SURVEY OF

CURRENT BUSINESS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Survey of

CURRENT BUSINESS

VOLUME 27, No. 12

DECEMBER 1947

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

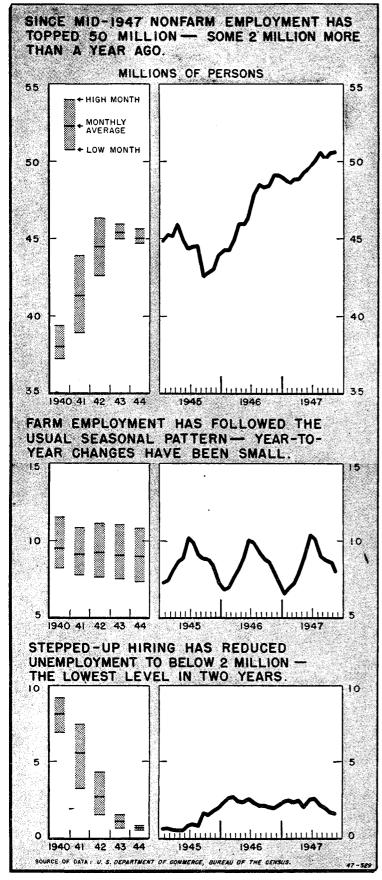
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Published by the Department of Commerce, W. Averell Harriman, Secretary—Office of Business Economics, M. Joseph Meehan, Acting Director. Subscription price, including weekly statistical supplement, \$3 a year; Foreign \$4. Single copies, 25 cents.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



The Business Situation

By the

Office of Business Economics

The impact of continued heavy demands from domestic and foreign sources on the Nation's production was highlighted in the President's message to a special session of Congress convened in mid-November to consider foreign aid and anti-inflation proposals. In addition to recommendations for interim aid for certain Western European countries, the message called for 3 types of measures to cope with the problem of high prices and inflation: "one, to relieve monetary pressures; two, to channel scarce goods into the most essential uses; three, to deal directly with specific high prices."

Evidence of increased monetary pressure was seen in the steady rise of commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans at weekly reporting member banks from 11.8 billion dollars at mid-1947 to 14.3 billion dollars in the final week of November. Direct loans to consumers, as well as other forms of consumer credit, also are expanding. This was to be expected, quite apart from any effects of the removal of the remaining Government restrictions on instalment

buying on November 1.

With reference to the problem of scarce materials, certain steps already have been taken to economize available grain supplies, such as the 60-day shutdown of the Nation's distilleries and the efforts to cut down grain feeding to animals. Additional problems of materials distribution are expected to arise as the foreign aid program is put into operation.

Prices Move Higher

On the price front, which is the third area cited in the President's message, industrial products have provided the major impetus to the continued upward movement in the most recent period. The Bureau of Labor Statistics overall wholesale price index and its indexes for the 3 major groups of commodities are shown in chart 2 which makes use of a ratio scale in order to facilitate a comparison of the percentage rates of change in the different indexes.

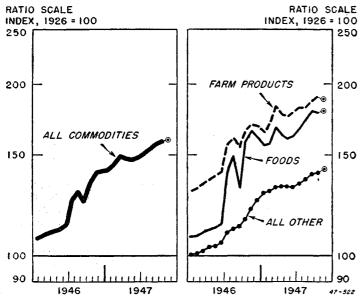
The seasonally heavy run of cattle and hogs to stockyards was reflected in some easing of livestock and meat prices during October and November, but offsetting advances occurred in grains and among dairy products and fruits and vegetables. Farm prices averaged somewhat lower in November than in the previous month, but wholesale food prices recovered to the high September level.

The November advance of industrial prices brought the total rise in the nonfarm, nonfood group from June 1947 to 8 percent, as compared with 6-percent rise in farm product prices. Prices of foods, which include both raw and processed commodities, advanced 9 percent during this period.

Retail Price Advances Offset by Seasonal Declines

Divergent price changes occurred at the consumer level in October when seasonal declines were noted for important foods, such as meats and dairy products, which were offset by higher prices for the broad range of other consumer goods 2

Chart 2.—Wholesale Price Indexes, All Commodities and Major Commodity Groups



Sources of data: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics through October 1947; data for November 1947 were estimated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, from Bureau of Labor Statistics weekly wholesale price indexes through November 29.

and services. The BLS consumers' price index, which measures changes for moderate income families in large cities, was unchanged from the peak of 164 (1935–39=100) reached in September.

As indicated in table 1, the consumers' price index rose 23 percent from June 1946 to October 1947. More than two-thirds of the increase during this period was attributable to the rise of food prices. From June to October 1947, when average retail prices rose more than 4 percent, the advance of food prices contributed less than three-fifths of the total rise in the index, with the rise of fuel and rent costs becoming more prominent.

Table 1.—Changes in Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities

Item		to October 947	June 1947 to October 1947		
	Percent change	Weighted contribu- tion	Percent change	Weighted contribu- tion	
Combined index Food Apparel Housefurnishings Rent Fuel Miscellaneous	22. 9 38. 5 20. 2 20. 3 5. 9 13. 3 10. 9	22. 9 15. 6 2. 7 . 7 . 9 . 8 2. 3	4.3 5.8 1.8 2.8 5.2 6.4 1.9	4.3 2.5 .2 .1 .7 .3	

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

Although rents continue under control and the rental component of the consumers' price index shows the smallest rise since the base period of any of the major components, the rate of increase in rents has been stepped up since July 1947 when the Housing and Rent Act of 1947 became effective. The 5-percent increase in the rental index from June to October 1947 accounted for about 15 percent of the total rise in the over-all price index. For the period from June 1946 to October 1947 only 4 percent of the total rise was attributable to higher rents.

As of the end of November, about 1.5 million housing units out of a total of 15.7 million units subject to rent control at the end of June were covered by voluntary leases

providing for rent increases ranging up to 15 percent. A further source of higher average rents is found in newly constructed units which have been exempt from rent control since June 1, with the exception of certain indirect limitations which apply to multifamily units insured under Section 608 of the National Housing Act.

Less Than 3 Percent of Labor Force Unemployed

Nonfarm employment, as estimated in the Bureau of the Census Monthly Report on the Labor Force, has held above 50 million since July, and unemployment in the last few months has been under 2 million, which is less than 3 percent of the civilian labor force. These recent trends are illustrated in the chart on page 1, which also shows the range of fluctuation for years back to 1940.

The usual preholiday upswing in trade employment was not reflected in the November employment data, which applied to the survey week ending November 8. Corresponding to the seasonal decline in farm employment in November was the seasonal withdrawal of almost 700,000 persons from the labor force. For several months, the volume of employment in nonagricultural industries has ranged between 1½ and 2 million higher than in the comparable period of 1946; in agriculture, the year-to-year changes have been negligible, but there has been a somewhat larger number of male workers on farms this year and almost 200,000 fewer female workers.

Improvement in Production

Industrial production, aided by a somewhat better flow of materials, has moved up from the seasonal downswing of the summer. The Federal Reserve production index, after seasonal correction, has moved above the rate of the first quarter of the year, reflecting sustained high operations in the steel, coal, crude petroleum, and other basic industries, and the attainment of higher output rates for important durable goods, such as automobiles and freight cars.

The improvement also extended to the textile industry, as cotton consumption rose from about 700,000 bales a month during the summer to 830,000 bales in October. Here, however, the rate was much less than in October 1946 when 930,000 bales were consumed.

An increase of 1 billion dollars in the value of manufacturers' shipments in September was duplicated in October, thereby increasing the value of shipments during the month to 16.0 billion dollars. The October rise, however, was largely attributable to the increased number of work days; the shipments index, which is on a daily average basis, was only fractionally higher in October than in September. The increases in the nondurable goods category reflected a stepping-up of shipments in advance of the holiday buying season.

Higher Urban and Farm Income

The increase in employment, the steady advance in wage rates, and the effects of higher prices upon entrepreneurial incomes have been translated into an expanded flow of income to consumers. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of personal income was 202 billion dollars in October, excluding the added income resulting from terminal leave bond cashing, and 204 billion dollars including the bond cashings. In September, when leave bonds were first made redeemable, the resulting bulge pushed the annual rate to 211 billion dollars; excluding the bonds, the September rate was 199 billion dollars.

The actual amount of bond cash-ins has declined from 900 million dollars in September to 160 million in October and somewhat over 90 million in November. With the

daily rate of cash-ins now down to about 3 million dollars, 1½ billion dollars will have been redeemed by the year-end. Since the bonds were made redeemable, the total amount issued has risen from 1.8 billion dollars to over 2 billion dollars.

The contribution of pay rolls to the income flow is examined in a subsequent section of this review; the importance of increased wage payments relative to changes in other segments is evident from table 2 which gives the distribution of the national income for the first 3 quarters of 1947. Larger farm marketings, coupled with higher agricultural prices, brought higher incomes to farmers in October, but the seasonally adjusted rate of farm income was virtually unchanged from the second to the third quarter.

Sales Rise Contributes to Higher Dollar Product

The value of the gross national product, which was estimated in last month's issue at an annual rate of 232 billion dollars for the third quarter, has moved higher as the year draws to a close. Contributing to the increase has been the further rise in personal consumption outlays as evidenced by the latest retail sales data. The trend of personal income, tax payments, savings, and consumption, through the third quarter of 1947 is shown in chart 3. It should be noted that the second-to-third quarter changes were affected by the income bulge which resulted from the redemption of terminal leave bonds in September. This bulge accounts for the increase which is shown for personal savings, as there is some delay between the cashing of the bonds and disbursement of the proceeds.

The marked pick-up in retail trade that occurred at the close of the summer was sustained during October when dollar sales volume exceeded the September figure by fractionally more than the usual seasonal increase. Advance reports for sales at department stores in November suggest that the lagging of sales at these stores during October

was more than made up in the succeeding weeks.

Food stores and eating and drinking places reported increases in October. Among the durable goods group, homefurnishings and jewelry store sales declined during October, after seasonal correction, but sales at automotive stores rose with larger automobile output.

Inventory Accumulation Continues

Evidence of an increase in the investment segment of gross national product can be found in the inventory reports for October. However, a substantial part of the increase of almost 700 million dollars in the book value of retail inventories from September to October represented seasonal stock building in anticipation of the holiday buying spurt. In view of the small October rise in the book value of wholesalers' inventories—actually, a less-than-seasonal rise—it appears that consumer goods are moving without interruption from primary sources to retailers' shelves. Early in 1947 there had been some evidence of goods accumulating at the wholesale level.

Manufacturers' inventories recorded a further advance in October, bringing the combined book value increase for manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers to approximately 1 billion dollars for the month. In the same month last year the record amount of 1.6 billion dollars was reported.

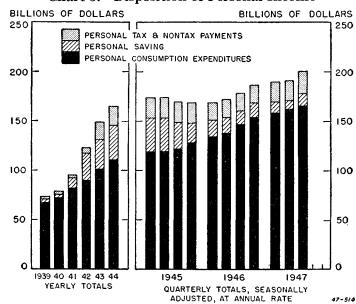
Counter-Seasonal Advances in Private Construction

Although operations are ordinarily curtailed in November, new construction activity continued at near-peak levels, as nearly all components of privately financed construction advanced contra-seasonally. Despite declines in all types of public construction, the dollar volume of total new construction put in place, both public and private, amounted

to 1,250 billion dollars, a decline of only 5 percent from the estimate for October.

The value of residential building put in place advanced to 525 millions dollars in November, as compared with 515 million for the previous month and 335 million in November 1946. Commercial building, after lagging in the spring, has shown a steady rise and in November was nearly 80 percent above the springtime low. Industrial construction, which normally moves downward in the later fall and early winter, has shown little change in the last several months.

Chart 3.—Disposition of Personal Income



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

Housing Starts Top 90,000 Again in October

Permanent private housing units started in October again totaled 92,000, equalling this year's record number in September, according to estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Preliminary estimates for November indicate a less-than-seasonal decline to 82,000 units. Maintenance of this high level of activity in the latter part of the year marks a departure from the normal seasonal experience.

To some extent, recent building performance is due to the increased importance of areas such as California, Texas, and Florida where recent population increases, coupled with high employment and incomes, are responsible for the initiation of considerable new commercial as well as residential activity. Since year-round building is possible in these areas, the effects of winter-bound building elsewhere are not so apparent in the national totals. Part of the national increase, however, must also reflect construction starts in colder regions which are planned for completion in 1948.

Little Change in Other Segments of National Product

With respect to the remaining segments of gross national product—producers' durable equipment, net foreign investment, and Government purchases—there are as yet no evidences of any substantial changes during the fourth quarter. Business equipment purchases appear to be continuing at the high third quarter rate and Government purchases are exhibiting comparable stability, although State and local Government outlays still are edging upward.

The available data are not sufficient beyond the third quarter to permit a precise generalization about the current position of net foreign investment. It is apparent that the major downward adjustment from the high second quarter rate occurred in the July-September period and that sub-

sequent changes have been of considerably smaller magnitude. The value of recorded exports in October was 125 million dollars above the September figure. The international trade situation is covered in two articles in this issue, which provide detailed statistics for the balance of payments accounts and Government credits to foreign countries.

National Income in Third Quarter 1947

Availability of estimates of corporate profits now permits the calculation of total national income for the third quarter. These data were omitted from the tables and discussion relating to third quarter income and product which appeared in the November Survey.

As was pointed out last month, private wages and salaries increased materially from the second to the third quarter, chiefly because of higher hourly earnings. Data now available indicate that there was a small decline in corporate profits from current operations (including the inventory valuation adjustment) from 23.3 billion at annual rates to 22.9 billion. The before and after tax profits were unchanged. Since the income of unincorporated firms was stable, the rise in the annual rate of total national income from 200.1 billions in the second quarter to 203.3 billions in the third quarter, corresponded to the increase in compensation of employees. National income data for the year to date are shown in table 2.

Table 2.—National Income by Distributive Shares, First Three Quarters of 1947

(Billions of dollars)

(=						
	Unadjusted			Se ad an	at	
	I	II	III	I	II	III
National income	48. 9	50. 2	50.8	197.6	200. 1	203. 3
Compensation of employees Wages and salaries Private Military Government civilian Supplements to wages and salaries Proprietors' and rental income ¹ Business and professional Farm Rental income of persons Corporate profits and inventory valuation ad-	1. 2 3. 4 1. 4 11. 8 5. 6 4. 4 1. 8	31.7 30.3 25.8 1.0 3.4 1.4 11.8 5.5 4.5	32.3 31.1 27.1 1.0 3.0 1.2 11.8 5.5 4.5	124. 7 119. 4 101. 5 4. 6 13. 3 5. 4 47. 0 22. 4 17. 6 7. 0	126. 3 120. 9 103. 5 4. 1 13. 2 5. 5 47. 2 21. 9 18. 0 7. 2	129. 7 124. 7 107. 3 3. 9 13. 4 5. 0 47. 3 22. 1 17. 9 7. 3
Justment Corporate profits before tax Corporate profits tax liability Corporate profits atter tax Inventory valuation adjustment Net interest Addendum: Compensation of general Government employees	5. 5 7. 1 2. 9 4. 3 -1. 7 . 8	5. 8 6. 9 2. 7 4. 2 -1. 0 . 8	5.8 6.9 2.7 4.2 -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	22. 9 27. 4 10. 8 16. 6 -4. 5 3. 4

¹ Includes noncorporate inventory valuation adjustment.

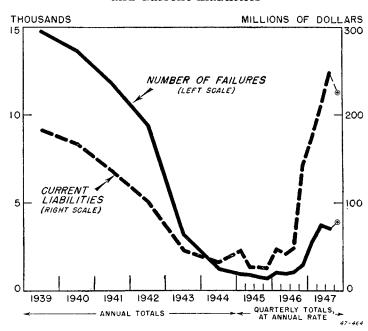
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Trend of Business Failures

The marked increase in the number of business failures this year as compared with last reflects to a considerable extent the rapid postwar expansion in the business population, rather than casualties associated with the actual state of business or with pronounced changes in general business profitability. Relatively high mortality rates are to be expected among the more than 1,400,000 new concerns established since December 1944.

The upward trend in the number of business failures, in progress since the end of the war, continued through the third quarter of 1947 but remained well below the level of prewar years. From the abnormally low total of 800 failures in 1945 the number advanced to an annual rate of nearly 4,000 in the fall of this year, as shown in chart 4.

Chart 4.—Industrial and Commercial Failures: Number and Current Liabilities



Sources of data: Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., except data for the 4th quarter of 1947 which were estimated by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, on the basis of Dun and Bradstreet reports for October and November.

In the light of the large number of new, unseasoned concerns in the business population, the fact that failures have remained so far below the rates of 14,800 in 1939, 13,600 in 1940, and 11,800 in 1941 bears additional testimony to the current high level of demand as well as to the support of progressively rising prices. Omitting the period since 1943, the level of failures in 1947 was lower than in any other year since 1871.

A considerably sharper advance, however, has occurred in the current liabilities of failing concerns, also shown in chart 4. In the third quarter of 1947, current liabilities aggregated 248 million dollars at an annual rate, about 8 times the amount in 1945 and nearly 40 percent above the 1939 peak of 180 million dollars. The preliminary estimate for the fourth quarter indicates only a small decline from this third quarter peak. The extent of this rise, of course, is accounted for in considerable part by the much higher prices at which the more recent business debts were incurred.

Table 3.—Number and Average Current Liabilities of Failures in Manufacturing Compared with All Industries, 1939 to November 1947

Year	manufac-	Average current liabili- ties of failures, per firm, in—			
	turing as percent of all failures	All indus- tries	Manufac- turing		
1939	19.8 18.0 16.1 15.4 16.8 27.7 32.5 40.0 38.9 34.5 34.1	Thous. of dollars 12 12 11 11 14 26 63 56 71 58	Thous. of dollars 1 24 23 25 24 33 54 56 83 113 100 95 117		

¹ Including mining.

Source: Basic data from Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.

When rough correction is made for this factor, the annual rate of current liabilities of failing concerns in the third and fourth quarters of 1947 is at least 30 percent less than in 1939.

High Failure Rate in Manufacturing

An additional factor of importance in the prevailing high level of current liabilities is the relatively greater frequency of failures among manufacturing concerns during the past three years when compared with previous years. From 35 to 40 percent of the failures in 1946 and in 1947 were in manufacturing, as against less than 20 percent in the years before the war, as indicated in table 3.

Because of the typically bigger scale of operations, the table shows, average liabilities for failures in manufacturing regularly are much larger—most often about twice as large—as average liabilities for firms in all industries considered as a whole. Moreover, the average level of operations in virtually every field is materially greater now than in the years before the war. The sharp rise in current liabilities is the result of the combined effects of all these factors.

As already indicated, the proportion of all failures occurring in manufacturing has increased substantially since 1943 and the years immediately preceding. Underlying this rise in the relative frequency of failures has been the huge expansion in the number of manufacturing firms in operation—far exceeding the proportional increases in other major branches of industry.

As shown in table 4, the number of manufacturing concerns in operation increased by 48 percent between 1939 and 1947, most of the advance occurring in the period since 1941. For the total of all industries the increase in number of

Table 4.—Number of Firms in Operation, by Major Industry Groups and Percent Increase, for Selected Periods

		r of firms : 1 (thousar	Percent increase June 1947 from—		
	Sep- tember 1939	Sep- tember 1941	June 1947 ¹	Sep- tember 1939	Sep- tember 1941
All industries	3, 316. 7	3, 398. 0	3, 783. 6	14.1	11.3
Mining and quarrying	21.4	23. 4	28.3	32. 2	20. 9
Contract construction	202.1	243.8	267.8	32. 5	9.8
Manufacturing Transportation, communication, and other	214. 2	225.8	316.7	47.9	40.3
public utilities	207.7	209, 2	227.4	9, 5	8.7
Wholesale trade Retail trade	144.8	146. 2	176.3	21.8	20.6
Retail trade	1,601.4	1,620.8	1,747.6	9.1	7.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	286.4	285.0	300.0	4, 7	5.3
Service industries	638.7	643.8	719.8	12.7	11.8

¹ Preliminary.

Source: Office of Business Economics.

concerns during the same period was only 14 percent. The rising failure rate in manufacturing is, therefore, the expected concomitant of the rapidly growing proportion of young concerns.

Data relating to business mortality analyzed by age of concern have shown that roughly 70 percent of all failures occur during the first 5 years of operation.² Thus, when appraised in the light of underlying circumstances, it is apparent that recent advances in either the number of failures or in their current liabilities cannot be construed as indicative of weakness in the general condition of business. Rather the figures reflect the fact that even under the highly favorable conditions existing for new enterprises, an appreciable proportion of the newcomers are unable to operate profitably.

Changes in Labor Income

Labor income has moved upward since the spring of 1946, and in dollar amount has recently moved above the peak of the war. The postwar trend in total employment including the armed forces has been U-shaped—termination of war production and demobilization of the armed forces resulted in a declining trend which was arrested in 1946 as the reconversion upswing in production got underway. Basic wagerates moved steadily upward during this period, providing initially a partial offset to the post VJ-day reduction in employment and in the workweek and, in the subsequent period, contributing to the expansion of wage earner incomes during the period of rapidly rising prices after price controls were eliminated.

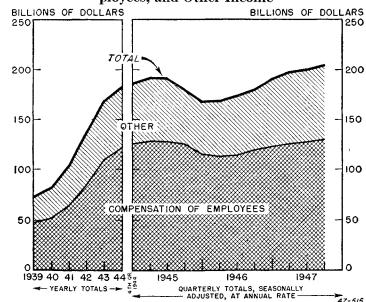
The following discussion of labor income first summarizes the salient features of the postwar wage increases and places these increases in the perspective of the generally rising trends of aggregate income from all sources and the buoyant markets for goods and services which have prevailed throughout the period. The discussion then turns to a comparison of the relative importance of these wage changes as compared with the effect on labor income of such other factors as employment, hours worked and overtime pay. Finally, an attempt is made to show the diffusion of the wage rate increases throughout industry and among major manufacturing industry groups.

Recent Wage Increases

What has in effect amounted to the "first" and "second" rounds of postwar wage increases have by now been largely

completed though in each case these were spread over a considerable period of months. On the basis of the changes which have occurred as a result of these adjustments, it is

Chart 5.—Total National Income, Compensation of Employees, and Other Income



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

¹ The third quarter of 1947 in this respect was exceptional owing to the failure in July of several large transportation companies with current liabilities aggregating \$10 million. As a result, the average liabilities per firm for nonmanufacturing concerns was abnormally high, though still well below the level for manufacturing concerns.

² See "Business Turn-over and Causes of Failure," Survey, April 1947, and also "The Trend of Business," Dun's Review, August 1947, p. 26.

possible to arrive at the following generalizations: (1) the 'second" round of increases resulted in a smaller rise in wage rates—both percentagewise and dollarwise—than the "first" round, with various "fringe" adjustments playing an increased role in the more recent settlements; (2) the wage increases granted appear to have been well diffused throughout industry, more so in the first period, however, than in the second; (3) in contrast to the wage negotiations surrounding the "first" round settlements, when considerable time was lost through work stoppages, the "second" round negotiations were carried to completion with few major stoppages; and (4) the postwar increase in money wages has not resulted in a corresponding gain in real wages, as prices and living costs have advanced along with the increased earnings.

Table 5.—Income Originating in Business: Percent Distribution of Total and Percent of 1929, for Selected Years

Item	1929	1939	1940	1941	1946	1947 1	
	Percent distribution of total						
Income originating in business. Compensation of employees. Income of unincorporated enterprises and inventory valuation adjustment. Business and professional. Farm Rental incomes of persons. Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment. Net interest.	100. 0 56. 1 17. 9 10. 6 7. 3 7. 5 12. 9 5. 6	100. 0 61. 7 18. 3 11. 0 7. 3 5. 6 9. 0 5. 3	100. 0 59. 5 18. 1 11. 0 7. 1 5. 2 12. 8 4. 4	100. 0 57. 8 18. 2 10. 6 7. 7 4. 8 15. 9 3. 3	100.0 60.3 23.0 13.0 10.0 4.5	100. 0 59. 4 22. 4 12. 3 10. 1 4. 0 12. 9 1. 2	
	Percent of 1929						
Income originating in business. Compensation of employees. Income of unincorporated enterprises and inventory valuation adjustment. Business and professional. Farm. Rental income of persons. Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment. Net interest.	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	79. 1 87. 0 81. 0 82. 0 79. 5 59. 6 55. 4 75. 6	89. 9 95. 3 90. 9 93. 4 87. 2 62. 3 88. 9 71. 4	116. 4 120. 0 118. 5 115. 8 122. 5 74. 4 143. 0 69. 2	195. 0 209. 4 251. 0 238. 9 268. 5 118. 1 160. 4 54. 4	228. 0 241. 4 285. 6 265. 3 315. 2 123. 3 227. 2 50. 7	

¹ Based on first 9 months of 1947, seasonally adjusted.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. For be and explanation of concepts, see National Income Supplement to July 1947 Survey. For basic data

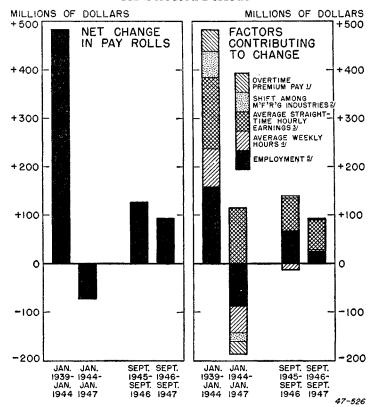
Wages are only one segment of rising incomes in the postwar period, as the incomes of farmers, independent businessmen, and corporations have likewise advanced sharply with the increase in prices. These rising incomes have been one of the major features sustaining the generally strong postwar demand for goods and services. Combined with higher business spending requirements and a lower disposition to save on the part of consumers since the end of the war, these pressures of demand on prices became fully operative after the ending of controls.

Income Shares

Table 5 provides a comparison of the movement of the relative shares of the income originating in business for the past 2 years, in comparison with the 3 years immediately preceding the war, and with 1929.3 The data presented refer to incomes originating in business only—that is in firms, organizations, and institutions which produce goods and services for sale at a price intended at least to approximate costs of operations. Incomes such as those originating in Government, private households, and nonprofit institutions are not included.

Income originating in business was paid out at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 178 billion dollars in the first 9 months of 1947, as compared with 152 billion dollars last

Chart 6.—Change in Weekly Manufacturing Pay Rolls for Selected Periods



¹ Calculated by applying to gross pay-rolls the conversion factors developed by the U. S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (For factors see the Monthly Labor Review, November 1942.)
² Represents change in pay rolls resulting from shift in industry distribution of man-hour

² Represents change in pay rolls resulting from shift in industry distribution of man-hour of employment, assuming no change in wage rates over the period covered.
³ Represents change in pay rolls resulting from change in average straight-time hourly earnings applied to the man-hours worked as of the end of the period, distributed accordin, to the industry distribution as of the beginning of the period. In addition to changes is wage rates, this component reflects changes in earnings due to upgrading and downgrading intra-industry shifts, incentive and merit payments, in-grade promotions, and premium pay for late shifts and holidays.
⁴ Represents pay-roll effect due to change in weekly hours of work, using straight-tim bourly earnings at the beginning of the period and employment at the end of the period.
⁵ Reflects effect of change in employment, using straight-time hourly earnings and average hours worked at the beginning of the period.

Sources: Basic data, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; calculations U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

year, 91 billion in 1941 and 43.7 billion dollars in 1929. In the light of these greatly differing totals, the movement of the income shares of the various major groups is of interest The corporate profit share in 1947 is up from 1946, and the farm income share is about the same. The other shares are down. But, in comparison with 1941 the profits, interes and rental shares are down and labor and entrepreneuria shares up. Going back to 1929—the first year for which these estimates have been prepared, but not necessarily th most appropriate year for comparisons of this sort—labor share was 56.1 percent as compared to 59.4 percent in 1947 with the corporate profits share unchanged in the 2 years The distributive share of unincorporated business in 1947 i considerably higher than in 1941 or any of the earlier years Part of this income is labor income, representing the return to the farmer and the unincorporated businessman for hi personal services. The shares representing net interest and rental incomes have traced a downward trend over the period shown—from a combined total of 13 percent in 1929 to jus over 5 percent in 1947.

The distributive share going to profits is currently th same as in 1929. If account is taken of the substantiall increased profits tax liabilities over this period, profits after taxes and inventory valuation adjustment are seen to repre sent about 7 percent of total income originating in busines

as compared with 11 percent in 1929.

³ See table 7 in the National Income Supplement to the SURVEY, July 1947, for greater detail for the period 1929 through 1946.

The inventory valuation adjustment applied to the profit item shown in the table eliminates those profits or losses resulting from the determination of cost of goods sold by methods other than the use of current or replacement cost. Thus, the estimated rate of 11.7 billion dollars for corporate profits after taxes and inventory valuation for the first 9 months of 1947 compares with a figure of 16.8 billion dollars for profits after taxes as reported by corporations.

Military Pay Rolls Cut

Chart 5 presents the trend since 1939 in total compensation of employees as compared with total national income. The compensation of employees includes that received by salaried employees and officials, and of wage earners. These totals include not only incomes arising in business but also those in Government, private households, and other areas of the economy, and present a different picture for the postwar period than that shown in table 5. A portion of the postwar increase in wage and salary payments by private business represented a transfer of persons from military and Government pay rolls to private pay rolls. Therefore total compensation of employees did not surpass the war peak until the third quarter of 1947. With demobilization largely completed, trends in total pay rolls are currently more closely reflecting changes in business pay rolls.

Source of Pay Roll Changes

In order to evaluate the economic significance of the overall net changes in that part of the compensation of employees represented by wage income, it is important to isolate the different factors contributing to these changes. For this purpose, it is necessary to distinguish between the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing segments of the private economy, since the magnitudes of the over-all changes and the relative contributions of the various influences on pay rolls differed in considerable degree on these broad areas.

Chart 6 illustrates for manufacturing industries the relative importance of the various influences accounting for changes in the volume of pay rolls. During the period from January 1939 to January 1944—that is, to about the peak of the war effort—weekly pay rolls in manufacturing rose by almost 500 million dollars. Of this total, 160 million or about one-third was accounted for by the pay going to the "new" workers in manufacturing—that is, the amount represented by the increase in employees. A somewhat smaller sum—150 million dollars, or about 30 percent of the total increase—was attributable to increases in average straight-time hourly earnings because of basic wage rate increases, higher incentive pay, job upgrading, and intraindustry shifts to better-paying jobs. The remainder, accounting for about one-third of the total increase, was due to such factors as a longer workweek, the shift of workers from lower paying to higher paying industries, and premium payments received for overtime work.

In five nonmanufacturing industries for which similar data can be roughly approximated (mining, public utilities, transportation, wholesale and retail trade, and construction) the relative importance of the various factors in changing weekly pay rolls in the war period was quite different from manufacturing. These industries were in most instances quite differently affected than was manufacturing where war production requirements required tremendous expansion.

Weekly pay rolls for these five nonmanufacturing groups rose less than 200 million dollars or about 65 percent compared with the 280 percent rise in manufacturing pay rolls between January 1939 and January 1944. Increased employment accounted for about 54 million dollars of this increase, while about 80 million dollars was attributable to increased straight-time earnings. Lengthening of the work

week and overtime pay were of considerably less relative importance than in manufacturing although longer hours worked, especially in mining and to some extent in transportation during the war were significant factors.

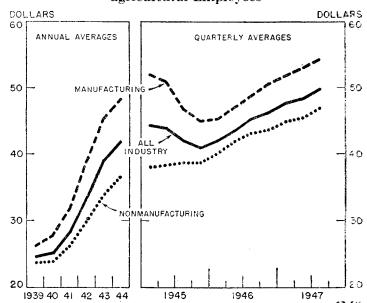
In the second interval shown in chart 6, the reversal of these wartime influences on manufacturing pay rolls, except for the wage rate component, brought about a net decline in wage income. As a result of lower employment, pay rolls were reduced by about 90 million dollars; the shorter workweek accounted for an additional decline of 55 million and the reduction of overtime premium payments, and the shift to lower paying industries had the effect of reducing pay rolls by 45 million dollars.

At the same time, and operating in a contrary direction as war policies were altered or eliminated, wage rate advances were made throughout manufacturing industries. These wage rate increases held the net reduction in pay rolls from January 1944 to January 1947 to a total of approximately 70 million dollars.

The two bars at the right of each of the panels present a similar comparison of pay roll changes over the first two postwar years. The dominant influences in the pay roll change were the substantial recovery in employment in 1946 and the advances made in straight-time hourly earnings. The main impact of the reduced workweek on pay rolls was spent during the April-September period of 1945 and does not show up in the first postwar year computations in the chart. As the chart makes clear, the smaller net gain in manufacturing pay rolls in the past year as compared with the first postwar year is attributable to the lessened influence of employment gains as the reconversion process approached completion. Wage increases, however, continued throughout the two-year period and the influence of this factor on total pay rolls was about the same in each of these years.

Attesting to the firm labor market in the year ended September 1947 is the small but positive contribution of increased hours of work and premium overtime payments, in contrast to the combined negative value of these factors in the first postwar year. It may be noted, moreover, that some of the wartime gain in pay rolls associated with premium overtime and lengthening of the work week has been retained in the postwar period.

Chart 7.—Average Weekly Earnings, All Private Nonagricultural Employees



Sources of data: U. S. Department of Commerce. Office of Business Economics. The quarterly averages were interpolated by the Office of Business Economics chiefly upon the basis of data of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 6.—Percent Increases in Average Weekly and Hourly Earnings in Private Nonagricultural Industry, Selected Periods, 1939 to 1947

Item	1939 to 1st quarter 1945	3d quarter 1945 to 3d quarter 1946	3d quarter 1946 to 3d quarter 1947	1939 to 3d quarter 1947
Average weekly wage-salary: All private nonagriculture Manufacturing	80. 5	7. 9	9. 9	103. 0
	98. 2	4. 3	11. 2	106. 9
Nonmanufacturing Average hourly wage-salary: All private nonagriculture Manufacturing Nonmanufacturing	60. 4	11. 6	8. 9	98. 7
	65. 6	11. 2	10. 3	98. 8
	64. 6	9. 3	11. 7	95. 4
	56. 6	14. 3	9. 1	97. 9

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Postwar Nonmanufacturing Pay Roll Changes

More than half, or 114 million dollars, of the striking rise in excess of 200 million dollars in weekly pay rolls of the five nonmanufacturing groups cited above, between September 1945 and September 1946 was attributable to increased employment, especially in trade and construction. Another 65 million dollars of the increase was caused by increased straight-time hourly earnings, primarily higher wage rates. During the past year (September 1946 to September 1947) increased hourly earnings accounted for about 65 percent of the pay roll rise of 96 million dollars, and employment, although responsible for a further increase of 21 million dollars, was, as in the case of manufacturing, of markedly lessened importance. Shifts within nonmanufacturing industries to higher-paying jobs were responsible for more than 20 million dollars of weekly pay roll increases in each of these periods. This is in contrast to manufacturing trends, where in the last 2 years inter-industry shifts resulted in little or no net addition to pay rolls.

Wage Increases Widespread

The expansion of pay rolls associated with the postwar rise in weekly earnings has been widespread throughout industry. Chart 7 presents a comparison of weekly wage trends in manufacturing, nonmanufacturing, and all private nonagricultural industry over the war and postwar periods. The estimates in table 6 help to summarize the recent changes in average weekly earnings.

The ending of the war brought a pronounced dip in weekly earnings for manufacturing largely as a result of the reduction of the workweek in the war industries and the loss of overtime which such a cut-back entailed. This reduction in the workweek was, generally speaking, accomplished by early 1946; consequently, the increase in weekly earnings in manufacturing over the past year has reflected more

closely the rise in wage rates.

The nonmanufacturing segment was much less affected by the lengthening of the workweek in the war period, and wartime average weekly earnings in this group rose less sharply than in manufacturing. For the same reason, the nonmanufacturing segment showed an almost continuous rise in the postwar period as the wage increases received more than offset the small initial shrinkage in hours. The relatively equal pace of weekly earnings in manufacturing and in nonmanufacturing industries over the combined war and postwar period is evident in the fact weekly wages were up about 100 percent for both groups.

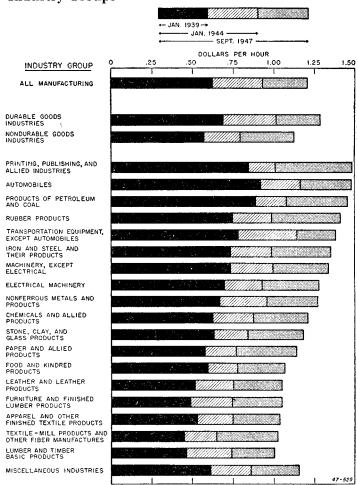
Real Wage Gains Limited by Higher Living Costs

While average wage-salaries of workers have been rising steadily and, for private nonfarm workers, are currently about double the amount received in 1939, the gains in real earnings which, while substantial, are nonetheless very much less than the increase in money incomes. In both the war and the postwar periods, rising living costs served to limit the purchasing power of dollar earnings. Moreover, in a prewar-postwar comparison of earnings, an allowance must be made for substantially higher Federal income taxes.

On the other hand, employment today is much higher than in the 1939 when a large segment of the working force was not regularly receiving a weekly envelope. With unemployment now close to a minimum, a weekly income is being received by a larger segment of the population, and average family incomes are higher by more than the increase in the average income per employed person. This is aside from the substantial growth in the working force over the 8 years since 1939.

Although gross weekly earnings per employed person are now somewhat more than double the 1939 average, an approximate allowance for the rise in prices and for the tax change suggests that the net spendable "real" weekly earnings of a single person with no dependents increased by about 11 percent over this period. Because of the larger tax exemption granted the worker with dependents, a higher figure is indicated by a computation of this kind for a person

Chart 8.—Estimated Adjusted Hourly Earnings, Exclusive of Overtime, All Manufacturing and Major Industry Groups ¹



¹ Calculated by applying to average gross hourly earnings the conversion factors developed by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (for factors see the Monthly Labor Review, November 1942). This adjustment yields approximate average straight-time earnings in most manufacturing industries. The principal limitations to the use of these factors are that they assume a standard 40-hour work week with time-and one-half paid for hours worked in excess of 40 hours, but they do not correct for premium pay for late shifts, Sunday or holiday work. See text for further comment upon the use of these factors.

Sources of data: All manufacturing, durable goods, nondurable goods, and basic data fo the individual industry groups, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data for estimated adjusted hourly earnings for the individual industry groups, calculated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. (See footnote labove) with three dependents. The estimated rise in real "take home" pay is almost one-fourth in the latter case.

Compared with the wartime earnings of workers, however, current average weekly earnings represent a decline in real "take home" pay for workers in manufacturing industries. For nonmanufacturing workers, on the other hand, weekly pay envelopes have increased to an extent approximately offsetting the postwar rise in the cost of living.

Notwithstanding these differential movements, consumers have higher real incomes now as they are consuming more goods daily and adding to their store of durable goods, e. g., autos and housing, which they could not obtain under war restrictions. In the process of absorbing the available supply of goods they have reduced in the aggregate their savings out of current incomes from the high wartime levels.

Wage Structure in Manufacturing

Calculated straight time average hourly earnings for major manufacturing industry groups are shown in chart 8 for January of 1939 and 1944, and September 1947. On an over-all basis and for the postwar period these earnings estimates have moved closely with the Bureau of Labor Statistics urban wage rate series. For the war period, however, these adjusted earnings appear to have risen more than actual pay rates.

Several features stand out in looking at the industry's "straight time" earnings break-down in chart 8. First of all, it appears that while some individual manufacturing groups improved their relative standing, the substantial war and postwar increases in "adjusted" earnings in all major groups have not markedly changed the positions in the general structure of wage rates. Automobile manufacture, printing and publishing, and petroleum and coal products ranked highest in hourly earnings before and during the war, and remain at or near the top at the present time. The same is true at the bottom end of the scale.

Interindustry differentials with respect to "high" and "low" paying areas have been substantially reduced in relative terms as may be easily seen from the chart, even though

the absolute differences have widened.

A second feature of this chart is the generally larger gain in rates in the postwar years than during the war when wage stabilization was in effect for most of the period. The only major manufacturing group deviating substantially from this pattern is transportation equipment other than automobiles. It will be noted, however, that while this group of industries showed the smallest major group change over the last 23 months, it showed the largest wartime gain. Major sectors of this industry were severely affected by the transition from

war to peace, with postwar demand far below the heavy requirements of wartime.

With respect to the calculations in the chart, it may be noted that the formula used to adjust reported average hourly earnings to a straight-time basis assumes time-and-a-half for hours worked over 40 hours a week; hence, in an industry where this is not the case, the level of earnings may be different from that shown. For example, in some of the apparel industry, where overtime is paid for work in excess of 35 hours, it appears that the use of such a formula overstates the actual level of straight-time earnings. On the other hand, in an industry such as food manufactures, the level shown in the chart is understated to the extent that a substantial portion of the industry may not start paying overtime after the fortieth hour.

Nonmanufacturing Wage Rates Share Rise

Changes in wage rates in nonmanufacturing industries have roughly paralleled in movement those for the manufacturing segment. There are in the former group important industries, such as mining, construction and railroads, where average wage payments equal or surpass earnings in most of the manufacturing industry groups.

The nonmanufacturing group as a whole, however, contains a larger proportion of lower paid occupations which, taken as a whole, do relatively well in a tight labor market in which more opportunities are afforded to move into higher bracket classifications and wage incentives are necessary either to hold workers or to attract replacements from outside the normal labor force.

Income of Some Groups Change Slowly

In view of the large-scale advance in wages which occurred in the war and postwar periods, it may appear striking that the general structure of wages in private industry was not changed even more extensively over the period. This result can be attributed in large part to the widespread existence of a heavy demand for workers' services. Behind this feature of the labor market lay the substantial and general buoyancy of the product markets which made possible the rapid advance in prices and the maintenance or advance in other incomes.

The apparent preservation of the general pattern of prewar wage differentials in private industry should not obscure the fact that earnings in public and semipublic employment have generally lagged behind in the broad upward trend and that some forms of nonlabor income—real property incomes being an outstanding example because of rent controls, but there are others such as interest and pensions—have not shared proportionately in the general income advance.

Role of Credit in Present Business Expansion

The rise in the dollar volume of business since the middle of 1946 has been facilitated by the most rapid increase in private credit at least since 1920.

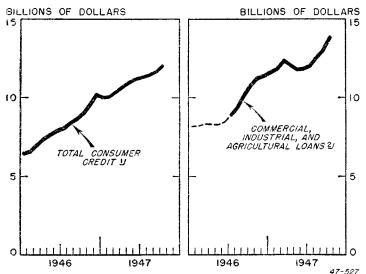
Private outlays for construction and producers equipment over the past 18 months, plus the increased book value of business inventories, have required a gross investment of roughly 55 billion dollars. Less than two-thirds of this amount has been available from depreciation, other reserves and retained earnings over the 18-month period. The balance has been financed by loans from commercial banks and other financial institutions, by direct investment of personal savings, by new security issues, and by sale of business holdings of Government securities. Changes in other liquid assets over this period have been small.

The increase in consumer expenditures has also been financed in part by the expansion of consumer credit. On balance, consumers are still spending less than their current income, although a considerable part of current saving is in the form of contractual savings, such as insurance and mortgage amortization. The net expansion of consumer credit does provide many families with funds which they would not otherwise have for additional current expenditure.

Large Expansion of Commercial Bank Loans

A large part of the credit expansion has taken place at commercial banks. The outstanding loans of insured commercial banks and of weekly reporting member banks (which account for 99 and 60 percent, respectively, of the loans of

Chart 9.—Total Consumer Credit and Business Loans



¹ Represents total consumer credit outstanding, end of the month.
² Data are for the Wednesday nearest end of month for the Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks. Data beginning with July 1946 are the revised series; data prior to July 1946 were computed by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, raising the former Federal Reserve series to the higher level of the revised series by applying the July 3, 1947 (beginning of the revised series) ratio of revised to the former data.

Sources of data: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, except as stated in footnote 2 above.

all commercial banks) are shown in table 7. Over the 17 months from June 1946 through November 1947 the commercial and industrial loans of all commercial banks increased by about 8 billion dollars or roughly two-thirds.

The movement of loans shown in chart 9 (which includes a small amount of agricultural loans) has paralleled the expansion of business inventories. After the sharp increase in the fall of 1946 and the first quarter of 1947, the slowing up of the rate of inventory expansion was accompanied by an actual decline in loans in the second quarter of 1947. With the resumption of buying for inventories since midvear the sharp upward trend has been resumed.

The percentage increase in real estate loans and consumer loans by all commercial banks over the same 17-month period has been about as large as the commercial and industrial loans. On the other hand, loans for purchasing or carrying securities have declined considerably.

Statistics on other lending institutions and on lending by individuals are less current and less complete than for banks. Enough data are available, however, to indicate that trends

Table 7.—Loans of Commercial Banks

[Billions of dollars]

		June 29, 1946	Dec. 31, 1946	June 30, 1947
Agricultural Real estate For purchasing or carrying securities Consumer Other	sured commercial banks: /ommercial and industrial gricultural eal estate or purchasing or carrying securities /onsumer tther Total			14.8 1.5 8.2 2.8 4.9 1.0
	July 3, 1946	Dec. 31, 1946	July 2, 1947	Nov. 26, 1947
Weekly reporting member banks: Commercial, industrial and agricultural Real estate For purchasing or carrying securities Other (largely consumer)	2. 0 4. 3 2. 5	11.3 2.5 2.7 2.9	11.8 3.0 2.3 3.2	14.3 3.4 1.9 3.6
Total	17. 2	19.4	20.3	23.1

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

of various types of loans in specialized lending institutions, such as insurance companies and mutual savings banks have followed, generally, the same trends as the same types of loans at commercial banks. The absolute magnitudes, however, differ widely since, for example, commercial banks make a large part of all commercial loans and a smaller part of all consumer and real-estate loans.

New Securities Also Important

In the 15-month period from June 1946 through September 1947 corporations obtained almost 5 billion dollars of "new money" from security issues. The proceeds over this period, in comparison with much smaller amounts in preceding years, are shown in chart 10. This is the highest rate of "new money" issues for the 14-year period for which comparable statistics are available.

The larger part of these issues was in the form of bonds. New issues of preferred stock, particularly of the convertible debenture types, have been sizable in 1947. The proportion in common stock, however, has been much less since the sharp decline in stock prices in August and September 1946.

Decline in Government Securities

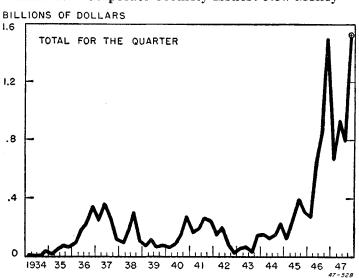
In contrast to private credit, the amount of Federal interest bearing securities publicly held declined from 239 billion dollars on June 30, 1946, to 222 billions on November 30, 1947. The shrinkage was greatest early in this period when some debt was retired out of cash balances. The seasonal bulge in income tax payments should make possible some further reduction in the next few months.

Most of this shrinkage came out of commercial bank holdings of Federal securities which declined about 15 billion dollars over the 17-month period. Federal Reserve Bank holdings declined less than 2 billion dollars. Changes in other public holdings were small but there was some shift from nonfinancial corporations to individual investors.

Commercial bank holdings, however, are still large, 70 billion dollars as compared with 16 billions in 1939. The significance of these holdings lies in the fact that by selling them banks are able to expand business loans without drawing on their reserves at the Federal Reserve banks.

"In the absence of any other buyer" for Government securities, "the Federal Reserve is obliged to purchase them,"

Chart 10.—Corporate Security Issues: New Money ¹



¹ Data for the 4th quarter of 1947 represent the October 1947 figure multiplied by 3. Source of Data: Securities and Exchange Commission.

as Chairman Eccles remarked in a speech on September 25. This creates new reserves which can provide the basis for an expansion in credit of several times the amount of Governments sold.

Interest Rates Rising

Notwithstanding the large commercial bank holdings of Governments, the rise in interest rates in recent months attests to the fact that credit, particularly in the security markets, is becoming less easy. The small changes to date have attracted attention chiefly because of the possibility

that they may be the beginning of a trend.

In the field of Federal Government securities the Federal Reserve is no longer buying all bills offered at three-eighths percent. The most recent 13-month notes bear a 1%-percent rate as compared with 1 percent previously and % percent a few months ago. Yield to call on the longest term bonds, which bear a 2½-percent coupon, has moved from 2.32 in September to 2.44 in late November.

Corporate bond yields, which during 1946 and the first eight months of 1947, had fluctuated without a pronounced trend, have moved upward since then. Moody's average for all issues increased from 2.8 percent in August to 3.0 percent in November. This movement reflects in part a widening of the spread between corporate and Government

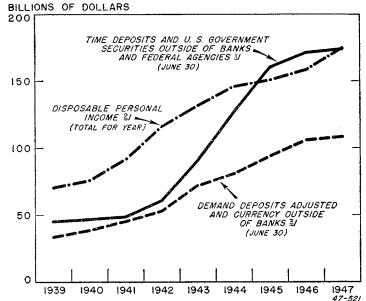
Interest rates charged on new loans by commercial banks are slightly higher now than those charged in the first half The fact that the Federal Reserve series on average rates charged on customer loans by banks in leading cities did not move upward through September is chiefly the result of the increase in the proportion of large loans which pay lower rates.

Continued Effect of Wartime Credit Expansion

The present high level of demand for goods and services relative to the value of goods and services produced, and the consequent upward pressure on prices, is due not only to the accumulated needs for durable goods, and to the ease with which credit can be obtained to finance the purchase of those goods, but also to the continuing effect of wartime credit expansion to finance Government war expenditures.

The volume of currency outside banks plus demand deposits (adjusted to eliminate inter-bank deposits) has

Chart 11.—Liquid Assets and Disposable Personal Income



¹ Represents time deposits (including the Postal Savings System) of all banks and U. S. Government interest-bearing securities (direct and fully guaranteed) other than securities held by Federal agencies and trust funds and by banks.

² Data for 1947 represent the average of the second and third quarter totals, seasonally adjusted, at annual rate.

³ Demand deposits adjusted are for all banks and include demand deposits, other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items in process of collection.

Sources of data: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and U. S. Treasury Department, except disposable personal income which is from the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

expanded more than in proportion to the increase in disposable income since 1939. The volume of time deposits plus U. S. Government securities (other than those held by banks and Federal agencies and trust funds) also has increased considerably more than disposable income. These changes are shown in chart 11.

Public holdings of liquid assets provide a source of funds for current expenditure without resort to borrowing. Also, they encourage expenditure from current income or from borrowed funds. Both producers and consumers choose to spend on consumption and for inventories, equipment and construction more than they would if they did not have this liquid reserve.

Postwar Operating Experience of Domestic Air Lines

The air transport industry was in a more favorable position for a very large and rapid expansion of capacity at the end of the war than were most other industries faced with inadequate facilities relative to the enlarged postwar market. The immediate expansion problem for the air carriers was twofold: (1) to convert surplus military aircraft for commercial travel; and (2) to hire and train large numbers of new personnel. The postwar needs of the carriers for newly constructed facilities drawing upon raw materials and products in tight supply were less pressing than was the case for many other industries.

The expansion of the air lines was already under way in early 1945 and was stepped up sharply in 1946. The number of planes in scheduled domestic and territorial service rose from less than 300 in early 1945 to 420 a year later and to almost 800 at the beginning of November 1947. Because of the larger average carrying capacity of new planes coming into service, the total scating capacity of the air lines rose far more rapidly—from 5,400 at the beginning of 1945 to 8,400 at the beginning of 1946 and to an estimated 26,000 in

November of this year. This represents almost a fivefold increase in seating capacity in less than a 3-year period. The cost of the expansion program for the 2 years ending July 1, 1947, amounted to \$235 million, or about 8 times the net book value of the investment of the carriers in property and equipment at the beginning of 1945.

The volume of passenger-miles flown kept pace with the additions to capacity during most of 1945. Thereafter, the sharp rise in available seat-miles outdistanced the gain in passenger-miles flown and resulted in a decline in the passenger load factor from about 90 percent in the summer of 1945 to 80 percent in the summer of 1946 and to about 65

percent a vear later.

The downward adjustment of the load factor, coupled with high operating expenses associated in part with the large expansion program, seriously impaired the profit position of the carriers. A net operating loss of \$6 million was reported in 1946 and preliminary indication point to a larger operating deficit for the current calendar year, despite an increase in passenger rates and despite the steps taken by the carriers

to bring operating expenses into better relationship with revenues. However the carriers will make a better profit showing in the second half of 1947 than in the first half.

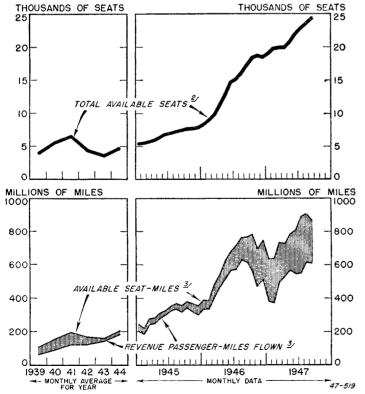
This episode in air transportation history provides one of the first postwar examples of an industry that underwent a sizable expansion in capacity in anticipation of a large growth in the market for its services and then was placed under heavy pressure to effect operating economies because the rise in unit costs had wiped out its profit margin.

Postwar Expansion Program

During the war a substantial volume of demand for air transportation went unsatisfied because of the necessity for the Armed Forces to requisition approximately half of the domestic fleet in 1942, and of the inability to obtain new aircraft. Much of the available space was set aside for priority passengers and the average civilian frequently was unable to obtain accommodations.

At the first possible opportunity—which proved to be early 1945 when some military transports were declared surplus—the carriers added to the number of aircraft in service and took other steps necessary to carry a larger volume of traffic. The expansion in the total number of available seats is shown in the upper panel of chart 12. estimate of capacity is an approximation obtained by multiplying the total number of passenger and all-cargo aircraft in service by the average number of available seats per plane. (The overstatement due to the inclusion of all-cargo planes amounts to less than 7 percent in 1947 and to an even smaller percentage in previous years when freight traffic handled by the scheduled airlines was less important than in 1947.)

Chart 12.—Available Seats, Available Seat-Miles, and Revenue Passenger-Miles Flown, Scheduled Domestic Air Carriers.¹



All data represent trunk, feeder, and territorial lines.
 Data represent the total number of passenger and all-cargo aircraft in service multiplied by the average number of available scats per plane.
 Data are for scheduled operations only.

Sources of data: Civil Aeronautics Board, except data for total available seats which were computed by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, upon the basis of reports of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The lower panel of the chart illustrates the growth in the actual number of available passenger seat miles in relation to the number of revenue passenger miles flown. Available seat miles are defined as the number of miles flown multiplied by the number of passenger seats available; revenue passenger miles represent the total distance flown by all fare-paying passengers. The seasonality which became quite marked in 1946 and 1947, as was the case before the war, reflects the canceling of scheduled flights as a result of bad flying weather and the normal falling off of passenger traffic during the winter months. Cancellations or reductions in the number of flights do not affect the curve in the upper panel of the chart which is based upon the capacity and number of available planes rather than on the seat miles actually flown.

Larger Unutilized Capacity

The increase in unutilized capacity is emphasized by the widening gap between the two curves in the lower panel of the chart and also by the trend in the passenger load factor shown in the bottom panel of chart 13. Seat-mile capacity moved upward to new high levels in 1947, but actual revenue passenger miles flown failed to surpass the August 1946 peak and were lower in the third quarter of this year than a year ago. For the first 9 months of 1947, however, revenue passenger miles operated were 5 percent higher than in the comparable period of 1946. On a monthly average basis, revenue passenger miles rose from 280 million in 1945 to 496 million in 1946 and 517 million in the first 9 months of

In addition to seasonal factors, the month-to-month movement of passenger-miles flown reflects the repercussions of a series of domestic and foreign plane accidents in the late fall and winter of 1946–47 and in May and June of 1947. A further factor was the grounding of all planes of a major transcontinental carrier for a 6-week period in October-November 1946 because of a labor-management dispute.

To some extent the postwar expansion in air travel was stimulated by a more favorable comparison than in prior years between air fares and first-class train rates as a result of the reduction in the basic air rate from 5 cents to 4½ cents per mile in the late summer of 1945. The 5-cent-a-mile rate was restored in the Spring of 1947, but a subsequent rise in Pullman fares tended to preserve the previous air-Pullman rate relationship. Passenger-miles flown during the first 9 months of 1947 were 44 percent of first-class rail passenger mileage, as compared with 12 percent in 1945 and about 8 percent in 1939.

Growth of Traffic

The magnitude of the postwar expansion is further reflected in the tremendous increase in the volume of traffic handled by the airlines as shown in table 8. Total revenue

Table 8.—Traffic of Scheduled Domestic Air Carriers 1

	Passenge	er traffic	All othe			
${f Period}$	Number of revenue passengers carried	Revenue passenger- miles flown	Mail	Express freight, and excess baggage	Total revenue ton-miles of traffic ²	
	Thousands	Millions	Thousands of ton-m		iles flown	
1940. 1945. 1946. January-September:	2, 728 6, 576 12, 209	1, 041 3, 362 5, 947	10, 036 65, 100 32, 956	4, 425 26, 639 44, 838	129, 205 427, 985 654, 516	
1946	8, 994 9, 780	4, 413 4, 654	24, 442 23, 969	27, 628 46, 663	479, 832 518, 903	

Include trunk, feeder and territorial lines.
 Includes mail, express, freight, excess baggage, and revenue passenger traffic, all expressed in terms of ton-miles. Data for 9 months of 1947 are preliminary.

Source: Civil Aeronautics Board.

ton-miles of traffic carried in 1946 increased more than 50 percent over 1945 and a further gain, although of a more moderate proportion, is indicated for the current year. Revenue passengers carried in 1946 nearly doubled the 1945 volume and was more than four times as many as in 1940. Although there has been an increase in the number of passengers carried in the first 9 months of 1947 as compared with the same period a year ago, the volume in the third quarter of 1947 was fractionally lower than in the comparable period last year.

The sizable drop in mail traffic from 1945 may be attributable, in large part, to a reduction in armed services' mail. The ton-mile volume of express, freight, and excess baggage has shown a substantial advance. However, the bulk of the gain in the first 9 months of this year as compared with the same period last year has been due largely to the rapid development of air freight, which increased from a negligible quantity in 1945 to about 15 million ton-miles in 1946 and to 21 million ton-miles in the first 9 months of 1947

Operating Losses Incurred

As a result of the huge expansion program, total operating revenues of the domestic air carriers rose from an average of \$18 million a month in 1945 to \$26 million in 1946 and \$30 million in the first 9 months of 1947. In comparison with the prewar period, the composition of revenues has undergone a striking change, with mail payments to carriers declining from about one-third of total revenues in 1939 to about 7 percent in 1946 and 1947.

