850 57, 050 16, 780 40, 270 48, 300 2, 070 45, 290	106, 760 54, 660 52, 700 2, 170 58, 990 17, 170 41, 820 60, 270 40, 270 8, 620 48, 410 1, 960 45, 600	106, 840 54, 110 52, 730 2, 010 58, 970 17, 020 41, 950 57, 040 16, 610 40, 430 7, 900 49, 140 1, 930 45, 860	106, 940 54, 150 52, 790 1, 890 58, 430 16, 440 41, 990 56, 310 16, 010 40, 300 7, 210 49, 100 2, 120 46, 620	106, 970 54, 180 52, 790 1, 720 57, 790 15, 930 41, 860 55, 390 15, 480 39, 910 6, 500 48, 890 2, 400 47, 460	107, 060 54, 230 52, 830 1, 620 58, 010 42, 100 55, 520 15, 430 40, 090 6, 920 48, 600 2, 490 47, 430	107, 190 54, 370 52, 820 1, 570 58, 390 15, 960 42, 440 56, 060 15, 470 40, 590 7, 240 48, 820 2, 330 47, 230	107, 260 54, 420 52, 840 1, 530 59, 120 16, 320 42, 800 15, 8C0 40, 900 7, 860 48, 840 2, 420 46, 610	107, 330 54, 460 52, 870 1, 470 60, 290 17, 120 43, 170 58, 330 16, 580 41, 750 8, 960 49, 370 1, 960 45, 570	107, 407 54, 506 52, 901 1, 398 62, 609 18, 149 44, 460 60, 055 17, 302 42, 753 10, 377 49, 678 2, 555 43, 399	107, 504 54, 561 52, 943 1, 371 62, 664 17, 803 44, 861 60, 079 17, 008 43, 071 10, 066 50, 013 2, 584 43, 469	107, 596 54, 615 52, 978 1, 355 62, 038 17, 316 44, 722 59, 914 16, 686 43, 234 9, 473 50, 441 2, 121 44, 208
Total	41, 466 14, 876 886 1, 713 4, 103 8, 402 1, 554 4, 430 5, 502 41, 309 14, 745	41, 848 15, 035 884 1, 747 4, 064 8, 523 1, 534 4, 456 5, 605 41, 669 14, 953 884	42, 065 15, 064 883 1, 753 4, 093 8, 667 1, 540 4, 514 5, 551 41, 854 15, 019 883	42, 439 15, 271 883 1, 713 4, 101 8, 898 1, 543 4, 555 5, 475 42, 139 15, 233 883	42, 928 15, 348 874 1, 644 4, 071 9, 234 1, 546 4, 573 5, 638 42, 207 15, 310	41, 803 15, 372 883 1, 527 4, 014 8, 552 1, 544 4, 527 5, 384 42, 243 15, 426 883	41, 849 15, 475 880 1, 502 4, 011 8, 507 1, 546 4, 560 5, 367 42, 354 15, 529 880	42, 043 15, 510 879 1, 534 4, 020 8, 563 1, 555 4, 565 5, 415 42, 395 15, 565	41, 823 15, 429 856 1, 619 3, 836 8, 551 1, 554 4, 552 5, 426 42, 065 15, 513 8, 564	r 41, 919 15, 237 884 1, 685 3, 970 r 8, 545 r 1, 561 r 4, 590 5, 447 r 42, 079 15, 359	r 42, 361 r 15, 327 r 893 r 1, 768 r 4, 115 8, 581 r 1, 567 4, 711 r 5, 399 r 42, 338 r 15, 357 r 893	r 42, 139 r 15, 170 r 864 r 1, 853 r 4, 139 r 8, 556 r 1, 590 r 4, 686 5, 281 42, 042 r 15, 188 r 864	42, 558 15, 484 894 1, 948 4, 154 8, 568 1, 599 4, 622 5, 288 p 42, 380 p 15, 340 p 894
Mining do. Construction do. Transportation and public utilities do. Trade do. *Revised. *Preliminary. *New series. See note marked "4" on p. S-9 of t	1, 601 4, 042 8, 573	1, 648 4, 064 8, 609	1, 670 4, 093 8, 581	1, 679 4, 101 8, 639	874 1, 731 4, 091 8, 630	1, 678 4, 075 8, 595	1, 651 4, 052 8, 637	1, 632 4, 040 8, 695	856 1, 652 3, 855 8, 638	884 1, 668 3, 970 8, 632	7 1, 700 7 4, 074 7 8, 678	r 1, 748 r 4, 078 r 8, 686	p 1, 82 p 4, 09 p 8, 74

^{*}New series. See note marked "†" on p. S-9 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to data beginning 1939 or 1938 for the series on wholesalers' sales and inventories and recent minor revisions in the sales figures. Estimates of the labor force for July 1945 to date have been published on a revised basis beginning in the September 1946 Survey; earlier revisions for these series and 1940-46 data for the series on institutional population will be published later.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey			1946			1947								
	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES—Continued

INTERNAL	I LOT	ATTALL	COM	11101	S ALTID	WAG	115	OHUHU					
EMPLOYMENT—Continued					ļ			ļ					
Estimated production workers in manufacturing industries, total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)*				1	-			ŀ					
thousands Durable goods industriesdo Iron and steel and their productsdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	12, 101 6, 160 1, 490	12, 244 6, 249 1, 514 480	12, 253 6, 281 1, 500	12, 449 6, 379 1, 535	12, 514 6, 393 1, 521 467	12, 511 6, 429 1, 552	12, 593 6, 502 1, 562 483	12, 614 6, 532 1, 567	12, 524 6, 524 1, 567	12, 341 6, 426 1, 555	r 12, 404 r 6, 488 r 1, 562	7 12, 276 7 6, 309 7 1, 547	12, 565 6, 380 1, 570
thousands Electrical machinery	545 1, 092 357 61 755	1, 112 363 62 788	579 1, 131 370 62 774	590 1, 150 378 60 778	597 1, 161 380 61 774	1, 173 381 60 755	601 1, 181 385 59 791	599 1, 189 386 58 798	567 1, 197 386 57 807	554 1, 194 384 55 751	574 ! 1, 185 382 53 789	7 557 1, 152 373 50 7 785	554 1, 172
thousands Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) ‡ do Aircraft engines ‡ do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding ‡ do Nonferrous metals and products do Lumber and timber basic products do Sawmills and logging camps § do Furniture and finished lumber products do Furniture § Stone, clay, and glass products do Nondurable goods industries do Textile-mill products and other fiber manufac-	468 134 28 158 406 584 473 405 217 415 5,941	455 140 28 139 411 583 469 405 217 418 5,995	457 143 29 134 417 590 474 411 220 422 5, 972	464 146 29 134 422 599 480 419 224 422 6,070	473 145 29 143 426 592 473 425 227 424 6, 121	474 144 30 142 428 592 471 432 230 425 6, 082	472 142 29 141 432 598 477 441 235 424 6,091	471 141 28 140 430 611 489 440 234 427 6, 082	477 142 28 144 424 627 503 433 229 429 5, 996	466 138 27 140 412 651 r 524 425 226 418 5, 915	463 134 27 141 401 665 535 426 227 423 5,916	7 395 129 27 88 7 385 7 658 531 7 419 224 7 411 7 5, 967	393
turesthousands_ Cotton manufacturing, except small wares thousands Silk and rayon goodsdo	1, 189 452 93	1, 204 456 93	1, 215 460 94	1, 230 465 95	1, 242 469 96	1, 242 470 96	1, 247 472 95	1, 242 470 95	1, 223 468 94	1, 197 460 92	1, 179 453 91	7 1, 158 445 89	1. 178
Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing)thousands Apparel and other finished textile products	156	160	161	162	164	163	162	158	153	148	147	142	
Men's clothing§ do Women's clothing§ do Women's clothing§ do Leather and leather products do Boots and shoes§ do Food and kindred products do Baking do Canning and preserving do Slaughtering and meat packing do Tobacco manufactures do	1, 030 266 402 356 217 1, 184 237 207 138 86	1, 049 267 415 358 219 1, 175 241 245 95 87	1, 065 270 418 355 216 1, 091 241 173 84 89	1, 063 280 407 357 219 1, 141 249 132 139	1, 079 283 414 362 222 1, 139 253 116 151 92	1, 090 285 422 362 223 1, 098 249 95 154 90	1, 119 288 439 364 224 1, 059 244 82 149 89	1, 120 288 442 363 224 1, 055 245 77 144 86	1, 066 284 408 358 221 1, 068 247 80 139	1, 037 281 389 345 213 1, 077 246 80 143 83	1, 040 285 389 346 214 1, 114 247 91 146 84	r 1, 040 278 402 349 217 r 1, 203 251 146 150 r 84	86
Paper and allied productsdo Paper and pulp§ do Printing, publishing, and allied industries thousands	369 + 187 399	372 r 187 401	376 • 188 410	383 7 190 415	387 7 192 420	386 r 192 417	387 • 193 420	387 7 194 421	385 • 192 421	381 r 193 422	381 r 195 423	7 373 194 7 422	378
Newspapers and periodicals. do. Printing, book and job§. do. Chemicals and allied products. do. Chemicals do. Products of petroleum and coal do. Petroleum refining do. Rubber products. do. Rubber tires and inner tubes§ do.	131 169 520 117 156 100 223	132 170 530 117 157 100 229	134 174 539 118 155 99 236	135 177 550 121 155 99 240	137 178 555 123 155 99 242 129	135 178 564 124 154 98 240	137 178 568 124 155 99 240	139 177 569 125 155 99 238 • 126	140 176 565 125 154 98 234 123	141 175 561 125 158 100 223	142 176 543 127 160 101 7 219 7 118	142 176 7 547 126 7 163 103 212 115	554 163 214
Production workers, unadjusted index, all manufacturing (U. S. Dept. of Labor)†1939=100. Durable goods industries	147. 7 170. 6 150. 2	149. 5 173. 1 152. 7	149. 6 173. 9 151. 2	152. 0 176. 7 154. 9	152. 8 177. 0 153. 4	152. 7 178. 0 156. 5	153. 7 180. 1 157. 5	154. 0 180. 9 158. 1	152, 9 180, 8 158, 0	7 150. 6 178. 0 156. 8	r 151. 4 r 179. 7 r 157. 5	r 149, 9 r 174, 7 r 156, 1	153. 4 176. 7 158. 3
Electrical machinery	123. 6 210. 5 206. 6 176. 2 167. 5 187. 8	123. 6 217. 3 210. 3 179. 5 169. 2 196. 0	121. 9 223. 4 214. 0 183. 0 169. 2 192. 3	124. 0 227. 6 217. 7 186. 7 164. 6 193. 3	120. 2 230. 6 219. 6 187. 6 165. 3 192. 3	123. 5 230. 8 222. 0 188. 8 163. 2 187. 7	124. 4 232. 0 223. 5 190. 3 161. 1 196. 6	124. 2 231. 3 225. 1 190. 6 158. 4 198. 2	125. 3 218. 7 226. 6 190. 8 156. 1 200. 5	126. 4 213. 8 225. 9 189. 6 150. 5 186. 5	128. 0 221. 5 224. 2 188. 7 145. 9 196. 2	128. 6 • 215. 0 217. 9 184. 5 136. 8 • 195. 0	
1339=100 Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) † do Aircraft engines† do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding † do Nonferrous metals and products. do Lumber and timber basic products. do Sawmills and logging camps † do Furniture and finished lumber products. do Furniture § do Stone, clay, and glass products. do Nondurable goods industries. do Textile-mill products and other fiber manu-	294. 7 338. 3 309. 3 228. 6 177. 3 139. 0 150. 7 123. 4 122. 2 141. 6 129. 7	286. 8 351. 6 310. 5 200. 8 179. 5 138. 6 149. 4 123. 5 121. 7 142. 5 130. 9	287. 8 360. 9 321. 8 193. 3 182. 0 140. 4 151. 0 125. 2 123. 7 143. 8 130. 4	292. 4 368. 8 329. 8 193. 2 184. 0 142. 4 152. 9 127. 7 125. 6 143. 9 132. 5	298. 2 364. 8 326. 2 206. 2 185. 8 140. 8 150. 7 129. 6 127. 7 144. 4 133. 6	298, 4 362, 8 331, 4 205, 7 186, 9 140, 9 150, 2 131, 8 129, 3 144, 9 132, 8	297. 6 357. 6 321. 8 203. 3 188. 9 142. 3 152. 1 134. 5 132. 1 144. 5 133. 0	296. 7 355. 8 314. 9 202. 8 187. 5 145. 4 155. 7 134. 2 131. 3 145. 3 132. 8	300. 8 357. 6 315. 8 207. 8 184. 8 149. 1 160. 3 131. 8 128. 9 146. 0 130. 9	293. 7 348. 4 303. 4 202. 7 179. 6 154. 8 7 167. 0 129. 5 127. 0 142. 6 129. 1	291. 8 337. 4 302. 5 203. 5 175. 1 158. 2 7 170. 5 129. 8 127. 6 144. 0 129. 1	7 248, 9 326, 0 301, 1 126, 7 168, 2 156, 5 169, 3 127, 8 125, 9 140, 2 130, 3	168.0 161.0 130.9
factures1939=100 Cotton manufactures, except small wares	104. 0	105. 2	106. 2	107. 6	108. 6	108. 6	109. 1	108.6	106. 9	104. 6	103. 1	r 101. 2	103. 0
Silk and rayon goods 1939=100 Woolen and worsted manufactures (except	114. 2 77. 2	115. 1 77. 6	116. 0 78. 3	117. 5 79. 1	118. 4 79. 8	118. 7 79. 9	119. 1 79. 6	118. 7 79. 5	118. 1 78. 4	116. 2 76. 7	114. 5 75. 8	112.3 74.4	
dyeing and finishing)	130. 5 115. 7 140. 5 102. 7	107. 0 132. 9 116. 1 145. 0 103. 1	107. 5 134. 9 117. 7 146. 0 102. 2	108. 7 134. 6 121. 8 142. 1 102. 9	110, 2 136, 6 123, 1 144, 8 104, 4	109. 2 138. 0 123. 9 147. 4 104. 4	108. 6 141. 7 125. 3 153. 5 104. 9	105. 9 141. 9 125. 2 154. 5 104. 7	102. 7 135. 0 123. 5 142. 4 103. 0	99. 2 131. 4 122. 2 136. 0 99. 4	98. 3 131. 7 123. 9 135. 9 99. 8	95. 4 7 131. 7 121. 1 140. 4 100. 6	142. 5
Boots and shoes§ do Food and kindred products do Baking do Canning and preserving do Slaughtering and meat packing do F Revised.	94. 1 138. 6 102. 7 153. 5	95. 0 137. 5 104. 6 182. 2	93. 7 127. 7 104. 6 128. 9	94. 7 133. 5 107. 9 98. 1 115. 3	96. 0 133. 3 109. 6 86. 2 125. 0	96. 4 128. 4 107. 9 70. 3 128. 1	97. 1 123. 9 105. 7 60. 8 123. 5	97. 2 123. 5 106. 2 56. 9 119. 1	95. 6 125. 0 107. 2 59. 4 115. 7	92. 1 126. 0 106. 5 59. 4	92, 9 130, 3 107, 2 67, 9	93. 9 7 140. 8 108. 7 108. 2	

Revised.

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

Data for the indicated industries have been revised beginning 1939 to adjust the series to data from the Federal Security Agency; see note marked "\$" on p. S-10 of September 1947 Survey for reference to revised data for truniture and the clothing industries; and p. 24 of that issue for revised data for 1939-46 for the boots and shoes industry; revisions beginning 1939 for other industries will be shown later.

New series. See note marked "*" on p. S-10 of September 1947 Survey for reference to estimates for 1929-February 1946 of production workers for all manufacturing, total durable goods and nondurable goods industries and the industry groups and data beginning October 1941 for the individual industries, except as indicated in notes marked "\$" and "t" above.

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 industries (except as indicated in notes marked "\$" and "t" above) and for 1939-February 1946 for all manufacturing, total durable goods and nondurable goods industries and the industry groups.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946						194	17			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES—Continued

EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Production workers, index, unadjusted†—Con. Nondurable goods industries—Continued Tobacco manufactures	91. 7 139. 2 135. 5 121. 6 110. 4 132. 1 180. 5 168. 5 147. 4 137. 4 184. 0	93. 5 140. 0 • 135. 6 122. 3 111. 0 133. 2 184. 0 167. 6 147. 8 137. 0 189. 1 • 226. 0	95. 8 141. 7 7 136. 2 125. 0 112. 8 136. 6 187. 2 169. 8 146. 8 136. 2 194. 8 7 234. 4	97. 6 144. 3 137. 9 126. 6 113. 7 138. 3 190. 9 173. 3 146. 6 136. 0 198. 8 7 238. 3	98. 3 145. 7 139. 2 127. 9 115. 2 139. 5 192. 5 176. 7 146. 1 136. 4 200. 1 r 237. 9	96. 1 145. 6 139. 6 127. 2 114. 0 139. 5 195. 6 178. 6 145. 4 135. 0 198. 8	95. 4 145. 9 • 140. 4 128. 1 115. 7 139. 4 197. 1 178. 6 146. 0 135. 2 198. 2 • 233. 3	92. 2 145. 9 140. 4 128. 2 116. 9 138. 4 197. 5 179. 1 145. 9 135. 4 196. 5	87. 5 145. 0 139. 6 128. 5 117. 9 138. 1 196. 2 180. 1 145. 4 134. 0 193. 5	88. 4 143. 7 7 140. 3 128. 6 119. 0 137. 2 194. 8 180. 3 149. 3 137. 9 7 184. 5 7 220. 0	90. 2 • 143. 4 • 141. 3 129. 1 119. 2 137. 8 • 188. 5 182. 1 150. 8 139. 2 • 180. 7 • 217. 0	7 89. 8 7 140. 7 140. 9 7 128. 8 119. 8 138. 1 7 189. 8 180. 8 7 153. 7 141. 4 7 175. 2 212. 3	91. 7 142. 4 129. 8 192. 3 153. 7
facturing (Federal Reserve)†	146. 3 169. 7 127. 8	148. 6 172. 7 129. 6	149. 1 173. 8 129. 7	151. 5 176. 4 131. 8	152. 4 177. 1 133. 0	153. 4 178. 7 133. 4	154. 4 180. 8 133. 6	154, 6 181, 5 133, 4	153. 8 181. 2 132. 2	151, 9 178, 2 131, 1	7 151. 7 7 179. 5 129. 8	7 149. 2 7 174. 1 7 129. 6	p 151. 8 p 175. 7 p 133. 0
Anthracite	82. 0 90. 8 82. 5 103. 2 95. 5	82. 2 90. 5 83. 5 102. 5 93. 9	83. 2 90. 1 83. 9 101. 7 93. 4	82. 9 90. 0 85. 2 101. 2 93. 0	83. 0 88. 1 86. 2 99. 7 92. 6	83. 4 90. 8 87. 2 96. 9 92. 1	82. 9 90. 4 87. 6 97. 1 91. 7	81. 8 89. 7 88. 6 98. 7 92. 0	80. 1 83. 0 89. 6 103. 1 92. 6	81, 1 88, 1 89, 4 104, 3 93, 3	80. 3 88. 7 • 90. 4 105. 7 95. 5	78.7 781.8 789.1 106.0 97.2	
Electric light and power do Street railways and busses do Telegraph do Telephone do Services:	101. 9 130. 2 111. 9 181. 1	101. 9 129. 9 112. 0 181. 0	102. 0 130. 3 110. 3 181. 6	102. 5 130. 6 108. 7 183. 4	103. 0 130. 1 107. 4 184. 6	102. 5 130. 9 104. 6 185. 2	103. 2 131. 1 201. 5 186. 9	104. 0 131. 0 100. 7 188. 4	104, 8 130, 9 104, 5 127, 2	105, 7 130, 7 102, 8 159, 2	107. 5 130. 4 102. 3 190. 4	* 109.3 * 130.9 101.5 * 193.3	110. 4 130. 3
Dyeing and cleaning do Power laundries do Year-round hotels do Trade:	124. 5 111. 6 119. 3	125. 6 109. 9 119. 5	126. 1 110. 1 120. 6	123. 0 109. 9 120. 2	120. 9 110. 9 119. 1	118. 2 111. 0 117. 3	117. 0 109. 5 117. 7	118. 8 108. 7 117. 3	121. 5 109. 1 117. 5	123. 7 110. 2 118. 4	127. 7 112. 2 119. 4	* 123. 4 112. 8 * 118. 3	117. 3 110. 2 118. 3
Retail, total†	106. 6 103. 6 117. 4 109. 1	109. 8 103. 5 125. 4 109. 4	112, 2 103, 7 132, 4 110, 7	117. 4 108. 6 145. 2 112. 7	126. 5 111. 9 171. 0 114. 4	110. 5 108. 5 125. 6 112. 2	109. 6 111. 2 119. 4 111. 9	111, 2 112, 8 122, 5 111, 7	111. 5 113. 7 122. 9 110. 5	111. 3 113. 9 121. 2 109. 7	111. 4 113. 7 • 120. 6 110. 5	* 110. 2 113. 0 116. 5 111. 1	
Federal and State highways, total to number—Construction (Federal and State)—do—Maintenance (State)—do—Federal civilian employees ¶	237, 601 82, 384 117, 543 2, 232	236, 644 88, 473 110, 940 2, 154	235, 045 87, 889 110, 363 2, 119	220, 879 75, 850 108, 328 2, 018	198, 097 56, 289 104, 901 1, 981	186, 449 45, 094 104, 914 1, 973	188, 212 46, 048 105, 699	199, 338 52, 330 107, 855 1, 944	213, 871 69, 239 105, 407	240, 838 90, 595 109, 641 1, 907	266, 966 107, 192 116, 465 1, 850	285, 865 116, 116 123, 877 1, 817	
United States thousands. District of Columbia do Railway employees (class I steam railways): Total thousands. Indexes: Unadjusted† 1935-39=100.	233 1, 400 134. 3	1, 392 133, 6	225 1, 405 134. 9	224 1, 412 135. 4	1, 383 132. 5	1, 361 130. 5	1, 353 129. 7	218 1, 354 129, 9	215 1, 375 131, 9	1, 395 133. 8	205 1, 405 134, 8	1,617 198 191,412 135.5	p 1,412 p 135.5
Adjusted†dodo	131.6	130. 4	130.5	134.3	134. 6	135. 7	133. 0	133. 2	134.0	134.3	r 132. 9	⊅ 132.7	^p 132. 7
Production-workers pay rolls, unadjusted index, all manufacturing (U. S. Dept. of Labor) †							-						
Durable goods industries do 1939=100. Iron and steel and their products do Rlest furnees steel works and rolling	284. 4 316. 1 265. 9	290. 3 323. 3 273. 6	292. 8 328. 1 273. 7	298. 2 331. 1 280. 8	306. 2 337. 3 276. 2	307. 3 340. 0 287. 9	310. 6 344. 6 287. 9	314. 1 349. 9 294. 2	310. 7 349. 9 297. 5	312. 2 353. 8 306. 7	* 319.6 * 365.9 * 316.1	313. 9 350. 6 304. 4	
mills 1939=100. Electrical machinery. do. Machinery, except electrical. do. Machinery and machine-shop products do. Machine tools do. Automobiles do. Transportation equipment, except automo-	204. 0 378. 9 362. 2 314. 2 281. 4 319. 0	206. 3 397. 2 376. 2 322. 3 285. 5 330. 3	203. 2 408. 1 388. 0 333. 5 291. 9 324. 3	208. 7 416. 0 390. 1 336. 8 285. 5 325. 7	193. 9 430. 2 399. 9 346. 7 290. 7 328. 9	208. 9 425. 6 406. 6 350. 3 282. 7 321. 1	209. 3 422. 9 409. 6 352. 0 278. 9 337. 3	212. 9 429. 6 416. 6 354. 9 275. 6 347. 7	219. 8 396. 6 423. 0 357. 6 269. 7 343. 4	236. 2 407. 1 429. 5 362. 6 263. 6 329. 0	247. 0 432. 6 434. 6 367. 9 262. 6 7 357. 0	234, 2 422, 3 420, 7 356, 1 239, 9 347, 8	
biles 1939=100 Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) § do. Aircraft engines § do. Shipbuilding and boatbuilding § do. Nonferrous metals and products. Lumber and timber basic products. do. Sawmills and logging camps § do. Furniture and finished lumber products. do. Furniture and finished lumber products. do. Furniture § do. Nondurable goods industries do. Textile-mill products and other fiber manu-	* 553. 1 640. 8 498. 3 421. 5 324. 2 285. 6 313. 1 250. 0 246. 7 260. 1 253. 4	524. 1 663. 9 507. 8 7 346. 6 331. 8 285. 2 309. 8 254. 4 249. 9 267. 0 258. 1	542. 3 681. 3 530. 2 353. 7 338. 8 292. 0 315. 0 264. 2 260. 1 271. 3 258. 3	531. 1 680. 4 484. 3 336. 8 345. 3 284. 7 305. 7 268. 5 263. 7 274. 8 266. 0	571. 2 683. 3 533. 7 899. 1 356. 3 290. 6 306. 9 279. 1 273. 4 281. 6 275. 8	562. 6 668. 7 535. 0 395. 8 354. 8 292. 4 309. 2 283. 1 278. 8 280. 0 275. 3	558. 2 667. 8 506. 8 377. 9 360. 0 310. 7 333. 4 292. 0 289. 1 278. 4 277. 4	556. 9 662. 2 479. 9 386. 0 359. 0 310. 1 334. 5 292. 0 288. 8 285. 7 279. 2	565. 3 657. 2 487. 6 399. 1 354. 0 323. 4 350. 5 286. 8 282. 2 288. 8 272. 3	561. 3 639. 2 477. 0 395. 6 349. 0 351. 4 7 384. 7 285. 1 278. 9 286. 9	560. 3 621. 5 481. 5 396. 4 346. 2 374. 9 412. 9 290. 4 284. 7 298. 2 7 274. 2	485. 1 245. 7 326. 6 358. 4 395. 4 281. 4 274. 4 294. 6	
factures	229. 4 275. 5 181. 4 234. 1	235. 5 281. 7 180. 9	241. 1 285. 4 189. 3	246. 0 293. 5 191. 4 242. 7	253. 7 301. 2 197. 9 253. 0	254. 3 304. 4 201. 3 251. 8	262. 0 309. 1 206. 9 275. 0	265. 0 322. 0 208. 8 262. 0	255. 4 314. 8 200. 9 248. 3	248. 3 303. 2 200. 4 240. 5	242. 5 293. 5 194. 3 240. 2	288.7 191.3	
Apparel and other finished textile products 1939=100. Men's clothing \$	272. 5 236. 4 306. 3 199. 6 188. 1 254. 3 184. 1 387. 4 202. 3	283. 0 242. 7 320. 1 204. 7 195. 2 246. 5 187. 5 466. 8 118. 2	283. 6 246. 2 311. 8 199. 5 188. 2 232. 2 190. 8 324. 7 110. 5	283. 2 271. 9 284. 9 201. 6 190. 8 252. 0 199. 0 212. 9 215. 7	292. 7 278. 4 296. 3 218. 3 209. 3 263. 3 209. 0 201. 1 236. 9	300. 6 277. 2 340. 0 220. 8 197. 7 256. 4 201. 1 158. 2 268. 0	314. 1 280. 8 344. 8 223. 0 198. 9 242. 5 194. 5 137. 2 237. 8	317. 5 281. 3 340. 0 222. 2 213. 7 239. 3 193. 2 130. 4 217. 1	279. 8 267. 1 277. 7 214. 6 205. 3 243. 1 195. 4 139. 6 211. 6	272. 1 270. 5 260. 3 207. 0 197. 0 252. 8 199. 7 143. 4 231. 9	274. 9 273. 0 264. 1 211. 5 201. 7 267. 8 203. 9 163. 8 241. 2	278. 9 260. 0 284. 6 211. 2 200. 7 290. 8 208. 2 265. 2	4

^{*}Revised. *Preliminary. § See note on item on p. S-10 regarding revisions in the data.

†Total 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 "†" on p. S-11 of September 1947 Survey for reference to 1937-34 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, and also for reference to earliest data published for the index of railway employees.

See mark "†" on p. S-10 with regard to revised unadjusted indexes of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found			1946	l 37.		T.			194	7			
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	Augus
EN	IPLOY	MENT	CONI	DITION	S ANI) WAC	GES-C	Continu	ıed				
PAY ROLLS—Continued													
Production-workers pay rolls, mfg., unadj.†—Con. Nondurable goods industries—Continued Tobacco manufactures1939=100-	186. 2	196.0	207. 4	212.7	222. 0	209. 4	201.0	193. 1	181.6	182, 8	194.8	200.0	
Paper and allied products _ do	256. 5 r 252. 7	259, 8 r 253, 3	268. 5 260. 4	276. 6 267. 0	284. 5 • 272. 7	285. 1 r 274. 3	288. 1 r 279. 8	290. 9 7 281. 4	290. 9 • 284. 4	r 291. 1 r 289. 4	7 298. 0 7 302. 1	298, 7 309, 6	
Paper and pulps do— Printing, publishing, and allied industries 1939=100.	198. 1	203.1	208. 4	214. 0	223. 9	219. 6	221.8	227. 7	230. 7	234. 2	2 35. 9	233.6	
Newspapers and periodicals do Printing, book and jobs do Chemicals and allied products do	168.8 222.4	175. 6 222. 9	178. 9 233. 4	182. 0 241. 4	189. 7 253. 7	185. 2 249. 4	191. 2 248. 4	197. 2 253. 5	202. 1 255. 2	209. 3 255. 4	7 210. 0 258. 1	208. 9 259. 8	
Chemicals and affied productsdodo	320. 0 288. 0 253. 1	329. 1 289. 6 257. 4	335, 3 294, 0 252, 7	345. 0 301. 3 252. 6	357. 0 313. 4 250. 9	362. 9 321. 0 253. 9	372. 6 323. 5 256. 8	377. 5 326. 8 262. 1	$378.3 \\ 329.5 \\ 265.2$	381, 5 334, 9 275, 7	373. 3 338. 9 286. 2		
Petroleum refining do	228. 7 336. 9	232. 7 363. 9	228. 2 361. 3	226. 9 377. 4	230. 2 392. 2	227. 5 386. 3	228. 8 385. 0	234. 9 374. 3	236. 8 383. 9	243. 8 + 367. 2	253. 8 7 361. 9	265. 4 352. 7	
Rubber products. do Rubber tires and inner tubes do onmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of	7 356. 4	r 400. 2	* 397. 6	r 414. 7	r 425, 3	r 416. 3	r 413. 3	r 397. 3	r 414. 2	r 399. 3	r 396. 1	393. 8	
Labor); Mining;†	100.0	101.0	400.0	100.0	010.0	202.0	104.7	202.2		100.0	104.0		
Anthracite 1939=100 Bituminous coal do do	193. 3 241. 0 145. 2	194. 0 234. 9 147. 0	199. 9 237. 1 148. 0	182, 3 233, 1 146, 9	212, 3 258, 3 159, 3	202. 0 265. 4 156. 8	184, 7 248, 7 162, 0	206. 2 245. 6 162. 6	155. 5 189. 8 164. 7	186, 3 244, 6 172, 1	194. 6 252. 3 * 181. 8	171.8 194.9	
Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallie do Crude petroleum and natural gas† do	225. 1 152. 6	227. 9 149. 5	227. 6 150. 1	222. 4 151. 0	221. 9 147. 1	204. 8 153. 8	205. 6 152. 9	213. 7 154. 5	233. 2 162. 3	241. 7 163. 4	251.3 175.3	171. 9 251. 2 173. 9	
Public utilities:† Electric light and powerdo	152. 4	153.3	155.3	157.6	161. 6	159. 5	163.7	160.8	166, 5	168. 2	177. 5	178.4	
Street railways and busses do do do	211. 2 178. 5	207. 9 177. 3	212. 6 201. 7	210. 9 194. 2	213. 6 190. 5	216. 1 189. 1	219. 5 185. 4	218. 6 198. 0	218. 8 239. 3	220. 0 226. 9	222. 1 218. 8	$222.1 \\ 215.2$	
Telephone do Services:†	267. 6	265. 0	269. 2	273.0	264. 5	267. 5	269. 4 204. 7	267. 2	136. 1	202. 9	292. 5	302, 2	
Dyeing and cleaning do Power laundries do Year-round hotels do	216. 9 188. 4 208. 9	225. 6 188. 7 209. 5	225. 7 189. 8 214. 5	217. 0 191. 5 218. 5	219. 5 201. 0 218. 8	213. 8 201. 8 215. 1	196. 1 216. 6	214. 7 196. 9 216. 8	221.7 200.5 219.4	231, 5 203, 8 221, 1	241. 9 211. 1 226. 4	227. 6 210. 3 222. 0	
Trade: Retail, total†do	174.6	180.8	182.5	191.7	212. 2	187. 2	187. 5	190. 1	192. 9	7 195, 3	201. 2	198.6	
Food* dodododo	177. 2 188. 1	173. 6 199. 0	174. 6 204. 8	185. 7 225. 0	194. 6 277. 2	189. 4 208. 4	197. 1 201. 4	199. 9 205. 6	202. 8 210. 4	206. 0 212. 3	212. 1 + 218. 9	213. 8 214. 4	
Wholesale†dodo	177.3	182. 8	184. 5	189. 7	197. 2	189. 7	190. 4	191.6	190.8	191, 4	198.0	196, 5	
verage weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor):											1		
All manufacturing† hours Durable goods industries* do	40. 5 40. 5	40.3 40.3	40. 5 40. 7	40. 2 40. 2	40. 9 40. 8	40.6 40.5	40. 4 40. 5	40. 4 40. 7	40. 0 40. 7	40. 1 40. 5	* 40. 2 40. 6	7 39. 8 40. 0	ν 3° ν 3°
Iron and steel and their products*do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	39. 9	39. 7	40. 3	40.0	39.8	40. 2	40.0	40. 4	40.4	40.3	40.4	39, 2	
mills*hours Electrical machinery*do	38. 2 40. 6	38. 0 40. 8	38. 7 40. 7	38. 8 40. 6	37. 0 41. 1	38. 2 40. 5	38. 5 40. 0	38. 9 40. 5	39. 2 40. 0	7 38. 9 39. 8	39. 5 39. 8	37. 2 39. 7	
Electrical machinery* do Machinery, except electrical* do Machinery and machine-shop products* hours	40.9	41. 1	41. 5 41. 6	40.9	41. 4	41. 4	41.3	41. 5	41. 5 41. 6	41, 4	41.3 +41.5	40.9	
Machine tools*dodo	42. 0 39. 2	41. 9 38. 5	42. 6 38. 8	42. 3 38. 6	42. 8 39. 4	42. 2 38. 9	42.3 38.8	42.3 39.7	42. 0 38. 5	42, 1 38, 3	42. 2 38. 7	41.6	
Transportation equipment, except auto- mobiles*hours_	39. 7	38.8	40.0	38. 4	40.6	40. 2	39. 7	39.8	39.8	40. 2	40.1	l .	
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)* hours.	40.7	40.6	40.6		40.4	39.8	40.1	39.8	39.6	39. 5	39. 2	39.9	
Aircraft engines*do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding*do Nonferrous metals and products*do	41. 4 38. 0 40. 8	41. 9 35. 7 40. 7	42. 1 37. 7 40. 9	37. 2 35. 7 40. 9	41. 9 40. 0 41. 7	41. 4 40. 2 41. 0	40.7 38.4 41.0	39. 4 39. 9 40. 9	39. 7 39. 9 40. 8	39. 6 40. 4 40. 6	38.8 40.6 40.5	39. 2 39. 5 39. 6	
Lumber and timber basic products*do Sawmills and logging camps*do	41. 8 41. 4	41. 4 41. 2	41. 9 41. 5	40.6	41. 7 41. 1	40. 6 40. 0	42. 1 41. 8	41. 0 40. 6	41. 4 40. 9	r 42.0	r 42.7 r 42.4	42.0	
Furniture and finished lumber products* hours	1 .	41.8	42.2	41.7	42. 2	41.8	41, 9	41.7	41.5	41.5	41.7	41.2	
Furniture*do Stone, clay, and glass products*do	41.7	41. 6 40. 5	41. 8 40. 6	40.3	41. 6 41. 0	41. 5 40. 5	42.0 40.1	41. 9 40. 5	41. 4 40. 5	41. 2 r 40. 3	41. 4 40. 8	40. 9 40. 1	
Nondurable goods industries*do Textile-mill products and other fiber manu- factures*hours_	40.4	40.3	40. 2	ł	41. 1	40.7	40. 4	40.1	39. 6 39. 1	7 39.7 38.9	39. 8 38. 6	7 39. 6 38. 4	1
Cotton manufactures, except small wares*	39.8	39.8	39. 9	40.3	40.9	40.6	40.5	40. 1	39. 3	38.8	38.3	38. 3	
Silk and rayon goods*do Woolen and worsted manufactures (except	41.3	40. 4	41.6	i	41.8	41.1	41.6	41.5	40. 2	41.0	40.3	40.3	1
dyeing and finishing)*hours Apparel and other finished textile products* hours	40. 9 37. 0	41. 1 36. 9	40. 9 36. 8	40. 1 36. 6	41.3 37.0	41.3 36.9	41. 0 36. 7	40. 1 36. 7	39. 1 35. 5	39. 2 35. 8	39. 4 36. 0	39. 1 35. 7	1
Men's clothing*	37. 5	37. 7 35. 8	37. 7 35. 5	37.8	38. 1 35. 3	37. 8 35. 7	37. 8 36. 2	37. 6 36. 1	36. 6 34. 4	37. 2 r 34. 6	37.2	36. 5	
Women's clothing* do Leather and leather products* do Boots and shoes* do	37. 8 36. 9	38. 2 37. 9	37. 5 36. 9	37. 1 36. 3	39, 1 38, 8	39. 3 39. 1	39. 5 39. 2 42. 7	39. 0 38. 1	38. 3 38. 0	r 38. 1 r 37. 8	38. 1 37. 7	37.7 37.2	
Boots and shoes* do	43. 7 45. 0	43. 0 44. 5	42. 4 43. 6	42. 9 44. 0	44. 4 45. 3	43. 6 43. 9	43. 2	43.0	42. 1 42. 5	43. 0 1 42. 5	1 42. 6	1 42.7	
Canning and preserving*do Slaughtering and meat packing*do	42. 3 43. 4	43. 5 35. 9	41. 7 37. 5	44. 9	38. 8 46. 4 40. 2	37. 6 47. 5 39. 2	37. 0 42. 7 37. 8	37. 7 41. 9 37. 5	38. 0 41. 8 36. 7	38. 3 44. 0 36. 3	44.5	44.7	
Tobacco manufactures* do Paper and allied products* do Paper and pulp* do Printing, publishing, and allied industries*	38. 6 43. 4 44. 4	39. 5 43. 0 43. 8	40.3 43.4 44.5	43. 3	43. 7 44. 6	43. 2 44. 2	43. 2	43. 2 44. 3	43. 0 44. 4	43. 1 44. 7	42.9	42, 9 44, 5	
nours_	_} 40.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.5	41.0	40. 1	40.3	40.1	40.1	39.9	39.7	
Newspapers and periodicals* do	38.7	39. 4 42. 0	39.3 41.7	39.3 41.9	39.3 42.7	38. 9 42. 0	38. 6 40. 8	38.8 41.1	38.9 40.7	38. 9 40. 6	38. 4 40. 7	38. 3 40. 5	
Printing, book and job* do Chemicals and allied products* do Chemicals* do	40.8	40. 9 41. 1	41, 3 41, 4	41.1	41. 6 41. 2	41. 5 41. 3	41. 4 41. 0	41.3 40.9	41.0 40.8	41. 1 41. 0		41.1	
Products of petroleum and coal*do Petroleum refining*do	40.3	40. 4 40. 2 40. 6	40. 4 40. 2 39. 4	40.0	40. 0 40. 4 41. 1	40. 2 39. 9 40. 6	39.8	40. 2 39. 8 39. 8	40. 5 40. 1 39. 5	40.0 39.5 r 39.0	40.6	40.7	
Rubber products*do Rubber tires and inner tubes*do	37.4	39.6	38, 2			39.5				7 37. 6		37. 9	

^{*}Revised. * Preliminary. § See note marked "§" on p. S-10.

1 Not strictly comparable with data prior to May 1947; comparable April 1947 figure, 41.9.

*New series. Indexes of pay rolls beginning 1939 for retail food establishments 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 1939 for all series on average hours will also be published later: see note in the September 1947 issue for reference to 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.

