SURVEY OF

CURRENT BUSINESS



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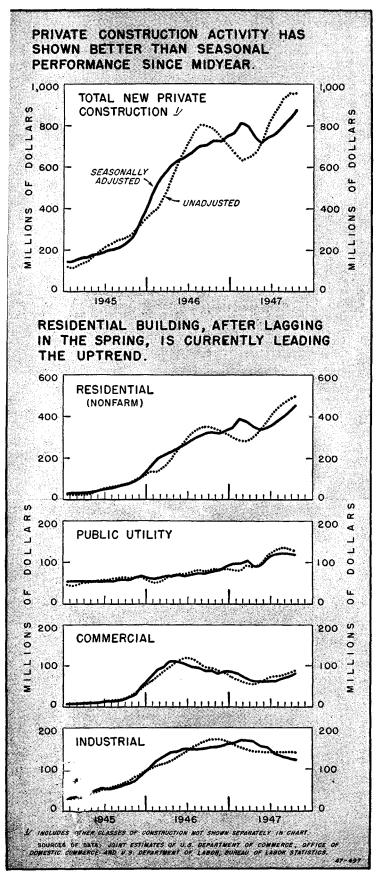
Contents

	Page	
THE BUSINESS SITUATION	1	Classification of
National Product and Income in the Third Quarter of		Statistical Sections
1947	7	Page General business indicators S-1
Transitional Savings Patterns of Individuals	9	Business population
CONSUMER CREDIT IN THE POSTWAR PERIOD	11	Employment conditions and wages S-9 FinanceS-15
FINANCIAL TRENDS OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS, 1936–46	16	Foreign trade\$-20 Transportation and communications.\$-22 Commodity sections: Chemicals and allied products.\$-23 Electric power and gas.\$-26 Foodstuffs and tobacco.\$-26 Leather and products.\$-30
*		Leather and products
STATISTICAL DATA:		Paper and printing
Monthly Business StatisticsS-1 to	S-40	Rubber and rubber productsS-37 Stone, clay, and glass productsS-38 Textile productsS-38 Transportation equipmentS-40
Statistical IndexInside Back	Cover	ransportation equipment

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The Business Situation

By the Office of Business Economics

Industrial production and employment moved ahead in October—usually the peak production month of the autumn season—with the rise exceeding the amount that might be attributed to seasonal factors. The primary distribution of goods, as evidenced by freight traffic, showed a better than seasonal advance, but the sales data for the month are not yet sufficiently extensive to indicate whether the improved results of September, following the slow summer months, were maintained. The production advances were widespread, though some of the output went into inventories which have shown an accelerated increase since mid-summer.

Pick-Up in New Order Volume

The more liberal buying policies of businesses in recent months, which show up in the inventory growth, are reflected in the most recent data on new orders. In the case of department stores, for example, orders have risen sharply so that they are well above sales. The increase in the index of new orders received by manufacturers in September was the largest for any month this year.

Prices averaged higher in October than in September, though in wholesale markets there was little change in the broad averages after the early part of the month. The higher level of farm prices is reflected in farm incomes. Urban incomes continue to be increased by the higher employment totals, some further advances in wage rates, and a rise in the hours worked per week. The flow of personal incomes in October was further augmented by the cashing of additional terminal leave bonds, though the amount of redemptions was considerably under the September figure.

In the field of capital investment, the inventory increase is a dynamic factor at present, with residential construction moving upward when the usual seasonal trend is toward a slackening pace. The trend of net foreign investment is downward; the estimates of national product given in table 1 show that the drop from the second to the third quarter was almost 3 billion on an annual rate basis. Foreign needs for goods for relief and rehabilitation continued to be highlighted by the consideration being given to the program of European economic recovery and by the issuance of two Government reports weighing the impact upon the domestic economy of a foreign aid program.

Unemployment Reduced to 1.7 Million

The stepped-up tempo of business activity is confirmed by the trend in the volume of unemployment. The estimate of 1.7 million for October represents the lowest number of persons reported as being without work and actively seeking jobs in 2 years.

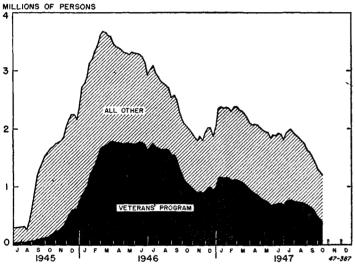
The number of persons on unemployment insurance rolls also has declined steadily since summer, as illustrated in

chart 2. In mid-October the weekly volume of continued claims under both the veterans' and State programs was 1.2 million, as compared with 1.5 million claims in the previous month, almost 2 million in mid-July, and approximately 2 million in October 1946. Although exhaustion of benefit rights by veterans has been an important factor in the downtrend, the volume of continued claims under the regular unemployment program in October was the lowest since the weeks immediately following VJ-day.

Rising Employment

The rise in the number of persons employed in civilian work to a figure in excess of 59 million in October was a contraseasonal development which centered in nonagricultural industries. In addition to the reported increase of over 300,000 in employment, there was a reduction of some 500,000 in the number of persons who had jobs from which they were temporarily absent during the survey week. The October gain extended the year-to-year increase in nonagricultural employment to 2.2 million; agricultural employment was unchanged from the estimate for October 1946.

Chart 2.—Weekly Insured Unemployment 1



¹ Last week plotted in chart is for October 11.

Source of data: Federal Security Agency, Bureau of Employment Security.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics industrial break-down of nonagricultural employment indicates that the largest employment advance since the summer months has occurred in manufacturing industries, although seasonal factors resulted in increases in trade and Government employment. The 160,000 increase in manufacturing employment from August to September was largely associated with the improved flow of materials and the pick-up in orders.

Most Commodity Groups Contribute to Price Rise

Wholesale prices were generally higher in October than in the previous month, although the weekly index covering about 860 commodities showed no further advance after the second week in the month. A seasonal decline in meat prices lowered the food-price average, but farm-product prices continued strong. The average for commodities other than farm products and foods moved upward from week to week, almost without interruption, the most recent cost influence on prices in this group being the interim freight-rate increase of approximately 10 percent which was announced in October. The Interstate Commerce Commission has not yet taken final action on the carriers' petition for a rate increase

The strength of prices in October was particularly notice able among raw materials, with higher prices being quotec for such commodities as hides, raw cotton, wool tops, rubber

and steel scrap.

The widespread character of the recent price advance can be illustrated by classifying the 48 unduplicated commodity groups in the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index into rising, falling, and stable categories. The results of such a classification covering the period from May 1947, when the low point in the second quarter decline was reached, to September are shown in the following:

Number rising	34
Number falling	11
Number stable	ī
Recent data not reported	$\bar{2}$

Export "Gap" Narrowed

As described in the quarterly review of national income and product appearing in this issue, one of the few counter-expansionary developments in the recent business situation can be found in the trend of United States foreign trade. The value of recorded exports in September was about one-sixth below the average for the high second quarter of 1947. The combined effects of a further decline in exports and a rise of more than 80 million dollars in the value of imports in September reduced the excess of exports over general imports to about 630 million dollars, the lowest figure since January 1947. The excess ran to 800 and 900 million dollars in some of the earlier months of the year.

Incomes Augmented by Leave-Bond Cashing

The advance in personal income has operated as a prime underlying factor for the recent price rise and the increased volume of consumer expenditures. If the addition to personal incomes resulting from the cashing of terminal leave bonds held by veterans is excluded, the income flow in September was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 199 billion dollars, which compares with a rate of 195 billion dollars in August and an average of 192 billion dollars for the first half of 1947. Inclusion of the amount of bond redemption raises the September figure to 210 billion dollars on an annual rate basis. The income bulge resulting from bond cashings was sharply reduced in October when the amount of redemptions was 160 million dollars, as compared with almost 900 million dollars in September.

The actual disbursement of the proceeds of leave bond redemptions by veterans will be spread over a longer period of time than the period within which the cashing was concentrated. Thus, in the estimates of personal income, consumption, and savings for the third quarter, which are presented in this issue, the heavy cashing of bonds in September is largely reflected in an increase in personal saving, although the ultimate disposition of these funds will be

quite different.

Contributing to the September rise in personal income were the expansion in nonagricultural employment and higher average hourly earnings in both manufacturing and other nonagricultural industries. New wage settlements and some increase in overtime work were important in raising average hourly earnings of factory workers to \$1.25 in September. Average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries in September topped 50 dollars for the first month on record.

With the approach of the end of the year, an increasing number of corporations have made larger dividend declarations, reflecting the upward trend of earnings in 1947.

Pick-up in Retail Sales

The increase in retail sales for September counterbalanced the lagging sales reports for the two preceding months. At a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 112 billion dollars, retail sales in September were 4 percent over the previous high mark set in June. In addition to the underlying uptrend in personal income and the stimulus given by the redemption of veterans' terminal-leave bonds, the pick-up in the dollar volume of sales reflected further price advances and the arrival of generally cooler weather after a prolonged heat wave in many parts of the country had delayed fall buying.

Among the durable-goods groups where, with minor exceptions, supply is still the determining factor in sales, every group showed substantial increases during September. Sales in non-durable-goods stores rose 5 percent during the month, after showing little change since the early months of 1947. Food-store sales returned in September to the April record level, with higher prices figuring prominently in the sales increase. In the general-merchandise and apparel groups, fashion changes and favorable shopping weather were factors in pushing sales above high points in previous periods.

Inventory Rise

The advance in retail buying in September was preceded by a marked stepping up of the rate of inventory accumulation from July to August which continued into September. The reported book value of business inventories increased by almost 1 billion dollars during September, as compared with about 710 million dollars in August. The September increment was most marked in the value of stocks held by retailers, which advanced 480 million dollars, a more than seasonal rise and the largest addition in any month since March 1947. About three-fifths of the September change for manufacturers and distributors occurred among durable goods firms; in August the rise was concentrated in the non-durable goods area.

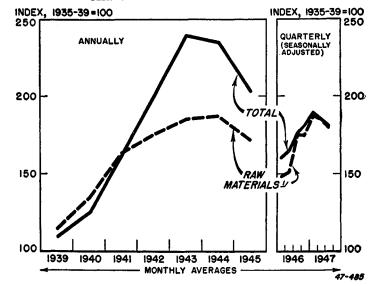
During the fall of 1946, when inventory increases also were substantial, the need to replenish stocks of civilian goods was supplemented by needs arising out of the uneven flow of goods from production lines and by shortages of critical materials which often led to high but unbalanced accumulations. Rising prices also were a factor in encouraging inventory buying as well as in adding to book values. The recent renewal of inventory accumulation, however, reflects not so much a hedge against delivery delays as it does an upward revision of earlier expectations relative to future prices and sales.

Industrial Production

The production pattern in 1947 has been less uniform than was the case earlier in the postwar period when the reconversion industries were expanding output at a rapid rate and most other industries were operating near capacity. During 1947 major heavy goods industries—which still carry a sizable backlog of unfilled orders—have often been hampered in expanding their operations by relative shortages of resources at various points in the industrial process. At the same time, output has been reduced in some other industries.

The explanation for the declines varies among the different products. In the case of shoes, textiles, wearing apparel, and alcoholic beverages, a reduction in the volume of consumer takings and the filling up of dealer's pipe lines might be mentioned. With respect to nonferrous metals,

Chart 3.—Industrial Production



¹ Includes iron and steel, nonferrous metals, lumber, tanning, pulp, industrial chemicals, cotton and wool consumption, and minerals (excluding gold and silver).

Sources of data: "Total" index, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; "raw materials" index, computed by U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, from Federal Reserve indexes.

the curtailment in deliveries of semifinished products to fabricators reflects the heavy concentration of deliveries in late 1946 and early 1947 rather than any appreciable falling off in consumption of the metal by fabricators. In the manufacture of building materials, the flow has continued at a very high level, although there has been some irregularity in the output of a few construction items.

There have also been periodic declines during 1947 in such manufacturing areas as automobiles, refrigerators, and railroad equipment where demand is still high and far in excess of supply. These declines, however, were more limited in scope, being influenced largely by supply problems, notably a shortage of certain raw materials and the lack of a balanced flow of supplies and component parts.

Large Raw Material Requirements

The tight supply situation in the postwar period for key industrial raw materials such as steel can be explained more in terms of the composition of manufacturing output than in terms of the over-all volume. As is well known, the overall volume in 1947 is substantially lower than in wartime, although the magnitude of the reduction is difficult to measure because of the noncomparability of military and peacetime production. Total raw materials output, on the other hand, is virtually as high as in the war period. This contrast is illustrated in chart 3 showing the trend of the Federal Reserve industrial production index and of an index of raw materials production computed by combining individual series in the Federal Reserve index (see listing of series in footnote to chart) having a collective weight of approximately 40 percent in the over-all production index.

Total industrial production was able to outdistance the rate of output of industrial raw materials by a substantial margin during the war because of the more extensive processing of materials required in munitions items. Labor input per unit of output was high in the war economy, raw materials input relatively low. The ending of the war saw the restoration of peacetime production patterns and the return to more usual relationships between raw materials and total industrial production.

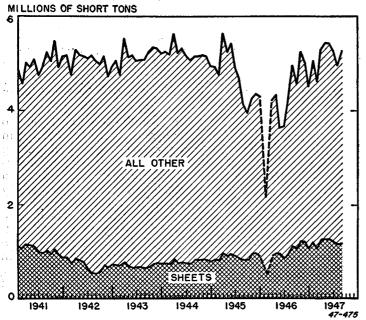
The chart suggests that raw materials production in 1947 has been running about as high as during the war. Since

raw materials supplies continue to be a limiting factor in some industries, it would appear that the over-all raw material requirements of the postwar economy may be even higher than in wartime. It should be noted, however, that there was some loss of raw materials production during the first half of 1946, when there were delays incident to work stoppages, and that a part of the production has been absorbed by postwar inventory requirements.

Steel Shipments Top Prewar Rate

Of all of the basic raw materials, steel constitutes the principal material which has been in tight supply throughout the postwar period. Although production continues in record peacetime volume—and only slightly below the wartime peak—demand is still in excess of supply.

Chart 4.—Net Shipments of Steel Products 1



¹ Data beginning with January 1944 are net shipments (total shipments less shipments to members of the industry for further conversion); data prior to January 1944 are production for sale. Separate data for January and February 1946 are not available; the average for the 2 months is plotted in the chart.

Source of data: American Iron and Steel Institute.

Chart 4 illustrates the trend of net shipments of finished steel products moving into consuming channels since 1941. After the sharp dip immediately following VJ-day and the subsequent decline resulting from industrial disputes during the first half of 1946, shipments advanced to a rate which approximates wartime volume. A total of about 47 million tons of finished steel products, or a monthly average of 5.2 million net tons, was shipped to consumers in the first 9 months of 1947. Continuance of this rate of shipments in the last 3 months would mean total deliveries in 1947 of over 62 million net tons, which would be only fractionally below the wartime peak of 1944 and about 2 percent above shipments in 1941 when a sizable portion of the tonnage was channelled into war production. Just under 49 million tons of finished steel products were shipped in 1946.

Because of the continuance of high operations in ingot and finishing mills over most of the last 16 months, some types of steel have become more plentiful. Sheet steel, however, which is largely used in the production of automobiles, refrigerators, and other durable consumer goods, has been a notable exception. Supplies of sheets have remained considerably below requirements, frequently necessitating downward revisions in planned production schedules in

those industries where the demand for sheets is heavily concentrated.

The shaded section in the lower part of the steel chart shows the trend and volume of sheet steel shipments in relation to finished steel. Shipments for the first 9 months of the year totaled approximately 10.7 million net tons. Present indications point to a total shipment of close to 15 million tons in 1947, which would be an all-time high and over one-fourth above last year's amount. Sheet steel constitutes by far the largest single finished steel product and accounted for 24 percent of the total in 1947, or about the same proportion as last year. In 1941, sheets represented 21 percent of total shipments.

Some improvement in the supply of light flat steel may be expected when the expansion and modernization program underway since the end of the war is completed. This expansion, which should be completed before the end of 1948, will raise sheet and strip capacity by about 3 million tons a year above the prewar level, and will bring total capacity to 21 million tons as against estimated shipments of approximately 18 million tons this year. The program also calls for gross capacity increases of 2.5 million tons in steel ingots, 3 million tons in blast furnaces, and a like amount in coke oven facilities.

Uptrend Interrupted in Reconversion Industries

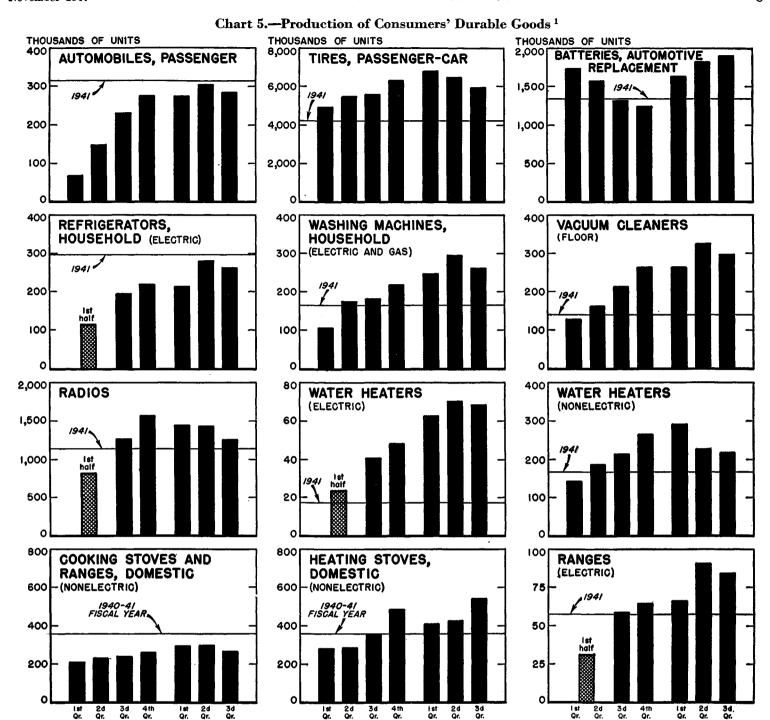
The volume of finished goods flowing from the reconverted consumer durable goods industries generally declined between the second and third quarters of 1947. In most cases, this was the first reversal of the uptrend in production since operations were resumed following the end of the war. Some, but not all, of the third quarter decline reflected seasonal influences, particularly the closing of factories for workers' holidays during the summer months. In comparison with previous months, output of consumer durables in July and August fell to the lowest points since early this year, while the recovery in September, although sizable, generally left output somewhat below earlier highs.

Chart 5 shows the quarterly production trends during 1946 and 1947 of 12 important consumer durable goods in comparison with the rate immediately preceding the war. The only exceptions to the general drop in output in the third quarter occurred in automobile replacement batteries and heating stoves, which pushed to new highs, with the gain in the latter largely reflecting seasonal factors. Production of five of the commodities shown was lower in the July-September period than in the preceding quarter for the first time since production was resumed in 1945, while three registered a drop for two or more consecutive quarters.

In the household-appliance lines, the declines from the second quarter generally were moderate. Evidence seems to be increasing that the most urgent demands for some of these appliances have largely been met and that backlogs have dwindled to the point where further large gains in output can no longer be expected.

Production of radios has been drifting downward since the fourth quarter of 1946, due in large measure to sagging shipments of table models which are now almost two-fifths below the peak rate. In contrast, average monthly output of console models in 1947 has been more than 15 percent higher than the average for the final quarter of last year, while the number of television receivers manufactured increased from a monthly average of 3,000 in the fourth quarter of 1946 to an average of almost 20,000 in the third quarter of this year.

Factory sales of passenger cars in the third quarter of 1947 dipped below the preceding quarter's sales for the first time since the reconversion upswing got under way. Workers' holidays in July and extreme temperatures, coupled with supply difficulties, particularly steel, in August, reduced



**Data for automobiles represent factory sales; data for tires, radios, nonelectric water heaters, cooking stoves and ranges, heating stoves, and the 1941 monthly average (base period) for electric water heaters represent production; data for batteries, refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, electric water heaters (except for the base period), and electric ranges represent shipments. Data for tires, batteries, washing machines, nonelectric water heaters, cooking stoves and ranges, and heating stoves for the third quarter of 1947 include estimates for September. Radios include radio-phonograph combinations and television receivers.

Sources of data: Automobiles, Automobile Manufacturers Association; tires, Rubber Manufacturers Association; batteries, Association of American Battery Manufacturers; refrigerators, electric ranges, and data other than for the 1941 monthly average (base period) for electric water heaters, National Electrical Manufacturers Association; washing machines, American Washer and Ironer Manufacturers' Association; vacuum cleaners, Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturers Association; radios, Radio Manufacturers Association; data other than for the base periods for nonelectric water heaters, cooking stoves and ranges, and heating stoves, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; data for the base periods for water heaters, cooking stoves and ranges, and heating stoves, War Production Board products reports.

output in these 2 months to the lowest point since February. On the other hand, assemblies of 309,000 units in September made it the best month since April 1947. Although there were plant shut-downs in October because of model changes and lack of materials, output for the month bettered the September figure, but the increase was less than proportionate to the increase in the number of working days.

1947

The tire industry, after almost 2 years of full production, has perhaps been the first of the Nation's major durable goods industries to catch up with the backlog of consumer demand. This development has been reflected in production of passenger car tires which has edged downward for two successive quarters from the peak first quarter rate. Although production in the latest quarter was the lowest

1946

1947

since the same period of 1946 and represented a decline of 12 percent from the rate in January-March 1947, it was still about 40 percent above the prewar rate.

The extent to which large-scale production in various branches of the transportation equipment industry has been achieved since 1945 is illustrated in chart 6. For purposes of comparison, the monthly average output for 1941, where available, is shown; in general, this represents a relatively high prewar rate of production. In almost every case, output is shown as having been substantially in excess of the prewar rate for approximately a year or more.

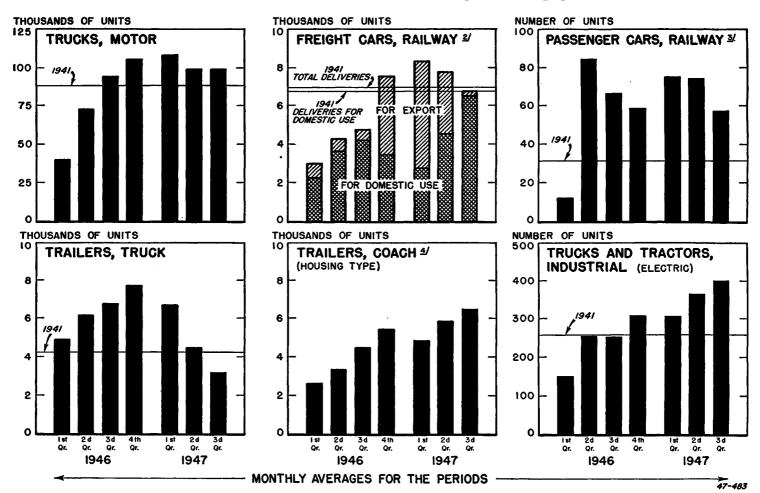
The bar in the chart for the production of freight cars by carbuilders and railroad shops is divided into two parts: the lower part represents deliveries to railroads in the United States and the upper part represents production for export. The purpose of the division is to make allowance for the fact that cars built for export average only about half the size of domestic cars and require only about half the amount of labor and materials.

The total number of freight cars manufactured for domestic use and for export moved up rapidly in 1946 and early 1947, but then declined somewhat as cars for export dwindled from a high of 17,000 in the first quarter to less than 1,000 in the period just ended. The backlog of foreign orders was reduced from almost 30,000 cars in January 1947, to about 5,000 at the beginning of October.

Domestic production of freight cars fluctuated widely during the period shown in the chart, rising or falling more or less in inverse relation to the number produced for shipment abroad. Under the stimulus of the stepped-up carbuilding program instituted early in 1947, output for domestic use jumped from a monthly average of 4,500 in the second quarter to 6,500 in the third quarter. September output of about 7,600 cars—a postwar high—compares with a monthly average of 6,700 in 1941. The present unfilled order backlog of 116,000 cars represents 15 months' production at the September rate.

The unusual pattern of quarterly production of passenger train cars shown in the chart is due to certain technical aspects of the industry's operations rather than to actual irregularities in the flow of work. Reflecting the modernization of equipment and the shift to high-speed articulated de luxe passenger trains, operations have continued on a high level and deliveries have exceeded the 1941 volume by a substantial margin. The figures plotted in the chart exclude deliveries of troop sleepers amounting to 713 cars in the first 4 months of 1946. For the first 9 months of 1947 about 620 passenger-train cars were produced. Unfilled orders as of October 1, 1947, totaled over 3,000 cars.

Chart 6.—Production of Selected Types of Transportation Equipment ¹



Data are factory sales for motor trucks, deliveries by carbuilders and railroad shops for railway cars, production for truck trailers, and shipments for coach trailers and industrial electric trucks and tractors. Data for trailers and industrial electric trucks and tractors for the third quarter of 1947 include estimates for September.

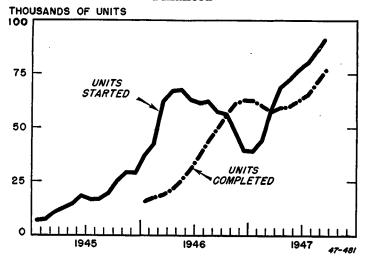
The difference between "1941 total deliveries" and "1941 deliveries for domestic use" (base periods) represents total deliveries for export.

Data exclude troop sleepers for the first and second quarters of 1946; there were no deliveries of troop sleepers in the other periods shown in chart.

Data for 1941 monthly average (base period) are not available.

Sources of data: Motor trucks, Automobile Manufacturers Association; rallway cars, American Railway Car Institute; trailers, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; trucks and tractors, The Electric Industrial Truck Association.

Chart 7.—New Nonfarm Family Dwelling Units, Privately Financed ¹



¹ Represents conventional and prefabricated types of dwelling units. Data for 1946 and 1947 are for permanent units only while data for 1946 also include a small number of temporary units started which were not reported separately. Data for units completed are not available prior to 1946.

Source of data: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Progress in reaching the prewar rate of production was more rapid in the motor-truck industry, where the conversion problem was relatively minor, than in the passenger car industry, as can be seen by comparing the respective panels in charts 5 and 6. In manufacturing of other transportation equipment, production moved higher in 1947, with the exception of truck trailers. The strong postwar uptrend in truck trailer production in 1946 was followed by successive quarterly declines this year.

Construction Activity

The better-than-seasonal performance in construction in recent months is highlighted in the chart on the introductory page of this issue. The estimate of private construction activity was unchanged from September to October, a period when activity ordinarily falls off because of seasonal influences. Public construction activity also has held up better than seasonally, owing to a contra-seasonal advance in public highway construction in October.

Residential building, after lagging during the spring, is leading the current uptrend, with the value of work put in place advancing to 500 million dollars in October as compared with 350 million dollars in October 1946. Commercial building also has picked up in recent months, but

the value of activity is still less than in the same period of 1946. Industrial construction, the largest component in the private nonresidential segment, failed to show a seasonal rise during the spring and summer, so that the seasonally adjusted estimate for this type of construction in October was back to the level in early 1946.

Housing Starts Top 90,000 in September

The recent advance in residential building is also apparent in the trend of units started (see chart 7). With more than 90,000 permanent private housing units started in September, the total for the first 9 months of 1947 reached 620,000. The number of completions has advanced rapidly in recent months from an estimate of 60,000 per month in the first and second quarters of this year to almost 80,000 in September. It now seems likely that a total of between 825,000 and 850,000 units will be completed in 1947. With about 440,000 units completed last year, nearly 1,300,000 permanent dwelling units will have been provided in this 2-year postwar period.

An indication that recent housebuilding activity is becoming somewhat better tailored to the housing needs of the population is afforded by the steady increase of multifamily dwelling units—practically all of which are places for rent—as a proportion of total building. From a range of 7 to 8 percent in the first half year, this percentage rose to almost 10 percent in July and to 11 percent in August. The current proportion of multifamily units put under way, however, is still well below the high of 32 percent started in 1927 and 1928. The percentages in the following table were calculated from estimates of the number of privately financed units scheduled to be started:

[Percent of total units]

	Total	Single family	Two- family	Multi- family dwellings
1947: 1st quarter2d quarter	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	88. 9 87. 6 86. 4 85. 1	4. 0 4. 5 3. 8 4. 1	7.1 7.9 9.8 10 9

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Part of the increased activity in building for rent may be due to removal of rent controls on new construction in June and to increased use of the more liberal financing arrangements available under the provisions of section 608 of the National Housing Act. In the 9 months ending in September, 533 projects covering 26,000 units had been insured under this section.

National Product and Income in the Third Quarter of 1947

The volume of national economic activity in the third quarter of 1947 did not change greatly from the high reached in the second quarter of the year, according to the estimates of gross national product and income now available. The distinguishing feature of the economic picture was a resumption of the price rise, after a temporary leveling in the second quarter. This rise largely accounts for the third quarter increase in the gross national product to 232 billion dollars.

As was explained in the August issue of the Survey, the main upsurge of demand which had formed the background of postwar developments had tapered by the second quarter

of the year, although demand continued strong at high levels. The autonomous upward shift in consumer expenditures had ceased, with the exception of the demand for certain scarce durable goods and services. Domestic demand for fixed investment, other than construction, was approaching a plateau. The major phase in the replenishment of business inventories appeared passed; and foreign demand had clearly attained its peak. Concurrent with the stabilization of demand, both wholesale and consumer prices dropped in April and in May below highs that had been reached in March.

In June, however, the price rise was resumed, and continued throughout the third quarter. This renewed advance can be explained partly in terms of an upward revision which occurred in the business community's estimate of the prospective level of economic activity which influenced investment and other decisions. The anticipation that foreign

¹ The series in table 1 extend and revise those published in the August and September issues of the Survey. Owing to lack of information on corporate profits, complete third quarter national income figures cannot be given at this time. A subsequent issue of the Survey will contain the information missing in the present tables. Annual and quarterly data on national income, product, and related series for 1946 and earlier years can be found in the National Income Supplement to the July issue of the Survey which is obtainable for 25 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

aid plans would prevent or at least mitigate the sharp drop in exports which had been expected as the result of the rapid depletion of foreign purchasing power was a major factor improving near-term business expectations. These in turn were reflected in more liberal buying of goods with the result that inventories rose at an accelerated rate. Wage increases contributed to the summer's developments by increasing costs of production as well as by adding to consumer purchasing power. High farm income, largely a consequence of higher prices, in turn contributed to the mainte-nance of demand. The redemption of the veterans' terminal leave bonds in September also gave a fillip to personal incomes toward the end of the quarter. With domestic demand strong and a continued heavy export demand expected, the reduction in the corn crop constituted a further strong incentive for price rise.

Main Developments Summarized

The main developments in expenditures for gross national product and in the shares of income which reflect the tendencies discussed above can be summarized as follows:

1. Total demand for domestic business investment increased moderately from 29 billion dollars to 30 billion at annual rates between the second and third quarters. Purchases of producers' durable equipment, whose rise had been progressively tapering off, continued at the high level reached in the second quarter. New private construction activity moved upward, mainly in the nonfarm residential component. The activity figures do not yet reflect fully the pronounced increase in residential starts which followed after the hesitation of winter and spring. Inventory accumulation which had dropped sharply by the end of the second quarter was resumed and rose to substantial levels by the end of the third. The resumption of inventory buying, like the previous slackening, occurred mainly in nondurable goods. Durable goods' inventories continued to be accumulated throughout the year.

2. Approximately offsetting the increase in domestic investment, net foreign purchases of American goods and services dropped from the second quarter high of 10.5 billion to an annual rate of 7.7 billion dollars in the third quarter. The drop was due mainly to the depletion of the dollar and gold holdings of foreign nations which was referred to in the analysis of the second quarter national product figures in the August issue and discussed in greater detail in the quarterly reviews of the balance of payments. About 2 billion of the decline reflected a decrease in foreign purchases of the output of American business. The remaining billion was due to smaller Government sales of surplus property abroad, and is offset by a corresponding increase in Federal purchases of goods and services which are reported on a net basis.

3. Consumer purchases increased by 4 billions at annual rates between the second and third quarters. The increase that occurred in durable goods reflected to a large extent a spontaneous increase in response to more ample supplies of scarce items, and was an independent factor in maintaining economic activity. Other increases, however, are largely explained by the movement of disposable income (see below) and also by increased prices, which consumers were willing to pay rather than to curtail correspondingly their real consumption.

4. Government purchases increased slightly between the second and third quarters reflecting a moderate expansion of State and local expenditures. Gross Federal purchases declined moderately.

Table 1.—National Income and Product, First Three Quarters of 1947

[Billions of dollars]

	Un	adjust	ed		ally adjus anual rat	
	1	II	III	I	II	III
NATIONAL INCOME BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES						
National income Compensation of employees. Wages and salaries. Private Military Government civillan Supplements to wages and salaries. Proprietors' and rental income ² Business and professional. Farm Rental income of persons. Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.	48. 9 30. 9 29. 5 24. 9 1, 2 3. 4 11. 8 5. 6 4. 4 1. 8	50. 2 31. 7 30. 3 25. 8 1. 0 3. 4 11. 8 5. 5 4. 5 1, 8	(1) 32.3 31.1 27.1 1.0 3.0 11.8 5.5 4.5	197. 6 124. 9 119. 4 101. 5 4. 6 13. 3 5. 4 47. 0 22. 4 17. 6 7. 0	200. 1 126. 3 120. 9 103. 5 4. 1 13. 2 5. 5 47. 2 21. 9 18. 0 7. 2	(1) 129. 7 124. 7 107. 3 3. 9 13. 4 5. 0 47. 3 22. 1 17. 9 7. 3
Corporate profits before tax. Corporate-profits tax liability. Corporate profits after tax. Inventory valuation adjustment. Not interest. Addendum: Compensation of general govern-		5.8 6.9 2.7 4.2 -1.0 .8	(1) (1) (1) (1) -1,1 .8 3,7	22. 4 29. 0 11. 6 17. 4 -6. 6 3. 3	23. 3 27. 4 10. 8 16. 6 -4. 1 3. 3	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) -4.5 3.4
ment employeesGROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OR EXPENDITURE	4.0	4.4	3.7	17.6	17.0	16.4
Gross national product. Personal consumption expenditures. Durable goods. Nondurable goods. Services. Gross private domestic investment. New construction Residential nonfarm. Other. Producers' durable equipment. Change in business inventories. Net foreign investment. Government purchases of goods and services. Federal. Less: Government sales. State and local. DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME	4. 2 22. 2 11. 0 7. 9 2. 1 .9 1. 3 4. 1 1. 7 2. 1 6. 9	56. 5 40. 2 4. 7 24. 3 11. 2 6. 6 2. 4 1. 0 1. 3 4. 5 -3 2. 6 7. 0 4. 4 .5 3. 1	56. 7 39. 9 4. 6 23. 8 11. 5 8. 1 1. 6 4. 5 . 6 1. 9 6. 8 4. 2 2. 9	223. 1 158. 0 18. 5 95. 3 44. 2 29. 4 10. 3 4. 4 5. 8 16. 5 2. 7 8. 3 27. 4 18. 2 2. 2 2. 2	229. 1 162. 0 19. 2 97. 8 45. 0 29. 1 9. 6 4. 1 5. 5 18. 0 1. 5 27. 5 17. 4 11. 9	232. 3 166. 0 19. 9 100. 0 46. 1 30. 4 4. 8 5. 6 18. 0 2. 0 7. 7 28. 2 16. 7 9 12. 5
Personal income Less: Personal tax and nontax payments Federal. State and local. Equals: Disposable personal income Less: Personal-consumption expenditures Equals: Personal saving RELATION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL INCOME	38. 4 37. 4	48. 2 4. 0 3. 5 .5 44. 2 40. 2 3. 9	49. 7 4. 6 4. 2 . 4 45. 0 39. 9 5. 2	190. 9 21. 2 19. 4 1. 7 169. 7 158. 0 11. 7	192.3 21.4 19.6 1.8 170.9 162.0 8.9	200. 4 21. 7 19. 9 1. 9 178. 7 166. 0 12. 7
Gross national product. Less: Capital-consumption allowances. Indirect business tax and nontax liability. Business transfer payments. Statistical discrepancy. Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises. Equals: National income. Less: Corporate profits and inventory-valuation adjustment. Contributions for social insurance.	4. 2 .1 -2. 0 0 48. 9 5. 5	56. 5 3. 0 4. 3 . 1 -1. 1 . 0 50. 2 5. 8 1. 5	56.7 3.1 4.5 .1 (1) 0 (1) (1) 1.3	223.1 11.9 17.2 -5 -4.2 -2 197.6 22.4 5.9	229.1 12.1 17.3 .5 7 200.1 23.3 5.9	232.3 12.2 17.6 .5 (1) 1 (1)
Excess of wage accruals over disbursements. Plus: Government transfer payments. Net interest paid by government Dividends. Business transfer payments. Equals: Personal income	$\begin{array}{c} .0 \\ 2.6 \\ 1.1 \\ 1.4 \\ .1 \end{array}$	1. 5 .0 2. 5 1. 3 1. 5 .1 48. 2	3.3 1.0 1.5 .1 49.7	5, 9 .0 10, 4 4, 5 6, 2 .5 190, 9	5. 9 .0 10.1 4. 5 6. 3 .5 192. 3	3. 2 .0 13. 7 4. 6 6. 5 .5 200. 4

1 Not available.
2 Includes noncorporate inventory-valuation adjustment.

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

5. Owing to the absence of information on corporate profits, complete data on national income in the third quarter are not yet available. But it is clear that the outstanding change was the rise in private pay rolls, due to a large extent to wage-rate increases which took effect in the third quarter or whose full effect was reflected in the third quarter for the first time. Comprehensive data on hourly earnings covering all private pay rolls are not available, but information on pay rolls accounting for two-thirds of the total, and including manufacturing, mining, construction, trade, and the railroads indicates that 75 percent of the third quarter increase in pay

rolls in this group was due to increases in average hourly earnings. These increases contributed significantly to disposable income and to consumer purchasing power.

Leave Bond Cashing Raises Third Quarter Savings

Another substantial addition to disposable income and purchasing power arose from the cashing of terminal leave bonds at the annual rate of 3.5 billion dollars in the third quarter. Since the cashing occurred during the final month of the quarter, it is largely reflected in an increase in personal saving. Insofar as the proceeds are spent in October or later, the figures do not show the final allocation of these funds to saving, including the repayment of debt, and to consumption.

Transitional Savings Patterns of Individuals

Recent savings estimates indicate that aggregate liquid asset holdings of individuals are continuing to mount, though at a slower pace than prevailed last year. Savings out of current personal income has dropped from the abnormally high rate of one-fifth or more reached during the war under conditions of price control, rationing, and war bond drives, to a figure more in line with the usual peacetime relationship. It was down to an average of 6 percent in the first three quarters of 1947, or not far out of line with the percentage prevailing in the prosperous years of the prewar period. In the third quarter, the rate of savings rose as the cashing of the terminal-leave bonds gave a temporary stimulus to personal incomes in the final month of the quarter. A considerable part of these funds will be reflected in consumer expenditures in the current quarter.

Not only has the current savings rate been affected by the existence of record savings accumulations, but the distribution of saving and dissaving among various consumer groups has been influenced by the expansion in the supply of durable goods, the return of veterans to civilian life, the establishment of new families and households, and the impact of rising prices on family incomes. Shifts in liquid asset holdings have been influenced by an additional set of factors, including sales and purchases of houses, securities, and other long-term

assets and business investments.

Rise in Liquid Asset Holdings

At the end of 1946, liquid assets in the form of currency, bank deposits and United States Government securities held by individuals and unincorporated business amounted to 184 billion dollars, according to Federal Reserve estimates. Data for the first half of 1947 indicate a further increase of about two and one-half billion dollars. In current dollars the liquid holdings have almost tripled since the end of 1941 and in terms of purchasing power have more than doubled.

Of the 1946 total, personal liquid asset holdings of individuals aggregated 157 billion dollars. This figure represented an increase of almost 10 billion dollars over the amount held at the end of the preceding year, and compares with 55 billion dollars at the time of Pearl Harbor. Holdings of individuals for business purposes, on the other hand, remained relatively constant during 1946. As businesses dipped into their cash in order to make capital outlays or to finance inventory expansion, the net effect was a shift of liquid assets from business to individuals.

Assets Influence Consumer Spending

The continued existence of large accumulations of liquid assets in the hands of individuals has contributed to the postwar strength of consumer demand. The results of sample surveys of consumer spending units conducted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System show that the rise in liquid asset holdings has been accompanied by an increase in the proportion of consumers making use of liquid asset balances. Furthermore, while a proportion of consumers typically spend more than their current incomes—in other words, dissave—during any one year by drawing down their liquid or nonliquid asset holdings or by going into debt,

this proportion also has increased since the end of the war because of the reasons for increasing expenditures outlined above

To illustrate, the 8-billion dollar increase in liquid assets in 1946 indicated by the second annual Federal Reserve survey of consumer spending, represented a 10-billion dollar decline in liquid assets among those that reduced their holdings of such assets, and an 18-billion dollar increase among those that increased their holdings. In terms of spending units, 42 percent reported decreases in holdings of Government savings bonds and bank deposits during 1946 while 38 percent reported increases in their holdings. By comparison, 30 percent of the spending units reduced their holdings in 1945 and 50 percent increased their holdings. In other words, the number of spending units which reported decreases in liquid asset holdings in 1946 was somewhat larger than the number which reported increases. The average amount of decrease, however, was considerably less than the average amount of increase; otherwise, total liquid assets could not have increased in 1946.

Purposes of Withdrawals

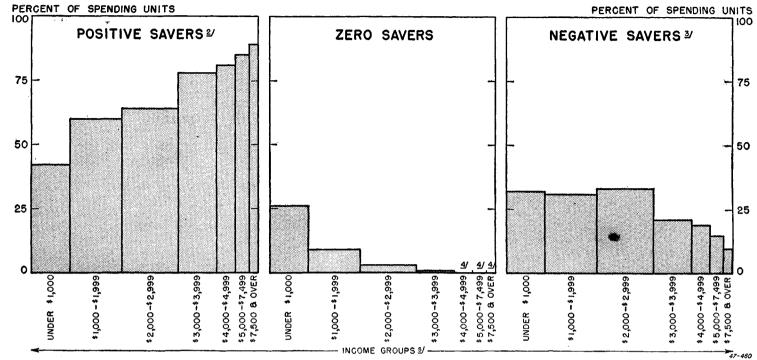
Since the large volume of liquid assets held by individuals can readily serve to supplement current income in sustaining high durable goods expenditures and general industrial activity, it is of interest to determine the use to which such funds were put. This varied from the purchase of houses and automobiles to meeting medical care and rising living costs.

Of the total amount of reduction in liquid assets, the Federal Reserve survey results show that two-fifths were used for living expenses, medical care and other like purposes; two-fifths for consumer durable goods, including housing; and one-fifth for investment purposes. In terms of numbers of spending units rather than of dollar amounts, almost three-fifths of those dipping into their liquid asset holdings—or about a fourth of all consumer units—reduced their asset holdings in order to meet current consumption expenditures.

The Federal Reserve survey indicates that the purpose of withdrawal of liquid assets was clearly associated with size of income groups. Thus, of all those drawing upon their savings, 57 percent reduced their liquid assets to meet living expenses, but in the income groups under \$2,000, 67 percent withdrew assets for this purpose. In the income group from \$2,000 to \$5,000, 55 percent reduced their liquid assets for general living expenses, while among consumers earning more than \$5,000, 34 percent used assets for this purpose.

An important factor in the volume of dissavings was the bunching of expenditures by veterans for clothing, housefurnishings and other items as they resumed civilian life. Veteran spending units comprised one-third of the total number of consumers that spent more than they earned in 1946, although these were only one-fifth of all spending units. A stepping-up in retirement by older people in the labor force was also a factor increasing the prevalence of dissaving in 1946.

Chart 8.—Percentage Distribution of Spending Units in Each Income Group, by Type of Saver, 1946 ¹



Width of bars represents the percent that the number of spending units in each income group is of the total number of spending units.
 Spending units with money incomes in excess of expenditures.
 Spending units with expenditures in excess of money incomes.
 Less than one-half of 1 percent.
 Based upon annual money income before taxes.

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

Positive and Negative Savers

It is possible to classify consumer units according to whether they spend more or less than their income, or as much as their income, by taking into account changes in consumer indebtedness, net sales or purchases of houses and securities, payment of life insurance premiums, etc., in addition to changes in liquid assets. In 1946, consumers that spent less than their incomes (i. e., positive savers) represented 65 percent of all spending units, while consumers that spent more by using past accumulations or borrowing (i. e., negative savers), were 27 percent of all units.

Chart 8 illustrates that during the year 1946, negative savers were mainly concentrated among the income groups earning up to \$3,000. The width of the bars indicates the relative importance of the number of spending units in each income class to the total number of spending units. In the income groups up to \$3,000, representing about two-thirds of all spending units, roughly one-third of the spending units were negative savers. But more than two-fifths of those with incomes under \$1,000 and three-fifths of those with incomes ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 had positive savings.

As shown in the chart, the number of negative savers decreases in the income groups above \$3,000. Similarly, spending units whose saving position was unchanged were mainly located in income groups up to \$2,000. The panel showing the distribution of positive savers by income groups illustrates the rising proportion of savers in succeedingly higher income groups.

Shift in Savings Composition

Postwar additions to liquid savings have taken forms distinctly different from the wartime pattern, when United States Government bond purchases were predominant (table 2). For the most part, current personal liquid savings are being made in the form of time and demand deposits. In 1946, however, time and demand deposits accounted for

almost the entire increase of 10 billion dollars in personal holdings of liquid assets compared with 1944 and 1945 when United States Government security holdings were nearly onehalf and one-third, respectively, of total additions to assets in these years. Additions to currency holdings were negligible in 1946.

Net purchases of United States Savings bonds increased in the first quarter of 1947, but "limit" buying in the early months of the year was a factor. In the second quarter of 1947, series "E" bond purchases approximated redemptions, although the volume of series "F" and "G" savings bonds outstanding continued to increase, advancing 400 million dollars. These additions are small when related to wartime Time deposits accumulated steadily in the first half of 1947, with individuals saving 1.7 billion dollars in this form-while demand deposits, which had fallen in the first quarter because of tax payments, rose again in the second quarter.

Table 2.—Annual Additions to Personal Holdings of Liquid Assets [Billions of dollars]

	1940			1	194.	5	1946		
Type of asset	Amount	Per- cent of total	Amount	Per- cent of total	Amount	Per- cent of total	Amount	Per- cent of total	
Currency Demand deposits Time deposits U.S. Government securi-	0. 7 . 7 . 6	26. 9 26. 9 23. 1	3.9 3.6 6.6	14. 5 13. 4 24. 5	2. 5 4. 7 8. 3	10.0 18.9 33.3	4. 6 5. 0	47. 4 51. 5	
ties Total	. 6 2. 6	23.1 100.0	12. 8 26. 9	47.6 100.0	9. 4 24. 9	37.8 100.0	9.7	100.0	

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The shift in the composition of additions to liquid asset holdings is partly the result of the postwar reduction in the (Continued on p. 24)

Consumer Credit in the Postwar Period

By L. F. McHugh

One of the major expansionary forces in the postwar economy has been the large increase in consumer expenditures for goods and services. This increase has been made possible not only by the large postwar advance in the spendable incomes of consumers but also by the steady decline in savings from the abnormally high wartime rate. The high wartime savings resulted in a large increase in the liquid assets of individuals to which reference is made in an earlier section of this issue.

The reduced disposition to save has taken three primary forms: (1) Some individuals merely reduced the rate of savings out of current incomes; (2) others have actually liquidated some of their assets to buy goods; and (3) still others have resorted to borrowing as a method of settling

for their purchases.

The present article is primarily concerned with the third of these developments; that is, with the role of consumer credit in the current and prospective demand for goods and services. This subject is particularly timely because of the expiration of the last wartime controls on consumer credit on the first of November, in accordance with the resolution

of Congress approved on August 8, 1947.

The extensive system of consumer credit controls embodied in the terms of "Regulation W" and administered by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, was introduced in September 1941 as part of a program to contain inflationary pressures and to aid in channeling resources into vital war industries. Following the end of the war, there was some relaxation of credit controls, but the major part of the system was retained by continuing controls on install-ment credit. This was considered necessary in view of the continued scarcity of these goods and the general pressure on prices still existing in the postwar situation.

The recent lifting of restrictions on consumer credit will tend to accelerate the rate of credit extension. In order to assess the credit position of consumers at the present time, it is helpful to review the wartime and recent postwar changes in consumer credit and to place these changes in perspective by relating them to credit developments before the war when the economy experienced wide swings in business activity.

Record Volume of Consumer Credit

The volume of consumer credit outstanding at the end of September was at the record amount of 11.4 billion dollars, 6.6 billion above the wartime low in early 1944 and 1.3 billion dollars higher than the prewar peak reached in September 1941. All major types of consumer credit shared in the postwar gain, although some types have not yet recovered to prewar volume. In appraising the absolute totals of outstanding credit, the large increase in the national product and the advance in the general price level should be borne in mind.

As is illustrated in chart 1 and table 1, the largest percentage gain in the postwar period has occurred in installment credit. This type of credit—typically the most volatile of all the types—underwent a marked reduction in the war

years, as a result both of the greatly reduced flow of goods usually bought on installment, and of the imposition of wartime controls. The resumption of production of consumer durable goods provided the basis for the rapid postwar advance in installment credit. That the volume of credit of this type is still below the prewar amount is largely the result of restricted output of major durable goods and of the continuance of Government credit regulations until this month.

While controls were also in effect on the various types of noninstallment credit, the wartime contraction in these areas was less extreme, because of the continued expansion of dollar sales of semidurables, soft goods, and services, for which these types of credit are generally used. Aided by continued sales expansion, noninstallment debt rose sharply after VJ-day and is at the present time well above prewar

Table 1.—Consumer Credit Outstanding, Selected Periods, 1929-471

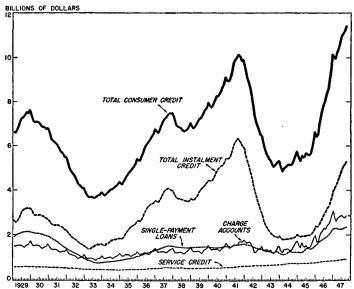
[Millions of dollars]

	High of 20's (De- cember 1929)	Depression low (July 1933)	Recovery high (September 1941)	War- time low (Febru- ary 1944)	Year ago (Sep- tember 1946)	Current (Sep tember 1947)
Total consumer credit. Instalment credit. Sale credit. Cash-loan credit. Charge account sale credit. Single payment loans. Service credit.	7, 637 3, 167 2, 515 652 1, 749 2, 125 596	3, 633 1, 492 1, 015 477 903 777 461	10, 107 6, 248 4, 007 2, 241 1, 712 1, 549 598	4, 832 1, 803 705 1, 098 1, 218 1, 114 697	8, 643 3, 288 1, 177 2, 111 2, 495 2, 000 860	11, 434 5, 298 2, 254 3, 044 2, 859 2, 350 927

¹ Data are for end of month shown.

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

Chart 1.—Consumer Credit Outstanding, End of Month



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

11

Note.—Mr. McHugh is a member of the Current Business Analysis Division, Office of Business Economics.

The lagging of installment credit relative to other types is also apparent from chart 2. By September, installment credit had risen to 46 percent of the total, a slightly higher share than in 1929, but still substantially below the peak in 1941, when this type of credit accounted for 63 percent of total outstandings.

Shift in Method of Installment Financing

Although total installment debt is still below prewar volume, there has been a marked shift in the method of installment financing. The figures in table 1 indicate that installment cash-loan credit (which originates from commercial banks and lending institutions) is currently higher than before the war, while installment sale credit (which originates with retailers) is substantially lower. Being more directly tied to the volume of sales of durable goods, out standing sales credit fell from 4 billion dollars in September 1941 to 700 million dollars in February 1944, during most of which period new production of the major durable goods was cut sharply. Cash-loan credit declined from 2.2 billion dollars to 1.1 billion dollars between these two dates.

As of the end of September, installment sales credit amounted to 2.3 billion dollars and installment cash-loan credit to 3 billion dollars. Bank activity in the installment loan field was of growing importance before the war, but the volume of installment-loan credit was below the volume of sales credit until the period of wartime contraction.

Postwar Credit Volume Low Relative to Income

As an aid in appraising the current consumer credit position, total credit outstanding is shown in relation to personal incomes after taxes in chart 3. Consumer credit outstanding at the end of each year is measured along the vertical axis in the upper panel of the chart and annual disposable income along the horizontal axis. The points in the chart cover the years from 1929 to 1947.

In the prewar period the volume of consumer credit outstanding was closely related to the amount of personal income after taxes. The line "AB" in the chart, having been fitted by the method of least squares, expresses the average relationship between credit outstanding and income during

the 1929-40 period.

While this line "fits" the plotted points rather closely, a careful examination of the position of the points in the chart shows that the deviations from the line of regression follow a systematic pattern which is related to time, i. e., the points for the earlier years fall below the line and those for the later years fall above. This pattern is illustrated in the lower panel of the chart, where the deviations are plotted against time in order to depict the growth factor in the trend of credit in the thirties. The steady widening of the market for credit resulted from the entrance of new firms into the field and from increased competition which fostered the trend toward smaller downpayments and longer periods of payments. Underlying this situation in the thirties was the fact that output could expand if profitable sales could be made. At the present time, a very different supply situation exists for passenger cars and other major durable goods.

The average relationship in the prewar years can be expressed as follows: A change of 10 billion dollars in the amount of disposable income was, on the average, associated with a change of 11/4 billion dollars in the amount of credit outstanding. In addition, the growth factor accounted for an average increase of 180 million dollars a year.

During the war years until 1944, the volume of consumer credit moved counter to the prewar pattern, declining while income rose. After reaching a low point early in 1944, the volume started to rise, at first slowly and then, after VJ-day,

Chart 2.—Percentage Distribution of Consumer Credit PERCENT PERCENT 100 SERVICE CREDIT SINGLE - PAYMENT LOANS 75 75 ACCOUNTS 50 25 25 INSTALMENT CREDIT 1929 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45

Sources: Basic data, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; percentages, computed by U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

1946

1947

47-473

END OF MONTH

at an accelerated rate. The post-VJ-day upsurge in credit outstanding was the most rapid on record for any period of comparable length.

Nevertheless, the total volume of credit outstanding at the present time is far below the amount indicated by an extension of the prewar relationship shown in the chart. The validity of this relationship, however, merits examination; as explained below, one should not expect the prewar relationship to prevail either now or in the near future, despite the elimination of credit controls.

Limitations on Use of Prewar Relationship

END OF YEAR

Prewar credit-income relationships can be used only sparingly and with caution in analyzing the postwar credit situation. As is the case with practically all analyses which attempt to make use of prewar relationships in interpreting the postwar situation, it is necessary to extend the prewar relationship far beyond the range of observation for the actual points used in fitting the regression line. In the case at hand, for example, disposable income in the first half of 1947 was at a rate of about 170 billion dollars, whereas the upper limit of actual range of observation for the prewar period is 82.5 billion dollars in 1929.

In the present case, moreover, several factors can be cited which point to a significant modification of the prewar relationship, at least insofar as the near-term outlook is concerned. Although the limited supplies of durable consumer goods at the present time can be ascribed for the most part to production difficulties incident to the postwar transitional period, it is nevertheless apparent that these supplies cannot be expected to expand within the near future by the amounts that would be needed to support a credit expansion of the magnitude implied in the prewar credit-income relationship, assuming, of course, that prices of these goods do not advance out of all proportion to the general price level. The situation in automobile installment sales credit is a case in point. Approximate computations presented below indicate that automobile dealers' sales would have to advance almost to

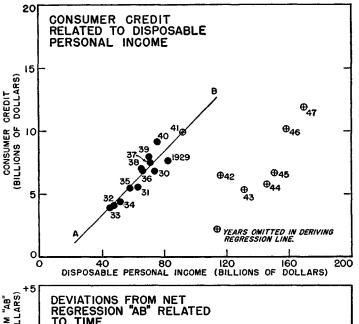
two and one-half the present level in order to raise automobile installment credit to the amount yielded by the prewar relationship, assuming prewar experience as to the proportion of credit sales to the total.

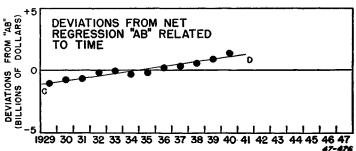
Borrowing vs. Use of Liquid Assets

A further qualifying factor to be considered with reference to the implications of the prewar credit-income relationships for analysis of the current situation is the changed liquid asset position of consumers since before the war. the present time, personal holdings of these assets total in the neighborhood of 160 billion dollars, as compared with 1939 holdings of less than 50 billion dollars. In terms of per capita hodings, the rise has been from less than \$400 before the war to over \$1,100 at present. In the \$2,000 to \$3,000 income group, for example, median holdings of liquid assets amounted to \$480 in early 1947. This income group, with about one-fourth of total income in 1941, accounted for about half of the net expansion of installment credit in that

Opinion differs on the question of whether individuals holding bonds or bank deposits will consider these assets as substitutes for credit. It was found in the survey studies recently made that many individuals said that they were putting their assets away against future contingencies, such

Chart 3.—Relationship Between Consumer Credit, Disposable Personal Income, and Time ¹





¹ Data for disposable personal income are total for the year through 1946; figure for 1947 is total for the first 6 months, seasonally adjusted, at annual rate. Data for consumer credit represent the amount outstanding at end of year through 1946; figure for 1947 is an estimate for the amount of credit outstanding at end of September adjusted, by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, for comparability with end-of-year data for prior years. This adjustment is necessary since there is a substantial seasonal increase in credit outstanding from September to December. The lines "A B" and "CD" are derived from the equation, Y = -1607+125X+183t, where Y = calculated consumer credit (in millions of dollars), X = disposable personal income (in billions of dollars), and t=year-1935. The equation is derived by the method of least squares using income and credit data for the years 1929-40.

Sources of data: Consumer credit, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; disposable personal income and calculations, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Busi-

as the proverbial "rainy day," or old age, and that they did not consider their accumulations as preparation for the purchases of goods which were necessarily deferred during the

As those who conducted the surveys were well aware, it is difficult to determine whether the stated motive for savings was real or merely a rationalization. Even if the real intention is to hold past savings for contingencies, it is important to know whether the assets will continue to be held when the owner desiring to purchase, say, an expensive durable good is faced with the actual decision to use some of his liquid assets or to borrow money.

Credit Use Restricted by Controls

The current low volume of consumer credit relative to income is traceable not only to the limited supplies of durable consumer goods and to the existence of large savings accumulations, but also to the effects of regulation W. Since December 1946, this regulation has applied only to installment credit. The typical prewar terms for major durable consumer goods which are largely bought on installment credit, are compared in table 2 with the minimum downpayments and maximum maturities permitted under the war and postwar credit regulations. The only change between the war and postwar provisions for the goods listed in the table was the lengthening of the contract period from 12 to 15 months for items other than automobiles.

The alteration of terms of lending under the credit control regulation was largest for such items as refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, and furniture. The down payment requirements for these purchases were considerably higher under the wartime regulations than was the practice before the war and the length of contract was shorter. In the case of new automobile credit, the effect of regulation has been in the direction of a somewhat shorter contract maturity. In the case of radios and phonographs, the requirement of larger down payments was the more important effect.

Differential Behavior Among Components

The low position of total consumer credit outstanding relative to current income can be better understood by noting the relation of the various types of credit to income. In an examination of the behavior of the components of the consumer credit total during the war and postwar years, it is possible to distinguish between three categories of goods

Table 2.—Terms on Installment Sale Credit: Prewar, Wartime, and Postwar

	Typical	l prewar	May 1942 t ber 19		December 1946 to October 1947 ¹			
	Down- payment ² (percent of sales price)	Contract maturity (months) ³	Minimum down-pay- ment (per- cent of basis price) 4	Maxi- mum contract maturity (months)	Minimum down-payment (percent of basis price) 4	Maxi- mum contract maturity (months)		
New automobiles	33½ 10 10 10 10 10	18 24 12 18 18 18	33½ 33½ 33½ 33½ 33½ 20	12 12	33½ 33½ 33½ 33½ 33½ 20	15 15 15		

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¹ See "Survey of Consumer Finances," Federal Reserve Bulletin, July 1947.

Under the terms of regulation W of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
 Percent of sale price for largest volume of sales.
 Maturity for largest volume of sales.
 Basis price in the case of automobiles is the sales price; in other cases, it is the sales price minus the allowance for an article traded in.