Operating expenses, however, rose at an even faster rate than did revenues, from a monthly average of \$15 million in 1945 to \$27 million in 1946 and more than \$31 million in the first 9 months of this year. As a result, net operating income (before income taxes and offsetting nonoperating items) fell from a profit of \$34 million in 1945 to a deficit of \$5.7 million in 1946. After deducting all charges, a net loss of \$6.4 million was reported for 1946 which compares with a net profit of \$17 million in 1945 and the peak of \$19 million in 1944.

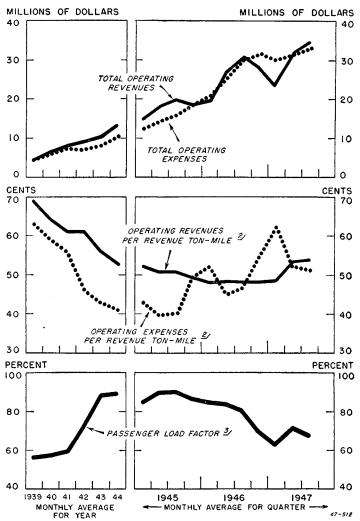
The trend of revenues and expenses on a ton-mile basis, shown in the middle panel of chart 13, presents a somewhat different picture relative to the war and prewar experience. Revenues per ton-mile have remained substantially below the averages for the prewar and war years, largely because of lower passenger rates in effect. Operating expenses per ton-mile were steadily reduced until the middle of 1945 when the expense curve turned sharply upward. In the third quarter of 1947 expenses per ton-mile averaged 51 cents, as compared with the low of 39 cents in the second quarter of 1945 and 63 cents in 1939.

Postwar Rise in Unit Costs

One of the important factors contributing to the postwar rise in per ton-mile expenses is the reduction in the passenger load factor to about 67 percent in the third quarter of 1947. About 85 percent of total revenues was derived from passenger fares in the first half of 1947. When pay loads hovered close to 90 percent of seat-mile capacity during 1943–45, expenses were spread over a broader base. The direct relationship between unit costs and the margin of unutilized capacity is a normal characteristic of business operations generally.

Among the other factors which contributed to the rise in unit operating expenses were increases in wage rates and costs of materials and the toll of postwar accidents. To some extent, also, various costs associated with the expansion program, such as those incurred in training the large number of new personnel and in converting certain facilities, were

Chart 13.—Operating Revenues and Expenses, and Passenger Load Factor, Scheduled Domestic Air Carriers.¹



¹ Data represent trunk, feeder, and territorial lines except for the passenger load factor beginning with 1947, data for which are for trunk lines only. The latter account for 98 percent of the total revenue passenger-miles operated by all scheduled air carriers. Data for the third quarter of 1947 are preliminary.

the third quarter of 1947 are preliminary.

² Data prior to 1947 were not reported on a cents-per-ton-mile basis, but were computed from basic data shown in reports of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

³ Data represent the percentage of revenue passenger seat-miles sold of the total number of seat-miles available.

Sources of data: Civil Aeronautics Board, except data for operating revenues and expenses in cents per revenue ton-mile prior to 1947, which were computed by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

charged to current operating expenses rather than to capital account. Moreover, the proportion of depreciation charges to total operating expenses has risen substantially as a result of the larger postwar fleet, increasing from an average of 5 percent of total costs in the war years to 8 percent in 1946 and to nearly 10 percent in the first half of 1947.

Heavier Fixed Charges

The increase in the fixed charges of the air carriers also has contributed to the postwar impairment of their profit position. As a result of the postwar expansion—the bulk of which was financed by issuing \$140 million of bonds and \$80 million of preferred and common stock during the 2 years ending June 30, 1947—the capital structure of the industry has undergone a fundamental shift. Aggregate long-term debt of the entire air-line system amounted to about \$150,000 at the end of 1944, as compared with \$137 million in mid-1947. Interest charges on funded debt were negligible prior

Developments in International Finance and Trade

Part I—International Transactions

The third quarter of 1947 brought new evidence of the basic disequilibrium in international economic relations: The virtual exhaustion and temporary freezing of the unexpended part of the British loan, intensified import restrictions by countries in all parts of the world, and the aggravation of the economic crisis in Western Europe. Net export of goods and services by the United States continued high, although dropping from an annual rate of 12.8 billion dollars in the second quarter to 10.5 billion in the third. The decline was caused entirely by a decline in exports rather than a rise in imports of goods and services. In fact, merchandise imports were somewhat less in the third quarter than in the second but this drop was largely offset by the seasonal increase in tourist expenditures. The continued failure of merchandise imports to achieve their prewar relationship to national income, emphasizes the difficulties confronting the establishment of a new equilibrium in international economic relationships.

Postwar Trade Changes Increase Dollar Demand

Shifts in international trade caused partly by disruption of production and by increased demands account largely for the present world-wide disequilibrium. Most of the major countries which are represented in table 1, show a larger increase of imports than of exports during the first half of 1947 as compared to prewar years. This seems to be even more true for certain countries in the Western Hemisphere than for most countries in Europe. Such an imbalance of trade (unless offset by other current account or long term capital transactions) reflects a domestic income inflated by credit expansion with a corresponding increase in foreign purchasing power. The large rise of imports by certain Western Hemisphere countries suggests that the most appropriate correction may be reduced imports, while in the case of European countries higher exports may be required to restore the equilibrium.

European countries, notwithstanding their bad harvests and their much greater need for replacement of consumer and producers goods lost during the war, increased their total imports relatively less than the Western Hemisphere countries, and, taking the rise of prices into consideration, at least the United Kingdom absorbed less foreign goods than before the war. Nevertheless, they also contributed to the rise of international disequilibrium because their exports did not yet rise sufficiently to pay for even a normal level of imports. The failure of their exports to rise more not only affected their own over-all balance-of-payments position but was at least partly responsible for the world-wide dollar scarcity, because it forced other countries to

increase their purchases in the United States relatively more than their total imports.

As finished products became more plentiful in this country, and as price controls were terminated, exports, particularly to countries of the Western Hemisphere, started to rise. From the last quarter of 1946 to the second quarter of 1947 total transfers of goods and services from the U. S. rose from 3.8 billion dollars to 5.3 billion—nearly 40 percent. The "cash or credit" export surplus (i. e. after deducting that part which was financed by unilateral transfers), nearly doubled during the same period from 1,354 million dollars to 2,590 million.

The methods by which the third-quarter export surplus was financed varied considerably from country to country. The export surplus with western Europe was entirely financed through loans and gifts, mostly by the government (see table 8). To some extent (about 40 percent) this also applied to our export surplus to eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, and

Table 1.—Total International Trade and Trade With the United States of Selected Countries, 1936-38 and the First Months of 1947

	Average	e 1936–38	First 5 o	or 6 months rat	s of 1947 (at te)	annual
Country		Trade with		Trade Percent of 19		of 1936-38
Country	Total	the United States ¹	Total	the United States ¹	Total	Trade with the
		Millions	of dollars			United States
			EXP	ORTS		
Canada	923	344	2, 657	1. 021	288	297
Mexico	221	53	448	262	203	494
Argentina	572	82	1.377	178	241	217
Brazil	319	107	1.096	410	344	383
Belgium	754	59	1, 290	54	171	92
France	932	65	1, 795	53	193	š2
Netherlands	562	45	558	19	99	42
Sweden	454	51	634	60	140	118
United Kingdom	2, 681	174	4, 444	202	166	116
China	205	75	331	141	161	188
Australia	541	25	987	167	182	668
		·	IMPOR	tT8		
Canada	696	453	2, 501	2, 091	359	462
Mexico	139	82	718	649	517	791
Argentina	427	79	968	613	227	776
Brazil	277	60	1, 218	730	440	1, 217
Belgium	818	77	1,663	474	203	616
France	1,530	143	2, 803	920	183	643
Netherlands	761	81	1,459	386	192	477
Sweden	494	57	1, 200	449	243	788
United Kingdom	4,600	499	6, 594	1,238	143	248
China	275	44	670	472	244	1, 073
Australia	470	67	830	208	177	310

 $^{^{\}rm I}$ United States export data; even though these data are not strictly comparable to foreign import statistics, the differences between the two periods may still be significant.

Source: Department of Commerce, Office of International Trade and Bureau of the ensus.

¹ See chart 5, p. 6, SURVEY, September 1947.

Note.—Prepared by Walther Lederer on the basis of data compiled by the International Economics Division, Office of Business Economics. Tables 2-7 present revisions and more recent data for comparable tables published in the September issue (pp. 5-8).

Oceania. The countries of the Western Hemisphere, however, had to finance their excess purchases here from their own resources or from gold and dollars received from European countries. The rising need for dollars led to an increasing demand for settlement of international balances between foreign countries in gold or dollars.

British Loan Provided Dollar Exchange

A major source of dollars during this period was the British loan, particularly when, in accordance with the loan agreement, third countries became eligible to convert their currently received sterling into dollars. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, before the House of Commons on October 24, disclosed that of the 3,115 million dollars of the British loan spent up to August 20, 1947, only 1,350 million was paid directly to the United States, while the remaining 1,765 million was transferred to other countries, which in turn could use this money to settle their trade deficit with the United States.

With the practical exhaustion of this source of dollar exchange by the end of August, European countries found it more and more difficult to settle their adverse balances in dollars. Other countries, therefore, found it increasingly difficult to obtain dollars for their exports to Europe and had to draw to an increasing extent on their own reserves to pay for imports from the United States. Thus, the balance of payments difficulties spread even to countries which so far had been able to escape them. By November even Canada had to impose drastic restrictions on imports and foreign travel.

Table 2.—International Transactions of the United States
[Millions of dollars]

1947 Second quarter (revised) First quarter Third Receipts:
Goods and services:
Goods.
Income on investments
Other services. $3,911 \\
162 \\
590$ $\substack{4,306 \\ 269 \\ 679}$ 3,831 150 659 Total goods and services 4,663 5, 254 4,640 Unilateral transfers 173 159 88 Long-term capital:
Movements of United States capital invested abroad...
Movements of foreign capital invested in United States. 351 100 289 296 351 Total long-term capital 100 5, 132 4, 828 Total receipts____ 5, 764 Payments: Goods and services: 1,495 1,529 1,396 Goods Income on investments 57 562 448 4651,990 2,046 2,015 Total goods and services Unilateral transfers..... 775 776 751 Long-term capital:
Movements of United States capital invested abroad.
Movements of foreign capital invested in United States. $1,878 \\ 25$ 4, 163 51 1,860 Total long-term capital 4, 214 1,903 1,894 6, 979 4 725 Total payments 4,660 Excess of receipts (+) or payments (-):
Goods and services. $^{+2,673}_{-602}$ $^{+3,208}_{-617}$ +2,625 -663Unilateral transfers..... +2,591 -1,552Goods and services and unilateral transfers..... +2,071 -3,918+1,962 -1,794Long-term capital..... All transactions -1,847+1,039+168Net flow of funds on gold and short-term capital account: Net increase (—) or decrease (+) in gold stock. Net movement of United States short-term capital abroad. Net movement of foreign short-term capital in United States. $-667 \\ +150$ -212 +1,686-376+1,655Net inflow (+) or outflow (-) of funds..... -1.480-729Errors and omissions +192+441 +561

World Dollar Resources Decline Rapidly

The increasing stringency of the foreign dollar supply situation is also shown by the fact that total visible gold and dollar resources of all foreign countries shrank from 5.5 times the annual rate of the excess of their purchases over their sales in this country at the beginning of the year to only 2.3 times at the end of the third quarter. (See chart 1.) The comparable ratio for the European allies represented at the Paris Conference fell from 4.5 to 1.8. In other words, the resources at the disposal of these European countries at the end of September would suffice to finance an import surplus from the United States at the third-quarter rate for not quite 2 years. Actually, however, since these countries also have an import surplus from the rest of the world, their resources would be exhausted much earlier. Furthermore, even this calculation applies only to the group as a whole. Some of the countries, like France and Italy, have exhausted their financial means to a much greater extent.

Instability Not Proof of Reconstruction Failure

Thus it may appear superficially that during the 2 years since the end of the war the world economy—notwithstanding our own and other countries' great contributions to world relief and rehabilitation—has not progressed significantly toward a balanced condition.

There are several reasons, however, why it would have been difficult to achieve a balance at an earlier date. First, the disequilibrium, to the extent that it is due to an unequal credit expansion and consequently to an increase in foreign demand over foreign sales particularly in Western Hemisphere countries, could not become obvious as long as supplies in the United States available for exports were relatively scarce. Only after increased foreign imports during the first half of this year made it necessary for these countries to draw upon their gold and dollar reserves was it imperative for them to impose import restrictions or to look for more basic adjustments through lowered exchange rates or reduced internal prices and incomes.

Second, where economies were greatly disorganized by the war, stability can hardly be achieved before it is possible to accumulate sufficient inventories of producers and consumers goods to absorb disruptions of production such as those caused in Europe by the severe winter and bad harvests of the last year. The accumulation of such stocks, however, presuppose to a large extent the restoration of the productive capacity, and in fact the increase of production above the level of current consumption.

The mere fact that this end stage of the reconstruction process has not been reached yet, and that, therefore, the impact of disturbances can still spread throughout the economic systems of these countries, should not minimize the extent to which production increased during these last 2 years as is shown for some countries in the following table:

Industrial Production Indexes, 1937=100

1	945	1947
Belgium	31	81 (July)
Denmark		102 (July)
Finland		87 (March)
France		94 (July)
Netherlands		95 (July)
Norway		120 (August)
Poland		115 (June)
Sweden	88	109 (July)

^{*}January 1946.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Statistical Office of the United Nations, October 1947.

Table 3.—Financing United States Foreign Trade

	1947						
	First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarte		
	Billions of dollars	Per- cent	Billions of dollars	Per- cent	Billions of dollars	Per- cent	
Total goods and services transferred MEANS OF FINANCING	4.7	100	5. 2	100	4.6	100	
Through goods and services sold to United States	2.0	42. 5	2.0	38. 5	2.0	43. 4	
term foreign assets, including gold Through dollar disbursements by International Bank and Monetary Fund	1. 2	25. 5	1.2	23. 1 1. 9	.9	18. 8 6. 3	
Through long- and short-term United States credit————————————————————————————————————	1.1	23. 4	1.7	32.7	1. 4	29. 3	
or money) Errors and omissions	6 2	12.8 -4.2	4	11.5 -7.7	6	-14.3 -12.1	

Note. Figures will not necessarily add to total because of rounding.

Government Loans Decline

The widespread decline in unutilized credit margins, as well as in gold and dollar balances available to foreign countries, was reflected in the way in which our exports during the third quarter were financed. The portion financed by U.S. loans and investments declined from 1.7 billion dollars or 33 percent of total exports of goods and services in the second quarter to 1.4 billion or 29 percent in the third (see table 3). This decline took place in spite of a 350 million dollar increase in disbursements on the British credit (table 7).

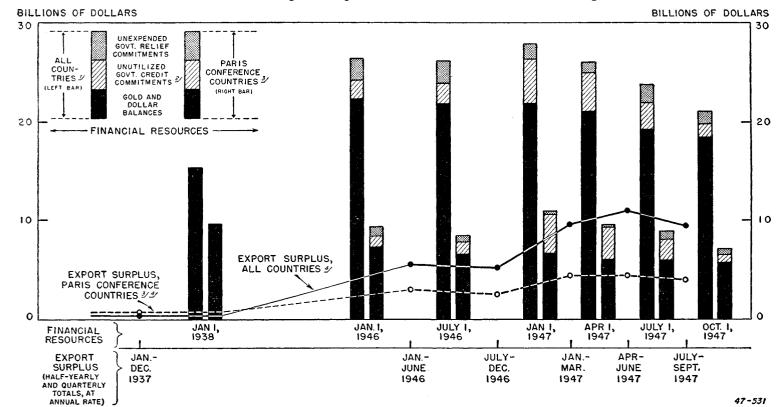
Disbursements of Export-Import Bank loans fell by about 190 million dollars to about 60 million, the lowest since the last quarter of 1945. Credits on surplus property and ship sales declined about 30 million dollars. Omitting the payment to the International Bank in the second quarter, net long-term Government loans increased by about 76 million dollars. This increase was more than offset by a decline in short-term Government lending activity. During the second quarter the short-term account was inflated by a nonrecurring advance by the Commodity Credit Corporation of 245 million dollars against sugar purchases in Cuba, of which about half was repaid in the third quarter. This transaction alone accounted for a decline of net disbursements on Government credits of almost 400 million dollars.

Increased Disbursements by World Bank and Fund

The net outflow of private long-term capital, which included for the first time the purchase of 250 million dollars of debentures of the International Bank, reached a postwar high of 376 million. The new capital issues by the International Bank increased its total dollar receipts to about 975 million, of which 232 million were disbursed by the end of September, and another 263 million committed. The uncommitted dollar resources of the International Bank amounted, therefore, to a little less than 500 million.

Sales of dollars by the Monetary Fund against other currencies increased from about 50 million in the second quarter to about 150 million the third. This increase of dollar sales, largely to the United Kingdom after the British loan disbursements were suspended, also reflected the increased stringency of dollar resources abroad.

Chart 1.—United States Export Surplus and Financial Resources of Foreign Countries



Includes the USSR; excludes the International Bank and Monetary Fund.
 Excludes credits on surplus property and ship sales.

Sources of data: Gold and dollar balances, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and U. S. Treasury Department; credit and relief commitments, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based upon data from various governmental agencies; export surplus, Department of the Army and U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Excludes Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, and Turkey.
 Represents net exports of merchandise, including civilian supplies to occupied countries.

Table 4.—Merchandise Transactions With Foreign Countries
[Millions of dollars]

		1947	
	First quarter	Second quarter (revised)	Third quarter
Transfers to foreign countries:			
Recorded exports including reexports:		ì	
Private	2, 999	3.478	3, 065
Government:			
UNRRA and post UNRRA	192 179	159 114	67 89
Ship sales Greek-Turkey program	- 179	114	13
Other Government		210	160

Total recorded exports	3, 591	3, 961	3, 394
Additions:			
Private, miscellaneous adjustments (net)	- 34	26	37
Surplus property	_ 22	48	66
Civilian supplies for occupied countries	190	219	260
Miscellaneous adjustments (net)	- 74	52	74
Total transfers to foreign countries	3, 911	4, 306	3, 831
Transfers from foreign countries:			
Recorded general imports:			
Private	1, 262	1. 350	1, 276
Government	149	99	54
Total recorded imports	1, 411	1, 449	1, 330
Additions:	- 1, 411	1, 110	1, 550
Private, miscellaneous adjustments (net)	_ 31	38	31
Government:	1 .		
Military purchases abroad	_ 36	25	24
Miscellaneous adjustments (net)	_ 17	17	10
Total transfers from foreign countries	1, 495	1, 529	1, 396

Table 5.—Service Transactions With Foreign Countries

[Millions of dollars]

	1947				
	First quarter	Second quarter (revised)	Third quarter		
Receipts:					
		[
_ plies)	433	477	435		
	46	72	92		
	۸.	105	100		
Private	95 16	105 25	103		
Government	10	25	29		
Total	590	679	659		
The seconds					
	159	198	192		
	93	125	224		
	93	120	224		
	37	43	42		
Government	159	99	104		
~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	100				
Total	448	465	562		

Foreign Gold Sales Accelerated

Liquidations of foreign gold and dollar assets, excluding those held by the International Bank and Monetary Fund, declined from the second quarter by 330 million dollars—from a ratio of 23 to 19 percent of total exports (table 3). That gold and dollar reserves did not have to finance an increasing portion of our total exports in this quarter was undoubtedly due to the increased drawings on the British loan, International Bank loans, and dollar purchases from the Monetary Fund.

Dollars provided from these sources were in large part used to settle deficits of the recipient countries with other foreign countries, thus reducing the net drain on the latter's gold and dollar reserves in spite of their large adverse balance with the United States. In fact, during July and August, when disbursements on the British loan amounted to 1,300 million dollars, foreign gold sales to the United States were about 410 million dollars, while foreign dollar balances increased by 340 million, a net liquidation of foreign short

term assets by 35 million dollars per month. During September, after the suspension of British loan disbursements, dollar balances declined by 520 million, and gold sales increased to 250 million, so that foreign assets during this month declined by 770 million dollars. Liquidation of foreign assets continued at a high rate at least through November.

For the following months gold sales and the decline of dollar balances may be somewhat less because the resources of France and Italy will be nearly exhausted and imports of these countries will have to be financed through the Interim Aid Program. Furthermore, the suspense on disbursements of the remainder of 400 million dollars of the British loan was lifted on December 5th and this amount is again available to finance the British trade deficit.

Unrecorded Transactions Rise

Adding all the funds which foreign countries borrowed or paid from their own resources, the total exceeded by about 560 million dollars their payments to us on known merchandise, service, and capital transactions. (See table 2.) This excess, represented in the balance-of-payments statement by "Errors and omissions," seems to differ from the these discrepancies probably result chiefly from reporting lags and tend to cancel out in successive periods. For the last 18 months, however, "Errors and omissions" have always been in the same direction, showing a lack of "receipts" or, conversely, an excess of payments. The latter type of error would occur if, for instance, imports were valued for customs and statistical purposes at official exchange rates while the actual payment is made at lower free market rates. Since this is not a new possibility, it is unlikely that it accounted for a major part of the rising "Errors and omissions."

It is more likely that unrecorded capital movements account for most of the residual. These may have taken the form of flight capital in the ordinary sense, or of advance payments to American suppliers on export orders; in either case it is difficult to obtain adequate statistics on the amounts involved

Perhaps it is not entirely inappropriate, however, to consider the size of the unexplained residual in the balance of

Table 6.—Gifts and Other Unilateral Transfers

[Millions of dollars]

		1947	
	First quarter quarter (revised		Third quarter
To foreign countries: Government: UNRRA Post UNRRA Civilian supplies for occupied countries	264 225	188 1 262	50 85 311
Greek-Turkish aid. War damage and other transfers to the Philippine Republic. Other transfers.	31 70	262 25 91	311 48 34 40
Total government Private:	590	567	568
Personal and institutional remittances	775	776	751
From foreign countries: Government:			======
Lend-lease settlements Other transfers	102 38	80 40	19 30
Total government Private:	140	120	49
Personal remittances	33	39	39
Total	173	159	88

Table 7.—Movements of United States Long-Term Capital

[Millions of dollars]

(Milmons of domers)			
		1947	
	First quarter	Second quarter (revised)	Third quarter
Outflow: Government:			
Lend-lease credits	14	6	2
Credits on sales of surplus property and ships	113	89	56
Export-Import Bank International Bank and Monetary Fund	280	249	61
British loan	2, 904 500	159 950	1,300
Other	27	48	1,300
O (HCl			
Total government	3, 838	1,501	1,423
			
Private:		1	2.50
Dehentures of International Bank Other		377	250 187
Other	325	977	107
Total private	325	377	437
Total outflow	4, 163	1,878	1,860
Inflow:			
Government		34	39
Private	239	317	61
Total inflow	289	351	100
4 VVW 1111V !!	1 -05	1	1

payments as another reflection of international disequilibrium. Unrecorded inflows of funds in large amounts occurred previously during the 1930's, culminating in 1939 and 1940, a period which was also characterized by a marked instability of international economic and political relations.

Recent Steps To Restore Equilibrium

Several developments during recent months represented major steps in approaching the goal of restoring a normal balance in international economic relations: (1) The examination of European rehabilitation requirements as submitted by the countries represented at the Paris Conference, from the point of view of "the limits within which the United States could safely and wisely extend aid to Western Europe," and the formulation of an aid program at least for the first year. This task was assigned by the President to three committees which completed their reports early in November. (2) The President's request for interim aid to the most needy countries—Italy, France, Austria, and the occupied areas—to provide foodstuffs and other vital materials until the long-range European Recovery Program becomes effective. (3) The successful conclusion of a multilateral trade agreement at Geneva, which provided the basis for the reconstruction and enlargement of multilateral international trade, and which, by giving (at least in the long run) a better opportunity to foreign countries to earn the dollars they require to meet their obligations here, represented an important contribution to the reestablishment of an international economic equilibrium.

European Recovery Program

The committees appointed by the President to assess the impact of the European Recovery Program upon the economy of the United States reached the following conclusions: (1) "From the standpoint of preserving both the national security and our standard of living, our economy is physically capable of providing the resource requirements of a considerable program of foreign aid." 2 (2) "In view of the

Table 8.—International Transactions of the United States With Major Areas During the Second and Third Quarters 1947, at Annual Rates

[Billion	ns of de	ollars]						
i	To	tal	16 Eur coun and V ern Ge	tries Vest-	Wes Hemis		Otl coun	
	Sec- ond quar- ter	Third quar- ter	Sec- ond quar- ter	Third quar- ter	Sec- ond quar- ter	Third quar- ter	Sec- ond quar- ter	Third quar- ter
Exports: Goods Income on investments and services.	17. 2 3. 8	15.3 3.3	6.1	5. 6 1. 1	6. 6 1. 9	5. 8 1. 6	4.5	3.9
Total	21.0	18.6	7. 2	6.7	8.5	7.4	5.3	4.5
Imports: Goods Income on investments and services	6. 1 2. 1	5. 6 2. 5	.7	.7	3. 5 1. 0	3. 4 1. 3	1.9	1.5
Total	8.2	8.1	1.4	1.5	4.5	4.7	2. 3	1.9
Balance on goods and services	12.8	10.5	5.8	5. 2	4.0	2.7	3.0	2.6
MEANS OF FINANCING (NET)				}			ł	
Government aid	5.2	2.1 5.5 .6 .5	.8 4.8 .4 .2	1.2 5.4 .4 .1	.1	1 3	1.0 .3 .3 .1	.9 .1 .3 .1
national Bank and Monetary Fund. Short-term loans and advances	. 6 1. 3	1.2 6	3	1.1	1.4	1	. 2	<u>2</u>
term dollar assets and gold	4.8	3. 5	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	.8	. 5
transfers from other countries Foreign payments unaccounted for and transfers to other countries	-1.8	-2, 3	{-3. 2	-4. 8	1.1	1.6	. 3	. 9
Total	12.8	10.5	5.8	5. 2	4.0	2.7	3.0	2.6

long-run prospect for increasing American output if maximum employment and production are maintained," the fact that the "export surplus resulting from any future foreign aid program will at no time equal and for most of the time will be substantially less, than levels which have been reached during the current year, lead to the conclusion that the general impact of a new foreign aid program of the assumed size could be sustained, because a larger impact has already been sustained." 3 (3) In respect to certain commodities, however, principally grains, steel and certain types of machinery and equipment, "the aid which the United States gives will impose definite sacrifices on this country.

"In the case of foodstuffs and other commodities the prices of which are highly sensitive to changes in supply and demand, purchases for export could have a marked effect on the cost of living and set off an upward spiral of costs and prices." The extension of such aid calls for anti-inflationary fiscal policies on the part of this country." (4) "The magnitude of Western Europe's deficit with the American continent in 1948 will be of the order of 7 billion dollars, but when all possibilities of financing are taken into consideration, the approximate need for appropriations past and future to cover the calendar year of 1948 may be of the order of 5.75 billion dollars." 6

These recommendations are being used in the preparation of the long-term European recovery program and do not vary materially from the tentative estimates by Secretary

² National Resources and Foreign Aid (Report of the Committee on National Resources under the Chairmanship of Secretary Krug), p. vi.

³ The Impact of Foreign Aid upon the Domestic Economy (Report to the President by the Council of Economic Advisors), pp. 74, 75.

⁴ European Recovery and American Aid (Report by the President's Committee on Foreign Aid under the Chairmanship of Secretary Harriman), p. 12.

⁵ Ibid, p. N5.; similar conclusions were reached in the report of the Council of Economic Advisors (pp. 36ff.)

⁶ Ibid, p. 12.

Marshall ⁷ that additional Government appropriations of 1.5 billion dollars would be required for the last 3 months of the present fiscal year and of somewhat less than 6 billion dollars for the following fiscal year.

Part II—The Geneva Conference

On October 30 representatives of the United States and 22 other nations meeting in Geneva as the "Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment" drafted the charter for the International Trade Organization and implemented the spirit of the new organization by concluding a series of multilateral trade agreements aimed at a reduction of trade barriers and a greater international exchange of goods. These agreements, which affect the trade of nations doing about three-quarters of the world's commerce, marks the first successful multilateral effort to reduce tariffs.

Agreements Affect Large Part of U. S. Trade

The United States obtained concessions affecting the export from this country of products which accounted for nearly

\$1.5 billion of overseas shipments in 1939.

Tariff preferences affecting a significant part of United States exports to the British Commonwealth were substantially reduced and a considerable number were actually eliminated. Under the Agreement no preferences can be increased, and no new preferences can be established. These assurances extend to all products exported from this country, including the products listed in the schedules of tariff

In return the United States granted tariff concessions on products which accounted for imports into the United States from all countries valued at 1,766 million dollars in 1939. Duty-free bindings accounted for 1,130 million dollars of this total; 129 million dollars represented bindings of existing duties; 60 million represented duty reductions of less than 25 percent; 174 million represented reductions of 25 to 35 percent; and 273 million represented reductions of from 35 to 50 percent.

The United States concessions were formulated within the limits and according to the procedures stipulated in the Trade Agreements Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9832 of February 25, 1947. Accordingly, if, through unforeseen developments, a particular tariff reduction should induce a sharp increase in imports so as to cause or threaten serious injury to domestic producers, the country granting the concession may withdraw or modify it in whole or in

part.

The tariff concessions granted by the United States in negotiations with countries which signed the Protocol by December 1 becomes effective January 1, 1948. Countries which failed to sign the Protocol by December 1 will have until June 30, 1948, to affix their signatures.

The Agreement will enter into full force and effect, as contrasted with the provisional application provided for in the Protocol, 30 days after instruments of acceptance have been deposited with the Secretary General of the United Nations by countries accounting for 85 percent of the trade of all negotiating countries. There is also a provision that the Agreement may not become definitive until agreement has been reached on any differences which may exist between its provisions and the corresponding provisions of the International Trade Organization Charter in its final form.

International Trade Organization Charter Drafted

The Geneva Conference devoted the first weeks of its meetings to a consideration of the draft of this Charter, earlier versions of which had been prepared in London and in New York. The Geneva draft, as agreed upon by the 17 nations represented in these deliberations and which were designated by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations conference on trade and employment, is again under consideration by the members of the World Conference now meeting in Havana. This conference will give the charter its final form and decide whether the International Trade Organization is to become a reality. The charter is essentially a code of international economic conduct. It sets forth basic obligations to which all signatory powers will be committed and which include the following undertakings (subject to specific exceptions) of each member:

1. To confine trade restrictions to import duties or export duties, and to negotiate with other members for their reduc-

2. To abandon all forms of trade discrimination against other members.

- 3. To take whatever action is available to maintain full employment at home, but to avoid shifting the unemployment burden to other members.
- 4. To cooperate in the economic development of undeveloped areas in the interest of general world prosperity:
 - (a) On the part of developed countries, by refraining from the imposition of unnecessary obstacles to the export of capital and technology;
 - (b) On the part of the undeveloped countries themselves, to assure fair treatment of international invest-
- 5. In general, to consult before taking any unilateral action that might injure the trade or prosperity of another member.

Benefits Not Immediate

The benefit which the United States will derive from the Geneva Agreement will not be reflected in sudden or drastic trade increases. There are many compelling nontariff factors stimulating our exports, curtailing our imports, and generally affecting the pattern of our foreign trade. Acute shortages of goods abroad have caused our export trade to reach unprecedented levels, but growing dollar shortages are inducing our customers to begin to husband their exchange and to give preference to purchases of essential foodstuffs, machinery, and raw materials. Our imports are being restrained by inadequate production and rising costs in foreign countries and by dislocated relationships between currencies. Foreign productive machinery is handicapped by obsolete equipment, shortages of fuel, raw materials, and skilled labor, and inadequate transportation facilities, and agricultural production in some countries has been limited by drought and lack of fertilizer.

The Geneva Agreement and the International Trade Organization charter must be considered as parts of a long-range program designed to stabilize, liberalize, and later expand world trade once a reasonable degree of stability in the econ-

omies of trading countries has been established.

⁷ Statement before the Joint Session of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, November 10, 1947.

Note.—Prepared by Harold P. MacGowan, Adviser on Trade Agreement Policy, Office of International Trade.

Foreign Credits of the United States Government

By Rexford C. Parmelee

The shifting nature of the composition of United States Government aid to foreign countries—as between credits with specified terms of repayment, and grants where repayment in financial terms is not expected or is left for future determination—has an importance beyond the straitened circumstances of major national economies that it reflects, and which have been analyzed in the preceding article. Involved also is the longer-run problem of the ability of foreign nations, after the postwar recovery, to service the obligations incurred during their reconstruction periods.

The 60-billion dollar total of Government aid during the 5 years ended June 30, 1945, was almost exclusively on a grant rather than on a credit basis. In the first postwar year ended June 30, 1946, some 70 percent of the 6.9 billion dollars of assistance extended was still on a grant basis, but in the year ended June 30, 1947, the situation was reversed and credits represented 70 percent of the 8.5-billion dollar aid rendered. Utilizations in the first balf of the 1948 fiscal year, although declining somewhat to an annual rate of 7.5 billion dollars, will still be weighted in the direction of credits but, on the basis of actual and potential authorizations, grants will probably predominate in fiscal year 1948 as a whole.

Estimated European Recovery Needs

The Committee of European Economic Cooperation estimated the net requirements of the 16 participating countries and Western Germany to be drawn from the American continent as follows: 1948, 8.04 billion dollars; 1949, 6.35 billion; 1950, 4.65 billion; 1951, 3.40 billion; or a total for the 4 years of 22.44 billion. Equipment to be financed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or other credit agencies was assumed at 3.13 billion dollars for the 4-year period, leaving 19.3 billion to be furnished by other means. On the other hand, the President's Committee on Foreign Aid estimated the cost to the United States Government of the European aid program at about 5.75 billion dollars in 1948 and between 12 and 17 billion for the entire period. Since aid rendered—at least in the first year—will be almost wholly for nondurable goods, it has been recommended by the President's Committee on Foreign Aid that this be on the basis of grants rather than credits.

Outstanding Credits Double Within Year

New credit commitments in the year ended September 30, 1947, were minor. On the other hand, outstanding credits more than doubled as heavy withdrawals under the British loan and increased activity by the Export-Import Bank were recorded. Other substantial increases resulted from billings

for lend-lease pipe-line goods and reported deliveries of surplus property, including merchant ships.

The rapid rate of utilization throughout the past year presaged the early drying up of major credit sources. By September, all but 400 million dollars of the British loan had been drawn upon, and this balance was released for use on December 5. Amounts available to France, as well as to a number of other European countries, were also nearing complete utilization by the end of September and will last through December 31 only by carefully budgeted use

Total Credits Rise Moderately

Although, as shown in chart 1, total credits—representing the sum of amounts outstanding as well as unutilized—are still climbing, they have not increased materially since September 1946. Including credits which may be granted under presently authorized programs only, the cumulative total would not exceed 10.5 billion dollars by midyear 1948.

Comparatively few new credit commitments were made in 1947 prior to the December quarter and few are foreseeable pending congressional action on the proposed European recovery program. In future programs the proportion of the total aid in the form of credits rather than grants probably will depend upon the volume representing capital equipment, as distinguished from consumers' goods and certain other items such as fuel and fertilizer. It has been suggested that credits, as opposed to grants, be limited to capital equipment and certain raw materials, which provide the basis of future productivity required for payment of principal and interest. The discussion from this point on is entirely in terms of credits.

In determining the advisability of extending aid by means of credits, consideration should be given to the prospective total burden of principal and interest payments. United States Government has already received some payments on loans and credits extended during and since World War II. With minor exceptions, such obligations are currently being serviced and there have been no substantial defaults of principal or interest. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947, 166 million dollars was received, as compared with 96 million the year before. Estimates indicate that annual payments on the 10.5-billion total credits already authorized may amount to as much as 450 million dollars by 1952 and continue in somewhat smaller amounts as far into the future as the year 2000.1 These payments, together with the servicing of foreign capital assets held privately in this country, will in the long run require liberal acceptance of goods and services from abroad.

Note.—Mr. Parmelee is a member of the Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions, Office of Business Economics.

¹ For a more detailed discussion, see "Foreign Credits of the United States Government," SURVEY, January 1947.

Types of Credits

Credits extended abroad in recent years by the Federal Government have been of three main types: Loans, property credits, and commodity credits. Loans have invariably been in the form of dollar credits, either restricted to expenditures on specific items or unrestricted as to locale or method of expenditure. Property credits and commodity credits, on the other hand, have been expressed in terms of existing goods, most of which were produced or contracted for during the war years. While loans have thus added to the demand for new commodities, the other types of credits generally have not had a similar effect.

Table 1.—Foreign Credits of the United States Government by Type of Credit, September 30, 1947

[Millions of dollars]

Type of credit	Total	Outstand- ing 1	Unutilized
All types 2	9, 668	7,862	1,807
Loans. Property credits. Lend-lease Surplus property Merchant ships Commodity credits ³	6, 731 2, 809 1, 424 1, 214 171 128	5, 405 2, 377 1, 302 921 154 80	1,327 432 122 293 17 48

¹ Represents amounts utilized or disbursed less repayments.

Source: Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions, Office of Business Economics.

Loans Predominate

As shown in table 1, loans have been the predominant form of credit. Except for the special British loan approved by Congress in July 1946, the chief source of loans has been the Export-Import Bank.

Both the chart and the statistical tables reflect the critical balance-of-payments position of Great Britain in midsummer 1947 which led to the suspension, after only a brief trial period, of the convertibility of currently earned pounds sterling. While the United States budget assumed an average rate of disbursement of about 4 million dollars per day through June 30, 1948, beginning in March 1947, the average daily rate more than doubled and by July 15, when the convertibility provision became effective, liquidation was already so heavy that by August 20 the United Kingdom concluded that the tide could be stemmed only by suspending convertibility.

Because of the excessively rapid utilization in midsummer, by August the unexpended balance of the original 3,750-million dollar loan had been reduced to 850 million dollars. After three prearranged payments of 150 million dollars each, made in the latter part of August, further withdrawals temporarily ceased and the United Kingdom as well as other countries were forced to look to other sources for dollars. Early in December the resumption of withdrawals was announced, and 100 million dollars—not reflected in chart 1—was requested by the United Kingdom to assist in maintaining purchases under its program.

Other Loans

In addition to the special loan, the United Kingdom is indebted to the United States Government for the secured loan granted early in 1941 by the RFC. Only 390 million dollars of the original credit of 425 million dollars was taken up, and by June 30, 1947, repayments had reduced that amount to 194 million. Earnings on the collateral have been ample to cover interest and have been available for repayments on principal.

Except for the two loans to the United Kingdom and credits administered by the Export-Import Bank (discussed in a later section), the RFC loan to the Philippines is the only other one of consequence. Out of a 75-million dollar total authorized by Congress, 70 million has been disbursed but a repayment reduced this to 60 million by September 30, 1947.

Property Credits a Postwar Development

Whereas some loans date back to the early war period and even to 1934, property credits have been almost wholly a postwar phenomenon. They were extended to facilitate orderly payment over a period of years for such items as lend-lease inventories and the post-VJ-day pipe line, as well as merchant ships and other surplus property, located both here and abroad. In the case of major wartime allies, payment for these items was included in over-all war-account settlements. Resulting credits were established after a number of additional items—notably reverse lend-lease and claims—were taken into consideration.

Because the total value of the properties sold was not always exactly determinable when the agreements were made, some of the credit totals have had to be revised from time to time. As of September 30, 1947, the lend-lease property credit to France totaled only 385 million dollars, as compared with the original valuation of 420 million. Further adjustments will be necessary for France, as well as for other countries—especially the United Kingdom and the U. S. S. R.

Property Credits Multiplied Twelvefold

Whereas total property credits (outstanding plus unutilized commitments) amounted to only 228 million dollars on June 30, 1945, they had, by September 30, 1947, increased almost twelvefold, to 2,809 million dollars. Commitments were made chiefly in fiscal year 1946, while the major increase in the amounts outstanding occurred in fiscal year 1947. This reflected the lag between the signing of agreements and the ultimate reporting of actual deliveries.

An exception may be noted for the major bulk sales of surplus property, where the assumption has been made that full utilization occurred at the date of signing the agreement. Experience has shown this assumption to be generally valid. However, there probably will be a number of cases where failure in delivery or acceptance will necessitate final revisions in the original amount of some of these bulk sales. For example, this now appears to be likely in the case of Italy, to which an estimated total of 131 million dollars in surplus will have been delivered under the agreement providing for an aggregate credit of 160 million.

Credit Sales of Domestic Surplus

Although under discussion for some time, foreign credit agreements by the War Assets Administration covering domestic surpluses were not executed until the September quarter of 1947 and are therefore initially included in statistics for that period. The first contracts were with Finland (10 million dollars), the Philippines (10 million), and the Netherlands (25 million). As of September 30, there were no reported utilizations of these credits. Contracts signed after October 1 include the following: Haiti (less than half a million), Norway (12 million), and Austria (10 million), or a total of over 22 million dollars, making a cumulative total of 67 million through November 15.

² Excludes short-term cash advances in the form of prepayments for commodities.
³ Represents commodity advances, largely raw cotton, to the military governments of Germany and Japan.

² The provisions of the first three agreements are more or less identical, providing for interest at 3 percent and for repayment of principal in 13 installments over 15 years. The amount of the credit representing consumer goods, raw materials, and certain other expendable items to be repaid in 2 years and 8 months, all other amounts to be repaid in 12 equal installments beginning in 1952. The agreements also provide for the acceptance of foreign currencies for use in the acquisition of real estate or in payment for other governmental expenditures, as well as for educational programs.

Commodity Credits

Another comparatively unique type, in the form of commodity credits, has come into use in connection with efforts to revive the economies of the occupied areas. Under these credit programs, raw materials—thus far largely in the form of cotton—have been made available to the military governments of Germany and Japan for processing and re-export of a portion of the finished goods. The United States is reimbursed for all costs, plus interest, from the proceeds realized from the sale of manufactured goods that are exported from the occupied area and sold in the world market. These transactions have been included here because they involve the extension of credits for a period averaging a year or longer and are therefore deemed to be more in the nature of credits than of cash advances, which have been excluded.

While considered a type of credit, cash advances on commodities procured abroad are in reality prepayments. Although formerly included, they have now been excluded from the foreign-credit total for a number of reasons, one of the most important being their essentially short-term character and consequent sharp fluctuation. From 128 million dollars on June 30, 1945, the total outstanding dipped to 27 million a year later and rose sharply to 261 million on June 30, 1947. Moreover, by September 30, 1947, the amount outstanding was only half as large, or 139 million dollars. These wide fluctuations reflected largely changes in cash advances on Cuban sugar.

Credits by Country

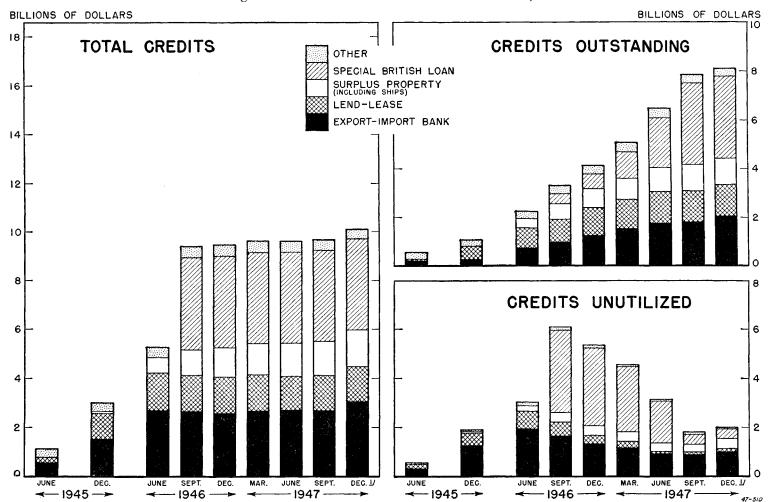
Loans and other credits have been extended by the United States Government to more than 60 countries, but the United Kingdom and France account for two-thirds of the total. In table 2, these two countries, together with others participating in the work of the Committee of European Economic Cooperation, and Western Germany, accounted on September 30, 1947, for approximately 80 percent of the total.

Through September 30 not only the proportion of total commitments, but the percentage of utilization—as shown by the ratio of amounts utilized to total credits—was higher for the United Kingdom and France than for other European countries, and these in turn showed a higher degree of utilization than non-European countries.

Credits by Agency

While the Treasury Department administers over half of the total foreign credits of the United States Government, it has not been responsible for extending the credits and its function is limited largely to record-keeping.³ The agency

Chart 1.—Foreign Credits of the United States Government, End of Month



Data were estimated upon the basis of information available through November 30, 1947.
Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

³ The Treasury Department also maintains records on the status of World War I loans, which are not included in the statistics presented here. According to the latest report prepared, as of July 1, 1947, however, the original debt of 9,860 million dollars has grown, largely as the result of accumulated interest, to 15,327 million. Only one minor debtor country, Finland, has made payments in recent years, and delinquencies of over 5,972 million dollars have caused these records to lose significance in terms of current operations.

Table 2.-Foreign Credits of the United States Government by Principal Debtor Countries, September 30, 1947

[Millions of dollars]

		,	
Principal debtor countries	Total	Outstand- ing 1	Unutilized
All countries	9, 668	7,862	1,807
Europe	8, 275	7,080	1, 194
Participating countries and Germany Austria	7, 669 23 146	6, 688 2 146	981 21
Belgium Denmark France	30 1,904	15 1,693	15 211
Greece Italy Netherlands	119 342 301	87 239 258	32 103 43
Norway Turkey United Kingdom	79 43 4, 619	19 9 4.184	60 35 435
Western Germany Nonparticipating countries Czechoslovakia ²	64 576 72	37 392 30	27 183 42
Finland Hungary ³	139 30 93	100 17 47	39 13 46
Poland U. S. S. R Unallocable	242 29	199	43 29
American Republics	596	321	275
ChinaIran	239 34	186	53 25
Japan Korea (South) Netherlands Indies	99 25 199	52 8 69	47 17 131
Philippines Saudi Arabia All other countries	75 27 94	65 10 61	10 17 32
Unallocable	6		6

Source: Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions, Office of Business Economics.

with the most extensive responsibility in the field of foreign credits is the Export-Import Bank. Originally created to encourage foreign trade, the Export-Import Bank's scope of operations was enlarged by the Congress in 1945 to fit the

needs of postwar reconstruction.

The continued functioning of the Export-Import Bank was assured as early as June 1947, when the Congress extended its life from June 30, 1948, to June 30, 1953. Although the Export-Import Bank or its predecessor institutions date back to 1934, the Bank has operated on a major scale only since July 1945, when its lending capacity was increased from 700 million dollars to 3,500 million. Thus, while total credits (outstanding plus unutilized commitments) were 550 million dollars on June 30, 1945, these had increased to 2,688 million by September 30, 1947. Year-end 1947 data will show a significant rise. In the months of October and November new authorizations were made in excess of 363 million dollars, reducing by almost one-half the Bank's 800-million uncommitted balance. of the new authorization represented the setting aside of 300 million for intermediate-term credits to Canada and the granting of a 50-million dollar credit to Belgium.

International Bank and Monetary Fund

Over and above the credit activities of Federal agencies, the United States Government has made substantial contributions to the capital of two international organizations dealing in credits—the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Monetary Fund. The function of the International Bank is to provide long-term capital, whereas that of the International Monetary Fund is to meet short-term balance-of-payments needs. In both cases, the use of available resources by a given country is subject to express limitations. Since transactions of these agencies reflect the activity of international bodies rather than the United States Government, their operations

Table 3.--Foreign Credits of the United States Government by Agency, September 30, 1947

[Millions of dollars]

Agency	Total	Out- stand- ing ¹	Unuti- lized
All agencies	9,668	7, 862	1, 807
Agriculture Department: Commodity Credit Corporation Export-Import Bank ² Maritime Commission Reconstruction Finance Corporation Reconstruction Finance Corporation proper Office of Defense Supplies U. S. Commercial Company. State Department: Office of the Foreign Liquidation Com-	2, 688 171 304 290	78 1,796 154 261 255 2 4	40 892 17 43 35
missioner Treasury Department Treasury Department proper Lend-Lease fiscal operations War Assets Administration	3,750	921 4, 652 3, 350 1, 302	248 522 400 122 45

Source: Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions, Office of Business Economics.

are not included in the statistical tables presented herein. United States membership was authorized by the Bretton Woods Agreements Act passed by the Seventy-ninth Congress. With the exception of small initial payments to the International Bank and Monetary Fund in fiscal year 1946, the payments by the United States Government were made in fiscal year 1947. Whereas the payments to the Monetary Fund completely fulfilled the United States quota, those to the Bank represented 20 percent of the United States sharethe balance being subject to call when and if required to meet obligations of the Bank arising out of its issues or those guaranteed by it. This contingent liability on the part of the United States Government is an important element in the raising of additional funds by the International Bank in the private capital market.

International Bank Loans

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development formally began operations on June 25, 1946, and in May 1947 made its first loan of 250 million dollars to France. replenishing its resources in July by marketing an equal amount of its own securities. Subsequently loans were authorized to the Netherlands (195 million dollars), Denmark (40 million), and Luxembourg (12 million). Of the 497-million dollar total approved through September 30, 42 million was subject to ratification by the borrowing governments—Denmark (30 million) and Luxembourg (12 million, including 2 million in Belgian francs). Moreover, less than half, 232 million, of the approved total had been disbursed. The balance of loanable dollar funds—estimated to have been around 725 million dollars prior to any lending or borrowing activity on the part of the Bank—by September 30 had been reduced to 480 million dollars. This amount falls far short of the estimates of the Committee of European Economic Cooperation at the Paris Conference, which indicated the need for a total of 3,130 million dollars in equipment loans by the Bank over a period of 4 years.

Reported applications for additional loans from the International Bank through September 30 aggregate 1,700 million dollars. Of the 1,200 million dollars requested by European countries, a 250-million dollar Italian application is the only one from the 16 countries participating in the Committee of European Economic Cooperation.

International Monetary Fund

In accordance with its articles of agreement, the International Monetary Fund publishes quarterly reports of operations. In the 6 months ended August 31, 1947, it sold 132 million in United States dollars and the equivalent

Represents amounts utilized or disbursed less repayments.
 Includes surplus property credit of 50 million dollars under which new sales suspended September 13, 1946; 42 million unutilized as of September 30, 1947.
 Represents surplus property credit under which new sales suspended June 3, 1947.

Represents amounts utilized or disbursed less repayments.
 Includes participation by another agency in 7-million dollar loan outstanding.

of over 6 million dollars in pounds sterling, acquiring in exchange the equivalent of 100 million in French francs, about 14 million in Mexican pesos, and over 24 million in Netherlands guilders. Public announcement has been made of two additional transactions since August 31—the sale of an additional 9 million dollars to Mexico, and 180 million to the United Kingdom.

The type of credit operation for which the Monetary Fund was established has, in a few instances, been conducted also by the United States Government. These have taken the form of stabilization agreements and on June 30, 1947, were in effect with Brazil, Cuba, and Mexico, although at that date only 80 million dollars was outstanding to Brazil. While these are essentially credit transactions, they have been excluded from the accompanying statistical tables because of their short-term nature.

The Business Situation

(Continued from p. 13)

to 1945; currently, the annual charge is close to 5 million dollars.

Net Operating Income Responds to Seasonal Influences

The airlines reported a net operating profit of \$5.6 million in the third quarter of 1947, which was the best quarterly earnings in two years. It should be noted, however, that because of seasonal factors the net earnings in any given calendar year usually are concentrated in the second and third quarters, with the first and fourth quarters making a decidedly poorer profit showing.

The improvement in net earnings between the third quarters of 1946 and 1947 can be largely attributed to the passenger rate increase this year, since traffic volume was about the same as a year ago and expenses were higher. With the typically low earnings in the fourth quarter still to be reported, it is apparent that the calendar year results for 1947 will show probably the largest loss after taxes and fixed charges in the history of the industry.

Break-Even Point

The relation of the passenger payload factor to the net operating income or loss position of the carriers provides an indication of the break-even point in the industry. Given the cost and revenue structure in effect during 1947, it would seem that the break-even point is in the neighborhood of 70 percent. With an average passenger load factor of 67 percent for the first 9 months, revenues fell below expenses even if first quarter revenues are adjusted to the higher rate base in effect in subsequent quarters.

While the recent payload factor is low in comparison with war and earlier postwar experience, it is nevertheless higher than before the war when it averaged less than 60 percent (see chart 13). The number of unsold seats was substantially higher in absolute terms in 1947 than before the war, but it was lower relative to the total number of seats available. If prewar experience provides a good indication of the passenger load factor most consistent with satisfactory customer

service, it will be necessary for the airlines to effect a substantial reduction in the break-even point.

Improvement of the industry's earnings position could result from a rise in the passenger load factor or a reduction in operating expenses. Either or both of these developments would tend to lower unit costs.

The third quarter 1947 results show a fractional decline in operating expenses per revenue ton-mile. This is significant only because of the concurrent decline in the passenger load factor. Ordinarily, these two indicators move in opposite directions. Operating expenses per ton-mile were about 13 percent higher in the second and third quarters of 1947 than in the comparable period of last year.

New or Revised Series

Shipments of Metal Cans: New Series for Page S-331

[In terms of steel consumed—short tons]

Year and month	Total	Food cans	Nonfood cans
1943:			
January	94,054	85, 885	8, 169
February	90, 902	83, 380	7, 522
March	102, 073	92, 352	9, 721
April	109, 023	98, 277	10, 746
May	122, 426	112, 409	10,017
June	164, 753	153, 371	11,382
July	206, 989	196, 033	10,956
August	236, 387	224,731	11,656
September	207, 976	196, 196	11,780
October	136, 640	125, 751	10,889
November	100, 747	90,057	10,690
December	112, 498	98, 070	14, 428
Total	1, 684, 468	1, 556, 512	127, 956
Monthly average	140, 372	129, 709	10,663
January	106, 696	93, 250	13,446
February	115, 119	102, 456	12,663
March	135, 676	117, 643	18,033
April	136, 203	117, 440	18, 763
May.	167, 913	146, 167	21,746
June	203, 536	181,773	21, 763
July	211,037	191,060	19,977
August	267, 397	245, 093	22, 304
September	246, 373	227, 019	19, 354
October	189, 710	164, 816	24,894
November	153, 663	127, 430	26, 233
December	138, 271	112, 891	25, 380
Total	2,071,594	1,827.038	244, 556
Monthly average	172,633	152, 253	20,380
1945:	150 000	100 100	07 22.
January.	153, 866	126, 182	27, 684
February	147, 178	121, 115	26,063
March	181, 705 181, 194	145, 252 147, 588	36, 453 33, 606
April May	208, 274	172, 440	35, 834
June	219, 535	191, 444	28, 091
July	247, 475	218, 830	28, 645
August	261,871	230, 342	31, 529
September	273, 517	244, 453	29, 064
October	216, 624	172, 404	44, 220
November	180, 297	135, 807	44, 490
December	170,038	124, 420	45, 618
Total	2, 441, 574	2,030,277	411, 297
Monthly average	203, 465	169, 190	34, 275

¹ Compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, from reports received from all producers in the industry. Shipments are reported as number of base boxes of steel sheets consumed. These base boxes are converted to short tons by means of standard conversion factors which differ according to type of can. A metal can is defined as an unused container made wholly from tin plate, terne plate, black plate, or waste plate, of 29 gauge or lighter. Food cans include those used for fruits and vegetables, evaporated and condensed milk, other dairy products, fish and other sea food, coffee, lard and shortening, and meat and poultry; nonfood cans include those for beer, oil (open top, 1 and 5 quart), and pet food.

The data shown here are total shipments, including shipments for own use (defined as those for use by the same company, or an affiliate, subsidiary or parent company), and shipments for sale. Separate data for shipments for sale were collected beginning October 1945; total shipments for sale (in terms of steel consumed) for October, November and December 1945 were 183,506, 147,737, and 141,378 tons, respectively. For 1946 and 1947 data for all series, see p. S-32 of the March 1947 Survey and p. S-33 of this issue. No similar data were collected prior to 1943.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1946				1947								
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
		GENE	RAL I	BUSIN	ESS IN	NDICA'	TORS						
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT *													
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates												.	
National incomebil, of dolbcbil, of dolbcdo	·		191. 0 122. 2			197. 6 124. 9			200.1 126.3			(1) 129. 7	
Wages and salariesdo			117.1			119.4			120.9			124.7	
Privatedododo			98. 0 5. 6			101. 5 4. 6			103. 5			107.3	-
Government civilian do		I	13. 5			13. 3			4. 1 13. 2			3. 9 13. 4	
Supplements to wages and salaries do Proprietors' and rental income do Business and professional do			5. 1			5. 4			5. 5		- -	5.0	
Proprietors' and rental income			46. 7 22. 0			47. 0 22. 4			47. 2 21. 9			47. 3 22. 1	
f'armdo			17.8			17.6			18.0			17. 9	
Rental income of persons do			7.0			7.0			7. 2			7.3	
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustmentbil. of dol			18.8			22, 4			23, 3	İ		(1)	İ
Corporate profits before tax do			27. 1		- -	29.0			27.4			(1) (1)	
Corporate profits tax liability do Corporate profits after tax do Inventory valuation adjustment do			11. 0 16. 1			11.6 17.4			10.8 16.6			(1)	
Inventory valuation adjustmentdo			-8.3			-6.6			-4.1			(1)	
Net interestdo			3. 2			3.3			3.3			3.4	
Gross national productdo			218. 6		 	223.1			229. 1			232. 3	
Personal consumption expendituresdo			154. 9			158.0			162.0			166.0	
Personal consumption expenditures do Durable goods do Nondurable goods do			18. 2 93. 6			18.5			19. 2			19.9	
Services do	li .	1	43 1			95.3 44.2			97. 8 45. 0			100.0 46.1	
Gross private domestic investment do New construction do Producers' durable equipment do			30.4			29. 4			29. 1			30.4	
New constructiondo			9. 3 15. 7			10.3			9. 6 18. 0			10.4	
Change in business inventoriesdo			5. 4			16. 5 2. 7			1.5			18.0 2.0	
Change in business inventories do Net foreign investment do			5. 2			8.3			10. 5			7. 7	
Government purchases of goods and services bil. of dol-			28. 2			27. 4			27. 5	1		28. 2	1
Federal (less Government sales) $do_{}$ State and local $do_{}$			16. 9			16.0			15.6			15. 8	
State and localdo			11. 2			11.4			11.9			12. 5	
Personal incomedo			187. 5			190. 9			192. 3	1		200.4	ł
Less: Personal tax and nontax paymentsdo		1	19. 5			21. 2			21.4			21.7	
Equals: Disposable personal incomedo Personal savings §do			168. 0 13. 1			169. 7 11. 7			170. 9 8. 9			178.7	
PERSONAL INCOME*			10.1			11. 1			8.9			12. 7	
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:						ļ		1		ì			
Total personal incomebil. of dol	184.0	188. 4	189. 9	190.3	190. 7	191.8	190. 2	191, 5	195.1	196.1	194.9	r 210. 9	204. 5
Wage and salary receipts, totaldo	113.6	115.4	117.0	117. 1	117.5	117.5	116.7	118.3	121. 1	121.2	122. 5	r 124. 5	125. 0
Total employer disbursementsdo Commodity-producing industriesdo	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	124.6	126.6	127. 1
Distributive industriesdodo	32.0	33.0	33. 5	33. 5	33. 7	33.7	33. 4	34. 2	35. 3	55. 1 35. 5	56. 2 35. 7	r 57. 5 r 36. 4	57. 9 36. 5
Service industriesdodo	14. 2 19. 7	14. 4 19. 2	14. 4 18. 6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.8	14.9	15. 2	15. 4	15.3	15. 2	15. 1
Governmentdo Less employee contributions for social insur-	19. 1	19. 2	10.0	18.0	18. 1	17.6	17. 5	17. 2	17. 2	17.3	17.4	17. 5	17.6
ancebil. of dol	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	2. 1	2.1	2. 2	2. 1	2.1	2.1	2.1	r 2. 1	2.1
Other labor incomedo Proprietors' and rental incomedo	1.6 45.3	1.6 47.6	1. 6 47. 2	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 45.9	1.8	1.9
Personal interest income and dividendsdo	. 13. 3	13. 5	13.7	13. 9	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.1	14. 2	14.3	7 15.0	50. 9 14. 9
Total transfer paymentsdo	10. 2	10.3	10.4	11.1	10. 7	10. 9	10.9	10. 5	10. 5	11.1	10. 4	21. 2	11.8
Total nonagricultural incomedo	162.7	165. 6	167. 3	168. 2	168. 5	168. 8	167. 8	169. 2	171. 9	172.3	173, 1	⁷ 188. 1	179.9
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	ı	l					1				210.2	100.1	110.0
EXPENDITURES*										ŀ			
All industries, total mil. of gol.			3, 730			3, 160			3, 940			4,070	
Electric and gas utilitiesdodododo		 -	360 1, 920			330			450			510	
Railroad do do			1, 920			1,600 160			2, 010 220			2,010 290	
Commercial and miscellaneousdo			1, 280			1, 080			1, 260			1, 250	
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS						1							
Cash farm income, total, including Government			Ì	1			1						
payments* mil. of dol_	3, 401	2, 999 2, 986	2, 438	2, 284	1,897	2,076	1,974	2,026	2, 211	2,662 2,657	* 2, 517 2, 505	7 3, 060	
From marketings and C. C. C. loans*dododo	3, 386 1, 862	2, 986 1, 450	2, 420 999	2, 248 918	1,853 707	$\begin{array}{c} 2,010 \\ 692 \end{array}$	1,914 594	1, 989 621	2, 185 743	2, 657 1, 205	2, 505 1, 187	3,049 1,497	3.820
Livestock and products*do	1. 524	1, 536	1, 421	1,330	1, 146	1,318	1, 320	1,368	1,442	1, 205	1, 187	1, 497 1, 552	$\begin{array}{c} 2,182 \\ 1,638 \end{array}$
Dairy products*do Meat animals*do	343 875	315 933	317 829	330	292	345	345	379	392	382	353	334	319
Poultry and eggs*do	288	274	829 266	807 187	667 181	743 224	726 236	705 261	782 234	785 251	711 232	958 244	1,039 262
Revised 1 Not yet available 8 Personal savi	-								. 404	, 201	40)4	244	202

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 regarding earlier data.