1 Revised series. See note marked "†" on p. S-10 with regard to revised indexes of pay rolls in manufacturing industries and note marked "†" 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	1		1946						194	17			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August
EM	IPLOY	MENT	CONI	OITION	IS ANI	D WAC	GES—(Contin	ıed				, -
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued													
Average weekly hours per worker—Continued Nonmanufacturing industries;													
Building construction hours Mining:	38. 2	38.7	38. 8	37. 2	38. 4	37. 6	36.9	38.0	37. 1	37. 7	37.7	₽ 36. 8	
Anthracite do	37. 9 42. 8	37. 7 41. 8	39. 2 42. 9	35. 7 41. 7	40.9 46.7	39. 1 46. 7	35. 1 43. 6	39. 8 43. 7	32. 3 36. 4	37. 2 44. 3	39. 2 44. 7	36. 0 32. 5	
Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do	40.9	40. 6 46. 1	41. 0 46. 1	39. 9 45. 4	42. 2 45. 8	41, 2 43, 1	42. 0 42. 8 40. 3	41. 6 43. 5	41.8 44.5	42. 2 45. 6	7 42. 6 45. 6	45. 2	
Crude petroleum and natural gasdo Public utilities: Electric light and powerdo	40. 9 41. 6	39. 9 41. 0	41. 2 41. 9	40. 4	39. 5 41. 4	41. 3	40.3	39. 6 41. 0	40. 8 42. 2	40. 5 41. 6	41. 9 42. 2	40. 6 42. 1	
Street railways and bussesdo Telegraphdo	48. 6 45. 4	47. 5 44. 8	47. 7 44. 4	47.3 43.5	47. 9 43. 2	47.7 43.8	48. 0 44. 0	47. 8 43. 7	47.8 47.3	47. 6 46. 0	47. 4 44. 8	46. 5 44. 8	
Telephone do Services:	39.3	38.5	39. 1	39.3	38.0	38. 4	38.0	37.9	26. 9	31.5	37. 5	38. 4	
Dyeing and cleaningdo Power laundriesdo Year-round hotelsdo	42. 6 43. 0 43. 8	42. 9 42. 9 43. 5	42. 2 43. 0 43. 8	41. 9 42. 6 43. 8	42. 8 43. 5 43. 7	42.3 43.3 43.8	41. 1 42. 5 44. 3	42. 0 42. 4 44. 7	41. 9 42. 8 44. 9	42. 6 42. 7 45. 0	42. 9 42. 8 7 45. 2	42. 1 42. 6 44. 9	
m-1.	41.3	40.8	40. 1	39.7	40.3	39.9	40. 1	40.0	40.0	r 40. 0	40.8	41. 1	
Retail do Wholesale do Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs):	41.7	41.8	41.9	41.6	42.3	41.5	40.8	40.8	41. 2	41. 2	41.6	41. 1	
Beginning in month: Work stoppages	560 227	499 356	516 307	344 435	168 76	₽ 290 ₽ 100	₽ 290 ₽ 90	⊅ 325 ⊅ 100	₽ 460 ₽ 600	⊅ 425 ⊅ 200	₽ 350 ₽ 475	⊅ 300 ⊅ 500	
In effect during month: ● Work stoppagesnumber_ Workers involvedthousands_	965	853	848	677	402	▶ 4 60	▶ 460	⊅ 500	₽ 625	2 650	⊅ 600	<i>></i> 500	
Morkers involved thousands Man-days idle during month do Percent of available working time* U. S. Employment Service placement activities:	3, 900 6	499 4, 880 . 8	$6, \frac{467}{220}$	707 4, 980	3, 130 5	p 150 p 1, 250	№ 145 № 1, 225 . 2	№ 160 № 850	⊅ 650 ⊅ 7, 750 1, 1	⊅ 625 ⊅ 5, 700 . 8	⊅ 625 ⊅ 3, 750	№ 650 № 4, 200 . 6	
U. S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placements † thousands.	522	532	547	. 8 440	. 5 358	366	348	. 1 391	419	442	. 5 453	454	484
Unemployment compensation (Soc. Sec. Admin.): Initial claims* thousands	541	580	681	620	909	1,011	731	725	1,020	1, 166	878	942	1 616
Continued claims⊙do Benefit payments: Beneficiaries, weekly average⊕do	4,604 980	3, 895 839	4, 141 765	3, 492 710	4, 119 748	4, 982 893	4, 488 911	4, 684 974	4, 833 929	4, 802 940	4, 905 1, 006	r 5, 219 1 r 958	1 4, 275
Amount of paymentsthous, of dol_ Veterans' unemployment allowances: *	78, 047	63, 216	64, 433	54, 098	59, 370	74, 756	65, 910	71, 545	71, 569	72, 295	73, 559	76,682	1 66, 991
Initial claims thousands Continued claims do	602 7, 148	6, 128	413 4, 900	405 3, 743	583 4, 345	638 5, 246	444 4, 504	397 4, 423	373 3, 913	354 3, 173	493 3, 021	476 3, 446	
Claims filed during last week of month_do Amount of paymentsthous, of dol Labor turn over in manufacturing establishments -2	1,650 148,016	1,304 124,082	1, 019 100, 380	877 74, 421	935 81, 964	1, 168 106, 586	1, 149 88, 364	1,002 89,052	850 78, 806	677 63, 722	722 58, 509	759 66, 213	
Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments: c Accession rate monthly rate per 100 employees Separation rate, total	7. 0 6. 6	7. 1 6. 9	6. 8 6. 3	5. 7 4. 9	4.3 4.5	6.0 4.9	5. 0 4. 5	5. 1 4. 9	5, 1 5, 2	4. 8 5. 4	7 5. 5 7 4. 7	p 4.8 p 4.5	
Layoffsdo	.7	$\frac{.4}{1.0}$. 4 1. 0	.4 .7 3.7	$\begin{array}{c} .4 \\ 1.0 \\ 3.0 \end{array}$. 4 . 9 3. 5	.4	.4	$\begin{bmatrix} .4 \\ 1.0 \\ 2.7 \end{bmatrix}$	1.4	1.1	7.4 1.0	
Quitsdo Military and miscellaneousdo	5, 3 , 2	5.3 .2	4.7 .2	.1	.1	.1	3. 2 . 1	3. 5 . 1	3. 7 . 1	3.5	73.1	» 3. 0 » . 1	
WAGES													
Average weekly earnings (U. S. Dept. of Labor): All manufacturing †dollars_ Durable goods industries †do	44. 99 48. 02	45. 39 48. 36	45. 73 48. 90	45. 79 48. 62	46, 96 49, 57	47. 10 49. 60	47. 29 49. 74	47. 69 50. 30	47. 50 50. 30	7 48. 44 51. 72	* 49. 33 * 53. 00	* 49. 03 * 52. 23	p 49. 29 p 52. 49
Iron and steel and their products†do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	48.78	49. 29	49.86	49. 91	49.67	50. 64	50. 33	51.31	51.78	53. 71	r 55. 17	53. 58	
mills†dollars Electrical machinery†do Machinery, except electrical†do	49.84 47.49	50. 28 48. 31	50. 39 48. 28	50. 82 48. 33	48, 59 49, 13 52, 87	50, 89 48, 63	50. 67 48. 13	51. 77 49. 07	52. 83 48. 36	56. 26 50. 24	58. 12 51. 57	55. 20 51. 88	
Machinery and machine-shop prod- ucts† dollars	50. 99 51. 15	51. 74 51. 05	52. 57 51. 91	52. 06 51. 38	52. 62	53. 12 52. 78	53, 22 52, 61	53. 82 53. 10	54, 25 53, 31	* 55. 20 54. 44	* 56. 30 * 55. 53		
Machine toolsdodo	54. 07 53. 80	54. 45 53. 37	55. 61 53. 41	55. 90 53. 83	56, 66 54, 98	56. 17 54. 13	56. 09 54, 29	56, 46 55, 45	56.06 54.14	57. 13 55. 96	58, 31 r 57, 48	56.78	
Transportation equipment, except auto- mobilesdo Aircraft and parts (excluding engines).do	53. 91 53. 85	52. 65 53. 73	54. 32 53. 81	52. 37 52. 53	55. 35 53. 46	54. 48 52. 59	54. 34 53. 41	54. 25 53. 22	54. 29 52. 54	7 55. 31 7 52. 42	55, 60 r 52, 58	56. 15	
Aircraft engines*do Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo	56. 08 54. 41	56. 93 50. 91	57. 31 53. 96	51. 06 51. 47	56. 89 57. 21	56, 15 57, 04	54. 77 55. 37	53. 02 56. 59	53, 69 56, 97	54. 76 57. 91	54. 78 57. 80	57. 03	
Nonferrous metals and products † do Lumber and timber basic products † do Sawmills and logging camps	48. 00 38. 78	48. 55 38. 73	48, 92 39, 21 37, 84	49. 24 37. 74	50. 40 38. 79 37. 05	49. 91 39. 11 37. 41	50. 12 41. 18	50. 26 40. 31 39. 12	50. 33 41. 01	51. 15 7 43. 06	7 52. 06 7 45. 07	51. 16 43. 41	
Furniture and finished lumber products † dodo	37, 75 40, 09 40, 85	37. 69 40. 86 41, 62	41. 73 42. 42	36. 37 41. 62 42. 41	42, 49 43, 04	42, 41 43, 35	38, 89 42, 80 44, 20	43. 00 44. 33	39. 81 42. 87 43. 99	7 41. 95 43. 45 7 44. 21	7 44. 17 7 44. 23 45. 17	42. 66 43. 62 44. 17	
Stone, clay, and glass products †do Nondurable goods industries †do	43, 23 41, 89	44. 03 42. 34	44. 46 42. 45	44, 91 42, 87	45. 89 44. 24	45. 58 44. 47	45. 49 44. 67	46. 38 44. 89	46, 49 44, 40	r 47. 24 r 44. 88	r 48. 61 r 45. 32	48. 13 r 45. 65	» 45. 98
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures†dollars_Cotton manufactures, except small wares†	37. 00	37. 54	38.09	38. 38	39, 26	39. 29	40. 32	41.01	40. 12	39.89	39. 54	39. 44	
dollars_ Silk and rayon goods†do Woolen and worsted manufactures	34. 81 37. 42	35. 35 37. 20	35. 57 38. 67	36. 14 38. 69	36. 85 39. 57	37.06 40.21	37. 56 41. 45	39. 22 41. 94	38. 53 40. 89	37. 73 41. 73	37. 10 41. 08	37. 21 41. 25	
Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing)†dollars Apparel and other finished textile products†	41.88	42. 44	42.40	41. 67	42. 96	43. 10	47. 44	46. 28	45. 26	45. 28	45. 75	45. 33	
Men's clothing tdo	36. 48 38. 11	37. 25 39. 14	36. 68 38. 89	36, 54 41, 39	37. 23 41. 78	$\frac{38.22}{41.70}$	$38.74 \\ 41.86$	38. 41 41. 99	35. 44 40. 45	35.36 • 41.49	35. 77 r 41. 35	40.28	
Women's clothing \$dodo	47. 45 36. 74 35. 17	47. 82 37. 49 36. 18	46. 25 37. 07 35. 65	43. 28 37. 24 35. 76	44. 14 39. 83 38. 65	47.30 40.18 39.05	48. 77 40. 29 38. 96	47. 75 40. 11 38. 91	42. 32 39. 44 37. 96	* 41.58 * 39.45 * 37.78	41. 87 * 40. 12 38. 30	43. 57 39. 75	
	estimated.			30.70 l		98.00		90.81	91.80 I	. 01.10	00, 0U (91.10	(

^{*}Revised. *Preliminary. 1 Partly estimated.

See p. 23 of December 1946 Survey for 1944-45 data.

Communication of See p. 23 of December 1946 Survey for 1944-45 data.

Communication of See p. 23 of December 1946 Survey for 1944-45 data.

Communication of See p. 23 of December 1946 Survey for 1944 are available on request.

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.

New series. See note marked "*" on p. S-12 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to available data for the series on average weekly hours in nonmanufacturing industries with the except tion of year-round hotels which has not been included previously. Data are available beginning 1939 for average hours in year-round hotels, average weekly earnings in the aircraft engines industry, and initial unemployment compensation claims, beginning September 1944 for veterans' unemployment allowances, and beginning 1927 for man-days idle as a percent of available working time.

† Revised series. The indicated series on average weekly earnings and average hourly earnings (p. S-14) have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1943 Survey; see note in that issue for an explanation of the revison.

			<u> </u>										
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946						1	947			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August

EM	PLOY	MENT	COND	ITION	S ANI) WAG	GES-C	ontini	ıed				
WAGES—Continued													
Average weekly earnings—Continued All manufacturing—Continued Nondurable good industries—Continued Food and kindred products† dollars—Baking§ do. Canning and preserving† do. Slaughtering and meat packing do. Tobacco manufactures† do. Paper and allied products† do. Printing, publishing, and allied industries†	44. 34 44. 63 41. 12 48. 37 34. 16 44. 26 47. 56	43. 59 44. 60 41. 50 41. 11 35. 25 44. 57 47. 55	43. 85 45. 45 40. 82 43. 06 36. 47 45. 61 49. 05	44. 84 46. 01 35. 28 51. 15 36. 66 46. 08 49. 37	46. 93 47. 55 37. 93 51. 73 38. 12 46. 87 49. 92	47. 31 46. 32 36. 55 57. 20 36. 74 47. 05 50. 18	46. 40 45. 80 36. 82 52. 82 35. 44 47. 42 50. 98	46. 05 45. 17 37. 40 49. 87 35. 21 47. 92 51. 27	46. 20 45. 26 38. 50 50. 22 34. 84 48. 20 52. 07	47.71 1 44.84 39.39 53.37 34.46 7 48.79 7 52.84	48. 27 1 45. 50 39. 37 54. 40 36. 30 1 49. 93	57. 15 37. 74 51. 06	
Printing, publishing, and allied industriest dollars. Newspapers and periodicals* do. Printing, book and job* do. Chemicals and allied productst do. Chemicals do. Products of petroleum and coalf do. Petroleum refining do. Rubber productst do. Rubber tires and inner tubes do.	53. 01 58. 09 50. 83 44. 91 51. 81 54. 36 57. 10 51. 03 55. 42	53. 96 60. 04 51. 50 45. 41 52. 61 55. 25 58. 35 53. 69 59. 89	54. 28 60. 28 51. 50 45. 50 52. 87 54. 38 57. 32 51. 74 57. 38	55. 11 61. 11 52. 60 45. 88 52. 96 54. 50 57. 11 52. 93 58. 87	57. 03 62. 95 54. 98 47. 14 54. 15 54. 55 57. 80 54. 63 60. 46	56. 60 62. 08 54. 19 47. 39 54. 77 55. 24 57. 74 54. 03 59. 78	56. 74 63. 00 54. 07 48. 17 55. 10 55. 39 57. 75 54. 06 59. 90	58. 19 64. 25 55. 67 48. 60 55. 33 56. 53 59. 15 52. 97 58. 05	58. 69 65. 29 56. 13 48. 93 55. 45 57. 41 60. 24 55. 23 61. 64	7 59. 55 67. 10 7 56. 41 7 49. 80 7 56. 35 57. 92 60. 01 7 55. 30 7 61. 12	54. 79 59. 89 67. 16 56. 56 50. 59 56. 80 59. 64 62. 17 55. 49 61. 35	56, 36 59, 53 66, 67 56, 78 50, 96 57, 73 60, 57 64, 12 55, 77 62, 06	
Average hourly earnings (U. S. Dept. of Labor): All manufacturing† Durable goods industries† Iron and steel and their products† do	1.112 1.186 1.222	1. 126 1. 201 1. 241	1.130 1.202 1.239	1.139 1.210 1.247	1. 148 1. 216 1. 248	1. 161 1. 224 1. 261	$\begin{array}{c} 1.170 \\ 1.229 \\ 1.258 \end{array}$	1. 180 1. 236 1. 269	1. 186 1. 243 1. 280	7 1. 207 7 1. 278 1. 333	, 1. 226 , 1. 304 , 1. 364	r 1. 232 r 1. 306 1. 365	r 1. 238 r 1. 314
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills†	1.305 1.169 1.246	1. 325 1. 185 1. 260	1.303 1.186 1.266	1.310 1.191 1.273	1. 314 1. 195 1. 277	1. 332 1. 199 1. 283	1.317 1.203 1.290	1.333 1.212 1.298	1. 347 1. 210 1. 308	1. 445 1. 264 1. 334	1, 472 1, 295 1, 363	1. 471 1. 306 1. 372	
Machine tools dollars Automobiles† do Transportation equipment, except automo	1. 228 1. 291 1. 373	1. 238 1. 300 1. 385	1. 245 1. 306 1. 376	1. 249 1. 322 1. 394	1. 257 1. 322 1. 395	1. 264 1. 326 1. 390	1. 267 1. 325 1. 399	1. 275 1. 334 1. 396	1. 279 1. 334 1. 406	1.307 1.357 1.463	7 1. 336 1. 381 1. 485	1, 349 1, 366 1, 495	
biles† dollars. Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) dollars. Aircraft engines*§	1. 359 1. 323 1. 354 1. 431 1. 177 . 928 . 911	1. 356 1. 323 1. 357 1. 426 1. 192 . 935 . 915	1. 359 1. 326 1. 363 1. 432 1. 195 . 936 . 913	1. 364 1. 326 1. 373 1. 441 1. 204 . 931 . 906	1. 362 1. 325 1. 357 1. 430 1. 210 . 931 . 901	1. 356 1. 321 1. 357 1. 420 1. 217 . 962 . 935	1. 367 1. 332 1. 344 1. 442 1. 222 . 979 . 954	1. 362 1. 338 1. 344 1. 418 1. 226 . 983 . 965	1. 363 1. 326 1. 353 1. 426 1. 234 . 990 . 972	1. 376 7 1. 328 1. 383 1. 433 1. 260 1. 025 1. 006	1. 388 7 1. 341 1. 428 1. 425 1. 286 7 1. 055 1. 042	1. 401 1. 371 1. 435 1. 445 1. 290 1. 033 1. 019	
Furniture and finished lumber products† dollars. Furniture	. 957 . 982 1. 063 1. 036	.977 1.002 1.087 1.050	. 990 1. 014 1. 096 1. 056	.999 1.024 1.114 1.065	1.007 1.034 1.119 1.077	1.015 1.046 1.125 1.094	1. 022 1. 049 1. 133 1. 107	1. 031 1. 059 1. 144 1. 119	1. 032 1. 063 1. 149 1. 122 1. 027	7 1.046 7 1.074 1.173 7 1.139 1.025	1, 062 1, 086 1, 191 1, 141 1, 024	1, 059 1, 080 1, 200 1, 152 1, 027	7 1. 158
Silk and rayon goods†do Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing)†dollars _ Apparel and other finished textile products†	. 875 . 906 1. 024	. 888 . 922 1. 034	.892 .931 1.037	. 898 . 941 1. 038	. 900 . 944 1. 039	.914 .975 1.045	. 927 . 996 1. 156	. 979 1. 012 1. 155	. 981 1. 016 1. 159	7.970 1.019 1.158	. 970 1. 015 1. 160	. 973 1. 019 1. 160	
Men's clothing† dollars Men's clothing\$ do Women's clothing\$ do Leather and leather products† do Boots and shoes. do Food and kindred products† do Baking\$ do Canning and preserving† do Slaughtering and meat packing Tobacco manufactures† do Paper and allied products† Paper and publishing, and allied industries†	. 986 1. 009 1. 263 . 972 . 945 1. 015 . 994 . 976 1. 116 . 885 1. 020 1. 070	1. 010 1. 027 1. 300 . 982 . 955 1. 013 1. 003 . 960 1. 144 . 893 1. 037 1. 085	. 997 1. 024 1. 266 . 987 . 960 1. 035 1. 042 . 983 1. 147 . 905 1. 050 1. 102	. 998 1. 086 1. 211 1. 004 . 978 1. 046 1. 045 . 950 1. 137 . 924 1. 064 1. 111	1. 006 1. 089 1. 223 1. 018 . 995 1. 058 1. 051 . 982 1. 119 . 947 1. 071 1. 119	1. 037 1. 095 1. 297 1. 023 . 995 1. 084 1. 056 . 975 1. 206 . 938 1. 088 1. 134	1. 049 1. 097 1. 314 1. 021 . 989 1. 088 1. 060 . 997 1. 193 . 937 1. 098 1. 149	1. 045 1. 106 1. 293 1. 028 . 999 1. 088 1. 057 . 995 1. 191 . 939 1. 109 1. 157	. 999 1. 094 1. 200 1. 029 998 1. 097 1. 065 1. 018 1. 204 . 949 1. 121 1. 173	988 1.105 71.168 71.035 71.000 1.110 11.056 1.034 1.214 248 71.133 71.182	. 994 r 1. 104 r 1. 182 r 1. 053 r 1. 020 r 1. 119 1 1. 067 1. 045 1. 122 r . 950 r 1. 165 1. 231	1. 252 1. 054 1. 016 1. 127 1 1. 074 . 999 1. 282 . 953 1. 190	
Newspapers and periodicals* dollars. Newspapers and periodicals* do. Printing, book and job* do. Chemicals and allied products† do. Chemicals do. Products of petroleum and coal† do. Petroleum refining do. Rubber products† do. Rubber tires and inner tubes do. Nonmanufacturing industries:*	1. 299 1. 475 1. 220 1. 102 1. 260 1. 347 1. 427 1. 295 1. 474	1. 315 1. 495 1. 232 1. 110 1. 281 1. 368 1. 453 1. 323 1. 507	1. 325 1. 511 1. 238 1. 102 1. 278 1. 347 1. 428 1. 313 1. 492	1. 343 1. 528 1. 259 1. 112 1. 288 1. 351 1. 429 1. 322 1. 503	1. 374 1. 569 1. 295 1. 133 1. 316 1. 362 1. 434 1. 331 1. 513	1. 381 1. 575 1. 297 1. 143 1. 327 1. 372 1. 447 1. 330 1. 511	1. 415 1. 607 1. 336 1. 165 1. 342 1. 382 1. 451 1. 331 1. 517	1. 443 1. 626 1. 364 1. 177 1. 351 1. 408 1. 488 1. 330 1. 512	1. 462 1. 651 1. 386 1. 192 1. 359 1. 418 1. 501 1. 397 1. 608	r 1. 486 1. 699 r 1. 397 r 1. 210 1. 375 1. 448 1. 520 r 1. 416 r 1. 622	r 1, 500 1, 718 r 1, 408 1, 232 1, 390 1, 464 1, 532 r 1, 419 r 1, 615	1. 711 1. 417 1. 247 1. 404 1. 495	
Building construction do. Mining: Anthracite do. Bituminous coal do. Metalliferous do. Quarrying and nonmetallie do. Crude petroleum and natural gas§ do.	1. 482 1. 598 1. 466 1. 212 1. 016 1. 307	1. 510 1. 611 1. 480 1. 221 1. 042 1. 334	1. 526 1. 593 1. 460 1. 210 1. 047 1. 308	1. 549 1. 582 1. 477 1. 219 1. 045 1. 334	1. 569 1. 615 1. 491 1. 232 1. 052 1. 346	1. 594 1. 594 1. 490 1. 229 1. 058 1. 355	1. 598 1. 637 1. 491 1. 238 1. 062 1. 390	1. 610 1. 632 1. 484 1. 241 1. 069 1. 421	1. 634 1. 545 1. 483 1. 237 1. 080 1. 444	1. 656 1. 593 1. 470 1. 278 1. 082 1. 448	1. 661 1. 596 1. 489 1. 323 1. 110 1. 475	1. 732 1. 311 1. 117	
Public utilities: Electric light and power do Street railways and busses do Telegraph of do Telephones do	1. 260 1. 099 . 910 1. 129	1. 291 1. 110 . 914 1. 148	1. 284 1. 130 1. 067 1. 137	1.302 1.125 1.063 1.131	1.337 1.142 1.062 1.132	1.313 1.165 1.069 1.132	1.352 1.174 1.164 1.141	1, 341 1, 184 1, 164 1, 124	1.343 1.190 1.252 1.174	1.358 1.195 1.242 1.189	1. 388 1. 212 1. 236 1. 218	1. 374 1. 237 1. 226 1. 211	
Services: Dyeing and cleaning	. 832 . 693 . 614	. 839 . 708 . 620	. 854 . 708 . 626	. 854 . 729 . 642	. 867 . 739 . 651	. 874 . 745 . 648	. 861 . 748 . 654	. 876 . 759 . 642	. 888 . 757 . 642	. 894 . 756 . 643	.898 .767 r.650	. 892 . 769 . 652	
Retaildo Wholesaledo	. 893 1. 148	. 908 1. 179	. 907 1. 172	. 917 1. 185	. 919 1. 202	. 953 1. 197	. 957 1. 230	. 960 1. 231	. 974 1. 229	r. 985 1. 241	. 996 1. 262	1.002 1.257	

Revised. P Preliminary.

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

See note in September 1947 Survey regarding a change in 1945, also in 1942 for the women's clothing industry, which affected comparability of the data.

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

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

Revised Preliminary.

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

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		,	1946						19	47	,		
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August
EN	1PLOY	MENT	CON	DITIO	NS AN	D WA	GES-	Contin	ued				
WAGES—Continued													
Miscellaneous wage data: Construction wage rates (E. N. R.): Common labor	7 1. 070 7 1. 83	7 1. 071 1. 85	1. 073 1. 85	1. 078 1. 86	1. 085 r 1. 87	1. 109 1. 89	1. 123 1. 92	1. 123 1. 92	1. 138 1. 94	1. 146 1. 94	1. 189 2. 01	1. 217 2. 07	1. 22 2. 00
dol, per month Railway wages (average, class I) dol, per hr Road-building wages, common labor: United States average do	1. 130	1. 155 .84	104.00 1.132	1.146	1. 150 . 83	106. 00 1. 146	1. 173	1. 146	107. 00 1. 136	1.136	1, 140 .89	114.00 1.133	
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE													
Total public assistance. mil. of dol Old-age assistance, and aid to dependent children and the blind, total. mil. of dol old-age assistance. do General relief do	97 87 68 10	99 89 69 10	107 96 74 11	110 99 76 11	114 102 77 12	116 103 78 13	118 104 79 14	121 107 81 14	122 108 81	122 108 81 14	122 109 82 13	123 110 82 13	p 12
General tener	10	10		<u> </u>		10	14	14	14	14	10	10	p 1
				FINA	NCE		1	<u> </u>			· · · · · ·		ı
BANKING													
Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Administration: † Total	1, 751 1, 151 989 162 130 470 73, 900 30, 216 43, 684 45, 045 24, 748	1, 741 1, 136 979 157 151 454 74, 552 31, 397 43, 155 44, 813 24, 594	1, 717 1, 117 966 151 180 421 81, 583 33, 913 47, 671 44, 889 24, 109	1, 690 1, 099 954 145 189 401 77, 193 31, 088 46, 105 45, 647 24, 791	1, 661 1, 085 944 140 188 389 93, 547 41, 252 52, 295 45, 006 24, 093	1, 662 1, 068 932 135 195 399 * 83, 445 34, 305 * 49, 140 45, 957 24, 754	1, 670 1, 060 928 133 194 416 7 72, 944 29, 745 43, 199 46, 547 24, 846	1, 654 1, 048 919 129 182 444 + 83, 502 33, 547 + 49, 955 44, 931 23, 431	1, 671 1, 040 913 126 158 473 7 78, 295 31, 391 7 46, 904 44, 236 22, 205	1, 683 1, 034 910 124 152 497 7 78, 359 30, 895 7 47, 464 44, 882 22, 738	1, 706 1, 033 910 123 159 514 84, 897 35, 632 r 49, 265 44, 425 22, 170	1, 731 1, 028 907 121 180 523 83, 957 34, 779 49, 178 44, 626 21, 875	1,744 1,011 900 111: 200. 522 75,044 28,33 46,71: 45,61. 22,75
Bills discounted do United States securities do Gold certificate reserves do Liabilities, total do Deposits, total do Member-bank reserve balances do Excess reserves (estimated) do Federal Reserve notes in circulation do Reserve ratio percent Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month: †	331 23, 946 45, 098 45, 045 18, 294 16, 245 1, 085 24, 412 42. 4	213 24, 049 18, 095 44, 813 18, 060 15, 910 725 24, 448 42. 6	253 23, 518 18, 229 44, 889 17, 579 15, 931 567 24, 583 43, 2	316 23, 944 18, 310 15, 647 18, 083 16, 513 1, 063 24, 799 42. 7	163 23, 350 18, 381 45, 006 17, 353 16, 139 562 24, 945 43, 5	308 23, 941 18, 627 45, 957 18, 928 16, 063 663 24, 387 43. 0	356 24, 117 19, 113 46, 547 19, 489 15, 895 847 24, 320 43. 6	538 22, 593 19, 222 44, 931 18, 249 15, 264 344 24, 162 45. 3	125 21, 857 19, 537 44, 236 17, 470 15, 826 654 24, 022 47. 1	179 22, 088 19, 689 44, 882 18, 009 16, 238 991 24, 120 46. 7	70 21, 872 20, 039 44, 425 17, 748 16, 112 738 24, 154 47. 8	137 21, 549 20, 296 44, 626 17, 869 16, 007 7 399 24, 090 48. 4	18 22, 19 20, 53 45, 61 18, 69 16, 60 p 92 24, 34 47.
Demand, adjustedmil. of dol Demand, except interbank:	45, 625	45, 621	46, 187	46, 751	46, 582	46, 552	45, 124	44, 482	46, 150	46, 314	46, 602	47, 145	46, 95
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol_ States and political subdivisions	45, 301 2, 773 6, 993 13, 725	45, 584 2, 872 5, 003 13, 806	46, 186 2, 757 4, 956 13, 871	46, 978 2, 796 3, 762 13, 902	47, 252 2, 907 1, 917 14, 063	46, 106 2, 948 1, 819 14, 096	45, 199 2, 937 2, 135 14, 226	44, 210 3, 075 1, 817 14, 303	45, 798 3, 350 1, 476 14, 349	45, 867 3, 268 1, 1!9 14, 411	46, 443 3, 191 596 14, 460	46, 816 3, 109 648 14, 470	46, 88 3, 12 94 14, 47
States and political subdivisions	13, 424 222 11, 079 50, 868	13, 504 226 11, 146 48, 449	13, 573 222 11, 094 48, 336	13, 585 240 10, 970 46, 996	13, 719 259 11, 269 45, 037	13, 775 237 10, 705 44, 601	13, 887 254 10, 546 43, 550	13, 936 285 10, 636 42, 959	13, 955 312 10, 351 43, 574	14, 005 324 10, 126 43, 224	14, 055 328 10, 581 43, 094	14, 061 329 10, 320 42, 971	14, 10 33 10, 83 42, 58
Bills	46, 884 824 10, 208 30, 436 5, 416 3, 984 17, 507 9, 444 1, 503	44, 281 746 7, 792 30, 566 5, 177 4, 168 18, 001 10, 180 1, 367	44, 375 741 7, 994 30, 636 5, 004 3, 961 18, 704 10, 825 1, 299	43, 069 795 6, 742 30, 574 4, 958 3, 927 19, 246 11, 234 1, 442	41, 053 962 6, 299 30, 374 3, 418 3, 984 19, 417 11, 346 1, 471	40, 642 438 6, 345 30, 398 3, 461 3, 959 19, 566 11, 599 1, 235	39, 619 424 5, 382 30, 354 3, 459 3, 931 19, 759 11, 820 1, 191	38, 850 692 5, 036 30, 307 2, 815 4, 109 20, 020 12, 271 874	39, 465 753 5, 402 30, 472 2, 838 4, 109 19, 864 12, 043 833	39, 220 827 5, 135 30, 556 2, 702 4, 004 20, 015 11, 792 1, 169	38, 990 989 4, 648 30, 701 2, 652 4, 104 20, 277 11, 809 1, 266	38, 739 638 4, 535 30, 935 2, 631 4, 232 20, 508 11, 967 1, 095	38, 35 58 4, 13 31, 01 2, 61 4, 23 21, 21 12, 51 1, 16
Mil. of dol. Real estate loans do do do do do do do d	1, 867 2, 140 188 2, 365	1, 616 2, 241 134 2, 463	1, 506 2, 324 199 2, 551	1, 389 2, 400 152 2, 629	1, 256 2, 490 72 2, 782 1, 85	1, 139 2, 563 215 2, 815	1, 112 2, 631 170 2, 835	1, 063 2, 739 179 2, 894	1, 051 2, 831 184 2, 922	1, 609 2, 897 191 2, 957	986 2, 981 158 3, 077	1, 023 3, 079 235 3, 109	97 3, 17 21 3, 16
7 other northern and eastern cities. do. 11 southern and western cities. do. Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank). do. Federal land bank loans do. Federal intermediate credit bank loans. do. Open market rates, New York City: Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 days	1.00 4.00 1.50	2. 43 2. 75 1. 00 4. 00 1. 50		1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	2.43		1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	2. 37 2. 80 1. 00 4. 00 1. 63	1. 00 4. 00 1. 63		2. 44 2. 95 1. 00 4. 00 1. 63	1.00 4.00 1.63	
Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 months do	.71	. 81	. 81	. 81	. 81	.81	. 81	. 81	. 81	. 81	.81	.81	١,

Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 months ___do___ Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.) ___do__ Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.) ___do__

. 81 . 88 1. 50 1. 38

. 81 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38

 $\begin{array}{c} .81 \\ 1.00 \\ 1.50 \\ 1.38 \end{array}$

. 81 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38

. 81 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38

. 88 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38

Revised. * Preliminary. ¶ For bond yields see p. S-19. § Rate as of October 1, 1947: Construction—Common labor, \$1.22!; skilled labor, \$2.10. †The total and total short-term credit have been revised to include emergency crop and drought relief loans which are now supervised by the Farmers Home Administration and publication of the detail for short-term credit and loans to cooperatives has been discontinued in the Survey; see September 1947 Survey for loans included in these totals. ∂ Rates on all loans; see note on item in April 1946 Survey. †Revised series. Bank debits were revised in the September 1943 Survey to include additional banks; see p. S-15 of that issue for revised figures for May-December 1942. The series for weekly reporting banks have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the August 1947 Survey; see note in that issue.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946						194	47			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued	l		···········	!			
BANKING—Continued													
Money and interest rates—Continued. Open market rates, New York City—Continued. Average yield on U. S. Govt. securities: 3-month bills percent 3-5 year taxable issuest do Sayings deposits, balance to credit of depositors:	. 375 1. 19	. 375 1. 27	. 375	. 376 1. 28	. 375 1. 30	. 376	. 376 1. 26	. 376 1. 24	.376 1.24	. 376 1. 27	. 376 1. 29	. 703 1. 33	. 748 1. 31
New York State savings banksmil. of dol_ U. S. Postal Savingsdo	8, 875 3, 188	8, 919 3, 207	8, 958 3, 235	9, 013 3, 260	9, 170 3, 284	9, 232 3, 331	9, 278 3, 355	9, 340 3, 379	9, 377 3, 382	9, 427 3, 387	9, 535 r 3, 393	9, 556 • 3, 405	p 3, 403
CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT*]			
Total consumer short-term debt, end of month mil. of dol. Instalment debt, total	8, 374 3, 165 1, 124 394	8, 643 3, 288 1, 177 425	9, 021 3, 458 1, 261 466	9, 540 3, 646 1, 358 505	10, 157 3, 976 1, 558 544	9, 982 4, 048 1, 566 581	9, 939 4, 156 1, 608 631	10, 255 4, 329 1, 695 691	10, 465 4, 537 1, 813 753	10, 723 4, 733 1, 922 810	r 10, 992 r 4, 918 r 2, 035 r 880	7 11,061 7 5,047 7 2,091 7 922	^p 11, 216 ^p 5, 195 ^p 2, 166 ^p 965
d0 Furniture stores* d0 Household appliance stores* d0 Jewelry stores* d0 All other* d0 Cash loan debt, total* d0 Commercial banks* d0 Credit unions d0 Industrial banks* d0 Industrial loan companies* d0 Small loan companies d0 Insured repair and modernization loans*	221 308 22 64 115 2,041 790 158 100 84 527	235 311 23 65 118 2, 111 824 164 103 103 86 536	257 322 25 66 125 2, 197 865 171 108 90 547	284 337 26 72 134 2, 288 907 176 112 94 565	337 366 28 123 160 2, 418 956 185 117 98 608	337 352 27 114 155 2, 482 1, 991 186 122 102 611	338 349 27 107 154 2,548 1,030 190 125 105 611	358 354 29 105 158 2,634 1,079 197 128 108 617	386 366 32 109 167 2,724 1,123 204 133 113 627	409 382 114 175 2, 811 1, 167 213 138 116 633	423 395 36 119 182 7 2,883 1,196 224 143 119 638	7 429 398 7 38 1 120 184 7 2, 956 7 1, 221 233 148 121 649	r 440 r 408 r 411 r 123 r 189 r 3,029 r 1,251 r 240 r 152 r 125 r 652
Miscellaneous lenders*	280 102 2, 418 1, 938 853	295 103 2, 495 2, 000 860	312 104 2, 621 2, 081 861	328 106 2, 859 2, 164 871	344 110 3, 054 2, 253 874	360 110 2, 764 2, 295 875	377 110 2, 602 2, 303 878	394 111 2, 768 2, 279 879	412 112 2, 782 2, 256 890	431 113 2, 835 2, 255 900	7 450 113 2, 887 7 2, 271 7 916	7 470 114 7 2,786 7 2,301 7 927	p 495 p 114 p 2, 761 p 2, 327 p 933
lending institutions: Commercial banks* mil. of dol. Credit unions do. Industrial banks* do. Industrial loan companies* do. Small loan companies do.	164 30 20 18 108	156 31 20 18 96	176 34 21 19 105	172 33 22 20 122	191 39 26 25 166	187 33 22 20 98	180 33 21 20 90	214 38 24 23 121	213 39 24 24 116	212 42 24 24 115	211 43 26 24 117	217 44 7 29 7 23 123	p 210 p 42 p 25 p 22 p 113
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE											1		
Budget receipts and expenditures:† Expenditures, total	2, 932 122 524 1, 509 641 2, 717 2, 434 40 1, 513 302 679 183	2,755 648 516 1,100 587 4,481 4,478 42 3,550 85 656 147	2, 965 160 521 1, 481 861 2, 617 2, 544 45 1, 404 752 341	2, 529 105 515 1, 436 501 2, 639 2, 364 45 1, 444 290 669 192	3, 662 952 580 1, 580 506 4, 113 4, 107 43 2, 886 722 377	3, 113 343 576 1, 412 674 3, 860 3, 820 47 2, 664 58 693 398	3, 914 124 561 1, 457 1, 804 4, 643 4, 378 36 3, 222 387 666 333	3, 598 626 566 1, 428 872 5, 724 5, 701 39 4, 650 114 682 239	4,000 141 595 1,728 1,427 2,624 2,556 41 1,597 75 638 274	3,851 92 1,012 1,327 2,035 3,204 2,865 37 1,619 595 589	5, 540 1, 396 601 1, 493 1, 080 5, 480 5, 473 35 3, 270 121 602 1, 452	3, 669 245 564 7 979 7 1, 881 2, 469 2, 397 37 1, 382 80 663 306	3,060 103 511 908 1,538 2,865 2,536 31 1,668 352 643 171
Public debt, total	267, 546 266, 359 242, 916 23, 443 1, 187	265, 369 264, 217 240, 364 23, 854 1, 151	263, 532 262, 415 238, 400 24, 015 1, 116	262, 277 260, 925 236, 671 24, 254 1, 351	259, 148 257, 649 233, 064 24, 585 1, 500	259, 776 258, 378 233, 601 24, 777 1, 399	261, 418 258, 113 233, 176 24, 938 3, 305	259, 124 255, 800 230, 618 25, 183 3, 324	257, 701 254, 427 229, 147 25, 280 3, 274	258, 343 254, 975 228, 789 26, 186 3, 368	258, 286 255, 113 227, 747 27, 366 3, 173	259, 448 256, 321 227, 805 28, 516 3, 327	260, 097 257, 110 227, 890 29, 220 2, 987
U. S. Savings bonds:* Amount outstanding do Sales, series E, F, and G do Redemptions do Government corporations and credit agencies: †	49, 493 590 478	49, 560 494 482	49, 638 519 489	49, 723 453 418	49, 864 576 504	50, 407 952 483	50, 772 712 398	50, 995 617 449	51, 163 572 455	51, 282 488 421	51, 407 482 433	51, 589 559 457	51, 699 460 404
Assets, except interagency, totalmil. of dol. Loans receivable, total (less reserves) do To aid agriculture		171 182 20 237 1, 632 617 1, 429 1, 836 390 16, 973 2, 992 5, 004			30, 409 6, 649 2, 884 685 171 192 295 2, 284 598 1, 265 1, 873 1, 873 16, 924 3, 152 5, 101			32, 338 7, 294 3, 056 663 167 204 17 238 2, 855 590 1, 003 1, 985 3, 426 15, 486 3, 143 4, 560					
Other do Other liabilities do		1, 250 3, 377 496			1, 252 3, 588 498 24, 810			1, 250 3, 142 509 27, 268				1	

*Revised. *Preliminary.