Source: For typical prewar terms see Duncan McC. Holthausen, "Monthly Estimates of Short-Term Consumer Debt, 1929-42," Survey, November 1942, table 3.

² See, for example, the discussion by George Katona, "Contribution of Psychological Data to Economic Analysis," Journal of American Statistical Association, September 1947.

which are important in credit sales: Automobiles, consumer durable goods other than automobiles, and general mer-

chandise and apparel.

The largest single area for further credit expansion appears to be in the field of automobile installment sale credit. With disposable income almost doubling between 1941 and 1947, the volume of automobile installment sale credit outstanding at the end of September of this year was only about one-half as large as at the end of 1941. Following the reconversion of the industry, automobile sales and associated credit expanded rapidly, but since incomes were likewise expanding, there was only a slight "catching up" of credit.

Factors in Automobile Sales Credit Lag

Only since early 1947 has the dollar volume of sales of automobile dealers reached the prewar level. Since it would take approximately 15 months for all credit outstanding to reflect fully the current rate of credit sales, further additions to outstandings will occur even if sales were continued at the present rate. To illustrate this point, when new credit is extended on a "15-months-to-pay" basis at a constant rate a month, 86 percent of the total increase to eventuate from such a rate of new credit creation will have appeared by the ninth month, the remaining 14 percent being spread over the final 6 months.

It may also be pointed out that current automobile sales, while above prewar, are still low relative to incomes because of relatively low output. Hence, as output and sales move into closer relationship with incomes, there will be a further

addition to credit outstanding.

It is fairly clear, however, that neither a liberalization of credit terms nor an expansion of sales will make up the "gap" indicated by any calculation based on the prewar relationship to income. This conclusion can be supported by pointing out that, on the basis of "one-third down, 15 months to pay," credit sales of automobile dealers would have to rise to about 840 million dollars a month if this type of credit were to equal the calculated amount. Even on the assumption that credit sales were to increase to the prewar ratio of 50 percent of total sales, the calculations would imply total cash and credit sales of automobile dealers amounting to about 1.7 billion dollars a month, as compared with the September figure of 750 million dollars.

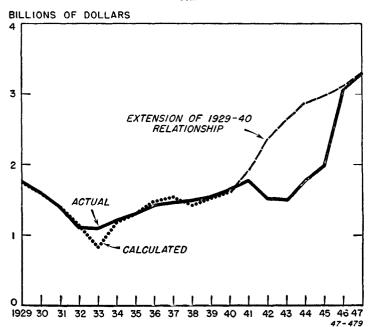
Nonautomotive Installment Sale Credit Also Lags

The amount of nonautomotive installment sale credit also is low relative to current income. In this case, however, there are two underlying differences as compared with the automotive credit situation. In the first place, whereas sales of automobile dealers are below the level indicated by the prewar sales-income relationship, sales of other durable goods are fairly well in line with prewar sales-income relationships. Secondly, the wartime borrowing terms were much more restrictive on nonautomotive than on automotive credit. This has already been noted in the discussion of table 2. The relative importance of these opposing influences is uncertain.

Shift in Form of Installment Financing

The current volume of installment sales credit is affected by the accelerated shift from installment sales credit to installment cash loans during the war period—a shift which was described in a previous section of this article. Even in the installment loan area, however, outstanding volume is below what might have been expected on the basis of current income and long-term growth, so that the shift in form of installment financing has not offset the full effects of credit control and limited supply of durables.

Chart 4.—Charge-Account Credit Outstanding, End of Year ¹



1 "Actual" figure for 1947 is the amount outstanding at end of September, adjusted by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, for comparability with end-of-year data for prior years. This adjustment is necessary since there is a substantial seasonal increase in this type of credit outstanding from September to December. Data for "calculated" are based upon the equation, Y=+257+18x. Units for the variables, years included, and method used in calculating the equation are the same as stated in footnote 1, chart 3.

Sources of data: "Actual," Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; "calculated," U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Evidence of Less Buying on Credit

At first glance chart 4, which relates to charge account credit, appears to present a picture which is sharply at variance with the general credit situation which has been described so far, since actual outstandings and calculated are about equal at the present time. Several reasons for the coincidence of the two lines readily come to mind. Not only has charge account credit been free of controls since December 1946, but most merchandise bought on charge accounts is in relatively plentiful supply, and has been so almost throughout the war and postwar period.

Actually, an analysis of the charge account-income relationship suggests a greater disposition of consumers to pay cash for their purchases today as compared with prewar. The fact that the two lines coincide in the chart is explained by the fortuitous occurrence of two offsetting influences: One, the greater disposition to pay cash, and two, the unusually high volume of sales of the kinds of goods typically bought on charge accounts. Sales at both general merchandise and apparel stores in the third quarter of 1947 were above the amounts indicated by prewar sales-income relationships. The limited supplies of passenger cars and the continuance of rent controls undoubtedly account for a part of this sales bulge.

of this sales bulge.

Direct evidence of the reduced use of charge account facilities is currently available for department stores. In the first 9 months of 1947 charge account sales at these stores accounted for 38 percent of total sales. In contrast, in the

similar period in 1941 the proportion amounted to 43 percent. Thus, while department store cash sales rose by 150 percent from 1941, the expansion in charge account sales amounted to 90 percent. The proportion of charge account to total sales was 32 percent during 1944 and 1945 when regulation

W prevented stores from granting new credit to persons who had not paid for purchases by the 10th day of the second

calendar month after purchase.

Changes in Terms Will Affect Installment Credit Volume

The area of potential credit expansion in the period ahead is largely centered in the installment field partly because of an expected expansion in sales of passenger cars, refrigerators, and household appliances, and partly because of the effects of regulation W. Termination of this regulation on November I will encourage the relaxation of credit terms and thus result in some expansion in the volume of installment credit outstanding.

For purposes of orientation, chart 5 presents in diagrammatic form the effect of relaxing down payment and maturity requirements. In order to isolate these effects, credit sales are assumed to be constant, not only over the time period shown in the chart but over the preceding 15 months as well. In this earlier period, it is further assumed that installment credit purchases were made on the basis of one-third down and 15 months to pay. Thus, with no change in terms and sales, there would be no further expansion of credit outstanding over the period shown in the chart, as repayments on old loans would match new loans made. This is shown by line A.

If at the start of the period shown, down payments required were reduced from one-third to one-fifth-line Boutstandings would immediately expand. Although the full effect of the change—a 20-percent increase on outstandings-would not be felt for 15 months, the bulk of the increase would occur relatively early in the period. For example, the increase would have amounted to over 10 percent by the fifth month and 15 percent by the eighth month following relaxation.

The impact of lengthening contract maturities to 24 months, while leaving down payments the same, is shown by line C. In this instance, the achievement of the full expansionary effect on credit is delayed to a greater extent. In the example cited, by the sixteenth month outstandings will have risen by about 40 percent, but an additional 16-point rise would follow in the succeeding 9 months, making a total rise of 56 percent over the 24-month interval.

The combined effect of these two changes in down payment and length of contract is depicted by line D. It is clear that credit outstanding would be practically doubled with these assumptions, with the increase spread about

equally over a 2-year period.

The assumptions underlying chart 5 were chosen for illustrative purposes only, and were not contemplated as forecasts of terms likely to ensue following the expiration of controls. It may be pointed out, for example, that an implicit assumption in the chart is that any change in terms of lending would be made simultaneously by all lenders. In actual practice this would very probably not take place. The establishing of any typical pattern of postwar terms will be achieved only gradually, as the forces of competition among lenders take time to operate. As a result, the effects of a relaxation of terms of lending will, in actuality, require more time to be reflected fully in the volume of outstandings than the time period shown in the chart.

The assumption that credit sales remain constant would also not apply to any actual situation, since relaxation of terms would undoubtedly lead to a larger volume of credit sales and, hence, to a higher volume of outstanding credit.

It may help to summarize the above discussion if we make a rough calculation of the potential credit expansion which would be associated with a return to the typical prewar terms of installment credit. The method used in calculating the curves shown in chart 5 can also be used to derive percentage changes in amounts outstanding on the simple assumption that wartime terms of borrowing are replaced by prewar terms. When these percentages are applied to the various types of installment credit outstanding,

an aggregate increase of about 2 billion dollars is indicated. This increase, which makes no allowance for an increase in the volume of installment sales, would be spread over a year and a half period. Thus, the increase in the amount of installment debt outstanding would be at a rate of about 100 million dollars a month. Total installment credit outstanding is estimated at 5.3 billion dollars as of the end of

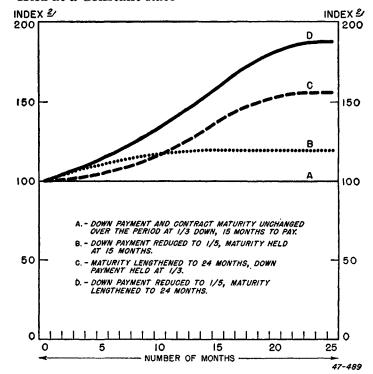
These magnitudes are at best rough approximations of the effect of a return to prewar installment terms. On the one hand, it would appear likely that the actual expansion in installment debt will be substantially less than these amounts, since it is not probable that credit agencies will rapidly revert to prewar conditions of sales credit or loans. Moreover, borrowers may be less inclined to demand such liberal terms in view of their substantially improved savings condition as compared with prewar. On the other hand, the relaxation of terms may stimulate increased installment credit sales. Some further credit expansion will occur merely because of the growth still to be realized from the upward trend of credit extended in the past year and from the steadily improving supply of various durable goods.

Effects of Credit Expansion

In the past, changes in consumer credit have contributed to the development of general business trends, reinforcing consumer purchasing power in the rising phase and adding to the cumulative pressure on the downside in the declining phase. Owing to the unusual position of consumer credit at the end of the war, the postwar credit expansion has been very rapid, but from a low base.

(Continued on p. 24)

Chart 5.—Illustrative Calculations of Changes in Volume of Consumer Credit Outstanding as a Result of Modifications of Terms of Installment Selling, With Sales Held at a Constant Rate ¹



¹ The computations assume that installment sales have been held at a constant rate for at least 15 months prior to the period illustrated in the chart. It is further assumed that all sales are made according to the specified terms of borrowing.

² Amount of credit outstanding for the initial month shown is taken as 100. Terms on this credit are assumed to be ½ down, 15 months to pay.

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

Financial Trends of Large Manufacturing Corporations, 1936-46

By K. C. Stokes

At the end of 1946, the combined assets of 1,000 large manufacturing corporations amounted to 53.5 billion dollars. The same manufacturing concerns held assets totaling 51.0 billion dollars in 1945 and 55.1 billion in 1944. Their sales volume in 1946 aggregated 59.9 billion dollars, compared with 71.6 billion in 1945 and 80.6 billion in 1944.

The year 1944 was a peak year for these 1,000 corporations in both assets and sales—a counterpart of the experience reported by the total of all manufacturing corporations

when war production was at its height.

Modern industrial technology, for the most part, requires integrated plants using mass-production methods and, therefore, large manufacturing units have long occupied an important place in American industry. During the war they played a very significant role in the prodigious output of war matériel, and in the maintenance of a high volume of output of consumption goods at the same time. This article, reviewing the financial experience of 1,000 large manufacturing corporations over the 11-year period that ended with 1946, is an extension of a previous survey which provided data through 1943 on the same group of corporations.

These corporations compose a prominent sector of our productive system. They hold, for example, over half of all manufacturing assets and account for close to half of the total dollar sales of corporate manufacturers. Changes in their financial operations have, therefore, important eco-

nomic significance.

Coverage of Data

The group of 1,000 corporations includes the 200 largest among all manufacturing corporations (using total assets as a measure of size) and 800 others 2 whose assets range from approximately 1 million dollars upward. The latter 800 include corporations operating in all major manufacturing groups. It is possible from these data to compare the financial experience of the largest concerns with that of a selected group of lesser size.

The contribution of the 1,000 corporations to total corporate manufacturing, as indicated by total assets and sales, is evident from chart 1. Data for the 1,000 corporations are broken down to show the relationship of the 200

largest to the second group of 800 and to all others.

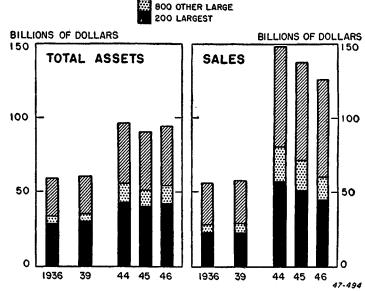
Like the earlier survey, the primary purpose of this article is to provide information on the varying financial changes revealed by corporations in specific size-groups at a given time. Thus, in general, the term "200 largest" relates to the largest as measured by size of total assets in 1939. In a later part of the analysis, however, various financial items are summarized for the years 1939 and 1946, showing comparative data for the 200 largest selected by size of assets in each of the respective years (see table 6).

In evaluating the importance of changes indicated by the statistical data presented, it should be understood that the dollar figures are not adjusted for shifts in the price level which affect the purchasing value of the dollars. The index of wholesale commodity prices, for example, averaged 57 percent higher in 1946 than in 1939, and the index for manufactured products included in the over-all index averaged 44 percent higher. Clearly, with a declining real dollar, absolute increases and decreases overemphasize and understate, respectively, the fundamental importance of changes.

As a further caution in interpreting the data of this article, attention is called to the fact that dollar assets are as reported by the corporations. No attempt has been made to revalue these assets, despite the substantial rise in replacement costs. Moreover, the profits data are not adjusted for inventory revaluation except to the extent that corporations

Chart 1.-Total Assets and Sales for Manufacturing Corporations 1

ALL OTHER



¹ Total assets in 1939 were used in making the size distribution of corporations. Data are on a consolidated basis. Total assets are as of the end of fiscal year. Total assets for all manufacturing corporations for 1945 and 1946 are tentative estimates.

Sources of data: Total assets for all manufacturing corporations combined are estimates based on reports of the U.S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue. Total corporate sales are estimates of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics (national income series). Data for the 1,000 corporations are based on reports of the Securities and Exchange Commission and Moody's Investors Service.

1 See "Financial Performance of Large Corporations," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, August 1945. Some minor revisions have been made in the statistical data for 1942 and 1943 as shown in the aforementioned article.

2 The 1990 others?

smaller size classes.

3 Sales data as given in this article represent sales as reported by the corporations and are net of returns and allowances only. They are not adjusted for duplication arising from the fact that sales of each firm relate not only to the value added by it, but also to the price paid for the materials purchased from other firms.

Note: Miss Stokes is a member of the Business Structure Division, Office of Business

snown in the aforementioned article.

² The "800 others" are not the 800 corporations next in size to the 200 largest; they include, however, from 450 to 500 of that group. Selection of the 800 group was made from manufacturing corporations with total assets in 1939 of 1 million dollars or more and with financial data available from published sources back to 1936. After determining the 200 largest from the original list, the 800 others were selected so as to obtain a reasonably satisfactory distribution by size and industry. The coverage of the 800 group is, of course, less complete in the smaller size classes.

³ Sales data as given in this cattleter and the same size classes.

Table 1.—Changes in Assets of 1,000 Large Manufacturing Corporations ¹

		A	Percentage change						
Item	1936	1939	1943	1944	1945	1946	1939 to 1944	1944 to 1945	1945 to 1946
Total assets: 1,000 corporations, total. 200 largest. 800 others. Inventories: 1,000 corporations, total. 200 largest. 800 others. Net capital assets: 1,000 corporations, total. 200 largest. 800 others. All other assets: 1,000 corporations, total. 200 largest. 800 others.	6, 265 5, 123 1, 143 16, 021 13, 864 2, 157	35, 666 29, 994 5, 672 6, 785 5, 451 1, 334 16, 574 14, 357 2, 217 12, 308 10, 187 2, 121	54, 319 41, 960 12, 358 11, 393 8, 463 2, 930 17, 004 14, 543 2, 461 25, 922 18, 955 6, 967	55, 141 42, 755 12, 386 10, 976 8, 159 2, 817 16, 657 14, 278 2, 378 27, 508 20, 318 7, 191	51, 022 40, 083 10, 939 10, 179 7, 748 2, 431 15, 846 13, 525 2, 321 24, 996 18, 810 6, 187	53, 487 42, 333 11, 154 13, 155 9, 809 3, 347 18, 784 15, 782 3, 002 21, 547 16, 742 4, 805	+54.6 +42.5 +118.4 +61.8 +49.7 +111.2 +.5 6 +7.3 +123.5 +99.5 +239.0	-7.5 -6.2 -11.7 -7.3 -5.0 -13.7 -4.9 -5.3 -2.4 -9.1 -7.4 -14.0	+4.8 +5.6 +2.0 +29.2 +26.6 +37.7 +18.5 +16.7 +29.3 -13.8 -11.0 -22.3

¹ Selection of the 200 largest and 800 others was based on size of total assets in 1939. Data as of end of fiscal year. Chiefly because of mergers and acquisitions within the original groups of 1,000 corporations, the 800-group was reduced in number to 792 in 1944, 781 in 1945, and 774 in 1946; the reduction in number of corporations does not materially affect the comparability of the dollar figures.
² Figures are rounded; hence, detail does not necessarily add to totals.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce; based on data from Securities and Exchange Commission and Moody's Investors Service.

may have used the last-in, first-out method of valuation. Inventory profits in recent years have been a material factor in raising the general level of profits.4 Higher costs of carrying current inventories and other working capital needs have, of course, absorbed a substantial portion of reported profits.

Balance-Sheet Changes

The dollar value of gross assets accumulated by large manufacturing corporations during the period of the last war reached unprecedented proportions as the whole economy under the drive of war rose to unmatched levels. As would be expected, a sharp cut-back in assets followed the close of the war. In 1946, however, after the major phase of reconversion was accomplished and production for civilian use was well under way, expansion of assets was resumed.

Table 1 summarizes the prewar, wartime, and immediate postwar changes in assets of the combined group of 1,000 corporations. Data are presented separately for the 200 largest and the 800 companies of lesser size—a pattern which is followed generally throughout this article.

The 55.1 billion dollars in assets, reported by these corporations in 1944, was half again as large as the 1939 amount. Whereas the relative increase during this period was 42.5 percent for the 200 largest as compared with 118 percent for the 800 other firms, in terms of absolute data the rise amounted to 12.8 billion dollars and 6.7 billion, respectively.

The end of the war brought a different pattern of change in assets than was experienced from 1939 to 1944, when the 800 group had gained ground relatively. From 1944 to 1945, for example, the reduction in total assets was less pronounced for the 200 than for the 800, and the expansion from 1945 to 1946 was relatively more in the case of the former group. Thus, during 1944-46 the wartime tendency for the 200 to decline in relative importance was no longer in evidence. Nevertheless, considering the 1939-46 period as a whole, the gain in assets for the 800 companies remained substantially greater.

Three important components of total assets are shown separately in this survey—net capital assets, inventories, and all other assets. Throughout the entire period, the 800 made greater relative gains in net capital assets and for most of the period in inventories—categories which ordinarily comprise from one-half to two-thirds of total assets of the combined group of 1,000 corporations. The decline generally experienced by all corporations from 1944 to 1946 in "all other assets," however, was less for the 200 than for the 800.

Inventories

Inventories are highly sensitive reflectors of rapid economic change. They are usually built up sharply in periods of rising prices and expanding demand, and are liquidated rapidly in periods of declining business. Liquidation of inventories, strongly evident at the end of 1945, was followed by a substantial accumulation in 1946. These converse trends involved, of course, widely different types of goods. War materials, for example, were largely responsible for the change in 1945 as contrasted with civilian goods in 1946.

Despite the sharp increase in 1946, the relationship of inventories on hand at the end of the year to total sales during the year, as shown by the composite group of 1,000 corporations, was about the same in 1946 as in 1939-22 percent and 23.8 percent, respectively. This ratio was con-

siderably lower during the war years.

The rise in dollar value of inventories of the group of 1,000 concerns—from 10.2 billion dollars in 1945 to 13.2 billion at the end of 1946—may be ascribed both to higher costs and enlarged output. Examination of the statistics of table 1 reveals that the relative inventory decline from 1944 to 1945 was greater for the 800 than for the 200. Inventory accumulation was much more rapid for the lesser-sized concerns in the years prior to 1944, however, and was somewhat greater during 1946.

Capital Assets

Dollar figures on net capital assets—which include buildings, machinery and equipment, and land, less depreciation, etc.—fluctuate far less widely than those for inventories. This is true, in particular, for the war years of sharp advance in the price level.

As is well known, additions to plant during the war were largely specialized, or at least were made with the primary objective of turning out war-needed products. These warrelated plant additions were substantially offset on the corporations' books as a result of the provision in 1942 that new plant and equipment constructed or purchased by private capital for war production, and certified as necessary to the war effort, could be fully amortized within 5 years or a shorter period if the war ended sooner.

In interpreting the data on net capital assets, it should further be pointed out that during the war years a considerable amount of Government-owned plant was privately operated. Moreover, the very large corporations operated a high proportion of such plants. The value of these facilities was, of course, not reflected in net capital assets on the cor-

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

⁴ For magnitudes of inventory profits see the National Income Supplement to the Survey of Current Business, July 1947.

Table 2.—Percentage Distribution of Assets by Total Assets Classes

[Note: Corporations were classified by size according to their total assets in 1939 and were retained in that size-class in all years shown]

m	N	Jumber o	of	Percentage distribution ²											
Total assets classes (millions of dollars)		poration		Т	otal asse	s	I	nventorie	es	Net	capital a	ssets	All other as		ets
	1939	1945	1946	1939	1945	1946	1939	1945	1946	1939	1945	1946	1939	1945	1946
Total, all corporations. 500 and over 250-500 100-250 50-100	1,000 12 12 48 56	981 12 12 48. 56	974 12 12 48 56	100. 0 31. 8 11. 7 22. 2 10. 9	100. 0 27. 1 10. 8 20. 7 11. 8	100. 0 27. 5 10. 5 21. 2 11. 7	100. 0 22. 1 12. 3 23. 9 13. 0	100. 0 16. 5 12. 7 23. 6 13. 7	100. 0 16. 1 11. 8 23. 3 13. 7	100. 0 36. 6 11. 5 22. 5 9. 0	100. 0 36. 3 10. 1. 22. 2 9. 6	100. 0 35. 4 10. 0 21. 1 9. 9	100. 0 30. 8 11. 5 20. 8 12. 4	100. 0 25. 6 10. 6 18. 6 12. 3	100. 0 27. 7 10. 2 19. 8 12. 1
25-50: Largest ³ Others 10-25. 5-10. 1-5.	72 12 184 173 431	72 12 183 169. 417	72 12 183 167 412	7. 5 . 9 8. 4 3. 4 3. 2	8. 2 . 8 10. 9 4. 7 5. 0	8. 2 . 9 10. 4 4. 6 5. 0	9. 0 . 9 10. 2 4. 3 4. 3	9. 7 . 7 12. 2 5. 0 5. 9	9. 6 . 9 12. 7 5. 5 6. 4	7. 0 . 8 7. 2 2. 7 2. 7	7. 2 . 7 7. 6 3. 2 3. 1	7. 6 . 7 8. 1 3. 7 3. 5	7. 3 1. 0 9. 1 3. 7 3. 4	8. 1 1. 0 12. 4 5. 6 5. 8	8.0 1.0 11.0 4.9 5.3

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce; based on data from Securities and Exchange Commission and Moody's Investors Service.

porations' books except to the extent that the plants were transferred from Government to private ownership.

As a result of the declaration setting the end of September 1945 as the termination date for accelerated amortization of war plant and equipment, charge-offs were unusually high in that year. Records shown that depreciation, depletion, and amortization charges reported by the 1,000 manufacturing corporations amounted to 2.8 billion dollars in 1945, in comparison with 2.2 billion in 1944 and 1.7 billion in 1946.

Data of table 1 show that the book value of net capital assets reported by the 1,000 corporations was lower in 1945 than in 1939. The reported value at the end of 1946, however, amounted to 18.8 billion dollars—an increase of 18.5 percent over 1945 data and of 13 percent over the amount in 1939. New plant and equipment and the purchase of Government-owned plants contributed largely to the increase.

All Other Assets

In contrast to marked increases from 1945 to 1946 in inventories and net capital assets of the 1,000 corporations, the broad category comprising all other assets declined 14 percent. The decline for the 800 was 22 percent as compared with 11 percent for the 200.

A sharp drop in receivables from the United States Government, liquidation of United States Government securities (including tax notes submitted in payment of 1945 income and excess profits taxes), and a moderate withdrawal of cash on hand and in banks may be cited as principal reasons for the reduction in the "all other assets" classification.⁵ The drop in Government receivables, however, was largely offset by the increase in other notes and accounts receivable.

The Pattern in Different Size-Groups

Comments thus far made regarding changes by size of corporations have referred mainly to the financial experience of the 200 largest in contrast to the aggregate of a selected group of 800 corporations. Other conclusions might, of course, be reached if the size-pattern is more finely delineated. A break-down in greater detail than that of table 1 is provided in table 2. Here, the 1,000 corporations 6 are grouped (by assets-size at the end of 1939) according to 8 size-classes, and the dollar figures on assets of these concerns are distributed on a percentage basis.

Reading the table vertically shows the importance of the corporations in each size-class and reading horizontally indicates the extent to which these corporations maintained their importance. It may be seen, for example, that the 12 concerns having total assets of over 500 million dollars in 1939 accounted in that year for 31.8 percent of the total assets of the combined group of 1,000, whereas in 1946 the ratio for the same concerns was lowered to 27.5 percent.

The companies that edged up most, relatively, during the war were those whose gross assets in 1939 amounted to between 10 and 25 million dollars.

Durable Goods vs. Nondurable Goods Industries

The analysis by size, as provided above, is descriptive of balance-sheet changes indicated by corporations classified in the various size-groups, irrespective of the industrial category in which they operate. Although space limitations preclude a comprehensive analysis by individual industries, it is possible to present detailed data based on two broad industrial groups—durable goods industries and nondurable goods industries—and some summary information for finer industry break-downs.

As would be expected, analysis reveals that sharper fluctuations occurred in the durable than in the nondurable industries (see chart 2). The impact of the war was reflected, of course, to a greater degree in the former. However, the chemical and rubber products industries—both of which were vitally affected by the war—are included in the nondurable goods category.

Referring to chart 2, it will be noted that gross assets held by 515 corporations producing durable goods were fractionally lower in 1946 than in 1945. On the other hand, an increase of 10 percent was shown by 485 corporations producing nondurables. It should be borne in mind, however, that the wartime expansion was materially greater for the durable goods group. The reduction in 1946 assets of the durable goods group occurred among the lesser-sized producers, the largest group having reported an increase of 2 percent. In nondurable goods, both the largest corporations and the other producers participated in the 1945–46 expansion, but the latter group made the greater relative gains.

In inventories, the durable goods industries showed a more rapid accumulation in 1946 than did the nondurables, while the lesser-sized corporations in both divisions led in this respect by a substantial margin. It may be noted, however, that producers of nondurables reported a moderately higher dollar value of inventories in 1945 than in 1944, whereas producers of durables reported a decline of approximately one-

See footnote 1 to table 1 for explanation regarding reduction in number of corporations.
 Based on dollar totals shown in table 1.
 This category includes those corporations in the 25-50 million dollar size-class in 1939 which were included among the 200 largest in that year.

⁶ Based on release of the Securities and Exchange Commission; see "Working Capital of 1,246 Registered Corporations (June 26, 1947)."
⁶ The reduction in number of corporations, as shown in table 2 and subsequent material, is attributable almost entirely to mergers and acquisitions within the original group of 1,000; hence the comparability of the financial data is essentially unimpaired. For convenience, the term "1,000" is used generally throughout the text.

fifth. In addition to liquidation of war-type goods, some of this decline was probably due to stock revaluation.

The general observations previously made regarding the wartime circumstances affecting data on net capital assets are especially pertinent in the case of durable goods producers. Net capital assets reported by 515 durable goods producers reflect conspicuously the accelerated amortization of war plants. The importance of Government-owned plants—some of which were purchased by private industry in 1946—must also be borne in mind in interpreting these data. Both of these factors account in part—directly or indirectly—for the pronounced decline in net capital assets between 1939 and 1945 for the largest corporations.

For the lesser-sized corporations in durable goods industries, net capital assets in 1945 were slightly above the level of 1939, though a moderate decline occurred from 1944 to 1945. In 1946, net capital assets of the largest as well as the other producers increased sharply, advances amounting to 20 percent for the former group and almost 33 percent for

the latter.

As indicated by chart 2, the net capital assets reported by 485 nondurable goods manufacturers (both groups) showed an expansion from 1939 to 1944, a small decline in 1945, and a substantial increase in 1946. A consistent expansion in net capital assets, however, was shown during these periods by the 377 lesser-sized manufacturers of nondurables.

Working Capital Status

Current assets of the 1,000 concerns increased from 14.7 billion dollars in 1939 to 29.9 billion in 1946. This increase of 15.2 billion accounted for about 85 percent of the growth in total assets of these corporations during the same period. In addition to expansion of inventories, which already has been commented upon, important components of current assets contributing to the change were cash (on hand and in banks) and United States Government securities. The latter two items, however, showed a contraction in 1946 as compared with 1945.

On the liability side, current items as reported in 1939 by the combined group of corporations had almost tripled by the end of 1946, largely because of marked increases in notes and accounts payable and in Federal income-tax accruals. The net effect of changes in current assets and liabilities was a substantial increase in working capital during the war years, and a moderate rise in 1946. However, as a result of the greater relative expansion in current liabilities than in current assets, the working capital ratio (dollars of current assets per dollar of current liabilities) was lower in 1946 than in 1939, or 3.1 as compared with 4.5. This ratio, which is one of the more commonly used measures of business liquidity, had moved up in 1946 from 2.8 in 1945.

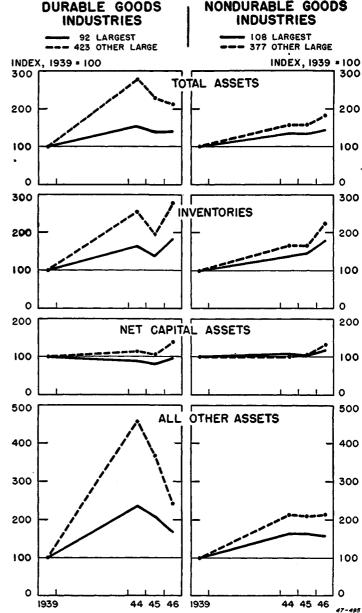
Table 3 summarizes the statistics on the working capital position of the 1,000 corporations for the years 1939, 1945, and 1946. These data reveal that relative increases from 1939 to 1946 were more pronounced among the 800 concerns than among the largest, and among producers of durable goods rather than of nondurables. "Largest" companies, however, showed a more favorable working capital ratio in

each of the 3 years for which data are given.

Invested Capital

The net worth of the 1,000 manufacturing corporations which had been built up substantially during the war continued to increase in 1946. Details are not available to indicate how much of this increase was due to additions to earned surplus and how much to the issuance of capital stock. Approximately equal proportionate increases in net worth were shown by the producers as a group in both the durable and nondurable goods industries, but in each group the gains

Chart 2.—Total Assets of 1,000 Large Manufacturing Corporations, by Selected Components, for Durable and Nondurable Goods Industries ¹



¹ Total assets in 1939 were used in making the size distribution of corporations. Indexes are based on data as of end of fiscal year.

Sources of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based on data from Securities and Exchange Commission and Moody's Investors Service.

of the largest producers were relatively less than those for the other concerns. In appraising changes in net worth it should be understood that the data are as reported by the corporations and that book values involve varying degrees of arbitrariness on the part of the reporting concerns.

Table 4 provides data on net worth for the relevant subgroups of the 1,000 corporations, along with the figures on

long-term debt and total invested capital.

The long-term debt of these corporations in the aggregate increased but little in 1945 as compared with 1939, since sizable debt redemptions during this period largely offset new borrowings. To meet the various readjustments necessary in the postwar period, however, long-term loans were resorted to in significant amounts. In 1946, the aggregate long-term debt of the 1,000 corporations was 32 percent above the 1939 total.

Table 3.—Working Capital Position of 1,000 Large Manufacturing Corporations ¹

[Figures, except working capital ratios and percentages, in millions of dollars]

		All industrie	s	Durat	ole goods ind	ıstries	Nondurable goods industries		
Year and item	Total, 1,000 corpora- tions	200 largest	800 others	Total, 515 corpora- tions	92 largest	423 others	Total, 485 corpora- tions	108 largest	377 others
1939: Current assets Current liabilities. Net working capital. Working capital ratios 2 1945: Current assets. Current liabilities.		11, 753 2, 550 9, 202 4. 6 22, 320 7, 184 15, 136	2, 904 714 2, 190 4. 1 7, 937 3, 468 4. 469	7, 145 1, 671 5, 475 4. 3 16, 426 6, 303 10, 122	5, 615 1, 278 4, 337 4. 4 11, 350 3, 854 7, 496	1, 531 393 1, 138 3, 9 5, 076 2, 450 2, 626	7, 511 1, 594 5, 917 4, 7 13, 831 4, 349 9, 482	6, 138 1, 272 4, 866 4. 8	1, 373 322 1, 052 4, 3 2, 861 1, 018
Net working capital	2.8	3.1	2.3 7,449	10, 122 2. 6 15, 071	2.9 10,839	2, 626 2. 1 4, 232	9, 482 3. 2 14, 861	7, 640 3. 3	1, 843 2, 8 3, 217
Current liabilities Net working capital Working capital ratio 2 Percentage increase 1930 to 1046:	9, 596 20, 335 3. 1	6, 887 15, 596 3. 3	2,709 4,739 2,7	4, 789 10, 282 3. 1	3, 202 7, 637 3. 4	1, 587 2, 645 2, 7	4, 807 10, 053 3. 1	3, 685 7, 959 3, 2	1, 122 2, 094 2, 9
Current assets. Current liabilities Net working capital	104. 2 193. 9 78. 5	91.3 170.1 69.5	156. 5 279. 4 116. 4	110. 9 186. 6 87. 8	93. 0 150. 5 76. 1	176. 4 303. 8 232. 4	97. 9 201. 6 69. 9	89. 7 189. 7 63. 6	134. 3 248. 4 99. 0

Data as of end of fiscal year. See footnote 1 to table 1 regarding reduction in number of corporations.
 Dollars of current assets per dollar of current liabilities.

Table 4.—Invested Capital of 1,000 Large Manufacturing Corporations ¹

[Figures, except percentages, in millions of dollars]

		All industrie	3	Durab	le goods ind	ustries	Nondurable goods industries		
Year and item	Total, 1,000 corpora- tions	200 largest	800 others	Total, 515 corpora- tions	92 largest	423 others	Total, 485 corpora- tions	108 largest	377 others
1939: Invested capital, total Long-term debt Net worth 1945: Invested capital, total Long-term debt Net worth	J	25, 737 3, 203 22, 534 30, 139 3, 143 26, 996	4, 821 350 4, 471 7, 007 478 6, 529	14, 088 1, 311 12, 777 17, 215 1, 053 16, 162	11, 690 1, 153 10, 537 13, 445 857 12, 588	2, 399 159 2, 240 3, 770 196 3, 574	16, 469 2, 242 14, 227 19, 930 2, 568 17, 362	14, 047 2, 050 11, 997 16, 694 2, 286 14, 408	2, 421 191 2, 230 3, 237 282 2, 955
1946:	40, 794 4, 699 36, 095	32, 746 4, 036 28, 710	8, 048 663 7, 385	18, 799 1, 664 17, 135	14, 550 1, 357 13, 193	4, 249 307 3, 942	21, 995 3, 035 18, 960	18, 196 2, 679 15, 517	3, 799 356 3, 443
Invested capital, total	33. 5 32. 3 33. 7	27. 2 26. 0 27. 4	66. 9 89. 4 65. 2	33. 4 26. 9 34. 1	24. 5 17. 7 25. 2	77. 1 93. 1 76. 0	33. 6 35. 4 33. 3	29. 5 30. 7 29. 3	56. 9 86. 4 54. 4

¹ Data as of end of fiscal year. The item "minority interest" is not included as part of invested capital. Long-term debt includes bonds, mortgages, notes with a maturity longer than 1 year, long-term purchase contract liabilities or purchase money obligations, etc.; net worth includes total capital stock and surplus. See footnote 1 to table 1 regarding reduction in number of corporations.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce; based on data from Securities and Exchange Commission and Moody's Investors Service.

Table 5.—Sales and Profits of 1,000 Large Manufacturing Corporations, 1936-46 1

[Figures, except percentages, in millions of dollars]

,		Sales ²		Net profits						
Year	(T)-4-1 1 000			Bef	ore income t	axes	After income taxes			
	rotal, 1,000 corpora- tions	200 largest	800 others	Total, 1,000 corpora- tions	200 largest	800 others	Total, 1,000 corpora- tions	200 largest	800 others	
1936	27, 894 31, 910 25, 428 28, 458 32, 733 45, 732 57, 193 74, 552 80, 592 71, 558 59, 860	22, 248 25, 468 20, 280 22, 379 25, 523 34, 751 41, 314 52, 713 56, 928 50, 903 44, 798	5, 646 6, 442 5. 148 6, 078 7, 210 10, 981 15, 879 21, 839 23, 664 20, 655 15, 062	2, 972 3, 316 1, 621 2, 685 3, 944 6, 774 7, 129 8, 604 8, 268 6, 024 5, 630	2, 424 2, 752 1, 381 2, 164 3, 129 5, 110 5, 105 5, 998 5, 881 4, 165 4, 118	548 564 241 521 816 1, 664 2, 024 2, 605 2, 387 1, 858 1, 512	2, 484 2, 719 1, 294 2, 193 2, 708 3, 247 2, 634 2, 858 3, 029 2, 997 3, 833	2, 034 2, 263 1, 112 1, 776 2, 164 2, 504 1, 996 2, 157 2, 324 2, 319 2, 862	450 456 182 417 543 744 638 701 705 678 971	
Percentage change: 1939 to 1944	+183. 2 -11. 2 -16. 3	+154. 4 -10. 6 -12. 0	+289.3 -12.7 -27.1	+207. 9 -27. 1 -6. 5	+171. 8 -29. 2 -1. 1	+358, 2 -22, 2 -18, 6	+38.1 -1.1 +27.9	+30. 9 2 +23. 4	+69.1 -3.8 +43.2	

¹ Selection of the 200 largest and 800 others was based on size of total assets in 1939. Chiefly because of mergers and acquisitions within the original group of 1,000 corporations, the 800-group was reduced in number to 792 in 1944, 781 in 1945, and 774 in 1946; the reduction in number of corporations does not materially affect the comparability of the dollar figures.

2 Gross sales less returns and allowances.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce; based on data from Securities and Exchange Commission and Moody's Investors Service.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce; based on data from Securities and Exchange Commission and Moody's Investors Service.

Sales and Profits

Table 5 shows the trends from 1936 to 1946 in sales ⁷ and profits of the composite group of 1,000 manufacturing corporations, together with separate data for the two broad sizegroups. This information is given graphically in chart 3.

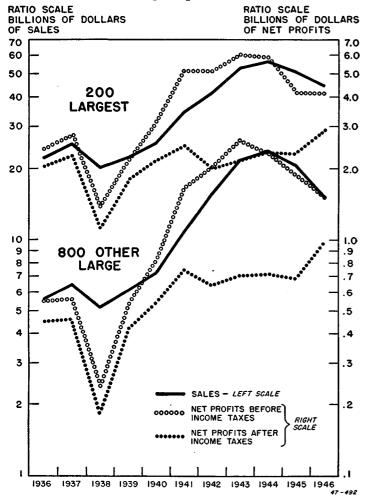
Sales

As was true of all manufacturing corporations, sales of the combined group of 1,000 reached a peak in 1944, and declined in both 1945 and in 1946, though declines were small when compared with the previous advances. Relatively, the over-all gain between 1939 and 1946 was more pronounced for the 800 than for the 200. The net advance was 148 percent for the former as against 100 percent for the latter.

Net Profits

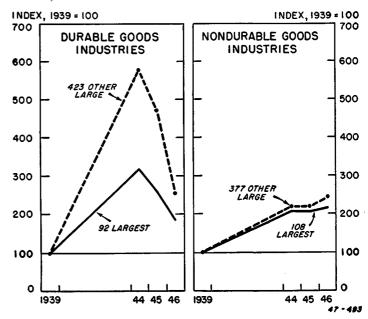
Some explanations are warranted concerning the information on net profits provided for this analysis. It should be clearly understood that the data are as stated in the reports of the corporations, except to the extent that before-tax profits were reported after accelerated amortization charges net of income-tax credits applicable thereto. In such cases,

Chart 3.—Sales and Net Profits of 1,000 Large Manufacturing Corporations ¹



 $^{\rm 1}$ Total assets in 1939 were used in making the size distribution of corporations. Sales are net of returns and allowances only.

Chart 4.—Sales of 1,000 Large Manufacturing Corporations, for Durable and Nondurable Goods Industries ¹



 $^{\rm I}$ Total assets in 1939 were used in making the size distribution of corporations. Sales are net of returns and allowances only.

Sources of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based on data from Securities and Exchange Commission and Moody's Investors Service.

the tax credit was added back to amortization charges and deducted from the reported income-tax liability, with the result that before-tax profits as shown by some corporations were somewhat higher than those used in this article.

No further attempt has been made to reconcile the accounting practices of the corporations with those employed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the computation of tax liability. Because of a combination of factors unavoidable in the war and reconversion periods, an exact determination of actual earnings is difficult, and the comparability of data from year to year may be somewhat impaired.

Moreover, the after-tax earnings reported in a given year do not necessarily reflect the operations of that year. The tax laws, for example, provided for the allowance of various refunds, credits, etc., to cushion the effects of war and postwar losses. Important among these special adjustments was the provision for the 2-year carry-back and carry-over of unused excess-profits tax credits and operating net losses. In this article, tax refunds to corporations have been treated as shown in the corporation records.

Another wartime adjustment reflected in reported earnings relates to the special amortization allowances on war plant. When the 5-year time period for amortizing war plant was shortened by the declaration setting September 30, 1945 as the termination date on such charges, most corporations charged the entire unamortized cost of war facilities against 1945 earnings instead of revising their statements for prior years. This procedure tended, therefore, to depress the reported earnings in 1945, except to the extent that these charge-offs were cushioned by tax refunds for prior years.

Following the pattern exhibited by all manufacturing corporations, net profits before taxes reported by the 1,000 corporations reached a wartime peak in 1943. They declined moderately in 1944, despite a substantial gain in sales—and sharply in 1945 when war contracts were largely canceled and when, as noted above, the unamortized cost of warfacilities was charged against current earnings. These corporations showed a further small loss in pretax earnings in 1946.

Sources of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based on data from Securities and Exchange Commission and Moody's Investors Service.

⁷ See footnote 3.

As pointed out earlier, the profits data shown in this analysis are, with minor exceptions, as stated by the corporations and include varying amounts of profits on inven-Exclusion of such profits would, of course, alter materially the level of profits in certain years.

After-tax earnings of the group of 1,000 corporations increased in 1946, notwithstanding the drop in before-tax As may be seen from table 5 and chart 3, profits were held down considerably by the heavy tax rates imposed during the war years. Major factors in the increase in 1946 net profits after taxes were the elimination of the war excess profits tax and the lowering of the corporate normal-surtax from 40 to 38 percent.

It may be noted that the increase in profits, both before and after taxes, between 1939 and 1944 was materially greater for the 800 corporations, as was the pronounced rise in profits after taxes which occurred in 1946.

The facts on profits as stated above relate to over-all data for the 1,000 corporations and to the two broad size-groups into which they were divided. Many differences are apparent if individual reports are examined. For example, 85 corporations included in the group reported pretax deficits in 1946 and 18 of these are in the largest group. However, because of tax credits allowable under the various wartime provisions to mitigate losses, about half of the 85 companies were able to show after-tax profits. Most of the companies referred to are producers in the aircraft, automobile, machinery, iron and steel, and other metal-products industries.

Comparative performance ratios for the 1,000 corporations, with data for the largest and "others" shown separately, are provided in the tabulation below. Net profits expressed as percentages of sales and as percentages of net worth are as follows:

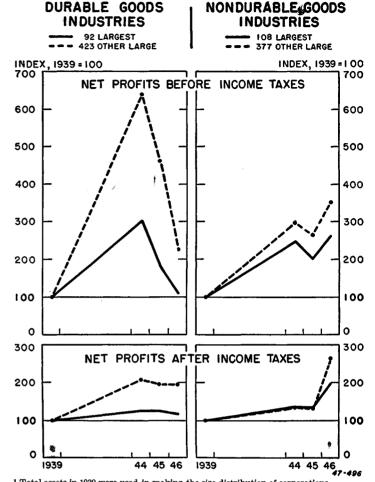
	Net profit	ts, before inc	ome taxes	Net profi	ts, after inc	ome taxes
Year	1,000 corporations	200 largest	800 others	1,000 corporations	200 largest	800 others
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Percent	of sales 1		<u> </u>
1936 1939 1943 1944 1945 1946	10. 7 9. 4 11. 5 10. 3 8. 4 9. 4	10. 9 9. 7 11. 4 10. 3 8. 2 9. 2	9. 7 8. 6 11. 9 10. 1 9. 0 10. 0	8. 9 7. 7 3. 8 3. 8 4. 2 6. 4	9. 1 7. 9 4. 1 4. 1 4. 6 6. 4	8. 0 6. 9 3. 2 3. 0 3. 3 6. 4
		Percent	of net worth	² at beginnin	g of year	
1940 ⁸ 1946	14. 6 16. 8	13. 9 15. 3	18. 3 23. 2	10. 0 11. 4	9. 6 10. 6	12. 1 14. 9

The profit-sales ratios as shown above are more significant as indicators of trends than as absolute data, since sales represent a duplicated count to the extent that they include intercompany sales. Such ratios are, of course, considerably lower than those based on income originating in corporate business.8

Although profit margins (profits before taxes as a percent of sales) as indicated for the 1,000 corporations moved higher in 1946 than in 1945, they were below those of the war and certain prewar years. The above tabulation shows no appreciable and consistent differences in the profit margins derived for the 200 largest and the 800 others.

In the case of profits after taxes as a percent of sales, ratios were lower for the 800 companies in every year except 1946.

Chart 5.—Net Profits of 1,000 Large Manufacturing Corporations, for Durable and Nondurable Goods Industries 1



1 Total assets in 1939 were used in making the size distribution of corporations.

Sources of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based on data from Securities and Exchange Commission and Moody's Investors Service.

Thus it would appear that the greater profitability of the 800 group, referred to in the immediately following paragraphs, was due not to greater profit margins on sales but to a higher volume of business relative to net worth.9

In evaluating the percentages of profits to net worth, the previous qualifications relating to net worth, as well as to profits, should be borne in mind. According to ratios derived for the 1,000 corporations, profitability increased between 1940 and 1946, but more notable are the appreciable differences in both years between the 200 largest and the 800 other corporations.

Pretax profits were 18 percent of net worth in 1940 and 23 percent in 1946 for the 800 corporations, as against 14 and 15 percent, respectively, for the 200 largest. Similarly, after-tax profits for the 800 corporations were 12 percent of net worth in 1940 and 15 percent in 1946, as against 10 and 11 percent, respectively, for the largest. 10
It is likewise worthy of comment that examination of more

detailed data show that these relations are fairly consistent

 $^{^1}$ See footnote 3 to text. 2 Book value. 3 The year 1940 is used instead of 1939 because data on net worth at the beginning of 1939 have not been compiled for the 1,000 corporations.

⁸ See "Corporate Profits in the First Half of 1947," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, October 1947

⁹ In qualification of this statement, it may be noted that vertical integration tends to reduce the value of corporate sales, and vertical integration may be expected to be more frequent among the 200 largest corporations than among the 800 others.

¹⁰ It is interesting to note that data recently made available by the Federal Trade Commission and Securities and Exchange Commission show that a similar relationship prevailed in the first quarter of 1947. This study, however, covered a wider range of size-groups and indicated specifically that profits before Federal taxes as a percent of stockholders' equity were lowest for the largest corporations (assets over 100 million dollars) and highest for corporations with assets of 1 million to 5 million. Profits after Federal taxes as a percent of stockholders' equity varied similarly. (See Quarterly Industrial Financial Report Series for All United States Manufacturing Corporations, October 31, 1947, Federal Trade Commission and Securities and Exchange Commission.)

within specific manufacturing industries. Of 19 detailed industry groups examined, profits after taxes as a percent of net worth were higher for lesser-sized corporations in both 1940 and 1946 in 11 industries; in 1 industry the record of the largest was superior in both years; in 7 industries, the lessersized corporations led in 1 year and the largest in the other. For pretax profits as a percent of net worth, the lesser-sized corporations led in both years in 11 industries; the largest led in both years in 2 industries, and in the remaining 6 leadership differed in the 2 years.

Durable Goods vs. Nondurable Goods Industries

Variations in sales and profits of durable goods industries compared with nondurables are revealed by charts 4 and 5. Duplicating the general pattern exhibited by the balancesheet items, the war and postwar changes in sales and profits were conspicuously more erratic for the durable goods producers.

In sharp contrast to the precipitous drop subsequent to 1944 in sales of durable goods manufacturers, a fairly stable trend was evidenced by nondurable goods producers. Reconversion problems, raw material shortages, and labor difficulties were more pronounced in the case of the former

The relative declines from 1944 to 1945 in net sales of heavy goods producers were approximately the same when comparison is made of largest and other concerns (about 18 percent for each size-group). The lesser-sized concerns, however, showed a drop of 46 percent from 1945 to 1946, compared with 29 percent for the largest ones. On the other hand, the relative gain from 1945 to 1946 in sales of nondurable goods producers was more pronounced for the lessersized corporations than for the largest.

Net profits (both before and after taxes) reported by the durable goods producers were lower in 1946 11 than in 1945, whereas those reported by the nondurable goods group were up about 30 percent and 56 percent, respectively. The gains shown by the latter group were participated in more con-

spicuously by the lesser-sized companies.

Shifts in the 200 Largest

As previously stated, the term "200 largest" employed generally throughout this article signifies a group of corporations selected on the basis of size of assets in 1939—that is, a fixed group of prewar concerns. Since various companies shift in and out of the top ranks, it is of interest to compare data for the 200 largest prewar companies with those for the 200 largest based on size in a more recent period.

In table 6, financial items for the combined group of 1,000 manufacturing corporations are summarized for the years 1939 and 1946, with separate data given on the 200 corporations selected by size of assets in each of the respective years. As indicated by the percentages shown in the table, the position of the 200 in relation to the group of 1,000 corporations was somewhat less prominent in the postwar year than in

1939.

Whereas total assets of the 200 in 1939 represented 84 percent of the aggregate for the 1,000 corporations, the corresponding ratio in 1946 was down to 81 percent. The prewar and postwar ratios for sales were 79 percent and 76 percent, respectively, and for net profits (after taxes), 81 and 75 percent.

The war period brought numerous shifts in the ranks of largest companies. By 1943, for example, 30 producers of war-needed goods had moved into the category of "200 largest." About half of these, however, did not retain their

Table 6.—Selected Balance Sheet and Operating Data: Relative Status of the 200 Largest Corporations, 1939 and 1946

[Note: Selection of the 200 largest was based on size of assets in each year. Balance sheet data are as of end of fiscal year periods]

	1,000 cor	porations (millions of	dollars)	200 larg	
Item	19:	39	19	46	percent o corpora	
	Total	200 largest	Total	200 largest	1939	1946
Total assets Inventories Net capital assets All other assets Current assets Current liabilities Net working capital Long-term debt Net worth	35, 666 6, 785 16, 574 12, 308 14, 657 3, 265 11, 392 30, 557 3, 553 27, 004	29, 994 5, 451 14, 357 10, 187 11, 753 2, 550 9, 202 25, 737 3, 203 22, 534	53, 487 13, 155 18, 784 21, 547 29, 932 9, 596 20, 335 40, 794 4, 699 36, 095	43, 157 10, 207 15, 797 17, 153 23, 251 7, 291 15, 960 33, 131 4, 152 28, 979	84. 1 80. 3 86. 6 82. 8 80. 2 78. 1 80. 8 84. 2 90. 1 83. 4	80. 7 77. 6 84. 1 79. 6 77. 7 76. 0 78. 5 81. 2 88. 4 80. 3
Sales 1 Net profits, before income taxes Net profits, after income taxes	28, 458 2, 685 2, 193	22, 379 2, 164 1, 776	59, 860 5, 630 3, 833	45, 571 4, 130 2, 889	78. 6 80. 6 81. 0	76. 1 73. 4 75. 4

Gross sales less returns and allowances.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce; based on data from Securities and Exchange Commission and Moody's Investors Service.

status after the war. At the end of 1946, a total of 26 prewar largest concerns had failed to regain a place among the top 200.

Summary

The findings of this article are summarized briefly as

(1) According to the assets measure of size, there was some decline during the war years in the position of the 200 largest manufacturing corporations in relation to the total for all corporate manufacturing. Although a cessation of this trend was discernible following the close of the war, the converse movement was not pronounced.

(2) Net working capital (current assets minus current liabilities) of the 1,000 corporations studied in this report was substantially higher in 1945 than in 1939, with some further increase occurring in 1946. The over-all rise was relatively greater for the 800 lesser-sized concerns within this group of 1,000 corporations than for the 200 prewar largest, and was also greater for the durable goods producers than for the nondurables producers.

Although the working capital ratio (dollars of current assets per dollar of current liabilities) was higher in 1946 than in 1945, it was considerably lower than in 1939. ratio in each of the years 1939, 1945, and 1946 was higher for the largest concerns.

(3) Sales and profits (both before and after taxes) in 1946 were much higher in relation to 1939 for the 800 corporations than for the 200 largest. For firms in both size-groups, sales and profits before taxes declined from 1945 to 1946, but

profits after taxes increased.

(4) Profit margins (ratio of profits before income taxes to sales) reported by the 1,000 corporations increased moderately in 1946 as compared with 1945 but remained below those of the war years, both for the largest 200 concerns and the 800 others. After-tax profits in relation to sales, on the other hand, were appreciably higher in 1946 than in the war years, having increased steadily since 1944. In 1946 this latter relationship was about the same for both size-groups. Elimination of the war excess profits tax was a major factor in raising the percentage of after-tax profits to sales in 1946.

(5) Increases from 1940 to 1946 in the ratios of profits (both before and after taxes) to net worth were greater for

¹¹ This decline was, of course, reversed as output accelerated in 1947. See "Corporate Profits in the First Half of 1947," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, October 1947.

the 800 corporations than for the 200 largest. In both years the 800 were more profitable than the largest when judged

by this standard.

As previously noted, the 800 corporations made appreciably greater relative gains between 1939 and 1946 in assets, sales, net profits, and in most of the significant balancesheet items. These changes, however, must be interpreted in the light of the usual cyclical factors which influence the behavior of firms of different size. Experience indicates that incomes of smaller concerns are typically more sensitive to cyclical swings in business activity, and that as a consequence the relative importance of the largest corporations regularly increases in depression and is reduced in prosperity.

It follows, therefore, that such shifts are not necessarily indicative of enduring alterations in the structure of business and that a study of these latter changes would require a considerably more comprehensive analysis—from the standpoint of time-span covered—than was undertaken in this survey.

Explanatory Notes

To clarify the basic material of this article, further details and ex-

planations are summarized below.
Since financial data of the 1,000 manufacturing corporations are based largely on consolidated statements of corporate groups, the number of individual corporations represented is considerably more than 1,000. The consolidated statements usually include data for all subsidiary corporations the majority of whose voting stock is held by the

parent company.

With minor exceptions, the analysis for the 11-year period (1936-46) covers an identical group of 1,000 parent corporations. In the initial selection of the 1,000 corporations, only those companies were included whose financial data were available for the entire period from 1936 through 1943; thus the same number of corporate returns is included throughout this period. Largely because of mergers and acquisitions within the original group of 1,000, the number of corporate returns was reduced to 992 in 1944, 981 in 1945, and 974 in 1946. Since the operations of these merged companies are still included in the financial statistics of the combined group, the reduction in absolute number of separate corporate returns does not impair the validity of the data. For convenience, the term "1,000 corporations" is used generally in this article.

Obviously, in compiling data from consolidated returns of corporations, some businesses other than manufacturing are included. However, multiple corporations reporting on a consolidated basis were included in this survey only if it could be ascertained that manufacturing activity accounted for the largest percentage of total receipts.

To obtain consistency in the matter of reporting United States tax

notes, some adjustments were made in the total assets data as shown by certain corporations. In most corporation reports, United States tax notes were treated as a part of current assets; some corporations, however, deducted tax notes from the income-tax liability instead of including them under assets. In such cases, tax notes were added back to the balance-sheet account.

Statistics reported under the caption of a specific year include data for 12-month accounting periods ending from June 30 to December 31 of that year; whereas data for accounting periods ending prior to June 30 were included under the heading of the previous year, or the year which included the greater part of the 12-month accounting period A financial statement for 12 months ended May 31, 1947, for example,

was included under the year 1946.

The Business Situation

(Continued from p. 10)

savings rate, with reduced participation in the pay roll deduction plan for savings bond purchases and less insistent patriotic appeals in bond selling operating as important factors. "E" bond purchases are currently concentrated in higher denominations as small investors who previously purchased low denominations reverted to traditional habits by depositing their savings in banks.

Savings Rate Reflects Postwar Influences

The restoration of a savings-income relationship in the recent postwar period which does not differ much from the rate which existed in years of high income and employment before the war tends to obscure the effects of special factors operating in the postwar transitional period. In the first place, consumers entered the postwar period with huge backlog requirements for passenger cars and other durable goods. The trend of production in the reconverted durable goods industries is reviewed in an earlier section in this issue. Because the working-off of backlog requirements has been slow, there has not been any unusual bulge in durable goods expenditures relative to current income. As further production progress is made in these industries the existence of deferred demands may have an impact on the rate of consumer savings.

The relatively low volume of consumer credit outstanding in comparison with the current level of consumer incomea situation which is described in detail in a feature article in this issue—is a further factor affecting postwar savings patterns. The existence of record liquid asset accumulation should also be noted. Persons holding these accumulations are in a position to step up their rate of spending. However, to the extent that these assets are used as an alternative to consumer borrowing there would not be any net effect on

the savings rate.

Consumer Credit in the Postwar Period

(Continued from p. 15)

The actual effects of the postwar credit expansion have been shaped by factors peculiar to the transition period. In the first place, the postwar sellers' markets for the major durable consumer goods has meant that the amount of these goods purchased has not been influenced by the availability of credit. The stimulating effect of "time" purchasing has been felt chiefly in other areas of consumer demand where sales were strengthened either because of the spending of funds which would have been absorbed in durable goods purchases had credit not been available, or because of the extension of charge account credit, single payment loans, and other forms of credit not primarily associated with durable goods purchases. With supplies limited in most areas of the economy either by capacity considerations or by various production difficulties incident to the reconversion period, the tendency has been for the added purchasing power to make itself felt in pressure on prices—to a greater extent than in a more normal period of business expansion.

Secondly, to the extent that postwar borrowing has been merely a substitute for the drawing down of the large liquid asset holdings carried over from the war period, the borrowing has not actually increased consumer spending, although it has increased the amount of funds which may be

readily spent by consumers.

The acceleration of credit extension which will follow from any relaxation of terms of borrowing will not bring forth any larger supplies of the major durable goods which will remain short of demand for the near-term, but will stimulate consumer purchasing in other areas. Insofar as there is no improvement in supplies relative to demand, credit extension adds to the pressure on prices.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through

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 September for selected series will be found in the Weekly Supplement to the Survey.