S-2	SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS										December 1947			
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1946						194	7					
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	
	GENE	ERAL I	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS-	Cont	inued						
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS—Con.														
Indexes of cash income from marketings and C. C. C. loans, unadjusted: All commodities	510 652 402	449 508 405	364 350 375	338 322 351	279 247 302	303 242 348	288 208 349	299 217 361	329 260 381	400 422 383	377 416 348	459 524 410	p 575 p 764 p 432	
All commodities* 1935–39=100 Crops* do Livestock* do	188 231 155	168 169 166	150 153 148	147 154 142	120 115 124	122 101 138	116 80 143	126 87 156	138 106 161	167 180 156	152 170 138	172 202 150	202 262 157	
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION														
Federal Reserve Index														
Unadjusted, combined index†1935-39=100	184 191	183 192	180 188	184 192	185 193	187	185	185	1 85 191	178 184	185	* 191 * 107	p 193	
Manufactures†dodododo	215	214	209	218	220	195 223	193 222	191 219	220	208	190 212	r 197 r 219	» 200 » 224	
Iron and steel	184 142 155 136 268 184 191 167 209 181 158 258 237 185	178 139 157 131 271 192 198 176 207 175 155 254 235 187	159 129 160 114 276 197 203 182 203 161 158 247 235 187	192 126 161 107 277 203 211 184 208 148 156 273 229 181	191 135 167 118 277 + 208 - 215 190 205 154 156 255 233 190	196 140 166 126 281 7 202 7 205 196 209 157 159 269 239	222 195 143 161 134 276 7 197 7 195 203 208 166 160 263 237 193	197 145 158 138 273 187 183 198 206 148 162 269 225 179	193 149 160 143 275 179 176 187 209 183 163 254 233 191	181 141 155 133 266 171 167 180 196 181 160 225 217	188 151 161 147 267 170 167 180 206 193 166 241 7215 182	195 7 150 7 164 7 143 7 276 7 174 171 7 182 7 211 198 7 166 248 7 228 7 198	p 204 p 150 p 168 p 141 p 278 p 177 p 176 p 210 p 166 p 236 p 234 p 198	
Nondurable manufactures† do Alcoholic beverages† do Chemicals† do Industrial chemicals* do Leather and products† 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	172 221 240 402 117 98 130 158 120 117 216 152 146 179	174 196 244 411 123 114 129 158 296 181 147 153 147 2177 2177	172 210 250 422 114 110 117 157 295 175 175 132 150 146 2178	171 206 250 430 116 113 118 149 9 95 191 102 156 150 180	171 195 252 429 123 127 121 140 107 152 86 157 151 185	171 187 254 431 121 121 121 140 \$\mu\$ 127 138 \$3 159 154 \$\mu\$ 185	169 182 253 433 115 118 113 144 161 139 88 156 150 2 179	169 167 252 435 113 119 109 149 202 151 90 161 155 \$\mu\$184	168 178 247 439 106 112 103 154 \$\mathref{p}\$ 229 150 101 160 155 \$\mathref{p}\$ 191 165	r 165 182 247 438 99 100 97 r 166 p 229 146 r 173 145 140 p 195	173 181 7 245 431 7 116 114 7 117 177 2 192 127 7 263 156 151 171	7 178 206 7 249 7 425 7 121 118 7 123 7 181 7 156 136 7 285 157 150 P 202 170	# 180 252 # 250 # 423 # 125 # 127 # 166 # 121 144 # 172 161 155	
Petroleum and coal products do Coke do Petroleum refining do Printing and publishing do Rubber products do Textiles and products do Cotton consumption do Rayon deliveries do Wool textile production do Tobacco products do do Tobacco products 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	145 220 164 148 271 161 142	146 216 155 133 263 155 165	130 207 142 118 263 130 162	139 209 154 130 267 156 165	145 7 216 7 160 130 279 7 169 172	155 p 220 p 165 139 277		
Minerals† do Fuels† do Anthracite† do Bituminous coal† do Crude petroleum do Metals do	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	145 144 93 117 160 151	155 155 114 151 161 7 151	158 160 122 161 7 164 144	p 157 p 162 p 126 p 162 p 165	
Adjusted, combined index†do	182	183	182	189	189	190	187	185	184	176	182	* 186	p 190	
Manufactures	116 115 167 152 146 179	191 214 135 192 175 202 162 159 251 173 213 243 121 110 156 146 143 160 153 147 177	190 211 141 132 197 181 210 177 152 265 174 234 115 110 162 p 147 151 170 146 p 178	196 221 142 131 203 184 219 182 168 278 176 241 161 161 163 163 167 180	197 222 147 137 208 190 219 203 164 263 176 223 221 120 118 156 149 159 137 151 181	198 225 147 147 147 138 202 195 218 192 165 269 175 208 251 122 122 122 127 157 153 149 151 159 154 > 185	194 222 144 135 7.97 203 211 175 164 263 172 189 251 116 119 158 154 156 150 179	191 218 142 134 187 198 200 141 162 251 170 162 253 113 119 155 152 151 138 161 155 184	191 219 142 133 179 188 207 171 164 257 168 159 250 107 114 154 155 152 132 160 155 191	183 207 133 121 171 181 195 164 160 235 163 163 164 251 101 106 155 7 157 156 7 133 146 140 140 140 140 140 140 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 15	188 7 211 143 133 170 180 7 199 171 7 162 231 1169 176 7 249 116 115 156 7 147 145 138 157 151 7 201	7 192 7 218 7 140 7 128 7 140 7 128 7 174 7 182 7 203 171 7 160 243 7 172 198 7 248 7 122 120 7 157 7 146 146 146 157 151 7 202	# 196 # 222 # 143 # 130 # 177 # 176 # 200 # 200 # 174 # 158 # 229 # 247 # 124 # 155 # 147 # 155 # 147 # 155 # 145 # 155	
Printing and publishingdo_ Textiles and productsdo Tobacco productsdo	132 169 173	130 174 169	138 164 148	138 172 158	140 173 168	142 172 158	141 166 160	142 164 142	146 155 159	139 142 156	145 154 160	144 7 160 163	152 165 175	
Minerals do	145	136	137	146	146	148	143	151	148	140	150	153	154	

111

 $\frac{146}{122}$

117

136

124

 $\begin{array}{c} 148 \\ 122 \end{array}$

117

117

117

117

137 | 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.

		1946	1					194	7				
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October
	GENE	ERAL I	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS-	-Cont	inued		<u> </u>			
MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS, SHIPMENTS,]		
AND INVENTORIES													
New orders, index, total† avg. month 1939=100. Durable goods industries do Iron and steel and their products. do Machinery, including electrical do Nondurable goods industries do Durable goods industries do Durable goods industries do Automobiles and equipment do Iron and steel and their products do Machinery, including electrical do Nonferrous metals and products. do Transportation equipment (exc. autos) do Other durable goods industries do Other durable goods industries do Chemicals and allied products do Food and kindred products do Froducts of petroleum and coal do Products of petroleum and coal do Textile-mile products. do Other nondurable goods industries do Iventories: Index, total do Automobiles and equipment do Automobiles and equipment do Automobiles and equipment do Iron and steel and their products do Other nondurable goods industries do Iron and steel and their products do Other funders do Automobiles and equipment do Iron and steel and their products do Onerrous metals and products do Nonferrous metals and products do Onerdirable goods industries do Nondurable goods industries do Onerdirable goods industries do Estimated value of manufacturers' inventories*	228 248 248 267 318 173 215 244 262 217 228 287 289 506 263 231 224 248 225 203 333 217 221 197 221 197 211 263 167 739 144 180 180 185 183 122 174 200 19, 533	233 254 274 314 186 221 267 278 235 237 315 319 503 270 260 250 240 242 219 241 240 200 215 259 259 267 284 167 781 147 185 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187	241 271 294 326 204 202 223 246 340 340 255 366 248 232 219 255 306 248 232 219 256 268 290 258 290 168 819 153 193 195 204 216 217 218 218 219 220 256 219 219 219 219 219 219 219 219 219 219	240 270 270 295 308 215 222 274 296 335 572 283 260 264 291 255 224 290 213 254 290 219 219 206 219 219 219 219 219 219 219 219 219 219	254 295 327 327 344 229 290 367 256 364 366 366 367 290 273 228 228 267 213 306 189 204 204 204 204 204 204 205 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	249 288 319 336 217 226 288 312 268 364 366 547 290 272 278 301 268 236 236 217 238 298 143 316 184 897 165 199 211 211 211 211 211 211 211 222 222	241 279 308 316 219 219 288 320 276 268 366 371 391 205 276 244 300 265 244 300 305 326 145 326 122 241 300 301 301 302 303 303 306 306 307 307 307 307 307 307 307 307 307 307	235 256 256 294 209 222 283 383 258 365 600 286 265 265 282 273 252 273 252 273 252 273 252 273 252 273 252 273 252 273 252 273 253 254 265 265 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 28	245 271 304 315 202 230 280 277 265 298 277 265 298 277 265 298 277 265 216 265 298 277 216 216 225 228 254 312 216 265 277 216 216 216 216 216 216 216 216 216 216	231 260 2711 2711 2713 2712 2712 284 2914 2916 259 260 252 292 250 263 289 289 256 256 257 257 340 191 191 191 191 191 191 197 191 191 191	, 231 , 261 , 286 , 307 , 199 , 213 , 282 , 301 , 252 , 271 , 352 , 311 , 497 , 258 , 295 , 267 , 267 , 267 , 267 , 267 , 271 , 300 , 205 , 271 , 312 , 271 , 312 , 289 , 299 , 258 , 295 , 295 , 295 , 297 , 297 , 298 , 299 , 299	260 292 312 345 230 240 315 336 298 294 393 340 567 319 300 295 332 279 277 234 302 233 346 192 998 174 207 218 215 245 218 219	25 29 30 30 31 31 30 30 35 51 51 32 22 32 32 32 31 31 30 30 39 39 35 51 11 12 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21
MM. 01 (07-2	10,000	1		ESS P				,		7 22, 678	⁷ 22, 936	23, 120	23, 48
		1				1	 	1		1	1		
PERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER*													İ
Departing businesses, total, end of quarter thousands Contract construction			3, 657. 8 246. 4 305. 1 1, 694. 3 168. 8 695. 4 547. 9 112. 3 49. 8 88. 5			r 54. 4				p 3,783.6 p 267.8 p 316.7 p 1,747.6 p 176.3 p 719.8 p 555.4 p 108.9 p 56.7 p 102.3			
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES													
Commercial service do	14 60 21 17 6, 400 147 500 4, 975 352	104 13 9 38 36 8 12, 511 3, 202 136 8, 492 392 289	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 7,654 1,396 2,509	254 21 13 108 88 24 15, 251 758 341 11, 336 1, 169 1, 647	277 23 16 117 84 37 16,080 1,015 247 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 36 18, 982 610 664 14, 22C 1, 614 1, 874	299 30 17 107 105 40 37, 137 19, 863 384 12, 466 2, 280 2, 144	19 99 102 44 14,903	292 28 20 101 103 40 10, 034 829 444 5, 964 1, 390 1, 407	21, 3: 1, 0' 2, 36 13, 3: 2, 2: 2, 3:
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS													}
	1	1		1	1		1	1				1	

Revised. Preliminary.
*New series. For estimated value of manufacturers' inventories for 1938-42, see p. 7 of the June 1942 Survey and p. S. 2 of the May 1943 issue. For data through 1944 for the series on operating businesses and business turnover, see pp. 21-23 of the May 1946 Survey and p. 10 of the May 1944 issue.
†Bevised 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		1946						19	47				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
COMMODITY PRICES													
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS													
Prices received, all farm products† 1909-14=100 Cropsdo	273 244	263 230	264 232	260 236	262 245	280 266	276 269	272 268	$\frac{271}{262}$	276 263	276 255	286 254	289 261
Food grain do	218 222	220 187	224 186	223 184	235 185	283 212	277 223	276 218	253 240	251 253	246 270	278 297	302 284
Tobaccodo	410 304	399 236	406 242	399 240	390 246	390 257	387 260	390 270	390 275	390 289	383 267	352 252	357 247
Cottondo Fruitdo	208 151	186 207	211 166	196 238	203 275	215 299	223 295	222 286	228 215	215 189	177 211	181 179	166
Truck crops do Oil-bearing crops do	255 299	342 294	334 294	336 281	334 278	360 292	358 282	326 275	318 278	314 286	308 295	311	238 344
Livestock and products do do Meat animals do	318	313	311	306 292	319 270	345 269	331 257	327 241	338 233	343 244	349 258	315 367 282	313 360
Dairy productsdo Poultry and eggsdo	300 257	307 230	312 226	201	192	199	204	203	205 205	220	238 224	282 246	283 251
Prices paid:* All commodities	218	224	225	227	234	240	243	242	244	244	249	253	254
Commodities used in livingdo Commodities used in productiondo	231 202	239 204	239 207	242 207	248 215	252 224	255 227	254 226	252 233	252 234	256 239	253 259 246 238 120	261 246
All commodities, interest and taxesdo Parity ratio*do	207 132	212 124	213 124	215 121	221 119	227 123	230 120	229 119	231 117	231 119	235 117	238 120	239 121
RETAIL PRICES]			
All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index) 1935-39=100	167. 2	171.5	172. 7	172. 7	172.7	177. 2	177. 2	177. 1	178.7	179. 7	181.4	184.9	
Coal (U. S. Department of Labor indexes): Anthracite 1923-25=100	119. 6	119.6	119.6	121.6	121, 6	121.6	121. 5	116.8	116.8	119.2	126. 5	128. 3	p 129. 4
Bituminous do Consumers' price index (U. S. Department of	116. 4	116. 5	117.6	121.9	122. 2	122, 3	122. 5	123. 4	123. 6	129. 5	⁷ 139. 1	, 139. 6	» 140. 5
Labor):§ Combined index 1935-39=100	148. 6	152. 2	153.3	153.3	153. 2	156. 3	156, 2	156, 0	157. 1	158.4	160.3	163.8	163, 8
Apparel do do	168. 1 180. 0	171. 0 187. 7	176. 5 185. 9	179. 0 183. 8	181. 5 182. 3	184. 3 189. 5	184. 9 188. 0	185. 0 187. 6	185. 7 190. 5	184. 7 193. 1	185. 9 196. 5	187. 6 203. 5	189. 0 201. 6
Cereals and bakery products* do. Dairy products* do. Fruits and vegetables* do. Meats* do.	138. 5 202. 4	140. 6 198. 5	141.7 200.9	143. 4 190. 1	144. 1 183. 2	148, 1 187, 5	153. 4 178. 9	154. 2 171. 5	154. 6 171. 5	155.0 178.8	7 155. 7 183. 8	157. 8 195. 2	160.3 190.1
Fruits and vegetables*do	176. 5 190. 7	184. 5 203. 6	185. 0 197. 8	187. 9 199. 0	191. 7 196. 7	199, 6 207, 6	200. 4 202. 6	207. 0 203. 9	205. 0 216. 9	202. 0 220. 2	199. 8 228. 4	198. 2 240. 6	196. 6 235. 5
Fuel, electricity, and ice do do do do do do do do do do do do do	114. 4 91. 6	114.8 91.8	115, 5 92, 0	117.3 91.9	117. 5 92. 2	117. 6 92. 2	118. 4 92. 5	117. 7 92. 4	117. 7 91. 7	119. 5 91. 7	123. 8 92. 0	124. 6 92. 1	125. 2 92. 2
Fuel, electricity, and ice do Gas and electricity* do Other fuels and ice* do Housefurnishings do Rent do do	136. 6 168. 5	137. 2 171. 0	138.3 177.1	142. 1 179. 1	142. 3 180. 8	142. 5 182. 3	143. 8 182. 5	142. 4 181. 9	143. 0 182. 6	146. 6 184. 3	154.8 184.2	156.3 187.5	157. 4 187. 8
Rent ¶	131.0	132. 5	136. 1	108. 8 137. 1	108. 9 137. 4	109. 0 138. 2	109. 0 139. 2	109. 2 139. 0	109. 2 139. 1	110. 0 139. 5	111. 2 139. 8	113. 6 140. 8	114.9 141.8
WHOLESALE PRICES	101.0	152.5		35.1.2	2011.2	100.2					10070	110.0	141.0
U. S. Department of Labor indexes:	134. 1	139. 7	140.9	141, 5	144. 5	149.5	147. 7	147. 1	148.0	, 150. 6	153.6	157.4	1,50 5
Combined index 7 1926=100. Economic classes:	129.6	134. 7	135.7	136.7	139.7	143. 3	141.9	141.7	141.7	144.0	147.6	157. 4	158. 5
Manufactured products dodododo	148.7	153. 4 129. 1	153, 2 136, 2	152. 1	154. 9	163. 2	160. 1 144. 5	158. 6 144. 9	160. 2 145. 9	165. 3 147. 0	167.0	151. 6 170. 8	151. 1 175. 0
Semimanufactured articles do Grains	118. 2 165. 3 174. 2	169. 8 165. 4	168. 1	138. 8 165. 0	142. 1 170. 4	145. 9 182. 6 203. 3	177. 0 199. 8	175. 7 202. 4	177. 9 206. 0	181. 4 202, 3	149. 5 181. 7 208. 8	151. 9 186, 4	154. 0 189. 7
Livestock and poultry do	174.6	197. 4	163. 0 194. 7	162. 6 189. 6	171. 1 201. 5	203. 3 216. 0 142. 1	199. 2 199. 2 141. 0	198. 7 140. 6	200. 0 200. 9 140. 7	209. 9 143. 6	208. 8 215. 9 147. 2	230. 3 224. 8	241. 4 224. 5
Livestock and poultry	127. 1 157. 9	132. 9 165. 4 136. 1	134. 8 160. 1	136. 1 156. 2	138. 6 162. 0	167. 6	162. 4 154. 1	159. 8 151. 7	161. 8 149. 2	167. 1 154. 7	172.3	150. 8 179. 3	151. 4 177. 8
Cereal products do Dairy products do Fruits and vegetables do	128. 5 185. 5	182. 9	139. 5 180. 0	139. 9 164. 6	141, 3 161, 8 134, 2	150. 4 157. 6	148. 8 142. 2	138. 8 144. 3	140. 9 145. 2	152. 8 139. 7	153. 3 164. 3	158. 7 170. 6	167. 6 167. 3
Mears do	122. 5 191. 4	139, 5 202, 8	134. 5 188. 2	131, 6 183, 4	199. 5	141, 5 207, 3	196.7	203. 0	208. 6	217. 9	133. 0 234. 6	130. 1 244. 8	130. 8 230. 0
Commodities other than farm products and foods σ^2	115.8	120. 7	124.7	127. 6	128. 5	131. 1	131. 8 178. 8	131. 9 177. 0	131. 4 174. 4	133. 4	136.0	138. 2	139. 9
Building materials do Brick and tile do Cement do	134.8 127.8	145. 5 129. 1	157. 8 130. 0	169, 7 132, 2	174.8 132.3	177. 5 132. 4	134. 5	134. 5	134. 7 114. 3	175. 7 143. 3 114. 9	179.7 144.3	183. 3 145. 4	185. 8 145. 6
Lumber do do	106. 5 178. 9	107. 0 192. 1	106. 9 227. 2	108. 3 249. 9	109. 9 263. 6	112. 3 269. 3	114. 0 273. 5	114, 0 269, 4 169, 2	266. 1 159. 6	269.0	116. 9 276. 7 154. 9	119.0 285.7	120. 1 290. 0
Lumber do. Paint and paint materials do. Chemicals and allied products† do.	119. 2 99. 9	151. 3 118. 9	155. 4 125. 7	171. 2 128. 1	173. 9 129. 3	176. 1 132. 2	175, 5 133, 2	127. 1	120. 2	156. 1 118. 8	117. 5	157. 9 121. 3	161. 4 126. 3
Drug and pharmaceutical materials tdo	98. 8 111. 5	106. 9 152. 8	111.8 181.2	112. 7 181. 7	113, 8 182, 5	114, 5 182, 7	119.5 181.0	118. 7 173. 6	118.7 156.1	119. 9 137. 4	117. 5 136. 6	118. 2 136. 6	122. 1 137. 5
Fertilizer materials do Oils and fats do	91. 9 111. 1	96. 3 191. 0	95. 1 203. 0	99. 9 210. 6	99. 2 214. 3	101. 8 231. 5	101. 2 220. 1	102, 5 179, 9	101, 8 139, 2	103. 5 134. 8	105. 5 133. 3	109.8 155.6	111.3 175.3
Oils and fats do Electricity do Elec	94. 2 64. 1	94. 5 65. 2	96. 1 65. 8	97. 7 64. 9	97. 9 65. 7	100. 7 64. 3	103. 4 64. 3	103. 3 64. 1	103, 9 64, 4	65.0	112.5 64.5	114.1	115. 9
(†as do	80. 8 73. 1	84. 4 73. 4	83. 1 75. 8	80. 8 76. 5	84.3 76.6	84. 9 81. 7	84. 0 86. 3	85. 0 86. 8	85. 8 87. 5	85. 5 89. 8	86. 0 92. 2		96. 5
Petroleum products do Hides and leather products do Hides and skins do	142. 4 153. 0	172, 5 221, 0	176. 7 216. 5	175. 1 198. 5	173. 8 191. 4	174, 6 192, 2	166. 4 178. 1	170.8 177.7	173. 2 187. 1	178. 4 203. 5	182. 1 215. 6	184. 8 221. 1	190. 5 236. 9
Loather do	138. 5 145. 2	178. 1 162, 9	185. 0 169. 9	181. 6 170. 6	181. 1 171. 5	183. 7 171. 5	158. 0 172. 1	176.3 172.2	178. 9 172. 6	187. 4 173. 2	190. 7 174. 9	197. 4 175. 2	204. 3 178. 0
Shoes do Housefurnishing goods do Furnishings do	115.3 121.3	118. 2 124. 4	120. 2 126. 3	123, 3 128, 4	124. 6 129. 6	125. 8 131. 4	127. 4 134. 4	128. 8 136. 9	129. 2 137. 2	129. 8 138. 1	129. 7 138. 1	130. 6 138. 5	132. 3 139. 3
Furnituredo Metals and metal products&do	109. 2 125. 8	111.8 130.2	113. 9 134. 7	118. 2 138. 0	119. 5 137. 9	120. 0 139. 9	120.0 140.3	120, 3 141, 4	120. 9 142, 6	121.1 143.8	120.9 148.9	122. 4 150. 7	124. 9 151. 1
Iron and steel do do Metals, nonferrous do do do do do do do do do do do do do	113. 7 101. 8	114. 0 118. 4	117. 4 129. 3	123. 9 130. 5	125. 0 131. 3	126. 9 139. 0	127. 6 141. 0	128, 6 143, 9	131. 4 142. 9	133, 3 141, 8	139. 4 141. 8	140. 4 142. 0	140. 8 142. 0
Plumbing and heating equipmentdo	107. 2	107. 2	114.9	117.0	117. 1	117. 9	118.2	120. 0	119. 1		128.6	135. 9	136. 0
* Revised. * Preliminary. § Formerly designate	ed "cost o	f living'' in	dex.										

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

**a 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-September 1947 indexes using April 1942 prices are as follows: All commodities, 156.0; manufactured products, 147.1; commodities other than farm products, 148.4; commodities other than farm products and foods, 136.1; metals and metal products, 133.6.

*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.

*Data for 1947 are estimated based on a survey of rents in 5 cities in January, 6 in February-July, 7 in August, 10 in, September, and 12 in October; rents were not surveyed in the last quarter and of 1946.

*New series. The series on prices paid by farmers and the parity ratio are from the U. S. Department of Agriculture; the latter is the ratio of prices received to prices paid, interest and taxes; data for 1913-45 will be shown later. For a description of the Department of Commerce index of retail prices of all commodities, see p. 28 of the August 1943 Survey; and for revised figures for 1929, 1933 and 1935-44, p. 31 of February 1946 Survey. Data for 1923-45 for the indexes of retail prices of retail prices of "gas and electricity" and "other fuels and ice" will be published later.

† Revised series. Indexes of prices received by farmers for 1913-45 are shown on pp. 17-19 of the April 1947 Survey; data for November 15, 1947, are as follows: Total 287; crops, 268; food grain, 312; feed grain and hay, 283; tobacco, 354; cotton, 257 fruit, 151; truck crops, 272; oil-bearing crops, 349; livestock and products, 304; meat animals, 338; dairy, 293; poultry and eggs, 242. For revised data for 1941-43 for the indicated series on wholesale prices, see p. 23 of the November 1945 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through · 1941 and descriptive notes may be found		1946						194	17			· · · · · ·	
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
		COM	MODI	TY PR	ICES-	-Conti	nued						
WHOLESALE PRICES—Continued													
U. S. Department of Labor indexes—Continued Commodities other than farm, etc—Con. Textile products	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	143. 0 134. 7 204. 6 100. 0 37. 0 71. 2 134. 2 117. 1 60. 8 159. 8
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR													
As measured by— Wholesale prices	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 61. 1 49. 1 37. 2	50. 8 61. 1 49. 6 36. 8
		CONST	TRUCT	TON A	ND RI	EAL E	STATE						
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY*													
New construction, total mil. of dol. Private, total do. Residential (nonfarm) do. Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, total mil. of dol. Industrial do. Farm construction do. Public utility do. Public construction, total do. Residential do. Military and naval do. Nonresidential building, total do. Industrial do. Highway do. All other do.	1,070 788 347 318 171 40 83 2282 66 200 32 9	987 745 335 308 171 20 82 242 68 17 27 7 7 6 54	905 711 320 296 166 10 85 194 51 16 23 5 57	839 666 300 275 159 10 81 173 39 112 33 5 37 52	795 634 284 260 152 10 80 161 33 12 3 3 3 4	826 648 285 247 146 20 96 178 24 12 36 3 48 58	876 662 306 240 142 30 86 214 16 15 41 47 75	955 722 342 245 141 40 95 233 9 15 41 3 95	1,070 811 387 254 140 50 120 259 6 15 42 2 117	1, 161 876 429 259 139 60 128 285 9 19 44 2 128 85	1, 242 937 461 266 139 75 135 305 9 22 45 1 139	71, 279 7962 7490 275 7138 65 132 7317 78 21 149 1947 792	1, 317 977 515 285 137 50 127 340 10 23 52 1 160 95
CONTRACT AWARDS	"	"			O.P.	00	"	,3	,,,	50			90
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 sq. ft. Valuation thous of sq. ft. Valuation thous of dol. Public works: Projects number Valuation thous of dol.	33, 342 573, 206 133, 806 439, 400 3, 696 33, 932 225, 355 28, 128 36, 910 235, 068 1, 271 75, 535	27, 149 503, 745 130, 329 373, 416 3, 609 23, 708 160, 871 22, 251 33, 530 221, 113 1, 018 82, 626	25, 536 457, 278 108, 920 348, 358 2, 857 19, 656 148, 014 21, 704 29, 975 193, 365 746 62, 652	27, 619 571, 628 166, 672 404, 956 3, 096 25, 700 200, 312 23, 593 39, 279 257, 419 681 80, 721	24, 321 442, 197 95, 770 346, 427 3, 006 21, 488 143, 258 20, 440 32, 469 208, 391 665 59, 806	32, 268 596, 755 143, 316 453, 439 3, 670 22, 242 191, 903 27, 414 42, 991 282, 881 918 77, 926	29, 967 602, 338 177, 272 425, 066 3, 905 26, 034 184, 317 24, 284 39, 006 256, 668 1, 509 123, 249	27, 769 674, 657 233, 873 440, 784 4, 554 30, 238 235, 899 21, 255 42, 672 254, 085 1, 607 119, 713	24, 044 605, 070 226, 471 378, 599 4, 355 27, 561 209, 942 17, 604 29, 213 209, 458 1, 744 142, 495	28, 734 660, 254 202, 571 457, 683 4, 912 32, 123 253, 512 21, 568 36, 774 240, 885 1, 910 127, 454	31, 885 823, 216 217, 811 605, 405 4, 915 41, 682 290, 807 24, 789 47, 805 308, 937 1, 761 137, 471	27, 185 649, 996 192, 660 457, 336 4, 213 24, 114 239, 915 21, 154 30, 037 268, 543 1, 522 110, 556	36, 339 793, 266 208, 947 584, 339 5, 134 33, 478 277, 888 29, 473 52, 302 349, 490 1, 425 112, 726
Utilities:	247	271	229	249	210	266	259	353	341	344	420	296	307
Valuation thous of dol. Value of contracts awarded (F. R. indexes): Total, unadjusted 1923-25=100 Residential, unadjusted do Residential, adjusted do Residential, adjusted do Engineering construction: Contract awards (E. N. R.) thous, of dol. Highway concrete pavement contract awards: 1 Total thous, of sq. yd. Airports do Roads do Streets and alleys do	37, 248 138 136 145 140 488, 457 3, 182 104 1, 957 1, 121	39, 135 125 118 139 122 275, 825 3, 239 138 1, 970 1, 130	53, 247 125 122 154 143 352, 855 2, 306 55 1, 661 590	33, 176 120 119 146 144 430, 970 1, 343 26 606 711	30, 742 131 135 151 152 356, 491 1, 463 1 1, 081 382	44, 045 133 135 132 129 400, 415 2, 438 52 1, 578 808	38, 104 152 144 133 123 454, 471 5, 280 513 3, 167 1, 600	64, 960 153 130 127 110 514, 343 3, 828 3, 828 2, 607 1, 186	43, 175 158 127 136 116 517, 175 4, 228 212 2, 456 1, 560	38, 403 170 138 155 136 524, 238 5, 011 169 2, 452 2, 390	86,001 173 148 166 150 413,494 3,285 79 1,468 1,737	30, 982 184 168 183 168 494, 805 2, 760 163 1, 133 1, 464	53, 182 180 169 188 174 575, 089 3, 260 203 1, 946 1, 110
PERMIT VALUATIONS AND DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED													
Estimated number of new nonfarm dwelling units scheduled to be started (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Total nonfarm*number. Urban, total†do. Privately financed, totaldo. 1-family dwellingsdo. 2-family dwellingsdo. Multifamily dwellingsdo. Publicly financed, totaldo.	60, 900 37, 401 36, 067 29, 576 1, 899 4, 592 1, 334	47, 700 28, 661 28, 539 23, 747 1, 594 3, 198 122	37, 100 21, 369 21, 369 17, 469 977 2, 923 0	40, 800 25, 383 24, 299 20, 537 1, 496 2, 266 1, 084	45, 500 27, 074 27, 074 27, 074 22, 156 1, 615 3, 303 0	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 47, 153 47, 117 36, 943 3, 053 7, 121 36	90, 400 51, 304 51, 112 39, 226 3, 519 8, 367 192	r 94, 900 r 52, 179 r 51, 904 r 40, 865 r 2, 988 r 8, 051 275	

^{&#}x27;Revised. p Preliminary.

So 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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1946						194	7				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octobe
	CONST	FRUCT	TON A	ND R	EAL E	STATI	E—Con	tinued					
PERMIT VALUATIONS, ETC.—Continued													
indexes of building construction, based on building permits (U. S. Dept. of Labor):‡ Number of new dwelling units provided											:		
Permit valuation:	215. 7	165. 3	123. 2	146. 4	156.1	217. 1	247. 2	237. 2	271. 0	271.9	295. 9	r 300. 9	322
Total building constructiondo New residential buildingsdo	, 192, 8 , 288, 1	153, 2 222, 5	129. 4 162. 0	151.8 196.7	158.3 207.6	218, 5 368, 8	251. 6 359. 1	244. 2 338. 5	278. 2 387. 7	306. 1 405. 4	323. 5 447. 9	7 319. 5 7 459. 1	341 513
New nonresidential buildingsdo Additions, alterations, and repairsdo	7 110. 0 192. 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	232, 4 279, 9	7 206. 7 7 298. 1	211
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES	132. 8	101.0	110.0	104.0	100.0	214.1	230.1	211.4	204. 2	311.5	219.9	233.1	29
berthaw (industrial building) 1914=100			300			304			300			304	
merican Appraisal Co.: Average, 30 cities	347	352	371	381	390	404	414	419	427	437	446	452	
Atlanta	372	377	399	410	419	434	444	448	448	458	470	475	
New York do do do do do do do do do do do do do	353 320	356 323	375 343	390 353	463 364	420 379	427 390	432 392	438 396	442 409	448 417	452 424	
St. Louisdossociated General Contractors (all types)	337	344	367	375	383	396	403	405	421	430	441	446	1
. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.:	267	270	276	277	280	282	286	290	294	295	300	307	
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete:	Į į		1										
AtlantaU. S. average 1926-29=100	144.0	144. 9	145.7	148.8	153. 4	154.4	155. 1	155.4	160. 3	162. 4	164. 1	165.0	16
New York do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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	218. 5 195. 4	19
St. Louisdo Commercial and factory buildings:	165. 8	167. 2	168. 5	173. 9	175.8	178.0	178.3	182.8	187.8	189. 9	191. 2	192. 2	19
Brick and concrete: Atlantado	146.0	146 6	147. 1	149.9	152, 0	153, 5	154.1	154.3	159, 6	161. 2	162, 3	163.0	16
New Yorkdodo	185, 1	185. 9 168. 4	186. 2 169. 4	193. 5 174. 6	194. 4 175. 7	205. 9 180. 4	206.8	207.0	212. 5	214.9	216, 0	217. 4	2
San Francisco do St. Louis do do do do do do do do do do do do do	167. 6 167. 2	168.3	169. 3	175. 2	176.4	179. 0	180. 6 179. 2	180. 8 185. 4	190, 6 187, 8	192. 4 189. 4	197. 4 190. 8	199. 6 191. 5	19
Brick and steel: Atlantadodo	142, 7	143. 9	145.8	148.8	153, 1	153. 5	154. 2	154. 4	158.8	161.4	165.0	165. 8	16
New Yorkdododo	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	213. 8 198. 9	2
St. Louisdodo	164. 9	166. 5	169. 5	172.8	175.3	176. 9	177. 1	182. 1	187. 5	190.1	192. 3	193. 4	1
Brick:	156. 2	159. 2	161. 9	165.8	178.7	179. 2	180. 2	180. 4	184. 0	185. 4	185, 6	186. 9	
Atlantadododo	188, 9	192.6	195, 4	204. 7	211. 2	217.6	219. 1	219.3	223.4	225. 5	225. 9	228.7	18 22
San Franciscodo St. Louisdo	166. 4 174. 9	169. 6 178. 9	173. 2 183. 4	177. 0 187. 6	185. 6 196. 9	188. 6 199. 1	188. 8 199. 3	189. 0 202. 2	195. 1 205. 6	196. 7 207. 0	198. 4 207. 5	207. 1 210. 7	20
Frame: Atlantadodo	157.0	160.8	164. 2	166. 8	182. 9	183. 3	183. 9	184. 1	187. 9	189.3	189. 5	191.0	19
New York do do do do do do do do do do do do do	189. 7 163. 5	194. 4 166. 8	198.0 170.8	208. 9 173. 9	217. 2 184. 9	220.8 187.0	221.6 187.2	221.8 187.4	225. 0 194. 0	227. 1 195. 6	227. 5 196. 3	231. 0 206. 2	23
St. Louis do do do do do do do do do do do do do	175.4	179.8	183.8	187.0	198, 9	200. 3	200. 5	202. 2	207. 2	208.6	209.0	213.0	2
Building*	274.0	278.8 368.1	289. 1 381. 7	297. 7 390. 8	298. 8 392. 0	300.8 396.1	299. 6 396. 5	303. 1 403. 3	304. 9 406. 5	313.0 415.0	317.1	7 320. 8 424. 4	3
Construction (all types)dodododododo	362. 5	300.1	951.7	550.0	332.0	380.1	280.0	403. 3	400.0	410.0	417.8	424.4	42
Standard 6-room frame house:† Combined index	154.0	156.7	159.8	167.0	173.8	179.6	182. 5	183.7	184.8	185.1			
Materials do do Labor do do do do do do do do do do do do do	150. 3 161. 6	153. 6 163. 1	158.6 164.8	168. 2 166. 8	177. 6 168. 6	185. 6 170. 2	188. 8 172. 4	189. 1 175. 5	189.0 179, 2	188. 5 181. 0			
REAL ESTATE									,				
ed. Hous. Admn., home mortgage insurance: Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative)												Ì	
mils, of dol	6,855	6, 885	6, 921	6, 959	6, 995	7, 036	7, 087	7, 147	7, 217	7, 295	7, 377	7, 473	7,
stimated total nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and under)* thous. of dolastimated new mortgage loans by all savings and	1,006,681	869, 489	836, 404	847, 043	770, 095	858, 675	941, 020	965, 733	947, 357	994, 787	988, 446	1, 022, 648	1, 103
loan associations, totalthous, of dol	326, 199	271, 476	253, 701	250, 016	241, 263	288, 221	313, 636	335, 074	323, 368	353, 105	351, 757	356, 871	376
Classified according to purpose: Mortgage loans on homes:													
Construction do Home purchase do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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	86, 097 203, 443	95, 208,
Refinancingdo Repairs and reconditioningdo	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 30, 090	28, 383 11, 558	28, 948 11, 963	28, 936 13, 410	25, 263 13, 018	27, 322 12, 297	28, 13,
Loans for all other purposesdo oans outstanding of agencies under the Home	24, 692	21, 468	23, 464	24, 204	25, 521	29, 403	30, 090	30, 373	28, 131	30, 835	29, 938	27, 712	30,
Loan Bank Board:													
Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutionsmils. of dol	253	258	293	251	242	236	245	257	289	292	314	336	
Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loans outstandingmils. of dol	665	651	636	621	609	596	582	570	557	544	532	520	
Foreclosures, nonfarm, index, adjusted † 1935–39=100	7.4	9. 7	8.6	8.6	8. 5	9.3	7.8	8.0	8.7	8. 5	8.5	8.2	
Fire lossesthous. of dol	40, 108	44, 706	58, 094	57, 180	64, 247	72, 435	68, 029	56, 545	50, 840	49, 357	51, 359	47, 990	47,
			DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE							
ADVERTISING	I												1
dvertising indexes adjusted:	(1)	(n)	(1)	236	245	263	278	281	284	263	r 262	281	
Printers' Ink, combined index 1935-39=100. Farm papers do do do do do do do do do do do do do	239	(1) 265	243	278 271	281	288	303	320	331	283	308	309	
Magazines do	304 158	154	158	172	287 193 213	323 210	333 222	340 229	342 • 230	298 215	280 r 218	331 217	
Newspapersdo Outdoordo Radiodo	238 297	205 302	201 306	183 289	213 289	217 292	272 294	295 287	7 230 287 289	303 r 284	319 291	289 298	
100/110	sly publish	•	300					-0. 1	200			. =00	

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. 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	_	1946						194	17				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October
		DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE-C	Contin	ued		·				
ADVERTISING—Continued											<u> </u>		
Tide advertising index, adjusted*1935-39=100 Radio advertising:	189. 1	195, 6	189. 9	205. 7	201.0	194. 2	197. 1	196. 2	202. 9	218.3	225. 9	231.1	
Cost of facilities, total thous. of dol-Automobiles and accessories do	16, 741 622	16, 338 654	16, 800 731	16, 548 670	15, 102 629	16, 728 740	15, 548 595	16, 009 573	14, 994 505	14, 227 441	14, 470 481		
Clothing do Electric household equipment do	84 254	105 268	112 252	100 273	$\frac{99}{224}$	123 249	98 284	111 301	$\frac{100}{275}$	130 314	187 278		
Financial do Foods, food beverages, confections do	364 4, 512	387 4, 396 530	428 4, 379	444 4, 357 546	3, 924 507	532 4, 344	508 4, 049	412 4, 120	400 3, 883	381 4,092	393 4, 199		
Gasoline and oil do do Housefurnishings, etc do Soap, cleansers, etc do	520 168 1, 575	159 1,490	583 165 1, 574	169 1, 642	153 1, 55 5	541 175 1, 685	467 155 1, 729	499 177 1, 762	499 167 1,690	432 172 1,649	439 172 1, 577		
Smoking materials do Toilet goods, medical supplies do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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 3,857		
All otherdo	1, 929 39, 463	1,855	1, 870 36, 232	1, 845 23, 963	1, 726 32, 109	1, 934 42, 617	1, 641 40, 816	1, 877 42, 801	1,613	1, 132	1,318		
Cost, totaldo Automobiles and accessoriesdo Clothingdo	2, 503 4, 831	42, 565 2, 755 4, 449	1, 499 3, 456	1, 383 1, 826	1, 576 3, 345	2, 325 5, 277	2, 262 4, 663	2, 601 4, 661	40, 033 2, 772 3, 125				
Electric household equipment do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1, 161 629	1,315 745	1,080 608	466 505	740 566	1, 169 666	1, 288 659	1, 541 698	1,376 654				
Foods, food beverages, confectionsdo	4, 394 715	4, 993 716	4, 172 218	3, 931 160	5, 033 250	6, 068 536	4, 926 600	5, 246 627	000				
Housefurnishings, etcdo_ Soap, cleansers, etcdo_ Office furnishing and suppliesdo_	2, 772 779 896	2, 753 667 1, 025	2, 408 455 992	1, 147 407 369	1, 641 760 551	2, 687 916 863	3, 292 1, 016 624	3, 530 1, 182 995	2, 667 1, 173 763				
Smoking materials do	1, 095 6, 172	1, 252 6, 694	1, 277 5, 779	920 3, 411	829 5, 137	1, 069 6, 086	887 5, 924	860 6, 120	1, 125 5, 926				
Toilet goods, medical supplies doAll other doLinage, total thous of lines.	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	4, 763	
Newspaper advertising: Linage, total (52 cities)do	165, 014 39, 628	164, 120 36, 772	163, 257 34, 404	139, 894 36, 223	139, 993 34, 588	167, 384 39, 437	168, 445 39, 580	172, 376 41, 301	163, 130 39, 341	145, 263 37, 778	157, 980 40, 625	173, 871 41, 610	198, 478 44, 141
Classified do_ Display, total do_ Automotive do_	125, 386 4, 480	127, 348 4, 675	128, 853 3, 415	103, 671 3, 556	105, 405 4, 097	127, 948 5, 537	128, 865 6, 473	131, 075 6, 512	123, 789 7, 014	107, 485 6, 214	117, 355 6, 107	132, 262 5, 438	154, 337 6, 552
Financial do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2, 197 27, 207 91, 502	2, 025 26, 596 94, 052	1, 894 22, 388 101, 155	2, 511 19, 895 77, 709	1, 767 22, 323 77, 218	2, 157 27, 163 93, 090	2, 008 28, 100 92, 283	1, 950 28, 210 94, 403	1, 933 26, 011	2, 299 22, 467	1,769 22,881	1, 809 27, 171	2, 194 33, 444
Retaildododo	91, 502	94, 002	101, 100	11,100	11, 210	90,090	92, 200	94, 403	88, 831	76, 505	86, 597	97, 843	112, 148
Space occupied in public-merchandise warehouses §	07.6	00 0	00 0	00.6	88.8		00.7	00.0	00. 7				00.0
percent of total POSTAL BUSINESS	87.6	88.2	88.8	89, 6	88.8	88. 9	88.7	89. 2	88.7	88.1	88.3	87.7	86.8
Money orders:													
Domestic, issued (50 cities): Numberthousands Valuethous, of dol	4, 575 107, 822	4, 253 95, 112	4, 447 93, 691	4, 477 95, 899	4, 147 90, 036	4, 863 108, 862	4, 579 97, 079	4, 280 89, 824	4, 177 87, 284	4, 334 87, 320	3, 822 81, 664	4, 041 89, 874	4, 401 91, 665
Domestic, paid (50 cities): Number thousands.	15, 649	14, 042	13, 932	14, 086	12, 691	14, 755 210, 579	14, 651	13, 771	16, 948	13, 253	12, 587	13, 334	15, 371
Valuethous. of dol PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDI-	219, 270	193, 807	189, 903	193, 877	186, 444	210, 579	195, 527	188, 244	178, 353	186, 565	166, 697	197, 141	223, 262
TURES													
Seasonally adjusted quarterly total at annual rates: * All goods and servicesbil. of dol			154. 9 18. 2			158. 0 18. 5			162.0			166.0	
Durable goods do Automobiles and parts do Furniture and household equipment do	Í	1	5. 4 8. 9			5, 4 9, 2			19. 2 5. 9 9. 5			19.9 6.0 10.0	
Furniture and household equipmentdo Other durable goodsdo Nondurable goodsdo			3. 8 93. 6			3. 9 95. 3			3. 9 97. 8			3.9 100.0	
Nondurable goods do Clothing and shoes do Food and alcoholic beverages do Colombia			19. 4 56. 6			57.8			19. 9 58. 7			60.1	
Gasoline and oildoSemidurable house furnishingsdo Tobaccodo			1. 9			1.8			1.9			1.9	
Other nondurable goodsdo			9. 0 43. 1			$9.6 \\ 44.2$			10. 0 45. 0			10. 2 46. 1	
Household operation do Housing do			12. 9			6. 6 13. 0			$\begin{array}{c} 6.7 \\ 13.2 \end{array}$			13. 5	
Personal service			3. 5			3. 6 4. 3			3. 6			3.7	
Transportation do Other services do						13. 6			13. 9			14. 3	
RETAIL TRADE All retail stores:†			ļ						•				
Estimated sales, total mil. of dol. Durable goods store do	8, 911 1, 921	9, 086 1, 854	10, 282 2, 054	7, 838 1, 620	7, 464 1, 584	8, 746 1, 860	8, 822 1, 988	9, 280 2, 102	8, 764 2, 078	8, 567 2, 071	8, 837 2, 069	r 9, 328 r 2, 215	10, 008 2, 404
Automotive group do Motor vehicles do Parts and accessories do	753 621 132	730 598 132	742 7 586 155	696 589 107	681 582 99	799 683 116	828 710 118	835 706 129	833 703 130	853 720	841 705 136	7 886 753	944 806
Parts and accessories do Building materials and hardware do Building materials do Building materials do	602 381	540 330	535 306	476 304	460 293	552 343	635 394	674 414	669 425	134 689 450	680 451	133 739 498	138 823 551
Farm implementsdo Hardwaredo	64 158	56 154	50 180	51 120	50 117	$\frac{66}{143}$	78 164	79 182	77 167	77 162	70 160	71 170	92 180
Homefurnishings groupdo Furniture and housefurnishingsdo	471 317	468 317	532 357	377 240	373 240	429 283	444 293	496 331	480 314	451 285	465 299	500 328	544 352
Household appliance and radiosdo Jewelry storesdo	154 96	151 116	$\frac{175}{245}$	137 71	132 71	1 46 79	150 81	164 97	166 96	166 77	166 82	172 89	193 93
r Revised. 8 See note marked "8" on p. S-6 of the April 1943	Survey in	regard to a	nlargaman	t of the ret	arting com	nloin Aug	met 1049						

^{*}New series. For a brief description of the Tide index of advertising see note marked "" on p. S-6 of the April 1943 Survey in regard to enlargement of the reporting sample in August 1942.

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

† 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.

		1946						19	47					
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	
	DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued													
RETAIL TRADE—Continued														
All retail stores†—Continued Estimated sales—Continued Nondurable goods stores mil. of dol. Apparel group	6, 990 856 222 377 123 134 298 1,072 2,161 1,628	7, 232 858 237 364 129 127 300 1, 011 2, 324 1, 792	8, 229 1, 089 316 454 162 158 395 1, 015 2, 380 1, 831	6, 218 610 145 280 88 98 286 961 2, 213 1, 707	5, 880 549 133 250 78 88 275 861 2, 098 1, 632	6, 886 806 192 375 108 131 302 960 2, 317 1, 812	6, 834 775 185 352 101 137 289 978 2, 302 1, 786	7, 178 786 194 348 104 139 303 1, 036 2, 478 1, 942	6, 686 718 194 295 97 132 288 996 2, 272 1, 770	6, 496 568 137 245 79 108 290 1, 014 2, 332 1, 823	6, 768 618 142 276 88 112 297 1, 049 2, 417 1, 901	77, 113 843 206 375 117 7145 295 1, 048 2, 317 1, 803	7, 605 877 217 395 123 142 305 1, 082 2, 516 1, 979	
Other food	532 343 1,357 910	532 332 1,488 1,016	548 332 1, 930 1, 277	506 304 995 656	467 282 973 639	505 314 1, 247 842	516 327 1, 260 834	536 346 1, 305 857	502 340 1, 200 788	361 1,079 677	517 370 1, 161 743	. 514 359 *1,351 *907	538 372 1,463 986	
General, including general merchandise with food. mill of dol. Other general mdse, and dry goodsdoVarietydo. Other retail stores	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	155 115 133 853 239 135 138 342	157 121 140 855 226 122 153 353	160 138 146 7 901 233 155 7 136 377	167 147 162 988 253 170 164 402	
Indexes of sales: Unadjusted, combined index 1935-39=100 Durable goods stores do Nondurable goods stores do Adjusted, combined index do Durable goods stores do Automotive do. Building materials and hardware do. Homefurnishings do. Jewelry do. Nondurable goods stores do. Apparel do. Apparel do. Esting and drinking places do. Filling stations do. General merchandise do. Other retail stores do. Estimated inventories, total* mill.of dol. Durable goods stores* do	269. 0 232. 6 280. 8 259. 9 222. 9 167. 5 254. 6 322. 4 382. 3 271. 9 294. 9 249. 3 156. 2 273. 3 156. 2 271. 5 9, 136 2, 950 6, 186	282. 2 238. 6 296. 4 267. 4 226. 3 170. 6 261. 7 322. 2 380. 0 280. 8 292. 9 291. 8 161. 2 239. 7 306. 9 9, 562 3, 190 6, 372	321. 6 262. 4 340. 9 270. 3 237. 9 181. 1 280. 6 326. 9 388. 0 280. 8 289. 6 294. 8 155. 4 245. 2 302. 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. 5 256. 8 396. 5 396. 5 301. 0 160. 2 237. 5 320. 7 9, 441 3, 416 6, 025	265. 1 230. 6 276. 4 273. 9 246. 5 187. 0 292. 4 338. 8 399. 1 282. 8 399. 1 282. 8 291. 8 258. 2 388. 7 296. 8 159. 6 241. 9 316. 7 9, 9, 54	275. 4 249. 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. 2 306. 5 9, 971 3, 796 6, 175	279. 5 266. 8 285. 6 278. 5 248. 5 248. 1 300. 7 358. 2 396. 1 288. 4 305. 0 249. 7 309. 7 309. 7 309. 5 306. 5 9, 665 3, 688 5, 977	279. 9 267. 8 283. 8 279. 4 257. 4 187. 5 309. 7 374. 3 407. 3 286. 6 305. 7 407. 3 294. 7 392. 4 297. 2 93. 3 155. 8 254. 2 317. 2 9, 357 3, 608	262. 9 257. 1 264. 8 277. 4 255. 0 316. 1 359. 4 384. 1 284. 7 298. 7 244. 4 395. 0 294. 9 306. 1 307. 3 308. 1 309. 1 30	265. 8 256. 7 268. 8 274. 6 257. 0 186. 4 321. 0 260. 3 280. 3 282. 7 250. 1 391. 3 289. 9 169. 1 250. 6 300. 9 9, 507 3, 589 5, 918	297. 7 7285. 3 301. 8 289. 7 7277. 0 7204. 8 342. 3 383. 3 414. 8 293. 9 320. 6 7252. 3 303. 3 168. 6 7259. 2 7318. 9 710, 022 73, 854 6, 168	301. 4 291. 1 304. 7 291. 0 277. 8 210. 2 376. 9 372. 9 372. 9 372. 9 300. 1 255. 3 408. 2 316. 4 169. 3 249. 5 325. 3 7, 987 9, 695 9, 6, 708	
Durable goods stores* do. Nondurable goods stores* do. Chain stores and mail-order houses:† Sales, estimated, total* do. Apparel group* do. Men's wear* do. Women's wear* do. Shoes* do. Automotive parts and accessories* do. Building materials* do. Drug* do. Eating and drinking* do. Furniture and housefurnishings* do. General merchandise group* do.	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	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	2, 008 187 27 90 55 46 99 68 52 25 518	2, 105 246 44 109 772 42 112 66 52 727	2, 287 253 47 113 71 41 116 70 54 29 645	
Department, dry goods, and general merchandise* mil. of dol. Mail-order (catalog sales)* do. Variety* do. Grocery and combination* do.	324 104 131 542	331 104 147 650	429 92 243 666	203 75 100 633	202 77 101 629	280 96 122 713	303 88 129 689	328 85 127 748	304 77 116 661	279 68 115 683	303 82 121 722	347 108 126 662	366 126 140 754	
Indexes of sales: Unadjusted, combined index*	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. 6 241. 7	325. 7 259. 9 283. 3 204. 6 350. 0 229. 8 274. 2 253. 3 235. 2 219. 9 237. 6 253. 5	225. 2 251. 4 260. 6 268. 7 308. 5 211. 5 199. 4 283. 8 230. 6 226. 4 228. 5 239. 0	239. 1 260. 4 261. 6 260. 8 319. 0 205. 8 201. 2 322. 7 236. 0 221. 8 257. 4 244. 7	261. 5 267. 7 287. 9 276. 5 365. 7 217. 3 219. 1 313. 3 231. 9 220. 9 220. 8 234. 4 259. 2	272. 7 272. 8 292. 0 268. 2 379. 9 217. 1 225. 2 299. 9 229. 1 206. 8 224. 2 267. 0	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. 9 275. 2	254. 6 276. 9 306. 5 292. 1 382. 3 241. 2 232. 4 328. 6 222. 9 222. 8 243. 1 273. 9	305. 7 360. 3 240. 8 240. 0 333. 7 229. 0 220. 2 245. 9	7 291. 7 287. 3 7 326. 1 7 346. 5 7 390. 2 7 253. 7 7 228. 3 361. 5 7 229. 7 7 221. 3 7 265. 1 7 286. 3	297. 4 283. 6 301. 1 288. 1 365. 8 248. 0 211. 3 330. 7 228. 8 218. 7 218. 5 275. 0	
Department dry goods, and general merchandise* 1935-39=100. Mail-order* do. Varietty* do. Groeery and combination*. do. Department stores: Accounts, collections, and sales by type of payment:	288. 0 219. 8 194. 1 247. 0	278. 3 214. 3 200. 3 280. 3	291. 1 223. 5 212. 5 293. 9	274, 3 223, 1 192, 7 292, 9	282. 3 234. 4 192. 9 506. 8	307. 4 239. 9 197. 2 311. 3	316. 6 244. 1 204. 4 320. 1	324. 6 269. 1 192. 9 316. 1	332. 6 265. 8 193. 7 316. 7	329. 0 270. 0 192. 7 320. 5	276.3 194.2	7 347. 9 259. 0 208. 7 326. 0	322. 7 265. 7 207. 4 339. 5	
Accounts receivable: Instalment accounts \$1941 average = 100 Open accounts \$do Ratio of collections to accounts receivable:	55 156	61 176	75 223	74 175	73 154	75 160	79 163	81 167	82 165	83 146	145	87 167	95 181	
Instalment accounts §percent Open accounts §do	60	38 59	36 54	30 52	29 52	33 56	1	30 56	28 54	1	į.	31 53	31 57	
Cash salespercent of total salesdo	39	57 38 5	57 38 5	57 37 6	56 38 6	55 39 6	55 39 6	55 39 6	55 39 6	57 37 6	56 38 6	54 40 6	53 40 7	

