## SURVEY OF

## CURRENT

 BUSINESS

## Survey of



## Contents


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


1947; data for November 1947 were estimated by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Busimess 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 twothirds 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 | June 1946 to October 1947 |  | June 1947 to October 1947 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percent change | Weighted contribution | Percent change | Weighted contribution |
| Combined index. | 22.9 | 22.9 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Food. | 38.5 | 15.6 | 5.8 | 2.5 |
| Apparel. | 20.2 | 2.7 | 1.8 | . 2 |
| Housefurnishings | 20.3 | . 7 | 2.8 | . 1 |
| Rent | 5.9 | . 9 | 5.2 |  |
| Fuel | 13.3 | . 8 | 6.4 | - . 3 |
| Miscellaneous | 10.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 | . 4 |

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 $J u n e 1946$ 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 $1 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ 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, $11 / 4$ 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 riseit 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.


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, chicfly 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 |  |  | Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates |  |  |
|  | I | II | III | 1 | II | III |
| National income | 48.9 | 50.2 | 50.8 | 197.6 | 200.1 | 203.3 |
| Compensation of employees | 30.9 | 31.7 | 32.3 | 124.7 | 126.3 | 129.7 |
| Wages and salaries. | 29.5 | 30.3 | 31. 1 | 119.4 | 120.9 | 124.7 |
| Private | 24.9 | 25.8 | 27.1 | 101.5 | 103.5 | 107.3 |
| Military | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| Government civilian | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.4 |
| Supplements to wages and salaries | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| Proprietors' and rental income ${ }^{1}$.-. | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 47.0 | 47.2 | 47.3 |
| Farmess and professional...- | 5. 6 | 5.5 4.5 | 5.5 4.5 4 | 22.4 17 17 | 21.9 18.0 | 22.1 |
| Farm. <br> Rental income of persons | 4.4 1.8 | 4. 1.8 | 4.5 1.8 | 17.6 7.0 | 18.0 7.2 | 17.9 7.3 |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment | 5.5 | 5. 8 | 5.8 | 22.4 | 23.3 | 22.9 |
|  | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 29.0 | 27.4 | 27.4 |
| Corporate profits tax liability | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 10.8 |
| Corporate profits after tax. | 4. 3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 17.4 | 16.6 | 16.6 |
| Inventory valuation adjustment | -1.7 | -1.0 | -1. 1 | $-6.6$ | 4.1 | $-4.5$ |
| Net interest.---.........-.... | . 8 | 8 | . 8 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Addendum: Compensation of general Govern- ment employees | 4.5 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 17.6 | 17.0 | 16.4 |

1 Includes noncorporate inventory valuation adjustment.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economies.

## 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 abnormaily 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 Bradstrect 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 | Number of failures in manufacturing as percent of aII failures | A verage current liabilities of failures, per firm, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | All indus- | Manufacturing |
|  |  | Thous. of dollars | Thous. of dollars |
| 1039 | '19.8 |  |  |
| 1941. | 18.0 | 12 | 2 |
| 1912. | 15.4 | 11 | 2 |
| $19: 3$ | 16.8 | 14 | 3. |
| 1944 | 27.7 | 26 | 54 |
| 1945 | 32.5 | 38 | 56 |
| 1946 | 40.0 | 62 | 83 |
| 1947: |  |  |  |
| January-March. | 38.0 | 63 | 113 |
| April-June--...- | 38.9 34.5 | 71 | 100 |
| October-November | 34.1 | 58 | 117 |

${ }^{1}$ Including mining.
Source: Basie data from Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.

When rough correction is made for this factor, the annual rate of current liabilitics 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 largeas average liabilities for firms in all industries considered as a whole. ${ }^{1}$ 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 operationfar 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

[^0]Table 4.-Number of Firms in Operation, by Major Industry Groups and Percent Increase, for Selected Periods

|  | Number of firms in operation (thousands) |  |  | Percent increase <br> June 1947 from- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | september 1939 | Sep1941 | June <br> 1947 : | September 1939 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ $1941$ |
| 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..... | 214.2 | 225.8 | 316.7 | 47.9 | 40.3 |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities. | 207.7 | 209.2 | 227.4 | 9.5 | 8.7 |
| Wholesale 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 |

${ }^{1}$ Preliminury.
Source: Oifice 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.
${ }^{2}$ See "Business Turn-over and Causes of Failure", Surver, April 1947, and also "The Trend of Business," Dun's Review, August 1947, p. 26.

## 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 cffect 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 Economies.
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 carnings.

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

| Item | 1929 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1946 | 19471 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percent distribution of total |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income originating in business | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Compensation of employees. | 56.1 | 61.7 | 59.5 | 57.8 | 60.3 | 59.4 |
| Income of unincorporated enterprises and inventory valuation adjustment | 17.9 | 18.3 | 18.1 | 18.2 | 23.0 | 22.4 |
| Business and professional | 10.6 | 11. 0 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 13.0 | 12.3 |
| Farm | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 10.0 | 10.1 |
| Rental incomes of persons .--------.---.-- | 7.5 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment | 12.9 | 9.0 | 12.8 | 15.9 | 10.6 | 12.9 |
| Net interest. . | 5.6 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
|  | Percent of 1929 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income originating in business. | 100.0 | 79.1 | 89.9 | 116.4 | 195.0 | 228.0 |
| Compensation of employees. | 100.0 | 87.0 | 95.3 | 120.0 | 209.4 | 241.4 |
| Income of unincorporated enterprises and inventory valuation adjustment | 100.0 | 81.0 | 90.9 | 118.5 | 251.0 | 285. 6 |
| Business and professional.---.-...... | 100.0 | 82.0 | 93.4 | 115.8.8 | 238.9 | 265.3 |
| Farm. | 100.0 | 79.5 | 87.2 | 122.5 | 268.5 | 315.2 |
| Rental income of persons | 100.0 | 59.6 | 62.3 | 74. 4 | 118, 1 | 123.3 |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment | 100.0 | 55.4 | 88.9 | 143.0 | 160. 4 | 227.2 |
| Net interest. - | 100.0 | 75.6 | 71.4 | 69.2 | 54.4 | 50.7 |

1 Based on first 9 months of 1947, seasonally adjusted.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. For basic data and explanation of concepts, see National Income Supplement to July 1947 SUpver.

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

[^1]Chart 6.-Change in Weekly Manufacturing Pay Rolls for Selected Periods

: 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 Re vepar November 1942.)
view, November 1942.)
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 hourl: earnings applied to the man-hours worked as of the end of the period, distributed accordin to the industry distribution as of the beginming of the period. In addition to changes is wage rates, this component rofects changes in earnings due to upgrading and downgrading intra-industry shifts, incentive and merit payments, in-grade promotions, and premium pa: for late shifts and holidays.
4 Represents pay-roll effect due to change in weekly hours of work, using straight-tim hourly earnings at the beginning of the period and employment at the end of the period. i Reflects effect of change in employment, using straight-time hourly earnings and averag. 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.
the light of these greatly differing totals, the movement o the income shares of the various major groups is of interest The corporate profit share in 1947 is up from 1946, and th farm income share is about the same. The other shares ar: down. But, in comparison with 1941 the profits, interes and rental shares are down and labor and entreprencuria shares up. Going back to 1929--the first year for whic 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 ant rental incomes have traced a downward trend over the perio 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 afte 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.

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 employces as compared with total national income. The compensation of employees includes that reccived by salaried employees and officials, and of wage carners. These totals include not only incomes arising in business but also those in Government, private households, and other areas of the coonomy, 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 carnings 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 roils 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 doce 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 premimm 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



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

| Item | 1939 to 1 st quarter 1945 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 3d quarter } \\ 1945 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{~d} \\ \text { quarter } \\ 1946 \end{gathered}$ | 3 d quarter 1946 to 3 d quarter 1947 | 1939 to 3 d quarter 1947 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A verage weekly wage-salary: |  |  |  |  |
| All private nonagriculture | 80.5 | 7.9 | 9.9 | 103.0 |
| Manufacturing--... | 98.2 | 4.3 | 11.2 | 106.9 |
| Nonmamufacturing | 60.4 | 11.6 | 8.9 | 98.7 |
| A verage hourly wage-salary: |  |  |  |  |
| All private nonagriculture | 65.6 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 98.8 |
| Mamuacturing--.. | 64.6 | 9.3 14.3 | 11.7 | 95.4 |
| Nommanufacturing. | 56.6 | 14.3 | 9.1 | 97.9 |

Souree: U. S. Department of Commeree, Olfice of Business Economies, and U. S. Depart mant of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Postwar Nonmanufacturing Pay Roll Changes

More than half, or 114 million dollars, of the striking rise in execss 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 45 million dollars of the increase was caused by increased straight-time hourly carnings, 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 nommanufacturing 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 carnings.
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 closcly 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 reccived more than offset the small initial shrinkage in hours. The relatively equal pace of weekly carnings in manufacturing and in nommanufacturing industries over the combined war and postwar period is evident in the fact weekly wages were ap 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 wan 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 weelly 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 year: since 1939.
Although gross weekly earnings per employed person are now somewhat more than double the 1939 average, an ap proximate 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 large tax exemption granted the worker with dependents, a highe 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 applyine to a verage gross hourly earnings the conversion factors developed by the U.S. Tepartment of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisties for factors see th. Nonthly Labor Review, November j942). This adjustment yields approximate averag straight-time carnings in most manufacturing industries. The principal limitations to th use of these factors are that they assume a sitandard 40 -hour work week with time-and one-half paid for hours worked in exeess of 40 hours, but they do not correct for premium pas
for late shifts, Sunday or holiday work. See text for further comment upon the use of thes
factors.
Sourcos of data: All manufacturing, durable goods, nondurable goods, and basis data fo the individual industry grouns, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistic: data for estimated adjusted hourly earnings for the individual industry groups, calculate
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 scen 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 heary 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 bcing an outstanding example because of rent controls, but there are others such as interest and pensions-have not sharet 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 is months, plus the increased book value of business inventories, have required a gross inyestment of roughly 55 billion dollars. Less than two-thirds of this amount has been arailable from depreciation, other reserves and retained carnings 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, respectirely, of the loans of


Reprocents total consumer credit outstanding, end of the month.
2 Data cire for the Wednesday nearest end of month for the Federal Reserve weekly reportfag 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 Buciness 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 midyear 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]

|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June }{ }^{29} 946, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } 31, \\ 1946 \end{gathered}$ | June 30, 1947 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All tusured commercial banks: |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial and industrial |  | 10.3 1.4 | 14.0 1.4 | 14.8 |
| Real estate. |  | 5.7 | 7.1 | 8.2 |
| For purchasing or carrying securities |  | 5. 1 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| Consumer. |  | 3.1 | 4.0 | 4.9 |
| Other. |  | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
|  |  | 26.8 | 30.7 | 33.2 |
|  | $\underset{1946}{\substack{\text { July } \\ \text { 3, }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } 31 \text {, } \\ 1946 \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{July}_{1947} \text {, }$ | $\operatorname{Nov}_{1947}^{26,}$ |
| Weekly reporting member banks: |  |  |  |  |
| Real estate.........-..................... | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.4 |
| For purchasing or carrying securities. | 4.3 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 1.9 |
| Other (largely consumer) ---...... | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| Total | 17.2 | 19.4 | 20.3 | 23.1 |

[^2]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 bcaring 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 rescrves at the Federal Reserve banks.
"In the absence of any other buyer" for Government securities, "the Federal Reserve is obliged to purchase them,"

${ }^{1}$ 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 $1 \frac{1}{8}$-percent rate as compared with 1 percent previously and $/ / 8$ percent a few months ago. Yield to call on the longest term bonds, which bear a $2 \frac{1}{2}$-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 yields.

Interest rates charged on new loans by commercial banks are slightly higher now than those charged in the first half of 1947. 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


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 Federa! 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 Economies.
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 seating 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 year 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. The estimate of capacity is an approximation obtained by multiplying the total number of passenger and all-cargo aircraft in scrvice 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. ${ }^{1}$


I All data represent trunk, feeder, and territorial tines.
2 Data represent the total number of passenger and all-cargo aircraft in service multiplied by the average number of available seats per plane.

Data are for scheduled operations only.
Sources of data: Civil Aeronautics Board, except data for total a ailable seats which were computed by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Oflice of Business Economics, upon the basis ef reports of the Civil Acronautics 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 bigher 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 1947.

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 OctoberNovember 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 $41 / 2$ 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 $S$ 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 ${ }^{\text { }}$

| Period | Passenger traffe |  | All other traffic |  | Total revenue ton-mile of traftic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of revenue passengers carried | Revenue passenyermiles flown | Mail | Express frright, andexcess baggage |  |
|  | Thousands | Tillions | Thousands of ton-miles fewn |  |  |
| 1940. | $\begin{array}{r} 2,728 \\ 6.576 \\ 12,209 \end{array}$ | 1. 841 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,036 \\ & 66,100 \\ & 32,956 \end{aligned}$ | 4.42526.63944,858 | $\begin{aligned} & 129.205 \\ & 427.95 \\ & 654.50 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1945. |  | 3.362 |  |  |  |
| 1946 |  | 5, 947 |  |  |  |
| January-September: | $\begin{aligned} & 8,994 \\ & 9,780 \end{aligned}$ | 4,413 | $\begin{aligned} & 24,442 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$$23,969$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27,628 \\ & 46,663 \end{aligned}$ | 470,832$518,903$ |
| 1947. |  | 4,654 |  |  |  |

[^3]a Includes mail, express, freight, excess bagage, and revenue passenger traffe, all ex. pressed in terms of ton-miles. Data for 9 months of $194{ }^{\circ}$ are preliminary.

Source; Civil Aeronautics Joard.
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 rolume 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 tbe 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 tota! revenue passenger-miles operated by all scheduled air carriers. Data for cent of the quatter of 1947 are preliminary.
${ }_{2}$ Data prior to 1917 were not reported on a cents-per-ton-mile b
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 availahle.
Sources of data: Civil Aeronauties 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 mid1947. 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 worldwide dollar scarcity, because it forced other countries to

[^4]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. ${ }^{1}$ 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

| Country | A verage 1936-38 |  | First 5 or 6 months of 1947 (at annual rate) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Trade <br> with the <br> United <br> States 1 | Total | Trade with the United States ${ }^{1}$ | Percent of 1936-38 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total | Trade with the |
|  | Millions of dollars |  |  |  |  | States |
|  | EXPORTS |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 82 |
| 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 |
|  | IMPORTS |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |

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 siguificant.

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

1 See chart 5, p. 6, SURVEX, September 1047.

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 agrecment, 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 doilars]

|  | 1947 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First } \\ & \text { quarter } \end{aligned}$ | Second quarter (revised) | Third quarter |
| Receipts: <br> Goods and services: |  |  |  |
| Goods and services: | 3,911 |  |  |
| Income on investments | , 162 | 269 | 150 |
| Other services. | 590 | 679 | 659 |
| Total goods and services. | 4,663 | 5,254 | 4,640 |
| Unilateral transfers | 173 | 159 | 88 |
| Long-term capital: |  | 351 |  |
| Movements of foreign capital invested in United States. | , | 35 | 100 |
| Total long-term capital | 296 | 351 | 100 |
| Total receipts | 5,132 | 5,764 | 4,828 |
| Payments: |  |  |  |
| Goods and services: Goods |  |  |  |
| Income on investments | 47 | 52 | , 57 |
| Other services. | 448 | 465 | 562 |
| Total goods and services | 1,990 | 2,046 | 2,015 |
| Uniateral transiers. | 775 | 776 | 751 |
| Long-term capital: |  |  |  |
| Movements of United States capital invested abroad | 4,163 | 1,878 | 1,860 |
| Movements of foreign capital invested in United States -- | 51 | 25 | 34 |
| Total long-term capital. | 4,214 | 1,903 | 1,894 |
| Total payments. | 6,979 | 4,725 | 4,660 |
| Excess of receipts ( + ) or payments ( - : |  |  |  |
| Goods and services. | $+2,673$ -602 | $+3,208$ -617 | $\underset{-663}{+2,625}$ |
| Goods and services and unilateral transfers. | +2,071 | +2,591 | +1,962 |
| Long-term capital.......... | $-3,918$ | -1,552 | -1, 794 |
| All transactions | -1,847 | +1,039 | +168 |
| Net flow of funds on gold and short-term capital account: |  |  |  |
|  | +81 | -792 | -667 |
|  | -112 | -312 | +159 |
| Net movement of United States short-term capital abroad. Net movement of foreign short-term capital in United States. | +1,686 | -376 | -212 |
| Net inflow (+) or outlow (-) of funds. | +1,655 | -1,480 | -729 |
| Errors 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 ammal 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-quarier 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. Furtliermore, cven 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, $1937=100$


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

Table 3.-Financing Únited States Foreign Trade

|  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First quarter |  | Second quarter |  | Third quarter |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Billions } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { dollars } \end{aligned}$ | Percent | $\begin{gathered} \text { Billions } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { dollars } \end{gathered}$ | Percent | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Billions } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { dollars } \end{aligned}$ | Percent |
| Total goods and services transferred | 4.7 | 100 | 5. 2 | 100 | 4.6 | 100 |
| Through soods and services sold to Cnited States. | 2.0 | 42.5 | 2.0 | 38.5 | 2.0 | 43.4 |
| Through liquidation of long- and shortterm foreign assets, including gold | 1.2 | 25.5 | 1.2 | 23.1 | . 9 | 18.8 |
| Through doilar disbursements by International Bank and Monetary Fund... |  |  | . 1 | 1.9 | . 3 | 6. 3 |
| Through long- and short-term United states credit. | 1.1 | 23.4 | 1.7 | 32.7 | 1. 4 | 29.3 |
| Glirough unilateral transfers (in kind or money) | 6 | 12.8 | 6 | 11.5 | 7 | 14.3 |
| Ifrors and omissions. | $-.2$ | $-4.2$ | $-.4$ | $-7.7$ | -. 6 | -12.1 |

Sote. 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 Т).

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



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

|  | 1947 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First quarter | Second quarter (revised) | Third quarter |
| Transfers to foreign countries: |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Government:UNRRA and post UNRRA |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total recorded exports...............................-- 3,591 3,961 3,394 <br> Additions:    |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total transfers to foreign countries | 3,911 | 4, 306 | 3.831 |
| Transfers from foreign countries:Recorded general imports: |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Military purchases abroad <br> Miscellaneous adjustments (net) | 36 | 25 | 25 |
|  | 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 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Second } \\ & \text { quarter } \\ & \text { (revised) } \end{aligned}$ | Third quarter |
| Receipts: |  |  |  |
| Transportation (including transportation of civilian supplies) | 433 | 477 | 435 |
| Travel.................-- | 46 | 72 | 92 |
| Miscellaneous services: |  |  |  |
| Government. | 16 | 25 | 29 |
| Total. | 590 | 679 | 659 |
| Payments: |  |  |  |
| Transportation. | 159 | 198 | 192 |
| Travel ${ }^{\text {Miscelianeous services: }}$ | 93 | 125 | 224 |
| Private -----....... | 37 | 43 | 42 |
| Government | 159 | 99 | 104 |
| 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 dollarsfrom 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 usual statistical discrepancies. Under normal circumstances 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]


Table 7.-Movements of United States Long-Term Capital
[Millions of dollars]

|  | 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 .-...-.-.-.-.-. | 280 | 249 | 61 |
| International Bank and Monetary Fund | 2,904 | 159 |  |
| British loan ------------.------------ | 500 | 950 | 1,300 |
| Other | 27 | 48 | 4 |
| Total government. | 3,838 | 1. 501 | 1,423 |
| Private: |  |  |  |
| Dehentures of International Bank |  |  | 250 |
| Other. | 325 | 377 | 187 |
| Total private. | 325 | 377 | 437 |
| Total outflow | 4,163 | 1,878 | 1.860 |
| Inflow: |  |  |  |
| Government | 50 | 34 | 39 |
| Private | 239 | 317 | 61 |
| Total inflow. | 289 | 351 | 100 |

payments as anotherreflection 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

[^5]Table 8.-International Transactions of the United States With Major Areas During the Second and Third Quarters 1947, at Annual Rates

| [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | 16 European countries and Western Germany |  | Western Hemisphere |  | Other countries |  |
|  | Sec- ond quar- ter | Third quarter | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sec- } \\ & \text { ond } \\ & \text { quar- } \\ & \text { ter } \end{aligned}$ | Third quarter | Sec- ond quar- ter | Third quarter | Second quar ter | Third quarter |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods. | 17.2 | 15.3 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 6. 6 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| Income on investments and services. | 3.8 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.6 | . 8 | . 6 |
| Total | 21.0 | 18.6 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 8.5 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 4.5 |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods..--..- | 6.1 | 5. 6 | . 7 | . 7 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Income on investments and services.- | 2.1 | 2.5 | . 7 | . 8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | . 4 | . 4 |
| 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) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government aid. | 1.8 | 2.1 | . 8 | 1.2 |  |  | 1.0 | . 9 |
| Government loans | 5.2 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 5.4 | . 1 |  | . 3 | . 1 |
| Private aid. | . 7 | . 6 | . 4 | . 4 |  | -. 1 | . 3 | . 3 |
| Private investments. | . 2 | . 5 | . 2 | . 1 | -. 1 | . 3 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Dollar disbursements by the International Bank and Monetary Fund. | . 6 | 1.2 | . 6 | 1.1 |  | . 1 |  |  |
| Short-term loans and advances. .-...- | 1.3 | $-.6$ | $-.3$ |  | 1. 4 | -. 4 | 2 | -. 2 |
| Liquidation of foreign long-and shortterm dollar assets and gold | 4.8 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1. 5 | 1.2 | 8 | . 5 |
| Foreign receipts unaccounted for and transfers from other countries |  |  |  |  | 1.1 | 1.6 | . 3 | . 9 |
| Foreign payments unaccounted for and transfers to other countries.. | $-1.8$ | -2.3 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text {-3.2 }\end{array}\right.$ | -4.8 | 1.1 | 1.6 | . 3 | . |
| 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." ${ }^{4}$
"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." ${ }^{5}$ "The extension of such aid calls for anti-inflationary fiscal policies on the part of this country." ${ }^{6}$ (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

[^6]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 concessions.

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

[^7]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 reduction.
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 investments.
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 economies of trading countries has been established.

# Foreign Credits of the United States Government 

By Rexford C. Parmelee

The shifting nature of the composition of United States Government aid to foreign countrics-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

[^8]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. The 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 dofaults 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.

[^9]
## 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 | Outstanding ${ }^{1}$ | Unutilized |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All types ${ }^{2}$ | 9,668 | 7,862 | 1,807 |
| Loans. | 6,731 | 5, 405 | 1,327 |
| Property credits. | 2, 809 | 2,377 | 432 |
| Lend-lease...-- | 1,424 | 1, 302 | 122 |
| Surplus property | 1,214 | 921 | 293 |
| Merchant ships. | 171 | 154 | 17 |
| Commodity credits ${ }^{3}$ | 128 | 80 | 48 |

1 Represents amounts utilized or disbursed less repayments.
${ }_{2}$ 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.

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 thrce 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 Creaits 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 bulls 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). ${ }^{2}$ 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 ( $10 \mathrm{mil}-$ lion), or a total of over 22 million dollars, making a cumulative total of 67 million through November 15.

[^10]
## 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

[^11]Chart 1.-Foreign Credits of the United States Government, End of Month


1 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.