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

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

† Revised series. Total Federal expenditures has been revised to include net expenditures (excluding debt retirement) of wholly-owned Government corporations, heretofore shown separately, and several changes have been made in the detail. Data for "national defense and related activities" (formerly designated "war and defense activities" exclude beginning July 1947 certain miscellaneous items included in earlier data (see note 5 on p. S-170f September 1947 Survey). Data for Veterans' Administration include veterans' pensions and benefits and transfers to trust accounts. Data for social security taxes have been revised to exclude railroad unemployment insurance contributions which are not classified as internal revenue. See notes in May 1946, October 1946 and February 1947 issues of the Survey for explanation of changes in data for assets and liabilities of Government corporations and credit agencies and note in November 1946 issue for explanation of revised classifications for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Data for obligations guaranteed by U. S. have been revised to include matured obligations outstanding.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946						194	7			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August
	<u>.</u>		FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued	,						<u> </u>
PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)—Continued													
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans out- standing, end of month, total† mil. of dol. Banks and trust cos., incl. receivers	1, 433 208 51 147 158 459 410	1, 327 206 50 147 160 358 406	1, 273 203 49 147 158 318 397	1, 279 203 49 147 165 320 396	1, 287 201 50 147 168 327 395	1, 270 188 54 146 172 318 391	1, 268 186 60 146 174 312 390	1, 298 182 68 144 178 310 415	1, 290 179 80 144 183 292 412	1, 250 177 97 144 186 232 413	1, 271 159 40 144 203 283 441		
LIFE INSURANCE													
Life Insurance Association of America: Assets, admitted, 36 companies, total‡ mil. of dol. Mortgage loans, total do Farm do Other do Neal-estate holdings do Policy Ioans and premium notes do Bonds and stocks held (book value), total do Govt. (domestic and foreign), total do U. S. Government do Public utility do Railroad do Other do Ot	37, 911 5, 255 5, 592 4, 603 597 1, 475 29, 335 19, 701 18, 382 4, 400 2, 531 2, 703 566 683 343, 080 37, 944 25, 233 63, 834 216, 069 1, 797 201 324 1, 273 3, 302 282 282 282 126 142 53 108 43 133	38, 079 5, 289 5, 292 4, 697 1, 475 29, 504 19, 754 4, 454 2, 522 2, 774 540 38, 807 38, 807 33, 085 71, 062 219, 276 1, 711 239 346 1, 126 73 259 250 250 250 250 38, 97 38 95 38 91	38, 281 5, 317 593 4, 724 591 1, 474 29, 642 19, 673 18, 343 2, 527 2, 949 550 730 550, 547 50, 716 64, 910 209, 615 1, 797 199 347 1, 251 88 311 273 118 141 50 96 42 132	38, 459 5, 365 5, 592 4, 773 590 1, 472 29, 678 19, 558 18, 231 4, 502 2, 517 3, 101 581 773 348, 274 39, 224 4, 576 1, 648 162 343 1, 143 253 109 126 444 89 38 124	38, 813 5, 437 593 4, 844 1, 471 30, 043 19, 574 18, 25 4, 581 2, 490 3, 473 401 797 94, 380 92, 701 272, 396 1, 1963 476 290 1, 197 77 77 274 263 121 133 46 96 44 44 44	39, 032 5, 480 592 4, 888 681 1, 470 30, 177 19, 542 18, 192 4, 551 2, 498 3, 586 532 73, 068 73, 068 69, 466 234, 156 1, 742 184 329 1, 229 1, 2	39, 206 5, 542 5, 542 5, 595 4, 947 601 1, 469 30, 329 19, 571 18, 198 4, 567 2, 497 7, 694 470 795 383, 857 47, 977 25, 975 68, 491 241, 414 1, 718 182 360 1, 187 88 301 264 44 88 38 3125	39, 450 5, 601 5, 601 5, 603 5, 008 5, 597 1, 471 30, 102 19, 274 17, 880 4, 568 2, 496 878 801 411, 308 49, 826 24, 554 74, 642 262, 256 1, 846 181 382 1, 283 88 88 814 280 124 137 50 103 42 146	39, 606 5, 661 5, 665 5, 056 605 1, 473 30, 431 19, 296 17, 904 4, 691 2, 489 3, 955 649 787 351, 978 41, 184 430, 216 63, 629 216, 949 1, 796 167 360 1, 269 313 275 139 48 100 42 138	39, 776 5, 750 615 5, 135 614 1, 477 30, 579 19, 274 17, 888 4, 751 2, 491 4, 063 568 788 381, 212 39, 255 27, 162 65, 497 249, 298 1, 829 227 373 1, 230 302 267 120 132 48 97 42 139	40, 057 5, 837 5, 837 6, 24 5, 213 30, 740 19, 093 17, 704 4, 965 2, 522 4, 160 588 789 400, 697 46, 305 24, 301 74, 416 255, 675 1, 830 291 350 1, 189 285 259 119 132 47 96 40 132	40, 287 5, 953 632 5, 321 631 1, 485 30, 936 18, 986 17, 603 5, 111 2, 512 4, 327 325, 075 63, 021 32, 100 65, 185 224, 709 1, 857 328 318 1, 211 7, 211 7, 211 7, 221 7, 221	40, 446 6, 041 639 5, 402 639 1, 490 18, 864 17, 478 5, 169 2, 500 4, 407 546 799 354, 410 41, 310 27, 147 62, 122 223, 831 1, 616 1, 104 1, 257 241 110 110 110 122 4, 407 241 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 1
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, total thous of dol. Death claim payments do. Matured endowments do. Disability payments do. Annuity payments do. Dividends do. Surrender values, premium notes, etc.	216, 264 101, 276 28, 974 8, 120 16, 950 35, 604 25, 340	210, 898 93, 979 28, 773 7, 334 16, 964 38, 415 25, 433	235, 775 111, 755 35, 899 7, 996 17, 721 36, 232 26, 172	213, 743 99, 258 31, 022 6, 999 16, 466 35, 226 24, 772	258, 173 108, 249 32, 312 7, 888 15, 550 63, 581 30, 593	266, 447 116, 105 39, 995 8, 747 22, 581 50, 818 28, 201	238, 744 107, 841 36, 123 7, 393 17, 911 41, 377 28, 099	266, 482 120, 772 38, 298 7, 907 17, 213 51, 324 30, 968	250, 576 112, 363 38, 468 7, 583 18, 482 41, 898 31, 782	245, 999 111, 679 34, 595 7, 693 18, 315 41, 269 32, 448	251, 165 108, 444 34, 270 7, 753 18, 868 49, 237 32, 593	247, 203 115, 958 30, 997 8, 509 19, 098 40, 119 32, 522	218, 389 101, 415 28, 367 6, 358 17, 574 35, 218 29, 457
MONETARY STATISTICS Foreign exchange rates:													
Argentina dol. per paper peso Belgium dol. per franc Brazil, free§ dol. per canadian dol. Colombia dol. per canadian dol. Colombia dol. per peso France dol. per franc India dol. per rupee Mexico dol. per peso Netherlands dol. per guilder Sweden dol. per krona United Kingdom, free rate dol. per £ Gold and Silver:	. 2977 . 0228 . 0537 . 9678 . 5701 . 0084 . 3018 . 2060 . 3779 . 2782 4. 0336	. 2977 . 0228 . 0541 . 9625 . 5701 . 0084 . 3017 . 2058 . 3779 . 2782 4. 0332	. 2977 . 0228 . 0541 . 9595 . 5701 . 0084 . 3016 . 2057 . 3779 . 2782 4. 0320	. 2977 . 2280 . 0541 . 9518 . 5706 . 0084 . 3015 . 2058 . 3779 . 2782 4. 0309	. 2977 . 0228 . 0541 . 9544 . 5714 . 0084 . 3015 . 2058 . 3779 . 2782 4, 0294	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9508 . 5714 . 0084 . 3016 . 2058 . 3779 . 2782 4. 0293	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9569 . 5704 . 0084 . 3015 . 2057 . 3779 . 2782 4. 0274	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9422 . 5698 . 0084 . 3015 . 2057 . 3779 . 2782 4. 0273	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9190 . 5698 . 0084 . 3016 . 2058 . 3776 . 2782 4. 0274	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9195 . 5698 . 0084 . 3016 . 2058 . 3776 . 2782 4. 0274	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9159 . 5698 . 0084 . 3016 . 2058 . 3775 . 2783 4. 0272	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9165 . 5698 . 0084 . 3016 . 2058 . 3776 . 2783 4. 0271	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9036 . 5698 . 0084 . 3017 . 2058 . 3775 . 2783 4. 0273
$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	20, 280 60, 123 10, 816 26, 027 60, 795 38, 949 8, 092 8, 310	20, 305 12, 306 31, 846 24, 217 57, 221 37, 802 8, 047 6, 798	20, 402 115, 690 806 24, 989 59, 464 39, 286 8, 429 5, 930	20, 470 127, 485 733 78, 636 55, 424 37, 170 8, 092 4, 900	20, 529 82, 830 115, 915 54, 722 56, 977 37, 589 7, 961 6, 255	20, 748 196, 080 102, 593 85, 774 7 58, 127 37, 330 8, 195 7, 612	20, 330 -684, 474 49, 215 69, 577 7 41, 044 22, 217 7 7, 806 5, 483	20, 463 203, 540 17, 691 171, 325 751, 824 32, 094 79, 235 5, 500	20, 774 271, 990 17, 458 61, 508 55, 412 35, 251 8, 921 6, 246	20, 933 13, 057 3, 028 132, 762 59, 738 38, 736 9, 412 7, 220	21, 266 118, 958 2, 685 202, 917	21, 537 26, 745 3, 639 222, 839 7, 319	21, 766 42, 317 5, 118 116, 776
Silver: thous. of dol. Exports do. Imports dol. Price at New York dol. per fine oz. Production:	273 8, 283 . 901	1, 147 5, 557 . 901	166 4,385 .901	858 11, 595 . 901	6, 579 7, 861 . 867	2, 945 13, 295 . 765	12, 700 4, 589 . 723	3, 523 5, 332 . 773	1, 865 7, 220 . 757	1, 387 4, 488 . 725	1, 685 4, 408 . 668	1, 636 3, 410 . 636	630 4, 659 . 657
Canada thous, of fine oz. United States do	1, 186 2, 583	953 2, 993	929 2, 940	842 2, 561	1, 013 2, 928	767 2, 464	893 3, 713	1, 044 3, 250	2,730	930 3,896	1, 085 2, 746	1, 924	

^{**}Revised.

**Tevised.

**Tevi

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946						194	7			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							·
MONETARY STATISTICS—Continued													
foney supply: Currency in circulation	28, 448 170, 600 144, 000 80, 600	28, 507 170, 200 143, 700 81, 400	28, 600 170, 000 143, 500 82, 400	28, 861 169, 500 142, 800 83, 000	28, 952 167, 107 140, 377 83, 314	28, 262 » 165, 900 » 139, 800 » 82, 500	28, 304 p 165, 400 p 139, 200 p 80, 600	p 139, 100 p 80, 400	28, 114 » 165, 200 » 139, 200 » 81, 300	28, 261 » 164, 900 » 138, 900 » 81, 500	28, 297 » 165, 100 » 139, 100 » 82, 500	28, 149 p 166, 900 p 140, 900 p 83, 200	p 28, 481 p 166, 800 p 140, 700 p 83, 400
urnover of demand deposits, except interbank and U.S. Government, annual rate:* New York Cityratio of debits to deposits Other leading citiesdodo	52, 700 21. 6 15. 6	53,000 23.7 16.7	53, 200 21. 9 16. 3	53, 400 23. 8 17. 8	53, 960 28. 7 19. 2	23. 8 17. 4	^{24.0}	24.9 18.6	21.5 17.0	22. 7 17. 3	25. 6 17. 9	22. 9 17. 2	20. 6 16. 6
ROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)													
dustrial corporations (Federal Reserve): Net profits, total (629 cos.) \(\sigma^2\) . mil. of dol. Iron and steel (47 cos.) . do. Machinery (69 cos.) . do. Automobiles (15 cos.) . do. Other transportation equip. (68 cos.) . do. Other durable goods (75 cos.) . do. Other durable goods (75 cos.) . do. Oil producing and refining (45 cos.) . do. Oil producing and refining (45 cos.) . do. Other nondurable goods (80 cos.) . do. Other nondurable goods (80 cos.) . do. Miscellaneous services (74 cos.) . do. Profits and dividends (152 cos.):* Net profits do. Dividends: Preferred		698 96 32 42 138 41 41 93 77 67 77 93 310 20 149 142			853 97 61 1022 1 44 50 57 124 85 577 91 66 415			873 126 69 99 147 47 50 98 90 89 96 63 425 20 177 191			888 99 82 1100 1 57 46 57 69 111 87 91 79 438 22 194		
Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding) † mil. of dol. New capital, total‡ do. Domestic, total‡ do. Gorporate‡ do. Federal agencies do. Municipal, State, etc do. Foreign do. Corporate‡ do. Gorporate‡ do. Foreign do. Refunding, total‡ do. Corporate‡ do. Foreign do. Refunding, total‡ do. Corporate‡ do. Foreign do. By types of security: Bonds, notes, and debentures, total do. Corporate do. By types of security: Bonds, notes, and debentures, total do. Corporate do. Preferred stock do. By types of issuers: Corporate, total do. Industrial do. Industrial do. Other (real estate and financial) do. Non-corporate, total do. Federal agency not guaranteed do. Foreign do. Foreign do. Foreign do. Foreign do. Foreign do. Foreign do. Proposed uses of proceeds; Now money, total do. Preferred stock do. Proposed uses of proceeds do. Preferred stock do. Other debt do. Preferred stock do. Preferred	571 420 419 354 64 1 1 151 151 126 93 33 1 25 1,360 1,178 345 148 497 399 41 3 54 863 778 0 65 65 20 518 344 126 65 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	442 242 242 242 242 247 248 170 0 1 0 10 200 145 38 17 1 1,088 1,016 195 55 17 267 287 113 20 77 0 261 138 101 38 101 37 117 38 101 188 188	562 363 363 267 47 49 0 199 65 133 1 0 1, 276 1, 208 315 24 43 383 214 126 40 0 0 377 202 160 160 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 17	761 659 659 0 0 0 102 102 186 13 2 0 1, 320 1, 148 457 125 47 629 540 63 19 0 0 71 0 0 617 511 329 183 86 74 470 530 470 533 61 188 83 33 18 18 18	1,012 788 788 669 0 119 10 0 223 190 105 34 50 34 1,957 1,799 660 138 20 818 232 487 47 52 1,139 936 66 173 937 623 557 623 557 623 487 47 72 22 47 735 172 22 47 355	623 488 487 252 21 11 135 103 222 11 1 1,717 1,645 249 15 57 322 333 11 1.396 1,717 322 333 311 1.396 316 183 138 45 45 318 11 1.396 226 43 348 141 381 229 333 348 141 381 381 381 381 381 381 381 381 381 38	438 259 249 118 34 96 10 179 56 31 123 1, 406 1, 289 149 49 67 265 7 122 68 8 66 1, 141 91 921 921 921 925 103 104 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	855 635 635 614 310 22 293 21 2200 191 140 50 2 2 29 1, 686 1, 618 282 39 28 450 94 336 12 9 1, 236 801 801 801 152 110 115 152 110 115 152 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163	884 783 773 376 0 397 10 101 11 96 73 20 3 5 1,611 1,454 292 75 82 449 44 1,162 746 0 400 0 15 441 153 183 80 98 8 5 3 3 328 204 122 93 30 61 61 17 17 0	700 349 329 211 15 103 320 352 352 317 317 31 0 1,225 1,888 309 112 266 446 1700 229 37 779 653 0 106 620 437 180 199 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71	1, 033 744 744 744 517 115 212 0 290 252 211 38 2, 041 1, 900 596 112 30 738 145 542 29 22 1, 304 1, 051 0 214 1, 051 0 214 21 22 22 164 15 43 6 141 96 41 96 41 536 353 3181 141 536 353 3181 28 28	2 1, 044 2 870 619 483 12 114 15 175 170 118 40 111 5 1, 777 1, 559 412 110 246 241 281 281 14 21, 177 790 0 136 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 9 9 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	

^{*}Revised. **Preliminary. ¹ Partly estimated. ² Includes \$250,000,000 bonds of International Bank.

**G'See p. 3¹ of the October 1946 Survey for revised 1941-44 data for 629 companies and the industrial groups. †\$See note in the April 1946 Survey for revisions in the data for 1944.

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

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

Flevised 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 Digitized for Fibots inclus Survey, and revisions in the 1945 data as shown in the September 1946 and earlier issues; all revisions will be published later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946						194	17			·····
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued													
State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): Permanent (long term)thous. of dol Temporary (short term)do	67, 526 3, 482	89, 389 131, 893	53, 290 62, 729	78, 194 47, 388	175, 449 10, 685	228, 929 77, 979	100, 184 81, 067	353, 502 146, 137	405, 776 71, 803	109, 692 29, 927	r 214, 749 r 49, 717	7 144, 801 7 136, 364	189, 586 30, 575
COMMODITY MARKETS						١							
Volume of trading in grain futures:‡ Wheat	17 40	29 61	58 208	76 183	106 190	139 172	388 194	510 360	314 283	328 369	358 531	601 509	503 482
SECURITY MARKETS													
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)¶									ı				
Customers' debit balances (net)mil. of dol Cash on hand and in banksdo	723	631	583	571	537 453	533	573	576	553	530	552 395	564	550
Money borroweddodododo	377 647	305 729	253 720	238 723	217 693	210 687	217 681	216 677	205 665	201 652	222 650	251 677	241 656
Bonds Prices:													
Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.) dollarsdo	163. 10 103. 49	102. 15 102. 56	102, 46 102, 88	102. 00 102. 41	102. 64 103. 07	102. 89 103. 30	102. 86 103. 27	102, 95 103, 36	102, 63 103, 06	102. 49 102. 92	102. 25 102. 70	102.33 102.77	102.62 103.09
Foreigndo Standard and Poor's Corporation:	80. 15	77. 95	77. 19	76.89	76. 18	77. 12	77. 20	77. 00	76, 42	75. 32	74. 02	74. 16	73, 28
Industrials, utilities, and railroads: High grade (15 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond Medium and lower grade:	123.8	122.8	121.8	121. 6	121. 5	122.6	122. 7	122, 4	122.8	122. 9	122.8	122. 5	122.3
Composite (50 bonds)do Industrials (10 bonds)do	119. 1 124. 0	117. 4 123. 3	115. 8 122. 2 112. 9	115. 9 122. 5 112. 6	115. 9 123. 0 111. 9	116.3 123.5	116.8 123.7	116.6 123.7	116. 5 123. 5	115, 0 123, 2	114. 3 122. 6 113. 0	115. 7 122. 8	116. 1 123. 9 113. 9
Public utilities (20 bonds)do Railroads (20 bonds)do Defaulted (15 bonds)do	115. 4 117. 7 78. 8	114.7 114.3 65.4	112. 3 112. 3 62. 7	112. 7 63. 6	112. 9 67. 7	111, 2 114, 3 68, 3	112. 4 114. 3 69. 3	7112.5 113.6 66.1	112. 7 113. 2 64. 0	112, 5 109, 2 61, 9	107. 3 63. 4	113. 8 110. 5 69. 6	110. 4 69. 6
Domestic municipals (15 bonds)†dododo	140. 0 104. 1	137. 8 103. 3	136. 0 103. 6	136. 8 103. 7	133. 4 103. 9	134. 4 104. 3	133. 1 104. 4	132, 5 104, 6	133. 2 104. 6	133. 9 104. 5	134. 4 104. 1	134. 7 103. 8	134.3 103.9
Total on all registered exchanges: Market value §thous, of dol	72, 691	104, 881	85, 870	66, 551	121, 416	100, 265	73, 249	67, 522	68, 974	71, 024	67, 490	85, 253	
Face value §do On New York Stock Exchange: Market value §do	94, 121 69, 346	167, 352 99, 647	131, 885 81, 197	97, 458 62, 101	161, 049 116, 541	136, 235 95, 470	100, 247 68, 979	89, 587 63, 187	94, 673 64, 393	98, 349 63, 880	88, 531 58, 248	109, 385	
Exclusive of stopped sales (N. Y. S. E.), face	90, 244	160, 265	125, 782	91, 836	154, 937	130, 028	95, 349	81, 491	88, 961	90, 458	78, 115	99, 723	00.400
value, total thous. of dol. U. S. Government. do Other than U. S. Government, total Domestic do	78, 010 279 77, 731	149, 259 468 148, 791	112, 738 392 112, 346	95, 127 225 94, 902	127, 553 265 127, 288	125, 491 126 125, 365	79, 987 98 79, 889	75, 582 35 75, 547	81, 601 828 80, 773	82, 526 140 82, 386	70, 077 386 69, 691	96, 661 1, 152 1 95, 509	60, 490 14 160, 476
Domestic do Foreign do Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.:	72, 441 5, 290	142, 298 6, 493	106, 488 5, 858	89, 201 5, 701	120, 544 6, 744	118, 519 6, 846	74, 530 5, 359	68, 860 6, 687	74, 885 5, 888	75, 863 6, 523	63, 590 6, 101	76, 937 5, 101	52, 588 5, 216
Pace value, all issuesmil. of doldodo	136, 714 134, 441	136, 838 134, 569	136, 880 134, 644	136, 787 134, 584	137, 165 134, 995	137, 006 134, 859	137, 106 134, 956	136, 937 134, 806	137, 219 135, 044	137, 019 134, 856	137, 058 134, 932	² 137, 563 135, 175	137, 628 135, 210
Foreign do Market value, all issues do Domestie do	2, 273 140, 958 139, 137	2, 269 139, 784 138, 015	2, 236 140, 245 138, 520	2, 203 139, 521 137, 827	2, 170 140, 793 139, 139	2, 148 140, 966 139, 310	2, 150 141, 033 139, 373	2, 132 140, 978 139, 336	2, 174 140, 833 139, 172	2, 163 140, 426 138, 797	2, 126 140, 148 138, 574	2, 138 ² 140, 763 138, 923	2, 168 1 141, 236 139, 394
Foreigndo Yields:	1,822	1,769	1, 726	1,694	1,653	1,656	1,660	1,641	1,662	1,629	1, 574	1, 585	1, 589
Domestic corporate (Moody's)percent_ By ratings: Aaado	2. 73 2. 51	2. 79 2. 58	2, 82 2, 60	2. 82 2. 59	2, 83 2, 61	2. 79 2. 57	2. 78 2. 55	2. 79 2. 55	2. 78 2. 53	2.79 2.53	2.81 2.55	2. 80	2.80 2.56
Aa	2. 62 2. 74 3. 03	2.68 2.80	2. 70 2. 84	2, 59 2, 69 2, 84	2. 69 2. 83	$\frac{2.65}{2.79}$	2.64 2.79	2.64 2.80	2.63 2.81	2, 63 2, 82	2. 64 2. 83 3. 21	2, 64 2, 82	2.64 2.81 3.17
By groups: Industrials	2, 58	3. 10 2. 64	3, 15 2, 65	3. 17 2. 66	3. 17 2. 66	3. 13 2. 63	3. 12 2. 61	3. -1 5 2.61	3. 16 2. 60	3. 17 2. 60	2.60	3. 18 2. 62	2, 63
Public utilitiesdo Railroadsdo	2. 70 2. 89	2. 75 2. 98	2. 76 3. 05	2. 77 3. 05	2, 77 3, 04	2. 73 3. 00	2, 72 3, 00	2. 73 3. 02	$\frac{2.71}{3.03}$	2. 71 3. 05	2. 72 3. 10	2. 72 3. 06	2.72 3.03
Railroads do Domestie municipals: do Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds) do Standard	1. 58 1. 65	1. 73 1. 75	1. 66 1. 84	1. 78 1. 80	1, 85 1, 97	1.81 1.92	1. 97 1. 99	1. 90 2. 02	1.89 1.98	1. 83 1. 95	1. 81 1. 92	1.81 1.91	1.83 1.93
U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable†dodo	2. 23	2. 28	2. 26	2, 25	2, 24	2. 21	2. 21	2, 19	2. 19	2, 19	2. 22	2. 25	2,24
Dividends: Cash dividend payments and rates, 600 cos., Moody's:													
Total annual payments at current rates mil. of dol	1, 958	1, 955	2,002	2, 066	2, 111	2, 129	2, 196	2, 196	2, 224	2,310	2, 310	2, 329	2, 348
Number of shares, adjustedmillions. Dividend rate per share (weighted average) dollars	941. 47	941. 47 2. 08	954. 65 2. 10	954. 65 2, 16	954. 65 2. 21	954. 65 2. 23	954. 65 2. 30	954. 65 2. 30	954. 65 2. 33	954. 65 2. 42	954. 65 2. 42	954. 65 2. 44	954.65
Banks (21 cos.) do	3. 21 2. 03	3. 21 2. 03	3. 20 2. 05	3. 20 2. 12	3. 26 2. 19	3. 21 2. 22	3, 21 2, 32	3. 21 2. 35	3. 21 2. 40	3. 21 2. 50	3. 21 2. 51	3. 21 2. 52	3, 21 2, 55
Insurance (21 cos.) do Public utilities (30 cos.) do Railroads (36 cos.) do	2. 58 1. 82 2. 71	2. 58 1. 82 2. 65	2. 59 1. 88 2. 59	2. 59 1. 90 2. 76	2. 59 1. 90 2, 77	2. 59 1. 92 2. 75	2. 59 1. 95 2. 75	2. 59 1. 95 2. 66	2. 59 1. 96 2. 66	2, 59 1, 96 2, 66	2. 59 1. 98 2. 66	2. 59 1. 99 2. 67	2, 59 1, 99 2, 68
Railroads (36 cos.)	166.3	455.1	342. 1	160. 5	963. 1	434, 5	190, 5	492. 5	388.9	159. 2	609.4	444. 9	179. 4
Mining do do Trade do do	78. 7 . 9 5. 6	276, 9 23, 9 40, 9	146. 5 4. 1 23. 0	86. 8 4. 2 9. 9	561. 1 74. 1 90. 2	160. 9 2. 9 50. 0	89. 1 1. 2 9. 6	308, 5 25, 4 45, 3	162. 7 5. 9 35. 1	85. 9 1. 3 9. 6	339. 7 68. 4 39. 5	191. 7 12. 4 29. 4	96.4 1.5 9.3
Financedo Railroadsdo Heat, light, and powerdo	28. 9 5. 3 40. 5	31, 8 17, 3 34, 8	51. 9 12. 4 45. 1	24. 0 2. 0 31. 2	98. 1 44. 4 46. 1	92. 4 19. 4 48. 2	29. 5 8. 0 51. 0	25. 8 22. 7 36. 3	55. 9 21. 6 47. 5	18. 2 5. 4 35. 9	48. 8 34. 2 51. 2	90. 6 11. 2 46. 2	31.7 5.9 31.0
Communications do Miscellaneous do	6.2	12. 6 16. 9	47. 5 11. 6	31. 2 . 3 2. 1	14. 3 34. 8	50. 1 10. 6	1.8	9. 9 18. 6	49. 6 10. 6	35. 9 . 3 2. 6	9. 4	50.0	3.3

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946						194	7			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August
			FINA	NCE-	Contin	nued	-						
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued													
Stocks—Continued										1	Ì		
Dividends—Continued Dividend yields:											į		
Common stocks (200), Moody'spercent	3. 9 3. 8	4. 4 4. 0	4. 4 3. 9	4. 6 4. 0	4. 5 3. 9	4. 5 4. 2	4.7 4.2	4.8 4.4	5. 1 4. 6	5.3 4.6	5. 1 4. 6	4.9 4.4	5.1 4.4
Banks (15 stocks) do Industrials (125 stocks) do Insurance (10 stocks) do	3. 8 3. 2	4, 1 3, 6	4.3 3.5	4. 4 3. 6	4. 4 3. 5	4. 4	4.6	4. 7 3. 4	5. 0 3. 6	5. 3 3. 7	5.0	4.8	5. 0 3. 6
Insurance (10 stocks) do Public utilities (25 stocks) do Railroads (25 stocks) do	4. 2 5. 6	4. 6 6. 5	4. 7 6. 3	4. 8 6. 9	4. 6 6. 6	4. 6 6. 6	4. 7 6. 8	4. 9 6. 8	4.9 7.3	5. 0 7. 5	5. 1 7. 3	5. 1 6. 7	5. 0 7. 0
Railroads (25 stocks)do Preferred stocks, high-grade (15 stocks), Standard and Poor's Corporationpercent	3, 44	3. 57	3. 65	3. 70	3.76	3. 74	3. 71	3. 72	3. 75	3. 76	3. 76	3.72	3.71
Prices: Average price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.) Dec. 31, 1924=100													
Dow-Jones & Co. (65 stocks)dol. per share	89. 6 73. 81	80, 2 62, 66	79.3 61.10	78. 5 61. 77	81. 6 63. 97	82, 4 63, 78	81. I 65. 83	79. 4 63. 64	75. 7 61. 04	74. 4 59. 49	77. 3 61. 26	80.3 65.32	78.3 64.36
Industrials (30 stocks)do Public utilities (15 stocks)do	199, 44 40, 93	172. 72 35. 05	169. 48 34. 58	168. 94 35. 23	174.38 51.18	176. 10 36. 55	181, 54 37, 17	176, 66 36, 02	171. 28 34. 52	168. 67 33. 39	173. 76 33. 98	183. 51 35. 61	180.08 35.58
Railroads (20 stocks) do—Standard and Poor's Corporation:	61. 45	49. 59	47. 28	49. 24	36. 77	49. 56	51.74	49. 15	45. 88	43. 60	44. 86	49.38	50, 45
Industrials, utilities, and railroads: Combined index (402 stocks)	146. 4 150. 4	125. 4 128. 8	122.3 125.9	$120.6 \\ 123.8$	125, 5 $128, 9$	125. 2 128. 5	128. 7 132. 6	123. 7 127. 7	119.3 123.1	115. 2 119. 0	119. 1 124. 1	$126.0 \\ 131.7$	124. 5 130. 2
Capital goods (116 stocks) do Consumer's goods (191 stocks) do Consumer's goods (191 stocks)	135. 2 159. 3	114. 6 136. 9	112. 4 132. 3	111. 5 130. 0	117. 9 133. 5	117. 6 133. 8	121. 6 139. 7	117. 1 133. 5	113. 0 126. 7	108. 0 121. 4	111. 9 126. 4	118. 9 134. 6	117. 0 132. 4
Public utilities (28 stocks) do	125.3 147.1	109. 7 119. 0	107. 2 110. 2	105. 5 113. 3	109. 8 118. 8	110. 7 114. 7	111. 4 118. 8	107.3 109.9	104. 6 102. 2	102. 0 95. 1	100. 8 97. 6	102, 2 108, 2	101.4 105.2
Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks) do do Grie and marine insurance (18 stocks) do	118. 7 133. 9	107. 5 119. 4	105. 0 113. 8	108, 5 115, 8	108. 7 117. 6	106, 2 122, 3	103. 9 125. 8	101. 2 122. 4	94. 7 118. 8	95. 0 114. 0	94. 7 117. 0	97.3 120.5	98.0 116.1
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges:					# ama	1 100		000	000	20.4	00.4		
Market valuemil. of dol_ Shares soldthousands	1, 164 45, 915	1, 903 81, 805	1, 297 54, 552	1, 118 51, 669	1, 273 56, 527	1, 100 47, 312	1, 144 53, 518	928 37, 227	980 45, 116	884 40, 181	804 35, 349	1, 051 45, 536	
On New York Stock Exchange: Market value thousands	982 32, 196	1, 617 60, 438	1, 103 38, 919	951 36, 955	1, 074 39, 723	918 32, 628	944 34, 109	770 25, 302	826 32, 338	739 27, 854	668 23, 643	890 32, 951	
Shares sold thousands Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. Times)	20, 807	43, 450	30, 384	23, 819	29, 834	23, 557	23, 758	19, 337	20, 620	20, 616	17, 483	20, 595	14, 153
Times)thousandsthousandsthousands Market value, all listed sharesmil. of dol	74, 350	66, 864	66, 115	65, 741	68, 595	69, 627	68, 839	67, 608	64, 520	63, 646	66, 548	69, 365	68, 184
Number of shares listedmillions_	1,738	1,750	1, 756	1, 764	1, 771	1,779	1,786	1,792	1,794	1,814	1,829	1, 847	1,862
			FOI	REIGN	TRAL	E							
INDEXES													
Exports of U. S. merchandise: Quantity 1923-25=100	218	154	127	226	249	245	250	286	274	296	258	238	
Value do Unit value do do	231 106	168 109	142 112	260 115	291 117	294 120	304 121	350 123	344 126	378 128	330 128	7 306 129	
Imports for consumption: Quantitydodododo	130 7 129	120 118	120 124	r 141 r 146	r 145 r 154	155 167	119 133	116 136	123 151	121 142	124 147	118 139	
Value do do Agricultural products, quantity:	100	100	104	104	r 106	109	113	117	124	119	119	118	
Exports, domestic, total: Unadjusted 1924-29=100	95	69	43	102	108	94	109	111	93	95	89	67	
Adjusteddo Total, excluding cotton;	1	59	31	76	90	92	128	128	115	117	121	91 119	
Unadjusted do Adjusted do	127	101 87	69 51	136 113	160 142	142 144	158 190	162 189	141 168	150 171	132 159	150	
Imports for consumption: Unadjusteddodododo	99 112	89 101	86 90	108 117	109 112	141 132	100 96	94 81	104 96	102 105	93 100	84 93	
SHIPPING WEIGHT*			}										
Exports, including reexportsmil. of lb_General importsdo	20, 149 9, 442	16, 324 9, 114	12, 571 7, 852	14, 882 8, 523	12, 579 8, 135	13, 389 9, 623	14, 637 8, 201	16, 954 9, 199	19, 628 9, 684	26, 509 10, 317	24, 922 10, 103		
VALUES	3, 112	0,111	1,002	0,020	0, 100	, 5, 525	0,201	0,100	1,00	1 20,02	10, 100		
Exports, total, including reexportsmil. of dol.		643	537	988	1,097	1, 114	1, 150	1, 327	1, 299	1, 422	1,242	1, 151	1,150
Lend-lease*do	- 34	12	8	9	10, 402	8	50 510	72 700	2	90 900	(a)	65 769	(a)
Africa thous. of dol. Asia and Oceania do	_ 157,834	27, 553 99, 470 234, 137	16, 081 67, 263 168, 352	53, 070 121, 680 388, 288	46, 463 208, 207 362, 113	56, 357 160, 783 435, 224	52, 512 177, 270 454, 447	73, 792 213, 638 484, 084	68, 709 177, 172 + 496, 079	86, 806 220, 012 516, 911	74, 829 223, 993 431, 090	65, 768 196, 981 405, 527	
Europe do Northern North America do Southern North America do do Southern North America	_ 137, 080	135, 651 79, 293	158, 202 73, 395	157, 786 120, 557	156, 202 143, 415	7 149, 049 142, 223	7 150, 313 140, 675	7 185, 116 144, 662	188, 353 152, 356	210, 276 148, 641	191, 551 126, 988	164, 909 130, 155	
South America do Total exports by leading countries:	113, 224	66, 948	53, 313	144, 489	180, 777	170, 140	174, 836	226, 401	215, 955	r 239, 160	193, 251	187, 616	
Europe: France	46, 382	27, 530	21, 190		54, 669	70, 761	76, 463	73, 081	76, 432	88, 123	75, 102	65, 096	
Germany dodo	15, 636	8, 518 21, 651	2, 331 4, 424	11,689	10, 943 31, 846	12, 615 40, 507	9, 595 44, 445	13, 704	14, 900 55, 352	17, 891	12, 249 50, 529	14,876	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia) thous. of dol- United Kingdomdo		12, 531	11, 106		14, 078	24, 671	15, 780		9, 281	27, 116	1,140	15, 742	
United Kingdomdodo	_1 70, 755	66, 812	46, 097	1 102, 586	74, 035	111, 656	102, 650	116, 748	1 * 93, 465	94, 497	1 99, 504	. 99, 697	·

^{*} Revised. * Less than \$500,000.

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

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

The first big Supplement to the Survey of Control of the Survey of		<u> </u>		1046							047			
Test elements by leafing countries—Continued Test elements by leafing countries—Continued Jacks Arminis Riemblein, train do. 18, 500 118	Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August							March	,	1	June	July	August
Tools eyested say Justines Constrained March 1987 1885		'	FC	REIG	N TRA	DE—C	ontinu	ıed	<u> </u>		(<u></u>		·
System and South Augustess Submit of bol 14, 200 13, 781 16, 200 13, 781	VALUE§—Continued				1]
Cambar Separation in Journal of Call 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12,	Total exports by leading countries—Continued										1			
Arrent March A. M. 19, 25 1, 10, 10 1, 10	North and South America: Canada	134, 236			153, 547					181, 511		187, 004		
Chemistria	Argentinado	19, 797	13,064	11, 953	29, 379	37, 850	31, 976	36, 055	66, 464	r 49, 415	71,653	57, 778	53, 729	
Centrol	Columbia*	7, 730	5, 734	3,605	7, 471	11,672	11, 796	9, 126	11, 481	9, 919	12, 387	11, 417	10, 487	
Other retailors: Oc. Septime Color Co	Cubadodo	44, 166	45, 744	51, 572	36, 439 50, 331	57, 554	39, 439 51, 011	36, 499 50, 419	37, 227 62, 515	47, 577 57, 002	42,725 56,862	41, 560 46, 881	32, 740 51, 399	
Prigital Malaya.	Other regions:	1	· '			}	1	}	1		j.	Į.]
Exprised adjusted adjusted and adjusted and adjusted and adjusted	British Malayadodo	809	472	803	779	2,579	2, 323	3, 374	5, 769	4, 172	7, 145	5, 205	7, 796	
Authority Fallet	Egypt do do do do do do	3,010	2, 117	1,678	3, 261	2,858	3,857	3,677	4, 576	5, 537	6, 765	6, 473	5, 284	
Crusic materials.	Japan do Netherlands Indies do do	20, 286 10, 749	2,040	3, 598 3, 288	3, 311	8,069	11,807	5, 437	7 3, 371 11, 286	283 9, 779	2,063 r 16,814	9, 302	424 8, 193	
Crusic materials.	Philippine Islands do Union of South Africa do do Company of the C	17, 823 25, 219	13,896	7,063	34, 358	23, 282	29, 312	27, 719	40,000	34, 656	41,763	36, 438	34, 725	
Crush (cochards). Crush and prevalent and a leverage do. 6, 30 a) 8, 148 b 50 (60) 69, 40 f 10, 521 b 10,	HV economie crasses:	1							· ·			1]
Semimunudedures	Crude foodstuffsdo Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages _ do	53, 340 116, 816	39, 118 81, 526	29, 008 42, 098	51, 340 107, 725	68, 347 149, 720	62, 515 132, 503	65, 807 136, 606	81, 251	r 81, 542	80,031	56, 812 137, 375	61,970	
Arricultural resolutes, todal. 6. 28. 447 17.01 11.50 20 30.1 1.52 11.52 11.50 20 31.50 20.50 31.50 27.53 1.50 29.17 27.40 20 20.50 31.50 27.50 20.50 31.50 27.50 20.50 31.50 27.50 20.50 31.50 27.50 20.50 31.50 27.50 20.50 31.50 27.50 20.50 31.50 27.50 20.50 31.50 27.50 20.50 31.50 27.50 20.50 31.50 27.50 20.50 31.50 27.50 20.50 31.50 27.50 20.50 31.50 27.50 20.50 31.50 27.50 20.50 31.50 27.50 20.50 31.50 27.50 20.50	Finished manufacturesdo			50, 761 r 313, 245	82, 881 552, 347			115, 595 673, 339		7 145, 828 794, 046				
Persist vectobles and preparations do. 17,01 13,060 11,525 10,488 41,191 26,000 27,000 11,000 21,150 11,000 21,150 12,000	Agricultural products, totaldo													
Nonerientural products, total	Fruits, vegetables and preparationsdo Grains and preparationsdodo	17, 911 62, 284	13, 666 51, 543	11, 523 29, 643	19,428 71,494	44, 184 96, 344	36, 026 88, 696	32.658 109,822	27, 332 120, 385	19,086	21, 457 r 126, 882	17,610 102,949	21, 576 92, 593	
Corporal manufactures	Nonagricultural products, totaldo	607, 112	439, 696	407, 209	675, 551	762, 236	803, 479	829,680	988, 245	1,000,688	1, 119, 255	954, 190	918, 705	
Iron and steel and their products	Chemicals and related productsdo	43,826	30,255	27, 391	44,651	57, 111	52, 424	53, 533	67, 405	7 67, 881	77, 968	67, 658	69, 777	
Aricaltural	Iron and steel and their productsdo	45,639	30,834	26, 756	44, 843	51, 236	57, 157	52, 116	70, 237	771,877	79, 020	70,661	66, 906	
Other Industrial and productsdo.	Agriculturaldodododo	32, 260	12, 044 18, 581	12, 677 23, 608	16, 294 35, 490	18,600 40,605	19, 344 38, 119	19, 148 40, 979	24, 649 48, 575	28, 818 47, 437	31, 233 55, 656	27, 615 48, 184	26, 163 49, 474	
General imports, total. mill. of dol. 425 378 394 482 536 533 435 444 512 474 403 450 399 189 contributor regions: 100. 101 33.76 30. 210 20. 210 20. 225 20. 23. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20	Other industrialdodo	66, 618	41, 372	39, 253	74, 237	71, 204	79, 155	80, 194	88,844	95, 549	r 124, 156	94, 115	98, 055	
Africa	General imports, totalmil. of dol_ By geographic regions;			394	482	536				512				399
Northern North America. do. 78, 018 8, 19, 50 90, 340 88, 074 88, 097 82, 97 75, 524 91, 611 90, 932 87, 817 99, 416 90, 547 80th America. do. 97, 533 70, 733 84, 331 104, 496 114, 707 116, 600 110, 616 92, 120 11, 805 100, 701 78, 258 85, 258 100, 400 110, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100,	Africathous, of doldodo	90, 806	86, 593	78, 124	123, 404	139, 236	150, 311	102, 165	98, 217	98, 272	120,830	100,696	95, 751	
South America Go 97,533 79,753	Northern North Americadodo	78, 018	81, 305	90, 340	88, 074	93, 097	82, 979	75, 524	91,641	90, 932	87,817	96, 416	90, 547	
Europe:	South Americado			84, 331		114, 707		100, 516						
Haly	Europe: Francedo											3, 287		
United Kingdom do 11, 512 14, 177 10, 269 18, 476 14, 224 16, 910 19, 620 11, 130 18, 909 16, 824 18, 938 18, 637 Canada. Canada. do 74, 715 77, 600 88, 167 84, 110 99, 187 79, 278 74, 306 89, 725 89, 442 85, 972 92, 422 86, 762 Latin American Republics, total do 154, 1637 126, 299 132, 739 159, 776 185, 510 188, 724 109, 916 178, 832 725, 236 178, 839 148, 933 148, 933 148, 934 148, 935 148, 93	Italydo	6, 282	4, 571	5, 133	9, 544	8,004	5, 392	3, 276	3, 314	3,825	2,673	2, 953	2,074	
Canada do 74,715 77,000 88,167 84,110 99,187 79,278 74,306 89,755 89,442 85,072 92,422 86,762 Latin American Republics, total do 154,037 125,299 132,739 159,776 185,610 185,6	United Kingdomdo	11, 512		10, 269	18, 476									
Brazil. do. 45,985 29,870 30,049 37,992 37,277 51,482 37,504 29,307 42,549 26,763 16,952 31,154 Chile. do. 3,418 4,754 7,293 6,179 8,770 4,747 4,931 8,186 11,105 141,105 11,106 10,188	Canadado Latin American Republics, totaldo	154,037	125, 299	132, 739	159, 776	185,610	183, 724	169, 916	175.832	⁷ 215, 236	176, 330	164, 893	168, 630	
Colombia*	Brazildo	45, 985	29,870	30, 049	37, 792	37, 277	51, 482	37, 504	29, 367	42, 549	26, 763	16,952	31, 154	
Mexico do 18,391 14,922 18,140 19,984 23,441 25,024 21,299 23,429 72,295 17,496 21,582 18,309 Other regions: do 16,041 17,139 12,710 11,822 7,774 14,148 8,516 16,813 15,918 15,206 12,088 7,079 British Malaya do 8,284 14,479 19,795 19,093 15,347 47,246 24,490 15,699 18,211 43,212 23,662 23,951 China do 7,01 8,614 7,179 7,058 13,311 15,096 12,088 7,079 Egypt do 7,061 8,614 7,179 7,058 3,312 1,088 1,354 610 936 954 3,031 1,022 India and dependencies do 12,378 2,750 2,276 14,307 25,917 8,445 3,762 75 813 804 1,119 4,657 Japan do </td <td>Colombia*dododo</td> <td>13, 048 25, 360</td> <td>14, 224</td> <td>11,644</td> <td>16, 550</td> <td>20, 142</td> <td>18, 176</td> <td>18, 351</td> <td>20, 259</td> <td>18, 515</td> <td>14, 477</td> <td>12, 785</td> <td>9, 917</td> <td></td>	Colombia*dododo	13, 048 25, 360	14, 224	11,644	16, 550	20, 142	18, 176	18, 351	20, 259	18, 515	14, 477	12, 785	9, 917	
Australia do 15,041 17,139 12,710 11,822 7,724 14,148 8,516 16,813 15,918 15,206 12,058 7,079 British Malaya do 8, 284 14,479 19,795 19,003 15,347 47,246 24,490 15,699 18,211 43,212 23,602 23,991 China do 7,061 8,641 7,123 5,183 11,593 15,572 13,206 10,271 5,955 11,917 13,727 7,556 Egypt do 7,061 8,641 7,123 5,183 11,593 15,572 13,206 10,271 5,955 11,917 13,727 7,556 Egypt do 7,061 8,641 7,123 5,183 11,593 15,572 13,206 10,271 5,955 11,917 13,727 7,556 Egypt do 7,061 8,641 7,123 5,183 11,593 15,572 13,206 10,271 5,955 11,917 13,727 7,556 Egypt do 7,061 8,641 7,123 5,183 11,593 15,572 13,206 10,271 5,955 11,917 13,727 7,556 Egypt do 7,061 8,641 7,123 5,183 11,593 15,572 13,206 10,271 5,955 11,917 13,727 7,556 Egypt do 7,061 8,641 7,123 5,183 11,593 15,572 13,206 10,271 5,955 11,917 13,727 7,556 Egypt do 7,061 8,641 7,123 5,183 11,593 15,572 13,206 10,271 5,955 11,917 13,727 7,556 Egypt do 7,061 8,641 7,123 5,183 11,593 15,572 13,206 10,271 5,955 11,917 13,22 9,99 29, 157 Japan do 12,378 2,780 2,276 14,367 25,917 8,445 3,762 777 813 804 1,119 4,657 Philippine Islands do 3,636 3,338 3,635 5,891 11,195 10,965 9,79 17,067 15,875 17,896 14,178 8,503 Union of South Africa do 1,49 573 133,904 10,363 9,064 8,629 4,715 5,622 7,75 17,896 14,178 8,503 Egypt commonic classes: Crude materials thous of do 7,149,573 133,906 137,434 7,188,636 7,162,340 7,207,959 128,838 123,587 133,699 160,066 159,577 133,402 Crude materials do 7,184 13,534 35,599 39,269 47,533 48,078 38,042 44,486 455 469 445 455 469 445 403 By economic classes: Crude materials do 7,184 13,394 11,495 11,495 11,207 86,039 9,237 109,750 61,185 55,603 55,129 Manufactured codstuffs and beverages do 7,869 178,991 176,291 172,975 111,145 195,669 192,377 172,408 111,145 11,1	Mexicododododo	18, 391 10, 324	14, 922	18, 140	19, 984	23, 441	25, 024	21, 299	23, 429	r 22, 205	17, 466	21, 582	18, 309	l
China	Other regions: Australiadododo	15, 041					14, 148	8, 516					7,079	_
Japan do 12, 378 2, 780 2, 276 14, 307 25, 917 8, 445 3, 762 775 813 804 1, 119 4, 657	China	7,061	8,041	7, 123	5, 183	11, 593	15,572	13, 206	10, 271	5, 955	11, 917	13,727	7, 556	
Philippine Islands do 3,636 3,338 3,635 5,891 11,195 10,965 9,779 17,057 15,875 17,866 14,178 8,503 Union of South Africa. do 15,990 14,443 13,994 10,363 9,064 8,629 4,715 5,672 5,297 8,267 5,145 5,603 409 14,000 10,000	Japando	12,378	20, 593 2, 780	9, 290 2, 276	27, 618 14, 307	24, 944 25, 917	27, 581 8, 445	19, 487 3, 762	22, 059 775	19, 218 813	13, 234 804	22, 959 1, 119	29, 157 4, 657	
By economic classes: Crude materials	Philippine Islands do Union of South Africa do	2, 480 3, 636 15, 990	3, 338	3,635	5, 891	11, 195	10, 965	9, 779	17,057	15,875	17,896	14, 178	8,503	ł
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	By economic classes:	1	378	397	470	498	538	423	434	484	455		445	403
Semimanufactures do 78,664 76, 262 87,617 87,597 101,145 95,669 90,925 93,739 r95,472 103,494 112,063 103,533 Finished manufactures do 68,426 68,796 73,913 95,395 88,021 81,237 74,268 75,647 77,003 76,740 81,839 89,899 By principal commodities: Agricultural, total do 18,866 178,901 178,901 176,21 r 225,666 252,381 306,385 227,810 230,265 268,662 233,121 222,635 192,013 Coffee do 47,868 36,816 32,080 43,909 59,433 62,896 56,849 54,206 66,599 32,620 25,064 31,727 Hides and skins do 6,657 7,072 7,724 11,595 10,256 8,655 6,388 5,670 5,977 7,201 6,934 8,903 Bubber, crude, including guayule do 19,654 22,537 25,562 30,924 25,578 51,205 32,388 19,992 23,937 47,837 30,281 23,263 Silk, unmanufactured do 12,631 3,211 745 13,922 24,247 5,943 2,884 1,109 43 57 6 3,267 Sugar do 16,159 12,052 10,384 15,413 17,035 18,122 26,691 23,4861 50,780 34,311 42,595 42,811 Wool and mobair, unmanufactured do 25,411 23,459 20,160 19,441 17,111 22,665 17,697 22,586 21,338 20,893 17,762 15,529	Crude materials thous. of dol_ Crude foodstuffs do_ May foot part of foodstuffs and bayanges	72, 193	60, 747	59, 096	77, 338	91, 259	112, 207	86, 039	90, 237	109, 750	61, 185	55, 603	55, 129	
By principal commodities: Agricultural, total do	Semimanufacturesdodo	78,664	76, 262	87, 617	87, 597	101, 145	95, 669	90, 925	93, 739	r 95, 472	103, 494	112,063	103, 533	
	By principal commodities: Agricultural, totaldodo	r 198, 866			1					1				
Sugar do 16, 159 12, 052 10, 334 15, 413 17, 035 18, 122 26, 912 34, 861 50, 780 34, 311 42, 595 42, 811 Wool and mohair, unmanufactured do 25, 411 23, 459 20, 160 19, 441 17, 111 22, 665 17, 697 22, 586 21, 338 20, 893 17, 762 15, 529	Coffee do	1 47, 886 1	36, 816 7, 072	32, 080 7, 724	43, 909 11, 595	50, 433 10, 256	62, 896 8, 655	56, 849 6, 388	54, 206 5, 670	66, 599 5, 977	32, 620 7, 261	25, 064 6, 934	31, 727 8, 993	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Kubber, crude, including guayule do Silk, unmanufactured do Silk anmanufactured	19, 654 12, 631 16 150	3, 211	745	13, 922	24,247	5, 943	2,884	1, 109	43	47, 837 57	6	3, 267	
	Wool and mohair, unmanufactureddo	25, 411		20, 160	19, 441		22, 665	17, 697	22, 586	21, 338				