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

*New series. See note marked "" on p. S-8 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to tables giving data through 1943 and 1945 revisions for the chain-store series; the indexes beginning 1942 shown in those tables and in current issues through September 1947 have been revised owing to revisions in the seasonal adjustment factors; revisions through July 1946 will be shown later. See p. S-9 of the August 1944 Survey for data beginning June 1943 for the series on department store sales by type of payment. Data beginning 1939 for retail inventories will be published later.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
		DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE—(Contin	ued					1	
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
RETAIL TRADE—Continued Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.† 1935-39=100. Atlanta† do. Boston† do. Clicago† do. Clicago† do. Cleveland† do. Clicago† do. Kansas City† do. Minneapolis† do. New York† do. Philadelphia† do. Sales, adjusted, total U. S.† do. Sales, adjusted, total U. S.† do. Sales, adjusted, total U. S.† do. Cleveland† do. Sales, adjusted, total U. S.† do. Atlanta† do. Boston† do. Clicago† do. New York† do. New York† do. Philadelphia† do. St. Louis† do. San Francisco do. St. Louis† do. San Francisco do. St. Louis† do. do. San Francisco do. St. Louis† do. do. San Francisco do. San Fran	278 372 240 268 265 386 313 281 203 287 314 313 327 258 348 216 250 248 254 179 232 283 318 267 237 283, 733 112, 155 171, 578 345, 1 349, 8 293, 2 384, 9 365, 6 260, 0 333, 2	336 416 284 318 333 340 302 301 371 376 271 347 266 283 231 291 291 294 319 277 256 281, 422 106, 355 175, 067 376. 9 372. 8 552. 2 313. 2 439. 0 289. 7 289. 7 289. 2	441 570 398 409 430 567 448 385 563 276 363 264 463 277 348 299 231 232 251 232 250 293 303 317 235 274 313, 678 117, 281 1196, 397 366. 8 333. 8 491. 5 361. 6 465. 5 209. 4 200. 5	209 273 170 196 194 2294 225 188 219 228 249 265 341 215 245 245 247 293 281 262 228 278 313 231 262 228 247 293 313 234 268 201, 052 67, 097 133, 955 239, 7 243, 8 348, 3 349, 6 25, 9 26, 9 27, 9 28, 9 2	222 298 171 210 210 210 247 247 272 268 268 268 256 256 256 256 257 271 271 271 271 271 271 271 271 271 27	266 346 346 227 250 262 337 283 258 229 255 273 347 260 229 229 229 229 229 229 229 229 236 307 249 229 249 257 347 298 279 229 2157 347 298 279 229 2157 2157 2157 2157 2157 2157 2157 2157	268 350 227 258 266 347 290 264 223 248 290 297 276 353 327 261 272 377 296 257 235 248 259 306 315 264 257 268 269 306 315 307.6 309.3 30	280 348 241 276 283 356 297 269 237 261 301 315 300 291 367 276 298 379 316 270 253 321 323 252 275, 884 104, 322 171, 562 292, 5 296, 382, 9 250, 6 382, 9 250, 6 382, 9 250, 8 382, 9 250, 8 382, 9 250, 8 382, 9 250, 8 382, 9 250, 8 382, 9 250, 8 382, 9 382, 8 383, 8 383, 8 383, 8 383, 8 383, 8 383, 8 383, 8 383, 8 384, 8	265 307 232 270 267 307 281 264 231 238 269 269 365 249 278 264 317 225 264 317 236 365 278 254 361 305 278 254 361 305 278 254 317 278 301 305 305 305 305 305 305 305 305 305 305	219 269 269 220 288 250 217 171 185 249 27 336 237 281 281 281 281 378 294 27 37 38 295 30 329 232 232 232 232 232 249 255 257 301 320 329 329 249 27 31 281 320 329 329 329 329 329 329 329 329 329 329	236 309 176 224 237 277 242 179 193 233 264 366 282 352 234 266 273 376 298 282 271 246 258 282 352 374 246 258 273 376 246 273 376 246 258 287 376 298 287 376 298 271 248 271 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 249	7 299 368 248 296 293 387 336 7 311 244 7 267 361 236 290 368 346 287 234 7 267 303 37 7 321 257 7 331 306, 643 117, 507 189, 136 375, 9 340, 6 523, 6 523, 6 523, 6 523, 6 523, 6 524, 8 526, 8 526, 8 527 536, 8 527 536, 8 536, 8 536, 8	P 298 372 234 284 280 396 336 336 324 330 324 330 327 338 327 358 36 277 368 37 283 27 27 388 387 27 283 297 388 387 266 223 297 388 387 266 333, 123 127, 144 205, 979 405, 1 398, 1 612, 6 613, 33, 4 446, 3 331, 8 309, 3 413, 3 413, 3 413, 3
Middle Westdododo	230. 8 320. 5	238. 9 361. 9	200. 4 285. 2	261. 0 352. 2	296. 2 398. 6	326. 2 425. 8	282. 1 376. 8	264. 7 365. 7	266. 0 351. 8	291. 5 352. 1	318. 2 404. 8	313. 0 381. 9	262. 371.
WHOLESALE TRADE ervice and limited function wholesalers:* * Estimated sales, total. mil. of dol. Durable goods establishments. do. Nondurable goods establishments. do. Il wholesalers, estimated inventories* do.	5, 642 1, 680 3, 962 5, 338	5, 368 1, 600 3, 768 5, 738	5, 346 1, 671 3, 675 5, 939	5, 109 1, 583 3, 526 6, 271	4, 732 1, 599 3, 133 6, 514	4, 996 1, 736 3, 260 6, 729	4, 977 1, 818 3, 159 6, 823	4, 952 1, 763 3, 189 6, 734	4, 843 1, 699 3, 144 6, 755	4, 998 1, 636 3, 362 6, 660	5, 108 1, 669 3, 439 6, 768	5, 674 1, 819 3, 855 6, 888	6, 442 2, 033 4, 416 6, 930
	EMI	PLOYN	1ENT	COND	ITION	S AND	WAG	ES					
EMPLOYMENT													
Employment status of noninstitutional population: Estimated number 14 years of age and over, total	106, 760 54, C60 52, 700 2, 170 58, 990 17, 170 41, 820 40, 270 8, 620 48, 410 1, 960 45, 600 42, 065 15, 064 883 1, 753 4, 093 8, 667	106, 840 54, 110 52, 730 2, 010 58, 970 17, 020 41, 950 40, 430 40, 430 49, 140 49, 140 45, 860 42, 439 15, 271 883 1, 713 4, 101 8, 988	106, 940 54, 150 52, 790 1, 890 58, 430 16, 440 41, 990 68, 310 16, 010 40, 300 7, 210 49, 100 2, 120 46, 620 42, 928 15, 348 874 4, 071 9, 234	106, 970 54, 180 52, 790 1, 720 57, 780 15, 930 41, 860 55, 390 15, 480 39, 910 6, 550 48, 890 2, 400 47, 460 41, 803 15, 372 883 1, 527 4, 014 8, 552	107, 060 54, 230 52, 830 52, 830 58, 010 15, 910 42, 100 55, 520 15, 430 40, 090 6, 920 48, 600 2, 490 47, 430 41, 849 15, 475 8, 507 4, 011 8, 507	107, 190 54, 370 52, 820 1, 570 58, 390 42, 440 15, 470 40, 590 40, 590 42, 330 47, 230 42, 043 15, 510 879 1, 534 4, 020 8, 565	107, 260 54, 420 52, 840 1, 530 59, 120 59, 120 42, 800 7, 860 48, 840 40, 900 7, 860 48, 840 46, 610 741, 824 15, 429 856 1, 619 3, 836 7, 8, 552	107, 330 54, 460 52, 870 1, 470 60, 290 17, 120 43, 170 58, 330 16, 580 41, 750 49, 370 1, 960 45, 570 41, 919 15, 237 8, 970 8, 950 8, 960 8, 960 8, 960 8, 960 8, 960 8, 570 8, 580 8,	107, 407 54, 506 52, 901 1, 398 62, 609 18, 149 44, 460 60, 055 17, 302 42, 753 42, 753 43, 399 42, 361 15, 327 48, 678 4, 115 8, 581	107, 504 54, 561 52, 943 1, 371 62, 664 17, 803 44, 861 60, 079 17, 008 43, 071 10, 066 50, 013 2, 584 43, 469 42, 175 15, 209 864 1, 847 4, 140 8, 558	107, 590 54, 612 52, 978 1, 352 61, 605 17, 125 44, 540 59, 569 16, 547 43, 022 8, 975 50, 594 4, 203 742, 600 715, 593 7, 895 1, 894 4, 145 7, 8563	107, 675 54, 661 53, 014 1, 326 60, 784 17, 233 43, 551 58, 872 16, 714 42, 158 8, 727 50, 145 1, 912 45, 544 * 43, 033 * 15, 797 * 895 * 1, 900 * 4, 115 * 8, 684	107, 755 54, 710 53, 045 1, 327 60, 892 17, 449 43, 443 59, 204 16, 944 42, 250, 583 1, 687 45, 535 43, 257 15, 816 885 34, 103 8, 875
Finance	8, 581	1, 543 4, 555 5, 475 42, 139 15, 233 883 1, 679 4, 101 8, 639	1, 546 4, 573 5, 638 42, 207 15, 310 874 1, 731 4, 091 8, 630	1, 544 4, 527 5, 384 42, 243 15, 426 883 1, 678 4, 075 8, 595	1, 546 4, 561 5, 367 42, 354 15, 529 880 1, 651 4, 052 8, 637	1, 555 4, 565 5, 415 42, 395 15, 564 879 1, 632 4, 040 8, 695	1, 554 4, 552 5, 426 42, 065 15, 513 856 1, 652 3, 855 8, 638	1, 561 4, 590 5, 447 42, 079 15, 359 884 1, 668 3, 970 7, 8, 631	1, 567 4, 711 5, 399 42, 340 15, 358 893 1, 700 4, 074 8, 669	1,590 4,686 5,281 742,103 715,180 7866 1,742 4,079 8,688	1, 602 4, 619 5, 288 7 42, 425 7 15, 455 7 896 7 1, 770 4, 084 7 8, 738	7 1, 583 7 4, 634 5, 425 7 42, 843 7 15, 711 7 895 7 1, 792 7 4, 115 7 8, 772	1, 58; 4, 65; 5, 44; 9 43, 03; 9 15, 76; 9 89; 9 1, 79; 9 4, 10; 9 8, 78;

*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.

S-10	,		21 01	CUK.	ICINN I	DUSI	NECK					Decemb	er 1947
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1946						19	47				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
EN	IPLOY	MENT	CONI	OITION	IS ANI) WAC	SES—C	ontinu	ıed				
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Estimated production workers in manufacturing industries, total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)* thousands	12, 253	12, 449	12, 514	12, 511	12, 593	12, 614	12, 524	12, 341	12, 404	12, 276	r 12, 638	r 12, 833	12, 847
Durable goods industriesdo Iron and steel and their productsdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	6, 281 1, 500 474	6, 379 1, 535	6, 393 1, 521 467	6, 429 1, 552	6, 502 1, 562	6, 532 1, 567	6, 524 1, 567	6, 426 1, 555	6, 488 1, 562	7 6, 307 1, 547	7 6, 398 1, 572	r 6, 481 1, 580	6, 536 1, 583
Electrical machinery do Machinery, except electrical do Machinery, except electrical do Machinery and machine-shop products do Machine toolst do Automobiles do Transportation equipment, except automobiles	579 1,131 370 62 774	590 1, 150 378 60 778	597 1, 161 380 61 774	598 1, 173 381 60 755	601 1, 181 385 59 791	599 1, 189 386 58 798	567 1, 197 386 57 807	554 1, 194 384 55 751	574 1, 185 382 53 789	557 7 1, 149 373 50 785	559 + 1, 171 376 52 + 772	500 r 567 r 1, 185 378 52 r 801	577 1, 187 812
thousands Aircraft and parts (excluding engines); do Aircraft engines; do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding; do Nonferrous metals and products Lumber and timber basic products do Sawmills and logging camps§ do Furniture and finished lumber products do Furniture and glass products do Stone, clay, and glass products do Nondurable goods industries do	457 143 29 134 417 590 474 411 220 422 5, 972	464 146 29 134 422 599 480 419 224 422 6,070	473 145 29 143 426 592 473 425 227 424 6, 121	474 144 30 142 428 592 471 432 230 425 6,082	472 142 29 141 432 598 477 441 235 424 6,091	471 141 28 140 430 611 489 440 234 427 6,082	477 142 28 144 424 627 503 433 229 429 5,996	466 138 27 140 412 651 524 425 226 418 5, 915	463 134 27 140 401 665 535 426 227 423 5, 916	395 129 27 7 88 7 386 658 531 419 224 411 7 5, 987	7 397 131 27 7 87 7 391 679 552 433 230 7 424 7 6, 240	7 409 131 27 95 7 395 7 679 550 7 438 233 7 427 7 6, 352	427 400 676 445 429 6, 311
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufac- tures thousands. Cotton manufacturing, except small wares thousands.	1, 215 460	1, 230 465	1, 242 469	1, 242	1, 247 472	1, 242 470	1, 223 468	1, 197 460	1, 179 453	1, 158 445	1, 172 446	7 1, 191 450	1, 214
Silk and rayon goodsdo Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dveing and finishing)thousands	94 161	95 162	96 164	96 163	95 162	95 158	94 153	92 148	91 147	89 142	90	92	
Apparel and other finished textile products thousands. Men's clothing\$ do Women's clothing\$. do Leather and leather products. do Boots and shoes\$ do Food and kindred products do Baking\$. do Canning and preserving\$. do Slaughtering and meat packing\$ do Tobacco manufactures do Paper and allied products do Paper and pulp\$ do Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1 005	1, 063 280 407 357 219 1, 141 7 212 7 216 7 163 91 383 190	1, 079 283 414 362 222 1, 139 7 215 7 195 7 180 92 387 192	1, 090 285 422 362 223 1, 098 7 212 7 188 90 386 192	1, 119 288 439 364 224 1, 059 7 208 7 138 7 178 89 387 193	1, 120 288 442 363 224 1, 055 7 210 7 129 7 172 86 387 194	1, 066 284 408 358 221 1, 068 7 212 7 135 7 168 82 385 192	1, 037 281 389 345 213 1, 077 211 136 173 83 381 193	1, 040 285 389 346 214 1, 114 7 213 7 155 7 176 84 381 195	1, 040 278 7400 349 217 1, 203 7 217 7 246 7 182 84 373 194	r 1, 122 295 r 439 360 223 r 1, 344 r 218 r 350 r 183 r 85 r 380 197	* 1, 149 299 451 * 364 225 * 1, 376 220 379 182 * 86 381 197	1, 181
Newspapers and periodicals	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	422 142 176 547 126 163 103 212 115	426 143 176 • 547 125 163 103 • 216 118	7 429 144 178 7 563 124 7 162 102 7 216 113	571 162 219
Rubber tires and inner tubes§ do Production workers, unadjusted index, all manufacturing (U. S. Dept. of Labor) 1. 1939=100. Durable goods industries do Iron and steel and their products do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	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	^r 150. 1 174. 7 156. 1	7 154.3 7 177.2 158.5	7 156, 7 7 179, 5 7 159, 3	156. 8 181. 0 159. 6
Electrical machinery	121. 9 223. 4 214. 0 183. 0 169. 2 192. 3	124. 0 227. 6 217. 7 186. 7 164. 6 193. 3	120. 2 230. 6 219. 6 187. 6 165. 3 192. 3	123. 5 230. 8 222. 0 188. 8 163. 2 187. 7	124. 4 232. 0 223. 5 190. 3 161. 1 196. 6	124. 2 231. 3 225. 1 190. 6 158. 4 198. 2	125. 3 218. 7 226. 6 190. 8 156. 1 200. 5	126. 4 213. 8 225. 9 189. 6 150. 5 186. 5	128. 0 221. 5 224. 2 188. 7 145. 9 196. 2	128. 2 215. 0 7 217. 4 184. 5 136. 8 195. 0	129. 5 215. 6 7 222. 7 185. 9 141. 6 7 192. 0	128.7 7 218.9 7 224.3 187.0 141.2 7 199.2	222. 8 224. 7 201. 9
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines); do. Aircraft enginest, do. Aircraft enginest, do. Shipbuilding and boatbuilding; do. Nonferrous metals and products. do. Lumber and timber basic products. do. Sawmills and logging camps§ do. Furniture and finished lumber products. do. Furniture and finished lumber products. do. Stone, clay, and glass products. do. Nondurable goods industries. do. Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures. 1939=100.	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. 2 206. 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. I	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 7 126. 6 7 168. 6 156. 5 169. 4 127. 8 125. 9 140. 2 7 130. 7	7 250.0 329.3 299.9 7 125.5 7 170.4 161.5 175.8 131.9 129.4 7 144.6 7 136.2	7 257. 4 329. 1 298. 5 137. 1 172. 1 7 161. 6 175. 3 7 133. 5 131. 0 7 145. 5 7 138. 7	174. 5 160. 7 135. 7 146. 0 137. 8
Cotton manufactures, except small wares 1939=100 Silk and rayon goodsdo	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	113. 6 76. 6	
Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing)	107. 5 134. 9 117. 7 146. 0 102. 2 93. 7 127. 7 107. 9 179. 7 68. 8	108. 7 134. 6 121. 8 142. 1 102. 9 94. 7 133. 5 7 111. 3 7 143. 4 7 120. 9	110. 2 136. 6 123. 1 144. 8 104. 4 96. 0 133. 3 113. 0 129. 6 133. 0	109, 2 138, 0 123, 9 147, 4 104, 4 96, 4 128, 4 7, 111, 5 7, 105, 4 7, 136, 5	108. 6 141. 7 125. 3 153. 5 104. 9 97. 1 123. 9 7 109. 5 7 91. 8 7 131. 9	105. 9 141. 9 125. 2 154. 5 104. 7 97. 2 123. 5 110. 2 7 86. 1 7 127. 7	102. 7 135. 0 123. 5 142. 4 103. 0 95. 6 125. 0 111. 4 7 90. 1 1 124. 3	99. 2 131. 4 122. 2 136. 0 99. 4 92. 1 126. 0 • 111. 0 • 90. 3 • 128. 0	98. 3 131. 7 123. 9 135. 9 99. 8 92. 9 130. 3 7 112. 0 7 103. 3 7 130. 6	95. 4 131. 7 121. 1 139. 8 100. 6 93. 9 143. 1 113. 7 163. 8 135. 0	98. 2 142. 2 128. 3 7 153. 4 103. 8 96. 7 7 157. 3 7 114. 5 7 232. 7 7 135. 5	101. 6 7 145. 6 130. 4 157. 5 7 104. 8 97. 5 7 161. 1 115. 5 252. 1 134. 7	149. 6 105. 6 145. 8

'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.

\$\text{Spata}\$ 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 late the shown late and nondurable goods industries and the industry groups and data beginning October 1941 for the individual industries, except as indicated in notes marked "\p" 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 as indicated in notes marked "\p" and "\p" above.

*Revised series. See note marked "\p" 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 as indicated in notes marked "\p" and "\p" above) and for 1939-February 1946 for all manufacturing, total durable goods and nondurable goods industries and the industry groups.

Trales all mains and a second at the second		1946						194	17				
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October
EM	PLOY	MENT	CONI	OITION	S ANI) WAG	GESC	Continu	ıed			· · · · · · ·	
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Production workers, index, unadjusted†—Con. Nondurable goods industries—Continued Tobacco manufactures	95. 8 141. 7 136. 2 125. 0 112. 8 136. 6 187. 2	97. 6 144. 3 137. 9 126. 6 113. 7 138. 3 190. 9	98. 3 145. 7 139. 2 127. 9 115. 2 139. 5 192. 5	96. 1 145. 6 139. 6 127. 2 114. 0 139. 5 195. 6	95. 4 145. 9 140. 4 128. 1 115. 7 139. 4 197. 1	92. 2 145. 9 140. 4 128. 2 116. 9 138. 4 197. 5	87. 5 145. 0 139. 6 128. 5 117. 9 138. 1 196. 2	88. 4 143. 7 140. 3 128. 6 119. 0 137. 2 194. 8	90. 2 143. 4 141. 3 129. 1 119. 7 137. 8 188. 5	89. 8 140. 7 140. 9 128. 8 119. 8 138. 2 189. 8	91. 6 143. 0 142. 6 129. 8 120. 5 137. 7	7 92. 3 143. 5 142. 9 7 130. 7 121. 7 139. 1 7 195. 2	94. 7 145. 0 131. 9
Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do Rubber products do Rubber tires and inner tubes do Production workers, adjusted index, all manu-	169. 8 146. 8 136. 2 194. 8 234. 4	173. 3 146. 6 136. 0 198. 8 238. 3	176. 7 146. 1 136. 4 200. 1 237. 9	178. 6 145. 4 135. 0 198. 8 235. 5	178. 6 146. 0 135. 2 198. 2 233. 3	179. 1 145. 9 135. 4 196. 5 231. 4	180. 1 145. 4 134. 0 193. 5 227. 0	180. 3 149. 3 137. 9 184. 5 220. 0	182. 1 150. 8 139. 2 180. 7 217. 0	180. 8 153. 7 141. 4 175. 2 212. 3	179. 2 154. 1 141. 5 178. 2 216. 6	177. 6 7 153. 4 140. 0 7 178. 5 209. 1	152. 6
facturing (Federal Reserve)† 1939=100 Durable goods industries† do Nondurable goods industries† do Nonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Mining;†	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	7 149, 4 7 174, 0 7 130, 0	r 152. 7 r 176. 2 r 134. 2	r 155. 7 r 179. 1 r 137. 3	p 156. 4 p 180. 5 p 137. 1
Anthracite	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 7 82, 1 89, 1 106, 0 97, 2	81. 4 r 88. 4 89. 5 106. 3 97. 3	80. 7 r 89. 2 r 88. 3 105. 4 95. 6	80.8 90.1 87.7
Electric light and power do. Street railways and busses do. Telegraph do. Telephone do. Services:†	102. 0 130. 3 110. 3 181. 6	102. 5 130. 6 108. 7 183. 4	103. 0 130. 1 107. 4 184. 6	102. 5 130. 9 104. 6 185. 2	103. 2 131. 1 201. 5 186. 9	104. 0 131. 0 100. 7 188. 4	104. 8 130. 9 104. 5 127. 2	105. 7 130. 7 102. 8 159. 2	107. 5 130. 4 102. 3 190. 4	109. 3 130. 9 101. 5 193. 3	110. 2 130. 7 100. 5 193. 8	7 109. 9 7 129. 6 99. 8 7 191. 1	109. 5 129. 2
Dyeing and cleaning do Power laundries do Year-round hotels do Trade: Retail, total†	126. 1 110. 1 120. 6	123. 0 109. 9 120. 2 117. 4 108. 6	120. 9 110. 9 119. 1 126. 5 111. 9	118. 2 111. 0 117. 3 110. 5 108. 5	117. 0 109. 5 117. 7 109. 6 111. 2	118. 8 108. 7 117. 3	121. 5 109. 1 117. 5	123. 7 110. 2 118. 4	127. 7 112. 2 119. 4	123. 4 112. 8 118. 3	117. 4 110. 2 117. 6	7 118.6 7 109.6 117.4 7 112.3	120, 2 108, 4 117, 3
Food* do. General merchandising† do. Wholesale† do. Miscellaneous employment data: Federal and State highways, total† number_ Construction (Federal and State) do.	103. 7 132. 4 110. 7 235, 045 87, 889	145. 2 112. 7 220, 879 75, 850	171. 0 171. 0 114. 4 198, 097 56, 289	125. 6 112. 2 186, 449 45, 094	111. 2 119. 4 111. 9 188, 212 46, 048	112. 8 122. 5 111. 7 199, 338 52, 330	113. 7 122. 9 110. 5 213, 871 69, 239	113. 9 121. 2 109. 7 240, 838 90, 595	113. 7 120. 6 110. 5 266, 966 107, 192	113. 0 116. 7 111. 1 285, 865 116, 116	111. 5 115. 7 112. 2 295, 234 125, 999	112.6 122.6 7 113.3 282,762 120,546	
Maintenance (State)	110, 363 2, 119 225	108, 328 2, 018 224	104, 901 1, 981 221	104, 914 1, 973 220	105, 699 1, 966 219	107, 855 1, 944 218	105, 407 1, 926 215	109, 641 1, 907 212	116, 465 1, 850 205	1, 817 198	123, 976 123, 976 1, 784 196	117, 605 1, 767 195	1, 774
Total thousands Indexes: Unadjusted† 1935-39=100 Adjusted† do PAY ROLLS	1, 405 134. 9 130. 5	1, 412 135. 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	1, 413 135. 5 132. 7	r 1, 411 r 135. 3 r 132. 5	r 1, 393 p 133. 7 p 130. 5	p 1, 389 p 133, 5 p 128, 9
Production-workers pay rolls, unadjusted index,													
all manufacturing (U. S. Dept. of Labor)† 1939=100 Durable goods industries do Iron and steel and their products Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	292. 8 328. 1 273. 7	298. 2 331. 1 280. 8	306. 2 337. 3 276. 2	307, 3 340, 0 287, 9	310. 6 344. 6 287. 9	314. 1 349. 9 294. 2	310. 7 349. 9 297. 5	312, 2 353, 8 306, 7	319. 6 365. 9 316. 1	7 314. 2 7 350. 1 304. 4	7 323. 5 7 357. 5 314. 4	337. 2 372. 8 325. 7	
mills 1939=100 Electrical machinery. do Machinery, except electrical do Machinery and machine-shop products do Machine tools§ do Automobiles§ do Transportation equipment, except automo-	203. 2 408. 1 388. 0 333. 5 291. 9 324. 3	208. 7 416. 0 390. 1 336. 8 285. 5 325. 7	193. 9 430. 2 399. 9 346. 7 290. 7 328. 9	208. 9 425. 6 406. 6 350. 3 282. 7 321. 1	209. 3 422. 9 409. 6 352. 0 278. 9 337. 3	212. 9 429. 6 416. 6 354. 9 275. 6 347. 7	219. 8 396. 6 423. 0 357. 6 269. 7 343. 4	236. 2 407. 1 429. 5 362. 6 263. 6 329. 0	247. 0 432. 6 434. 6 367. 9 262. 6 357. 0	235. 3 422. 3 7 419. 2 356. 1 239. 9 348. 8	250. 4 420. 3 7 424. 8 360. 2 250. 8 7 343. 8	252. 9 442. 2 442. 6 372. 0 254. 2 376. 8	
biles	542. 3 681. 3 530. 2 353. 7 338. 8 292. 0 315. 0 264. 2 260. 1 271. 3 258. 3	531. 1 680. 4 484. 3 336. 8 345. 3 284. 7 305. 7 268. 5 263. 5 263. 8 266. 0	571. 2 683. 3 533. 7 399. 1 356. 3 290. 6 306. 9 279. 1 273. 4 281. 6 275. 8	562. 6 668. 7 535. 0 395. 8 354. 8 292. 4 309. 2 283. 1 278. 8 280. 0 275. 3	558. 2 667. 8 506. 8 377. 9 360. 0 310. 7 333. 4 292. 0 289. 1 278. 4 277. 4	556. 9 662. 2 479. 9 386. 0 359. 0 310. 1 334. 5 292. 0 288. 8 285. 7 279. 2	565. 3 657. 2 487. 6 399. 1 354. 0 323. 4 350. 5 286. 8 282. 2 288. 8 272. 3	561. 3 639. 2 477. 0 395. 6 349. 0 351. 4 384. 7 285. 1 278. 9 286. 9 271. 5	560. 3 621. 5 481. 5 394. 3 346. 2 374. 9 412. 2 290. 4 284. 7 298. 7 298. 2	483. 0 622. 4 485. 1 7 243. 1 326. 6 359. 8 397. 4 281. 4 274. 4 285. 9 7 279. 1	7 482. 9 637. 6 7 486. 7 7 242. 2 7 330. 7 387. 3 430. 4 293. 3 284. 7 301. 7 7 290. 4	301. 8 266. 5 344. 4 385. 7 425. 8 305. 0 297. 9	
Nondurable goods industries do Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures. 1939=100. Cotton manufactures, exc. small wares. do Silk and rayon goods. do	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. 7 190. 8	239. 8 291. 4 195. 8	256. 4 302. 2 206. 6	
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing	243. 7	242.7	253. 0	251.8	275. 0	262. 0	248. 3	240. 5	240. 2	231.1	221.9	1	
1639=100		283. 2 271. 9 284. 9 201. 6 190. 8 252. 0 7 205. 3 7 311. 5 7 226. 1 egarding re		300. 6 277. 2 340. 0 220. 8 197. 7 256. 4 7 207. 8 7 236. 6 7 285. 7 the data.	314. 1 280. 8 344. 8 223. 0 198. 9 242. 5 7 201. 7 7 207. 2 7 254. 0	317. 5 281. 3 340. 0 222. 2 213. 7 239. 3 7 200. 7 7 197. 4 7 232. 6	279. 8 267. 1 277. 7 214. 6 205. 3 243. 1 7 203. 4 7 211. 7 7 227. 2	272. 1 270. 5 260. 3 207. 0 197. 0 252. 8 208. 4 217. 8 249. 4	274. 9 • 273. 0 264. 1 211. 5 201. 7 267. 8 • 213. 1 • 249. 3 • 259. 9	278. 9 260. 0 r 283. 1 214. 2 204. 8 r 295. 8 r 218. 0 r 401. 8 r 280. 9	7 302. 3 264. 8 7 322. 6 220. 4 209. 9 7 325. 6 7 218. 4 7 653. 7 7 270. 0	284. 9 334. 2 231. 6 221. 5 331. 6 223. 2 676. 8	

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 1937-43 data for employment and pay rolls in the telegraph and telephone industries and 1939-41 data for the other Department of Labor series on nonmanufacturing employment and pay rolls, 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		1946						19	47				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October
EM	PLOY	MENT	CONI	ITION	S ANI) WAG	SES—C	Continu	ıed				·
PAY ROLLS—Continued													
Production-workers pay rolls, mfg., unadj.†—Con. Nondurable goods industries—Continued													
Tobacco manufactures 1939=100- Paper and allied products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	207. 4 268. 5	212. 7 276. 6	222. 0 284. 5 272. 7	209. 4 285. 1 274. 3	201. 0 288. 1 279. 8	193. 1 290. 9	181. 6 290. 9	182. 8 291. 1	194, 8 298, 0	200. 0 298. 7	203. 0 300. 6	204. 9 308. 5	
Paper and pulpsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries 1939=100	260. 4 208. 4	267. 0 214. 0	223. 9	219.6	219. 8	281. 4 227. 7	284. 4 230. 7	289. 4 234. 2	302, 1 235, 9	309. 6 233. 6	311. 0 235. 5	315. 7 345. 0	
Newspapers and periodicals \$do	178. 9 233. 4	182. 0 241. 4	189. 7 253. 7	185. 2 249. 4	191. 2 248. 4	197. 2 253. 5	202. 1 255. 2	209. 3 255. 4	210. 0 258. 1	208. 9 258. 9	7 214. 0 254. 8	221. 6 266. 6	
Chemicals and allied products do Chemicals do do do do do do do do do do do do do	335.3 294.0	345. 0 301. 3	357. 0 313. 4	362. 9 321. 0	372. 6 323. 5	377. 5 326. 8	378.3 329.5	381. 5 334. 9	373. 3 338. 9	378. 7 341. 8	7 380. 4 336. 8	395, 1 336, 2	
Chemicals	252. 7 228. 2	252. 6 226. 9	250. 9 230. 2	253. 9 227. 5	256. 8 228. 8	262. 1 234. 9	265. 2 236. 8	275. 7 243. 8	286. 2 253. 8	295. 6 265. 4	297. 2 262. 2	266.4	
Rubber productsdoRubber tires and inner tubes§doNonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of	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	357. 0 397. 0	368. 6 398. 9	
Labor): Mining:†								,					
Anthracite 1939=100 Bituminous coal do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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	7 177. 8 7 192. 9	r 216 6 r 264. 4	211. 1 270. 2	
Metalliferous doQuarrying and nonmetallie doCrude petroleum and natural gas†do	148. 0 227. 6	146. 9 222. 4	159. 3 221. 9	156. 8 204. 8	162. 0 205. 6	162. 6 213. 7	164. 7 233. 2	172. 1 241. 7	181. 8 251. 3	171. 9 251. 2	7 178. 3 259. 6	179.0 258.5	
Public utilities:†	150. 1	151.0	147. 1	153. 8	152. 9	154. 5	162. 3	163.4	175.3	173.9	173.5	175.6	
Electric light and power do Street railways and busses do do do do do do do do do do do do do	155. 3 212. 6 201. 7	157. 6 210. 9 194. 2	161. 6 213. 6 190. 5	159. 5 216. 1 189. 1	163. 7 219. 5 185. 4	160. 8 218. 6 198. 0	166. 5 218. 8 239. 3	168. 2 220. 0 226. 9	177, 5 222, 1 218, 8	178. 4 222, 1 215. 2	182. 9 225. 2 213. 5	183. 1 224. 1	
Telegraph do do Services: t	269. 2	273.0	264. 5	267. 5	269. 4	267. 2	136. 1	202. 9	292. 5	302. 2	306. 2	309.6	
Dyeing and cleaningdo Power laundriesdo	225. 7 189. 8	217. 0 191. 5	219. 5 201. 0	213. 8 201. 8	204. 7 196. 1	214. 7 196. 9	221. 7 200. 5	231. 5 203. 8	241. 9 211. 1	228. 2 210. 3	208. 9 203. 9	220. 7 208. 2	
Year-round hotelsdo	214.5	218. 5	218.8	215. 1	216.6	216. 8	219. 4	221.1	226. 4	222.0	7 221. 0	222.6	
Retail, total†do Food*do General merchandising†do	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	201. 6 212. 1 218. 9	7 198. 5 213. 8 214. 1	197. 7 212. 2 212. 0	202. 5 209. 3 219. 8	
Wholesaletdo	184. 5	189.7	197. 2	189. 7	190. 4	191.6	190.8	191. 4	198.0	196.5	198. 2	203. 3	
LABOR CONDITIONS Average weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of											j		
Labor): All manufacturing thours	40. 5	40. 2 40. 2	40. 9 40. 8	40.6	40. 4	40. 4 40. 7	40. 0 40. 7	40. 1 40. 5	40. 2 40. 7	39.8	39. 8	r 40. 4	
Durable goods industries*do Iron and steel and their products*do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	40. 7 40. 3	40. 0	39.8	40. 5 40. 2	40. 5 40. 0	40. 4	40. 4	40.3	40.5	40. 0 39. 3	40. 0 39. 6	7 40. 6 40. 2	
mills* hours	38. 7 40. 7	38. 8 40. 6	37. 0 41. 1	38. 2 40. 5	38. 5 40. 0	38. 9 40. 5	39. 2 40. 0	38. 9 39. 8	39. 5 39. 8	37. 4 39. 8	39. 2 39. 2	38. 9 40. 3	
Electrical machinery*do Machinery, except electrical*do_ Machinery and machine-shop products*	41.5	40.9	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.3	40.9	40.5	41.4	
Machine tools* do Automobiles* do	41. 6 42. 6 38. 8	41. 1 42. 3 38. 6	41. 8 42. 8 39. 4	41. 7 42. 2 38. 9	41. 5 42. 3 38. 8	41. 6 42. 3 39. 7	41. 6 42. 0 38. 5	42. 1 38. 3	41. 5 42. 2 38. 7	40.8 41.6 37.7	40.9 41.0 7 37.6	41. 4 41. 3 39. 3	
Transportation equipment, except auto- mobiles* hours	40.0	38. 4	40. 6	40. 2	39.7	39.8	39.8	40. 2	40.1	40.1	39. 7	39.7	1
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)* hours	40.6	39.6	40.4	39.8	40.1	39. 8	39. 6	39. 5	39. 2	39.7	r 40. 0	39. 2	
Aircraft engines* do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding* do	42. 1 37. 7	37. 2 35. 7 40. 9	41. 9 40. 0 41. 7	41. 4 40. 2 41. 0	40.7 38.4 41.0	39. 4 39. 9 40. 9	39. 7 39. 9 40. 8	39. 6 40. 4 40. 6	38. 8 40. 7 40. 5	39. 2 7 39. 9	39. 2 7 39. 5	40.3 39.4 40.2	
Nonferrous metals and their products*_do Lumber and timber basic products*do Sawmills and looping camps*	40. 9 41. 9 41. 5	40. 9 40. 6 40. 2	41.7	40. 6 40. 0	42. 1 41. 8	41. 0 40. 6	41. 4 40. 9	42.0 41.7	42. 8 42. 5	7 39. 7 42. 2 42. 1	7 39, 6 43, 2 43, 1	42. 7 42. 5	
Sawmills and logging camps*do	42. 2	41.7	42. 2	41.8	41.9	41.7	41.5	41.5	41.7	* 41.1	41.2	41.5	
Furniture* do	41. 8 40. 6	41. 4 40. 3	41.6 41.0	41. 5 40. 5	42. 0 40. 1	41. 9 40. 5	41. 4 40. 5	41. 2 40. 3 39. 7	41.6 40.8	40. 9 40. 1	41. 1 40. 5	41. 4 40. 5	
Nondurable goods industries*do Textile-mill products and other fiber manu- factures*hours	40. 2	40. 3 40. 2	41. 1	40.7	40. 4	40. 1 40. 0	39. 6 39. 1	38. 9	39. 8 38. 6	39. 7 38. 4	39. 5 38. 2	40. 1 39. 5	}
Cotton manufactures, except small wares* hours.	39.9	40.3	40. 9	40.6	40. 5	40. 1	39.3	38.8	38.3	38.3	38.4	39. 2	
Silk and rayon goods*do Woolen and worsted manufactures except	41.6	41.1	41.8	41.1	41.6	41.5	40.2	41.0	40.3	40.3	40.0	į.	
dyeing and finishing*hours_ Apparel and other finished textile products* hours_	40. 9 36. 8	40. 1 36. 6	41.3 37.0	41. 3 36. 9	41. 0 36. 7	40. 1 36. 7	39. 1	39, 2 35, 8	39. 4 36. 0	39.1	36. 6 35. 2	35, 9	
Men's clothing* do Women's clothing* do Leather and leather products* do	37. 7 35. 5	37. 8 34. 9	38. 1 35. 3	37. 8 35. 7	37. 8 36. 2	37. 6 36. 1	36. 6 34. 4	37. 2 34. 6	37. 2 35. 0	36. 5 * 34. 8	35. 1 7 34. 7	36.5	
Leather and leather products*do_ Boots and shoes*do_ Food and kindred products*do_	37. 5 36. 9	37. 1 36. 3	39, 1 38, 8	39. 3 39. 1	39. 5 39. 2 42. 7	39. 0 38. 1	38. 3 38. 0	38.1 37.8	38.1 37.7	38. 2 37. 8	38. 1 37. 7	39. 1 38. 8	
Food and kindred products*dododo	42. 4 43. 6	42. 9 44. 0	44. 4 45. 3	43. 6 43. 9	43.2	42. 3 43. 0	42. 1 42. 5	43.0 142.5 38.3	43. 2 1 42. 6	r 43. 2 1 42. 7	r 43. 4	43. 4 1 41. 9	
Baking* do Canning and preserving* do Slaughtering and meat packing* do	41. 7 37. 5 40. 3	37. 3 44. 9 39. 7	38. 8 46. 4 40. 2	37. 6 47. 5 39. 2	37. 0 42. 7 37. 8	37. 7 41. 9 37. 5	38. 0 41. 8 36. 7	44, 0 36, 3	37. 8 44. 5 38. 2	7 39. 9 44. 5 39. 6	7 42. 6 43. 0 39. 2	43.4	
Tobacco manufactures* do Paper and allied products* do Paper and pulp* do	40. 5 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		42. 9 44. 5	42. 9 44. 5	42. 4 44. 0	42.9	
Paper and pulp*do Printing, publishing, and allied industries* hours	41.0	41.0	41.5	41.0	40. 1	40.3	40.1	40.1	39.9	39.6	39. 4	40.1	
Newspapers and periodicals*do Printing, book and job*do	39. 3 41. 7	39.3 41.9	39. 3 42. 7	38. 9 42. 0	38. 6 40. 8	38. 8 41. 1	38. 9 40. 7	38. 9 40. 6	38. 4 40. 6	7 38. 2 40. 5	7 38. 5 40. 0	40.8	
Chemicals and allied products*do Chemicals*do Products of petroleum and coal*do	41. 4	41.3	41. 6 41. 2	41. 5	41. 4 41. 0	41. 3 40. 9	41.0	41. 1 41. 0	41. 1 40. 9	40.9 41.1	40. 9 40. 7	40.5	
Products of petroleum and coal*do Petroleum refining*do Rubber products*do	40. 4 40. 2 39. 4	40. 3 40. 0 40. 0	40. 0 40. 4 41. 1	40. 2 39. 9 40. 6	40. 1 39. 8 40. 6	40. 2 39. 8 39. 8	40.5 40.1 39.5		40. 7 40. 6 39. 1	40. 5 40. 7 38. 6	40. 6 40. 3 38. 4	40.7	
Rubber tires and inner tubes*do	38. 2					38. 2	38. 2	37.6	37. 7	37. 9		38.5	

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

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

*Now series. Indexes of pay rolls beginning 1939 for retail food establishments are shown on p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey. Data beginning 1939 for the printing and publishing industries and the aircraft engine industries will be published later. Data beginning 1939 for all series on average hours will also be published later: see note in the September 1947 issue for reference to earliest data published in the Survey and explanation of a change in January 1945 which affected the comparability of the data for the machine tools, aircraft engines, and shipbuilding industries.

1 Hevised series. See note marked "f" on p. S-10 with regard to revised indexes of pay rolls in manufacturing industries and note marked "f" 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.

	1	1946						194	1.7				
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
EN	IPLOY	MENT	CONI	OITION	IS AN	D WAC	GES(Contin	ued		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued													
Average weekly hours per worker—Continued											l		
Nonmanufacturing industries: Building constructionhours	38.8	37. 2	38. 4	37. 6	36. 9	38.0	37. 1	37. 7	37.7	37.9	39.7	₹ 38.0	
Mining:	39, 2	35.7	40.9	39. 1	35. 1	39.8	32, 3	37. 2	39. 2	r 37. 0	* 38. 5	38. 2	1
Anthracite do Bituminous coal do Metalliferous do do	42.9 41.0	41. 7 39. 9	46. 7 42. 2	46. 7 41. 2	43. 6 42. 0	43.7 41.6	36. 4 41. 8	44. 3 42. 2	44. 7 42. 6	7 31. 8 41. 2	7 39. 1 7 41. 4	39.1	
Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gas do	46. 1 41. 2	45. 4 40. 4	45. 8 39. 5	43. 1 41. 3	42. 8 40. 3	43. 5 39. 6	44. 5 40. 8	45. 6 40. 5	45. 6 41. 9	45. 2 40. 6	46. 1 40. 1	46.1	
Public utilities:	41.9	41.6	41.4	41.9	41.6	41.0	42, 2	41.6	42.2	42:1	42.4	42.0	
Electric light and power do Street railways and busses do	47.7	47.3	47.9	47.7	48.0	47.8	47.8	47.6	47.4	7 46. 3	46. 6	46.1	
Telegraph do do Telephone do do do do do do do do do do do do do	44. 4 39. 1	43. 5 39. 3	43. 2 38. 0	43. 8 38. 4	44. 0 38. 0	43. 7 37. 9	47. 3 26. 9	46. 0 31. 5	44. 8 37. 5	44. 8 38. 4	44.8 38.7	38.9	
Services: Dyeing and cleaningdo	42.2	41.9	42.8	42.3	41.1	42.0	41.9	42.6	42. 9	42.1	40.8	41.9	
Power laundriesdo Year-round hotelsdo	43. 0 43. 8	42. 6 43. 8	43. 5 43. 7	43.3 43.8	42, 5 44, 3	42. 4 44. 7	42. 8 44. 9	42. 7 45. 0	42.8 45.2	42.6 44.9	42. 2 , 45. 0	42. 5 44. 1	
Trade: Retaildo	40.1	39.7	40.3	39.9	40.1	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.8	41.1	41.1	40.2	
Wholesaledo industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs):	41.9	41.6	42.3	41.5	40.8	40.8	41.2	41. 2	41.6	41.1	41.1	41.2	
Beginning in month: Work stoppagesnumber	516	344	168	₽ 290	⊅ 290	⊅ 325	₽ 460	₽ 4 25	⊅ 350	⊅ 300	₽ 325	p 200	p 17
Work stoppagesnumber_ Workers involvedthousands_ In effect during month: •	307	435	76	₽ 100	≥ 90	» 100	₽ 600	» 200	» 4 75	» 500	p 120	₽ 75	ν (
Work stoppages number	848 467	677 707	402 500	₽ 460 ₽ 150	₽ 460 ₽ 145	≥ 500 ≥ 160	⊅ 625 ⊅ 650	₽ 650 ₽ 625	≥ 600 ≥ 625	₽ 500 ₽ 650	₽ 500 ₽ 250	p 400 p 165	p 35
Workers involved thousands Man-days idle during month do Percent of available working time*	6, 220	4,980	3, 130 . 5	» 1, 250 . 2	▶ 1, 225 . 2	≥ 850 . 1	▶ 7, 750 1. 1	≥ 5, 700 . 8	⊅ 3, 750 . 5	₽ 4, 200 .6	* 2,500 * . 4	₽ 2,000 .3	P 1, 85
I. S. Employment Service placement activities:	547	440	358	366	348	391	419	442	453	454	484	546	55
Nonagricultural placements † thousands. Juemployment compensation (Soc. Sec. Admir.):	681	620	909	1,011	731		1,020			942	623		1 61
Initial claims* thousands. Continued claims⊙ do do do do do do do do do do do do do	4, 141	3, 492	4, 119	4, 982	r 4, 487	739 4,684	1,020 4,833	1, 166 4, 802	878 4, 905	5, 219	4, 296	566 3, 742	1 3, 35
Benefit payments: Beneficiaries, weekly average⊕do	765	710	7 747	893	911	975	930	940	1,006	958	907	r 779	1 68
Amount of payments thous. of dol- veterans' unemployment allowances: *	64, 433	54, 098	59, 370	r 74, 760	65, 910	71, 545	71, 569	72, 295	73, 559	76, 682	66, 456	r 59, 257	1 52, 77
Initial claims thousands. Continued claims do do do do do do do do do do do do do	413 4,900	405 3, 743	583 4,345	638 5, 246	444 4, 504	397 4, 423	373 3, 913	354 3, 173	493 3, 021	476 3, 446	386 3,023	283 2, 488	1, 93
Claims filed during last week of monthdo Amount of paymentsthous. of dol	1,019	877 74, 421	935 81, 964	1, 168 106, 586	1, 149 88, 364	1,002 89,052	850 78, 806	677 63, 722	722 58, 509	759 66, 213	715 59, 521	528 50, 171	38, 13
Amount of payments. thous of dol. Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments: Accession rate. monthly rate per 100 employees. Separation rate, total. do. Discharges. do. Layoffs. do.	6.8	5.7	4.3	6,0	5.0	5. 1	5. 1	4.8	5. 5	r 4.8	7 5.3	p 5. 9	
Separation rate, totaldodo	6.3	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.5	4. 9 . 4	5. 2 . 4	5. 4 . 4	4.7	7 4. 5 . 4	r 5.3	p 5. 9	
Layoffs do do	1. 0 4. 7	3.7	1. 0 3. 0	. 9 3. 5	3. 2	. 9 3. 5	1. 0 3. 7	1. 4 3. 5	1. 1 3. 1	1. 0 7 3. 0	7.8 4.0		
Quits do do Military and miscellaneous do do do do do do do do do do do do do	. 2	i .i	. ĭ	.1	.1	.1	i i	.1	.1	. 1	Ĭ	p.1	
WAGES		1		<u> </u>									
Average weekly earnings (U.S. Dept. of Labor): All manufacturing tdollars	45. 73	45.79	46. 96	47. 10	47. 29	47. 69	47. 50	48. 44	49. 33	r 48. 98	r 49. 19	r 50. 45	₽ 50. 9
Durable goods industries †dodo	48. 90 49. 86	48. 62 49. 91	49. 57 49. 67	49.60 50.64	49. 74 50. 33	50. 30 51, 31	50. 34 51. 78	51. 72 53. 71	52. 99	r 52. 19	7 52. 54 54. 51	* 54.05 56.15	p 54. 7
Iron and steel and their products†do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills†dollars	50.39	50.82	48. 59	50. 89	50. 67	51. 77	52.83		55. 18	, 53. 67	* 58, 25		
Electrical machinery† do Machinery, except electrical† do do	48. 28 52, 57	48. 33	49. 13	48.63	48. 13	49.07	48. 36	56. 26 50. 24	58. 12 51. 57	55. 23 52. 00	51.53	59.16 53.44	
Machinery and machine-shop prod- ucts†dollars	İ	52.06	52, 87	53. 12	53. 22	53. 82	54. 25	55. 20	56. 30	r 56.06	7 55.74		
Machine toolsdo	51. 91 55. 61	51.38 55.90	52.62 56.66	52. 78 56. 17	52. 61 56. 09	53. 10 56. 46	53. 31 56. 06	54. 44 57. 13	55. 53 58. 31	55. 00 56. 78	55. 07 57. 35		
Automobiles†do	53. 41	53.83	54. 98	54. 13	54. 29	55. 45	54. 14	55. 96	57. 48	56. 44	* 56. 54		
mobiles dollars Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) do	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. 02 54. 48	r 55.83 r 55.30	54.00	
Aircraft engines* do Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo	57. 31 53. 96	51.06 51.47	56. 89 57. 21	56. 15 57. 05	54. 77 55. 37	53. 02 56. 59	53. 69 56. 97	54, 76 57, 91	55. 44 57. 79	56. 19 r 56. 77	56, 58 r 57, 22	57.64	
Lumber and timber basic products †do_	48. 92 39. 21	49. 24 37. 74	50. 40 38. 79	49. 91 39. 11	50, 12 41, 18	50. 26 40. 31	50. 30 41. 01	51. 15 43. 06	52.06 45.04	⁷ 51. 12 43. 57	^r 51. 12 45. 26	44.98	
Sawmills and logging campsdo Furniture and finished lumber products †_do	37. 84 41. 73	36. 37 41. 62	37. 05 42. 49	37. 41 42. 41	39. 89 42. 80	39. 12 43. 00	39. 81 42. 87	41. 95 43. 45	44. 14 44. 24	42.86 + 43.51	44.50 r 44.05	45, 32	
Furniture †do	42. 42 44. 46	42, 41 44, 91	43. 04 45. 89	43. 35 45. 58	44. 20 45. 49	44. 33 46. 38	43. 99 46. 49	44. 21 47. 24	45. 04 48. 54	44. 12 7 48. 00	44, 53 r 49, 09	46. 29 49. 58	
Nondurable goods industries †do Textile-mill products and other fiber	42. 45	42, 87	44. 24	44. 47	44. 67	44. 89	44. 40	44. 88	45. 31	r 45. 61	r 45. 76	, 46. 77	
manufactures†dollars_ Cotton manufactures, except small wares†	38. 09	38. 38	39. 26	39, 29	40.32	41.01	40.12	39.89	39. 54	39. 48	39. 40	41.43	-
dollara	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 40. 97	37. 21 41. 17	37. 50 41. 65	38. 55 43 23	
Silk and rayon goods†do_ Woolen and worsted manufactures (exceptdyeing and finishing)†dollars _ Apparel and other finished textile products†	42, 40	41.67	42. 96	43.10	47. 44	46. 28	45. 26	45. 28	45. 75	45. 33	42. 28		
	26.60	36. 54	37. 23	38. 22	38.74	38. 41	35. 44	35. 36	35. 77	36. 50	7 36. 61		
Men's clothing	38. 89 46. 25	41. 39 43. 28	41.78 44.14	41.70 47.30	41. 86 48. 77	41.99	40. 45 42. 32	41.49	41.35	40.17	38. 66	41.05	
Leather and leather products†do	37. 07 35. 65	37. 24 35. 76	39. 83 38. 65	40. 18 39. 05	48. 77 40. 29 38. 96	47. 75 40. 11 38. 91	39. 44 37. 96	41. 58 39. 45 37. 78	41. 87 40. 12 38. 30	7 43. 81 40. 30	45. 07 40. 26 38. 32	41.90	
Boots and shoesdo		- aa. 76 l	- A& DA	39 (15)	KK UK I	XX UI	37 06	27 72	98 90 1	38. 49	28 29		

^{*}Revised. *Preliminary. 1 Partly estimated.
• See p. 23 of December 1946 Survey for 1944-45 data.
• Computed from weeks compensated in weeks ended during month.

• Small revisions for January 1940 to May 1944 are available on request.

• Rates refer to all employees and are therefore not strictly comparable with data prior to 1943 published in the Survey.