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

| Principal dehtor countries | Total | Outstanding ${ }^{1}$ | Unutilized |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All countries. | 9,668 | 7,862 | 1,807 |
| Europe. | 8,275 | 7,080 | 1,194 |
| Participating countries and Germany.. | 7,669 | 6,688 | 981 |
| Austria. | ${ }^{23}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | 21 |
| Belyium | 146 | 146 | 15 |
| France. | 1,904 | 1,693 | 211 |
| Greece | 119 | 87 | 32 |
| Italy.- | 342 | 239 | 103 |
| Netherlands. | 301 | 258 | 43 |
| Norway | 79 | 19 | ${ }_{60}^{60}$ |
| Turkey | 43 |  | 35 |
| Wnited Kingdom- | 4,619 64 | 4,184 37 | 435 27 |
| Nonparticipating countries | 576 | 392 | 183 |
| Crechoslovakia ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 72 | 30 | 42 |
| Fimland. | 139 | 100 | 39 |
| Pungary ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 30 | 17 | 13 46 |
| ${ }_{\text {U Oland }}$ S. R | -938 | 199 19 | ${ }_{43}^{4}$ |
| Unallocable. | 29 |  | 29 |
| American Republics | 596 | 321 | 275 |
| China. | 239 | 180 | 53 |
| Iran.... | 34 | 9 | 25 |
| Korea (South) | $\stackrel{9}{29}$ | 8 | 17 |
| Netherlands Indies. | 199 | 69 | 131 |
| Philippines. | 75 | 65 | 10 |
| Saudi Arabia | ${ }^{27}$ | 10 | 17 |
| All other countries | 94 6 | 61 | 32 6 |

${ }^{1}$ Represents amounts utilized or disbursed less repayments.
2 Includes surplus property eredit of 50 million dollars under which new sales suspended September 13, 1946 ; 42 million unutilized as of September 30. 1947.
${ }^{3}$ Represents surplus property credit under which new sales suspended June 3, 1947.
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. The bulk 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-standing ${ }^{1}$ | Unutilized |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All agencies. | 9,668 | 7,862 | 1,807 |
| Agriculture Department: Commodity Credit Corporation.- | 118 | 78 | 40 |
|  | 2,688 | 1,796 | 892 |
| Maritime Commission | 171 | 154 | 17 |
| Reconstruction Finance Corporation | 304 | 261 | 43 |
| Reconstruction Finance Corporation proper | 290 | 255 | 35 |
| Office of Defense Supplies | 2 | 2 |  |
|  | 12 | 4 | 8 |
| State Department: Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner | 1, 169 | 921 | 248 |
| Treasury Department | 5,174 | 4,652 | 248 |
| Treasury Department proper | 3,750 | 3,350 | 400 |
| Lend-Lease fiscal operations. | 1, 424 | 1,302 | 122 |
| War Assets Administration. | 45 |  | 45 |

1 Represents amounts utilized or disbursed less repayments.
2 Includes participation by another agency in 7 -million dollar loan outstanding.
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
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. 18)

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-33 ${ }^{1}$

| 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 |
| 1944: |  |  |  |
| February. | 115, 119 | 102, 456 | 12, 663 |
| March | 135, 676 | 117,643 | 18,033 |
| April | 136, 203 | 117,449 | 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: |  |  |  |
| February | 147, 178 | 121.115 | 26,063 |
| March.- | 181, 705 | 145, 252 | 36, 453 |
| April. | 181, 194 | 147,588 | 33, 606 |
| 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 | 41t, 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 Curbent 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 ( $\dagger$ ), 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 montbly 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 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber- } \end{aligned}$ |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS


${ }^{\text {F R P }}$ Reved. ${ }^{1}$ 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 nationalincome 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.

| 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 | A pril | May | June | July | August | Sep－ tember | October |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS－Con． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Indexes of cash income from marketings and C．C．C．loans，unadjusted： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities $\dagger$ ．．．．．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．－1935－39＝100．． | 510 | 449 | 364 | 338 | 279 | 303 | 288 | 299 | 329 | 400 | 377 | 459 | － 575 |
|  | 652 | 508 | 350 | 322 | 247 | 242 | 208 | 217 | 260 | 422 | 416 | 524 | $p 764$ |
| Livestock $\dagger$－－．－－－．－．－．－．－．－．－．－．－．do | 402 | 405 | 375 | 351 | 302 | 348 | 349 | 361 | 381 | 383 | 348 | 410 | p 432 |
| Indexes of volume of farm marketings，unadjusted： |  | 168 | 150 | 147 | 120 | 122 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{231}^{188}$ | 169 | 153 | 154 | 115 | 121 | 116 80 | 126 87 | 106 | 180 | 170 | ${ }_{202}^{172}$ | 202 |
|  | 155 | 166 | 148 | 142 | 124 | 138 | 143 | 156 | 161 | 156 | 138 | 150 | 157 |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve Index |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted，combined index $\dagger \ldots \ldots-$－－－ $1935-39=100 \ldots$ | 184 | 183 | 180 | 184 | 185 | 187 | 185 | 185 | 185 | 178 | 185 | ${ }^{+191}$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 193$ |
| Manufactures $\dagger$ $\qquad$ do． | 191 | 192 | 188 | 192 | 193 | 195 | 193 | 191 | 191 | 184 | 190 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 197$ |  |
| Durable manufactures $\dagger$ $\qquad$ do | 215 | 178 | 159 | 218 | 191 | 223196 | 222195 | 1219 | 220193 | 181 | 1212 | r 219+195+150 |  |
| Iron and steel $\dagger$－－－－－－－－－．．．．．．．．－－－－－do． | 142 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $p 224$ $p 204$ $p 150$ |
|  |  | 139 <br> 157 | 129 | 126 | 135 | 140 166 | 143161 |  | 149 160 | 141 <br> 155 | 15116118 | ז+160+164+143 | $p 150$$p 168$ |
| Lumber and products $\dagger$－ Furniture $\dagger$－．．．．．－－ | 155 |  |  |  |  | 166 |  |  | 160 143 |  |  |  |  |
| Lumbert－ | 136 | 131 | 114 | $\begin{array}{r}107 \\ 277 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & 277 \end{aligned}$ |  | 134 | $\begin{aligned} & 158 \\ & 1.38 \end{aligned}$ | 275 | 133 | 147 | ${ }^{+} 143$ | ${ }^{p} 1681$ |
|  |  | 271192198 | 276 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 277 \\ +208 \end{array}$ | ， 281 | ＋ 276 | 273 |  | $\stackrel{266}{171}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \mathrm{r} 174 \\ \hline 184\end{array}$ | $p 278$$p 177$ |
| Nonferrous metals and productst．－．－－do． | 184 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 197 \\ & 203 \end{aligned}$ | r 211 |  |  | r 197$\sim 195$ | 187+183 | 179 | 171167 | $\begin{array}{r} 170 \\ \cdot 167 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \hline 171 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Fabricating＊－－－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do－ |  | 198 |  |  | ＇215 |  |  |  | 176 <br> 187 |  |  |  | $p 176$$\sim 210$ |
| Smelting and refining＊－－－－．．．－－${ }^{\text {do }}$ Stone | 109 209 | $\begin{array}{r}176 \\ 207 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 182 | 184 | 190 | ＋ 196 | 203 | 206 | 189 | 180 | 180 | r 211 |  |
|  | 181 | 175 | 161 | 148 | $\begin{aligned} & 205 \\ & 154 \\ & 156 \end{aligned}$ | 157 | 1208 | 148 |  | 181 | $\begin{array}{r}r \\ \\ \\ \hline 193 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 198 | $\begin{array}{r}1210 \\ \\ \hline 202\end{array}$ |
|  | 158 <br> 258 | 155 | 158 | 156 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 159 \\ & 269 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \\ & 1663 \\ & 260 \end{aligned}$ | 162269 | 163 | 160 <br> 225 | ${ }^{+} 166$ | $\begin{array}{r}r 166 \\ \\ 248 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{2} 106$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 254 \\ & 235 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 247 \\ & 235 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 273 \\ & 229 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 255 \\ & 233 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation equipment | 238 235 |  |  |  |  | 239 | 237 | 225 | 233 | 217 | － 215 | $\begin{array}{r}248 \\ +228 \\ \hline 108\end{array}$ | 236$p 234$$p$ 198 |
|  | 185 | 187 | 187 | 181 | 190 | 197 | 193 | 179 | 191 | 185 | ＋182 | － 198 |  |
| Nondurable manufacturest ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．． | 172 | 174 | 172 | 171 | 171 | 171 | 169 | 169 | 168 | ${ }^{+} 165$ | 173 | $r 178$ | ${ }^{2} 180$ |
|  | 221 | 196 | 210 | 206 | 195 | 187 | 182 | 167 | 178 | 182 | 181 | ＋206 | 252 |
| Cbemicalst．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do | 240 | 244 | 250 | 250 | 252 | 254 | 253 | 252 | 247 | 247 | r 245 | r 249 + $r$ | ${ }^{p} 250$ |
| Industrial chemicals＊－．．．－－－－－．－．－－－do | 402 | 411 | 422 | 430 | 429 | 431 | 433 | 435 | 439 | 438 | 431 | － 425 | ${ }^{p} 423$ |
| Leather and products $\dagger$ ．．．．．．－．－．．．．．．．．－do | 117 | 123 | 114 | 116 | 123 | 121 | 115 | 113 | 106 | 99 | r 116 | ${ }^{+121}$ | p 125 |
| Leather tanning＊－－．－．．．－－－－．．．．．．．－－do | 98 | 114 | 110 | 113 | 127 | 121 | 118 | 119 | 112 | 100 | 114 | 118 |  |
|  | 130 | 129 | 117 | 118 | 121 | 121 | 113 | 109 | 103 | 97 | ${ }^{1} 117$ | +123 +181 | ${ }^{p} 127$ |
| Manufactured food products $\dagger$－－．－．．－－－－${ }^{\text {do }}$－ | 158 | 158 | 157 | 149 | 140 | 140 | 144 | 149 | 154 | $r 166$ | 177 | $\stackrel{+151}{ }$ | ${ }^{\text {P } 166 ~}$ |
| Dairy productst－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do． | － 120 | － 96 | $p 95$ | ¢95 | － 107 | p 127 | p 161 | p 202 | － 229 | ${ }^{\circ} 229$ | ${ }^{p} 192$ | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \times 156 \\ \hline 156\end{array}$ | ${ }^{p} 121$ |
|  | 117 | 181 | 175 | 191 | 152 | 138 | 139 | 151 | 150 | 146 | 127 | 136 | 144 |
| Processed fruits and vegetables＊．－．．．－do | 216 | 147 | 132 | $1 \mathrm{C2}$ | 86 | 83 | 88 | 90 | 101 | ${ }^{+} 173$ | $\bigcirc 263$ | ${ }^{285}$ | P 172 |
| Paper and products $\dagger$－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do． | 152 | 153 | 150 | 150 | 157 | 159 | 150 | 161 | 160 | 145 | 156 | 157 | 161 |
| Paper and pulpt－－－－－－．．－－－－－－－－－－${ }^{\text {do }}$ | ＋146 | －147 | －146 | ${ }_{p}^{150}$ | ${ }_{\square}^{151}$ | 154 | 150 | \％ 155 | 150 | －140 | 151 | － 150 | 155 |
| Petroleum and coal products $\dagger$ ．－．－．．．．．．．．do Coke | $\begin{array}{r}179 \\ \hline 167\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8177 \\ \hline 152\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}p 178 \\ \hline 143\end{array}$ | $\square 180$ 171 | P185 $\times 172$ | $p 188$ 172 | $p 179$ 166 | $p: 84$ $r$ $r$ | ${ }^{p} 191$ | $\begin{array}{r}195 \\ \hline 161\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\text {P }} 171$ | ${ }^{\text {P }} 202$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 112 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 177 |
| Printing and publishing $\dagger$－－－－－－．－．－．－．－do． | 135 | 135 | 141 | 133 | 138 | 145 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 130 | 139 | 145 | 155 |
|  | 234 | 243 | 252 | 247 | 246 | 239 | 234 | 220 | 216 | 207 | 209 | $\bigcirc 216$ | ${ }^{p} 220$ |
| Textiles and products $\dagger$ ．－－－．－－－－－－－－－－－do． | 169 | 174 | 164 | 172 | 173 | 172 | 166 | 164 | 155 | 142 | 154 | ¢ 160 | p 165 |
| Cotton consumption．－．－．－．．．．－．．．．．．．－do | 155 | 164 | 141 | 161 | 161 | 160 | 154 | 148 | 133 | 118 | 130 | 130 | 139 |
| Rayon deliveries．．．－．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．－do | 249 | 256 | 254 | 283 | 262 | 270 | 270 | 271 | 263 | 263 | 267 | 279 | 277 |
| Wool textile production．．．．－．－．．．．．．－．－do | 178 | 181 | 180 138 | 171 | 178 | 172 | 159 | 161 | 155 | 130 | 156 | 「169 |  |
|  | 179 | 172 | 138 | 157 | 160 | 149 | 151 | 142 | $16 \overline{0}$ | 162 | 165 | 172 | 181 |
|  | 147 | 135 | 132 | 141 | 141 | 143 | 139 | 153 | 152 | 145 | 155 | 158 | ${ }^{\text {F }} 157$ |
|  | 150 | 140 | 141 | 151 | 150 | 153 | 144 | 156 | 153 | 144 | 155 | 160 | ${ }^{p} 162$ |
|  | 124 | 123 | 121 | 118 | 107 | 113 | 102 | 104 | 110 | 93 | 114 | 122 | ${ }^{8} 126$ |
|  | 160 | 116 | 130 | 173 | 162 | 163 | 127 | 165 | 147 | 117 | 151 | 161 | 9162 |
| Crude petroleum．．．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do－ | 149 | 150 | 147 | 146 | 150 | 153 | 155 | 157 | 159 | 160 | 161 | －164 | － 165 |
| Metals－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 126 | 105 | 76 | 81 | 84 | 83 | 112 | 140 | 148 | 151 | ${ }^{\tau} 151$ | 144 |  |
| Adjusted，combined indext－－．－－－－－－－－－－－．－do． | 182 | 183 | 182 | 189 | 189 | 190 | 187 | 185 | 184 | 176 | 182 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 186$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 190$ |
|  | 188 | 191 | 190 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 194 | 191 | 191 | 183 | 158 | $r 192$ | ${ }^{\square} 196$ |
| Durable manufactures．．－．．．．．．．．－．．．－．．．．do．． | 214 | 214 | 211 | 221 | 222 | 225 | 222 | 218 | 219 | 207 | r 211 | － 218 | ${ }^{*} 222$ |
| Lumber and products．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．do．．．－ | 136 | 142 | 141 | 142 | 147 | 147 | 144 | 142 | 142 | 133 | 143 | $\bigcirc 140$ | $p 143$ |
| Lumber ．－．－．－．－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do－－－－ | 127 | 135 | 132 | 131 | 137 | 138 | 135 | 134 | 133 | 121 | 133 | $\begin{array}{r}+128 \\ +174 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | －130 |
| Nonferrous metals－－．－－－－．－．．．．．－－．．．．．do | 184 | 192 | 197 | － 203 | r 208 | ${ }^{-} 202$ | ＋：97 | 187 | 179 | 171 | 170 | $\bigcirc{ }^{+174}$ | $p 177$ |
| Smelting and refinins＊．－．．．．．．－．．．．．．do | 168 | 175 | 181 | 184 | 190 | 195 | 203 | 198 | 188 | 181 | 180 | $\bigcirc 182$ | ${ }^{\circ} 176$ |
| Stone，clay，and glass products－－．．．．．．－do－－ | ${ }_{156}^{200}$ | 202 | 210 | 219 | 219 | 218 | 211 | 200 | 207 | 195 | ${ }^{r} 199$ | ＋203 | $\bigcirc 200$ |
|  | 156 | 162 | 177 | 182 | 203 | 192 | 175 | 141 | 171 | 164 | r 171 | ． 171 | 174 |
|  | 149 | 150 | 152 | 168 | 164 | 165 | 164 | 162 | 164 | 160 | ${ }^{7} 192$ | ${ }^{+} 160$ | ${ }^{p} 158$ |
|  | 250 | 251 | 265 | 278 | 263 | 269 | ${ }_{263}^{263}$ | 251 | 257 | 235 | 231 | 243 | 229 |
| Nondurable manufactures－－．．．－－－．－－－－－do－－－－ | 168 | 173 | 174 | 176 | 176 | 175 | 172 | 170 | 168 | 163 | 169 | 「172 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 176$ |
| Alcoholic beverages－．．．．．．．．－．－．．．．．．．．－．－do－ | ${ }_{2}^{206}$ | 213 | 234 | 241 | 223 | 208 | 189 | 116 | 159 | 164 | 176 | 198 | 229 |
|  | 238 | 243 | 249 | 251 | 251 | 251 | 251 | 253 | 250 | 251 | 「 249 | ${ }^{+} 248$ | ${ }^{-247}$ |
|  | 117 | 121 | 115 | 116 | 120 | 122 | 116 | 113 | 107 | 101 | 116 | \％ 122 | \％ 124 |
|  | 97 | 110 | 110 | 113 | 118 | 122 | 119 | 119 | 114 | 106 | 115 | 120 |  |
| Manufactured food products．．．－．．．．．．－do．．．－ | 146 | 156 | 162 | 161 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 155 | 154 | 155 | 156 | ${ }^{+} 157$ | $\nu 155$ |
| Dairy products ${ }_{\text {Meat }}$ packing | D 146 | ＊ 146 | ${ }^{\circ} 147$ | ${ }^{p} 148$ | ${ }^{\circ} 149$ | ${ }^{p} 153$ | $\checkmark 154$ | D 152 | D 155 | D 157 | ${ }^{2} 147$ | ${ }^{\text {D } 148}$ | － 147 |
|  | 115 | 16.3 | 151 | 163 | 159 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | $\begin{array}{r}156 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 145 | ＋146 | 142 |
| Processed fruits and vegetables＊．．．．．do．．．． | 167 | 153 | 150 | 156 | 157 | 159 | 145 | 138 | 132 160 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 133 \\ \hline 146 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 138 | $\begin{array}{r}+146 \\ +157 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{p} 133$ |
|  | 146 | 147 | 146 | 150 | 151 | 154 | 150 | 155 | 155 | 140 | 151 | 151 | 155 |
| Petroleum and coal products．．．－．－－－－－do．．－－ | p 179 | P 177 | p 178 | p 180 | D 185 | p 185 | － 179 | p 184 | p 191 | D 195 | P 201 | p 202 |  |
| Petroleum refining $\dagger$－－－－－－－－－．．．－．－－do．．．－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Printing and publishing－－－－－－．－．－．－．－do－ | 132 | 130 | 138 | 138 | 140 | 142 | 141 | 142 | 146 | 139 | 145 | 144 | 152 |
| Textiles and products．．．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do－．．－－ | 169 | 174 | 164 | 172 | 173 | 172 | 166 | 164 | 155 | 142 | 154 | ${ }^{+160}$ | ${ }^{p} 165$ |
|  | 173 | 169 | 148 | 158 | 168 | 158 | 160 | 142 | 159 | 156 | 160 | 163 | 175 |
|  | 145 | 136 | 137 | 146 | 146 | 148 | 143 | 151 | 148 | 140 | 150 | 153 | 154 |
| Metals | 111 | 117 | 111 | 117 | 122 | 117 | 136 | 124 | 122 | 117 | ${ }^{1} 117$ | 111 |  |
| ${ }^{*}$ Revised．${ }^{p}$ Preliminary ${ }^{\ddagger} \ddagger$ Index is in process | ision |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＊New series．Data beginning 1939 for the new ser of farm marketings and data for 1929－42，see pp．23－32 | the Ap | 1943 Strial | ；inde | since 1 | ape from | $\begin{aligned} & d \\ & \text { e } \\ & \text { U. of } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Decem | 1943 Su | Fo | scrip | of the | xes of | olume |
| $\dagger$ Revised series．For revisions for the indicated | justed | dexes a | 1 seas | ly adju | index | the in | trial pr | ction s | see p | －20 of | mber | Surve | asonal |
| adjustment factors for a number of industries were fix | at 100 | nning | us mo | s durin | 29－42； | for the | ndustri | e show | ly in | nadju | series | vision | Janu－ |
| ary 1045－May 1946 for the indexes of cash income fro | arm m | tings | ailab | req | see note | Septem | 1947 Su | y，p． | egardi | rier |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statisties through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber- } \end{aligned}$ | November | Decem- ber | January | Febraary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- tember | October |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS, SHIPMENTS, AND INVENTORIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New orders, index, total $\dagger$.-. avg. month $1939=100 \ldots$ | 228 | 233 | 241 | 240 | 254 | 249 | 241 | 235 | 245 | 231 | -231 | 260 | 257 |
| Duraole goods industries --..-........---- do---- | 248 | 254 | 271 | 270 | 295 | 288 | 279 | 256 | 271 | 260 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \times 261 \\ \times 288 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 292 | 290 |
| Iron and steel and their products.........-do. | 267 | 274 | 294 | 295 | 327 | 319 | 308 | 273 | 304 | 271 | +286 | 312 | 304 |
| Machinery, including electrical..........do.. | 318 | 314 | 326 | 308 | 344 | 336 | 316 | 294 | 315 | 328 | - 307 | 345 | 345 |
| Other durable goods.----.-.-.-.-.-......do. | 173 | 186 | 204 | 215 | 224 | 217 | 219 | 209 | 202 | 194 | 199 | 230 | 232 |
| Nondurable goods industries-.------------- do- | 215 | 221 | 223 | 222 | 229 | 226 | ${ }_{2}^{219}$ | 222 | 230 | 213 | 213 | 240 | 236 |
|  | 244 | 267 | 276 | 274 | 290 | 288 | 288 | 283 | 292 | 271 | 282 | 315 | 318 |
| Durable goods industries..-.-.-.-...---.-- do. | $\stackrel{262}{ }$ | 278 | 292 | 292 | 311 | 312 | 320 | 313 | 323 | ${ }_{2} 284$ | 301 | 336 | 338 |
| Automobiles and equipment-...-------- do- | 217 | 235 | 255 | 246 | 267 | 268 | 276 | $\stackrel{258}{ }$ | 280 | 264 | 252 | 298 | 301 |
| Iron and steel and their products...-.-.-. do - | 228 | 237 | 232 | 246 | 256 | 263 | 268 | 265 | 274 | 251 | 271 | 294 | 303 |
| Machinory, including electrical - ----...-dido. | 287 | 315 | 346 | 326 | 364 | 364 | 366 | 368 | 395 | 340 | +352 | 393 | 391 |
| Nonferrous metals and products --------do. | 289 | 319 | 340 | 335 | 366 | 568 | 371 | 365 | $\bigcirc 347$ | 291 | 311 | 340 | 352 |
| Transportation equipment (exc. autos) ....do. | 506 | 503 | 561 | 572 | 567 | 547 | 597 | ${ }^{600}$ | 669 | 496 | 497 | 567 | 513 |
| Other durable goods industries...-------- do-.-- | ${ }_{231}^{263}$ | 270 260 | ${ }_{266}^{271}$ | 283 | 290 <br> 275 | 272 | 360 265 | ${ }_{262}^{286}$ | 278 | 259 | 289 269 | 319 300 | 320 |
|  | 224 | ${ }_{250}$ | 255 | 264 | 277 | 278 | 278 | 265 | 265 | 252 | - 258 | 295 | 305 296 |
| Food and kindred products...-.-.-.......do | 248 | 306 | 306 | 291 | 309 | 301 | 282 | 282 | 298 | 292 | r 295 | 332 | 338 |
| Paper and allied products...-....-.-.---do. | 225 | 242 | 248 | 255 | 273 | 268 | 276 | 273 | 277 | 250 | r 267 | 279 | 287 |
| Products of petrolcum and coal........--do. | 203 | 219 | 232 | 224 | 229 | 236 | 244 | 252 | 263 | 263 | 266 | 277 | 280 |
| Rubber products ...-...-----.-.-..........do | 333 | 313 | 352 | 290 | 315 | 322 | 311 | 300 | - 312 | 289 | 300 |  |  |
| Textile-mile products .---.-.-.-.-......do. | 217 | 221 | ${ }_{2} 219$ | ${ }_{213}$ | 228 | 222 | 209 | 199 | 216 | 188 | 205 | 234 | 234 |
| Other nondurable goods industries .-......do. | 221 | 240 | 251 | 254 | 267 | 263 | 265 | 263 | 265 | 256 | 271 | 302 | 308 |
| Inventories: do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 211 | 215 | 220 | 226 | 232 | 238 | 244 | 251 | 224 | 256 | 259 | 231 | 236 264 |
| Automobiles and equipment..............do.. | 263 | 259 | 256 | 269 | 284 | 298 | 300 | 314 | 321 | 320 | 327 | 330 | 329 |
| Iron and steel and their products....-.-do...- | 137 | 137 | 138 | 140 | 142 | 143 | 145 | 150 | 153 | 157 | 160 | 163 | 164 |
| Machinery, including electricalt --...-do...- | 276 | 284 | 290 | 299 | 306 | 316 | 326 | 334 | 339 | 341 | 343 | 346 | 350 |
| Nonferrous metals and products**...--do-.-. | 167 | 167 | 166 | 179 | 182 | 184 | 184 | 186 | 186 | 191 | 191 | 192 | 190 |
| Transportation equipment (exc. autos) do... | 739 | 781 | 819 | 816 | 860 | 897 | 928 | 959 | 966 | 970 | 990 | 998 | 1,017 |
| Other durable goods industriest-......-di..-- | 144 | 147 | 153 | 156 | 159 | 165 | 170 | 172 | 172 | 171 | 171 | 174 | 177 |
|  | 184 | 187 | 190 | 195 | 197 | 199 | 203 | 204 | ${ }_{205}^{205}$ | ${ }_{2}^{204}$ | 206 | 207 | 211 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 180 | 185 | 195 | 199 | 204 | 211 | 222 | 228 | 227 | 225 | ${ }_{210}^{223}$ | 218 | 217 |
| Food and kindred products. ---------do..-- | 195 | 199 | 202 | ${ }_{2}^{206}$ | 203 | ${ }_{106}^{202}$ | 201 | 199 | 194 | ${ }_{29}^{196}$ | $\stackrel{210}{ }$ | 215 | 219 |
| Paper and allied products...----------do..- | 183 | 183 | 185 | 187 | 192 | 196 | 201 | 206 | 218 | 229 | 239 | 245 | 246 |
|  | 132 | 134 | 133 | ${ }_{238}^{134}$ | 133 | 136 262 | 139 273 | 142 | 145 | 148 | 152 | 154 | 157 |
|  | 212 | 215 | 216 | 238 | 178 | 183 | 2188 | 282 | r 281 | 272 | 262 |  |  |
| Other nondurable goods industriest .-. do.- | 200 | 207 | 208 | 217 | 221 | 222 | 223 | 222 | 228 | 222 | +186 +218 | 184 219 | ${ }_{226}^{185}$ |
| Estimated value of manufacturers' inventories* mil. of dol. | 19,583 | 19,896 | 20,259 | 20, 805 | 21,176 | 21,612 | 22,058 | 22,424 | * 22,618 | 「 22,678 | ${ }^{+} 22,936$ | 23,120 | 23,435 |

BUSINESS POPULATION


[^12]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \end{aligned}$ |

COMMODITY PRICES


r Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. § Formerly designated "cost of living'" index.

 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.
 quarter and of 1946.