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	 ;		1946				1		194	7			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August
		FO	REIGI	N TRA	DE—C	ontinu	ıed						
VALUE§—Continued													
Imports for consumption—Continued. By principal commodities: Nonagricultural, total	213, 525 22, 766 21, 683 4, 945 6, 036	199, 464 8, 363 17, 364 6, 513 898	220, 469 15, 339 25, 445 8, 969 3, 800	240, 893 14, 179 26, 535 9, 580 4, 217	245, 162 24, 662 32, 143 12, 511 2, 778	r 228, 959 14, 796 r 29, 876 r 7, 443 3, 762	r 197, 292 4, 434 27, 568 8, 625 1, 466	r 204, 214 6, 648 25, 479 9, 026	7 215, 047 7, 085 7 30, 049 8, 074 2, 410	222, 327 9, 187 35, 789 16, 571 853	246, 703 14, 450 44, 312 21, 818 1, 272	252, 832 11, 947 40, 988 15, 626 7, 435	
Paper base stocksdo Newsprintdo Petroleum and productsdo	15, 357 20, 925 15, 124	14, 026 20, 801 15, 289	15, 245 22, 830 13, 290	13, 021 26, 318 12, 981	14, 022 25, 916 14, 753	18, 208 23, 763 19, 379	18, 087 21, 004 18, 429	15, 906 25, 987 21, 620	17, 187 27, 048 20, 309	20, 521 28, 667 21, 879	29, 958 30, 423 18, 608	30, 773 30, 988 20, 784	
	TRA	NSPOF	RTATIO	ON AN	D CO	MMUN	ICATI	ons					
TRANSPORTATION													
Air Lines													
Operations on scheduled air lines:† Miles flown, revenue	28, 958 12, 011 3, 173 1, 301 619, 136	28, 243 15, 030 3, 644 1, 241 608, 196	28, 301 18, 311 4, 623 1, 149 553, 405	25, 046 16, 435 4, 390 980 465, 015	27, 173 24, 021 6, 321 999 503, 478	22, 502 12, 331 3, 602 725 376, 339	22, 512 12, 615 3, 827 740 368, 017	25, 464 17, 449 5, 116 973 488, 019	25, 318 17, 235 4, 788 1, 077 519, 516	26, 994 15, 610 4, 415 1, 133 556, 589	26, 866 15, 722 4, 295 1, 065 538, 377	28, 572 13, 841 4, 077 1, 075 533, 706	
Express Operations		00.440	20.004	aa aa=	04.000	07.000		07.1/2	25 442	0. 000	0.4 00.0		
Operating revenuethous. of dol_ Operating incomedo	26, 134 69	26, 410 73	28, 084 69	28, 327 87	31, 223 66	25, 838 55	25, 355 79	25, 645 61	25, 112 50	25, 082 64	24, 398 47	24, 429 d 52	
Fares, average, cash rate	7. 9722 r 1, 559 115, 700	7, 9805 1, 539 112, 900	7, 9832 1, 646 121, 400	7, 9832 1, 591 116, 500	7, 9915 1, 627 123, 600	8. 0165 1, 628 119, 800	8. 0220 1, 481 108, 700	8. 0275 1, 607 116, 200	8, 0414 1, 591 118, 200	8. 0580 1, 606 120, 100	8. 0580 1, 479 112, 100	8. 0829 1, 464 111, 400	8. 0913 1, 441
Freight carloadings (A. A. R.):⊗ Total cars	4, 478 925 70 254 255 80 r 610 347 r 1, 938	3, 517 743 55 197 191 63 477 269 1, 521	3, 680 755 57 192 200 112 519 249 1, 597	4, 220 712 64 222 248 117 642 240 1, 974	3, 022 599 48 166 207 63 473 49 1, 416	3, 168 759 56 167 216 68 445 48 1, 409	3, 179 736 58 195 202 49 461 49 1, 430	4, 170 917 73 250 265 67 620 69 1, 910	3, 233 547 53 183 191 54 505 164 1, 536	4, 376 922 72 233 213 66 593 369 1, 909	3, 543 708 54 188 200 49 464 324 1, 555	3, 276 495 49 178 275 46 429 343 1, 461	4, 560 886 70 248 317 62 577 407 1, 992
Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): Combined index, unadjusted .1935-39=100 Cosl .do Coke .do Forest products .do Grains and grain products .do Livestock .do Merchandise, l. c. l .do Ore .do Miscellaneous .do Coul† .do Coke† .do Grains and grain products† .do Livestock† .do Merchandise, l. c. l .do Ore† .do Miscellaneous† .do	145 152 177 165 142 113 77 243 146 141 152 184 157 131 118 77 162 145	149 160 181 166 140 120 79 245 150 138 160 183 154 125 91 75 164 139	149 155 180 154 142 197 82 216 151 139 155 183 146 142 128 79 157	141 117 166 148 144 171 84 169 154 137 117 166 151 147 136 83 157	131 132 163 139 152 118 78 45 139 140 132 155 156 162 122 121 81 145	138 163 184 147 157 118 74 44 139 150 163 175 163 157 123 77 176	133 149 182 159 144 89 74 43 136 142 149 171 166 147 110 76 172 145	137 147 182 159 146 96 79 50 144 146 147 180 159 159 121 78	134 119 169 148 133 98 80 157 145 137 119 173 148 151 111 79 184 147	144 155 183 154 121 94 76 267 146 142 155 185 148 138 138 104 76 184	142 141 170 151 143 87 73 286 146 147 141 173 145 140 107 74 184 184	140 115 165 153 202 87 71 311 145 134 115 170 152 168 107 71 194	148 146 177 160 175 87 73 284 150 143 146 184 152 162 92 73 190
Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average: Car surplus† number Box cars do Coal cars do Car shortage* do Box cars do Coal cars do	2, 734 331 129 23, 540 14, 234 8, 239	2, 183 123 49 21, 255 12, 610 7, 853	1, 843 92 32 30, 614 18, 720 8, 958	11, 881 86 10, 013 32, 861 23, 444 6, 231	16, 416 91 14, 383 24, 418 19, 733 3, 397	3, 584 134 507 19, 920 14, 197 5, 200	3, 300 224 85 30, 899 20, 925 9, 337	2,714 50 116 35,943 24,178 10,713	12, 125 120 9, 456 20, 150 15, 165 4, 583	5, 243 2, 029 27 14, 779 4, 292 10, 247	11, 333 5, 904 1, 390 14, 969 5, 127 9, 357	30, 651 613 25, 874 15, 697 9, 592 5, 331	127 31,766
Financial operations (unadjusted): Operating revenues, total thous. of dol. Freight do. Passenger do. Operating expenses do. Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents	7710, 292 7546, 190 7112, 117 7555, 903	660, 402 515, 623 95, 361 529, 798	709, 938 566, 968 89, 345 558, 424	658, 160 522, 806 85, 510 536, 081	637, 241 493, 531 92, 716 549, 828	685, 541 551, 050 82, 450 538, 968	635, 940 518, 615 70, 766 509, 380	717, 826 592, 186 71, 411 549, 368	689, 456 564, 807 70, 414 543, 301	724, 432 591, 687 77, 349 557, 318	696, 909 556, 889 84, 787 550, 057	705, 361 557, 881 93, 642 555, 362	745, 258 596, 592 94, 001 565, 606
Tax accruais, joint lacinity and equipment fems thous, of doi Net railway operating income do Net incomet. do Financial operations, adjusted:† Financial operations, adjusted:† mil of dol	7 72, 533 7 81, 856 52, 544	63, 241 67, 362 39, 070	66, 395 85, 119 57, 280	58, 005 64, 074 38, 066	4 15, 581 102, 995 88, 775	88, 855 57, 718 28, 822	83, 415 43, 146 14, 382	95, 676 72, 782 43, 147	87, 745 58, 410 32, 580	91, 385 75, 729 46, 360	86, 651 60, 201 38, 402	89, 041 60, 958 37, 025	80, 825
Freight do Passenger do Railway expenses do Net railway operating income do Net income do	664. 3 512. 6 100. 0 613. 3 51. 0 18. 4	672. 8 528. 5 95. 7 604. 6 68. 2 36. 5	663. 1 521. 8 91. 3 606. 0 57. 1 24. 8	663. 0 524. 3 89. 4 601. 2 61. 8 29. 4	658. 1 520. 5 91. 0 523. 0 135. 1 98. 0	698.3 559.0 86.0 623.8 74.5 41.8	696. 4 564. 8 78. 4 630. 9 65. 4 32. 7	723. 0 594. 6 72. 2 641. 8 81. 1 48. 1	684. 9 555. 8 72. 9 637. 4 47. 6 15. 2	698. 0 565. 3 78. 2 633. 2 64. 8 32. 1	731. 0 593. 4 81. 9 649. 2 81. 8 748. 9	682.7 543.5 85.9 634.5 48.2 15.3	
Operating results: Freight carried 1 mile mil. of tons. Revenue per ton-mile cents. Passengers carried 1 mile millions.	59,466	56, 399 . 975	60,848 .988 4,466	54, 873 1, 007 4, 267	52,712 . 997 4,543	57, 019 1, 034 4, 120	51, 833 1, 079 3, 486	59, 485 1, 055 3, 529	53, 935 1, 115 3, 489	60,009 1.055 3,729	56, 646 1, 043 4, 096	1.094	

^{*}Revised. & Deficit. Data for August and November 1946, March, May, and August 1947 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement; data for December 1941-February 1945 will be published later. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Revised data for July 1946, \$\frac{33}{2},081,000.

New series. For comparable data beginning 1943 for total car shortage and surplus and an explanation of a change in the latter series, see p. 8-21 of December 1944 Survey.

Revised series. See note in the July 1947 Survey for explanation of revisions in the data for air lines; revised data prior to May 1946 will be published later. Data for local transit lines revenues beginning in the April 1944 Survey and passengers carried beginning in the May 1945 issue are estimated totals for all transit lines; revised data beginning 1936 will be published later. See note marked "*" regarding car surpluses. Revisions for 1939-July 1942 for the indicated indexes of car loadings and revisions for January 1937-February 1943 for the adjusted series for financial operations are available on request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946						194	17			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August
TRA	NSPOI	RTATI	ON AN	ND CO	MMUN	ICATI	IONS-	-Conti	nued		·		·
TRANSPORTATION—Continued													
Waterway Traffic			i										
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: \$ Total, U. S. ports.	8, 025 3, 323 4, 701	6, 220 2, 775 3, 445	4, 986 2, 959 2, 027	6, 843 2, 729 4, 114	5, 768 2, 009 3, 759	6, 222 2, 378 3, 844	6, 296 2, 455 3, 841	6, 870 2, 753 4, 116	7, 615 3, 291 4, 324	9, 646 4, 367 5, 278	8, 725 3, 980 4, 746	8, 953 3, 945 5, 008	
Hotels: A verage sale per occupied roomdollars	4.45	4. 33	4, 36	4. 44	4. 16	4, 25	4. 37	4.37	4.86	4, 46	4. 75	4. 70	5, 16
Rooms occupied percent of total Restaurant sales index avg. same mo. 1929=100	96 254	94 236	95 226	90 241	84 208	90 229	92 213	92 214	92 240	92 244	93 248	87 225	93 246
Foreign travel: U. S. citizens, arrivalsnumberdo	33, 387 34, 281	34, 409 27, 953	29, 639 24, 755	29, 597 31, 178	30, 923 37, 782	38, 660 37, 602				-			
Emigrants do Immigrants do	1, 884 10, 988 18, 505	1, 764 10, 869 14, 536	872 9, 563 14, 470	3, 090 9, 739 13, 500	2, 848 11, 218 14, 186	854 14, 080 17, 989	10 400	20.004	90.100	90,000	21,831	19, 611	15.077
Passports issued do National parks, visitors thousands. Pullman Co.:	1, 153	696	272	118	87	97	18, 468 122	20, 294 137	20, 166 206	20, 962 442	902	1, 467	15, 277 1, 502
Revenue passenger-miles milions Passenger revenues thous of dol.	1, 637 10, 470	1,500 9,903	1, 409 9, 458	1, 165 8, 429	1, 149 9, 059	1, 378 10, 214	1, 161 8, 677	1, 189 8, 857	1, 064 8, 094	1, 061 8, 018	1, 215 9, 193	1, 139 8, 558	
COMMUNICATIONS													
Telephone carriers: ¶ Operating revenuesthous. of dol	194, 230	191, 642	200, 127	196, 489	203, 627	203, 553	197, 097	207, 168	153, 955	184, 948	205, 193		
Station revenues do Tolls, message do Operating expenses do	103, 726 75, 726 152, 346	105, 054 71, 612 147, 636	108, 872 75, 978 154, 864	107, 775 73, 343 151, 471	110, 477 77, 363 159, 272	111, 649 76, 009 157, ±64	109, 982 71, 051 149, 048	112, 896 78, 111 157, 198	97, 324 40, 735 132, 475	103, 818 61, 629 154, 400	113, 371 75, 477 165, 551		
Phones in service end of monththousands	20, 846 27, 908	21, 171 28, 156	22, 391 28, 463	22, 504 28, 754	23, 878 29, 067	20, 455 29, 249	22, 068 29, 564	23, 625 29, 874	5, 792 30, 359	11, 497 30, 057	17, 914 30, 292		
Operating revenues, total thous, of dol.	17, 573 16, 437	16, 568 15, 372	17, 590 16, 275	16, 653 15, 380	17, 948 16, 553	17, 688 16, 330	16, 233 14, 984	17, 530 16, 134	23, 264 21, 892	20, 740 19, 399	18, 981 17, 662	18, 449 17, 019	
Telegraph carriers, totaldo Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues from cable operationsthous. of dol	594	610	620	595	717	599	534	571	534	611	574	599	
Cable carriersdo Operating expensesdo Net operating revenuesdo	1, 136 19, 838 4 4, 621	1, 196 15, 453 4 865	1, 315 15, 673 d 289	1, 273 14, 466 6	1, 395 15, 549 698	1, 358 14, 863 590	1,249 $13,503$ 520	1, 396 14, 298 1, 093	1,372 $16,644$ $4,399$	1, 341 16, 387 2, 140	1, 320 15, 347 1, 541	1, 430 16, 010 291	
Net income trans. to earned surplusdo do do adiotelegraph carriers, operating revenues do	4 3, 089 1, 667	4 1, 193 1, 517	a 514 1, 641	4 31 1,607	320 1, 999	138 1,714	68 1,642	873 1, 775	2, 676 1, 609	1, 032 1, 637	1, 335 1, 617	41	
	CI	HEMIC	CALS	AND A	LLIED	PROI	DUCTS						<u> </u>
CHEMICALS													
Inorganic chemicals, production:* Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (100% NH³)♂													
Short tons. Calcium arsenate [100% Ca ₂ (AsO ₄)2] thous of lb. Calcium carbide (100% CaC ₂) short tons.	75, 794 8, 081	77, 492 2, 608	80, 829 1, 916	80, 380 1, 330	82, 123 754	85, 121 1, 765	85, 663 1, 543	$95,859 \\ 1,221$	93, 007 2, 320	97, 107 5, 492	91, 681 8, 805	93, 345 10, 458	88, 807 4, 825
Calcium earbide (100% CaC ₂)short tons_ Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas and solid (100% CO ₂) \$\sigma\$thous of lb	53, 399 96, 571	53, 940 78, 786	57, 074 74, 890	55, 312 62, 048	51, 830 56, 787	50, 675 60, 491	45, 411 49, 858	52, 466 62, 449	51, 830 81, 330	56, 286 96, 487	48, 136 96, 700	53, 388 110, 228	50, 827 107, 646
Chlorine short tons Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl)	102, 550 29, 519	104, 206 29, 789	108, 174 32, 394	97, 135 30, 150	102, 628 30, 714	110, 088 35, 144	101, 717 33, 966	117, 039 36, 993	109, 050 34, 637	118, 284 36, 899	117, 486 33, 071	114, 676 33, 577	118, 497 34, 599
Lead arsenate thous. of lb_Nitrie acid (100% HNO ₃) & shert tons_Oxygen_mil. cu, ft_	253 59, 144 1, 008	1,624 54,136 997	2, 259 61, 686 1, 062	2, 865 63, 277 1, 006	3, 726 62, 460 1, 028	4, 923 64, 138 1, 101	3, 691 62, 193 1, 010	4, 481 64, 647 1, 218	5, 470 64, 288 1, 146	3, 717 64, 826 1, 188	1, 289 62, 064 1, 089	$ \begin{array}{r} 447 \\ 60, 227 \\ 1, 066 \end{array} $	60, 387 1, 104
Phosphoric acid (50% H ₃ PO ₄) short tons. Soda ash, ammonia-soda process (98-100% Na ₂	74, 574	73, 795	80, 673	82, 020	79, 788	78, 892	74, 926	89, 050	82, 452	82, 372	89, 492	r 86, 920	88, 083
CO ₃ short tons Sodium bichromate do Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH) do	364, 178 7, 254	358, 628 6, 601	382, 026 7, 066	368, 302 7, 176	385, 369 6, 665	380, 589 6, 979	350, 634 5, 954	383, 753 7, 129	367, 847 7, 089	396, 282 7, 474 179, 142	374, 083 7, 426 175, 896	377, 976 7, 331 r 175, 523	363, 890 7, 219 177, 310
Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhy-	163, 615 36, 915	164, 652 34, 714	168, 708 41, 188	153, 275 34, 442	165, 186 32, 479	173, 449 39, 991	156, 786 35, 884	179, 400 42, 120	166, 946 50, 267	39, 726	32, 814	7 36, 584	33, 963
drous) of short tons. Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt cake short tons.	56, 988	57, 346	63, 683	52, 494	64, 878	66, 275	63, 208	70, 059	69, 947	74, 505	69, 579	r 64, 996	65, 942
Sulphuric acid (100% H ₂ SO ₄): Price, wholesale, 66°, tanker at works§ dol. per short ton	16, 50	16, 50	16, 50	16, 50	16, 50	16, 50	16, 50	16. 50	16. 50	16, 50	16, 50	16. 50	16. 50
Productionshort tonsshort tons	753, 817	755, 378	822, 833	838, 040	878, 078	888, 912	835, 163	931, 237	865, 447	888, 304	850, 934	r 846, 366	859, 262
Acetic acid (syn. and natural), production * thous, of lb Acetic anhydride, production *	26, 935 39, 954	24, 464 41, 209	27, 662 46, 376	27, 718 45, 033	31, 725 48, 703	35, 152 49, 157	30, 670 45, 662	33, 620 54, 206	30, 376 53, 086	33, 876 54, 249	31, 729 41, 433	35, 416 52, 910	
Acetyl salicylic acid (aspirin), production*_do Alcohol, denatured:§	460	574	710	1,010	965	925	1,024	832 12, 594	1,043	1, 053 14, 077	1,155	998 15, 061	
Consumption (withdrawals) thous, of wine gal. Production do Stocks do	r 17, 526 r 15, 960 8, 082	18, 946 16, 019 5, 131	21, 291 18, 913 2, 744	19, 744 19, 625 2, 633	17,416 $17,014$ $2,200$	14, 636 14, 670 2, 211	12, 361 11, 605 1, 423	12, 594 12, 683 1, 520	13, 469 13, 673 1, 712	13, 892 1, 524	13, 677 14, 150 1, 981	15, 051 14, 605 1, 529	16, 426 16, 469 1, 560
Alcohol, ethyl: \{ \text{Production} \text{thous. of proof gal}.	r 20, 091	17, 796	18, 743	18,025	20, 518	22, 398	18, 986	19, 456	23, 556	28, 082 29, 341	23, 792 27, 035	26, 833 27, 764	29, 226
Stocks, total do In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses do In denaturing plants do In denaturing plants.	86, 474 31, 788 54, 686	72, 368 28, 779 43, 589	58, 189 29, 512 28, 676	42, 351 26, 751 15, 600	32, 800 25, 745 7, 054	30, 226 22, 939 7, 288	30, 954 21, 573 9, 381	28, 891 22, 676 6, 215	26, 853 24, 800 2, 053	29, 341 27, 472 1, 869	25, 341 1, 694	25, 699 2, 065	
Withdrawn for denaturingdo Withdrawn tax-paiddo	29, 267 5, 733	29, 274 4, 364	34, 938 5, 284	36, 086 5, 202	31, 200 3, 910	$27,775 \\ 4,350$	21, 409 3, 260	$\begin{bmatrix} 23,622 \\ 3,175 \end{bmatrix}$	25, 226 2, 555	25, 675 2, 170	26, 059	27, 359 2, 768	26, 928
Cresylic acid, refined, production*thous. of lb	2, 339	2. 284	2, 456	2, 100	1,817	2,094	2, 142	14, 696 2, 234 7 909	2, 436	2, 196	1,909	2, 329	30, 303
In denaturing plants	54, 686 29, 267 5, 733 12, 136	43, 589 29, 274 4, 364 12, 744 2, 284 7, 334	28, 676 34, 938 5, 284 13, 570	15, 600 36, 086 5, 202 13, 027	7, 054 31, 200 3, 910 13, 481	7, 288 27, 775 4, 350 14, 038	9, 381 21, 409 3, 260 14, 580	6,215 $23,622$	25, 226 2, 555 14, 271	1, 869 25, 675 2, 170 13, 454	26, 059 2, 377 12, 779	27, 359 2, 768 11, 620	28, 637 26, 928 1, 709 30, 303 2, 696

Revised. 4Deficit. {Data relate to continental United States.

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

3 Data for carbon dioxide and somium silicate were revised in the March 1945 and the September Survey, respectively (see notes in those issues). See note in February 1947 Survey with regard to additional plants included in the data for nitric acid and ammonia.

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946						194	17			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August
	CHEMI	CALS	AND .	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	S—Co	ntinue	d	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
CHEMICALS—Continued													
Organic chemicals—Continued. Glycerin, refined (100% basis):* High gravity and yellow distilled: Consumption	6, 286 5, 211 13, 234 5, 745 6, 864 22, 017	6, 089 4, 621 12, 805 4, 924 6, 594 22, 539	5, 395 4, 638 12, 207 5, 820 6, 136 21, 130	5, 244 5, 832 12, 709 5, 263 5, 126 18, 054	5, 978 7, 431 15, 163 5, 791 6, 042 18, 392	7, 022 7, 386 14, 102 6, 963 7, 662 17, 941	6, 800 8, 234 15, 340 6, 138 8, 573 18, 106	7, 407 8, 746 17, 544 6, 555 8, 450 18, 875	8, 127 7, 651 18, 135 6, 139 8, 531 19, 137	7, 428 6, 606 19, 151 5, 957 9, 181 20, 789	6, 617 6, 965 19, 843 5, 871 7, 980 20, 723	6, 509 5, 483 18, 848 5, 650 6, 200 20, 171	6, 761 7, 250 18, 869 6, 358 7, 998 20, 396
Methanol, production:♂ Crude (80%)	234 6, 823 8, 467	218 6, 592 9, 334	264 6, 593 9, 276	250 6, 674 11, 246	221 6, 505 10, 994	276 7, 145 11, 687	230 6, 681 10, 847	244 6, 991 11, 690	284 6, 206 9, 605	286 6, 830 10, 526	221 6, 551 11, 764	220 6, 779 12, 871	250
FERTILIZERS													
Consumption, total* thous. of short tons. Midwest States* do. Southern States⊕ do. Exports, total\$ long tons. Nitrogenous\$ do. Phosphate materials\$ do. Prepared fertilizers\$ do. Imports, total\$ do. Nitrogenous, total\$ do. Nitrate of soda\$ do. Phosphates\$ do. Potash\$ do.	367 144 223 101, 539 13, 170 80, 474 776 58, 345 51, 891 13, 521 3, 040	559 158 401 80, 862 7, 388 63, 394 809 69, 266 63, 877 11, 716 1, 463	584 63 522 95, 796 2, 871 86, 791 253 80, 941 67, 573 26, 929 7, 809	529 82 448 83, 544 3, 430 70, 254 2, 125 64, 434 55, 712 23, 141 3, 446 0	928 195 734 104, 336 5, 577 83, 752 4, 720 39, 928 25, 096 1, 327 6, 835	1, 459 239 1, 220 89, 474 10, 854 64, 147 1, 914 50, 020 40, 728 10, 029 404 0	1, 225 182 1, 042 98, 945 21, 616 66, 401 2, 448 51, 943 40, 851 9, 358 3, 759 0	1, 120 160 960 92, 213 20, 851 58, 802 1, 449 116, 166 103, 704 65, 886 3, 579 897	954 166 788 132, 895 30, 226 89, 765 987 145, 266 117, 102 71, 738 4, 346 13, 301	644 138 505 141, 788 36, 037 94, 580 636 138, 060 108, 988 80, 555 4, 696 11, 250	340 80 260 7 112, 792 7 10, 926 7 85, 138 2, 718 117, 760 107, 484 80, 786	417 207 209 115, 867 22, 575 81, 082 1, 661 82, 474 75, 912 41, 623 38 2, 232	
Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port warehouses⊙dol. per 100 lb_Potash deliveriesshort tons	1, 925 72, 345	1,925 69,690	1, 925 70, 263	1.925 72,770	1, 925 81, 044	2. 045 98, 555	2, 075 77, 839	2, 075 95, 229	2, 075 84, 207	2, 075 73, 802	2. 075 83, 121	2.075	2. 195
Superphosphate (bulk):† Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	701, 522 720, 517	721, 475 709, 781	754, 215 667, 912	750, 940 736, 357	783, 275 796, 677	830, 752 815, 611	824, 578 750, 550	888, 875 645, 412	863, 787 r 608, 409	892, 045 681, 235	802, 128 855, 352	801,835	
Rosin (gum and wood): Price, gum, wholesale "H" (Sav.), bulk dol. per 100 lb. Production* drums (520 lb.). Stocks* do Turpentine (gum and wood): Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah)†_dol. per gal. Production* bbl. (50 gal.) Stocks* do	.84	7. 40 489, 676 390, 781 1. 00 167, 933 90, 167	7. 80 1. 05	1.30	8. 07 462, 007 398, 102 1. 24 143, 055 101, 295	8. 68 1. 21	1.15	9. 65 351, 875 222, 701 1. 00 113, 520 98, 205	9. 24	7.34	7. 58 527, 335 243, 086 .61 176, 089 147, 693	. 59	
MISCELLANEOUS													į Į
Explosives (industrial), shipments	47.327 3,142 2,166 4,958 2,180 356,355	50, 307 2, 947 1, 900 4, 726 2, 315 335, 300	51, 187 3, 202 1, 652 3, 864 1, 743 333, 041	45, 300 3, 311 2, 055 3, 999 1, 824 355, 179	45, 147 3, 656 2, 259 4, 857 2, 299 351, 028	47, 092 3, 858 2, 508 5, 548 2, 878 321, 415	45, 017 3, 793 2, 407 5, 789 2, 866 298, 565	46, 444 3, 954 2, 237 6, 078 2, 988 350, 307	46, 038 3, 700 2, 405 6, 369 2, 922 333, 531	51, 296 4, 117 3, 028 6, 488 3, 059 377, 218	51, 048 3, 847 2, 901 6, 374 2, 787 359, 313	47, 134 3, 159 2, 313 6, 338 2, 453 382, 674	53, 275 3, 368 2, 738 6, 042 2, 430 391, 396
Production long tons Stocks do Glue, animal.*		3, 881, 397 8, 774	3, 983, 973 10, 824	3, 874, 808 12, 214	3, 769, 368 11, 780	3, 704, 059 13, 939	3, 667, 729 12, 886	3, 636, 884 12, 538	3, 548, 703.	3, 495, 011	3, 456, 082	3, 438, 367	3, 444, 607
Production thous of lb-Stocks do-Bone black:* Production short tons-	1,116	8, 196 1, 417	9, 978 1, 169	10, 633 955	10, 616 956	10, 272 1, 023	9, 398 928	9,059	14, 226 9, 155 596	13, 770 8, 643 847	12, 843 8, 950	7 12, 158 7 8, 757 1, 048	11, 604 7, 749 1, 065
OIL SEEDS, OILS, FATS AND	1,781	1,745	2,043	1,625	1,349	1,565	1,463	1,456	959	979	(1)	1,008	1,030
BYPRODUCTS Animal, including fish oil: Animal fatst Consumption, factorythous. of lb- Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	95, 743 194, 810 171, 286	86, 595 61, 731 145, 205	73, 125 135, 936 135, 550	97, 477 260, 976 179, 567	116, 785 242, 506 232, 347	129, 026 303, 997 307, 623	140, 495 262, 265 307, 692	144, 102 221, 840 286, 602	119, 584 230, 470 339, 877	105, 542 262, 265 389, 074	105, 301 255, 713 428, 604	99, 329 238, 814 444, 602	127, 228 208, 609 400, 170
Greases: Consumption, factorydo Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo Fish oils: i	46, 764 43, 879 92, 241	39, 550 27, 698 78, 390	42, 106 36, 666 63, 173	39, 291 46, 000 63, 123	45, 003 45, 637 64, 907	49, 688 52, 591 72, 871	45, 736 47, 484 67, 138	45, 864 44, 586 64, 305	42, 572 46, 735 69, 983	43, 939 48, 613 84, 829	41, 226 48, 260 98, 827	37, 746 46, 611 101, 964	43, 658 44, 434 106, 382
Consumption, factory do Production do Stocks, end of month do Vecetable oils, total:	15, 647 24, 876 93, 304	15, 465 21, 540 108, 211	17, 028 18, 726 121, 676	18, 976 10, 812 114, 682	18, 374 7, 867 116, 786	18, 509 1, 646 107, 320	18, 772 1, 260 102, 400	20, 290 777 79, 211	20, 365 1, 577 66, 335	14, 135 1, 301 57, 728	16, 478 10, 927 59, 041	11, 475 21, 739 65, 152	12, 150 21, 109 86, 445
Consumption, crude, factory mil. of lb. Exports thous of lb. Imports, total do Paint oils do All other vegetable oils do Production mil. of lb. Stocks end of month	264 16, 817 17, 863 11, 085 6, 778 255	255 8, 361 12, 001 6, 232 5, 769 279	368 7, 660 25, 107 19, 365 5, 742 390	416 10, 015 33, 973 21, 112 12, 861 409	418 14, 561 51, 817 41, 904 9, 913 403	431 27, 090 31, 942 27, 274 4, 668 443	412 5, 634 46, 545 31, 314 15, 231 392	417 7, 011 32, 697 21, 737 10, 960 382	395 7, 291 36, 677 28, 343 8, 333 356	333 13. 643 54, 057 43, 672 10, 385 313	294 25, 855 52, 306 37, 754 14, 553 283	297 14, 538 26, 669 18, 208 8, 461 278	294
Crude do Refined do rRevised. ¹ Not available. σ See note in the		515 267 Survey wit	521 250 th regard t	519 247 o difference	538 262 between t	534 279 hese series	550 304 and simila	556 311 or data pub	557 353 lished in tl	579 392 he 1942 Sur	586 + 385 plement to	582 359 the Surve	504 292 ey.

^{*} Revised. ¹ Not available. ♂ 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.

§ The indicated series continue data published in the 1942 Supplement; unpublished data beginning 1941 or 1942 through February 1945, and also corrected data for 1937-July 1945 for nitrogeneous and total fertilizer imports, will be published later.

⊙ For a brief description of this series see note in April 1946 Survey. ‡ Revisions for 1941-43 are available upon request.

* New series. For source and description of data for glycerin see p. S-23 of November 1944 Survey and for turpentine and rosin, p. S-24 of the May 1946 issue. Data for 1933-45 for fertilizer consumption by midwestern States and the total (compiled by the National Fertilizer Association), for 1942-February 1945 for the new series on gelatin, and data prior to August 1946 for bone black and glue will be published later; data for gelatin, bone black and glue are compiled by the Bureau of the Census and are complete or practically complete. Data for 1940-43 for sulfur are on p. 24 of the May 1946 Survey. See note in the November 1943 Survey explaining a change in the superphosphate data and note in September 1947 Survey regarding a company included beginning January 1946. See note on p. S-23 of the November 1943 Survey regarding change in the turpentine price series.