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

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

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

nless otherwise stated, statistics through		1946						194	17				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo ber
EM	PLOY	MENT	CONI	ITION	IS ANI	O WAC	GES-C	Continu	ued			_	
WAGES-Continued													
verage weekly earnings—Continued All manufacturing—Continued	1			'									
Nondurable goods industries—Continued Food and kindred products†dollars_	43.85	44.84	46. 93	47.31	46. 40	46.05	46. 20	47.71	48. 27	r 48, 40	7 49, 48	49. 11	
Bakings do Canning and preserving do	45. 45 40. 82	46. 01 35. 28	47. 55 37. 93	46. 32 36. 55	45. 80 36. 82	45. 17 37. 40	45. 26 38. 50	1 44. 84 39. 39	1 45. 50 39. 37	1 45. 81 r 39. 96	1 45. 52 7 45. 88	1 46, 14 44, 03	
Slaughtering and meat packing do Tobacco manufactures do	43. 06 36. 47	51. 15 36. 66	51.73 38.12	57. 20 36. 74	52. 82 35. 44	49. 87 35. 21	50. 22 34. 84	53.37 34.46	54. 40 36. 30	56. 82 37. 74	54, 43 37, 26	55. 31 37. 24	
Paper and allied productstdodo	45. 61 49. 05	46.08 49.37	46. 87 49. 92	47. 05 50. 18	47. 42 50. 98	47. 92 51. 27	48. 20 52. 07	48. 79 52. 84	49. 95 54. 83	r 51.06	50. 46 56. 16	51.71	
Paper and pulp do	54. 28	55. 11	57.03	56.60	56. 74	58. 19	58. 69	59. 55	59. 76	56. 36 r 59. 37	7 59, 47	57. 03 61. 49	
Newspapers and periodicals*do	60. 28 51. 50	61.11 52.60	62. 95 54. 98	62. 08 54. 19	63. 00 54. 07	64. 25 55. 67	65. 29 56. 13	67. 10 56. 41	67. 16 56, 81	r 66. 53 56. 77	7 67. 80 55, 96	69. 59 57. 96	
Printing, book and job*do Chemicals and allied products†do	45. 50 52. 87	45. 88 52. 96	47. 14 54. 15	47. 39 54. 77	48. 17 55. 10	48. 60 55. 33	48, 93 55, 45	49. 80 56. 35	50. 59	r 51.00	7 51. 27 57. 44	51.84	
Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal† do do do do do do do do do do do do do	54. 38 57. 32	54. 50 57. 11	54. 55 57. 80	55. 24	55.39	56. 53 59. 15	57. 41 60. 24	57. 92 60. 01	56. 80 59. 64	57. 73 60. 57	60.62	57. 98 61. 97	
Petroleum refining do Rubber products† do do do do do do do do do do do do do	51.74 57.38	52. 93 58. 87	54. 63 60. 46	57. 74 54. 03	57. 75 54. 06 59. 90	52. 97	55. 23	55. 30	62. 17 55. 49	64. 12 r 55. 74	63. 12 r 55. 55	64.75 57.32	
Rubber productst	1.130	1.139	1.148	59. 78 1. 161	1.170	58.05 1.180	61.64 1.186	61.12 1.207	61. 35	62.06	61. 29	63.80	
All manufacturing† dollars. Durable goods industries† do. Iron and steel and their products† do. Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	1. 202 1. 239	1. 210 1. 247	1. 216 1. 248	1. 224 1. 261	1. 170 1. 229 1. 258	1. 236 1. 269	1. 243 1. 280	1. 207 1. 278 1. 333	1. 226 1. 303	7 1, 230 7 1, 305	7 1. 237 7 1. 312	7 1. 249 7 1. 331	₽ 1.
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	1. 303	1.310	1.314	1.332	1. 208	1.333	1.347	1. 445	1.363	1.365	1, 488	1.397	
millst dollars Electrical machinery† do Machinery, except electrical† do	1. 186 1. 266	1. 191 1. 273	1. 195 1. 277	1. 199 1. 283	1. 203 1. 290	1. 212 1. 298	1. 210 1. 308	1. 264 1. 334	1. 472 1. 295	1. 478 1. 308	r 1.314	1. 515 1. 325	
Machinery and machine-shop products†	1. 245	1. 249	1. 257	1. 264	1. 267	1. 275	1. 279	1.307	1. 363	1.371	1. 353	1.395	
Machine tools do Automobiles† do do	1. 306 1. 376	1.322 1.394	1.322 1.395	1.326 1.390	1. 325 1. 399	1.334 1.396	1. 334 1. 406	1.357 1.463	1. 336 1. 381	1.349 1.366 71,496	1.397	1.370	
Transportation equipment, except automo-	1.359	1.364	1.362	1.356	1.367	1.362	1.363	1.376	1.485 1,387	r 1. 395	7 1. 504	1.518	
biles†dollars_ Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) dollars	1.326	1.326	1.325	1.321	1.332	1.338	1.326	1.328	i	1, 372	71,406	1.422	
Aircraft engines*§ dodododododo	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. 341 1. 428	1.435	7 1. 381 1. 443	1. 384 1. 458	
Nonferrous metals and products do do	1.195	1.204	1.210	1.217	1.222	1.226	1.234	1.260	1. 421 1. 286	7 1. 421 7 1. 289	7 1. 450 7 1. 292	1.462 1.312	
Lumber and timber basic products†do Sawmills and logging campsdo	. 936 . 913	931	. 931 . 901	. 962 . 935	. 979 . 954	. 983 . 965	. 990 . 972	1.025 1.006	1. 053 1. 040	1.033 1.018	1. 048 1. 034	1.054 1.037	
Furniture and finished lumber products† dollars_ Furnituredo	. 990 1. 014	. 999 1. 024	1.007 1.034	$1.015 \\ 1.046$	1.022 1.049	1.031 1.059	1.032 1.064	1.046 1.074	1.061	1.058	1.070	1.093	
Furnituredo Stone, clay, and glass products†do Nondurable goods industries†do	1.096 1.056	1.114 1.065	1. 119 1. 077	1. 125 1. 094	1. 133 1. 107	1.144 1.119	1.149 1.122	1. 173 1. 139	1, 085 1, 190	1. 079 1. 198	1. 086 7 1. 211	1. 115 1. 224	
Textile-mill products and other fiber manu-	.948	. 955	.959	.970	.997	1.119	1. 122	1.139	1.140	7 1, 150	1.158	1.165	p 1
factures†dollars_ Cotton manufactures, except small wares† dollars_	.892	.898	. 900	.914	. 927	.979	.981	. 970	1,024	1.028	1,031	1.049	
Silk and rayon goods†do Woolen and worsted manufactures (except	.931	.941	.944	. 975	.996	1.012	1.016	1.019	1, 970 1, 017	. 973 1. 023	. 977 1, 043	. 985 1. 057	
dyeing and finishing)†dollars. A pparel and other finished textile products†	1.037	1.038	1.039	1.045	1.156	1.155	1.159	1.158	1. 160	1. 160	1.156	1.169	
dollars	. 997 1. 024	. 998 1. 086	1.006 1.089	1.037	1.049	1.045	.999 1.094	.988 1.105	. 994	r 1. 020	1.039	1.047	
Men's clothing† do Women's clothing§ do Leather and leather products† do	1.266	1. 211 1. 004	1.223	1.095 1.297 1.023	1.097 1.314	1.106 1.293	1. 200 1. 029	1.168 1.035	1, 104 1, 182	1.098 r 1.241	1,090 7 1,289	1.106 1.291	
Boots and shoes do Food and kindred products do Go	. 987	.978	1.018 .995	. 995	1.021 .989	1.028	. 998	1.000	1, 053 1, 020	1.055 1.018	1.057 1.018	1,073 1,035	
	1.035 1.042	1.046 1.045	1.058 1.051	1.084 1.056	1.088 1.060	$1.088 \\ 1.057$	1.097 1.065	1.110	1, 119 11, 067	⁷ 1. 121 1 1. 074	11.140	1. 131 1 1. 104	
Slaughtering and meat packing do	. 983 1. 147	. 950 1. 137	. 982 1. 119	. 975 1. 206	. 997 1. 193	. 995 1. 191	1.018 1.204	1.034 1.214	1. 045 1. 122	7 1.003 1.282	7 1. 083 1. 267	1.030 1.276	
Caming and preserving† do. Caming and preserving† do. Slaughtering and meat packing do. Tobacco manufactures† do. Paper and allied products† do.	. 905 1. 050	.924 1.064	1.071	. 938 1. 088	.937 1.098	. 939 1. 109	. 949 1. 121	. 948 1. 133	. 950 1. 165	, 953 1, 190	, 951 7 1, 191	. 953 1. 204	
Printing, publishing, and allied industriest	1.102	1.111	1.119	1.134	1.149	1.157	1.173	1.182	1. 231	1. 266	1, 268	1. 274	
dollars	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	1. 499 1. 719	r 1, 498 r 1, 713	7 1. 509 7 1. 738	1. 532 1. 758	
Printing, book and job*do Chemicals and allied products†do	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	1, 406 1, 232	1.408 1.247	1. 406 r 1. 252	1. 432 1. 261	
Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal† do Coal	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	1.432 1.514	
Petroleum refining do Rubber products do do	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	1.591 1.450	
Rubber tires and inner tubesdo Nonmanufacturing industries:*	1.492	1.503	1.513	1.511	1.517	1.512	1.608	1.622	1.615	1.640	1.641	1.661	
Building constructiondo Mining:	1. 526	1.549	1.569	1.594	1.598	1.610	1.634	1.656	1.661	1.669	1.689	P 1. 718	1
Anthracite do Bituminous coal do Matelliforne	1.593 1.460	1.582 1.477	1.615 1.491	1. 594 1. 490	1.637 1.491	1.632 1.484	1.545	1. 593 1. 470	1. 596 1. 489	7 1.575 7 1.740	7 1.780 7 1.787	1.765 1.819	1
Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gas§ do	1. 210 1. 047	1.219 1.045	1.232 1.052	1.229 1.058	1.238 1.062	1. 241 1. 069	1. 237 1. 080	1.278 1.082	1. 323 1. 110	1.311	7 1. 354 7 1. 146	1.370 1.156	i
Public utilities:	1.308	1.334	1.346	1.355	1.390	1.421	1.444	1.448	1.475	1.481	1. 487	1.511	
Electric light and powerdo Street railways and bussesdo	1. 284 1. 130	1.302 1.125	1.337 1.142	1.313 1.165	1.352 1.174	1.341 1.184	1.343 1.190	1.358 1.195	1. 388 1. 212	1. 374 r 1. 231	1.378 71.241	1.390 1.265	
Telegraph dododododododod	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. 234 1. 230	
Services:	.854	.854	. 867	.874	. 861	.876	.888	. 894	.898	.899	. 892	. 911	
Dyeing and cleaning \$do Power laundries \$do Year-round hotelsdo	.708 .626	.729 .642	. 739 . 651	.745	.748 .654	.759 .642	.757	.756	.767	. 769	.775 r. 660	. 788 . 673	
Trade:	.907	. 917	. 919	. 953	. 957	. 960	. 974	. 985	.996	, 1. 003	1,002	1.009	
Retaildo Wholesaledo	1. 172	1. 186	1. 202	1. 197	1, 230	1. 231	1. 229	1, 241	1. 262	1. 257	1. 258	1. 269	

^{*}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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1946						194	7				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October
EM	IPLOY	MENT	CONI	OITION	IS AN	D WAG	GES—(Contin	ued				
WAGES—Continued													
Miscellaneous wage data: Construction wage rates (E. N. R.): Common labordol. per hr Skilled labordo Farm wages without board (quarterly) dol. per month	1. 073 1. 85 104. 00	1. 078 1. 86	1. 085 1. 87	1. 109 1. 89 106. 00	1. 123 1. 92	1. 123 1. 92	1. 138 1. 94 107. 00	1, 146 1, 94	1. 189 2. 01	1. 217 2. 07 114. 00	1. 221 2. 08	1.221 2.10	1, 244 2, 15
Railway wages (average, class I)dol. per hr Road-building wages, common labor: United States averagedo	1. 132	1.146 .86	1.150	1. 146	1. 173 .81	1. 146 .84	1. 136	1. 136 .88	1.140	1.133	1, 137 (¹)	1, 264 (¹)	(1)
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE		ļ			ı						ļ		
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.	107 96 74 11	110 99 76 11	114 102 77 12	116 103 78 13	118 104 79 14	121 107 81 14	122 108 81 14	122 108 81 14	122 109 82 13	123 110 82 13	125 112 83 13	126 112 84 13	129 114 83 14
	<u> </u>	[<u> </u>	FINA	NCE		<u> </u>	!		l	1	1	<u> </u>
BANKING	 		· · ·			ı					1	1	<u> </u>
Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies super-													
vised by the Farm Credit Administration: Total	1,717 1,117 966 151	1,690 1,099 954 145	1, 661 1, 085 944 140	1, 662 1, 068 932 135	1, 670 1, 060 928 133	1,654 1,048 919 129	1,671 1,040 913 126	1, 683 1, 034 910 124	1, 706 1, 033 910 123	1,731 1,028 907 121	1,746 1,018 900 118	1,746 1,007 891 115	1,739 993 882 111
Land Bank Commissioner do Loans to cooperatives, total do Short-ferm credit, total do Bank debits, total (141 centers)† do New York City do Outside New York City do	180 421 81, 583 33, 913 47, 671	189 401 77, 193 31, 088 46, 105	188 389 93, 547 41, 252 52, 295	195 399 83, 445 34, 305 49, 140	194 416 72, 944 29, 745 43, 199	182 444 83, 502 33, 547 49, 955	158 473 78, 295 31, 391 46, 904	152 497 78, 359 30, 895 47, 464	159 514 84, 897 35, 632 49, 265	180 523 83, 957 34, 779 49, 178	205 522 75, 048 28, 331 46, 717	240 500 81, 799 31, 837 49, 962	28- 46: 94, 09: 37, 50- 56, 59-
Outside New York City do. Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: Assets, total mil. of dol. Reserve bank credit outstanding, total. do. Bills discounted do. United States securities do. Gold certificate reserves do.	44, 889 24, 109 253 23, 518 18, 229	45, 647 24, 791 316 23, 944 18, 310	45, 006 24, 093 163 23, 350 18, 381	45, 957 24, 754 308 23, 941 18, 627	46, 547 24, 846 356 24, 117 19, 113	44, 931 23, 431 538 22, 593 19, 222	44, 236 22, 205 125 21, 857 19, 537	44, 882 22, 738 179 22, 088 19, 689	44, 425 22, 170 70 21, 872 20, 039	44, 626 21, 875 137 21, 549 20, 296	45, 615 22, 759 185 22, 192 20, 534	46, 153 22, 730 92 22, 329 20, 723	46, 58 22, 90 29 22, 16 21, 04
Liabilities, total do Deposits, total do Member-bank reserve balances do Excess reserves (estimated) do Federal Reserve notes in circulation do Reserve ratio percent Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition do month;	44, 889 17, 579 15, 931 567 24, 583 43, 2	45, 647 18, 083 16, 513 1, 063 24, 799 42. 7	45, 006 17, 353 16, 139 562 24, 945 43, 5	45, 957 18, 928 16, 063 663 24, 387 43. 0	46, 547 19, 489 15, 895 847 24, 320 43. 6	44, 931 18, 249 15, 264 344 24, 162 45. 3	44, 236 17, 470 15, 826 654 24, 022 47, 1	14, 882 18, 009 16, 238 991 24, 120 46, 7	44, 425 17, 748 16, 112 738 24, 154 47. 8	44, 626 17, 869 16, 007 399 24, 090 48, 4	45, 615 18, 695 16, 601 823 24, 345 47. 7	46, 153 18, 718 16, 784 7 841 24, 482 48. 0	46, 58 19, 24 16, 95 19, 95 24, 48 48.
Deposits: Demand, adjustedmil. of dol Demand, except interbank: Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	46, 187	46, 751	46, 582	46, 552	45, 124	44, 482	46, 150	46, 314	46, 626	47, 145	46, 954	47, 056	47, 77
Harvituals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol_ States and political subdivisions	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, 807 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 14, 520	47, 330 3, 076 1, 561 14, 561	47, 98 3, 02 96 14, 58
States and political subdivisions do Interbank do Investments, total do U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, total mil. of dol	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 r 42, 587	14, 151 328 11, 178 42, 740	14, 17 32 11, 11 42, 46
Other scenifies do. Other scenifies do. Other scenifies do.	44, 375 741 7, 994 30, 636 5, 004 3, 961	43, 069 795 6, 742 30, 574 4, 958 3, 927	41, 053 962 6, 299 30, 374 3, 418 3, 984	40, 642 438 6, 345 30, 398 3, 461 3, 959	39, 619 424 5, 382 30, 354 3, 459 3, 931	38, 850 692 5, 036 30, 307 2, 815 4, 109	39, 465 753 5, 402 30, 472 2, 838 4, 109	39, 220 827 5, 135 30, 556 2, 702 4, 004	38, 990 989 4, 648 30, 701 2, 652 4, 104	38, 739 638 4, 535 30, 935 2, 631 4, 232	38, 354 582 4, 138 31, 015 2, 619 4, 233	38, 400 519 4, 025 31, 224 2, 632 4, 340	39, 19 76 4, 03 30, 97 2, 41 4, 27
Loans, totaldo Commercial, industrial, and agricultural. do To brokers and dealers in securitiesdo. Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities mil. of dol	18, 704 10, 825 1, 299 1, 506	19, 246 11, 234 1, 442 1, 389	19, 417 11, 346 1, 471 1, 256	19, 566 11, 599 1, 235 1, 139	19, 759 11, 820 1, 191 1, 112	20, 020 12, 271 874 1, 063	19, 864 12, 043 833 1, 051	20, 015 11, 792 1, 169	20, 277 11, 809 1, 266	20, 508 11, 967 1, 095	21, 212 12, 518 1, 166 975	22, 056 13, 116 1, 234	22, 57: 13, 81' 970
Real estate loans	2, 324 199 2, 551	2, 400 152 2, 629	2, 490 72 2, 782	2, 563 215 2, 815	2, 631 170 2, 835	2,739 179 2,894	2, 831 184 2, 922	2, 897 191 2, 957	2, 981 158 3, 077	3, 079 235 3, 109	3, 171 215 3, 167	3, 244 246 3, 241	3,310
New York City	1. 00 4. 00 1. 50	1.00 4.00 1.50	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. C0 1. 52	1.00 4.00 1.52		1.83 2.44 2.95 1.00 4.00 1.52	1.00 4.00 1.52	1.00 4.00 1.52	1.77 2.25 2.69 1.00 4.00 1.53	
Open market rates, New York City: Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 days percent. Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)do Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.)do	. 81 . 88 1. 50 1. 38	.81 .94 1.50 1.38	. 81 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38	, 81 1, 00 1, 50 1, 38	.81 1.00 1.50 1.38	.81 1.00 1.50 1.38	. 81 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38	. 81 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38	.81 1.00 1.50 1.38	.81 1.00 1.50 1.38	. 88 1.00 1.50 1.38	. 94 1. 06 1. 50 1. 38	1.00 1.50 1.33

^{*}Revised. * Preliminary. ¶ For bond yields see p. S-19. ¹ To be reported quarterly. § Rate as of December 1, 1947: Construction—Common labor, \$1.260; skilled labor, \$2.12. ¹ The total and total short-term credit have been revised to include emergency crop and drought relief loans which are now supervised by the Farmers Home Administration and publication of the detail for short-term credit and loans to cooperatives has been discontinued in the Survey; see September 1947 Survey for loans included in these totals. ♂ Rates on all loans; see note on item in April 1946 Survey. † Revised series. Bank debits were revised in the September 1943 Survey to include additional banks; see p. S-15 of that issue for revised figures for May-December 1942. The series for weekly reporting banks have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the August 1947 Survey; see note in that issue.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1946		i				194	17				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
BANKING—Continued													
Money and interest rates—Continued Open market rates, New York City—Continued Average yield on U. S. Govt. securities:					0.00								
3-month billspercent_ 3-5 year taxable issuestdo	. 375 1. 29	. 376 1. 28	. 375 1. 30	. 376 1. 2 6	. 376 1. 26	. 376 1. 24	. 376 1. 24	. 376 1. 27	. 376 1. 29	. 703 1. 33	. 748 1. 31	. 804 1. 28	. 857 1. 35
Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: New York State savings banksmil. of dol U. S. Postal Savingsdo	8, 958 3, 235	9, 013 3, 260	9, 170 3, 284	9, 232 3, 331	9, 278 3, 355	9, 340 3, 379	9, 377 3, 382	9, 427 3, 387	9, 535 3, 393	9, 556 3, 398	9, 580 r 3, 3 96	9,630 \$ 3,406	9, 655 \$\rightarrow\$ 3, 413
CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT*													ļ
Total consumer short-term debt, end of month mil. of dol	, 9, 022	r 9, 5 42	r 10, 166	r 10, 024	r 10,019	r 10, 379	r 10, 631	r 10, 934	11, 230	r 11, 302	, 11, 431	» 11, 671	» 12, 050
Installment debt, total	3, 458 1, 261 466	3, 646 1, 358 505	3, 976 1, 558 544	4, 048 1, 566 581	4, 156 1, 608 631	4, 329 1, 695 691	4, 536 1, 813 753	7 4, 739 1, 922 816	4, 919 2, 036 880	5, 045 2, 092 922	7 5, 178 7 2, 167 965	p 5, 284 p 2, 257 p 1, 004	^p 5, 454 ^p 2, 374 ^p 1, 050
mil. of dol	$\frac{257}{322}$	284 337	337 366	337 352	338 349	358 354	386 366	409 382	423 395	429 398	440 408	p 462 p 423	p 494 p 443
Household appliance stores* do	25 66	26 72	28 123	$\frac{27}{114}$	27 107	29 105	32 109	32 114	37 119	39 120	7 41 124	p 43	p 46 p 132
All other* do Cash loan debt, total* do	125 2, 197	134 2, 288	160 2, 418	155 2, 482	154 2, 548	158 2,634	167 2, 724	175 2, 811	182 2,883	184 2, 953	189 r 3, 011	p 197 p 3, 027	^p 209 ^p 3, 080
Commercial banks*do Credit unionsdo	865 171	907 176	956 185	1, 991 186	1,030 190	1, 079 197	1, 123 204	1, 167 213	1, 196 224	1, 221 233	1, 248 240	p 1, 255 p 245	^p 1, 279 ^p 250
Industrial banks* do Industrial loan companies* do Small loan companies do Insured repair and modernization loans*	108 90 547	112 94 565	117 98 608	122 102 611	125 105 611	128 108 617	133 113 627	138 116 633	143 119 638	148 121 649	152 124 652	p 154 p 125 p 643	₽ 158 ₽ 127 ₽ 647
mil, of dol	312 104	328 106	344 110	360 110	377 110	394 111	412 112	431 113	450 113	467 114	7 481 114	p 491	⊅ 505 ⊅ 114
Miscellaneous lenders* do Charge account sale debt* do Single payment leons*	2, 621 2, 082	2, 859 7 2, 166	3, 054 r 2, 262	2, 764 , 2, 337	2, 602 7 2, 383	2, 768 2, 403	2, 782 7 2, 423	2, 835 + 2, 460	2, 887 • 2, 508	2,786 7 2,548	7 2,755 7 2,578	₽ 2,864 ₽ 2,606	p 3, 025 p 2, 646
Charge account sale debt* do. Single payment loans* do. Service credit* do. Consumer installment loans made by principal	861	871	874	875	878	879	890	900	916	923	r 920	p 917	p 915
lending institutions: Commercial banks* mil. of dol. Credit unions do	176 34	172 33	191 39	187 33	180 33	214 38	213 39	212 42	211 43	217 44	204 42	₽ 206 ₽ 41	P 218
Industrial banks* do Industrial loan companies* do	21 19	22 20	26 25	22 20	21 20	24 23	24 24	24 24	26 24	29 23	25 22	p 27	p 27
Small loan companiesdo	105	122	166	98	90	121	116	115	117	123	113	₽ 107	p 121
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE	!								-	ŀ	İ		ļ
Budget receipts and expenditures:† Expenditures, totalmil. of dol	2,965 160	2, 529 105	3,662 952	3, 113 343	3, 914 124	3, 598 626	7 4, 001 141	3,851 92	5, 540 1, 396	3, 669 245	3,060	2, 932	2,445
Interest on public debt do. Veterans Administration do. National defense and related activities do.	521 1, 4 81	515 1, 436	580 1, 580	576 1, 412	561 1, 457	566 1, 428	595 1, 728	1, 012 1, 327	601 1, 493	564 979	103 511	668 494	157 481 1,093
All other expendituresdo	861 2, 617	501 2, 639	506 4, 113	674 3, 860	1, 804 4, 643	872	1, 427 2, 624	2, 035 3, 204	1,080	1,881	908 1,538	71,006	714
Receipts, netdo	2, 544	2, 364	4, 107	3,820	4, 378 36	5, 724 5, 701 39	2, 556	2,865	5, 480 5, 473	2, 469 2, 397	2,865 2,536	4, 884 4, 872	2, 455 2, 390
Customs do do do do do do do do do do do do do	45 1, 404	1, 444	2, 886	2, 664	3, 222	4,650	1, 597	37 1, 619	3, 270	1, 382	31 1,668	34 3, 435	1,345
Social security taxesdodododo	74 752	290 669	86 722	58 693	387 666	114 682	75 638	364 595	121 602	80 663	352 643	133 699	70 782
All other receiptsdodo	341	192	377	398	333	239	274	589	1, 452	306	171	584	216
Public debt, total do Interest-bearing, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	263, 532 262, 415	262, 277 260, 925	259, 148 257, 649	259, 776 258, 378	261, 418 258, 113	259, 124 255, 800	257, 701 254, 427	258, 343 254, 975	258, 286 255, 113	259, 448 256, 321	260, 097 257, 110	259, 145 256, 107	259, 071 256, 270
Special issues to trust accounts, etc. do.	238, 400 24, 015	236, 671 24, 254	233, 064 24, 585	233, 601 24, 777	233, 176 24, 938	230, 618 25, 183	229, 147 25, 280	228, 789 26, 186	227, 747 27, 366	227, 805 28, 516	227, 890 29, 220	226, 587 29, 520	226, 822 29, 447
Noninterest bearing do Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government	1, 116	1,351	1,500	1,399	3, 305	3, 324	3, 274	3, 368	3, 173	3, 327	2,987	2, 926	2,801
U. S. savings bonds:*	378	362	331	262	181	175	171	171	83	74	73	70	78
Amount outstanding do do Sales, series E, F, and G do do do do do do do do do do do do do	49, 638 519	49, 723 453	49, 864 576	50, 407 952	50, 772 712	50, 995 617	51, 163 572	51, 282 488	51, 407 482	51, 589 559	51, 699 460	51, 759 466	51, 928 488
Redemptions do do do do do do do do do do do do do	489	418	504	483	398	449	455	421	433	457	404	432	404
Assets, except interagency, totalmil. of dol_ Loans receivable, total (less reserves)do			30, 409 6, 649			32, 338 7, 294			29, 666 7, 662				
To aid agriculture do To aid home owners do			2, 884 686			3, 055 665			2, 054 660				
To aid railroads			171 192			167 204			164 224		-		
To aid banks do To aid other financial institutions do To			19 295			17 238			6 293				
Foreign loans do All other do			2, 284 596						4, 058 597				
Commodities, supplies, and materials do U. S. Government securities do do do do do do do do do do do do do			1, 265 1, 873			1,003 1,985			851 1, 777				
Other securitiesdo			1, 878 547 16, 924			3, 426 15, 486			3, 565 12, 691				
Land, structures, and equipment do All other assets do			3, 152			3, 143			3, 120				
Liabilities, except interagency, total do Bonds, notes, and debentures:	1	Ì	5, 101			4, 560			2, 634	ì		ì	1
Guaranteed by the United Statesdo			261 1, 252			169 1, 250			83 506				
Other liabilities do Privately owned interests do			3, 588 498			509			2, 045 269			1	
U. S. Government interestsdo	١	·	24, 810			27, 268		ا۔۔۔۔ا	26, 763	l	I	·	I

^{*}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		1946						19	47				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October
	·		FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
PUBLIC FINANCE (FEDERAL)—Continued													
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans outstanding, end of month, total† mil. of dol. Banks and trust cos., incl. receivers do. Other financial institutions do. Railroads, including receivers do Loans to business enterprises, except to aid in national defense mil. of dol. National defense do. Other loans and authorizations do.	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	1, 154 151 40 142 226 283 312
LIFE INSURANCE													
Life Insurance Association of America: Assets, admitted, 36 companies, total‡ mil. of dol. Mortgage loans, total	38, 281 5, 317 593 4, 724 591 1, 474 29, 642 19, 673 18, 343 2, 527 707 350, 547 50, 716 64, 910 209, 615 1, 797 199 347 1, 251 88 311 273 118 141 50 96 42 132	38, 459 5, 365 5, 365 5, 592 4, 773 5, 590 1, 472 29, 678 19, 558 18, 231 4, 502 2, 517 3, 101 581 773 348, 274 39, 224 576 1, 648 162 224, 576 1, 648 162 343 1, 143 76 6 284 253 109 126 44 89 38 124	38, 813 5, 437 5, 593 4, 844 1, 471 30, 043 19, 574 18, 225 4, 531 2, 490 32, 320 92, 701 272, 396 476 290 1, 197 274 263 46 444 142	39, 032 5, 480 592 4, 888 601 1, 470 30, 177 19, 542 18, 192 414, 551 2, 498 3, 562 73, 068 37, 833 69, 466 234, 156 1, 742 184 329 1, 229 94 326 278 117 121 422 88 36 126	39, 206 5, 542 5, 542 601 1, 469 30, 329 19, 571 18, 198 4, 567 2, 497 470 795 383, 857 47, 977 25, 975 68, 491 241, 414 1, 718 182 1, 718 182 350 1, 187 88 301 264 44 126 44 126 44 126 44 127	39, 450 5, 601 593 5, 008 597 1, 471 30, 102 19, 274 17, 880 4, 586 2, 496 3, 764 4, 642 262, 286 1, 846 181 382 1, 283 8, 314 280 103 103 42 146	39, 606 5, 661 605 5, 056 1, 473 30, 431 19, 296 17, 904 4, 691 2, 489 787 351, 978 41, 184 30, 216 63, 629 216, 949 1, 796 167 360 1, 269 90 90 91 313 275 139 48 100 42 138	39, 776 5, 750 615 5, 135 614 1, 477 30, 579 19, 274 17, 888 4, 751 2, 491 4, 063 788 381, 212 39, 255 27, 162 65, 497 249, 298 1, 829	40, 057 5, 837 624 5, 213 624 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,	40, 287 5, 953 632 5, 321 631 1, 485 30, 936 18, 986 17, 603 5, 111 2, 512 4, 327 757 385, 075 63, 021 32, 100 65, 185 224, 769 1, 857 328 318 1, 211 78 294 40 132 40 132	40, 446 6, 041 639 5, 402 639 1, 490 30, 940 18, 864 17, 478 5, 169 2, 500 4, 407 546 790 354, 410 41, 310 27, 147 62, 122 223, 831 1, 616 1, 104 73 3257 241 110 122 45 93 38 125	40, 693 6, 131 641 5, 490 641 1, 494 30, 893 18, 640 17, 255 5, 303 2, 504 4, 446 4, 446 773 390, 183 47, 410 27, 720 75, 045 240, 008 1, 583 212 324 1, 048 68 231 1007 1124 43 39 36 114	40, 903 6, 242 645 5, 597 658 1, 498 31, 093 18, 623 17, 241 5, 446 2, 499 4, 525 5, 582 830 374, 084 48, 640 30, 961 64, 059 230, 424 1, 857 201 366 1, 290 90 321 290 48 895 42 138
total thous of dol Death claim payments do Matured endowments do Disability payments do Annuity payments do Dividends do Surrender values, premium notes, etc do	235, 775 111, 755 35, 899 7, 996 17, 721 36, 232 26, 172	213, 743 99, 258 31, 022 6, 999 16, 466 35, 226 24, 772	258, 173 108, 249 32, 312 7, 888 15, 550 63, 581 30, 593	266, 447 116, 105 39, 995 8, 747 22, 581 50, 818 28, 201	238, 744 107, 841 36, 123 7, 393 17, 911 41, 377 28, 099	266, 482 120, 772 38, 298 7, 907 17, 213 51, 324 30, 968	250, 576 112, 363 38, 468 7, 583 18, 482 41, 898 31, 782	245, 999 111, 679 34, 595 7, 693 18, 315 41, 269 32, 448	251, 165 108, 444 34, 270 7, 753 18, 868 49, 237 32, 593	247, 203 115, 958 30, 997 8, 509 19, 098 40, 119 32, 522	218, 389 101, 415 28, 367 6, 358 17, 574 35, 218 29, 457	236, 414 108, 179 30, 167 7, 269 17, 795 42, 364 30, 640	
MONETARY STATISTICS													
Foreign exchange rates: Argentina dol. per paper peso Belgium dol. per franc Brazil, free rate§ dol. per canadian dol Colombia dol. per canadian dol Colombia dol. per peso France dol. per franc India dol. per rupee Mexico dol. per peso Netherlands dol. per geso Netherlands dol. per geso Netherlands dol. per geso Notherlands dol. per geso Notherlands dol. per geso Notherlands dol. per geso Sweden dol. per krona United Kingdom, free rate dol. per £ Gold and silver: Gold:	. 2977 . 0228 . 0541 . 9595 . 5701 . 6084 . 3016 . 2057 . 3779 . 2782 4. 0320	. 2977 . 2280 . 0541 . 9518 . 5706 . 0084 . 3015 . 2058 . 3779 . 2782 4. 0309	. 2977 . 0228 . 0541 . 9544 . 5714 . 0084 . 3015 . 2058 . 3779 . 2782 4, 0294	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9508 . 5714 . 0084 . 3016 . 2058 . 3779 . 2782 4. 0293	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9569 . 5704 . 0084 . 3015 . 2057 . 3779 . 2782 4. 0274	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9422 . 5698 . 0084 . 3015 . 2057 . 3779 . 2782 4. 0273	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9190 . 5698 . 0084 . 3016 . 2058 . 3776 . 2782 4. 0274	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9195 . 5698 . 0084 . 3016 . 2058 . 3776 . 2782 4, 0274	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9159 . 5698 . 0084 . 3016 . 2058 . 3775 . 2783 4. 0272	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9165 . 5698 . 0084 . 3017 . 2058 . 3776 . 2783 4. 0271	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9200 . 5698 . 0084 . 3017 . 2058 . 3775 . 2783 4. 0273	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9036 . 5698 . 0084 . 3017 . 2058 . 3775 . 2782 4. 0300	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 8999 . 5698 . 0084 . 3017 . 2058 . 3776 . 2782 4,0310
Monetary stock, U. S.	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 7 23, 217 7, 806 5, 483	20, 463 203, 540 17, 691 171, 325 51, 824 32, 094 9, 235 5, 500	20, 774 271, 990 17, 458 61, 508 55, 412 35, 251 8, 921 6, 246	20, 933 13, 057 3, 028 132, 762 59, 738 38, 736 9, 412 7, 220	21, 266 118, 958 2, 685 202, 917 57, 215 37, 162 9, 418 6, 117	21, 537 26, 745 3, 639 222, 839 61, 312 38, 805 9, 149 7, 319	21, 766 42, 317 5, 118 116, 776 	21, 955 153, 112 2, 085 111, 685	22, 294 -3, 968 5, 619 456, 450
Exports thous. of dol. Imports do. Price at New York dol. per fine oz. Production: Canada thous. of fine oz. United States do.	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, 044	1, 865 7, 220 . 757	1, 387 4, 488 . 725	1, 685 4, 408 . 668	1, 636 3, 410 . 636 1, 029	630 4, 659 . 657 1, 062	374 4, 440 . 706	2, 509 6, 087 . 716
United Statesdo	2,940	2, 561	2, 928	2, 464	3, 713	3, 250	2, 730	3, 896	2,746	1, 924	2, 594	2, 180	

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1946						19-	47				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued	!						
MONETARY STATISTICS—Continued			A										
Money supply: Currency in circulation mil. of dol. Deposits adjusted, all banks, and currency outside banks, total* mil. of dol. Deposits, adjusted, total, including U. S. deposits* mil. of dol. Demand deposits, adjusted, excl. U. S. *.do. Time deposits, incl. postal savings* dol.	28, 600 170, 000 143, 500 82, 400	28, 861 169, 500 142, 800 83, 000	28, 952 167, 107 140, 377 83, 314	28, 262 p 165, 900 p 139, 800 p 82, 500	28, 304 p 165, 400 p 139, 200 p 80, 600	28, 230 » 165, 100 » 139, 100 » 80, 400	28, 114 » 165, 200 » 139, 200 » 81, 300	28, 261 p 164, 900 p 138, 900 p 81, 500	28, 297 p 165, 100 p 139, 100 p 82, 500	28, 149 \$\nu\$ 165, 900 \$\nu\$ 140, 900 \$\nu\$ 83, 200	28, 434 p 166, 800 p 140, 700 p 83, 400	28, 567 » 168, 000 » 141, 700 » 84, 200	» 28, 552
Curnover of demand deposits, except interbank and U.S. Government, annual rate:* New York Cityratio of debits to deposits Other leading citiesdo	53, 200 21. 9 16. 3	53, 400 23. 8 17. 8	53, 960 28. 7 19. 2	23. 8 17. 4	^p 54, 700 24. 0 18. 1	24.9 18.6	21. 5 17. 0	^{22.7}	^p 55, 600 25. 6 17. 9	22. 9 17. 2	20. 6 16. 6	^{23.1} 18.0	23, 9 18. 2
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)													
Railways and Telephone cos. (see pp. S-22 and			853 97 61 102 144 50 50 57 77 124 85 77 91 66 415			* 870 126 69 * 94 * 7 1 50 98 90 89 96 63 * 426			7 870 99 7 83 7 105 7 1 56 46 57 7 64 111 87 7 92 7 71 7 432 7 23 7 192 166			860 98 77 102 1 51 46 58 69 122 78 93 67 436	
S-23). SECURITIES ISSUED													
Commercial and Financial Chronicle: Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding) !	562 363 363 267 47 47 0 199 199 65 133 1	761 659 659 590 0 69 0 102 102 86 13	1, 012 788 788 669 0 119 0 223 190 105 34 50	623 488 487 252 21 215 135 135 103 222 11	438 259 249 118 34 96 10 179 56 31 24 1 123	855 635 614 310 12 293 21 220 191 140 50 2	884 783 773 376 0 397 100 101 96 73 20 3 5	700 349 329 211 15 103 20 352 352 317 33 1	1, 033 744 744 517 15 212 0 290 252 211 38 2 38	2 1, 044 2 870 619 483 12 124 1 175 170 118 40 11	533 342 317 123 8 185 25 191 191 147 40 3	783 619 619 256 85 277 0 165 165 122 42 (a)	813 712 712 598 0 114 0 101 101 76 20 5
Estimated gross proceeds, total	r 1, 307 r 1, 235 r 342 r 27	7 1, 312 7 1, 139 7 449 125	7 2, 044 7 1, 881 7 742 7 142	1,717 1,645 249 15	1, 406 1, 289 149 49	1,686 1,618 382 39	1,611 1,454 292 75 82	1, 225 1, 088 309 112	2,041 1,900 596 112	1,777 1,589 412 110	223 15		2,302 2,095 414 57
Common stock do By types of issuers: do Corporate, total do Industrial do Public utility do Other (real estate and financial) do Non-corporate, total⊗ do U. S. Government do Federal agency not guaranteed do State and municipal do Foreign do	7 44 7 413 7 237 7 130 40 7 6 893 703 140 50 0	47 7 621 7 536 7 55 19 7 11 691 619 0 71	20 r 905 r 276 r 515 47 r 67 1, 139 936 0 170 33	57 322 233 45 33 11 1,396 1,170 0 226 0	67 265 122 68 8 66 1,141 921 0 97	28 450 94 336 12 9 1, 236 891 0 344 0	449 334 94 17 4 1,162 746 0 400 15	26 446 170 229 37 10 779 653 0 106 20	738 145 542 29 22 1, 304 1, 051 0 214 37	79 601 246 311 28 14 2 1, 177 790 0 136	141 23 3 802 614 0	441 73 310 5 53 1,027 749 0 278	150 622 262 308 35 17 1,681 1,561 0 118
New corporate security issues: Estimated net proceeds, total do Proposed uses of proceeds: New money, total do Plant and equipment do Working capital do Retirement of debt and stock do Funded debt do Other debt do Orther debt do Other purposes do	7 407 7 285 7 192 7 94 7 117 7 40 7 65 7 11	* 610 * 510 * 326 * 184 * 86 * 72 * 8 * 7 * 13	7 894 7 711 7 572 7 139 7 171 7 119 7 35 17	316 183 138 45 131 81 11 38 2	260 205 105 101 49 18 15 16	442 285 153 132 152 110 31 11	441 254 101 153 183 80 98 5	437 180 109 71 251 198 19 34 7	727 498 426 72 222 164 15 43 6	588 435 370 64 129 103 17 9 24	118 99 19 121 102 16	244 179 65 163 154 9	510 388 122 78 15 45 18 24
Proposed uses by major groups: Industrial, total net proceeds	, 233 , 151 , 77 , 129 108 , 20 40 21	7 528 7 465 7 55 7 53 7 21 7 29 18 18	r 270 r 206 r 52 r 510 r 417 r 93 47 35	229 136 92 43 14 29 33 28 5	119 94 22 67 47 20 8 7	90 52 34 332 223 108 12 9	328 204 122 93 30 61 17 17	165 129 31 225 31 192 37 15 22	141 96 41 536 353 181 28 28	239 175 56 307 234 . 72 28 22 0	65 13 140 28 107 23 23	45 21 306 157 136 5 4	259 193 65 303 280 8 35 31
Real estate and financial, total net proceeds mil. of dol. New moneydo. Retirement of debt and stockdo 'Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Partly estimated.	7 5 7 5 (a)	* 11 * 5 * 2	7 66 7 53 7 14	11 5 5		9 1 8	(a)	10 5 5	21 21 (a)	14 3 1	2	38	16 7

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1946						194	17			:	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued						-	
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued	i												
State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): Permanent (long term)thous. of dol Temporary (short term)do	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	r 108, 502 29, 927	214, 749 49, 717	144, 801 136, 364	' 194, 220 30, 715	, 275, 006 , 77, 112	116, 386 85, 24
COMMODITY MARKETS													
Wolume of trading in grain futures: † mil. of bu Corn	58 208	76 183	106 190	139 172	388 194	510 360	314 283	328 369	358 531	601 509	503 482	847 393	65: 24:
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)													
Customers' debit balances (net)mil. of dol Cash on hand and in banksdo	583	571	537 453	533	573	576	553	530	552 395	564	550	570	60
Money borrowed do Customers' free credit balances do	253 720	238 723	217 693	210 687	217 681	216 677	205 665	201 652	222 650	251 677	241 656	† 280 630	256 616
Prices: A verage price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.)													
Domestic dollars do Foreign do Standard and Poor's Corporation:	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 1C2. 92 75. 32	102, 25 102, 70 74, 02	102, 33 102, 77 74, 16	102. 62 103. 09 73. 28	1 102. 06 102. 54 73. 28	1 101, 19 101, 6 71, 9
Industrials, utilities, and railroads: High grade (15 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond Medium and lower grade:	121.8	121.6	121. 5	122.6	122. 7	122. 4	122.8	122. 9	122, 8	122. 5	122.3	121. 5	120.
Composite (50 bonds)do Industrials (10 bonds)do	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	114. 120.
Public utilities (20 bonds) do Railroads (20 bonds) do Defaulted (15 bonds) do	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 69.6	113.9 110.4 69.6	114.1 109.3 68.6	114. 106. 69.
Domestic municipals (15 bonds)† do U. S. Treasury bonds (taxable)† do Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges:	136. 0 103. 6	136. 8 103. 7	133. 4 103. 9	134. 4 104. 3	133. 1 104. 4	132. 5 104. 6	133, 2 104, 6	133. 9 104. 5	134. 4 104. 1	134. 7 103. 8	134.3 103.9	134. 4 104. 0	132. 103.
Market value §thous. of dol	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	85, 86 101, 65
On New York Stock Exchange: Market value§do Face value§do	81, 197 125, 782	62, 101 91, 836	116, 541 154, 937	95, 470 130, 028	68, 979 95, 349	63, 187 81, 491	64, 393 88, 961	63, 880 90, 458	58, 248 78, 115	76, 972 99, 723	56, 618 70, 705	51, 284 69, 316	78, 19 112, 21
Face value§. do Exclusive of stopped sales (N. Y. S. E.), face value, total thous. of dol. U. S. Government do.	112, 738 392	95, 127 225	127, 553 265	125, 491 126	79, 987 98	75, 582 35	81,601	82, 526	70, 077 386	96, 661	60, 490	73, 440 73	105, 99 21
Other than U.S. Government, total do Domestic do Foreign do	112, 346 106, 488 5, 858	94, 902 89, 201 5, 761	127, 288 120, 544 6, 744	125, 365 118, 519 6, 846	79, 889 74, 530 5, 359	75, 547 68, 860 6, 687	828 80, 773 74, 885 5, 888	140 82, 386 75, 863 6, 523	69, 691 63, 590 6, 101	1, 152 2 95, 509 76, 937 5, 101	2 60, 476 52, 588 5, 216	² 73, 367 63, 949 7, 344	2 105, 77 95, 24 9, 26
Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: Face value, all issues mil. of dol_ Domestic do	136, 880 134, 644	136, 787 134, 584	137, 165 134, 995	137, 006 134, 859	137, 106 134, 956	136, 937 134, 806	137, 219 135, 044	137, 019 134, 856	137, 058 134, 932	³ 137, 563 135, 175	3 137, 628 135, 210	3 137, 666 135, 281	³ 136, 71 134, 34
Foreign do Market value, all issues do Domestic do	2, 236 140, 245	2, 203 139, 521	2, 170 140, 793	2, 148 140, 966	2, 150 141, 033	2, 132 140, 978	2, 174 140, 833	2, 163 140, 426	2, 126 140, 148	2, 138 3 140, 763	2, 168 3 141, 236	2, 135 3 140, 499	2, 11 3 138, 33
Yields:	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	136, 56 1, 52
Domestic corporate (Moody's)percent _ By ratings: Aaado	2.82 2.60	2, 82 2, 59	2, 83 2, 61	2. 79 2. 57	2. 78 2. 55	2. 79 2. 55	2. 78 2. 53	2. 79 2. 53	2, 81 2, 55	2.80 2.55	2.80 2.56	2. 85 2. 61	2.9
Aa	2.70 2.84	2.69 2.84	2.69 2.83	2.65 2.79	2.64 2.79	2.64 2.80	2.63 2.81	2.63 2.82	2.64 2.83	2, 64 2, 82	2.64 2.81	2. 69 2. 86	2. 7 2. 9
Baado By groups: Industrialsdo	3. 15 2. 65	3. 17 2. 66	3. 17 2. 66	3, 13 2, 63	3. 12 2. 61	3. 15 2. 61	3. 16 2. 60	3, 17 2, 60	3. 21 2. 60	3. 18 2. 62	3.17 2.63	3. 23	3.3
Public utilitiesdo	2, 76 3, 05	2. 77 3. 05	2. 77 3. 04	2. 73 3. 00	2. 72 3. 00	2, 73 3, 02	2, 71 3, 03	2. 71 3. 05	2. 72 3. 10	2. 72 3. 06	2,72 3,03	2. 78 3. 09	2.8 3.2
Baa	1, 66 1, 84 2, 26	1. 78 1. 80 2. 25	1. 85 1. 97 2. 24	1.81 1.92 2.21	1. 97 1. 99 2, 21	1, 90 2, 02 2, 19	1.89 1.98 2.19	1. 83 1. 95 2. 19	1.81 1.92 2.22	1. 81 1. 91 2. 25	1.83 1.93 2.24	1.82 1.93 2.24	1. 9 2. 0 2. 2
Stocks Dividends: Cash dividend payments and rates, 600 cos.,													
Moody's: Total annual payments at current rates mil. of dol	2,002	2, 066	2, 111	2, 129	2, 196	2, 196	2, 224	2, 310	2, 310	2, 329	2,348	2, 358	2, 38
Number of shares, adjustedmillions_ Dividend rate per share (weighted average) dollars_	954. 65 2, 10	954. 65 2. 16	954. 65 2. 21	954. 65 2. 23	954. 65 2. 30	954. 65 2. 30	954. 65 2, 33	954. 65	954. 65 2. 42	954. 65 2. 44	954.65 2.46	954.65 2.47	954.6 2.5
Banks (21 cos.) do do do	3. 20 2. 05	3. 20 2. 12	3. 20 2. 19	3. 21 2. 22	$\frac{3.21}{2.32}$	3, 21 2, 35	3. 21 2. 40	2, 42 3, 21 2, 50	3. 21 2. 51	3. 21 2. 52	3. 21 2. 55	3. 21 2. 56	3. 2 2. 6
Insurance (21 cos.) do. Public utilities (30 cos.) do. Raifroads (36 cos.) do Cash dividend payments publicly reported:*	2. 59 1. 88 2. 59	2. 59 1. 90 2. 76	2, 59 1, 90 2, 77	2, 59 1, 92 2, 75	2. 59 1. 95 2. 75	2. 59 1. 95 2. 66	2. 59 1. 96 2. 66	2. 59 1. 96 2. 66	2, 59 1, 98 2, 66	2. 59 1. 99 2. 67	2, 59 1, 99 2, 68	2. 59 1. 99 2. 68	2. 5 1. 9 2. 6
Total dividend paymentsmii. oi doi	342.1	160. 5	963. 1	434, 5	190, 5	492, 5	388.9	159. 2	609. 4	444.9	179.4	559.3	422.
Manufacturing do Mining do Trade do	146. 5 4. 1 23. 0	86. 8 4. 2 9. 9	561. 1 74. 1 90. 2	160. 9 2. 9 50. 0	89. 1 1. 2 9. 6	308. 5 25. 4 45. 3	162. 7 5. 9 35. 1	85. 9 1. 3 9. 6	339. 7 68. 4 39. 5	191. 7 12. 4 29. 4	96.4 1.5 9.3	349. 0 58. 0 42. 2	195. 6. 37.
Finance do do do	51. 9 12. 4	24. 0 2. 0	98. 1 44. 4	92. 4 19. 4	29, 5 8, 0	25. 8 22. 7	55. 9 21. 6	18. 2 5. 4	48. 8 34. 2	90. 6 11. 2	31.7 5.9	29. 8 17. 1	60. 13.
Heat, light, and powerdo Communicationsdo Miscellaneousdo	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 10. 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	48. 49. 11.

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

		1946						194	17				
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
			FINA	NCE-	Contin	nued	·						
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued													
Stocks-Continued		ļ											
Dividends—Continued Dividend yields: Common stocks (200), Moody's percent. Banks (15 stocks) do. Industrials (125 stocks) do. Insurance (10 stocks) do. Public utilities (25 stocks) do. Railroads (25 stocks) do. Preferred stocks, high-grade (15 stocks), Standard and Poor's Corporation percent.	4. 4 3. 9 4. 3 3. 5 4. 7 6. 3	4.6 4.0 4.4 3.6 4.8 6.9	4. 5 3. 9 4. 4 3. 5 4. 6 6. 6	4.5 4.2 4.4 3.3 4.6 6.6	4.7 4.2 4.6 3.3 4.7 6.8	4. 8 4. 4 4. 7 3. 4 4. 9 6. 8	5. 1 4. 6 5. 0 3. 6 4. 9 7. 3	5.3 4.6 5.3 3.7 5.0 7.5	5. 1 4. 6 5. 0 3. 5 5. 1 7. 3	4. 9 4. 4 4. 8 3. 5 5. 1 6. 7	5.1 4.4 5.0 3.6 5.0 7.0	5. 2 4. 5 5. 1 3. 6 5. 1 7. 1	5. 1 4. 5 5. 1 3. 5 5. 2 7. 0
Prices: Average price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.) Dec. 31, 1924=100. Dow-Jones & Co. (65 stocks)dol. per share	79. 3 61. 10 169. 48 34. 58 47. 28	78. 5 61. 77 168. 94 35. 23 49. 24	81. 6 63. 97 174. 38 51. 18 36. 77	82, 4 63, 78 176, 10 36, 55 49, 56	81. 1 65. 83 181. 54 37. 17 51. 74	79. 4 63. 64 176. 66 36. 02 49. 15	75. 7 61. 04 171. 28 34. 52 45. 88	74. 4 59. 49 168. 67 33. 39 43. 60	77. 3 61. 26 173. 76 33. 98 44. 86	80. 3 65. 32 183. 51 35. 61 r 49. 39	78.3 64.36 180.08 35.58 r 48.73	77. 5 63. 39 176. 82 35. 25 48. 10	78, 7 63, 93 181, 92 35, 48 49, 44
Combined index (402 stocks) 1935-39=100. Industrials (354 stocks) do. Capital goods (116 stocks) do. Consumer's goods (191 stocks) do. Public utilities (28 stocks) do. Railroads (20 stocks) do. Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks) do. Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks) do. Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission):	122. 3 125. 9 112. 4 132. 3 107. 2 110. 2 105. 0 113. 8	120. 6 123. 8 111. 5 130. 0 105. 5 113. 3 108. 5 115. 8	125. 5 128. 9 117. 9 133. 5 109. 8 118. 8 108. 7 117. 6	125, 2 128, 5 117, 6 133, 8 110, 7 114, 7 106, 2 122, 3	128. 7 132. 6 121. 6 139. 7 111. 4 118. 8 103. 9 125. 8	123. 7 127. 7 117. 1 133. 5 107. 3 109. 9 101. 2 122. 4	119. 3 123. 1 113. 0 126. 7 104. 6 102. 2 94. 7 118. 8	115. 2 119. 0 108. 0 121. 4 102. 0 95. 1 95. 0 114. 0	119. 1 124. 1 111. 9 126. 4 100. 8 97. 6 94. 7 117. 0	126. 0 131. 7 118. 9 134. 6 102. 2 108. 2 97. 3 120. 5	124. 5 130. 2 117. 0 132. 4 101. 4 105. 2 98. 0 116. 1	123. 1 128. 4 115. 7 130. 5 102. 0 103. 6 97. 5 114. 0	125. 1 131. 1 119. 1 132. 8 101. 0 104. 2 96. 7 116. 4
Total on all registered exchanges: Market valuemil. of dol. Shares soldthousands. On New York Stock Exchange: Market valuemil. of dol. Shares soldthousands. Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y.	1, 297 54, 552 1, 103 38, 919	1, 118 51, 669 951 36, 955	1, 273 56, 527 1, 074 39, 723	1, 100 47, 312 918 32, 628	1, 144 53, 518 944 34, 109	928 37, 227 770 25, 302	980 45, 116 826 32, 338	884 40, 181 739 27, 854	804 35, 349 668 23, 643	1, 051 45, 536 890 32, 951	727 29, 191 624 21, 534	719 29, 039 608 29, 199	1, 225 50, 769 1, 039 36, 481
Times) thousands. Shares listed, N. Y. S. E.: Market value, all listed shares mil. of dol. Number of shares listed millions.	30, 384 66, 115 1, 756	23, 819 65, 741 1, 764	29, 834 68, 595 1, 771	23, 557 69, 627 1, 779	23, 758 68, 839 1, 786	19, 337 67, 608 1, 792	20, 620 64, 520 1, 794	20, 616 63, 646 1, 814	17, 483 66, 548 1, 829	20, 595 69, 365 1, 847	14, 153 68, 184 1, 862	16, 017 67, 522 1, 870	28, 635 68, 884 1, 879
			FOI	REIGN	TRAD	E							
INDEXES													
Exports of U. S. merchandise: Quantity	127 142 112 120 124 104	226 260 115 141 146 104	249 291 117 145 154 106	245 294 120 155 167 109	250 304 121 119 133 113	286 350 123 116 136 117	274 344 126 123 151 124	296 378 128 121 142 119	258 330 128 124 147 119	238 306 129 118 139 118	, 231 , 304 132 108 , 127 118	225 • 293 130 127 151 119	325 158
Exports, domestic, total: Unadjusted	43 31	102 76	108 90	94 92	109 128	111 128	93 115	95 117	89 121	67 91	63 63	75 64	
Unadjusted	69 51 86 90	136 113 108 117	160 142 109 112	142 144 141 132	158 190 100 96	162 189 94 81	141 168 104 96	150 171 102 105	132 159 93 100	119 150 84 93	121 119 74	109 93	
SHIPPING WEIGHT*	20	11.	112	102	20	01	20	100	100	53	80	98	
Exports, including reexportsmil. of lbGeneral importsdo	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	⁷ 22, 745 ⁷ 11, 264	27, 398 10, 528		
Exports, total, including reexportsmil. of dol. Lend-lease*do By geographic regions:	53 7 8	988 9	1, 097 7	1, 114 8	1, 150 3	1, 327 2	1, 299 2	1, 422 4	1, 242 (a)	1, 151 1	† 1, 143	7 1 , 101	1, 226 (a)
Africa thous. of dol. Asia and Oceania do. Europe do. Northern North America do. Southern North America do. South America do. T otal exports by leading countries: Europe:	16, 081 + 67, 132 + 168, 361 + 158, 165 + 73, 395 + 53, 384	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	7 65, 751 7 195, 765 7 405, 585 7 170, 456 130, 155 7 187, 557	70, 434 164, 543 409, 976 7 174, 909 126, 057 197, 148	160, 258 394, 313 176, 795 126, 648	
France do Germany do Italy do Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia) thous, of dol	21, 190 2, 331 4, 345	67, 492 11, 689 31, 056 16, 039	54, 669 10, 943 31, 846 14, 078	70, 761 12, 615 40, 507 24, 671	76, 463 9, 595 44, 445	73, 081 13, 704 49, 189 7, 232	76, 432 14, 900 55, 352 9, 281	88, 123 r 18, 343 46, 830 27, 116	75, 102 12, 249 50, 529 7, 140	65, 096 r 15, 614 r 26, 420 15, 742	56, 841 12, 936 7 29, 921 4, 051	8, 371 36, 043	
United Kingdom do do Revised. Less than \$500,000.	46, 097	102, 586	74, 035		102, 650		93, 465	94, 497		r 95, 232	95, 705	3, 032 89, 789	

*Revised. *Less than \$500,000.