 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 in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

| WHOLESALE PRICES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U. S. Department of Labor indexes-Continued Commodities other than farm, etc-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textile products | 128.6 | 131.6 | 134.7 | 136.6 | 138.0 | 139.6 | 139.2 | 138.9 | 138.9 | 139.5 | 140.8 | 142.0 | 143.0 |
| Clothing....-.-.------------------ ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 125.5 | 127.9 | 129.8 | 132.4 | 132.7 | 133.0 | 133.0 | 133.9 | 133.9 | 134.3 | 134.3 | 134.4 | 134.7 |
|  | 172.9 | 174.7 | 181.6 | 184.6 | 193.7 | 196.6 | 194.7 | 193.0 | 193.8 | 195.9 | 199.2 | 202.3 | 204.6 |
| Hosiery and underwear-.-.-.......-.- do...-- | 88.8 | 89.3 | 96.9 | 99.3 | 100.0 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.4 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 100.0 |
|  | 30.2 | 32.0 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 |
|  | 125.7 | 115.0 | 103.2 | 101.2 | 80.2 | 73.2 | 69.4 | 67.9 | 68.4 | 68.2 | 68.2 | 68.3 | 71.2 |
| Woolen and worsted goods...........-do...- | 116.6 | 117.7 | 119.0 | 120.8 | 121.9 | 127.5 | 129.1 | 129.2 | 129.2 | 130.1 | 133.3 | 133.8 | 134.2 |
|  | 104.0 | 106.5 | 108.9 | 110.3 | 110.9 | 115.3 | 115.7 | 116.1 | 112.7 | 113.0 | 112.7 | 115.9 | 117.1 |
| Automobile tires and tubes...-.-......do.. | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 62.5 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 60.8 |
| Paper and pulp......-...-...-.-...-do. | 124.6 | 127.7 | 136.4 | 141.9 | 143.4 | 145.1 | 152.5 | 154.3 | 154.2 | 157.2 | 157.6 | 159.5 | 159.8 |
| Wholesale prices, actual. (See respective commodities.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As measured by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 60.0 | 57.6 | 57.1 | 56.9 | 55.7 | 53.8 | 54.5 | 54.7 | 64.4 | 53.3 | 52.4 | 51.1 | 50.8 |
|  | 67.3 | 65.7 | 65.2 | 65.2 | 65.3 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 64.1 | 63.6 | 63.1 | 62.4 | 61.1 | 61.1 |
| Retail food prices---.-.-.-.........-------- do---- | 55.5 | 53.2 | 53.7 | 54.3 | 54.8 | 52.7 | 53.1 | 53.2 | 52.4 | 51.7 | 50.8 | 49.1 | 49.6 |
|  | 39.0 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 38.0 | 38.5 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 37.2 | 36.8 |

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New construction, total................. mil. of dol.- | 1,070 | 987 | 905 | 839 | 795 | 826 | 876 | 955 | 1,070 | 1,161 | 1. 242 | P1,279 | 1,317 |
|  | 788 | 745 | 711 | 666 | 634 | 648 | 662 | 722 | 811 | 876 | 937 | - 962 | 977 |
| Residential (nonfarm) .-.----------...- do | 347 | 335 | 320 | 300 | 284 | 285 | 306 | 342 | 387 | 429 | 461 | 490 | 515 |
| Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, total.........-.-.................... | 318 | 308 | 296 | 275 | 260 | 247 | 240 | 245 | 254 | 259 | 266 | 275 | 285 |
|  | 171 | 171 | 166 | 159 | 152 | 146 | 142 | 141 | 140 | 139 | 139 | 138 | 137 |
|  | 40 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 75 | 65 | 50 |
|  | 83 | 82 | 85 | 81 | 80 | 96 | 86 | 95 | 120 | 128 | 135 | 132 | 127 |
| Public construction, total.....------------ do | 282 | 242 | 194 | 173 | 161 | 178 | 214 | 233 | 259 | 285 | 305 | $\begin{array}{r}1317 \\ \Gamma \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 340 |
|  | 66 20 | 17 | 51 16 | 12 | 33 12 | 24 12 18 | 16 <br> 15 | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{15}^{6}$ | 9 19 | -9 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{23}^{10}$ |
| Nonresidential building, total-....----.- do- | 32 | 27 | 23 | 33 | 32 | 36 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 44 | 45 | - 49 | 52 |
|  | 9 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  | 99 65 | 76 <br> 54 | 57 47 | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ 52 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 34 50 | 48 58 | 75 | 95 | 117 | 128 | 139 | -147 | 160 |
| CONTRACT AWARDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contract awards, 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total projects.........-................number-- | 33, 342 | 27, 149 | 25, 536 | 27,619 | 24, 321 | 32, 268 | 29,957 | 27,769 | 24, 044 | 28, 734 | 31,885 | 27, 185 | 36, 339 |
| Total valuation --.----...-.------.thous. of dol.- | 573, 206 | 503, 745 | 457, 278 | 571,628 | 442, 197 | 596,755 | 602, 338 | 674,657 | 605,070 | 660, 254 | 823,216 | 649, 996 | 793, 266 |
| Public ownership.......-......-.-......do.... | 133, 806 | 130,329 | 108,920 | 166,672 | 95,770 | 143,316 | 177,272 | 233, 873 | 226,471 | 202, 571 | 217,811 | 192, 660 | 208,947 |
| Private ownership .-...................do.... | 439,400 | 373, 416 | 348,358 | 404,956 | 346, 427 | 453,439 | 425, 066 | 440, 784 | 378, 599 | 457, 683 | 605,405 | 457,336 | 584, 339 |
|  | -3,696 | 23,708 | 19,656 | 25,700 | 21,488 | 22, 242 | 26,034 | 30,238 | 27,561 | - ${ }^{42,123}$ | 4,915 41,682 | 4, 213 | 5,134 |
|  | 225,355 | 160,871 | 148, 014 | 200,312 | 143, 258 | 191,903 | 184,317 | 235, 899 | 209, 942 | 253,512 | 290,807 | 239,915 | 277, 888 |
| Residential buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 28,128 | 22, 251 | 21,704 | 23, 593 | 20,440 | 27, 414 | 24, 284 | 21, 255 | 17,604 | 21, 568 | 24,789 | 21, 154 | 29,473 |
| Floor area-............------ thous. of sq. ft.- | 36,910 | 33, 530 | 29,975 | 39, 279 | 32,469 | 42, 991 | 39,006 | 42,672 | 29, 213 | 36,774 | 47, 805 | 30, 037 | 52, 302 |
| Valuation-...-...-.-............ - thous. of dol.- | 235,068 | 221,113 | 193,365 | 257, 419 | 208,391 | 282, 881 | 256, 668 | 254,085 | 209, 458 | 240, 885 | 308,937 | 268, 543 | 349,490 |
| Public works: | 1,271 | 1,018 | 746 |  |  |  | 1,509 | 1,607 | 1,744 | 1,910 | 1,761 | 1,522 |  |
|  | 75,535 | 82, 626 | 62,652 | 80,721 | 59,806 | 77, 926 | 123, 249 | 119, 713 | 142,495 | 127, 454 | 137,471 | 110,556 | 112, ${ }^{1,425}$ |
| Utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 247 37 | ${ }^{2} 271$ | 229 53.247 | r 249 | - 210 | 266 | 259 | 353 | 341 | 344 | 420 | 296 | 307 |
|  | 37,248 | 39,135 | 53,247 | 33,176 | 30,742 | 44,045 | 38, 104 | 64, 960 | 43, 175 | 38, 403 | 86,001 | 30,982 | 53, 182 |
| Total, unadjusted ..........-.-.-- $1923-25=100$. | 138 | 125 | 125 | 120 | 131 | 133 | 152 | 153 | 158 | 170 | 173 | 184 | 180 |
| Residential, unadjusted---------------- do- | 136 | 118 | 122 | 119 | 135 | 135 | 144 | 130 | 127 | 138 | 148 | 168 | 169 |
|  | 145 | 1139 | 154 | ${ }_{144}^{146}$ | ${ }_{152}^{151}$ | ${ }_{129}^{132}$ | 133 | 127 110 | 136 | 155 136 | 166 150 | 183 | 188 |
|  | 140 | 122 | 143 | 144 | 152 | 129 | 123 | 110 | 116 | 136 | 150 | 168 | 174 |
| Contract awards (E. N. R.) §-.....-thous. of dol. | 488, 457 | 275, 825 | 352, 855 | 430, 970 | 356, 491 | 400, 415 | 454, 471 | 514,343 | 517,175 | 524, 238 | 413,494 | 494, 805 | 575, 089 |
| Highway concrete pavement contract awards: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total .........-.................- thous. of sq. ${ }_{\text {A }}$ yd.- | 3, 182 | 3, 239 |  |  |  | 2, 438 | 5,280 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,828 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 4, 228 | 5,011 | $\begin{array}{r}3,285 \\ \hline 79\end{array}$ | 2, 760 |  |
| Aroads | 1,957 | 1,970 | 1,661 | 606 | 1,081 | 1,578 | 3,167 | 2,607 | 2,456 | 2,452 | 1,468 | 1,163 1,133 | ${ }_{946}^{203}$ |
|  | 1,121 | 1,130 | ${ }^{1}$, 90 | 711 | ${ }^{182}$ | , 808 | 1,600 | 1,186 | 1,560 | 2,390 | 1,737 | 1,464 | 1,110 |
| PERMIT VALUATIONS AND DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated number of new nonfarm dwelling units scheduled to be started (U. S. Dept. of Labor): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 60,900 37,401 | 47,700 28,661 | 37,100 21,369 | 40,800 25,383 | 45,500 27,074 | 63,100 37,649 | 73,500 42,862 | 74,500 41,138 | 83,400 46,999 | 83,300 47,153 | 90,400 51,304 | r 94,900 +52179 |  |
| Privately financed, total --..-.-.........-- | 36,067 | 28, 539 | 21, 369 | 24, 299 | 27,074 | 37,158 | 42, 534 | 41, 138 | 45,994 | 47,117 | 51, 112 | -51,904 |  |
| 1-family dwellings_------...-........... do. | 29,576 | 23,747 | 17,469 | 20,537 | 22, 156 | 30,615 | 35, 214 | 33,670 | 34, 627 | 36,943 | 39, 226 | - 40,865 |  |
| 2-family dwellings ---------------- do. | 1,899 | 1, 594 | 977 | 1,496 | 1,615 | 2,448 | 3,142 | 3,085 | 3,478 | 3,053 | 3, 519 | r 2,988 |  |
| Multifamily dwellings .----.------.-- do | 4,592 | 3,198 | 2,923 | 2,266 | 3,303 | 4,095 | 4, 178 | 4,383 | 7,889 | 7,121 | 8,367 | -8,051 |  |
| Publicly financed, total....--.---....-. do.. | 1,334 | 122 | 0 | 1,084 | 0 | 491 | 328 | 0 | 1,005 | 36 | 192 | 275 |  |

,Revised o Preliminary
§ Data for August and October 1946 and January, May, and July, 1947 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks
$\dagger$ 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.
units are shown on p. 15 of the November 1946 Survey (see note in February 1947 Survey $\begin{gathered}\text { by farmers was revised in the April } 1944 \text { Survey. Data for } 1920-44 \text { for the number of new dwelling }\end{gathered}$ 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 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Octo- <br> ber | Novem- <br> ber | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

| PERMIT VALUATIONS, ETC.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Indexes of building construction, based on building permits (U. S. Dept. of Labor): $\ddagger$ <br> Number of new dwelling units provided |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1935-39=100$. | 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 | 322.7 |
| on: <br> Total building construction $\qquad$ do | ${ }^{+} 192.8$ | 153.2 | 129.4 | 151.8 | 158.3 | 218.5 | 251.6 | 244.2 | 278.2 | 306.1 | 323.5 | г 319.5 | 341.8 |
| New residential buildings..-.-.-.-.-....-. do.- | r 288.1 | 222.5 | 182.0 | 196.7 | 207.6 | 308.8 | 359.1 | 338.5 | 387.7 | 405.4 | 447.9 | + 459.1 | 513.7 |
| New nonresidential buildings...-......-do. | -110.0 | 99.2 | 97.0 | 107.7 | 111.5 | 141.8 | 159.4 | 163.5 | 180.9 | 217.8 | 232.4 | r 206.7 | 212.4 |
| Additions, alterations, and repairs .....do...- | 192.9 | 137.3 | 140.0 | 164.8 | 168.9 | 214.1 | 248.7 | 241.4 | 284.2 | 311.5 | 279.9 | - 298.1 | 290.6 |
| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A berthaw (industrial building) .-------. 1914=100 |  |  | 300 |  |  | 304 |  |  | 300 |  |  | 304 |  |
| American Appraisal Co.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 347 | 352 | 371 | 381 | 390 | 404 | 414 | 419 | 427 | 437 | 446 | 452 | 456 |
|  | 372 | 377 | 399 | 410 | 419 | 434 | 444 | 448 | 448 | 458 | 470 | 475 | 479 |
|  | 353 | 356 | 375 | 390 | 4513 | 420 | 427 | 432 | 438 | 442 | 448 | 452 | 469 |
|  | 320 | 323 | 343 | 353 | 364 | 379 | 390 | 392 | 396 | 409 | 417 | 424 | 427 |
|  | 337 | 344 | 367 | 375 | 383 | 396 | 403 | 105 | 421 | 430 | 441 | 446 | 449 |
| Associated General Contractors (all types) $1913=100 \text {. }$ | 267 | 270 | 276 | 277 | 280 | 282 | 286 | 290 | 294 | 295 | 300 | 307 | 312 |
| E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick and concrete: U. 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 | 1655 |
|  | 182.3 | 183.4 | 183.9 | 194.7 | 196.2 | 204.7 | 205.6 | 205.9 | 211.2 | 215.5 | 216.4 | 218.5 | 165.5 219.0 |
|  | 164.8 | 165.9 | 167.3 | 172.4 | 174.2 | 177.8 | 178.1 | 178.4 | 186.6 | 188.9 | 192.5 | 195.4 | 196.2 |
|  | 165.8 | 167.2 | 168.5 | 173.9 | 175.8 | 178.0 | 178.3 | 182.8 | 187.8 | 189.9 | 191.2 | 192.2 | 193.6 |
| Commercial and factory buildings: Brick and concrete: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlanta | 146.0 | 1466 | 147.1 | 149.9 | 152.0 | 153.5 | 154.1 | 154.3 | 159.6 | 161.2 | 162.3 | 163.0 | 163.4 |
|  | 185.1 | 185.9 | 186.2 | 193.5 | 194.4 | 205.9 | 205.8 | 207.0 | 212.5 | 214.9 | 216.0 | 217.4 | 217.8 |
|  | 167.6 | 168.4 | 169.4 | 174.6 | 175.7 | 180.4 | 180.6 | 180.8 | 190.6 | 192.4 | 197.4 | 199.6 | 200.2 |
|  | 167.2 | 168.3 | 169.3 | 175.2 | 176.4 | 179.0 | 179.2 | 185.4 | 187.8 | 189.4 | 190.8 | 191.5 | 192.5 |
| Brick and steel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 142.7 180.3 | 143.9 182.3 | 145.8 183.6 | 148.8 191.1 | 153.1 192.9 | 153.5 202.4 | 154.2 203.4 | 154.4 203.6 | 158.8 206.6 | 161.4 209.4 | 165.0 210.4 | 165.8 213.8 | 166.2 214.2 |
|  | 168.6 | 169.8 | 172.5 | 176.1 | 178.4 | 180.7 | 180.9 | 181.1 | 188.0 | 190.8 | 195.7 | 198.9 | 199.5 |
|  | 164.9 | 166.5 | 169.5 | 172.8 | 175.3 | 176.9 | 177.1 | 182.1 | 187.5 | 190.1 | 192.3 | 193.4 | 194.5 |
| Residences: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick: A tlanta a | 156.2 | 159.2 | 161.9 | 165.8 | 178.7 | 179.2 | 180.2 | 180.4 | 184.0 | 185.4 | 185.6 | 186.9 | 187.3 |
| New York | 188.9 | 192.6 | 195.4 | 204.7 | 211.2 | 217.6 | 219.1 | 219.3 | 223.4 | 225.5 | 225.9 | 228.7 | 229.1 |
|  | 166.4 | 169.6 | 173.2 | 177.0 | 185.6 | 188.6 | 188.8 | 189.0 | 195. 1 | 196. 7 | 198.4 | 207.1 | 207.7 |
| St. Louis. | 174.9 | 178.9 | 183.4 | 187.6 | 196.9 | 199.1 | 199.3 | 202.2 | 205.6 | 207.0 | 207.5 | 210.7 | 212.1 |
| Frame: <br> Atlanta |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A tlanta | 189.7 | 190.4 | 198.0 | 160.8 208.9 | 217.2 | ${ }_{225 .}^{18.3}$ | ${ }_{221.6}^{183.9}$ | ${ }_{221.8}^{184.1}$ | 225.0 | 227.1 | ${ }_{227.5}^{189.5}$ | ${ }_{231.0}^{191.0}$ | ${ }_{231.4}^{191.4}$ |
|  | 163.5 | 166.8 | 170.8 | 173.9 | 184.9 | 187.0 | 187.2 | 187.4 | 194.0 | 195.6 | 196.3 | 206.2 | 206.8 |
|  | 175.4 | 179.8 | 183.8 | 187.0 | 198.9 | 200.3 | 200.5 | 202.2 | 207.2 | 208.6 | 209.0 | 213.0 | 214.0 |
| Engineering News-Record: $\quad$ Buildins* |  |  |  | 297.7 | 298.8 | 3 CO .8 | 299.6 | 303.1 | 304.9 | 313.0 |  |  |  |
|  | 274.0 362.5 | 368.1 | 381.7 | 390.8 | 392.0 | 396.1 | 396.5 | 403.3 | 406.5 | 415.0 | 417.8 |  | 322.3 429.3 |
| Federal Home Loan Bank Administration: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standard 6-room frame house $\dagger \quad 1935-39=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 154.0 150.3 | 156.7 153.6 | 159.8 | 167.0 | 177.6 | 185.6 | 188.8 | 183.7 | 189.8 | 188.5 |  |  |  |
|  | 161.6 | 163.1 | 164.8 | 166.8 | 168.6 | 170.2 | 172.4 | 175.5 | 179, 2 | 181.0 |  |  |  |
| REAL ESTATE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fed. Hous. Admn., home mortgage insurance: Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative) | 6,855 | 6,885 | 6,921 | 6,959 | 6,995 | 7,036 | 7,087 | 7.147 | 7.217 | 7,295 | 7,377 | 7,473 | 7,593 |
| Estimated total nonfarm mortgages recorded ( $\$ 20,000$ and under) ${ }^{*}$ thous. of dol | 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, 030 |
| Estimated new mortgage loans by all savings and loan associations, total . ...........thous. of dol. | 326, 199 | 271, 476 | 253, 701 | 250, 016 | 241, 203 | 288, 221 | 313,636 | 335, 074 | 323,368 | 353, 105 | 351, 757 | 356, 871 | 376, 000 |
| Classified according to purpose: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mortgage loans on homes: do |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction do <br> Home purchase $\qquad$ do | 60,931 207.139 | 170.162 | ris, ${ }^{5151,848}$ | r145.253 | 52,723 133,399 | -61,543 | 70,214 166,395 | 186, 148 | 184, 6 26 | 194, 057 | 200, 183 | 86,097 203,443 | $\begin{array}{r}95,364 \\ 208,488 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Refinancing | 24,376 | -21,625 | 22,116 | 22, 599 | 22,529 | 25,916 | 26,149 | 28,383 | 28, 948 | 28, 936 | 25,263 | 27,322 | 28, 523 |
| Repairs and reconditioning ---.-.-...-.- do | 9,061 | 7,034 | 6,040 | 6,795 | 7,091 | 9,665 | 10, 788 | 11,558 | 11,963 | 13, 410 | 13, 018 | 12, 297 | 13, 213 |
| Loans for all other purposes..-----.-.-...... do | 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, 412 |
| Loans outstanding of agencies under the Home Loan Bank Board: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions .-.............mils. of dol. | 253 | 258 | 293 | 251 | 242 | 236 | 245 | 257 | 289 | 292 | 314 | 336 | 360 |
| Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loans outstanding mills. of dol | 665 | 651 | 636 | 621 | 609 | 596 | 582 | 570 | 557 | 544 | 532 | 520 | 508 |
|  |  |  | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.5 | , 3 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.7 | . 5 | 8.5 | 8.2 |  |
|  | 40, 108 | 44,706 | 58,094 | 57, 180 | 64, 247 | 72, 435 | 68, 029 | 56, 545 | 50, 840 | 49,357 | 51, 359 | 47,990 | 47,990 |