1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember
		GENE	RAL F	BUSIN	ess in	NDICA'	TORS						
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT *													
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates				1			!						
National incomebil. of dolbol. of dolbol. dodo	179. 9			191.0			197.6			, 200. 1			(1)
Wages and salaries do	119. 2 113. 6		-	122. 2 117. 1			124. 9 119. 4			r 126. 3 r 120. 9			129.7 124.7
Wages and salaries do Private do	93.8			98. 0			101.5			r 103. 5			107. 3
Military do Government civilian do Supplements to wages and salaries do	6.7			5.6			4.6			4.1			3.9
Supplements to wages and salaries do	5. 5			13. 5 5. 1			13. 3 5. 4			r 13. 2 5. 5			13. 4 5. 0
Proprietors' and rental incomedo	41.9			46.7			47.0			r 47. 2			47.3
Proprietors' and rental income	19. 9 15. 2			22.0 17.8			22. 4 17. 6			7 21. 9 18. 0			22. 1 17. 9
Rental income of personsdo	6.8			7.0			7.0			7. 2			7.3
Rental income of persons do- Corporate profits and inventory valuation ad-			1		Į.	1		h	1				
justment bil. of dol. Corporate profits before tax do Corporate profits tax liability do	15. 6 22. 9			18.8 27.1			22. 4 29. 0		 	23.3 27.4			(1) (1) (1)
Corporate profits tax liabilitydo	9.3			11.0			11.6		į.	10.8			8
Corporate profits after taxdo Inventory valuation adjustmentdo	13. 5			16. 1			17.4		1	16.6			(1)
Net interestdodo	-7.3 3.2			-8.3 3.2			-6.6 3.3			-4.1 3.3			(1)
Ctross national product do	207. 5			218.6		1	r 223, 1			229. 1	l		3. 4 232. 3
Personal consumption expendituresdo	147. 3 16. 2			J 154. 9			7 158. 0			7 162. 0			166.0
Durable goods do Nondurable goods do	88. 9			93.6			7 18. 5 7 95. 3			7 19. 2 7 97. 8			19. 9 100. 0
Services do Gross private domestic investment do Gross private domestic investment do Gross private do Gross	42.1			43.1			7 44. 2			7 45. 0			46. 1
New construction do	27. 0 8. 9			30.4			7 29. 4			7 29. 1 7 9. 6			30.4
Producers' durable edilibilient	13. 2		l	15.7			10.5			7 18.0			10. 4 18. 0
Change in business inventories do	4.9			5.4			2.7			1.5			2.0
Net foreign investment do- Government purchases of goods and services	4. 5			5, 2			7 8.3			⁷ 10. 5			7. 7
	28. 0			28, 2			r 27. 4			r 27. 5			28. 2
Federal (less Government sales)do State and localdo	18. 2 10. 4			16. 9 11. 2		İ				7 15.6]	15. 8
Personal income do	179. 5			187. 5			r 11. 4			r 11. 9			12. 5 200. 4
Personal income do Less: Personal tax and nontax payments do	19. 1			19. 5		1	7 21. 2			r 21. 4	}		21.7
Equals: Disposable personal income do Personal savings § do	160. 4 13. 1			168. 0 13. 1			7 169. 7 7 11. 7			7 170. 9			178. 7 12. 7
PERSONAL INCOME*	10.1			13. 1			, 11. 1		! !	7 78.9	 		12. 7
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:													
Total personal incomebil. of dol.	178. 5	184.0	188. 4	189. 9	190.3	190. 7	191.8	190. 2	191. 5	195.1	196.1	r 194. 9	210.3
Total personal income. bil. of dol. Wage and salary receipts, totaldo	113.0	113.6	115. 4	117.0	117. 1	117.5	117.5	116.7	118.3	121. 1	121, 2	r 122, 5	124.3
Total employer disbursements do Commodity-producing industries do Commodit	114. 8 49. 4	115. 4 49. 5	117. 2 50. 6	118.8 52.3	119. 2 53. 1	119. 6 53. 2	119. 6 53. 7	118. 9 53. 2	120. 4 54. 1	123. 2 55. 5	123, 3 55, 1	7 124. 6 7 56. 2	126.3
Distributive industries do Service industries do	31. 8	32.0	33.0	33. 5	33, 5	33. 7	33. 7	33. 4	34. 2	35.3	35, 5	35.7	57. 4 36. 2
Service industriesdo	14. 1	14. 2	14.4	14. 4	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.8	14. 9	15. 2 17. 2	15, 4	15.3	15. 2
Governmentdo Less employee contributions for social insur-	19. 5	19.7	19. 2	18.6	18.0	18. 1	17. 6	17. 5	17. 2	17. 2	17.3	r 17. 4	17. 5
ance bil, of dol	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2. 1	2. 1	2. 1	2. 2	2. 1	2.1	2.1	2. 1	2.0
Other labor income do	1. 6 39. 5	1. 6 45. 3	1. 6 47. 6	1.6	1. 6 46. 6	1.7 46.8	1.7 47.7	1.7 46.9	1.8 46.9	1.8 47.6	1.8 47.8	1.8 7 45.9	1.8 48.2
Proprietors' and rental income do- Personal interest income and dividends do-	13. 3	13. 3	13.5	47. 2 13. 7	13. 9	14.0	14.0	14. 0	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.8
Total transfer payments do	11. 1 162. 0	10. 2 162. 7	10. 3 165. 6	10.4	11.1	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.5	10.5	11.1	7 10. 4	21. 2
Total nonagricultural incomedo	102.0	102.7	100.0	167. 3	168. 2	168. 5	168. 8	167. 8	169. 2	171.9	172.3	⁷ 173. 1	187. 5
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES*		1		•		-							
All industries, totalmil. of dol_	3, 310			3, 730		!	3, 160		•	3, 940		1	4,070
Electric and gas utilities do	280			360]		330			450			510
Manufacturing and mining	1,810			1, 920		[1,600			2,010			2,010
Railroad do Commercial and miscellaneous do do	160 1, 070			180 1, 280			160 1, 080			220 1, 260			290 1, 250
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS	,			1, 200			1,000			1,200			1, 200
Cash farm income, total, including Government							}			1		}	
payments* mil. of dol. From marketings and C. C. C. loans* do	2, 123	3, 401	2, 999	2, 438	2, 284	1,897	2,076	1,974	2,026	2, 211	2.662	2, 510	ν 3, 054
From marketings and C. C. C. loans*do	2, 110	3, 386	2, 986	2,420	2, 248	1,853	2,010	1,914	1,989	2, 185	2, 662 2, 657	2, 510 2, 505	3,049
Livestock and products*	1, 211 899	1,862 1,524	1, 450 1, 536	999 1, 421	918 1,330	707 1,146	692 1,318	594 1,320	621 1,368	743 1, 442	1, 205 1, 452	1, 187 1, 318	1, 497 1, 552
Crops*	342	343	315	317	330	292	345	345	379	392	382	353	334
Meat animals* do	302 236	875 288	933 274	829 266	807 187	667 181	743	726 236	705 261	782	785 251	711	958
* Deviced 1 Net wet available \$ Development		1 400	2/4	400	101	191	224	230	201	234	1 251	1 232	l 244

Revised. ¹ Not yet available. § Personal savings is the excess of disposable income overpersonal 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-2 of the September 1947 Survey; third quarter of 1947 estimates are; based on anticipated capital expenditures of business. Revisions for January 1945-May 1946 for farm income are available on request; see note in September 1947 Survey Digitized for FRASER

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

S-2	i	SURV	EY O	F CUR	RENT	BUS	INESS	}				Novemb	er 1947
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	46						1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember
	GENE	RAL I	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS-	Cont	inued	_				
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS—Con.													
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	318 424 237 130 162 106	510 652 402 188 231 155	449 508 405 168 169 166	364 350 375 150 153 148	338 322 351 147 154 142	279 247 302 120 115 124	303 242 348 122 101 138	288 208 349 116 80 143	299 217 361 126 87 156	329 260 381 138 106 161	400 422 383 167 180 156	377 416 348 152 170 138	459 524 410 172 202 150
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	100	155	100	140	142	124	199	149	130	101	100	103	100
Federal Reserve Index													
Unadjusted, combined index†1935-39=100_	184	184	183	180	184	185	187	185	185	185	178	185	» 189
Manufactures†	191	191	192	188	192	193	195	193	191	191	184	190	p 195
Durable manufactures†	214 185 147 152 144 261 172 176 161 212 188 155 270 240 188	215 184 142 155 136 268 184 191 167 209 181 158 258 258	214 178 139 157 131 271 192 198 176 207 175 155 254 235	209 159 160 114 276 197 203 182 203 161 158 247 235 187	218 192 126 161 107 277 202 209 184 208 148 156 273 229 181	220 191 135 167 118 277 206 213 190 205 154 156 255 233 190	223 196 140 166 126 281 200 202 196 209 157 159 269 239	222 195 143 161 134 276 196 193 203 208 166 166 263 237 193	219 197 145 158 138 273 187 182 198 206 148 162 269 225	220 193 149 7 160 143 275 179 176 187 209 183 163 254 233 191	208 181 141 155 133 266 7 171 7 167 180 196 181 7 160 225 227 217	7 212 7 188 7 151 7 161 7 167 7 170 166 7 180 7 205 193 7 165 241 7 212 9 180	p 217 p 195 p 151 p 163 p 145 p 274 p 168 P 185 p 209 198 p 164 248 p 223 p 193
Nondurable manufactures† do 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 Petroleum and coal products† do Coke do	1 166	172 221 240 402 117 98 130 158 * 120 117 216 152 146 * 179	174 196 244 411 123 114 129 158 ** 96 181 147 153 147 ** 177	172 210 250 422 114 110 117 157 * 95 175 132 150 146 * 178	171 206 250 430 116 113 118 149 **95 191 1C2 156 150 **180	171 195 252 429 123 127 121 140 155 86 157 151 185 172	171 187 254 431 121 121 121 140 \$ 127 138 83 159 154 \$ 185	169 182 253 433 115 118 113 144 ** 161 139 88 156 150 ** 179 166	169 167 252 435 113 119 109 149 \$ 202 151 90 161 155 \$ 184	168 178 247 439 106 112 103 154 229 150 101 160 155 191 165	164 182 247 438 r 99 r 100 97 167 p 229 146 172 145 140 p 195	7 173 181 7 247 7 481 115 114 416 7 177 19192 127 7 261 7 156 7 151 12 200	# 177 206 # 251 # 429 # 118 # 121 # 178 # 156 # 136 # 266 # 157 # 150
Petroleum refining	168 153 242 181	135 234 169 155 248 178 179	135 243 174 164 256 181 172	141 252 164 141 254 180 138	133 247 172 161 263 171 157	138 246 173 161 262 178 160	145 239 172 160 270 172 149	144 234 166 154 270 159 151	145 220 164 148 271 161 142	146 216 155 133 263 155 165	130 207 142 118 263 130 162	r 139 r 209 154 130 267 p 156 165	P 145 P 212 P 158 130 P 277
$\begin{array}{cccc} Minerals\dagger &$	149 151 125 163 149 136	147 150 124 160 149 126	135 140 123 116 150 105	132 141 121 130 147 76	141 151 118 173 146 81	141 150 107 162 150 84	143 153 113 163 153 83	139 144 102 127 155 112	153 156 104 165 157 140	152 153 110 147 159 148	7 145 144 93 117 160 7 151	155 155 114 151 161 r 152	p 158 p 160 p 122 p 161 p 163
Adjusted, combined index†do	180	182	183	182	189	189	190	187	185	184	176 183	182	⊅ 185
Manufactures	162 265 165 227 235 119 101 136 143 38 143 150 144	188 214 136 127 184 168 200 156 149 250 238 206 238 117 97 146 115 167 115 167 115 168 117		190 211 141 132 197 181 210 177 152 265 174 234 249 115 110 162 2147 151 170 150 146 2178	196 221 1422 131 2002 184 219 1822 168 278 176 241 251 116 113 161 148 163 157 156 150 p 180	222 147 137 206 190 203 164 263 275 176 223 251 120 118 159 159 157 157 157 151	198 225 147 138 200 195 218 192 165 269 175 208 251 122 157 2153 149 151 159 154 2185	194 222 1444 135 196 203 211 175 164 263 172 189 251 116 119 158 p 154 150 145 156 p 179	191 218 142 134 187 198 200 141 162 251 170 162 253 113 119 155 155 1138 161 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 155	191 219 142 133 179 188 207 171 164 257 168 159 250 107 114 154 2155 152 160 155 250 167 171 155 152 160 155	207 133 121 171 181 195 164 7 160 235 7 163 164 251 7 101 1 106 155 9 157 156 132 146	7 169 176 7 251 116 115 156 147 145 7 138 7 157 7 151	# 191 # 216 # 142 # 131 # 168 # 185 # 200 171 # 158 # 243 # 171 # 198 # 251 # 119 # 155 # 148 # 146 # 137 # 157 # 151
Petroleum refining†do. Printing and publishingdo. Textiles and productsdo. Tobacco productsdo.	128 168 157	132 169 173	174	138 164 148	138 172 158	140 173 168	142 172 158	166	142 164 142	146 155 159	142	154	p 144 p 158 163
Mineralsdo	146	145	136	137	146	146	148	143	151	148	r 140	150	153

111

117

122

136

117

124

 $\frac{148}{122}$

119

111

117

111

*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. S-1, regarding earlier data.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	46						1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember
	GENE	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	228 254 281 173 210 240 259 276 229 289 276 531 247 227 223 244 222 209 311 207 218 190 268 163 163 163 174 176 176 176 176 177 189 204 171 189 18, 886	228 248 267 318 173 215 244 262 217 228 287 289 506 263 231 224 248 225 203 333 217 221 197 276 167 739 144 184 180 195 183 132 212 174 200	233 254 274 314 186 267 278 235 237 237 319 503 270 260 250 260 250 260 250 242 219 240 200 201 240 201 240 201 215 259 137 284 167 781 147 185 199 134 1215 173 207 19, 896	241 271 294 326 204 223 276 292 255 232 346 340 271 266 255 306 255 219 251 204 204 204 204 204 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205	240 270 295 308 215 222 274 292 246 246 246 246 246 246 246 24	254 295 327 344 224 229 290 311 256 364 366 567 290 275 277 309 273 229 213 228 267 213 228 267 273 229 273 229 273 229 273 229 273 229 273 229 273 229 273 229 273 229 273 229 273 229 273 229 273 229 273 229 273 229 273 229 273 229 273 229 273 273 273 273 273 273 273 273 273 273	249 288 319 336 217 226 288 312 226 288 364 366 547 290 272 278 301 261 262 217 238 298 143 316 184 184 184 199 211 202 21, 612	241 279 308 316 219 288 320 276 268 366 371 300 265 278 282 276 244 311 209 265 244 311 326 184 326 184 170 222 221 211 139 273 188 223 273 188 223 273 283 224 273 284 285 285 276 276 276 277 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287	235 256 273 294 209 222 283 311 258 265 366 600 286 262 273 275 275 275 275 275 271 271 271 272 272 272 272 272 272 272	245 271 304 315 202 230 292 323 280 274 395 349 268 271 265 298 277 263 301 216 265 298 277 263 301 216 265 228 254 321 153 339 186 966 172 205 227 121 205 227 186 228 224 228 22, 637	230	231 7 260 7 285 3004 199 7 213 301 252 7 301 7 311 252 7 252 7 351 7 311 7 497 7 289 7 294 7 266 7 266 7 266 7 266 7 267 7 211 231 259 327 7 160 7 343 7 191 7 990 7 171 207 7 223 7 209 7 152 7 185 218 7 22.979	
			BUSIN	ESS I	OPUL	ATION	ſ						*
OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER* Operating businesses, total, end of quarter thousands. Contract construction	3, 595. 3 241. 9 298. 8 1, 661. 8 165. 7 681. 9 545. 1 146. 3			695.4			p 173. 3 p 709. 7 p 553. 3 p 122. 0 p 53. 2						
Grand total number Commercial service do Construction do Manufacturing and mining do Retail trade do Wholesale trade do Liabilities, grand total thous. of dol. Commercial service do Construction do Manufacturing and mining do Retail trade do Wholesale trade do BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS New incorporations (4 states) number	11 177 32 28 8 4,877 311 1,368 2,510 367 321	123 11 14 60 21 17 6, 400 147 500 4, 975 352 426	104 13 9 38 36 8 12,511 3,202 136 8,492 289 3,068	141 14 18 58 35 16 17, 105 801 266 7, 217 1, 025 7, 796	202 17 15 67 76 27 15, 193 582 575 11, 020 1, 674 1, 342	238 22 20 92 70 34 12, 976 651 7654 1, 396 2, 509	254 21 13 108 88 24 15, 251 758 341 11, 336 1, 169 1, 647	277 23 16 117 84 37 16,080 1,015 247 11,822 1,503 1,493	378 33 20 155 119 51 17, 326 739 321 10, 971 3, 037 2, 258	283 21 23 95 108 366 18, 982 610 664 14, 224 1, 614 1, 874	299 30 17 107 105 40 37, 137 19, 863 384 12, 466 2, 280 2, 144	287 23 19 99 102 44 14,903 655 176 10,426 1,668 1,978	292 28 20 101 103 40 10,034 829 444 5,964 1,390 1,407
	3,000	3,,,,	3,000	3,001	1, 202	0,010	0, 200	2, 880	2,010	2, 893	2, 595	2, 494	2, 012

⁷ Revised. ⁹ Preliminary.

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	46						1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember
			COM	MODIT	Y PR	ICES						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS						,		-					
Prices received, all farm products† 1909-14=100. Crops. do Food grain. do Foed 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	243 236 207 221 396 285 210 154 236 250 249 271	273 244 218 222 410 304 208 151 255 299 318 300	263 230 220 187 399 236 186 207 342 294 313 307	264 232 224 186 406 242 211 166 334 294 311 312	260 236 223 184 399 240 196 238 336 281 306 292	262 245 235 185 390 246 203 275 334 278 319 270	280 206 283 212 390 257 215 299 360 292 345 269	276 269 277 223 387 260 223 295 358 282 331 257	272 268 276 218 390 270 222 286 326 275 327 241	271 262 253 240 390 275 228 215 318 278 338 233	276 263 251 253 390 289 215 189 314 286 343 244	276 255 246 270 383 267 177 211 308 295 349 258	286 254 278 297 352 252 181 179 311 315 367 282
Prices paid:* 1910-14=100	221 210 217 201 200 122	257 218 231 202 207 132	230 224 239 204 212 124	226 225 239 207 213 124	201 227 242 207 215 121	234 248 215 221 119	199 240 252 224 227 123	204 243 255 227 230 120	203 242 254 226 229 119	205 244 252 233 231 117	220 244 252 234 231 119	224 249 256 239 235 117	246 253 259 246 238 120
RETAIL PRICES All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index)	164. 3	167. 2	171, 5	172. 7	172. 7	172. 7	177. 2	177. 2	177. 1	178.7	179. 7	181.4	
Anthracite 1923-25=100 Bituminous do Consumers' price index (U. S. Department of	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	126, 5 139, 2	p 128. 3 p 139. 5
Labor): \$ Combined index	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	156. 0 185. 0 187. 6 154. 2 171. 5 207. 0 203. 9 177. 7 92. 4 142. 4 181. 9 109. 2	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	160. 3 185. 9 196. 5 157. 0 183. 8 199. 8 228. 4 123. 8 92. 0 154. 8 184. 2 111. 2 139. 8	
WHOLESALE PRICES	120.0	101.0	102.0	100, 1	101.1	101.1	100, 2	190,2	15070				
U. S. Department of Labor indexes: Combined index \(\tilde{\sigma} \) — 1926=100 Economic classes: Manufactured products \(\tilde{\sigma} \) — do Raw materials — do Semimanufactured articles — do Grains — do Livestock and poultry — do Commodities other than farm products \(\tilde{\sigma} \) do Cereal products — do Dairy products — do Fruits and vegetables — do Meats — do Commodities other than farm products \(\tilde{\sigma} \) do Commodities other than farm products \(\tilde{\sigma} \) do Omercal products — do Dairy products — do Commodities other than farm products \(\tilde{\sigma} \) do Commodities other than farm products \(\tilde{\sigma} \) do	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. 5 122. 5	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. 2 156. 2 164. 6 131. 6 183. 4	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. 6 150. 4 157. 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. 8 144. 0 165. 3 147. 0 181. 4 202. 3 209. 9 143. 6 167. 1 152. 8 139. 7 217. 9	153. 6 147. 6 167. 0 149. 5 181. 7 208. 8 215. 9 147. 2 172. 3 164. 3 133. 0 234. 6	157. 4 151. 6 170. 8 151. 9 186. 4 230. 3 224. 8 150. 8 179. 3 158. 7 170. 6 130. 1 244. 8
Commodities other than farm products and foods c? 1926=100. Building materials	112. 2 133. 8 127. 7 106. 5 178. 2 116. 7 98. 6 110. 3 90. 2 103. 3 94. 3 94. 3 64. 7 80. 6 151. 5 138. 5 144. 8 113. 6 119. 4 107. 5 114. 2 113. 5	115. 8 134. 8 127. 8 106. 5 178. 9 99. 9 98. 8 111. 5 91. 9 111. 1 80. 8 73. 1 142. 4 153. 5 145. 3 121. 3 109. 2 125. 8 113. 7	120. 7 145. 5 129. 1 107. 0 192. 1 151. 3 118. 9 106. 9 152. 8 94. 5 65. 2 84. 4 73. 4 72. 5 221. 0 178. 1 162. 9 118. 2 124. 4 111. 8 130. 2 114. 0	124. 7 157. 8 130. 0 106. 9 227. 2 155. 4 125. 7 111. 8 181. 2 96. 1 203. 0 96. 1 75. 8 83. 1 75. 8 176. 7 216. 5 185. 0 169. 9 120. 2 126. 3 113. 9 134. 7 117. 4 129. 3	127. 6 169. 7 132. 2 108. 3 249. 9 171. 2 128. 1 1112. 7 181. 7 99. 9 80. 8 76. 5 175. 1 198. 5 181. 6 170. 6 123. 3 128. 4 118. 2 188. 0 123. 9	128. 5 174. 8 132. 3 109. 9 263. 6 173. 9 120. 3 113. 8 182. 5 99. 2 214. 3 97. 9 65. 7 84. 3 76. 6 173. 8 191. 4 181. 1 171. 5 124. 6 129. 6 137. 9 125. 0	131. 1 177. 5 132. 4 112. 3 269. 3 176. 1 132. 2 114. 5 182. 7 101. 8 231. 5 100. 7 64. 3 84. 9 81. 7 174. 6 183. 7 171. 5 125. 8 131. 4 120. 9 139. 9 139. 0	131. 8 178. 8 134. 5 114. 0 273. 5 175. 5 133. 2 119. 5 101. 2 220. 1 103. 4 64. 3 84. 0 86. 3 166. 4 172. 1 127. 4 124. 0 140. 3 127. 6 141. 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. 8 177. 7 176. 3 172. 2 128. 8 136. 9 120. 3 141. 4 128. 6	131. 4 174. 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. 1 172. 6 129. 2 137. 2 131. 4	133. 4 175. 7 143. 3 114. 9 269. 0 156. 1 118. 8 119. 9 137. 4 103. 5 134. 8 108. 9 65. 0 85. 5 89. 8 178. 4 173. 2 129. 8 138. 1 141. 8 143. 8	136.0 179.7 144.3 116.9 276.7 154.9 117.5 136.6 105.5 133.3 112.5 	138. 2 183. 3 145. 4 119. 0 285. 7 157. 9 121. 3 118. 2 136. 6 109. 8 155. 6 114. 1 93. 7 184. 8 221. 1 197. 4 175. 2 130. 6 138. 5 122. 4 150. 7 140. 4

Plumbing and heating equipment__do___! 107.2 ! 107.2 ! 107.2 ! 114.9 ! 117.0 | 117.1 | 117.9 | 118.2 | 120.0 | 119.1 | 123.4 | 128.6 | 135.9

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

*Current prices of motor vehicles were introduced into the calculations beginning October 1946; April 1942 prices were carried forward in earlier computations; see previous issues of the Survey for explanation and for October 1946-Angust 1947 indexes using April 1942 prices; September 1947 indexes using April 1942 prices are as follows. All commodities, 155.0; manufactured products, 147.7; commodities other than farm products, 147.9; commodities other than farm products and foods, 134.4; metals and metal products, 133.4.

*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.

*Post 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.

*Price samples were inadequate for September and October 1946 and latest prices were carried forward in earlier computations; see previous issues of the Price samples were inadequate for September 1947 and latest prices were carried forward in earlier computations; see previous issues of the Price samples were inadequate for September 1947 indexes see: as follows: All commodities, 135.0; manufactured products, 134.4; metals and metal products, 133.4.

*Price samples were inadequate for September and October 1946 and latest prices were carried forward in earlier computations; see previous issues of the August 1942 prices are as follows: All commodities, 135.0; manufactured for 1940 and metal products, 133.4.

*Price samples were inadequate for September and October 1946 and metal products, 133.4.

*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 r

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	46						1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	Jul y	August	Sep- tember
		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.)	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. 0 141. 9	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. 2 116. 1 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	142. 0 134. 4 202. 3 99. 9 37. 0 68. 3 133. 8 115. 9 60. 8 159. 5
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR													
As measured by— Wholesale prices. 1935-39=100. Consumers' prices. do. Retail food prices do. Prices received by farmers† do.	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 62. 4 50. 8 38. 5	51. 1 37. 2
		CONST	RUCT	ION A	ND RI	EAL E	STATE	E					
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY*													
New construction, total	1, 066 800 356 315 167 50 79 266 54 16 35 9 93 68	1,070 788 347 318 171 40 83 282 20 32 29 9 99 65	987 745 335 308 171 20 82 242 68 17 27 7 76 54	905 711 320 296 166 10 85 194 51 16 23 5 57 47	839 666 300 275 159 81 173 39 12 33 5 37 52	795 634 284 260 152 10 80 161 33 12 32 3 3 34 50	826 648 285 247 146 20 96 178 24 112 36 3 48 58	876 662 306 240 142 30 86 214 16 15 41 4 75 67	955 722 342 245 141 40 95 233 9 15 41 3 95 73	1,070 811 387 254 140 50 120 259 6 6 15 42 2 117	1, 161 876 429 259 139 60 128 285 9 19 44 2 128 85	71, 242 7937 7461 7266 7139 75 7135 7305 9 722 45 71 7139	1, 259 957 485 275 140 65 132 302 9 21 45 1 140 87
CONTRACT AWARDS Contract awards, 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.):													
Total projects. number Total valuation. thous of dol. Public ownership do. Private ownership do. Nonresidential buildings: Projects. number Floor area thous of sq. ft. Valuation. thous of dol. Residential buildings: Projects. number Floor area thous of sq. ft. Valuation thous of dol. Public works: number Valuation thous of dol. Public works: number Valuation thous of dol. Utilities: number Valuation thous of dol. Valuation thous of dol. Utilities: number Valuation thous of dol. Residential, unadjusted do. Residential, unadjusted do. Residential, adjusted do. Residential, adjusted do. Residential (BLN R.) thous of dol. Highway concrete pavement contract awards: Total thous of sq. yd. Airports.	186, 882 432, 975 3, 648 25, 929 169, 627 31, 458 47, 121 293, 831 1, 557 107, 941 239 48, 458 152 147 151 147 373, 056 3, 382 490	33, 342 573, 206 133, 806 439, 400 3, 696 33, 932 225, 355 28, 128 36, 910 235, 068 1, 271 75, 535 37, 248 138 136 145 140 488, 457 3, 182 104	27, 149 503, 745 130, 329 373, 416 3, 609 23, 708 160, 871 22, 251 33, 530 221, 113 1, 018 82, 626 271 39, 135 122 275, 825 3, 239 138	25, 536 457, 278 108, 920 348, 358 2, 857 19, 656 148, 014 21, 704 29, 975 193, 365 746 62, 652 229 53, 247 125 122 154 143 352, 855 2, 306 55	27, 619 571, 628 166, 672 404, 956 3, 096 25, 700 200, 312 23, 593 39, 279 257, 419 681 80, 721 249 33, 176 120 119 146 144 430, 970 1, 343 26	24, 321 442, 770 95, 770 346, 427 3, 006 21, 488 143, 258 20, 440 208, 391 665 59, 806 210 30, 742 131 135 151 152 356, 491 1, 463 1	32, 268 596, 755 143, 316 453, 439 3, 670 22, 242 191, 903 27, 414 42, 991 282, 881 918 77, 926 44, 045 133 135 132 129 400, 415 2, 438 52	29, 957 602, 338 177, 272 425, 066 3, 905 26, 034 184, 317 24, 284 39, 006 256, 668 1, 509 123, 249 259 38, 104 152 144 133 123 454, 471 5, 280 513	27, 769 674, 657 233, 873 440, 784 4, 554 30, 238 235, 899 21, 255 42, 672 254, 085 1, 607 119, 713 353 64, 960 153 130 127 110 514, 343 3, 828 3, 835	24, 044 605, 070 226, 471 378, 599 4, 355 27, 561 209, 942 17, 604 29, 213 209, 458 1, 744 142, 495 143, 175 158 127 136 116 517, 175 4, 228 212	28, 734 660, 254 202, 571 457, 683 4, 912 32, 123 253, 512 21, 568 36, 774 240, 885 1, 910 127, 454 344 38, 403 170 138 155 136 524, 238 5, 011 169	31, 885 823, 216 217, 811 605, 405 4, 915 41, 682 290, 807 24, 789 47, 805 308, 937 1, 761 137, 471 420 86, 001 7173 7148 7166 150 413, 494 3, 285 79	27, 185 649, 996 192, 660 457, 336 4, 213 24, 114 239, 915 21, 154 30, 037 268, 543 1, 522 110, 556 296 30, 982 494, 805 2, 760 163
Roads do Streets and alleys do PERMIT VALUATIONS AND DWELLING	1,678 1,214	1, 957 1, 121	1, 970 1, 130	1,661 590	606 711	1,081 - 382	1, 578 808	3, 167 1, 600	2, 607 1, 186	2, 456 1, 560	2, 452 2, 390	1, 468 1, 737	1, 133 1, 464
UNITS PROVIDED Estimated number of new nonfarm dwelling units scheduled to be started (U. S. Dept. of Labor):													
scheduled to be started (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Total nonfarm*o"	1 29, 335 1	7 60, 900 37, 401 36, 067 29, 576 1, 899 4, 592 1, 334	7 47, 700 28, 661 28, 539 23, 747 1, 594 3, 198	7 37, 100 21, 369 21, 369 17, 469 977 2, 923 0	7 40, 800 25, 383 24, 299 20, 537 1, 496 2, 266 1, 084	7 45, 500 27, 074 27, 074 22, 156 1, 615 3, 303 0	7 63, 100 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	83, 300 7 47, 153 7 47, 117 7 36, 943 7 3, 053 7, 121 36	90, 400 51, 304 51, 112 39, 226 3, 519 8, 367 192	94, 800 52, 058 51, 783 40, 832 2, 984 7, 967 275

*Revised. *P 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. S-6 should be considered volume of construction for which permits were issued or contracts awarded rather than volume started (see note in July 1947 Survey.

Strevey.

*Revisions for January to August 1946: Total nonfarm—46,600, 53,000, 83,100, 84,200, 86,000, 80,300, 80,500, 83,900; urban total—31,539, 35,334, 57,665, 56,204, 58,261, 52,062, 52,174, 55,106; publicly financed—5,599, 6,597, 6,832, 10,928, 14,704, 13,932, 14,208, 16,446.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	46						1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Se _l tem
	CONST	RUCT	ION A	ND RI	EAL E	STATI	E—Con	tinued					
PERMIT VALUATIONS, ETC.—Continued													
ndexes of building construction, based on building permits (U. S. Dept. of Labor):‡ Number of new dwelling units provided		ļ	l					-					
Permit valuation:	r 245. 4	215. 7	165. 3	123. 2	146. 4	156. 1	217. 1	247. 2	237. 2	271. 0	271.9	* 295. 9	3
Total building constructiondo New residential buildingsdo	r 198. 3 r 287. 4	191.4 286.2	153. 2 222. 5	129. 4 162. 0	151. 8 196. 7	158.3 207.6	218. 5 308. 8	251. 6 359. 1	244. 2 338. 5	278. 2 387. 7	306. 1 405. 4	r 323, 5 r 447, 9	
New nonresidential buildingsdoAdditions, alterations, and repairsdo	* 122. 2 * 195. 3	108. 4 192. 9	99. 2 137. 3	97. 0 140. 0	107. 7 164. 8	111. 5 168. 9	141.8 214.1	159. 4 248. 7	163. 5 241. 4	180. 9 284. 2	$217.8 \\ 311.5$	7 232, 4 7 279, 9	
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES				1		l							
berthaw (industrial building)1914=100 merican Appraisal Co.:	287			300			304			300			
A verage, 30 cities 1913=100. Atlanta do	342 367	$\frac{347}{372}$	352 377	371 399	381 410	390 419	404 434	414 444	419 448	427 448	437 458	446 470	
New York do San Francisco do	347 317	353 320	356 323	375 343	390 353	463 364	420 379	427 390	432 392	438 396	442 409	448 417	Ì
St. Louis do	332	337	344	367	375	383	396	403	405	421	430	441	
In H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: Apartments, hotels, and office buildings:	267	267	270	276	277	280	282	286	290	294	295	300	
Brick and concrete: Atlanta	143.0	144.0	144. 9	145.7	148.8	153.4	154.4	155. 1	155. 4	160.3	162. 4	164. 1	
New York do	181. 9 164. 3	182. 3 164. 8	183. 4 165. 9	183. 9 167. 3	194. 7 172. 4	196. 2 174. 2	204. 7 177. 8	205. 6 178. 1	205. 9 178. 4	211. 2 186. 6	215. 5 188. 9	216. 4 192. 5	
St. Louisdododo	165. 3	165.8	167. 2	168. 5	173. 9	175.8	178.0	178.3	182. 8	187.8	189. 9	191. 2	
Brick and concrete: Atlantadodo	144.7	146. 0	146 6	147.1	149.9	152.0	153. 5	154.1	154. 3	159.6	161.2	162, 3	
New Yorkdo	184. 8 167. 2	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	216. 0 197. 4	
San Francisco do St. Louis do	167. 0	167. 2	168.3	169. 3	175. 2	176.4	179. 0	179. 2	185. 4	187. 8	189. 4	190. 8	
Brick and steel: Atlantadodo	142.2	142. 7	143. 9	145.8	148.8	153.1	153. 5	154. 2	154. 4	158.8	161.4	165.0	
New York do	179. 9 168. 2	180. 3 168. 6	182. 3 169. 8	183. 6 172. 5	191. 1 176. 1	192. 9 178. 4	202. 4 180. 7	203. 4 180. 9	203. 6 181. 1	206. 6 188. 0	209. 4 190. 8	210. 4 195. 7	
St. Louisdodo	164. 7	164. 9	166. 5	169. 5	172.8	175.3	176. 9	177.1	182. 1	187. 5	190.1	192, 3	
Brick: Atlantadodo	155.6	156. 2	159. 2	161. 9	165.8	178.7	179. 2	180. 2	180. 4	184.0	185. 4	185.6	
New York do	188. 0 166. 0	188. 9 166. 4	192. 6 169. 6	195. 4 173. 2	204. 7 177. 0	211. 2 185. 6	217. 6 188. 6	219. 1 188. 8	219. 3 189. 0	223. 4 195. 1	225. 5 196. 7	225. 9 198. 4	
St. Louisdo Frame:	174.6	174.9	178. 9	183.4	187.6	196.9	199.1	199. 3	202. 2	205.6	207.0	207. 5	}
Atlantado	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	189. 5 227. 5	
New York do	163.1	163. 5	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	196. 3 209. 0	
St., Louis do do Engineering News-Record:	175. 1	175. 4				298.8	1	299.6			313.0	i	
Building* 1913=100 Construction (all types) do	273. 0 360. 9	274. 0 362. 5	278. 8 368. 1	289, 1 381, 7	297. 7 390. 8	392. 0	300. 8 396. 1	299. 6 396. 5	303, 1 403, 3	304. 9 406. 5	415. 0	317. 1 417. 8	
Federal Home Loan Bank Administration: Standard 6-room frame house:†													
Combined index 1935–39=100. Materials do	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		
Labordo	159.3	161.6	163. 1	164.8	166.8	168.6	170. 2	172. 4	175. 5	179, 2	181.0		
Fed. Hous. Admn., home mortgage insurance:											ĺ		
Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative) mils. of dol	6, 818	6,855	6,885	6, 921	6, 959	6, 995	7, 036	7, 087	7, 147	7, 217	7, 295	7, 377	
Estimated total nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and under)*thous. of dol	928, 878	1,006,681	869, 489	836, 404	847, 043	770, 095	858, 675	941, 020	965, 733	947, 357	994, 787	988, 446	
Estimated new mortgage loans by all savings and loan associations, totalthous, of dol.	309, 791	326, 199	271, 476	253, 701	250, 016	241, 263	288, 221	313, 636	335, 074	323, 368	353, 105	351, 757	3
Classified according to purpose: Mortgage loans on homes:													
Constructiondodo	55, 354 198, 842	60, 931 207, 139	51, 187 170, 162	50, 233 151, 848	51, 145 145, 253	52, 723 133, 399	61, 543 161, 694	70, 214 176, 395	78, 612 186, 148	69, 700 184, 626	85, 867 194, 057	83, 355 200, 183	2
Refinancing do Repairs and reconditioning do	21, 546 8, 027	24, 376 9, 061	21, 625 7, 034	22, 116 6, 040	22, 599 6, 795	22, 529 7, 091	25, 916 9, 665	26, 149 10, 788	28, 383 11, 558	28, 948 11, 963	28, 936 13, 410		
Loans for all other purposes	26, 022	24, 692	21, 468	23, 464	24, 204	25, 521	29, 403	30, 090	30, 373	28, 131	30, 835		
Loan Bank Board: Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances			-										
to manufaction mile of dol	235	253	258	293	251	242	236	245	257	289	292	314	
Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loans outstanding mils. of dol Foreclosures, nonfarm, index, adjusted	682	665	651	636	621	609	596	582	570	557	544	532	:
1935-39=100.	.1 7.0	7.4	9.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	9.3	7.8	8.0	8.7	40.257	-	
Fire losses thous, of dol	40, 256	40, 108	44, 706	58,094	57, 180	64, 247	72, 435	68, 029	56, 545	50, 840	49, 357	51, 359	
·			DO	MEST	C TR	ADE							
ADVERTISING											1		Γ
Advertising indexes, adjusted:† Printers' Ink, combined index1935-39=100.	237	252 239	273	269	236	245	263	278	281	284	263	259	
Farm papers do Magazines do	230	304	265 311	243 303	278 271	281 287 193	288 323 210	303 333	320 340	331 342	283 298	308 280	
Newspapersdo	. 158	158 238	154 205	158 201	172 183	193 213	210 217	303 333 222 272	229 295	331 342 233 287	215 303	210 319	
Outdoordo Radiodo		297	302	306	289	289		294	287	289	285	291	

1Revisions for January 1940-December 1945 are available on request; see also latter part of note marked "†" on p. S-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. S-5 of the November 1942 Survey. See note in the February 1947 Survey regarding the Engineering News-Record index of building costs; data beginning 1913 will be shown later.

†Revised series. Revisions for the index of nonfarm foreclosures for 1940-41 are shown on p. S-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 shown on a revised basis beginning in the April 1946 Survey; revisions beginning November 1935 will be published later; the indexes were discontinued after June 1947.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	46						1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember
		DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE—(Contin	ued						
ADVERTISING—Continued													
Tide advertising index, adjusted*1935-39=100 Radio advertising:	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	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 dododododo	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 Gordon Foods, food beverages, confections do Gordon	356 3, 927	364 4, 512	387 4, 396	428 4, 379	444 4, 357 546	458 3, 924	532 4, 344	508 4, 049	412 4, 120	3, 883	381 4,092	393 4, 199	
Gasoline and oildo Housefurnishings, etcdo Soap, cleansers, etcdo	536 168 1,375	520 168 1, 575	530 159 1,490	583 165 1, 574	169 1,642	507 153 1 , 555	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, 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	1, 430 4, 431	1, 595 3, 888	1, 568	
All otherdodo	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 do Automobiles and accessories do	36, 506 2, 425 4, 883	39, 463 2, 503 4, 831	42, 565 2, 755 4, 449	36, 232 1, 499 3, 456	23, 963 1, 383 1, 826	32, 109 1, 576	42, 617 2, 325 5, 277	40, 816 2, 262 4, 663	42, 801 2, 601 4, 661	40, 033 2, 772			
Clothing do Electric household equipment do Financial do	1, 145 695	1, 161 629	1, 315 745	1, 080 608	466 505	3, 345 740 566	1, 169 666	1, 288 659	1, 541 698	3, 125 1, 376 654			
Foods, food beverages, confectionsdododo	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			
Housefurnishings, etcdodododo	2, 426 674	2, 772 779	2, 753 667 1, 025	2, 408 455 992	1, 147 407 369	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	1, 053 916 5, 226	896 1, 095 6, 172	1, 025 1, 252 6, 694	1, 277 5, 779	920 3, 411	551 829 5, 137	863 1,069 6,086	624 887 5, 924	995 860 6, 120	1, 125 5, 926			
All other do. Linage, total thous of lines	12, 876 5, 308	13, 515 5, 420	15, 199 5, 213	14, 287 3, 783	9, 438 3, 952	11, 683 4, 580	14, 956 5, 102	14, 677 4, 703	14, 740 4, 332	14, 421 3, 413	3, 377	4, 132	
Newspaper advertising: Linage, total (52 cities)dodo	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 Display, total do Automotive do	39, 018 113, 853 3, 495	39, 628 125, 386 4, 480	36, 772 127, 348 4, 675	34, 404 128, 853 3, 415	36, 223 103, 671 3, 556	34, 588 105, 405 4, 097	39, 437 127, 948	39, 580 128, 865 6, 473	41, 301 131, 075 6, 512	39, 341 123, 789 7, 014	37, 778 107, 485 6, 214	40, 625 117, 355 6, 107	
Financial do do do de	1,877 22,067	2, 197 27, 207	2, 025 26, 596	1, 894 22, 388	2, 511 19, 895	1, 767 22, 323	5, 537 2, 157 27, 163	2, 008 28, 100	1, 950 28, 210	1, 933 26, 911	2, 299 22. 467	1, 769 22, 881	
Retaildo	86, 414	91, 502	94, 052	101, 155	77, 709	77, 218	93, 090	92, 283	94, 403	88, 831	76, 505	86, 597	
GOODS IN WAREHOUSES													
Space occupied in public-merchandise warehouses § percent of total	r 86. 4	87. 6	88. 2	88.8	89. 6	88. 8	88. 9	88. 7	89. 2	88. 7	88.1	r 88. 3	87. 7
POSTAL BUSINESS													
Money orders: Domestic, issued (50 cities): Numberthousands	4, 167	4, 575	4, 253	4, 447	4, 477	4, 147	4, 863	4, 579	4, 280	4, 177	4, 334	3, 822	4, 041
Valuethous. of dol_ Domestic, paid (50 cities):	101, 169	107, 822	95, 112	93, 691	95, 899	90, 036	108, 862	97, 079	89, 824	87, 284	87, 320	81,664	89, 874
Number thousands Value thous of dol	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	13, 334 197, 141
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES													
Seasonally adjusted quarterly total at annual rates: * All goods and servicesbil. of dol.	147.3	 		154.9			, 158, 0			r 162. 0			166.0
Durable goodsdodo	16. 2						7 158, 0 7 18, 5						19. 9
Furniture and household equipmentdo Other durable goodsdo Nondurable goodsdo				02.6									100.0
Nondurable goodsdo Clothing and shoesdo Food and alcoholic beveragesdo													100.0
Casoline and oii													
Services do Household operation do Household operation	42.1			43.1			* 44.2			* 45. 0			46.1
Personal service do Recreation do													
Transportation do Other services do													
RETAIL TRADE													
All retail stores:† Estimated sales, totalmil. of dol	8, 199 1, 722	8, 911	9, 086	10, 282	7, 838	7, 464	8, 746	8, 822	9, 280	8, 764	8, 567	r 8, 837	9, 331
Durable goods storedodo	1,722 682 562	1, 921 753 621	1, 854 730 598	$\begin{array}{c} 2,054 \\ 742 \\ 686 \end{array}$	1,620 696 589	1, 584 681 582	1, 860 799 683	1, 988 828 710	2, 102 835 706	2, 078 833 703	2, 071 853 720	7 2, 069 841 705	2, 213 885
Motor vehiclesdo Parts and accessoriesdo Building materials and hardwaredo	562 120 545	132 602	598 132 540	155 535	107 476	99 460	552	118 635	706 129 674	130 669	720 134 689	* 136 * 680	753 133 739
Building materialsdo Farm implementsdo	349 52	381 64	330 56	306 50	304 51	293 50	343 66	394 78	414 79	425 77	450 77 162	7 451 70	498 71
Hardwaredododo	143 410	158 471	154 468	180 532	120 377	117 373	143 429	164 444	182 496	167 480	451	160 465	170 500
Furniture and housefurnishingsdo Household appliance and radiosdo	281 129 86	317 154 96	317 151 116	357 175 245	240 137 71	$\begin{bmatrix} 240 \\ 132 \\ 71 \end{bmatrix}$	283 1 46 79	293 150 81	331 164 97	314 166 96	285 166 77	299 166 82	328 172
Jewelry storesdo	ου '	90	110	240	11 .	11.	19.	01,	91 '	90 '	"	04	89

^{*}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 1941 and descriptive notes may be found		19	,						1947				
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember
		DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE—(Contin	ued						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued						}		}					
All retail stores†—Continued Estimated sales—Continued Nondurable goods stores mil. of dol. Apparel group do Men's clothing and furnishings. do Women's apparel and accessories do. Family and other apparel do. Shoes do Drug stores do. Eating and drinking places do. Frood group do. Grocery and combination do. Other food do. Filling stations do. General merchandise group do. Department, including mail-order do.	6, 476 791 195 355 111 130 287 1, 054 2, 004 1, 502 502 320 1, 203 809	6, 990 856 222 377 123 134 298 1, 072 2, 161 1, 628 532 343 1, 357 910	7, 232 858 237 364 129 127 300 1, 011 2, 324 1, 792 532 332 1, 488 1, 016	8, 229 1, 089 316 454 162 158 395 1, 015 2, 380 1, 831 548 332 1, 930 1, 277	6, 218 610 145 280 88 98 286 961 2, 213 1, 707 506 304 995 656	5, 880 549 133 250 78 88 275 861 2, 098 1, 632 467 282 973 639	6, 886 806 192 375 108 131 302 960 2, 317 1, 812 505 314 1, 247 842	6, 834 775 185 352 101 137 289 978 2, 302 1, 786 516 327 1, 260 834	7, 178 786 194 348 104 139 303 1, 036 2, 478 1, 942 536 346 1, 305 857	6, 686 718 194 295 97 132 288 996 2, 272 1, 770 502 340 1, 200 788	6, 496 568 137 245 79 108 290 1, 014 2, 332 1, 823 509 361 1, 079 677	r 6, 768 r 618 142 276 88 112 297 1, 049 2, 417 1, 901 517 370 r 1, 161 r 743	7, 118 843 206 375 117 146 295 1, 048 2, 317 1, 803 514 356 1, 352
General, including general merchandise with food. mil. of dol. Other general mdse, and dry goodsdoVarietydodo Other retail storesdododododododo	139 124 131 817 205 136 144 333	154 142 151 903 218 156 160 369	155 146 171 918 210 152 176 381	173 199 281 1, 089 207 162 228 491	124 100 116 848 204 202 143 299	120 97 117 842 209 203 140 291	142 123 141 941 252 192 157 341	151 126 149 902 270 138 147 348	165 136 147 923 259 132 154 379	153 125 134 872 237 137 136 361	155 115 133 853 239 135 138 342	157 121 140 • 855 226 • 122 153 353	160 138 146 904 233 155 138 377
Indexes of sales: Unadjusted, combined index	266. 8 228. 1 279. 4 259. 6 222. 3 158. 6 263. 5 277. 7 414. 6 271. 7 309. 9 248. 1 405. 8 263. 4 149. 5 238. 1 300. 8 8, 487 2, 682 5, 805	269. 0 232. 6 280. 8 259. 9 222. 9 167. 5 254. 6 322. 4 3271. 9 294. 9 249. 3 404. 2 273. 3 404. 2 273. 5 9, 136. 6 186.	282, 2 288, 6 296, 4 267, 4 226, 3 170, 6 261, 7 322, 2 380, 0 280, 8 292, 9 255, 4 399, 9 291, 8 161, 2 239, 7 306, 9 9, 562 3, 190	321. 6 262. 4 340. 9 270. 3 237. 9 181. 1 280. 6 326. 9 388. 0 280. 8 289. 6 249. 6 294. 8 155. 4 245. 2 302. 2 8, 728 2, 911 5, 817	241. 3 201. 2 254. 4 268. 4 233. 2 271. 2 282. 6 330. 8 374. 0 279. 9 286. 3 251. 9 298. 6 156. 2 234. 7 301. 7 8, 943 3, 192 5, 751	250. 1 214. 6 261. 7 274. 3 245. 7 184. 6 296. 7 337. 6 387. 6 283. 5 266. 8 396. 5 301. 0 160. 2 237. 5 32. 4 1 3, 4 4 4 6, 6, 6 6	265. 1 230. 6 276. 4 273. 9 246. 5 187. 0 292. 4 338. 8 399. 1 282. 8 291. 8 298. 8 296. 8 159. 6 241. 9 316. 7 9, 954 3, 774 6, 180	274. 5 249. 8 283. 7 277. 9 251. 3 197. 4 294. 8 329. 9 401. 4 286. 6 295. 7 251. 2 397. 7 305. 3 163. 8 246. 2 396. 5 9, 971 3, 796 6, 175	279. 5 266. 8 285. 6 218. 5 248. 0 180. 1 300. 7 358. 2 396. 1 288. 4 305. 0 302. 7 302. 9 306. 5 36. 3 36. 5 36. 5 36. 8 36. 5 36. 8 36. 8 36. 5	279. 9 267. 8 283. 8 279. 4 257. 4 257. 5 309. 7 374. 3 407. 3 286. 6 305. 1 247. 7 392. 4 297. 2 155. 8 254. 2 317. 2 9, 357 3, 608 5, 749	262. 9 257. 1 264. 8 277. 4 255. 0 185. 9 316. 1 359. 4 384. 7 298. 7 244. 4 395. 0 294. 4 395. 0 294. 4 395. 0 5, 587. 5 5, 587. 5	7 265. 8 7 256. 7 7 268. 8 7 274. 6 7 257. 0 186. 4 321. 0 362. 8 383. 0 7 280. 3 7 280. 3 1 7 250. 1 7 250. 6 7 300. 9 7 9, 507 7 3, 589 7 5, 918	303. 168. 258.
Chain stores and mail-order houses: Sales, estimated, total* do Apparel group* do Men's wear* do Women's wear* do Automotive parts and accessories* do Building materials* do Drug* do Eating and drinking* do Furniture and housefurnishings* do General merchandise group* do	1,715 213 39 96 60 42 74 66 50 22 22	1, 913 233 46 103 63 46 75 70 53 27 571	2, 037 235 48 103 63 49 61 72 51 27 594	2, 398 303 55 139 84 59 55 100 55 32 776	1, 690 163 30 73 46 29 65 66 52 18 387	1, 658 153 27 72 41 28 63 64 47 22 389	2, 015 246 45 118 62 35 74 70 52 24 508	2, 017 240 40 111 69 38 83 67 51 24 532	2, 134 244 41 115 68 44 90 69 52 27 552	1, 971 229 39 103 68 44 93 65 50 26	1, 911 181 25 88 53 45 97 65 52 24	7 2,008 187 27 90 55 46 7 99 7 68 52 25 7 518	7 4 11 6 5
Department, dry goods, and general merchan dise* mil. of dol. Mail-order (catalog sales)* do Variety*	278	324 104 131 542	331 104 147 650		203 75 100 633	202 77 101 629	280 96 122 713	303 88 129 689	328 85 127 748	304 77 116 661	279 68 115 683	7 303 82 121 7 722	10
Indexes of sales: Unadjusted, combined index* 1935–39=100	244. 2 246. 5 292. 0 315. 3 354. 7 218. 2 236. 2 247. 3 230. 2 211. 6	250. 1 238. 8 278. 5 284. 8 336. 4 220. 2 235. 8 213. 0 227. 5 214. 6 199. 1 245. 4	268. 3 250. 5 281. 3 281. 7 342. 0 223. 5 249. 8 214. 8 237. 3 218. 2 224. 6	325. 7 259. 9 283. 3 264. 6 350. 2 229. 8 274. 2 253. 3 235. 2 219. 9 237. 6	225. 2 251. 4 260. 6 268. 7 308. 5 211. 5 199. 4 283. 8 230. 6 226. 4 228. 5	239. 1 260. 4 261. 6 260. 8 319. 0 205. 8 201. 2 322. 7 236. 0 221. 8 257. 4	261. 5 267. 7 287. 9 276. 5 365. 7 217. 3 219. 1 313. 3 231. 9 220. 8 234. 4	272. 7 272. 8 292. 0 268. 2 379. 9 217. 1 225. 2 299. 9 229. 1 220. 8 224. 2	272. 5 275. 4 308. 0 294. 4 394. 2 229. 7 246. 0 306. 5 230. 2 223. 5 242. 0 271. 7	273. 7 277. 3 305. 0 286. 7 388. 2 233. 4 241. 6 325. 1 223. 9 226. 5 256. 9	254. 6 276. 9 306. 5 292. 1 382. 3 241. 2 232. 4 328. 6 222. 9 222. 8 243. 1 273. 9	r 257.0 r 276.5 r 300.6 r 305.7 360.3 r 240.8 240.0 r 333.7 r 229.0 r 229.0 245.9	291. 286. 326. 345. 389. 255. 225. 361. 230. 230. 257.
General merchandise group* do. General merchandise group* do. Department dry goods, and general merchan dise* 1935-39=100. Mail-order* do. Variety* do. Grocery and combination* do. Department stores: Accounts, collections, and sales by type of pay		288. 0 219. 8 194. 1 247. 0	214. 3 200. 3	223. 5 212. 5	223. 1 192. 7	234. 4 192. 9	239. 9 197. 2	204.4	324. 6 269. 1 192. 9 316. 1	265. 8 193. 7	329. 0 270. 0 192. 7 320. 5	276. 3 194. 2	3 259. 2 208.
ment: Accounts receivable: Instalment accounts \$ 1941 average=100. Open accounts \$ do Ratio of collections to accounts receivable: Instalment accounts \$ percent. Open accounts \$	140	55 156 39 60	176	223	175	154	160	163	167	165 r 28	83 146 28 53	148	5 1
Sales by type of payment: * Cash salespercent of total sales. Charge account salesdo Instalment salesdodo	39	56 39 5	57 38	38	37	56 38 6	55 39 6	39	39	39	37	7 38	8 8