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

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

oless otherwise stated statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found		Novem-	Decem-	Janu-	Febru-		1	19-				Sep-	
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	October	ber	ber ber	ary	ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	tember	Octob
		FO	REIG	N TRA	DE—C	ontinu	ed						
VALUE§—Continued													
otal exports by leading countries—Continued North and South America:							İ						
Canada thous. of dol Latin American Republics, total do	r 156, 215 r 121, 463	153, 547 252, 306	152, 752 306, 297	146, 298 292, 828	* 145, 572 287, 336	181, 351 351, 187	181, 511 350, 365	203, 624 369, 636	187, 004 305, 552	7 166, 048 302, 961	7 170, 520 7 309, 065	172, 644 288, 100	
Argentinado Brazildo	11, 953 20, 091	29, 379 47, 760	37, 850 51, 138	31, 976 52, 835	36, 055 56, 340	66, 464 65, 445	49,415 $61,240$	71, 653 68, 535	57, 778 50, 050	r 53, 687 r 50, 127	74, 428 45, 294	64, 990 40, 258	
Chiledo Columbia*do	3,605 3,010	7, 471 14, 212	11,672 $21,123$	11, 796 21, 266	9, 126 15, 220	11, 481 19, 930	9, 919 21, 234	12, 387 23, 467	11, 417 17, 133	10, 487 17, 374	10, 584 14, 190	8, 519 12, 275	
Cuba do Mexico do Venezuela* do	13, 141 51, 572	36, 439 50, 331	38, 143 57, 554	39, 439 51, 011	36, 499 50, 419	37, 227 62, 515	47, 577 r 56, 992	42, 725 56, 862	41, 560 46, 881	32, 740 51, 399	33, 249 7 44, 713	35, 073 42, 702	
Other regions:	8,075	27, 321	31, 250	27, 676	35, 861	30, 623	46, 138	39, 095	35, 430	34,947	31, 364 23, 822	33, 872	
Australia do British Malaya do China do	7, 096 803 19, 094	6, 213 779 35, 441	9, 140 2, 579 54, 590	16, 748 2, 323 r 35, 694	8, 307 7 3, 358 39, 720	19, 562 5, 769 37, 370	14, 271 4, 172 26, 164	24, 458 7, 145 41, 395	20, 668 5, 205 55, 538	26, 364 7, 796 39, 349	5, 619 19, 678	19, 752 5, 733 12, 085	
Egypt do India and dependencies do	1,678	3, 261 15, 428	2, 858 28, 435	3, 857 26, 583	3, 677 25, 943	4, 576 43, 448	5, 537 38, 598	6, 765 41, 676	6, 473 55, 815	5, 284 28, 166	5, 383 24, 536	6, 397 29, 100	
Apan	3, 598 3, 288	12, 416 3, 311	6, 363 8, 069	3, 627 11, 807	2, 539 5, 437	3, 371 11, 286	283 9, 779	2, 063 16, 814	230 9, 302	424 8, 103	480 6, 236	10, 403 4, 831	
Philippine Islands do Union of South Africa do	8, 353 7, 063	25, 401 34, 358	58, 646 23, 282	30, 210 29, 312	52, 996 27, 719	7 42, 769 40, 000	32, 037 34, 656	33, 066 41, 763	29, 310 36, 438	30, 094 7 34, 698	32, 689 36, 789	35, 905 29, 911	
ports of U. S. merchandise, totalmil. of dol.	529	967	1,084	1,094	1, 130	1, 304	1, 280	1, 408	1, 228	r 1, 144	r 1, 133	r 1, 090	1,
Crude materials thous. of dol. Crude foodstuffs do	r 93, 424 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	7 101, 347 61, 970	7 115, 436 66, 553	127, 046 67, 543	
Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages do Semimanufactures do do	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, 139 151, 277	108, 035 7 164, 223	108, 287 143, 703	
Finished manufacturesdodo	313, 245	552, 347	623, 965	650, 630	673, 339	790, 493	794, 046	869, 196	721, 880	r 707, 352	⁷ 678, 420	642, 950	
Agricultural products, totaldododo	r 17. 005	291, 925 70, 562	321, 002 57, 437	290, 351 47, 713	301, 046 60, 972	315, 837 60, 748	279, 720 45, 588	289, 178 41, 134	274, 080 50, 060	220, 501 13, 165	7 201, 407 1, 716	222, 322 18, 227	
Fruits, vegetables and preparationsdo Grains and preparationsdo	29, 643	19, 428 71, 494	44, 184 96, 344	36, 026 88, 696	32.658 109,822	27, 332 120, 385	19, 086 125, 125	21,457 $126,882$	17, 610 102, 949	21, 576 92, 503	16, 312 91, 218	21, 565 91, 340	
Packing house productsdo Nonagricultural products, totaldo	4, 338 407, 209	13, 377 675, 551	19, 272 762, 236	18, 535 803, 479	18, 124 829, 680	19, 692 988, 245	21, 206 1, 000, 688	32,807 $1,119,255$	21, 716 954, 190	14, 715 r 923, 394	17,620 7 931, 261	21, 749 167, 207	
Automobiles, parts and accessories do Chemicals and related products do Chemicals and related products do Chemicals and related products do Chemicals and related products do Chemicals and related products do Chemicals and Related Products do Ch	27, 391	75, 974 44, 651	70, 816 57, 111 6, 256	72, 359 52, 424	74, 748 53, 533	95, 875 67, 405	104, 684 67, 881	114, 878 77, 968	90, 132 67, 658	89, 485 69, 777	7 101, 078 68, 897	90, 859 60, 859	
Copper and manufactures do do Iron and steel and their products do Machinery	. 26, 756	4,827 44,843 148,273	51, 236	6, 184 57, 157 166, 333	4, 979 52, 116	6, 625 70, 237	5, 935 71, 877	7, 111 79, 020	8, 673 70, 661 194, 462	7, 453 66, 906	11, 210 67, 311	10,079 66,851	
Machinery do Agricultural do Electrical do do	89, 673 12, 677 23, 608	16, 294 35, 490	154, 438 18, 600 40, 605	19, 344 38, 119	162, 949 19, 148 40, 979	191, 365 24, 649 7 48, 628	202, 052 28, 818 47, 437	r 246, 095 r 31, 008	27, 615 48, 184	7 201, 198 26, 163	182, 662 28, 474	175, 767 26, 234 42, 784	
Metal working do Other industrial do		14, 574 74, 237	14, 542 71, 204	19, 867 79, 155	14, 031 80, 194	17, 808 88, 844	18, 457 95, 549	55, 656 21, 129 124, 156	15, 365 94, 115	49, 474 17, 909 98, 055	43, 421 13, 769 86, 326	13, 333 82, 378	
Petroleum and productsdo neral imports, totalmil. of dol	27, 576 394	36, 007 482	41, 513 536	7 37, 218 533	47, 898 435	50, 192	53, 928 512	59, 942 474	58, 725 463	r 63, 846 450	57, 257 r 400	53, 418 481	
y geographic regions: Africathous. of dol	24, 662	28, 687	22, 978	29, 205	21, 172	19, 159	30, 079	19, 795	24, 189	14, 799	r 24, 402	43, 850	
Asia and Oceania do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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, 730	7 56, 798 64, 126	77, 879 76, 796	
Northern North Americado	7 90, 412 52, 310	88, 074 61, 094	93, 097 76, 938	82, 979 75, 106	75, 524 76, 876	91, 641 93, 454	90, 932 112, 634	87, 817 86, 026	7 96, 638 93, 836	90, 547 91, 853	88, 616 78, 839	101, 121 77, 409	
South Americado y leading countries:	84, 331	104, 496	114, 707	116,600	100, 516	92, 120	111, 805	100, 701	78, 236	r 84, 927	* 87, 538	104, 055	
Europe: dodo	7, 298	7, 372	8,610	6, 167	3, 531	4, 502	5, 073	3, 856	3, 287	3, 411	2, 807	3, 408	
Germany do Italy do Union of Soviet Socialist Republics do		402 9, 544 1, 809	125 8, 004 15, 944	252 5, 392 9, 006	3, 276	218 3, 314	531 3, 825	766 2, 673	196 2,953	365 2, 074	2, 188	484 3,040	
United Kingdom do North and South America:	10, 269	18, 476	14, 224	16, 910	1, 047 19, 020	1, 245 11, 139	6, 288 18, 099	4, 466 16, 824	10, 475 18, 938	9, 956 r 18, 624	2, 508 17, 128	13, 994 15, 684	
Canada do Latin American Republics, total do	, r 88, 239 132, 739	84, 110 159, 776	90, 187 185, 610	7 79, 475 183, 724	74, 306 169, 916	89, 755 175, 832	89, 442 215, 236	85, 072 176, 330	7 92, 644 164, 893	86, 762 r 168, 321	84, 866 r 158, 670	97, 317	
Argentinado Brazildo	13, 907 30, 049	23, 016 37, 792	26 658	16, 382 51, 482	16, 900 37, 504	8, 767 29, 367	13, 294 42, 549	18, 839 26, 763	15, 313 16, 952	10, 691 31, 154	5, 817 7 28, 229	174, 375 7, 239 46, 705	
Chiledodo	7, 263	6, 719 16, 550	37, 277 8, 770 20, 142	4, 747 18, 176	4, 931 18, 351	8 186	11, 805 18, 515	14, 120 14, 477	11, 160 12, 785	10, 888 9, 917	11, 602 13, 759	9,076	
Cuba do Mexico do Venezuela* do	23, 936 18, 140	29, 276 19, 984	36, 168 23, 441	27, 553 25, 024	34, 077 21, 299	20, 259 42, 801 r 23, 395	61, 238 22, 205	44, 586 17, 466	⁷ 50, 848 21, 582	53, 706 18, 309	45, 133 16, 749	29, 226	
Other regions:		9, 973	10, 523	14, 201	13, 711	17,072	13, 733	13, 134	12, 829	r 13, 289	13, 850	15, 657	
Australia do British Malaya do do do do do do do do do do do do do		11, 822 19, 093	7, 724 15, 347	14, 148 47, 246	8, 516 24, 490	16, 813 15, 699	15, 918 18, 211	15, 206 43, 212	12, 058 23, 662	7, 079 23, 951	5, 341 14, 212	5, 781 16, 407	
China do Egypt do ligit ond dependencies do	7, 123 1, 779 9, 290	5, 183 7, 058 27, 618	11, 593 3, 312 24, 944	15, 572 1, 068 27, 581	13, 206 1, 354	10, 271 610	5, 955 936	11, 917 954	13, 727 3, 931	7, 556 1, 032	3, 033 2, 637	5, 390 13, 393	
Japan do Netherlands Indies do	2, 276 6, 609	7 10, 626 5, 660	7 19, 211 8, 044	8, 445 4, 545	19, 487 3, 762 5, 295	22, 059 775 2, 519	19, 218 813 r 5, 255	13, 234 804 2, 584	22, 959 1, 119	29, 157 4, 657	13, 759 7 2, 479 3, 106	24, 811 1, 444	
Egypt	3, 635 13, 904	5, 891 10, 363	11, 195 9, 064	10, 965 7 8, 555	9, 779 4, 715	17, 057 5, 672	15, 875 5, 297	17, 896 8, 267	1, 100 14, 178 5, 145	739 8, 503 5, 603	1 79.055	1, 365 10, 038	
orts for consumption, totalmil. of dol. y economic classes:	397	470	498	538	423	434	484	455	469	445	r 405	15, 703 480	
Crude materials thous, of dol. Crude foodstuffs do Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages do	137, 434 59, 096	158, 636 77, 338	162, 340 91, 259	207, 959 112, 207	128, 838 86, 039	123, 587 90, 237	133, 699 109, 750	160, 066 61, 185	159, 577 55, 603	133, 402 55, 129	7 112, 946 60, 586	150, 241 85, 483	
Semimanufacturesdodo	39, 269 87, C17	47, 593 87, 597	48, 078 101, 145	38, 042 95, 669	44, 986 90, 925	51, 274 93, 739	67, 691 95, 472	53, 962 103, 494	55, 603 60, 257 112, 063	62, 883 103, 533	55, 678 102, 692	49, 863 103, 634	
Finished manufactures do principal commodities:	1 '	95, 395	88, 021	81, 237	74, 268	75, 647	77, 003	76, 740	81, 839	89,899	772,829	91, 088	
Agricultural, total do Coffee do Hides and skins do Rubber, crude, including guayule do	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, 602 66, 599	233, 121 32, 020	222, 635 25, 064	192, 013 31, 727	168, 439 34, 856	207, 629 57, 172	
Rubber, crude, including guayule do	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 17, 113	4, 367 14, 924	
Silk, unmanufactureddo Sugardo Wool and mohair, unmanufactureddo	.1 745	13, 922 15, 413	24, 247 17, 035	5, 943 18, 122	2, 884 26, 912	1, 109 34, 861	50, 780	57 34, 311	42, 595	3, 267 42, 811	701 37, 386	139 26, 502	
wood and monair, unmanufactureddo	20, 160	19, 441	17, 111	22,665	17,697	22, 586	21, 338	20,893	17,762	15, 529	12, 317	15, 024	

nless otherwise stated, statistics through		1946						1947					
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber
		FO	REIG	N TRA	DE—C	ontinu	ed						
VALUE§—Continued													
mports for consumption—Continued. By principal commodities:													
Nonagricultural, total thous, of dol- Furs and manufactures do do	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	7 247, 021 14, 450	r 252, 508 11, 947	7 236, 232 7 5, 576	272, 680 18, 756	
Nonferrous ores and metals, totaldo Copper, including ore and manufactures: thous. of dol	* 26, 081 8, 969	26, 535 9, 580	32, 143 12, 511	29, 876 7, 443	27, 568 8, 625	25, 479 9, 026	30, 049 8, 074	35, 789 16, 571	44, 312 21, 818	40, 988 15, 626	45, 133 17, 369	45, 806 16, 847	
Tin, including ore dodo Paper base stocksdo	3, 800 15, 317	4, 217 13, 021	2, 778 14, 022	3, 762 18, 208	1, 466 18, 087	9, 020 9 15, 906	2, 410 17, 187	853 20, 521	1, 272 29, 958	7, 435 30, 773	9, 109 36, 557	13, 913 25, 191	
Newsprint do Petroleum and products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	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 r 18, 543	30, 988 r 20, 475	27, 747 19, 284	32, 601 19, 708	
	TRA	NSPOI	RTATIO	ON AN	D CO	MMUN	ICATI	ONS			-		<u>'</u>
TRANSPORTATION													
Air Lines					:								
perations on scheduled air lines:† Miles flown, revenue thous, of miles Express and freight carried thous, of lb	28, 301 18, 311	25, 046 16, 435	27, 173 24, 021	22, 502 12, 331	22, 512 12, 615	25, 464 17, 449	25, 318 17, 235	26, 994 15, 610	26, 866 15, 722	28, 572 13, 841	28, 883 16, 972	27, 515 19, 948	
Passengers carried (revenue)do	4, 623 1, 149	4, 390 980	6, 321 999	$\frac{3,602}{725}$	3, 827 740	5, 116 973	4, 788 1, 077	4, 415 1, 133	4, 295 1, 065	4,077 1,075	4, 749 1, 253	5, 555 1, 235	
Passenger-miles flown (revenue)dodo	553, 405	465, 015	503, 478	376, 339	368, 017	488, 019	519, 516	556, 589	538, 377	533, 706	600, 262	599, 683	
perating revenuethous. of dol	28, 084	28, 327	31, 223	25, 838	25, 355	25, 645	25, 112	25, 082	24, 398	24, 429	24, 406	26, 668	
perating incomedododo	69	87	66	55	79	61	50	64	47	d 52	47	17	
'ares, average, cash ratecents_ 'assengers carried†millions_	7. 9832 7. 1, 638	7. 9832 1, 591	7. 9915 1, 627	8. 0165 1, 628	8. 0220 1, 481	8. 0275 1, 607	8. 0414 1, 591	8.0580 1,606	8.0580 1,479	8. 0829 1, 464	8. 0913 1, 441	8. 1023 1, 481	8.1
perating revenuestthous, of dol Class I Steam Railways	121, 400	116, 500	123, 600	119, 800	108, 700	116, 200	118, 200	120, 100	112, 100	111, 400	111,300	113, 300	
reight earloadings (A. A. R.):⊗ Total earsthousands	7 3, 681	4, 220	3, 022	3, 168	3, 179	4, 170	3, 233	4, 376	3, 543	3, 276	4, 560	3,600	3,
Coaldodo	755 57	712 64	599 48	759 56	736 58	917	547 53	922	708 54	495 49	886 70	713 54	
Forest productsdo Grains and grain productsdo Livestockdo	192 200 112	222 248 117	166 207 63	167 216 68	195 202 49	250 265 67	183 191 54	233 213 66	188 200 49	178 275 46	248 317 62	191 210 74	
Merchandise, l. c. ldodo	7 517 249	642 240	473 49	445 48	461 49	620 69	505 164	593 369	464 324	429 343	577 407	467 299	
Miscellaneousdo Preight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes):	r 1, 599	1, 974	1. 416	1, 409	1, 430	1, 910	1, 536	1, 909	1, 555	1, 461	1,992	1, 592	1,
Combined index, unadjusted	149 155 180	141 117 166	131 132 163	138 163 184	133 149 182	137 147 182	134 119 169	144 155 183	142 141 170	140 115 165	148 146 177	153 153 178	
Coke GO. Forest products do. Grains and grain products do.	154	148 144	139 152	147 157	159 144	159 146	148 133	154 121	151 143	153 202	160 175	161 153	
Livestock do Merchandise, l. c. l do do	197 82	171 84	118 78	118 74	89 74	96 79	98 80	94 76	87 73	87 71	87 73	139	
Oredodo	216 151	169 154	45 139	44 139	43 136	50 144	157 145	267 146	286 146	311 145	284 150	272 157	
Combined index, adjusted†dododo	139 155	137 117	140 132	150 163	142 149	146 147	137 119	142 155	137 141	134 115			
Coke†do Forest productsdo Grains and grain products†do	183 146	166 151	155 156	175 163	171 166	180 159	173 148	185 148	173 145	170 152	184 152	180 149	
Grams and grain products; do Livestock† do Merchandise, l. c. l do	142 128 79	147 136 83	162 122 81	157 123 77	147 110 76	159 121 78	151 111 79	138 104 76	140 107 74	168 107 71	162 92 73	137 105 73	
Ore†dodo	157 139	157 148	145 148	176 152	172 145	171 151	184 147	184 145	184 142	194 143	190 149	181 145	
Miscellaneous†do Preight-car surplus and shortage, daily average: Car surplus†number	1,843	11, 881	16, 416	3, 584	3,300	2,714	12, 125	5, 243	11, 333	30, 651	2,391	1, 322	
Box ears . do .	92 32	10, 013	91 14, 383	134 507	224 85	50 116	120 9, 456	2, 029 27	5, 904 1, 390	613 25, 874	127	238	
Coal cars do Car shortage* do Box cars do	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	16, 336	17. 165	40, 20,
Coal carsdo Financial operations (unadjusted): Operating revenues, totalthous. of dol_	8, 958	6, 231 658, 160	3, 397 637, 241	5, 200 685, 541	9, 33 7 635, 940	10, 713 717, 826	4, 583 689, 456	10, 247 724, 432	9, 357 696, 909	5, 331 705, 361	14, 566 745, 258	15, 165 726, 550	15, 794,
Freight doPassenger do	7 567, 045 7 89, 347	522, 806 85, 510	493, 531 92, 716	551, 050 82, 450	518, 615 70, 766	592, 186 71, 411	564, 807 70, 414	591, 687 77, 349	556, 889 84, 787	557, 881 93, 642	596, 592 94, 001	593, 089 80, 369	664, 75,
Operating expensesdo Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents	r 558, 484	536, 081	549, 828	538, 968	509, 380	549, 368	543, 301	557, 318	550, 057	555, 362	565, 606	588, 591	611,
Net railway operating income thous. of dol.	7 66, 281 7 85, 255 57, 280	58, 005 64, 074 38, 066	4 15, 581 102, 995 88, 775	88, 855 57, 718 28, 822	83, 415 43, 146 14, 382	95, 676 72, 782 43, 147	87, 745 58, 410 32, 580	91, 385 75, 729 46, 360	86, 651 60, 201 38, 402	89, 041 60, 958 37, 025		89, 979 47, 979 20, 147	76,
Net income‡do Financial operations, adjusted:† Operating revenues, totalmil. of dol_	663. 1	663.0	658. 1	698, 3	696.4	723.0	684.9	698.0	731.0	682.7	1	716.3	
Freight do do	521.8 91.3	524. 3 89. 4	520. 5 91. 0	559. 0 86. 0	564. 8 78. 4	594. 6 72. 2	555.8 72.9	565.3 78.2	593. 4 81. 9	543. 5 85. 9	581. 2 83. 8	583. 4 80. 7	
Railway expensesdo Net railway operating incomedo	606. 0 57. 1	601. 2 61. 8	523, 0 135, 1	623.8 74.5	630. 9 65. 4	641.8 81.1	637. 4 47. 6	633. 2 64. 8	649. 2 81. 8	634. 5 48. 2	655.4 64.0	680. 5 35. 8	
Net incomedo	24.8	29. 4	98.0	41.8 57,019	32. 7 51, 833	48. 1 59, 485	15. 2 53, 935	32. 1 60, 009	48. 9 56, 646	17. 6 54, 664	1	Į.	
Freight carried 1 mile mil. of tons Revenue per ton-mile cents Passengers carried 1 mile millions	60,848 .988 4,466	54, 873 1, 007 4, 267	52, 712 . 997 4, 543	1. 034 4, 120	1, 079 3, 486	1. 055 3, 529	1, 115 3, 489	1. 055 3, 729	1.043 4,096	1.094	1.029	1.057	

* Revised. & Denett. & Data for November 1946, March, May, and August 1947 are for a weeks, other months, 4 weeks.

5 Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement; data for December 1944-February 1945 will be published later. ‡ Revised data for September 1946, \$40,039,000.

* 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.

December 1947		SURV.	EY OF	CUR	KENT	BUSI	NESS						S-23
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1946						19	47	······			
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October
TRA	NSPO	RTATI	ON AN	D CO	MMUN	NICAT	IONS-	-Conti	nued				
TRANSPORTATION—Continued													
Waterway Traffic													
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade. § Total, U. S. portsthous. net tons. Foreigndo United Statesdo	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	9, 196 4, 272 4, 924	
Travel Hotels:													İ
Average sale per occupied roomdollars_ Rooms occupiedpercent of total_ Restaurant sales index, avg. same mo. 1929=100_ Foreign travel:	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	5. 14 93 226
U. S. citizens, arrivals number U. S. citizens, departures do do do do do do do do do do do do do	29, 639 24, 755	29, 597 31, 178	30, 923 37, 782	38, 660 37, 602 854									
O'. S. citives, departies do Emigrants do Immigrants do Passports issued do National parks, visitors thousands.	9, 563 14, 470 272	3, 090 9, 739 13, 500 118	2, 848 11, 218 14, 186 87	14, 080 17, 989 97	18, 468 122	20, 294 137	20, 166 206	20, 962 442	21, 831 902	19, 611 1, 467	15, 277 1, 502	12, 182 652	13, 402 308
Pullman Co.: Revenue passenger-milesmillions. Passenger revenuesthous .of dol	1, 409 9, 458	1, 165 8, 429	1, 149 9, 059	1, 378 10, 214	1, 161 8, 677	1, 180 8, 857	1, 064 8, 094	1, 061 8, 018	1, 215 9, 193	1, 139 8, 558	1, 166 8, 712	1, 104 8, 374	
COMMUNICATIONS			-									ĺ	ĺ
Telephone carriers: ¶ Operating revenues thous of dol. Station revenues do Tolls, message do Operating expenses do Net operating income do Phones in service end of month thousands.	200, 127 108, 872 75, 978 154, 864 22, 391 28, 463	196, 489 107, 775 73, 343 151, 471 22, 504 28, 754	203, 627 110, 477 77, 363 159, 272 23, 878 29, 067	203, 553 111, 649 76, 009 157, 464 20, 455 29, 249	197, 097 109, 982 71, 051 149, 048 22, 068 29, 564	207, 168 112, 806 78, 111 157, 198 23, 625 29, 874	153, 955 97, 324 40, 735 132, 475 5, 792 30, 359	184, 948 106, 818 61, 629 154, 400 11, 497 30, 057	205, 193 113, 371 75, 477 165, 551 17, 914 30, 292	209, 134 114, 567 77, 993 175, 553 13, 239 30, 553	210, 070 114, 836 78, 063 172, 006 16, 305 30, 794		
Telegraph and cable carriers:‡ Operating revenues, total thous. of dol. Telegraph carriers, total do Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues from	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	18, 366 17, 029	
Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues from cable operations	620 1, 315 15, 673 4 289 4 514 1, 641	595 1, 273 14, 466 6 4 31 1, 607	717 1, 395 15, 549 698 320 1, 990	599 1, 358 14, 863 590 138 1, 714	534 1, 249 13, 503 520 68 1, 642	571 1, 396 14, 298 1, 093 873 1, 775	534 1, 372 16, 644 4, 399 2, 676 1, 609	611 1, 341 16, 387 2, 140 1, 062 1, 637	574 1, 320 15, 347 1, 541 1, 335 1, 617	599 1, 430 16, 010 291 41 1, 609	639 1, 336 15, 366 682 332 1, 742	659 1, 337 15, 376 928 700 1, 759	
	C	HEMI(CALS A	AND A	LLIED	PROI	DUCTS	3		<u> </u>			<u>,1,,,,</u>
CHEMICALS											ĺ		
Inorganic chemicals, production:* Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (100% NH ₃) σ short tons. Calcium arsenate [100% Ca ₃ (AsO ₄)2] thous oflb. Calcium carbide (100% CaC ₂)	80, 829 1, 916 57, 074 74, 890	80, 380 1, 330 55, 312 62, 048	82, 123 754 51, 830 56, 787	85, 121 1, 765 50, 675 60, 491	85, 663 1, 543 45, 411 49, 858	95, 859 1, 221 52, 466 62, 449	93, 007 2, 320 51, 830 81, 330	97, 107 5, 492 56, 286 96, 487	91, 681 8, 805 48, 136 96, 700	93, 345 10, 458 53, 388 110, 228	88, 807 5, 064 50, 827 107, 712	84, 617 3, 107 47, 177 102, 410	91, 144 2, 272 48, 336 79, 782
Chlorine short tons Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl) do Lead arsenate thous, of lb	108, 174 32, 394 2, 259	97, 135 30, 150 2, 865	102, 628 30, 714 3, 726	110, 088 35, 144 4, 923	101, 717 33, 966 3, 691	117, 039 36, 993 4, 481	109, 050 34, 637 5, 470	118, 284 36, 899 3, 717	117, 486 33, 071 1, 289	114, 676 33, 577 447	118, 497 34, 639	116, 451 33, 456	118, 662 36, 355

CHEMICALS													
Inorganic chemicals, production:* Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (100%, NH3)&		22. 222											
Short tons Calcium arsenate [100% Ca ₃ (AsO ₄)2]_thous.oflb	80, 829 1, 916	80, 380 1, 330	82, 123 754	85, 121 1, 765	85, 663 1, 543	95,859 $1,221$	93, 007 2, 320	97, 107 5, 492	91, 681 8, 805	93, 345 10, 458	88, 807 5, 064	84, 617 3, 107	91,144 $2,272$
Calcium carbide (100% CaC2) short tons Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas and solid (100%	57, 074	55, 312	51, 830	50, 675	45, 411	52, 466	51, 830	56, 286	48, 136	53, 388	50, 827	47, 177	48, 336
CO ₂) σ thous. of lb	74, 890	62, 048	56, 787	60, 491	49, 858	62, 449	81, 330	96, 487	96, 700	110, 228	107, 712	102, 410	79, 782
CO2) & thous. of lb. Chlorine short tons. Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl) do	108, 174 32, 394	97, 135 30, 150	102,628 $30,714$	110, 088 35, 144	101, 717 33, 966	117, 039 36, 993	109, 050 34, 637	118, 284 36, 899	117, 486 33, 071	114, 676 33, 577	118, 497 34, 639	116, 451 33, 456	118, 662 36, 355
Lead arsenate thous. of lb_Nitric acid (100% HNO3) o short tons_	2, 259	2,865	3,726	4,923	3, 691	4, 481	5,470	3, 717	1, 289	447			
Oxygen mil. cu. ft	61, 686 1, 062	63, 277 1, 006	62, 460 1, 028	64, 138 1, 101	62, 193 1, 010	64, 647 1, 218	64, 288 1, 146	64, 826 1, 188	62, 064 1, 089	60, 227 1, 066	60, 394 1, 105	59, 900 1, 093	61, 996 1, 314
Oxygen mil. cu. ft. Phosphoric acid (50% H ₃ PO ₄) short tons. Solve on the control of the cont	80, 673	82, 020	79, 788	78, 892	74, 926	89, 050	82, 452	82, 372	89, 492	86, 920	88, 083	r 87, 249	99, 574
Soda ash, ammonia-soda process (98-100% Na ₂ CO ₃) short tons	382, 026	368, 302	385, 369	380, 589	350, 634	383, 753	367, 847	396, 282	374, 083	377, 976	363, 890	359,004	395, 609
Sodium bichromate do Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7,066 168,708	7, 176 153, 275	6, 665 165, 186	6, 979 173, 449	5, 954 156, 786	7, 129 179, 400	7, 089 166, 946	7, 474 179, 142	7, 426 175, 896	7, 331 175, 523	7, 219 177, 310	7, 350 170, 122	8, 413 178, 673
Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhy-	, i	<i>'</i>		· ·	ŕ		ĺ í	39, 726	1	· ·	, ·	ĺ	
drous) of short tons. Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt	41, 188	34, 442	32, 479	39, 991	35, 884	42, 120	50, 267	,	32, 814	36, 584	33, 963	34,667	43, 642
cakeshort tons_ Sulphuric acid (100% H ₂ SO ₄):	63, 683	52, 494	64,878	66, 275	63, 208	70, 059	69, 947	74, 505	69, 579	64, 996	65, 942	r 65, 414	70, 293
Price, wholesale, 66°, tanks, at works	16. 50	16. 50	16, 50	16 50	10 10	16 50	16 50	16 50	16 50	16.50	16, 50	10 70	10.50
dol. per short tonshort tons	822, 833	838, 040	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	846, 366	859, 262	16.50 r 851,733	16. 50 894, 400
Organic chemicals: Acetic acid (syn. and natural), production *					1								
thous, of lb.	27.662 46.376	27, 718 45, 033	31, 725 48, 703	35, 152 49, 157	30, 670 45, 662	33, 620 54, 206	30, 376 53, 086	33, 876 54, 249	31, 729 41, 433	r 35, 897 52, 910	r 35, 365 52, 518	28, 642 48, 622	
Acetyl salicylic acid (aspirin), production*_do	710	1,010	965	925	1,024	832	1,043	1,053	1, 155	998	1, 126	1, 083	
Alcohol, denatured:§ Consumption (withdrawals) thous, of wine gal_	21, 482	19, 805	17, 416	15, 015	12, 361	12,673	13, 464	14, 095	13, 687	15, 061	16, 426	18, 718	21, 820
Consumption (withdrawals) thous of wine gal- Production do Stocks do	19, 118 2, 756	19, 667 2, 606	17, 016 2, 200	15, 040 2, 216	11, 573 1, 423	12, 777 1, 521	13, 667 1, 712	13, 926 1, 531	14, 150 1, 981	14,605 1,529	16,469 1,560	18, 610 1, 447	21, 744 1, 354
Alcohol ethyl:8	,	-,		· '	·	,	· ·	,		ĺ í	1		,
Production thous of proof gal_Stocks, total dodo	18, 914 58, 157	18, 097 42, 392	20,471 $32,861$	22, 399 30, 215	18, 416 30, 676	19, 455 28, 214	23, 556 26, 150	27, 982 29, 258	23, 793 27, 016	26, 833 27, 764	29, 226 28, 637	29, 906 24, 409	39, 012 26, 634
In industrial alcohol handed warehouses do	29, 481 28, 676	26, 792 15, 600	25, 807 7, 054	22, 927 7, 288	21, 294 9, 381	21,992 $6,222$	24, 089 2, 061	27, 452 1, 807	25, 323 1, 694	25, 699 2, 065	26, 928 1, 709	22, 894 1, 514	25, 938 697
Withdrawn for denaturingdo	34, 938	36,086	31, 232	27, 775	21,409	23, 622	25, 227	25, 743	26, 065	27, 359	30, 303	34, 101	34, 590
Withdrawn tax-paiddodo	5, 296 13, 570	5, 202 13, 027	3, 975 13, 481	4, 350 14, 038	3, 260 14, 580	3, 175 14, 696	2, 555 14, 271	$\begin{array}{c} 2,170 \\ 13,454 \end{array}$	2, 377 12, 779	2, 768 11, 581	2, 696 11, 988	3, 201 13, 407	4, 275
In denaturing plants do. Withdrawn for denaturing do. Withdrawn tax-paid do. Cresote oil, production* thous of gal. Cresylic acid, refined, production* thous of lb.	2, 456	2, 100	1,817	2,094	2, 142	2, 234	2, 436	2, 196	1,909	2,329	2, 357	1, 697	
Ethyl acetate (85%) production*do	8,745	10, 170	9,602	10, 185	7,084	7,902	5, 984	6,088	6,826	5, 822	5, 899	6, 785	

*Revised. 4Deficit. ¶Data relate to continental United States.

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

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

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

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

S-24	1	SURV	EY OI	F CUR	RENT	BUS	INESS					Decembe	er 1947
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1946						194	7				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
	CHEMI	CALS	AND .	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	'S—Co	ntinue	d				
CHEMICALS—Continued								·					
Organic chemicals—Continued. Glycerin, refined (100% basis):* High gravity and yellow distilled: Consumption	5, 411 4, 504 12, 376 5, 946 6, 361 21, 497 264 6, 593 9, 276	5, 319 5, 984 12, 663 5, 458 5, 073 18, 333 250 6, 674 11, 246	5, 965 7, 431 15, 310 5, 811 6, 042 17, 979 221 6, 505 10, 994	7, 022 7, 386 14, 102 6, 963 7, 662 17, 941 276 7, 145 11, 687	6, 800 8, 234 15, 340 6, 138 8, 573 18, 106 230 6, 681 10, 847	7, 407 8, 746 17, 544 6, 555 8, 450 18, 875 244 6, 991 11, 690	8, 127 7, 651 18, 135 6, 139 8, 531 19, 137 284 6, 206 9, 605	7, 428 6, 606 19, 151 5, 957 9, 181 20, 789 286 6, 830 10, 526	6, 617 6, 965 19, 843 5, 871 7, 980 20, 723 221 6, 551	6, 509 5, 483 18, 848 5, 650 6, 200 20, 171 220 6, 779	6, 761 7, 250 18, 869 6, 358 7, 998 20, 396 253 6, 708 12, 396	7, 032 8, 812 19, 146 6, 754 7, 957 19, 493 r 249 6, 564 11, 800	8, 146 8, 292 17, 665 7, 770 9, 357 18, 289 290
FERTILIZERS	9, 210	11, 240	10, 554	11,007	10, 847	11,090	9,000	10, 526	11,764	12,871	12, 590	11, 800	
Consumption, total* thous. of short tons. Midwest States* do. Southern States⊕ do. Exports, total§ long tons. Nitrogenous\$ do. Prepared fertilizers§ do. Imports, total§ do. Nitrogenous, total§ do. Nitrate of soda§ do. Potash§ do. Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars,	584 63 522 95, 796 2, 871 263 80, 941 67, 573 26, 929 7, 809	529 82 448 83, 544 3, 430 70, 254 2, 125 64, 434 55, 712 23, 141 3, 446	928 195 734 104, 336 5, 577 83, 752 4, 720 39, 928 25, 096 1, 327 6, 835	1, 459 239 1, 220 89, 474 10, 854 64, 147 1, 914 50, 020 40, 728 10, 029 404 0	1, 225 182 1, 042 98, 945 21, 616 66, 401 2, 448 51, 943 40, 851 9, 358 3, 759	1, 120 160 960 92, 213 20, 851 58, 802 1, 449 116, 166 103, 704 65, 886 3, 579 897	954 166 788 132, 895 30, 226 89, 765 987 145, 266 117, 102 71, 738 4, 346 13, 301	644 138 505 141, 788 36, 037 94, 580 636 138, 060 108, 988 80, 555 4, 696 11, 250	340 80 260 112,792 10,926 85,138 2,718 117,760 107,484 80,786 4,482	417 207 209 115, 867 22, 575 81, 082 1, 661 82, 474 75, 912 41, 623 38 2, 232	434 156 278 125, 303 9, 284 103, 928 874 93, 649 85, 337 41, 737 4, 330 0	520 158 362 112, 559 6, 280 94, 054 1, 659 76, 591 67, 166 16, 959 3, 777	536 121 415
port warehouses dol. per 100 lb. Potash deliveries short tons Superphosphate (bulk):	1, 925 70, 263	1, 925 72, 770	1,925 81,044	2, 045 98, 555	2.075 77,839	2, 075 95, 229	2, 075 84, 207	2, 075 73, 802	2. 075 83, 121	2. 075 73, 708	2. 195 83, 848	2, 275 75, 764	2. 275
Productiondodododo	754, 215 667, 912	750, 940 736, 357	783, 275 796, 677	830, 752 815, 611	824, 578 750, 550	888, 875 645, 412	863, 787 608, 409	892, 045 681, 235	802, 128 855, 352	801, 835 903, 380	797, 273 866, 919	808, 503 847, 495	890, 888 857, 939
NAVAL STORES													
Rosin (gum and wood): Price, gum, wholesale "H" (Sav.), bulk dol. per 100 lb. Production*drums (520 lb.).	7.80		8. 07 462, 007	8.68		9, 65 351, 875	9. 24	7.34	7.58 527,335	6. 83	6. 76	7. 10 572, 233	8.46
Stocks*do	1.05	1.30	398, 102 1, 24 143, 055 101, 295		1.15	222, 701 1. 00 113, 520 98, 205	. 85		243, 086 . 61 176, 089	. 59	. 59	284, 840 . 62 189, 689	. 62
Stocks*dodo			101, 293			80, 200			147, 693			194, 111	
Explosives (industrial), shipmentsthous. of lb	51, 187	45, 300	45, 147	47, 092	45, 017	46, 444	46, 038	51, 296	51,048	47, 134	53, 275	55, 787	59, 434
Gelatin: § do Production, total* do Edible § do Stocks, total* do Edible § do	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	3, 393 2, 762 6, 042 2, 430	3, 116 2, 420 5, 961 2, 356	4,017 3,077 5,431 2,400
Production long tons	333,041	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 3, 548, 703.	377, 218 3, 495, 011	359, 313 3, 456, 082	382, 674 3, 438, 367	391, 396 3, 444, 607	406, 964 3, 449, 732	425, 612 3, 457, 899
Stocks do. Glue, animal.* Production thous. of lb. Stocks do. Bone black:*	1 10, 824	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	11, 424 7, 749	12,003 7,882	14, 666 8, 392
Productionshort tons. Stocksdo	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	1,085 1,375

Production short tons Stocks do.

OIL SEEDS, OILS, FATS AND BYPRODUCTS

Animal fats‡
Consumption, factory thous. of lb.
Production do
Stocks, end of month do
Greases:‡
Consumption, factory do
Production do
Stocks, end of month do
Stocks, end of month do
Fish oils:‡
Consumption factory

Consumption, factory do Production do Stocks, end of month do Vegetable oils, total:

Animal, including fish oil: Animal fats:

72, 894 139, 767 139, 542

41, 950 37, 054 63, 328

17, 028 18, 726

121,676

368

7. 660

25, 107 19, 365 5, 742 390

521 250

97, 631 267, 279 181, 313

39, 182 46, 282 63, 018

18, 976 10, 812

114,682

10.015

33, 973 21, 112

12,861

409

 $\frac{519}{247}$

956 1, 349

116, 297 243, 908

231, 839

44, 996 45, 607 64, 820

18, 374 7, 867 117, 410

14, 561 51, 817 41, 904

9, 913 403

 $129,026 \\ 303,997$

307, 623

48, 688 52, 591 72, 871

18, 509 1, 646

107, 320

27, 090 31, 942 27, 274

4, 668 443

 $\frac{532}{279}$

431

928 1, 463

140, 495 262, 265 307, 692

45, 730 47, 484 67, 138

18,772 1,260

102, 400

5, 634 46, 545 31, 314 15, 231

412

392

547 304

144, 102 221, 840 286, 602

45, 864 44, 586 64, 305

20, 290 777

79, 211

7, 011

32, 697 21, 737 10, 960

417

382

 $\frac{552}{311}$

119, 584 230, 470 339, 877

42, 572 46, 735 69, 983

20, 365 1, 577

66, 335

7, 291 36, 677 28, 343

8, 333

356

551 353

395

105, 542 262, 265 389, 074

43, 939 48, 613 84, 829

14, 135 1, 301 57, 728

13, 643 54, 057 43, 672 10, 385

333

313

571

 $\frac{847}{979}$

1,040 1,021

105, 301 255, 713 428, 604

41, 226 48, 260 98, 827

16, 478 10, 927 59, 041

25, 855 52, 306 37, 754 14, 553

294

1,048 1,008

99, 329 238, 814 444, 602

37, 746 46, 611 101, 964

11, 475 21, 739 65, 152

14, 538 26, 669 18, 208

8, 461 278

566

297

134, 765 189, 544

320, 801

49, 913 40, 154 98, 924

20, 148 22, 706

85,999

23, 284 19, 106 3, 921

15, 185 • 330

458 r 243

329

127, 228 208, 609 400, 170

43, 658 44, 434 106, 382

12, 150 21, 109

86, 445

16, 148 10, 744 2, 121

8,623

248

489

294

152, 548 221, 639

250, 486

55, 182 46, 284 95, 772

22, 929 19, 889 108, 815

432

467

 $\frac{481}{207}$

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1946						194	17				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October
	СНЕМІ	CALS	AND A	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	S-Co	atinue	ł		•		
OIL SEEDS, OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS—Continued													
Copra: Consumption, factory §	36, 278	15, 949	46, 765	56, 069	51, 352	59, 163	59, 214	53, 347	52, 368	45, 330	40, 731	41,828	46, 232
Imports§do Stocks, end of month§do Coconut or copra oil:	27, 381 12, 964	43, 495 33, 074	93, 768 60, 299	74, 963 89, 781	51, 285 71, 902	72, 319 72, 777	61, 925 77, 541	61, 004 59, 714	51, 346 44, 320	18, 644 42, 300	31, 340 26, 861	48, 297 23, 871	22, 984
Consumption, factory: thous, of lb.	49, 824 27, 714	38, 611 17, 262	44, 793 16, 397	62, 871 26, 648	64, 270 29, 822	74, 349 31, 217	72, 406 31, 057	70, 349 29, 103	61, 636 27, 664	62, 008 23, 784	69, 608 32, 977	72, 257 30, 174	78, 928 29, 828
Refined do	121	380 18,827	58, 100	1,088	1, 822 63, 624	5, 549	813 74, 043	2, 394 68, 398	3, 225	1, 767 57, 902	866	(3)	
Crude do Refined do Stocks, end of month:	45, 306 26, 614	16,305	19, 581	68, 683 30, 909	32, 749	73, 902 36, 581	35, 720	33, 020	66, 074 28, 611	30, 466	51, 902 34, 228	53, 609 33, 498	59, 898 35, 388
Refined do	95, 417 8, 603	77, 836 9, 585	92, 456 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	71. 19 10, 99
Cottonseed: Consumption (crush)thous, of short tons	7 511 7 1,062	r 523	7 400 338	r 417 r 149	7 294 7 95	r 212 r 43	r 162 r 19	r 104 r 11	69 - 14	r 74 r 65	102 167	345 776	64
Receipts at millsdo Stocks at mills, end of monthdo Cottonseed cake and meal:	f 917	r 1, 098	r 1, 035	r 767	r 568	399	256	r 163	r 108	r 100	163	594	1, 50 1, 45
Production short tons Stocks at mills, end of month do Cottonseed oil, crude:	7 227, 448 7 58, 395	* 231, 757 * 81, 598	7 177, 251 7 120, 182	7 183, 468 7 160, 033	r 129, 919 r 159, 724	, 93, 077 , 128, 193	7 69, 749 7 127, 171	⁷ 45, 879 ⁷ 117, 052	7 30, 477 7 87, 958	7 33, 980 7 46, 941	47, 068 26, 416	156, 076 37, 844	301, 37 62, 12
Production thous. of lb. Stocks, end of month do	158, 857 92, 387	164, 139 105, 029	125, 387 97, 569	r 130, 986 r 104, 119	r 92, 140 r 88, 171	r 68, 382 r 72, 546	r 52, 743 r 48, 039	r 34, 925 r 33, 979	⁷ 23, 341 ⁷ 19, 990	r 24, 212 r 15, 191	31, 109 19, 209	104, 348 57, 307	197, 83 95, 35
Cottonseed oil, refined: Consumption, factory t	93, 703 22, 832	129, 156 27, 101	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	119, 10
In oleomargarinedo Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.) dol. per lb	, 268	. 262	. 280	. 302	. 350	.389	.314	. 256	. 241	. 234	.179	27, 891	. 23
Production thous, of lb Stocks, end of month do Flaxseed:	116,300 165,869	142,025 169,651	123, 070 170, 112	r 113, 694 r 170, 988	7 106, 518 7 185, 390	, 80, 781 , 191, 688	7 74, 345 7 211, 855	r 45, 388 r 217, 849	r 35, 517 r 204, 106	7 26, 410 7 171, 094	24, 913 116, 709	56, 852 92, 081	144, 98 107, 88
Imports§thous, of bu	9	48	20	12	14	18	19	17	77	106	17	0	
Receipts do Shipments do Stocks do do do do do do do do do do do do do	591 387 652	1, 938 1, 396 1, 194	1, 077 327	27 2 307	40 69 303	35 69 270	39 238	10 83 145	7 74 78	72 8	12 0 20	1, 435 436	1,05
Minneapolis: Receiptsdo	2,752	1,877	750	479	182	311	532	257	128	99	2, 125	1, 019 8, 425	2, 69 4, 92
Shipments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	547 3, 967	1, 941 3, 905	3, 889	257 3, 513	146 2,896	190 2, 280	345 1, 615	87 1, 162	202 516	82 296	270 453	1, 142 5, 004	53 6, 43
Oil mills:‡ Consumptiondododododo	2, 189 3, 508	2, 271 2, 880	1,807 3,468	1, 720 2, 024	1, 545 1, 415	1,636 1,079	1, 560 980	1, 335 855	1, 687 1, 457	1,641 1,892	1, 325 2, 526	2, 410 5, 720	3,05
Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis) dol. per bu- Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu-	5. 22	7. 26	7. 27 4 22, 962	7. 25	(1)	8. 51	7. 50	6.30	6. 12	6.02	6.00	6. 39	6, 78 6, 7 5 39, 98
Linseed cake and meal: Shipments from Minneapolisthous, of lb Linseed oil:	34,020	37, 200	34,080	33, 960	24, 420	28, 740	30, 720	26, 760	26, 160	29, 580	18, 540	45, 360 40, 865	51,48
Consumption, factory tdodol. per lb	44,789	41,762	40,960	44, 978	41, 575	45, 174 . 395	47, 453 . 394 28, 850	45, 094	38,716	40,030	39, 834	303 48, 030	31
Production thous. of lb. Shipments from Minneapolis	43, 368 26, 760 127, 498	44, 489 27, 840 135, 698	35, 302 21, 720 152, 782	34, 823 20, 460 140, 898	30, 499 19, 380 136, 681	31, 401 23, 460 125, 060	25, 850 25, 380 131, 769	25, 064 19, 620 134, 627	32, 057 13, 620 144, 544	32, 250 14, 880 157, 724	26, 527 21, 240 132, 682	27, 240 118, 443	33, 84
Soybeans: Consumption, factorytthous. of bu_	10,950	15, 100	15, 655	17, 115	15, 983	16, 490	15, 914	15, 006	13, 356	13, 613	11, 284	r 9, 733	11,38 5 177,37
Production (crop estimate)do Stocks, end of month‡do Soybean oil:	40, 447	56, 990	4 196, 725 59, 610	56, 104	52, 338	41, 977	41,680	37, 147	28,004	19, 124	10, 248	r 2, 775	34,09
Consumption, factory, refined thous. of lb. Price, wholesale, edible (N. Y.) o doll per lb.	95, 300 209	106, 731 . 297	96, 434 . 320	107, 954 . 323	104, 827 . 345	113, 782 . 461	101, 229 . 351	71, 687 . 268	75, 842 . 244	82, 261 . 227	98, 077 . 209	109, 838	141,96
Production:‡ Crude thous. of lb Refined do	98, 943 86, 669	134, 664 119, 536	137, 121 121, 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	105, 315 91, 251	7 91, 358 89, 400	107, 68 88, 41
Refined do Stocks, end of month:‡ Crude do do do do do do do do do do do do do	111,460	107, 565	98, 442	97, 712	97, 226	94, 053	89, 302	108, 829	122, 760	125, 686	105, 941	r 79, 583 r 124, 043	80,06 76,80
Refineddo Oleomargarine: Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals)‡do	56,807	52, 406 56, 550	61, 565 57, 680	70, 131 66, 262	76, 995 66, 470	73, 993 66, 626	91, 327 39, 376	114, 604 36, 493	128, 141 39, 649	141, 671 47, 448	140, 430 47, 251	67, 771	70, 80
Price, wholesale, standard, uncolored, (Chicago) dol. per lb.	. 270	. 420	. 412	. 393	. 394	. 424	. 420	. 354	. 330	. 332	. 330	. 340 67, 422	. 36
Production: thous, of lb. Shortenings and compounds: Production do	60, 271	62, 966	59, 771 139, 685	67, 946 131, 754	67, 755 129, 315	69, 914 138, 551	46, 716 99, 867	37, 730 63, 151	41, 400 78, 853	48, 897 79, 921	50, 041 98, 978	117,858	i
Stocks, end of monthdodo Vegetable price, wholesale, tierces (Chi)	48, 356	41, 121	(2)	51, 391 (2)	48, 311	51, 184 (2)	66, 178 (2)	49, 995 (2)	63, 094 (2)	47, 086 (2)	45, 803 (2)	36, 393	41,88
PAINT SALES	. 171	(*)	(*)										
Calcimines, plastic-texture and cold-water paints:	66	64	101	93	89	102	75	90	82	82	71	7 79	}
Calciminesthous. of dol_ Plastic-texture paintsdo Cold-water paints:	135	146	186	254	227	292	235	227	230	198	259	r 203	20
In dry formdo In paste form for interior usedo	555 261 69, 991	420 371 70 126	329 286 73, 538	307	352 329 81, 632	422 348 92, 111	419 334 99, 516	407 312 99, 586	449 355 92, 643	460 389 86, 806	385 315 784, 991	r 439 r 235 r 86, 299	42 31 91, 52
Paint, varnish, lacquer, and fillers, totaldoClassified, totaldodododododo	63, 156 28, 219	70, 136 62, 483 27, 374	66, 131 30, 342	74, 210	73, 273 29, 928	82, 017 32, 540	89, 296 34, 338	99, 586 88, 755 32, 631	82, 985 31, 754	77, 891 30, 035	776, 944 731, 073	76,649 731,607	82, 47 34, 95
Trade do Unclassified do	34, 937 6, 836	35, 109	35, 789		43, 345 8, 358	49, 477	54, 959	56, 125 10, 831	51, 232 9, 658	47, 856 8, 915	r 45, 872	745,042	47, 51

r Revised. ¹ No sales. ² No quotation. ³ Less than 500 pounds. ⁴ December 1 estimate. ⁵ November 1 estimate. ⁵ November 1 estimate. § Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement; unpublished data through February 1945 for the indicated series will be shown later. ‡ See note marked "§", on p. S-25 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to July 1941-June 1946 revisions for oleomargarine. Small or scattered revisions for 1941-August 1946 for the other indicated series will be published later. 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.

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.

S-26	•	SURVI	er or	CUR	KENT	BUSI	NESS					Decemb	er 1947
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1946						194	17				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
C	немі	CALS	AND A	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	SCor	tinue	1				
PLASTIC PRODUCTS													
Shipments and consumption: Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: ⊗ Sheets, rods and tubes	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, 506 880 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) r 25, 949 5, 536 5, 688 11, 573 5, 819	7,075 12,917	1, 284 1, 153 921 (1) 1, 27, 262 1, 5, 723 8, 381 15, 125 8, 032	1, 799 5, 105 1, 040 (1) 28, 129 6, 720 10, 931 18, 040 9, 066
		EL	ECTR	C PO	WER A	ND G	AS						
ELECTRIC POWER													
Production (utility and industrial), total* mil. of kwhr Industrial establishments*	24, 430 4, 208 3, 867 341 20, 222 13, 935 6, 287	23, 943 3, 994 3, 675 319 19, 949 13, 669 6, 280	24, 875 4, 028 3, 672 356 20, 847 14, 269 6, 578	25, 957 4, 321 3, 896 425 21, 636 14, 500 7, 136	23, 698 4, 083 3, 683 399 19, 616 13, 261 6, 355	25, 544 4, 298 3, 843 455 21, 246 13, 981 7, 265	24, 652 4, 148 3, 711 437 20, 504 13, 216 7, 287	25, 009 4, 203 3, 809 424 20, 776 13, 387 7, 389	24, 469 4, 225 3, 825 400 20, 244 13, 451 6, 793	24, 938 4, 156 3, 772 383 20, 782 14, 236 6, 546	4, 225 3, 892 333 21, 744 15, 690 6, 053	4, 153 3, 858 295 21, 481 15, 875 5, 606	26, 748 4, 410 4, 063 348 22, 338 16, 846 5, 492
Other producers† do do Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric	17, 316 2, 906	17, 119 2, 830	17, 842 3, 005	18, 545 3, 092	1	18, 266 2, 980	17, 661 2, 843	17, 801 2, 975	17, 414 2, 829	17, 847 2, 935	18, 733 3, 011	18, 630 2, 851	19, 540 2, 798
Residential or domestic do Rural (distinct rural rates) do do	16, 721 3, 130 410	16, 933 3, 414 328	17, 450 3, 739 302	18, 302 4, 149 291	17, 783 3, 960 295	17, 772 3, 727 320	17, 665 3, 572 421	17, 610 3, 437 514	17, 546 3, 369 558	17, 308 3, 307 606	3, 332		
Commercial and industrial: Small light and power do Large light and power do Street and highway lighting do Other public authorities do Railways and railroads do Interdepartmental do Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison	2, 821 9, 064 206 471 572 47	49	3, 018 8, 832 236 600 667 55	3, 175 9, 219 233 511 674 51	3, 142 8, 988 204 506 643 46	3, 026 9, 285 200 491 673 50	3, 070 9, 264 178 494 618 46	2, 994 9, 375 165 475 604 46	3, 060 9, 356 154 475 531 44	3, 123 9, 068 160 459 538 45	3, 252 9, 601 175 483 532 44		
Electric Institute) thous, of dol	292, 697	300, 599	311, 020	326, 460	320, 174	313, 074	310, 762	310, 025	309, 631	305, 855	315, 590		
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. Revenue from sales to consumers, totalthous. of dol. Residential (incl. house-heating)do. Industrial and commercialdo. Natural gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands. Residential (incl. house-heating)do. Industrial and commercialdo. Sales to consumers, totalmil. of cu. ft. Residential (incl. house-heating)do. Industrial and commercialdo. Residential (incl. house-heating)do. Industrial and commercialdo. Residential (incl. house-heating)do. Industrial and commercialdo. Revenue from sales to consumers, totalthous.of dol. Residential (incl. house-heating)do. Industrial and commercial			130, 155 97, 743 31, 345 9, 478 8, 812 661 573, 015 161, 021 400, 202 188, 587 101, 256			139, 476 57, 139 159, 188 119, 318			135, 259 100, 682 33, 719 9, 772 9, 051 715 596, 470 161, 527 428, 608				
		FO	ODSTU	J FFS .	AND T	OBAC	co	-					
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES													
Fermented malt liquors:† Production thous. of bbl. Tax-paid withdrawals do. Stocks, end of month do. Distilled spirits: Apparent consumption for beverage purposes†	8, 080 7, 235 8, 384	6, 611 6, 525 8, 169	7, 219 6, 541 8, 547	6, 917 5, 985 9, 140	5, 761 5, 544 9, 067	6, 836 6, 277 9, 326	7, 435 7, 029 9, 399	7, 985 7, 512 9, 531	8, 342 7, 939 9, 565	9, 044 8, 776 9, 453	8, 8 42 9, 050	9, 021	9, 064 8, 303 9, 414
thous of wine gal. Importss thous of proof gal. Production thous of tax gal. Tax-paid withdrawais do. Stocks, end of month do. Whisky:	20, 408 1, 611 33, 039 13, 227 418, 925	19, 933 1, 447 21, 511 12, 792 419, 345	19, 739 1, 219 31, 681 12, 156 433, 137	14, 871 725 38, 495 12, 511 454, 426	13, 455 817 34, 702 10, 073 473, 163	13, 730 791 32, 747 9, 806 491, 965	11, 974 751 27, 568 8, 647 506, 015	12, 173 1, 125 21, 854 6, 130 518, 459	11, 392 1, 071 16, 429 6, 039 525, 828	12, 283 834 13, 726 5, 650 529, 523	797 14, 187 7, 171 533, 051	1, 173 22, 218 8, 639 537, 471	39, 559 16, 497 542, 907
Importss. thous of proof gal. Production thous of tax gal. Tax-paid withdrawalst do. Stocks end of month do.	969 9, 257 5, 967 380, 295		873 19, 792 5, 782 391, 597	582 24,674 5,860 408,896	-						7, 229 3, 372 471, 273		9, 732 7, 770 474, 507

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	l	1946						19	47				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND T	OBAC	со-с	ontinu	ıed				<u> </u>	·
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES—Continued													
Rectified distilled spirits, production, total† thous. of proof gal	16, 423	15, 155	14,045	13, 837	11, 144	10, 648	9, 349	6, 706	7, 021	7, 831	8,083	9, 689	16,480
Whiskydo Wines and distilling materials:	14,609	13, 527	12,300	12, 528	10, 139	9, 621	8, 673	6, 154	6, 522	7, 012	7, 522	8, 965	15, 126
Sparkling wines:	46	85	84	20	7	9	a	13	12	0	9	21	
Importss thous of wine gal Production† do Tax-paid withdrawals† do	251 254	184	192	192	152 49	226 75	221 51	130	146 44	74 51	48 64	36 84	
Stocks, end of month†do	1, 390	235 1, 326	181 1,315	1, 429	1, 522	1, 665	1, 826	62 1, 882	1, 975	1,990	1, 964	1, 911	
Still wines: Importsdo	443 84, 287	470 20, 900	331 3,639	255 1, 099	232 862	265 535	171 466	172 390	129 309	99 383	117 2, 479	194 31, 575	
Production⊙ dododododo	12,088	11, 563 216, 776	9, 883 205, 408	7, 400 197, 314	5, 577 190, 143	6, 629 181, 179	5, 960 174, 584	5, 682 168, 710	6, 249 160, 211	6, 627 152, 534	6, 680 146, 660	8, 180 171, 239	
Stocks, end of month†do Distilling materials produced at wineries⊙_do	144, 124	56, 726	9, 968	1, 743	1, 303	3, 279	1, 580	1, 040	661	1,867	7, 948	49, 423	
DAIRY PRODUCTS													
Butter, creamery: Price, wholesale, 92-score (N. Y.);dol. per lb	. 840	. 816	. 822	. 666	. 709	. 696	. 631	. 613	. 633	. 674	. 745	. 802	. 718
Production (factory) †thous. of lb_Stocks, cold storage, end of monthodo	100, 372 59, 586	82, 392 41, 477	89, 160 27, 874	97, 540 18, 224	91, 815 9, 988	110, 485 7, 818	116, 530 9, 194	146, 455 17, 445	157, 120 51, 625	148, 790 83, 286	116, 550 88, 364	7 101, 310 7 76, 912	91,820 70,896
Checse: Imports§do	3, 089	1, 384	1, 304	652	389	487	455	355	401	459	647	615	
Price, wholesale, American Cheddars (Wisconsin) dol. per lb.	(1)	. 449	. 399	. 383	. 370	(1)	. 338	. 298	(1)	.338	. 345	. 365	. 386
Production, total (factory)†thous. of lbdo	84, 720 61, 883	71, 127 51, 665	69, 214 51, 115	74, 055 55, 315	76, 680 58, 540	100, 160 77, 485	115, 540 91, 655	144, 015 118, 455	152, 125 125, 815	136, 425 113, 505	110, 140 89, 610	7 92, 670 74, 480	83,315 64,675
Stocks, cold storage, end of month dodododo	129, 941 101, 185	123, 435 92, 422	123, 592 93, 873	114, 606 87, 459	98, 053 74, 795	93, 427 71, 757	113, 854 88, 737	133, 495 106, 479	161, 363 130, 005	185, 202 151, 661	202, 597 169, 571	7 193, 849 7 164, 651	177, 127 151, 919
Condensed and evaporated milk: Exports:§		,		,	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ		,]	
Condensed do	1, 979 30, 767	3, 634 39, 791	15, 580 46, 037	8, 911 28, 828	4, 273 23, 324	4, 694 25, 355	7, 275 23, 534	7, 549 39, 517	8, 562 42, 862	9, 201	8, 161 41, 394	10, 316 53, 022	
Evaporated do Prices, wholesale, U.S. average: Condensed (sweetened) dol per esse	1	8. 25	8. 25	8. 25	8, 25	8. 28	8. 27	8. 26	8. 26	8. 26	8. 26	8, 26	8, 40
Condensed (sweetened)dol. per caseEvaporated (unsweetened)doProduction:	5. 79	5. 88	5. 88	5. 86	5. 72	5. 64	5. 42	5, 23	5. 18	5, 19	5. 20	5. 24	5. 31
Condensed (sweetened): Bulk goods thous. of lb.	52, 989	30, 146	33, 956	34, 160	38, 695	56, 340	82, 800	111, 875	116, 620	76, 555	31, 540	22, 470	20,430
Case goods†do Evaporated (unsweetened), case goods†do	52, 989 7, 759 194, 974	6, 461 167, 667	6, 849 183, 929	7, 925 205, 000	38, 695 7, 200 209, 700	8, 610 269, 000	11, 850 320, 500	13, 000 416, 200	12, 950 410, 000	15, 025 347, 600	17, 150 257, 400	21, 100 218, 000	19,500 200,500
Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened) thous. of lb.	11, 377	8, 701	5, 230	4, 923	4, 546	5, 450	5, 279	6, 387	7, 196	9,477	10, 561	11, 333	9,463
Evaporated (unsweetened)do	171, 026	148, 210	129, 464	130, 902	117, 497	118, 926	148, 266	278, 814	440, 952	501, 177	471, 600	379, 712	285, 450
Price, dealers', standard gradedol. per 100 lb Production†mil. of lb	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	4.87 8,920
Utilization in manufactured dairy products; mil. of lb.	3, 429	2,845	3, 020	3, 294	3, 202	3, 955	4, 358	5, 509	5, 814	5, 344	4, 223	7 3, 654	3,323
Dried skim milk: Exports§thous. of lb-	6, 546	14, 728	4, 540	9, 594	10, 321	7, 545	16, 274	14, 401	13, 170	9, 420	13, 436	5, 858	
Price, wholesale, for human consumption, U. S.	, 146	. 147		. 131	. 114	. 100	. 100	, 094	.096	. 095	.097	. 102	. 111
average dol. per lb Production, total† thous. of lb For human consumption† do	29, 283 28, 853	25, 500 25, 091	. 145 37, 233 36, 624	47, 000 46, 200	52, 280 51, 230	69, 355 67, 200	77, 390 75, 040	91, 665 88, 200	102, 020 96, 730	81, 830 78, 500	51, 925 49, 450	41, 000 39, 740	31, 935 31, 000
Stocks, manufacturers', end of month, total thous. of lb.	46, 885	34, 809,	39, 543	45, 947	61, 886	80, 236	78, 047	102, 973	114. 439	94, 980	76, 622	50, 487	36, 203
For human consumptiondo	r 46, 026	32, 786	38, 299	45, 600	61, 213	79, 126	76, 646	100, 888	110, 775	91, 028	74, 030	48, 813	35, 359
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES Apples:		l											{
Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu Shipments, carlot no. of carloads	11, 992	7, 014	2 119, 410 6, 767	5, 894	5, 222	3, 625	2, 347	1, 687	627	1,428	783	6, 214	³ 112, 503 8, 614
Stocks, cold storage, end of month_thous. of bu_ Citrus fruits, carlot shipmentsno. of carloads	31, 973 11, 105	33, 413 15, 645	27, 344 19, 802	19, 379	12, 944 17, 032	7, 5 9 3 11, 391	3, 954 18, 216	1, 544 17, 774	329 13, 857	219 9, 429	264 9,027	7 10, 435 7, 403	34, 166 10, 458
Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of lb.	510, 257	497, 802	470, 710	439, 226	403, 664	367, 013	319, 718	327, 700	332, 345	374, 363	408, 119	r 402, 821	410, 247
Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of monththous, of lb	351, 273	351, 474	333, 084	320, 307	296, 588	276, 099	247, 795	230, 827	251, 687	307, 574	326, 603	r 353, 239	350, 301
Potatoes, white: Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per 100 lb.	2, 515	2, 312	2, 495	2. 538	2, 638	3.006	3, 490	3, 812	4. 106	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Production (crop estimate) †thous. of bu Shipments, carlotno. of carloads	25, 389	21, 976	2 475, 969 17, 251	20, 798	21,830	30, 138	26, 782	23, 713	25, 272	22, 313	19,028	25, 187	³ 379, 886 25, 369
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS							,	=1,123	,	,	. ,		,
Exports, principal grains, including flour and meals	10.000	90 007	95 10-	99.047	41 050	40 700	40 005	- 50 000	- 90 000	- 05 500	94 +40	91 400	
Barley: thous. of bull	12, 333	26, 987	35, 135	33, 245	41,672	48, 528	48, 397	7 50, 030	7 38, 889	7 35, 782	34, 440	31, 486	
Exports, including malts	209	489	435	271	572	624	797	1, 226	7 1. 297	7 1, 485	856	783	0.0=0
No. 2, maltingdol. per bu_No. 3, straightdo Production (crop estimate) †thous. of bu_	1. 697 1. 612	1. 721 1. 616	1. 768	1. 775 1. 698	1. 764 1. 642	1. 914 1. 838	1. 922 1. 806	2.010 1.896	2. 136 2. 032	2, 259 2, 130	2. 299 2. 143	2. 276 2. 117	2. 379 2. 218
Receipts, principal marketsdo	14, 840	8,026	2 263, 350 9, 214	10, 241	4,806	7, 242	9, 625	8, 449	8, 252	7, 974	27, 119	25, 093	3 284, 497 13, 605
Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercialdodo	26, 161	24, 510	20, 985	20,608	19, 313	14, 108	10, 816	8, 869	7, 753	5, 593	14, 263	27, 444	29, 679
On farms*do *Revised. 1 No quotation. 2 December 1 estim						66, 818			30,000	1		165, 594	

on larms. 40. 10,000 | 165,594 |

*Revised. 1 No quotation. 2 December 1 estimate. 3 November 1 estimate. 48ce note in June 1945 Survey for explanation of this price series. 68ce note marked 67 on p. 8-29.