## DOMESTIC TRADE

| ADVERTISING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advertising indexes, adjusted: $\dagger \quad 1935-39=100$ |  |  |  | 236 | 245 | 263 | 278 | 281 |  | 263 |  |  |  |
| Printers' Farmk, ars | ${ }^{(1)} 239$ | 265 | ${ }^{243}$ | 278 | ${ }_{281}^{245}$ | ${ }_{288}^{203}$ | 303 | 320 | ${ }_{331}^{284}$ | ${ }_{283}^{263}$ | $\begin{array}{r}262 \\ 308 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 309 |  |
|  | 304 | 311 | 303 | 271 | 287 | 323 | 333 | 340 | 342 | 298 | 280 | 331 |  |
|  | 158 | 154 | 158 | 172 | 193 | ${ }_{210}$ | 222 | 229 | + 230 | 215 | - 218 | 217 |  |
|  | 238 | 205 | 201 | 183 | ${ }_{2} 213$ | ${ }_{2} 217$ | 272 | 295 | 287 | 303 | 319 |  |  |
| Radio | 297 | 302 | 306 | 289 | 289 | 292 | 294 | 287 | 289 | r 284 | 291 | 298 |  |
| $r$ Revised. <br> ${ }^{1}$ Not available; index previously published to be corrected. <br> $\ddagger$ Revisions for January 1940-December 1945 are available on request; see also latter part of note marked " $\ddagger$ " on $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{S}-5$. <br> *New series. For a description of the series of the series on nonfarm mortgaqes 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. <br> $\dagger$ Revised series. Revisions for the index of nonfarm foreclosures for $1940-41$ are shown on p . S-6 of the May 1943 Survey. Indexes of advertising from Printers' Ink have been completely revised and all series are now based on dollar costs; data beginning 1935 and a description of the indexes will be published later. The indexes of cost of the standard 6 -room frame house are shown on a revised basis beginning in the April 1946 Survey; revisions beginning November 1935 will be published later; the indexes were discontinued after June 1947 . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| U | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octo- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Novem. ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janur } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru- | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | October |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| ADVERTISING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tide advertising index, adjusted* $\ldots . .1935-39=100$. | 189.1 | 195.6 | 189.9 | 205.7 | 201.0 | 194.2 | 197.1 | 196.2 | 202.9 | 218.3 | 225.9 | 231.1 |  |
| Radio advertising: <br> Cost of facilities, total..................thous. of dol | 16,741 | 16,338 | 16, 800 | 16,548 | 15, 102 | 16,728 | 15,548 | 16,009 | 14,994 | 14,227 | 14,470 |  |  |
| Automobiles and accessories | -622 | -654 | 10,731 | 16, 670 | ${ }^{15} 6$ | 1740 | 15, 595 | 1673 | 14,505 | 14, 441 | 1,481 |  |  |
|  | 84 | 105 | 112 | 100 | 99 | 123 | 98 | 111 | 100 | 130 | 187 |  |  |
| Electric household equipment | 254 | ${ }_{287}^{268}$ | ${ }_{4}^{252}$ | ${ }_{444} 27$ | 224 | 249 | 284 | 301 | ${ }^{275}$ | 314 | 278 |  |  |
| Financial ${ }_{\text {Fods, food beverages, confections }}$ | 364 4.512 | 387 4,396 | 4.379 4.389 | 444 4,357 | 3,924 | $\begin{array}{r}532 \\ 4,344 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 508 4,049 | 4, 412 | 400 3,883 | 381 4,092 | - 393 |  |  |
|  | 520 | 530 | 583 | 546 | 507 | 541 | 467 | +499 | , 499 | +432 | + 439 |  |  |
|  | 168 | 159 | 165 | 169 | 153 | 175 | 155 | 177 | 167 | 172 | 172 |  |  |
| Soap, cleansers, etc | 1,575 | 1,490 | 1,574 | ${ }_{1}^{1,642}$ | 1,555 | 1,685 | 1,729 | 1,762 | 1,690 | 1,649 | 1,577 |  |  |
|  | 1, 407 | 1,373 | 1,390 | 1, 355 | 1,257 | 1,397 | $\begin{array}{r}1,308 \\ 4,714 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,433 <br> , 484 <br> 1 | 1,430 4,431 | 1,595 | 1,568 |  |  |
| Toilet goods, medical supplies.......-.-.-- do...-- | 5, 1,906 1,929 | 5, 123 1,855 | 5,316 1,870 | 5,148 1,845 | 4,568 1,726 | 5,007 1,934 | 4,714 | 4,744 1,877 | 4,431 1,613 | 3,888 1.132 | 3,857 1,318 |  |  |
| Magazine advertising: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39, 463 | 42,565 | 36, 232 | 23, 963 | 32, 109 | 42.617 | 40, 816 | 42, 801 | 40,033 |  |  |  |  |
| Automobiles and accessories | 2,503 4,831 | 2,755 4,449 | 1,499 3,456 1,468 | 1,383 1,826 | $\begin{array}{r}1,576 \\ 3,345 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,325 5,277 5, | 2, 262 4,663 | 2,601 4,661 | 2,772 3,125 |  |  |  |  |
| Electric household equipment | 1,161 | 1,315 | 1,080 | ${ }^{1} 866$ | -740 | 1,169 | 1,288 | 1,541 | 1,376 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 629 | 745 | 608 | 505 | 566 | 666 | 659 | 698 | , 654 |  |  |  |  |
| Foods, food beverages, confections...----do-- | 4,394 | 4,993 | 4,172 | 3, 931 | 5,033 | 6,068 | 4,926 | 5,246 | 5,348 |  |  |  |  |
| Gasoline and oil .....................-.-.- do | 715 | 716 | 218 | 160 | 1250 | 536 | 600 | 627 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,772 | 2, 753 | 2, 408 | 1,147 | 1,641 | 2, 687 | 3,292 | 3,530 | 2,667 |  |  |  |  |
| Soap, cleansers, etc | 779 | ${ }^{667}$ | 455 | 407 369 | 760 | ${ }_{916}^{96}$ | 1,016 | 1,182 | 1,173 |  |  |  |  |
| Office furnishing and supplies......-...- do. | 896 | 1,025 | ${ }_{9}^{99}$ | 369 | 551 | 863 | ${ }_{6}^{624}$ | 995 | 763 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,095 | 1,252 | 1, 277 | 920 | 829 | 1,069 | 887 | 860 | 1,125 |  |  |  |  |
| Toilet goods, medical supplies --.-........- do-...-- | 6, 6, 13,515 |  | 15,79 14,287 | - ${ }_{\text {9,438 }}$ | 5,137 11,683 | 16,086 14,956 | 5,924 14,677 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6, } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,926 14,421 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,420 | 5, 213 | 3,783 | 3,952 | 4, 580 | 5,102 | 4,703 | 4, 332 | 3,413 | 3,377 | 4,132 | 4,763 |  |
| Newspaper advertising: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}165,014 \\ 39,628 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 164,120 36,772 | $\begin{array}{r}163,257 \\ 34,404 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 139,894 36,223 | 139,993 34,588 | 167,384 39,437 | 168,445 39,580 | 172,376 41,301 | 163,130 39,341 | $\begin{array}{r}145,263 \\ 37,778 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 157,980 40.625 | 173,871 41,610 | 198,478 44,141 |
|  | 125.386 | 127, 348 | 128,853 | 103, 671 | 105, 405 | 127, 948 | 128, 865 | 131, 075 | 123, 789 | 107, 485 | 117, 355 | 132, 262 | 154, 337 |
| Automotive.....--.......................-do...- | 4,480 | 4, 675 | 3,415 | 3, 556 | 4,097 | 5,537 | 6, 473 | 6, 512 | 7,014 | 6,214 | 6, 107 | 5,438 | 6, 552 |
| Financial....-...........................-do. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 2,197 | 2,025 | 1,894 | 2,511 | 1,767 | 2,157 | 2, 008 | 1,950 | 1,933 | 2,299 | 1,769 | 1,809 | 2, 194 |
|  | -27, 207 | - 26,596 | - 22,388 | 19, 895 | 22,323 77 | -27, 163 | 28, 100 | 28, 210 | 26, 011 | 22.467 | 22,881 | 27, 171 | 33, 444 |
|  | 91, 502 | 94, 052 | 101, 155 | 77, 709 | 77, 218 | 93,090 | 32, 283 | 94, 403 | 88,831 | 76, 605 | 86.597 | 97, 843 | 112, 148 |
| GOODS IN WAREHOUSES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Space occupied in public-merchandise warehouses § percent of total. | 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 |
| POSTAL BUSINESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money orders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic, issued ( 50 cities): | 4,575 | 4,253 | 4, 447 | 4, 477 | 4,147 | 4,863 | 4,579 | 4,280 |  |  | 3,822 |  |  |
|  | 107, 822 | 95, 112 | 93, 693 | 95, 899 | 90, 036 | 108, 862 | 97,079 | 89, 824 | 87, 284 | 87,320 | 81, 664 | 89,874 | 91,665 |
| Domestic, paid ( 50 cities): | 15,649 | 14,042 | 13,932 |  | 12,691 | 14, 755 | 14, 651 | 13,771 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |
| PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDI- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly total at annual rates: * <br> All coads and services |  |  | 154.9 |  |  | 158.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 18.2 |  |  | 18.5 |  |  | 19.2 |  |  | 19.9 |  |
| Automobiles and parts.............---.-.-do. | --... |  | 5.4 |  |  | 5.4 |  |  | 5.9 |  |  | 6.0 |  |
| Furniture and household equipment...do |  |  | 8.9 |  |  | 9. 2 |  |  | 9. 5 |  |  | 10.0 |  |
| Other durable goods | ------ |  | 3.8 | ----- |  | 3.9 | .-... |  | 3.9 |  |  | 3.9 |  |
| Nondurable goods |  |  | ${ }^{93.6} 19$ |  |  |  |  |  | 97.8 19 9 |  |  | 100.0 |  |
|  |  |  | 19.4 |  |  | 19.1 |  |  | 19.9 |  |  | 20.2 |  |
| Food and alcoholic beverages ...........do. |  |  | 56.6 |  |  | 57.8 |  |  | 58.7 |  |  | 60.1 |  |
| Gasoline and oil...-------.............do |  |  | 3.3 |  |  | 3.4 |  |  | 3.7 |  |  | 3.9 |  |
| Semidurable house furnishings...........do |  |  | 1. 9 |  |  | 1.8 |  |  | 1.9 |  |  | 1. 9 |  |
| Tobacco ---.-.-.-.-..........-.......do. |  |  | 3.5 |  |  | 3.6 |  |  | 3.6 |  |  | 3.7 |  |
| Other nondurable goods .................do |  |  | 9.0 |  |  | 9.6 |  |  | 10.0 |  |  | 10.2 |  |
|  |  |  | 43. 1 |  |  | 44.2 |  |  | 45. 0 |  |  | 46.1 |  |
| Household operation.-...-.-.............-do |  |  | 6.3 12.9 |  |  | 6.6 |  |  | 6.7 |  |  | 7.0 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 13.0 |  |  | 13.2 |  |  | 13. 5 |  |
| Personal service Recreation $\qquad$ do |  |  | 3.1 |  |  | 3.2 3.6 |  |  | 3.2 3.6 |  |  | 3. 2 |  |
|  |  |  | 4.2 |  |  | 4.3 |  |  | 4.4 |  |  | 3.7 |  |
|  |  |  | 13.1 |  |  | 13.6 |  |  | 13.9 |  |  | 14.3 |  |
| RETAIL Trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All retail stores: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated sales, total.-.-.-------...- mil. of dol. | 8,911 | 9,086 | 10,282 | 7,838 | 7,464 | 8,746 | 8,822 | 9, 280 | 8,764 | 8,567 | 8,837 | r 9,328 | 10,008 |
|  | 1,921 | 1, 854 | 2, 054 | 1,620 | 1,584 | 1,860 | 1,988 | 2, 102 | 2,078 | 2,071 | 2,069 | + 2,215 | 2,404 |
| Automotive group ----------------1.- do | 753 | 730 | . 742 | 696 | 681 | 799 | 828 | 835 | 833 | 853 | 841 | ${ }^{856}$ | 944 |
| Motor vehicles..--------.--..........- do...- | 621 | 598 | - 586 | 589 | 582 | 683 | 710 | 706 | 703 | 720 | 705 | 753 | 806 |
| Parts and accessories | 132 | 132 | $\begin{array}{r}155 \\ 535 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 107 | 99 | 116 | 118 | 129 | 130 | 134 | 136 | 133 | 138 |
| Building materials and hardware .......do...- Building materials | 602 | 540 | 535 306 | $\begin{array}{r}476 \\ 304 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{290}^{460}$ | 552 <br> 343 | 635 394 | 674 | 669 | 689 | 680 | 739 | 823 |
|  | 381 | 330 | 306 50 | 304 | 293 50 50 | $\begin{array}{r}343 \\ 66 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}394 \\ 78 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 414 79 | 425 | 450 | 451 | 498 | 551 |
| Farm implements <br> Hardware | $\begin{array}{r}64 \\ 158 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}56 \\ 154 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}50 \\ 180 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}51 \\ 120 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}50 \\ 117 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}66 \\ 143 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}78 \\ 164 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}79 \\ 182 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 77 | 77 | 70 | 71 | -92 |
|  | 158 471 | 154 <br> 468 | ${ }_{532}^{180}$ | ${ }_{377}^{120}$ | ${ }_{373}^{117}$ | 1429 | 164 <br> 44 | 182 | 167 480 | 162 | 160 | 170 | 180 |
| Furniture and housefurnishings...-- - do | 317 | 317 | 357 | 240 | 240 | 283 | 293 | 331 | 4814 | 4285 | 465 299 | 500 328 | 544 <br> 352 |
| Household appliance and radios........do....- | 154 | 151 | 175 | 137 | 132 | 146 | 150 | 164 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 172 | 193 |
|  | 96 | 116 | 245 | 71 | 71 | 79 | 81 | 97 | 96 | 77 | 82 | 89 | 93 |

$r$ Revised.
§ See note marked " $\delta$ " 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 "or total durable goods, nondurable goods and services.
 will be published later; the index eliminating price changes has been discontinued.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

## DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| RETAIL TRADE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All retail storest-Continued Estimated sales-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 856 | , 858 | 1,089 | -610 | , 549 | 806 | 775 | 786 | 718 | 568 | 618 | -843 | ${ }^{7} 877$ |
| Men's clothing and furnishings........do...- | 222 | 237 | 316 | 145 | 133 | 192 | 185 | 194 | 194 | 137 | 142 | 206 | 217 |
| Women's apparel and accessories...- do...- | 377 <br> 123 | 364 | 454 | $\begin{array}{r}280 \\ 88 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}250 \\ 78 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 375 | 352 | 348 <br> 104 <br> 18 | $\stackrel{295}{97}$ | ${ }_{79}^{245}$ | $\begin{array}{r}276 \\ 88 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 375 | 395 |
| Family and other apparel .-.------- do | 123 | 129 | 162 | 88 98 | 78 88 | 108 | 101 | 104 139 | 197 | 79 108 | 88 112 | 117 | 123 |
|  | 134 | 127 | 1595 | -986 | 88 275 | 302 | 289 | 303 | $\begin{array}{r}132 \\ 288 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1290 | 112 | ${ }^{145}$ | 142 |
|  | 1, 072 | 1,011 | 1,015 | 961 | 861 | 960 | 978 | 1,036 | 996 | 1, 014 | 1,049 | 1,048 | 1805 1.082 |
|  | 2,161 | 2,324 | 2,380 | 2,213 | 2,098 | 2,317 | 2,302 | 2, 478 | 2, 272 | 2,332 | 2,417 | 2, 317 | 2,516 |
| Grocery and combin | 1,628 | 1,792 | 1,831 | 1,707 | 1. 632 | 1,812 | 1,786 | 1,942 | 1,770 | 1, 823 | 1,901 | 1,803 | 1,979 |
| Other food | 532 | ${ }_{332}^{532}$ | 548 | 506 | 467 | 505 | 516 | 536 | 502 | 509 | 517 | 514 | 538 |
| Filling stations .-.-.-..................- do | -343 | 332 | 332 | ${ }^{304}$ | ${ }_{873}^{282}$ | 314 | 327 | 346 1 | ${ }^{340}$ | ${ }^{361}$ | 370 | 359 | 372 |
|  |  | 1,488 1,016 | - 1,038 | 995 656 | 973 639 | 1,247 | 1,260 | 1, 8505 | 1, 288 | 1. 679 | 1.161 | $\stackrel{+1,351}{\sim}$ | 1,463 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {r }} 907$ | 986 |
| General, including general merchandise with food..........................mil. of dol | 154 | 155 | 173 | 124 | 120 | 142 | 151 | 165 | 153 | 155 | 157 | 160 | 167 |
| Other general mdse. and dry goods...do.... | 142 | 146 | 199 | 100 | 97 | 123 | 126 | 136 | 125 | 115 | 121 | 138 | 147 |
| Variety-1.....................----- do---- | 151 | 171 | 281 | 116 | 117 | 141 | 149 | 147 | 134 | 133 | 140 | 146 | 162 |
| Other retail stores ...-.................-do....- | 903 <br> 218 <br> 18 | ${ }_{210}^{918}$ | 1, 207 | 848 <br> 204 | 1842 <br> 209 | ${ }_{252} 9$ | ${ }_{270}^{902}$ | ${ }_{259} 92$ | 8 | 833 <br> 239 | 855 | 901 | 988 |
|  | 156 | 152 | 162 | 202 | 203 | 192 | 138 | 132 | 137 | 135 | 122 | 155 | ${ }_{170}^{253}$ |
|  | 160 | 176 | 228 | 143 | 140 | 157 | 147 | 154 | 136 | 138 | 153 | +136+377 | 164 |
|  | 369 | 381 | 491 | 299 | 291 | 341 | 348 | 379 | 361 | 342 | 353 |  | 402 |
| Indexes of sales: <br> Unadjusted, combined index $\quad-\quad-1935-39=100$ | 269.0 | 282.2 | 321.6262.4 | 241.3 | 250.1 | 265.1 | + 275.4 | 279.5 | 279.9 | 262.9 | 265.8 | 297.7 | 301.4 |
| Durable goods stores .------.-..........do.... | 232.6 | 238.6 |  | 201.2 | 214.6 | ${ }^{230.6}$ | 249.8 | 266.8 | 267.8 | 257.1 | 256.7 | -285.3 | 291.1 |
| Nondurable goods stores................-do. | 280.8 | 296.4 | 340.9 | 254.4 | 261.7 | ${ }^{276.4}$ | 283.7 | 285.6 | 283.8 | 264.8 | 268.8 | 301.8 | 304.7 |
| Adjusted, combined index-------------- do | 259.9 | ${ }^{267.4}$ | $\begin{array}{r}270.3 \\ 237 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | 268.4 | ${ }_{245.3}^{274}$ | ${ }_{246.5}^{273.9}$ | $\stackrel{27.9}{ }$ | ${ }_{248.5}^{278.5}$ |  | 277.4 255.0 | 274.6 257.0 | 289.7 $+\quad 2770$ | 291.0 |
| Durable goods stores -------------1.-- | 222.9 | 226.3 | 237.9 | 171.2 | 184.6 | 246.5 187.0 | 197.4 | 248.0 180.1 | 257.4 187.5 | 205.0 | 257.0 | ${ }^{+} 278.0$ | 277.8 |
|  | 1254.5 | ${ }_{2615} 7$ | 1880.6 | $\stackrel{172.6}{172}$ | 296.7 | 292.4 | $\underline{294.8}$ | 300.7 | 300.7 | ${ }_{316.1}^{185}$ | 186.4 321.0 | '204.8 | 210.2 |
| Building materials and hardware...-. do | 322.4 | 322.2 | 326.9 | 330.8 | 337.6 | 338.8 | 329.9 | 358.2 | 374.3 | 359.4 | 362.8 | -383.3 | 346.2 372.9 |
|  | 332.4 382.3 | 380.0 | 388.0 | 374.0 | 387.6 | 399.1 | 401.4 | 396.1 | 407.3 | 384.1 | 383.0 | 414.8 | 372.8 |
|  | 271.9 | 280.8 | 280.8 | 279.9 | 283.6 | 282.8 | 286.6 | 288.4 | 286.6 | 284.7 | 280.3 | 293.9 | 295.3 |
|  | 294.9 | 292.9 | 289.6 | ${ }^{286.3}$ | 283.5 | 291.8 | 295.7 | 305.0 | 305. 1 | 298.7 | 282.7 | ${ }^{+} 320.6$ | 300.1 |
| Drug--.-------.-.-.-.-.............do | 249.3 | 255.4 | 249.6 | 251.9 | 256.8 | 258.2 | 251.2 | 249.7 | 247.7 | 244.4 | 250.1 | ${ }^{-} 252.3$ | 255.3 |
| Eating and drinking places......-....d | 404.2 | 399.9 | 395.6 | 399.4 | 396.5 |  | 397.7 | 399.7 | 392.4 | 395.0 | 391.3 | '403.4 | 408.2 |
| Food | 156.3 | 161.2 | 294.8 15.4 15.4 | 156.2 | 360.2 <br> 18 | 159.6 | 163.8 | 158.8 | 155.8 | 169.3 | 169.1 | 316.3 168.6 | 169.3 |
|  | 231.5 | 239.7 | 245.2 | 234.7 | 237.5 | 241.9 | 246.2 | 255.3 | 254.2 | 252.8 | 250.6 | - 259.2 | 249.5 |
| Other retail stores...-...................d. do | 297.5 | 306.9 | 302.2 | 301.7 | 320.7 | 316.7 | 306.5 | 306.5 | 317.2 | 306.6 | 300.9 | +318.9 | 325.3 |
| Estimated inventories, total* .-...-.--mil.of dol.- | 9,136 | 9, 562 | 8,728 | 8,943 | 9,441 | 9, 954 | 9,971 | 9,665 | 9,357 | 9,153 | 9,507 | 10, 022 | p 10,695 |
|  | 2,950 | 3, 190 | 2,911 | 3, 192 | 3,416 | 3,774 | 3,796 | 3,688 | 3,608 | 3,566 | 3,589 | ' 3 , 854 | p 3, 987 |
| Nondurable goods stores*.....................d. do. | 6, 186 | 6,372 | 5,817 | 5,751 | 6,025 | 6,180 | 6,175 | 5,977 | 5,749 | 5,587 | 5,918 | ${ }^{-6,168}$ | ${ }^{\text {D }} 6,708$ |
| Chain stores and mail-order houses: $\dagger$ |  |  | 2, 398 | 1,690 | 1,658 | 2,015 | 2,017 | 2,134 | 1,971 | 1,911 | 2,008 | 2, 105 |  |
|  | 1,913 | ${ }^{2}, 235$ | -303 | 16330 |  | 246 | 240 | 244 | 229 | ${ }^{181}$ | ${ }^{2} 187$ | 2, 246 | 2,287 |
|  | 46 | 48 | ${ }^{55}$ |  | 127 | 45 | 40 | 41 | 39 | 88 | 27 | 44109 | 47113 |
| Women's wear- | 103 | 10363 | ${ }_{84}$ | 73 <br> 46 | 72 <br> 41 | 118 | 11169 | 115 | 103 |  | 90 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{63}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{65}^{62}$ |  |  | 68 | 45 | 46 | r+424 | 41 |
| Automotive parts and accessories*........-do. | 4675 | 4961 | 595550 | 2965 | $\stackrel{28}{63}$ | 3574 | ${ }_{83}^{38}$ | ${ }_{90}^{44}$ | ${ }_{93}^{44}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9765 | 99 <br> 68 <br> 8 | 112 116 <br> 66  |  |
|  | 705350 | 725151 | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 55 \\ 32 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \\ & 52 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 52 \end{aligned}$ | 67 | 69 52 | 65 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{51}{24}$ | $\stackrel{52}{27}$ | $\stackrel{50}{26}$ | $\stackrel{52}{24}$ | $\stackrel{52}{25}$ | $\begin{array}{r}66 \\ 52 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 54 <br> 59 <br> 1 |
| Furniture and housefurnishings*-------- do----1 | 571 | 594 | 776 | 387 | 389 | 508 | 532 | 552 | 509 | 473 | 518 | -593 | 645 |
| General merchandise group ${ }^{\text {Department, dry }}$ goods, and general merchan- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 366126140754 |
| Department, dry goods, and general merchandise* | 324104131542 | 331 | 429 | $\begin{array}{r}203 \\ 75 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}202 \\ 77 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 280 \\ 96 \\ 122 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 303 \\ 88 \\ 129 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 328 \\ 85 \\ 127 \\ 748 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 304 \\ 77 \\ 116 \\ 661 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 79 \\ 68 \\ 115 \\ 115 \end{array} \\ 683 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 303 \\ 82 \\ 121 \\ 722 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 347 \\ & 108 \\ & 1266 \\ & 662 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | 104 | 92 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 147 | 243 666 | 100 | 101 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indexes of sales: |  |  |  |  |  | 261.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indexes of sales: Unadjusted, combined index $*$, $\ldots-1935-39=100 \ldots$ | 250.1 | 268.3 | 325.7 | 225.2 | 239.1 |  | 272.7 | 272.5 | 273.7 | 254.6 | 257.0 | $\begin{array}{r}291.7 \\ +287.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 297.4 |
| Adjusted, combined index*--..........do... | 238.8 | 250.5 | 259.9 | 251.4 | 260.4 | 267.7 | 272.8 | 275.4 | 278.3 | 276.9 | 276.5 |  | 283.6 |
|  | 278.5 284.8 | 281.3 281.7 | 283.3 <br> 264.6 <br>  <br> 85 | 260.6 <br> 268.7 | 261.6 <br> 260.8 | $\stackrel{287.9}{ } \mathbf{2 7 6 . 5}$ | ${ }_{268.2}$ | 394.0 298. | 305.0 286.7 | 306.5 <br> 292.1 | 300.6 <br> 305.7 | + ${ }^{+346.5}$ | 301.1 288.1 |
|  | 284.8 <br> 336.4 | 281.7 342.0 | $\begin{array}{r}264.6 \\ +350.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 268.7 308.5 | 260.8 319.0 | 365.7 | 379.9 | 394.2 | 388.2 | 382.3 | 360.3 | +390.2 +28.2 | 365. 8 |
| Shomen's wear | 220.2 | 223.5 | 229.8 | 211.5 | 20.8 | 217.3 | 217.1 | 229.7 | 233.4 | 241.2 | 240.8 | $\bigcirc$ | 248.0 |
| Automotive parts and accessories* | 235.8 | 249.8 | 274.2 | 199.4 | 201.2 | 219.1 | 225.2 | 246.0 | 241. 6 | 232.4 | 240.0 | ${ }^{+} 2288.3$ | 211.3 |
| Building materials*-.............--.-- do | 213.0 2275 | 214.8 237.3 | 253.3 <br> 235 <br> 2 | 283.8 <br> 230.6 | 322.7 <br> 236.0 | 313.3 231.9 | 299.9 2929 | 306.5 230.2 | 325.9 223.9 | 328.6 222.9 | 339.7 229.0 | - 229.7 | 328.8 |
| Drug* ------------------------10 | 227.5 214.6 | 218.3 | 219.9 | 226.4 | ${ }_{221.8}$ | 220.8 220 | 220.8 | ${ }_{223.5}^{230.2}$ | 226.5 | 222.8 | 220.2 | - 221.3 | 218.7 |
|  | 199.1 | 224.6 | 237.6 | 228.5 | 257.4 | 234. 4 | 224.2 | 242.0 | 256.9 | 243.1 | 245.9 | +265. 1 | 218.5 |
| General merchandise group*....--.-.-. do- | 245.4 | 241.7 | 253.5 | 239.0 | 244.7 | 259.2 | 267.0 | 271.7 | 275.2 | 273.9 | 272.4 | '286.3 | 275.0 |
| Department dry goods, and general merchandise* | 288.0 |  | 291.1 | 274.3 | 282.3 | 307.4 | 31 t .6 | 324.6 | 332.6 | 329.0 | 322.4 | - 347.9 | 322.7 |
|  | 219.8 | 214.3 | 223.5 | 223.1 | 234.4 | 239.9 | 244.1 | 269.1 | 265. 8 | 270.0 | 276.3 | 259.0 | 265.7 |
|  | 194.1 | 200.3 | ${ }^{212.5}$ | 192.7 | 192.9 | 197.2 | 204.4 | ${ }^{192.9}$ | 193.7 316.7 | 192.7 | 194.2 | 208.7 | 207.4 |
| Grocery and combination*-...-...-----do.-- | 247.0 | 280.3 | 293.9 | 292.9 | 306.8 | 311.3 | 320.1 | 316.1 | 316.7 | 320.5 | 322.4 | 326.0 | 339.5 |
| Department stores: <br> Accounts, collections, and sales by type of payment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accounts receivable: 1941 average $=100$ |  | 61 | 75 | 74 | 73 | 75 | 79 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 87 | 95 |
| Instalment accounts $\$ \ldots .-1941$ average $=100$.- Open accounts | 156 | 176 | 223 | 175 | 154 | 160 | 163 | 167 | 165 | 146 | 145 | 167 | 181 |
| Ratio of collections to accounts receivable: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39 60 | $\stackrel{38}{59}$ | 54 | 52 | 52 | 56 | 54 | 56 | 54 | 53 | 51 | 53 | 57 |
|  | 60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales by type of payment: Cash sales.......-percent of total sales.. | 56 |  |  | 57 | 56 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 57 | 56 | 54 | 53 |
|  | 39 | 38 | 38 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 37 | 38 | 40 | 40 |
| Instalment sales ............................do...- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |

 ning 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 ning 1942 shown in those tables and in current for for data beginning June 1943 for the series on department store sales by type of payment. Data beginning 1939 for retail inventories will be published later
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked " $\dagger$ " 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 | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Octo－ ber | Novem－ ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep－ tember | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { Ber- } \end{aligned}$ |