^{*}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.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through			46	,					1947		,		
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember
		DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE(Contin	ued		·				
RETAIL TRADE—Continued						•							
Department stores—Continued Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.†1935-39=100	, 277	278	336	441	209	222	266	268	280	2 65	219	, 236	p 29
Atlanta†do Boston†do	374 237	$\frac{372}{240}$	416 284	570 398	273 170	298 171	346 227	$\frac{350}{227}$	348 241	307 232	$\frac{269}{164}$	309 + 176	36 _p 25
Chicago†do Cleveland†do	268 251	268 265	318 333	409 430	196 194	210 210	250 262	258 266	276 283	270 267	219 220	224 237	29 29
Dollast	7 392 311	384 312	434 340	567 448	294 225	306 247	337 283	347 290	356 297	307 281	288 250	327 r 277	38 • 33
Kansas City† do Minneapolis† do New York† do Dill-label do	287	281	302	385	196	202	258	264	269	264	217	r 242	31
Philadelphiat	214 • 245	202 258	301 318	392 408	182 188	188 192	229 255	223 248	237 261	231 238	* 171 185	179 193	24 p 26
Richmond† do St. Louis† do	* 317 316	312 313	370 371	494 463	219 228	226 244	292 288	290 297	301 315	278 269	215 249	7 233 264	$\frac{32}{34}$
San Francisco do Sales, adjusted, total U. S.† do do do do do	7 325 270	330 257	376 271	503 276	249 265	278 268	295 273	297 276	301 291	294 289	272 287	r 306 r 282	₽ 32 ₽ 29
Atlanta†	367	347	347	363	341	338	346	353	367	365	336	352	36
Boston† do	226 263	216 250	230 261	231 264	$\frac{215}{245}$	219 262	237 260	227 261	244 276	249 278	237 281	r 234 266	p 20 20
Cleveland† do	249 7 373	248 349	266 356	277 348	256 363	256 347	257 347	272 377	298 379	284 361	281 378	273 376	29 30
Dallas† do Kansas City† do Minneapolis† do	321	297	283	299	281	272	298	296	316	305	294	r 298	₽ 3∠
New Yorktdo	265 r 206	254 179	253 231	$\begin{array}{c} 251 \\ 232 \end{array}$	262 228	261 224	279 229	257 235	270 253	$\frac{278}{254}$	268 • 255	$\frac{271}{246}$	22
Philadelphia† do Pichmond† do	r 245 298	233 286	239 291	250 293	247 293	234 281	236 307	258 299	275 303	264 317	$\frac{257}{301}$	r 258 282	⊅ 26 36
St. Louis†do	313 7312	293	294 319	303 317	278 313	290 330	294 325	306 315	321 323	299 320	320 329	307 7340	3
San Francisco do Stocks, total U. S., end of month:† Unadjusted 1935-39=100	1 [319		i		1	1	1					₽ 31
Unadjusted	250 226	$\frac{267}{237}$	277 · 256	$\begin{array}{c c} 235 \\ 274 \end{array}$	234 268	252 275	264 273	262 264	253 252	236 242	232 230	245 227	2:
ail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companiesthous. of dol	242, 461	283, 733	281, 422	313,678	201, 052	185, 800	249, 263	260, 325	275, 884	253, 091	231, 957	254, 738	306.6
Montgomery Ward & Codo	94, 005	112, 155	106, 355	117, 281	67, 097	71, 205	97, 552	99,623	104,322	89,635	84, 330	97, 334	117, 50
Sears, Roebuck & Cododo	148, 456	171, 578	175, 067	196, 397	133, 955	114, 595	151,711	160, 701	171, 562	163, 456	147, 627	157, 405	189, 1
Fotal U. S., unadjusted 1929–31=100 East do do	340.3 320.1	345. 1 334. 6	376. 9 372. 8	366. 8 333. 8	239. 7 243. 8	279. 6 266. 0	331. 0 358. 2	307. 6 309. 3	292. 5 296. 3	287.7 278.0	243. 1 223. 2	306. 6 297. 0	375 340
Southdo	493. 2 286. 7	493. 8 293. 2	552. 2 313. 2	491. 5 312. 6	348.3 199.6	430. 4 235. 5	423. 2 289. 0	409. 5 263. 5	382. 9 250. 6	384.3 251.1	332.0 215.1	403. 9 262. 5	523
Middle Westdo Far Westdo	383. 5	384. 9	439.0	465. 5	258.9	295. 0	350. 5	336. 5	328.8	335.3	288.7	372.8	320 446
Fotal U. S., adjusteddo Eastdo	321. 9 325. 6	265. 6 260. 0	289. 7 289. 2	229. 4 200. 5	315. 0 320. 7	345, 6 325, 2	376. 9 398. 9	334. 6 324. 6	318.6 322.1	315.8 302.8	333. 0 313. 5	374.8 372.6	355. 346.
South do do Middle West do	446. 8 279. 7	333, 2 230, 8	402. 1 238. 9	327. 2 200. 4	440.3 261.0	471. 9 296. 2	468. 6 326. 2	464. 8 282. 1	451. 5 264. 7	478. 0 266. 0	489. 0 291. 5	560. 2 318. 2	474 313
Far Westdo	327.7	320. 5	361. 9	285. 2	352. 2	398. 6	425. 8	376.8	365. 7	351.8	352. 1	404.8	381.
WHOLESALE TRADE													
rvice and limited function wholesalers:*												ļ	
Estimated sales, totalmil. of dol Durable goods establishmentsdo	4,879 1,483	5, 642 1, 680	5,368 1,600	5, 346 1, 671	5, 109 1, 583	4, 732 1, 599	4, 996 1, 736	4, 977 1, 818	4, 952 1, 763	4,843 1,699	4, 998 1, 636	7 5, 108 7 1, 669	5,6 1,8
Nondurable goods establishmentsdol wholesalers, estimated inventories*do	3,396 5,055	3, 962 5, 338	3, 768 5, 738	3, 675 5, 939	3, 526 6, 271	3, 133 6, 514	3, 260 6, 729	3, 159 6, 823	3, 189 6, 734	3, 144 6, 755	3, 362 6, 660	3, 439 6, 768	3, 8, 6, 8
	EMI	PLOYN	MENT	COND	TION	S AND	WAG	ES			!	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
EMPLOYMENT													
mployment status of noninstitutional population:* Estimated number 14 years of age and over,													
total thous	106, 630 53, 980	106, 760 54, C60	106, 840 54, 110	106, 940 54, 150	106, 970 54, 180	107, 060	107, 190 54, 370	107, 260 54, 420	107, 330 54, 460	107, 407 54, 506	107, 504 54, 561	107, 590 54, 612	107, 6
total thous Female do Male do	52,650	52, 700	52, 730	52, 790	52, 790	54, 230 52, 830	52, 820	52, 840	52, 870	52, 901	52, 943	52, 978	54, 6 53, 0
Civilian labor force total do do	2, 220 59, 120	, 2, 170 58, 990	2,010 58,970	1,890 58,430	1,720 57,790	1,620 58,010	1, 570 58, 390	1,530 59,120	1,470 60,290	1, 398 62, 609	1, 371 62, 664	1, 352 r 61, 665	1.3 60,7
Female do do	17, 270 41, 850	17, 170 41, 820	17, 020 41, 950	16, 440 41, 990	15, 930 41, 860	15, 910 42, 100	15, 950 42, 440	16, 320 42, 800	17, 120 43, 170	18, 149 44, 460	17, 803 44, 861	7 17, 125 7 44, 540	17, 2 43, 5
Employed	57, 050 16, 780	57, 030 16, 760	57,040	56, 310	55, 390	55, 520	56,060	56, 700	58, 330	60,055	60, 079	r 59, 569	58,8
Formula		40, 270	16, 610 40, 430	16, 010 40, 300	15, 480 39, 910	15, 430 40, 090	15, 470 40, 590	15, 800 40, 900	16, 580 41, 750	17, 302 42, 753	17, 008 43, 071	r 16, 547 r 43, 022	16, 7 42, 1
Employed do. Female do. Male do	40, 270		7, 900	7, 210	6, 500 48, 890	6, 920 48, 600	7, 240 48, 820	7, 860 48, 840	8, 960 49, 370	10, 377 49, 678	10, 066 50, 013	* 8,975 * 50,594	8, 7 50, 1
Maledo Agricultural employmentdo	8,750	8,620 48,410	49, 140	[49, 100]		0 400	2, 330	2,420	1, 960	2, 555 43, 399	2, 584 43, 469	2, 121 44, 203	1, 9 45, 5
Male do Agricultural employment do Nonagricultural employment do Unemployed do	8, 750 48, 300 2, 070	48, 410 1, 960	49, 140 1, 930	49, 100 2, 120 46, 620	2,400	2, 490 47, 430	47 230	46 610					10, 0
Male	8,750 48,300	48, 410	49, 140		2, 406 47, 460	47, 430	47, 230	46, 610	45, 570	10,000	10, 100		
Male do Agricultural employment do Nonagricultural employment do Unemployed do Not in labor force do nployees in nonagricultural establishments:† Unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor): Total thous	8, 750 48, 300 2, 070 45, 290 41, 848	48, 410 1, 960 45, 600 42, 065	49, 140 1, 930 45, 860 42, 439	2, 120 46, 620 42, 928	2, 400 47, 460 41, 803	47, 430 41, 849	47, 230 42, 043	41, 823	41, 919	42, 361	r 42, 175	r 42, 547	
Male do Agricultural employment do Nonagricultural employment do Unemployed do Not in labor force do ployces in nonagricultural establishments:† Inadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor): Total thous do Manufacturing do Mining do	8, 750 48, 300 2, 070 45, 290 41, 848 15, 035 884	48, 410 1, 960 45, 600 42, 065 15, 064 883	49, 140 1, 930 45, 860 42, 439 15, 271 883	2, 120 46, 620	2, 400 47, 460	47, 430 41, 849 15, 475 880	47, 230 42, 043 15, 510 879	41, 823 15, 429 856	41, 919 15, 237 884	42, 361 15, 327 893	r 42, 175 r 15, 209 864	r 42, 547 r 15, 537 r 895	15, 6
Male do Agricultural employment do Nonagricultural employment do Unemployed do Not in labor force do aployees in nonagricultural establishments:† Inadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor): Total thous do Manufacturing do Mining do	8, 750 48, 300 2, 070 45, 290 41, 848 15, 035 884 1, 747	48, 410 1, 960 45, 600 42, 065 15, 064 883 1, 753	49, 140 1, 930 45, 860 42, 439 15, 271 883 1, 713	42, 928 15, 348 874 1, 644	2, 400 47, 460 41, 803 15, 372 883 1, 527	47, 430 41, 849 15, 475 880 1, 502	47, 230 42, 043 15, 510 879 1, 534	41, 823 15, 429 856 1, 619	41, 919 15, 237 884 1, 685	42, 361 15, 327 893 1, 768	7 42, 175 7 15, 209 864 7 1, 847	* 42, 547 * 15, 537 * 895 * 1,890	15, 6 8 1, 9
Male. do. Agricultural employment. do. Nonagricultural employment. do. Unemployed. do. Not in labor force. do. aployees in nonagricultural establishments: 1 Inadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor): thous. Manufacturing. do. Mining. do. Construction. do. Transportation and public utilities. do. Trade. do.	8, 750 48, 300 2, 070 45, 290 41, 848 15, 035 884 1, 747 4, 064 8, 523	48, 410 1, 960 45, 600 42, 065 15, 064 883 1, 753 4, 093 8, 667	49, 140 1, 930 45, 860 42, 439 15, 271 883 1, 713 4, 101 8, 898	42, 928 15, 348 874 1, 644 4, 071 9, 234	2, 400 47, 460 41, 803 15, 372 883 1, 527 4, 014 8, 552	47, 430 41, 849 15, 475 880 1, 502 4, 011 8, 507	47, 230 42, 043 15, 510 879 1, 534 4, 020 8, 563	41, 823 15, 429 856 1, 619 3, 836 8, 551	41, 919 15, 237 884 1, 685 3, 970 8, 545	42, 361 15, 327 893 1, 768 4, 115 8, 581	7 42, 175 7 15, 209 864 7 1, 847 7 4, 140 7 8, 558	r 42, 547 r 15, 537 r 895 r 1, 890 r 4, 145 r 8, 571	15, 6 8 1, 9 4, 1 8, 7
Male do Agricultural employment do Nonagricultural employment do Unemployed do Not in labor force do Inadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor): Total thous do Transportation and public utilities do Transportation and public utilities do Finance do Service do Service do Service do Service do Service do Sonagricultural employment do Construction do Transportation and public utilities do Finance do Service do do do Service do	8, 750 48, 300 2, 070 45, 290 41, 848 15, 035 884 1, 747 4, 064 8, 523 1, 534 4, 456	48, 410 1, 960 45, 600 42, 065 15, 064 883 1, 753 4, 093 8, 667 1, 540 4, 514	49, 140 1, 930 45, 860 42, 439 15, 271 883 1, 713 4, 101 8, 898 1, 543 4, 555	42, 928 15, 348 16, 671 1, 644 4, 071 9, 234 1, 546 4, 573	2, 400 47, 460 41, 803 15, 372 883 1, 527 4, 014 8, 552 1, 544 4, 527	47, 430 41, 849 15, 475 880 1, 502 4, 011 8, 507 1, 546 4, 561	47, 230 42, 043 15, 510 879 1, 534 4, 020 8, 563 1, 555 4, 565	41, 823 15, 429 856 1, 619 3, 836 8, 551 1, 554 4, 552	41, 919 15, 237 884 1, 685 3, 970 8, 545 1, 561 4, 590	42, 361 15, 327 893 1, 768 4, 115 8, 581 1, 567 4, 711	7 42, 175 7 15, 209 864 7 1, 847 7 4, 140 7 8, 558 1, 590 4, 686	r 42, 547 r 15, 537 r 895 r 1, 890 r 4, 145 r 8, 571 r 1, 602 r 4, 619	15, 6 8 1, 9 4, 1 8, 7 1, 5 4, 6
Male do Agricultural employment do Nonagricultural employment do Unemployed do Not in labor force do unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor): Total Manufacturing do Mining do Construction do Trade do Finance do Service do	8, 750 48, 300 2, 070 45, 290 41, 848 15, 035 884 1, 747 4, 064 8, 523 1, 534	48, 410 1, 960 45, 600 42, 065 15, 064 883 1, 753 4, 093 8, 667 1, 540	49, 140 1, 930 45, 860 42, 439 15, 271 883 1, 713 4, 101 8, 898 1, 543	2, 120 46, 620 42, 928 15, 348 874 1, 644 4, 071 9, 234 1, 546	2, 400 47, 460 41, 803 15, 372 883 1, 527 4, 014 8, 552 1, 544	47, 430 41, 849 15, 475 880 1, 502 4, 011 8, 507 1, 546	47, 230 42, 043 15, 510 879 1, 534 4, 020 8, 563 1, 555	41, 823 15, 429 856 1, 619 3, 836 8, 551 1, 554	41, 919 15, 237 884 1, 685 3, 970 8, 545 1, 561	42, 361 15, 327 893 1, 768 4, 115 8, 581 1, 567	7 42, 175 7 15, 209 864 7 1, 847 7 4, 140 7 8, 558 1, 590	r 42, 547 r 15, 537 r 895 r 1, 890 r 4, 145 r 8, 571 r 1, 602	15, 69 89 1, 99 4, 14 8, 70 1, 50 4, 60
Male. do. Agricultural employment. do. Nonagricultural employment. do. Unemployed. do. Not in labor force. do. unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor): thous. Manufacturing. do. Manufacturing. do. Construction. do. Transportation and public utilities. do. Trade. do. Finance. do. Service. do. Government. do. Adjusted (Federal Reserve): do.	8, 750 48, 360 2, 070 45, 290 41, 848 15, 635 884 1, 747 4, 064 8, 523 1, 534 4, 456 5, 605	48, 410 1, 960 45, 600 42, 065 15, 064 883 1, 753 4, 093 8, 667 1, 540 4, 514 5, 551 41, 854	49, 140 1, 930 45, 860 42, 439 15, 271 883 1, 713 4, 101 8, 998 1, 543 4, 555 5, 475	2, 120 46, 620 42, 928 15, 348 15, 348 1, 644 4, 071 9, 234 1, 546 4, 573 5, 638 42, 207	2, 406 47, 460 41, 803 15, 372 1, 527 4, 014 8, 552 1, 544 4, 527 5, 384 42, 243	47, 430 41, 849 15, 475 880 1, 502 4, 011 8, 507 1, 546 4, 561 5, 367 42, 354	47, 230 42, 043 15, 510 879 1, 534 4, 020 8, 563 1, 555 4, 565 5, 415 42, 395	41, 823 15, 429 856 1, 619 3, 836 8, 551 1, 554 4, 552 5, 426 42, 065	41, 919 15, 237 884 1, 685 3, 970 8, 545 1, 561 4, 590 5, 447 42, 079	42, 361 15, 327 893 1, 768 4, 115 8, 581 1, 567 4, 711 5, 399 r 42, 340	r 42, 175 r 15, 209 864 r 1, 847 r 4, 140 r 8, 558 1, 590 4, 686 5, 281	r 42, 547 r 15, 537 r 895 r 1, 890 r 4, 145 r 8, 571 r 1, 602 r 4, 619 5, 288	15, 69 8, 1, 95 4, 14 8, 70 1, 58 4, 65 5, 45
Male do Agricultural employment do Nonagricultural employment do Nonagricultural employment do Unemployed do do Not in labor force do Employees in nonagricultural establishments:† Unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor): Total thous Manufacturing do Mining do Construction do Transportation and public utilities do Trade do Finance do Service do Government do Adjusted (Federal Reserve): Total do Mining do Majusted (Federal Reserve):	8, 750 48, 360 2, 070 45, 290 41, 848 15, 035 884 1, 747 4, 064 8, 523 1, 534 4, 456 5, 605 41, 669 14, 953 884	48, 410 1, 960 45, 600 42, 065 15, 064 883 1, 753 4, 093 8, 667 1, 540 4, 514 5, 551 41, 854 11, 854 12, 019 883	49, 140 1, 930 45, 860 42, 439 15, 271 883 1, 713 4, 101 8, 908 1, 543 4, 555 5, 475 42, 139 15, 233 883	2, 120 46, 620 42, 928 15, 348 874 1, 644 4, 071 9, 234 1, 546 4, 573 5, 638 42, 207 15, 310 874	2, 406 47, 460 41, 803 15, 372 883 1, 527 4, 014 8, 552 1, 544 4, 527 5, 384 42, 243 15, 426 48, 426 4	47, 430 41, 849 15, 475 4, 611 8, 507 1, 546 4, 561 5, 367 42, 354 15, 529 880	47, 230 42, 043 15, 510 1, 534 4, 020 8, 563 1, 555 4, 565 5, 415 42, 395 15, 565 879	41, 823 15, 429 856 1, 619 3, 836 8, 551 1, 554 4, 552 5, 426 42, 065 15, 513 856	41, 919 15, 237 884 1, 685 3, 970 8, 545 1, 561 4, 590 5, 447 42, 079 15, 359 884	42, 361 15, 327 893 1, 768 4, 115 8, 581 1, 567 4, 711 5, 399 r 42, 340 r 15, 358 893	7 42, 175 7 15, 209 864 7 1, 847 7 4, 140 7 8, 558 1, 590 4, 686 5, 281 7 42, 078 7 15, 157 864	r 42, 547 r 15, 537 r 895 r 1, 890 r 4, 145 r 8, 571 r 1, 602 r 4, 619 5, 288 r 42, 372 r 15, 399 r 895	42, 99 15, 69 1, 92 4, 14 8, 70 1, 58 4, 63 5, 42 p 42, 80 p 15, 61 p 89
Male do A Arricultural employment do Nonagricultural employment do Unemployed do Not in labor force do mployees in nonagricultural establishments; tunadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor); Total thous Manufacturing do Mining do Construction do Transportation and public utilities do Finance do Service do Government do Adjusted (Federal Reserve); Total Manufacturing do	8, 750 48, 360 2, 070 45, 290 41, 848 15, 035 884 1, 747 4, 064 8, 523 1, 534 4, 456 5, 605 41, 669 14, 953	48, 410 1, 960 45, 600 42, 065 15, 064 883 1, 753 4, 093 8, 667 1, 540 4, 514 5, 551 41, 854 15, 019	49, 140 1, 930 45, 860 42, 439 15, 271 883 1, 713 4, 101 8, 998 1, 543 4, 555 5, 475 42, 139 15, 233	2, 120 46, 620 42, 928 15, 348 874 1, 644 4, 071 9, 234 1, 546 4, 573 5, 638 42, 207 15, 310	2, 406 47, 460 41, 803 15, 372 883 1, 527 4, 014 8, 552 1, 544 4, 527 5, 384 42, 243 15, 426	47, 430 41, 849 15, 475 880 1, 502 4, 011 8, 507 1, 546 4, 561 5, 367 42, 354 15, 529	47, 230 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	41, 919 15, 237 884 1, 685 3, 970 8, 545 1, 561 4, 590 5, 447 42, 079 15, 359	42, 361 15, 327 893 1, 768 4, 115 8, 581 1, 567 4, 711 5, 399 r 42, 340 r 15, 358	7 42, 175 7 15, 209 864 7 1, 847 7 4, 140 7 8, 558 1, 590 4, 686 5, 281 7 42, 078 7 15, 157	r 42, 547 r 15, 537 r 1895 r 1, 890 r 4, 145 r 8, 571 r 1, 602 r 4, 619 5, 288 r 42, 372 r 15, 399	15, 6 8 1, 9 4, 1- 8, 7 1, 5 4, 6 5, 4 242, 8 215, 6

^{*}Revised. *Preliminary.

*New series. See note marked "†" on p. S-9 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to data beginning 1939 or 1938 for the series on wholesalers' sales and inventories and recent minor revisions in the sales figures. Estimates of the labor force for July 1945 to date have been published on a revised basis beginning in the September 1946 Survey; earlier revisions for these series 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		19	46						1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES—Continued

EM	CONDITIONS AND WAGES—Continued												
EMPLOYMENT—Continued			•										
Estimated production workers in manufacturing industries, total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)*													
thousands Durable goods industriesdo Iron and steel and their productsdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	12, 244 6, 249 1, 514 480	12, 253 6, 281 1, 500	12, 449 6, 379 1, 535 482	12, 514 6, 393 1, 521	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	12, 404 6, 488 1, 562	12, 276 6, 309 1, 547	7 12, 596 7 6, 394 7 1, 572	12,743 6,449 1,580
thousands Electrical machinery do Machinery, except electrical do Machinery and machine-shop products do Machine toolst do Automobiles do. Transportation equipment, except automobiles	563 1, 112 363 62 788	474 579 1, 131 370 62 774	590 1, 150 378 60 778	597 1, 161 380 61 774	598 1, 173 381 60 755	403 601 1, 181 385 59 791	599 1, 189 386 58 798	487 567 1, 197 386 57 807	491 554 1, 194 384 55 751	497 574 1, 185 382 53 789	7 498 557 1, 152 373 50 785	7 559 7 1, 174 376 52 7 770	561 1, 188 797
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) † do Aircraft engines †do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding †do Nonferrous metals and productsdo Lumber and timber basic productsdo	455 140 28 139 411 583 469	457 143 29 134 417 590 474	464 146 29 134 422 599 480	473 145 29 143 426 592 473	474 144 30 142 428 592 471	472 142 29 141 432 598 477	471 141 28 140 430 611 489	477 142 28 144 424 627 503	466 138 27 140 412 651 524	463 134 27 • 140 401 665 535	395 129 27 * 87 385 658 531	7 392 131 27 84 7 392 7 679 552	399
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 manufactions.	405 217 418 5, 995	411 220 422 5, 972 1, 215	419 224 422 6, 070 1, 230	425 227 424 6, 121	432 230 425 6, 082 1, 242	441 235 424 6, 091 1, 247	440 234 427 6, 082	433 229 429 5, 996	425 226 418 5, 915	426 227 423 5, 916	419 224 411 5, 967	7 433 230 7 423 7 6, 202 7 1, 172	437 419 6, 294 1, 190
turesthousands_ Cotton manufacturing, except small wares thousands_	456	460	465	469	470	472	470	468	460	453	445	446	
Silk and rayon goods do Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dveing and finishing) thousands	93 160	94 161	95 162	96 164	96 163	95 162	95 158	94 153	92 148	91 147	89 142	90	
dyeing and finishing) thousands. Apparel and other finished textile products thousands. Men's clothing do. Women's clothing do. Leather and leather products. Boots and shoes do.	1, 049 267 415 358 219	1, 065 270 418 355 216	1, 063 280 407 357 219	1, 079 283 414 362 222	1,090 285 422 362 223	1, 119 288 439 364 224	1, 120 288 442 363 224	1, 066 284 408 358 221	1, 037 281 389 345 213	1, 040 285 389 346 214	1, 040 278 402 349 217	1, 125 295 441 7 360 223	1, 157
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. Paper and allied products do. Paper and pulp \$ do. Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1, 175 241 245 95 87 372 187	1, 091 241 173 84 89 376 188	1, 141 249 132 139 91 383 190	1, 139 253 116 151 92 387 192	1, 098 249 95 154 90 386 192	1, 059 244 82 149 89 387 193	1, 055 245 77 144 86 387 194	1, 068 247 80 139 82 385 192	1, 077 246 80 143 83 381 193	1, 114 247 91 146 84 381 195	1, 203 251 146 150 84 373 194	7 1, 299 252 207 151 7 85 7 380 197	1,305
Newspapers and periodicals thousands. 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. Production workers, unadjusted index, all manufacturing (U. S. Dept. of Labor)† 1939=100.	401 132 170 530 117 157 100 229 123	410 134 174 539 118 155 99 236 127	415 135 177 550 121 155 99 240 129	420 137 178 555 123 155 99 242 129	417 135 178 564 124 154 98 240 128	420 137 178 568 124 155 99 240 127	421 139 177 569 125 155 99 238 126	421 140 176 565 125 154 98 234 123	422 141 175 561 125 158 100 223 119	423 142 176 543 127 160 101 219 118	422 142 176 547 126 163 103 212	426 143 176 7 551 125 163 103 7 216 118	560 163 218
Production workers, unadjusted index, all manufacturing (U. S. Dept. of Labor)†1939=100. Durable goods industries	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	150. 6 178. 0 156. 8	151. 4 179. 7 157. 5	149. 9 174. 7 156. 1	7 153. 8 7 177. 1 7 158. 5	155. 6 178. 6 159. 4
Electrical machinery 1939=100 do Machinery, except electrical	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	7 128. 2 215. 0 217. 9 184. 5 136. 8 195. 0	129. 5 * 215. 6 * 222. 2 185. 9 141. 6 * 191. 3	216. 6 224. 8
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) ‡ do. Aircraft engines†	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. 8 167. 0 129. 5 127. 0 142. 6 129. 1	291. 8 337. 4 302. 5 202. 7 175. 1 158. 2 170. 5 129. 8 127. 6 144. 0 129. 1	248. 9 326. 0 301. 1 126. 1 168. 2 156. 5 169. 4 127. 8 125. 9 140. 2 130. 3	7 247. 2 329. 3 299. 9 121. 3 7 170. 9 161. 5 175. 8 7 131. 9 129. 4 7 144. 0 7 135. 4	251. 2 172. 6 159. 9 133. 2 142. 8 137. 4
factures 1939=100 Cotton manufactures, except small wares	105. 2	106. 2	107.6	108.6	108.6	109. 1	108.6	106. 9	104. 6	103. 1	101. 2	r 102. 5	104.0
Silk and rayon goods 1939=100. Woolen and worsted manufactures (occupated)	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. 6	112.3 • 74.2	112. 6 75. 3	
dyeing and finishing)1939=100 Apparel and other finished textile products	107. 0	107. 5	108.7	110. 2	109. 2	108.6	105. 9	102.7	99. 2	98.3	95.4	98.2	
1939=100	132. 9 116. 1 145. 0 103. 1 95. 0 137. 5 104. 6 182. 2 78. 6	134. 9 117. 7 146. 0 102. 2 93. 7 127. 7 104. 6 128. 9 70. 0	134. 6 121. 8 142. 1 102. 9 94. 7 133. 5 107. 9 98. 1 115. 3	136. 6 123. 1 144. 8 104. 4 96. 0 133. 3 109. 6 86. 2 125. 0	138. 0 123. 9 147. 4 104. 4 96. 4 128. 4 107. 9 70. 3 128. 1	141. 7 125. 3 153. 5 104. 9 97. 1 123. 9 105. 7 60. 8 123. 5	141. 9 125. 2 154. 5 104. 7 97. 2 123. 5 106. 2 56. 9 119. 1	135. 0 123. 5 142. 4 103. 0 95. 6 125. 0 107. 2 59. 4 115. 7	131. 4 122. 2 136. 0 99. 4 92. 1 126. 0 106. 5 59. 4 118. 9	131. 7 123. 9 135. 9 99. 8 92. 9 130. 3 107. 2 67. 9 121. 1	131. 7 121. 1 140. 4 100. 6 93. 9 140. 8 108. 7 108. 2 7 124. 9	153.7	

^{*}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 furniture and the clothing industries; and p. 24 of that issue for revised data for 1939-46 for the boots and shoes industry; revised figures for 1939-46 for sawmills and logging camps and the printing book and job industry are on p. 23 of the October 1947 Survey; revisions beginning 1939 for other industries will be shown later.

*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 "\$" 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 ";" above) and for 1939-February 1946 for all manufacturing, total durable goods and nondurable goods industries and the industry groups.

		10	946						1045				
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	1947 May	June	July	August	Sep- tembe
EM	PLOY	MENT	CONI	OITION	IS ANI) WAC	SES—C	ontinu	ıed		<u>.</u> '		
EMPLOYMENT—Continued		-											
Production workers, index, unadjusted†—Con. Nondurable goods industries—Continued Tobacco manufactures	93. 5 140. 0	95. 8 141. 7	97. 6 144. 3	98. 3 145. 7	96. 1 145. 6	95. 4 145. 9	92. 2 145. 9	87. 5 145. 0	88. 4 143. 7	90. 2 143. 4	89. 8 140. 7	r 91. 6 r 143. 0	92 143
Paper and pulp\$ do Printing, publishing and allied industries. do Printing, poblashing and allied industries. do Newspapers and periodicals. do Printing, book and job\$ do Chemicals and allied products do Chemicals do Printing to retroloum and coal	135. 6 122. 3 111. 0 133. 2	136. 2 125. 0 112. 8 136. 6	137. 9 126. 6 113. 7 138. 3	139. 2 127. 9 115. 2 139. 5	139. 6 127. 2 114. 0 139. 5	140. 4 128. 1 115. 7 139. 4	140. 4 128. 2 116. 9 138. 4	139, 6 128, 5 117, 9 138, 1	140. 3 128. 6 119. 0 137. 2	141. 3 129. 1 119. 7 137. 8	140. 9 128. 8 119. 8	142. 6 129. 8 120. 8 137. 7	131
1 Todacis of perforedm and coal	184. 0 167. 6 147. 8 137. 0	187. 2 169. 8 146. 8 136. 2	190. 9 173. 3 146. 6 136. 0	192. 5 176. 7 146. 1 136. 4	195. 6 178. 6 145. 4 135. 0	197. 1 178. 6 146. 0 135. 2	197. 5 179. 1 145. 9 135. 4	196. 2 180. 1 145. 4 134. 0	194. 8 180. 3 149. 3 137. 9	188. 5 182. 1 150. 8 139. 2	189. 8 180. 8 153. 7	7 191. 1 179. 2 7 154. 1	194 153
Petroleum refining do Rubber products do Rubber tires and inner tubes do roduction workers, adjusted index, all manu-	189. 1 226. 0	194. 8 234. 4	198. 8 238. 3	200. 1 237. 9	198. 8 235. 5	198. 2 233. 3	196. 5 231. 4	193. 5 227. 0	184. 5 220. 0	180. 7 217. 0	141. 4 175. 2 212. 3	141, 5 7 178, 2 216, 6	180
facturing (Federal Reserve)† 1939=100 Durable goods industries† do Nondurable goods industries† do onmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Mining:†	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	151, 7 179, 5 129, 8	149. 2 174. 1 129. 6	7 152, 2 7 176, 0 7 133, 4	p 154 p 178 p 130
Anthracite	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 81. 8 89. 1 106. 0 97. 2	81. 4 88. 1 89. 5 106. 3 97. 3	89
Public utilities: † do Electric light and power do Street railways and busses do Telegraph do Telephone do	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	7 110. 2 7 130. 7 100. 5 7 193. 8	110 130 194
Services:† Dveing and cleaning do Power laundries do Year-round hotels do Trade:	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	7 117. 4 110. 2 117. 6	11 10 11
Retail, total† do Food* do General merchandising† do Wholesale† do fiscellaneous employment data:	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 7 116. 7 111. 1	109. 3 111. 5 115. 7 + 112. 2	11 11
Federal and State highways, total : number Construction (Federal and State) do Maintenance (State) do Federal civilian employees:	236, 644 88, 473 110, 940	235, 045 87, 889 110, 363	220, 879 75, 850 108, 328	198, 097 56, 289 104, 901	186, 449 45, 094 104, 914	188, 212 46, 048 105, 699	199, 338 52, 330 107, 855	213, 871 69, 239 105, 407	240, 838 90, 595 109, 641	266, 966 107, 192 116, 465	285, 865 116, 116 123, 877	295, 234 125, 999 123, 976	
United States thousands District of Columbia do Railway employees (class I steam railways):	2, 154 226 1, 392	2, 119 225 1, 405	2, 018 224 1, 412	1, 981 221	1, 973 220	1, 966 219	1, 944 218	1, 926 215	1, 907 212	1, 850 205	1, 817 198	1,784 196	» 1,
	133. 6 130. 4	134. 9 130. 5	135. 4 134. 3	1, 383 132. 5 134. 6	1, 361 130. 5 135. 7	1, 353 129. 7 133. 0	1, 354 129, 9 133, 2	1, 375 131. 9 134. 0	1, 395 133. 8 134. 3	1, 405 134. 8 132. 9	7 1, 413 135. 5 132. 7	p 1, 412 p 135. 5 p 132. 7	
PAY ROLLS roduction-workers pay rolls, unadjusted index,													
all manufacturing (U. S. Dept. of Labor) † 1939=100 Durable goods industries Iron and steel and their products do do	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 31 6. 1	313. 9 • 350. 4 304. 4	322. 4 357. 2 314. 4	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills 1939=100. Electrical machinery do Machinery, except electrical do Machinery and machine-shop products do Machine tools do Machin	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	219, 8 396, 6 423, 0 357, 6 269, 7	236. 2 407. 1 429. 5 362. 6 263. 6	247. 0 432. 6 434. 6 367. 9 262. 6	* 235. 3 422. 3 420. 7 356. 1 239. 9	426, 7 360, 2 250, 8	
Automobiles§. do Transportation equipment, except automobiles. 1939=100 Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) § do	524. 1 663. 9 507. 8	542.3 681.3	531. 1 680. 4	571. 2 683. 3	562. 6 668. 7	558. 2 667. 8	347. 7 556. 9 662. 2	343. 4 565. 3 657. 2	329. 0 561. 3 639. 2	357. 0 560. 3 621. 5	r 348. 8 r 483. 0 r 622. 4	482, 1	
Aircraft engines do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding do Nonferrous metals and products. do Lumber and timber basic products do Sawmills and logging camps do	346. 6 331. 8 285. 2 309. 8	530. 2 353. 7 338. 8 292. 0 315. 0	484. 3 336. 8 345. 3 284. 7 305. 7	533. 7 399. 1 356. 3 290. 6 306. 9	535. 0 395. 8 354. 8 292. 4 309. 2	506. 8 377. 9 360. 0 310. 7 333. 4	479. 9 386. 0 359. 0 310. 1 334. 5	487. 6 399. 1 354. 0 323. 4 350. 5	477. 0 395. 6 349. 0 351. 4 384. 7	481. 5 r 394. 3 346. 2 374. 9 r 412. 2	485. 1 • 243. 8 326. 6 • 359. 8 • 397. 4	237. 5 332. 9 387. 3	
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-	254. 4 249. 9 267. 0 258. 1	264. 2 260. 1 271. 3 258. 3	268. 5 263. 7 274. 8 266. 0	279. 1 273. 4 281. 6 275. 8	283. 1 278. 8 280. 0 275. 3	292. 0 289. 1 278. 4 277. 4	292. 0 288. 8 285. 7 279. 2	286. 8 282. 2 288. 8 272. 3	285. 1 278. 9 286. 9 271. 5	290. 4 284. 7 298. 2 274. 2	281. 4 274. 4 7 285. 9 7 278. 1	293. 3	
factures. 1939=100 Cotton manufactures, exc. small wares. do. Silk and rayon goods Woolen and worsted manufactures (except	235. 5 281. 7 180. 9	241. 1 285. 4 189. 3	246. 0 293. 5 191. 4	253. 7 301. 2 197. 9	254. 3 304. 4 201. 3	262, 0 309, 1 206, 9	265. 0 322. 0 208. 8	255. 4 314. 8 200. 9	248. 3 303. 2 200. 4	242.5 293.5 193.8	237. 5 288. 7 r 190. 8	239, 8 291, 4 195, 8	
dyeing and finishing) 1939=100 Apparel and other finished textile products	242.7	243. 7	242.7	253. 0	251.8	275. 0	262. 0	248. 3	240. 5	240. 2	231, 1	221. 9	
Men's clothing	283. 0 242. 7 320. 1 204. 7 195. 2 246. 5 187. 5 466. 8	283. 6 246. 2 311. 8 199. 5 188. 2 232. 2 190. 8 324. 7	283. 2 271. 9 284. 9 201. 6 190. 8 252. 0 199. 0 212. 9	292. 7 278. 4 296. 3 218. 3 209. 3 263. 3 209. 0 201. 1	300. 6 277. 2 340. 0 220. 8 197. 7 256. 4 201. 1 158. 2	314. 1 280. 8 344. 8 223. 0 198. 9 242. 5 194. 5 137. 2	317. 5 281. 3 340. 0 222. 2 213. 7 239. 3 193. 2 130. 4	279. 8 267. 1 277. 7 214. 6 205. 3 243. 1 195. 4 139. 6	272. 1 270. 5 260. 3 207. 0 197. 0 252. 8 199. 7 143. 4	274. 9 • 248. 3 264. 1 211. 5 201. 7 267. 8 203. 9 163. 8	278. 9 260. 0 284. 6 7 214. 2 7 204. 8 290. 8 208. 2	303. 2 264. 8 324. 4 220. 4 209. 9 313. 9 208. 2	

^{*}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		19	46						1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- temb er
EM	PLOY	MENT	COND	ITION	S ANI) WAG	SES-C	Continu	ıeď				
PAY ROLLS—Continued													
Production-workers pay rolls, mfg., unadj.†—Con. Nondurable goods industries—Continued Tobacco manufactures	196. 0	207. 4	212. 7	222. 0	209. 4	201.0	193. 1	181.6	182. 8	194, 8	200.0	203.0	
Paper and allied products do Paper and pulp do Printing, publishing, and allied industries	259. 8 253. 3	268. 5 260. 4	276. 6 267. 0	284. 5 272. 7	285. 1 274. 3	288. 1 279. 8	290. 9 281. 4	290. 9 284. 4	291. 1 289. 4	298. 0 302. 1	298. 7 309. 6	300. 6 311. 0	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries 1939=100. Newspapers and periodicalsdo	203. 1 175. 6	208. 4 178. 9	214. 0 182. 0	$223.9 \\ 189.7$	219. 6 185. 2	221. 8 191. 2	227. 7 197. 2	230. 7 202. 1	234. 2 209. 3	235. 9 210. 0	233. 6 208. 9	235. 5 214. 3	
Printing, book and jobsdo Chemicals and allied productsdo	227. 9 329. 1	233. 4 335. 3	241. 4 345. 0	253. 7 357. 0	249. 4 362. 9	248. 4 372. 6	253. 5 377. 5	255. 2 378. 3	$255.4 \\ 381.5$	258, 1 373, 3	r 258. 9 378. 7	254. 8 383. 6	
Chemicalsdo Products of petroleum and coaldo Petroleum refiningdo	289. 6 r 257. 3 232. 7	294. 0 252. 7 228. 2	301. 3 252. 6 226. 9	313. 4 250. 9 230. 2	321. 0 253. 9 227. 5	323, 5 256, 8 228, 8	326, 8 262, 1 234, 9	329. 5 265. 2 236. 8	334. 9 275. 7 243. 8	338, 9 286, 2 253, 8	341. 8 295. 6 265. 4	336. 8 297. 2 262. 2	
Rubber products do Rubber tires and inner tubes do Nonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of	363. 9 400. 2	361. 3 397. 6	377. 4 414. 7	392. 2 425. 3	386. 3 416. 3	385. 0 413. 3	374.3 397.3	383. 9 414. 2	367. 2 399. 3	361. 9 396. 1	352. 7 393. 8		
Nonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Mining:†					:								
Anthracite 1939 = 100 Bituminous coal do	194. 0 234. 9	199. 9 237. 1	182. 3 233. 1	212. 3 258. 3	202. 0 265. 4	184. 7 248. 7	206. 2 245. 6	155. 5 189. 8	186. 3 244. 6	194. 6 252. 3	171.8 194.9	209. 3 267. 0	
Metalliferous doQuarrying and nonmetallic doCrude petroleum and natural gas†do	147. 0 227. 9 149. 5	$148.0 \\ 227.6 \\ 150.1$	146. 9 222. 4 151. 0	159. 3 221. 9 147. 1	156. 8 204. 8 153. 8	162. 0 205. 6 152. 9	162. 6 213. 7 154. 5	164. 7 233. 2 162. 3	172, 1 241, 7 163, 4	181.8 251.3 175.3	171. 9 251. 2 173. 9	179. 4 259. 6 173. 3	
Public utilities:t	153. 3	155. 3	157, 6	161. 6	159. 5	163.7	160.8	166. 5	168. 2	177. 5	178.4	182.9	
Electric light and power do Street railways and busses do Telegraph do Telephone do	207. 9 177. 3 265. 0	212. 6 201. 7 269. 2	210. 9 194. 2 273. 0	213. 6 190. 5 264. 5	216. 1 189. 1 267. 5	219. 5 185. 4 269. 4	218. 6 198. 0 267. 2	218. 8 239. 3 136. 1	220, 0 226, 9 202, 9	222, 1 218, 8 292, 5	222. 1 215. 2 302. 2	225. 2 213. 5 306. 2	
Services:t	225. 6	225. 7 189. 8	217. 0	219. 5 201. 0	213. 8 201. 8	204. 7 196. 1	214. 7	221. 7 200. 5	231. 5 203. 8	241.9	r 228. 2	208.9	
Dyeing and cleaning do Power laundries do Year-round hotels do Trade:	188.7 209.5	214. 5	191. 5 218. 5	218.8	215. 1	216.6	196. 9 216. 8	219.4	221. 1	211, 1 226, 4	210. 3 222. 0	203. 9 220. 9	
Retail, total†do Food*do General merchandising†do	180. 8 173. 6 199. 0	182. 5 174. 6 204. 8	191. 7 185. 7 225. 0	212. 2 194. 6 277. 2	187. 2 189. 4 208. 4	187. 5 197. 1 201. 4	190. 1 199. 9 205. 6	192. 9 202. 8 210. 4	195, 3 206, 0 212, 3	7 201. 6 212. 1 218. 9	198. 6 213. 8	197. 7 212. 2	
Wholesalet	182.8	184. 5	189. 7	197. 2	189. 7	190. 4	191.6	190. 8	191. 4	198.0	7 214. 1 196. 5	212. 0 198. 2	
Average weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor):													
All manufacturing† hours Durable goods industries* do Iron and steel and their products* do	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. 7	39. 8 40. 0	39. 8 740. 0	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	39. 7 38. 0	40. 3 38. 7	40. 0 38. 8	39. 8 37. 0	40. 2 38. 2	40. 0 38. 5	40. 4 38. 9	40. 4 39. 2	40. 3 38. 9	7 40, 5 39, 5	, 39. 3 , 37. 4	39. 6 39. 2	
mills*hoursdo Electrical machinery*do Machinery, except electrical*do	40. 8 41. 1	40. 7 41. 5	40. 6 40. 9	41. 1 41. 4	40. 5 41. 4	40. 0 41. 3	40. 5 41. 5	40. 0 41. 5	39. 8 41. 4	39. 8 41. 3	39.8 40.9	39. 2 40. 5	
Machinery and machine-shop products* hours Machine tools*	41. 2 41. 9	41. 6 42. 6	41. 1 42. 3	41. 8 42. 8	41. 7 42. 2	41. 5 42. 3	41. 6 42. 3	41. 6 42. 0	41. 6 42. 1	41, 5 42, 2	40. 8 41. 6	40. 9 41. 0	
Automobiles*do Transportation equipment, except auto-	38. 5	38. 8	38. 6	39. 4	38. 9	38.8	39. 7	38.5	38.3	38.7	37.7	37. 3 39. 7	
mobiles* hours Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)* hours	38. 8 40. 6	40. 0	38. 4 39. 6	40. 6	40. 2 39. 8	39. 7 40. 1	39. 8 39. 8	39. 8 39. 6	40. 2 39. 5	40. 1 39. 2	40.1	40.1	
Aircraft engines*do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding*do	41. 9 35. 7	42. 1 37. 7	37. 2 35. 7 40. 9	41. 9 40. 0	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 7 40.7 40.5	39, 2 7 39, 6	39. 2 39. 3 39. 7	
Nonferrous metals and products*do Lumber and timber basic products*do Sawmills and logging camps*do	40. 7 41. 4 41. 2	40. 9 41. 9 41. 5	40. 9 40. 6 40. 2	41. 7 41. 7 41. 1	40. 6 40. 0	42. 1 41. 8	41. 0 40. 6	41.4	42. 0 41. 7	7 42. 8 7 42. 5	39.6 742.2 742.1	43. 2	
Sawmills and logging camps*do	41. 8 41. 6	42. 2 41. 8	41. 7 41. 4	42. 2 41. 6	41.8 41.5	41. 9 42. 0	41.7 41.9	41.5 41.4	41, 5 41, 2	41.7 + 41.6	41. 2 40. 9	41.2	
Stone, clay, and glass products*do Nondurable goods industries*do	40. 5 40. 3	40. 6 40. 2	40. 3 40. 3	41. 0 41. 1	40. 5 40. 7	40. 1 40. 4	40. 5 40. 1	40. 5 39. 6	40. 3 39. 7	40. 8 39. 8	40.1 r 39.7	40. 5 * 39. 5	
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures*hours_ Cotton manufactures, except small wares*	40.0	40. 2	40. 2	40.9	40.5	40.4	40.0	39. 1	38. 9	38.6	38. 4	38. 2	
Silk and rayon goods*do	39. 8 40. 4	39. 9 41. 6	40.3 41.1	40. 9 41. 8	40. 6 41. 1	40. 5 41. 6	40. 1 41. 5	39. 3 40. 2	38. 8 41. 0	38. 3 40. 3	38. 3 40. 3	38. 4 40. 0	
Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing)*hours_Apparel and other finished textile products*	41. 1	40. 9	40. 1	41.3	41.3	41.0	40. 1	39. 1	39. 2	39. 4	39. 1		
Men's clothing*do	36. 9 37. 7	36. 8 37. 7	36. 6 37. 8 34. 9	37. 0 38. 1 35. 3	36. 9 37. 8 35. 7	36.7 37.8 36.2	36. 7 37. 6 36. 1	35. 5 36. 6 34. 4	35. 8 37. 2 34. 6	36, 0 37, 2 35, 0	35. 7 36. 5 34. 7	35. 2 35. 1	
Women's clothing*do Leather and leather products*do Boots and shoes*do	35. 8 38. 2 37. 9	35, 5 37, 5 36, 9	37. 1 36. 3	39. 1 38. 8	39. 3 39. 1	39. 5 39. 2	39. 0 38. 1	38.3 38.0	38.1 37.8	38. 1 37. 7	7 38. 2 7 37. 8	38.1	
Boots and shoes* do Food and kindred products* do Baking* do Canning and preserving* do	43. 0 44. 5 43. 5	42. 4 43. 6 41. 7	42. 9 44. 0 37. 3	44. 4 45. 3 38. 8	43. 6 43. 9 37. 6	42. 7 43. 2 37. 0	42. 3 43. 0 37. 7	42, 1 42, 5 38, 0	43. 0 1 42. 5 38. 3	43. 2 1 42. 6 37. 8	43.3 142.7 40.1	43. 3 1 41. 9 42 9	
Slaughtering and meat packing*do Tobacco manufactures*do	35. 9 39. 5	37. 5 40. 3	44. 9 39. 7	46. 4 40. 2	47. 5 39. 2 43. 2	42. 7 37. 8	41. 9 37. 5	41. 8 36. 7	44. 0 36. 3	44. 5 38. 2	7 44. 5 39. 6	43.0 39.2	
Paper and allied products*do Paper and pulp*do Printing, publishing, and allied industries*	43. 0 43. 8	43. 4 44. 5	43. 3 44. 4	43. 7 44. 6	43. 2 44. 2	43. 2 44. 3	43. 2 44. 3	43. 0 44. 4	43. 1 44. 7	42. 9 44. 5	42.9 44.5	42. 4 44. 0	
Newspapers and periodicals*do	41. 0 39. 4	41. 0 39. 3	41. 0 39. 3	41. 5 39. 3	41. 0 38. 9	40. 1 38. 6	40. 3 38. 8	40. 1 38. 9	40. 1 38. 9	39. 9 38. 4	7 39. 6 38. 3	39. 4 38. 4	
Printing, book and job*do Chemicals and allied products*do		41.7 41.3 41.4	41.9 41.3 41.1	42. 7 41. 6 41. 2	42. 0 41. 5 41. 3	40.8 41.4 41.0	41. 1 41. 3 40. 9	40.7 41.0 40.8	40. 6 41. 1 41. 0	7 40. 6 41. 1 40. 9	40. 5 40. 9 41. 1	40.0	
Chemicals*do Products of petroleum and coal*do Petroleum refining*do	40. 4 40. 2	40. 4 40. 2	40. 3 40. 0	40. 0 40. 4	40. 2 39. 9	40. 1 39. 8	40. 2 39. 8	40. 5 40. 1	40. 0 39. 5	40. 7 40. 6	40. 5 40. 7	40.6	
Rubber products*do Rubber tires and inner tubes*do	40.6	39. 4 38. 2	40. 0 39. 0	41. 1 39. 8	40. 6 39. 5	40. 6 39. 3		39, 5 38, 2	39. 0 37. 6	39. 1 37. 7	38. 6 37. 9		

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

*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.

†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.

Yel all all and a said a shown		194	6						1947		·	· 	
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember
EM	PLOY.	MENT	CONI	OITION	S ANI) WAC	SES-C	Continu	ıed				
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued													
Average weekly hours per worker—Continued Nonmanufacturing industries:		i			1								
Building construction hours. Mining:	38. 7	38.8	37. 2	38.4	37. 6	36.9	38.0	37. 1	37. 7	37. 7	r 37 . 9	» 39. 7	
Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo	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	38. 4 40. 1	
Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do	40, 6 46, 1 39, 9	41. 0 46. 1 41. 2	39. 9 45. 4 40. 4	42. 2 45. 8 39. 5	41. 2 43. 1 41. 3	42. 0 42. 8 40. 3	41.6 43.5 39.6	41.8 44.5	42. 2 45. 6	42.6 45.6	41. 2 45. 2	41. 6 46. 1	
Crude petroleum and natural gasdo Public utilities: Electric light and powerdo	41.0	41.9	41.6	41, 4	41.9	41.6	41.0	40. 8 42. 2	40. 5 41. 6	41. 9 42. 2	40. 6 42. 1	40. 1 42. 4	
Street railways and bussesdo Telegraphdo	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	46. 6 44. 8	
Telephone do Services: Dyeing and cleaning do	38. 5 42. 9	39. 1 42. 2	39. 3 41. 9	38. 0 42. 8	38. 4 42. 3	38. 0 41. 1	37. 9 42. 0	26. 9 41. 9	31. 5 42. 6	37. 5 42. 9	38.4	38. 7 40. 8	
Power laundries do Year-round hotels do	42. 9 43. 5	43. 0 43. 8	42.6 43.8	43. 5 43. 7	43. 3 43. 8	42. 5 44. 3	42. 4 42. 4 44. 7	42. 8 44. 9	42. 7 45. 0	42. 8 42. 8 45. 2	42. 1 42. 6 44. 9	42. 2 44. 9	
Trade:	40.8	40. 1	39. 7	40.3	39. 9	40. 1	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.8	41. 1	41. 1	
Retail do do Noiseale do Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): Beginning in month:	41.8	41.9	41.6	42.3	41.5	40.8	40.8	41.2	41. 2	41.6	41.1	41.1	
Work stoppagesnumber_ Workers involvedthousands_ In effect during month: •	499 356	516 307	344 435	168 76	⊅ 290 ⊅ 100	₽ 290 ₽ 90	₽ 325 ₽ 100	⊅ 460 ⊅ 600	₽ 425 ₽ 200	₽ 350 ₽ 475	р 300 р 500	» 325 » 120	
Work stoppagesnumber_	853	848	677	402	₽ 460	₽ 4 60	₽ 500	₽ 625	₽ 650	p 600	₽ 500	₽ 500	
Workers involved thousands Man-days idle during month do Percent of available working time*	499 4, 880 . 8	6, 220 . 9	707 4, 980 . 8	3, 130 . 5	⊅ 150 ⊅ 1, 250 . 2	№ 145 № 1, 225 . 2	№ 160 № 850 . 1	⊅ 650 ⊅ 7, 750 1, 1	№ 625 № 5, 700 . 8	p 625 p 3, 750 . 5	^p 650 p 4, 200 . 6	* 250 * 2,500 . 5	
Percent of available working time*. U. S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placements †thousands. Unemployment compensation (Soc. Sec. Admin.):	532	547	440	358	366	348	391	419	442	453	454	484	546
Unemployment compensation (Soc. Sec. Admir.): Initial claims* thousands Continued claims do	580	681	620	909	1, 011	731	r 739	1,020	1, 166	878	942	r 623	1 566
Benefit payments:	3, 895	4, 141	3, 492	4, 119 748	4, 982 893	4, 488 911	4, 684 r 975	4, 833 r 930	4, 802 940	4, 905 1, 006	5, 219 958	r 4, 296	1 3, 742
Amount of payments thous, of dol. Veterans' unemployment allowances: *	63, 216	64, 433	54, 098	59, 370	74, 756	65, 910	71,545	71, 569	72, 295	73, 559	76, 682	r 66, 456	1 59, 641
Initial claims thousands Continued claims do	6, 128 1, 304	413 4, 900 1, 019	3, 743 877	583 4, 345 935	638 5, 246	444 4, 504 1, 149	397 4, 423	373 3, 913	354 3, 173	493 3, 021	476 3, 446	386 3,023	283 2,448
Claims filed during last week of monthdo Amount of paymentsthous, of dol Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments:?	124, 082	100, 380	74, 421	81, 964	1, 168 106, 586	88, 364	1, 002 89, 052	78, 806	677 63, 722	722 58, 509	759 66, 213	715 59, 521	50, 171
Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments: of Accession ratemonthly rate per 100 employees. Separation rate, total	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	5. 5 4. 7	7 4. 9 7 4. 6	p 5. 2 p 5. 4	
Discharges. do Layoffs do Quits do Military and miscellaneous do	1.0 5.3	1. 0 4. 7	.4 .7 3.7	1.0 3.0	.4 .9 3.5	. 4 . 8 3. 2	.9	$\begin{array}{c} .4 \\ 1.0 \\ 2.7 \end{array}$	1.4	.4 1.1	1.0	p.4	
Military and miscellaneous do	3.3	.2	.1	3.0	3. 5	.1	3.5	3.7	3, 5	3.1	7 3. 1	p 4.0	
WAGES										1			
Average weekly earnings (U. S. Dept. of Labor): All manufacturing †	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 7 50. 34	48. 44 51, 72	49. 33 + 52, 99	- 49. 04 - 52. 22	r 49. 21 r 52. 56	p 50.42
Iron and steel and their products†do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	49. 29	49.86	49. 91	49.67	50. 64	50.33	51.31	51.78	53, 71	7 55. 18	7 53. 69	54. 51	
mills†dollars_	50. 28 48. 31	50. 39 48. 28 52. 57	50. 82 48. 33 52. 06	48. 59 49. 13 52. 87	50. 89 48. 63 53. 12	50. 67 48. 13 53. 22	51.77 49.07	52. 83 48. 36	56. 26 50. 24	58. 12 51. 57	7 55. 23 7 52. 00	57. 69 51. 61	
Machinery, except electrical do Machinery and machine-shop prod- uctst dollars	51. 74	51.91	51.38	ì	52. 78	52.61	53. 82 53. 10	54, 25 53, 31	55. 20 54. 44	56. 30 55. 53	56. 14 55. 00	55. 83 55. 07	1
ucts† dollars Machine tools do Automobiles† do	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 57, 48	56. 78 r 56. 44	57. 35 56. 07	
Transportation equipment, except auto- mobiles	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	55. 31 52. 42	55. 59 52. 58	7 56. 10 7 54. 48	56.36 55.18	
Aircraft engines*do Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo	56. 93 50. 91	57. 31 53. 96	51. 06 51. 47	56. 89 57. 21	56. 15 7 57. 05	54. 77 55. 37	53. 02 56. 59	53. 69 56. 97	54. 76 57. 91	7 55. 44 7 57. 79	7 56. 19 57. 03	56. 58 58. 09	
Nonferrous metals and products †do Lumber and timber basic products †do	48, 55 38, 73	48. 92 39. 21	49. 24 37. 74	50. 40 38. 79	49. 91 39. 11	50. 12 41. 18	50. 26 40. 31	7 50, 30 41, 01	51. 15 43. 06	52.06 r 45.04	51. 16 7 43. 57	51. 35 45. 26	
Sawmills and logging campsdo Furniture and finished lumber products † do	40.86	37. 84 41. 73 42. 42	36. 37 41. 62 42. 41	37. 05 42. 49 43. 04	37, 41 42, 41 43, 35	7 39. 89 42. 80 44. 20	39. 12 43. 00 44. 33	39. 81 42. 87 43. 99	41, 95 43, 45 44, 21	7 44. 14 7 44. 24 7 45. 04	7 42. 86 7 43. 54 7 44. 12	44. 50 44. 06 44. 53	
Furniture † do Stone, clay, and glass products † do Nondurable goods industries † do	. 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	47. 24 44. 88	r 48, 54 r 45, 31	r 48. 01 r 45. 68	48. 96 * 45. 75	
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures† dollars. Cotton manufactures, except small wares†	37, 54	38. 09	38. 38	39. 26	39, 29	40. 32	41.01	40. 12	39. 89	39. 54	r 39. 48	39. 40	
Cotton manufactures, except smarr wares; dollars Silk and rayon goods†do Woolen and worsted manufactures	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 r 40. 97	37. 21 41. 17	37. 50 41. 65	
Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing) † dollars Apparel and other finished textile products†	42.44	42. 40	41.67	42.96	43. 10	47. 44	46. 28	45, 26	45. 28	45. 75	45. 33	42. 28	1
Men's clothing	37. 25 39. 14	36. 68 38. 89	36. 54 41. 39	37. 23 41. 78	38. 22 41. 70	38.74 41.86	38. 41 41. 99	35. 44 40. 45	35. 36 41. 49	35. 77 41. 35	36.50 r 40.17	36. 59 38. 66	
Women's clothingdodododo	47. 82 37. 49	46. 25 37. 07	43. 28 37. 24	44. 14 39. 83	47.30 40.18	48, 77 40, 29	47. 75 40. 11	42. 32 39. 44	41. 58 39. 45	41. 87 40. 12	43. 57 7 40. 30	45. 07 40. 26	
Boots and shoes do Preliminary. Partly	36.18 restimated	35.65	35. 76	38.65	39.05	38. 96	38. 91	37.96	37.78	38.30	r 38. 49	38.32	

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

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

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

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

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

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

New series. See note marked "*" on p. S-12 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to available data for the series on average weekly hours in nonmanufacturing industries with the exception of year-round hotels which has not been included previously. Data are available beginning 1939 for average hours in year-round hotels, average weekly earnings in the aircraft 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 that issue for an explanation of the revison.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	46						1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Ser tem
EM	PLOY.	MENT	CONI	OITION	IS ANI	O WAO	GES(Contin	ued			·	
WAGES—Continued		_											
verage weekly earnings—Continued All manufacturing—Continued													
Nondurable good industries—Continued Food and kindred products†dollars	43, 59	43.85	44.84	46. 93	47.31	46. 40	46.05	46. 20	47.71	48. 27	48. 79	49, 58	
Baking § do	44. 60 41. 50	45. 45 40. 82	46. 01 35. 28	47. 55 37. 93	46.32 36.55	45, 80	45.17	45. 26	1 44. 84	1 45, 50	1 45. 81	1 45, 52	
Canning and preserving dodododododo	41.11	43.06	51.15	51.73	57. 20	36. 82 52. 82	37.40 49.87	38. 50 50. 22	39. 39 53. 37	39. 37 54. 40	39. 98 r 56. 82	45, 94 54, 43	
Tobacco manufactures†do Paper and allied products†do	35. 25 44. 57	36.47 45.61	36.66 46.08	38.12 46.87	36. 74 47. 05	35. 44 47. 42	35. 21 47. 92	34.84 48.20	34. 46 48. 79	36.30 r 49.95	37. 74 r 51. 05	37, 26 50, 46	
Paper and pulpdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries†	47. 55	49.05	49.37	49.92	50.18	50.98	51. 27	52.07	52.84	r 54.83	56. 36	56.16	
Newspapers and periodicals*do	53.96 60.04	54. 28 60. 28	55. 11 61. 11	57.03 62.95	56.60 62.08	56. 74 63. 00	58. 19 64. 25	58. 69 65. 29	59, 55 67, 10	7 59. 76 67. 16	7 59.39 7 66.60	59.48 67.86	
Printing, book and job*do Chemicals and allied products†do	51.50 45.41	51.50 45.50	52. 60 45. 88	54.98 47.14	54. 19 47. 39	54. 07 48. 17	55. 67 48. 60	56. 13 48. 93	56. 41 49. 80	7 56, 81 50, 59	r 56. 77 r 50. 97	55, 96 51, 31	1
Chemicalsdo	52, 61	52.87	52. 96	54.15	54.77	55. 10	55.33	55.45	56.35	56. 80	57. 73	57, 44	
Products of petroleum and coal† do	55. 25 58. 35	54.38 57.32	54. 50 57. 11	54. 55 57. 80	55. 24 57. 74	55. 39 57. 75	56. 53 59. 15	57. 41 60. 24	57. 92 60. 01	59, 64 62, 17	60. 57 64. 12	60, 62 63, 12	
Rubber products†dodododo	53, 69 59, 89	51.74 57.38	52.93 58.87	54.63 60.46	54.03 59.78	54. 06 59. 90	52.97 58.05	55. 23 61. 64	55.30 61.12	55. 49 61. 35	55. 77 62. 06	55, 60 61, 29	
verage hourly earnings (U. S. Dept. of Labor): All manufacturing t dollars	1.126	1.130	1.139	1.148	1.161	1.170	1.180	1.186	1.207	1. 226	r 1. 231	r 1, 238	1
Durable goods industries†do	1. 201 1. 241	1. 202 1. 239	1.210 1.247	1. 216 1. 248	1. 224 1. 261	1. 229 1. 258	1. 236 1. 269	1.243 1.280	1. 278 1. 333	r 1. 303	1. 306 1. 365	7 1. 313 1. 375	P
Iron and steel and their products†do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling			1)		ì		l	7 1. 363			
mills†dollars_ Electrical machinery†do	1.325 1.185	1.303 1.186	1.310 1.191	1.314 1.195	1.332 1.199	1.317 1.203	1.333 1.212	1.347 1.210	1.445 1.264	1. 472 1. 295	r 1.478 r 1.308	1,488 1,316	
Machinery, except electrical†do Machinery and machine-shop products†	1.260	1.266	1. 273	1. 277	1. 283	1. 290	1. 298	1.308	1.334	1. 363	1. 372	1.379	1
dollars	1.238 1.300	1. 245 1. 306	1. 249 1. 322	1. 257 1. 322	1.264 1.326	1. 267 1. 325	1. 275 1. 334	1. 279 1. 334	1.307 1.357	1. 336 1. 381	1. 349 1. 366	1, 353 1, 397	
Machine tools	1.385	1.376	1.394	1.395	1.390	1.399	1.396	1.406	1.463	1. 485	1. 495	1, 501	
hilest dollars Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)	1.356	1.359	1.364	1.362	1.356	1.367	1.362	1.363	1.376	r 1, 387	r 1. 400	1.420	
dollars	1.323	1.326	1.326	1.325	1.321	1.332	1.338	1.326	1.328	1.341	r 1.372	1.384	
Aircraft engines*§do Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo	1.357 1.426	1.363 1.432	1.373 1.441	1.357 1.430	1.357 1.420	1.344 1.442	1.344 1.418	1.353 1.426	1.383 1.433	1.428 1.421	1.435 + 1.441	1, 443 1, 472	
Nonferrous metals and products† do Lumber and timber basic products† do	1.192 .935	1.195 .936	1. 204 . 931	1. 210 . 931	1.217	1.222 .979	1.226	1.234 .990	1.260 1.025	1. 286 r 1. 053	1. 290 1. 033	1, 294 1, 048	1
Sawmills and logging camps do Furniture and finished lumber products†	. 915	. 913	. 906	. 901	. 935	. 954	. 965	. 972	1.006	r 1. 040	r 1.018	1.034	
dollars	. 977 1. 002	. 990 1. 014	. 999 1. 024	1.007 1.034	1.015 1.046	1.022 1.049	1.031 1.059	1.032 r 1.064	1.046 1.074	1.061	7 1.058	1,069	
Stone, clay, and glass productstdo	1.087	1.096	1.114	1.119	1.125	1.133	1.144	1.149	1.173	7 1, 085 7 1, 190	r 1. 079 r 1. 198	1. 086 1. 209	
Nondurable goods industriest do————————————————————————————————————	1.050	1.056	1.065	1.077	1.094	1.107	1.119	1.122	1.139	7 1.140	1. 152	r 1, 159	
factures†dollars	. 940	.948	. 955	. 959	.970	. 997	1.024	1.027	1.025	1.024	7 1.028	1.031	İ
dollars Silk and rayon goods†do	. 888	.892 .931	.898	.900	.914	. 927	. 979 1. 012	. 981 1.016	. 970 1. 019	. 970 r 1, 017	. 973 r 1, 023	. 977 1. 043	
Woolen and worsted manufactures (except	1.034	1.037	1.038	1.039	1.045	1.156	1.155	1.159	1.158	1. 160	1. 160	1. 156	
dyeing and finishing)†dollars_ Apparel and other finished textile products†			. 998	ļ			i		l	f	1		1
Men's clothing tdo	1.010 1.027	. 997 1. 024	1.086	1.006 1.089	1.037 1.095	1.049 1.097	1.045 1.106	. 999 1. 094	. 988 1. 105	. 994 1. 104	1.021 1.098	1. 040 1. 090	
Women's clothing dododododo	1.300 .982	1.266 .987	1. 211 1. 004	1. 223 1. 018	1. 297 1. 023	1.314 1.021	1. 293 1. 028	1. 200 1. 029	1.168 1.035	1. 182 1. 053	1. 252 7 1. 055	1, 299 1, 057	
Boots and shoes do Food and kindred products do do Go	. 955 1. 013	. 960 1. 035	. 978 1.046	. 995 1. 058	. 995 1. 084	. 989 1. 088	1.088	. 998 1. 097	1.000 1.110	1. 020 1. 119	7 1, 018 1, 127	1. 018 1. 144	1
Baking \$ do Canning and preserving tdo	1.003	1.042	1.045	1.051 .982	1.056	1.060 .997	1.057	1.065 1.018	1 1. 056 1. 034	1 1.067	1 1. 074	1 1, 091	
Slaughtering and meat packing do	1.144	1.147 .905	1. 137 . 924	1.119 .947	1. 206 . 938	1. 193 . 937	1.191	1. 204 . 949	1. 214	1. 122	1. 282	1, 267	
Tobacco manufactures† do Paper and allied products† do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1.037	1.050	1.064	1.071	1.088	1.098	1.109	1.121	1.133	. 950 1. 165	. 953 1. 190	. 951 1, 192	1 .
Paper and pulpdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries†	1.085	1.102	1.111	1.119	1.134	1.149	1.157	1.173	1.182	1. 231	1.266	1, 268	- i
Newspapers and periodicals*do	1.315 1.495	1.325 1.511	1.343 1.528	1.374 1.569	1.381 1.575	1.415 1.607	1. 443 1. 626	1. 462 1. 651	1.486 1.699	7 1. 499 7 1. 719	r 1.499 r 1.715	1. 510 1. 741	1
Printing, book and job*do Chemicals and allied products†do	1. 232 1. 110	1. 238 1. 102	1. 259 1. 112	1. 295 1. 133	1. 297 1. 143	1.336 1.165	1.364 1.177	1.386 1.192	1.397 1.210	7 1. 406 1. 232	7 1, 408 3, 247	1.406 1.253	
Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1. 281 1. 368	1. 278 1. 347	1. 288 1. 351	1.316 1.362	1.327 1.372	1.342 1.382	1.351 1.408	1.359 1.418	1.375 1.448	1. 390 1. 464	1. 404 1. 495	1. 410 1. 494	1
Petroleum refining	1. 453 1. 323	1. 428 1. 313	1. 429 1. 322	1. 434 1. 331	1.447 1.330	1. 451 1. 331	1.488 1.330	1. 501 1. 397	1. 520 1. 416	1. 532 1. 419	1, 570	1. 567 1. 446	
Rubber productst do Rubber tires and inner tubes do	1. 507	1.492	1. 503	1. 513	1.511	1. 517	1. 512	1.608	1.622	1. 419	1. 446 1. 640	1. 446	
Nonmanufacturing industries:* Building constructiondodo	1.510	1.526	1. 549	1.569	1.594	1.598	1.610	1.634	1.656	1.661	1. 669	p 1. 689	
Mining: Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo	1.611	1. 593	1.582	1.615	1.594	1.637	1.632	1. 545	1. 593	1. 596	1. 564	1.724	
Bituminous coal do do Metalliferous do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1.480 1.221	1.460 1.210	1. 477 1. 219	1. 491 1. 232	1.490 1.229	1.491 1.238	1. 484 1. 241	1. 483 1. 237	1.470 1.278	1. 489 1. 323	1. 732 1. 311	1. 778 1. 353	
Metalliferous do. Quarrying and nonmetallic do. Crude petroleum and natural gas§ do	1.042 1.334	1.047 1.308	1.045 1.334	1.052 1.346	1.058 1.355	1.062 1.390	1.069 1.421	1.080 1.444	1.082 1.448	1. 110 1. 475	1. 117 1. 481	1, 131 1, 486	
Public utilities:	1. 291	1. 284	1.302	1.337		1.350			1, 358	1	1	ł	i
Electric light and power do Street railways and busses do	1.110	1.130	1.125	1.142	1.313 1.165	1.174	1.341 1.184	1.343 1.190	1.195	1. 388 1. 212	1. 374 1. 237	1.378 1.249	
Telegrapho do do Telephone do do do do do do do do do do do do do	. 914 1. 148	1.067 1.137	1.063 1.131	1.062 1.132	1.069 1.132	1.164 1.141	1.164 1.124	1. 252 1. 174	1. 242 1. 189	1. 236 1. 218	1. 226 1. 211	1. 228 1. 215	1
Services: Dyeing and cleaning \(\) do \(\)	. 839	, 854	.854	. 867	.874	. 861	. 876	. 888	.894	. 898	r.899	.892	ļ
Power laundries§dodo	. 708	.708	, 729	. 739	.745	. 748	. 759	. 757	. 756	. 767	, 769	. 775	
Year-round hotels do Trade:	. 620	. 626	. 642	. 651	. 648	. 654	. 642	. 642	. 643	. 650	. 652	. 654	
Retaildo	. 908 1. 179	. 907 1. 172	. 917 r 1. 186	. 919 1. 202	. 953 1. 197	. 957 1, 230	. 960 1, 231	. 974 1. 229	. 985 1. 241	. 996 1. 262	1.002 1.257	1. 002 1. 258	

^{*}Revised. * Preliminary.