Obistilling materials produced at wineries, shown separately above, were combined with production of still wines as shown in the Survey through the February 1947 issue. 5Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later.

Revised 1943 data are on p. 13 of the March 1945 Survey, see note on item in February 1945 issue regarding earlier data; 1944-46 revisions are on p. 23 of October 1947 Survey.

New series. Data beginning 1936 will be shown later; the June figure includes old crop only.

Revised series. See note marked "†" on p. 8-26 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to revised figures for fiscal years 1941-46 for the indicated alcoholic beverage series. Revisions for all months of the fiscal year 1947 are shown on p. 8-27 of the November 1947 Survey. See notes marked "†" on pp. 8-25 and 8-26 of the April 1946 Survey for references to 1941-43 revisions for the indicated series for manufactured dairy products; data for 1944-45 for these series and for utilization of milk in manufactured dairy products are shown on p. 16 of the April 1946 Survey; revisions for 1920-43 for utilization of milk in manufactured dairy products are shown on p. 16 of the April 1946 Survey. Revised estimates of potato crop and barley for 1929-44 are available on request.

5–28		SURV	EY O	F CUR	RENT	BUS	INESS	}				Decemb	er 194
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1946						194	47				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND 7	говас	со-с	Continu	ıed					
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS-Con.													
orn: Exports, including meal § thous. of bu Grindings, wet process do do Prices, wholesale:	385 11, 652	487 12, 198	2, 076 12, 313	4, 828 12, 705	8, 469 11, 701	8, 045 12, 245	15, 421 12, 091	r 19, 970 12, 385	r 13, 104 11, 794	11. 322 11, 635	3, 909 11, 083	1, 374 11, 100	11,38
No. 3, white (Chicago)	2. 100 1. 819 1. 630	1. 750 1. 392 1. 309	1. 497 1. 340 1. 245 2 3, 287. 9	1. 431 1. 332 1. 206	1. 511 1. 419 1. 307	1. 742 1. 731 1. 594	1, 784 1, 782 1, 694	1. 790 1. 779 1. 677	2. 143 2. 097 1. 948	(1) 2, 169 1, 995	2.740 2.346 2.295	2. 583 2. 513 2. 370	2. 503 2. 403 2. 273 3 2. 447.
Receipts, principal markets do Stocks, deomstie, end of month: Commercial do On farmst do	18. I 4. l	40. 6 14. 8	44. 3 27. 9 2, 165. 8	49. 9 31. 7	43. 6 34. 5	48. 2 37. 4 1, 294. 7	38. 8 29. 1	38. 7 16. 3	40. 2 11. 2 687. 8	39. 1 11. 8	22. 8 7. 7	22.6 7.9 4 258.3	7.
Exports, including oatmealsthous, of bu Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu	946 . 863	2, 517 , 854	1,703 .825	797 . 8 37	323 . 836	1, 187	656 . 923	775 , 988	1, 343 1. 021	1, 513 . 952	866 1.014	708 1, 161	1.20
Production (crop estimate)† mil. of bu. Receipts, pri-cipal markets do Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial do	18. 9 19. 7	11. 4 14. 2	2 1, 509. 9 11. 3 9. 2	11. 5 7. 4	9. 4 6. 2	14. 7 6. 3	12, 9 5, 4	14. 2 4. 6	12. 2 5. 0	16. 2 5. 6	29. 2 15. 9	22, 5 26. 6	3 1, 231. 16. 27.
On farms†	8, 952 667 . 082	114, 533 155 , 086	898. 8 160. 842 6 . 090	78, 154 133 , 090	170, 845 2 . 090	536, 8 58, 220 8 . 090	84, 858 203 . 089	57, 142 163 , 090	4 259. 1 49. 624 3 . 090	22, 897 1 . 126	21, 592 2 . 125	977. 5 53, 642 204 . 125	(1)
California:	1,364	902	² 71, 520	863	759	792	594	583	300	207	41	75	³ 76, 98
Shipments from mills, milled rice	492 523	704 453	704 328	602 327	557 284	393 410	478 329	496 233	242 171	154 169	152	69 41	53
Stocks, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned), end of monththous. of bags (100 lb.). Southern States (La., Tex., Ark., Tenn.): Receipts.rough. at mills. thous. of bbl. (162 lb.). Shipments from mills, milled rice thous. of pockets (100 lb.) Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in terms	4, 715 2, 351	2, 573 2, 754	1, 342 r 1, 765	669 1, 807	422 1, 452	1, 130	133 681	83 515	107 246	99 477	573 309	3, 306 1, 784	5, 79 3, 05
of cleancd), end of month thous, of pockets (100 lb.) tye: Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis) dol. per bu Production (crop estimate) † thous, of bu	4, 631 2. 392	4, 654 2, 676	4, 378 2, 793	3, 403 2, 857	2, 440 3. 108	1, 568 3, 539	1, 048 3. 108	615 3. 192	476 3.029	119 2, 541	393 2. 466	2, 002 2, 817	4, 86 2. 85
Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month_do	799 1, 612	692 2, 143	2 18, 685 596 2, 476 307, 625	469 2, 465	322 2, 336	354 2, 139 334, 145	238 1,878	138 1, 358	102 1,024 224,944	177 556	2, 634 2, 214	2, 084 3, 824 348, 515	3 25, 46 1, 36 4, 26
Disappearance, domestict	10, 793 6, 100	23, 369 11, 563	30, 920 14, 995	27, 349 11, 141	32, 309 12, 694	38, 673 17, 555	31, 523 13, 277	28, 060 9, 111	22, 776 4, 006	21, 462 7, 065	28, 807 16, 863	28, 426 17, 805	
No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis) do No. 2, Hard Winter (Kansas City) do Weighted av., 6 mkts., all grades do Production (crop estimate), total†mil. of bu Spring wheat	2. 203 2. 144 2. 039 2. 143	2, 331 2, 250 2, 104 2, 227	2, 265 2, 324 2, 072 2, 169 2 1, 155, 7 2 281, 8	2. 248 2. 331 2. 090 2. 175	2. 314 2. 395 2. 261 2. 279	2. 715 2. 811 2. 694 2. 671	2. 638 2. 745 2. 676 2. 616	2. 677 2. 705 2. 693 2. 637	2. 719 2. 587 2. 373 2. 563	2. 935 2. 368 2. 288 2. 400	2.710 2.384 2.318 2.472	2. 840 2. 704 2. 646 2. 801	3. 16 2. 95 2. 95 3. 09 31, 406. 3311.
Winter wheat do Receipts, principal markets thous, of bu Stocks, end of month: Canada (Canadian wheat) do	54, 929 141, 047	36, 581 152, 631	2 873. 9 33, 868 148, 849	38, 254 131, 889	38, 716 119, 006	35, 030 109, 849	37, 807 93, 964	26, 345 80, 514	26, 156 70, 405	121, 869 55, 395	91, 847 58, 655	72, 625 113, 863	31,095. 68,87
United States, domestic, total	98,892	85, 512	642, 685 56, 256 118, 991 96, 779 366, 255	48, 432	44, 745	308, 563 ° 32, 838 ° 61, 010 ° 71, 957 ° 139, 855	24, 440	15, 803	4 83, 623 4 8, 129 4 9, 976 4 24, 591 4 40, 427	114, 913	167, 718	1, 141, 869 175, 069 197, 821 136, 216 628, 773	166, 35
Vheat flour: Exports§ thous. of bbl. Grindings of wheat⊗ thous. of bu Prices, wholesale:	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 57, 031	2, 541 59, 619	2, 260 56, 720	
Standard patents (Minneapolis)dol. per bbl. Winter, straights (Kansas City)do Production (Census): Flourthous. of bbl. Operations, percent of capacity	9, 55 9, 38 13, 298	10. 95 10. 38 12, 749	11, 61 10, 90 13, 368	11, 52 11, 10 14, 238	11. 62 11. 42 12, 609	13, 66 12, 99 13, 991	13, 17 12, 97 12, 604	12, 74 12, 39 12, 445	12. 60 11. 03 12, 332	13. 27 10. 77 12, 713	12.72 10.97 13,233	13. 57 12. 03 12, 646	14. 5 13. 1
Offal	82. 7 1, 023	89. 1 986	89. 5 1, 044 3, 216	92. 3 1, 113	93. 2 983	91. 4 1, 091 2, 842	82. 3 967	81. 1 930	83. 9 928 2. 237	83. 2 944	86. 4 996	85. 8 948 2, 523	
LIVESTOCK					1							1	
ivestock slaughter (Federally inspected): Calves	651 1, 103 3, 114 2, 005	656 1, 348 5, 434 1, 529	5, 13 3	591 1, 403 5, 844	521 1, 143 3, 897 1, 271	644 1, 228 3, 406	678 1, 203 3, 616	627 1, 264 3, 831	621 1, 207 3, 653	656 1, 274 3, 455	628 1, 217 2, 731	719 1,407 2,948	8: 1, 4! 3, 9'
Sneep and lamos	3, 664 730	1, 529 2, 875 445	1, 346 2, 447 233	1, 542 2, 404 154	1, 271 1, 950 98	1, 237 2, 290 161	1, 322 2, 183 131	1, 355 2, 154 100	1, 329 2, 384 120	1, 280 2, 435 157	1, 253 2, 259 198	1, 458 3, 199 395	1, 6 3, 3 6
Steers, beef (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb_ Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)do Calves, vealers (Chicago)do	23. 57 16. 42 18. 19	23. 64 16. 30 18. 38	23. 19 17. 63 18. 20	22. 16 17. 68 22. 13	21. 94 18. 96 22. 88	23. 30 20. 13 22. 90	22. 93 19. 91 20. 38	24. 06 21. 33 23. 63	25. 87 21. 11 24. 00	27. 85 21. 91 22. 94	28. 84 21. 22 22. 63	29. 54 21. 65 24. 00	29. 8 20. 9 25. 3

^{23. 57} 16. 42 18. 19 23. 64 16. 30 18. 38 23. 19 17. 63 18. 20

r Revised. ¹ No quotation. ² December 1 estimate. ³ November 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 perioa; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later. ¶ 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; corn, oat and wheat stocks on farms and total United States stocks of domestic wheat, 1926-44; all revisions are available on request. ⊗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.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October
	F(OODST	UFF	AND T	OBAC	со—с	ontinu	ed					
LIVESTOCK—Continued												· ,	
Hogs: Receipts, principal markets thous. of animals	2, 268	3, 244	2, 993	3, 469	2, 304	2, 017	2, 245	2, 270	2, 329	2, 206	1, 774	1, 943	2, 305
Prices: Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb	22. 82	24. 07	22. 87	22. 45	95 70	07.10	00.40	00.04	99.00	00.11	00.74	00.00	07.01
Hog-corn ratio† bu, of corn per 100 lb. of live hogs	13. 5	18.0	18.6	18.0	25. 70 19. 4	27. 10 17. 6	23. 49 14. 9	22, 24 14, 4	22. 06 12. 6	22. 11 11. 7	23. 74 11. 1	26. 66 11. 3	27. 81 12. 4
Sheep and lambs: Receipts, principal marketsthous, of animals	3, 660	1, 966	1, 495	1, 669	1, 406	1, 293	1, 506	1, 713	1, 982	1, 677	1, 688	2, 452	2, 871
Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†do Prices, wholesale:	941	304	121	171	198	133	136	128	134	166	283	556	677
Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb. Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha).do	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	22. 62 21. 05
MEATS													l
Total meats (including lard): Exports§mil. of lb	13	32	40	42	58	56	57	91	57	40	r 50	68	
Production (inspected slaughter)do Stocks, cold storage, end of month⊗♂do	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, 289 636	1, 356 r 506	1, 556 479
Edible offal⊗dodo Miscellaneous meats and meat products⊗ mil. of lb	26 21	39 26	56 36	68 54	68 57	71 64	67 67	67 63	69 50	67 40	59	56 29	5
Beef and veal: Exports§ thous, of lb.	2, 535	532	828	3, 475	8,377	7,024	17, 401	42, 376	30, 819	19, 564	36 15, 261	23, 880	27
Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, native steers (Chicago)dol. per lb.	.380	. 409	. 415	. 384	. 362	. 371	. 370	. 376	. 408	. 434	. 469	. 482	. 466
Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb_Stocks, cold storage, end of month $\otimes \sigma_{}$ do	590, 798 64, 521	689, 827 111, 091	705, 974 169, 271	757, 702 192, 660	631, 697 195, 820	681, 465 201, 209	679, 933 175, 724	705, 739 144, 538	670, 038 114, 568	702, 877 101, 732	650, 486 106, 179	749, 027 r 92, 781	792, 883 108, 748
Lamb and mutton: Production (inspected slaughter)do Stocks, cold storage, end of month⊗♂do	84, 170 10, 602	64, 591 15, 696	58, 723 16, 893	68, 215 17, 114	57, 380 16, 554	57, 648 14, 110	60, 737 10, 808	60, 183 9, 563	54, 823 9, 348	53, 172 8, 085	52, 007 7, 837	60, 043 r 6, 645	69, 891 11, 466
Pork including lard, production (inspected slaughter) thous. of lb.	570,068	987, 245	959, 053	1, 128, 378	745, 090	653, 686	697, 129	758, 646	756, 848	753, 173	586, 369	547, 045	693, 312
Pork, excluding lard: Exports§do	1,076	1,305	6, 635	5, 040	3, 768	6, 587	7, 173	15, 010	4, 684	1, 955	4, 401	2, 884	
Prices, wholesale: Hams, smoked (Chicago) Fresh loins, 8-10 lb, average (New York).do	. 265 . 476	. 554 . 512	2. 522 . 404	2, 509 , 427	². 529 . 509	². 614 . 505	2. 546 508	². 554 , 531	². 572 . 529	2, 599 . 552	² . 641 . 593	² . 664 . 622	2, 589 , 564
Production (inspected slaughter) thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of month & \(\delta\) do	462, 454 142, 912	757, 765 209, 946	728, 500 276, 232	827, 411 399, 473	555, 330 399, 317	484, 593 397, 794	521, 406 394, 421	561, 155 364, 531	556, 305 352, 814	550, 620 331, 746	438, 482 264, 124	417, 926 r 195, 896	539, 982 188, 122
Lard: Exports\(dodo	8, 268	16, 647	20, 521	25, 074	38, 760	37, 884	28, 041	28, 728	17, 304	13, 370	25, 621	34, 620	100, 122
Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)dol. per lb. Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb.	. 190 77, 888 31, 513	. 392 167, 381 40, 623	(1) 168, 326 68, 756	. 260 220, 245 122, 988	. 298 138, 683 117, 557	. 338 123, 637 109, 254	. 300 128, 445	. 198 144, 207 148, 663	146, 690 175, 260	182 148, 100	. 176 108, 114	94, 015	. 285 111, 619
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo POULTRY AND EGGS	31, 313	40, 025	08,700	122, 900	117, 557	109, 234	127, 680	140,000	175, 269	193, 736	162, 565	⁷ 125, 579	93, 106
Poultry: Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago)dol. per lb	. 298	. 242	. 266	. 242	. 266	. 299	. 292	. 275	. 244	, 240	. 235	. 242	. 236
Receipts, 5 marketsthous. of lb_ Stocks, cold storage, end of monthodo	89, 972 261, 006	72, 952 301, 030	65, 114 316, 577	27, 631 316, 792	23, 641 283, 825	27, 199 242, 485	26, 255 208, 256	33, 063 187, 717	34, 800 171, 260	40, 474 174, 627	37, 316 183, 024	51, 774 r 205, 653	61, 637 277, 673
Eggs: Dried, production* Price, wholesale, U. S. standards (Chicago)●	r 2, 901	2, 585	3, 946	11,744	12, 749	11,031	9, 067	14, 464	14, 610	9, 310	1, 324	158	226
Production†millions	. 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	. 450 3, 383	. 464 3, 457
Stocks, cold storage, end of month: of Shellthous. of cases	3, 585	1,717	767	287	221	508	1,742	3, 452	4, 203	4, 268	3, 807	7 2, 804	1, 804
Frozen thous. of lb MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS	168, 591	132, 664	102, 437	80, 800	73, 564	98, 718	153, 876	202, 245	237, 303	241, 573	234, 434	* 216, 762	188, 581
Candy, sales by manufacturersthous. of dol.	54, 122	56, 287	56, 850	56, 850	53, 439	58, 249	55, 919	52, 005	43, 684	36, 258	42, 059	63, 089	84, 539
Cocoa or cacao beans: Imports Price, wholesale, accra (N. Y.) Ong tons Price, wholesale, accra (N. Y.)	13, 942 . 140	12, 237 . 191	25, 027 . 245	46, 248 . 259	20, 390 . 266	15, 382 . 280	38, 078 . 288	18, 859 . 282	20, 376 . 301	13, 627 . 327	19, 598	17, 513	
Coffee: Clearances from Brazil, totalthous. of bags	1, 448	1, 416	1,178	1,524	1,109	1, 341	1, 184	756	1,057	912	1, 425	. 404 1, 570	. 495 1, 412
To United States do	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, 117 1, 818	903
Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) dol. per lb Visible supply, United Statesthous of bags	. 241	. 263 2, 080	. 264	. 269	. 272	. 277	. 258	. 237	. 253 1, 132	. 256	264	. 272	. 270
Fish: Landings, fresh fish, 4 portsthous, of lb	1, 931 53, 786	35, 025	1, 584 24, 645	1, 385 15, 365	1, 467 17, 003	1, 335 29, 103	1, 357 30, 725	1, 222 34, 868	45, 805	1,000 47,716	1, 056 57, 745	1, 128	1, 288
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	149, 549	158, 486	152, 803	127, 381	97, 939	78, 242	70, 202	79, 733	90, 158	110, 611	132, 930	135, 870	140, 070
Cuban stocks, raw, end of month¶ thous. of Span. tons. United States:	r 7 4 8	553	342	373	1, 019	2, 109	3, 292	3, 887	3, 642	2, 991	2, 591	2, 238	1, 121
Deliveries and supply (raw value): * Deliveries, totalshort tons	396, 851	482, 194	456, 566	498, 073	330, 256	624, 282	509, 612	522, 621	998, 180	826, 310	800, 184	740, 720	
For domestic consumption do do do do do do do do do do do do do	395, 008 4, 813	475, 921 6, 273	418, 790 37, 776	482, 722 15, 351	299, 237 31, 119	598, 188 26, 094	497, 223 12, 389	484, 691 37, 930	986, 411 11, 769	778, 978 47, 332	792, 920 7, 264	730, 790 9, 930	887, 347
Production and receipts: Entries from off-shore areasdo Production, cane and beetdo	233, 063 483, 532	223, 781 642, 633	257, 017 437, 471	243, 687 106, 885	335, 229 49, 365	568, 794 22, 114	605, 349 14, 634	655, 186	544, 243 34, 590	719, 956 38, 992	605, 075	465, 489 122, 010	459, 202
Stocks, raw and refined, end of month thous. of short tons.	832	1, 210			1, 384		1, 426	16, 512	1, 148	1, 105	86,749 1,001	132, 019 861	
7) 1 3 437 (11 67) 1 1 1		,	,	,	,	,	_,	_,,	-, - 10	-, 200	, 001	501	

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

*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 warchouse space not owned or operated by them and commercial stocks; stocks held in space owned or leased by the Armed Forces are not included.

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

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

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

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo-	Novem-	Decem-	Janu-	Febru-	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep-	Octo
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	ber	ber	ber	ary	ary				June	July	August	tember	ber
	FO	ODST	UFFS .	AND T	OBAC	CO-C	ontinu	<u>ed</u>				1	1
ISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS—Con.													
gar—Continued United States—Continued Exports, refined sugar §short tons Imports: §	3, 280	6, 734	24, 968	22, 095	15, 221	34, 027	10, 956	29, 826	14, 032	11,660	8, 695	6, 914	
Raw sugar, total do Refined sugar, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	97, 960 92, 812 35, 099 35, 098	180, 167 180, 167 23, 647 23, 647	210, 784 210, 784 16, 160 16, 160	219, 672 219, 669 15, 913 15, 559	275, 488 275, 487 19, 416 19, 416	313, 067 313, 067 46, 621 46, 618	391, 051 391, 049 52, 956 52, 956	300, 783 300, 782 45, 964 45, 964	360, 344 360, 344 61, 226 61, 226	388, 185 388, 184 34, 940 34, 940	346, 484 346, 484 33, 889 33, 889	257, 629 257, 626 13, 609 13, 009	
From Cuba do Receipts from Hawaii and Puerto Rico: Raw do Refined do Prico, refined, granulated, New York:	76, 424 1	2, 500 5, 004	42, 816 2, 751	15, 694 3	40, 692 3, 802	107, 892 25, 761	136, 667 17, 444	182, 956 23, 795	234, 111 3, 162	180, 095 16, 655	222, 067 10, 227	214, 590 4, 750	
Retail 1.	(¹) . 074 3, 846	. 092 . 07 6 16, 286	. 095 . 078 11, 486	. 095 . 079 12, 891	. 096 . 080 4, 10 5	. 096 . 080 11, 498	. 096 . 081 4, 963	. 095 . 081 2, 508	. 096 . 081 4, 826	. 095 . 081 3, 202	. 095 . 082 1, 275	. 098 . 082 4, 597	
TOBACCO eaf: Exports, incl. scrap and stems §thous. of lb Imports, incl. scrap and stems §thous. of lb do Production (crop estimate)	6,883	94, 129 6, 551	60, 861 4, 817 22, 312	55, 059 30, 930	55. 552 4, 912	49, 018 5, 632	33, 867 5, 192	23, 102 4, 848	39, 156 5, 624	30, 396 5, 592	28, 707 5, 258	47, 396 5, 864	3 2.
Production (crop estimate) mil. of lb. Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total, end of quarter. do Domestic:			3, 282			3, 553 372			7 3, 187			3, 334	
Cigar leaf do Cigar leaf do Fire-cured and dark air-cured do Flue-cured and light air-cured do Miscellaneous domestic do Foreign grown:			159 2,683 3			253 2, 774 4			r 243 2, 413			340 216 2, 633 3	
Cigarette tobaccodododododododo.			36 97			38 113			⁷ 36 122			34 110	
Cigarettes: millions. Tax-free* do do Cigars, tax-paid thousands. Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid	2, 561 32, 778 588, 067	3, 165 27, 696 546, 949	2, 959 22, 695 465, 769	3, 519 28, 451 510, 264	2, 713 26, 338 446, 042	3, 243 26, 336 426, 785	2, 805 27, 493 416, 270	2, 966 25, 068 473, 968	2, 269 29, 097 432, 527	2, 333 29, 549 439, 108	2, 528 29, 060 466, 511	2, 706 29, 204 483, 288	33, 5 587, 5
Exports, cigarettes \ thous. of Ib Exports, cigarettes \ millions_ Price, wholesale (list price, composite):	25, 6 31 1, 139	22, 728 1, 523	17, 636 7 2, 514	20, 124 1, 438	17, 389 2, 480	18, 743 2, 473	19, 716 1, 667	16, 111 1, 094	18, 792 2, 294	21,008 1,619	22, 184 1, 685	24, 706 1, 909	25,
Cigarettes, f. o. b., destinationdol. per thous_ Production, manufactured tobacco, total thous. of lbdo	6. 424 25, 674 348	6. 509 23, 236 315	6. 509 18, 361 296	6. 509 20, 107 311	6. 509 17, 712 272	6. 509 19, 212 248	6. 509 19, 885 337	6. 509 16, 473 295	6, 509 18, 357 326	6. 509 21, 266 7 303	6, 509 22, 629 306		6.
Plug do Scrap, chewing do Smoking do Snuff do Twist do	4, 821 4, 627 11, 676 3, 640 561	4, 096 3, 794 11, 266 3, 303 462	3, 500 3, 425 7, 410 3, 332 398	4, 380 3, 680 7, 789 3, 447 499	3, 762 3, 327 6, 961 2, 948 442	3, 592 3, 429 8, 310 3, 200 434	3, 762 3, 302 8, 799 3, 246 438	1, 979 3, 081 7, 576 3, 198 344	3, 001 3, 211 8, 500 3, 007 312	4, 756 73, 467 9, 345 2, 968 427	5, 002 3, 661 9, 881 3, 341 440		
		L	EATH	ER AN	D PRO	DUCT	'S						
HIDES AND SKINS													
ivestock slaughter (see p. S-28). morts, total hides and skins\$. thous. of lb. Calf and kip skins. thous, of pieces. Cattle hides. do. Goatskins. do. Sheep and lamb skins. do.	19, 238 124 140 2, 273 2, 419	30, 921 59 306 4, 454 2, 540	25, 229 126 206 3, 239 2, 157	18, 198 59 118 2, 683 1, 833	13, 589 31 122 2, 113 1, 369	7 10, 781 41 31 2, 715 1, 052	10, 830 22 29 3, 299 1, 318	14, 017 35 51 3, 039 2, 013	11, 991 27 30 4, 283 1, 386	17, 490 23 38 3, 421 5, 410	8, 523 28 42 3, 076 3, 806	8, 950 94 29 2, 686 946	
rices, wholesale (Chicago): Hides, packers', heavy, native steers dol. per lb	. 155 . 218	. 289 . 435	. 276	. 238	. 231 . 475	. 228	. 220	. 223	. 231 . 638	. 262 . 660	. 295 . 619	.301 .625	
LEATHER	51 20 1, 107	146 5 1,899	71 90 2, 512	626 153 3, 099	189 225 4, 359	358 95 3, 906	471 40 3, 907	148 59 3, 761	169 73 3, 183	29 201 2, 722	144 245 2, 954	135 129 2, 674	
roduction: Calf and kip	959 2, 052 2, 598 4, 558	981 2, 150 2, 304 4, 088	1, 011 2, 184 2, 412 3, 667	1, 104 2, 426 2, 506 3, 388	1, 088 2, 464 2, 849 3, 341	1, 066 2, 512 2, 954 2, 943	1, 130 2, 559 3, 038 2, 882	1, 011 2, 472 3, 046 2, 641	1, 049 2, 239 3, 283 2, 472	887 7 2, 126 3, 302 2, 426	1, 069 7 2, 261 2, 995 3, 095	1, 106 2, 296 3, 374 3, 411	
rices, wholesale: Sole, oak, bends†dol. per lb Chrome, calf, B grade, black, composite dol. per sq. ft	. 447	. 784	. 753	. 691 . 950	. 659 . 9 58	. 678 1. 017	. 627 1. 015	. 593 1. 007	. 593 1, 069	. 602 1. 214	. 637 1. 218	. 662 1. 223	1. :
LEATHER MANUFACTURES					,								
loves and mittens, production, total * thous, doz. pairs Dress and semi-dress, total do Leather do Leather and fabric combination do Fabric do Work, total do Leather do Leather do	2, 549 882 167 20 695 1, 667 143	2, 282 757 145 15 597 1, 525 112	2, 103 628 102 9 516 1, 476 98	2, 251 576 97 9 470 1, 675	2, 086 540 87 8 445 1, 546 93	2, 261 588 87 8 493 1, 674	2, 462 581 86 3 491 1, 882	2, 286 510 89 3 418 1, 776 94	2, 089 504 89 4 412 1, 585 103			P 1, 185 P 4, 845	
Leather and fabric combination do. Fabric do. Fabric do. Fabric do. Fabric do. Fabric Do. Fabric do. Fabric Do	change in plement bu series for	the series it suspend tax-free wi	3 Novemb in January ed during t thdrawals o	oer 1 estima 1946. The War per of cigarettes	iod; data f	beginning	July 1943, s	see p. S-29	rill be pub of the Ma	lished later	:	\$ 633 \$ 3,939 e series for	gloves

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1946						194	17				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
	L	EATHI	ER AN	D PRO	DUCI	'S—Co	ntinue	d	· · · · ·				
LEATHER MANUFACTURES-Continued													
Shoes and slippers: Exports thous, of pairs Prices, wholesale, factory: of	289	459	691	464	494	537	631	535	414	429	378	358	
Men's black calf oxforddol. per pair Women's plain black kid blucherdo	5. 37 4. 26	6, 50 4, 26	6. 50 4. 90	6. 25 4. 90	6, 00 4, 90	6. 00 4. 90	6. 00 4. 90	6.00 4.90	6. 00 4. 90	6, 30 4, 90	6.50 4.90	6. 50 4. 90	6. 50 4. 90
Production, total f	47, 469 39, 368	40, 752 34, 315	39, 068 35, 345	41, 051 38, 049	38, 255 35, 631	40, 429 37, 766	39, 525 36, 627	36, 404 33, 638	34, 131 31, 343	33, 870 30, 875	r 38, 982	40, 921 36, 099	
By type of uppers:	34, 194	30, 011	31, 884	34, 957	33, 295	35, 690	34, 879	32, 178	29, 805	29, 728	33, 454	34, 767	
Part leather and nonleatherdo By kinds:† Men'sdo	5, 174 8, 941	4, 304 8, 274	3, 461 9, 012	3, 092 9, 221	2, 336 8, 591	2, 077 9, 121	1, 749 9, 218	1, 554 9, 078	1, 532 8, 297	1, 091 8, 053	1, 174 r 8, 449		
Youths' and boys'do Women'sdo Misses' and children'sdo	1,763 21,102 4,316	1, 625 17, 599 3, 958	1, 793 17, 429 4, 187	1, 699 19, 024 4, 871	1, 533 17, 838 4, 706	1, 520 18, 991 5, 011	1, 449 18, 237 4, 819	1, 373 16, 279 4, 389	1, 495 15, 069 4, 041	1, 521 14, 768 3, 985	7 1,607 7 17,548 7 4,271	1, 587 18, 124 4, 511	
Infants' and babies'do Slippers for housewear	3, 246 7, 234 394	2, 859 5, 606	2, 924 2, 915	3, 234 2, 475	2, 963 2, 176	3, 123 2, 146	2, 904 2, 364	2, 519 2, 257	2, 441 2, 272	2, 548 2, 512	7 2,860 7 3,676	3, 068 4, 217	
Athleticdodododododo	394 302	395 240	397 213	358 169	315 133	357 160	380 154	365 144	301 215	308 175	r 363 r 208	394 211	
		LUN	IBER .	AND M	1ANUI	FACTU	RES						
LUMBERALL TYPES													
Exports, total sawmill products M bd. ft_Sawed timber do	23, 802 4, 329	38, 251 7, 183	81, 976 28, 614	79, 720 20, 537	76, 335 22, 656	114, 449 27, 255	88, 345 16, 610	162, 633 34, 237	* 131, 795 * 21, 339	7 131, 052 20, 480	156, 274 22, 692	124, 732 16, 854	
Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.\(\) do Imports, total sawmill products\(\) do National Lumber Manufacturers Association:\(\)	17, 485 131, 669	30, 103 117, 696	45, 149 123, 816	54, 377 109, 414	51, 994 111, 718	75, 676 133, 390	63, 091 93, 070	101, 014 67, 619	7 86, 568 60, 598	7 86, 605 73, 073	97, 447 96, 768	87, 800 118, 356	
Production, total mil. bd. ft. Hardwoods do Softwoods do	2, 946 829 2, 117	2, 533 698 1, 835	2, 303 604 1, 699	2, 214 583 1, 631	2, 403 612 1, 791	2, 578 623 1, 955	2, 732 632 2, 100	2, 938 632 2, 306	2, 821 639 2, 182	2, 728 657 2, 071	2,996 702 2,294	2, 847 688 2, 159	2, 936 682
Shipments, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2, 727 698	2, 418 570	2,326 542	2, 414 590	2, 378 598	2, 389 507	2, 560 530	2,704 588	2, 497 545	2, 538 582	2, 907 684	2, 817 668	2, 254 2, 946 715
Softwoods do Hardwoods do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1, 953 4, 540 1, 369	1, 785 4, 652 1, 453	1, 723 4, 645 1, 474	1, 824 4, 323 1, 421	1, 780 4, 346 1, 420	1, 882 4, 456 1, 427	2, 030 4, 537 1, 470	2, 116 4, 761 1, 463	1, 952 5, 266 1, 741	1, 956 5, 608 1, 932	2, 223 5, 645 1, 899	2, 149 5, 708 1, 906	2, 231 5, 648
Softwoods	3, 171	3, 199	3, 171	2, 902	2, 926	3, 029	3, 067	3, 298	3, 525	3, 676	3,746	3, 802	1, 878 3, 770
HARDWOOD FLOORING Maple, beech, and birch:							'						
Orders, new M bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do	3, 750 5, 700 3, 400	3, 250 5, 250 3, 475	4, 350 6, 100 3, 950	3, 850 5, 550 3, 900	5, 200 7, 450 3, 875	5, 825 8, 375 4, 050	5, 825 9, 500 4, 675	5, 375 10, 175 4, 850	5, 900 11, 375 5, 125	6, 250 12, 225 5, 575	6, 500 13, 325 5, 550	6, 075 13, 875 5, 825	7, 150 14, 475
Stocks, end of month do	3, 425 2, 200	3, 625 1, 975	3, 700 1, 950	4, 375 1, 650	3, 625 1, 850	4, 400 1, 625	4, 725 1, 500	4, 800 1, 500	4,875 1,775	5, 275 2, 050	5, 575 1, 950	5, 825 5, 475 2, 425	7, 150 6, 500 3, 000
Oak: Orders, newdo Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	29, 212 42, 190	29, 245 41, 800	29, 194 41, 249	r 43, 306 41, 523	7 34, 981 40, 157	7 43, 443 39, 970	43, 179 38, 418	7 47, 708 43, 122	7 48, 444 44, 340	59, 663 58, 439	57, 678 58, 064	53, 535 60, 195	61, 549 57, 626
Production do	35, 922 34, 882	34, 079 33, 065	33, 955 31, 248	40, 253 41, 247	37, 976 37, 733	42, 944 42, 260	47, 361 46, 140	48, 709 47, 839	46, 985 45, 435	55, 629 53, 579	57, 996 58, 126	62, 696 60, 800	69, 623 66, 697
Stocks, end of monthdodo	4, 738	5, 752	7, 431	5, 730	5, 978	6,032	7, 016	7, 886	8,797	9,370	8, 314	8, 045	10, 971
Douglas fir: Exports, total sawmill products	6, 233 2, 632	2, 138 654	37, 421 20, 629	44, 931 15, 305	36, 872 12, 695	65, 073 21, 356	38, 948 9, 364	82, 594 28, 014	61, 332 16, 583	67, 128 17, 190	74, 432 19, 727	74, 521	
Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.\do	3, 601	1, 484	16, 792	29, 626	24, 177	43, 717	29, 584	54, 580	44, 749	49, 938	54, 705	14, 578 59, 943	
Dimension, No. 1, common, 2" x 4" x 16' dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R.	42. 630	43. 855	47. 824	51. 940	58. 800	60. 270	62, 865	62. 865	62, 865	62.865	64, 845	67. 815	67. 815
Ldol. per M bd. ft Southern pine: Exports, total sawmill products	59.780	59. 780	63.308	72. 520	85. 505	91.630	95, 040	95.040	95, 040	101.970	104, 940	111.870	111.870
Sawed timbersdododododo	5, 317 1, 034 4, 283	21, 360 4, 955 16, 405	15, 885 4, 880 11, 005	11, 842 2, 007 9, 835	20, 159 8, 214 11, 945	19, 041 4, 441 14, 600	17, 511 4, 341 13, 170	25, 081 3, 623 21, 458	22, 591 3, 444 19, 147	21, 883 1, 952 19, 931	16, 534 2, 214 14, 320	8, 920 1, 472 7, 448	
Orders, new† mil. bd. ft_ Orders, unfilled, end of month† do Prices_wholesale_composite:	601 642	547 633	506 574	588 565	586 551	618 553	631 544	565 449	634 494	752 570	775 641	666 626	651 573
Boards, No. 2 common, 1" x 6" or 8" x 12'†	46. 083	53, 182	67. 163	71. 656	72. 530	71. 460	67. 790	65. 694	64, 333	64. 468	69. 913	72.358	73. 311
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4" x 12-14'† dol. per M bd. ft. Production†mil. bd. ft.	65. 091 668	74. 723 589	96. 546 610	106. 782 578	109. 979 686	120. 104 681	130. 683 693	130. 683 726	130, 683 633	130. 058 668	134. 623 655	136. 685 608	(1) 667
Shipments†dodododo	610 1, 135	556 1, 168	565 1, 213	597 1, 194	600 1, 280	616 1,345	640 1, 398	660 1, 464	589 1, 508	676 1,500	704 1,451	681 1,378	704 1, 341
Western pine: Orders, new†	580 288	489 275	436 269	461 302	385 278	530 353	540 357	449 247	685 389	661 463	673 517	620 542	631 569
Price, Wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, 1" x 8"dol. per M bd. ft_ Production†mil. bd. ft_	40. 38 625	40, 36 491	43.30 394	45, 60 329	48, 51 346	50. 99 420	52.71 534	54. 69 653	54.36	55. 23	56, 23 691	59. 01	61. 23
Shipments†do Stocks, end of month†do	573 1,092	501 1,083	394 440 1,038	329 428 939	346 409 876	420 455 841	534 536 839	559 933	645 543 1,035	684 587 1,132	618 1, 205	654 595 1, 264	650 603 1, 311
West coast woods: Orders, new†do Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	536 576	445 544	451 514	582 523	618 577	723 685	529 646	544 595	514	567	623 682	553	658
Production † do do Shipments † do do do do do do do do do do do do do	534 493	503 484	461 489	507 576	529 548	598 569	584 586	604 607	568 603 553	682 446 438	671 629	702 609 596	699 659 652
Stocks, end of monthdo	462	475	448	377	379	410	374	397	433	483	534	580	560

r Revised. ¹ No 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 1917 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.

♂ Data continue series published in the 19th 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 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem-	Janu-	Takan İ	i	1	T	ī			a I	
	TTTN	·	ber	ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
	LUN	IBER .	AND N	IANUF	CACTU	RES—	Contin	nued					
SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD													
Production*thous. of sq. ft., ¾" equivalent. Shipments*do Stocks, end of month*do	149, 600 149, 583 34, 959	129, 635 128, 691 34, 984	121, 816 129, 727 26, 882	140, 058 136, 064 30, 712	129, 622 127, 658 31, 995	139, 779 140, 457	148, 027 143, 295 35, 591	142, 070 141, 491	139, 623 142, 975	107, 574 102, 457	139, 369 136, 471	146, 985 146, 701	170, 325 161, 648
tocks, end of month	- 54, 959	34, 964	20, 002	30, 712	91, 999	32, 146	30, 591	35, 618	31, 481	35, 937	37,600	38, 086	43, 918
		MET	TALS A	AND M	IANUF	ACTU	RES						
IRON AND STEEL													
Foreign trade: § Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mirs.):	000 151	400 550	500 444	540 100	401 841	40# FT.				*** 0-0			
Exports (domestic), total short tons Scrap do Imports, total do	7, 187	480, 752 16, 258 11, 387	509, 444 15, 671 15, 943	549, 138 8, 381 7 17, 491	481, 247 4, 694 7 20, 305	637, 754 9, 082 17, 439	641, 931 10, 160 15, 090	7 657, 924 18, 175 7 15, 728	7 630, 731 29, 579 7 19, 400	571, 913 20, 528 21, 733	7 566, 865 10, 717 7 15, 269	579, 053 15, 053 14, 953	
Scrap do do		1, 159	1,018	1, 690	1, 511	3, 058	3, 478	2, 184	3, 410	2, 426	3, 917	1,828	
Iron and Steel Scrap		,	4 000	, 000	4 506	F +0.0	F 440						
Consumption, total* thous. of short tons. Home scrap* do	4, 907 2, 705 2, 202	4, 579 2, 535 2, 044	4, 239 2, 193 2, 046	4, 900 2, 717 2, 183	4,503 2,406 2,097	5, 136 2, 689 2, 447	5, 142 2, 653 2, 489	5, 292 2, 744 2, 548	5, 184 2, 560 2, 624	4,752 2,384 2,368			
Purchased scrap* do Stocks, consumers', end of month, total* do Home scrap*	3, 163 1, 184	2, 992 1, 121	3, 034 1, 158	2, 886 1, 063	3, 032 1, 061	3, 366 1, 109	3, 920 1, 136	4, 082 1, 133	4, 067 1, 303	4, 096 1, 257			
Home scrap* do Purchased scrap* do	1,979	1,870	1,876	1,823	1, 971	2, 257	2, 784	2, 949	2, 764	2, 839			
(ron ore:													
All districts:* Production thous. of long tons. Shipments do	9, 917 9, 965	6, 605 6, 830	2, 274 1, 193	2,698 1,251	2, 591 1, 322	2, 846 1, 425	6, 575 7, 216	10, 981 11, 755	11, 643 12, 499	13, 127 14, 069	12,819 13,533	11, 336 11, 865	
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Lake Superior district:	ļ	4,607	5,688	7, 135	8,404	9,825	9, 212	8, 438	7, 582	6, 608	5,895	5, 367	
Consumption by furnacesdo Shipments from upper lake portsdo	9, 209	6, 131 6, 701	5, 516 247	7,024	6, 264	6, 979 0	6, 579 4, 448	6, 885 10, 373	6, 500 11, 457	6, 156 12, 614	6, 638 12, 122	6, 492 10, 685	7, 151 9, 785
Stocks, end of month, total do At furnaces do do do do do do do do do do do do do	35, 762	41, 919 37, 063 4, 857	37, 465 33, 056	30, 514 26, 744	24, 317 20, 938 3, 379	17, 411 14, 755	13, 555 11, 738	17, 618 15, 541	21, 746 19, 594 2, 152	28, 440 25, 677 2, 764	33, 896 30, 397 3, 499	38, 370 34, 065 4, 305	41, 641 36, 852 4, 789
On Lake Erie docks do Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) §	4, 674	329	4, 409 237	3, 770 223	198	2, 656 229	1,816 263	2, 078 439	479	576	597	580	4, 108
thous, of long tons.	r 70	77	55	76	45	32	66	46	38	56	r 48	45	
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures Castings, gray iron:*			ļ										
Shipments, total thous. of short tons. For sale do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1, 078	987 562	909 514	1,078 633	1,010 583	1,090 634	1, 097 637	1, 097 633	1,038 597	913 519	952 551	1, 025 591	1, 154 654
Unfilled orders for saledodo	2, 953	2, 940	2, 980	3,021	2, 987	2, 979	2,908	2, 783	2, 711	2, 675	2, 631	2,680	2, 669
Orders, new, for saleshort tons Orders, unfilled, for saledo	280, 972	36, 802 278, 446	28, 542 267, 661	34, 517 259, 764	55, 938 274, 018	50, 194 280, 724	41, 994 275, 415	28, 996 262, 117	31, 972 248, 798	26, 591 234, 656	33, 244 229, 735 62, 404	r 28, 679 r 218, 276	40, 092 210, 695 83, 979
Shipments, total do for sale do	79, 207 46, 477	68, 987 39, 328	68, 314 39, 327	75, 898 42, 414	74, 716 41, 684	76, 614 43, 488	81, 890 47, 303	75, 478 42, 294	78, 524 45, 291	64, 162 40, 733	38, 165	71, 568 40, 138	47, 673
Pig iron: Consumption*thous, of short tons. Prices, wholesale:	1	4, 424	3, 888	5, 037	4, 467	5, 015	4, 804	4, 982	4,842	4, 507			
Basic (furnace)dol. per long ton Compositedo	28, 73	28. 00 28. 73	29.60 30.12	30.00 30.86	30. 00 30. 86	33. 00 33. 55	33. 00 33. 81	33. 00 33. 81	33. 00 33. 81	34. 20 35. 08	36.00 37.21	36.00 37.21	36. 00 37. 28
Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Island* do Production* thous, of short tons	4,815	28. 50 4, 435	30. 50 3, 992	30. 50 5, 087	30, 50 4, 550	33, 50 5, 123	33. 50 4, 830	33, 50 5, 081	33, 50 4, 810	34. 70 4, 585	36. 50 4, 917	36, 50 4, 801	36, 50 5, 228
Stocks (consumers and suppliers'), end of month' thous. of short tons.	881	687	668	674	735	777	741	748	769	887			
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures													
Steel castings:† Shipments, total short tons	137, 304	130, 606 93, 878	123, 907 88, 136	139, 029 101, 140	125, 612 92, 822	134, 909 99, 701	144, 175 106, 127	140, 874 103, 779	139, 031 103, 888	116, 956 85, 014	120, 405 88, 719	137, 457 102, 913	148, 358 111, 288
For sale, totaldo Railway specialtiesdo Steel forgings, for sale:*	98, 265 25, 619	27, 425	22, 108	28, 699	28, 212	27, 125	29, 185	28, 850	31,879	21, 280	22, 584	32, 967	30, 452
Orders, unfilled, total do Drop and upset do Press and open hammer do	736, 482 603, 833	726, 733 595, 359	707, 060 579, 778	723, 158 591, 558	713, 909 581, 337	717, 428 586, 992	698, 615 570, 130	662, 579 544, 058	633, 467 519, 760	630, 925 529, 817	626, 227 526, 392	617, 247 518, 261	593, 838 494, 953
Shipments, totaldo	118, 697	131, 374 108, 112	127, 282 110, 346	131,600 116,074	132, 572 111, 004	130, 436 115, 456	128, 485 121, 475	118, 521 115, 743 85, 729	113, 707 110, 446	101, 108 92, 352 70, 316	99, 835 98, 009 69, 639	98, 986 108, 804 79, 219	98, 995 123, 830 91, 228
Drop and upsetdo Press and open hammerdo Steel ingots and steel for eastings:	35, 901	73, 124 34, 988	75, 360 34, 986	79, 061 37, 013	78, 560 32, 444	83, 743 31, 713	90, 076 31, 399	30,014	80, 761 29, 685	22, 036	28, 370	29, 585	32, 602
Production thous, of short tons Percent of capacity the state of the s	6, 952 89	6, 458 85	5, 761 74	7, 213 93	6,422 92	7, 307 94	7, 043 94	7, 329 95	6, 969 93	6, 570 85	6, 982 90	7 6, 789 91	7, 564 98
Prices, wholesale: Composite, finished steeldol. per lb.	i	. 0305	. 0312	. 0329	. 0329	. 0329	. 0329	. 0329	. 0329	. 0329	. 0360	. 0360	. 0360
Steel billets, rerolling (Fittsburgh)	39.00	39.00 .0235	39.00 .0235	42.00 .0250	42.00 .0250	42.00 .0250	42.00 .0250	42, 00 , 0250	42.00 .0250	42, 60 , 0256	45.00 .0280	45, 00 , 0280	45, 60 , 0280
Structural steel (Pittsburgh) dol. per lb. Steel scrap (Chicago) dol. per long ton. r Revised.	18.75			29.75	31. 63	36.69	33.05	29. 25	30, 88	36.95		38.75	40. 50

Revised.

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 for other series will be published later. The 1945-46 data for imports of iron and steel products and for October 1941-February 1945 for other series will be published later. The 1945-46 data for imports of iron and steel products shown in the November 1947 Survey and earlier issues erroneously include ores and alloying metals other than ferroalloys.

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

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

nless otherwise stated, statistics through		1946						19	47				,
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October
	ME	TALS .	AND N	IANUF	FACTU	RES—	Contin	ued					
IRON AND STEEL—Continued													
Steel, Manufactured Products													
arrels and drums, steel, heavy types:⊗ Orders, unfilled, end of month thousands. Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do lilers, steel, new orders:‡	13, 071 2, 354 2, 351 33	13, 612 2, 198 2, 213 19	15, 014 2, 091 2, 093 17	15, 501 2, 327 2, 317 27	15, 867 2, 064 2, 066 25	14, 976 2, 291 2, 292 25	14, 542 2, 455 2, 455 25	14, 370 2, 303 2, 306 21	13, 612 2, 244 2, 242 23	13, 255 2, 188 2, 185 26	12, 340 2, 208 2, 212 22	11, 294 ^r 2, 210 ^r 2, 201 31	10, 98 2, 30 2, 30 30
rea thous, of sq. ft uantity number, ns, metal (in terms of steel consumed).* hipments (for sale and own use), total	1, 973 1, 890	1, 453 1, 441	1, 452 1, 462	1, 414 1, 392	1, 343 1, 265	1, 421 1, 348	r 1, 371 r 1, 336	1, 428 1, 212	r 1, 904 r 1, 345	1, 625 1, 564	1, 426 1, 453	71,245 71,417	1, 16 1, 33
Short tons.	258, 763 215, 247 43, 516 222, 307 1, 574 28, 901	192, 134 151, 882 40, 252 161, 951 1, 401 25, 196	198, 406 157, 030 41, 376 167, 637 1, 323 24, 307	174, 900 129, 914 44, 986 138, 213 1, 426 27, 603	157, 765 111, 154 46, 611 123, 768 1, 154 24, 136	179, 924 125, 683 54, 241 142, 661 1, 174 26, 265	204, 678 139, 536 65, 142 160, 107 1, 083 27, 219	207, 208 145, 830 61, 378 165, 085 984 25, 058	232, 612 168, 249 64, 363 193, 275 845 24, 261	309, 659 235, 856 73, 803 275, 571 781 27, 377	7 387, 817 7 315, 028 7 72, 789 7 344, 269 890 27, 229	354, 726 278, 488 76, 238 310, 982 949 30, 019	278, 806 193, 73 85, 07 240, 11 1, 065 32, 86
Total	5, 261 549 498 467 226 1, 233 133 158 387 253 410	5,020 507 482 466 210 1,220 132 144 356 248 391	4,533 460 418 386 174 1,081 123 135 310 265 392	5, 063 525 467 468 227 1, 202 126 146 362 248 420	4, 626 474 428 445 191 1, 093 116 136 334 229	5, 304 558 502 527 181 1, 275 132 144 390 293 396	5, 446 549 518 555 206 1, 274 141 151 392 318 425	5, 442 561 535 579 204 1, 274 142 150 382 305 425	5, 264 501 527 563 205 1, 225 138 141 364 308 407	4, 975 493 480 464 199 1, 181 116 131 357 324 335	5, 278 534 517 540 190 1, 199 136 135 371 336 393	5, 119 484 497 495 182 1, 224 136 142 360 364 410	
ONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS													
uminum: Imports, bauxite\$long tons_ Price, wholesaie, scrap castings (N. Y.)	29, 811	93, 752	113, 445	108, 795	166, 616	157, 437	129, 133	189, 615	173, 706	181, 999	164, 098	163, 480	
dol. per lb_uminum fabricated products, shipments, total*	. 0575	.0682	.0775	.0775	. 0755	. 0725	.0719	.0667	.0444	. 0440	.0600	. 0617	. 062
Castings* mil. of lb Vrought products, total* do Plate, sheet, and strip*	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. 1 35. 9 119. 2 97. 9 . 296	40.
Exports, refined and manufactures short tons. Imports, total do For smelting, refining, and export do For domestic consumption, total do Unrefined, including scrap do Refined do Refined (ho Production: do	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 7 10, 699 7 34, 732 7 22, 224 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, 214 • 9, 754 5, 460 . 2123	14, 020 40, 138 3, 233 36, 905 25, 099 11, 806 . 2211	17, 254 52, 527 4, 115 48, 412 32, 993 15, 419 . 2135	14, 569 37, 524 3, 519 34, 005 18, 796 15, 209 2123	21, 606 44, 185 2, 492 41, 693 24, 679 17, 014 . 2123	18, 337 41, 596 3, 338 38, 258 26, 620 11, 638 . 2123	. 212
Mine or smelter (including custom intake) short tons Refinery do Deliveries, refined, domestico do Stocks, refined, end of montho do ad:	72, 807 77, 947 136, 481 91, 161	73, 024 75, 066 129, 206 90, 896	78, 674 77, 578 141, 218 80, 832	1 78, 256 1 r 96, 672 1 r 151, 891 1 r 96, 515	74, 461 797, 556 7122, 115 788, 368	7 84, 369 7 95, 888 7 123, 306 7 83, 736	88, 927 104, 430 117, 391 86, 496	91, 203 108, 464 118, 048 84, 560	82, 308 103, 448 116, 652 82, 542	79, 135 94, 605 109, 817 77, 773	83, 307 88, 052 96, 304 77, 212	7 83, 675 92, 088 95, 582 80, 113	76, 07 108, 16 112, 20 74, 50
mports, total, except mfrs. (lead content) §.do ore (lead content): Mine production* Receipts by smelters, domestic ore: do	19, 295 26, 198 27, 324	8, 345 28, 860 26, 180	24, 427 30, 329 31, 307	21, 105 31, 586 30, 907	12, 405 30, 067 32, 157	18, 898 31, 771 36, 328	18, 585 32, 359 37, 581	18, 113 32, 052 34, 269	23, 058 31, 935 33, 688	13, 030 • 28, 745 31, 877	21, 099 r 29, 895 32, 271	14, 261 29, 655 32, 081	33, 78
Refined: Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (New York) dol. per lb. dol. per lb. Production, totalo. short tons. Primary t do. Shipmentso. do. Stocks, end of montho. do.	. 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	. 1500 46, 827 43, 545 43, 483 34, 385	. 150 50, 24 46, 91 56, 24 28, 37
n: (mports:§ Ore (tin content)long tons Bars, blocks, pigs, etcdo Price, wholesale, straits (N. Y.)dol. per lb	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	2, 989 6, 470 . 8000	. 800
ne: mports, total (zinc content)zshort tons_ For smelting, refining, and exportsdo For domestic consumption: Ora (zinc content)	r 13, 682 742	7 21, 890 5, 441	r 28, 417 3, 624	* 43, 169 5, 441	r 34, 914 22, 482	r 19, 911 5, 842	⁷ 33, 853 10, 082	r 27, 216 6, 367	r 31, 601 11, 534	7 41, 030 9, 025	7 29, 364 8, 430	7 22, 061 1, 510	
Ore (zinc content)	7 8, 156 4, 784 52, 191	7 9, 837 6, 612 50, 574	7 14, 984 9, 809 52, 126	7 24, 439 13, 289 55, 075	7 6, 793 5, 639 51, 296	7 6, 981 7, 088 55, 314	7 18, 847 4, 923 57, 237	7 13, 940 6, 909 57, 791	7 15, 228 4, 839 60, 596	7 26, 406 5, 599 7 47, 515	7 17, 842 3, 092 48, 306	7 14, 953 5, 598 47, 679	
dol. per lb	. 0887	. 1012	. 1050	. 1050	. 1050	. 1050	. 1050	. 1050	. 1050	. 1050	. 1050	. 1050	. 103

Price, wholesale, prime western (St. Louis)
 .0887
 .1012

 dol. per lb.
 .0887
 .66, 873

 Production ...
 short tons
 64, 138
 66, 873

 Shipments ...
 do
 73, 915
 91, 429

 Domestic ...
 do
 71, 667
 75, 781

 Stocks, end of month ...
 do
 220, 384
 195, 828

. 1050 70, 176 90, 204 77, 904

65, 198 76, 074 65, 356

72, 332 74, 795 67, 211 173, 337

Stocks, end of month of the control

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1946						194	17				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octobe
	MET	TALS A	AND N	IANUF	ACTU	RES—	Contin	ued					
HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC					7								
Boilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron:													
Boilers (round and square): Production	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	25, 175 28, 469 46, 991	29, 080 30, 464 45, 607	33, 0 37, 0 41, 6
Production thous, of sq. ft Shipments do Stocks do Boilers, range, shipments* number	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 3, 179 48, 454	4, 073 4, 540 2, 712 52, 967	4, 749 4, 786 2, 675 52, 001	5, 8 5, 9 2, 8
Oil burners: • do Orders, new, net do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	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	7 85, 573 7 666, 633 7 122, 644 7 20, 335	r 37, 582 r 576, 254 r 127, 961 20, 462	4. 4 443, 3 128, 4 20, 4
stoves and ranges, domestic cooking, exc. electric.* Production, total	296, 874 42, 232 204, 190 50, 452 528, 984 206, 873 155, 945	254, 261 33, 175 172, 054 49, 032 466, 854 163, 115 151, 271	226, 291 31, 701 153, 972 40, 618 457, 360 151, 979 162, 518	299, 947 39, 317 203, 268 57, 362 467, 577 131, 053 160, 936	281, 510 40, 411 188, 387 52, 712 360, 150 89, 049 139, 879	305, 406 46, 175 203, 631 55, 600 388, 957 97, 264 159, 496	313, 694 49, 288 210, 406 54, 000 416, 216 95, 063 175, 282	288, 178 44, 814 193, 684 49, 680 412, 517 92, 349 157, 716	287, 697 39, 373 202, 954 45, 370 446, 533 90, 728 175, 940	256, 785 36, 126 179, 647 41, 012 477, 651 103, 459 186, 412	259, 863 36, 945 186, 231 36, 687 556, 944 109, 048 216, 767	290, 436 35, 674 213, 069 41, 693 685, 071 142, 666 254, 517	
Gas* do Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil* do Warm air furnaces (forced air and gravity air flow), shipments, total* number. Gas* do Oil* do	166, 166 83, 502 27, 545 9, 537	152, 468 89, 005 29, 089 12, 296	142, 863 78, 167 26, 292 14, 385	76, 537 28, 954 14, 980	131, 222 66, 308 23, 944 17, 552	132, 197 60, 196 14, 562 22, 683	145, 871 55, 297 14, 209 22, 050	162, 452 54, 864 9, 876 24, 631	179, 865 54, 985 9, 669 25, 128	187. 780 56. 498 9, 569 21, 757	231, 129 80, 899 13, 563 32, 480	287, 888 190, 210 15, 213 34, 287	
Solid fuel*doWater heaters, nonelectric, shipments*do	46, 420 275, 173	47, 620 263, 199	37, 490 256, 786	32, 603 293, 315	24, 812 270, 843	22, 951 282, 408	19, 038 244, 626	20, 357 210, 487	20, 188 192, 372	25, 172 197, 485	7 34, 848 7 217, 545	40, 710 209, 706	
Blowers, fans and unit heaters:													
Unit heater group, new ordersdo			15, 292 10, 113			14, 953 7, 216			7 10, 234 7 6, 059			8, 452 7, 912	
New orders, net, total	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, 1 393, 1 657, 7 r 22, 285	529 433 780 27,
Machine tools, shipments*thous. of dol	17, 269	14, 946	7, 594	4, 282	2, 306	3, 598	4, 061	5, 281	5, 851	7, 092	9, 041	• 9,838	8,
Number Horsepower	454 78, 454	357 58, 495	339 49, 903	215 54, 852	177 52, 705	280 56, 661	174 57, 563	170 52, 981	270 63, 168	380 81, 269	398 97, 752	345 80, 640	52,
Pumps and water systems, domestic, shipments. Domestic hand and windmill pumps number. Water systems, including pumps, totaldo Jet* do Nonjet* do.	30, 552 68, 289 34, 728 33, 561	28, 917 57, 986 30, 103 27, 883	23, 434 62, 319 34, 141 28, 178	26, 737 59, 545 31, 125 28, 420	28, 310 64, 455 33, 930 30, 525	36, 261 62, 586 32, 773 29, 813	36, 578 70, 792 35, 671 35, 121	38, 745 61, 045 29, 173 31, 872	36, 946 54, 300 21, 564 32, 736	23, 561 56, 183 26, 015 30, 168	21, 101 7 61, 559 28, 150 33, 409	26, 618 • 63, 108 28, 579 34, 529	
Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new orders thous. of dol. Scales and balances (except laboratory), shipments,	3, 581	3, 260	3, 035	3, 428	3, 506	3, 464	3, 638	2, 973	2, 999	3, 148	3, 843	3, 355	3,
quarterly* thous. of dol.'- Sewing machines, heads, production:* Industrial number	12, 760	10, 832	9, 864 10, 764	12, 506	11, 368	10, 089 11, 687	14, 002	11, 835	11, 612 11, 575				
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT													
Battery shipments (automotive replacement only), number* thousands Domestic electrical appliances, shipments:	1, 355	1, 150	1, 213	1, 509	1, 601	1, 798	1, 868	1, 873	1, 737	1. 433	2, 073	r 2, 415	2, 8
Vacuum cleaners, fotal number Floor do Hand de Washers do	266, 062 259, 153 6, 909 247, 816	268, 432 260, 572 7, 860 216, 634	272, 949 265, 364 7, 585 190, 770	265, 790 258, 892 • 6, 898 259, 233	279, 219 272, 927 6, 292 255, 611	327, 528 321, 515 6, 013 290, 397	341, 360 330, 426 10, 934 320, 969	330, 675 318, 094 12, 581 313, 724	343, 229 329, 986 13, 243 314, 705	293, 465 280, 585 12, 880 281, 826	296, 570 279, 237 17, 333 279, 229	347, 601 328, 630 18, 971 354, 094	394,
Electrical products:† Insulating materials, sales billed 1936=100. Motors and generators, new orders	351	331	337 493	388	373	405 459	405	361	352 394	324	320	350 308	
Furnaces, electric, industrial, sales: Unit. kilowatts. Value thous, of dol. Laminated fiber products, shipments do. Motors (1–200 h. p.): &	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, 150	4,
Polyphase induction, billings do. Polyphase induction, new orders do. Direct current, billings do. Direct current, new orders do. Rigid steel conduit and fittings, shipments!	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			30, 280 22, 328 4, 935 4, 118	
short tons	20, 742 5, 059	20, 533 4, 741	24, 252 4, 241	18, 297 5, 004	18, 757 4, 488	20, 088 4, 598	21, 110 4, 824	22, 141 5, 086	22. 218 4, 771	20,821 4,582	19, 745 5, 124	23, 638 4, 820	23. 5.