Till all all and a said a should			1946						19	47			
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August
(CHEMI	CALS	AND .	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	S—Co	ntinue	dl	·			
OIL SEEDS, OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS—Continued													
Copra: Consumption, factory §short tons. Imports §do Stocks, end of month §do. Coconut or copra oil:	31, 294 36, 975 48, 551	37, 510 35, 960 38, 662	36, 278 27, 381 12, 964	15, 949 43, 495 33, 074	44, 125 93, 768 58, 654	56, 069 74, 963 89, 781	51, 352 51, 285 71, 902	59, 163 72, 319 72, 777	59, 214 61, 925 77, 541	53, 347 61, 004 59, 714	52, 368 51, 346 44, 320	45, 330 18, 644 42, 300	40, 731 26, 861
Consumption, factory:‡ Crude	30, 709 16, 055 945	42, 707 20, 437	49, 747 27, 724 121	38, 577 17, 236 380	44, 655 16, 438 0	62, 871 26, 648 1, 088	64, 270 29, 822 1, 822	74, 349 31, 217 5, 549	72, 406 31, 057 813	70, 349 29, 103 2, 394	61, 636 27, 664 3, 225	62, 008 23, 784 1, 767	69, 608 32, 977
Production: Crude‡ do Refined do Stocks, end of month:‡	39, 614 16, 603	47, 417 22, 815	45, 306 26, 614	18, 827 16, 305	54, 830 19, 505	68, 683 30, 909	63, 024 32, 749	73, 902 36, 581	74, 043 35, 720	68, 398 33, 020	66, 074 28, 611	57, 902 30, 466	51, 902 34, 228
Refineddo	100, 880 7, 780	105, 974 10, 541	95, 441 8, 607	77, 793 9, 622	90, 965 9, 797	87, 005 12, 376	97, 177 13, 935	115, 722 13, 228	130, 011 14, 267	138, 489 19, 088	134, 949 12, 998	127, 927 14, 412	105, 978 10, 737
Consumption (crush)thous, of short tons. Receipts at millsdo Stocks at mills, end of monthdo Cottonseed cake and meal:	, 108 , 108 , 138	227 446 359	1, 070 914	525 703 1,091	397 338 1, 032	412 151 771	300 104 575	211 35 399	164 21 256	105 13 164	69 13 107	73 64 98	102 167 163
Production short tons. Stocks at mills, end of month do Cottonseed oil, crude: Production thous. of lb. Stocks, end of month do	7 37, 831 7 25, 625 7 25, 902	98, 629 52, 276 69, 807	228, 936 58, 277 160, 011	232, 892 80, 913 164, 961	176, 065 119, 928 124, 786	181, 204 158, 905 129, 368	132, 015 158, 675 93, 504	92, 738 126, 818 68, 248	71, 216 125, 477 53, 475	45, 904 116, 987 35, 115	30, 449 87, 614 23, 286	33, 648 46, 916 24, 035	47, 068 26, 416 31, 109
Stocks, end of month do Cottonseed oil, refined: Consumption, factory do In oleomargarine do Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.)	7 27, 019 82, 163 16, 501	63, 245 61, 321 13, 461	93, 603 93, 543 22, 832	101, 983 129, 160 27, 101	98, 093 113, 769 25, 279	105, 959 108, 240 30, 116	86, 564 81, 664 28, 008	72, 088 73, 351 24, 474	51, 591 53, 077 14, 485	33, 593 35, 140 12, 981	20, 144 44, 687 16, 407	14, 967 56, 312 19, 906	19, 209 74, 243
Production thous, of lb Stocks, end of month do	(2) r 24, 288 r 199, 001	(2) 26, 591 157, 322	. 268 116, 300 165, 771	. 262 138, 120 165, 735	. 280 126, 973 171, 157	. 302 113, 015 170, 239	. 350 103, 872 182, 808	. 389 83, 789 191, 326	. 314 71, 126 207, 411	. 256 48, 730 217, 204	. 241 35, 750 203, 856	. 234 26, 287 171, 342	. 179 24, 913 116, 709
Flaxseed:	377 210	97 883	9 591	1, 938	20 211	12 27	14 40	18 35	19 7	17 10	77	106	12
Receipts do Shipments do Stocks do Minneapolis: Receipts do Shipments do Shipments	133 194 2, 725	629 448 3, 174	387 652 2, 752	1, 396 1, 194 1, 877	1, 077 327 750	307 479	69 303 182	69 270 311	39 238 532	83 145 257	74 78 128 202	72 8 99 82	2, 125
Stocks	2, 789 3, 309	751 3, 219 2, 343 3, 644	547 3, 967 2, 150 3, 488	1, 941 3, 905 2, 284 2, 849	73 3, 889 1, 883 3, 362	257 3, 513 1, 790 2, 024	146 2,896 1,545 1,415	190 2, 280 1, 636 1, 079	345 1, 615 1, 560 980	1, 162 1, 335 855	1, 687 1, 457	296 1,641 1,892	270 453 1, 325 2, 526
Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis) dol. per bu Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu Linseed cake and meal: Shipments from Minneapolis thous, of lb	3, 303	4. 00 27, 840	5. 22 34, 020	7. 26	7. 27 4 22, 962 34, 080	7. 25	24, 420	8. 51 28, 740	7. 50 30, 720	6. 30 26, 760	6, 12	6. 02	6.00 5 39, 521 18, 540
Linseed oil: Consumption, factoryt	46, 652 . 168 57, 290 22, 980	43, 227 . 178 46, 494 23, 040	44, 246 . 188 42, 624 26, 760	42, 302 . 354 44, 712 27, 840	41, 891 . 358 36, 696 21, 720	44, 978 . 366 34, 823 20, 460	41, 575 . 378 30, 499 19, 380	45, 174 . 395 31, 401 23, 460	47, 453 . 394 28, 850 25, 380	45, 094 . 376 25, 064 19, 620	38, 716 . 325 32, 057 13, 620	40, 030 . 302 32, 250 14, 880	39, 834 . 291 26, 527 21, 240
Stocks at factory, end of monthdo Soybeans: Consumption, factory‡thous. of bu Production (crop estimate)dodo.	128, 814 11, 955	128, 653 9, 033	126, 136 10, 929	136, 550 15, 054	152, 069 15, 669 4 196, 725	140, 898 17, 115	136, 681 15, 983	125, 060 16, 490	131, 769 15, 914	134, 627 15, 006	144, 544 13, 356	157, 724 13, 613	132, 682 11, 288 5 181, 247
Stocks, end of monthdoSoybean oil: Consumption, factory, refined thous. of lb	9, 176 98, 870 . 182	1, 793 89, 810 . 155	40, 235 94, 787 , 209	56, 989 106, 744 . 297	95, 542 , 320	56, 104 107, 954 . 323	52, 338 104, 827 . 345	41, 977 113, 782 . 461	41, 680 101, 229 . 351	37, 147 71, 687 . 268	28, 004 75, 842 . 244	19, 124 82, 261 . 227	10, 247 98, 077 . 209
Production: † thous. of lb. Crude	107. 441 106, 081	82, 612 88, 106	98, 841 86, 669	134, 303 120, 031	137, 262 121, 932	151, 554 126, 298	141, 115 120, 867	145, 013 121, 389	141, 456 115, 877	135, 889 92, 605	122, 436 83, 890	125, 706 r 98, 720	105, 364 91, 251
Crudedo. Refineddo. Oleomargarine: Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals)‡do Price, wholesale, standard, uncolored, (Chicago)	131, 659 90, 535 40, 781	116, 522 77, 293 32, 373	111, 756 55, 998 51, 428	108, 591 52, 604 56, 550	98, 538 61, 758 57, 680	97, 712 70, 131 66, 262	97, 226 76, 995 66, 470	94, 053 73, 993 66, 626	89, 302 91, 327 39, 376	108, 829 114, 604 36, 493	122, 760 128, 141 39, 649	7 125, 686 7 141, 671 47, 448	105, 839 140, 457
Production thousand compounds: Production decompounds: Production decompounds: Production decompounds:	(2) 43, 402 134, 921	. 195 37, 067 100, 740	. 270 60, 271 127, 694	. 420 62, 966 157, 006	. 412 59, 771	. 393 67, 946	. 394 67, 755 129, 315	. 424 69, 914	. 420 46, 716 99, 867	. 354 37, 730 63, 151	. 330 41, 400 78, 853	. 332 48, 897 79, 921	98, 978
Stocks, end of month do. Vegetable price, wholesale, tierces (Chi) dol. per lb.	42, 503 (2)	52, 830	51, 442	41, 578 (2)	139, 760 41, 305 (2)	131, 754 51, 391 (2)	48, 311 (2)	138, 551 51, 184 (2)	66, 178 (2)	49, 995 (2)	63, 094 (2)	47, 086 (2)	45, 803 (3)
PAINT SALES													
Calcimines, plastic-texture and cold-water paints: Calcimines. thous of dol Plastic-texture paints do Cold-water paints:	87 135	73 129	66 135	64 146	101 186	93 254	89 227	102 292	75 235	90 227	82 230	, 82 , 198	71 259
In dry form	534 286 68, 482 61, 240 26, 060 35, 180 7, 242	454 217 63, 054 55, 773 24, 014 31, 759 7, 280	555 261 69, 991 63, 156 28, 219 34, 937 6, 836	420 371 70, 136 62, 483 27, 374 35, 109 7, 652	329 286 73, 538 66, 131 30, 342 35, 789 7, 407	403 307 83, 788 74, 210 32, 405 41, 804 9, 578	352 329 81, 632 73, 273 29, 928 43, 345 8, 358	422 348 92, 111 82, 017 32, 540 49, 477 10, 094	419 334 99, 516 89, 296 34, 338 54, 959 10, 220	407 312 99, 586 88, 755 32, 631 56, 125 10, 831	449 355 92, 643 82, 985 31, 754 51, 232 9, 658	7 460 389 7 86, 806 7 77, 891 7 30, 035 7 47, 856 8, 915	385 315 84, 951 76, 905 31, 129 45, 776 8, 047

r Revised. ¹ Less than 500 pounds. ² No quotation. ³ No sales. ⁴ December 1 estimate. ⁵ September 1 estimate. ⁵ Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement; unpublished data through February 1945 for the indicated series will be shown later. [‡] Revisions for 1941-42 for coconut or copra oil production and stocks and linseed oil production and for 1941-43 for other indicated series, except oleomargerine, are available on request See note marked "§", on p. S-25 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to July 1941-June 1946 revisions for oleomargarine.

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

Data for some items are not comparable with data prior to 1945; see note for calcimines, plastics, and cold-water paints at bottom of p. S-23 of the December 1945 Survey.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found		0	1946	No.			The bar			047			
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	Augu
	CHEMI	CALS	AND A	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	S—Co	atinue	I				
PLASTIC PRODUCTS													
Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: ⊗ Sheets, rods and tubes thous, of lb Molding and extrusion materials do Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes. do Other cellulose plastics* do Phenolic and other tar acid resins* do Urea and melamine resins* do Otystyrene* do Vinyl resins* do Miscellaneous resins* do	1, 509 7, 242 1, 539 1, 118 25, 208 6, 060 5, 724 14, 079 8, 143	1, 535 7, 001 1, 515 877 16, 155 3, 893 5, 346 13, 217 7, 653	1, 977 7, 472 1, 697 1, 234 18, 174 6, 281 9, 166 14, 235 8, 781	1, 073 5, 984 1, 233 810 16, 703 6, 056 7, 216 15, 130 8, 289	1, 691 7, 951 1, 506 889 20, 500 5, 768 8, 092 15, 387 7, 543	1, 920 7, 657 1, 597 585 26, 981 6, 024 7, 432 17, 332 8, 190	1, 481 7, 081 1, 319 451 23, 416 6, 658 6, 964 13, 623 7, 809	1, 610 6, 461 1, 229 318 26, 797 6, 401 6, 561 16, 998 8, 000	1, 762 5, 357 1, 329 26, 285 6, 285 7, 096 16, 316 8, 275	1, 689 4, 317 1, 052 (1) 27, 410 6, 102 6, 854 13, 126 6, 435	1, 682 3, 735 931 (1) 27, 767 5, 645 5, 955 11, 546 5, 891	1, 410 • 2, 779 892 (1) 25, 950 • 5, 536 5, 688 11, 573 • 5, 819	1, 4 3, 4 (1) 26, 6 5, 4 7, 6 12, 9 5, 2
	<u>' </u>	EL	ECTR	IC PO	WER A	ND G	AS	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			<u>'</u>	-	<u> </u>
ELECTRIC POWER													
Production (utility and industrial), total* Industrial establishments* do By fuels* do By water power* do Utilities (for public use), total† do By uels† do By water power† do By water power† do By water power† do By water power† do	23, 669 4, 155 3, 788 366 19, 515 13, 389 6, 125	22, 788 3, 983 3, 674 309 18, 805 13, 169 5, 636	24, 430 4, 208 3, 867 341 20, 222 13, 935 6, 287 17, 316	23, 943 3, 994 3, 675 319 19, 949 13, 669 6, 280	24, 875 4, 028 3, 672 356 20, 847 14, 269 6, 578	25, 957 4, 321 3, 896 425 21, 636 14, 500 7, 136	23, 698 4, 083 3, 683 3, 99 19, 616 13, 261 6, 355	25, 544 4, 298 3, 843 455 21, 246 13, 981 7, 265	24, 652 4, 148 3, 711 437 20, 504 13, 216 7, 287	25, 009 4, 203 3, 809 424 20, 776 13, 387 7, 389 17, 801	24, 469 4, 225 3, 825 400 20, 244 13, 451 6, 793	24, 938 4, 156 3, 772 383 20, 782 14, 236 6, 546	25, 4, 3, 21, 15, 6,
Other producers†	2, 731	2, 682	2, 906	2, 830	3, 005	3, 092	2, 783	2, 980	2, 843	2, 975	2, 829	17, 847 2, 935	18, 3,
Residential or domesticdo Rural (distinct rural rates)do	16, 474 2, 900 548	16, 358 3, 018 489	16, 721 3, 130 410	16, 933 3, 414 328	17, 450 3, 739 302	18, 302 4, 149 291	17, 783 3, 960 295	17, 772 3, 727 320	17, 665 3, 572 421	17, 610 3, 437 514	17, 546 3, 369 558		
Commercial and industrial: Small light and power do Large light and power do Street and highway lighting do Other public authorities do Railways and railroads do Interdepartmental do Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute) thous. of dol	2, 815 8, 953 168 468 572 51 287, 055	2, 825 8, 800 184 455 537 50 288, 151	2, 821 9, 064 206 471 572 47 292, 697	2, 944 8, 908 222 460 609 49 300, 599	3, 018 8, 832 236 600 667 55 311, 020	3, 175 9, 219 233 511 674 51 326, 460	3, 142 8, 988 204 506 643 46 320, 174	3, 026 9, 285 200 491 673 50 313, 074	3, 070 9, 264 178 494 618 46	2, 994 9, 375 165 475 604 46 310, 025	531		
GAS†													
Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, total thousands Residential (incl. house-heating) do Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mill. of cu. ft Residential do do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol Residential (incl. house-heating) do Industrial and commercial do Natural gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, total thousands Residential (incl. house-heating) do Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mill. of cu. ft Residential (incl. house-heating) do Industrial and commercial do Sales to consumers, total mill. of cu. ft Residential (incl. house-heating) do Industrial and commercial do Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol Residential (incl. house-heating) do Industrial and commercial do		107, 835 80, 923 26, 214 9, 259 8, 654			130, 155 97, 743 31, 345 9, 478 8, 812			159, 188 119, 318 38, 714 9, 739					
		FO	ODSTI	UFFS .	AND T	OBAC	CO	!		<u> </u>	1	!	1
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	1			1			1	1			.,		Ī
Fermented malt liquors:† Production thous. of bbl. Tax-paid withdrawals. do Stocks, end of month do Distilled spirits:	r 6, 794 r 7, 538 r 6, 928	8, 436 7, 228 7, 838	7, 948 7, 110 8, 309	6, 610 6, 523 8, 175	7, 136 6, 461 8, 467	6, 890 5, 965 9, 13 4	5, 761 5, 543 9, 067	6, 836 6, 277 9, 325	7, 435 7, 029 9, 399	7, 983 7, 511 9, 538	8, 342 7, 939 9, 565	9, 044 8, 776 9, 453	8 8 9
Apparent consumption for beverage purposes† thous. of wine gal. Imports§ thous. of proof gal. Production† thous. of tax gal. Tax-paid withdrawais† do Stocks, end of month† do	19, 392 1, 130 15, 561 11, 549 420, 947	17, 691 1, 312 25, 020 11, 115 420, 778	20, 408 1, 611 31, 488 13, 184 418, 925	19, 933 1, 447 20, 703 12, 734 419, 350	19, 739 1, 219 31, 802 12, 173 433, 117	14, 871 725 38, 437 12, 498 454, 426	13, 455 817 34, 541 10, 070 473, 163	13, 730 791 32, 757 9, 804 492, 466	11, 974 751 27, 456 8, 650 506, 031	12, 173 1, 125 21, 437 5, 846 516, 738	11, 392 1, 071 16, 416 6, 037 525, 828	12, 283 834 13, 726 5, 650 529, 523	14 7 533
Whisky: thous. of proof gal. Production† thous. of tax gal. Tax-paid withdrawals† do. Stocks end of month† do.	639 7,409 4,867	833 8, 517 4, 915 378, 902	969 9, 257 5, 968	1, 033 7, 838 6, 454	873 19, 790 5, 816 391, 613	582 24, 583 5, 952	713 21, 462 4, 640	708 19, 272 4, 557 437, 770	712 17, 123 4, 449 449, 351	1, 071 14, 099 3, 183 457, 941	1,002 9,932 3,278 464,825	793 7, 197 2, 975	7

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. The new series for plastic products are from the Bureau of the Census and include all known producers; earlier figures and a description of the data will be published later.

Revised series. Gas statistics are shown on a revised basis beginning in the December 1946 Survey; see note in that issue. For revised figures for the indicated series on electric power production, except the series for "other producers," see p. 32 of the February 1947 Survey. See note marked "'t' on p. 8-26 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. 8-23 for tax-paid withdrawals of ethyl alcohol, which are largely for beverage purposes.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946						19	47			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND T	OBAC	co-c	ontinu	ıed					
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES—Continued					-								
Rectified distilled spirits, production, total† thous. of proof gal. Whiskydo	r 15, 072 r 12, 185	14, 415 12, 484	16, 202 14, 429	15, 104 13, 462	13, 903 12, 178	13, 829 12, 528	11, 164 10, 170	10, 635 9, 621	9, 342 8, 675	6, 691 6, 159	7, 004 6, 518	7, 831 7, 012	8, 082 7, 522
Sparkling wines: Imports thous. of wine gal. Production do Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do	32 241 194 1,331	39 249 166 1, 400	46 251 254 1, 389	85 184 230 1, 325	84 192 181 1, 315	20 192 68 1, 429	7 152 49 1,521	9 226 75 1, 665	9 221 51 1, 826	13 130 62 1, 882	12 146 44 1, 975	9 74 51 1,990	
Still wines: Imports do. Production do. Tax-paid withdrawals do. Stocks, end of month do. Distilling materials produced at wineries do.	439 5, 009 10, 643 85, 435 16, 186	319 51, 133 10, 321 129, 098 r 97, 469	443 84, 152 12, 065 206, 301 144, 854	470 20, 909 11, 538 216, 770 56, 709	331 3, 639 9, 878 205, 365 9, 987	255 1, 099 7, 392 197, 313 1, 743	232 862 5, 577 190, 155 1, 303	265 535 6, 634 181, 194 3, 279	171 466 5, 960 174, 586	172 390 5, 682 169, 984	129 309 6, 249 160, 211 661	99 383 6, 627 152, 534	
DAIRY PRODUCTS	10, 100	7 97, 409	144, 504	50, 709	9, 981	1, 143	1, 505	3, 219	1, 580	1, 040	001	187	
Butter, creamery: Price, wholesale, 92-score (N.Y.) dol. per lb-Production (factory) thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of month of	. 705 117, 669 84, 980	. 768 106, 850 73, 931	. 840 100, 372 59, 586	. 816 82, 392 41, 477	. 822 89, 160 27, 874	. 666 97, 540 18, 224	. 709 91, 815 9, 988	. 696 110, 485 7, 818	. 631 116, 530 9, 194	. 613 146, 455 17, 445	. 633 157, 120 51, 625	. 674 r 148, 790 r 83, 286	. 745 116, 920 88, 843
Cheese: Imports§ Price, wholesale, American Cheddars (Wisconsin)	2, 699	2, 652	3, 089	1, 384	1, 304	652	389	487	455	355	401	459	
dol. per lb Production, total (factory)† thous of lb American whole milk† do Stocks, cold storage, end of monthod do American whole milk do Condensed and evaporated milk:	. 409 105, 417 81, 138 160, 272 126, 899	. 435 92, 445 69, 988 157, 180 126, 084	(1) 84, 720 61, 883 129, 941 101, 185	. 449 71, 127 51, 665 123, 435 92, 422	. 399 69, 214 51, 115 123, 592 93, 873	r. 383 74, 055 55, 315 114, 606 87, 459	. 370 76, 680 58, 540 98, 053 74, 795	(1) 100, 160 77, 485 93, 427 71, 757	. 338 115, 540 91, 655 113, 854 88, 737	. 298 144, 015 118, 455 133, 495 106, 479	(1) 152, 125 125, 815 161, 363 130, 005	. 338 r 136, 425 r 113, 505 r 185, 202 r 151, 661	. 345 110, 265 89, 675 201, 813 168, 175
Exports:§ Condenseddodo Evaporateddo	3, 066 89, 447	2, 955 55, 233	1, 979 30, 767	3, 634 39, 791	15, 580 46, 037	8, 911 28 , 8 2 8	4, 273 23, 324	4, 694 25, 355	7, 275 23, 534	7, 549 39, 517	8, 562 42, 862	9, 201 44, 968	
Prices, wholesale, U. S. average; Condensed (sweetened)	7. 03 5. 32	7. 78 5. 46	7. 92 5. 79	8. 25 5. 88	8. 25 5. 88	8. 25 5. 86	8. 25 5. 72	8. 28 5. 64	8. 27 5. 42	8. 26 5. 23	8. 26 5. 18	8. 26 5. 19	8. 26 5. 20
Bulk goods thous of lb Case goods do Evaporated (unsweetened), case goods; do Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened) thous of lb	98, 221 10, 615 291, 296	69, 685 8, 523 240, 372	52, 989 7, 759 194, 974	30, 146 6, 461 167, 667	33, 956 6, 849 183, 929	34, 160 7, 925 205, 000	38, 695 7, 200 209, 700	56, 340 8, 610 269, 000	82, 800 11, 850 320, 500	111, 875 13, 000 416, 200	116, 620 12, 950 410, 000	76, 555 15, 025 347, 600	31, 540 17, 150 257, 400
Evaporated (unsweetened) dodo Fluid milk: Price, dealers', standard gradedol. per 100 lb	211, 680 4. 21	12, 547 202, 775 4. 43	11, 377 171, 026 4. 62	8, 701 148, 210 4. 87	5, 230 129, 464 4. 96	4, 923 130, 902 4. 94	4, 346 117, 497 4. 74	5, 450 118, 926 4. 68	5, 279 148, 266 4. 63	6, 387 278, 814 4, 46	7, 196 440, 952 4. 41	9, 477 501, 177 4, 48	10, 561 471, 600 4, 60
Production mil. of lb. Utilization in manufactured dairy products mil. of lb.	10, 838	9, 446 3, 759	8, 989 3, 429	8, 297 2, 845	8, 529 3, 020	8, 911 r 3, 294	8, 491 r 3, 202	9, 870 7 3, 955	10, 472	12, 260 r 5, 509	12, 864 5, 814	12, 148 5, 344	10, 644 4, 232
Dried skim milk: Exports thous. of lb Price, wholesale, for human consumption, U. S.	23, 596	11, 683	6, 546	14, 728	4, 540	9, 594	10, 321	7, 545	r 16, 274	14, 401	13, 170	9,420	j
averagedol. per lb. Production, total†thous of lb. For human consumption†do Stocks, manufacturers', end of month, total	57, 250 56, 043	. 147 39, 061 38, 354 62, 267	. 146 29, 283 28, 853	25, 500 25, 091	. 145 37, 233 36, 624	. 131 47, 000 46, 200	52, 280 51, 230	. 100 69, 355 67, 200	. 100 77, 390 75, 040	. 094 91, 665 88, 200	. 096 102, 020 96, 730	. 095 81,830 78,500	51, 92, 49, 450
For human consumption thous, of lb.	68, 984 7 67, 454	59, 698	46, 885 44, 852	34, 809, 32, 786	39, 543 38, 299	45, 947 45, 600	61, 886 61, 213	80, 236 79, 126	78, 047 76, 646	102, 973 100, 888	114, 439 110, 775	94, 980 91, 028	76, 625 74, 030
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES Apples: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu					2 119, 410							!	3 113, 079
Shipments, carlotno. of carloads_ Stocks, cold storage, end of month. thous. of bu_ Citrus fruits, carlot shipmentsno. of carloads_ Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month	1, 365 513 7, 739	6, 333 10, 145 6, 998	11, 992 31, 973 11, 105	7, 014 33, 413 15, 645	6, 767 27, 344 19, 802	5, 894 19, 379 21, 234	5, 222 r 12, 944 17, 032	3, 625 7, 593 11, 391	2, 347 3, 954 18, 216	1, 687 1, 544 17, 774	627 329 13, 857	r 1, 428 r 219 9, 429	9, 023
thous. of lb Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of monththous. of lb	459, 581 284, 809	501, 914 317, 691	510, 257 351, 273	497, 802 351, 474	470, 710 333, 084	439, 226 320, 307	403, 664 296, 588	367, 013 276, 099	319, 718 247, 795	327, 700 230, 827	332, 345 251, 687	7 374, 363 7 307, 574	409, 768 330, 053
Potatoes, white: Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per 100 lb. Production (crop estimate)†thous. of bu. Shipments, carlotno. of carloads.	3.012	3. 188	2. 515 25, 389	2.312	2, 495 2 475, 969 17, 251	2, 538 20, 798	2. 638 21, 830	3,006	3. 490	3, 812	4. 106 25, 272	(1)	(1) 3 368, 16 19, 028
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	Ì									,	,	, I	, ·
Exports, principal grains, including flour and meals thous. of bu.	27, 347	24, 134	12, 333	26, 987	35, 135	r 33, 245	r 41,672	r 48, 528	r 48, 397	r 50, 766	r 39. 208	35, 828	
Barley: Exports, including malt §dodo	402	249	209	489	435	271	572	624	797	1, 226	r 1. 289	1, 531	
Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): No. 2, malting	1. 659 1. 609 18, 250	1. 698 1. 667 22, 046	1. 697 1. 612 14, 840	1. 721 1. 616 8, 026	1. 768 1. 689 2 263, 350 9, 214	1. 775 1. 698	1.764 1.642 4,806	1. 914 1. 838 7, 242	1. 922 1. 806	2.010 1.896	2. 136 2. 032	2, 259 2, 130	2, 299 2, 143 2 285, 919 27 119
Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial do On farms* do	11, 554	18, 248 160, 258	26, 161	24, 510	20, 985 110, 000	20,608	19, 313	14, 108 66, 818	9, 625 10, 816	8, 449 8, 869	8, 252 7, 753 30, 000	7, 974 5, 593	27, 11 14, 26

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946						19	47			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND 7	говас	CO—C	Continu	ıed					
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS-Con.													
Corn: Exports, including meal §thous. of bus Grindings, wet processdo Prices, wholesale:	997 9, 977	111 10, 456	385 11, 652	487 12, 198	2, 076 12, 313	4, 828 12, 705	8, 469 11, 701	8, 045 12, 245	15, 421 12, 091	20, 706 12, 385	13. 440 11, 794	11, 322 11, 635	11,083
No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu. No. 3, yellow (Chicago) do. Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades, do. Weighted average by the bull of the control of	(1) 1. 931 1. 883	(1) 1. 894 1. 829	2. 100 1. 819 1. 630	1. 750 1. 392 1. 309	1. 497 1. 340 1. 245 2 3, 287, 9	1. 431 1. 332 1. 206	1. 511 1. 419 1. 307	1. 742 1. 731 1. 594	1. 784 1. 782 1. 694	1. 790 1. 779 1. 677	2. 143 2. 097 1. 948	(1) 2, 169 1, 995	2.740 2.346 2.295
Receipts, principal marketsdodo	16.8 11.8	11.3	18. 1	40.6	27. 9	49. 9 31. 7	43, 6	48. 2 37. 4	38. 8 29. 1	38. 7 16. 3	40. 2 11. 2	39. 1	3 2, 403. 9 22. 8
Commercial do On farms† do Oats:		4 153. 0			2, 165. 8		34. 5	1, 294. 7			687.8	11.8	7.7
Exports, including oatmeals thous, of bu. Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu.	2,384 .777	3, 872 . 810	946 . 863	2, 517 . 854	1,703	797 . 837	323 . 836	1, 187 . 943	656 . 92 3	775 . 988	1, 343 1. 021	1, 513 . 952	1,014
Production (crop estimate)† mil. of bu Receipts, principal markets do Stocks, domestic, end of month:	30.8	25. 3	18. 9	11. 4	2 1, 509. 9 11. 3	11.5	9. 4	14. 7	12.9	14. 2	12. 2	16. 2	³ 1, 226. 8 29. 2
Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial do On farms† do Rice:	15. 1	20.3 1, 155.7	19.7	14. 2	9. 2 898. 8	7.4	6.2	6. 3 536. 8	5. 4	4. 6	5.0 4 259.1	5. 6	15. 9
Exports thous. of lb. Imports do	6, 369 1, 338 . 066	14, 185 596 . 072	8, 952 667 . 082	114, 533 155 . 086	160, 842 6 . 090 2 71, 520	78, 154 133 . 090	170, 845 2 . 090	58, 220 8 . 090	84, 858 203 . 089	57, 142 163 . 090	49. 624 (³) . 090	22, 897 (1) . 126	, 125 3 76, 047
Rece pts, domestic, rough thous, of bags (100 lb.) Shipments from mills, milled ricedo Stocks, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned),	219 300	56 53	1,364 492	902 704	860 704	863 602	759 557	792 393	594 478	583 496	300 242	207 154	41 152
end of monththous. of bags (100 lb.) Southern States (La., Tex., Ark., Tenn.):	144	124	523	453	328	327	284	410	329	233	171	169	59
Receipts.rough at mills_thous of bbl. (1621b.)_Shipments from mills, milled rice thous. of pockets (100 lb.)_ Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in terms	r 508 r 190	r 2, 522 r 1, 093	r 4, 715 r 2, 351	r 2, 573	, 1, 342 , 1, 755	7 669 1, 807	r 422	r 207	r 133	83 515	107 246	99 477	573 309
of cleaned), end of month thous. of pockets (100 lb.) Rve:	r 492	r 2, 018	r 4, 631	r 4, 654	r 4, 378	r 3, 403	r 2, 440	r 1, 568	1, 048	615	476	119	393
Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis). dol. per bu Production (crop estimate)†thous. of bu Receipts, principal marketsdo	1, 952	2. 235	2, 392 799	2.676 692	2. 793 2 18, 685 596	2, 857	3. 108	3. 539 354	3, 108 238	3. 192	3.029	2. 541 177	2. 466 3 25, 405 2, 634
Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month.do	908	1, 126 r 305, 537	1,612	2, 143	2, 476 307, 603	2, 465	2,336	2, 139 r 334, 145	1, 878	1,358	1, 024 225, 123	556	2, 214
Disappearance, domestictdo Exports, wheat, including flour\$do Wheat only\$do Prices, wholesale: No. 1, Dark Northern Spring (Minneapolis)	23, 552 15, 977	19, 835 10, 501	10, 793 6, 100	23, 369 11, 563	30, 920 14, 995	27, 349 11, 141	r 32, 309 r 12, 694	† 38, 673 † 17, 555	7 31, 523 7 13, 277	28, 060 9, 111	22, 776 4, 006	21, 462 7, 065	
No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis) dol. per bu. No. 2, Hard Winter (Kansas City) do. Weighted av., 6 mkts., all grades do. Production (crop estimate), total† mil. of bu. Spring wheat do.	2. 057 2. 031 1. 938 1. 992	2. 097 2. 082 1. 960 2. 048	2. 203 2. 144 2. 039 2. 143	2. 331 2. 250 2. 104 2. 227	2. 265 2. 324 2. 072 2. 169 2 1, 155. 7 2 281. 8	2. 248 2. 331 2. 090 2. 175	2, 314 2, 395 2, 261 2, 279	2. 715 2. 811 2. 694 2. 671	2, 638 2, 745 2, 676 2, 616	2. 677 2. 705 2. 693 2. 637	2. 719 2. 587 2. 373 2. 563	2. 935 2. 368 2. 288 2. 400	2.710 2.384 2.318 2.472 3 1,408.6 3 313.0
Receipts, principal marketsthous. of bu_	53, 853	56, 113	54, 929	36, 581	² 873, 9 33, 868	38, 254	38, 716	35, 030	37,807	26, 345	26, 156	121, 869	³ 1, 095. 6 91, 847
Canada (Canadian wheat) do United States, domestic, total f do Commercial do Country mills and elevators do Merchant mills do do do do do do do d	50, 903 98, 963	109, 723 950, 286 103, 595 177, 329	141, 047 98, 392	152, 631 85, 512	148, 849 642, 685 56, 256 118, 991	131, 889 48, 432	119,006 	109, 849 308, 563 32, 838 61, 010	93, 964 24, 440	80, 514 15, 803	70, 405 4 83, 444 4 8, 129 4 9, 797	55, 395 114, 913	58, 655 167, 718
On farms†do		552, 715			96, 779 366, 255			71, 957 139, 855			4 24, 591 4 40, 427		
Exports thous, of bbl. Grindings of wheat thous, of bus. Prices, wholesale:	1, 612 51, 442	1,986 54,210	998 60,069	2, 512 57, 690	3, 388 60, 647	3, 449 64, 575	7 4, 173 57, 162	4, 493 63, 301	3, 882 56, 818	4, 032 55, 744	3, 994 55, 462	3, 063 r 57, 598	60, 153
Standard patents (Minneapolis)dol. per bbl Winter, straights (Kansas City)do Production (Census):	8, 76 8, 72	9, 25 9, 19	9, 55 9, 38	10. 95 10. 38	11, 61 10, 90	11. 52 11. 10	11. 62 11. 42	13, 66 12, 99	13. 17 12. 97	12. 74 12. 39	12, 60 11, 03	13. 27 10. 77	12.72 10.97
Flour. thous. of bbl. Operations, percent of capacity Offal mil. of;lb. Stocks held by mills, end of month thous. of bbl.	12, 173 75. 8 712	12, 078 84. 5 903 2, 205	13, 298 82. 7 1, 023	12,749 89.1 986	13, 368 89, 5 1, 044 3, 216	14, 238 92, 3 1, 113	12,609 93.2 983	13, 991 91, 4 1, 091 2, 842	12, 604 82, 3 967	12, 445 81, 1 930	12, 332 83. 9 928 2, 237	r 12, 839 r 84. 0 r 954	13, 351 87. 2 1. 005
LIVESTOCK									'				
Livestock slaughter (Federally inspected): Calvesthous. of animals Cattledo Hogsdo	534 1, 240 2, 843	364 360 438	651 1, 103 3, 114	656 1, 348 5, 434	591 1, 352 r 5, 133	591 1, 403 5, 844	521 1, 143 3, 897	644 1, 228 3, 406	678 1, 203 3, 616	627 1, 264 3, 831	621 1, 207 3, 653	656 1, 274 3, 455	628 1, 217 2, 731
Sheep and lambsdod	1, 578 2, 565	1, 300 1, 923	2, 005 3, 664	1, 529 2, 875	1, 346 2, 447	1, 542 2, 404	1, 271	1, 237 2, 290	1, 322 2, 183	1, 355 2, 154	1, 329 2, 384	1, 280 2, 435	1, 253 2, 259
Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†do Prices, wholesale: Steers, beef (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)do	323 21, 71 15, 51	388 17. 99 15. 99	730 23. 57 16. 42	23. 64 16. 30	233 23. 19 17. 63	22. 16 17. 68	98 21. 94 18. 96	23. 30 20. 13	22. 93 19. 91	24. 06 21. 33	25. 87 21. 11	27. 85 21. 91	28. 84 21. 22
Calves, vealers (Chicago)dodo	16.44	16. 15	18. 19		18. 20	22. 13	22. 88		20. 38			22. 94	22. 63

^{*}Revised. ¹ No quotation. ² December 1 estimate. ³ September 1 estimate.

4 Includes old crop only; new corn not reported in stock figures until crop year begins in October and new oats and wheat until crop year begins in July.

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

¿August 1946 quotations are for flour of 80 percent extraction; beginning September 1946, quotations were resumed for flour of normal extraction (72 percent).

¶ The total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins Lot included in the break-down of stocks.

† Revised series. The indicated grain series have been revised as follows: Crop estimate for oats, 1932-44; and rice, 1937-44; other crop estimates, 1929-44; domestic disappearance of wheat and stocks of wheat in country mills and elevators, 1934-4; corn, oat and wheat stocks on farms and total United States stocks of domestic wheat, 1920-44; all revisions are available on request. See p. 8-27 of the August 1943 Survey for revised figures for 1941-42 for feeder shipments of cattle and calves.

													
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem-	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August
	F	OODST	UFF A	AND T	OBAC	со–с	ontinu	ed	··				
LIVESTOCK—Continued													
Hogs: Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals	1,832	293	2, 268	3, 244	2, 993	3, 469	2, 304	2,017	2, 245	2, 270	2, 329	2, 206	1,774
Prices: Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago)	,,,,,,		_,	·	,		·			·			, ,,,,
dol. per 100 lb	20.84	16. 25	22. 82	24. 07	22. 87	22. 45	25. 70	27. 10	23. 49	22. 24	22.06	22. 11	23.74
bu. of corn per 100 lb. of live hogs. Sheep and lambs:	11.6	9.1	13. 5	18.0	18.6	18.0	19.4	17. 6	14.9	14.4	12.6	11.7	11.1
Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals_ Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†do Prices, wholesale:	2, 187 338	2, 542 865	3, 660 941	1, 966 304	1, 495 121	1, 669 171	1, 406 198	1, 293 133	1, 506 136	1, 713 128	1, 982 134	1, 677 166	1, 688 283
Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb. Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha).do	20. 50 16. 53	19.00 17.26	23.00 17.90	22. 25 17. 77	23. 25 18. 00	23. 25 19. 45	23. 12 20. 18	23. 12 21. 22	21, 25 19, 56	21. 62 (1)	24. 25 (¹)	22. 75 (¹)	20. 25 21. 31
MEATS													ĺ
Total meats (including lard): Exports§mil. of lb. Production (inspected slaughter)do. Stocks, cold storage, end of month⊗♂do. Edible offal⊗do. Miscellaneous meats and meat products⊗	118 1, 286 389 40	61 351 258 22	13 1, 245 297 26	32 1, 742 442 39	40 1, 724 623 56	42 1, 954 854 68	58 1, 434 854 68	56 1, 393 857 71	57 1, 438 843 67	91 1, 525 797 67	1, 490 772 69	40 1, 509 7 743 7 67	1, 289 644 59
mil. of lb Beef and veal:	27	19	21	26	36	54	57	64	67	63	50	7 40	37
Exports thous of lb. Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, native steers	20, 926	19, 691	2, 535	532	828	3, 475	8, 377	7, 024	17, 401	42, 376	30, 819	19, 564	
(Chicago)dol. per lb Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of month⊗♂do Lamb and mutton:	. 382 664, 848 101, 825	. 235 210, 423 79, 051	. 380 590, 798 64, 521	. 409 689, 827 111, 091	. 415 705, 974 169, 271	. 384 757, 702 192, 660	. 362 631, 697 195, 820	. 371 681, 465 201, 209	. 370 679, 933 175, 724	. 376 705, 739 144, 538	. 408 670, 038 114, 568	. 434 702, 877 7 101, 732	467 650, 486 107, 093
Production (inspected slaughter)doStocks, cold storage, end of month $\otimes \sigma^1$ do	65, 053 13, 135	54, 268 8, 844	84, 170 10, 602	64, 591 15, 696	58, 723 16, 893	68, 215 17, 114	57, 380 16, 554	57, 648 14, 110	60, 737 10, 808	60, 183 9, 563	54, 823 9, 348	53, 172 8, 085	52, 007 8, 319
Pork including lard, production (inspected slaughter) thous. of lb	555, 686	85, 991	570, 068	987, 245		1, 128, 378	745, 090	653, 686	697, 129	758, 646	756, 848	753, 173	586, 369
Pork, excluding lard: Exports§dodo	42, 219	12, 737	1,076	1, 305	6, 635	5, 040	3, 768	6, 587	7, 173	15, 010	4, 684	1, 955	
Prices, wholesale: Hams, smoked (Chicago)dol. per lb Fresh loins, 8-10 lb. average (New York).do Production (inspected slaughter) thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of month & decomposition.	. 503 . 514 425, 735 168, 861	. 265 . 333 71, 181 99, 859	. 265 . 476 462, 454 142, 912	. 554 . 512 757, 765 209, 946	2. 522 . 404 728, 500 276, 232	2. 509 . 427 827, 411 399, 473	2, 529 . 509 555, 330 399, 317	2.614 .505 484,593 397,794	2. 546 508 521, 406 394, 421	2. 554 . 531 561, 155 364, 531	2. 572 . 529 556, 305 352, 814	2, 599 , 552 550, 620 , 331, 746	2. 64 . 593 438, 482 205, 408
Lard: Exports\$do Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)dol. per lb Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthofdo	27, 665 . 350 94, 780 37, 969	11, 679 . 190 10, 665 30, 02 1	8, 268 . 190 77, 888 31, 513	16, 647 392 167, 381 40, 623	20, 521 (¹) 168, 326 68, 756	25, 074 . 260 220, 245 122, 988	38, 760 . 298 138, 683 117, 557	37, 884 . 338 123, 637 109, 254	28, 041 . 300 128, 445 127, 680	28, 728 . 198 144, 207 148, 663	17, 304 . 195 146, 690 175, 269	13, 370 . 182 148, 100 • 193, 736	. 176 108, 114 166, 919
POULTRY AND EGGS		,		,,,	,		,	, , , , ,		ŕ	ĺ	<u> </u>	
Poultry: Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago)dol. per lb Receipts, 5 marketsthous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of months?do Eggs:	. 265 43, 162 207, 137	. 307 61, 131 184, 841	. 298 89, 972 261, 006	. 242 72, 952 301, 030	. 266 65, 114 316, 577	. 242 27, 631 316, 792	. 266 23, 641 283, 825	. 299 27, 199 242, 485	. 292 26, 255 208, 256	. 275 33, 063 187, 717	. 244 35, 000 171, 260	. 240 40, 474 • 174, 627	. 235 37, 316 185, 490
Dried, production*do Price, wholesale, U. S. standards (Chicago)	11, 151	4, 735	2, 900	2, 585	3, 946	11,744	12, 749	11,031	9, 067	14, 464	14, 610	9, 310	1, 324
Production†millions_	. 346 3, 679	. 406 3, 295	. 420 3, 190	. 406 3, 110	. 388 3, 765	. 388 4, 568	. 378 4, 813	. 418 6, 171	. 425 6, 328	. 409 6, 146	. 414 5, 202	. 434 4, 539	. 422 3, 832
Stocks, cold storage, end of month: Thous. of cases	7, 960 236, 256	5, 738 207, 244	3, 585 168, 591	1, 717 132, 664	767 102, 437	287 80, 800	221 73, 564	508 98, 718	1, 742 153, 876	3, 452 202, 245	4, 203 237, 303	r 4, 268 r 241, 573	3, 804 235, 872
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS													}
Candy, sales by manufacturersthous. of dol_ Cocoa or cacao beans:	34,056	39, 505	54, 122	56, 287	56, 850	56, 850	53, 439	58, 249	55, 919	52, 005	43, 684	36, 258	42, 059
Imports§long tons. Price, wholesale, accra (N. Y.)§dol. per lb_ Coffee:	14, 409 . 089	9, 405 . 089	13, 942 . 140	12, 237 . 191	25, 027 . 245	46, 248 . 259	20, 390 . 266	15, 382 . 280	38, 078 . 288	18, 859 . 282	20, 376 . 301	13, 627 , 327	. 345
Clearances from Brazil, total thous. of bags. To United States do Imports do	1, 573 970 1, 947	814 484 1,401	1, 448 902 1, 237	1, 416 946 1, 612	1, 178 729 1, 716	1, 524 1, 081 2, 103	1, 109 721 1, 804	1,341 818 1,663	1, 184 677 2, 044	756 225 973	1, 057 545 776	912 564 1,069	1, 425 1, 018
Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) dol. per lb Visible supply, United Statesthous. of bags	. 221 2, 182	. 221 2, 142	. 241 1, 931	. 263 2, 080	. 264 1, 584	. 269 1, 385	. 272 1, 467	. 277 1, 335	. 258 1, 357	. 237 1, 222	. 253 1, 132	. 256	. 264 1, 056
Fish: Landings, fresh fish, 4 portsthous. of lb_ Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	46, 776 152, 403	53, 727 147, 085	53, 786 149, 549	35, 025 158, 486	24, 645 152, 803	15, 365 127, 381	17, 003 97, 939	29, 103 78, 242	30, 725 70, 202	34, 868 79, 733	45, 805 90, 158		131, 482
Sugar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month¶ thous. of Span. tons	r1, 527	·	712	553	342	373				3, 887			
United States: Deliveries and supply (raw value): * Deliveries, total	* 612, 567 565, 379 47, 188	1,310 533,875 521,428 12,447	396, 831 392, 018 4, 813	482, 194 475, 921 6, 273	456, 566 418, 790 37, 776	498, 073 482, 722 15, 351	330, 256 299, 237 31, 119	2, 109 624, 282 598, 188 26, 094	509, 612 497, 223 12, 389	522, 621 484, 691 37, 930	3, 642 998, 180 986, 411 11, 769	2, 991 r 826, 310 r 778, 978 47, 332	793, 741 785, 626 8, 115
Production and receipts: Entries from off-shore areasdo Production, cane and beetdo	402, 299 49, 780	297, 275 94, 691	233, 063 483, 532	223, 781 642, 633	257, 017 437, 471	243, 687 106, 885	335, 229 49, 365	568, 794 22, 114	605, 349 14, 634	655, 186 16, 512	544, 243 34, 590	719, 956 38, 992	605, 075
Stocks, raw and refined, end of month thous. of short tons	671	520	832	1, 210	1, 442	1, 317	1, 384	1, 316	1, 426	1, 598	1, 148	1, 105	1

^{*}Revised. ¹ No quotation. ² Prices beginning December not strictly comparable with earlier data; comparable figure for November 1946, 0.545.
§ Data continue series shown in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; unpublished data beginning October 1941 will be shown later.