1 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.

3 See note in August 1947 Survey for explanation of increase in February 1947.

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

§Revised series. See note marked "†" on p. S-13.

November 1947	1	SURV.	ri Oi	CUR	WENT	DUSI	.NESS						S-15
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	<u> </u>	19	46						1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember
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	1. 071 1. 85	1. 073 1. 85	1. 078 1. 86	1.085 * 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. 221 2. 08	1. 221 2. 10
Railway wages (average, class I) dol. per month Road-building wages, common labor: United States averagedo	1.155	104.00 1.132	1.146	1.150	106.00 1.146 .84	1. 173 .81	1.146	107.00 1.136	1.136	1.140	114.00 1.133	1. 137 (2)	¹ 112. 00
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	89 69 10	96 74 11	99 76 11	114 102 77 12	116 103 78 13	118 104 79 14	121 107 81 14	122 108 81 14	108 81 14	122 109 82 13	123 110 82 13	125 112 * 83 13	P 120
				FINA	NCE	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
BANKING	<u> </u>		1	I .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1		1	1		1	<u> </u>
Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies super-													
vised by the Farm Credit Administration: Total mil. of dol. Farm mor tage loans, total do Federal land banks do Land Bank Commissioner do Loans to cooperatives, total do Short-term credit, total do Sank debits, total (141 centers)† do New York City do	1, 741 1, 136 979 157 151 454 74, 552 31, 397	1,717 1,117 966 151 180 421 81,583 33,913	1, 690 1, 099 954 145 189 401 77, 193 31, 088	1, 661 1, 085 944 140 188 389 93, 547 41, 252	1, 662 1, 068 932 135 195 399 83, 445 34, 305	1. 670 1, 060 928 133 194 416 72, 944 29, 745	1,654 1,048 919 129 182 444 83,502 33,547	1, 671 1, 040 913 126 158 473 78, 295 31, 391	1, 683 1, 034 910 124 152 497 78, 359 30, 895	1,706 1,033 910 123 159 514 84,897 35,632	1, 731 1, 028 907 121 180 523 83, 957 34, 779	7 1,746 1,018 900 118 205 522 75,048	1, 740 1, 000 89: 11: 24: 50: 81, 79:
Outside New York Citydo	43, 155 44, 813	47, 671 44, 889	46, 105 45, 647	52, 295 45, 006	49, 140 45, 957	43, 199 46, 547	49, 955	46, 904 44, 236	47, 464 44, 882	49, 265	49, 178 44, 626	28, 331 46, 717 45, 615	31, 83 49, 96 46, 15
Reserve bank credit outstanding, totaldo	24, 594 213 24, 049 18, 095 44, 813 18, 060	24, 109 253 23, 518 18, 229 44, 889 17, 579	24, 791 316 23, 944 18, 310 45, 647 18, 083	24, 093 163 23, 350 18, 381 45, 006 17, 353	24, 754 308 23, 941 18, 627 45, 957 18, 928	24, 846 356 24, 117 19, 113 46, 547 19, 489	23, 431 538 22, 593 19, 222 44, 931 18, 249	22, 205 125 21, 857 19, 537 44, 236 17, 470	22, 738 179 22, 088 19, 689 44, 882 18, 009	22, 170 70 21, 872 20, 039 44, 425 17, 748	21, 875 137 21, 549 20, 296 44, 626 17, 869	22,759 185 22,192 20,534 45,615 18,695	22, 73 9 22, 32 20, 72 46, 15 18, 71
Member-bank reserve balancesdo. Excess reserves (estimated)do. Federal Reserve notes in circulationdo. Reserve ratiopercent. Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month.† Deposits:	15, 910 725 24, 448 42, 6	15, 931 567 24, 583 43. 2	16, 513 1, 063 24, 799 42. 7	16, 139 562 24, 945 43. 5	16, 063 663 24, 387 43. 0	15, 895 847 24, 320 43. 6	15, 264 344 24, 162 45, 3	15, 826 654 24, 022 47. 1	16, 238 991 24, 120 46. 7	16, 112 738 24, 154 47. 8	16, 007 399 24, 090 48. 4	16, 601 7 823 24, 345 47. 7	16, 78 *** 88 24, 48 48.
Demand, adjusted mil. of dol- Demand, except interbank: Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	45, 621	46, 187	46, 751	46, 582	46, 552	45, 124	44, 482	46, 150	46, 314	46, 626	47, 145	46, 954	47, 05
States and political subdivisions	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, 675 1, 817 14, 303	45, 798 3, 350 1, 476 14, 349	45, 867 3, 268 1, 119 14, 411	46, 443 3, 191 596 14, 460	46, 816 3, 109 648 14, 470	46, 884 3, 124 940 r 14, 520	47, 33 3, 07 1, 56 14, 56
mil. of dol_ States and political subdivisions	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, 104 334 10, 833 42, 586	14, 15 32 11, 17 42, 74
guaranteed, total mil. of dol. Bills do. Certificates do. Bonds (incl. guaranteed obligations) do. Notes do	44, 281 746 7, 792 30, 566 5, 177	44, 375 741 7, 994 30, 636 5, 004	43, 069 795 6, 742 30, 574 4, 958	41, 053 962 6, 299 30, 374 3, 418	40, 642 438 6, 345 30, 398 3, 461	39, 619 424 5, 382 30, 354 3, 459	38, 850 692 5, 036 30, 307 2, 815	39, 465 753 5, 402 30, 472 2, 838	39, 220 827 5, 135 30, 556 2, 702	38, 990 989 4, 648 30, 701 2, 652	38, 739 638 4, 535 30, 935 2, 631	38, 354 582 7 4, 138 31, 015 2, 619	38, 40 51 4, 02 31, 22 2, 63
Other securities	4, 168 18, 001 10, 180 1, 367 1, 616	3, 961 18, 704 10, 825 1, 299	3, 927 19, 246 11, 234 1, 442	3, 984 19, 417 11, 346 1, 471	3, 959 19, 566 11, 599 1, 235	3, 931 19, 759 11, 820 1, 191 1, 112	4, 109 20, 020 12, 271 874	4, 109 19, 864 12, 043 833	4,004 20,015 11,792 1,169	4, 104 20, 277 11, 809 1, 266	4, 232 20, 508 11, 967 1, 095	4, 233 21, 212 12, 518 1, 166	4, 346 22, 056 13, 116 1, 23
Real estate loans	2, 241 134 2, 463	2, 324 199 2, 551	1, 389 2, 400 152 2, 629	1, 256 2, 490 72 2, 782	1, 139 2, 563 215 2, 815	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	975 3, 171 215 3, 167	3, 24- 24- 3, 24-
Bank rates to customers: New York City percent. 7 other northern and eastern cities do. 11 southern and western cities do. Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank). Gederal land bank loans d. Federal intermediate credit bank loans. John Bank John	2.75	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1.00	1.85 2.43 2.76 1.00 4.00 1.50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1. 82 2. 37 2. 80 1. 00 4. 00 r 1. 52	1. 00 4. 00 7 1. 52	1, 00 4, 00	1.83 2.44 2.95 1.00 4.00 1.52	1.00 4.00 71.52	1.00 4.00 71.52	1.7 2.2 2.6 1.0 4.0 1.5
Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 days percent		.81	. 81	. 81	.81	. 81	. 81	.81	.81	. 81	.81	. 88	. 94

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 . 81 1. 50 1. 38

. 81 . 88 1. 50 1. 38

. 81 . 94 1. 50 1. 38

rRevised. r Preliminary. ¶ For bond yields see p. S-19. ¹ Rate as of October 1. ² To be reported quarterly. § Rate as of November 1, 1947: Construction—Common labor, \$1.24; skilled labor, \$2.12. †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. c³ 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

. 81 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38

. 81 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38

. 81 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38

. 81 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38

. 81 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38

. 81 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38

. 94 1. 06 1. 50 1. 38

1.00 1.50 1.38

. 81 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	46						1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember
			FINA	NCE-	Contir	nued							
BANKING—Continued													
Money and interest rates—Continued. Open market rates, New York City—Continued, A verage yield on U. S. Govt. securities: 3-month bills	. 375 1. 27 8, 919 3, 207	. 375 1. 29 8, 958 3, 235	.376 1.28 9,013 3,260	. 375 1. 30 9, 170 3, 284	. 376 1. 26 9, 232 3, 331	. 376 1. 26 9, 278 3, 355	. 376 1. 24 9, 340 3, 379	. 376 1. 24 9, 377 3, 382	. 376 1. 27 9, 427 3, 387	. 376 1. 29 9, 535 3, 393	.703 1.33 9,556	.748 1.31 9,580 p 3,403	.804 1.28 9,630 p 3,406
CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT*								.					
Total consumer short-term debt, end of month mil. of dol Instalment debt, total do Sale debt, total*	8, 6 43 3, 288 1, 177 425	9, 021 3, 458 1, 261 466	9, 5 40 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	10, 992 r 4, 919 r 2, 036 880	r 11,055 r 5,045 r 2,092 922	7 11, 191 7 5, 185 7 2, 168 965	p 11, 434 p 5, 298 p 2, 254 p 1, 000
Furniture stores* do. Household appliance stores* do. Jewelry stores* do. All other* do. Cash loan debt, total* do. Credit unions do. Industrial banks* do. Industrial loan companies* do. Small loan companies do. Insured repair and modernization loans*	235 311 23 65 118 2,111 824 164 103 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	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 32 114 175 2,811 1,167 213 138 116 633	423 395 737 119 182 2,883 1,196 224 143 119 638	429 398 739 120 184 72,953 1,221 233 148 121 649	440 408 7 42 7 124 189 7 3,017 7 1,248 240 152 7 124 652	p 460 p 423 p 44 p 129 p 198 p 3, 044 p 1, 257 p 245 p 155 p 155 p 124 p 643
Miscellaneous lenders*. do. Charge account sale debt*. do. Single payment loans*. do. Service credit*. do. Consumer installment loans made by principal	295 103 2, 495 2, 000 8 6 0	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	450 113 2, 887 2, 271 916	7 467 114 2,786 2,301 7 923	7 487 114 2,761 2,327 7 925	^p 506 ^p 114 ^p 2,859 ^p 2,350 ^p 927
lending institutions: Commercial banks*	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 29 23 123	7 204 42 25 22 113	p 211 p 41 p 27 p 23 p 106
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE						•							
Budget receipts and expenditures:† Expenditures, total	2, 755 648 516 1, 100 587 4, 481 4, 478 42 3, 550 85 656 147 265, 369 264, 217 240, 364 23, 854	2, 965 160 521 1, 481 861 2, 617 2, 544 45 1, 404 74 752 341 263, 532 262, 415 238, 400 24, 015	2, 529 105 515 1, 436 501 2, 639 2, 364 45 1, 444 290 669 192 262, 277 260, 925 236, 671 24, 254	3, 662 952 580 1, 580 4, 113 4, 107 43 2, 886 86 722 377 259, 148 257, 649 233, 064 24, 585	3, 113 343 576 1, 412 674 3, 860 3, 820 2, 664 58 693 398 259, 776 258, 378 233, 601 24, 777	3, 914 124 561 1, 457 1, 804 4, 643 4, 378 36 3, 222 387 666 333 261, 418 258, 113 233, 176 24, 938	3, 598 626 566 1, 428 872 5, 724 5, 701 39 4, 650 114 682 239 259, 124 255, 800 230, 618 25, 183	4,000 141 595 1,728 1,427 2,624 2,556 41 1,597 75 638 274 257,701 254,427 229,147 25,280	3, 851 92 1, 012 1, 327 2, 035 3, 204 2, 865 1, 619 364 595 589 258, 343 254, 975 228, 789 26, 186		3, 669 245 564 979 1, 881 2, 469 2, 397 1, 382 80 663 306 259, 448 256, 321 227, 805 28, 516	3, 060 103 511 908 1, 538 2, 865 2, 536 31 1, 668 352 643 171 260, 097 257, 110 227, 890 29, 220	2, 932 668 494 1, 002 768 4, 884 4, 887 34 3, 435 133 699 584 259, 145 256, 107 226, 587 20, 520
Noninterest bearingdo Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government†	1, 151	1, 116	1,351	1, 500	1,399	3, 305	3, 324	3, 274	3, 368	3, 173	3, 327	2,987	2, 926
U. S. savings bonds:* mil. of dol Amount outstanding do Sales, series E, F, and G do Redemptions do	391 49, 560 494 482	378 49, 638 519 489	362 49, 723 453 418	331 49, 864 576 504	262 50, 407 952 483	181 50, 772 712 398	50, 995 617 449	51, 163 572 455	171 51, 282 488 421	51, 407 482 433	74 51, 589 559 457	51.699 460 404	70 51, 759 466 432
Government corporations and credit agencies:† Assets, except interagency, totalmil. of dol_ Loans receivable, total (less reserves)do To aid agriculture	29, 569 5, 949 2, 860 7 730 171 182 20 237 1, 632 1, 632 1, 429 1, 836 390 16, 973 2, 992 2, 904			30, 409 6, 649 2, 884 7, 686 171 192 19 295 2, 284 7, 596 1, 205 1, 873 547 16, 924 3, 152 5, 101			32, 338 7, 294 7 3, 055 7 665 167 204 17 238 2, 855 590 1, 003 1, 985 3, 426 3, 143 4, 560			29, 666 7, 662 2, 054 660 164 224 6 293 4, 058 597 851 1, 777 3, 565 12, 691 3, 120 2, 634			
Gnaranteed by the United States	377 1, 250 3, 377 496 24, 069			261 1, 252 3, 588 498 24, 810			169 1, 250 3, 142 509 27, 268			83 506 2, 045 269 26, 763			

*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 bonds and reference to the earliest data published.

† Revised series. Total Federal expenditures has been revised to include net expenditures (excluding debt retirement) of wholly-owned Government corporations, shown separately prior to the October 1947 Survey, and several changes have been made in the detail. Data for "national defense and related activities" (formerly designated "war and defense activities") exclude beginning July 1947 certain miscellaneous items included in earlier data (see note 5 on p. S-17 of September 1947 Survey). Data for Veterans' Administration include 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		19-	46			<u>.</u>			1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember
,			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. receiversdo. Other financial institutionsdo. Railroads, including receiversdo. Loans to business enterprises, except to aid in national defensemil. of dol. National defensedo. Other loans and authorizationsdo.	1, 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	1, 150 157 40 144 207 283 318	1, 154 153 40 143 214 282 320	1, 151 152 40 142 218 280 318
LIFE INSURANCE													
Life Insurance Association of America: Assets, admitted, 36 companies, total‡, mil. of dol. Mortgage loans, total	38, 079 5, 289 5, 289 5, 592 4, 697 1, 475 29, 504 19, 754 4, 454 2, 522 2, 774 540 38, 807 723, 085 71, 062 219, 276 1, 711 239 346 1, 126 73 325, 230 113 1129 48 93, 979 48 93, 979 28, 773	38, 281 5, 317 593 4, 754 1, 474 29, 642 19, 673 18, 343 4, 493 2, 527 350, 547 50, 716 64, 910 209, 615 1, 797 1, 251 88 311 273 311 273 311 273 311 273 311 273 311 273 311 273 311 273 311 273 311 325 325 327 327 327 347 347 347 347 347 347 347 34	38, 459 5, 365 5, 592 4, 773 78 19, 558 19, 558 18, 231 4, 502 2, 517 3, 348, 274 39, 224 224, 576 1, 648 162 343 1, 143 76 444 253 1, 143 76 44 89 126 244 213, 743 99, 254	38, 813 5, 437 5, 933 4, 844 4, 874 1, 471 19, 574 18, 225 4, 531 2, 490 3, 448 473 805 491, 797 94, 380 92, 701 272, 396 1, 963 476 290 1, 197 77 77 274 263 123 466 96 444 142 258, 173 108, 249 32, 312	39, 032 5, 480 5, 480 601 1, 470 30, 177 19, 542 18, 192 4, 551 2, 498 3, 586 532 73, 068 37, 833 69, 466 234, 156 1, 742 1, 84 329 1, 229 94 4, 326 278 117 121 42 88 83 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61	39, 206 5, 542 595 4, 947 601 1, 469 30, 329 19, 571 18, 198 4, 567 2, 497 3, 674 795 383, 857 47, 977 25, 975 68, 491 241, 414 1, 718 182 350 1, 187 88 301 264 41 1126 44 1126 44 1126 44 117, 88 38 125 238, 744 107, 811 36, 123	39, 450 5, 601 5, 601 5, 93 5, 008 5, 597 1, 471 17, 880 4, 568 2, 496 3, 764 878 801 411, 308 49, 826 24, 554 74, 642 262, 286 1, 846 181 382 1, 283 88 314 280 103 42, 124 137 50 103 42 146 266, 482 120, 772 38, 298	39, 606 5, 661 605 5, 056 605 1, 473 30, 431 19, 296 17, 904 4, 691 2, 489 3, 955 649 787 351, 978 41, 184 30, 216 63, 629 216, 949 1, 796 167 360 1, 269 90 313 275 139 48 100 42 138 250, 576 112, 363 38, 468	39, 776 5, 750 615 5, 135 614 1, 477 30, 579 19, 274 17, 888 4, 751 2, 491 4, 063 568 381, 212 39, 255 265, 497 249, 298 1, 829 227 373 1, 230 84 42 139 245, 999 111, 679 34, 599 111, 679 34, 599	40, 057 5, 837 624 5, 213 622 1, 481 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 1, 189 79 285 269 119 132 47 96 40 132 251, 165 108, 444 34, 270	40, 287 5, 953 632 5, 321 631 1, 485 30, 936 17, 603 5, 111 2, 612 4, 327 525 7, 525 7, 525 7, 525 7, 385, 075 63, 021 32, 100 65, 185 224, 769 1, 857 328 3188 1, 211 78 294 40 132 40 132 247, 203 115, 958 30, 997 30, 997 40 132 247, 203 115, 958 30, 997 30, 997 30, 997 40 132 40 132 40 132 30, 997 40 132 40 132 30, 997 40 132 132 143 145 155 156 157 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158	40, 446 6, 041 639 5, 402 639 1, 490 18, 864 17, 478 5, 169 2, 590 354, 410 41, 310 27, 147 62, 122 223, 831 1, 616 186 326 1, 104 7, 241 1100 1122 45 93 38 125	40, 693 6, 131 5, 490 641 1, 494 30, 893 18, 640 17, 255 5, 303 2, 504 4, 446 4, 446 27, 720 75, 045 240, 008 1, 583 212 324 1, 048 68 231 1107 124 43 93 36 114
Matured endowments do Disability payments do Annuity payments do Dividends do Surrender values, premium notes, etc do	7, 334 16, 964 38, 415 25, 433	7, 996 17, 721 36, 232 26, 172	6, 999 16, 466 35, 226 24, 772	7, 888 15, 550 63, 581 30, 593	8, 747 22, 581 50, 818 28, 201	36, 123 7, 393 17, 911 41, 377 28, 099	7, 907 17, 213 51, 324 30, 968	38, 468 7, 583 18, 482 41, 898 31, 782	7, 693 18, 315 41, 269 32, 448	7, 753 18, 868 49, 237 32, 593	8, 509 19, 098 40, 119 32, 522	6, 358 17, 574 35, 218 29, 457	
MONETARY STATISTICS													
Foreign exchange rates: Argentina dol. per paper peso Belgium dol. per franc. Brazil, free rate§. dol. per cruzeiro Canada, free rate§ dol. per Canadian dol. Colombia dol. per peso. France dol. per franc. India dol. per rupee Mexico dol. per geso. Netherlands dol. per guider Sweden dol. per guider Sweden dol. per krona. United Kingdom, free rate dol. per £ Gold and silver:	. 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 . 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 . 5598 . 3016 . 2058 . 3776 . 2782 4. 0274	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9195 . 5698 . 3016 . 2058 . 3776 . 2782 4. 0274	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9159 . 5698 . 3016 . 2058 . 3775 . 2783 4. 0272	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9165 . 5698 . 3017 . 2058 . 3776 . 2783 4. 0271	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 f . 9200 . 5698 . 3017 . 2058 . 3775 . 2783 4. 0273	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9036 . 5698 . 0084 . 3017 . 2058 . 3775 . 2782 4. 0300
Gold: Monetary stock, U.S	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 58, 127 37, 330 8, 195 7, 612	20, 330 -684, 474 49, 215 69, 577 41, 044 22, 217 7, 806 5, 483	20, 463 203, 540 17, 691 171, 325 51, 824 32, 094 9, 235 5, 500	20, 774 271, 990 17, 458 61, 508 55, 412 35, 251 8, 921 6, 246	20, 933 13, 057 3, 028 132, 762 59, 738 38, 736 9, 412 7, 220	21, 266 118, 958 2, 685 202, 917 57, 215 37, 162 9, 418 6, 117	21, 537 26, 745 3, 639 222, 839 	21, 766 42, 317 5, 118 116, 776	p 21, 955 153, 112 2, 085 111, 685
Silver: Exports	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	374 4, 440 . 706
Canada thous, of fine oz_ United States do	953 2, 993	$\begin{vmatrix} 929 \\ 2,940 \end{vmatrix}$	842 2, 561	1, 013 2, 928	767 2, 464	893 3, 713	$\frac{1,044}{3,250}$	854 2, 730	930 3, 896	1, 085 2, 746	1, 029 1, 924	2, 594	

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found		19		T)asse:	Tomi	Echa-	J		1947	I			er-
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- temb
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
MONETARY STATISTICS—Continued													
Money supply:	28, 507	28, 600	28, 861	28, 952	28, 262	28, 304	28, 230	28, 114	28, 261	28, 297	28, 149	p 28, 434	
Currency in circulation mil. of dol Deposits adjusted, all banks, and currency out	170, 200	170,000	169, 500	167, 107	ν 165, 900	p 165, 400	p 165, 100	p 165, 200	» 164, 900	p 165, 100			
beposits, adjusted, total, including U. S. de-					,	· ·			· '	1	p 165, 900	p 166, 800	
posits*mil. of dol_ Demand deposits, adjusted, excl. U. S.* do	143, 700 81, 400	143, 500 82, 400	142, 800 83, 000	140, 377 83, 314	p 139, 800 p 82, 500	^p 139, 200 ^p 80, 600	p 139, 100 p 80, 400	p 139, 200 p 81, 300	p 138, 900 p 81, 500	p 139, 100 p 82, 500	p 140, 900 p 83, 200	р 140, 700 р 83, 400	
Time deposits, incl. postal savings*do	53, 000	53, 200	53, 400	53, 960	p 54, 200	p 54, 700	p 54, 900	p 55, 100	p 55, 300	p 55, 600	p 55, 600	≥ 55, 800	
urnover of demand deposits, except interbank and U. S. Government, annual rate:*	23.7	21.9	23, 8	28.7	23.8	04.0	24.9	01 "		05.0		00.0	2
New York Cityratio of debits to deposits Other leading citiesdo	16.7	16. 3	17.8	19. 2	17. 4	24. 0 18. 1	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.)♂mil. of dol	698			853			873		-	888			
Iron and steel (47 cos.) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	96 32			97 61			126 69			99 82			
Automobiles (15 cos.) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1 38			102 1 44			99 1 47			110 1 57			
Nonferrous metals and prod. (77 cos.) do Other durable goods (75 cos.) do	41 41			50 57			47 50			46 57	-		
Foods, beverages and tobacco (49 cos.) do	93 77			124 85 77			98 90			69 111			
Industrial chemicals (30 cos.) do Other nondurable goods (80 cos.) do	67 77			77 91			89 96			87 91			
Miscellaneous services (74 cos.)do	93			66			63			79			
Profits and dividends (152 cos.):* Net profitsdodo	310			415		- -	425		-	438			
Dividends: Preferreddodo	20			21			20			22			
Commondododctric utilities, net income (Fed. Res.)*do	149 142			209 156			177 191			194 166			
illways and Telephone cos. (see pp. 8-22 and 3-23). SECURITIES ISSUED		1]	<u> </u>		
ommercial and Financial Chronicle:				1								1	
Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding) ‡mil. of dol	r 432	562	761	1,012	623	438	855	884	700	1,033	2 1, 044	533	{
New capital, total‡ do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7 231 7 231	363 363	659 659	788 788	488 487	259 249	635 614	783 773	349 329	744 744	2 870 619	342 317	
Corporate‡do Federal agenciesdo	170	267 47	590 0	669 0	252 21	118 34	310 12	376	211 15	517 15	483 12	123	
Municipal, State, etcdo Foreigndo	7 61 0	49 0	69	119 0	215	96	293 21	397 10	103 20	212	124	185 25	
Refunding, total t do Domestic, total t do	200 r 199	199 199	102 102	223 190	135 135	179 56	220 191	101	352	290 252	175 170	191 191	
Corporate‡do	145 38	65 133	86 13	105 34	103 22	31 24	140	96 73 20	352 317 33	211 38	118 40	147 40	
Federal agenciesdo Municipal, State, etcdo	r 16	1 0	2 0	50 34	11	1 123	50 2 29	3 5	1 0	38	11	3 0	(
Foreign do- equities and Exchange Commission:	1				ľ			1	1		5	1	
Estimated gross proceeds, totaldodododo	1,088	1, 276	1,320	1,957	1,717	1,406	1,686	1,611	1, 225	2,041	1,777	1,050	
Bonds, notes, and debentures, totaldodododo	1,016 195	1, 208 315	1,148 457	1,799 660	1,645 249	1, 289 149	1,618 7 382	1, 454 292	1,088 309	596	1, 589 412	1, 026 223	
Preferred stock do Common stock do	55 17	24 43	125 47	138 20	15 57	49 67	39 28	75 82	112 26	112	110 79	15 10	
By types of issuers: Corporate, totaldo	267	383	629	818	322	265	450	449	446			248	
Industrial do Dublic utility do do do do do do do do do do do do do	134 113	214 126	540 63	232 487	233 45	122 68 8	94 336	334 94	170 229	145 542	246 311	81 141	
Raildo Other (real estate and financial)do	20	40	19 8	47 52	33 11	66	12 9	17 4	37 10		28 14	23	
Non-corporate, total \otimes do U. S. Governmentdo	821 742	893 703	691 619	1,139 936	1,396 1,170	1, 141 921	1, 236 891	1, 162 746	779 653	1,304 1,051	² 1, 177 790	802 614	1
Federal agency not guaranteeddo State and municipaldo	0 77	140 50	71	170	226	97	0 344	400	106	0	136	188	
Foreign dododo	0	0	0	33	0	122	0	15	20	37	0	0	
Estimated net proceeds, totaldo	261	377	617	807	316	260	442	441	437	727	588	244	
New money, totaldodo	138 101	202 160	511 329	623 557	183 138	205 105	285 153	254 101	180 109	498 426	435 370	118 99	
Working capital do Retirement of debt and stock do do do do do do do do do do do do do	37 117	43 170	183 86	66 173	45 131	101 49	132 152	153 183	71 251	72 222	64 129	19 121	
Funded debt do do Other debt do do do do do do do do do do do do do	38 18	36 122	74	97 59	81	18 15	110	80 98	198 19	164 15	103	102	
Preferred stockdodo	60	12 5	6	17 12	38	16	11 5	5 3	34	43	9	3	
Other purposes do Proposed uses by major groups:	130	210	530	226	229	119	90	328	165	141	24	6 79	}
Industrial, total net proceeds do New money do	108	71	470	145	136	94	52	204	129	141 96	239 175	65	
Retirement of debt and stockdo Public utility, total net proceedsdo	16 111	133 124	53 61	70 483	92 43	94 22 67	34 332	122 93	31 225	41 536	56 307	13 140	
New moneydo Retirement of debt and stockdo	98	108 17	18 33	411 72	14 29	47	223 108	30 61	31 192		234 72	28 107	
Railroad, total net proceeds do New money do do	. 19	40 21	18 18	47 35	29 33 28	20 8 7	12	17 17	37 15	28	28 22	23 23	
Retirement of debt and stockdo	3	19	0	12	5	2	2	0	22	0	20	0	
Real estate and financial, total net proceeds mil. of dol.	1	3 3	8 5	52 32	11	66	9	3 3	10		14	3	
New moneydo Retirement of debt and stockdo	1 0	0	0	20	5 5	7 58 6	8	0	5 5	0	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\1 \end{vmatrix}$	

^{*}Revised. **Preliminary. **Partly estimated. **2 Includes \$250,000,000 bonds of International Bank. (a) Less than \$500,000.

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

**Sinch of the October 1946 Survey for revised 1941-44 data for 629 companies and the industrial groups. **Isee note in the April 1946 Survey for revisions in the data for 1944.

**Sinch of the October 1946 Survey for data for nonprofit agencies not shown separately. The July figure includes also \$250,000,000 bonds of International Bank.

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

Revised series. There have been unpublished revisions in the 1941-44 data for security issues compiled by the Securities and Exchange Commission, as indicated from time to time in Digitized for **Potent** 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		19	46						1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued				. -			
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued								_					
State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): Permanent (long term)thous, of dol Temporary (short term)do	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	214, 749 49, 717	144, 801 136, 364	, 195, 240 , 30, 715	268, 780 66, 763
COMMODITY MARKETS	}												
Volume of trading in grain futures: Wheat mil. of bu Corn do	29 61	58 208	76 183	106 190	139 172	388 194	510 360	314 283	328 369	358 531	601 509	503 482	847 393
SECURITY MARKETS													
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)¶													
Customers' debit balances (net) mil. of dol. Cash on hand and in banks do	631	583	571	537 453	533	573	576	553	530	552 395	564	550	570
Money borrowed do Customers' free credit balances do do	305 729	253 720	238 723	217 693	210 687	217 681	216 677	205 665	201 652	222 650	251 677	241 656	276 630
Bonds Prices: Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.) dollars	102. 15	100 46	102, 00	102.64	100.00	100.00	100.05	100.00		100.05		100.00	1,100,00
Domestic do Gorge Standard and Poor's Corporation:	102. 13 102. 56 77. 95	102, 46 102, 88 77, 19	102. 00 102. 41 76. 89	102. 64 103. 07 76, 18	102, 89 103, 30 77, 12	102. 86 103. 27 77. 20	102, 95 103, 36 77, 00	102.63 103.06 76.42	102, 49 102, 92 75, 32	102, 25 102, 70 74, 02	102, 33 102, 77 74, 16	102. 62 103. 09 73. 28	1 102. 06 102. 54 73. 28
Industrials, utilities, and railroads: High grade (15 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond Medium and lower grade:	122.8	121.8	121.6	121.5	122.6	122. 7	122. 4	122.8	122. 9	122, 8	122. 5	122.3	121.5
Composite (50 bonds) do do Industrials (10 bonds) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	117. 4 123. 3	115. 8 122. 2	115. 9 122. 5	115. 9 123. 0	116.3 123.5	116. 8 123. 7	116. 6 123. 7	116. 5 123. 5	115. 0 123. 2	114. 3 122. 6	115. 7 122. 8	116. 1 123. 9	115.8 121.9
Public utilities (20 bonds)do Railroads (20 bonds)do Defaulted (15 bonds)do	114. 7 114. 3 65. 4	112. 9 112. 3 62. 7	112. 6 112. 7 63. 6	111. 9 112. 9 67. 7	111, 2 114, 3 68, 3	112. 4 114. 3 69. 3	7 112. 5 113. 6 66. 1	112. 7 113. 2 64. 0	112. 5 109. 2 61. 9	113. 0 107. 3 63. 4	113. 8 110. 5	113.9 110.4 69.6	114.1 109.3 68.6
Domestic municipals (15 bonds)† do U. S. Treasury bonds (taxable)† do do	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	69. 6 134. 7 103. 8	134.3 103.9	134, 4 104, 0
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges: Market value thous, of dol	104, 881 167, 352	85, 870 131, 885	66, 551 97, 458	121, 416 161, 049	100, 265 136, 235	73, 249 100, 247	67, 522 89, 587	68, 974 94, 673	71, 024 98, 349	67, 490 88, 531	85, 253 109, 385	64,886 81,063	60, 326 80, 312
Face value§do On New York Stock Exchange: dodo	99, 647	81, 197	62, 101	116, 541	95, 470	68, 979	63, 187	64, 393	63, 880	58, 248	76, 972	56, 618	51, 284
Face value \$do Exclusive of stopped sales (N. Y. S. E.), face value, totalthous. of dol	160, 265 149, 259	125, 782 112, 738	91, 836 95, 127	154, 937 127, 553	130, 028 125, 491	95, 349 79, 987	81, 491 75, 582	88, 961 81, 601	90, 458 82, 526	78, 115 70, 077	99, 723 96, 661	70, 705 60, 490	69, 316 73, 440
U. S. Government. do Other than U. S. Government, total do Domestic. do. Foreign do.	468 148, 791 142, 298 6, 493	392 112, 346 106, 488 5, 858	225 94, 902 89, 201 5, 761	265 127, 288 120, 544 6, 744	126 125, 365 118, 519 6, 846	98 79, 889 74, 530 5, 359	35 75, 547 68, 860 6, 687	828 80, 773 74, 885 5, 888	140 82, 386 75, 863	386 69, 691 63, 590 6, 101	1, 152 2 95, 509 76, 937	14 2 60, 476 52, 588 5, 216	73 2 73, 367 63, 949 7, 344
Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: Face value, all issuesmil, of dol	136, 838	136, 880	136, 787	137, 165	137, 006	137, 106	136, 937	137, 219	6, 523 137, 019	137, 058	5, 101 3 137, 563	3 137, 628	3 137, 666
Domesticdododododo	134, 569 2, 269 139, 784	134, 644 2, 236 140, 245	134, 584 2, 203 139, 521	134, 995 2, 170 140, 793	134, 859 2, 148 140, 966	134, 956 2, 150 141, 033	134, 806 2, 132 140, 978	135, 044 2, 174 140, 833	134, 856 2, 163 140, 426	134, 932 2, 126 140, 148	135, 175 2, 138 3 140, 763	135, 210 2, 168 3 141, 236	135, 281 2, 135 3 140, 499
Domestic do do do do do do do do do do do do do	138, 015 1, 769	138, 520 1, 726	137, 827 1, 694	139, 139 1, 653	139, 310 1, 656	139, 373 1, 660	139, 336 1, 641	139, 172 1, 662	138, 797 1, 629	138, 574 1, 574	138, 923 1, 585	139, 394 1, 589	138, 715 1, 533
Yields: Domestic corporate (Moody's)percent_ By ratings:	2, 79	2, 82	2. 82	2, 83	2, 79	2. 78	2. 79	2, 78	2.79	2.81	2.80	2, 80	2.85
Aaa	2. 58 2. 68 2. 80	2, 60 2, 70 2, 84	2. 59 2. 69 2. 84	2. 61 2. 69 2. 83	2. 57 2. 65 2. 79	2. 55 2. 64 2. 79	2. 55 2. 64 2. 80	2. 53 2. 63 2. 81	2. 53 2. 63 2. 82	2, 55 2, 64 2, 83	2. 55 2. 64 2. 82	2, 56 2, 64 2, 81	2. 61 2. 69 2. 86
Baado	3. 10	3. 15	3. 17	3. 17	3. 13	3. 12	3. 15	3, 16	3, 17	3. 21	3. 18	3.17	3. 23
Industrials do Public utilities do Railroads do Domestic municipals:	2. 64 2. 75 2. 98	2, 65 2, 76 3, 05	2. 66 2. 77 3. 05	2. 66 2. 77 3. 04	2. 63 2. 73 3. 00	2. 61 2. 72 3. 00	2. 61 2. 73 3. 02	2. 60 2. 71 3. 03	2, 60 2, 71 3, 05	2. 60 2. 72 3. 10	2.62 2.72 3.06	2.63 2.72 3.03	2. 67 2. 78 3. 09
Domestic municipals: Bond Buyer (20 cities)do Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds)do U. S. Treasury bonds, taxablefdo	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	1.81 1.92	1.81	1,83 1,93	1.82 1.93
	2. 28	2. 26	2. 25	2. 24	2. 21	2. 21	2. 19	2. 19	1. 95 2. 19	2, 22	1. 91 2. 25	2, 24	2. 24
Stocks Dividends: Cash dividend payments and rates, 600 cos.,													
Moody's: Total annual payments at current rates mil. of dol.	1, 955	2,002	2, 066	2, 111	2, 129	2, 196	2, 196	2, 224	0.010	2, 310	2 000	0.040	0.950
Number of shares, adjustedmillions_ Dividend rate per share (weighted average)	941. 47	954, 65	954.65	954. 65	954. 65	954. 65	954.65	954.65	2, 310 954, 65	954.65	2, 329 954. 65	2, 348 954, 65	2, 358 954. 65
dollars_ Banks (21 cos.)	2. 08 3. 21 2. 03	2, 10 3, 20 2, 05	2. 16 3. 20 2. 12	2, 21 3, 20 2, 19	2, 23 3, 21 2, 22	2. 30 3. 21 2. 32	2. 30 3. 21 2. 35	2, 33 3, 21 2, 40	2, 42 3, 21 2, 50	2, 42 3, 21 2, 51	2. 44 3. 21 2. 52	2. 46 3. 21 2. 55	2. 47 3. 21 2. 56
dollars Banks (21 cos.)	2. 58 1. 82	2. 59 1. 88	2. 59 1. 90	2. 59 1. 90	2. 59 1. 92	2. 59 1. 95	2. 59 1. 95	2. 59 1. 96	2. 59 1. 96	2. 59 1. 98	2. 59 1. 99	2, 59 1, 99	2. 59 1. 99
Railroads (36 cos.) do Cash dividend payments publicly reported:* Total dividend paymentsmil. of dol_	2. 65 455. 1	2. 59 342. 1	2. 76 160. 5	2.77 963.1	2. 75 434. 5	2. 75 190. 5	2. 66 492. 5	2, 66 388. 9	2. 66 159. 2	2. 66 609. 4	2. 67 444. 9	2.68 179.4	2. 68 559. 3
Manufacturing do Mining do Trade do Finance do	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	85. 9 1. 3	339. 7 68. 4	191. 7 12. 4	96.4 1.5	349 0 58.0
Finance do Railroads do	31.8 17.3	51. 9 12. 4	24. 0 2. 0	98. 1 44. 4	92. 4 19. 4	29. 5 8. 0	25. 8 22. 7	35. 1 55. 9 21. 6	9.6 18.2 5.4	39. 5 48. 8 34. 2	29. 4 90. 6 11. 2	9.3 31.7 5.9	42. 2 29 8 17. 1
Railroads do do Heat, light, and power do Communications do Miscellaneous do do do do do do do do do do do do do	34. 8 12. 6 16. 9	45, 1 47, 5 11, 6	31. 2 . 3 2. 1	46. 1 14. 3 34. 8	48, 2 50, 1 10, 6	51. 0 . 3 1. 8	36. 3 9. 9 18. 6	47. 5 49. 6	35. 9 . 3 2. 6	51. 2 9. 4 18. 2	46. 2 50. 0 13. 4	31.0 .3 3.3	34. 7 9. 8 18. 7

^{*}Revised. 1Data continue series in the 1942 Supplement. \(^1\) Prices of bonds of the International Bank are included in computing the averages.

2 Includes sales of bonds of International Banks as follows: July, \(^1\)3,471,000; August, \(^2\)2,672,000; September, \(^2\)2,074,000.

2 Includes bonds of International Bank as follows: Face value—July, August and September; \(^2\)2,072,000; September, \(^2\)2,074,000.

3 Includes bonds of International Bank as follows: Face value—July, August and September; \(^2\)250,000,000; market value—July, \(^2\)255,000,000; August, \(^2\)253,000,000; September, \(^2\)251,000,000.

3 Includes bonds of International Bank as follows: Face value—July, August and September; \(^2\)250,000,000; market value—July, \(^2\)255,000,000; August, \(^2\)253,000,000; September, \(^2\)251,000,000.

3 Includes bonds of International Bank as follows: Face value—July, August and September; \(^2\)250,000,000; market value—July, \(^2\)255,000,000; August, \(^2\)253,000,000; September, \(^2\)251,000,000.

4 Includes bonds of International Bank as follows: Face value—July, August and September; \(^2\)250,000,000; market value—July, \(^2\)255,000,000; August, \(^2\)253,000,000; September, \(^2\)251,000,000.

5 Includes bonds of International Bank as follows: Face value—July, August and September; \(^2\)250,000,000; market value—July, \(^2\)255,000,000; August, \(^2\)253,000,000; September, \(^2\)251,000,000.

5 Includes bonds of International Bank as follows: Face value—July, August and September; \(^2\)250,000,000; market value—July, \(^2\)255,000,000; August, \(^2\)253,000,000; September, \(^2\)251,000,000.

5 Includes bonds of International Bank as follows: Face value—July, \(^2\)300,000; Eagter bernational Bank are included in computing the averages.

5 Includes bonds of International Bank as follows: Face value—July, \(^2\)300,000; September, \(^2\)300,000; market value—July, \(^2\)300,000; September, \(^2\)300,000; September, \(^2\)300,000; September, \(^2\)300,000; September, \(^2\)300,000; S

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	16						1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember
			FINA	NCE-	Conti	nued							
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued													
Stocks—Continued	ĺ]]						
Dividends—Continued								İ					
Dividend yields:	[1			4.0		
Common stocks (200), Moody'spercent Banks (15 stocks)do	4.4	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	5. 4.
Industrials (125 stocks)do	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.0	5. 3	5, 0	4.8	5.0	5
Insurance (10 stocks)do	3. 6	3. 5	3.6	3. 5	3. 3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3. 5	3. 5	3.6	3.
Public utilities (25 stocks)	4.6	4.7	4.8	4. 6	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.9	5. 0	5. 1	5. 1	5.0	5
Railroads (25 stocks)do Preferred stocks, high-grade (15 stocks), Stand-	6. 5	6.3	6.9	6.6	6. 6	6.8	6.8	7.3	7.5	7.3	6.7	7.0	7
ard and Poor's Corporationpercent.	3, 57	3, 65	3, 70	3.76	3, 74	3, 71	3, 72	3, 75	3. 76	3, 76	3.72	3.71	3.
Prices:				9.10				****					
Average price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.)		F 0.0	-0.5		60.4		=0.4			== 0	00.0	=0.0	
Dec. 31, 1924=100_ Dow-Jones & Co. (65 stocks)dol. per share	80. 2 62. 66	79. 3 61. 10	$78.5 \\ 61.77$	81, 6 63, 97	82.4 63.78	81. 1 65. 83	79. 4 63. 64	75, 7 61, 04	74. 4 59. 49	77. 3 61. 26	80. 3 65. 32	78.3 64.36	63.
Industrials (30 stocks)	172, 72	169. 48	168, 94	174.38	176, 10	181, 54	176.66	171. 28	168, 67	173, 76	183. 51	180, 08	176.
Public utilities (15 stocks)do	35, 05	34. 58	35. 23	51. 18	36, 55	37. 17	36.02	34. 52	33. 39	33. 98	35. 61	35, 58	35.
Railroads (20 stocks)do	49. 59	47. 28	49. 24	36. 77	49. 56	51.74	49. 15	45. 88	43.60	44.86	49.38	50.45	48.
Standard and Poor's Corporation:	1		1			İ							
Industrials, utilities, and railroads: Combined index (402 stocks) 1935-39=100	125.4	122.3	120.6	125, 5	125, 2	128.7	123.7	119.3	115. 2	119.1	126.0	124.5	129
Industrials (354 stocks)	128.8	125. 9	123.8	128. 9	128. 5	132.6	127. 7	123. 1	119.0	124. 1	131.7	130. 2	128
Capital goods (116 stocks)do	114.6	112.4	111.5	117. 9	117. 6	121.6	117.1	113. 0	108.0	111.9	118.9	117.0	11/
Consumer's goods (191 stocks)do	136. 9	132.3	130.0	133. 5	133. 8 110. 7	139. 7	133. 5 107. 3	126. 7 104. 6	121. 4	126.4	134. 6 102. 2	132. 4 101. 4	130 102
Public utilities (28 stocks) dododo	109. 7 119. 0	107. 2 110. 2	105. 5 113. 3	109. 8 118. 8	110.7	111. 4 118. 8	107. 5	102. 2	102. 0 95. 1	100. 8 97. 6	102. 2	101.4	103
Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks)	107. 5	105. 0	108. 5	108. 7	106. 2	103. 9	101. 2	94. 7	95. 0	94. 7	97.3	98.0	97
Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks)do	119.4	113.8	115.8	117.6	122.3	125.8	122.4	118.8	114.0	117.0	120.5	116.1	114
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission):			}			ł			ĺ			1	
Total on all registered exchanges: Market valuemil. of dol	1, 903	1, 297	1, 118	1, 273	1, 100	1, 144	928	980	884	804	1,051	727	1 :
Shares sold thousands	81,805	54, 552	51, 669	56, 527	47, 312	53, 518	37, 227	45, 116	40, 181	35, 349	45, 536	29, 191	29,
On New York Stock Exchange:	Í Ì												
Market valuemil. of dol	1,617	1, 103	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	624 21, 534	20.1
Shares soldthousands Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y.	60, 438	38, 919	30, 933	39, 123	52, 028	34, 109	20, 302	32, 330	21,004	23, 043	32, 901	21, 554	29,
Times)thousands	43, 450	30, 384	23, 819	29, 834	23, 557	23, 758	19, 337	20, 620	20, 616	17, 483	20, 595	14, 153	16.0
Shares listed, N. Y. S. E.:	1	00 117	0	00.505	00.00=	00.000	07.000	04.500	00.010	00.710	00.00	00.10:	0.
Market value, all listed sharesmil. of dol Number of shares listedmillions	66, 864 1, 750	66, 115 1, 756	65, 741 1, 764	68, 595 1, 771	69, 627 1, 779	68, 839 1, 786	67, 608 1, 792	64, 520 1, 794	63, 646 1, 814	66, 548 1, 829	69, 365 1, 847	68, 184 1, 862	67, 3
anumper of shares listed	1,700	1,700	1,704	1, 1/1	1,779	1,100	1,192	1, 104	1,014	1,029	1,047	1,002	1 1,0

INDEXES		•											
Exports of U. S. merchandise: 1923-25=10 Quantity 1923-25=10 Value do Unit value do Imports for consumption: do Quantity do Value do	109	127 142 112 120 124	226 260 115 141 146	249 291 117 145 154	245 294 120 155 167	250 304 121 119 133	286 350 123 116 136	274 344 126 123 151	296 378 128 121 142	258 330 128 124 147	238 306 129 118 139	233 306 132 108 126	296
Unit valuedo- Agricultural products, quantity: { Exports, domestic, total:	100	104	104	106	109 94	113	117	124 93	119 95	119	118	118 63	
Unadjusted 1924-29=10 Adjusted do Total, excluding cotton:	59	31	76	90	92	128	128	115	117	121	91	63	
Unadjusted do. Adjusted do. Imports for consumption:	ì	69 51	136 113	160 142	142 144	158 190	162 189	141 168	150 171	132 159	119 150	121 119	
Unadjusteddo Adjusteddo	89	86 90	108 117	109 112	141 132	100 96	94 81	104 96	102 105	93 100	84 93	74 80	
SHIPPING WEIGHT*													
Exports, including reexportsmil. of l General importsdo.	7 16, 325 7 9, 113	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, 938 10, 103	22, 749 11, 262		
VALUE §							i						ì
Exports, total, including reexportsmil. of do Lend-lease*do. By geographic regions:	1 643 12	537 8	988 9	1, 097 7	1, 114 8	1, 150 3	1, 327	1, 299 2	1.422 4	1, 242 (a)	1, 151 1	1,150 (a)	1, 115 1
Africa thous, of de Asia and Oceania do Europe do Northern North America do Southern North America do South America do Total exports by leading countries:	234, 137 135, 651 79, 293	16, 081 67, 263 168, 352 158, 202 73, 395 53, 313	53, 070 121, 680 388, 288 157, 786 120, 557 144, 489	46, 463 208, 207 362, 113 156, 202 143, 415 180, 777	56, 357 160, 783 435, 224 149, 049 142, 223 170, 140	52, 512 177, 270 454, 447 150, 313 140, 675 174, 836	73, 792 213, 638 484, 084 185, 116 144, 662 226, 401	68, 709 177, 172 496, 079 188, 353 152, 356 215, 955	86, 806 220, 012 516, 911 210, 276 148, 641 239, 160	74, 829 223, 993 431, 090 191, 551 126, 988 193, 251	65, 768 196, 981 405, 527 164, 909 130, 155 187, 616	70, 434 164, 543 409, 976 181, 193 126, 057 197, 148	
Europe: do. France do. Germany do. Italy do. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia	27, 530 8, 518 21, 651	21, 190 2, 331 4, 424	67, 492 11, 689 31, 056	54, 669 10, 943 31, 846	70, 761 12, 615 40, 507	76, 463 9, 595 44, 445	73, 081 13, 704 49, 189	76, 432 14, 900 55, 352	88, 123 17, 891 46, 830	75, 102 12, 249 50, 529	65, 096 14, 876 26, 606	56, 841 12, 936 29, 927	
thous. of de United Kingdomdo	12, 531		16, 039 102, 586	14, 078 74, 035	24, 671 111, 656	15, 780 102, 650	7, 232 116, 748	9, 281 93, 465	27, 116 94, 497	77, 140 799, 804	15, 742 95, 697	4, 051 95, 705	

* 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. armed forces abroad are excluded. Revised 1941 figures for total exports of U. S. armed forces abroad are excluded. Revised 1941 figures for total exports of U. S. armed forces abroad are excluded. Revised 1941 figures for total exports of U. S. armed forces abroad are excluded. Revised 1941 and later data through February 1945 for other series will be shown later.