^{**}Revised a companies which did not report prior to 1947; information regarding the effect of these additions on the comparability of the data for one of the Census and are complete, or practically complete; data for 1943-45 for domestic heating stoves are shown on p. 20 of the April 1947 Survey; data prior to 1946 for the other series will be shown later (data beginning March 1944 for total shipments of warm-air furnaces are available in the May 1945 Survey).

Revised series. See note in February 1947 Survey regarding unpublished revisions in the indicates of new computed on a quarterly basis and representing around \$2\$ 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 \$9\$ percent of the industry; information is not available at present on the coverage of data for the latter part of 1946.

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

New series. Data for range boilers, stoves and ranges, warm-air furnaces, water heaters, sewing machines and scales and balances are compiled by the Bureau of the Census and are complete, or practically complete; data for 1943-45 for domestic heating stoves are shown on p. 20 of the April 1947 Survey; data prior to 1946 for the other series will be shown later (data beginning March 1944 for total shipments of warm-air furnaces are available in the May 1945 Survey).

TRevised series. See note in February 1947 Survey regarding unpublished revisions in the indexes of new orders for motors and generators and sales of insulating materials; the index for motors and generators is

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1946						194	7				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	A pril	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
		!	PAPE	R AND	PRIN	TING		!	<u>i</u>		l		
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER									*				
Pulpwood:* Consumptionthous. of cords (128 cu. ft.)	1,628	1, 585	1, 473	1,666	1, 523	1.702	1, 647	1,714	1,634	1, 559	1,675	7 1, 589	1 750
Receipts, total do Stocks, end of month do do	1,705 4,034	1,382 3,818	1, 438 3, 780	1,709 3,814	1, 861 4, 153	1, 819 4, 255	1, 430 4, 035	1, 465 3, 767	1, 683 3, 816	1, 901 4, 161	1,958 4,437	7 1, 908 7 4, 736	1, 750 1, 806 4, 764
Waste paper:* Consumption short tons	680, 047	651, 974	596, 247	678, 241	620, 667	684, 637	668. 727	693, 879	648, 768	607, 061	650, 690	⁷ 638, 318	683, 659
Receipts do Stocks do	707, 738 481, 398	636, 387 464, 676	634, 491 515, 361	657, 165 492, 702	587, 481 458, 826	667, 975 435, 411	711, 509 475, 915	697, 152 473, 917	656, 684 481, 911	615, 155 482, 392	629, 114 462, 248	7 643, 222 7 467, 651	726, 884 504, 953
WOOD PULP													
Exports, all grades, totalsdo Imports, all grades, totalsdo	2,302 154,863	1, 947 • 139, 689	2,737 r 140, 380	6, 475 167, 977	9, 534 160, 791	11, 928 141, 995	13, 140 148, 921	14, 161 175, 067	7, 951 227, 246	7, 244 225, 807	13, 358 275, 187	11, 603 186, 631	
Bleached sulphates do Unbleached sulphates do Gordon do Gordon do Gordon de	7, 562 29, 292 31, 113	7, 818 28, 051 26, 938	9, 271 20, 735 35, 297	15, 537 38, 921 39, 661	20, 567 26, 615 38, 318	14, 132 17, 872 39, 610	13, 402 21, 673 43, 417	19, 988 28, 669 40, 330	17,008 46,816 45,672	20, 133 53, 044	28, 527 75, 965 53, 098		
Bleached sulphite\(\)	62, 459 1, 410	51, 986 1, 070	50, 636 1, 770	53, 075 1, 318	54, 596 1, 699	48, 190 1, 597	44,022 1,621	59, 488 1, 592	89,065 1,692	48, 678 75, 229 1, 719	84, 872 1, 804	54, 996 1, 864	
Production:	981	7 23, 826	7 22, 671	19, 465	18, 996	20, 594	24, 786	25,000	26, 993	27,004	30, 921	27, 373	
Total, all gradesthous, of short tons Bleached sulphateshort tons Unbleached sulphatedodo	79, 811 343, 457	947 77, 472 336, 697	887 75, 135 304, 130	998 87, 764 350, 101	913 79, 766 321, 127	1, 013 89, 792 354, 293	985 87, 175 337, 047	1,040 92,484 366,873	995 90, 141 354, 853	935 92, 058 331, 275	1,026 98,415 7 365,355	92, 335 333, 030	1, 073 103, 347 374, 438
Bleached sulphite do. Unbleached sulphite do. Soda do.	152, 654 75, 732	144, 605 71, 711	141, 358 67, 047	159, 571 75, 060	146, 907 68, 901	162, 270 73, 967	160, 223 74, 131	164, 791 79, 133	152, 426 73, 518	142, 436 64, 268	161, 922 76, 291	7 154, 960 7 74, 753	172, 237 80, 272
Sodadododo	42, 010 170, 198	40, 717 168, 663	39, 154 158, 860	42, 343 175, 268	37, 696 160, 178	42, 092 180, 184	41, 655 179, 324	43, 324 184, 506	41, 696 173, 802	38, 345 160, 507	40, 881 170, 080	40, 182	43, 840 176, 593
Stooks and of month't	63, 504	58, 477 76, 590	56, 193 70, 609	62, 782 74, 887	55, 206 74, 465	63, 988 79, 694	63, 956 83, 786	67, 096 95, 771	64, 664 103, 598	62, 000 96, 601	66, 877 99, 834	r 69, 080 r 94, 121	73, 000 93, 242
Total, all grades	72, 432 7, 589 7, 865	6, 218 8, 765	6, 836 7, 222	7, 542 8, 545	6, 990 7, 809	7, 447 7, 043	6, 926 8, 331	7, 079 7, 545	7, 108 8, 067	7, 320 6, 311	5, 259 8, 050	5, 508 r 10, 507	5, 886 10, 032
Bleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do Soda do	17, 620 15, 399 2, 481	18, 615 15, 294 2, 611	20, 326 9, 513 2, 088	19, 500 8, 610	17,747 9,938	21,004 11,128	20, 564 10, 645	26, 295 13, 527	27, 475 15, 332	23, 952 14, 143	31, 604 16, 982	7 30, 288 7 16, 869	36, 545 14, 764
Groundwooddodo	17, 943	21, 423	22, 897	2, 431 25, 976	2, 808 27, 188	2, 422 28, 630	3, 052 32, 046	2, 709 35, 4 52	3, 102 39, 626	2, 858 38, 725	3, 073 31, 551	2, 771 7 23, 660	3, 033 18, 193
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS All paper and paperboard mills:*													
Paper and paperboard production, total thous, of short tons	7 1, 758 7 890	1,667 845	1, 570 803	1, 766 893	1, 626 819	1, 800 901	1, 754 885	1,834 930	1,728	1, 625 817	1, 763 892	r 1, 720	1, 897
Paper doPaperboard doBuilding board doBuilding board adoBuilding board paperboard building paper payering and paper.	7772 796	740 82	688 79	778 95	722 85	802 98	777 92	805 99	883 751 95	708 101	767 105	873 7742 7105	955 827 116
board (American Paper and Pulp Association):	man ara	202 #00	A## 000									1	113
Orders, new short tons Production do Shipments do	733, 259 722, 024 726, 632	636, 783 691, 008 699, 532	671, 096 655, 896 652, 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	664, 048 653, 710 644, 823	7 692, 099 7 719, 979 7 726, 525	719,058 702,725	765, 928 791, 435
Fine naner:	110, 454	82,862	98, 463	114,900	93, 388	119,009	102,900	90, 494	104, 998	96, 557	720, 323	r 691, 035 r 96, 410	789, 091 110, 630
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Shipments do	180, 231 104, 537 107, 895	163, 821 102, 592 105, 822	169, 955 96, 751 95, 905	166, 112 105, 100	161, 085 97, 608	7 169, 536 106, 484	165, 340 102, 434	148, 310 107, 558	157, 015 101, 311	154, 216 90, 227	7 150, 004 7 103, 610	7 142, 415 7 101, 921	139, 375 115, 750
Stocks, end of month do Printing paper:	56, 028	53, 868	56, 421	107, 504 47, 939	98, 095 47, 596	105, 153 47, 880	100, 664 48, 985	108, 327 49, 285	100, 313 52, 679	86, 643 52, 260	7 105, 586 7 49, 314	r 99, 009 r 50, 740	116, 658 49, 035
Orders new	251, 739 252, 449	211, 387 228, 842	237, 600 246, 023	314, 706 290, 502	235, 764 296, 114	252, 988 r 292, 377	238, 918 281, 212	259, 849 274, 006	243, 519 278, 132	234, 913 264, 117	r 250, 040 r 266, 959	7 261, 261 7 279, 253	251, 963 263, 230
Orders, unfilled, end of month	8, 55 246, 662	8, 55 230, 490	9.30 224,650	9.30 252,360	4 10.05 230,039	4 10.05 256,045	a 10.05	a 10, 05	°10.05	410.55	10.24	a 10.80	a 10.80
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do		235, 143 50, 790	220, 310 55, 910	250, 429 57, 113	226, 676 60, 440	249, 862 67, 234	252, 348 252, 770 63, 943	264, 444 258, 296 68, 674	248, 796 246, 379 72, 765	236, 295 234, 526 76, 903	r 251, 715	r 245, 780 r 240, 386 r 78, 680	275, 585 271, 908 81, 621
Wrapping paper: Orders, new dodododo	273, 576	249, 292	243, 785	279, 440	249, 396	270, 461	252, 330	263, 424	265, 650	248, 313	7 252, 109	r 262, 196	294, 185
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondoshipments do	210, 303 270, 611 270, 859	194, 815 260, 764 261, 650	182, 019 245, 166 245, 882	186, 735 272, 357 272, 050	184, 065 249, 479 252, 127	182, 985 271, 949 269, 497	178, 430 256, 878 256, 026	161, 563 276, 919 275, 131	176, 165 268, 179 264, 947	168, 706 241, 309 237, 963		7 170, 758 7 256, 362 7 252, 692	178, 035 289, 000
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Newsprint:	69, 902	65, 249	62, 855	64, 128	61, 972	59, 211	59, 788	60, 225	67, 455	66, 538	, 62, 883	r 66, 907	289, 850 66, 290
Canada: Productiondo Shipments from millsdo	376, 436 387, 294	364, 304 391, 388	341, 951	370, 000 244, 542	341, 268	372, 482	369, 490	384, 520	355, 606	379, 731	377, 941	366, 092	396, 251
Stocks, at mills, end of month	113, 032	85, 948	340, 125 87, 774	344, 543 113, 231	319, 831 134, 668	373, 769 133, 381	376, 305 126, 566	400, 763 110, 323	375, 498 90, 431	379, 065 91, 097	388, 106 80, 932	379, 460 67, 564	389, 505 74, 310
Consumption by publishers do Imports do Price, rolls (N. Y.) dol. per short ton	292, 205 305, 777	291, 517 323, 457	294, 835 318, 576	266, 422 294, 042	258, 424 260, 815	302, 672 322, 357	297, 461 315, 334	302, 994 328, 747	292, 664 349, 134	263, 698 353, 091	281, 102 315, 932	299, 807 357, 998	339, 286
Price, rolls (N. Y.)	80.00 67,248 66,966	84. 00 64, 739 62, 107	84.00 62,088 62,054	84. 00 68, 634 69, 492	84. 00 62, 802 65, 226	84. 00 67, 916 68, 872	90. 00 71, 933 73, 988	90.00 73,498 70,997	90, 00 67, 268 66, 743	90, 00 67, 656 68, 955	90.00 70,507	90.00	90, 00 72, 253
Stocks, end of month: At millsdo	12, 552	15, 184 217, 438	15, 218	14, 360	11, 936	10, 980	8,925	11, 426	66, 743 11, 951	10,652	69, 326	70, 168 12, 397	73, 545 11, 105
At publishers do. In transit to publishers do. Paperboard (National Paperboard Association);	217, 303 82, 167	217, 438 79, 676	219, 478 73, 328	231, 694 75, 602	224, 453 69, 466	206, 064 73, 699	215, 995 68, 773	212, 724 64, 985	228, 793 71, 664	278, 918 68, 401	295, 385 84, 009	312, 573 77, 150	308, 033 83, 957
Orders, newdodododo	806, 828 613, 221	703, 825 555, 398	697, 357 542, 896	802, 016 586, 121	713, 834 577, 777	747, 358 549, 774	770, 304 582, 603	760, 236 511, 918	715, 054 461, 226	742, 712 494, 554	720, 388 425, 412	788, 601 437, 550	812, 849 436, 178
Production do Percent of activity	781, 700 99	750, 900 99	688, 646 92	774, 667 99	718, 072 103	747, 115 103	765. 026 100	805, 744 101	737, 551 101	714. 529 90	768, 412 99	750,042 96	823, 203 101
Waste paper, consumption and stocks:♂ Consumption short tons Stocks at mills, end of month do	420, 867 309, 990	474, 317	397, 478	450, 740	416, 935	456, 127	445, 180	464, 323	424, 391	400, 625	430, 271	r 413, 490	243, 132
Revised. & Estimated: see note in April 194		1 304, 100 1 See not	321,434 te in Septe	313,398 h		266, 879		293, 347	299, 507	312.685	302, 366	302,668	203, 393

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1946			ı 			19	47				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octob
		PAPE	R ANI	PRIN	TING-	Cont	inued						
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Con.													
Paper products: Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments*mil. sq. ft. surface area_ Folding paper boxes, value:*	5, 512	5, 242	4, 828	5, 475	5, 289	5, 566	5, 438	5, 245	4, 662	4, 592	4,818	4,893	5, 3
New orders	7 440. 1 7 408. 9	† 368. 9 † 396. 8	r 425. 9 r 409. 7	r 499. 9 r 478. 7	r 447. 2 r 465. 8	7 431.6 7 485.7	r 422. 5 r 488. 9	r 408. 7 r 470. 6	7 341. 5 7 460. 9	7 330. 8 7 396. 0	7 372. 6 7 439. 3	* 393. 5 * 454. 3	448 500
Book publication, totalno. of editions New booksdo New editionsdo	848 675 173	863 704 159	846 621 225	470 372 98	557 436 121	1, 027 808 219	852 678 174	811 650 161	531 426 105	592 439 153	678 526 152	647 549 98	
		PETR(DLEUN	I AND	COAL	PRO	DUCTS	}		1	1	1	!
COAL													T
Anthracite: Exports§thous. of short tons Prices, composite, chestnut:	546	556	957	577	396	528	880	831	714	r 700	r 853	859	
Retail	16. 78 13. 593 5, 393	16. 80 13. 597 4, 975	16. 63 13. 620 5, 065	16, 87 13, 768 5, 155	16, 84 13, 753 4, 240	16. 83 13. 767 4, 967	16. 82 13. 650 4, 279	16.17 13.455 4,549	16. 17 13. 520 4, 609	16. 50 13. 713 4, 084	17. 48 14. 615 4, 994	17.71 14.700 5,141	17. 14. 7 5. 8
Exports§do Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total thous. of short tons	4, 185 46, 6 98	3, 644 44, 516	1, 712 45, 940	3, 192 r 52, 955	3, 183 r 49, 758	4, 164 + 49, 705	r 4, 556 42, 945	r 7, 552 40, 683	7, 560 40, 029	7 5, 870 38, 661	7 8, 322 40, 033	7, 085 r 41, 706	48,
Industrial consumption, totaldo Beehive coke ovensdo Byproduct coke ovensdo	36, 714 867 7, 814	35, 401 562 6, 992	37, 281 599 6, 757	7 40, 010 877 7, 964	7 37, 214 798 7, 245	7 38, 716 7 907 7 8, 030	36, 451 671 7, 655	34, 838 922 7, 861	33, 705 711 7, 586	33, 343 662 7, 696	34, 975 897 8, 033	7 36, 670 7 916 7, 658	40, 8,
Cement mills	693 6, 708 9, 571	694 6, 447	676 6,732 9,515	658 7, 158 10, 104	607 6, 594 9, 431	r 652 r 6, 940 10, 137	640 6, 414 9, 226	515 6, 422 9, 017	627 6, 366 8, 385	648 6,719 8,151	672 7, 466 8, 527	662 7, 61 6 8, 450	8.
Steel and rolling millsdo Other industrialdo Retail deliveriesdo	9, 571 850 10, 211 9, 984	8,879 799 11,028 9,115	9, 515 871 12, 131 8, 659	943 + 12, 306 12, 945	9, 431 904 7 11, 635 12, 544	r 945 r 11, 104 10, 989	9, 226 858 10, 987 6, 494	9, 017 802 9, 299 5, 845	8, 385 742 9, 288 6, 324	8, 151 718 8, 749 5, 318	8, 527 736 8, 644 5, 058	741 710, 627 7, 036	12, 7,
Other consumption: do Vessels (bunker)§ do Coal mine fuel do	140 237	135 158	88 179	77 249	91 214	125 233	150 174	200 240	177 202	149 168	179 216	156 r 191	
Prices, composite: Retail (34 cities)¶dol. per short ton	11. 08	11.14	11. 22	11.82	11.97	11.99	12.00	12, 09	12. 10	12.68	r 14. 01	r 14. 05	14
Wholesale: Mine rundo Prepared sizesthous. of short tons	5, 989 6, 200 57, 485	5. 998 6. 212 37, 501	6. 044 6. 305 43, 746	6, 217 6, 506 58, 970	6. 230 6. 526 51, 400	6. 252 6. 532 55, 375	6. 334 6. 569 41, 187	6. 344 6. 573 56, 484	6. 368 6. 581 47, 500	7. 113 7. 334 39, 866	7. 410 7. 634 7 50, 870	7. 441 7. 649 52, 350	7. 7. 56,
Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of month, total thous. of short tons. Industrial, total do Byproduct coke ovens do.	54, 924 51, 532 6, 593	52, 429 49, 546 6, 355	47, 157 44, 453 5, 222	7 49, 688 7 46, 522 5, 919	7 47, 867 7 45, 736 6, 645	r 49, 033 r 46, 906 r 7, 517	42, 419 40, 298	50, 218 47, 312	49, 778 46, 384 7, 096	45, 366 42, 176 4, 804	47, 157 45, 199 5, 482	48, 370 46, 353 6, 216	50, 48,
Cement millsdododo	1, 046 15, 638	1, 054 14, 549	887 13, 044	861 13, 208	881 13, 453	7 929 14, 059	5, 417 896 13, 300	6, 454 987 15, 190	1, 079 16, 409	968 15, 292	894 15, 739	909 16, 154	7, 1, 16,
Railways (class I) do Steel and rolling mills do Other industrial do	9, 274 888 18, 093	7, 587 877 19, 124	6, 959 785 17, 556	7,673 909 r 17, 952	7, 682 985 + 16, 090	8, 262 r 1, 162 r 14, 977	7, 579 1, 046 12, 060	8, 221 1, 153 15, 307	8, 517 1, 226 12, 057	6, 808 1, 086 13, 218	6, 522 1, 128 15, 434	6, 227 1, 089 15, 758	6, 1, 15,
Retail dealers, total do COKE	3, 392	2, 883	2, 704	3, 166	2, 131	2, 127	2, 121	2, 906	3, 394	3, 190	1, 958	2, 017	2,
Exports§thous. of short tons_ Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace) dol. per short ton	. 76 8. 750	78 8,750	49 8, 750	49 8. 812	38 8. 875	69 8. 875	76 9. 062	66 9. 125	63 9. 562	7 66 11, 000	12.000	60 12.000	1
Production: Bechivethous, of short tons Byproductdo	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	569 5, 633	7 582 5, 396	5,
Petroleum cokedo Stocks, end of month: Byproduct plants, totaldo	212 1, 120	191 1,034	197 893	203 797	178 716	209 676	195 652	218 671	201 668	773	982		1.
At furnace plants do At merchant plants do Petroleum coke do	653 467 96	602 432 93	542 351 90	523 274 94	527 189 77	504 172 91	460 191 89	445 226 84	400 268 89	458 315 86	544 438 110	509 520	
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS													
Crude petroleum: Consumption (runs to stills)†thous, of bbl Exports§do	146, 816 4, 622	140, 514 3, 794	148, 171 3, 542	146, 897 2, 481	134, 953 2, 585	150, 120 3, 257	141, 210 3, 999	153, 348 4, 789	153, 604 3, 758	161, 844 5, 184	163, 068 4, 139		
Imports do Imports do Price (Kansas-Okla.) at wells dol. per bbl. Production thous of bbl. Refinery operations pet of capacity.	7, 149 1, 460 148, 323 94	6, 176 1, 485 144, 674 93	8, 422 1, 560 146, 471 95	8, 956 1, 560 144, 800 94	8, 172 1, 560 134, 693 95	8, 916 1, 710 152, 160 94	7, 846 1, 810 149, 228 94	8, 361 1, 810 156, 024 95	7, 762 1, 810 152, 978 97	7 8, 033 1, 810 159, 237 98	7, 919 1, 810 160, 365 98	8, 591 1, 810 157, 530	Ĩ.
Stocks, end of month: Refinable in U. S.† thous. of bbl. At refineries do	222, 177 52, 074	226, 453 53, 344	224, 473 53, 113	223, 848 55, 833	225, 121 57, 106	228, 981 59, 310	235, 710 60, 386	237, 768 59, 013	237, 278 59, 160	230, 974 56, 656	228, 523 57, 136	225, 258	
At renneres	155, 434 14, 669	158, 207 14, 902	156, 238 15, 122	152, 988 15, 027	153, 160 14, 855	154, 637 15, 034	160, 484 14, 840	163, 740 15, 015	162, 784 15, 334	159, 556 14, 762	156, 241 15, 146	156, 276 14, 932	
Wells completed†number_Refined petroleum products: Fuel ojls:	5, 483 1, 434	5, 335 1, 314	5, 703 1, 248	5, 584 1, 453	5, 790 1, 196	5, 999 1, 358	5, 953 1, 247	5, 825 1, 626	5, 429 1, 523	5, 208 1, 842	5, 320 1, 810		
Domestic demand: Distillate fuel oil thous, of bbl. Residual fuel oil Consumption by type of consumer:	18, 131 37, 014	23, 110 41, 497	32, 450 47, 405	35, 294 48, 299	31, 687 43, 308	29, 279 45, 852	21, 321 42, 140	19, 262 40, 057	16, 977 38, 237	16, 355 40, 412			
Consumption by type of consumer: Electric power plants! do- Raiiways (class I) do- Vessels (bunker oil) \$ do-	3, 280	4, 372 7, 307 5, 002	5, 313 7, 607	4, 426 7, 460 5, 818	3, 696 6, 537 5, 710	3, 564 7, 138 6, 164	3, 462 6, 675	3, 264 6, 653 6, 470	3, 273 6, 564 6, 080	1	3, 810 6, 650	3, 927 6, 506	

*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 50 cities for bituminous coal. July 1947 averages comparable with August for anthracite and bituminous are \$16.46 and \$13.04\$, respectively.

*New series. For data beginning 1934 for shipping containers, see p. 20 of the September 1944 Survey. For data beginning June 1943 for folding paper boxes, see p. 8-32 of the August 194 Survey. Revisions in the January-September 1946 figures for folding paper boxes and January 1943-May 1944 data for shipping containers are available on request.

†Revised series. See note marked "†" on p. 8-36 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		1946						194	7				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
	PETR(OLEUM	AND	COAL	PRO	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.	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	2, 990 821 . 087	.090
Production: Distillate fuel oil thous, of bbl. Residual fuel oil do	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	27, 325 37, 098	
Stocks, end of month: Distillate fuel oildodododo	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	59, 764 52, 578	
Kerosene: Domestic demand\(\frac{1}{2}\) do Exports\(\frac{1}{2}\) do	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	6, 580 476	
Exports\$do. Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, refinery (Pennsylvania)dol. per gal. Productionthous. of bbl. Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo	. 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	. 095 8, 547 14, 286	. 095
Lubricants: Domestic demand \(\)do Exports \(\)do	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	3, 217 896	
Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsylvania)	. 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	. 352 4, 047 8, 340	. 360
All types: Domestic demand \(\) dodo	66, 598 2, 386	61, 315 3, 068	61, 043 3, 688	57, 057 2, 892	50, 551 4, 83 4	59, 947 4, 091	63, 406 3, 358	70, 865 3, 480	71, 329 3, 937	73, 441 4, 009	72, 089 3, 224	71, 384 3, 078	
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	. 070 . 159 . 155 67, 305 59, 607	. 070 . 159 . 156 66, 072 58, 636	. 070 . 161 . 157 69, 028 61, 387	. 070 . 161 . 158 65, 904 58, 560	. 070 . 161 . 159 60, 485 53, 591	. 076 . 167 . 171 66, 701 59, 069	. 080 . 172 . 171 63, 374 55, 502	. 080 . 172 . 171 68, 535 60, 681	. 080 . 172 . 171 69, 847 61, 855	. 080 . 174 . 172 73, 494 65, 200	. 083 . 174 . 174 75, 745 67, 404	. 084 . 176 . 173 72, 944 64, 744	.085 .176 .178
Natural gasoline and allied products†† do _ Sales of l. p. g. for fuel, etc. and transfer of cycle productsthous. of bbl Used at refineries†do	10, 275 2, 577 6, 023	2, 719 6, 232	10, 651 3, 010 5, 813	10, 651 3, 307 5, 859	9, 944 3, 050 4, 908	11, 033 3, 401 5, 271	10, 803 2, 931 5, 618	10, 392 2, 538 5, 300	10, 505 2, 513 5, 898	11, 019 2, 725 6, 176	2, 913 6, 477	11, 096 2, 896 6, 513	
Retail distributionc ⁷ mil. of gal. Stocks, gasoline, end of month: Finished gasoline, totalthous. of bbl. At refineriesdo. Unfinished gasolinedo.	2, 706 77, 628 46, 244 8, 324	2, 501 79, 980 47, 581 8, 607	2, 520 84, 534 51, 927 8, 208	2, 319 90, 300 57, 066 9, 323	2, 173 94, 985 61, 332 8, 687	2, 449 96, 952 63, 089 8, 727	2, 611 92, 719 58, 852 9, 005	2, 901 86, 727 54, 752 8, 482	2, 931 81, 160 50, 610 8, 614	73,080 77,069 47,929 8,934	3, 021 77, 190 46, 398 8, 659		
Natural gasoline. do. A viation gasoline:* do. Production, total. do. 100 octane and above. do. Stocks, total. do.	6, 312 2, 190 417 4, 612 1, 666	5, 487 1, 942 550 4, 742 1, 635	4, 981 1, 989 675 4, 553 1, 472	1, 805 704 4, 322 1, 410	5, 010 1, 943 713 4, 293 1, 374	5, 265 2, 221 954 4, 168 1, 342	5, 604 2, 446 566 4, 692 1, 381	5, 566 2, 870 1, 219 4, 811 1, 543	5, 452 3, 003 1, 353 4, 847 1, 671	5, 269 3, 467 1, 545 5, 144	5, 017 3, 664 2, 061 5, 480	3, 733 2, 258 5, 803	
100 octane and above	8, 253 806, 500 577, 800	0 670, 400 622, 200	88 615, 800 702, 000	12, 756 540, 500 781, 800	21, 441 532, 400 888, 200	12, 022 602, 700 1, 001, 800	21, 923 606, 700 1, 028, 500	22, 762 789, 300 1, 063, 100	12, 424 823, 800 1, 000, 500	1, 804 24, 591 879, 800 866, 200	1, 968 26, 191 987, 500 716, 500	931, 800	
Wax: Productionthous, of lbtooks, refinery, end of monthdo	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	, i	
Asphalt prepared roofing, shipments, total† thous. of squares. Smooth-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet.do Mineral-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet.do Shingles, all typesdo Asphalt siding, shipments*do Saturated felt, shipments*short tons.	1, 237	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	5, 672 1, 590 1, 332 2, 750 283 35, 456	5, 886 1, 699 1, 368 2, 819 300 39, 565	6, 640 1, 908 1, 529 3, 203 349 42, 637
Saturated lett, Simplifieds		RUBBI	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		, , , , , , , ,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 1	30, 430		00, 204	30, 400	30, 000	
		T I	111	D ROI		1100				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	l	
RUBBER Natural rubber: Consumption§long tons Imports, including latex and Guayule§do	35, 421 46, 887	37, 323 59, 266	38, 802 46, 658	45, 328 92, 779	40, 983 60, 678	43, 104 36, 088	43, 818 46, 011	43, 018 93, 026	42, 529 65, 724	40, 389 57, 626	47, 289 45, 526	* 50, 557 46, 285	56, 986
Stocks, end of month do	200, 799 60, 729 487	218, 672 57, 794 1, 786	237, 467 53, 453 1, 877	294, 191 58, 764 3, 450	283, 479 53, 321 2, 434	280, 812 55, 514 710	292, 970 54, 333 665	330, 960 48, 692 441	345, 175 42, 580 2, 290	1 131, 624 37, 607 454	1130, 040 39, 001 287	r 1122, 097 r 41, 865 349	1 114, 530 45, 307
Production do Stocks, end of month do Reclaimed rubber:§	62, 086 110, 913	60, 305 113, 556	62, 648 114, 963	62, 108 115, 655	59, 125 119, 912	57, 478 121, 322	50, 117 116, 829	39, 069 105, 291	35, 681 97, 612	31, 917 1 97, 728	32, 901 1 91, 288	30, 518 r 1 79, 246	33, 834 1 67, 376
Consumption do Production do Stocks, end of month do TIRES AND TUBES	26, 706 26, 322 34, 261	24, 385 24, 748 33, 516	23, 597 25, 254 33, 666	27, 715 25, 545 30, 053	25, 484 23, 990 27, 417	26, 157 26, 209 3 1, 940	25, 066 26, 696 33, 527	21, 908 25, 408 37, 145	21, 283 24, 144 39, 598	20, 433 21, 252 1 39, 704	21, 093 21, 658 1 40, 130	r 23, 801 r 22, 561 r 1 38, 461	26, 898 25, 627 36, 864
Preumatic casings: Exports	198 8, 197 8, 425 1, 874 3, 041	358 7, 595 7, 478 1, 656 3, 112	413 7, 511 8, 137 1, 839 2, 448	411 8,508 7,499 1,922 3,328	353 7, 915 7, 360 2, 138 3, 865	363 8, 577 7, 892 2, 457 4, 516	419 8, 333 7, 273 1, 894 5, 608	502 8, 104 7, 283 2, 005 6, 426	423 7, 583 7, 526 2, 130 6, 670	362 6, 790 7, 441 1, 974 5, 838	360 7, 165 7, 520 1, 793 5, 464		

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

1Includes natural gasoline, cycle products, liquefied petroleum gases at natural gasoline plants and benzol; sales of liquefied petroleum gas for fuels and for chemicals and transfers of cycle products are deducted before combining the data with gasoline and naphtha to obtain total motor fuel production.

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

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

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found	Octo-	Novem-	Decem-	Janu-	Febru-		1	194			. 1	Sep-	Octo-
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	ber	ber	ber	ary	ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	tember	ber
	RUBB	ER A	ND RU	BBER	PROD	UCTS-	-Cont	inued					
TIRES AND TUBES—Continued													
nner tubes:§ Exports thousands	125	258	313	334	282	297	337	475	332	282	227	166	
Production do Shipments do	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	5, 179 6, 499	6, 550 7, 233	
Stocks, end of monthdo	4, 106	4, 483	3,820	5, 075	6, 621	8,050	9, 480	9,772	9, 413	7, 909	6, 937	6, 339	
	Si	ΓONE,	CLAY	, AND	GLAS	SS PRO	DDUCT	rs.					
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments reams	166, 649	164, 733	145, 383	151, 364	143, 017	158, 716	155, 873	146, 352	134, 834	126, 722	130, 489	146 111	146.7
PORTLAND CEMENT	100, 043	101, 199	140,000	101,001	145,017	100, 110	100, 616	140, 552	104, 004	120, 122	130, 409	146, 111	146, 7
roduction thous, of bbl. Percent of capacity thous.	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	^r 17, 480 86	17, 319 7 88	18, 3
hipments thous of bbl. tocks, finished, end of month do	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, 388	18, 188 17, 096	20, 099 13, 337	, 20, 365 , 10, 452	7 19, 840 7 7, 921	20, 5 5, 6
tocks, clinker, end of month do CLAY PRODUCTS	3, 598	3, 512	3, 886	4, 593	5, 354	5, 996	6, 338	6, 326	5, 736	5, 514	r 4, 822	73,889	3,0
rick, unglazed: Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant													
dol. per thous Production* thous, of standard brick	18.843 509,839	19,000 455,676	19, 095 381, 146	19. 315 376, 848	19, 361 334, 624	19, 400 339, 963	19, 412 377, 586	19. 416 411, 991	19. 550 414, 634	19, 668 438, 591	19. 937 7 466, 592	20. 374 455, 976	20, 4
Shipments*do Stocks, end of month*do	480, 121 339, 129	424, 705 368, 953	354, 782 383, 824	324, 868 448, 752	268, 460 509, 022	326, 776 522, 627	382, 610 515, 806	402, 780 525, 985	406, 918 528, 873	455, 616 504, 124	^r 457, 311 ^r 511, 977	480, 926 483, 276	
tructural tile, unglazed:* Productionshort tons Shipmentsdo	128, 276	123, 976	113,682	112, 119	97, 421	97, 443	107, 543	105, 681	101, 742	118, 814	r 114, 163	110, 452	
Stocksdo	122, 157 62 , 633	107, 833 80, 497	102, 278 87, 580	97, 764 101, 950	82, 505 116, 503	96,050 118,075	107, 101 118, 63 7	105, 876 115, 549	98, 364 117, 080	110, 220 123, 943	r 112, 805 r 124, 935	110, 357 124, 373	
itrified clay sewer pipe:* Productiondo Shipmentsdo	116, 567	102,857	103, 135	112, 992	104, 504	109, 254	101, 914	117,018	115, 717	109, 686	, 111, 418	117, 038	
Shipments do do do do do do do do do do do do do	110, 751 131, 330	98, 495 134, 560	103, 313 137, 887	103, 896 143, 194	93, 241 154, 653	107, 758 156, 061	107, 851 150, 033	114, 588 152, 314	111, 547 156, 358	110, 012 155, 971	⁷ 110, 754 ⁷ 156, 544	117, 530 155, 976	
GLASS PRODUCTS	,								,	,	,	1, 00	
lass containers:† Productionthous, of gross	10, 533	9, 610	9, 344	11, 153	9, 281	10,582	10, 358	10, 578	9, 619	8, 877	9,476	r 9, 384	9,6
Shipments, domestic, total do General use food:	10, 376	9, 332	9,352	10, 101	8,650	9,645	9,637	9, 492	8, 316	8, 127	8,859	7 8, 781	8, 7
Narrow neck fooddodododo	971	744	723	743	679	918	1,050	1,007	928	764	1,285	1, 528	8
thous. of gross_Beveragedo	1 3, 204 571	2, 978 517	1 2, 881 513	1 3, 078 623	1 2, 445 569	2, 481 760	2, 307 853	2,079 952	1,650 1,093	1, 754 1, 152	2,322 1,212	2, 189 7 1, 040	1 2, 2
Beer bottles do Liquor and wine do do	576 1, 408	573 1, 372	639 1,342	832 1,420	804 1, 262	1, 140 1, 293	1,342 993	1,697 761	1,616	1, 263 575	676 627	632 778	1, 2
Medicinal and toilet do Chemical, household and industrial do	2, 491 687	2, 099 658	2, 227 651	2, 295 725	1, 947 620	1, 906 658	1, 967 610	1, 844 573	1, 309 433	1, 449 397	1,479 466	1, 645 452	1,7
Dairy productsdo	364 1 105	318 73	331 1 44	359 1 25	286 1 38	356 133	354 161	341 227	305 320	308 464	307 486	290 227	3
Fruit jars and jelly glasses do Stocks, end of month do	3,906	3,905	3, 591	4, 167	4, 554	5, 141	5, 475	6,085	6,849	7,065	7,300	7,478	7,8
other glassware, machine-made: Tumblers:†	7 700	2 010	6, 470	7 100	4,835	6, 272	6, 639	6,769	6 010	4 000	£ 05.1	1 200	
Production thous of dozens Shipments do	7, 763 7, 657	6, 848 6, 527	6, 242	7,586 6,352	4,736	5,975	6, 140	6, 234	6, 210 5, 261	4, 993 4, 346	5, 854 4, 867	4, 688 5, 994	5, 8 5, 1
Stocks do Table, kitchen, and bouseholdware, shipments	5, 326	5, 544	4,879	5,095	6, 478	5, 575	6, 262	6,672	7,729	7,775	8, 158	7, 940	8,8
thous. of dozens- late glass, polished, productionthous. of sq. ft	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	3, 483 20, 648	4, 0 22, 9
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS		İ											
rude gypsum: Imports§thous, of short tons			542			186			409				
Productiondode_ined, productiondodo			1, 642 1, 250			1, 557 1, 164			1, 467 1, 166				1,5
ypsum products sold or used: Uncalcinedshort tons	1	1	472, 603			519, 788			407, 354				445, (
Calcined: For building uses:		1	400.000			900 000			901 740				
Base-coat plasters do	i		482, 306 9, 479			386, 830 11, 833		.	391, 548 12, 520				
All other building plastersdo Laththous, of sq. ft			115, 806 328, 491			109, 089 364, 675			101, 567 391, 142			1	462,
Tiledodo			5, 138 589, 374			5, 464 517, 458			7, 281 520, 358				6, 514,
Industrial plastersshort tons			55, 484			58, 577			46, 745				
			TEX	TILE 1	PRODU	JCTS							
CLOTHING													
Hosiery: Production thous, of dozen pairs.	14, 554	13, 289	12, 122	14, 592	13, 171	12, 921 12, 711	13, 029	11,672	10, 558	10, 428	11,615	11, 956	13,8
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	15, 138 17, 087	13, 583 16, 722	11, 953 16, 802	13, 394 18, 042	12, 529 18, 686	12, 711 18, 980	12, 535 19, 480	11, 269 19, 910	10, 542 20, 795	9, 956 21, 267	11,769 21,113	12, 681 20, 388	14, 4 19, 7
COTTON						ļ							
cotton (exclusive of linters):	r 000 015	, 970 005	, 778 950	r 949, 994	r 839, 375	r 875, 306	r 882, 390	, 807, 135	7 729, 412	r 677, 780	710, 601	727, 448	000
Consumption bales Exports do	7 933, 615 103, 781	7 878, 025 455, 342	7776, 350	289,672	385, 050	382, 909	275, 104	248, 549	302, 773	83, 918	6,671	123, 545	826, 2
Imports§	36, 201 . 377	51, 218 . 292	14, 630 . 300	10, 543 . 297	10, 381 . 306	12, 083 . 319	9, 898 . 323	10, 730 . 335	62, 029 . 341	8, 163 . 359	4, 984 . 332	95, 526 . 312	.3
Prices wholesale middling 15/a" average 10	}	. 309	. 324	.319	. 333	. 352	. 351	. 360	.372	.375	.343	1	.3

See note marked "9" on p. 8-37. [Revisions for cotton year 1940-47 not shown above: August 1940, 517, 708; september 1940, 517, 601.

Thicklides laminated board reported as component board.

New series. See note marked """ on p. 8-37 of September 1947 Survey for reference to tables giving the earliest data available for the clay products series. Hevised series. See note on p. 8-34 of the July 1944 Survey regarding changes in the data for glass containers and comparable figures for 1940-42 and note in May 1946 Survey for changes in the reporting companies for other machine-made glassware. For revisions for farm price of cotton for August 1937-July 1942, see p. S-35 of June 1944 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1946						19	47				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber
		TEX	TILE	PROD	UCTS-	-Conti	nued	`					<u>'</u>
COTTON—Continued								İ					
Cotton (exclusive of linters)—Continued													
Production: Ginningsthous. of running bales	r 5, 726	r 7, 367	7, 783	8, 166		+ 1 8, 517				194	647	3,899	8, 362
Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales thous. of bales		,,,,,,	,,	.,		r 1 8, 640	1					3,300	² 11, 694
Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, end of month:						0,010							11,001
Warehousestthous. of bales	7 5, 870 7 1, 924	7 6, 156 7 2, 027	7 5, 933	7 5, 182	7 4, 243	r 3, 301	7 2, 463	7 1, 800 7 1, 856	7 1, 168 7 1, 601	7 856 7 1, 322	781	2, 528	5, 032
MillstdoCotton linters:	· ·		* 2, 124	7 2, 166	r 2, 163	7 2, 149	r 2, 042				1, 076	1,058	1, 375
Consumption do do Production do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7 80 162	82 169	79 129	94 + 137	80 + 96	87 68	85 + 50	80 34	73 23	82 23	81 32	91 105	103 203
Stocks, end of monthdo	349	388	437	472	485	483	466	423	382	345	289	296	364
COTTON MANUFACTURES			,										
Cotton cloth: Cotton broad woven goods over 12 inches in width,													
production, quarterly*mil. of linear yards Cotton goods finished, quarterly:*			2, 359		 -	2, 474			2, 466				
Production, totaldodo			1, 810 897			1,819 926			1,760 918				
Plain dyeddodo			492			490			438				
Printeddo	41, 201	68, 907	421 99, 872	86, 338	86, 808	402 * 123, 539	138, 196	146, 686	403 r 125, 349	129, 275	140, 686	130, 693	
Imports§dodo	2, 459	1,792	2, 190	1,687	1, 203	888	907	1, 135	472	1,076	⁷ 883	1,624	
Mill margins cents per lb	30, 86 , 338	40.78	47. 72 . 338	51.60 .338	52.36 .338	53.37 .338	51, 25 . 338	47.86 .338	46. 46 , 338	49. 49 . 338	53. 96 . 338	57. 91 . 338	58, 60 . 338
Print cloth, 64 x 60 do do Sheeting, unbleached, 36-inch, 56 x 60 do do do do do do do do do do do do do	. 146	. 147 . 189	. 185 . 198	. 192 . 220	. 248	. 255 . 232	. 227	. 216 . 232	. 228 . 232	. 242	. 251 . 232	. 255	. 268
Cotton varn, Southern, price, wholesale, mill:	. 699	. 699	, 699	. 699	. 699	. 699			. 706	. 700		1	
22/1, cones, carded, white dol. per lb. 40/1, twisted, carded do	. 819	.819	.819	. 819	. 819	.819	.715 .882	.715 .882	. 882	.890	. 706 . 921	.706	. 708 . 926
Spindle activity: Active spindles thousands.	21, 754	21, 524	21,688	21, 919	21, 954	21, 953	21,805	21, 624	21, 324	21, 415	21, 197	21, 410	21, 563
Active spindles thousands. Active spindle hours, total mil. of hr. Average per spindle in place hours.	10, 143 424	9, 499 397	8,671 362	10, 588 444	9, 590 402	10, 030 421	10, 243 428	9, 928 415	9, 103 382	8, 531 358	9,034 379	9, 427 396	10, 802 452
Operationspct. of capacity	116. 2	119. 6	107.8	123. 3	125.6	125. 4	121.7	119. 7	113.6	101.7	112.9	114.3	122. 9
RAYON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK													
Rayon yarn and staple fiber: Consumption:													l
Filament varn mil. of lb	59.6	58. 0 13. 0	55. 9 12. 9	62. 4 15. 1	56.3	60. 0 16. 2	60.1	59. 5 18. 6	54.7	62. 4	62.6	r 61. 5	63. 4
Staple fiber do Imports thous, of lb	15. 7 3, 108	3, 708	4, 277	5,770	14. 9 4, 326	4, 350	18. 3 4, 233	2, 501	16. 5 2, 795	18. 4 2, 327	18. 6 2, 428	7 20. 3 3, 265	21.1
Prices, wholesale: Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum													
filamentdol. per lb_ Staple fiber, viscose, 1½ denierdo	. 550	. 585	. 620 . 280	. 620	. 690	. 690	. 690 . 320	.690 .320	. 690 . 320	. 690	4.670 .320	4.670 .320	. 320
Stocks, producers', end of month: Filament yarnmil. of lb	9. 7	9.7	6.0	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.7	8.5	8.3	8.6	7.8	8.0	8.1
Staple fiber doRayon goods, production, quarterly:*	2.6	2. 5	1.6	2. 7	2.3	3. 1	2. 9	3.8	6. 6	7. 7	6.4	6. 4	6. 5
Broad woven goodsthous, of linear yards			428, 131 439, 912			463, 188 465, 693		ļ	471, 425 435, 333	 			
Finished, total do			50, 587			64,070			47, 545	-			
Plain dyeddo Printeddo			299, 595 89, 730			299, 005 102, 618			301, 701 86, 087				
Silk, raw: https://doi.org/10.1003/1003/	379		2,672	858	429	186	22	41	3	479	193	175	
Imports§	7. 018	6.405	6. 272	6. 220	4.682	4.050	(3)	4,000	4.150	4.009	4. 025	(3)	(3)
WOOL													İ
Consumption (scoured basis): Apparel classthous. of Ib	62, 215	47, 332	46, 020	57, 040	48, 368	45, 724	52, 970	38, 412	37, 864	r 38, 840	38, 280		
Carpet class do do do	13, 435 70, 236	11, 492 66, 177	11, 752 56, 553	14, 250 73, 716	13, 088 57, 705	13, 676 67, 528	15, 995 63, 291	13, 668 62, 112	13, 192 57, 566	12, 685 48, 942	13, 852 35, 974		
Prices, wholesale: Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, scoured*. dol. per lb.	1.037	1, 106	1, 145	1	1. 165	1, 195	1, 225	1, 225	1. 225	1. 225	1. 220	1, 220	1. 227
Raw, bright fleece, 56s, greasy*do	. 480	. 490	. 530		. 545	, 555	. 565	. 565	, 565	. 565	. 565	. 565	. 554
Australian, 64-70s, good topmaking, scoured, in bond (Boston)*dol. per lb_Stocks, scoured basis, end of month, total†	. 757	. 789	. 850	. 850	. 850	. 872	. 939	. 990	1.002	1.040	r 1. 040	r 1. 108	1. 165
thous, of lb.			544, 729			505, 562			491, 027				
Apparel, total†dododo			442, 224 273, 916			411, 690 248, 145			402, 057 270, 070			1	.
Foreign†dododo			168, 308 102, 505			163, 545 93, 872			131, 987 88, 970				
WOOL MANUFACTURES													
Machinery activity (weekly average):												1	
Looms: Woolen and worsted:					1								
Pile and Jacquardthous, of active hoursdodo	2, 687	2, 551	2, 547	2, 503	2,632	2, 516	91 2, 322	81 2, 186	78 2, 242	⁷ 61 ⁷ 1, 864	72 2 176		
Narrew doCarpet and rug:	86	85	77	75	70	2, 310	47	45	43	39	2, 176		
Broaddo	113	110	113		118	127	131	130	137	98		ļ	
Narrowdo Spinning spindles:	101	100	102	l	114	114	117	117	122	92			
Woolen do	118, 212	117, 164 112, 384	112, 558 114, 515	114, 434	108, 936 123, 186	99, 693 122, 115	88, 402 118, 421	82, 113 112, 268	85, 052 115, 568	71, 267 788, 899			.
Worsted combsdodo		221	226		245	245	236	223	230	179			

*Revised. Included in data for broad and narrow looms prior to April 1947. Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

‡ Revisions for cotton year 1946-47 not shown above: Warehouses—Aug., 3,782; Sept., 4,278; Mills—Aug., 1,981; Sept., 1,866.

a Price of yarn in cones; earlier data are for yarn in skeins; price in cones February-July 1947, \$0.670; January 1947 price in cones same as in skeins.

¹ Total ginnings of 1946 crop. ² December 1 estimate of 1947 crop. ³ Not available. ⁴ Price for 408, single, carded; comparable October figure, \$0.834.

§Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1946 and January, A pril, and July 1947 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. Data for wool consumption have been revised to cover consumption only on woolen and worsted goods systems; data previously published through March 1947 include also consumption on silk, cotton and other systems, which are no longer reported.

†Revised series. See note marked "†" on p. 8-39 of September 1947 Survey for reference to 1941 data for the yarn price series and information regarding revisions in data for wool stocks.

*New series. See notes marked """ on pp. S-38 and S-39 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to earliest data published for cotton and rayon woven goods production, cotton and rayon goods finished, and wool price series.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through		1946						194	7				
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October
		TEXT	ILE P	RODU	CTS—C	Contin	ued						
WOOL MANUFACTURES—Continued													
Voolen and worsted woven goods (except woven felts):*			1					ļ					
Production, quarterly, total thous, of lin, yd.			156, 907 137, 358			144,000 1125,310			114, 799 1 96, 942				
			61, 037			48, 841			50, 025 34, 387				
Men's Wear do			12, 211			15, 893 10, 994 7, 696			10, 459 9, 599 8, 258				
Vool yarn: Production, total*	92, 938	71,308	68, 303	82, 915	68, 768	65, 276	73, 355	55, 732	56, 704	r 57, 335	59, 656		
ool yarn: thous. of lb. Rriduction, total*¶	15, 509 63, 591	11, 495 48, 415	10, 568 46, 486	12, 495 56, 615	9,712 $46,624$	8,756 $43,624$	8, 845 49, 425	6, 328 36, 892	5,764 $37,824$	7 5, 760 7 39, 210	6, 336 40, 052		
Carpet and other*¶d0d0Price, wholesale, worsted yarn, 2/32s (Boston) dol. per lb	13,838	11,398 1.900	11, 249	13, 805 1. 950	12, 432 1. 950	12, 896 1, 950	15,085 1.950	12, 512 1, 950	13, 116 1. 950	1 050	13, 268	9,000	
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS	1, 500	1. 500	1.300	1. 550	1.900	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950	1. 950	1. 950	2,000	2. 020
ur, sales by dealersthous. of dol	4,640	3,332	2,500	3, 685	7,725	7, 307	3,301	2, 613	3,306	3, 512	3,727		
yroxylin-coated fabrics: I Orders, unfilled, end of monththous. lin. yd	12, 914 7, 480	12, 354 7, 205	13, 194	12, 531	12, 152	11, 458 6, 524	9,928	8, 177 5, 726	7,778	7,553	7,724	8,006	
Pyroxylin spread thous. of lb-Shipments, billed thous. lin. yd-	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	r 5,046 r 5,409	4, 311 5, 001	
		TRA	NSPOI	RTATI	ON E	QUIPM	ENT					<u> </u>	·
AIRCRAFT	000	000	050	021		900	20.4	001	040				
xports, totalsnumber_hipments, totalsdo For U. S. military customers *do	238 4, 668 168	339 3,093 133	250 2,021 112	261 2, 277 111	276 2,013 99	1,922 137	294 2, 143 105	321 1,740 94	268 1,332 139	1, 102 104	156 1,140 211	184 1,351 323	
For other customers*do	4, 500	2,960	1, 909	2, 166	1,914	1,785	2,038	1,646	1, 193	998	929	1, 028	
MOTOR VEHICLES	23, 017	47, 708	41, 158	40, 268	41,678	54 545	57, 291	63 470	44 404	40.000	,,,,,	10.22	
xports, assembled, totals number. Passenger carss do Trucks do	23,017 11,832 11,185	22, 496 25, 212	16, 257 24, 901	19, 742 20, 526	19, 321 22, 357	54, 747 25, 666 29, 081	26, 711 30, 580	61, 478 29, 540 31, 938	$\begin{array}{c} 44,461 \\ 22,591 \\ 21,870 \end{array}$	40,679 24,068 16,611	51, 516 24, 317 27, 199	42, 157 21, 839 20, 318	
actory sales, total§dododo	391, 727 975	371,156 1,146	375, 719 1, 438	347, 696 1, 273	373, 360 1, 303	421, 180 1, 421	423, 399 1, 650	382,640 1,853	400, 372 1, 628	379, 192 1, 806	349, 409 1, 765	420, 270 1, 608	436, 00 1, 66
Domestic do Passenger cars, total do	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	1,570 261,158	1,413 307,942	1, 52 315, 969
Domestic do do Trucks, total do	263, 236 107, 166 88, 207	250, 379 100, 929 79, 138	244, 931 107, 616 82, 774	226, 695 99, 818 77, 434	245, 081 105, 042 83, 276	280, 018 118, 234 92, 082	291, 953 106, 984 83, 515	261, 240 96, 430 75, 696	284, 576 91, 620 73, 613	257, 881 97, 755 78, 444	240, 358 86, 486 66, 382	285, 590 110, 720	295, 09 118, 36
Domestic do	8, 731 8, 153	7, 449 7, 051	6, 886 6, 506	7, 511 7, 194	6, 554 6, 220	5, 910 5, 536	5, 245 4, 941	4,580 4,380	3, 544 3, 306	2, 953 2, 779	7 3, 169 7 2, 953	89, 724 3, 213 2, 999	
Vans do All other do Chassis shipped as such do	3, 987 4, 166	3, 147 3, 904	3, 461 3, 045	3,762 3,444	3, 258 2, 978	2,662 2,906	2,106 2,867	1,657 2,723	1,437 1,869	1, 362 1, 417	7 1, 228 1, 725	1, 256 1, 743	
Registrations: §	578	398 230, 424	380	317 209,063	334	374	304	200	238	174	216	214	1
New passenger cars do New commercial cars do	225, 180 74, 708	63, 978	274, 735 69, 453	62, 477	214, 333 63, 752	264, 714 79, 344	290, 226 85, 148	286, 719 76, 901	269, 863 65, 458	263, 167 71, 647	264, 866 75, 912	251, 655 69, 899	
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT													
merican Railway Car Institute: Shipments:	5, 957	7, 188	6, 737	6, 991	n 200	0 010	0 070	£ 400	F 040	F 000			
Freight cars, total number Domestic do Passenger cars, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	5, 957 3, 057 45	2, 442 60	2, 056 60	2, 265 58	7, 575 1, 784 69	8, 816 2, 439 53	8, 873 3, 489 73	6, 409 3, 131 60	5, 243 4, 230 67	5, 366 4, 846 53	4,410 4,346 20	5, 749 5, 668 29	6, 401 6, 242 74
Domesticdodo	45	60	60	58	69	53	73	60	63	45	20		7
Freight cars, end of month: Number owned Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs	1,743	1,742	1,740	1,740	1,738	1,736	1,736	1,734	1,734	1,732	1,730	1,730	1,72
Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs thousands. Percent of total on line	67 4.0	67 4.0	67 4.0	66 4. 0	68 4.1	69 4. 2	72 4.3	77 4. 6	77 4. 7	81 4.9	81 4. 9	78 74.7	72 4. 3
Orders, unfilled cars Equipment manufacturers do do do do do do do do do do do do do	52, 817 36, 942	54, 413 39, 179	54,778 38,716	60, 529 44, 144	66, 353 49, 934	78,080 60,446	84, 288 63, 935	89, 554 66, 466	93, 159 68, 675	94, 232 70, 578	97,392 71,826	97, 645 73, 416	103, 086 76, 71
Railroad shopsdo	15,875	15, 234	16,062	16, 385	16, 419	17,634	20, 353	23,088	24, 484	23, 654	25, 566	24, 229	26, 37
Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs number. Percent of total on line.	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	67	65	64	53	45	52	36	30	24	29	40	46	4.5
Equipment manufacturers do Railroad shops do Other locomotives, total*	57 10 506	57 8 499	57 7 540	48 5 586	42 3 635	51 1 588	36 0 626	30 0 718	24 0 770		40] 10	33 10
Equipment manufacturers* do Railroad shops* do	506 506	499 0	540 0	586	635 0	588 0	626	717	770 770 0		811 810 1		
Exports of locomotives, total†dododo	92 58	253 141	192 49	195 78	180 119	186 73	143 71	262 133	106 19	133 57	98	62	
Otherfdo	34	112	143	117	61	113	72	129	87	76	89		
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS Shipments, totalnumber	311	276	330	320	273	320	420	349	321				
Domesticdodo	293	258	306	294	251	283	377	307	288				-

r 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 1947, 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-February 1945 for the foreign trade series will be published later. See note on p. S-40 of August 1947 Survey regarding unpublished revisions for registrations.

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

¶Revised series. Export series for total and "other" locomotives were revised in the May 1946 Survey (see note in that issue).

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