3*Cold storage stocks of dairy products (p. S-27) meats, poultry, and eggs include stocks owned by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and other Government agencies, stocks held for Armed Forces stored in warehouse space not owned or operated by them and commercial stocks; stocks held in space owned or leased by the Armed Forces are not included.

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

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

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

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found	ļ	_	1946						194	L7		······	
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	Augus
	FO	ODSTU	JFFS A	AND T	OBAC(CO—C	ontinu	ed					
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con.													
Sugar—Continued United States—Continued					. !								
Exports, refined sugar §short tons Imports: §	33,844	22, 546	3, 280	6, 734	24, 968	22, 095	15, 221	34, 027	10, 956	29, 826	14, 032	11,660	
Raw sugar, totaldo From Cubado	157, 171 145, 072	126, 958 116, 529	97, 960 92, 812	180, 167 180, 167	210, 784 210, 784	219, 672 219, 669	275, 488 275, 487	313, 067 313, 067	391, 051 391, 049	300, 783 300, 782	360, 344 360, 344	388, 185 388, 184	
From Cuba	49, 932 49, 932	30, 294 30, 294	35, 099 35, 098	23, 647 23, 647	16, 160 16, 160	15, 913 15, 559	19, 416 19, 416	46, 621 46, 618	52, 956 52, 956	45, 964 45, 964	61, 226 61, 226	34, 940 34, 940	
Receipts from Hawaii and Puerto Rico:	900 660		,			· '		-	·] '	·		
Rawdo Refineddo Price, refined, granulated, New York:	209, 662 1, 709	128, 747 4, 774	76, 424 1	2, 500 5, 004	42, 816 2, 751	15, 694 3	40, 692 3, 802	107, 892 25, 761	136, 667 17, 444	182, 956 23, 795	234, 111 3, 162	180, 095 16, 655	
Retail Idol. per lb	. 075	. 076	(1)	. 092	. 095	. 095	. 096	. 096	. 096	. 095	. 096	. 095	١.
Wholesaledo Tea, imports§thous, of lb	6,350	9,968	. 074 3, 846	. 07 6 16, 286	. 078	. 079 12, 891	. 080 4, 105	. 080 11, 498	. 081 4, 963	. 081 2, 508	. 081 4, 826	. 081 3, 202	
TOBACCO]		,	,	,	,	,	,	,,,,,	,	7,020	0, 202	
æaf:	39, 595	50, 322	54, 383	94, 129	60, 861	E# 050	55. 552	49, 018	33, 867	23, 102	20.150	90 900	
Exports, incl. scrap and stems \$thous. of lb_ Imports, incl. scrap and stems \$do	5,608	6, 031	6, 883	6, 551	4,817	55, 059 30, 930	4, 912	5, 632	5, 192	4,848	39, 156 5, 624	30, 396 5, 592	
Production (crop estimate) mil. of lb. Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total,					² 2, 312								3 2,
end of quarterdodo	1	2, 998			3, 282			3, 553	••••		3, 186		
Cigar leafdo Fire-cured and dark air-cureddo		327 165			303 159			372 253			367 242		
Flue-cured and light air-cureddo		2, 389 3			2, 683 3			2, 774 4			2, 413		
Miscellaneous domesticdo Foreign grown:		i						38			_		
Cigar leafdodododo		26 87			36 97		~	113			38 122		
Inufactured products: Consumption (withdrawals):									<u> </u>				1
Cigarettes: millions millions	2, 665	1, 944	2, 561	3, 165	2, 959	3, 519	2, 713	3, 243	2,805	2, 966	2, 269	2, 333	
Tax-paiddo	28, 953 500, 572	26, 865 457, 703	32, 778 588, 067	27, 696 546, 949	22, 695 465, 769	28, 451 510, 264	26, 338 446, 042	26, 336 426, 785	27, 493 416, 270	25, 068 473, 968	29, 097 432, 527	29, 549 439, 108	29,
Cigars, tax-paid thousands Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid	1	i '	ĺ	ĺ		·	 		1				466,
Exports, cigarettes §millions	22, 733 1, 967	21, 671 1, 125	25, 631 1, 139	22, 728 1, 523	17, 636 2, 714	20, 124 1, 438	17, 389 2, 480	18, 743 2, 473	19, 716 1, 667	16, 111 1, 094	18, 792 2, 294	21, 008 1, 619	22,
Price, wholesale (list price, composite): Cigarettes, f.o.b., destinationdol. per thous	6. 255	6. 255	6. 424	6. 509	6. 509	6.509	6. 509	6. 509	6. 509	6. 509	6. 509	6, 509	6.
Production, manufactured tobacco, total thous, of lb.	22, 868	21,672	25, 674	23, 236	18, 361	20, 107	17,712	19, 212	19,885	16, 473	18, 357		
Fine-cut chewing do do Plug do	374 4, 631	311 4,361	348 4, 821	315 4, 096	296 3, 500	311 4, 380	272 3, 762	248 3, 592	337 3,762	295 1, 979	326 3,001		
Scrap, chewingdodo	4, 437	3,860	4, 627	3,794	3, 425	3,680	3, 327	3, 429	3,302	3,081	3, 211		
Smokingdodo	3, 429	9, 618 3, 061	11, 676 3, 640	11, 266 3, 303	7, 410 3, 332	7, 789 3, 447	6, 961 2, 948	8, 310 3, 200	8, 799 3, 246	7, 576 3, 198	8,500 3,007		
Twistdo	511	461	561	462	398	499	442	434	438	344	312		
	1	L	EATH	ER AN	D PRO	DUCT	`S		1				
HIDES AND SKINS													
Livestock slaughter (see p. S-28). Imports, total hides and skinsthous. of lb	15, 384	16, 788	19, 238	30, 921	25, 229	18 '98	13, 589	10, 771	10, 830	14, 017	11, 991	17, 490	
Calf and kip skins thous. of pieces. Cattle hides do	20 105	48 150	124 140	59 306	126 206	59 118	31 122	41 31	22 29	51	27 30	23 38	
Goatskinsdo	2, 640 3, 171	1, 864 3, 738	2, 273 2, 419	4, 454 2, 540	3, 239 2, 157	2,683 1,833	2, 113 1, 369	2,715 $1,052$	3, 299 1, 318	3, 039 2, 013	4, 283 1, 386	3, 421 5, 410	
Sheep and lamb skinsdo Prices, wholesale (Chicago): Hides, packers', heavy, native steersdol. per lb	. 155	. 155	. 155	, 289	. 276	. 238	. 231	, 228	. 220	. 223	. 231	. 262	
Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lbdo	. 218	. 218	. 218	. 435	. 414	.396	. 475	. 625	. 514	. 534	. 638	.660	
LEATHER		1		•									1
Exports:\$ Sole leather:								222			***		1
Bends, backs and sides thous. of lb. Offal, including belting offal do	364 25	640	51 20	146 5	71 90	626 153	189 225	358 95	471 40	148 59	169 73	29 201	
Upper leather thous, of sq. ft.	2, 011	834	1, 107	1, 899	2, 512	3, 099	4, 359	3, 906	3, 907	3, 761	3, 183	2, 722	
Calf and kip thous. of skins Cattle hide thous. of hides	844 2, 174	832 1,909	959 2, 052	981 2, 150	1, 011 2, 184	1, 104 2, 426	1,088 2,464	1,066 2,512	1, 130 2, 559	1, 011 2, 472	1,049 r 2,239	872 2, 107	
Goat and kidthous. of skins	1,761	1,739	2, 598	2, 304	2, 412	2, 506	2,849	2, 954 2, 943	3, 038 2, 882	3, 046 2, 641	3, 283 7 2, 472	3, 253 2, 426	
Sheep and lambdo Prices, wholesale:	3, 951	3,702	4, 558	4,088	3,667	3,388	3, 341			1			
Sole, oak, bends†dol. per lb_ Chrome, calf, B grade, black, composite	. 447	. 447	.447	.784	. 753	. 691	. 659	. 678	. 627	, 593	. 593	. 602	
dol. per sq. ft	. 558	. 565	. 565	.869	. 902	. 950	. 958	1.017	1.015	1.007	1.069	1. 214	1
LEATHER MANUFACTURES		!	1	1								1	ļ
Hoves and mittens, production, total*	0.055	0 100	0 540	0.000	9 100	0.051	2, 086	9 001	2, 462	2, 286	2,089		
thous, doz. pairs.	2, 255 806	2, 103 737	2, 549 882	2, 282 757	2, 103 628	2, 251 576	540	2, 261 588	581	510	504		
Dress and semi-dress, totaldo	175	153	167 20	145 15	102	97 9	87	87 8	86	89	89 4		
Dress and semi-dress, totaldodo	25	18	20										
Dress and semi-dress, total do Leather do Leather and fabric combination do Fabric do do do Fabric do	25 606	566	695	597	516 1, 476	470 1, 675	445 1, 546	493 1, 674	1, 882	418 1, 776	412 1, 585		
Dress and semi-dress, totaldo Leatherdo Leather and fabric combinationdo	25 606 1, 449				516 1, 476 98 178	470 1, 675 95 195	445 1,546 93 192	493 1,674 95 205	1, 882 95 230	1,776 94 221	1,585 103 206		

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

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

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946						194	7		·	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August
	L	EATH	ER AN	D PRO	ODUCI	rs—Co	ntinue	ed .		•			
LEATHER MANUFACTURES—Continued													
Shoes and slippers: Exports§thous. of pairs	1, 159	342	289	459	691	464	494	537	631	535	414	429	
Prices, wholesale, factory:o Men's black calf oxforddol. per pair Women's plain black kid blucherdo	5. 37 4. 18	5. 37 4. 26	5. 37 4. 26	6. 50 4. 26	6. 50 4. 90	6. 25 4. 90	6. 00 4. 90	6. 30 4. 90	6. 50 4. 90				
Production, total thous. of pairs. Shoes, sandals, and play shoes except athletic,	46, 236 38, 796	41, 651 35, 301	47, 469 39, 368	40, 752	39, 068	41, 051 38, 049	38, 255 35, 631	40, 429	39, 525	36, 404	34, 131 31, 343	33,810	İ
total thous, of pairs_By type of uppers: All leather do	32, 117	30, 022	34, 194	34, 315 30, 011	35, 345 31, 884	34, 957	33, 295	37, 766 35, 690	36, 627 34, 879	33, 638 32, 178	29, 805	30, 819 29, 728	
Part leather and nonleather	6, 679 8, 750	5, 279 7, 963	5, 174 8, 941	4, 304 8, 274	3, 461 9, 012	3, 092 9, 221	2, 336 8, 591	2, 077 9, 121	1, 749 9, 218	1, 554 9, 078	1, 532 8, 297	1, 091 8, 050	
Youths' and boys'dodo	1,740 20,950	1, 629 19, 037	1, 763 21, 102	1, 625 17, 599	1, 793 17, 429	1, 699 19, 024	1, 533 17, 838	1, 520 18, 991	1, 449 18, 237	1, 373 16, 279	1, 495 15, 069	1, 522 14, 724	
Misses' and children'sdo Infants' and babies'do Slippers for houseweardo	4, 296 3, 060 6, 563	3, 880 2, 792 5, 681	4, 316 3, 246 7, 234	3, 958 2, 859 5, 606	4, 187 2, 924 2, 915	4, 871 3, 234 2, 475	4, 706 2, 963 2, 176	5, 011 3, 123 2, 146	4, 819 2, 904 2, 364	4, 389 2, 519 2, 251	4, 041 2, 441 2, 272	3, 975 2, 548 2, 507	
Athleticdo Other footweardo	486 219	330 199	394 302	395 240	397 213	358 169	315 133	357 160	380 154	365 144	301 215	307 177	
		LUM	IBER .	AND N	IANUI	ACTU	RES		<u> </u>	·	I		!
LUMBER—ALL TYPES													
Exports, total sawmill products M bd. ft. Sawed timber do Boards, planks, scantlings, etc. do	54, 365 12, 633	44, 725 15, 331	23, 802 4, 329	38, 251 7, 183	81, 976 28, 614	79, 720 20, 537	76, 335 22, 656	114, 449 27, 255	88, 345 16, 610	162, 633 34, 237	132, 066 21, 353	138, 692 20, 480	
Imports, total sawmill products	35, 001 123, 411	26, 823 111, 685	17, 485 131, 669	30, 103 117, 696	45, 149 123, 816	54, 377 109, 414	51, 994 111, 718	75, 676 133, 390	63, 091 93, 070	101, 014 67, 619	86, 852 60, 598	94, 245 73, 073	
National Lumber Manufacturers Association:† Production, totalmil. bd. ftdo	2, 934 774	2, 742 794	2, 946 829	2, 533 698	2, 303 604	2, 214 583	2, 403 612	2, 578 623	2, 732 632	2, 938 632	2, 821 639	2, 728 657	2, 996 702
Softwoods do do Shipments, total do	2, 160 2, 710 630	1, 948 2, 500 583	2, 117 2, 727 698	1, 835 2, 418 570	1, 699 2, 326 542	1, 631 2, 414 590	1, 791 2, 378 598	1, 955 2, 389 507	2, 100 2, 560	2, 306 2, 704	2, 182 2, 497	2, 071 2, 538	2, 294 2, 907
Hardwoods do Softwoods to Stocks, gross, end of month, total do	2, 026 4, 068	1, 862 4, 282	1, 953 4, 540	1, 785 4, 652	1, 723 4, 645	1, 824 4, 323	1, 780 4, 346	1, 882 4, 456	530 2, 030 4, 537	588 2, 116 4, 761	545 1, 952 5, 266	582 1, 956 5, 608	684 2, 223 5, 645
Stocks, gross, end of month, total do Hardwoods do Softwoods do	1, 125 2, 943	1, 260 3, 022	1, 369 3, 171	1, 453 3, 199	1, 474 3, 171	1, 421 2, 902	1, 420 2, 926	1, 427 3, 029	1, 470 3, 067	1, 463 3, 298	1, 741 3, 525	1, 932 3, 676	1, 899 3, 746
HARDWOOD FLOORING		!											
Maple, beech, and birch: Orders, newM bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	3, 560 6, 150	2, 550 5, 425	3, 750 5, 700	3, 250 5, 250	4, 350 6, 100	3, 850 5, 550	5, 200 7, 450	5, 825 8, 375	5, 825 9, 500	5, 375 10, 175	5, 900 11, 375	6, 250 12, 225	6, 500 13, 325
Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	3, 100	2, 925 3, 375	3, 400 3, 425	3, 475 3, 625	3, 950 3, 700	3, 900 4, 375	3, 875 3, 625	4, 050 4, 400	4, 675 4, 725	4, 850 4, 800	5, 125 4, 875	5, 575 5, 275	5, 550 5, 575
Stocks, end of monthdo Oak: Orders, newdo	2, 475 18, 931	2, 425 22, 851	2, 200 29, 212	1, 975 29, 245	1, 950 29, 194	1, 650 41, 521	1, 850 33, 893	1, 625 42, 075	1, 500 41, 284	1, 500 46, 120	1,775 46,653	2, 050 59, 663	1, 950 57, 678
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdodododo	30, 055 22, 860	47, 861 27, 527	42, 190 35, 922	41, 800 34, 079	41, 249 33, 955	41, 523 40, 253	40, 157 37, 976	39, 970 42, 944	38, 418 47, 361	43, 122 48, 709	44, 340 46, 985	58, 439 55, 629	58, 064 57, 996
Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	24, 734 4, 209	27, 331 4, 404	34, 882 4, 738	33, 065 5, 752	31, 248 7, 431	41, 247 5, 730	37, 733 5, 978	42, 260 6, 032	46, 140 7, 016	47, 839 7, 886	45, 435 8, 797	53, 579 9, 370	58, 126 8, 314
SOFTWOODS Douglas fir: Exports, total sawmill products	18, 710	20, 478	6, 233	2, 138	37, 421	44, 931	36, 872	65, 073	38, 948	82, 594	61, 332	67, 128	
Sawed timbersdo Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.sdo	6, 011 13, 112	10, 041 10, 453	2, 632 3, 601	654 1, 484	20, 629 16, 792	15, 305 29, 626	12, 695 24, 177	21, 356 43, 717	9, 364 29, 584	28, 014 54, 580	16, 583 44, 749	17, 190	
Prices, wholesale: Dimension, No. 1, common, 2' x 4" x 16' dol. per M bd. ft	42. 630	42. 630	42. 630	43. 855	47. 824	51. 940	58. 800	60. 270	62. 230	62. 230	62, 230	62, 230	64, 190
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L. dol. per M bd. ft.	59. 780	59. 780	59. 780	59. 780	63. 308	72. 520	85. 505	91. 630	94. 080	94. 080	94. 080	100, 940	103. 880
Southern pine: Exports, total sawmill products	16, 384 5, 260	11, 716 4, 080	5, 317 1, 034	21, 360 4, 955	15, 885 4, 880	11, 842 2, 007	20, 159 8, 214	19, 041 4, 441	17, 511 4, 341	25, 081 3, 623	22, 591 3, 444	21, 883 1, 952	
Boards, planks, scantlings, etc. \$do_ Orders, new†mil. bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of month†do	11, 124	7, 636 593	4, 283 601	16, 405 547	11, 005 506	2, 007 9, 835 588	11, 945 586	14, 600 618	13, 170 631	21, 458 565	19, 147 634	19, 931 752	775
Prices, wholesale, composite: Boards, No. 2 common, 1" x 6" or 8" x 12"	İ	651	642	633	574	565	551	553	544	449	494	570	641
dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4" x 12-14"† dol. per M bd. ft	46. 083 65. 091	46. 083 65. 091	46. 083 65. 091	53. 182 74. 723	67. 163 96. 546	71. 656 106. 782	72. 530 109. 979	71. 460 120. 104	67. 790 130. 683	65. 694 130. 683	64, 333	64. 468	(1)
Production† mil. bd. ft do	625 622	567 575	668 610	589 556	610 565	578 597	686 600	681 616	693 640	726 660	130, 683 633 589	130. 058 668 676	(1) 655 704
Stocks, end of month†do Western pine: Orders, new† do	1, 085 634	1, 077 605	1, 135 580	1, 168 489	1, 213 436	1, 194 461	1, 280 385	1, 345 530	1, 398 540	1, 464 449	1,508 685	1, 500 661	1,451 673
Orders, new† do Orders, unfilled, end of month† do Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 com-	258	283	288	275	269	302	278	353	357	247	389	463	673 517
mon, 1" x 8"dol. per M bd. ft Production †mil. bd. ft Shipments †do	40, 19 737 649	40. 35 632 577	40. 38 625 573	40, 36 491 501	43. 30 394 440	45. 60 329 428	48, 51 346 409	50, 99 420 455	52. 71 534 536	54. 69 653 559	54.36 645 543	55. 23 684 587	56. 23 691 618
Stocks, end of month†do West coast woods:	987	1,041	1, 092	1,083	1,038	939	876	841	839	933	1,035	1, 132	1, 205
Orders, new†	514 554 526	448 538 487	536 576 534	445 544 503	451 514 461	582 523 507	618 577 529	723 685 598	529 646 584	544 595 604	514 568 603	567 682 446	623 682 671
Shipments†		468 420	493 462	484 475	489 448	576 377	548 379	569 410	586 374	607 397	553 433	438 483	629 53 4

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Revised. No quotation.

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

Totals through December 1946 include Government shoes formerly shown separately but not reported separately in 1947; the classifications by kinds have been revised 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, for May and June 1947, minor revisions that are not available for the breakdown between all leather and part leather and nonleather.

a Data continue series published in the July 1944 and earlier issues of the Survey; see note in August 1947 Survey for data for June 1944-May 1946.
† Revised series. See note marked "¶" above regarding revision of the shoe series and note in February 1946 Survey explaining revision in the Southern pine price series. There have been unpublished revisions in the data for the other lumber series as indicated in notes in the July 1947 and April 1946 issues.

				====	 .								
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946						194	17			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August
	LUN	1BER	AND I	MANUI	FACTU	RES-	-Contii	nued					
SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD											1		-
Production*thous. of sq. ft., 3%" equivalent	r 126, 631	129, 270	149,600	129,635	121, 816	140, 058	129,622	139, 779	148, 027	142,070	139, 623	r 107, 574	137, 042
Shipments* do Stocks, end of month* do	124,891 r 33,773	128, 086 35, 560	149, 583 34, 959	128, 691 34, 984	129, 727 26, 882	136, 064 30, 712	127, 658 31, 995	140, 457 32, 146	143, 295	141, 491	142, 975	r 102, 457	132, 718
Stocks, end of month	90,110	33, 300	31, 303	_ U1, 0U1	20,002	50, 112	31, 990	32, 140	35, 591	35, 618	31, 481	r 35, 937	37, 995
		ME	TALS A	AND M	IANUF	FACTU	RES						
IRON AND STEEL													
Foreign trade:§							ļ		·				
Iron and steel products: Exports (domestic), totalshort tons	513, 595	362,608	293, 451	480, 752	509, 444	549, 138	481, 247	637, 754	641,931	657, 874	630, 706	571, 913	
Scrapdodo	10,893	9, 244	7, 187	16, 258 143, 378	15, 671	8.381	4,694	9,082	10, 160	18, 175	29, 579		
Scrap do do Imports, total do Scrap do do	119, 664 763	124, 453 1, 896	110, 767 207	143, 378 1, 159	102, 686 1, 018	137, 556 1, 690	129, 994 1, 511	162, 150 3, 058	239, 154 3, 478	137, 604 2, 184	113, 588 3, 410	141,308	
	100	1,000	201	1, 100	1,018	1,000	1, 511	3,000	0, 210	2, 104	3, 410	2,426	
Iron and Steel Scrap			ļ									ŀ	
Consumption, total*thous. of short tons	4,670 2,594	4, 449 2, 467	4, 907 2, 705	4, 579 2, 535	4, 239 2, 193	4, 900 2, 717	4, 503 2, 406	5, 136 2, 689					
Purchased scrap*do	2,076	1,982	2,202	2,044	2,046	2, 183	2,097	2, 689					
Home scrap* do— Purchased scrap* do— Stocks, consurers', end of month, total* do— Home scrap* do—	3, 324	3, 258 1, 192	3, 163 1, 184	2, 992 1, 121	3, 034 1, 158	2, 886 1, 063	3,032 1,061	3,366 1,109					
Purchased scrap*do	1, 142 2, 182	2,066	1, 184	1, 121	1, 138	1,003	1,001	2, 257					
Ore													
Iron ore: All districts:*		ļ											
Production thous. of long tons Shipments do	11,090	10, 742	9, 917	6,605	2, 274 1, 193	2,698	2, 591	2,846	6, 575	10,981			
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	11,083 4,770	10,546 4,966	9,965 4,860	6,830 4,607	1, 193 5, 688	1, 251 7, 135	1,322 8,404	1,425 9,825	7, 216 9, 212	11,755 8,438			
Lake Superior district:	· ·	l '		·					· ·	0,400			
Consumption by furnacesdo Shipments from upper lake portsdo	6, 738 9, 774	6,380 9,636	6,625 9,209	6, 131 6, 701	5, 516 247	7,024	6, 264	6,979	6, 579 4, 448	6, 885 10, 373	6, 500 11, 457	6, 156 12, 614	6,638
Stocks end of month, total	34, 067	37, 573	40, 435	41, 919	37, 465	30, 514	24, 317	17, 411	13, 555	17, 618	21, 746	28, 440	12, 122 33, 896
At furnacesdo On Lake Erie docksdo	30, 450 3, 617	33, 464 4, 109	35, 762 4, 674	37, 063 4, 857	33, 056 4, 409	26, 744	20, 938 3, 379	14, 755 2, 656	11,738 1,816	15, 541 2, 078	19, 594 2, 152	25, 677 2, 764	30,397 3,499
Imports§do	3,017	402	386	329	237	3,770 223	198	2,000	263	439	479	576	3,499
Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) thous, of long tons	62	70	69	77	55	76	45	32	66	46	38	56	
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures									·				
Castings, gray iron:* Shipments, totalthous. of short tons	973	937	1,078	987	909	1,078	1,010	1,090	1,097	1,097	1,038	913	952
For saledo	567	541	626	562	514	633	583	634	637	633	597	519	551
Unfilled orders for saledodo	2,814	2,897	2, 953	2, 940	2, 980	3,021	2, 987	2,979	2,908	2, 783	2,711	2, 676	2,631
Orders, new, for saleshort tons_	41, 935	44, 369	50, 140 280, 972	36, 802	28, 542	34, 517	55, 938	50, 194	41,994	28, 996	31, 972	26, 591	33, 244
Orders, unfilled, for saledo Shipments, totaldo	272, 571 67, 903	277, 309 69, 507	79, 207	278, 446 68, 987	267, 661 68, 314	259, 764 75, 898	274, 018 74, 716	280, 724 76, 614	275, 415 81, 890	262, 117 75, 478	248, 798 78, 524	234, 656 64, 162	229, 735 62, 404
For saledo	41, 345	39, 631	46, 477	39, 328	39, 327	42, 414	41,684	43, 488	47, 303	42, 294	45, 291	40, 733	38, 165
Pig iron: Consumption*thous. of short tons Prices, wholesale:	4,696	4, 571	4,812	4,424	3, 888	5, 037	4, 467	5,015					
Prices, wholesale: Basic (turnace)dol. per long ton Compositedo Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Island*. do Production*thous of short tons	28.00	28, 00	28, 00	28.00	29, 60	30.00	30.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	34, 20	36,00
Compositedo	28.73	28.73	28. 73	28.73	30.12	30.86	30.86	33. 55	33.81	33.81	33. 81	35. 08	37, 21
Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Island*_do Production*thous. of short tons	28. 50 4, 898	28. 50 4, 687	28.50 4,815	28. 50 4, 435	30. 50 3, 992	30. 50 5, 087	30, 50 4, 550	33. 50 5, 123	33. 50 4, 830	33. 50 5, 081	33, 50 4, 810	34.70 4,585	36.50 4,917
Stocks (consumers and suppliers'), end of month*	,	•]				İ	2,000	1			',,,,
thous. of short tons Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures	771	830	881	687	668	674	735	777					
Steel castings:†	l												
Shipments, totalshort tons	129, 666	126, 471	137, 304 98, 265	130, 606	123, 907	139, 029	125, 612	134, 909	144, 175	140, 874	139, 031	116, 956 85, 014	120, 405
For sale, totaldo Railway specialtiesdo	94, 063 24, 712	90, 567 25, 910	25, 619	93, 878 27, 425	88, 136 22, 108	101, 140 28, 699	92, 822 28, 212	99, 701 27, 125	106, 127 29, 185	103,779 28,850	103,888 31,879	21, 280	88,719 22,584
Steel forgings, for sale:* Orders, unfilled, totaldo	666, 360	670, 523	736, 482	726, 733	707, 060	723, 158	713, 909	717, 428	698, 615	662, 579	633, 467	630, 925	626, 227
Drop and upsetdodo	537, 815	543, 831	603, 833	595, 359	579, 778	591, 558	581, 337	586, 992	570, 130	544,058	519, 760	529, 817	526, 392
Press and open hammerdo Chipments, totaldo	128, 545 108, 424	126, 692 101, 987	132, 649 118, 697	131, 374 108, 112	127, 282 110, 346	131,600 116,074	132, 572 111, 004	130, 436 115, 456	128, 485 121, 475	118, 521 115, 743	113, 707 110, 446	101, 108 92, 352	99, 835 98, 009
Drop and upsetdodo	73, 338	72, 136	82, 796	73, 124	75, 360	79,061	78, 560	83, 743	90,076	85, 729	80, 761	70, 316	69,639
Press and open hammerdo Steel ingots and steel for castings:	35, 086	29, 851	35, 901	34, 988	34, 986	37, 013	32, 444	31, 713	31, 399	30, 014	29, 685	22, 036	28, 370
Productionthous. of short tons_ Percent of capacity t	6, 925	6, 556	6,952	6, 458	5, 761	7, 213	6,422	7, 307	7,043	7, 329	6, 969	6, 570	6, 989
Prices, wholesale:	89	87	89	85	74	93	92	94	94	95	93	85	90
Composite, finished steeldol. per lb_ Steel billets, rerolling (Pittsburgh)	. 0305	. 0305	.0305	.0305	.0312	. 0329	. 0329	. 0329	. 0329	. 0329	. 0329	. 0329	. 0360
dol. per long ton	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.60	45.00
Structural steel (Pittsburgh)dol. per lb_ Steel scrap (Chicago)dol. per long ton_	. 0235 18. 75	. 0235 18. 75	. 0235 18. 75	. 0235 23. 13	. 0235 27. 25	. 0250 29, 75	. 0250 31, 63	. 0250 36, 69	. 0250 33. 05	. 0250 29, 25	. 0250 30. 88	. 0256 36, 95	. 0280 39. 88
* Revised.	10.10	10.70	20.10	a/0, 10	21.20	au, 10	01.00	oo, 09	0 0.00	40, 40	90.00	, ათ. მმ	1 00.00
. TAGA 1967													

^{*}Revised.

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

§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 1947-February 1945 will be published later.

‡For 1947, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of Jan. 1, 1947, of 91,241,000 tons of steel; 1946 data are based on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1946, 91,891,000 tons.

*New series. For data beginning September 1941 for softwood plywood see p. 16 of the September 1944 Survey. For description of the series on scrap iron and steel and 1939-40 data, see note marked """ on p. S-29 of the November 1942 Survey. The series for iron ore, all districts, are from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, and cover the entire industry, monthly data beginning 1943 and earlier annual totals will be shown later. Data for 1943-45 for gray iron castings are shown on p. 24 of the January 1947 Survey. For pig iron consumption and stocks for 1939-40 and a description of the series, see note marked """ on p. S-29 of the November 1942 Survey. The series on pig 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 series 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.

‡Bevised 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			1946						19	47			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August
	ME	TALS .	AND N	IANUI	FACTU	RES-	Contir	nued					
IRON AND STEEL—Continued													
Steel, Manufactured Products											1		
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types:⊗	10, 318 2, 393 2, 405 28	12, 202 2, 039 2, 036 30	13, 071 2, 354 2, 351 33	13, 612 2, 198 2, 213 19	15, 014 2, 091 2, 093 17	15, 501 2, 327 2, 317 27	15, 867 2, 064 2, 066 25	14, 976 2, 291 2, 292 25	14, 542 2, 455 2, 455 25	14, 370 2, 303 2, 306 21	13, 612 2, 244 2, 242 23	13, 299 2, 188 2, 185 26	
Area thous of sq. ft Quantity number. Cans, metal (in terms of steel consumed):* Shipments (for sale and own use), total	1, 424 1, 588	1, 646 1, 682	1, 973 1, 890	1, 453 1, 441	1, 452 1, 462	1, 414 1, 392	1, 343 1, 265	1, 421 1, 348	1, 378 1, 337	1, 428 1, 212	1, 925 1, 346	1, 630 1, 565	
Food short tons. Food do. Nonfood do. Shipments for sale do. Commercial closures, production* millions. Trowns, production* thousand gross. Steel products, net shipments:	343, 338 302, 756 40, 582 300, 870 1, 391 25, 439	318, 304 282, 075 36, 229 277, 829 1, 340 25, 159	258, 763 215, 247 43, 516 222, 307 1, 574 28, 901	192, 134 151, 882 40, 252 161, 951 1, 401 25, 196	198, 406 157, 030 41, 376 167, 637 1, 323 24, 307	174, 890 129, 914 44, 976 138, 203 1, 426 27, 603	157, 758 111, 154 46, 604 123, 761 1, 154 24, 136	179, 901 125, 683 54, 218 142, 638 1, 174 26, 265	204, 662 139, 536 65, 126 160, 091 1, 083 27, 219	207, 201 145, 823 61, 378 165, 078 984 25, 058	232, 602 168, 249 64, 353 193, 265 845 24, 261	* 309, 659 235, 856 * 73, 803 * 275, 571 * 781 27, 377	387, 001 314, 196 72, 805 343, 453 890 27, 229
Total	4, 965 501 501 421 217 1, 116 124 137 351 295 387	4,590 452 446 397 199 1,076 115 137 347 244 365	5, 261 549 498 467 226 1, 233 133 158 387 253 410	5,020 507 482 466 210 1,220 132 144 356 248 391	4, 533 460 418 386 174 1, 081 123 135 310 265 392	5, 063 525 467 468 227 1, 202 126 146 362 248 420	4,626 474 428 445 191 1,093 116 136 334 229	5, 304 558 502 527 181 1, 275 132 144 390 293 396	5, 446 549 518 555 206 1, 274 141 151 392 318 425	5, 442 561 535 579 204 1, 274 142 150 382 305 425	5, 264 501 527 563 205 1, 225 138 141 364 308 407	4, 975 493 480 464 199 1, 181 116 131 357 324 335	
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS													
Aluminum: Imports, bauxite Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.)	88, 606	95, 038	29, 811	93, 752	113, 445	108, 795	166, 616	157, 437	129, 133	189, 615	173, 706	181, 999	
dol. per lb_ Aluminum fabricated products, shipments, total* mil. of lb_ Castings* do Wrought products, total* do Plate, sheet, and strip* do Brass sheets, wholesale price, mill dol. per lb_	. 0550 151. 2 36. 4 114. 8 88. 8 . 237	. 0575 148. 7 34. 6 114. 2 91. 9 . 237	. 0575 181. 8 43. 0 138. 8 110. 1 . 237	. 0682 163. 1 38. 2 124. 9 99. 5 . 259	. 0775 156. 9 37. 5 119. 4 92. 7 . 275	. 0775 167. 0 40. 7 126. 3 96. 3 . 275	. 0755 161. 7 37. 8 123. 9 96. 6 . 275	. 0725 158. 6 42. 3 116. 4 91. 0 . 289	. 0719 152. 3 41. 7 110. 7 83. 3 . 289	. 0667 144, 1 37, 4 106, 7 81, 6 , 293	.0444 124.8 33.0 91.8 70.5 .300	. 0440 121. 7 30. 2 91. 5 72. 2 . 296	.0600 132. 2 30. 4 101. 7 82. 4 . 296
Exports, refined and manufactures \$\frac{1}{2}\$, short tons Imports, total \$\frac{1}{2}\$, do For smelting, refining, and export \$\frac{1}{2}\$, do For domestic consumption, total \$\frac{1}{2}\$, do Unrefined, including scrap \$\frac{1}{2}\$, do Refined \$\frac{1}{2}\$, do Price, wholesale, electrolytic (N. Y.). dol. per lb Production: \(\frac{1}{2} \)	9, 173 21, 272 2, 950 18, 322 18, 272 50 . 1415	5, 386 25, 182 2, 656 22, 526 19, 315 3, 211 , 1415	2, 131 32, 503 1, 225 31, 278 23, 929 7, 349 , 1415	10, 564 33, 182 6, 809 26, 373 12, 933 13, 440 . 1704	14, 168 45, 431 9, 298 36, 133 23, 625 12, 508 . 1928	14, 921 26, 261 12, 340 13, 921 9, 715 4, 206 . 1927	11, 018 26, 114 8, 784 17, 330 7, 805 9, 525 . 1935	13, 462 26, 291 6, 944 19, 347 12, 158 7, 189 , 2091	11, 721 23, 203 7, 989 15, 215 9, 755 5, 460 . 2123	14, 020 40, 138 3, 233 36, 905 25, 099 11, 806 . 2211	17, 254 52, 527 4, 115 48, 412 32, 993 15, 419 . 2135	14, 569 37, 524 3, 519 34, 005 18, 796 15, 209 , 2123	. 2123
Mine or smelter (including custom intake) short tons Refinery do Deliveries, refined, domestic do Stocks, refined, end of month do Lead:	64, 462 59, 591 118, 381 94, 669	69, 748 67, 803 113, 158 98, 619	72, 807 77, 947 136, 481 91, 161	73, 024 75, 066 129, 206 90, 896	78, 674 77, 578 141, 218 80, 832	78, 256 80, 144 143, 692 76, 680	74, 474 77, 591 117, 734 74, 645	84, 356 87, 141 120, 820 71, 507	1 88, 927 1 104, 430 1 115, 379 1 85, 293	91, 203 108, 464 118, 048 7 85, 183	82, 308 103, 448 1 116, 652 r 82, 542	7 79, 135 94, 605 109, 817 77, 773	83, 409 88, 053 96, 30- 76, 009
Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead content) § do Ore (lead content): Mine production* Receipts by smelters, domestic ore:\(\sigma^{\circ}\)do Refined:	12, 909 28, 610 31, 373	9, 477 27, 229 28, 054	19, 295 25, 875 27, 324	8, 345 27, 872 26, 180	24, 427 28, 065 31, 307	21, 105 31, 476 30, 907	12, 405 29, 857 32, 157	18, 898 31, 116 36, 328	18, 585 31, 658 37, 581	18, 113 31, 201 34, 269	23, 058 r 31, 406 33, 688	13, 030 28, 736 31, 877	32, 271
Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (New York) dol. per lb. Production, totalo. short tons. From domestic oreo. do. Shipmenitso. do. Stocks, end of montho. do. in:	. 0825 35, 690 33, 994 32, 811 34, 275	. 0825 40, 720 39, 012 34, 047 40, 944	. 0825 43, 062 41, 217 41, 008 42, 992	. 1044 40, 041 38, 287 34, 764 48, 262	. 1219 40, 448 38, 943 40, 613 48, 088	, 1293 45, 629 42, 506 44, 888 48, 826	. 1318 44. 053 41, 210 49, 638 43, 233	. 1496 51, 239 46, 699 52, 465 41, 990	. 1500 53, 424 48, 995 50, 568 44, 834	. 1500 53, 822 49, 984 50, 482 47, 233	. 1500 45, 235 41, 505 54, 627 37, 836	. 1500 46, 012 42, 536 52, 549 31, 290	. 1500 46, 409 43, 725 46, 646 31, 048
Imports: \$ Ore (tin content) long tons. Bars, blocks, pigs, etc. do. Price, wholesale, straits (N. Y.) dol. per lb. inc:	3, 593 2, 542 . 5200	153 581 . 5200	783 2, 462 , 5200	4, 904 1, 195 . 6452	415 1, 991 . 7000	3, 011 1, 285 . 7000	1,774 419 .7000	0 60 . 7000	3, 937 33 . 8000	1, 409 54 . 8000	694 443 . 8000	2, 596 3, 406 . 8000	. 8000
Imports, total (zine content) short tons For smelting, refining, and export do For domestic consumption: do Ore (zine content) do Blocks, pigs, etc do Mine production of recoverable zine do Slab zine:	21, 241 3, 476 14, 007 3, 758 45, 893	25, 424 3, 637 17, 242 4, 545 48, 433	14, 425 742 8, 899 4, 784 51, 517	27, 331 5, 441 15, 278 6, 612 48, 993	32, 041 3, 624 18, 608 9, 809 49, 891	48, 627 5, 441 29, 896 13, 289 54, 925	57, 396 22, 482 29, 275 5, 639 51, 085	25, 753 5, 842 12, 823 7, 088 55, 134	43, 935 10, 082 28, 930 4, 923 56, 827	33, 582 6, 367 20, 306 6, 909 57, 406	43, 135 11, 534 26, 762 4, 839 7 60, 316	50, 055 9, 025 35, 431 5, 599 48, 140	
Production and before the Stocks, end of months.	•		. 0887 64, 138 73, 915 71, 667 220, 384	. 1012 66, 873 91, 429 75, 781 195, 828	. 1050 70, 176 90, 204 77, 904 175, 800	. 1050 72, 332 74, 795 67, 211 173, 337	. 1050 65, 198 76, 074 65, 356 162, 461	. 1050 75, 376 75, 788 67, 325 162, 049	. 1050 73, 891 72, 243 61, 715 163, 697	. 1050 73, 970 70, 803 58, 827 166, 864	. 1050 70, 990 63, 527 52, 390 174, 327	. 1050 69, 128 59, 737 44, 801 183, 718	. 1050 66, 85: 59, 65: 52, 13: 190, 91'

r Revised. & Beginning 1943, data have covered the entire industry. 1 See note marked "3".

If it is believed that data beginning 1946 represent substantially the entire industry; in prewar years the coverage was about 90 percent.

OTotal shipments less shipments to members of the industry for further conversion; data prior to 1944 were production for sale.

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

Beginning April 1947 data for copper include copper from all sources; earlier data relate to domestic and duty-free foreign copper except that deliveries included deliveries of duty-paid foreign copper for domestic consumption; stock figure for April 1, 1947, comparable with later data, is 80,522 tons. 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 and September 1946 shipments for Government account in addition to shipments to domestic consumers and export and drawback shipments.