*New series. The series on shipping weight, compiled by the Burcau of the Census, represent gross weight of merchandise, including weight of containers, wrappings, crates, etc.; the data were revised in the October 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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found		19					1		1947				
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tembe r
		FO	REIG	N TRA	DEC	ontinu	ıed					•	
VALUE§—Continued													
Total exports by leading countries—Continued North and South America:						!							
Canada thous. of dol_ Latin American Republics, total dodo	133, 784 137, 166 13, 064	156, 252 121, 392 11, 953	153, 547 252, 306 29, 379	152, 752 306, 297 37, 850	146, 298 292, 828 31, 976	145, 679 287, 336 36, 055	181, 351 351, 187 66, 464	181, 511 350, 365	203, 624 369, 636 71, 653	187, 004 305, 552 57, 778	160, 501 302, 961 53, 729	176, 796 308, 544 74, 428	
Argentina do Brazil do Chile do do	20, 047 5, 734	20, 091 3, 605	47, 760 7, 471	51, 138 11, 672	52, 835 11, 796	56, 340 9, 126	65, 445 11, 481	49, 415 61, 240 9, 919	68, 535 12, 387	50, 050 11, 417	50, 143 10, 487	45, 294 10, 584	
Columbia*dodo	9, 124 14, 884	3, 010 13, 141	14, 212 36, 439	21, 123 38, 143	21, 266 39, 439	15, 220 36, 499	19, 930 37, 227	21, 234 47, 577	23, 467 42, 725	17, 133 41, 560	17, 374 32, 740	14, 190 33, 249	
Mexico do Venezuela* do	45, 744 11, 093	51, 572 8, 075	50,331 $27,321$	57, 554 31, 250	51, 011 27, 676	50, 419 35, 861	62,515 $30,623$	57, 002 46, 138	56, 862 39, 095	46, 881 35, 430	51, 399 34, 947	44, 192 31, 364	
Other regions: Australiado British Malayado	5, 114 472	7, 096 803	6, 213 779	9, 140 2, 579	16, 748 2, 323	8, 307 3, 374	19, 562 5, 769	14, 271 4, 172	24, 458 7, 145	20, 668 5, 205	26, 364 7, 796	23, 822 5, 619	
Chipadodo	24, 670 2, 117	19, 094 1, 678	35, 441 3, 261	54, 590 2, 858	35, 921 3, 857	39, 720 3, 677	37, 370 4, 576	26, 164 5, 537	41, 395 6, 765	55, 538 6, 473	39, 349 5, 284	19, 678 5, 383	
Egypt do India and dependencies do Japan do Netherlands Indies do	16, 763 14, 217	14, 145 3, 598	15, 428 12, 416	28, 435 6, 363	26, 583 3, 627	25, 943 2, 539	43, 448 3, 371	38, 598 283	41,676 2,063	55, 815 230	28, 166 424	24, 536 480	
Philippine Islandsdo	2,040 18,019	3, 288 8, 353	3, 311 25, 401	8,069 58,646	11,807 30, 210	5, 437 52, 996	11, 286 42, 937	9, 779 32, 037	16, 814 33, 066	9,302 29,310	8, 103 30, 094	6, 236 32, 689	
Union of South Africado Exports of U. S. merchandise, totalmil. of dol By economic classes:	13, 896 627	7, 063 529	34, 358 967	23, 282 1, 084	29, 312 1, 094	27, 719 1, 130	40, 000 1, 304	34, 656 1, 280	41, 763 1, 408	36, 438 1, 228	34, 725 1, 139	36, 789 1, 139	1, 10
Crude materials thous. of dol. Crude foodstuffs do	115, 495 39, 118	93, 415 29, 008	173, 183 51, 340	135, 882 68, 347	133, 879 62, 515	139, 640 65, 807	149, 576 81, 251	129, 807 81, 542	143, 691 80, 031	152, 767 56, 812	95, 533 61, 970	121, 250 66, 553	
Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragesdo Semimanufacturesdo	81,526 7 61,707	42,098 50,761	107, 725 82, 881	149, 720 105, 381	132, 503 114, 370	136, 606 115, 595	135, 941 147, 032	129, 290 145, 828	144, 515 171, 024	137, 375 159, 436	121, 512 151, 277	108, 035 164, 685	
Finished manufacturesdo By principal commodities: Agricultural products, totaldo	329, 385 187, 244	313, 245 121, 318	552, 347 291, 925	623, 965 321, 002	650, 630 290, 351	673, 339 301, 046	790, 493 315, 837	794, 046 279, 720	869, 196 289, 178	721, 880 274, 080	708, 914 220, 501	678, 563 201, 398	
Cotton, unmanufactureddo Fruits, vegetables and preparationsdo	34, 316 13, 666	16, 997 11, 523	70, 562 19, 428	57, 437 44, 184	47, 713 36, 026	60, 972 32, 658	60, 748 27, 332	45, 588 19, 086	41, 134 21, 457	50, 060 17, 610	13, 165 21, 576	1,716 16,312	
Grains and preparationsdo Packing house productsdo Nonagricultural products, totaldo	51, 543 19, 263	29, 643 4, 338	71, 494 13, 377	96, 344 19, 272	88, 696 18, 535	109, 822 18, 124	120, 385 19, 692	125, 125 21, 206	126,882 32,807	102, 949 21, 716	92, 503 14, 715	91, 218 17, 620	
Automobiles, parts and accessoriesdo Chemicals and related productsdo	7 439, 986 42, 817 30, 255	407, 269 39, 804 27, 391	675, 551 75, 974 44, 651	762, 236 70, 816 57, 111	803, 479 72, 359 52, 424	829, 680 74, 748 53, 533	988, 245 95, 875 67, 405	1,000,688 104,684 67,881	1, 119, 255 114, 878	954, 190 90, 132 67, 658	918, 705 89, 485 69, 777	937, 689 100, 557 68, 897	
Copper and manufacturesdo Iron and steel and their productsdo	1, 994 30, 834	1, 205 26, 756	4, 827 44, 843	6, 256 51, 236	6, 184 57, 157	4, 979 52, 116	6, 625 70, 237	5, 935 71, 877	77, 968 7, 111 79, 020	8, 673 70, 661	7, 453 66, 906	11, 210 67, 311	
Machinery do do Agricultural do do do do do do do do do do do do do	83, 724 12, 044	89, 673 12, 677	148, 273 16, 294	154, 438 18, 600	166, 333 19, 344	162, 949 19, 148	191, 365 24, 649	202, 052 28, 818	246, 314 31, 233	194, 462 27, 615	201, 214 26, 163	182, 662 28, 474	
Electrical do do Metal working do do do do do do do do do do do do do	18, 581 7, 977	23, 608 9, 477	35, 490 14, 574	40,605 14,542	38, 119 19, 867	40, 979 14, 031	48, 575 17, 808	47, 437 18, 457	55, 656 21, 129	48, 184 15, 365	49, 474 17, 909	43, 421 13, 769	
Other industrial do Petroleum and products do Meneral imports, total mil. of dol	41, 372 35, 014 378	39, 253 27, 576 394	74, 237 36, 007 482	71, 204 41, 513 536	79, 155 37 , 137 533	80, 194 47, 898 435	88, 844 50, 192 444	95, 549 53, 928 512	124, 156 59, 942 474	94, 115 58, 725 463	98, 055 63, 873 450	86, 326 57, 257 399	
By geographic regions: Africa thous, of dol.	20, 210	24, 662	28, 087	22, 978	29, 205	21, 172	19, 159	30, 079	19, 795	24, 189	14,799	24, 342	4.5
Asia and Oceaniadododo	86, 593 58, 273	78, 124 63, 968	123, 404 76, 258	139, 236 88, 877	150, 311 76, 313	102, 165 60, 044	98, 217 49, 677	98, 272 68, 090	120, 830 58, 407	100, 696 69, 341	95, 751 71, 745	55, 542 64, 126	
Northern North America do Southern North America do Sonth America do do	81, 305 51, 994 79, 753	90, 340 52, 310 84, 331	88, 074 61, 094 104, 496	93, 097 76, 938 114, 707	82, 979 75, 061 116, 600	75, 524 76, 932 100, 516	91, 641 93, 454 92, 120	90, 932 112, 634 111, 805	87, 817 86, 026 100, 701	96, 416 93, 836 78, 236	90, 547 91, 853 85, 236	88, 616 78, 827 87, 550	
By leading countries: Europe:	10,100	04, 661	104, 450	114,707	110, 000	100, 510	92, 120	111, 600	100, 701	70,200	80, 200		
France do do do do do do do do do do do do do	5, 245 149	7, 298 41	7, 372 403	8,610 125	6, 167 252	3, 531 70	4, 502 218	5, 073 531	3, 856 766	3, 287 196	3, 411 365	2, 807 688	
Italydo Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo United Kingdomdo	4, 571 2, 786 14, 177	5, 133 7, 139 10, 269	9, 544 1, 809 18, 476	8,004 15,944 14,224	5, 392 9, 006 16, 910	3, 276 1, 047 19, 020	3, 314 1, 245 11, 139	3, 825 6, 288 18, 099	2, 673 4, 466 16, 824	2, 953 10, 475 18, 938	2, 074 9, 956 18, 637	2, 188 2, 508 17, 128	
North and South America:dodo	77, 000	88, 167	84, 110	90, 187	79, 278	74, 306	89, 755	89, 442	85, 072	92, 422	86, 762	84, 866	
Latin American Republics, total do Argentina do	125, 299 10, 908	132, 739 13, 907	159, 776 23: 016	185,610 26,658	183, 724 16, 382	169, 916 16, 900	175, 832 8, 767	215, 236 13, 294	176, 330 18, 839	164, 893 15, 313	168, 630 10, 691	158, 683 5, 817	
Brazildo Chiledo Colombia*do	29, 870 4, 754 14, 224	30, 049 7, 263 11, 644	37, 792 6, 719 16, 550	37, 277 8, 770 20, 142	51, 482 4, 747 18, 176	37, 504 4, 931 18, 351	29, 367 8, 186 20, 259	42, 549 11, 805 18, 515	26, 763 14, 120 14, 477	16, 952 11, 160 12, 785	31, 154 10, 888 9, 917	28, 290 11, 602 13, 759	
Cuba do	19,749 14,922	23, 936 18, 140	29, 276 19, 984	36, 168 23, 441	27, 553 25, 024	34, 077 21, 299	42, 801 23, 429	61, 238 22, 205	44, 586 17, 466	50, 794 21, 582	53, 706 18, 309	45, 133 16, 749	
Other regions:	11, 507	13, 644	9, 973	10, 523	14, 201	13, 711	17, 072	13, 733	13, 134	12, 829	13, 598	13,850	-
Australia do British Malaya do China do do	17, 139 14, 479 8, 041	12, 710 19, 795 7, 123	11, 822 19, 093 5, 183	7, 724 15, 347 11, 593	14, 148 47, 246 15, 572	8, 516 24, 490 13, 206	16, 813 15, 699 10, 271	15, 918 18, 211 5, 955	15, 206 43, 212 11, 917	12, 058 23, 662 13, 727	7, 079 23, 951 7, 556	5, 341 14, 212 3, 033	
Egyptdododododo	1, 345 20, 593	1,779 9,290	7, 058 27, 618	3, 312 24, 944	1, 068 27, 581	1, 354 19, 487	610 22, 059	936 19, 218	954 13, 234	3, 931 22, 959	1, 032 29, 157	2, 637 13, 759	
Japan do Netherlands Indies do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2, 780 3, 292	2, 276 6, 609	14, 307 5, 660	25, 917 8, 044	8, 445 4, 545	3, 762 5, 295	775 2, 519	813 2, 780	804 2, 584	1, 119 1, 100	4, 657 739	1,450 3,106	
Notherlands Indies do Philippine Islands do Union of South Africa do mports for consumption, total mil. of dol	3, 338 14, 443 378	3, 635 13, 904 397	5, 891 10, 363 470	11, 195 9, 064 498	10, 965 8, 629 538	9, 779 4, 715 423	17, 057 5, 672 434	15, 875 5, 297 484	17, 896 8, 267 455	14, 178 5, 145 469	8, 503 5, 603 445	8, 827 7, 114 403	
Crude materialsthous, of dol	r 133, 402	137, 434	158, 636	162, 340	207, 959	128, 838	123, 587	484 133, 699	160,066	159, 577	133, 402	112, 886	4
Crude foodstuffsdodo	60,747 38,599	59, 096 39, 269	77, 338 47, 593	91, 259 48, 078	112, 207 38, 042	86, 039 44, 986	90, 237 51, 274	109, 750 67, 691	61, 185 53, 962	55, 603 60, 257	55, 129 62, 883	60, 586 55, 678	
Semimanufactures do Finished manufactures do By principal commodities:	76, 262 68, 796	87, C17 73, 913	87, 597 95, 395	101, 145 88, 021	95, 669 81, 237	90, 925 74, 268	93, 739 75, 647	95, 472 77, 003	103, 494 76, 740	112, 063 81, 839	103, 533 89, 899	102, 692 71, 573	
Agricultural, totaldododo	4 36, 816 1	176, 261 32, 080	225, 666 43, 909	252, 381 50, 433	306, 385 62, 896	227, 810 56, 849	230, 265 54, 206	268, 662 66, 599	233, 121 32, 020	222, 635 25, 064	192, 013 31, 727	168, 439 34, 856	 <i></i>
Hides and skinsdododododo	7,072	7,724 $25,562$	11, 595 30, 934	10, 256 25, 578	8, 655 51, 205	6, 388 32, 388	5, 670 19, 992	5, 977 23, 937	7, 261 47, 837	6, 934 30, 281	8, 993 23, 263	4, 428	
Silk, unmanufactured do Sugar do Wool and mohair, unmanufactured do	3, 211	745 $10,384$	13, 922 15, 413	24, 247 17, 035	5, 943 18, 122	2, 884 26, 912	1, 109 34, 861	43 50, 780	34, 311	42, 595	3, 267 42, 811	701 37, 386	
Wool and mohair, unmanutactureddo	.] 23, 459	20, 160	19, 441	17, 111	22, 665	17, 697	22, 586	21, 338	20,893	17,762	15, 529	12, 317	

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		194						1	1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber
		FO	REIG	N TRA	DE—C	ontinu	ed						
VALUE§—Continued													
Imports for consumption—Continued. By principal commodities:													
Nonagricultural, total thous. of dol Furs and manufactures do	199, 464 8, 363	220, 469 15, 339	240, 893 14, 179	245, 162 24, 662	228, 959 14, 796	197, 292 4, 434	204, 214 6, 648	215, 047 7, 085	222, 327 9, 187	246, 703 14, 450	252, 832 11, 947	234, 975 5, 575	
Nonferrous ores and metals, totaldo Copper, including ore and manufactures:	17, 364	25, 445	26, 535	32, 143	29, 876	27, 568	25, 479	30, 049	35, 789	44, 312	40, 988	45, 133	1
thous, of dol Tin, including oredo Paper base stocksdo	6, 513 898 14, 026	8, 969 3, 800 15, 245	9, 580 4, 217 13, 021	12, 511 2, 778 14, 022	7,443 3,762 18,208	8, 625 1, 466 18, 087	9, 026 9 15, 906	8, 074 2, 410 17, 187	16, 571 853 20, 521	21, 818 1, 272 29, 958	15, 626 7, 435 30, 773	17, 369 9, 109 36, 557	
Newsprint do- Petroleum and products do-	20, 801 15, 289	22, 830 13, 290	26, 318 12, 981	25, 916 14, 753	23, 763 19, 379	21, 004 18, 429	25, 987 21, 620	27, 048 20, 309	28, 667 21, 879	30, 423 18, 608	30, 988 20, 784	27, 747 19, 284	
	TRA	NSPOI	RTATIO	ON AN	D CO!	MMUN	ICATI	ONS		<u> </u>		!	<u>i</u>
TRANSPORTATION												1	1
Air Lines													
Operations on scheduled air lines:† Miles flown, revenuethous. of miles	28, 243	28, 301	25, 046	27, 173	22, 502	22, 512	25, 464	25, 318	26, 994	26, 866	28, 572	28, 883	
Express and freight carriedthous, of lb_ Express and freight ton-miles flown_thousands_	15, 030 3, 644	18, 311 4, 623	16, 435 4, 390	24, 021 6, 321	12, 331 3, 602	12, 615 3, 827	17, 449 5, 116	17, 235 4, 788	15, 610 4, 415	15, 722 4, 295	13, 841 4, 077	16, 972 4, 749	
Passengers carried (revenue) do	1, 241 608, 196	1, 149 553, 405	980 465, 015	999 503, 478	725 376, 339	740 368, 017	973 488, 019	1, 077 519, 516	1, 133 556, 589	1, 065 538, 377	1, 075 533, 706	1, 253 600, 262	
Express Operations					Ì								
Operating revenuethous. of dolthous. of doldo	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	24, 406 47	
Local Transit Lines Fares, average, cash ratecents	7. 9805	7. 9832	7. 9832	7. 9915	8. 0165	8. 0220	8. 0275	8. 0414	8. 0580	8. 0580	8, 0829	8.0913	8. 105
Passengers carried †	7 1, 536 112, 900	1, 646 121, 400	1, 591 116, 500	1, 627 123, 600	1, 628 119, 800	1, 481 108, 700	1, 607 116, 200	1, 591 118, 200	1,606 120,100	1, 479 112, 100	1, 464 111, 400	1, 441 111, 300	1, 48
Class I Steam Railways			:	1									
Freight earloadings (A. A. R.):⊗ Total earsthousandsdodo	3, 517 743	$3,680 \\ 755$	4, 220 712	3, 022 599	$\frac{3,168}{759}$	3, 179 736	4, 170 917	3, 233 547	4, 376 922	3, 543 708	3, 276 495	4, 560 886	3,60
Coke do do Gorest products do do Gorest products do Gorest product products do Gorest product prod	55	57 192	64 222	48 166	56 167	58 195	73 250	53 183	72 233	54 188	49 49 178	70 248	71
Grains and grain productsdo	191	200 112	248 117	207 63	216 68	202 49	265 67	191 54	213 66	200 49	275 46	317 62	21
Livestockdo Merchandise, l. c. ldo Oredo	. 269	519 249	642 240	473 49	445 48	461 49	620 69	505 164	593 369	464 324	429 343	577 407	40
Miscellaneous do Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes):	r 1, 523	1,597	1, 974	1,416	1, 409	1, 430	1, 910	1,536	1, 909	1,555	1, 461	1,992	1, 5
Combined index, unadjusted1935-39=100dodo	149 160	149 155	141 117	131 132 163	138 163	133 149	137 147 182	134 119	144 155 183	142 141	140 115	148 146	1
Coke do Grains and grain products do Grains and grain products	. 166	180 154 142	166 148 144	139 152	184 147 157	182 159 144	159 146	169 148 133	154 121	170 151 143	165 153 202	177 160 175	1 1
Livestock do	120	197 82	171	118 78	118 74	89 74	96 79	98 80	94 76	87 73	87 71	87 73	
Ore do do do do do do do do do do do do do	. 245	216 151	169 154	45 139	44 139	43 136	50 144	157 145	267 146	286 146	311 145	284	
Combined index, adjusted† do do do do	138 160	139 155	137 117	140 132	150 163	142 149	146 147	137 119	142 155	137 141	134 115	143	1 :
Coket	183	183 146	166 151	155 156	175 163	171 166	180 159	173 148	185 148	173 145	170 152	184 152	
Forest products do Grains and grain products† do Livestock† do	125	142 128	147 136	162 122	157 123	147 110	159 121	151 111	138 104	140 107	168 107	162 92	i
Livestock† do	1 164	79 157	83 157	81 145	77 176	76 172	78 171	79 184	76 184	74 184	71 194		
Miscellaneous†do Freight-ear surplus and shortage, daily average:	139 2, 183	139	148 11, 881	148 16, 416	152 3, 584	145 3,300	151 2,714	147 12, 125	145 5, 243	11, 333	143 30, 651	149 2, 391	
Car surplus† number Box cars do Coal cars do	123	92	11, 86 86 10, 013	91 14, 383	134 507	224 85	50	12, 123 120 9, 456	2, 029 27	5, 904 1, 390	613	175	1,
Car shortage* do Box cars do	21, 255 12, 610	30, 614 18, 720	32, 861 23, 444	24, 418 19, 733	19, 920 14, 197	30, 899 20, 925	35, 943 24, 178	20, 150 15, 165	14, 779 4, 292	14, 969 5, 127	15, 697 9, 592	31, 766	34, 17,
Coal carsdo	- 7,853	8, 958	6, 231	3, 397	5, 200	9, 337	10, 713	4, 583	10, 247	9, 357	5, 331	14, 566	15, 1
Operating revenues, total thous. of dol. Freight do Passenger do	7 660, 412 7 515, 631	709, 938 566, 968	658, 160 522, 806	637, 241 493, 531	685, 541 551, 050	635, 940 518, 615	717, 826 592, 186	689, 456 564, 807	724, 432 591, 687	696, 909 556, 889	705, 361 557, 881	745, 258 596, 592	726, 5 593, 0
Passengerdo Operating expensesdo Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents	7 95, 362 7 529, 792	89, 345 558, 424	85, 510 536, 081	92, 716 549, 828	82, 450 538, 968	70, 766 509, 380	71, 411 549, 368	70, 414 543, 301	77, 349 557, 318	84, 787 550, 057	93, 642 555, 362		80, 3 588, 3
		66, 395	58, 005	d 15, 581 102, 995	88, 855 57, 718	83, 415	95, 676 72, 782	87, 745	91, 385 75, 720	86, 651	89,041	98, 827	89,9
Net railway operating income do Net incomet do Financial operations, adjusted:	7 67, 510 39, 070	85, 119 57, 280	64, 074 38, 066	88, 775	28, 822	43, 146 14, 382	43, 147	58, 410 32, 580	75, 729 46, 360	60, 201 38, 402	60, 958 37, 025	80, 825 51, 343	47, 9
Operating revenues, totalmil. of dol. Freightdodo	. 012.0	663. 1 521. 8	663. 0 524. 3	658. 1 520. 5	698. 3 559. 0	696. 4 564. 8	723. 0 594. 6	684. 9 555. 8	698. 0 565. 3	731.0 593.4	682. 7 543. 5	719. 4 581. 2	1 '
Passengerdo	_] 95.7	91. 3 606. 0	89. 4 601. 2	91.0 523,0	86. 0 623. 8	78. 4 630. 9	72. 2 641. 8	72.9 637.4	78. 2 633. 2	81. 9 649. 2	85. 9 634. 5	83.8 655.4	
Railway expenses do Net railway operating income do Net income do	68. 2	57. 1 24. 8	61. 8 29. 4	135, 1 98, 0	74. 5 41. 8	65. 4 32. 7	81. 1 48. 1	47. 6 15. 2	64. 8 32. 1	81. 8 48. 9	48. 2 r 17. 6	09.0	
Operating results: Freight carried 1 milemil. of tons	56, 399	60,848	54, 873	52,712	57, 019	51, 833	59, 485	53, 935	60,009	56, 646	54,664	1	1
Revenue per ton-milecents_ Passengers carried 1 milemıllions_	.975	. 988 4, 466	1.007	.997	1, 034 4, 120	1.079	1.055	1, 115 3, 489	1, 055 3, 729	1.043 4,096	1, 094 4, 413	1. 029 4. 481	

^{*} Revised. & Deficit. ⊗ Data for 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. ‡ Revised data for August 1946, \$53,502,000.

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

† Revised series. See note in the July 1947 Survey for explanation of revisions in the data for air lines; revised data prior to May 1946 will be published later. Data for local transit lines revenues beginning in the April 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.

	<u> </u>	14	946		1				1947				
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember
TDA	!	1	<u> </u>	ND CO	<u> </u>	1	IONS	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		1	tember
	NSFO	NIAII	OIN AI	ID CO	MINIOI	NICATI	IUNS-	-Conti	nuea	<u> </u>			
TRANSPORTATION—Continued Waterway Traffic													
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: §	4 000	4.000	0.040	F 1700	4.000	# 000	a owo		0.040	0 200	0.000	0.001	
Total, U. S. ports thous. net tons Foreign do United States do	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	9, 991 4, 697 5, 294	
Travel Hotels:						·	,	ĺ	·	·	ĺ		
Average sale per occupied room dollars. Rooms occupied percent of total. Restaurant sales index, avg. same mo. 1929=100. Foreign travel:	4, 33 94 236	4. 36 95 226	4. 44 90 241	4.16 84 208	4. 25 90 229	4.37 92 213	4.37 92 214	4.86 92 240	4. 46 92 244	4.75 93 248	4. 70 87 225	5. 16 93 246	5. 07 92 238
U. S. citizens, arrivals number. U. S. citizens, departures do Emigrants do	34, 409 27, 953 1, 764	29, 639 24, 755 872	29, 597 31, 178 3, 090	30, 923 37, 782 2, 848	38, 660 37, 602 854								
Immigrantsdo Passports issueddo	10, 869 14, 536	9, 563 14, 470	9, 739 13, 500	11, 218 14, 186	14, 080 17, 989	18, 468	20, 294	20, 166	20, 962	21, 831	19, 611	15, 277	12, 182
National parks, visitors thousands. Pullman Co.: Revenue passenger miles millions. Passenger revenues thous of dol.	696 1, 500	272 1, 409	118 1, 165	87 1, 149	97 1, 378	122 1, 161	137 1, 180	206 1,064	442 1,061	902 1 , 215	1, 467 1, 139	1, 502 1, 166	652
Passenger revenuesthous .of dol COMMUNICATIONS	9, 903	9, 458	8, 429	9, 059	10, 214	8, 677	8, 857	8, 094	8, 018	9, 193	8, 558	8,712	
Telephone carriers: ¶ Operating revenuesthous, of dol	191, 642	200, 127	196, 489	203, 627	203, 553	197, 097	207, 168	153, 955	184, 948	205, 193	209, 134		
Station revenues do Tolls, message do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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, 464	109, 982 71, 051 149, 948	112,806 78,111	97, 324 40, 735	106, 818 61, 629 154, 400	113, 371 75, 477	114, 567 77, 993 175, 553		
Station revenues	21, 171 28, 156	22, 391 28, 463	22, 504 28, 754	23, 878 29, 067	20, 455 29, 249	22, 068 29, 564	157, 198 23, 625 29, 874	132, 475 5, 792 30, 359	11, 497 30, 057	165, 551 17, 914 30, 292	13, 239 30, 553		
Telegraph and cable carriers: Operating revenues, total thous of dol- Telegraph carriers, total do Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues from	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	18, 122 16, 786	
cable operationsthous, of dol_l	610 1, 196	620 1,315	595 1, 273	717 1, 395	599 1, 358	534 1, 249	571 1, 396	534 1, 372	611 1,341	574 1, 320	599 1. 430	639 1, 336	
Cable carriers do Operating expenses do Net operating revenues do Net income trans, to earned surplus do	15, 453 4 865 4 1, 193	15,673 d 289 d 514	14, 466 6 4 31	15, 549 698 320	14, 863 590 138	13, 503 520 68	14, 298 1, 093 873	16, 644 4, 399 2, 676	16, 387 2, 140 1, 062	15, 347 1, 541 1, 335	16, 010 291 41		
Radiotelegraph carriers, operating revenues_do	1, 517	1,641	1,607	1,990	1,714	1,642	1, 775	1, 609	1, 637	1, 617	1,609		
	CI	HEMIC	CALS A	AND A	LLIED	PROI	DUCTS	3					
CHEMICALS													
Inorganic chemicals, production:* Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (100% NH³)& short tons	77, 492	80, 829	80, 380	82, 123	85, 121	85, 663	95, 859	93,007	97, 107	91,681	93, 345	88, 807	04 617
Calcium arsenate [100% Ca ₃ (AsO ₄)2] thous of lb. Calcium carbide (100% CaC ₂)	2, 608 53, 940	1, 916 57, 074	1, 330 55, 312	754 51, 830	1, 765 50, 675	1, 543 45, 411	1, 221 52, 466	2, 320 51, 830	5, 492 56, 286	8, 805 48, 136	10, 458 53, 388	50, 807 50, 827	84, 617 3, 107 47, 177
Chlorine short tons	78, 786 104, 206	74, 890 108, 174	62, 048 97, 135	56, 787 102, 628	60, 491 110, 088	49, 858 101, 717	62, 449 117, 039	81, 330 109, 050	96, 487 118, 284	96, 700 117, 486	110, 228 114, 676	7 107, 712 118, 497	102, 410 116, 451
Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl)do Lead arsenatethous. of lb. Nitric acid (100% HNOs)&short tons.	29, 789 1, 624 54, 136	32, 394 2, 259 61, 686	30, 150 2, 865 63, 277	30, 714 3, 726 62, 460	35, 144 4, 923 64, 138	33, 966 3, 691 62, 193	36, 993 4, 481 64, 647	34, 637 5, 470 64, 288	36, 899 3, 717 64, 826	33, 071 1, 289 62, 064	33, 577 447 60, 227	r 34, 639 r 60, 394	33, 456 59, 900
Nitric acid (100% HNO ₃)	997 73, 795	1, 062 80, 673	1,006 82,020	1, 028 79, 788	1, 101 78, 892	1,010 74,926	1, 218 89, 050	1, 146 82, 452	1, 188 82, 372	1, 089 89, 492	1,066 86,920	* 1, 105 88, 083	1, 092 88, 035
CO ₃) short tons. Sodium bichromate do. Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH) do. Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhy-	358, 628 6, 601 164, 652	382, 026 7, 066 168, 708	368, 302 7, 176 153, 275	385, 369 6, 665 165, 186	380, 589 6, 979 173, 449	350, 634 5, 954 156, 786	383, 753 7, 129 179, 400	367, 847 7, 089 166, 946	396, 282 7, 474 179, 142	374, 083 7, 426 175, 896	377, 976 7, 331 175, 523	363, 890 7, 219 177, 310	359, 004 7, 350 170, 122
Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhydrous) Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt	34, 714	41, 188	34, 442	32, 479	39, 991	35, 884	42, 120	50, 267	39, 726	32,814	36, 584	33, 963	34 , 667
Sulphuric acid (100% H ₂ SO ₄):	57, 346	63, 683	52, 494	64, 878	66, 275	63, 208	70, 059	69, 947	74, 505	69, 579	64, 996	65,942	65, 795
Price, wholesale, 66°, tanks, at works dol. per short ton Productionshort tons	16, 50 755, 378	16, 50 822, 833	16. 50 838, 040	16. 50 878, 078	16. 50 888, 912	16. 50 835, 163	16. 50 931, 237	16. 50 865, 447	16, 50 888, 304	16. 50 850, 934	16. 50 846, 366	16. 50 859, 262	16. 50 849, 700
Organic chemicals: Acetic acid (syn. and natural), production * thous. of lb.	24, 464	27. 662	27, 718	31, 725	35, 152	30, 670	33, 620	30, 376	33, 876	31,729	35, 416	35, 004	
Acetic anhydride, production*doAcetyl salicylic acid (aspirin), production*.doAlcohol, denatured:§	41, 209 574	46. 376 710	45, 033 1, 010	48, 703 965	49, 157 925	45, 662 1, 024	54, 206 832	53, 086 1, 043	54, 249 1, 053	41, 433 1, 155	52, 910 998	52, 518 1, 126	
Consumption (withdrawals) thous, of wine gal_ Productiondo Stocksdo	r 18, 942 r 16, 003 5, 131	r 21, 482 r 19, 118 r 2, 756	r 19, 805 r 19, 667 r 2, 606	17, 416 + 17, 016 2, 200	7 15, 015 7 15, 040 7 2, 216	12, 361 r 11, 573 1, 423	† 12,673 † 12,777 † 1,521	r 13, 464 r 13, 667 1, 712	7 14, 095 7 13, 926 7 1, 531	7 13, 687 14, 150 1, 981	15,061 14,605 1,529	16, 426 16, 469 1, 560	18, 718 18, 610 1, 447
Alcohol, ethyl:§ Production thous. of proof gal. Stocks, total do do	7 17, 867 7 72, 370	7 18, 914 7 58, 157	r 18, 097 r 42, 392	r 20, 471 r 32, 861	* 22, 399 * 30, 215	r 18, 416 r 30, 676	7 19, 455 7 28, 214	23, 556 26, 150	r 27, 982 r 29, 258	7 23, 793 7 27, 016	26, 833 27, 764	29, 226 28, 637	29, 906
In industrial alcohol bonded warehousesdo In denaturing plantsdo	28, 779 r 43, 591	r 29, 481 28, 676	7 26, 792 15, 600	7 25, 807 7, 054	r 22, 927 7, 288	7 21, 294 9, 381	r 21, 992 r 6, 222	r 24, 089 r 2, 061	7 27, 452 7 1, 807	r 25, 323 1, 694	25,699 $2,065$	26, 928 1, 709	24, 409 22, 894 1, 514
Withdrawn for denaturing do Withdrawn tax-paid do Creosote oil, production* thous, of gal. Cresylie acid, refined, production*_thous, of lb_	29, 274 • 4, 367 12, 744	34, 938 7 5, 296 13, 570	36, 086 5, 202 13, 027	7 31, 232 7 3, 975 13, 481	27, 775 4, 350 14, 038	21, 409 3, 260 14, 580	23, 622 3, 175 14, 696	25, 227 2, 555 14, 271	7 25, 743 2, 170 13, 454	7 26, 065 2, 377 12, 779	27, 359 2, 768 • 11, 581	30, 303 2, 696 11, 988	34, 101 3, 201
Cresylic acid, refined, production*thous. of lb Ethyl acetate (85%) production*do	2, 284 7, 334	2, 456 8, 745	2, 100 10, 170	1,817 9,602	2,094 10,185	2, 142 7, 084	2. 234 7, 902	2, 436 5, 984	2, 196 6, 088	1, 909 6, 826	2, 329 r 5, 822	2, 357 5, 899	

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 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey

	194	16						1947				
Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued

							·							
CHEMICALS—Contin	ued			,							} i			1
Organic chemicals—Continued. Glycerin, refined (100% basis):* High gravity and yellow distilled Consumption Production Stocks	thous. of lbdo	7 6,026 7 4,636 7 12,813	r 5, 411 r 4, 504 r 12, 376	r 5, 319 r 5, 984 r 12, 663	7 5, 965 7, 431 7 15, 310	7, 022 7, 386 14, 102	6, 800 8, 234 15, 340	7, 407 8, 746 17, 544	8, 127 7, 651 18, 135	7, 428 6, 606 19, 151	6, 617 6, 965 19, 843	6, 509 5, 483 18, 848	6, 761 7, 250 18, 869	7, 032 8, 812 19, 146
Chemically pure: Consumption Production Stocks	do	7 4, 920 7 6, 242 7 22, 350	7 5, 946 7 6, 361 7 21, 497	7 5, 458 7 5, 073 7 18, 333	7 5, 811 6, 042 7 17, 979	6, 963 7, 662 17, 941	6, 138 8, 573 18, 106	6, 555 8, 450 18, 875	6, 139 8, 531 19, 137	5, 957 9, 181 20, 789	5, 871 7, 980 20, 723	5, 650 6, 200 20, 171	6, 358 7, 998 20, 396	6, 754 7, 957 19, 493
Methanol, production: 7 Crude (80%) Synthetic (100%) Phthalic anhydride, production*		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	7 253 6, 708 12, 396	253
FERTILIZERS										, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,	, -		
Consumption, total* thous. Midwest States* Southern States⊕ Exports, total§ Nitrogenous§ Phosphate materials§	do do long tons do	559 158 401 80, 862 7, 388 63, 394	584 63 522 95, 796 2, 871 86, 791	529 82 448 83, 544 3, 430 70, 254	928 195 734 104, 336 5, 577 83, 752	1, 459 239 1, 220 89, 474 10, 854 64, 147	1, 225 182 1, 042 98, 945 21, 616 66, 401	1, 120 160 960 92, 213 20, 851 58, 802	954 166 788 132, 895 30, 226 89, 765	644 138 505 141, 788 36, 037 94, 580	340 80 260 112, 792 10, 926 85, 138	417 207 209 115, 867 22, 575 81, 082	434 156 278 125, 303 9, 284 103, 928	520 158 362
Prepared fertilizers§ Imports, total§ Nitrogenous, total§ Nitrate of soda§ Phosphates§ Potash§ Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude	do	809 69, 266 63, 877 11, 716 1, 463	253 80, 941 67, 573 26, 929 7, 809	2, 125 64, 434 55, 712 23, 141 3, 446 0	4, 720 39, 928 25, 096 1, 327 6, 835	1, 914 50, 020 40, 728 10, 029 404 0	2, 448 51, 943 40, 851 9, 358 3, 759 0	1, 449 116, 166 103, 704 65, 886 3, 579 897	987 145, 266 117, 102 71, 738 4, 346 13, 301	636 138, 060 108, 988 80, 555 4, 696 11, 250	2,718 117,760 107,484 80,786 4,482 0	1, 661 82, 474 75, 912 41, 623 38 2, 232	874 93, 649 85, 337 41, 737 4, 330 0	
Potash deliveries	ol. per 100 lb short tons	1, 925 69, 690 721, 475	1, 925 70, 263 754, 215	1, 925 72, 770 750, 940	1. 925 81, 044 783, 275	2, 045 98, 555 830, 752	2, 075 77, 839 824, 578	2, 075 95, 229 888, 875	2. 075 84, 207 863, 787	2, 075 73, 802 892, 045	2. 075 83, 121 802, 128	2. 075 73, 708 801, 835	2, 195	2. 275
ProductionStocks, end of month	do	709, 781	667, 912	736, 357	796, 677	815, 611	750, 550	645, 412	608, 409	681, 235	855, 352	903, 380	866, 919	
NAVAL STORES Rosin (gum and wood):														
Price, gum, wholesale "H" (Sav.),	01, per 100 lb	7.40 489,676 390,781	7.80		8. 07 462, 007 398, 102	8.68	9.61	9.65 351,875 222,701	9. 24		7. 58 527, 335 243, 086		6. 76	
Stocks* Turpentine (gum and wood): Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah)† Production* Stocks*	bbl. (50 gal.)	1.00 167, 933 90, 167	1.05	1.30	1. 24 143, 055 101, 295	1. 21	1.15	1.00 113,520 98,205	.85	. 59	.61 176, 089 147, 693	, 59	. 59	. 62
MISCELLANEOUS		,									22,,500			
Explosives (industrial), shipments	thous. of lb.	50, 307	51, 187	45, 300	45, 147	47, 092	45, 017	46, 444	46, 038	51, 296	51,048	47, 134	53, 275	55, 787
Gelatin: \$ Production, total* Edible \$ Stocks, total* Edible \$ Edible \$	dodododo.	2, 947 1, 900 4, 726 2, 315	3, 202 1, 652 3, 864 1, 743	3, 311 2, 055 3, 999 1, 824	3, 656 2, 259 4, 857 2, 299	3, 858 2, 508 5, 548 2, 878	3, 793 2, 407 5, 789 2, 866	3, 954 2, 237 6, 078 2, 988	3, 700 2, 405 6, 369 2, 922	4, 117 3, 028 6, 488 3, 059	3,847 2,901 6,374 2,787	3, 159 2, 313 6, 338 2, 453	r 3, 393 r 2, 762 6, 042 2, 430	3, 116 2, 420 5, 961 2, 356
Sulfur:* Production Stocks Glue, animal:*		335, 300 3, 881, 397	333, 041 3, 983, 973	355, 179 3, 874, 808	351, 028 3, 769, 368	321, 415 3, 704, 059	298, 565 3, 667, 729	350, 307 3, 636, 884	333, 531	377, 218 3, 495, 011	359, 313 3, 456, 082	382, 674 3, 438, 367	391, 396 3, 444, 607	406, 964 3, 449, 732
Production Stocks Bone black:*	thous, of lbdo	8, 774 8, 196	10, 824 9, 978	12, 214 10, 633	11,780 10,616	13, 939 10, 272	12, 886 9, 398	12, 538 9, 059	14, 226 9, 155	13, 770 8, 643	12, 843 8, 950	12, 158 8, 757	^r 11, 424 7, 749	12,003 7,882
ProductionStocks	short tons	1, 417 1, 745	1, 169 2, 043	955 1,625	956 1,349	1,023 1,565	928 1, 463	1,069 1,456	596 959	847 979	1,040 1,021	1, 048 1, 008	1,065 1,030	1, 085 1, 079
OIL SEEDS, OILS, FATS BYPRODUCTS	AND		į į											
Animal, including fish oil:														}
Animal fats‡ Consumption, factory Production Stocks, end of month	thous. of lbdodo	r 86, 588 r 61, 155 r 145, 068	772, 894 7139, 767 7139, 542	, 97, 631 , 267, 279 , 181, 313	7 116, 297 7 243, 908 7 231, 839	129, 026 303, 997 307, 623	140, 495 262, 265 307, 692	144, 102 221, 840 286, 602	119, 584 230, 470 339, 877	105, 542 262, 265 389, 074	105, 301 255, 713 428, 604	99, 329 238, 814 444, 602	127, 228 208, 609 400, 170	134, 765 189, 544 320, 801
Greases:‡ Consumption, factory Production Stocks, end of month	do do	7 39, 590 7 27, 661 7 78, 393	r 41, 950 r 37, 054 r 63, 328	7 39, 182 7 46, 282 7 63, 018	r 44, 996 r 45, 607 r 64, 820	48, 688 52, 591 72, 871	45, 730 47, 484 67, 138	45, 864 44, 586 64, 305	42, 572 46, 735 69, 983	43, 939 48, 613 84, 829	41, 226 48, 260 98, 827	37, 746 46, 611 101, 964	43, 658 44, 434 106, 382	49, 913 40, 154 98, 924
Fish oils: I Consumption, factory Production Stocks, end of month	do do	15, 465 21, 540 r 108, 093	17, 028 18, 726 121, 676	18, 976 10, 812 114, 682	18, 374 7, 867 7 117, 410	18, 509 1, 646 107, 320	18, 772 1, 260 102, 400	20, 290 777 79, 211	20, 365 1, 577 66, 335	14, 135 1, 301 57, 728	16, 478 10, 927 59, 041	11, 475 21, 739 65, 152	12, 150 21, 109 86, 445	20, 148 22, 706 85, 999
Vegetable oils, total: Consumption, crude, factory \$ Exports \$. Imports, total \$. Paint oils \$. All other vegetable oils \$	thous. of lbdododo	255 8, 361 12, 001 6, 232 5, 769	368 7, 660 25, 107 19, 365 5, 742	416 10, 015 33, 973 21, 112 12, 861	418 14, 561 51, 817 41, 904 9, 913	431 27, 090 31, 942 27, 274 4, 668	412 5, 634 46, 545 31, 314 15, 231	417 7, 011 32, 697 21, 737 10, 960	395 7, 291 36, 677 28, 343 8, 333	333 13, 643 54, 057 43, 672 10, 385	294 25, 855 52, 306 37, 754 14, 553	297 14, 538 26, 669 18, 208 8, 461	294 16, 148 10, 744 2, 121 8, 623	329
Production ‡	mil. of ib	515 267	390 521 250	519 247	538 262	443 + 532 279	7 547 304	382 7 552 311	356 7 551 353	7 571 392	283 , 573 385	278 • 566 359	248 r 489 292	329 458

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	46						1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember
(CHEMI	CALS	AND .	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	S—Co	ntinue	d				
OIL SEEDS, OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS—Continued													
Copra:	37, 510 35, 960 38, 662	36, 278 27, 381 12, 964	15, 949 43, 495 33, 074	r 46, 765 93, 768 r 60, 299	56, 069 74, 963 89, 781	51, 352 51, 285 71, 902	59, 163 72, 319 72, 777	59, 214 61, 925 77, 541	53, 347 61, 004 59, 714	52, 368 51, 346 44, 320	45, 330 18, 644 42, 300	40, 731 31, 340 26, 861	41, 828 23, 871
Consumption, factory:‡ Crude thous. of lb Refined do Imports§ do	r 42, 680 r 18, 441	7 49, 824 7 27, 714 121	7 38, 611 7 17, 262 380	r 44, 793 r 16, 397 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, 977 866	72, 257 30, 174
Production.‡ Crude do Refined do Stocks, end of month:‡	47, 417 + 21, 983	45, 306 26, 614	18, 827 16, 305	7 58, 100 7 19, 581	68, 683 30, 909	63, 024 32, 749	73, 902 36, 581	74, 043 35, 720	68, 398 33, 020	66, 074 28, 611	57, 902 30, 466	51, 902 34, 228	53, 609 33, 498
Refineddo	r 105, 995 r 10, 551	r 95, 417 r 8, 603	777, 836 79, 585	r 92, 456 r 9, 885	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	89, 363 11, 194
Cottonsed: Consumption (crush)thous. of short tons_ Receipts at millsdo Stocks at mills, end of monthdo Cottonsed cake and meal:	r 235 r 463 r 365	515 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	345 776 594
Production short tons Stocks at mills, end of month do Cottonseed oil crude:	7 101, 816 7 55, 416	228, 936 58, 277	232, 892 80, 913	176, 065 119, 928	181, 204 158, 905	132, 015 158, 675	92, 738 126, 818	71, 216 125, 477	45, 904 116, 987	30, 449 87, 614	33, 648 46, 916	47, 068 26, 416	156, 076 37, 844
Production thous, of lb. Stocks, end of month doCottonseed oil, refined:	r 71, 769 r 66, 044	7 158, 857 7 92, 387	7 164, 139 7 105, 029	7 125, 387 7 97, 569	129, 368 105, 959	93, 504 86, 564	68, 248 72, 688	53, 475 51, 591	35, 115 33, 593	23, 286 20, 144	24, 035 14, 967	31, 109 19, 209	104, 348 57, 307
Consumption, factory do do In oleomargarine do Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.)	7 61, 674 13, 461	r 93, 703 22, 832	7 129, 156 27, 101	r 114, 866 25, 279	108, 240 30, 116	81, 664 28, 008	73, 351 24, 474	53, 077 14, 485	35, 140 12, 981	44, 687 16, 407	56, 312 19, 906	74, 243 20, 115	74, 751
Production thous. of lb. Stocks, end of month do	r 23, 658 r 160, 107	. 268 116, 300 r 165, 869	. 262 r 142, 025 r 169, 651	. 280 r 123, 070 r 170, 112	. 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 2C3, 856	. 234 26, 287 171, 342	. 179 24, 913 116, 709	. 224 56, 852 92, 081
Imports§thous, of bu	97 883	9 591	48 1, 938	20 211	12 27	14 40	18 35	19 7	17 19	77	106 2	17 12	
Recripts do Shipments do Stocks do Minneapolis:	629 448	387 652	1, 396 1, 194	1, 077 327	2 307	69 303	69 270	39 238	83 145	74 78	72 8	0 20	1, 435 436 1, 019
Receipts do Shipments do Stocks do	3, 174 751 3, 219	2, 752 547 3, 967	1,877 1,941 3,905	750 73 3,889	479 257 3, 513	182 146 2,896	311 190 2, 280	532 345 1, 615	257 87 1, 162	128 202 516	99 82 296	2, 125 270 453	8, 425 1, 142 5, 004
Oil mills:† Consumption	7 2, 380 3, 644 4. 00	r 2, 189 r 3, 508 5, 22	7 2, 271 7 2, 880 7. 26	7 1, 807 7 3, 468 7, 27 4 22, 962	1, 790 2, 024 7. 25	1, 545 1, 415 (³)	1, 636 1, 079 8, 51	1, 560 980 7. 50	1, 335 855 6. 30	1, 687 1, 457 6, 12	1, 641 1, 892 6. 02	1, 325 2, 526 6. 00	2, 410 5, 720 6. 39
Linseed cake and meal: Shipments from Minneapolisthous. of lb_Linseed oil:	27, 840	34,020	37, 200	34, 080	33, 960	24, 420	28,740	30, 720	26, 760	26, 160	29, 580	18, 540	\$ 39, 980 45, 360
Consumption, factory t	7 43, 285 .178 7 47, 159 23, 040 7 129, 267	7 44, 789 .188 7 43, 368 26, 760 7 127, 498	7 41, 762 . 354 7 44, 489 27, 840 7 135, 698	7 40, 960 .358 7 35, 302 21, 720 7 152, 782	44, 978 . 366 34, 823 20, 460 140, 898	41, 575 , 378 30, 499 19, 380 136, 681	45, 174 . 395 31, 401 23, 460 125, 060	47, 453 . 394 28, 850 25, 380 131, 769	45, 094 . 376 25, 064 19, 620 134, 627	38, 716 . 325 32, 057 13, 620 144, 544	40, 030 302 32, 250 14, 880 157, 724	39, 834 . 291 26, 527 21, 240 132, 682	40, 865 . 303 48, 030 27, 240 118, 443
Soybeans: Consumption, factory: Production (crop estimate)do	r 9, 032	r 10, 950	r 15, 100	r 15, 655 4 196, 725	17, 115	15, 983	16, 490	15, 914	15, 006	13, 356	13, 613	r 11, 284	9, 681 5 180, 985
Stocks, end of month‡ do	i .	r 40, 447 r 95, 300 . 209	r 56, 990 r 106, 731 . 297	7 59, 610 7 96, 434 . 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, 604 75, 842 , 244	19, 124 82, 261 . 227	7 10, 248 98, 077 . 209	2, 779 109, 838 . 233
Production: † thous. of lb. Crude	r 82, 506	7 98, 943 86, 669	r 134, 664 r 119, 536	r 137, 121 r 121, 729	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 98, 720	7 105, 315 91, 251	90, 913 89, 400
Crude do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7 116, 401 7 77, 216	r 111, 460 r 56, 807	r 107, 565 r 52, 406	7 98, 442 7 61, 565	97, 712 70, 131	97, 226 76, 995	94, 053 73, 993	89, 302 91, 327	108, 829 114, 604	122, 760 128, 141	125, 686 141, 671	7 105, 941 7 140, 430	79, 695 123, 377
Oleomargarine: Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals) Price, wholesale, standard, uncolored, (Chicago)	32, 373 . 195	51, 428 . 270	56, 550	57, 680	66, 262	66, 470	66, 626	39, 376	36, 493	39, 649	47, 448	47, 251	.340
Production: dol. per lb. Production: thous. of lb. Shortenings and compounds:: Production do	37,067	60, 271	. 420 62, 966 7 157, 146	. 412 59, 771 r 139, 685	. 393 67, 946	. 394 67, 755 129, 315	69, 914	. 420 46, 716 99, 867	. 354 37, 730 63, 151	. 330 41, 400 78, 853	. 332 48, 897 79, 921	. 330 50, 041	117. 858
Stocks, end of month do. Vegetable price, wholesale, tierces (Chi) dol. per lb.	, 52, 828	7 48, 356	7 41, 121 (2)	r 41, 234	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)	98, 978 45, 803	36, 393
PAINT SALES		1.1.1	'								()	(7)	``
Calcimines, plastic-texture and cold-water paints: Calciminesthous. of dol. Plastic-texture paints.dodo Cold-water paints:	73 129	66 135	64 146	101 186	93 254	89 227	102 292	75 23 5	90 227	82 230	82 198	71 259	
In dry form	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	460 389 86, 806 77, 891 30, 035 47, 856 8, 915	76, 905 31, 129 45, 776	

r Revised. ¹ Less than 500 pounds. ² No quotation. ³ No sales. ⁴ December 1 estimate. ⁵ October 1 estimate. ⁵ Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement; unpublished data through February 1945 for the indicated series will be shown later. † See note marked "§", on p. S-25 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to July 1941-June 1946 revisions for oleomargarine. Small or scattered revisions for 1941-August 1946 for the other indicated series will be published later. Complete revisions for 1946 for total vegetable oils are not yet available; revisions for the selected individual series shown above have therefore not been carried into the totals. Revised data for fish oils are available on a quarterly basis only.

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found	- I		146		T				1947	 -	 1		
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember
	CHEMI	CALS	AND A	LLIE) PRO	DUCT	S-Cor	tinued					
PLASTIC PRODUCTS										-			
Shipments and consumption: Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: ⊗ Sheets, rods and tubesthous. of lb. Molding and extrusion materialsdo. Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes.⊗do. Other cellulose plastics*do. Phenolic and other tar acid resins*do. Urea and melamine resins*do. Polystyrene*do. Vinyl resins*do. Miscellaneous resins*do.	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, 329 331 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	1,479 r 3,404 903 (1) r 26,000 5,462 7,075 12,917 r 5,567	1, 2 4, 1 (1) 27, 3 5, 7 8, 3 15, 1 8, (
	<u>'</u>	EL	ECTR	IC POV	VER A	ND G	AS				<u> </u>	1	
ELECTRIC POWER			<u> </u>		<u> </u>		 			<u> </u>	T		
Production (utility and industrial), total*													
mil. of kwhr. Industrial establishments*	22, 788 3, 983 3, 674 309 18, 805 13, 169 5, 636 16, 123	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 17, 119	24, 875 4, 028 3, 672 356 20, 847 14, 269 6, 578 17, 842	25, 957 4, 321 3, 896 425 21, 636 14, 500 7, 136	23, 698 4, 083 3, 683 399 19, 616 13, 261 6, 355	25, 544 4, 298 3, 843 455 21, 246 13, 981 7, 265 18, 266	24, 652 4, 148 3, 711 437 20, 504 13, 216 7, 287 17, 661	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 17, 414	24, 938 4, 156 3, 772 383 20, 782 14, 236 6, 546 17, 847	25, 969 4, 225 3, 892 333 21, 744 15, 690 6, 053 18, 733	25, 4, 3, 21, 15, 5,
Other producers†	2, 682 16, 358 3, 018 489	2, 906 16, 721 3, 130 410	2,830 16,933 3,414 328	3, 005 17, 450 3, 739 302	3, 092 18, 302 4, 149 291	16, 833 2, 783 17, 783 3, 960 295	2, 980 17, 772 3, 727 320	2, 843 17, 665 3, 572 421	2, 975 17, 610 3, 437 514	2, 829 17, 546 3, 369 558	2,935 17,308 3,307 606	3,011 18,099 3,332 681	2,
Commercial and industrial: Small light and power do do Large light and power do Greet 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, 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	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 46 310, 762	2, 994 9, 375 165 475 604 46 310, 025	3,060 9,356 154 475 531 44 309,631	3,123 9,068 160 459 538 45 305,855	3, 252 9, 601 175 483 532 44 315, 590	
GAS†	200, 101	202,001	000,000	311,020	020, 200	020,111	010,011	010, 102	510, 020	303,031	000,000	310, 390	
Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands_ Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo Sales to consumers, totalmil. of cu. ft. Residentialdo Industrial and commercialdo Revenue from sales to consumers, total	110, 834 70, 113 39, 657			40, 171			11, 224 10, 502 713 198, 580 139, 476 57, 139						
thous. of dol. Residential (incl. house-heating)	9, 259								•				
Industrial and commercial do. Sales to consumers, total mil. 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.	465, 984 73, 020 383, 859 131, 165 56, 383			1001			728, 393 297, 553 422, 052 270, 598 171, 935			596, 470 161, 527 428, 608 197, 743			
	··· <u>'</u>	FO	ODST	JFFS .	AND T	OBAC	CO	·	-	· <u>·</u>		· · · · ·	<u> </u>
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES													
Fermented malt liquors:† Production thous. of bbl. Tax-paid withdrawals. do. Stocks, end of month do. Distilled spirits:	- 77,254	r 8, 080 r 7, 235 r 8, 384	r 6, 611 r 6, 525 r 8, 169	7, 219 76, 541 78, 547	r 6, 917 r 5, 985 r 9, 140	5, 761 7 5, 544 9, 067	6, 836 6, 277 r 9, 326	7, 435 7, 029 9, 399	r 7, 985 r 7, 512 r 9, 531	8, 342 7, 939 9, 565	9, 044 8, 776 9, 453	8, 833 8, 842 9, 050	8 8 9
Apparent consumption for beverage purposest thous, of wine gal. Imports thous, of proof gal. Production thous, of tax gal. Tax-paid withdrawals do. Stocks, end of month do.	. 25, 525	20, 408 1, 611 r 33, 039 r 13, 227 418, 925	19, 933 1, 447 7 21, 511 7 12, 792 419, 345	19, 739 1, 219 r 31, 681 r 12, 156 433, 137	14, 871 725 738, 495 712, 511 454, 426	13, 455 817 r 34, 702 r 10, 073 473, 163	791	11, 974 751 7 27, 568 7 8, 647 7 506, 015	12, 173 1, 125 r 21, 854 r 6, 130 r 518, 459	11, 392 1, 071 16, 429 16, 039 525, 828	12, 283 834 13, 726 5, 650 529, 523	12, 378 797 14, 187 7, 171 533, 051	22 8 537
Whisky: Imports\(\) thous, of proof gal Production\(\) thous, of tax gal Tax-paid withdrawals\(\) do Stocks, end of month\(\) do	8, 517 4, 915 378, 902			873 r 19, 792 r 5, 782 r 391, 597			7 437, 614	712 + 17, 201 + 4, 442 + 449, 335		,		471, 273	9 4 474
r Revised. ¹ Not available for publication. § ¶For 1943-44 revisions for the indicated series se ⊗ Data for sheets, rods and tubes are comparab *New scries. For data for 1939-45 for productio of the Census and include all known producers; ea †Revised series. Gas statistics are shown on a production, except the series for "other producers," for consumption of distilled spirits for beverage pur spirits; see p. S-23 for tax-paid withdrawals of ethy	e notes at the with sime of electrical regions for the control of	oottom of pilar data is eity by income and a descript beginning the February the fisce	op. S-23 and the 1942 state of the 1942 state of the Ingerial of the Inger 1947 State of the Inger 1947 State of the Inger 1947 State of the Inger 1947 State of the Inger Inger 1947 State of the Inger Ing	d S-24 of the Supplement of the data with th	ne May 1995; see note s see p. 32 (ill be publi 946 Survey e note mar other alcol	t; data for 15 Survey. In Septem of the Febrush et al. (15 Survey). See note ked "†" or toolic bever	December ber 1946 Su uary 1947 S in that issu i p. S-26 of rage series;	1941–Febru rvey regard survey. The For rev the Septenthe note also	ding chang he new ser vised figur nber 1947 f so explains	vill be pub ge in data to les for plas es for the in Survey for a change i	lished later for molding tic product ndicated so reference t n the series	r. g, etc. mate ts are from eries on ele to revisions s for stocks	rials. the Bu etric p for 19 of dis

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found	Sep-	Octo-	46 Novem-	Decem-	Janu-	Febru-	March	April	1947 May	June	July	Angerat	Sep-
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	tember	ber	ber	ber	ary	ary	TATOUGH	whin	with	липе	July	August	tember
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND T	OBAC	CO-C	ontinu	ıed					
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES—Continued													
Rectified distilled spirits, production, total† thous. of proof gal. Whisky do	r 14, 593 r 12, 618	r 16, 423 r 14, 609	r 15, 155 r 13, 527	7 14, 045 7 12, 300	r 13, 837 12, 528	7 11, 144 7 10, 139	7 10, 648 9, 621	r 9, 349 r 8, 673	r 6, 706 r 6, 154	r 7, 021 r 6, 522	7, 831 7, 012	7 8,083 7,522	9, 689 8, 965
Sparkling wines: Imports Production Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do	39 7 251 166	46 251 254	85 184 • 235	84 192 181	20 192 68	7 152 49	9 226 75	9 221 51	13 130 62	12 146 44	9 74 51	9 48 64	
Still wines: Imports\$do	1, 400	* 1,390 443 * 84,287	r 1, 326 470 20, 900	1, 315 331	1, 429 255 1, 099	7 1, 522 232 862	1, 665 265 535	1, 826 171 466	1, 882 172 390	1, 975 129	1,990 99	1,964	
Production⊙ do Tax-paid withdrawals† do Stocks, end of month† do Distilling materials produced at wineries⊙ do	7 10, 343 7 129, 109 7 98, 687	12, 088 r 206, 457 144, 124	11, 563 + 216, 776 + 56, 726	3, 639 9, 883 r 205, 408 r 9, 968	7,400 197,314 1,743	5, 577 r 190, 143 1, 303	r 6, 629 r 181, 179 3, 279	5, 960 * 174, 584 1, 580	5, 682 7 168, 710 1, 040	6, 249 160, 211 661	383 6, 627 152, 534 71, 867	2, 479 6, 680 146, 660 7, 948	
DAIRY PRODUCTS			}								ļ		:
Butter, creamery: Price, wholesale, 92-score (N. Y.)‡dol. per lb. Production (factory)†thous. of lb.	. 768 106, 850	. 840 100, 372	. 816 82, 392	. 822 89, 160	. 666 97, 540	. 709 91, 815	. 696 110, 485	. 631 116, 530	. 613 146, 455	. 633 157, 120	. 674 148, 790	. 745 r 116, 550	. 802 101, 465
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthodocolors. do	73, 931	59, 586 3, 089	1, 384	27, 874 1, 304	18, 224 652	9, 988	7, 818	9, 194	17, 445 355	51, 625 401	83, 286 459	r 88, 364 647	76, 748
dol. per lb. Production, total (factory)†thous. of lb. American whole milk†do. Stocks, cold storage, end of month? do	92, 445 69, 988 157, 180	(1) 84, 720 61, 883 129, 941	. 449 71, 127 51, 665 123, 435	. 399 69, 214 51, 115 123, 592	. 383 74, 055 55, 315 114, 606	. 370 76, 680 58, 540 98, 053	(1) 100, 160 77, 485 93, 427	. 338 115, 540 91, 655 113, 854	. 298 144, 015 118, 455 133, 495	(1) 152, 125 125, 815 161, 363	. 338 136, 425 113, 505 185, 202	345 7110, 140 789, 610 7202, 597	. 365 92, 755 74, 535 195, 869
American whole milkdo Condensed and evaporated milk: Exports:§ Condenseddo	126, 084 2, 955	1, 979	92, 422	93, 873 15, 580	87, 459 8, 911	74, 795 4, 273	71, 757 4, 694	88, 737 7, 275	106, 479 7, 549	130, 005 8, 562	9, 201	r 169, 571 8, 161	166, 330
Evaporated	55, 233 7. 78 5. 46	30, 767 7. 92 5. 79	39, 791 8. 25 5. 88	46, 037 8. 25 5. 88	28, 828 8. 25 5. 86	23, 324 8. 25 5. 72	25, 355 8. 28 5. 64	23, 534 8. 27 5. 42	39, 517 8. 26 5. 23	42, 862 8. 26 5. 18	44, 968 8. 26 5. 19	41,394 8.26 5.20	8. 26 5. 24
Production: Condensed (sweetened): Bulk goods	69, 685 8, 523	52, 989 7, 759	30, 146 6, 461	33, 956 6, 849	34, 160 7, 925	38, 695 7, 200	56, 340 8, 610	82, 800 11, 850	111, 875 13, 000	116, 620 12, 950	76, 555 15, 025	31, 540 17, 150	22, 470 21, 100
Evaporated (unsweetened), case goods do Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened)thous. of lb. Evaporated (unsweetened)do	240, 372 12, 547 202, 775	194, 974 11, 377 171, 026	8, 701 148, 210	183, 929 5, 230 129, 464	205, 000 4, 923 130, 902	209, 700 4, 346 117, 497	5, 450 118, 926	320, 500 5, 279 148, 266	6, 387 278, 814	7, 196 440, 952	9, 477 501, 177	257, 400 10, 561 471, 600	218, 000 11, 333 379, 712
Fluid milk: Price, dealers', standard gradedol. per 100 lb Production†mil. of lb Utilization in manufactured dairy products†	4. 43 9, 446	4. 62 8, 989	4. 87 8, 297	4. 96 8, 529	4. 94 8, 911	4. 74 8, 491	4. 68 9, 870	4. 63 10, 472	4. 46 12, 260	4. 41 12, 864	4. 48 12, 148	4. 60 10, 644	4. 71 9, 313
Dried skim milk: Exports§thous, of lb_ Price, wholesale, for human consumption, U. S.	3, 759	3, 429 6, 546	2, 845 14, 728	3, 020 4, 540	3, 294 9, 594	3, 202 10, 321	3, 955 7, 545	4, 358 16, 274	5, 509 14, 401	5, 814 13, 170	5, 344 9, 420	r 4, 233 13, 436	3, 658
average	39, 061 38, 354	. 146 29, 283 28, 853	. 147 25, 500 25, 091	. 145 37, 233 36, 624	. 131 47, 000 46, 200	. 114 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	. 097 51, 925 49, 450	. 102 41, 000 39, 740
For human consumption thous. of lb FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	62, 267 + 60, 850	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, 622 74, 030	50, 487 48, 813
Apples: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu				3 119, 410									³ 112, 910
Shipments, carlotno. of carloads_ Stocks, cold storage, end of month_thous. of bu Citrus fruits, earlot shipmentsno. of carloads Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month	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 12, 944 17, 032	3, 625 7, 593 11, 391	2, 347 3, 954 18, 216	1, 687 1, 544 17, 774	627 329 13, 857	1, 428 219 9, 429	7 783 7 264 9, 027	6, 214 10, 219 7, 403
thous. of lb Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of	501, 914	510, 257	497, 802	470, 710	439, 226	403, 664	367, 013	319, 718	327, 700	332, 345	374, 363	* 408, 119	409, 174
month thous. of lb. Potatoes, white:	317, 691	351, 273	351, 474	333, 084	320, 307	296, 588	276, 099	247, 795	230, 827	251, 687	307, 574	r 326, 603	354, 045
Price, wholesale (N. Y.) dol. per 100 lb. Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu. Shipments, carlot no. of carloads.	3. 188	2. 515 25, 389	2. 312 21, 976	2. 495 ² 475, 969 17, 251	2. 538	2. 638 21, 830	3, 006 30, 138	3. 490 26, 782	3. 812 23, 713	4. 106 25, 272	(1) 22, 313	19,028	⁽¹⁾ 3 378, 099 25, 187
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS													
Exports, principal grains, including flour and meals thous. of bu	24, 134	12, 333	26, 987	35, 135	33, 245	41,672	48, 528	48, 397	50, 766	39. 208	35, 828	34, 440	
Barley: Exports, including malt§do Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis):	249	209	489	435	271	572	624	797	1, 226	1, 289	1, 531	856	
No. 2, malting	1. 698 1. 667 22, 046	1. 697 1. 612	1. 721 1. 616	1. 768 1. 689 2 263, 350	1. 775 1. 698	1. 764 1. 642	1. 914 1. 838	1, 922 1, 806	2. 010 1. 896	2. 136 2. 032	2, 259 2, 130	2, 299 2, 143	2. 276 2. 117 3 284, 497
Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial do	18, 248	14, 840 26, 161	8, 026 24, 510	9, 214 20, 985	10, 241 20, 608	4, 806 19, 313	7, 242 14, 108	9, 625 10, 816	8, 449 8, 869	8, 252 7, 753	7, 974 5, 593	27, 119 14, 263	25, 093 27, 444

On farms?

do. 160, 258 | 10,000 | 66,818 | 30,000 | 165,594

*Revised. ¹No quotation. ²December 1 estimate. ³October 1 estimate. 15ce note in June 1945 Survey for explanation of this price series. a See note marked "a" on p. S-29.