DOMESTIC TRADE－Continued

| RETAIL TRADE－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Department stores－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales，unadjusted，total U．S．$\uparrow \ldots \ldots . . .1935-39=100 \ldots$ | 278 | 336 | 441 | 209 | 222 | 266 | 268 | 280 | 265 | 219 | 236 | r 299 | p 298 |
|  | 372 | 416 | 570 | 273 | 298 | 346 | 350 | 348 | 307 | 269 | 309 | 368 | 372 |
|  | 240 | 284 | 398 | 170 | 171 | 227 | 227 | 241 | 232 | 164 | 176 | －248 | ${ }^{-} 234$ |
|  | 268 | 318 | 409 | 196 | 210 | 250 | 258 | 276 | 270 | 219 | 224 | 296 | 284 |
|  | 265 | 333 | 430 | 194 | 210 | 262 | 266 | 283 | 267 | 220 | 237 | 293 | 290 |
|  | －386 | 434 | 567 | 294 | 306 | 337 | 347 | 356 | 307 | 288 | 327 | 387 | 396 |
|  | － 313 | 340 | 448 | 225 | 247 | 283 | 290 | 297 | 281 | 250 | 277 | 336 | P336 |
|  | 281 | 302 | 385 | 196 | 202 | 258 | 264 | 269 | 264 | ${ }_{217} 1$ | 242 | － 311 | 304 |
|  | ＋203 | 301 | 392 | 182 | 188 | 229 | ${ }_{2}^{223}$ | ${ }_{2}^{231}$ | 231 | 171 | 179 | 244 | 252 |
|  | ＋257 | 318 | 408 | 188 | 192 | 255 | 248 | 261 | 238 | 185 | 193 | 267 | 280 |
|  | － 314 | 370 | 494 | ${ }_{2} 219$ | 226 | 292 | 290 | 301 | 278 | 215 | 233 | 322 | 324 |
|  | 313 | 371 | 463 | ${ }_{229}^{228}$ | ${ }_{248}$ | 288 | 297 | 315 | 269 | 249 | 264 | 340 | 330 |
|  | $\bigcirc 327$ | 376 | 503 | 249 | ${ }_{2}^{278}$ | 295 | 297 | － 300 | ${ }^{-293}$ | ${ }^{281}$ | 306 | ${ }_{-} 335$ | ${ }^{p} 336$ |
| Sales，adjusted，total U．S．$\dagger$－－－－－－－．．．．．．－－－do．．－－ | $\bigcirc 258$ | 271 | 276 | 265 | 268 | ${ }_{2}^{273}$ | 276 | 291 | 289 | 287 | 282 | ז 291 | ${ }^{\text {P }} 275$ |
|  | 「3488 | 347 | 363 | ${ }_{215}^{341}$ | 338 | ${ }_{3}^{346}$ | 353 | 367 | 365 | 337 | 352 | 361 | 348 |
|  | 216 250 | ${ }_{261}^{230}$ | 231 | ${ }_{245}^{215}$ | 219 | ${ }_{260}^{237}$ | 227 | 244 276 | 249 278 | ${ }_{281}^{237}$ | 234 | $\begin{array}{r}236 \\ +290 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{p} 211$ |
|  | 250 | ${ }_{266} 26$ | 264 | ${ }_{256}^{245}$ | ${ }_{256}^{262}$ | 260 | 272 | 276 | 278 | 281 | 266 | 290 | 266 |
|  | － 345 | 356 | 348 | 363 | 347 | 347 | 272 377 | 379 | 284 | 281 | 273 376 | 290 368 | 271 360 |
|  | － 208 | 283 | 299 | 281 | 272 | 298 | 296 | 316 | 305 | 294 | 298 | 346 | －320 |
|  | 254 | 253 | 251 | 262 | 261 | 279 | 257 | 270 | 278 | 268 | 271 | 287 | 276 |
|  | 179 | 231 | 232 | 228 | 224 | 229 | 235 | 253 | 254 | 255 | 246 | 234 | 223 |
| Philadelphia $\dagger$－－－－－－－．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．－do．－ | － 232 | 239 | 250 | 247 | 234 | 236 | 258 | 275 | 264 | 257 | 258 | 「 267 | ${ }^{P} 253$ |
| Pichmond $\dagger$ ．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do． | －287 | 291 | 293 | 293 | 281 | 307 | 299 | 303 | 317 | 301 | 282 | 303 | 297 |
|  | 293 | 294 | 303 | 278 | 290 | 294 | 306 | 321 | 299 | 320 | 307 | 337 | 308 |
|  | 「318 | 319 | 317 | 313 | 330 | 325 | 315 | 323 | 「319 | 329 | 340 | 「321 | ${ }^{p} 325$ |
|  | 267 | 277 | 235 | 234 | 252 | 264 | 262 | 253 | 236 | 232 | 245 | 257 | p 283 |
| Adjusted | 237 | 256 | 274 | 268 | 275 | 273 | 264 | 252 | － 241 | 230 | 227 | ＋231 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 252$ |
| Mail－order and store sales： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales， 2 companies ．－．－－－－．．－．thous．of dol．－ | 283， 733 | 281， 422 | 313，678 | 201， 052 | 185， 800 | 249， 263 | 260， 325 | 275， 884 | 253， 091 | 231， 957 | 254， 738 | 306， 643 | 333， 123 |
| Montgomery Ward \＆Co．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－d．．．．． | 112， 155 | 106， 355 | 117， 281 | 67， 097 | 71， 205 | 97， 552 | 99，623 | 104， 322 | 89，635 | 84， 330 | 97，334 | 117， 507 | 127， 144 |
| Sears．Roebuck \＆Co－－．－－－－－－．．．．．．．．．do－－－－ | 171， 578 | 175，067 | 196， 397 | 133， 955 | 114， 595 | 151，711 | 160，701 | 171， 562 | 163， 456 | 147，627 | 157， 405 | 189， 136 | 205， 979 |
| Rural sales of general merchandise： Total U．S．，unadjusted $. . . . . . . . . .1929-31=100 . . ~$ | 345.1 | 376.9 | 366.8 | 239.7 | 279.6 | 331.0 | 307.6 | 292.5 | 287.7 | 243.1 | 306.6 | 375.9 |  |
|  | 334.6 | 372.8 | 333.8 | 243.8 | 266.0 | 358.2 | 309.3 | 296.3 | 278.0 | 223.2 | 297.0 | 340.6 | 398.1 |
|  | 493.8 | 552.2 | 491.5 | 348.3 | 430.4 | 423.2 | 409.5 | 382.9 | 384.3 | 332.0 | 403.9 | 523.6 | 612.6 |
|  | 293.2 | 313.2 | 312.6 | 199.6 | 235.5 | 289.0 | 263.5 | 250.6 | 251.1 | 215.1 | 262.5 | 320.8 | 333.4 |
|  | 384.9 | 439.0 | 465.5 | 258.9 | 295.0 | 350.5 | 336.5 | 328.8 | 335.3 | 288.7 | 372.8 | 446． 9 | 446.3 |
|  | 265.6 | 289.7 | 229.4 | 315.0 | 345.6 | 376.9 | 334.6 | 318.6 | 315.8 | 333.0 | 374.8 | 355.6 | 311.8 |
|  | 260.0 | 289.2 | 200.5 | 320.7 | 325.2 | 398． 9 | 324.6 | 322.1 | 302.8 | 318.5 | 372.6 | 346． 5 | 309.3 |
|  | 333.2 | 402.1 | 327.2 | 440.3 | 471.9 | 468.6 | 464.8 | 451.5 | 478.0 | 489.0 | 5612 | 474.3 | 413.3 |
| Middle West | ${ }^{230.8}$ | ${ }^{238.9}$ | 200.4 | 261.0 | 296.2 | 326． 2 | 282.1 | 264.7 | ${ }^{2665.0}$ | 291.5 | 318.2 | 313.0 | 262.5 |
|  | 320.5 | 361.9 | 285.2 | 352.2 | 398.6 | 425.8 | 376.8 | 365.7 | 351.8 | 352.1 | 404.8 | 381.9 | 371.6 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Service and limited function wholesalers：＊ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated sales，total－－－－－－－－．．．－mil．of dol．－ | 5，642 | 5，368 | 5，346 | 5，109 | 4,732 | 4，996 | 4,977 | 4，952 | 4，843 | 4，998 | 5，108 | 5，674 | 6，442 |
| Durable goods establishments．．．．．．．．．．．．－do．．． | 1，680 | 1，600 | 1，671 | 1，583 | 1，599 | 1，736 | 1，818 | 1，763 | 1，699 | 1，636 | 1，669 | 1，819 | 2，032 |
| Nondurable goods establishments．．．．．．．－do．．．． | 3,962 <br> 5 | 3,768 <br> , 738 | 3,675 | 3，526 | 3,133 6,514 | 3，260 | 3，159 | 3， 189 | 3，144 | ${ }_{6}^{3,362}$ | 3,439 6,768 | 3，855 | ${ }_{6}^{4,410}$ |
| All wholesalers，estimated inventories＊．．．．．．．do．．．． | 5，338 | 5，738 | 5，939 | 6，271 | 6，514 | 6，729 | 6，823 | 6，734 | 6，755 | 6，660 | 6，768 | （6， 888 | 6， 930 |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES

| EMPLOYMENT | 106， 760 |  |  | 106，970 | $\begin{array}{r} 107,060 \\ 54.230 \end{array}$ | 167,19054,370 | $\begin{array}{r} 107,260 \\ 54.420 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107,330 \\ 54,460 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107,407 \\ 54,506 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107,504 \\ 54,561 \end{array}$ | $107,590$ | $107,675$ | 107,75554,710 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment status of noninstitutional population：＊ <br> Estimated number 14 years of age and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 54，C60 | 54， 110 | 106,940 54,150 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male |  | 52， 730 | 52，790 | 52，790 | 52，830 | 52， 820 | 52， 840 | 52，870 | 52，901 | 52，943 | 52，978 | 53， 014 | 53，045 |
|  | 2． 170 | 2，010 | 1．890 | 1，720 | 1，620 | 1，570 | 1，530 | 1，470 | 1，398 | 1，371 | 1，352 | 1，326 | 1，327 |
| Civilian labor force total ．－．－．．．．．－．－．－．－do | 58，990 | 58，970 | 58，430 | 57，790 | 58， 010 | 58，390 | 59，120 | 60， 290 | 62，609 | 62，664 | 61， 655 | 60， 784 | 60， 892 |
|  | 17，170 | 17，020 | 16，440 | 15，930 | 15，910 | 15，950 | 16，320 | 17， 120 | 18， 149 | 17，803 | 17，125 | 17，233 | 17，449 |
| Male－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－1．．．．．．．．．．do． | 41，820 | 41.950 | 41， 990 | 41， 860 | 42， 100 | 42，440 | 42，800 | 43， 170 | 44， 460 | 44，861 | 44， 540 | 43， 551 | 43， 443 |
|  | 57， 030 | 57，040 | 56， 310 | 55， 390 | 55， 520 | 56， 060 | 56， 700 | 58，330 | 60， 055 | 60， 079 | 59，569 | 58，872 | 59， 204 |
|  | 16， 750 | 16，610 | 16， 010 | 15，480 | 15，430 | 15，470 | 15，3C0 | 16， 580 | 17，302 | 17，008 | 16，547 | 16． 714 | 16，944 |
|  | 40， 270 | 40， 430 | 40， 300 | 39， 910 | 40，090 | 40，590 | 40， 900 | 41， 750 | 42，753 | 43， 071 | 43.022 | 42，158 | 42， 260 |
| Agricultural employment．．．－．－－．－－－do－ | 8，620 | 7，900 | 7， 210 | 6，500 | 6， 920 | 7， 240 | 7，860 | 8，960 | 10， 377 | 10， 066 | 8 8，975 | 8，727 | 8，622 |
| Nonagricultural employment ．．．．．．．．do | 48，410 | 49， 140 | 49， 100 | 48，890 | 48，600 | 48，820 | 48，840 | 49，370 | 49，678 | 50， 013 | 50， 594 | 50， 145 | 50， 583 |
|  | 1，960 | 1，930 | 2，120 | 2，400 | 2，490 | 2，330 | 2，420 | 1，960 | 2，555 | 2，584 | 2，121 | 1，912 | 1，687 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15． 064 | 15， 271 | 15， 348 | 15， 372 | 15，475 | 15， 510 | 15，429 | 15， 237 | 15，327 | 15， 209 | －15，593 | ＋ 15.797 | －15， 816 |
|  | 883 | 883 | 874 | 883 | 880 | ， 879 | 856 | 884 | 893 | 864 | ${ }^{8} 895$ | ז 895 | 895 |
|  | 1，753 | 1，713 | 1，644 | 1， 527 | 1，502 | 1，534 | 1，619 | 1，685 | 1，768 | 1，847 | r 1，894 | r 1，900 | 1，883 |
| Transportation and public utilities ．－．－．do | 4， 093 | 4， 101 | 4，071 | 4， 014 | 4，011 | 4，020 | 3，836 | 3，970 | 4，115 | 4，140 | 4， 145 | －4， 115 | 4， 103 |
|  | 8,667 | 8， 898 | 9，234 | 8,552 | 8，507 | －8，565 | ＋8，552 | 8，545 | 8，581 | 8,558 | －8，563 | ＋8．684 | 8， 875 |
|  | 1，540 | 1，543 | 1，546 | 1，544 | 1．546 | 1，555 | 1，554 | 1，561 | 1，567 | 1，590 | 1，602 | ＋1，583 | 1，583 |
| Service．．－－－－－－－－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do | 4，514 | 4,555 | 4，573 | 4，527 | 4， 561 | 4，565 | 4， 552 | 4，590 | 4，711 | 4， 686 | 4，619 | ＇4，634 | 4，655 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15， 019 | 15， 233 | 15， 310 | 15， 426 | 15， 529 | －15， 564 | 15， 513 | 15， 359 | 15， 358 | －15， 180 | －15，455 | ＋ 15,711 | $p$ p 43,036 p 15,769 |
|  | 883 | 883 | 874 | ＋883 | 880 | － 879 | 856 | ， 884 | 15， 893 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline 1766\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline 896 \\ \\ \hline 1780\end{array}$ | ＋ 8995 | ${ }_{p} 895$ |
| Construction－－－－－－－－－－－－－1－－．．．．．－do | 1，670 | 1，679 | 1，731 | 1，678 | 1，651 | 1，632 | 1，652 | 1，668 | 1，700 | 1，742 | r 1， 770 | ${ }^{\text {r } 1,792}$ | ${ }^{p} 1,793$ |
| Transportation and public utilities．．．－do | 4，093 | 4， 101 | ${ }^{4,091}$ | ${ }_{8}^{4,075}$ | 4，052 | 4，040 | 3，855 | －3，970 | 4， 074 | 4， 079 | $\begin{array}{r}4,084 \\ \hline 8.738\end{array}$ | r 4,115 $+8,772$ | p ${ }^{\text {4，}}$ ， 103 |
| Trade | 8，581 | 8，639 | 8， 630 | 8，595 | 8，637 | 8，695 | 8，638 | －8，631 | 8，669 | 8， 688 | －8，738 | －8，772 | p 8， 787 |

${ }^{\text {r Revised．}}{ }^{p}$ Preliminary．
＊New series．See note marked＂$\dagger$＂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．
vey with regard to published and unpublished revisions in the estimates of employees in nonagricultural establishments and in the indexes of department store sales，except the index for the Philadelphia district；revised data for 1919－46 for this district are shown on p． 17 of that issue．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | December | Janaary | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | tember | October |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline EMPLOYMENT-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Estimated production workers in manufacturing industries, total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)* \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline thousands..- \& 12, 253 \& \& 12,514 \& 12,511 \& 12,593 \& 12.614 \& 12,524 \& 12,341
6,426
1 \& 12,404
6
188 \& 12,276
\(r 6307\) \&  \& \({ }^{7} 12,833\) \& 12,847 \\
\hline Durable goods industries...-----.-.---.....do \& \& \& \& -6,429 \& \& \& \& 12,318
1,555 \& 6, 1,588 \& r
+
1
1,547 \& 「 6,398
1.572 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 6,481 \\ \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 6,536
1,583 \\
\hline Iron and steel and their products .........do...Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills \& 1,500 \& 1,535 \& 1,521 \& 1, 352 \& 1,562 \& 1,567 \& 1,567 \& 1,555 \& 1,562 \& 1,547 \& 1,572 \& 1,580 \& 1,583 \\
\hline thousands-- \& 474 \& 482 \& 467 \& 480 \& 483 \& 482 \& 487 \& 491 \& 497 \& 498 \& 503 \& 500 \& \\
\hline Electrical machinery-----......----....-do. \& 579 \& 590 \& 597 \& 598 \& \({ }^{601}\) \& 599 \& 567 \& 554 \& 574 \& 557 \& 559 \& 567 \& 577 \\
\hline Machinery, except electrical..............do \& 1,131 \& 1,150 \& 1, 161 \& 1, 1783 \& 1,181 \& 1,189 \& 1,197 \& 1,194 \& 1,185 \& r 1,149 \& r 1, 171 \& r 1, 185 \& 1,187 \\
\hline Machinery and machine-shop products-do \& 370 \& 378 \& 380 \& 381 \& 385 \& 386 \& 386 \& 384 \& 382 \& 373 \& 376 \& 378 \& \\
\hline  \& 62 \& 60 \& 61 \& 60 \& 59 \& 58 \& 57 \& 55 \& 53 \& 50 \& 52 \& 52 \& \\
\hline  \& 774 \& 778 \& 774 \& 755 \& 791 \& 798 \& 807 \& 751 \& 789 \& 785 \& 772 \& r 801 \& 812 \\
\hline Transportation equipment, except automobiles
thousands.- \& 457 \& 464 \& 473 \& 474 \& 472 \& 471 \& 477 \& 466 \& 463 \& 395 \& 397 \& 409 \& 7 \\
\hline Aireraft and parts (excluding engines) \(\ddagger\)-do...- \& 143 \& 146 \& 145 \& 144 \& 142 \& 141 \& 142 \& 138 \& 134 \& 129 \& 131 \& 131 \& \\
\hline  \& 29 \& 29 \& \(\stackrel{29}{143}\) \& 30 \& 29 \& 28 \& 28 \& \(\stackrel{27}{14}\) \& \({ }^{27}\) \& 27 \& 27 \& \(\frac{27}{95}\) \& \\
\hline Shipbuilding and boatbuilding \(\ddagger\)-------do \& 134 \& 134 \& 143 \& \({ }_{428}^{142}\) \& \({ }_{432}^{141}\) \& 140 \& 144 \& 140 \& 140 \& 788
+386
\(r\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ r \\ r \\ \hline 8\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { - } 395 \\ -195 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 400 \\
\hline Nonferrous metals and products.....-...do \& 590 \& 599 \& 592 \& 592 \& 598 \& 611 \& 627 \& 651 \& 665 \& 658 \& 679 \& r 679 \& 676 \\
\hline Sawmills and logging camps§............do. \& 474 \& 480 \& 473 \& 471 \& 477 \& 489 \& 503 \& 524 \& 535 \& 531 \& 552 \& 550 \& \\
\hline Furniture and finished lumber products.. do \& 411 \& 419 \& 425 \& 432 \& 441 \& 440 \& 433 \& 425 \& 426 \& 419 \& 433 \& + 438 \& 445 \\
\hline  \& 220 \& 224 \& 227 \& 230 \& 235 \& 234 \& 229 \& 226 \& 227 \& 224 \& 230 \& 233 \& \\
\hline Stone, clay, and glass products..-------- do \& 422 \& 422 \& 424 \& 425 \& 424 \& 427 \& 429 \& 418 \& 423 \& 411 \& , 424 \& r 427 \& 429 \\
\hline Nondurable goods industries .-..-.-.-...-do \& 5,972 \& 6,070 \& 6,121 \& 6,082 \& 6,091 \& 6,082 \& 5,996 \& 5,915 \& 5,916 \& \({ }^{-5,987}\) \& -6,240 \& \({ }^{+} 6,352\) \& , 311 \\
\hline Textile-mill products and other fiber tures. \(\qquad\) thounuacthousands. \& 1,215 \& 1,230 \& 1,242 \& 1,242 \& 1,247 \& 1,242 \& 1,223 \& 1,197 \& 1,179 \& 1,158 \& 1,172 \& r 1, 191 \& 1,214 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Cotton manufacturing, except small wares \\
thousands
\end{tabular} \& 460 \& 465 \& 469 \& 470 \& 472 \& 470 \& 468 \& 460 \& 453 \& 445 \& 446 \& 450 \& \\
\hline Silk and rayon goods ........-.........-do. \& 94 \& 95 \& 96 \& 96 \& 95 \& 95 \& 94 \& 92 \& 91 \& 89 \& 90 \& 92 \& \\
\hline Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing) \(\qquad\) thousands. \& 161 \& 162 \& 164 \& 163 \& 162 \& 158 \& 153 \& 148 \& 147 \& 142 \& 147 \& 152 \& \\
\hline Apparel and other finished textile products \(\begin{gathered}\text { thousands... }\end{gathered}\) \& 1,065 \& 1,063 \& 1,079 \& 1,090 \& 1,119 \& 1,120 \& 1,066 \& 1,037 \& 1,040 \& 1,040 \& - 1,122 \& r 1,149 \& 1,181 \\
\hline  \& 270 \& 280 \& 283 \& 285 \& 288 \& 288 \& 284 \& 281 \& 285 \& 278 \& 295 \& 299 \& \\
\hline  \& 418 \& 407 \& 414 \& 422 \& 439 \& 442 \& 408 \& 389 \& 389 \& + 400 \& -439 \& 451 \& \\
\hline Leather and leather products..............do \& 355 \& 357 \& 362 \& 362 \& 364 \& 363 \& 358 \& 345 \& 346 \& 349 \& 360 \& +364 \& 366 \\
\hline Boots and shoes§. \& 216 \& 219 \& 222 \& 223 \& 224 \& 224 \& 221 \& 213 \& 214 \& 217 \& 223 \& 225 \& \\
\hline Food and kindred products \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,091 \\ +205 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 1,141
+212 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,139 \\ r 215 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 1,098
+212 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,059 \\ +208 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 1,055
+210 \& 1,068
\(\tau 212\) \& 1,077
+211 \& \(\underset{\sim}{1,114}\) \& \(\underset{\substack{1,203 \\ r \\ 217}}{ }\) \& -1,344 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,376 \\ \hline 220\end{array}\) \& 1,246 \\
\hline Canning and preserving \& r 270 \& r 216 \& r 195 \& -158 \& -138 \& +129 \& \(r 135\) \& \({ }^{+136}\) \& \(\cdot 155\) \& r 246 \& - 350 \& 379 \& \\
\hline Slaughtering and meat packing§........do \& 93 \& r 163 \& -180 \& r 184 \& -178 \& +172 \& \({ }^{+} 168\) \& \({ }^{5} 173\) \& \({ }^{+176}\) \& \(r 182\) \& -183 \& 182 \& \\
\hline Tobacco manufactures ....................do \& 89 \& 91 \& 92 \& 90 \& 89 \& 86 \& 82 \& 83 \& 84 \& 84 \& r 85 \& \% 86 \& 88 \\
\hline  \& 376 \& 383 \& 387 \& 386 \& 387 \& 387 \& 385 \& 381 \& 381 \& 373 \& - 380 \& 381 \& 385 \\
\hline Paper and pulp\& ......-.-.-.-.-...- \({ }^{\text {do }}\) \& 188 \& 190 \& 192 \& 192 \& 193 \& 194 \& 192 \& 193 \& 195 \& 194 \& 197 \& 197 \& \\
\hline Printing, publishing, and allied industries \& 410 \& 415 \& 420 \& 417 \& 420 \& 421 \& 421 \& 422 \& 423 \& 422 \& 426 \& - 429 \& 433 \\
\hline Newspapers and periodicals.............do \& 134 \& 135 \& 137 \& 135 \& 137 \& 139 \& 140 \& 141 \& 142 \& 142 \& 143 \& 144 \& \\
\hline Printing, book and jobs \& 174 \& 177 \& 178 \& 178 \& 178 \& 177 \& 176 \& 175 \& 176 \& 176 \& 176 \& 178 \& \\
\hline Chemicals and allied products............-do. \& 539 \& 550 \& 555 \& 564 \& 568 \& 569 \& 565 \& \({ }^{561}\) \& 543 \& 547 \& -547 \& \(\bigcirc 563\) \& 571 \\
\hline Chemicals \& 118 \& 121 \& 123 \& 124 \& 124 \& 125 \& 125 \& 125 \& 127 \& 126 \& 125 \& 124 \& \\
\hline Products of petroleum and coal...........-do. \& 155 \& 155 \& 155 \& 154 \& 155
99 \& 155 \& 154 \& 158 \& 160 \& 163 \& 163 \& -162 \& 162 \\
\hline Petroleum refining....---................. \({ }^{\text {d }}\) - \& 99 \& 99 \& 99 \& 98 \& 99 \& 99 \& 98 \& 100 \& 101 \& 103 \& 103 \& 102 \& \\
\hline Rubber products.-.....................-- do \& 236 \& 240
129 \& 129 \& 128 \& 240 \& 238 \& \({ }_{123}^{234}\) \& 223
119 \& 1219 \& 115 \& 216
118 \& 216
113 \& 219 \\
\hline Production workers, unadjusted index, all manu- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline facturing (U. S. Dept. of Labor) \(\dagger\). \(1939=100\) \& 149.6 \& 152.0 \& 152.8 \& 152.7 \& 153.7 \& 154.0 \& 152.9 \& 150.6 \& 151.4 \& \({ }^{-150.1}\) \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 154.3\) \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 156.7\) \& 156.8 \\
\hline Durable goods industries .-.---.-.---...- do. \& 173.9 \& 176.7
154.9 \& 177.0 \& 178.0
156.5 \& 180.1
157.5 \& 180.9 \& 180.8 \& 178.0
156.8 \& 179.7
157.5 \& 174.7
156.1 \& +177.2 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } 179.5 \\ \\ \hline 159\end{array}\) \& 181.0 \\
\hline  \& 151.2 \& 154.9 \& 153.4 \& 156.5 \& 157.5 \& 158.1 \& 158.0 \& 156.8 \& 157.5 \& 156. 1 \& 158.5 \& \({ }^{\text {F } 159.3}\) \& 159.6 \\
\hline Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills \& 121.9 \& 124.0 \& 120.2 \& 123.5 \& 124.4 \& 124.2 \& 125.3 \& 126.4 \& 128.0 \& 128.2 \& 129.5 \& 128.7 \& \\
\hline Electrical machinery -------------....-- do.- \& 223.4 \& 227.6 \& 230.6 \& 230.8 \& 232.0 \& 231.3 \& 218.7 \& 213.8 \& 221.5 \& 215.0 \& 215.6 \& - 218.9 \& 222.8 \\
\hline Machinery, except electrical ...............do- \& 214.0 \& 217.7 \& 219.6 \& 222.0 \& 223.5 \& 225.1 \& 226.6 \& 225.9 \& 224.2 \& +217.4 \& ז 222.7 \& + 224.3 \& 224.7 \\
\hline Machinery and machine-shop products do. \& 183.0 \& 186.7 \& 187.6 \& 188.8 \& 190.3 \& 190.6 \& 190.8 \& 189.6 \& 188.7 \& 184.5 \& 185.9 \& 187.0 \& \\
\hline Machine tools \(\ddagger\).-.-.....................-- do. \& 169.2 \& 164.6 \& 165.3 \& 163.2 \& 161.1
196.6 \& 198.4 \& \(\underline{156.1}\) \& 150.5 \& 145.9 \& \({ }_{195.0}^{136.8}\) \& 141.6 \& 141.2 \& \\
\hline Automobiles. \& 192.3 \& 193.3 \& 192.3 \& 187.7 \& 196.6 \& 198.2 \& 200.5 \& \& \& 195.0 \& r 192.0 \& -199.2 \& 201.8 \\
\hline Transportation equipment, except automobiles \& 287.8 \& 292.4 \& 298.2 \& 298.4 \& 297.6 \& 296.7 \& 300.8 \& 293.7 \& 291.8 \& 248.9 \& 250.0 \& 257.4 \& 269.3 \\
\hline A ircraft and parts (excluding engines) \(\ddagger\) do. \& 360.9 \& 368.8 \& 364.8 \& 362.8 \& 357.6 \& 355.8 \& 357.6 \& 348.4 \& 337.4 \& 326.0 \& 329.3 \& 329.1 \& \\
\hline Aircraft enginest. -------.-.-.-....-.-do \& 321.8 \& 329.8 \& 326.2 \& 331.4 \& 321.8 \& 314.9 \& 315.8 \& 303.4 \& 302.5 \& -301. 1 \& 299.9 \& 298.5 \& \\
\hline Shipbuilding and boatbuilding \(\ddagger\).-..... do \& 193.3 \& 193.2 \& 206. 2 \& 205.7 \& \& \& \& \& 202.7 \& - 126.6 \& \(\bigcirc 125.5\) \& 137.1 \& \\
\hline Nonferrous metals and products-.......- do \& 182.0
140.4 \& 184.0
142.4 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
185.8 \\
140.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 186.9
140.9 \& 188.9 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
187.5 \\
145.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 184.8 \& 179.6
154.8 \& 175.1 \& +168.6