New series. See note marked "" on p. 8-33 of the February 1947 Survey for description of the data on aluminum fabricated 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; data prior to 1946 will be shown later. Data for mine production of lead and zinc are from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, and are practically complete; monthly figures beginning July 1941 and earlier annual totals will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946						19	47			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August
	ME	rals .	AND N	IANUI	FACTU	RES—	Contin	ued					
HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC	:												
Boilers, radiators and convectors, east iron: Boilers (round and square): Productionthous. of lb. Shipmentsdo. Stocks, end of monthdo.	25, 380 26, 881 41, 076	25, 713 27, 021 39, 769	30, 066 32, 243 37, 591	28, 451 30, 954 35, 088	19, 856 23, 694 32, 173	27, 982 24, 294 35, 861	26, 003 23, 782 38, 082	29, 452 26, 073 41, 461	28, 849 25, 326 44, 984	29, 528 23, 185 51, 327	25, 838 26, 342 50, 824	20, 506 21, 045 50, 285	
Radiation: Production	3, 878 4, 469 3, 421	3, 494 3, 764 3, 151	4, 523 4, 858 2, 816 r 107, 025	4, 321 4, 369 2, 768 793, 137	3, 250 4, 286 1, 732 r81, 608	4, 619 4, 065 2, 256 78, 400	4, 168 4, 200 2, 254 60, 821	4, 862 4, 441 2, 675 67, 140	4, 820 4, 597 2, 899 66, 597	4, 984 4, 746 3, 137 64, 415	4, 472 4, 698 2, 909 r 55, 220	4, 302 4, 032 3, 179	
Oil burners: Orders, new, net do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	113, 524 101, 818 907, 304 57, 426 5, 543	81, 888 931, 853 57, 339 5, 198	99, 009 956, 966 73, 896 6, 407	105, 689 990, 350 72, 305 7, 588	86, 196 1, 002, 380 74, 166 7, 039	87, 872 1, 008, 813 81, 439 10, 487	118, 308 1, 045, 876 81, 245 11, 903	11, 795 1, 077, 832 96, 694 14, 745	1 -10, 338 968, 114 99, 380 13, 337	5, 959 874, 902 99, 171 15, 392	7 34, 963 7 804, 608 7 105, 257 18, 924	48, 454 1, 650 703, 704 102, 554 22, 657	85, 231 666, 254 122, 681 20, 276
Stoves and ranges, domestic cooking, exc. electric:* Production, total	263, 215 34, 520 181, 190 47, 505 376, 557 135, 191 104, 037	249, 542 34, 142 169, 929 45, 471 377, 803 146, 901 116, 405 114, 497	296, 874 42, 232 204, 190 50, 452 528, 984 206, 873 155, 945 166, 166	254, 261 33, 175 172, 054 49, 032 466, 854 163, 115 151, 271 152, 468	226, 291 31, 701 153, 972 40, 618 457, 360 151, 979 162, 518 142, 863	302, 809 39, 317 206, 130 57, 362 467, 577 131, 053 160, 936 175, 588	281, 510 40, 411 188, 387 52, 712 360, 150 89, 049 139, 879 131, 222	305, 406 46, 175 203, 631 55, 600 388, 957 97, 264 159, 496 132, 197	313, 694 49, 288 210, 406 54, 000 416, 216 95, 063 175, 282 145, 871	288, 178 44, 814 193, 684 49, 680 412, 517 92, 349 157, 716 7 162, 452	7 288, 123 r 39, 373 r 203, 380 45, 370 r 446, 533 90, 728 175, 940 r 179, 865	256, 693 36, 150 179, 531 41, 012 474, 682 103, 740 186, 412 184, 530	20, 210
Warm air furnaces (forced air and gravity air flow), shipments, total* number. Gas* do. Oil* do. Solid fuel* do. Water heaters, nonelectric, shipments* do.	62, 246 20, 192 6, 345 35, 709 218, 727	72, 303 23, 163 9, 112 40, 028 r 216, 981	83, 502 27, 545 9, 537 46, 420 r 275, 173	89, 005 29, 089 12, 296 47, 620 r 263, 199	78, 167 26, 292 14, 385 37, 490 r 256, 786	76, 537 28, 954 14, 980 32, 603 293, 315	66, 308 23, 944 17, 552 24, 812 270, 843	60, 196 14, 562 22, 683 22, 951 282, 408	55, 297 14, 209 22, 050 19, 038 r 244, 626	54, 864 9, 876 24, 631 20, 357 r 210, 487	7 54, 985 7 9, 669 7 25, 128 7 20, 188 7 192, 372	56, 462 9, 569	
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS				1									
Blowers, fans and unit heaters: Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol Unit heater group, new ordersdo Foundry equipment:		17, 382 10, 193			15, 292 10, 113			14, 953 7, 216			10, 054 6, 522		
Foundry equipment: New orders, net, total	538. 7 555. 5 484. 1 26, 911	424. 4 415. 4 453. 5 25, 468	469. 2 407. 1 672. 0 29, 140	477. 4 421. 0 661. 5 26, 176	430. 9 379. 0 600. 3 27, 587	513. 4 466. 9 665. 0 26, 542	521. 9 472. 5 682. 9 26, 765	573. 8 532. 3 709. 5 29, 012	512. 1 445. 9 727. 9 26, 857	548. 6 525. 9 623. 0 25, 791	649. 9 658. 9 620. 7 24, 383	458. 7 426. 1 565. 3 r 18, 924	468. 9 411. 3 656. 8 18, 520
Classes 4 and 5:	20, 354	19, 437	17, 269	14, 946	7, 594	4, 282	2, 306	3, 598	4,061	5, 281	5, 851	7, 092	9, 041
Number Horsepower Pumps and water systems, domestic, shipments: Domestic hand and windmill pumpsnumber	70, 827	450 63, 055	454 78, 454	357 58, 495	339 49, 903	215 54, 852	177 52, 705	280 56, 661	174 57, 563	170 52, 981	270 63, 168	380 81, 269	398 97, 752
Water systems, including pumps, total $do_{}$ $Jet^*_{}$ $do_{}$ Nonjet * $do_{}$	25, 003 60, 251 28, 889 31, 362	24, 082 55, 485 26, 737 28, 748	30, 552 68, 289 34, 728 33, 561	28, 917 57, 986 30, 103 27, 883	23, 434 62, 319 34, 141 28, 178	26, 737 59, 545 31, 125 28, 420	28, 310 64, 455 33, 930 30, 525	36, 261 62, 586 32, 773 29, 813	36, 578 70, 792 35, 671 35, 121	38, 745 61, 045 29, 173 31, 872	36, 946 54, 300 21, 564 32, 736	23, 561 56, 183 26, 015 30, 168	21, 101 60, 897 28, 150 32, 747
Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new ordersthous, of dol.	3, 789	3, 223	3, 581	3, 260	3, 035	3, 428	3, 506	3, 464	3, 638	2, 973	2, 999	3, 148	3, 843
Scales and balances (except laboratory), shipments, quarterly* thous. of dol. Sewing machines, heads, production:* number number		7, 751 9, 695	12,760	10, 832	9, 864	12, 506	11, 368	10, 089 11, 687	14, 002	11, 835	11,612 • 11,575		
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	1,502	0,555	12,.00	10,002	10,	12,000	1.,550	11, 000	**, **	12,000	11,000		
Battery shipments (automotive replacement only), number*thousands	1, 471 234, 148	1, 318 223, 039	1, 355 266, 062	1, 150 268, 432	1, 213 272, 949	1, 509 265, 790	1, 601 279, 219	1, 798 327, 528	1, 868	1, 873	r 1, 7 37	1, 433	2, 073
Vacuum Ceaners, total Ceaners 226, 060 8, 088 189, 778	216, 219 6, 820 184, 215	259, 153 6, 909 247, 816	260, 572 7, 860 216, 634	265, 364 7, 585 190, 770	258, 892 6, 898 259, 233	275, 219 272, 927 6, 292 255, 611	321, 515 6, 013 290, 397	320, 969	313, 724	314, 705	281, 826	279, 229	
Insulating materials, sales billed1936=100 Motors and generators, new ordersdo	284	294 468	351	331	337 493	388	373	405 459	405	361	348 394		
Furnaces, electric, industrial, sales: Unit Value Laminated fiber products, shipments Motors (1-200 h. p.):6	2, 104	8, 240 714 3, 761	4, 869 647 4, 328	4, 227 600 4, 074	3,615 322 4,168	7, 528 789 4, 550	5,060 476 4,471	6, 514 551 4, 859	8, 854 1, 079 4, 687	3, 586 389 4, 092	3, 341 308 4, 150	5, 298 432 4, 002	3, 619
Polyphase induction, billings do Polyphase induction, new orders do Direct current, billings do Direct current, new orders do	1, 234	7,871 13,808 1,011 1,741	8, 621 14, 756 1, 344 2, 204	8, 437 11, 962 1, 222 1, 215	9, 861 13, 875 1, 825 3, 620			29, 589 38, 332 4, 359 5, 318			32, 668 31, 849 4, 821 5, 155		
Rigid steel conduit and fittings, shipments† Short tons Vulcanized fiber:	21, 471	18, 683	20,742	20, 533	24, 252	18, 297	18, 757	20, 088	21, 110	22, 141	22, 218	20, 821	19, 745
Consumption of fiber paper thous. of lb. Shipments thous. of dol.	3, 790 1, 288	4, 125 1, 330	5, 059 1, 765	4,741 1,640	4, 241 1, 701	5,004 1,942	4, 488 1, 744	4, 598 1, 757	4, 824 1, 791	5, 086 1, 758	4,771 1,625	4, 582 1, 425	5, 124 1, 559
Revised. Cancellations exceeded new orders.													ĺ

Revised.

1 Cancellations exceeded new orders.

§See p. 24 of the January 1947 Survey for available data for 1942-45 for cast-iron boilers and radiation; these series continue data in the 1942 Supplement.

•See notes on the indicated items on p. 8-33 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 Ironer and Washer Manufacturers' Association and beginning January 1947, are estimated industry totals based on reports representing around 92 percent of the total; earlier data cover only companies reporting to the Association; comparison with total industry shipments compiled by the Bureau of the Census for January-September 1946 indicates that data for this period represented about 97 percent of the industry; information is not available at present on the coverage of data for the latter part of 1946.

3 Beginning 1947 data for motors are collected quarterly and data shown are quarterly totals; the 1947 data for polyphase induction motors include 6-7 companies and for direct current motors 2-3 companies which did not report prior to 1947; information regarding the effect of these additions on the comparability of the data is not available at present.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946						19	47	Γ		
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August
			PAPE	R AND	PRIN	TING							<u> </u>
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER													
Pulpwood:* Consumptionthous. of cords (128 cu. ft.) Receipts, totaldo Stocks, end of monthdo	1, 558	1, 503	1, 628	1, 585	1, 473	1, 666	1, 523	1, 702	1, 647	1,714	1, 634	7 1, 559	1, 676
	1, 920	1, 821	1, 705	1, 382	1, 438	1, 709	1, 861	1, 819	1, 430	1,465	1, 683	7 1, 901	1, 954
	3, 639	3, 956	4, 034	3, 818	3, 780	3, 814	4, 153	4, 255	4, 035	3,767	3, 816	7 4, 161	4, 433
Waste paper:* Consumption short tons- Receipts do Stocks do	635, 827	607, 231	680, 047	651, 974	596, 247	678, 241	620, 667	684, 637	668, 727	693, 879	648, 768	r 607, 061	651, 283
	635, 567	604, 136	707, 738	636, 387	634, 491	657, 165	587, 481	667, 975	711, 509	697, 152	656, 684	r 615, 155	629, 528
	460, 946	453, 896	481, 398	464, 676	515, 361	492, 702	458, 826	435, 411	475, 915	473, 917	481, 911	r 482, 392	462, 443
WOOD PULP													<u> </u>
Exports, all grades, total§ do Imports, all grades, total§ do Bleached sulphate§ do Unbleached sulphate§ do Unbleached sulphite§ do Unbleached sulphite§ do Goda§ do Groundwood§ do Production:† do	33, 864 33, 988 49, 574 1, 529 25, 199	4, 334 133, 141 6, 348 32, 893 28, 104 49, 822 1, 556 14, 418	2, 302 152, 707 7, 562 29, 292 31, 113 62, 459 1, 410 20, 871	1, 947 135, 001 7, 818 28, 051 26, 938 51, 986 1, 070 19, 138	2, 737 136, 428 9, 271 20, 735 35, 297 50, 636 1, 770 18, 719	6, 475 167, 977 15, 537 38, 921 39, 661 53, 075 1, 318 19, 465	9, 534 160, 791 20, 567 26, 615 38, 318 54, 596 1, 699 18, 996	11, 928 141, 995 14, 132 17, 872 39, 610 48, 190 1, 597 20, 594	13, 140 148, 921 13, 402 21, 673 43, 417 44, 022 1, 621 24, 786	14, 161 175, 067 19, 988 28, 669 40, 330 59, 488 1, 592 25, 000	7, 951 227, 246 17, 008 46, 816 45, 672 89, 065 1, 692 26, 993	20, 133 53, 044 48, 678 75, 229 1, 719 27, 004	
Total, all grades thous. of short tons. Bleached sulphate short tons. Unbleached sulphate do Bleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do Soda. do Groundwood do Defibrated, exploded, etc. do Stocks, end of month:	7 909	880	981	947	887	998	913	1, 013	985	1,040	995	7 935	1, 025
	7 81, 311	76, 008	79, 811	77, 472	75, 135	87, 764	79, 766	89, 792	87, 175	92,484	90, 141	7 92,058	97, 748
	7 330, 899	314, 645	343, 457	336, 697	304, 130	350, 101	321, 127	354, 293	337, 047	366,873	354, 853	7 331,275	366, 588
	143, 184	135, 185	152, 564	144, 605	141, 358	159, 571	146, 907	162, 270	160, 223	164,791	152, 426	142,436	161, 922
	7 68, 730	64, 407	75, 732	71, 711	67, 047	75, 060	68, 901	73, 967	74, 131	79,133	73, 518	64,268	76, 291
	42, 655	38, 947	42, 010	40, 717	39, 154	42, 343	37, 696	42, 092	41, 655	43,324	41, 696	38,345	40, 881
	7 150, 712	143, 340	170, 198	168, 663	158, 860	175, 268	r 160, 178	180, 184	7 179, 324	7184,506	173, 802	7 160,507	168, 580
	7 42, 969	58, 173	63, 504	758, 477	r 56, 193	r 62, 782	r 55, 206	r 63, 988	r 63, 956	767,096	64, 664	7 62,000	66, 877
Total, all grades	77, 606	71, 916	72, 432	76, 590	70, 609	74, 887	74, 465	79, 694	83, 786	95, 771	103, 598	96, 601	98, 667
	6, 021	7, 193	7, 589	6, 218	6, 836	7, 542	6, 990	7, 447	6, 926	7, 079	7, 108	r 7, 320	5, 257
	6, 430	8, 350	7, 865	8, 765	7, 222	8, 545	7, 809	7, 043	8, 331	7, 545	8, 067	r 6, 311	6, 885
	17, 185	16, 713	17, 620	18, 615	20, 326	19, 500	17, 747	21, 004	20, 564	26, 295	27, 475	23, 952	31, 604
	13, 605	12, 154	15, 399	15, 294	9, 513	8, 610	9, 938	11, 128	10, 645	13, 527	15, 332	14, 143	16, 982
	2, 726	2, 690	2, 481	2, 611	2, 088	2, 431	2, 808	2, 422	3, 052	2, 709	3, 102	2, 858	3, 073
	28, 230	21, 831	17, 943	21, 423	22, 897	25, 971	27, 188	28, 630	32, 046	35, 452	39, 626	38, 725	31, 551
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS													
All paper and paperboard mills:* Paper and paperboard production, total thous. of short tons. Paper do. Paperboard do. Building board do.	7 1, 703	71,590	* 1,739	* 1,667	r 1, 570	r 1, 766	71,626	1,800	1, 754	7 1, 834	1,728	7 1, 625	1, 765
	7 863	800	* 889	845	803	893	7819	+901	885	7 930	883	7 817	894
	7 755	7711	* 765	* 740	r 688	r 778	7722	+802	7777	7 805	751	7 708	767
	7 85	779	* 85	* 82	r 79	r 95	785	+98	792	7 99	7 95	7 101	104
Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paper- board (American Paper and Pulp Association): t Orders, newshort tons_ Productiondo Shipmentsdo	646, 889 704, 694 701, 343	681, 582 648, 551 632, 877	745, 909 721, 954 736, 737	640, 569 690, 813 695, 803	644, 338 654, 939 649, 478	809, 564 728, 303 726, 511	671, 294 666, 630 667, 801	738, 255 732, 863 721, 800	692, 057 711, 517 709, 453	714, 355 752, 028 743, 947	706, 860 714, 440 706, 868	r 662, 928 r 653, 139 r 643, 993	665, 335 691, 597 691, 329
Fine paper: Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	85, 449	101, 055	109, 332	81, 565	84, 304	114, 900	93, 388	119, 009	102, 900	90, 494	r 104, 998	r 96, 914	88, 346
	161, 480	176, 288	174, 098	159, 403	161, 502	166, 112	161, 085	166, 788	165, 340	148, 310	r 157, 020	r 155, 155	146, 484
	103, 161	92, 573	102, 908	100, 943	94, 870	105, 100	97, 608	106, 484	102, 434	107, 558	r 101, 311	r 89, 983	100, 806
	99, 592	88, 037	112, 537	104, 245	93, 037	107, 504	98, 095	105, 153	100, 664	108, 327	r 100, 313	r 86, 491	102, 046
	53, 504	59, 081	54, 635	52, 578	52, 970	47, 939	47, 596	47, 880	48, 985	49, 285	r 52, 681	r 52, 307	50, 260
Printing paper: Orders, new	202, 087	234, 622	254, 603	212, 033	223, 580	314, 706	235, 764	252, 988	238, 918	259, 849	r 243, 519	r 233, 202	249, 955
	229, 328	241, 498	248, 257	221, 908	226, 988	290, 502	296, 114	292, 367	281, 212	274, 006	r 278, 132	r 262, 095	261, 270
Orders, unfilled, end of month do Price, wholesale, book paper, "B" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill. dol. per 100 lb Production short tons Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Wrapping paper:	8. 28	8. 55	8. 55	8. 55	9. 30	9. 30	9, 68	9. 80	9. 80	9. 80	9, 80	10. 55	10. 24
	236, 530	219, 460	246, 718	230, 394	223, 860	252, 360	230, 039	256, 045	252, 348	264, 444	r 248, 796	r 234, 509	246, 345
	237, 857	213, 137	249, 933	235, 028	215, 967	250, 429	226, 676	249, 862	252, 770	258, 296	r 246, 379	r 232, 759	242, 060
	55, 331	59, 320	62, 013	50, 504	55, 100	57, 113	60, 440	67, 234	63, 943	68, 674	r 72, 765	r 82, 103	80, 855
Orders, new do Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Newsprint: Canada:	261, 804	253, 345	278, 773	252, 261	245, 954	279, 440	249, 396	270, 461	252, 330	263, 424	r 265, 650	7 248, 642	238, 034
	193, 693	213, 506	214, 298	197, 134	191, 210	186, 735	184, 065	182, 985	178, 430	161, 563	r 176, 165	7 168, 929	153, 045
	266, 987	248, 021	274, 416	264, 614	248, 937	272, 357	249, 479	271, 949	256, 878	276, 919	r 268, 179	7 241, 642	252, 321
	267, 254	243, 728	276, 005	264, 765	252, 874	272, 050	252, 127	269, 497	256, 026	275, 131	r 264, 947	7 238, 278	255, 133
	64, 162	72, 263	71, 230	66, 026	67, 131	64, 128	61, 972	59, 211	59, 788	60, 225	r 67, 455	7 68, 625	59, 372
Production do Shipments from mills do Stocks, at mills, end of month do United States:	370, 676	330, 063	376, 436	364, 304	341, 951	370, 000	341, 268	372, 482	369, 490	384, 520	355, 606	379, 731	377, 941
	356, 572	335, 874	387, 294	391, 388	340, 125	344, 543	319, 831	373, 769	376, 305	400, 763	375, 498	379, 065	388, 106
	129, 701	123, 890	113, 032	85, 948	87, 774	113, 231	134, 668	133, 381	126, 566	110, 323	90, 431	91, 097	80, 932
Consumption by publishers	257, 303 295, 934 72, 15 65, 129 67, 206	265, 583 293, 228 74. 00 61, 025 55, 587	292, 205 305, 777 80. 00 67, 248 66, 966	291, 517 323, 457 84, 00 64, 739 62, 107	294, 835 318, 576 84, 00 62, 088 62, 054	266, 422 294, 042 84, 00 68, 634 69, 492	258, 424 260, 815 84, 00 62, 802 65, 226	302, 672 322, 357 84. 00 67, 916 68, 872	297, 461 315, 334 90, 00 71, 933 73, 988	302, 994 328, 747 90, 00 73, 498 70, 997	292, 664 349, 134 90, 00 67, 268 66, 743	263, 698 353, 091 90, 00 67, 656 68, 955	90, 00 70, 507 69, 326
At mills do do At publishers do In transit to publishers do Paperboard (National Paperboard Association);	6, 832	12, 270	12, 552	15, 184	15, 218	14, 360	11, 936	10, 980	8, 925	11, 426	11, 951	10, 652	11, 833
	243, 331	240, 602	217, 303	217, 438	219, 478	231, 694	224, 453	206, 064	215, 995	212, 724	228, 793	278, 918	295, 385
	64, 331	60, 634	82, 167	79, 676	73, 328	75, 602	69, 466	73, 699	68, 773	64, 985	71, 664	68, 401	84, 009
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Percent of activity Baste paper, consumption and stocks:	742, 918	712, 650	806, 828	703, 825	697, 357	802, 016	713, 834	747, 358	770, 304	760, 236	715, 054	742, 712	720, 388
	575, 021	580, 228	613, 221	555, 398	542, 896	586, 121	577, 777	549, 774	582, 603	511, 918	461, 226	494, 554	425, 412
	768, 200	692, 200	781, 700	750, 900	688, 646	774, 667	718, 072	747, 115	765, 026	805, 744	737, 551	714, 529	768, 412
	99	96	99	99	92	98	103	103	100	101	101	90	99
Consumption short tons Stocks at mills, end of month do	439, 696	399, 684	420, 867	474, 317	397, 478	450, 740	416, 935	456, 127	445, 180	464, 323	424, 391	400, 625	430, 271
	313, 975	299, 218	309, 990	304, 100	321, 434	313, 398	274, 850	266, 879	289, 297	293, 347	299, 507	312, 685	302, 366

Revised. & Estimated; see note in April 1946 Survey. \$\$\footnote{1}\$ \$\$\footno

beginning March 1945 for pulpwood and waste paper see p. S-34 of May 1946 Survey; earlier data for these series and data beginning 1941 for defibrated, exploded, etc., pulp will be published later.

†Revised series. Revised wood pulp production for 1940-43 and sulphite stocks for 1943 are shown on p. 20 of the December 1944 Survey and revised 1942 stock figures for all series are on pp. 30 and 31 of the June 1943 issue; revisions in the 1943 data for groundwood and total production shown in the December 1944 Survey and unpublished revisions in the 1949 production data for these two series will be shown later; beginning in the May 1947 issue, data for total production of wood pulp include defibrated, exploded, etc., pulp, shown separately above, which was not included previously; stocks of such pulp are comparatively small and are not included in the stock figures; stock data are stocks of own pulp at mills. The series from the American Paper and Pulp Association beginning in the August 1944 Survey are estimated industry totals and are not comparable with data in earlier issues; there have been further small revisions in the 1943-44 data as published prior to the June 1945 issue; these revisions and earlier data will be published later.

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946			 ,			19	47			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August
		PAPE	R ANI) PRIN	TING-	-Cont	inued				·		
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Con.													
Paper products: Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments*	5, 233	4, 919	5, 512	5, 242	4, 828	5, 475	5, 289	5, 566	5, 438	5, 245	4, 662	4, 592	4, 754
New orders	381. 0 368. 3	414. 6 351. 5	440. 2 409. 4	363. 8 397. 0	421. 4 405. 9	490. 3 474. 5	445. 6 439. 7	414. 5 470. 9	414. 4 483. 0	399. 7 458. 9	343. 8 447. 6	317. 0 394. 6	370. 7 432. 8
Book publication, totalno. of editions New books	510 401 109	656 532 124	848 675 173	863 704 159	846 621 225	470 372 98	557 436 121	1, 027 808 219	852 678 174	811 650 161	531 426 105	592 439 153	678 526 152
	<u>'</u>	PETRO	LEUN	I AND	COAL	PROI	DUCTS	3					<u> </u>
COAL									<u> </u>	1			
inthracite: Exports§thous. of short tons	761	717	546	556	957	577	396	528	880	831	714	529	
Prices, composite, chestnut: Retail¶dol. per short_ton	16. 56	16.81	16.78	16.80	16. 63 13. 620	16.87	16, 84	16.83	16.82	16. 17	16.17	16.50	17.48
Wholesaledo Production⊗thous, of short tons ituminous:	13. 584 5, 428	13. 593 5, 033	13. 593 r 5, 393	13. 597 r 4, 975	r 5, 065	13. 768 5, 155	13. 753 4, 240	13. 767 4, 967	13. 650 4, 279	13. 458 4, 549	13. 520 4, 609	7 13. 713 4, 084	14. 615 4, 994
Exports§do Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total	5, 874	5, 070	4, 185	3, 644	1,712	3, 192	3, 183	4, 164	4, 555	7, 578	7, 560	5, 323	
thous. of short tonsdodo	41, 565 33, 958	42, 424 34, 041	46, 698 36, 714	44, 516 35, 401 562	45, 940 37, 281	55, 788 42, 843	52, 399 39, 855	52, 487 41, 498					
Beehive coke ovens do do do do do do do do do do do do do	788 7, 781 675	729 7, 578 656	$\begin{array}{c} 867 \\ 7,814 \\ 693 \end{array}$	6, 992 694	6, 757 676	$\begin{array}{c} 877 \\ 7,964 \\ 658 \end{array}$	798 7, 245 607	895 8, 025 651					
Cement mills do Electric power utilities do Electric power utilities do Electric power (do Electric power to do El	6, 314 9, 092	6, 280 8, 790	6, 708 9, 571	6, 447 8, 879	6, 732 9, 515	7, 158 10, 104	6, 594 9, 431	6, 938 10, 137					
Railways (class I) do Steel and rolling mills do Other industrial do	760 8, 548	725 9, 283	850 10, 211	799 11, 028	871 12, 131	943 15, 139	904 14, 276	947 13, 905					
Retail deliveriesdodo	7,607	8, 383	9, 984	9, 115	8,659	12, 945	12, 544	10, 989					
Vessels (bunker)§do Coal mine fueldo	146 240	134 224	140 237	135 158	88 179	77 249	91 214	125 233	150	200	177	149	
Prices, composite: Retail (34 cities)¶dol. per short ton Wholesale:	11. 23	11. 10	11.08	11. 14	11. 22	11.82	11.97	11.99	12.00	12, 09	12. 10	12.68	14.02
Windesale: Mine run Mine run Prepared sizes. Chossis of short tons. Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of month,	5. 972 6. 194 54, 686	5. 976 6. 199 51, 922	5. 989 6. 200 57, 485	5. 998 6. 212 37, 501	6. 044 6. 305 43, 746	6. 217 6. 506 58, 970	6. 230 6. 526 51, 400	6. 252 6. 532 55, 375	6. 334 6. 569 r 41, 187	f 6. 344 6. 573 f 56, 484	6. 368 6. 581 7 47, 500	7.119 7.334 39,866	7. 429 7. 634 51, 020
totalthous. of short tons Industrial, totaldodo	47, 990 44, 567	52, 367 48, 965	54, 924 51, 532	52, 429 49, 546	47, 157 44, 453	49, 169 46, 003	49, 471 47, 340	51, 674 49, 547					
Cement mills do do do do do do do do do do do do do	5, 230 768	5, 924 891	6, 593 1, 046	6,355 1,054	5, 222 887	5, 919 861	6,645 881	7, 429 935					
Electric power utilitiesdo Railways (class I)do	13, 907 8, 117	14, 563 8, 800	15, 638 9, 274	14, 549 7, 587	13, 044 6, 959	13, 208 7, 673	13, 453 7, 682	14, 059 8, 262					
Steel and rolling millsdo Other industrialdo	843 15, 702	855 17, 932	888 18, 093	19, 124 2, 883	785 17, 556	909 17, 433	985 17,694	1, 141 17, 721 2, 127					
Retail dealers, totaldo COKE	3, 423	3, 402	3, 392	4, 833	2, 704	3, 166	2, 131	2, 127	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Exports thous. of short tons Price, beehive, Connells ville (furnace)	97	93	76	78	49	49	38	69	76	66	63	35	10.000
dol. per short ton	8. 000 540	8. 750 500	8. 750 574	8. 750 372	8. 750 396	8. 812 562	8. 875 514	8. 875 580	9. 062 429	9. 125 587	9. 562 r 452	11.000 421	12.000 569
Byproducto do do	5, 495 186	5,377 190	5, 545 212	4, 954 191	4, 797 197	5, 619 203	5, 129 178	5, 658 209	5, 383 195	5, 530 218	7 5, 322 201	5, 373 224	5, 634
Tetroleum code Stocks, end of month: Byproduct plants, total	807 398 409	949 503 446	1, 120 653 467	1, 034 602 432	893 542 351	797 523 274	716 527 189	676 504 172	652 460 191	671 445 226	668 400 268	773 458 315	983 545 438
Petroleum coke do PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS	72	89	96	93	90	94	77	91	89	84	89	86	
Crude petroleum:					440.45		404 *=*						
Consumption (runs to stills)† thous of bhl	150, 550 4, 602	145, 181 3, 687	146, 816 4, 622	140, 514 3, 794	148, 171 3, 542	146, 897 2, 481	134, 953 2, 585	3, 257	141, 210 3, 999	153, 348 4, 789	153, 604 3, 758	161, 844 5, 184	
Exports§ do_ Imports§ do_ Price (Kansas-Okla.) at wells dol. per bbl. Production† thous, of bbl.	7, 631 1, 460 149, 910	8, 154 1, 460 143, 708	7, 149 1, 460 148, 323	6, 176 1, 485 144, 674	8, 422 1, 560 146, 471	8, 956 1, 560 144, 800	8, 172 1, 560 134, 693	8, 916 1, 710 152, 160	7, 846 1, 810 149, 228	8, 361 1, 810 156, 024	7, 856 1, 810 152, 978	8, 205 1, 810 159, 237	1.810
Refinery operationspet. of capacity.	96	96	94	93	95	94	95	94	94	95	97	98	
Refinable in U. S.†thous, of bbl. At refineriesdo	224, 157 54, 785	222, 417 53, 894	222, 177 52, 074	226, 453 53, 344	224, 473 53, 113	223, 848 55, 833	225, 121 57, 106	228, 981 59, 310	235, 710 60, 386	237, 768 59, 013	237, 278 59, 160	230, 974 56, 656	
At tank farms and in pipe linesdo On leasestdo	154, 501 14, 871	153, 469 15, 054	155, 434 14, 669	158, 207 14, 902	156, 238 15, 122	152, 988 15, 027	153, 160 14, 855	154, 637 15, 034	160, 484 14, 840	163, 740 15, 015	162, 784 15, 334	159, 556 14, 762	
Heavy in Californiado Wells completed to the complete to the complet	5, 066 1, 425	5, 401 1, 333	5, 483 1, 434	5, 335 1, 314	5, 703 1, 248	5, 584 1, 453	5, 790 1, 196	5, 999 1, 358	5, 953 1, 247	5, 825 1, 626	5, 429 1, 523	5, 208 1, 842	
Fuel oils: Domestic demand:										_			
Distillate fuel oil thous, of bbl. Residual fuel oil do	13, 828 37, 925	14, 520 33, 509	18, 131 37, 014	23, 110 41, 497	32, 450 47, 405	35, 294 48, 299	31, 687 43, 308	29, 279 45, 852	21, 321 42, 140	19, 262 40, 057	16, 977 38, 237	16, 355 40, 412	
Consumption by type of consumer: Electric power plants do	2, 963 6, 950	2, 914 6, 729	3, 280 7, 249	4, 372 7, 307	5, 313 7, 607	4, 426 7, 460	3, 696 6, 537	3, 564 7, 138	3, 462 6, 675	3, 264 6, 653	3, 273 6, 564	3, 715 6, 714	
Railways (class I) do Vessels (bunker oil) \$ do do do do do do do do do do do do do	5, 374	3, 695	2, 367	5,002	5, 579	5, 818	5, 710	6, 164	6, 132	6, 470	6,080	6, 371	1

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	d Son Octo Novema Dece								19	47			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August
	PETRO	LEUN	I AND	COAL	PRO	DUCTS	S—Con	tinued					
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued													
Refined petroleum products—Continued Fuel oils—Continued Exports:§													
Distillate fuel oilthous. of bbldodo	2, 715 321 . 062	1, 992 730 . 062	$\begin{array}{r} 891 \\ 550 \\ .062 \end{array}$	758 316 . 062	1, 273 831 . 066	876 733 . 070	1, 751 713 . 070	2, 093 672 . 071	2, 766 635 . 073	2, 189 593 . 075	2, 088 679 . 075	2,987 600 .079	. 085
Production: Distillate fuel oilthous. of bbl. Residual fuel oildo	23, 703 35, 942	23, 877 34, 512	24, 432 33, 777	23, 741 33, 015	24, 970 35, 937	24, 131 36, 390	21, 746 34, 390	25, 577 37, 876	22, 925 34, 438	24, 954 37, 328	24, 214 36, 977	26, 270 38, 550	
Stocks, end of month: Distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oildo Kerosene:	54, 068 48, 186	62, 019 54, 012	67, 870 55, 580	68, 145 52, 735	59, 620 47, 094	48, 197 41, 550	36, 901 38, 480	31, 423 37, 403	30, 268 36, 455	34, 279 39, 992	39, 676 43, 515	46, 444 47, 600	
Domestic demand§. do. Exports§. do. Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, refinery (Pennsylvania). dol. per gal.	4, 321 767	5, 284 701	7, 502 312	8, 899 414	11, 513 664	12, 325 394	10, 532 929	10, 078 1, 017	8, 082 889	6, 068 202	5, 910 711	5, 348 746	
Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo	. 074 8, 179 12, 382	. 074 7, 825 13, 442	. 074 8, 566 13, 926	. 074 7, 893 12, 734	. 075 8, 782 9, 772	. 076 9, 415 7, 299	. 076 9, 243 6, 126	. 078 9, 476 5, 260	. 081 8, 854 4, 870	. 082 9, 284 7, 328	. 082 8, 717 8, 956	. 088 9, 117 10, 867	. 092
Lubricants: do Domestic demand\$ do Exports\$ do Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsylvania) dol. per gal	3, 236 1, 135	3, 095 694	3, 536 706	2, 900 906	2, 900 1, 063	2, 951 r 1, 105	2, 680 r 1, 254	2, 929 1, 273	3, 066 1, 259	3, 104 1, 361	2,873 1,338	3,003 1,300	
Stocks, refinery, end of month do Motor fuel:	. 200 4, 096 7, 030	. 214 4, 016 7, 244	. 248 4, 327 7, 338	. 250 3, 857 7, 384	. 274 4, 135 7, 564	. 298 4, 204 7, 773	.300 3,925 7,753	. 308 4, 480 8, 015	. 310 4, 267 7, 936	. 310 4, 608 8, 070	. 330 4, 427 8, 281	. 338 4, 227 8, 188	.350
All types: Domestic demand do Exports do Prices, gasoline:	66, 701 3, 604	62, 216 3, 608	66, 598 2, 386	61, 315 3, 068	61, 043 3, 688	57, 057 2, 892	50, 551 4, 834	59, 947 4, 091	63, 406 3, 358	70, 865 3, 480	71, 329 3, 937	73, 441 4, 009	
Wholesale, refinery (Okla.)dol. per gal. Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.)do. Retail, service stations, 50 citiesdo Production, total†thous. of bbl. Gasoline and naphtha from crude oil. do Natural gasoline and allied productstf. do	. 068 . 158 . 155 69, 707 62, 079 9, 821	. 070 . 159 . 155 66, 284 58, 914 9, 574	. 070 . 159 . 155 67, 305 59, 607 10, 275	. 070 . 159 . 156 66, 072 58, 636 10, 155	. 070 . 161 . 157 69, 028 61, 387 10, 651	. 070 . 161 . 158 65, 904 58, 560 10, 651	. 070 . 161 . 159 60, 485 53, 591 9, 944	. 076 . 167 . 171 66, 701 59, 069 11, 033	. 080 . 172 . 171 63, 374 55, 502 10, 803	. 080 . 172 . 171 68, 535 60, 681 10, 392	. 080 . 172 . 171 69, 847 61, 855 10, 505	. 080 . 174 . 172 73, 494 65, 200 11, 019	
Sales of 1. p. g. for fuel, etc. and transfer of cycle productsthous, of bbl Used at refineries do Retail distribution mil. of gal Stocks, gasoline, end of month:	2, 193 5, 774 r 2, 795	2, 204 5, 390 2, 559	2, 577 6, 023 7 2, 706	2, 719 6, 232 7 2, 501	3, 010 5, 813 • 2, 520	3, 307 5, 859 2, 319	3, 050 4, 908 2, 173	3, 401 5, 271 2, 449	2, 931 5, 618 2, 611	2, 538 5, 300 2, 901	2, 513 5, 898 2, 931	2, 725 6, 176	
Finished gasoline, total thous of bbl. At refineries do. Unfinished gasoline do. Natural gasoline do.	78, 833 47, 347 7, 912 6, 943	78, 848 47, 021 8, 173 7, 060	77, 628 46, 244 8, 324 6, 312	79, 980 47, 581 8, 607 5, 487	84, 534 51, 927 8, 208 4, 981	90, 300 57, 066 9, 323 4, 794	94, 985 61, 332 8, 687 5, 010	96, 952 63, 089 8, 727 5, 265	92, 719 58, 852 9, 005 5, 604	86, 727 54, 752 8, 482 5, 566	81, 160 50, 610 8, 614 5, 452	77, 069 47, 929 8, 934 5, 269	
A viation gasoline:* Production, total do 100 octane and above do Stocks, total do 100 octane and above do Asphalt:	2, 388 469 4, 551 1, 782	2, 176 496 4, 483 1, 836	2, 190 417 4, 612 1, 666	1, 942 550 4, 742 1, 635	1, 989 675 4, 553 1, 472	1, 805 704 4, 322 1, 410	1, 943 713 4, 293 1, 374	2, 221 954 4, 168 1, 342	2, 446 566 4, 692 1, 381	2, 870 1, 219 4, 811 1, 543	r 3, 003 r 1, 353 r 4, 847 r 1, 671	3, 467 1, 545 5, 144 1, 804	
Imports§short tons Productiondo Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo	18, 772 871, 300 691, 800	27, 811 827, 800 626, 500	8, 253 806, 500 577, 800	670, 400 622, 200	88 615, 800 702, 000	11, 389 540, 500 781, 800	19, 144 532, 400 888, 200	12, 022 602, 700 1, 001, 800	21, 923 606, 700 1, 028, 500	20, 323 789, 300 1, 063, 100	11, 093 823, 800 1, 000, 500	21, 956 879, 800 866, 200	
Wax: Production thous. of lb. Stocks, refinery, end of month do Asphalt prepared roofing, shipments, total	69, 160 73, 360	68, 600 83, 160	74, 480 84, 840	79, 240 89, 880	79, 800 86, 240	83, 720 82, 040	81, 760 85, 120	93, 520 91, 560	80, 080 85, 680	89, 600 89, 320	78, 120 88, 200	89, 600 93, 520	
Smooth-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet. do. Smooth-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet. do. Shingles, all types	5, 516 1, 837 1, 128 2, 550 465 26, 921	5, 264 1, 633 1, 146 2, 486 451 25, 207	5, 646 1, 760 1, 237 2, 649 440 29, 106	5, 328 1, 725 1, 168 2, 435 447 25, 286	5, 231 1, 691 1, 134 2, 407 364 25, 089	5, 827 1, 942 1, 287 2, 598 436 25, 584	5, 300 1, 886 1, 162 2, 252 421 25, 482	5, 809 1, 969 1, 273 2, 567 461 28, 408	6, 097 1, 997 1, 326 2, 775 440 30, 277	5, 968 1, 798 1, 399 2, 771 384 30, 456	5, 806 1, 747 1, 368 2, 691 334 32, 758	7 5, 600 7 1, 630 7 1, 287 7 2, 683 7 271 7 33, 234	5, 61' 1, 59' 1, 30' 2, 71' 280 34, 686
- 1		RUBBI	ER AN	D RUI	BBER	PROD	UCTS	-	-				•
RUBBER		1											!