ODistilling materials produced at wineries, shown separately above, were conbined with production of still wines as shown in the Survey through the February 1947 issue. \$\text{Data} continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later.

Revised 1943 data are on p. 13 of the March 1945 Survey; see note on item in February 1945 issue regarding earlier data; 1944-46 revisions are on p. 23 of October 1947 Survey. \$\text{New series.} Data beginning 1936 will be shown later; the June figure includes old crop only.

Revised series. See note marked "" on p. S-26 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to revised figures for fiscal years 1941-46 for the indicated alcoholic beverage series. Revisions not shown above for the fiscal year 1947 are as follows (thousands of wine gallons): Sparkling wines—production, August, 244; stocks, August, 1,334; still wines—production, July, 971; August, 5,022; tax-paid withdrawals—July, 10,192; August, 10,645; stocks—July, 91,960; August, 85,465; distilling materials produced at wineries—July, 10,170; August, 16,426. See notes marked "†" on p. S-25 and S-26 of the April 1946 Survey for references to 1941-43 revisions for the indicated series for manufactured dairy products; data for 1944-45 for these series and for utilization of milk in manufactured dairy products are shown on p. 16 of the April 1947 Survey but there have been further revisions in the 1944 and 1945 figures for dry skim milk; these revisions and preliminary revisions for all months of 1946 are shown on p. 23 of the October 1947 Survey; revisions for potato crop and barley for 1929-44 are available on request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	46						1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- temb
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND T	ГОВАС	CO-C	Continu	ıed					
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS-Con.													
Corn: Exports, including meal § thous. of bu- Grindings, wet process do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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, 42 1 12, 091	20, 706 12, 385	13. 440 11, 794	11, 322 11, 635	3, 909 11, 083	11, 1
Prices, wholesale: No. 3, white (Chicago)dol. per bu. No. 3, yellow (Chicago)do Weighted average, 5 markets, all gradesdo	(1) 1,894 1,829	2. 100 1. 819 1. 630	1. 750 1. 392 1. 309	1. 497 1. 340 1. 245	1. 431 1. 332 1. 206	1. 511 1. 419 1. 307	1, 742 1, 731 1, 594	1. 784 1. 782 1. 694	1. 790 1. 779 1. 677	2. 143 2. 097 1. 948	(¹) 2. 169 1. 995	2. 740 2. 346 2. 295	2. 3 2. 3 2. 3
Production (crop estimate) mil. of bu. Receipts, principal markets do Stocks, deomstic, end of month:	11.3	18. 1	40.6	2 3, 287. 9 44. 3	49. 9	43. 6	48. 2	38, 8	38. 7	40. 2	39. 1	22.8	³ 2, 450 2:
Commercial do do do do lats:	4.9	4.1	14.8	27. 9 2, 165. 8	31.7	34. 5	37. 4 1, 294. 7	29. 1	16. 3	11. 2 687. 8	11.8	7.7	4 25
Exports, including oatmeals thous. of bu- Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu-	3,872	946	2, 517 . 854	1,703	797 . 837	323 . 836	1, 187 . 943	656 . 923	775 . 988	1, 343 1. 021	1, 513 . 952	866 1.014	1,
Production (crop estimate)† mil. of bu- Receipts, principal markets do Stocks, domestic, end of month:	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	29. 2	³ 1, 23
Commercial do do do do do cice:	20.3	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	9
Exports thous, of lb. Imports do. Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.). dol. per lb. Production (crop estimate) thous, of bu. California:	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	21, 592 2 . 125	3 76,
Receipts, domestic, rough thous, of bags (100 lb.). Shipments from mills, milled ricedo Stocks, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned),	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.): Receipts rough at mills _thous, of bbl. (162 lb.)	124	523 4, 715	453 2, 573	328 1,342	327 669	284 422	410	329 133	233 83	171 107	169 99	59	
thous, of pockets (100 lb.). Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in terms	1,093	2, 351	2,754	1,755	1,807	1, 452	1, 130	681	515	246	477	573 309	1
of cleaned), end of month thous, of pockets (100 lb.)		4, 631	4,654	4, 378	3, 403	2, 440	1, 568	1,048	615	476	119	393	2
Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis) dol. per bu- Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu- Receipts, principal markets do. Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month. do.	2. 235 1, 123 1, 126	2. 392 799 1, 612	2. 676 692 2, 143	2. 793 2 18, 685 596 2, 476	2.857 469 2,465	3. 108 322 2, 336	3. 539 354 2, 139	3. 108 238 1, 878	3. 192 138 1, 358	3.029 102 1,024	2, 541 177 556	2, 466 2, 634 2, 214	3 25 2 2 3 3
Wheat: do Disappearance, domestict do Exports, wheat, including flours do Wheat onlys do Prices, wholesale: do	7 305, 515 19, 835 10, 501	10, 793 6, 100	23, 369 11, 563	7 307, 625 30, 920 14, 995	27, 349 11, 141	32, 309 12, 694	334, 145 38, 673 17, 555	31, 523 13, 27 7	28, 060 9, 111	r 224, 944 22, 776 4, 006	21, 462 7, 065	28, 807 16, 863	348
No. 1, Dark Northern Spring (Minneapolis) dol. per bu. No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis) No. 2, Hard Winter (Kansas City) Weighted av., 6 mkts., all grades	1 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. 248 2. 331 2. 090 2. 175	2. 314 2. 395 2. 261 2. 279	2. 715 2. 811 2. 694 2. 671	2. 638 2. 745 2. 676 2. 616	2. 677 2. 705 2. 693 2. 637	2. 719 2. 587 2. 373 2. 563	2. 935 2. 368 2. 288 2. 400	2. 710 2. 384 2. 318 2. 472	2 2 2 2 2
Production (crop estimate), totalf_mil. of bu Spring wheatdo	56, 113	54, 929	36, 581	2 1, 155. 7 2 281. 8 2 873. 9 33, 868	38, 254	38, 716	35, 030	37, 807	26, 345	26, 156	121, 869	91,847	³ 1, 4 ³ 3 ³ 1, 0 72
Stocks, end of month: Canada (Canadian wheat) do United States, domestic, total¶† do Commercial do		141, 047 98, 392	152, 631 85, 512	148, 849 642, 685 56, 256	131, 889 48, 432	119,006 44,745	109, 849 308, 563 32, 838	93, 964	80, 514 15, 803	70, 405 r 4 83, 623 4 8, 129	55, 395 114, 913	58, 655	113 1, 141
Country mills and elevators† do Merchant mills do On farms† do Wheat flour:	114, 463			118, 991 96, 779 366, 255			61,010 71,957 139,855			7 4 9, 976 4 24, 591 4 40, 427		-	197 136 628
Exports§	1, 986 54, 210	998 60,069	2, 512 57, 690	3, 388 60, 647	3, 449 64, 575	4, 173 57, 162	4, 493 63, 301	3, 882 56, 818	4, 032 55, 744	3, 994 55, 462	3, 063 r 57, 031	2, 541 r 59, 619	56
Standard patents (Minneapolis) dol. per bbl. Winter, straights (Kansas City) dol. Production (Census):	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		1
Flour thous. of bbl. Operations, percent of capacity mil. of lb. Stocks held by mills, end of month thous. of bbl.	- 84.5	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	7 12, 713 7 83. 2 7 944	7 86.4	12
LIVESTOCK] -,						, ,						
ivestock slaughter (Federally inspected): Calvesthous, of animals. Cattledo Hogsdo do	_ 360	651 1, 103 3, 114	656 1, 348 5, 434	591 1, 352 5, 133		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	1, 217	1
Sheep and lambsdo attle and calves: Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals	1,300	2, 005 3, 664		1, 346 2, 447		1, 271	1, 237	1, 322 2, 183	1, 355 2, 154	1, 329 2, 384	1, 280 2, 435	1, 253	j
Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†do Prices, wholesale: Steers, beef (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb.	388	730	23. 64	23. 19	154 22. 16	98	161	2, 133 131 22, 93	2, 104 100 24. 06	120 25, 87	157 27. 85	198 28, 84	
Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)do Calves, vealers (Chicago)do r Revised. 1 No quotation. 2 December 1 esti	15. 99 16. 15	16. 42 18. 19	16. 30 18. 38	17.63	17. 68	18. 96 22. 88	20. 13	19. 91	21.33	21. 11	21.91	21. 22	1 :

r Revised. ¹ No quotation. ² December 1 estimate. ³ September 1 estimate.
¹ Includes old crop only; new corn not reported in stock figures until crop year begins in October and new oats and wheat until crop year begins in July.
§ Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later.
GAugust 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 not 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, 1934-44; orn, oat and wheat stocks on farms and total United States stocks of domestic wheat, 1926-44; all revisions are available on request.
See p. S-27 of the August 1943 Survey for revised figures for 1941-42 for feeder shipments of cattle and calves.
See Data for June 1947 and previous months were reported by approximately 1,100 mills believed to account for about 98 percent of the industry; later data are estimated from monthly reports of 425 mills with a daily 24-hour capacity of 401 sacks or more of flour.

	1			-									
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	November	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru-	March	April	1947 May	June	July	August	Sep- tember
	F(OODST	TUFF A	AND T	OBAC	CO—C	ontinu	ed	!		, , ,		
LIVESTOCK—Continued				[
Hogs: Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals_	293	2, 268	3, 244	2, 993	3, 469	2, 304	2, 017	2, 245	2, 270	2, 329	2, 206	1,774	1, 943
Prices: Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago)					22.47				·				
Hog-corn ratio	16. 25	22.82	24. 07	22.87	22. 45	25. 70	27. 10	23. 49	22. 24	22.06	22.11	23.74	26.66
bu. of corn per 100 lb. of live hogs Sheep and lambs: Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals	9, 1	13. 5 3, 660	18.0	18. 6 1, 495	18. 0 1, 669	19. 4 1, 406	17. 6 1, 293	14. 9 1, 506	14. 4 1, 713	12. 6 1, 982	11. 7 1, 677	11. 1 1, 688	11. 8 2, 452
Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†do	865	941	304	121	171	198	133	136	128	134	166	283	556
Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha).do	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	22. 50 22. 60
MEATS													
Total meats (including lard):	61	13	32	40	42	58	56	57	91	57	40	==	
Exports mil. of lb. Production (inspected slaughter) do. Stocks, cold storage, end of month of do.	351 258	1, 245 297	1,742 442	1, 724 623	1, 954 854	1, 434 854	1, 393 857	1, 438 843	1, 525 797	1, 490 772	1, 509 743	1, 289 7 636	1, 35 50
Edible offal do	22	26	39	56	68	68	71	67	67	69	67	59	5
mil. of lb Beef and veal:	. 19	21	26	36	54	57	64	67	63	50	40	r 36	2
Exports thous of lb. Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, native steers	19, 691	2, 535	532	828	3, 475	8, 377	7,024	17, 401	42, 376	30, 819	19, 564	15, 261	
(Chicago) dol. per lb- Production (inspected slaughter) thous of lb-	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	. 376 705, 739	. 408 670, 038	. 434 702, 877 101, 732	650, 486	749, 027
Stocks, cold storage, end of month $\otimes \sigma^1$ do Lamb and mutton: Production (inspected slaughter)do	54, 268	84, 170	64, 591	58, 723	68, 215	57, 380	57, 648	175, 724 60, 737	144, 538 60, 183	114, 568 54, 823	53, 172	* 106, 179 52, 007	93, 440
Stocks, cold storage, end of month & dodoPork including lard, production (inspected	8, 844	10, 602	15, 696	16, 893	17, 114	16, 554	14, 110	10, 808	9, 563	9, 348	8, 085	7,837	6, 80
slaughter)thous. of lb_ Pork, excluding lard:	85, 991	570,068	987, 245		1, 128, 378	745, 090	653, 686	697, 129	758, 646	756, 848	753, 173	586, 369	547, 04
Prices, wholesale:	12, 737	1,076	1,305	6, 635	5, 040	3, 768	6, 587	7, 173	15,010	4,684	1, 955	4, 401	
Hams, smoked (Chicago) dol. per lb. Fresh loins, 8-10 lb. average (New York) do	. 265 . 333 71, 181	. 265 . 476 462, 454	.554	2. 522 . 404 728, 500	3.509 .427 827,411	3, 529 , 509 555, 330	2.614 .505 484,593	2. 546 508	. 531	2. 572 . 529 556, 305	2, 599 , 552 550, 620	2.641 .593 438,482	2 . 66 . 62 417, 92
Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of month⊗♂do Lard:	99, 859	142, 912	757, 765 209, 946	276, 232	399, 473	399, 317	397, 794	521, 406 394, 421	561, 155 364, 531	352, 814	331, 746	7 264, 124	194, 09
Exports§do Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)dol. per lb	11, 679 . 190	8, 268 . 190	16, 647 . 392	20, 521 (1)	25, 074 , 260	38, 760 . 298	37, 884 . 338	28, 041 . 300	28, 728 . 198	17, 304 . 195	13, 370 . 182	25, 621 . 176	. 170
Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb_ Stocks, cold storage, end of monthodo	10, 665 30, 021	77, 888 31, 513	167, 381 40, 623	168, 326 68, 756	220, 245 122, 988	138, 683 117, 557	123, 637 109, 254	128, 445 127, 680	144, 207 148, 663	146, 690 175, 269	148, 100 193, 736	108, 114 r 162, 565	94, 01 125, 97
POULTRY AND EGGS			1										
Poultry: Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago)dol. per lb Receipts, 5 marketsthous. of lb	. 307 61, 131	298 89, 972	. 242 72, 952	. 266 65, 114	. 242 27, 631	. 266 23, 641	. 299 27, 199	. 292 26, 255	. 275 33, 063	. 244 35, 000	. 240 40, 474	. 235 37, 316	. 24 51, 77
Stocks, cold storage, end of month	184, 841	261,006	301, 030	316, 577	316, 792	283, 825	242, 485	208, 256	187, 717	171, 260	174, 627	183, 024	206, 48
Dried, production do Price, wholesale, U. S. standards (Chicago)	4, 735	2, 900	2, 585	3, 946	11,744	12, 749	11,031	9, 067	14, 464	14, 610	9, 310	1, 324	158
dol. per doz	. 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	3, 38
Production† millions. Stocks, cold storage, end of month: Shell thous of cases.	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	4, 268 241, 573	3, 807 - 234, 434	2, 81 216, 52
Frozenthous. of lbthous. of lbthous.	207, 244	100,001	132,004	102, 401	30, 30	70,001	30,110	155, 570	202, 240	201,000	211,010	204, 404	210, 52
Candy, sales by manufacturersthous. of dol	39, 505	54, 122	56, 287	56, 850	56, 850	53, 439	58, 249	55, 919	52, 005	43, 684	36, 258	42, 059	63, 08
Cocoa or cacao beans: Imports§long tons Price, wholesale, accra (N. Y.)§dol. per lb	9, 405	13, 942	12, 237	25, 027	46, 248	20, 390	15, 382	38, 078	18, 859	20, 376	13, 627	19, 598	
Price, wholesale, accra (N. Y.)§dol. per lb Coffee: Clearances from Brazil, totalthous. of bags	814	1, 448	. 191 1, 416	. 245 1, 178	. 259 1, 524	. 266 1, 109	. 280 1, 341	. 288 1, 184	. 282 756	1,057	.327 912	. 345 1, 425	1,57
To United Statesdo	484 1, 401	902 1, 237	946 1,612	729 1,716	1, 081 2, 103	721 1,804	818 1,663	677 2,044	225 973	545 776	564 1, 069	1, 018 1, 153	1, 11
Imports do	. 221	. 241	. 263	. 264	. 269	. 272	. 277	. 258	. 237	. 253	. 256	. 264	. 27
Visible supply, United Statesthous. of bags	2, 142	1,931	2,080	1,584	1,385	1,467	1,335	1,357	1, 222	1,132	1,000	1,056	1, 12
Landings, fresh fish, 4 portsthous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Sugar:	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	47, 716 110, 611	r 132, 930	135, 87
Cuban stocks, raw, end of month¶ thous. of Span. tons	, 1, 297	712	553	342	373	1,019	2, 109	3, 292	3,887	3, 642	2, 991	2, 591	2, 235
United States: Deliveries and supply (raw value):*	,									ĺ	ĺ		
Deliveries, totalshort tonsshort tonsdo	* 519, 275	396, 831 392, 018	482, 194 475, 921	456, 566 418, 790	498, 073 482, 722	330, 256 299, 237	624, 282 598, 188	509, 612 497, 223	522, 621 484, 691	998, 180 986, 411	826, 310 778, 978	792, 920	740, 72 730, 79
For exportdo Production and receipts:	r 9, 772 297, 275	4,813	6, 273	37, 776 257, 017	15, 351	31, 119 335, 229	26, 094 568, 794	12, 389	37, 930 655, 186	11, 769 544, 243	47, 332 719, 956	7, 264 605, 075	9, 930 465, 489
Entries from off-shore areasdo Production, cane and beetdo Stocks, raw and refined, end of month	94, 691	233, 063 483, 532	223, 781 642, 633	437, 471	243, 687 106, 885	49, 365	22, 114	605, 349 14, 634	16, 512	34, 590	38, 992	86, 749	132, 019
thous. of short tons.		832	1, 210	1,442	1, 317	1,384	1,316	1, 426		1,148	1, 105	1,001	861

thous. of short tons...!

**T523 | 832 | 1,210 | 1,442 | 1,317 | 1,384 | 1,316 | 1,426 | 1,598 | 1,148 | 1,105 | 1,001 | 861 |

**Revised.

**No quotation.

**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.

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

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

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

**To 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.

**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.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found			Novem-	l Deci-	705	Fal	1		1947	1		ī	T ~
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	ber ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	tem
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND T	OBAC	CO-C	ontinu	ed					
IISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS—Con.													
ugar—Continued United States—Continued]								-	
Exports, refined sugar §short tons_Imports: §	22, 546	3, 280	6, 734	24, 968	22, 095	15, 221	34, 027	10, 956	29, 826	14, 032	11,660	8, 695	
Raw sugar, total do do from Cuba do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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	346, 484 346, 484	
Raw sugar, total	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	33, 889 33, 889	
Receipts from Hawaii and Puerto Rico: Rawdo	128, 747	76, 424	2, 500	42, 816	15, 694	40, 692	107, 892	136, 667	182, 956	234, 111	180,095	222, 067	
Refined do Price, refined, granulated, New York: Retail t dol. per lb	7,117	1	5,004	2, 751	3	3,802	25, 761	17, 444	23, 795	3, 162	16, 655	10, 227	
Refail t dol. per lb dol. per lb dol. per lb dol.	. 076	.074	. 092 . 07 6	. 095	.095	. 096 . 080	.096	. 096 . 081	. 095 . 081	. 096	. 095	.095	
Wholesale do ea, imports thous. of lb.	9, 968	3,846	16, 286	11, 486	12,891	4, 105	11, 498	4, 963	2, 508	4,826	3, 202	1, 275	
TOBACCO eaf: Exports, incl. scrap and stems §thous, of lb	50, 322	54, 383	94, 129	60, 861	55, 059	55, 552	49, 018	33, 867	23, 102	20 150	90, 900	90 707	
Imports, incl. scrap and stems \do	6,031	6,883	6, 551	4,817	30, 930	4, 912	5, 632	5, 192	4, 848	39, 156 5, 624	30, 396 5, 592	28, 707 5, 258	
Production (crop estimate) mil. of lb_ Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total,				22,312			3, 553			0.100			
end of quarterdo Domestic:	2, 998	1		3, 282	ĺ					3, 186	1		
Cigar leafdo Fire-cured and dark air-cureddo	327 165			159			372 253			367 242			
Flue-cured and light air-cureddo Miscellaneous domesticdo	2, 389 3			2, 683 3			2, 774 4			2,413			
Foreign grown: Cigar leafdodo	26			36			38			38			
Cigarette tobaccododo anufactured products:	87			97			113			122			
Consumption (withdrawals): Cigarettes:											•		
Tax-paid	1, 944 26, 865	2, 561 32, 778	3, 165 27, 696	2, 959 22, 695	3, 519 28, 451	2, 713 26, 338	3, 243 26, 336	2, 805 27, 493	2, 966 25, 068	2, 269 29, 097	2, 333 29, 549	2, 528 29, 060	
Manuactured tobacco and shun, tax-paid	457, 703	588, 067	546, 949	465, 769	510, 264	446, 042	426, 785	416, 270	473, 968	432, 527	439, 108	466, 511	4
Exports, cigarettes § thous. of lb millions Price, wholesale (list price, composite):	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, 184 1, 685	
Price, wholesale (list price, composite): Cigarettes, f. o. b., destinationdol. per thous Production, manufactured tobacco, total	6. 255	6. 424	6.509	6. 509	6.509	6. 509	6. 509	6. 509	6. 509	6, 509	6. 509	6. 509	
	21,672	25, 674	23, 236	18, 361	20, 107	17,712	19, 212	19,885	16, 473	18, 357	21, 266		
Fine-cut chewing do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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	857 4, 756		.
Scrap, chewing do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3,860 9,618	4, 627 11, 676	3, 794 11, 266	3, 425 7, 410	3,680 7,789	3, 327 6, 961	3, 429 8, 310	3, 302	3, 081 7, 576	3, 211 8, 500	2,913		
Snuff do Twist do	3, 061 461	3, 640 561	3, 303 462	3, 332 398	3, 447 499	2, 948 442	3, 200 434	8, 799 3, 246 438	3, 198 344	3, 907 312	2, 968 427		
	<u> </u>	L	EATH:	ER AN	D PRO	DUCT	`S	<u> </u>		1		<u>l</u>	<u>ا</u>
HIDES AND SKINS											Ì		1
vestock slaughter (see p. S-28).	10 500	10.000		ar ass	10.100			40.000					
ports, total hides and skins thous. of lb_Calf and kip skins thous. of pieces_		19, 238 124	30, 921 59	25, 229 126	18, 198 59	13, 589 31	10, 771 41	10, 830 22	14, 017 35	11, 991 27	17, 490 23	8, 523 28	
Cattle hidesdo Goatskinsdo	150 1,864	140 2, 273	306 4,454	3, 239	118 2,683	122 2, 113	31 2, 715	29 3, 299	51 3, 039	30 4, 283	38 3, 421	3,076	
Goatskinsdo Sheep and lamb skinsdo ices, Wholesale (Chicago):	3, 738	2, 419	2, 540	2, 157	1, 833	1, 369	1, 052	1, 318	2, 013	1,386	5, 410	3, 806	
Hides, packers', heavy, native steersdol. per lb Caliskins, packers', 8 to 15 lbdo	. 155 . 218	. 155 . 218	. 289 . 435	. 276 . 414	. 238 . 396	. 231 . 475	. 228 . 625	. 220 . 514	. 223 . 534	. 638	. 262	. 295 . 619	
LEATHER											ĺ		
rports:§ Sole leather:													
Bends, backs and sidesthous. of lb_ Offal, including belting offaldo	640 17	51 20	146 5	71 90	626 153	189 225	358 95	471 40	148 59	169 73	29 201	144 245	
Upper leatherthous. of sq. ft_oduction:	834	1, 107	1,899	2, 512	3, 099	4, 359	3, 906	3, 907	3, 761	3, 183	2, 722	2, 954	
Calf and kipthous, of skins_ Cattle hidethous, of hides_	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 2,239	7 887 7 2, 106	1,069 2,262	
Goat and kid thous, of skins beep and lamb do	1,739 3,702	2, 598 4, 558	2, 304 4, 088	2, 412 3, 667	2, 506 3, 388	2, 849 3, 341	2, 954 2, 943	3, 038 2, 882	2, 472 3, 046 2, 641	2, 239 3, 283 2, 472	7 3, 302 2, 426	2, 995 3, 095	
ios wholesale.	, 447	,447	.784	.753	. 691	.659	. 678	. 627	. 593	. 593	.602	.637	
Sole, oak, bends†dol. per lb_ Chrome, calf, B grade, black, composite dol. per sq. ft_	. 565	. 565	.869	.902	. 950	. 958	1.017	1. 015	1.007	1.069	1. 214	1, 218	
LEATHER MANUFACTURES		.000	.009	. 502	. 800	, 503	1.017	1.010	1.007	1.000	1. 414	1. 210	
loves and mittens, production, total*													
	2, 103 737	2, 549 882	2, 282 757	2, 103 628	2, 251 576	2, 086 540	2, 261 588	2, 462 581	2, 286 510	2, 089 504			
thous, doz. pairs Dress and semi-dress, total		167	145	102	97	87	87	86	89	89			
Dress and semi-dress, total do Leather do	153		15	0	n 1	φ.							
Dress and semi-dress, total do Leather do Leather and fabric combination do Fabric do	18 566	20 695	15 597	9 516	9 470	445 1 546	493 1 674	491	3 418				
Dress and semi-dress, total do Leather do Leather do do do Leather and fabric combination do do do do do do do do do do do do do	18	20								412 1, 585 103			

*Revised. ¹ No quotation. ² December 1 estimate. ³ September 1 estimate. † See note in March 1947 Survey with regard to a change in the series in January 1946. § Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later. *New series. For source and a description of the series for tax-free withdrawals of eigarettes and data beginning July 1943, see p. 8-29 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 beginning in the October 194

November 134				. 002	1011111	2002	21200						b− 0 .
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	46						1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember
	L	EATH:	ER AN	D PRO	DUCT	`S—Co	ntinue	d					
LEATHER MANUFACTURES—Continued													
Shoes and slippers: Exports§thous. of pairs. Prices, wholesale, factory: O	342	289	459	691	464	494	537	631	535	414	429	378	
Men's black calf oxforddoi. per pair.	_ 5.37	5. 37	6. 50	6. 50	6. 25	6.00	6.00	6. 00	6.00	6.00	6.30	6. 50	6. 8
Women's plain black kid blucher do Production, total thous of pairs. Shoes, sandals, and play shoes except athletic,	4. 26 41, 651	4. 26 47, 469	4. 26 40, 752	4. 90 39, 068	4. 90 41, 051	4. 90 38, 255	4. 90 40, 429	4. 90 39, 525	4. 90 36, 404	4. 90 34, 131	4.90 r 33,870	4. 90 38, 668	4. 9
By type of uppers:	- 35, 301	39, 368	34, 315	35, 345	38, 049	35, 631	37, 766	36, 627	33, 638	31, 343	r 30, 875	34, 628	
All leather dodo Part leather and nonleatherdo	30, 022 5, 279	34, 194 5, 174	30, 011 4, 304	31, 884 3, 461	34, 957 3, 092	33, 295 2, 336	35, 690 2, 077	34, 879 1, 749	32, 178 1, 554	29, 805 1, 532	29, 728 1, 091	33, 454 1, 174	
By kinds:† Men'sdo Youths' and boys'do	7, 963 1, 629	8, 941 1, 763	8, 274 1, 625	9, 012 1, 793	9, 221 1, 699	8, 591 1, 533	9, 121 1, 520	9, 218 1, 449	9, 078 1, 373	8, 297 1, 495	r 8, 053 r 1, 521	8, 425 1, 610	
Women'sdo Misses' and children'sdo	19, 037 3, 880	21, 102 4, 316	17, 599 3, 958 2, 859	17, 429 4, 187	19, 024 4, 871	17, 838 4, 706	18, 991 5, 011	18, 237 4, 819	16, 279 4, 389	15, 069 4, 041	14,768 3,985	17, 495 4, 255	
Infants' and babies'do Slippers for houseweardo Athleticdo	_ 5,681	3, 246 7, 234 394	2, 859 5, 606 395	2, 924 2, 915 397	3, 234 2, 475 358	2, 963 2, 176 315	3, 123 2, 146 357	2, 904 2, 364 380	2, 519 7 2, 257 365	2, 441 2, 272 301	2, 548 7 2, 512 7 308	2, 840 3, 466 371	
Other footweardo	199	302	240	213	169	133	160	154	144	215	175	206	
	<u> </u>	LUM	1BER	AND M	IANUI	ACTU	RES						
LUMBER—ALL TYPES		ļ			, 								
Exports, total sawmill products	44, 725	23, 802 4, 329	38, 251 7, 183	81, 976 28, 614	79, 720 20, 537	76, 335 22, 656	114, 449 27, 255 75, 676	88, 345 16, 610	162, 633 34, 237	132, 066 21, 353	138, 692 20, 480	156, 274 22, 692	
Sawed timber \$	26, 823 111, 685	17, 485 131, 669	30, 103 117, 696	45, 149 123, 816	54, 377 109, 414	51, 994 111, 718	133, 390	63, 091 93, 070	101, 014 67, 619	86, 852 60, 598	94, 245 73, 073	97, 447 96, 768	
Tational Lumber Manufacturers Association:† Production, total mil. bd. ft Hardwoods do do	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	
Shipments total	1,948	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, 560 530	2, 306 2, 704 588	2, 182 2, 497 545	2, 071 2, 538 582	2, 294 2, 907 684	2, 2,
Hardwoods do Softwoods do Softwoods do Hardwoods do Hardwoods do Hardwoods do do Hardwoods do do	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	2, 030 4, 537	2, 116 4, 761	1, 952 5, 266	1, 956 5, 608	2, 223 5, 645	2, 5,
Hardwoods do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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	1,9 3,8
HARDWOOD FLOORING													
Maple, beech, and birch: Orders, newM bd. ft_ Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	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	6, 6
Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	_1 2, 925	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	5,
Dak:	1	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	1
Orders, newdodo	47, 861 27, 527	42, 190 35, 922	41, 800 34, 079	41, 249 33, 955	41, 523 40, 253 41, 247	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	60, 62,
Shipments doStocks, end of month do	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	60, 8 8, 0
SOFTWOODS Douglas fir:													
Exports, total sawmill products	10, 041	6, 233 2, 632 3, 601	2, 138 654 1, 484	20,629	44, 931 15, 305 29, 626	36, 872 12, 695 24, 177		38, 948 9, 364 29, 584	82, 594 28, 014 54, 580	61, 332 16, 583 44, 749	67, 128 17, 190	74, 432 19, 727	
Prices, wholesale: Dimension, No. 1, common, 2" x 4" x 16"	1							23,004	04,000	12,729	49, 938	54, 705	
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R	.	į.	1		51. 940	58. 800	60. 270	r 62. 865	r 62. 865		r 62. 865	7 64. 845	
Ldol. per M bd. ft. Southern pine: Exports, total sawmill products§M bd. ft.	11, 716	5, 317	ı	ı	72. 520 11, 842	85. 505 20, 159	91. 630 19, 041	7 95. 040 17, 511	95. 040 25, 081	7 95. 040 22, 591	7 101. 970 21, 883	7 104, 940 16, 534	
Sawed timbersdododododo	4, 080 7, 636	1, 034 4, 283	4, 955 16, 405	4, 880 11, 005	2,007 9,835	8, 214 11, 945	4, 441 14, 600	4, 341 13, 170	3, 623 21, 458	3, 444 19, 147	1, 952 19, 931	2, 214 14, 320	
Orders, new†mil. bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month†do Prices, wholesale, composite:	593 651	601 642	547 633	506 574	588 565	586 551	618 553	631 544	565 449	634 494	752 570	775 641	
Boards, No. 2 common, 1" x 6" or 8" x 12'† dol. per M hd ft.	46. 083	46. 083	53. 182	67. 163	71. 656	72, 530	71. 460	67. 790	65. 694	64, 333	64. 468	(1)	(1)
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4" x 12-14" dol. per M bd. ft. Production†mil. bd. ft.	65. 091 567		74. 723 589	96. 546 610	106. 782 578	109. 979 686	120. 104 681	130. 683 693	130. 683 726		130, 058 668		(1)
Shipments† do Stocks, end of month† do	575	610	556	565	597 1, 194	600 1, 280	616	640 1,398	660 1, 464	589	676	704	
Western pine: Orders, new†dododododododo	605		489 275	436 269	461 302	385 278	530 353	540 357	449 247		661 463	673 517	
Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, 1" x 8"dol. per M bd. ft.	40.35	40. 38	40. 36	43. 30	45.60	48. 51	50. 99	52.71	54.69	54. 36	55. 23	56. 23	59
Production† mil. bd. ft. Shipments† do	. 632 577	573	501	394 440 1 038	329 428 939	346 409 876	420 455	534 536 839	653 559 933	543	684 587	691 618	i
Stocks, end of month†do West coast woods: Orders, new†do	448	1, 092 536		1,038	582	618	841 723	529	933	514	567	623	
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Production†do	538 487	576 534	544 503	514 461	523 507	577 529	685 598	646 584	595 604	568	682 446	682 671	7
Shipmentsf do Stocks, end of month do	468 420		484 475		576 377	548 379	569 410	586 374	607 397	553 433	438 483		

Stocks, end of month

Revised. ¹No quotation.

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 were revised in the October 1947 Survey to include all types (leather, part leather, and nonleather uppers); revised data beginning 1944 for these series and additional revisions indicated in note in the September 1947 Survey will be published later. The totals for shoes, sandals, etc., and the distribution by kinds include, for May to August 1947, minor revisions that are not available for the break-down between all leather and part leather and nonleather.

By 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		1	946					•	1947			<u>-</u>)-	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember
	LUM	IBER	AND N	IANUI	FACTU	RES-	-Contir	nued					
SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD Production*thous. of sq. ft., 3%" equivalent. Shipments*do Stocks, end of month*do	129, 270 128, 086 35, 560	149, 600 149, 583 34, 959	129, 635 128, 691 34, 984	121, 816 129, 727	140, C58 136, 064	129, 622 127, 658 31, 995	139, 779 140, 457 32, 146	148, 027 143, 295 35, 591	142, 070 141, 491	139, 623 142, 975	107, 574 102, 457 35, 937	, 139, 369 , 136, 471	146, 985 146, 701
Stocks, end of month	33, 300		FALS	26, 882 AND M	30, 712 IANUF			30, 391	35, 618	31, 481		7 37, 600	38, 086
IRON AND STEEL													<u> </u>
Foreign trade:\$ Iron and steel products: Exports (domestic), totalshort tons_ Scrapdo Imports, totaldo Scrapdo	362, 608 9, 244 124, 453 1, 896	293, 451 7, 187 110, 767 207	480, 752 16, 258 143, 378 1, 159	509, 444 15, 671 102, 686 1, 018	549, 138 8, 381 137, 556 1, 690	481, 247 4, 694 129, 994 1, 511	637, 754 9, 082 162, 150 3, 058	641, 931 10, 160 239, 154 3, 478	657, 874 18, 175 137, 604 2, 184	630, 706 29, 579 113, 588 3, 410	571, 913 20, 528 141, 308 2, 426	566, 429 10, 717 126, 459 3, 917	
Iron and Steel Scrap	4, 449 2, 467 1, 982 3, 258 1, 192 2, 066	4, 907 2, 705 2, 202 3, 163 1, 184 1, 979	4, 579 2, 535 2, 044 2, 992 1, 121 1, 870	4, 239 2, 193 2, 046 3, 034 1, 158 1, 876	4,900 2,717 2,183 2,886 1,063 1,823	4, 503 2, 406 2, 097 3, 032 1, 061 1, 971	1, 109						l
Iron ore: All districts:* Production	10, 742 10, 546 4, 966 6, 380 9, 636 37, 573 33, 464 4, 109	9, 917 9, 965 4, 860 6, 625 9, 209 40, 435 35, 762 4, 674	6, 605 6, 830 4, 607 6, 131 6, 701 41, 919 37, 063 4, 857 329	2, 274 1, 193 5, 688 5, 516 247 37, 465 33, 056 4, 409 237	2, 698 1, 251 7, 135 7, 024 0 30, 514 26, 744 3, 770 223	2, 591 1, 322 8, 404 6, 264 0 24, 317 20, 938 3, 379 198	2, 846 1, 425 9, 825 6, 979 0 0 17, 411 14, 755 2, 656 229	6, 575 7, 216 9, 212 6, 579 4, 448 13, 555 11, 738 1, 816 263	10, 981 11, 755 8, 438 6, 885 10, 373 17, 618 15, 541 2, 078 439	11, 643 12, 499 7, 582 6, 500 11, 457 21, 746 19, 594 2, 152 479	13, 127 14, 069 6, 608 6, 156 12, 614 28, 440 25, 677 2, 764 576	12, 819 13, 533 5, 895 6, 638 12, 122 33, 896 30, 397 3, 499 597	6, 492 10, 685 38, 370 34, 065 4, 305
thous, of long tons Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures	70	69	77	55	76	45	32	66	46	38	56	44	
Castings, gray iron:* Shipments, total	937 541 2, 897 44, 369 277, 309 69, 507 39, 631 4, 571 28, 00 28, 73 28, 50 4, 687	1, 078 626 2, 953 50, 140 280, 972 79, 207 46, 477 4, 812 28, 00 28, 73 28, 50 4, 815	987 562 2, 940 36, 802 278, 446 68, 987 39, 328 4, 424 28, 00 28, 73 28, 50 4, 435	909 514 2, 980 28, 542 267, 661 68, 314 39, 327 3, 888 29, 60 30, 12 30, 50 3, 992	1, 078 633 3, 021 34, 517 259, 764 75, 898 42, 414 5, 037 30. 00 30. 86 30. 50 5, 087	1, 010 583 2, 987 55, 938 274, 018 74, 716 41, 684 4, 467 30. 00 30. 86 30. 50 4, 550	1, 090 634 2, 979 50, 194 280, 724 76, 614 43, 488 5, 015 33, 55 33, 50 5, 123	1, 097 637 2, 908 41, 994 275, 415 81, 890 47, 303 33. 81 33. 50 4, 830	1, 097 633 2, 783 28, 996 262, 117 75, 478 42, 294 33, 00 33, 81 33, 50 5, 081	1, 038 597 2, 711 31, 972 248, 798 78, 524 45, 291 33, 00 33, 81 33, 50 4, 810	913 519 7 2, 675 26, 591 234, 656 64, 162 40, 733 34. 20 35. 08 34. 70 4, 585	952 551 2, 631 33, 244 229, 735 62, 404 38, 165 36. 00 37. 21 36. 50 4, 917	1, 025 591 2, 680 31, 379 220, 976 71, 568 40, 138 36. 00 37. 21 36. 50 4, 801
thous. of short tons Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures	830	881	687	668	674	735	777						
Steel castings:† Shipments, total	126, 471 90, 567 25, 910 670, 523	137, 304 98, 265 25, 619 736, 482	130, 606 93, 878 27, 425 726, 733	123, 907 88, 136 22, 108 707, 060	139, 029 101, 140 28, 699 723, 158	125, 612 92, 822 28, 212 713, 909	134, 909 99, 701 27, 125 717, 428	144, 175 106, 127 29, 185 698, 615	140, 874 103, 779 28, 850 662, 579	139, 031 103, 888 31, 879 633, 467	116, 956 85, 014 21, 280 630, 925	120, 405 88, 719 22, 584 626, 227	137, 457 102, 913 32, 967 617, 247
Drop and upset	543, 831 126, 692 101, 987 72, 136 29, 851	603, 833 132, 649 118, 697 82, 796 35, 901	595, 359 131, 374 108, 112 73, 124 34, 988	579, 778 127, 282 110, 346 75, 360 34, 986	591, 558 131, 600 116, 074 79, 061 37, 013	581, 337 132, 572 111, 004 78, 560 32, 444	586, 992 130, 436 115, 456 83, 743 31, 713	570, 130 128, 485 121, 475 90, 076 31, 399	544, 058 118, 521 115, 743 85, 729 30, 014	519, 760 113, 707 110, 446 80, 761 29, 685	529, 817 101, 108 92, 352 70, 316 22, 036	526, 392 99, 835 98, 009 69, 639 28, 370	518, 261 98, 986 108, 804 79, 219 29, 585
Production thous of short tons Percent of capacity t Prices, wholesale: Composite, finished steel dol. per lb Steel billets, rerolling (Pittsburgh)	6, 556 87 . 0305	6, 952 89 . 0305	6, 458 85 . 0305	5, 761 74 . 0312	7, 213 93 . 0329	6, 422 92 . 0329	7, 307 94 . 0329	7, 043 94 . 0329	7, 329 95 . 0329	6, 969 93 . 0329	6, 570 85 . 0329	7 6, 982 90 . 0360	6,775
Steel billets, rerolling (Pittsburgh) dol. per long ton Structural steel (Pittsburgh)dol. per lb Steel scrap (Chicago)dol. per long ton r Revised.	39. 00 . 0235 18. 75	39. 00 . 0235 18. 75	39. 00 . 0235 23. 13	39. 00 . 0235 27. 25	42.00 .0250 29.75	42.00 .0250 31.63	42.00 .0250 36.69	42.00 .0250 33.05	42.00 .0250 29.25	42.00 .0250 30.88	42. 60 . 0256 36. 95	45.00 .0280 39.88	45.00 .0280

r Revised.

d'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 1941-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 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		194	16						1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember
	ME	TALS .	AND N	IANUI	FACTU	RES-	Contir	nued					
IRON AND STEEL—Continued													
Steel, Manufactured Products													
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types:⊗ Orders, unfilled, end of month thousands Production do Shipments do Scks, end of month do Boilers, steel, new orders:1	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 2, 455	14, 370 2, 303 2, 306 21	13, 612 2, 244 2, 242 23	r 13, 255 2, 188 2, 185 26	12, 340 2, 208 2, 212 22	11, 29 2, 18 2, 17 3
Area thous of sq. ft Quantity number ans, metal (in terms of steel consumed).* Shipments (for sale and own use), total	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	7 1, 625 7 1, 564	1, 426 1, 453	1, 28 1, 41
Short tons Food	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	7 174, 900 129, 914 7 44, 986 7 138, 213 1, 426 27, 603	r 157, 765 111, 154 r 46, 611 r 123, 768 1, 154 24, 136	7 179, 924 125, 683 7 54, 241 7 142, 661 1, 174 26, 265	7 204, 678 139, 536 7 65, 142 7 160, 107 1, 083 27, 219	7 207, 208 7 145, 830 61, 378 7 165, 085 984 25, 058	r 232, 612 168, 249 r 64, 363 r 193, 275 845 24, 261	309, 659 235, 856 73, 803 275, 571 781 27, 377	387, 001 314, 196 72, 805 343, 453 890 27, 229	94
Steel products, net shipments: ○ Total	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, 093 116 136 334 229 364	5, 304 558 502 527 181 1, 275 132 144 390 293 396	5, 446 549 518 555 206 1, 274 141 151 392 318 425	5, 442 561 535 579 204 1, 274 142 150 382 305 425	5, 264 501 527 563 205 1, 225 138 141 364 308 407	4, 975 493 480 464 199 1, 181 116 131 357 324 335	5, 278 534 517 540 190 1, 199 136 135 371 336 393	5, 11 48 49 18 1, 22 13 14 36 30 41
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS					<u> </u>						[
Iluminum: Imports, bauxite§ long tons Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.)	95, 038	29, 811	93, 752	113, 445	108, 795	166, 616	157, 437	129, 133	189, 615	173, 706	181, 999	164, 098	
Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.) dol. per lb luminum fabricated products, shipments, total*	. 0575	. 0575	. 0682	. 0775	. 0775	. 0755	, 0725	.0719	. 0667	. 0444	.0440	. 0600	.06
Castings* mil. of lb Wrought products, total* do Plate, sheet, and strip* do Brass sheets, wholesale price, mill. dol. per lb	148. 7 34. 6 114. 2 91. 9 . 237	181. 8 43. 0 138. 8 110. 1 . 237	163. 1 38. 2 124. 9 99. 5 . 259	156, 9 37, 5 119, 4 92, 7 , 275	167. 0 40. 7 126. 3 96. 3 . 275	161. 7 37. 8 123. 9 96. 6 . 275	158. 6 42. 3 116. 4 91. 0 . 289	152. 3 41. 7 110. 7 83. 3 . 289	144. 1 37. 4 106. 7 81. 6 . 293	124. 8 33. 0 91. 8 70. 5 . 300	121. 7 30. 2 91. 5 72. 2 . 296	132. 2 30. 4 101. 7 82. 4 . 296	155 35 119 97
Copper: Exports, refined and manufactures\$_ short tons_ Imports, total\$	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	21, 606 44, 185 2, 492 41, 693 24, 679 17, 014 . 2123	.21
Refinery do Deliveries, refined, domestico do Stocks, refined, end of montho do Lead:	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 r 84, 560	82, 308 103, 448 1 116, 652 82, 542	79, 135 94, 605 109, 817 77, 773	*83, 307 88, 052 96, 304 *77, 212	83, 7 92, 0 95, 5 80, 1
Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead content) §.do		19, 295	8, 345	24, 427	21, 105	12, 405	18, 898	18, 585	18, 113	23, 058	13, 030	21, 099	
Ore (lead content): Mine production* Receipts by smelters, domestic ore: Refined: Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (New York)	⁷ 27, 250 28, 054	⁷ 26, 198 27, 324	, 28, 860 26, 180		7 31, 586 30, 907	7 30, 067 32, 157	⁷ 31, 771 36, 328	r 32, 359 37, 581	7 32, 052 34, 269	7 31, 935 33, 688	, 28, 766. 31, 877	⁷ 29, 788 32, 271	
Production, total of short tons. Primary† do Shipments do Stocks, end of month of do Stocks.	. 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 51, 989 31, 290	. 1500 46, 409 43, 725 46, 646 31, 048	. 15 46, 8 43, 5 43, 48 34, 38
Imports:\(\) Ore (tin content)	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	8, 350 2, 105 . 8000	. 800
inc: Imports, total (zinc content) s	25, 424 3, 637	14, 425 742	27, 331 5, 441	32, 041 3, 624	48, 627 5, 441	57, 396 22, 482	25, 753 5, 842	43, 935 10, 082	33, 582 6, 367	43, 135 11, 534	50, 055 9, 025	37, 794 8, 430	
For domestic consumption: \$ Ore (zinc content)	17, 242 4, 545 7 49, 030	8, 899 4, 784 r 52, 191	15, 278 6, 612 7 50, 574	18, 608 9, 809 7 52, 126	29, 896 13, 289 7 55, 075	29, 275 5, 639 51, 296	12, 823 7, 088 7 55, 314	28, 930 4, 923 7 57, 237	20, 306 6, 909 7 57, 791	26, 762 4, 839 7 60, 596	35, 431 5, 599 7 47, 565	26, 272 3, 092 48, 521	
Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis) dol. per lb Production dol. per lb Shipments dol. Domestic dol. Stocks, end of month dol. Revised. Some Beginning 1943, data have covered		. 0887 64, 138 73, 915 71, 667 220, 384		,	,	. 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, 852 59, 653 52, 132 190, 917	. 108 67, 84 63, 50 50, 53 19 5, 26

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

It is believed that data beginning 1945 represent substantially the entire industry; in prewar years the coverage was about 90 percent.

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

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

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 September 1946 and August and September 1947 shipments for Government account in addition to shipments to domestic consumers and export and drawback shipments.

New series. See note marked "" on p. S-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.

†Revised series. Data shown above and data from the beginning of 1946 in earlier issues include production from both domestic and foreign ore; the 1946-47 data have heretofore been incorrectly shown as production from domestic ore which is no longer reported separately. Some secondary material

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		10	946						1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember

METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued

	MIE I	IALS A	AND N	IANUF	ACTU	RES—	Contin	ued					
HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC													
Boilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron: \$ Boilers (round and square): Production	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	r 25, 175 r 28, 469 r 46, 991	29, 086 30, 46 45, 60
Radiation: Production thous. of sq. ft. Shipments do Stocks do Boilers, range, shipments* number	3, 494 3, 764 3, 151 99, 026	4, 523 4, 858 2, 816 107, 025	4, 321 4, 369 2, 768 93, 137	3, 250 4, 286 1, 732 81, 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 55, 220	4, 302 4, 032 4, 032 3, 179 48, 454	r 4, 073 r 4, 540 r 2, 712 52, 967	4, 74 4, 78 2 67
Orders, new, net	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	34, 963 804, 608 105, 257 18, 924	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	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	7 299, 947 39, 317 7 203, 268 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, 716 162, 452	7 287, 697 39, 373 7 202, 954 45, 370 446, 533 90, 728 175, 940 179, 865	7 256, 785 7 36, 126 7 179, 647 41, 012 7 477, 651 7 103, 459 186, 412 7 187, 780	259, 863 36, 945 186, 231 36, 687	
Warm air furnaces (forced air and gravity air flow), shipments, total* number Gas* do Oil* do Solid fuel* do Water heaters, nonelectric, shipments* do	72, 303 23, 163 9, 112 40, 028 216, 981	83, 502 27, 545 9, 537 46, 420 275, 173	89, 005 29, 089 12, 296 47, 620 263, 199	78, 167 26, 292 14, 385 37, 490 256, 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, 038 244, 626	54, 864 9, 876 24, 631 20, 357 210, 487	54, 985 9, 669 25, 128 20, 188 192, 372	7 56, 498 9, 569 7 21, 757 25, 172 7 197, 485	34,856	
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS						1							
Blowers, fans and unit heaters: Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol Unit heater group, new ordersdo	17, 382 10, 193			15, 292 10, 113			14, 953 7, 216			10, 054 6, 522			
Foundry equipment: New orders, net, total 1937-39=100 New equipment do Repairs do Machine tools, shipments* thous. of dol. Mechanical stokers, sales: **Transport of the sale of the s	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 18, 924	468. 9 411. 3 656. 8 18, 520	455. 393 657. 22, 5
Mechanical stokers, sales:● Classes 1, 2, and 3number_ Classes 4 and 5: Number Horsepower	19, 437 450	17, 269 454	14, 946 357	7, 594 339	4, 282 215	2, 306 177	3, 598	4,061	5, 281 170	5, 851 270	7, 092 380	9, 041 398	9,8
Pumps and water systems, domestic, shipments: Domestic hand and windmill pumps number Water systems, including pumps, totaldo Jet*	63, 055 24, 082 55, 485 26, 737	78, 454 30, 552 68, 289 34, 728	58, 495 28, 917 57, 986 30, 103	49, 903 23, 434 62, 319 34, 141	54, 852 26, 737 59, 545 31, 125	52, 705 28, 310 64, 455 33, 930	56, 661 36, 261 62, 586 32, 773	36, 578 70, 792 35, 671	52, 981 38, 745 61, 045 29, 173	63, 168 36, 946 54, 300 21, 564	81, 269 23, 561 56, 183 26, 015	97, 752 21, 101 7 82, 660 28, 150	80, 6 26, 6 89, 7 28, 5
Nonjet* do Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new orders thous, of dol. Scales and balances (except laboratory), shipments, quarterly* thous. of dol. Sewing machines, heads, production:*	28, 748 3, 223 7, 751	33, 561 3, 581	27, 883 3, 260	28, 178 3, 035 9, 864	28, 420 3, 428	30, 525	29, 813 3, 464 10, 089	35, 121 3, 638	31, 872 2, 973	32, 736 2, 999 11, 612	30, 168	7 33, 409 3, 843	34, 5
Industriainumber	9, 695	12, 760	10, 832	10, 764	12, 506	11, 368	11, 687	14, 002	11, 835	11,575			
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT Battery shipments (automotive replacement only),											1		
number* thousands. Domestic electrical appliances, shipments: Vacuum cleaners, total* number Floor. do Hand do Washers* do Electrical products:†	1, 318 223, 039 216, 219 6, 820	1, 355 266, 062 259, 153 6, 909	1, 150 268, 432 260, 572 7, 860	1, 213 272, 949 265, 364 7, 585	1, 509 265, 790 258, 892 6, 898	1, 601 279, 219 272, 927 6, 292	1, 798 327, 528 321, 515 6, 013	1, 868 341, 360 330, 426 10, 934	1, 873 330, 675 318, 094 12, 581	1, 737 343, 229 329, 986 13, 243	1, 433 293, 465 280, 585 12, 880	2, 073 296, 570 279, 237 17, 333	2, 46 347, 66 328, 66 18, 9
Washers do	184, 215 294 468	247, 816 351	216, 634 331	190, 770 337 493	259, 233 388	255, 611 373	290, 397 405 459	320, 969 405	313, 724 361	314, 705 * 352 394	281, 826 324	279, 229 320	354, 0
Unit kilowatts. Value thous, of dol. Laminated fiber products, shipments do Motors (1–200 h. p.):3	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	4, 464 565 3, 619	4, 1
Polyphase induction, billings	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			
Vulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paperthous. of lb. Shipmentsthous. of dol.	18, 683 4, 125 1, 330	20, 742 5, 059 1, 765	20, 533 4, 741 1, 640	24, 252 4, 241 1, 701	18, 297 5, 004 1, 942	18, 757 4, 488 1, 744	20, 088 4, 598 1, 757	21,110 4,824 1,791	22, 141 5, 086 1, 758	22, 218 4, 771 1, 625	20, 821 4, 582 1, 425	19, 745 5, 124 1, 559	23, 6 4, 8 1, 5

^{*} Revised.