156.5 \& r 170.4
$\times 161.5$ \& ${ }^{172.1}$ \& 174.5
160.7 <br>
\hline Lumber and timber basic products Sawmills and logging camps§ \& 140.4 \& 142.4
152.9 \& 150.7 \& 150.2 \& 152.1 \& 145.7 \& 160.3 \& 167.0 \& 170.5 \& 169.4 \& 175.8 \& 175.3 \& <br>
\hline Furniture and finished lumber products.-do \& 125.2 \& 127.7 \& 129.6 \& 131.8 \& 134.5 \& 134.2 \& 131.8 \& 129.5 \& 129.8 \& 127.8 \& 131.9 \& -133.5 \& 135.7 <br>
\hline Furniture§. \& 123.7 \& 125. 6 \& 127.7 \& 129.3 \& 132.1 \& 131.3 \& 128.9 \& 127.0 \& 127.6 \& 125.9 \& 129.4 \& 131.0 \& <br>
\hline Stone, clay, and glass products ...........do \& 143.8 \& 143.9 \& 144.4 \& 144.9 \& 144.5 \& 145.3 \& 146.0 \& 142.6 \& 144.0 \& 140.2 \& +144.6 \& ${ }^{+} 145.5$ \& 146.0 <br>
\hline Nondurable goods industries..-. .-........-do. \& 130.4 \& 132.5 \& 133.6 \& 132.8 \& 133.0 \& 132.8 \& 130.9 \& 129.1 \& 129.1 \& ${ }^{+} 130.7$ \& ${ }^{+136.2}$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 138.7$ \& 137.8 <br>

\hline | Textile-mill products and other fiber manu- |
| :--- |
|  | \& 106.2 \& 107.6 \& 108.6 \& 108.6 \& 109.1 \& 108.6 \& 106.9 \& 104.6 \& 103.1 \& 101.2 \& 102.5 \& +104.2 \& 106.1 <br>

\hline Cotton manufactures, except small wares \& \& 117.5 \& 118.4 \& 118.7 \& 119.1 \& 118.7 \& 118.1 \& 116.2 \& 114.5 \& 112.3 \& 112.6 \& 113.6 \& <br>
\hline  \& 18.0
78.3 \& 79.1 \& 79.8 \& 79.9 \& 79.6 \& 79.5 \& 78.4 \& 76.7 \& 75.6 \& 74.2 \& 75.3 \& 76.6 \& <br>
\hline Woolen and worsted manufactures (except \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline dyeing and finishing)............1939 100 \& 107.5 \& 108.7 \& 110.2 \& 109.2 \& 108.6 \& 105.9 \& 102.7 \& 99.2 \& 98.3 \& 95.4 \& 98.2 \& 101.6 \& <br>
\hline Apparel and other finished textile products \& 134.9 \& 134.6 \& 136.6 \& 138.0 \& 141.7 \& 141.9 \& 135.0 \& 131.4 \& 131.7 \& 131.7 \& 142.2 \& r 145.6 \& 149.6 <br>
\hline  \& 117.7 \& 121.8 \& 123.1 \& 123.9 \& 125.3 \& 125.2 \& 123.5 \& 122.2 \& 123.9 \& 121.1 \& 128.3 \& 130.4 \& <br>
\hline  \& 146.0 \& 142. 1 \& 144.8 \& 147.4 \& 153.5 \& 154.5 \& 142.4 \& 136.0 \& 135.9 \& r 139.8 \& r 153.4 \& 157.5 \& <br>
\hline Leather and leather products..............do. \& 102.2 \& 102.9 \& 104.4 \& 104.4 \& 104.9 \& 104.7 \& 103.0 \& 99.4 \& 99.8 \& 100.6 \& 103.8 \& r 104.8 \& 105.6 <br>
\hline  \& 93.7 \& 94.7 \& 96.0 \& 96.4 \& 97.1 \& 97.2 \& 95.6 \& 92.1 \& 92.9 \& 93.9 \& 96.7 \& 97.5 \& <br>
\hline Food and kindred products..............-do...-- \& 127.7 \& 133.5 \& 133.3 \& 128.4 \& 123.9 \& 123.5 \& 125.0 \& 126. 6 \& 130.3 \& -143.1 \& ¢ 157.3 \& r 161.1 \& 145.8 <br>
\hline  \& +107.9 \& r 111.3 \& ${ }^{-113.0}$ \& ${ }^{-111.5}$ \& $\bigcirc 109.5$ \& r 110.2 \& -111.4 \& r 111.0 \& ¢ 112.0 \& r 113.7 \& r 114.5 \& 115.5 \& <br>
\hline Canning and preserving §.-....--......-do \& r 179.7 \& ${ }^{-} 143.4$ \& ${ }^{+} 129.6$ \& ${ }^{+} 105.4$ \& +91.8 \& +86.1 \& +90. 1 \& +90.3 \& ${ }_{+103.3}$ \& -163.8 \& 「 232.7 \& 252.1 \& <br>
\hline Slaughtering and meat \& -68.8 \& ${ }^{*} 120.9$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 133.0$ \& ${ }^{+} 136.5$ \& +131.9 \& ¢ 127.7 \& -124.3 \& r 128.0 \& ¢ 130.6 \& r 135.0 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 135.5$ \& 134.7 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

'Revised.
Dee note marked "s on the indicated industries have been revised beginning 1939 to adjust the series to data from the Federal Security Ageney; see note marked " 8 " on. p . S-10 of September 1947 Survey for reference to revised data for furniture and the clothing industries; and p. 24 of that issue for revised data for 1939-46 for the boots and shoes industry; revised figures for 1939-46 for sawmills and logging camps and the printing book and job industry are on p. 23 of the October 1947 Survey; revisions beginning 1939 for other industries will be shown later.
New series. See note marked " on p. S-10 of September 1947 Survey for reference to estimates for 1924 -February 1946 of production workers for all manufacturing, total durable goods and nondurable goods industries and the industry groups and data beginning October 1941 tor the individual industries, except as indicated in notes marked " $\S$ " and " $\ddagger$ " above.
tRevised series. See note marked " $\dagger$ ", on p. S-10 of the September 1947 survey for reference to revised employment and pay-rol indexes for $1939-41$ for the individual indus
as indicated in notes marked " 8 " and " $\ddagger$ above) and for 1939 -February 1946 for all manufacturing, total durable goods and nondurable goods industries and the industry groups.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decern- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- tember | October |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline EMPLOYMENT-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Production workers, index, unadjusted \(\dagger\)-Con. Nondurable goods industries-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Tobaceo manufactures .............. \(1939=100\). \& 95.8 \& 97.6 \& 98.3 \& 96.1 \& 95.4 \& 92.2 \& 87.5 \& 88.4 \& 90.2 \& 89.8 \& 91.6 \& -92.3 \& 4.7 \\
\hline Paper and allied products ...................do.. \& 141.7 \& 144.3 \& 145.7 \& 145.6 \& 145.9 \& 145.9 \& 145.0 \& 143.7 \& 143.4 \& 140.7 \& 143.0 \& 143.5 \& 145.0 \\
\hline Paper and pulp§. -------.-....-.-- do \& 136.2 \& 137.9 \& 139.2 \& 139.6 \& 140.4 \& 140.4 \& 139.6 \& 140.3 \& 141.3 \& 140.9 \& 142.6 \& 142.9 \& \\
\hline Printing, publishing and allied industries. do...- \& 125.0 \& 126. 6 \& 127.9 \& 127.2 \& 128.1 \& 128.2 \& 128.5 \& 128.6 \& 129.1 \& 128.8 \& 129.8 \& r 130.7 \& 131.9 \\
\hline Newspapers and periodicals§........ --do...- \& 112.8 \& 113.7 \& 115.2 \& 114.0 \& 115.7 \& 116.9 \& 117.9 \& 119.0 \& 119.7 \& 119.8 \& 120.5 \& 121.7 \& \\
\hline Printing, book and jobs .-.....-.-.-.-.do.-. \& 136.6 \& 138.3 \& 139.5 \& 139.5 \& 139.4 \& 138.4 \& 138.1 \& 137.2 \& 137.8 \& 138.2 \& 137.7 \& 139.1 \& \\
\hline  \& 187.2
169.8 \& 190.9
173.3 \& 192.5 \& 195.6
178.6 \& 197.1 \& 197.5 \& 196.2 \& 194.8
180.3 \& 188.5
182.1
1 \& 189.8
180.8 \& r 189.7
+179.2 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 195.2 \\ 177.6 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 198.0 \\
\hline Products of petroleum and coal---..----do \& 146.8 \& 146.6 \& 146.1 \& 145.4 \& 146.0 \& 145.9 \& 145.4 \& 149.3 \& 150.8 \& 153.7 \& 154.1 \& \({ }^{+153.4}\) \& 152.6 \\
\hline  \& 136.2 \& 136.0 \& 136.4 \& 135.0 \& 135.2 \& 135.4 \& 134.0 \& 137.9 \& 139.2 \& 141.4 \& 141.5 \& 140.0 \& \\
\hline  \& 194.8 \& 198.8 \& 200.1 \& 198.8 \& 198.2 \& 196.5 \& 193.5 \& 184.5 \& 180.7 \& 175.2 \& 178.2 \& r 178.5 \& 181.4 \\
\hline Rubber tires and inner tubes §-...-.--do...- \& 234.4 \& 238.3 \& 237.9 \& 235.5 \& 233.3 \& 231.4 \& 227.0 \& 220.0 \& 217.0 \& 212.3 \& 216.6 \& 209.1 \& \\
\hline Production workers, adjusted index, all manufacturing (Federal Reserve) \(\quad \ldots-\ldots . . . \quad 1939=100 \ldots\) \& 149.1 \& 151.5 \& 152.4 \& 153.4 \& 154.4 \& 154.6 \& 153.8 \& 151.9 \& 151.7 \& -149.4 \& ¢ 152.7 \& r 155.7 \& v 156.4 \\
\hline Durable goods industriest....................-do..-- \& 173.8 \& 176.4 \& 177.1 \& 178.7 \& 180.8 \& 181.5 \& 181.2 \& 178.2 \& 179.5 \& \({ }^{+} 174.0\) \& - 176.2 \& r 179.1 \& \({ }^{-180.9}\) \\
\hline Nondurable goods industriest \& 129.7 \& 131.8 \& 133.0 \& 133.4 \& 133.6 \& 133.4 \& 132.2 \& 131.1 \& 129.8 \& '130.0 \& +134.2 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 137.3\) \& \({ }^{-137.1}\) \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Nonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor): \\
Mining: \(\dagger\)
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 83.2 \& 82.9 \& 83.0 \& 83.4 \& 82.9 \& 81.8 \& 80.1 \& 81.1 \& 80.3 \& 78.7 \& 81.4 \& 80.7 \& 80.8 \\
\hline Bituminous coal...-.-.-...........----.-.-do. \& 90.1 \& 90.0 \& 88.1 \& 90.8 \& 90.4 \& 89.7 \& 83.0 \& 88.1 \& 88.7 \& 82.1 \& 88.4 \& - 89.2 \& 90.1 \\
\hline  \& 83.9 \& 85. 2 \& 86.2 \& 87.2 \& 87.6 \& 88.6 \& 89.6 \& 89.4 \& 90.4 \& 89.1 \& 89.5 \& +88.3 \& 87.7 \\
\hline Quarrying and nonmetallic.....-.........-do \& 101.7 \& 101.2 \& 99.7 \& 96.9 \& 97.1 \& 98.7 \& 103.1 \& 104.3 \& 105.7 \& 106.0 \& 106.3 \& 105.4 \& \\
\hline Crude petroleum and natural gas \(\dagger\)--.-.----- do \& 93.4 \& 93.0 \& 92.6 \& 92.1 \& 91.7 \& 92.0 \& 92.6 \& 93.3 \& 95.5 \& 97.2 \& 97.3 \& 95.6 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Public utilities: \(\dagger\) \\
Electric light and power
\end{tabular} \& 102.0 \& 102.5 \& 103.0 \& 102.5 \& 103.2 \& 104.0 \& 104.8 \& 105.7 \& 107.5 \& 109.3 \& 110.2 \& r 109.9 \& 109.5 \\
\hline Street railways and busses....-................... \& 130.3 \& 130.6 \& 130.1 \& 130.9 \& 131.1 \& 131.0 \& 130.9 \& 130.7 \& 130.4 \& 130.9 \& 130.7 \& r 129.6 \& 129.2 \\
\hline Telegraph. \& 110.3 \& 108.7 \& 107.4 \& 104.6 \& 201.5 \& 100.7 \& 104.5 \& 102.8 \& 102.3 \& 101.5 \& 100.5 \& 99.8 \& \\
\hline Telephone \& 181.6 \& 183.4 \& 184.6 \& 185.2 \& 186.9 \& 188.4 \& 127.2 \& 159.2 \& 190.4 \& 193.3 \& 193.8 \& ¢ 191.1 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Services: \(\dagger\) \\
Dyeing and clean
\end{tabular} \& 126.1 \& 123.0 \& 120.9 \& 118.2 \& 117.0 \& 118.8 \& 121.5 \& 123.7 \& 127.7 \& 123.4 \& 117.4 \& r 118.6 \& 120.2 \\
\hline Power laundries \& 110.1 \& 109.9 \& 110.9 \& 111.0 \& 109.5 \& 108.7 \& 109.1 \& 110.2 \& 112.2 \& 112.8 \& 110.2 \& +109.6 \& 108.4 \\
\hline Year-round hotels \& 120.6 \& 120.2 \& 119.1 \& 117.3 \& 117.7 \& 117.3 \& 117.5 \& 118.4 \& 119.4 \& 118.3 \& 117.6 \& 117.4 \& 117.3 \\
\hline Trade: \({ }_{\text {d }}\), \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{1123.2}^{112}\) \& 117.4 \& 126.5 \& 110.5 \& \& 111.2 \& 111.5 \& 111.3 \& 111.4 \& 110.2 \& 109.3 \& r 112.3 \& 116.0 \\
\hline  \& 103.7
132.4
1 \& 108.6
145.2 \& 111.9
171.0 \& 108.5
125.6 \& 111.2
119.4 \& 112.8
122.5 \& 113.7
122.9 \& 113.9
121.2
1 \& 113.7 \& 113.0 \& 111.5 \& 112.6 \& \\
\hline  \& 110.7 \& 112.7 \& 114.4 \& 112.2 \& 111.9 \& 111.7 \& 110.5 \& 109.7 \& 120.6
110.5 \& 116.7 \& 115.7
112.2 \& 122.6 \& 1.1 \\
\hline Miscellaneous employment data: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 14. \\
\hline Federal and State highways, total \(\ddagger\)..... \& 235, 045 \& 220, 879 \& 198,097 \& 186,449 \& 188, 212 \& 199, 338 \& 213, 871 \& 240, 838 \& 266,966 \& 285, 865 \& 295, 234 \& 282, 762 \& \\
\hline Construction (Federal and State) .-.......do...- \& 87, 889 \& 75,850 \& 56,289 \& 45, 094 \& 46, 048 \& 52,330 \& 69, 239 \& 90,595 \& 107, 192 \& 116, 116 \& 125,999 \& 120, 546 \& \\
\hline Maintenance (State) .-.-.-................. do \& 110,363 \& 108,328 \& 104,901 \& 104, 914 \& 105,699 \& 107, 855 \& 105,407 \& 109,641 \& 116, 465 \& 123, 877 \& 123, 976 \& 117, 605 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Federal civilian employees:d \\
United States ................................
\end{tabular} \& 2,119 \& 2,018 \& 1,981 \& 1,973 \& 1,966 \& 1,944 \& 1,926 \& 1,907 \& 1,850 \& 1,817 \& 1,784 \& 1,767 \& \\
\hline District of Columbia --....-.-.-...-do. \& 225 \& 224 \& 221 \& 220 \& 219 \& 218 \& 215 \& 212 \& 205 \& 198 \& 196 \& 195 \& 195 \\
\hline Railway employees (class I steam railways):
Total \& 1,405 \& 1,412 \& 1,383 \& 1,361 \& 1,353 \& 1,354 \& 1,375 \& 1,395 \& 1,405 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Indexes: Unadjusted \(\dagger\)..................-1935-39 \(=100\) \& 134.9 \& 135.4 \& 132.5 \& 130.5 \& 129.7 \& 129.9 \& 131.9 \& 133.8 \& 134.8 \& 135.5 \& +1,41

+135.3 \& ${ }_{p} 133.78$ \& p 1,389
$p$
$p$
133.2 <br>

\hline $$
\text { Adjusted } \dagger \text {. }
$$ \& 130.5 \& 134.3 \& 134.6 \& 135.7 \& 133.0 \& 133.2 \& 134.0 \& 134.3 \& 132.8 \& 132.7 \& ${ }^{+132.5}$ \& p 130.5 \& <br>

\hline PAY ROLLS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Production-workers pay rolls, unadjusted index, all manufacturing (U.S. Dept. of Labor) $\dagger$ \& 292.8 \& 298.2 \& 306.2 \& 307. 3 \& 310.6 \& 314.1 \& 310.7 \& 312.2 \& 319.6 \& '314.2 \& \& 337.2 \& <br>
\hline Durable goods industries .................-.do. \& 328.1 \& 331.1 \& 337.3 \& 340.0 \& 344.6 \& 349.9 \& 349.9 \& 353.8 \& 365.9 \& - 350.1 \& +357.5 \& ${ }_{372.8}$ \& <br>
\hline Iron and steel and their produets...----- do \& 273.7 \& 280.8 \& 276.2 \& 287.9 \& 287.9 \& 294.2 \& 297.5 \& 306.7 \& 316.1 \& 304.4 \& 314.4 \& 325.7 \& <br>
\hline Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills .................................... 1939=100. \& 203.2 \& 208.7 \& 193.9 \& 208.9 \& 209.3 \& 212.9 \& 219.8 \& 236.2 \& 247.0 \& 235.3 \& 250.4 \& 252.9 \& <br>
\hline Electrical machinery...................................... \& 408.1 \& 416.0 \& 430.2 \& 425.6 \& 422.9 \& 429.6 \& 396.6 \& 407.1 \& 432.6 \& 422.3 \& 420.3 \& 442.2 \& <br>
\hline Machinery, except electrical .-..............-do \& 388.0 \& 390.1 \& 399.9 \& 406.6 \& 409.6 \& 416.6 \& 423.0 \& 429.5 \& 434.6 \& - 419.2 \& - 424.8 \& 442.6 \& <br>
\hline Machinery and machine-shop products do \& 333.5 \& 336.8 \& 346.7 \& 350.3 \& 352.0 \& 354.9 \& 357.6 \& 362.6 \& 367.9 \& 356.1 \& 360.2 \& 372.0 \& <br>
\hline  \& 291.9 \& 285.5 \& 290.7 \& 282.7 \& 278.9 \& 275.6 \& 269.7 \& 263.6 \& 262.6 \& 239.9 \& 250.8 \& 254.2 \& <br>
\hline  \& 324.3 \& 325.7 \& 328.9 \& 321. 1 \& 337.3 \& 347.7 \& 343.4 \& 329.0 \& 357.0 \& 348.8 \& 343.8 \& 376.8 \& <br>
\hline Transportation equipment, except automo- \& 542.3 \& 531.1 \& 571.2 \& 562.6 \& 558.2 \& 556.9 \& 565.3 \& 561.3 \& 560.3 \& 483.0 \& r 482.9 \& 501.5 \& <br>
\hline Aircraft and parts, excluding engines\$. do..-- \& 681.3 \& 630.4 \& 683.3 \& 668.7 \& 667.8 \& 662.2 \& 657.2 \& 639.2 \& 621.5 \& 622.4 \& 637.6 \& 624.4 \& <br>
\hline A ircraft engines§.---....-.-.-......do \& 530.2 \& 484.3 \& 533.7 \& 535.0 \& 506.8 \& 479.9 \& 487.6 \& 477.0 \& 481.5 \& 485.1 \& r 4886.7 \& 501.8 \& <br>
\hline Shipbuilding and boatbuilding S $_{\text {a }}$----- do \& 353.7 \& 336.8 \& 399. 1 \& 395.8 \& 377.9 \& 386.0 \& 399.1 \& 395.6 \& 394.3 \& -243.1 \& + 242.2 \& 266.5 \& <br>
\hline Nonferrous metals and their products --do \& 338.8 \& 345.3 \& 356.3 \& 354.8 \& 360.0 \& 359.0 \& 354.0 \& 349.0 \& 346.2 \& 326.6 \& ${ }^{+} 3380.7$ \& 344.4 \& <br>
\hline Lumber and timber basic products....-.-. do
Sawmills and logying camps \& 292.0 \& 284.7 \& 290.6 \& 292.4 \& 310.7 \& ${ }^{310.1}$ \& 323.4 \& 351.4 \& 374.9 \& 359.8 \& 387.3 \& 385.7 \& <br>

\hline Sawmills and logging camps§...-...-do \& | 315.0 |
| :--- |
| 264. | \& 305.7

268.5 \& 306.9
279.1 \& 309.2
28.1 \& 333.4 \& 334.5 \& 350.5 \& 384.7 \& 412.2 \& 397.4 \& 430.4 \& 425.8 \& <br>
\hline Furniture and finished lumber products..do Furniture§ \& 264.2
260.1 \& 263.7 \& 279.1
273.4 \& 283.1
278.8 \& 292.0
289.1 \& 292.0
288.8 \& 286.8
282.2 \& ${ }_{278.9}^{285.1}$ \& 280.4
284.7 \& 281.4

274 \& ${ }_{284}^{293}$ \& | 305.0 |
| :--- |
| 297 | \& <br>

\hline Stone, clay, and glass products ............-do \& 271.3 \& 274.8 \& 281.6 \& 280.0 \& 278.4 \& 285.7 \& 288.8 \& 286.9 \& 298.2 \& 285.9 \& 301.7 \& 30618 \& <br>
\hline Nondurable e bods industries .-.-............do.... \& 258.3 \& 266.0 \& 275.8 \& 275.3 \& 277.4 \& 279.2 \& 272.3 \& 271.5 \& 274.2 \& r 279.1 \& +290.4 \& 302.4 \& <br>
\hline Textile-mill products and other fiber manu-
factures \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline factures....-.........-....-.-. $1839=100$ \& \& \& 253.7 \& 254.3 \& 262.0 \& 265.0 \& 255.4 \& 248.3 \& 242.5 \& 237.5 \& 239.8 \& 256.4 \& <br>

\hline | Cotton manufactures, exc. small wares._do |
| :--- |
| silk and rayon goods ............................ | \& 28.4

189.3 \& 293.5
191.4 \& 301.2
197.9 \& 304.4
201.3 \& 209.9 ${ }^{301}$ \& 322.0
208.8 \& 314.8
200.9 \& 303.2
200.4 \& 293.5
193.8 \& ${ }_{1908}^{288.7}$ \& 291.4 \& 302.2 \& <br>
\hline Woolen and worsted manufactures, except \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 200.9 \& 200.4 \& 193.8 \& 190.8 \& 195.8 \& 206.6 \& <br>
\hline dyeing and finishing --1.-1939 $100 \ldots$ \& 243.7 \& 242.7 \& 253.0 \& 251.8 \& 275.0 \& 262.0 \& 248.3 \& 240.5 \& 240.2 \& 231.1 \& 221.9 \& 254.9 \& <br>
\hline Apparel and other finished textile products $1939=100$. \& 283.6 \& 283.2 \& 292.7 \& 300.6 \& 314.1 \& 317.5 \& 279.8 \& 272.1 \& 274.9 \& 278.9 \& +302.3 \& \& <br>
\hline Men's clothing \& 246.2 \& 271.9 \& 278.4 \& 277.2 \& 280.8 \& 281.3 \& 267.1 \& 270.5 \& - 273.0 \& 260.0 \& 264.8 \& 284.9 \& <br>
\hline  \& 311.8 \& $\stackrel{284.9}{ }$ \& 296.3 \& 340.0 \& 344.8 \& 340.0 \& 277.7 \& 260.3 \& 264.1 \& - 283.1 \& ${ }^{+} 322.6$ \& 334.2 \& <br>
\hline Leather and leather products............. do \& 199.5 \& 201.6 \& 218.3 \& 220.8 \& 223.0 \& 222.2 \& 214.6 \& 207.0 \& 211.5 \& 214.2 \& 220.4 \& 231.6 \& <br>
\hline  \& 188.2 \& 190.8 \& 209.3 \& 197.7 \& 198.9 \& 213.7 \& 205.3 \& 197.0 \& 201.7 \& 204.8 \& 209.9 \& 221.5 \& <br>
\hline Food and kindred products...........-.-. do \& 232.2 \& 252.0 \& 263.3 \& 256.4 \& 242.5 \& 239.3 \& 243.1 \& 252.8 \& 267.8 \& r 295.8 \& - 325.6 \& 331.6 \& <br>
\hline Baking \& +196.7
+158 \& $\stackrel{205.3}{ }$ \& $\stackrel{+215.6}{ }$ \& - 207.8 \& r 201.7
-2081 \& r 200.7 \& r 203.4 \& -208.4 \& r 213.1 \& r 218.0 \& + 218.4
+218.4 \& 223.2 \& <br>
\hline Canning and preserving \& + 452.6 \& r 311.5 \& r 302.5 \& r 236.6 \& r 207.2 \& -197.4 \& r 211.7 \& +217.8 \& r 249.3 \& + 401.8 \& +653.7 \& 676.8 \& <br>
\hline Slaughtering and meat packing§ .-.-.-.do. \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 108.6$ \& ז 226.1 \& г 252.0 \& r 285.7 \& '254. 0 \& r 232.6 \& +227. 2 \& r 249.4 \& r 259.9 \& +280.9 \& - 270.0 \& 271.9 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

$\tau$ Revised. $p$ Preliminary. § See note on item on $p$. S-10 regarding revisions in the data.
$\ddagger$ Total includes State engineering, supervisory and administrative employees not shown separately.
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
$\dagger$ Revised series. Revisions for 1939 through February 1946 for the adjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing industries will be shown later. See note marked " $\dagger$ " on $p$. S- 11 or 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 nonmanemployment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistice through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued




Revised. $\mathfrak{v}$ Preliminary. § See note marked "§" on p. S-10.
*New series. Indexes of pay rolls beginning 1939 for retail food establishments are shown on p .31 of the June 1943 Survey. Data beginning 1939 for the printing and publishing industries and the aircraft engine industries will be published later. Data beginning 1939 for all series on average hours will also be published later: see note in the September 1947 issue for reference to earliest data published in the Survey and explanation of a change in January 1945 which affected the comparability of the data for the machine tools, aircraft engines, and shipbuilding in dustries.
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked " $\dagger$ " on $p$. S-10 with regard to revised indexes of pay rolls in manufacturing industries and note marked " $\dagger$ " on $p$. S-11 with regard to revised data for pay rolls in nonmanufacturing industries. Data beginning 1942 for average weekly hours in all manufacturing industries are available in the March 1943 and later issues of the Survey revised data prior to 1942 have not been published in the Survey and will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued


$\because$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Partly estimated.
See p. 23 of December 1946 Survey for 1944-45 data.
$\odot$ Smail 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.
tion of year-round hotels which has not been included previously. Data are available beginning 1939 for average hours in year-round hours in nonmanufacturing industries with the exceptindustry, 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.
in that issue for an explanation of the revison

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { beer } \end{aligned}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | Decem- ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { anu- }}}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- tember | October |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

| WAGES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miscellaneous wage data: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction wage rates (E. N. R.): $\S$ <br> Common labor-.......................dol. per hr-- | 1.073 | 1.078 | 1.085 | 1.109 | 1.123 | 1.123 | 1.138 | 1.146 | 1.189 | 1.217 | 1.221 | 1.221 | 1. 244 |
|  | 1.85 | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1.89 | 1. 92 | 1.92 | 1.94 | 1.94 | 2.01 | 2.07 | 2.08 | 2.10 | 2.12 |
| Farm wages without board (quarterly) dol. per month - | 104.00 |  |  | 106.00 |  |  | 107.00 |  |  | 114.00 |  |  | 112.00 |
| Railway wages (average, class I) .-.-dol. per hr -- | 1.132 | 1. 146 | 1. 150 | 1. 146 | 1.173 | 1.146 | 1.136 | 1. 136 | 1.140 | 1.133 | 1.137 | 1,264 | 1.-.... |
| Road-building wages, common labor: <br> United States average. | . 87 | . 86 | . 83 | . 84 | . 81 | . 84 | . 86 | . 88 | . 89 | . 92 | (') | (1) | (1) |
| PUBLIC ASSISTANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total public assistance - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 107 | 110 | 114 | 116 | 118 | 121 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 123 | 125 | 126 | 129 |
| Old-age assistance, and aid to dependent children and the blind, total......................... | 96 | 99 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 107 | 108 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 112 | 112 | 114 |
|  | 74 11 | 76 11 | 77 12 | 78 13 | 79 14 | 81 14 | 81 14 | 81 14 | 82 13 | 82 13 | 83 13 | ${ }_{1}^{84}$ | 8 |
|  | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 |

FINANCE


- Revised. Freliminary. 9 For bond yields see p. S-19. ${ }^{1}$ To be reported quarterly
§Rate as of Deccmber 1, 1947: Construction-Common Labor, \$1.260; skilled labor, \$2.12.
$\ddagger$ 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 the detail for short-term credit and loans to cooperatives has heen discontinued in the Survey; see September 1947 Survey for loans included in these totals.
${ }^{7}$ Rates on all loans; see note on item in A pril 1946 Survey.
$\dagger$ 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 i942. 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 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber- } \end{aligned}$ | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | Febru. ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE
Budget receipts and expenditures: $\dagger$
Expenditures, total...-....-.-.-.-.-.-.-. mil. of dol
Interest on public debt
Veterans Administration ............................
National defense and related activities..-do
Receipts other expenditures -................................
Receipts, 1
Customs.
Social security taxes.
Miscellaneous internal reve......-.............................
All other receints
Debt, gross. end of month:
Public debt, total
Interest-bearing, total
Public issues.
Special issues to trust accounts, etc
Noninterest bearing
Obligations guaranteed by U .S. Government $\dagger$
U. S. savings bonds:*

Amount outstanding
Sales, series E, F, and G
Redemptions
Government corporations and credit agencies:
Assets, except interagency, total......mil. of dol. Loans receivable, total (less reserves).. To aid agriculture. To aid railroads. Toaid banks
To aid other financial institutions Foreign loans
Commodities, supplies, and materials
U. S. Government securities

Other securities
Land, structures, and equipment
Liabilities, except interagency, tota
Bonds, notes, and debentures:
Guaranteed by the United States
Other-
Other liabilities
Privately owned interests
U.S. Government interest
$r$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
 note in the April 1946 Survey indicating earlier revisions; all revis 194 and reference to the earliest data published.





 obligations outstanding.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | November | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |




Institute of Life Insurance:*
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries total to policyholders and beneficiaries
Death claim payments
Disability payments
Annuity payments
Surrender values, premium notes, etc.-............................................

## MONETARY STATISTICS

Foreign exchange rates


Canada, free rate§-...-.-. dol. per Canadian dol
France----------------------------------------dol. per pranc


sweden
United Kincdom free rate------dol. per krona
Gold and silver:
Gold:
Monetary stock, U. S....................... of dol. Net release from carmark ........thous. of dol rold exports
Gold imports Production, reported monthly, total $\otimes$.................................... Africa.

Silver
Exports $\qquad$ thous. of dol

Production:
Canada
-----------.... thous. of fine $o z_{\text {. }}$

- Revised.
$\ddagger$ See note on item in September 1947 Survey for coverage of data and information on a substitution for one company in the assets series in 1944.
See note on item in September 1947 Survey regarding official rate.
Or increase in earmarked gold (-).
QSee notes in the A pril 1946 and August 1946 issues regarding revisions in the data for 1941-44 and January-May 1945
TPublication of data was suspended during the war period; data for November $1941-F e b r u a r y ~ 1945$ will be published later


upplement and subsequent monthly issues. See noto in November 1943 Survey for explanation of revision in classifications for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.



o'See p. 31 of the October 1946 Survey for revised 1941-44 data for 629 companies and the industrial groups. tSee note in the April 19.
\& Includes data for nonprofit agencies not shown separately. The July figure includes also $\$ 250,000,000$ bonds of International Bank.


 beginning 1939 for turn-over rate of bank deposits and a description of the data will be published later
notes in the Surver, revisions in the 1045 data shown in the September 1946 and earlier issues, and in the later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Novem- <br> ber | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October |

## FINANCE-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline SECURITIES ISSUED-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline State and municinal issues (Bond Buyer): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Permanent (long term) ---...-----thous. of dol.-- \& 53, 290 \& 78, 194 \& 175, 449 \& 228,929 \& 100, 184 \& 353, 502 \& 405,776 \& r 108.502 \& 214,749 \& 144, 801 \& - 194, 220 \& \[
r 275,006
\] \& 116,380 \\
\hline COMMODITY MARKETS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Volume of trading in grain futures: \(\ddagger\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 58 \& 76 \& 106 \& 139 \& 388 \& 510 \& 314 \& 328 \& 358 \& 601 \& 503 \& 847 \& 651 \\
\hline  \& 208 \& 183 \& 190 \& 172 \& 194 \& 360 \& \(2 \times 3\) \& 369 \& 531 \& 509 \& 482 \& 393 \& 241 \\
\hline SECURITY MARKETS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts) \(\ddagger\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Customers' debit balances (net) .-.-......mil. of dol. \& 583 \& 571 \& 587 \& 533 \& 573 \& 576 \& 553 \& 530 \& 552 \& 564 \& 550 \& 570 \& 606 \\
\hline  \& 253 \& 238 \& \(\stackrel{4}{217}\) \& 210 \& 217 \& 216 \& 205 \& 201 \& 222 \& 251 \& 241 \& ¢ 280 \& 256 \\
\hline Customers' free credit balances..----...-. .-.-. - do. \& 720 \& 723 \& 693 \& 687 \& 681 \& 677 \& 665 \& 652 \& 650 \& 677 \& 656 \& 630 \& 616 \\
\hline Bonds \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Prices: \\
A rerage price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.)
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline dollars-- \& 102.46 \& 102.00 \& 102.64 \& 102.89 \& 102.86 \& 102.95 \& \(1 \mathrm{C2} .63\) \& 102.49 \& 102.25 \& 102.33 \& 102.62 \& \({ }^{1} 102.06\) \& \({ }^{1} 101.19\) \\
\hline  \& 102.88 \& 102.41 \& 103.07 \& 103.30 \& 103.27 \& 103.30 \& 103.06 \& 1c2. 92 \& 102.70 \& 102.77 \& 103.09 \& 102.54 \& 101.65 \\
\hline  \& 77.19 \& 76.89 \& 76. 18 \& 77.12 \& 77.20 \& 77.00 \& 76.42 \& 75.32 \& 74.02 \& 74.16 \& 73.28 \& 73.28 \& 71.90 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Standard and Poor's Corporation: \\
Industrials, utilities, and railroads:
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 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 \& 120.0 \\
\hline Medium and lower grade: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 115.8 \& 115.9 \& 115.9 \& 116.3 \& 116.8 \& 116.6 \& 116.5 \& 115.0 \& 114.3 \& 115.7 \& 116.1 \& 115.8 \& 114.0 \\
\hline Industrials (10 bonds) --.......-. - do
Public utilities (20 bonds) \& 122.2 \& 172.5 \& 123.0 \& 123.5 \& 123.7 \& 123.7 \& 123.5 \& 123.2 \& 122.6 \& 122.8 \& 123.9 \& 121.9 \& 120.8 \\
\hline Public utilities (20 bonds)
Railroads (20 bonds) \& 112.9
112.3 \& 112.6
112.7 \& 111.9
112.9 \& 111.2 \& 112.4
114.3 \& 112.5

113.6 \& 112.7
113.2 \& 112.5
109.2 \& 113.0
107.3 \& 113.8
110.5 \& 113.9
110.4 \& 114.1
109.3 \& 114.3
106.9 <br>
\hline Defaulted (15 bonds) \& 62.7 \& $\underline{63.6}$ \& 67.7 \& 68.3 \& 69.3 \& 66.1 \& 64.0 \& 61.9 \& 63.4 \& $\underline{69.6}$ \& 69.6 \& 68.6 \& 69.4 <br>
\hline Domestic municipals (15 bonds) $\dagger$-.-.-.-. do \& 136.0 \& 136.8 \& 133.4 \& 134.4 \& 133.1 \& 132.5 \& 133.2 \& 133.9 \& 134.4 \& 134.7 \& 134.3 \& 134.4 \& 132.5 <br>
\hline U. S. Treasury bonds (taxable) $\dagger$....-...-.do..-- \& 103.6 \& 103.7 \& 103.9 \& 104.3 \& 104.4 \& 104.6 \& 104.6 \& 104. 5 \& 104.1 \& 103.8 \& 103.9 \& 104.0 \& 103.4 <br>
\hline Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 85,870 \& 66, 551 \& 121, 416 \& 100, 265 \& 73,249 \& 67, 522 \& 68,974 \& 71, 024 \& 67,490 \& 85, 253 \& 64, 886 \& 60, 326 \& 85, 862 <br>
\hline  \& 131,885 \& 97,458 \& 161,049 \& 136, 235 \& 100,247 \& 89,587 \& 94,673 \& 98,349 \& 88, 531 \& 109,385 \& 81,063 \& 80,312 \& 101,655 <br>
\hline On New York Stock Exchange: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 81,197
125,782 \& 62,101
91,836 \& 116,541

154,937 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
95,470 \\
130,028
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 68,979 \\
& 95,349
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 63,187 \\
& 81,491
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 64,3938 \\
& 88.961
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 63,880

90,458 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 58,248 \\
& 78,115
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 76,972

99,723 \& 56,618
70,705 \& 51,284

69,316 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
78,192 \\
112,210
\end{array}
$$ <br>

\hline Exclusive of stopped sales (N. Y. S. E.), face value total \& 112, 738 \& 95, 127 \& 127, 553 \& 125,491 \& 79,987 \& 75,582 \& 81,601 \& \& 70,077 \& 96,661 \& 60,490 \& 73, 440 \& 105, 900 <br>
\hline  \& 12, 392 \& 225 \& , 265 \& ${ }^{125} 126$ \& , 98 \& ${ }^{75}$ \& , 828 \& 82, 140 \& , 386 \& 1,152 \& , 14 \& 73 \& 105,990 <br>
\hline Other than U.S.Government, total do. \& 112,346 \& 94, 902 \& 127, 288 \& 125, 365 \& 79,889 \& 75, 547 \& 80,773 \& 82, 386 \& 69,691 \& 295,509 \& 260,476 \& ${ }^{2} 73,367$ \& ${ }^{2} 105,771$ <br>
\hline Domestic.-----.---------...---- do. \& 106, 488 \& 89, 201 \& 120, 544 \& 118. 519 \& 74, 530 \& 68, 860 \& 74,885 \& 75, 863 \& 63, 590 \& 76, 937 \& 52, 588 \& 63,949 \& 95, 246 <br>
\hline  \& 5,858 \& 5,761 \& 6,744 \& 6,846 \& 5,359 \& 6,687 \& 5,888 \& 6,523 \& 6, 101 \& 5, 101 \& 5,216 \& 7,344 \& 9,265 <br>

\hline | Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: |
| :--- |
| Face value, all issues. mil. of dol | \& 136, 880 \& 136, 787 \& 137, 165 \& 137,006 \& 137, 106 \& 136,937 \& 137,219 \& 137,019 \& 137,058 \& 3137,563 \& 3 137, 628 \& 3 137, 666 \& ${ }^{3} 136,711$ <br>

\hline  \& 134,644 \& 134, 584 \& 134, 995 \& 134,859 \& 134,956 \& 134, 806 \& 135,044 \& 134, 856 \& 134,932 \& 135,175 \& 135. 210 \& 135, 281 \& 134, 346 <br>
\hline  \& 2,236 \& 2, 203 \& 2,170 \& 2, 148 \& 2,150 \& 2, 132 \& ${ }_{2}^{2,174}$ \& 13,163 \& ${ }_{2,126}$ \& 1-138 \& 2,168 \& 2, 135 \& 2, 115 <br>
\hline  \& 140, 245 \& 139,521 \& 140.793 \& 140, 966 \& 141,033 \& 140, 978 \& 140, 833 \& 140, 426 \& 140, 148 \& ${ }^{3} 140,763$ \& ${ }^{3} 141,236$ \& ${ }^{3} 140,499$ \& ${ }^{3} 138,336$ <br>
\hline Domestic ----------------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ \& 138, 520 \& 137,827 \& 139,139 \& 139,310 \& 139, 373 \& 139,336 \& 139, 172 \& 138,797 \& 138,574 \& 138,923 \& 139,394 \& 138,715 \& 136, 568 <br>
\hline Foreign------------.----------------- do. \& 1,726 \& 1,694 \& 1,653 \& 1,656 \& 1,660 \& 1,641 \& 1,662 \& 1,629 \& 1,574 \& 1, 585 \& 1,589 \& 1,533 \& 1,521 <br>

\hline | Yields: |
| :--- |
| Domestic corporate (Moody's) $\qquad$ percent | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Domestic corporate (Moody's)..............percent.By ratings: \& 2.82 \& 2.82 \& 2.83 \& 2.79 \& 2.78 \& 2. 79 \& 2.78 \& 2.79 \& 2.81 \& 2.80 \& 2.80 \& 2.85 \& 2.95 <br>
\hline  \& 2. 60 \& 2.59 \& 2.61 \& 2.57 \& 2.55 \& 2. 55 \& 2. 53 \& 2. 53 \& 2.55 \& 2.55 \& 2.56 \& 2.61 \& 2. 70 <br>
\hline Aa \& 2.70 \& 2.69 \& 2.69 \& 2.65 \& 2.64 \& 2.64 \& 2.63 \& 2.63 \& 2.64 \& 2.64 \& 2.64 \& 2.69 \& 2. 79 <br>
\hline  \& 2, 84 \& 2.84 \& 2.83 \& 2. 79 \& 2. 79 \& 2.80 \& 2.81 \& 2.82 \& 2. 83 \& 2.82 \& 2.81 \& 2. 86 \& 2. 95 <br>
\hline  \& 3.15 \& 3.17 \& 3.17 \& 3.13 \& 3. 12 \& 3.15 \& 3.16 \& 3.17 \& 3.21 \& 3.18 \& 3.17 \& 3.23 \& 3.35 <br>
\hline By groups:
Industrials \& 2.65 \& 2.66 \& 2.66 \& \& 2.61 \& \& 2. 60 \& 2. 60 \& 2.60 \& \& 2.f3 \& 2.67 \& 2.76 <br>
\hline  \& 2.76 \& 2.77 \& 2.77 \& 2.73 \& 2.72 \& 2. 73 \& 2. 71 \& 2.71 \& 2. 72 \& 2. 72 \& 2.72 \& 2.78 \& 2.87 <br>
\hline  \& 3.05 \& 3.05 \& 3.04 \& 3.00 \& 3.00 \& 3.02 \& 3.03 \& 3.05 \& 3. 10 \& 3.06 \& 3.03 \& 3.09 \& 3.22 <br>

\hline | Domestic municipals: |
| :--- |
| Bond Buyer (20 cities) $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 1.88 \& 1.78 \& 1.87 \& 1.81 \& 1.97 \& ${ }_{2}^{1.02}$ \& 1. 1.89 \& 1. 1.85 \& 1.81 \& 1.81 \& 1.93 \& 1.93 \& 1.97
2.02 <br>
\hline U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable $\dagger$-............do....- \& 2.26 \& 2. 25 \& 2. 24 \& 2.21 \& 2.21 \& 2. 19 \& 2. 19 \& 2.19 \& 2. 22 \& 2.25 \& 2.24 \& 2.24 \& 2.27 <br>
\hline Stocks \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Cash dividend payments and rates, 600 cos., Moody's: |
| :--- |
| Total annual payments at current rates | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline mil. of dol_- \& 2,002 \& 2, 666 \& 2,111 \& 2,129 \& 2,196 \& 2, 196 \& 2, 224 \& 2,310 \& 2,310 \& 2,329 \& 2,348 \& 2,358 \& 2,387 <br>
\hline Number of shares, adjusted ---.-.-.-millions-- \& 954.65 \& 954.65 \& 954.65 \& 954.65 \& 954.65 \& 954.65 \& 954.65 \& 954. 65 \& 954.65 \& 954.65 \& 954.65 \& 954.65 \& 954.65 <br>
\hline Dividend rate per share (weighted average) dollars_- \& 2.10 \& 2.16 \& 2.21 \& 2.23 \& 2.30 \& 2.30 \& 2.33 \& \& 2.42 \& 2.44 \& 2.46 \& 2.47 \& 2.50 <br>
\hline  \& 3. 20 \& 3.20 \& 3.20 \& 3.21 \& 3.21 \& 3.21 \& 3. 21 \& 3. 21 \& 3.21 \& 3.21 \& 3.21 \& 3.21 \& 3.21 <br>
\hline  \& 2.05 \& 2. 12 \& 2. 19 \& 2. 22 \& 2.32 \& 2.35 \& 2.40 \& 2. 50 \& 2.51 \& 2.52 \& 2.55 \& 2. 56 \& 2.62 <br>
\hline Insurance (21 cos.) ------------------ do-. \& 2. 59 \& 2. 59 \& 2. 59 \& 2. 59 \& 2. 59 \& 2. 59 \& 2. 59 \& 2. 59 \& 2. 59 \& 2. 59 \& 2.59 \& 2.59 \& 2. 59 <br>
\hline Public utilities (30 cos.) ---------------do- \& 1. 88 \& 1.90 \& 1. 90 \& 1. 92 \& 1. 95 \& 1. 95 \& 1. 96 \& 1. 96 \& 1. 98 \& 1. 99 \& 1. 99 \& 1.99 \& 1. 99 <br>
\hline Railroads (36 cos.) \& 2.59 \& 2.76 \& 2.77 \& 2.75 \& 2.75 \& 2.66 \& 2.66 \& 2.66 \& 2.66 \& 2.67 \& 2.68 \& 2.68 \& 2.63 <br>
\hline Cash dividend payments publicly reported:* Total dividend payments................mil. of dol \& \& \& \& 434.5 \& \& \& 388.9 \& \& 609.4 \& 444.9 \& 179.4 \& 559.3 \& 422.0 <br>
\hline  \& 146.5 \& 88.8 \& 561.1 \& 160.9 \& 189.1 \& 308.5 \& 162.7 \& 185.9 \& 639.4
339 \& 191.7 \& 179.4 \& 349.0 \& 195.0 <br>
\hline  \& 4.1 \& 4.2 \& 74.1 \& 2.9 \& 1.2 \& 25.4 \& 5.9 \& 1.3 \& 68.4 \& 12.4 \& 1.5 \& 58.0 \& 6.4 <br>
\hline  \& 23.0 \& 9.9 \& 90.2 \& 50.0 \& 9.6 \& 45.3 \& 35.1 \& 9.6 \& 39.5 \& 29.4 \& 9.3 \& 42.2 \& 37.0 <br>
\hline  \& 51.9 \& 24.0 \& 98.1 \& 92.4 \& 29.5 \& 25.8 \& 55.9 \& 18.2 \& 48.8 \& 90.6 \& 31.7 \& 29.8 \& 60.2 <br>
\hline Railroads....--.-.-.---------------- do \& 12.4 \& 2.0 \& 44.4 \& 19.4 \& 8.0 \& 22.7 \& 21.6 \& 5.4 \& 34.2 \& 11.2 \& 5.9 \& 17.1 \& 13.5 <br>
\hline Heat, light, and power---------------- do \& 45.1 \& 31.2 \& 46. 1 \& 48.2 \& 51.0 \& 36.3 \& 47.5 \& 35.9 \& 51.2 \& 46.2 \& 31.0 \& 34.7 \& 48.8 <br>
\hline  \& 47.5 \& $\cdot{ }^{3}$ \& 14.3 \& 50.1 \& . 3 \& 9.9
18 \& 49.6 \& .$^{3}$ \& 9.4 \& 50.0 \& . 3 \& 9.8 \& 49.2 <br>
\hline Miscellaneous----......-.-------......-do...- \& 11.6 \& \& 34.8 \& 10.6 \& 1.8 \& 18.6 \& 10.6 \& 2.6 \& 18.2 \& 13.4 \& 3.3 \& 18.7 \& 11.9 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

$r$ Revised. \#Data continue series in the 1942 Supplement. ${ }^{1}$ Prices of bonds of the Intcrnational Bank are included in computing the averages.
Includes sales of bonds of International Banks as follows: July, $\$ 13,471,000$; August, $\$ 2,672,000$; September, $\$ 2,074,000 ;$ October, $\$ 1,260,010$.
${ }^{3}$ Includes bonds of International Bank as follows: Face value-July, August, September and October; $\$ 250,000,000$; market value-July, $\$ 255,000,000$; August, $\$ 253,000,000$; September, $\$ 251,000,000 ;$ October, $\$ 248,000,000$
§Since March 18, 1944, United States Government bonds have not been included.
TSee note in September 1947 Survey for source of data.
$*$ 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.
$\dagger$ 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
Revised figures through 1943 for prices and yields of U.S. Treasury bonds and a description of the data are on p. 20 of the September 1944 Survey.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

FINANCE—Continued


FOREIGN TRADE

| INDEXES |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise: |  |
| Quantity. | 1923-25 = 100 |
| Value. | do. |
| Unit value. | do |
| Imports for consumption: |  |
| Quantity | do. |
|  |  |
| Unit value.....----------..... | do. |
| Agricultural products, quantity: ${ }_{\text {¢ }}$----------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  |
| Exports, domestic, total: $\quad 1924-20=100$ |  |
|  |  |
| Adjusted $\qquad$ |  |
| Total, exeluding cotton: |  |
|  |  |
| Adjusted.- | do |
| Imports for consumption: |  |
|  |  |
| Adjusted.- | do |

## SHIPPING WELGHT*

Exports, including reexports ...................il. of lb.
General imports -...------------

Exports, total, including reexports.......mil. of dol.. Lend-lease ${ }^{*}$ - --.-.... Africa.