		1											
RUBBER													ı
Natural rubber:	•												
Consumption §long tons	28, 405	31, 123	35, 421	37, 323	38, 802	45, 328	40, 983	43, 104	43, 818	43, 018	42, 529	r 40, 389	46, 208
Imports, including latex and Guayuledo	35, 731	41,737	46, 887	59, 266	46,658	92, 779	60,678	36, 088	46,011	93,026	65, 724	57, 626	
Stocks, end of months do do	185, 580	199, 591	200, 799	218, 672	237, 467	294, 191	283, 479	280, 812	292, 970	330, 960	345, 175	1 131, 624	1 130, 549
Synthetic rubber:*	61, 486	58, 798	60, 729	57, 794	50 450	FO 704	F0 001		# . aaa	,, ,,,			
Consumption do do	2, 188	2,603	487	1, 786	53, 453 1, 877	58, 764 3, 450	53, 321	55, 514 710	54, 333	48,692	42, 580	r 37, 607	38, 834
Exports do do Production do do do do do do do do do do do do do	64, 300	63, 765	62,086	60, 305	62.648	62, 103	2,434 59,125	57, 478	665 50, 117	39,069	2, 290 35, 681	454 31, 917	32, 901
Stocks, end of monthdo	103, 076	108, 840	110,913	113, 556	114, 963	115, 655	119, 912	121, 322	116, 829	105, 291	97, 612	* 97, 728	91, 293
Reclaimed rubber:§	200,010	100,010	110,010	110,000	111,000	110,000	110, 012	121, 322	110, 025	100, 201	31,012	. 31,123	91, 293
Consumptiondo	24, 566	23,715	26, 706	24, 385	23, 597	27, 715	25, 484	26, 157	25,066	21,908	21, 283	r 20, 433	20, 918
Productiondodo	25, 798	23, 956	26, 322	24,748	25, 254	25, 545	23, 990	26, 209	26, 696	25, 408	24, 144	r 21, 252	21, 484
Stocks, end of monthao	35, 742	35, 404	34, 261	33, 516	33, 666	30,053	27, 417	31,940	33, 527	37, 145	39, 598	* 39, 704	40, 310
TIRES AND TUBES								·		· ,	, i	,	
Pneumatic casings:§	1												
Exportsthousands	264	155	198	358	413	411	353	363	419	502	423	362	
Productiondo	7, 054	7, 233	8, 197	7, 595	7, 511	8,508	7, 915	8, 577	8, 333	8, 104	7, 583	6, 790	
Shipments do do	6,825	6, 947	8.425	7, 478	8, 137	7, 499	7,360	7, 892	7, 273	7, 283	7,526	m' 222	
Original equipment do		1,636	1,874	1,656	1,839	1,922	2, 138	2, 457	1, 894	2,005	2, 130	1 054	
Original equipmentdo Stocks, end of monthdo	3,006 i	3,372	3,041	3, 112	2, 448	3,328	3,865	4, 516	5,608	6, 426	* 6,670	E 020	

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

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

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

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

	,	·-·								···			
Juless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found		Sep-	1946 Octo-	Novem-	Decem-	Janu-	Febru-		194				τ
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	tember	ber	ber	ber	ary	ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	Aug
	RUBI	BER A	ND RU	BBER	PROD	UCTS	Cont	inued					
TIRES AND TUBES-Continued													
nner tubes: \$ Exportsthousands Productiondo	193	109	125 8, 187	258 7, 680	313	334	282	297	337	475	332	282	
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	7, 034 6, 918 3, 929	7, 148 6, 702 4, 433	8, 408 4, 106	7, 260 4, 483	7, 402 7, 923 3, 820	8, 719 7, 188 5, 075	7, 841 6, 289 6, 621	7, 921 6, 466 8, 050	7, 093 5, 731 9, 480	5, 752 5, 571 9, 772	5, 440 5, 779 9, 413	4, 542 6, 216 7, 909	
	S'	TONE,	CLAY	, AND	GLAS	SS PRO	ODUCI	rs			<u> </u>		!
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS	1			1	i	···	1	1			1		<u> </u>
oated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments reams PORTLAND CEMENT	161, 631	150, 726	166, 649	164, 733	145, 383	151, 364	143, 017	158, 716	155, 873	146, 352	134, 834	126, 722	130,
roductionthous. of bbl Percent of capacity	16, 213 79	16, 450 83	16, 410 81	15, 335 78	14, 557 71	13, 406 66	12, 618 68	14, 205 69	14, 566 74	13, 389 66	15, 971 81	16, 342 80	
hipments thous. of bbl	17, 955 9, 308	17, 153 8, 612	17, 721 7, 298	14,803 7,830	11, 494 10, 921	8, 395 15, 931	8, 434 20, 112	12, 133 22, 178	15, 414 21, 331	15, 328 19, 308	18, 188 7 17, 096	20, 099 13, 338	
tocks, clinker, end of monthdodo	4, 580	3, 898	3, 598	3, 512	3, 886	4, 593	5, 354	5, 996	6, 338	6, 326	r 5, 736	5, 501	
rick, unglazed: Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant	ļ			ļ			,						
dol. per thous_ Production*thous. of standard brick	18, 558 501, 287	18, 787 470, 998	18, 843 509, 839	19,000 455,676	19. 095 381, 146	19, 315 376, 848	19, 361 334, 624	19. 400 339, 963	19, 412 377, 586	19. 416 411, 991	19.550 r 414.634	19, 668 434, 730	19
Price, wnoissale, common, composite, 1. o. b. piant dol. per thous. Production*	481, 377 286, 534	443, 647 310, 814	480, 121 339, 129	424, 705 368, 953	354, 782 383, 824	324, 868 448, 752	268, 460 509, 022	326, 776 522, 627	382, 610 515, 806	402, 780 525, 985	r 406, 918 r 528, 873	453, 768 503, 611	
tructural tile, unglazed:* Productionshort tons Shipmentsdo		116, 845	128, 276	123, 976	113, 682 102, 278	112, 119 97, 764	97, 421	97, 443	107, 543	105, 681	, 101, 742	116, 260	
Stipments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	124, 293 56, 9 2 3	115, 474 57, 664	122, 157 62 , 633	107, 833 80, 497	87, 580	101,950	82, 505 116, a03	96, 050 118, 075	107, 101 118, 6 37	105, 876 115, 549	; 98, 364 r 117, 080	109, 217 124, 748	
Stocks do itrified clay sewer pipe:* do Production do Shipments do	108, 042 108, 446	99,000 106,518	116, 567 110, 751	102, 857 98, 495	103, 135 103, 313	112, 992 103, 896	104, 504 93, 241	109, 254 107, 758	101, 914 107, 851	117,018	7 115, 717 7 111, 547	109, 613 109, 964	
Stocks	133, 143	125, 491	131, 330	134, 560	137, 887	143, 194	154, 653	156, 061	150, 033	152, 314	* 156, 358	155, 946	
GLASS PRODUCTS containers:†													
Production thous, of gross Shipments, domestic, total do	10, 659 10, 406	9, 815 9, 633	10, 533 10, 376	9, 610 9, 332	9, 344 9, 352	11, 153 10, 101	9, 281 8, 650	10, 582 9, 645	10, 358 9, 637	10, 578 9, 492	9, 619 8, 316	7 8, 877 7 8, 127	9 8
General use food:	1, 287	1,309	971	744	723	743	679	918	1,050	1,007	928	764	1
Narrow neck fooddo Wide mouth food (incl. packers tumblers) thous, of gross	1 3, 217	2,864	1 3, 204	2,978	1 2, 881	1 3, 078	1 2, 445	2, 481	2,307	2,079	1,650	1, 754	2
Beverage do do Beer bottles do do do do do do do do do do do do do	615 417	529 460	571 576	517 573	513 639	623 832	569 804	760 1, 140	853 1, 342	962 1,697	1,093 1,616	7 1, 152 1, 263	1
Liquor and wine do do Medicinal and toilet do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1, 252 2, 221	1, 216 2, 051	1, 408 2, 491	$1,372 \\ 2,099$	$1,342 \\ 2,227$	$1,420 \\ 2,295$	1, 262 1, 947	1, 293 1, 906	993 1, 967	761 1,844	663 1, 309	575 1,449	1
Chemical, household and industrialdo	717 332	582 314	687 364	658 318	651 331	725 359	620 286	658 356	610 354	573 341	433 305	397 308	
Fruit jars and jelly glassesdodododo	1 347 3, 917	309 3, 940	1 105 3, 906	$\frac{73}{3,905}$	1 44 3, 591	1 25 4, 167	1 38 4, 554	133 5, 141	161 5, 475	227 6,085	320 6,849	464 r 7, 065	7
ther glassware, machine-made: Tumblers:†													
Production thous of dozens Shipments do	7, 891 7, 946	6, 711 6, 078	7, 763 7, 657	6, 848 6, 527	6, 470 6, 242	7, 586 6, 352	4,835 4,736	6, 272 5, 975	6, 639 6, 140	6, 769 6, 234	6, 210 5, 261 7, 729	4, 993 4, 346	
Stocks do Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments	4, 784	5,352	5, 326	0, 544	4, 879	5,095	6, 478	5, 575	6, 262	6,672		7, 775	
thous. of dozens- late glass, polished, production—thous. of sq. ft GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS	4, 335 16, 803	3, 645 21, 142	5, 000 23, 271	3, 168 20, 781	2, 298 18, 411	4, 489 21, 980	2, 668 20, 268	2, 213 22, 605	3, 454 21, 419	3, 658 23, 171	3, 331 21, 026	2, 302 17, 670	21
rude gypsum: Imports§thous. of short tons		572			542			186			409		
Productiondo alcined, productiondo		1, 522 1, 173			1, 642 1, 250			1, 557 1, 164			1,467 1,166		
ypsum products sold or used: Uncalcinedshort tons		389, 021			472, 603			519, 788			407, 354		
Calcined: For building uses:	1	400.005			482, 306			386, 830			391, 548		
Base-coat plasters do Keene's cement do		422, 025 8, 392 103, 442			7 9, 479 115, 806			11, 833 109, 089			12, 520 101, 567		
All other building plastersdo		295, 620 4, 508			328, 491 5, 138			364, 675 5, 464			391, 142		
Wallboard do do Industrial plasters short tons		557, 537 49, 941			589, 374 55, 484			517, 458 58, 577			520, 358		
moustrial plastersshort with		45, 541						00,011			10,110		1
		1	TEX'	TILE I	PRODU	UIS	<u>(</u>			1			1
CLOTHING Iosiery:				,					10		**	** ***	
Production thous, of dozen pairs. Shipments do	13, 545 12, 135	13, 204 13, 519	14, 554 15, 138	13, 289 13, 583	12, 122 11, 953	14, 592 13, 394	13, 171 12, 529	12, 921 12, 711	13, 029 12, 535	11, 672 11, 269	10, 558 10, 542	10, 428 9, 956	11
Stocks, end of monthdo	18, 129	17, 720	17, 087	16, 722	16, 802	18, 042	18, 686	18, 980	19, 480	19, 910	20, 795	21, 267	21
COTTON		1	1										
Consumptionbales	855, 511	818, 449	931, 229	877, 461	774, 177	947, 036	840, 463	875, 124 382, 909	882, 880	827, 234	728, 251	677, 489	710
Exports§dododo	413, 395 17, 896	242, 177 40, 984	103, 781 36, 201	455, 342 51, 218	361, 370 14, 630	289, 672 10, 543	385, 050 10, 381	12, 083	275, 104 9, 898	248, 549 10, 730	302, 773 62, 029	83, 918 8, 163	
Imports§do. Prices received by farmers†dol. per lb. Prices, wholesale, middling, 15%e", average, 10	. 336	.353	. 377	292	. 300	. 297	.306	. 319	. 323	. 335	.341	.359	
marketsdol. per lb Revised. 1 Jelly glasses included with wide m See note marked "§" on p. S-37. Algebraic specified by a company		. 369	. 361	. 309	. 324	. 319	. 333	. 352	. 351	. 360	.3/2	.370	ļ

See note marked "\$" on p. S-37.

Alncludes laminated board reported as component board.

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

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946						19	947			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August
	<u> </u>	TEX	TILE	PROD	UCTS-	-Conti	nued	l	<u></u>		<u> </u>		
COMPAN C	1								l				
COTTON—Continued Cotton (exclusive of linters)—Continued													
Production: Ginningso thous, of running bales	533	2, 334	5, 725	7, 366	7, 783	8.166		1 8, 513				194	647
Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales thous. of bales.		2,001	0,720	1,000	1,100	0,100		1 8, 637					³ 11, 849
Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, end of month:													11,010
Warehouses thous of bales Mills do	3, 785 1, 983	4, 280 1, 864	5, 845 1, 928	6, 161 2, 019	5, 939 r 2, 126	5, 192 2, 159	7 4, 242 2, 161	3, 319 7 2, 126	2, 469 2, 040	1, 797 1, 862	1, 168 r 1, 598	854 1,321	
Cotton linters: Consumptiondo	. 87	75	79 162	82 169	79 129	94 136	80 97	87 68	85 51	80 34	73	82 23	81
Productiondodostocks, end of monthdo	26 285	74 292	349	388	437	472	485	483	466	423	23 382	345	32 289
COTTON MANUFACTURES			 		•								
Cotton cloth: Cotton broad woven goods over 12 inches in width,				1			ļ						
production, quarterly*mil. of linear yards Cotton goods finished, quarterly:*	.	2, 190	!		2, 359	ļ		2, 474			2, 333		
Production, total do Bleached do do do do do do do do do do do do do	. - -	1,604 765			1,810 897			1,819 926			1,760 918		
Plain dyed do Printed do Exports§ thous, of sq. yd	59, 444	449 390 41, 109	41, 201	68, 907	492 421 99, 872	86, 338	86, 808	490 402 123, 375	190 100	146, 686	438 403 125, 206	129, 275	
Exports 1 indus, or sq. yd. Imports 2 do. Prices, wholesale:	3, 581	2, 311	2, 459	1,792	2, 190	1,687	r 1, 203	888	138, 196 907	1, 135	472	1,076	
Mill margins cents per lb	25. 93 . 312	27. 40 , 323	30.86 .338	40.78 .338	47. 72 . 338	51.60 .338	52.36 .338	53. 37 . 338	51, 25 , 338	47.86 ,338	46. 46 . 338	49. 49 . 338	53. 96 . 338
Denims, 28-inch dol. per yd Print eloth, 64×60 do. Sheeting, unbleached, 36 -inch, 56×60 do. do.	. 134	. 140 a. 172	. 146	. 147	. 185 . 198	. 192	. 248	. 255 . 232	. 227	. 216	. 228 . 232	. 242 . 232	. 251 . 232
Cotton yarn, Southern, price, wholesale, mill: 22/1, cones, carded, whitedol. per lb_	. 643	. 671	. 699	. 699	. 699	. 699	. 699	. 699	. 715	. 715	. 706	. 700	. 706
40/1, twisted, cardeddo Spindle activity:	1	4, 804	. 819	.819	.819	. 819	. 819	.819	. 882	. 882	. 882	. 890	. 921
Active spindles thousands Active spindle hours, total mil. of hr		21, 639 9, 037 379	21, 754 10, 143 424	21, 524 9, 499 397	21, 688 8, 671 362	21, 919 10, 588 444	21, 954 9, 590 402	21, 953 10, 030 421	21, 805 10, 243 428	21, 624 9, 928 415	21, 324 9, 103 382	8, 531 358	21, 197 9, 034 379
Average per spindle in placehours_ Operationspet. of capacity_		114.4	116. 2	119.6	107. 8	123. 3	125. 6	125. 4	121.7	119.7	113.6	101.7	112.9
RAYON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK													
Rayon yarn and staple fiber: Consumption:													
Filament yarn mil. of lb. Staple fiber do	57, 3 15, 0	54. 2 14. 0	59. 6 15. 7	58. 0 13. 0	55. 9 12. 9	62. 4 15. 1	56.3 14.9	60. 0 16. 2	60. 1 18. 3	59. 5 r 18. 6	54. 7 16. 5	* 62. 4 * 18. 4	62. 9 18. 6
Imports§thous. of lb_ Prices, wholesale:	3, 369	2, 423	3, 108	3,708	4, 277	5, 770	4, 326	4, 350	4, 233	2, 501	2, 795	2, 327	
Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum filamentdol. per lbdol. per lbdododo	. 550	. 550 . 250	. 550 . 250	. 585 . 265	. 620 . 280	. 620 . 280	. 690	. 690 . 320	. 690 . 320	. 690 . 320	. 690 . 320	. 690 . 320	. 677 . 320
Stocks, producers', end of month: Filament yarnmil. of lb	I	9.1	9.7	9. 7	6.0	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.7	8.5	8.3	*8.6	7.7
Staple fiberdo Rayon goods, production, quarterly:*	2.3	2.6	2.6	2. 5	1.6	2. 7	2.3	3, 1	2. 9	3.8	6. 6	7.7	6. 4
Broad woven goods thous, of linear yards Finished, total do White finished do		408, 204 384, 574			428, 131 439, 912			463, 188 465, 693			471, 425 435, 333		
Plain dyeddodo		41, 66 9 267, 185			50, 587 299, 595			64,070 299,005			47, 545 301, 701		
Printed do Silk, raw:		75, 720 567	379	1, 510	89, 730 2, 672	858	429	102, 618 186	22	41	86,087	479	
Imports \$	7. 045	6. 820	7. 018	6.405	6. 272	6. 220	4.682	4.050	(3) 22	4.000	4. 150	, (3)	(3)
WOOL													
Consumption (scoured basis):¶ Apparel classthous. of lb	49, 788	49, 900	63, 375	48, 156	46, 656	57, 750	48, 944	45, 724	52, 970	38, 412	38, 648		
Carpet class dodo	10, 308 89, 723	10, 260 85, 658	13, 435 70, 236	11, 492 66, 177	11, 752 56, 553	14, 250 73, 716	13, 088 57, 705	13, 676 67, 528	15, 995 63, 291	13, 668 62, 112	13, 152 57, 566	48, 942	
	. 995	. 995	1.037	1.106	1.145	1. 155	1. 165	1. 195	1, 225	1. 225	1, 225	1. 225	1. 220
Raw, territory, 048, 708, 808, 8coured 'tool. per lb_ Raw, bright fleece, 56s, greasy*do Australian, 64-70s, good topmaking, scoured, in bond (Roston)*dolner lb_	. 465	. 465	. 480	. 490	. 530	. 530	. 545	. 555	. 565	. 565	. 565 1. 002	. 565 1. 040	. 565 1,025
bond (Boston)*dol. per lb Stocks, scoured basis, end of month, total† thous. of lb	ļ	597, 502		.100	544, 729			505, 562			491, 027	1.010	1,020
Apparel, total†dodo		490, 847 297, 499			442, 224 273, 916			411, 690 248, 145			270,070		
Foreign†do Carpet†do		193, 348 106, 655			168, 308 102, 505			163, 545 93, 872					
WOOL MANUFACTURES					1								
Machinery activity (weekly average):¶ Looms:													
Woolen and worsted: Pile and Jacquardthous. of active hours									91	81	78		
Broad do Narrow do	2, 608 84	2, 592 86	2, 687 86	2, 551 85	2, 547 77	2, 503 75	2, 632 70	2, 516 66	2, 322 47	2, 186 45			
Carpet and rug: Broaddodo	106	105	113	110	113	109	118	127	131	130	137		
Narrowdo Spinning spindles: dodo	123, 886	93 120, 847	101 122, 605	100 117, 164	102 112, 558	101 108, 636	114 108, 936	99, 693	88, 402	117 82, 113			
Worsted do Worsted combs do	110, 807	120, 847 112, 153 223	118, 212 230	117, 104 112, 384 221	112, 538 114, 515 226	108, 030 114, 434 227	123, 186 245	122, 115 245	118, 421 236	112, 268 223	115, 485		
Revised. • Included in data for broad and nar	•								200	. 220	440		

worsted combs.

do...| 217 | 223 | 230 | 221 | 226 | 227 | 245 | 245 | 236 | 223 | 229 |

*Revised. •Included in data for broad and narrow looms prior to April 1947.

To Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

Data beginning March 1947 are for 56 x 60 sheeting and are comparable with data through December 1942 published in the March 1944 and earlier issues of the Survey; earlier dates above are on the wartime construction, 56 x 56.

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.

Data for October 1946 and January, April, and July 1947 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

The weeks. See note marked """ on p. 8-39 of September 1947 Survey for reference to leaflest data published for cotton and rayon woven goods production, cotton and rayon goods finished, and wool price series.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			1946						1947	, 			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	Augu
		TEXT	ILE P	RODU	CTS—	Contin	ued						
WOOL MANUFACTURES—Continued													
Woolen and worsted woven goods (except woven													
felts):* Production, quarterly, totalthous. of lin. yd		146, 588 127, 201			156, 907 137, 358			144,000					
Production, quarterly, totalthous. of lin. yd Apparel fabries		55,026			61, 309			125, 310 60, 256			50,025		-
General use and other labries		56, 859 15, 316			61, 037 15, 012			48, 841 15, 893			10, 459		<i>-</i>
Blanketsdo Other nonapparel fabricsdo		11, 833 7, 554			12, 211 7, 338			10, 994 7, 696					
Vool yarn: Production, total*¶thous. of lb	75, 383	72, 968	92, 938	71, 308	68, 303	82, 915	68, 768	65, 276	73, 355	55, 732	57, 384		
Production, total*¶ thous of lb. Knitting*¶ do. Weaving*¶ do. Carpet and other*¶ do.	12, 871 51, 864	12, 420 50, 348	15, 509 63, 591	11, 495 48, 415	10, 568 46, 486	12, 495 56, 615	9,712 46,624	8,756 43,624	8, 845 49, 425	6,328 36,892	38, 344		
Carpet and other*¶do Price, wholesale, worsted yarn, 2/32s (Boston)_	10,648	10, 200	13, 838	11,398	11, 249	13,805	12, 432	12,896	15,085	12, 512	13, 248		
dol. per lb	1.900	1.900	1.900	1.900	1.900	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950	1
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS													
Fur, sales by dealersthous. of dol	4, 813	7, 553	4, 640	3, 332	2, 500	3, 685	7, 857	7, 307	3, 301	2, 593	3, 255	3, 226	
Orders, unfilled, end of month thous. lin. yd- Pyroxylin spread thous. of lb-	13, 589 6, 972	13, 281 6, 287	12, 914 7, 480	12, 354 7, 205	13, 194 7, 058	12, 531 7, 754	12, 152 7, 201	11, 458 6, 534	9, 928 6, 667	8, 177 5, 726	7,778 4,557	7,553 4,087]
Shipments, billed thous. lin. yd.	8, 552	7, 151	9, 867	9, 217	9, 135	9, 423	8, 386	7, 897	8, 419	7, 121	6, 034	4, 561	}
		TRA	NSPO	RTATI	ON E	QUIPM	ENT						
AIRCRAFT Exports, total \(\frac{1}{2} \) number	215	206	228	330	250	261	276	338	294	321	268	222	
hipments, total*do	4, 805 107	4, 229 139	238 4, 668 168	339 3, 093 133	2, 021 112	2, 277 111	2,013 99	1, 922 137	2, 143 105	1,740 94	1, 332 139	1, 102 104	
For U. S. military customers*dodo	4,698	4, 090	4, 500	2, 960	1,909	2, 166	1,914	1,785	2,038	1,646	1,193	998	
MOTOR VEHICLES	}												
xports, assembled, total§number_	32, 203 14, 937	27, 371	23, 017	47,708	41, 158	40, 268	41,678	54, 747	57, 291	61, 478	44, 461	40,679	
Exports, assembled, total \$\frac{1}{2} \text{number} \text{do} \text{Trucks} \text{do} \text{do} \text{do} \text{do} \text{do}	17, 266	12, 477 14, 894	11, 832 11, 185	22, 496 25, 212	16, 257 24, 901	19, 742 20, 526	19, 321 22, 357	25, 666 29, 081	26, 711 30, 580	29, 540 31, 938	22, 591 21, 870	24, 068 16, 611	
Trucks	346, 209 1, 067	328, 795 833	391, 727 975	371, 156 1, 146	375, 719 1, 438	347, 696 1, 273	373, 360 1, 303	421, 180 1, 421	423, 399 1, 650	382,640 1,853	400, 562 1, 628	379, 251 1, 806	34
Domestic do do do do do do do do do do do do do	867 247, 261	758 232, 280	923 283, 586	1, 102 269, 081	1,339 266,665	1, 115 246, 605	1,090 267,015	1, 272 301, 525	1, 465 314, 765	1,599 284,357	1,409 307,124	1, 694 279, 631	26
Domestic do do do do do do do do do do do do do	229, 083 97, 881	218, 645 95, 682	263, 236 107, 166	250, 379 100, 929	244, 931 107, 616	226, 695 99, 818	245, 081 105, 042	280, 018 118, 234	291, 953 106, 984	261, 240 96, 430	284, 576 91, 810	257, 881 97, 814	24
Domestic do Fruck trailers, production, total* do Complete trailers do	78, 283 7, 650	77, 501 6, 578	88, 207 8, 731	79, 138 7, 449	82,774 6,886	77, 434 7, 511	83, 276 6, 554	92, 082 5, 910	83, 515 5, 245	75, 696 4, 580	73, 803 3, 544	78, 503 2, 953	6
Complete trailers do Vans do	7, 207 3, 091	6, 143 2, 679	8, 153 3, 987	7, 051 3, 147	6, 506 3, 461	7, 194 3, 762	6, 220 3, 258	5, 536 2, 662	4, 941 2, 106	4, 380 1, 657	3, 306 1, 437	2,779 1,362	
Vans. do	4, 116	3, 464	4, 166	3,904	3,045	3, 444	2,978	2,906	2,867	2,723	1,869	1,417	
Registrations:§	443	435	578	398	380	317	334	374	304	200	238	174	
New passenger carsdo New commercial carsdo	199, 316 62, 820	219, 281 69, 565	225, 180 74, 708	230, 424 63, 978	274, 735 69, 453	209, 063 62, 477	214, 333 63, 752	264, 714 79, 344	290, 226 85, 148	286, 719 76, 901	269, 863 65, 458	263, 167 71, 647	
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT													
American Railway Car Institute: Shipments:												ĺ	
Freight cars, totalnumber Domesticdo	4, 625 4, 234	3, 915 3, 244	5, 957 3, 057	7, 188 2, 442	6, 737 2, 056	6, 991 2, 265	7, 575 1, 784	8, 816 2, 439	8, 873 3, 489	6, 409 3, 131	5, 243 4, 230	5, 366 4, 846	
Passenger cars, totaldodo	68 68	69	45 45	60 60	60	58 58	69 69	53 53	73 73	60	67 63	53 45	
Domestic do Association of American Railroads:	00	"*	130	00	"	300	05	33	"	00	0.5	40	
Freight cars, end of month: Number owned thousands Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs	1,748	1,746	1,743	1,742	1,740	1,740	1,738	1,736	1,736	1,734	1,734	1,732	
thousands	74	73	67	67	67	66	68	69	72	77	77	81	
Percent of total on line	4. 4 42, 714	4.3 53,727	4. 0 52, 817	4. 0 54, 413	4. 0 54, 778	4. 0 60, 529	4. 1 66, 353	78, 080	4. 3 84, 288	4. 6 89, 554	4.7 93,159	94, 232	6
Equipment manufacturers do Railroad shops do do do do do do do do do do do do do	35, 367 7, 347	37, 213 16, 514	36, 942 15, 875	39, 179 15, 234	38, 716 16, 062	44, 144 16, 385	49, 934 16, 419	60, 446 17, 634	63, 935 20, 353	66, 466 23, 088	68, 675 24, 484	70, 578 23, 654	7
Locomotives, end of month: Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs		Ì									-	1	
Percent of total on line	3, 217 8. 5	3, 195 8, 5	3, 147 8. 4	3, 204 8, 5	3, 137 8. 4	3, 175 8. 6	3, 131 8. 5	3, 045 8. 3	3, 011 8. 3	2, 832 7. 8	2, 735 7. 6	2,778 7.8	
Orders unfilled: Steam locomotives, totalnumber	69	65	67	65	64	53	45	52	36	30	24	29	
Equipment manufacturersdo	55	53	57	57	57	48	42	51	36	30	24	29	
Equipment manufacturers do Railroad shops do Other locomotives, total*	14 487	12 490	10 506	8 499	540	5 586	635	588	626	718	770	786	
Equipment manufacturers*do Railroad shops*do	14	490	506 0	499	540	586 0	635	588	626	717	770	785	
Exports of locomotives, totaldo	236 140	114 66	92 58	253 141	192 49	195 78	180 119	186 73	143 71	262 133	106 19	133 57	
Steam§ do Other† do	96	48	34	112	143	117	61	113	72	129	87	76	
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS													
hipments, totalnumber Domesticdo	265 245	229 220	311 293	276 258	330 306	320 294	273 251	320 283	420 377	349 307	321 288		
Exportsdo	20	9	18	18	24	26	22	37	43	42	33		

^{*}Revised.

*Pata for October 1946 and January, April, and July 1947 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

*Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period.

*For 1940-45 data for factory sales of motor vehicles see p. 24 of June 1947 Survey. Data for October 1941-February 1945 for the foreign trade series will be published later. See note on p. S-40 of August 1947 Survey garding unpublished revisions for registrations.

*New series. For available data for 1937-43 for woolen and worsted goods production, see p. 19 of May 1945 Survey. See note on p. 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.

*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."

*Revised series. Export 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

	Pages mar Abrasive paper and cloth (coated)	3	3 7
4	Acids Advertising Advertising	6,	23
1	Agricultural income and marketings		- 2
4	Agricultural wages, loans Air-line operations Aircraft 10, 11, 12, 13, Alcohol, denatured, ethyl, and methyl	14, 1	l 5 22
Z	Aircraft 10, 11, 12, 13,	14, 4	łC
4	Alcohol, denatured, ethyl, and methyl Alcoholic beverages	2, 2	23
4	Animal fats, greases	2	24
1	Annacite 2, 4, 11, 12, 13, Annarel, wearing 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,	14, 3 38, 3	3 C
4	Armed forces	,-	9
4	Animal fats, greases Anthracite 2, 4, 11, 12, 13, Apparel, wearing 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Armed forces Asphalt and asphalt products Automobiles 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13,	14 1	37
ī	Banking	15 1	16
1	Barley	- 2	27
Į	Barrels and drums		33 34
	Battery shipmentsBeef and veal		
ļ	Seer and veal Beverages, alcoholic Bituminous coal 2, 4, 11, 12, 13, Boilers Bonds issues prices sales yields	2, 2	26
į	Boilers 2, 4, 11, 12, 13,	14, 3	3 C 3 4
1	Bone blackBook publication		24 36
ł	3rass	3	33
	Brick	4, 3 15, 1	38
i	Brokers' loansBuilding contracts awarded	13, 1	5
1	Building costs		6
i	Building construction (see Construction.) Building materials, prices, retail trade	4, 7,	8
Ī	Businesses operating and business turn-over		J
	Butter		27
(CandyCans, metal		29 33
(Capital flotations	1	18
;	Carloadings Cattle and calves Cellulose and other plastic products		22 28
ì	Cellulose and other plastic products	- 2	26
۶	Perment 2 Cereal and bakery products 2 Chain-store sales 2	, 4, 3	38
ì	Chain-store sales		8
9	Cheese	2	27
ì	Digars and cigarettes	4 3, 4	30
(Civil-service employees	1	ij
2	Chain-store sales Cheese Chemicals 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, Cigars and cigarettes Civil-service employees Clay products (see also Stone, clay, etc.) Clothing 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, Coal 2, 4, 11, 12, 13, Cocoa	2, 3 14. 3	56 38
Ì	Coal 2, 4, 11, 12, 13,	14, 3	36
(2	29 29
ì	Commercial and industrial failures	2, 3	36
9			3
•	Construction: New construction, dollar value		5
	Contracts awarded	r	5
	Costs Dwelling units started	5,	5
	Highway	5, 1	1
	Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours 11, 12,	9, 1 13, 1	
9	Consumer credit	1	16
ì	Consumer expenditures	1,	4
Ć	Copper and coconut oil		33
۲	Copra and coconut oil	19, 2	25
ì	Cost-of-living index (see Consumers' price		
	index)		4
•	index) Cotton, raw, and manufactures 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil	38. 3	39
•	Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil	, ,	25
2	Currency in circulation	20, 2	ر. ۱۶
,	Dairy products 1 2	.4.	27
1	Debits, bank	, ., í	į
;	Debt, short-term, consumer	1	16
j	Dairy products 1, 2 Debits, bank Debt, short-term, consumer Debt, United States Government Department stores, sales, stocks, collections	. 8,	Š
;	Deposits, bank	15, 1	18
1	Deposits, bank Disputes, industrial Distilled spirits Dividend payments and rates	26, 2	27
į	Dividend payments and rates	1, 1	وا
;	Drug store sales Dwelling units started		5
1	Earnings, weekly and hourly 13, Eggs and poultry 1 Electrical equipment 2 Electric power production, sales, revenues 9, Employment estimates 9,	14, 1 . 4, 2	15 20
į	Electrical equipment2	7, 3	4
1	Electric power production, sales, revenues	10 2	6
i	Employment indexes:	.u, 1	. 4
	Factory, by industries	10, 1	1
J	Imployment security operations	1	3
į	Imigration and immigration	2	3
1	Exchange rates, foreign	1	5
i	Smployment estimates	1	6
1	Explosives Exports (see also individual commodities)	20. 2	14
)	Eactory, employment, pay rolls, hours, wages	40, 2	: 1 9
	Factory, employment, pay rolls, hours, wages. 10, 11, 12, Failures, industrial and commercial	13, i	14
1	Failures, industrial and commercial	1,	3
ĺ	Farm wages	1	14
ļ	Farm wages	•	A
j	Federal Government, finance4,	44, 2 16. 1	17
	Sederal Reserve banks, condition of	i	5
1			. c
z (Federal Reserve reporting member banks	4 0)
	Fats and oils 4, Federal Government, finance. Gederal Reserve Foaks, condition of Gederal Reserve reporting member banks. Federal Reserve Land of Gl	4, 2	4

		_	
Fish oils and fish Pages : Flaxseed Flooring		24,	28
Flooring Floor, wheat Food products 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 26, Footwear ————————————————————————————————————	 		28 2,
Footwear 2, 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 26, Foreclosures, real estate	27, 14,	28, 30,	29 31 6
Foreign trade, indexes, shipping weight, val by regions, countries, economic classes a	ue nd		
commodity groups Foundry equipment Freight cars (equipment)	20, 	21,	22 34 40
Freight carloadings, cars, indexes Freight-car surplus and shortage			22 22
Fruits and vegetables Fuel equipment and heating apparatus Fuel oils	_ 2 	, 4,	27 33 37
Fuel oils Fuels 2, 4, Furnaces 2, 4, 10, 11, 12,	35,	36, 33,	37 34
Gas, customers, sales, revenues		14,	15 25 37
Gasoline Glass and glassware (see also Stone, clay, etc.	<u>-</u>		37 38 23
Gelatin Gloves and mittens Glue			31 24
Glycerin			24 17 7
Gold Goods in warehouses Grains 4, Gross national product	īō,	27,	28 1
Heating and ventilating equipment			34
Hides and skins		4, 5, 28,	JU
Hogs Home-loan banks, loans outstanding Home mortgages			6
Hosiery. Hotels Hours of work per week. Housefurnishings	ĩĩ,	5, 12,	38 23
Hours of work per week Housefurnishings Housing		4, 7 4, 7	, 8 , 5
Immigration and emigration	20		
Income, personal Income-tax receipts Incorporations, business, new	 	•	16
Incorporations, business, new Industrial production indexes Instalment loans			3 2 16
Instalment sales, department storesInsurance, life			8 17
Instalment loans Instalment sales, department stores Insurance, life Interest and money rates. Inventories, manufacturers' and trade. Iron and steel, crude and manufactures 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Kerosene.		3	15 , 9 2.
3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Kerosene	18, 	31,	2, 32 37
Labor forceLabor disputes, turn-over			9 13 29
Lamb and mutton Lard Lead	 		29 33
Lead Leather and products 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, Linseed oil, cake, and meal Livestock Loans, real estate, agricultural, bank, broke	13,	14,	30 25
Locomotives Looms, woolen, activity Lubricants Lumber 2, 4, 10, 11, 12,			40 39
Lumber 2, 4, 10, 11, 12,	īā,	14,	31
Lumber 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, Machine activity, cotton, wool 10, 11, Machine tools 10, 11, Machinery 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, Magazine advertising 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, Mail-order houses, sales Manufacturers' orders, shipments, inventoric manufacturing production indexes Meats and meat packing 2, 4, 10, 12, 12, Metals 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, Methanol Milk 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, Minerals 2, 10, 11, Money supply 2, 10, 11, Moort gage loans Motor fuel Motor vehicles Motors, electrical National product and income	īž, 14,	14, 18,	34 34 34
Magazine advertising Mail-order houses, sales	 	8	, 7 , 9
Manufacturing production indexes	8- 13,	14,	2 29
Metals 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, Methanol	14, 	18,	33 24 27
Minerals 2, 10, 11, Money supply	ī2,	13,	14 18
Motor fuel Motor vehicles		6, 7	15 37 40
Motors, electrical National product and income		•,	34 1
Newspaper advertising Newsprint New York Stock Exchange			
OatsOil burners			28 34
Oils and fats Oleomargarine Operating businesses and business turn-over	4.	24,	25
Orders, new, manufacturers'			3
Paper and pulp2, 3, 5, 10,	īī,	4, 14,	25 35 35
Paint and paint materials Paper and pulp 2, 3, 5, 10, Paper products Passports issued Pay rolls, manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries	ır-		23
Personal income		,	1
Petroleum and products 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 14, Pig iron	 18,	36,	2, 37
Plant and equipment expenditures			32 1 26
Plastic products			31

	_			
Pork	Pages 1	nar]	ked	2
Postal business				-
Postal savings		٠-,	A	1
Pork Postal business Postal savings Poultry and eggs Prices (see also individual commoditic Consumers' price index. Received and paid by farmers Retail price indexes. Wholesale price indexes. Printing Profits, corporation. Public assistance Public utilities. 1, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, Pullman Company Pulpwood Pumps.	s);	- 1,	₹,	*
Consumers' price index				•
Retail price indexes				
Wholesale price indexes	3-10-		4	,
Profits, corporation	2, 10, .	11, 1	14,	1
Public assistance		: .		ī
Public utilities I, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, I	14, 16,	18, 1	19,	2
Pulpwood				ŝ
Pumps Purchasing power of the dollar Purchylin coated fabrics				3
Pyroxylin coated fabrics		- -		4
			6	
Radio advertisingRailways, operations, equipment, final	ncial st	a-		•
tistics, employment, wages	9 10	50.0	2	1
tistics, employment, wages11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12	s, etc.)	20, 2	. 4,	•
Railways, street. (See Street railways Rayon, and rayon manufactures 5, 10, 1		12 1		2
			۱4,	1
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.	loans			1
Rents (housing), index	n etore			•
department stores, mail order, rus	al sale	9,		
general merchandise		7	, 8	2
Roofing and siding, asphalt				3
Rosin and turpentine	ale:			2
Rupper, natural, synthetic and re- tires, and tubes	ciaime	a,	7,	3:
general merchandise. Rice Roofing and siding, asphalt Rosin and turpentine. Rubber, natural, synthetic and retires, and tubes Rubber industry, production index, shippentings are produced in the synthetics.	ipment	s,		
inventories, employment, pay roll earnings	s, hou	'S,	10	1
			۷,	
Savings depositsSavings, personal				1
Securities issued Service industries employment		1	18,	1
Service industries employment				,
Sewer pipe, claySewing machines		- -		3
Sewing machines Sheep and lambs Shipbuilding Shipments, manufacturers Shoes 2, 4, 8, 10, Shortenings	=====	- 3	28,	2
Shipbuilding	10, 11,	12, 1	3,	1
Shoes 2, 4, 8, 10,	11, 12,	13, 1	۱4,	3
Shortenings				2
SilverSkins				3
Skins Slaughtering and meat packing, 2, 10,	11, 12,	14, 2	27,	2
Soybeans, and soybean cil				3
Steel ingots and steel manufactures	(see al	80		J
Iron and steel) Steel, scrap Stocks, department stores (see also I	·	3	32,	3
Stocks, department stores (see also I	//anufa	: c-	31,	
turers' inventories)				
Stocks, dividends, issues, prices, sales,	, yields	1	19,	2
Stokers, mechanical Stone, clay, and glass products	- -			2
10,	11, 12,	13, 1	14,	3
StovesStreet railways and bussesSugar	11.	ī 2. 1	13.	3
Sugar		, .	,	$\bar{2}$
SulphurSulfuric acidSuperphosphate	-			22
Superphosphate				2
Tea Telephone, telegraph, cable, and regraph carriers Textiles 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 12, Tile Tin Tires and inner tubes Tobacco 2, 4, Tools, machine 10, Trade, retail and wholesale 7, 8, Transit lines, local				9
Telephone, telegraph, cable, and re	adio-tel	e-		•
graph carriers	11, 12,	13,	14,	2
Textiles 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 12, 1	13, 14,	38, 3	39,	4
Tin				3
Tires and inner tubes	10 11	13	37,	3
Tools, machine 10,	11, 12,	13, 1	4,	3
Trade, retail and wholesale 7, 8,	9, 11,	12, 1	13,	1
Transportation, commodity and pass	enger_	2	2,	2
Transportation equipment				2
3, 10, 11, . Travel	12, 13,	14, 1	22.	2
Truck trailers				4
Track, retail and wholesale				2
				-
Unemployment and unemployment co	mpens	a-	q.	1
sation United States Government bonds United States Government, finance Utilities 4, 5, 9, 11, 12,		16, 1	8,	î
United States Government, finance	2 14	. 1	6,	1
Othties 4, 3, 9, 11, 12,	13, 17,	10, 1	Э,	٠,
Vacuum cleaners				3
Vacuum cleaners		2	4,	2
Vegetables and fruits		. 2,	4,	2
Vessels cleared in foreign trade Veterans' unemployment allowances		-		2.
		-		
Wages, factory and miscellaneous		1	3,	1
War Savings Bonds		J	٠,	٠,
Warehouses, space occupied				,
Water heaters				3
Wheat and wheat flour		1	9,	2
Wholesale price indexes		-	4	, ;
Wages, factory and miscellaneous		. Ž,	5,	3
Wool and wool manufactures	1 10	; ·		2
5, 10, 1	1, 12, 1	ı ت, I	7,	41

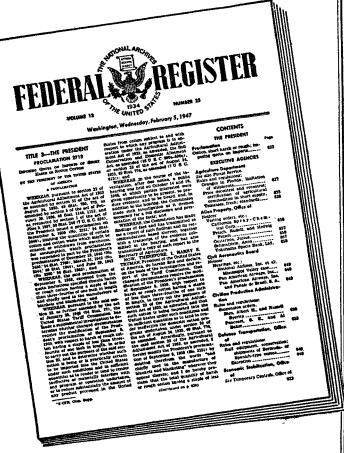
A New Service by the

FEDERAL REGISTER

The scope of the FEDERAL REGISTER has been expanded by the "Administrative Procedure Act" (Public Law 404—79th Congress, approved June 11, 1946), specifically requiring publication of—

- 1. Agency organization and procedure,
- Substantive rules and statements of general policy or interpretations,
- Notice of proposed rule making,

and further providing that no person shall in any manner be required to resort to organization or procedure not so published.



A sample copy and information on request to the Federal Register, National Archives, Washington 25, D. C

THE FEDERAL REGISTER publishes daily the full text of Presidential Proclamations and Executive orders and any order, regulation, notice, or similar document promulgated by Federal administrative agencies which has general applicability and legal effect. A partial list of subjects covered includes:

Agriculture
Aliens
Aviation
Business Credit

Communications Customs

Food and Drugs

Fair Trade Practices

Foreign Relations Housing Labor Relations

Mineral Resources

Procurement-Reconversion Securities

Shipping

Surplus Property Taxation Transportation Wages and Hours

Order from

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

\$ 50 A MONTH

\$15 A YEAR

Order by Catalog Number
FR 47-Federal Register