1 Cancellations exceeded new orders.

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

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

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 A pril 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 194

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		194	46						1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember
			PAPE	R AND	PRIN	TING							
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER]]	
Pulpwood:* thous, of cords (128 cu. ft.) Receipts, total	1, 503 1, 821 3, 956	1, 628 1, 705 4, 034	1, 585 1, 382 3, 818	1, 473 1, 438 3, 780	1,666 1,709 3,814	1, 523 1, 861 4, 153	1,702 1,819 4,255	1, 647 1, 430 4, 035	1, 714 1, 465 3, 767	1,634 1,683 3,816	1, 559 1, 901 4, 161	r 1,675 r 1,958 r 4,437	1, 579 1, 903 4, 741
Waste paper:* Consumption short tons. Receipts do Stocks do	607, 231 604, 136 453, 896	680, 047 707, 738 481, 398	651, 974 636, 387 464, 676	596, 247 634, 491 515, 361	678, 241 657, 165 492, 702	620, 667 587, 481 458, 826	684, 637 667, 975 435, 411	668, 727 711, 509 475, 915	693, 879 697, 152 473, 917	648, 768 656, 684 481, 911	607, 061 615, 155 482, 392	7 650, 690 7 629, 114 7 462, 248	638, 586 642, 155 465, 012
WOOD PULP	4 994	0.000	1.04	0 505	0.455	0 504	11.000	10.140					
Exports, all grades, total§ do Imports, all grades, total§ do Bleached sulphate§ do Unbleached sulphate§ do Unbleached sulphite§ do Unbleached sulphite§ do Groundwood§ do Groundwood§ do Production;† do	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	7, 244 225, 807 20, 133 53, 044 48, 678 75, 229 1, 719 27, 004	13, 358 275, 187 28, 527 75, 965 53, 098 84, 872 1, 804 30, 921	
Total, all grades thous of short tons. Bleached sulphate short tons. Unbleached sulphate do Bleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do Enda do Groundwood do Defibrated, exploded, etc. do	7 874 7 77, 021 7 314, 031 135, 185 64, 407 38, 947 143, 340 58, 173	981 79, 811 343, 457 152, 654 75, 732 42, 010 170, 198 63, 504	947 77, 472 336, 697 144, 605 71, 711 40, 717 168, 663 58, 477	887 75, 135 304, 130 141, 358 67, 047 39, 154 158, 860 56, 193	998 87, 764 350, 101 159, 571 75, 060 42, 343 175, 268 62, 782	913 79, 766 321, 127 146, 907 68, 901 37, 696 160, 178 55, 206	1,013 89,792 354,293 162,270 73,967 42,092 180,184 63,988	985 87, 175 337, 047 160, 223 74, 131 41, 655 179, 324 63, 956	1, 040 92, 484 366, 873 164, 791 79, 133 43, 324 184, 506 67, 096	995 90, 141 354, 853 152, 426 73, 518 41, 696 173, 802 64, 664	935 92, 058 331, 275 142, 436 64, 268 38, 345 160, 507 62, 000	7 1, 026 7 98, 415 7 356, 355 161, 922 76, 291 40, 881 7 170, 080 66, 877	96, 33, 33, 030 154, 985 74, 719 40, 185 161, 449 63, 000
Total, all grades	73,001 7,193 8,350 16,713 13,239 2,690 21,381	72, 432 7, 589 7, 865 17, 620 15, 399 2, 481 17, 943	76, 590 6, 218 8, 765 18, 615 15, 294 2, 611 21, 423	70, 609 6, 836 7, 222 20, 326 9, 513 2, 088 22, 897	74, 887 7, 542 8, 545 19, 500 8, 610 2, 431 r 25, 976	74, 465 6, 990 7, 809 17, 747 9, 938 2, 808 27, 188	79, 694 7, 447 7, 043 21, 004 11, 128 2, 422 28, 630	83, 786 6, 926 8, 331 20, 564 10, 645 3, 052 32, 046	95, 771 7, 079 7, 545 26, 295 13, 527 2, 709 35, 452	103, 598 7, 108 8, 067 27, 475 15, 332 3, 102 39, 626	96, 601 7, 320 6, 311 23, 952 14, 143 2, 858 38, 725	7 99, 834 7 5, 259 7 8, 050 31, 604 16, 982 3, 073 31, 551	94, 402 5, 508 10, 867 30, 297 16, 864 2, 771 23, 939
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS All paper and paperboard mills:* Paper and paperboard production, total thous. of short tons Paper	7 1, 604 7 801 7 721 7 82	1, 739 889 765 85	1, 667 845 740 82	1, 570 803 688 79	1, 766 893 778 95	1, 626 819 722 85	1, 800 901 802 98	1, 754 885 777 92	1, 834 930 805 99	1, 728 883 751 95	1, 625 817 708 101	r 1, 763 r 892 767 r 105	1, 708 878 740 98
Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paper- board (American Paper and Pulp Association):† Orders, new short tons. Production do Shipments do	7 678, 141 7 648, 450 7 632, 748	733, 259 722, 024 726, 632	, 636, 783 , 691, 008 , 699, 532	r 671, 096 r 655, 896 r 652, 357	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 664, 048 r 653, 710 r 644, 823	r 693, 915 r 722, 372 r 728, 843	726, 386 699, 719 695, 301
Fine paper: do Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Printing paper: do	7 102, 834 7 181, 801 7 94, 202 7 89, 587 7 60, 120	r 110, 454 r 180, 231 r 104, 537 r 107, 895 r 56, 028	7 82, 862 7 163, 821 7 102, 592 7 105, 822 7 53, 868	7 98, 463 7 169, 955 7 96, 751 7 95, 905 7 56, 421	114, 900 166, 112 105, 100 107, 504 47, 939	93, 388 161, 085 97, 608 98, 095 47, 596	119,009 166,788 106,484 105,153 47,880	102, 900 165, 340 102, 434 100, 664 48, 985	90, 494 148, 310 107, 558 108, 327 49, 285	104, 998 157, 015 101, 311 100, 313 7 52, 679	* 96, 557 * 154, 216 * 90, 227 * 86, 643 * 52, 260	7 92, 830 7 149, 820 7 104, 222 7 106, 276 7 49, 692	103, 338 150, 629 103, 294 103, 569 49, 723
Orders, new do. Orders, unfilled, end of month do. Price, wholesale, book paper, "B" grade, Eng- lish finish, white, f. o. b. mill. dol. per 100 lb.	7 231, 887 7 242, 800	r 251, 739 r 252, 449	, 211, 387 , 228, 842	⁷ 237, 600 ⁷ 246, 023	314, 706 290, 502	235, 764 296, 114	252, 988 292, 367	238, 918 281, 212	259, 849 274, 006	243, 519 278, 132	r 234, 913 r 264, 117	r 251, 252 r 268, 253	261, 663 286, 459
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	r 212, 645 r 59, 130	8. 55 r 246, 662 r 249, 238 r 56, 233	8. 55 r 230, 490 r 235, 143 r 50, 790	9.30 r 224,650 r 220,310 r 55,910	9. 30 252, 360 250, 429 57, 113	9. 68 230, 039 226, 676 60, 440	9. 80 256, 045 249, 862 67, 234	9. 80 252, 348 252, 770 63, 943	9. 80 264, 444 258, 296 68, 674	°10. 05 248, 796 246, 379 72, 765	**10.55 ** 236, 295 ** 234, 526 ** 76, 903	* 10. 24 * 251, 763 * 252, 928 * 73, 139	4 10, 80 243, 050 243, 204 74, 479
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Jewsprint: do	7 249, 291 7 210, 090 7 244, 045 7 239, 829 7 71, 107	r 273, 576 r 210, 303 r 270, 611 r 270, 859 r 69, 902	r 249, 292 r 194, 815 r 260, 764 r 261, 650 r 65, 249	r 243, 785 r 182, 019 r 245, 166 r 245, 882 r 62, 855	279, 440 186, 735 272, 357 272, 050 64, 128	249, 396 184, 065 249, 479 252, 127 61, 972	270, 461 182, 985 271, 949 269, 497 59, 211	252, 330 178, 430 256, 878 256, 026 59, 788	263, 424 161, 563 276, 919 275, 131 60, 225	265, 650 176, 165 268, 179 264, 947 67, 455	r 248, 313 r 168, 706 r 241, 309 r 237, 963 r 66, 538	r 252, 463 r 162, 323 r 267, 609 r 270, 599 r 62, 971	262, 386 171, 291 257, 698 253, 456 67, 369
Canada: Production do. Shipments from mills do. Stocks, at mills, end of month do. United States: do.	330, 063 335, 874 123, 890	376, 436 387, 294 113, 032	364, 304 391, 388 85, 948	341, 951 340, 125 87, 774	370, 000 344, 543 113, 231	341, 268 319, 831 134, 668	372, 482 373, 769 133, 381	369, 490 376, 305 126, 566	384, 520 400, 763 110, 323	355, 606 375, 498 90, 431	379, 731 379, 065 91, 097	377, 941 388, 106 80, 932	366, 092 379, 460 67, 564
Consumption by publishers do do Imports do Drice, rolls (N. Y.) dol. per short ton. Production short tons. Shipments from mills do Stocks, end of month:	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	281, 102 315, 932 90. 00 70, 507 69, 326	299, 807 90, 00 70, 732 70, 168
At mills	12, 270 240, 602 60, 634	12, 552 217, 303 82, 167	15, 184 217, 438 79, 676	15, 218 219, 478 73, 328	14, 360 231, 694 75, 602	11, 936 224, 453 69, 466	10, 980 206, 064 73, 699	8, 925 215, 995 68, 773	11, 426 212, 724 64, 985	$\begin{array}{c} 11,951 \\ 228,793 \\ 71,664 \end{array}$	10, 652 278, 918 68, 401	11, 833 295, 385 84, 009	12, 397 312, 573 77, 150
Orders, new	712, 650 580, 228 692, 200 96	806, 828 613, 221 781, 700 99	703, 825 555, 398 750, 900 99	697, 357 542, 896 688, 646 92	802, 016 586, 121 774, 667 7 99	713, 834 577, 777 718, 072 103	747, 358 549, 774 747, 115 103	770, 304 582, 603 765, 026 100	760, 236 511, 918 805, 744 101	715, 054 461, 226 737, 551 101	742, 712 494, 554 714, 529 90	720, 388 425, 412 768, 412 99	788, 601 437, 550 750, 042 96
Consumption short tons. Stocks at mills, end of month do	399, 684 299, 218	420, 867 309, 990	474, 317 304, 100	397, 478 321, 434	450, 740 313, 398	416, 935 274, 850	456, 127 266, 879	445, 180 289, 297	464, 323 293, 347	424, 391 299, 507	400, 625 312, 685	430, 271 302, 366	429, 410 302, 668

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	46						1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember
		PAPE	R ANI	PRIN	TING-	-Cont	inued	!	!	<u> </u>			
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Con.	 												
Paper products:								ł					
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments*mil. sq. ft. surface area	r 4,852	5, 512	5, 242	4, 828	5, 475	5, 289	5, 566	5, 438	5, 245	4,662	4, 592	4, 818	4, 893
Folding paper boxes, value:* New orders	414.6	440. 2	363. 8	421. 4	490.3	445.6	414.5	414.4	399.7	343.8	317.0	370.7	397. 2
Shipments do PRINTING	351. 5	409. 4	397. 0	405. 9	474.5	439. 7	470.9	483. 0	458. 9	447. 6	394.6	432.8	451.3
Book publication, totalno. of editions	656 532	848 675	863 704	846 621	470 372	557 436	1, 027 808	852 678	811 650	531 426	592 439	678 526	647
New books do New editions do	124	173	159	225	98	121	219	174	161	105	153	152	549 98
		PETRO	LEUN	I AND	COAL	PROI	DUCTS)		_			
COAL													
Anthracite: Exports§thous. of short tons	717	546	556	957	577	396	528	880	831	714	529	1,046	
Prices, composite, chestnut: Retail¶dol. per short ton	16.81	16.78	16.80	16.63	16.87	16.84	16.83	16.82	16.17	16. 17	16.50	17.48	17.71
Wholesale do Production thous. of short tons	13. 593 5, 033	13. 593 5, 393	13. 597 4, 975	13. 620 5, 065	13. 768 5, 155	13. 753 4, 240	13. 767 4, 967	13. 650 4, 279	⁷ 13. 455 4, 549	13. 520 4, 609	13, 713 4, 084	14. 615 4, 994	14. 70 5, 13
Bituminous: Exports§dodo	5, 070	4, 185	3, 644	1,712	3, 192	3, 183	4, 164	4, 555	7, 578	7, 560	5, 323	8, 847	
Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total thous. of short tons.	42, 424	46,698	44, 516	45, 940	55, 788 42, 843	52, 399 39, 855	52, 487 41, 498						
Industrial consumption, total do Beehive coke ovens do do do do do do do do do do do do do	34, 041 729 7, 578	36, 714 867 7, 814	35, 401 562 6, 992	37, 281 599 6, 757	42, 545 877 7, 964	798 7, 245	895 8,025						
Byproduct coke ovens do Cement mills do Go	656 6, 280	693 6,708	694 6,447	6,737 6,732	658 7, 158	607 6,594	651 6, 938						1
Electric power utilities	8, 790 725	9, 571 850	8, 879 799	9, 515 871	10, 104 943	9, 431 904	10, 137						
Other industrial do Retail deliveries do	9, 283 8, 383	10, 211 9, 984	11, 028 9, 115	12, 131 8, 659	15, 139 12, 945	14, 276 12, 544	13, 905 10, 989					·	.]
Other consumption:	134	140	135	88	77	91	125	150	200	177	149		1
Vessels (bunker)§do Coal mine fueldo Prices, composite:	224	237	158	179	249	214	233						
Retail (34 cities)dol. per short ton	11. 10	11.08	11. 14	11, 22	11.82	11. 97	11.99	12.00	12.09	12. 10	12.68	14.02	14.0
Mine run do. Prepared sizes do. Productiont thous of short ton. Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of month,	5. 976 6. 199	5. 989 6. 200	5. 998 6. 212	6. 044 6. 305	6. 217 6. 506	6. 230 6. 526	6. 252 6. 532	6. 334 6. 569	6. 344 6. 573	6. 368 6. 581	7. 119 7. 334	7.410 7.634	7.44 7.64
Production thous. of short tons. Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of month,	51, 922	57, 485	37, 501	43, 746	58, 970	51, 400	55, 375	41, 187	56, 484	47, 500	39, 866	51,020	52,35
Industrial, totaldodo	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		-				
Byproduct coke ovensdoCement millsdoElectric power utilitiesdodo	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 Steel and rolling millsdo	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					-	
Other industrialdo	855 17, 932	18, 093	877 19, 124	785 17, 556	909 17, 433	985 17, 694	17, 721						_]
Retail dealers, totaldodo	3, 402	3, 392	2,883	2, 704	3, 166	2, 131	2, 127		~			1	-
Exports§thous. of short tons_ Price, bechive, Connellsville (furnace)	93	76	78	49	49	38	69	76	66	63	35	108	
dol. per short ton	8. 750	8.750	8. 750	8. 750	8. 812	8. 875	8.875	9.062	9. 125	9. 562	11.000	12.000	12.00
Beehivethous, of short tons_	500 5, 377	574 5, 545	372 4, 954	396 4, 797	562 5, 619	514 5, 129	580 5, 658	429 5, 383	587 5, 530	452 5, 322	421 5, 373	* 5,633	
Byproductdo Petroleum cokedo Stocks, end of month:	190	212	191	197	203	178	1	195	218	201	224	200	
Sproduct plants, total do At furnace plants do At merchant plants do Petroleum coke do	949 503	1, 120 653	1, 034 602	893 542	797 523 274	716 527	504	652 460	671 445	668 400	773 458	r 544	50
At merchant plantsdodododo	446 89	467 96	432 93	351 90	94	189 77	172 91	191 89	226 84	268 89	315 86		
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS													
Crude petroleum: Consumption (runs to stills)†thous. of bbl	145, 181	146, 816	140, 514	148, 171	146, 897	134, 953	150, 120	141, 210	153, 348	153, 604	161,844	163, 068	
Exports do do do do	3, 687 8, 154	4, 622 7, 149	3, 794 6, 176	3, 542 8, 422	2, 481 8, 956	2, 585 8, 172 1, 560	8, 916	3, 999 7, 846	4, 789 8, 361	3, 758 7, 856	5, 184 8, 205	7,919	
Importss. do Price (Kansas-Okla.) at wells dol. per bbl. Production† thous of bbl. Refinery operations pet. of capacity Stocks, end of month:	1. 460 143, 708	1, 460 148, 323	1. 485 144, 674	1. 560 146, 471 95	1, 560 144, 800 94	134, 693 95	152, 160	1, 810 149, 228 94	1, 810 156, 024 95	152, 978	1, 810 159, 237 98	160, 365	
Stocks, end of month: Refinable in U. S.† thous. of bbl.	96 222, 417	94 222, 177	93 226, 453	224, 473	223, 848	225, 121	228, 981	235, 710	237, 768	1	230, 974		
At refineries do At tank farms and in pipe lines do	53, 894 153, 469	52, 074	53, 344 158, 207	53, 113 156, 238	55, 833 152, 988	57, 106 153, 160	59, 310	60, 386 160, 484	59, 013 163, 740	59, 160	56, 656 159, 556	57, 136	
On leasest do Heavy in California do	15, 054 5, 401	14, 669 5, 483	14, 902	15, 122	15, 027 5, 584	14, 855 5, 790	15, 034	14, 840	15, 015 5, 825	15, 334	14, 762 5, 208	15, 146	
Wells completed tnumber_ Refined petroleum products:	1, 333	1, 434	5, 335 1, 314	1, 248	1, 453	1, 196	1, 358		1, 626	1, 523	1,842		
Fuel oils: Domestic demand:									1				
Distillate fuel oil thous. of bbl.	14, 520 33, 509		23, 110 41, 497		35, 294 48, 299	31, 687 43, 308		21, 321 42, 140	19, 262 40, 057		16, 355 40, 412		
Consumption by type of consumer: Electric power plants†do Railways (class I)do Vessels (bunker oil) §do	2. 914	1	1	1		3, 696	3, 564	3, 462	3, 264	3, 273	3,715	3, 810	3,9
Railways (class I) do	2, 914 6, 729 3, 695	3, 280 7, 249 2, 367	7, 307 5, 002	7,607	7, 460 5, 818	6, 537	7, 138 6, 164	6, 675	6,653	6 564	6,714	6,650	

*Revised.

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

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

*New series. For data beginning 1934 for shipping containers, see p. 20 of the September 1944 Survey. For data beginning June 1943 for folding paper boxes, see p. S-32 of the August 1948 Survey. Minor revisions in the January-May 1944 figures for folding paper boxes and January 1943-May 1944 data for shipping containers are available on request.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		194	16						1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember
	PETR(LEUM	1 AND	COAL	PROI	DUCTS	S—Con	tinued					
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued													
Refined petroleum products—Continued Fuel oils—Continued Exports:§													
Distillate fuel oilthous, of bbl. Residual fuel oildo Price, fuel oil (Pennsylvania)dol, per gal.	1, 992 730 . 062	891 550 .062	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	3, 019 781 . 085	. 083
Production: Distillate fuel oilthous, of bbl Residual fuel oildo	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	26, 946 38, 592	
Stocks, end of month: Distillate fuel oildododo	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	54, 707 51, 334	
Kerosene: Domestic demand§do Exports§do Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, refinery	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	5, 447 313	
Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, rennery (Pennsylvania) dol. per gal Production thous of bbl. Stocks, refinery, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	. 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 8, 970 13, 161	. 09
Lubricants: Domestic demand §dododo	3, 095 694	3, 536 706	2, 900 906	2, 900 1, 063	2, 951 1, 105	2, 680 1, 254	2, 929 1, 273	3, 066 1, 259	3, 104 1, 361	2,873 1,338	3,003 1,300	3, 051 1, 105	
Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsylvania) dol. per gal. Production thous of bbl. Stocks, refinery, end of month do	. 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 4, 400 8, 420	.35
All types: Domestic demand \$dodododo	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	72, 089 3, 224	
Prices, gasoline: 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 productst† do.	. 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	. 083 . 174 . 174 . 75, 745 67, 404 11, 254	.08
Sales of 1. p. g. for fuel, etc. and transfer of cycle productsthous, of bbl. Used at refineries†do Retail distribution?mil. of gal.	2, 204	2, 577 6, 023 2, 706	2, 719 6, 232 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 3, 132	2, 913 6, 477	
Stocks, gasoline, end of month: Finished gasoline, total thous, of bbl. At refineries do Unfinished gasoline do Natural gasoline do	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	77, 190 46, 398 8, 659 5, 017	
Aviation gasoline:* Production, total	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	3,003 1,353 4,847 1,671	3, 467 1, 545 5, 144 1, 804	3, 664 2, 061 5, 480 1, 968	
Asphalt: Imports short tons. Production do Stocks, refinery, end of month do	27, 811 827, 800 626, 500	8, 253 806, 500 577, 800	670, 400 622, 200	88 615, 800 702, 000	* 12,756 540,500 781,800	r 21, 441 532, 400 888, 200	12, 022 602, 700 1, 001, 800	21, 923 606, 700 1, 028, 500	7 22, 762 789, 300 1, 063, 100	7 12, 424 823, 800 1, 000, 500	* 24, 591 879, 800 866, 200	26, 191 987, 500 716, 500	
Wax: Production thous of lb Stocks, refinery, end of month do sphalt prepared roofing, shipments, total	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	66, 080 87, 920	
spinal prepared rooming, supiniers, solarithous, of squares. Smooth-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet. do Mineral-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet. do Shingles, all types	1, 633 1, 146 2, 486	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	5, 600 1, 630 1, 287 2, 683 271 33, 234	7 5, 672 7 1, 590 7 1, 332 7 2, 750 7 283 7 35, 456	5, 8, 1, 6, 1, 3, 2, 8, 30, 39, 5,
	1	RUBBI	ER AN	D RUI	BBER	PROD	UCTS	I .	1	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1
RUBBER	<u> </u>								1			1	<u> </u>
Vatural rubber:	01 100	07 401	07.000	l '	45.000			1	1				1

RUBBER													}
Natural rubber:													
Consumption \ long tons	31, 123	35, 421	37, 323	38,802	45, 328	40, 983	43, 104	43, 818	43, 018	42, 529	40, 389	r 47, 289	50, 522
Imports, including latex and Guayule§do	41,737	46, 887	59, 266	46,658	92,779	60,678	36,088	46,011	93,026	65, 724	57, 626	45, 526	
Stocks, end of monthsdo	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, 040	1 121, 833
Synthetic rubber:*	, i	, i	, ,	,	,	,	,	,	,	010, 110	,	100,010	121,000
Consumptiondo	58, 798	60,729	57,794	53, 453	58, 764	53, 321	55, 514	54, 333	48,692	42, 580	37, 607	7 39, 001	41,777
Exportsdo	2,603	487	1,786	1,877	3,450	2,434	710	665	441	2, 290	454	287	
Productiondo	63, 765	62,086	60, 305	62,648	62, 103	59, 125	57, 478	50, 117	39,069	35, 681	31, 917	32, 901	30, 518
Stocks, end of monthdodo	108, 840	110,913	113, 556	114, 963	115,655	119,912	121, 322	116, 829	105, 291	97, 612	1 97, 728	r 191, 288	1 79, 128
Reclaimed rubber:§		<i>'</i>	'	, ,	,	-7	,	,	,	,	01,120	01,200	10,120
Consumptiondodo	23, 715	26, 706	24, 385	23, 597	27, 715	25, 484	26, 157	25,066	21,908	21, 283	20, 433	r 21, 093	23.879
Productiondo	23,956	26,322	24,748	25, 254	25, 545	23, 990	26, 209	26,696	25, 408	24, 144	21, 252	r 21, 658	22, 723
Stocks, end of monthaoao	35, 404	34, 261	33, 516	33,666	30, 053	27, 417	3 1, 940	33, 527	37, 145	39, 598	1 39, 704		1 38, 938
TIRES AND TUBES						·			·	ĺ	,	.,	,
Pneumatic casings:§							1						
	155	198	358	413	411	353	363	419	*00	400	000	000	
Exports thousands Production do	7, 233	8, 197	7, 595	7, 511	8,508	7, 915	8, 577	8, 333	502	423	362	360	
Shipmentsdo	6, 947	8, 425	7, 478	8, 137	7, 499	7, 313	7, 892	7, 273	8, 104	7,583	6, 790	7, 165	
Oniginal agginment	1,636	1, 874	1, 656	1, 839	1,922				7, 283	7,526	7, 441	7, 520	
Original equipment do Stocks, end of month do	3, 372	3, 041	3, 112	2, 448		2, 138	2,457	1,894	2,005	2, 130	1, 974	1, 793	
Stocks, end of month	3,372	3,041	3, 112	2,448	3, 328	3, 865	4, 516	5,608	6, 426	6,670	5, 838	5,464	

^{*}Revised. | 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. SData 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. 8-38) 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 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 feits, 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. 8-33 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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found		19							1947				
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep temb
	RUBB	ER A	ND RU	BBER	PROD	UCTS-	Cont	inued					
TIRES AND TUBES—Continued													
nner tubes: \$ Exports thousands do do do do do do do do do do do do do	109	125	258	313	334	282	297	337	475	332	282	227	
Shipments	7, 148 6, 702	8, 187 8, 408	7, 680 7, 260	7, 402 7, 923	8, 719 7, 188	7, 841 6, 289	7, 921 6, 466	7, 093 5, 731	5, 752 5, 571	5, 440 5, 779	4, 542 6, 216	6, 499	
Stocks, end of monthdo	4, 433	4, 106	4, 483	3,820	5, 075	6,621	8,050	9, 480	9,772	9, 413	7, 909	6, 937	
	S 7	TONE,	CLAY	, AND	GLAS	S PRO	DDUCT						
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS	150 700	100 640	164 799	145, 383	151 964	143, 017	150 710	155 070	140 050	104 004	100 700	400 400	
Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments_reams PORTLAND CEMENT	150, 726	166, 649	164, 733	140, 565	151, 364	143,017	158, 716	155, 873	146, 352	134, 834	126, 722	130, 489	146,
Production thous, of bbl. Percent of capacity	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	17, 380 86	17,
hipments thous. of bbl- tocks, finished, end of month do	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 17, 096	20, 099 * 13, 337	20, 362 r 10, 452	19, 8,
tocks, clinker, end of monthdo	3, 898	3, 598	3, 512	3, 886	4, 593	5, 354	5, 996	6, 338	6, 326	5, 736	5, 514	r 4, 822	3,
CLAY PRODUCTS Brick, unglazed:													
Duine mholocole common composite fo h plant	18. 787	18. 843	19,000	19. 095	19.315	19. 361	19.400	19, 412	19. 416	19. 550	19.668	19. 937	20.
Production* thous. of standard brick Shipments*	470, 998 443, 647	509, 839 480, 121	455, 676 424, 705	381, 146 354, 782	376, 848 324, 868	334, 624 268, 460	339, 963 326, 776	377, 586 382, 610	411, 991 402, 780	414, 634	r 438, 591 r 455, 616	466, 477 457, 123	
Production thous. dol. per thous. Shipments dol. per thous. do. Stocks, end of month do. Structural tile, unglazed: short tons	310, 814	339, 129	368, 953	383, 824	324, 868 448, 752	509, 022	522, 627	515, 806	525, 985	528, 873	r 504, 124	512, 413	
Shinments	116, 845 115, 474	128, 276 122, 157	123, 976 107, 833	113, 682 10 2 , 2 78	112, 119 97, 764	97, 421 8 2 , 505	97, 443 96, 050	107, 543 107, 101	105, 681 105, 876		r 118, 814 r 110, 220	113, 882 112, 784	
Stocksdodo	57, 664	62 , 633	80, 497	87, 580	101,950	116, 503	118, 075	118, 637	115, 549	117, 080	r 123, 943	124,675	
Production do do Shipments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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, 018 114, 588	115, 717 111, 547	7 109, 686 7 110, 012	111, 313 110, 631	
Stocks	125, 491	131, 330	134, 560	137, 887	143, 194	154, 653	156,061	150, 033	152, 314	156, 358	r 155, 971	156, 570	
GLASS PRODUCTS Plass containers:†						: 							
Production thous, of gross Shipments, domestic, total do	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	8, 877 8, 127	9, 476 8, 859	9, 8,
General use food:	1,309	971	744	723	743	679	918	1,050	1,007	928	764	1, 285	1,
Narrow neck fooddo Wide mouth food (incl. packers tumblers) thous. of gross	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, 322	2,
Beverage do do	529 460	571 576	517 573	513 639	623 832	569 804	760 1,140	853 1, 342	$\frac{962}{1,697}$	1,093 1,616	1, 152 1, 263	1, 212 676	1,
Liquor and wine do Medicinal and toilet do Chemical, household and industrial do	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	627 1,479	1,
Chemical, household and industrialdo	582 314	687 364	658 318	651 331	725 359	620 286	658 356	610 354	573 341	433 305	397 308	466 307	,
Dairy products ao Fruit jars and jelly glasses do Stocks, end of month do Other glassware, machine-made:	309 3,940	1 105 3, 906	73 3, 905	1 44 3, 591	1 25 4, 167	1 38 4, 554	133 5, 141	161 5, 475	$\frac{227}{6,085}$	320 6,849	464 7,065	486 7, 300	7,
Other glassware, machine-made: Tumblers:†		,		ŕ	,				,	,		.,	<u> </u>
Production thous. of dozens Shipments do	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	4, 993 4, 346	5, 854 4, 867	
Stocks do Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments	5, 352	5, 326	5, 544	4,879	5, 095	6, 478	5, 575	6, 262	6,672	7,729	7,775	8, 158	
thous. of dozens Plate glass, polished, productionthous. of sq. ft	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	3, 645 21, 401	20,
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS	,				,			·					
Crude gypsum: Importsthous, of short tons	572			542 1,642			186			409	-		
Imports§	1, 522 1, 173			1,642 1,250			1, 557 1, 164			1,467 1,166			
Gypsum products sold or used: Uncalcinedshort tons	389, 021	 		472, 603			519, 788			407, 354			
Calcined: For building uses:			}										,
Base-coat plastersdo Keene's cementdo	422, 025 8, 392	 		482, 306 9, 479			386, 830 11, 833			391, 548 12, 520			
All other building plastersdo Laththous. of sq. ft	103, 442 295, 620			115, 806 328, 491			109, 089 364, 675			101, 567 391, 142			
$egin{array}{cccc} { m Tile} & { m do} & { m$	4, 508 557, 537			5, 138 589, 374			5, 464 517, 458			7, 281 520, 358			
Industrial plastersshort tons.	49, 941		<u> </u>	55, 484		!	58, 577			46, 745			
			TEX	TILE 1	PRODU	JCTS	,· - ·			T	ī		
CLOTHING Hosiery:			į										
Production thous, of dozen pairs	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	11,615 11,769	11
Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	17, 720	17, 087	16, 722	16, 802	18, 042	18,686	18,980	19, 480	19, 910	20, 795	21, 267	21, 113	20
COTTON				l			1	ļ					1
Cotton (exclusive of linters): Consumptionbales	r 819, 058	931, 229	877, 461	774, 177	947, 036	840, 463	875, 124	882, 880	827, 234	728, 251	677, 489	710, 601	727
Exports§do	242, 177	103, 781 36, 201	455, 342 51, 218	361, 370 14, 630	289, 672 10, 543	385, 050 10, 381	382, 909 12, 083	275, 104 9, 898	248, 549 10, 730	302, 773 62, 029	83, 918 8, 163	6, 671 4, 984	
Imports§do Prices received by farmers†dol. per lb. Prices, wholesale, middling, 15/16", average, 10	. 353	30, 201	. 292	300	. 297	. 306	. 319	. 323	. 335	. 341	359	.332	
marketsdol. per lb.	. 369	. 361	.309	.324	.319	. 333	.352	.351	.360	.372	.375	.343	i

^{*} Revised. 1 Jelly glasses included with wide mouth food containers.

§See note marked "\$" on p. S-37.

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.

	T	10	146						1947				
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember
	1			<u> </u>	UCTS-	<u> </u>	nued	<u> </u>		1			***************************************
COTTON—Continued													
Cotton (exclusive of linters)—Continued				}		ļ		ļ					
Production: Ginnings ofthous. of running bales	2, 334	5, 725	7, 366	7, 783	8, 166		1 8, 513				194	647	3, 899
Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales thous. of bales							1 8, 637					2 11, 849	
Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, end of month:													į
Warehousesthous, of balesdo	4, 280 1, 864	5, 845 1, 928	6, 161 2, 019	5, 939 2, 126	5, 192 2, 159	4, 242 2, 161	3, 319 2, 126	2, 469 2, 040	1,797 1,862	1, 168 1, 598	854 1,321	781 1,076	2, 528 1, 058
Cotton linters: Consumptiondo	75	79	82	79	94	80	87	85	80	73	82	81	91
Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	. 74 292	162 349	169 388	129 437	136 472	97 485	68 483	51 466	34 423	23 382	23 345	32 289	105 296
COTTON MANUFACTURES			[Ì			İ		Ì			
Cotton cloth: Cotton broad woven goods over 12 inches in width,			}								ĺ		
production, quarterly*mil. of linear yards Cotton goods finished, quarterly:*	2, 190			2, 359	-		2, 474			7 2, 466			
Production, total do do Bleached do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1,604 765			1,810			1,819 926			1,760 918			
Plain dyed do do do do do do do do do do do do do				492 421			490 402			438 403			
Exports§thous. of sq. yd. Imports§do	41, 109 2, 311	41, 201 2, 459	68, 907 1, 792	99, 872 2, 190	86, 338 1, 687	86, 808 1, 203	123, 375 888	138, 196 907	146, 686 1, 135	125, 206 472	129, 275 1, 076	140, 686 880	
Prices, wholesale: Mill margins cents per lb.	27. 40	30. 86	40.78	47.72	51.60	52.36	53.37	51, 25	47. 86	46. 46	49.49	53.96	57. 91
Denims, 28-inch dol. per yd Print cloth, 64 x 60 do do	. 323	. 338	. 338	.338	. 338	. 338	. 338	. 338 . 227	.338	. 338	.338	. 338	.338
Sheeting, unbleached, 36-inch, 56 x 60do Cotton yarn, Southern, price, wholesale, mill:	a. 172	. 180	. 189	.198	. 220	. 232	. 232	. 232	. 232	. 232	. 232	. 232	. 232
22/1, cones, carded, white dol. per lb 40/1, twisted, carded do	. 671 4, 804	. 699 . 819	. 699 . 819	. 699 . 819	. 699 . 819	. 699 . 819	. 699	. 715 . 882	. 715 . 882	. 706 . 882	.700	. 706 . 921	. 706 . 921
Spindle activity:	21, 639	21, 754	21, 524	21, 688	21, 919	21, 954	21, 953	21, 805	21,624	21, 324	21, 415	21, 197	21, 410
Active spindles thousands Active spindle hours, total mil. of hr Average per spindle in place hours.	9, 037	10, 143 424	9, 499	8, 671 362	10, 588	9, 590 402	10, 030 421	10, 243 428	9, 928 415	9, 103	8, 531 358	9, 034 379	9, 427
Operations pct. 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	114.3
RAYON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK			1	1	l	İ	:						
Rayon yarn and staple fiber: Consumption:		ļ				1				1			
Filament yarn mil. of lb. Staple fiber do	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 18. 6	54. 7 16. 5	62. 4 18. 4	r 62. 6 18. 6	60. 1 20. 4
Imports \(\)thous. of lb_ Prices, wholesale:	2, 423	3, 108	3,708	4, 277	5, 770	4, 326	4, 350	4, 233	2, 501	2,795	2,327	2, 428	
Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum filament dol. per lb.	. 550	. 550	. 585	. 620	. 620	. 690	. 690	. 690	. 690	.690	. 690	ь r. 670	b. 670
Staple fiber, viscose, 1½ denierdo Stocks, producers', end of month:	. 250	. 250	. 265	. 280	. 280	. 320	. 320	. 320	. 320	. 320	. 320	. 320	. 320
Filament yarn mil. of lb. Staple fiber do.	9. 1 2. 6	9.7 2.6	9.7 2.5	6.0 1.6	7.3 2.7	6.9 2.3	7. 0 3. 1	7. 7 2. 9	8. 5 3. 8	8.3 6.6	8.6 7.7	77.8 6.4	8.0 6.4
Rayon goods, production, quarterly:* Broad woven goodsthous. of linear yards	408, 204			428, 131		 	463, 188			471, 425			
Finished, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	384, 574 41, 669			50, 587			04,070			47, 545			
Plain dyeddododo	267, 185 75, 720			299, 595 89, 730			299,005			301,701			
Silk, raw: Imports \(\) thous. of lb- Price, wholesale, Japan (N. Y.) \(\) dol. per lb-	567	379	1,510	2,672	858	429	186	22	41	3	479	193	
	6. 820	7. 018	6, 405	6. 272	6. 220	4.682	4.050	(3)	4.000	4. 150	4.009	(3)	(3)
WOOL Consumption (scoured basis):				:						ļ			,
Apparel class thous, of lb Carpet class do	r 49, 048 10, 260	7 62, 215 13, 435	r 47, 332 11, 492	r 46, 020 11, 752	7 57, 040 14, 250	r 48, 368 13, 088	45, 724 13, 676	52, 970 15, 995	38, 412 13, 668	r 37, 864 r 13, 192	38, 505 12, 685		
Imports§do Prices, wholesale:	85, 658	70, 236	66, 177	56, 553	73, 716	57, 705	67, 528	63, 291	62, 112	57, 566	48, 942	35, 974	
Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, scoured* dol. per lb_Raw, bright fleece, 56s, greasy*do	. 995 . 465	1.037 .480	1.106 .490	1.145 .530	1.155 .530	1. 165 . 545	1, 195 . 555	1. 225 . 565	1, 225 , 565	1, 225 , 565	1, 225 . 565	1. 220 . 565	1. 220 . 565
Australian, 64-70s, good topmaking, scoured, in bond (Boston)* dol. per lb	. 745	. 757	. 789	. 850	. 850	.850	.872	. 939	. 990	1.002	1.040	1. 025	1. 025
Stocks, scoured basis, end of month, total†	597, 502		.,,,,	544, 729			505, 562			491, 027		1.020	1. 020
Apparel, total† do do Domestic† do do	490, 847 297, 499			442, 224 273, 916	1		411, 690			402, 057 270, 070			
Foreign†dodo	193, 348 106, 655			168, 308			163, 545		. 	131, 987 88, 970			
WOOL MANUFACTURES					İ	l i	,						
Machinery activity (weekly average):¶ Looms:	i												
Woolen and worsted: Pile and Jacquardthous, of active hours					ļ			91	61	-	60]	
Broad do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2, 592	2,687	2, 551	2, 547	2, 503	2,632	2, 516	2, 322	2, 186	78 72,242	1,860		
Carpet and rug: Broaddododo	86 105	86	110	112	100	70	197	121	130	43	39		
Narrowdo	93	113 101	110 100	$\frac{113}{102}$	109 101	118 114	127 114	131 117	130 117	137 122	98 92		
Spinning spindles: Woolendo	120, 847	122, 605	117, 164	112, 558	108, 636	108, 936	99, 693	88, 402	82, 113	7 85, 052	70, 879		
Worsted do do do do do do do do do do do do do		118, 212 230 prior to Ap	112, 384 221	114, 515 226	114, 434 227	123, 186 245	122, 115 245 th indicated	118, 421 236	112, 268 223	7 115, 568 7 230	179		

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		19	46						1947				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tembe
		TEXT	TLE P	RODU	CTS	Contin	ued						
WOOL MANUFACTURES—Continued													
Woolen and worsted woven goods (except woven felts):*													
Production, quarterly, totalthous, of lin. yd_Apparel fabricsdo	146, 588 127, 201			156, 907 137, 358			144,000 1125,310			114, 799 1 96, 942			
Men's wear do Women's and children's wear do do	55, 026 56, 859			61, 309 61, 037			60, 256 48, 841			50, 025 34, 387			
General use and other fabricsdo	15, 316 11, 833									10, 459 9, 599			
Blankets do Other nonapparel fabrics do Wool yarn:	7, 554			7, 338			7, 696			8, 258			
Production, total*¶thous. of lbKnitting*¶	72, 968 12, 420	92, 938 15, 509	71, 308 11, 495	68, 303 10, 568	82, 915 12, 495	68, 768 9, 712	65, 276 8, 756	73, 355 8, 845	55, 732 6, 328	7 56, 704 7 5, 764	56, 715 5, 750		
Weaving*¶doCarpet and other*¶doPrice, wholesale, worsted yarn, 2/32s (Boston)	50, 348 10, 200	63, 591 13, 838	48, 415 11, 398	46, 486 11, 249	56, 615 13, 805	46, 624 12, 432	43, 624 12, 896	49, 425 15, 085	36, 892 12, 512	r 37, 824 r 13, 116	38, 680 12, 285		
Price, wholesale, worsted yarn, 2/32s (Boston) dol, per lb	1.900	1. 900	1.900	1.900	1.950	1.950	1,950	1, 950	1. 950	1.950	1. 950	1. 950	2,0
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS										i			
Fur, sales by dealersthous. of dol	7, 553	4, 640	3, 332	2, 500	3, 685	r 7, 725	7, 307	3, 301	r 2, 613	r 3, 306	r 3, 512	3, 727	
Pyroxylin-coated fabrics:‡ Orders, unfilled, end of monththous. lin. yd	13, 281	12, 914	12, 354	13, 194	12, 531	12, 152	11, 458	9, 928	8, 177	7, 778	7, 553	7,724	
Pyroxylin spread thous. of lb- Shipments, billed thous. lin. yd.	6, 287 7, 151	7, 480 9, 867	7, 205 9, 217	7, 058 9, 135	7, 754 9, 423	7, 201 8, 386	6, 534 7, 897	6, 667 8, 419	5, 726 7, 121	4, 557 6, 034	4, 087 4, 561	5, 021 5, 382	
	<u> </u>	TRA	NSPO	RTATI	ON E	UIPM	ENT		-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	<u> </u>
AIRCRAFT													Ι
Exports, totals numberShipments, total* dodo	206 4, 229	238 4, 668	339 3,093	250 2,021	261 2, 277	276 2,013	338 1, 922	294 2, 143	321 1,740	268 1,332	222 1, 102	156 1,140	
For U. S. military customers*do For other customers*do	139 4,090	168 4,500	133 2, 960	112 1,909	111 2, 166	99 1, 914	137 1,785	105 2,038	94 1,646	139 1, 193	104 998	211 929	
MOTOR VEHICLES	·				ŕ			.,	,				
Exports, assembled, totalsnumber_	27, 371	23, 017	47, 708	41, 158	40, 268	41,678	54, 747	57, 291	61, 478	44, 461	40, 679	51, 516	
Passenger cars§do Trucks§do	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	24, 317 27, 199	
Factory sales, totaldodo	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	7 400, 372 1, 628	7 379, 192 1, 806	7 349, 409 1, 765	420,
Trucks do	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	7 1,570 261,158	307,
Domestic do Trucks, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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 7 91, 620	257, 881 • 97, 755	240, 358 r 86, 486	285, 110,
Domesticdo Truck trailers, production, total*do	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	73,613 3,544	78, 444 2, 953	7 66, 382 3, 174	89,
Domestic do Truck trailers, production, total* do Complete trailers do Vans do	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	2, 958 1, 233	
Chassis shipped as such	3, 464	4, 166 578	3,904 398	3, 045 380	3, 444 317	2, 978 334	2, 906 374	2, 867 304	2, 723 200	1, 869 238	1, 417 174	1, 725 216	
Registrations:§ New passenger carsdodo	219, 281	225, 180	230, 424	274, 735	209, 063	214, 333	264, 714	290, 226	286, 719	269, 863	263, 167	264, 866	
New commercial carsdodo	69, 565	74, 708	63, 978	69, 453	62, 477	63, 752	79, 344	85, 148	76, 901	65, 458	71,647	75, 912	
American Railway Car Institute:	ļ		 						-				
Shipments:	3,915	5, 957	7, 188	6, 737	6, 991	7, 575	8,816	8,873	6, 409	5, 243	5, 366	4, 410	5,
Freight cars, total number Domestic do Passenger cars, total do	3, 244 69	3,057 45	2, 442 60	2, 056 60	2, 265 58	1, 784 69	2, 439 53	3, 489	3, 131 60	4, 230	4,846 53	4, 346	5,
Domestic dododododo		45	60	60	58	69	53	73 73	60	63	45	20	
Freight cars, end of month: Number owned thousands. Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs	1,746	1,743	1,742	1,740	1,740	1,738	1,736	1,736	1,734	1,734	1, 732	1,730	1,
thousands	. 73	67	67	67	66	68	69	72	77	77	81	81	
Percent of total on line	53, 727	52, 817	4.0 54, 413	4. 0 54, 778	60, 529	4. 1 66, 353	4. 2 78, 080	4.3 84,288	4. 6 89, 554	4. 7 93, 159	4.9 94,232	4. 9 97, 392	97,
Equipment manufacturers do Railroad shops do Locomotives, end of month:	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	71,826 25,566	
Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs		0.145	0.004	0.107	0.155	0 101	0.045	0.011	0.000	0 705			
Percent of total on line	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	2,709 7.6	
Orders unfilled: Steam locomotives, totalnumber_ Equipment manufacturersdo	65	67 57	65 57	64 57	53 48	45 42	52 51	36 36	30 30	24 24	29 29	40 40	
Railroad shops. do. Other locomotives, total* do.	53 12 490	10 506	8 499	7 540	48 5 586	635	1 588	626	0 718	770	786	0 811	
Equipment manufacturers*do	.) 490	506	499	540	586 0	635	588	626	717	770	785 1	810	
Railroad shops*do Exports of locomotives, total†do	114	92 58 34	253 141	192 49	195	180 119	186	143	262 133	106	133	98	
Steam §do Other†do	66 48	34	1112	143	78 117	61	73 113	71 72	129	19 87	57 76	89	
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS				:									
Shipments, totalnumber_ Domesticdo	229 220	311 293	276 258	330 306	320 294	273 251	320 283	420 377	349 307	321 288			
Exportsdo		18	18	24	26	231	37	43	42	33			

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1947

Revised.

Includes wool produced for Government orders not included in the detail, 320 thousand yards for first quarter and 2,071 thousand yards for second quarter; prior to 1946, Government orders were distributed to the proper classifications.

Data 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-Pebruary 1945 for the foreign trade series will be published alter. See note on p. 8-40 of August 1947 Survey gearding 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. 8-39 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 1846 for infilled 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

Abrasive paper and cloth	Pages marked
Acids	2
Advertising	parketings 1.
Agricultural wages, loans_	
Agricultural wages, ioans Air-line operations Aircraft Alcohol, denatured, ethyl, Alcoholic beverages Aluminum	and methyl
Alcoholic beverages	2,
Animal fats, greases	
Anthracite4, 6,	2, 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 3 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38, 3
Armed forces	octa
Aluminum Animal fats, greases Anthracite Apparel, wearing Armed forces Asphalt and asphalt produ Automobiles 2	, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 1
BankingBanking	
Barrels and drums	
Battery shipments Beef and veal Beverages, alcoholic Bituminous coal Boilers Bonds, issues, prices, sales	, ,
Bituminous coal	2, 4, 11, 12, 13, 14,
Bonds, issues, prices, sales	, yields
Book publication	
Brass	
Brokers' loans	15, 1
Building costs	Cantanation
Building construction (see Building materials, prices, Businesses operating and	retail trade 4, 7,
Businesses operating and Butter	business turn-over
Candy	
Cans, metalCapital flotations	
Carloadings	
Cellulose and other plastic	products2, 4,
Cartle and calves Cellulose and other plastic Cement Cereal and bakery produc Chain-store sales	ts
Cheese	7 40 41 10 14 10 02
Cigars and cigarettes	
Chemicals 2, Cigars and cigarettes Civil-service employees Clay products (see also St Clothing Coal Cocoa	one, clay, etc.)2,
Clothing Coal	5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 3 2, 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 3
CocoaCoffee	
CokeCommercial and industria	1 failures 2, 3
Construction: New construction, dolla Contracts awarded	r value
Costs Dwelling units schedule	5,
Highway	s, earnings, hours 9,
Employment, wage rate	s, earnings, nours 9, 1
	11, 12, 10,
	5, s, earnings, hours9, 11, 12, 13,
Consumers' price index Copper	
Consumer expenditures Consumers' price index Copper	
Consumer expenditures Consumers' price index Coppa and coconut oil Corn	19,
Consumer expenditures Consumers' price index Coppa and coconut oil Corn	19,
Consumer expenditures Consumers' price index Coppa and coconut oil Corn	19,
Consumer expenditures. Consumers' price index Copper Copra and coconut oil Cost Cost Cost Cotton, raw, and manufact Cottonseed, cake and mea Crops Currency in circulation	19, c Consumers' price ctures
Consumer expenditures_Consumers' price index_Consumers' price index_Copper_Corn_Cost_of_living index (see index)Cotton, raw, and manufactottonseed, cake and meacropsCurrency in circulationDelive products	19, 2 Consumers' price ctures 1, oil 1, 2, 4, 24, 26, 1, 2, 4, 24, 26,
Consumer expenditures. Consumers' price index Copper Copra and coconut oil Corn Cost-of-living index (see index) Cotton, raw, and manufactottonseed, cake and mea Crops Currency in circulation Dairy products Debt. short-term. consume	19, c Consumers' price ctures
Consumer expenditures. Consumers' price index Copper Copra and coconut oil Cotro Cost.of-living index (see index) Cotton, raw, and manufactory Cottonseed, cake and mea Crops Currency in circulation Dairy products Debt, short-term, consum. Debt, United States Gove	19, c Consumers' price ctures, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38, 1, oil, 1, 2, 4, 24, 26,, 1, 2, 4, 24, 26,, 2, 2, 4, 26,, 2, 2, 4, 26,, 2, 2, 4, 26,, 2, 2, 4, 26,, 2, 2, 4, 26,, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
Consumer expenditures. Consumers' price index Copper Corn Cost Cost Cost Cotton, raw, and manufac Cottonseed, cake and mea Crops Currency in circulation Dairy products Debits, bank Debt, short-term, consum Debt, United States Gove Department stores, sales,	19, c Consumers' price stures
Consumer expenditures. Consumers' price index Copper Copra and coconut oil Corn Cost. of-living index (see index) Cotton, raw, and manufact Cottonseed, cake and mea. Currency in circulation Dairy products Debits, bank Debt, short-term, consum. Debt, United States Gove Department stores, sales, Deposits, bank Disputes, industrial Distilled spirits Dividend payments and re	19, 26, 4, 24, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26
Consumer expenditures. Consumers' price index Copper Copra and coconut oil Corn Cost. of-living index (see index) Cotton, raw, and manufact Cottonseed, cake and mea. Currency in circulation Dairy products Debits, bank Debt, short-term, consum. Debt, United States Gove Department stores, sales, Deposits, bank Disputes, industrial Distilled spirits Dividend payments and re	19, 26, 4, 24, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26
Consumer expenditures. Consumers' price index Copper Copra and coconut oil Corn Cost-of-living index (see index) Cotton, raw, and manufactory Cottonseed, cake and mea Crops Currency in circulation Dairy products Debt, short-term, consum. Debt, United States Gove Department stores, sales, Deposits, bank Disputes, industrial Distilled spirits Dividend payments and reduction of the price of the pri	19, c Consumers' price ctures. 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38, 1, oil
Consumer expenditures. Consumers' price index Copper Copra and coconut oil Corn Cost-of-living index (see index) Cotton, raw, and manufactory Cottonseed, cake and mea Crops Currency in circulation Dairy products Debt, short-term, consum. Debt, United States Gove Department stores, sales, Deposits, bank Disputes, industrial Distilled spirits Dividend payments and reduction of the price of the pri	19, c Consumers' price ctures. 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38, 1, oil
Consumer expenditures. Consumers' price index Copper Copra and coconut oil Corn Cost-of-living index (see index) Cotton, raw, and manufactory Cottonseed, cake and mea Crops Currency in circulation Dairy products Debt, short-term, consum. Debt, United States Gove Department stores, sales, Deposits, bank Disputes, industrial Distilled spirits Dividend payments and reduction of the price of the pri	19, c Consumers' price ctures. 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38, 1, oil
Consumer expenditures. Consumers' price index Copper Copra and coconut oil Corn Cost. of-living index (see index) Cotton, raw, and manufactorops Cottonseed, cake and mea Crops Currency in circulation Dairy products Debt, short-term, consum-Debt, United States Gove Department stores, sales, Deposits, bank Disputes, industrial Disputes, industrial Disvidend payments and r. Drug store sales. Dwelling units scheduled to the company of	19, c Consumers' price ctures 19, d 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38, 1, oil 1, 2, 4, 24, 26, 1, 2, 4, 24, 26, 1, 2, 4, 26, 1, 2, 4, 26, 15, 26, 26, 26, 27, 28, 28, 27, 3, sales, revenues 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10
Consumer expenditures. Consumers' price index Copper Copra and coconut oil Corn Cost. of-living index (see index) Cotton, raw, and manufactorops Cottonseed, cake and mea Crops Currency in circulation Dairy products Debt, short-term, consum-Debt, United States Gove Department stores, sales, Deposits, bank Disputes, industrial Disputes, industrial Disvidend payments and r. Drug store sales. Dwelling units scheduled to the company of	19, c Consumers' price ctures 19, d 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38, 1, oil 1, 2, 4, 24, 26, 1, 2, 4, 24, 26, 1, 2, 4, 26, 1, 2, 4, 26, 15, 26, 26, 26, 27, 28, 28, 27, 3, sales, revenues 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10
Consumer expenditures. Consumers' price index Copper Copra and coconut oil Corn Cost. of-living index (see index) Cotton, raw, and manufactorops Cottonseed, cake and mea Crops Currency in circulation Dairy products Debt, short-term, consum-Debt, United States Gove Department stores, sales, Deposits, bank Disputes, industrial Disputes, industrial Disvidend payments and r. Drug store sales. Dwelling units scheduled to the company of	19, c Consumers' price tures tures 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38, 1, oil
Consumer expenditures. Consumers' price index. Copper. Copra and coconut oil Corn. Cost-of-living index (see index). Cotton, raw, and manufactoriosed, cake and mea Crops. Cottonseed, cake and mea Crops. Currency in circulation. Dairy products. Debits, bank. Debts, short-term, consum Debt, United States Gove Department stores, sales, Deposits, bank. Disputes, industrial. Distilled spirits. Dividend payments and ru Drug store sales. Dwelling units scheduled in Earnings, weekly and hou Eggs and poultry. Electrical equipment. Electric power production Employment estimates. Employment indexes: Factory, by industries. Nonmanufacturing industries. Nonmanufacturing industries Employment security ope Emigration and immigrati	runent
Consumer expenditures. Consumers' price index. Copper. Corn. Corn. Cost-of-living index (see index). Cotton, raw, and manufactottonseed, cake and mea Crops. Cottonseed, cake and mea Crops. Cottonseed, cake and mea Crops. Debt, short-term, consum Debt, United States Gove Department stores, sales, Deposits, bank. Disputes, industrial. Distilled spirits. Dividend payments and r. Drug store sales. Dwelling units scheduled to Briting units scheduled to B	19, c Consumers' price tures tures 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38, 1, oil
Consumer expenditures. Consumers' price index Consumers' price index Copra and coconut oil Corn Cost Cotton-fliving index (see index) Cotton, raw, and manufactorial colors. Cottonseed, cake and mea Crops Cottonseed, cake and mea Crops Dairy products Debt, short-term, consum-Debt, United States Gove Department stores, sales, Deposits, bank Disputes, industrial Disputes, industrial Disvidend payments and r. Dividend payments and r. Drug store sales. Dwelling units scheduled to Earnings, weekly and hou Eggs and poultry. Electrical equipment Electric power production Employment estimates Employment indexes: Factory, by industries. Nonmanufacturing indu Employment security oper Emigration and immigration	19, c Consumers' price ctures
Consumer expenditures. Consumers' price index. Copper. Consumers' price index. Copper and coconut oil. Corn. Cost-of-living index (see index). Cotton, raw, and manufactoring index (see index). Cottonseed, cake and meastores. Cottonseed, cake and meastores. Corrency in circulation. Dairy products. Debits, bank. Debts, bank. Debts, bank. Debts, bort-term, consumplebts, United States Gove Department stores, sales, Deposits, bank. Disputes, industrial. Distilled spirits. Dividend payments and reduction of the price of the p	19, 20 Consumers' price 20, 14, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38, 14, 51, oil
Consumer expenditures. Consumers' price index. Copper. Corn. Corn. Cost-of-living index (see index). Cotton, raw, and manufactottonseed, cake and mea Crops. Cotton, raw, and including products. Debt; short-term, consum Debt, United States Gove Department stores, sales, Deposits, bank. Disputes, industrial. Distilled spirits. Dividend payments and round price should be priced by the price should be priced by the price should be priced by the price should be priced by the price should be priced by the priced by the price should be priced by the price should be priced by the price should be priced by the price should be priced by the priced	19, c Consumers' price tures tures 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38, 1, oil
Consumer expenditures. Consumers' price index Copper Copra and coconut oil Corn Cotton-fliving index (see index) Cotton, raw, and manufactoring index (see index) Cottonseed, cake and mea Crops Cottonseed, cake and mea Crops Cottonseed, cake and mea Crops Debits, bank Debits, bank Debits, bank Debits, bank Debits, bank Dividend payments and ripper of the price of t	19, 2 Consumers' price 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38, 1, oil
Consumer expenditures. Consumers' price index Copper Copra and coconut oil Corn Cotton-fliving index (see index) Cotton, raw, and manufactoring index (see index) Cottonseed, cake and mea Crops Cottonseed, cake and mea Crops Cottonseed, cake and mea Crops Debits, bank Debits, bank Debits, bank Debits, bank Debits, bank Dividend payments and ripper of the price of t	19, 2 Consumers' price 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38, 1, oil
Consumer expenditures. Consumers' price index Copper Copra and coconut oil Corn Cotton-fliving index (see index) Cotton, raw, and manufactorion of the company of the compa	19, 20 Consumers' price ctures

Fish oils and fish	24, 28
Flaxseed Flooring	25 31
Plane wheet	28
Food products. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 26, 27, Footwear. 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, Foreclosures, real estate. Foreign trade, indexes, shipping weight, value	28, 29
Footwear 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, Foreclosures, real estate	30, 31 6
Foreign trade, indexes, shipping weight, value by regions, countries, economic classes and	
Foreign trade, indexes, shipping weight, value by regions, countries, economic classes and commodity groups	21, 22
Freight cars (equipment)	40
Freight carloadings, cars, indexes	22
Fruits and vegetables 2 Fuel equipment and heating apparatus	, 4, 27 33
Fuel oils 2, 4, 35, Furnaces 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13,	37 36 37
Furnaces	33, 34
Gos customers soles revenues	25
Gas, customers, sales, revenues Gasoline Glass and glassware (see also Stone, clay, etc.)	37 38
Geiaun	23
Gloves and mittens	31 24
Glycerin Gold	24 17
Canda in manch succe	7
Grains 4, 19, Gross national product Gypsum	1, 20
Gypsum	38 34
Hides and skins	4.30
Hides and skins	5, 11 28, 29
Home-loan banks, loans outstanding	
Hosiery	5, 38
Hours of work per week	12, 13
Home-loan banks, loans outstanding	4, 7, 8
Immigration and emigration	23
Imports20, Income, personal	21, 22
	10
Incorporations, business, newIndustrial production indexes	3 2 16
Instalment sales, department stores	.8
Insurance, life	17 15
Inventories, manufacturers' and trade	3, 9
Industrial production indexes	31, 32
T obor force	37
Labor force Labor disputes, turn-over Lamb and mutton	13 29
Lord	20
Leather and products 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13,	33 14, 30
Lead Leather and products 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, Linseed oil, cake, and meal livestock 1, 2 Loans, real estate, agricultural, bank, brokers'	25 . 4. 28
Loans, real estate, agricultural, bank, brokers'	15 10
(see also Consumer credit)6, Locomotives Looms, woolen, activity	40
Lubricants	37
Lumber 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, Machine activity, cotton, wool 10, 11, 12, Machine tools 10, 11, 12, Machinery 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Magazine advertising Mail-order houses, sales Manufacturers' orders, shipments, inventories Manufacturing production indexes Meats and meat packing 2, 4, 10, 12, 13, Metals 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Methanol Milk Minerals 2, 10, 11, 12, Money supply 2, 10, 11, 12, Money supply Mortgage loans Motor fuel Motor vehicles Motors, electrical National product and income	14, 31
Machine tools10, 11, 12,	14, 34
Machinery 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Magazine advertising	18, 34 6, 7
Mail-order houses, sales	8, 9
Manufacturing production indexes	14 20
Metals and meat packing 2, 4, 10, 12, 13, Metals 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,	18, 33
Methanol	24 27
Minerals 2, 10, 11, 12,	13, 14
Mortgage loans	6, 15
Motor vehicles	7, 40
Motors, electrical	34 1
Newspaper advertising Newsprint New York Stock Exchange	19, 20
Onto	28
Oil burners	24, 25
Oil burners. Oils and fats. Oleomargarine. Operating businesses and business turn-over.	25
Orders, new, manufacturers	o o
Paint and paint materials Paper and pulp 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, Paper products Passports issued Pay rolls, manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries	4, 25
Paper products, 5, 5, 10, 11,	35
Passports issuedPay rolls, manufacturing and nonmanufacturing	23
ing industries Personal income Personal savings and disposable income	11, 12
Personal savings and disposable income	1
2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18,	36, 37
Plant and equipment expenditures	32
Plastic productsPlywood	26 31
- 17 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	

Pork	Pages	mar		9 29
Pork Postal business Postal savings Poultry and eggs Prices (see also individual commoditi				~
Consumers price index				4
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 Purchasing power of the dollar	2, 10,	īī,	4 14,	, 5 36
Public assistance Public utilities 1, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, Pullman Company	14, 16	18,	19,	18 15 20
Pulpwood Pumps Purchasing power of the dollar				35 34 5
Pyroxylin coated fabrics				4ŏ
Radio advertising Railways, operations, equipment, fina tistics, employment, wages 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, Railways, street. (See Street railway Rayon, and rayon manufactures	ncial : 18, 19	ta- 20,	22,	1, 40
T 1A	=====	-::	14,	39
Receipts, United States Government Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Rents (housing), index	loans n sto	res,		16 17 4
general merchandise	ral sa	les,	7, 8	28
Rice	eclaim	ed,		37 24
Rubber industry, production index, si inventories, employment, pay rol earnings	hipmer ls, hor	nts, urs,	37, 12.	
Savings deposits				16
Securities issued			18,	19 9 38
Sewing machines Sheep and lambs Shipbuilding	10, 11	 , 12,	28, 13,	34 29 14
Service maustres employment. Sewer pipe, clay Sewing machines. Sheep and lambs. Shipbuilding. Shipments, manufacturers'. Shoes	11, 12	, 13,	14,	31 25 17
Skins Skins Slaughtering and meat packing. 2, 10, Soybeans, and soybean oil Spindle activity, cotton, wool. Steel ingots and steel manufactures Iron and steel) Steel, scrap.	11, 12	, 14,	27,	30 28 25 30
Steel ingots and steel manufactures Iron and steel) Steel, scrap	(see	also	32, 31,	33 32
Steel, scrap Stocks, department stores (see also turers' inventories). Stocks, dividends, issues, prices, sales Stokers, mechanical Stone, clay, and glass products 10,	Manu s, yield	fac-		
Stone, clay, and glass products	11, 12	, iš,	14,	2, 38 34
Stoves Street reilways and busses Sugar Sulphur	. .		13,	29 24
Sulfuric acid				23 24
Tea Telephone, telegraph, cable, and margaph carriers 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 12, Tile Tin	adio-t	ele- , 13,	14,	23
Tile		, 36, 	39,	38 33 38
Tobacco 2, 4, Tools, machine 10, Trade, retail and wholesale 7, 8	10, 11 11, 12 3, 9, 11	, 13, , 13, , 12,	14, 14, 13,	30 34 14
Tile Tires and inner tubes Tobacco 2, 4, Tools, machine 10, Trade, retail and wholesale 7, 8 Transit lines, local Transportation, commodity and pas Transportation equipment 3, 10, 11, Travel	senger		22,	22 23 2,
Travel 3, 10, 11, Truck trailers Trucks Turpentine and rosin	12, 13	, 14, 	18, 22,	40 23 40
Unemployment and unemployment of	omne	-00		
sation United States Government bonds United States Government, finance Utilities 4, 5, 9, 11, 12,	13, 14	16, , 18,	9, 18, 16, 19,	13 19 17 20
Vacuum cleaners				34
Variety stores		2 	, 4,	27 23 13
Wages, factory and miscellaneous War expenditures War Savings Bonds Warehouses, space occupied			13, 16,	14 17
Warehouses, space occupied Washers Water heaters				7 34 34
Washers. Water heaters. Wheat and wheat flour. Wholesale price indexes. Wholesale trade. Wood pulp. Wool and wool manufactures. 5, 10,			19, 4	28 , 5 9
Wood pulp Wool and wool manufactures	11, 12	2 , 13,	2, 5, 14,	35 2, 40

Department of Commerce Field Service

(November 17, 1947)

Albuquerque, N. Mex., 203 W. Gold Ave.

Atlanta 1, Ga., 50 Whitehall St., SW.

Baltimore 2, Md., 103 S. Gay St.

Boston 9, Mass., 2 India St.

Buffalo 3, N. Y., 117 Ellicott St.

Butte, Mont., 14 W. Granite St.

Charleston 3, S. C., 18 Broad St.

Charleston, W. Va., 103 U. S. Court House

Charlotte 2, N. C., 1121/2 E. Fourth St.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Twenty-first St. and Carey Ave.

Chicago 4, Ill., 332 S. Michigan Ave.

Cincinnati 2, Ohio, Fourth and Race Sts.

Cleveland 14, Ohio, Euclid Ave. at E. Ninth St.

Dallas 2, Tex., 1114 Commerce St.

Denver 2, Colo., 828 17th St.

Detroit 26, Mich., 230 W. Fort St.

El Paso 7, Tex., 12 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Fargo, N. Dak., 621 First Ave., N.

Hartford 1, Conn., 135 High St.

Houston 14, Tex., Fannin at Franklin St.

Jacksonville 1, Fla., 311 W. Monroe St.

Juneau, Alaska, Fourth and Seward Sts.

Kansas City 6, Mo., 911 Walnut St.

Los Angeles 12, Calif., 312 North Spring St.

Louisville 1, Ky., Sixth and Broadway

Memphis 3, Tenn., Madison at Front St.

Miami 32, Fla., 36 NE. First St.

Milwaukee 1, Wis., 517 E. Wisconsin Ave.

Minneapolis 1, Minn., Second Ave. S. and Third St.

Mobile, Ala., 308 Federal Bldg.

New Orleans 12, La., 333 St. Charles Ave.

New York 1, N. Y., 350 Fifth Ave.

Oklahoma City 2, Okla., 102 NW. Third

Omaha 2, Nebr., 405 S. Sixteenth St.

Philadelphia 2, Pa., 42 S. Fifteenth St.

Phoenix 8, Ariz., 234 N. Central Ave.

Pittsburgh 19, Pa., Seventh Ave. and Grant St.

Portland 4, Oreg., 520 SW. Morrison St.

Providence 3, R. I., 24 Weybossett St.

Reno, Nev., 50 Sierra St.

Richmond 19, Va., 801 E. Broad St.

St. Louis 1, Mo., 1114 Market St.

Salt Lake City 1, Utah, 508 Post Office Bldg.

San Francisco 11, Calif., Washington and Battery Sts.

Savannah, Ga., 218 U. S. Court House and Post Office Bldg.

Seattle 4, Wash., First and Marion Sts.

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