 Southern North America--................................ do--
South America
South America
T otal exports by leading countries:
Europe:


Union of Sovict Socialist Republies (Russia)


| 127 | 226 | 249 | 245 | 250 | 286 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 142 | 260 | 291 | 294 | 304 | 350 |
| 112 | 115 | 117 | 120 | 121 | 123 |
| 120 | 141 | 145 | 155 | 119 | 116 |
| 124 | 146 | 154 | 167 | 133 | 136 |
| 104 | 104 | 106 | 109 | 113 | 117 |
| 43 | 102 | 108 | 94 | 109 | 111 |
| 31 | 76 | 90 | 92 | 128 | 128 |
| 69 | 136 | 160 | 142 | 158 | 162 |
| 51 | 113 | 142 | 144 | 190 | 189 |
| 86 | 108 | 109 | 141 | 100 | 94 |
| 90 | 117 | 112 | 132 | 96 | 81 |
| 12,571 7,852 | 14,882 8,523 | 12, 579 |  |  | 16,954 |
| 7,852 | 8,523 | 8,135 | $\begin{array}{r}18,883 \\ \hline 9,623\end{array}$ | 8,201 | -9,199 |
| 537 8 | 988 9 | $\begin{array}{r}1,097 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1, 114 | 1,150 3 | 1,327 2 |
| 16, 081 | 53, 070 | 46, 463 | 56, 357 | 52, 512 | 73,792 |
| r 67,132 | 121, 680 | 208, 207 | 160,783 | 177, 270 | 213, 638 |
| + 168,361 | 388, 288 | 362, 113 | 435, 224 | 454, 447 | 484, 084 |
| ${ }^{\text {r }} 158,165$ | 157, 786 | 156, 202 | 149,049 | 150.313 | 185, 116 |
| 73, 395 | 120,557 | 143, 415 | 142, 223 | 140,675 | 144, 662 |
| +53,384 | 144, 489 | 180, 777 | 170, 140 | 174,836 | 226, 401 |
| 21, 190 | 67,492 | 54, 669 | 70,761 | 76,463 | 73, 081 |
| 2,331 | 11,689 | 10,943 | 12, 615 | 9,595 | 13, 704 |
| - 4,345 | 31,056 | 31, 846 | 40, 507 | 44,445 | 49,189 |
| 11, 106 | 16,039 102,586 | 14,078 74,035 | 24,671 111,656 | 15,780 102,650 | 7,232 116,748 |

r Revised. a Less than $\$ 500,000$.


 other series will be shown later.

 exports and reference to source of annual totals for lend-lease exports for 1941-45.

| Unless otherwise stated statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Janu- }}}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

## FOREIGN TRADE-Continued


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

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 194.1 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decern- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August |  | October |

## FOREIGN TRADE—Continued

| VALUES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports for consumption-Continued. By principal commodities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural, total .........-. - thous. of dol | 220, 469 | 240, 893 | 245, 162 | 228,959 | 197,292 | 204, 214 | 215,047 | 222,327 | - 247, 021 | r 252,508 | - 236, 232 | 272. 680 |  |
| Furs and manulactures.-.-.-.-.-.--- do---- | 15,339 | 14, 179 | 24, 662 | 14, 796 | 4,434 | 6,648 | 7,085 | 9, 187 | 14, 450 | 11,947 | '5.576 | 18, 756 |  |
| Nonferrous ores and metals, iotal.-.-do-.-- Copper, including ore and manufactures: | r 26,081 | 26,535 | 32,143 | 29,876 | 27,568 | 25,479 | 30,049 | 35,789 | 44,312 | 40, 988 | 45,133 | 45, 806 |  |
| Copper, including ore and manuiactures: thous. of dol. | 8,969 | 9,580 | 12,511 | 7,443 | 8,625 | 9,026 | 8,074 | 16,571 | 21,818 | 15,626 | 17,369 | 16.847 |  |
| Tin, including ore....................do..-- | 3, 800 | 4, 217 | 2,778 | 3,762 | 1,466 |  | 2,410 | 853 | 1,272 | 7,435 | 9, 109 | 13,913 |  |
| Paper base stocks .....-.........-.-.....-do | - 15, 317 | 13,021 | 14,022 | 18,208 | 18.087 | 15,906 | 17, 187 | 20,521 | 29,958 | 30,773 | 36, 557 | 25.191 |  |
| Newsprint, .-.........-.................. do | 22, 830 | 26,318 | 25, 916 | 23, 763 | 21,004 | 25,987 | 27, 048 | 28,667 | 30,423 | 30,988 | 27, 747 | 32, 601 |  |
|  | 13. 290 | 12,981 | 14,753 | 19,379 | 18,429 | 21,620 | 20,309 | 21, 879 | ${ }^{+} 18,543$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 20,475}$ | 19, 284 | 19,708 |  |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

| TRANSPORTATION <br> Air Lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operations on scheduled air lines: $\dagger$ <br> Miks fown revenue <br> thous. of miles | 28,301 | 25,046 | 27, 173 | 22,502 | 22,512 | 25,464 | 25,318 | 26, 994 | 26,866 | 28,572 | 28,883 | 27,515 |  |
| Express and freight carried ------ thous. of 1 lb | 18, 311 | 16, 435 | 24, 021 | 12,331 | 12,615 | 17, 449 | 17, 235 | 15,610 | 15, 722 | 13,841 | 16,972 | 19,948 |  |
| Express and freight ton-miles flown_ - thousands.. | 4, 623 | 4,390 | 6,321 | 3, 602 | 3, 827 | 5,116 | 4,788 | 4,415 | 4,295 | 4,077 | 4,749 | 5,555 |  |
| Passengers carried (revenue)..---.-....-...do.... | 1,149 | 980 | 999 | 725 | 740 | 973 | 1,077 | 1, 133 | 1,065 | 1,075 | 1,253 | 1,235 |  |
| Passenger-miles flown (revenue)....-.-.-.-. - do...- | 553, 405 | 465, 015 | 503,478 | 376, 339 | 368, 017 | 488, 019 | 519,516 | 556,589 | 538,377 | 533,706 | 600, 262 | 599, 683 |  |
| Express Operations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenue $\qquad$ <br> Opcrating income $\qquad$ thous. of dol do. | 28,084 69 | 28,327 87 | 31,223 66 | 25,838 55 | 25,355 79 | 25,645 61 | 25,112 50 | 25,082 64 | 24,398 47 | 24, 429 | 24,406 47 | 26,668 17 |  |
| Local Transit Lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.9832 | 7.9832 | 7.9915 | 8.0165 | 8. 0220 | 8. 0275 | 8.0414 | 8.0580 | 8. 0580 | 8.0829 | 8. 0913 | 8.1023 | 8. 1190 |
|  | r 1,638 | 1,591 | 1,627 | 1,628 | 1,481 | 1,607 | 1,591 | 1,606 | 1,479 | 1,464 | 1,441 | 1,481 | 1,581 |
| Operating revenuest.......-.........-thous. of dol.- | 121, 400 | 116,500 | 123, 600 | 119, 800 | 108, 700 | 116, 200 | 118, 200 | 120, 100 | 112, 100 | 111, 400 | 111,300 | 113,300 |  |
| Class I Steam Railways |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carloadings (A. A. R.) : $\otimes$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total cars .-.--------------------thousands -- | ¢ 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. 808 |
|  | 755 | 712 | 599 | 759 | 736 | 917 | 547 | 922 | 708 | 495 | 886 | 713 | 758 |
|  | 57 | 64 | 48 | 56 | 58 | 73 | 53 | 72 | 54 | 49 | 70 | 54 | 60 |
|  | 192 | 222 | 166 | 167 | 195 | 250 | 183 | 233 | 188 | 178 | 248 | 191 | 191 |
| Grains and grain products .........---.-. do | 200 | 248 | 207 | 216 | 202 | 265 | 191 | 213 | 200 | 275 | 317 | 210 | 216 |
|  | 112 | 117 | 63 | 68 | 49 | 67 | 54 | 66 | 49 | 46 | 62 | 74 | 91 |
| Merchandise, 1. c. 1--...---------------- do | r 517 | 642 | 473 | 445 | 461 | ${ }_{6} 62$ | 505 | 593 | 464 | 429 | 577 | 467 | 491 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline 1.599 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}240 \\ 1.974 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 49 1.416 | 48 1,409 | 49 1,430 | 69 1,910 | 164 1.536 | 369 1,909 | 324 1,555 | 343 1,461 | 407 1,992 | 299 1,592 | , 274 |
| Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): | 「 1,599 | 1,974 | 1. 416 | 1,409 | 1,430 | 1,910 | 1,506 | 1,909 | 1,555 | 1,461 | 1,992 | 1,592 | 1,728 |
| Combined index, unadjusted ......1935-39 = 100 | 149 | 141 | 131 | 138 | 133 | 137 | 134 | 144 | 142 | 140 | 148 | 153 | 156 |
|  | 155 | 117 | 132 | 163 | 149 | 147 | 119 | 155 | 141 | 115 | 146 | 353 | 156 |
|  | 180 | 166 | 163 | 184 | 182 | 182 | 169 | 183 | 170 | 165 | 177 | 178 | 188 |
| Forest products...........................-do. | 154 | 148 | 139 | 147 | 159 | 159 | 148 | 154 | 151 | 153 | 160 | 161 | 155 |
| Grains and grain products..-...-........-do. | 142 | 144 | 152 | 157 | 144 | 146 | 133 | 121 | 143 | 202 | 175 | 153 | 152 |
|  | 197 | 171 | 118 | 118 | 89 | 96 79 | 88 | 94 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 139 | 161 |
|  | 82 | 84 | 78 | 74 | 74 | 79 | 80 | 76 | 73 | 71 | 73 | 77 |  |
| Ore --------------------------1.-...- do | 216 | 169 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 50 | 157 | 267 | 286 | 311 | 284 | 272 | 235 |
| Miscellaneous | 151 | 154 | 139 | 139 | 136 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 146 | 145 | 150 | 157 | 163 |
| Combined index, adjusted $\dagger$-...-.-.-...---- do | 139 | 137 | 140 | 150 | 142 | 146 | 137 | 142 | 137 | 134 | 143 | 142 | 145 |
|  | 155 | 117 | 132 | 163 | 149 | 147 | 119 | 155 | 141 | 115 | 146 | 153 | 156 |
|  | 183 | 166 | 155 | 175 | 171 | 180 | 173 | 185 | 173 | 170 | 184 | 180 | 192 |
|  | 146 | 151 | 156 | 163 | 166 | 159 | 148 | 148 | 145 | 152 | 152 | 149 | 147 |
| Grains and grain productst--------....- do | 142 | 147 | 162 | 157 | 147 | 159 | 151 | 138 | 140 | 168 | 162 | 137 | 152 |
| Mivestockt --.------------------------ do- | 128 | $\begin{array}{r}136 \\ 83 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}122 \\ 81 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 123 77 | 110 76 | 121 | ${ }_{79}^{111}$ | 104 76 | 107 | 107 | 92 73 | 105 73 | 104 |
|  | 157 | 157 | 145 | 176 | 172 | 171 | 184 | 184 | 184 | 194 | 190 | 181 | 170 |
|  | 139 | 148 | 148 | 152 | 145 | 151 | 147 | 145 | 142 | 143 | 149 | 145 | 149 |
| Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average: Car surplus $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,843 92 | 11,881 86 |  | $\begin{array}{r}3,584 \\ \hline 134 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,300 \\ 224 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,714 | 12, 125 | 5,243 $\mathbf{2}, 029$ | $\begin{array}{r}11,333 \\ 5,904 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 30,651 613 | 2,391 $\mathbf{1 7 5}$ | 1,322 238 | 942 132 |
|  | 32 | 10, 013 | 14,383 | 507 | 85 | 116 | 9, 456 | 27 | 1,390 | 25, 874 | 127 | 0 | 13 |
|  | 30,614 | 32, 861 | 24, 418 | 19.920 | 30, 899 | 35, 943 | 20, 150 | 14,779 | 14, 969 | 15, 697 | 31, 766 | 34. 443 | 40, 103 |
|  | 18,720 | 23,444 | 19,733 | 14, 197 | 20, 925 | 24, 178 | 15, 165 | 4,292 | 5, 127 | 9,592 | 16, 336 | 17. 165 | 20, 819 |
| Coal cars .-........-.-.-.....................do. | 8,958 | 6,231 | 3, 397 | 5, 200 | 9,337 | 10,713 | 4,583 | 10,247 | 9, 357 | 5,331 | 14, 566 | 15, 165 | 15, 275 |
| Financial operations (unadjusted): thous of dol | - 710020 | 658,160 | 637, 241 | 685,541 | 635,940 | 717.826 | 689, 456 | 724, 432 | 696,909 | 705,361 | 745, 258 | 726,550 | 794, 165 |
|  | - 567,045 | 522, 806 | 493, 531 | 551,050 | 518,615 | 592, 186 | 564, 807 | 591, 687 | 556, 889 | 557, 881 | 596, 592 | 593, 089 | 664,648 |
| Passenger-.................................-. do. | - 89, 347 | 85, 510 | 92, 716 | 82, 450 | 70,766 | 71,411 | 70, 414 | 77,349 | 84,787 | 93, 642 | 94, 001 | 80.369 | 75,009 |
|  | 「 558,484 | 536,081 | 549, 828 | 538,968 | 509,380 | 549, 368 | 543, 301 | 557, 318 | 550, 057 | 555,362 | 565, 606 | 588, 591 | 611,872 |
| Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents thous. of dol | r 66, 281 | 58, 005 | ${ }^{1} 15,581$ | 88, 855 | 83, 415 | 95,676 | 87, 745 | 91, 385 | 86,651 | 89, 041 | 98, 827 | 89,979 | 105, 860 |
| Net railway operating income...-...........do.- | r 85,255 | 64, 074 | 102,995 | 57, 718 | 43, 146 | 72, 782 | 58,410 | 75, 729 | 60, 201 | 60, 958 | 80, 825 | 47, 979 | 76, 433 |
|  | 57, 280 | 38,066 | 88,775 | 28, 822 | 14,382 | 43, 147 | 32, 580 | 46, 360 | 38, 402 | 37,025 | 51,343 | 20, 147 |  |
| Financial operations, adjusted: $\dagger$ Operating revenues, total............il. of dol. | 663.1 | 663.0 | 658.1 | 698.3 | 696.4 | 723.0 | 684.9 | 698.0 | 731.0 | 682.7 | 719.4 | 716.3 |  |
|  | 521.8 | 524.3 | 520.5 | 559.0 | 564.8 | 594.6 | 555.8 | 565.3 | 593.4 | 543.5 | 581.2 | 583.4 |  |
|  | 91.3 | 89.4 | 91.0 | 86.0 | 78.4 | 72.2 | 72.9 | 78.2 | 81.9 | 85.9 | 83.8 | 80.7 |  |
|  | 606.0 | 601.2 | 523.0 | 623.8 | 630.9 | 641.8 | 637.4 | 633.2 | 649.2 | 634.5 | 655.4 | 680.5 |  |
| Net railway operating income..---.-........ do...-- | 57.1 | 61.8 29.4 | 135.1 98.0 | 74.5 41.8 | 65.4 32.7 | 81.1 48.1 | 47.6 15.2 |  | 81.8 48.9 | 17.6 | 64.0 +31.0 | 35.8 27.6 |  |
| Net income-ils.-................----------- do-.--- | 24.8 | 29.4 | 98.0 | 41.8 | 32.7 | 48.1 | 15.2 | 32.1 | 48.9 | 17.6 |  | 27.6 |  |
| Freight carried 1 mile .................mil. of tons. | 60,848 | 54,873 | 52, 712 | 57,019 | 51, 833 | 59,485 | 53, 935 | 60, 009 | 56,646 | 54,664 | 61,650 | 59,406 |  |
| Revenue ner ton-mile --------------...-- cents.- |  | 1.007 | . 997 | 1. 034 | 1.079 | 1.055 | 1. 115 | 1. 055 | 1.043 | 1.094 | 1. 029 | 1. 057 |  |
| Passengers carried 1 mile.---------....-milions.- | 4,466 | 4,267 | 4,543 | 4,120 | 3,486 | 3,529 | 3,489 | 3,729 | 4,096 | 4,413 | 4,481 | 3,855 |  |


§ Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement; data for December $1941-$ 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 tatter series, see pe pulished later. Data for local transit lines evenues beginning in the A pril 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 ear loadings and revisions for January 1937-February 1943 for the adjusted series for
financial operations are available on request.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Novem. ber | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS—Continued

| TRANSPORTATION-Continued Waterway Traffic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clearances, vessels in foreign trade. \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, U, S. ports.....-.-.....-. thous. net tons.-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Froren ${ }^{\text {United States }}$ | 2, 227 | 4,114 | 3,759 | 3,844 | 3,841 | 4,116 | 4,324 | 5,278 | 4,746 | 5,008 | 5,294 | 4,924 |  |
| Travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| atels: | 4.36 |  | 4.16 | 4.25 | 4.37 | 4.37 | 4.86 | 4. 46 | 4.75 | 4. 70 | 5.16 | 5.07 |  |
| A verage sale per occupled room-......ere of total.- | 4.95 | ${ }^{4 .} 90$ | 4. 84 | 90 | +92 | ${ }^{4.37} 92$ | 4.80 92 | 4.40 | 4.75 93 | 4.87 | ${ }^{5.16}$ | 5. 92 | ${ }^{143}$ |
| Restaurant sales index, avg. same mo. $1929=100$ | 226 | 241 | 208 | 229 | 213 | 214 | 240 | 244 | 248 | 225 | 246 | 238 | 226 |
| Foreign travel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 24,755 | 31,178 | 37,782 | 37,602 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Emigrants | -872 | 3 3, 090 | 2, 848 | 854 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9, 563 | 9,739 | 11, 218 | 14,080 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14,470 | 13,500 | 14, 186 | 17,989 | 18,468 | 20,294 | 20, 166 | 20,962 | 21,831 | 19,611 | 15,277 | 12,182 | 13, 402 |
| National parks, visitors --...-.-.-.-.-.-- -thousands. | 272 | 118 | 87 | 97 | 122 | 137 | 206 | 442 | 902 | 1,467 | 1,502 | 652 | 308 |
| Pullman Co.: |  |  | 1,149 | 1,378 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue passenger-miles....-....-.-. - thous of dol- | 9,408 | 8,429 | 9,059 | 10,214 | 8,677 | 8,857 | 8,094 | 8,018 | 9,193 | 8, 1,158 | 8,712 | 8,374 |  |
| COMMUNICATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone carriers: $\ddagger$ <br> Operating revenues thous. of dol | 200, 127 | 196, 489 | 203, 627 | 203, 553 | 197,097 | 207, 168 | 153,955 | 184, 948 | 205, 193 | 209, 134 | 210, 070 |  |  |
|  | 108, 872 | 107, 775 | 110, 477 | 111,649 | 109,982 | 112, 806 | 97, 324 | 106, 818 | 113,371 | 114, 567 | 114836 |  |  |
| Tolls, message --.---.-...................- do | 75,978 | 73, 343 | 77, 363 | 76,009 | 71,051 | 78, 111 | 40, 735 | 61,629 | 75, 477 | 77, 993 | 78.063 |  |  |
|  | 154,864 | 151,471 | 159.272 | 157, 464 | 149,043 | 157, 198 | 132, 475 | 154,400 | 165, 551 | 175. 553 | 172, 006 |  |  |
| Net operating income .-............-.-.... do | 22,391 | 22, 504 | 23, 878 | 20,455 | 22.068 | 23,625 | 5,792 | 11, 497 | 17,914 | 13, 239 | 16, 305 |  |  |
| Phones in service end of month.-..... thousands.- | 28, 463 | 28,754 | 29,067 | 29, 249 | 29,564 | 29,874 | 30,359 | 30,057 | 30, 292 | 30, 553 | 30, 794 |  |  |
| Telegraph and cable carriers: $\ddagger$ <br> Operating revenues, total thous. of dol | 17,590 | 16,653 | 17,948 | 17,688 | 16,233 | 17,530 | 23, 264 | 20, 740 | 18,981 | 18,449 | 18,122 | 18,356 |  |
| Telegraph carriers, total.-.-..-.-.-......-do-.-- | 16,275 | 15, 380 | 16, 553 | 16, 330 | 14,984 | 16, 134 | 21,892 | 19,399 | 17,662 | 17,019 | 16, 786 | 17,029 |  |
| Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues from cable operations.................thous of dol.. | 620 | 595 | 717 | 599 | 534 | 571 | 534 | 611 | 574 | 599 | 639 | 659 |  |
|  | 1,315 | 1,273 | 1,395 | 1,358 | 1,249 | 1,396 | 1,372 | 1,341 | 1,320 | 1,430 | 1,336 | 1,337 |  |
| Operating expenses. | 15,673 | 14, 466 | 15,549 | 14,863 | 13, 503 | 14, 298 | 16,644 | 16,387 | 15,347 | 16,010 | 15,366 | 15,376 |  |
| Net operating revenues...--.---...----- do | ${ }^{\text {d } 289}$ |  | 698 | 590 | 520 | 1,093 | ${ }^{4,399}$ | 2,140 | 1,541 | 291 | 682 | 928 |  |
| Net income trans. to earned surplus.....-- do..-- | ${ }_{1} 1641$ | d 31 1,607 | 320 1.990 | 138 1.714 |  | 1, 873 | 2,676 1,609 | 1,062 | $\underset{1,617}{1,335}$ | 41 1,609 | 332 1,742 | $\begin{array}{r}700 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Radiotelegraph carriers, operating revenues.-do.... | 1,641 | 1,607 | 1.990 | 1,714 | 1,642 | 1,775 | 1,609 | 1,637 | 1,617 | 1,609 | 1,742 | 1,759 |  |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

| CHEMICALS <br> Inorganic chemicals, production:* <br> Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous $\left(100 \% \mathrm{NH}_{3}\right) \sigma^{2}$ short tons. | $\begin{array}{r} 80,829 \\ 1,916 \\ 57,074 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80,380 \\ 1,330 \\ 55,312 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 85,121 \\ 1,765 \\ 50,675 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85,663 \\ 1,543 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95,859 \\ & 1,221 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93,007 \\ 2,320 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 97,107 \\ 5,492 \\ 56,288 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 91,681 \\ 8,805 \end{array}$ | 93,34510,45853, | 88,8075,06450.827 | 84,6173,1074717 | 91,2,2448,23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calcium arsenate [ $100 \% \mathrm{Ca}_{3}\left(\mathrm{AsO}_{4}\right) 2$ ] -thous. oflb-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 51,830 |  | 45, 411 | 52,466 |  |  | 48, 136 | 53,388 | 50, 827 | 47, 177 | 48,336 |
| Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas and solid ( $100 \%$ | 74,890108,174 | 62,04897,135 | 56,787102,628 | 60,491110,088 | $\begin{array}{r} 49,858 \\ 101,717 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62,449 \\ 117.039 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81,330 \\ \text { 109. } 050 \end{array}$ | -96, 487 | $\begin{array}{r} 96,700 \\ 117,486 \end{array}$ |  |  | 102, 410 | 79,782118,66236,352 |
| Chlorine |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 114,676 | 118,497 |  |  |
| Hydrochloric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HCl}$ ) .-.-.-. | 32, 394 |  |  | 35, 144 | 33, 966 | 36, 993 | 34, 637 | 36, 899 | 33,071 | 33, 577 | 34,639 | 33, 456 | 36,355 |
| Lead arsenate - | 2,259 | 2, 865 | 3,726 | 4,923 | 3,691 | 4.481 | 5,470 | 3, 717 | 1,289 | 447 |  |  |  |
| Nitric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ ) $0^{2}$.-......... short tons. | 6i, 686 | 63, 277 | 62, 460 | 64, 138 | 62.193 | 64,647 | 64, 288 | 64, 826 | 62,064 | 60, 227 | 60,394 | 59,900 | 61,996 |
|  | 1,062 | 1,006 | 1,028 | 1,101 | 1,010 | 1,218 | 1,146 | 1,188 | 1,089 | 1,066 | 1,105 | + 1,093 | 1, 314 |
| Phosphoric acid ( $50 \% \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$ ) $\ldots$....-- short tons-- | 80,673 | 82,020 | 79, 888 | 78,892 | 74,926 | 89,050 | 82, 452 | 82,372 | 89,492 | 86, 920 | 88, 083 | 87, 249 | 99,574 |
| Soda ash, ammonia-soda process ( $98-100 \% \mathrm{Na}_{2}$ $\mathrm{CO}_{3}$ ) ....................................-. 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 ---.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. | 7,066 | 7, 176 | 6,665 | 6,979 | 5,954 | 7,129 | 7,089 | 7,474 | 7,426 | 7,331 | 7,219 | 7,350 | 8,413 |
| Sodium hydroxide ( $100 \% \mathrm{NaOH}$ ) Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhy- | 168, 708 | 153, 275 | 165, 186 | 173, 449 | 156, 786 | 179,400 | 166,946 | 179, 142 | 175, 896 | 175,523 | 177,310 | 170, 122 | 178,673 |
| $\text { drous) } 0^{7}$ | 41, 188 | 34,442 | 32,479 | 39,991 | 35, 884 | 42, 120 | 50,267 | 39,726 | 32,814 | 36,584 | 33,963 | 34,667 | 43, 642 |
| Sodium suliate, Glauber's salt and crude salt | 63,683 | 52, 494 | 64,878 | 66, 275 | 63, 208 | 70,059 | 69,947 | 74,505 | 69,579 | 64,996 | 65,942 | ${ }^{\text {r 65, }} 114$ | 70,293 |
| Sulphuric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{HO}_{4}$ ): <br> Price, wholesale, $66^{\circ}$, tanks, at works\& dol. per short | 16. 50 | 16. 50 | 16. 50 | 16.50 | 16. 50 | 16.50 | 16. 50 | 16.50 | 16.50 | 16.50 | 16. 50 | 16. 50 | 16. 50 |
| Production ----.--.-.----------- short tons-- | 822,833 | 838, 040 | 878, 078 | 888, 912 | 835, 163 | 931, 237 | 865, 447 | 888, 304 | 850,934 | 846, 366 | 859, 262 | + 851, 733 | 894,400 |
| Organic chemicals: <br> Acetic acid (syn, and natural), production * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| production* thous. of lb.. | 27.662 | 27,718 | 31,725 | 35, 152 | 30,670 | 33, 620 | 30, 376 | 33, 876 | 31,729 | r 35, 897 | - 35, 365 | 28,642 |  |
| Acetic anhydride, production*- ---..-........ do. Acetyl salicylic acid (aspirin), production*-do. | 46. 376 | 45,033 1,010 | 48,703 | 49,157 925 | $\begin{array}{r} 45,662 \\ 1,024 \end{array}$ | 54, 206 | 53,086 1,043 | 54,249 1,053 | $\begin{array}{r} 41,433 \\ 1,155 \end{array}$ | 52,910 998 | 52,518 1,126 | 48,622 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 |
| Production-.-.-.-.......-------------- do. | 19, 118 | 19,667 | 17,016 | 15, 040 | 11, 573 | 12,777 | 13,667 | 13,926 | 14, 150 | 14,605 | 16,469 | 18,610 | 21, 744 |
| Stocks--18 | 2,756 | 2,606 | 2, 200 | 2,216 | 1,423 | 1, 521 | 1,712 | 1,531 | 1,981 | 1, 529 | 1,560 | 1,447 | 354 |
| Alcohol, ethyl:§ Production | 18,914 | 18,097 | 20, 471 | 22,399 | 18,416 | 19,455 | 23,556 | 27,982 | 23,793 | 26.833 | 29,226 | 29, 906 | 39,012 |
|  | 58,157 | 42,392 | 32, 861 | 30, 215 | 30,676 | 28, 214 | 26, 150 | 29, 258 | 27,016 | 27,764 | 28,637 | 24,409 | 26,634 |
| In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses..do. | 29,481 | 26,792 | 25,807 | 22,927 | 21, 294 | 21,992 | 24,089 | 27, 452 | 25, 323 | 25,699 | 26,928 | 22,894 | 25, 938 |
| In denaturing plants-.....-.-.........- do. | 28,676 | 15,600 | 7,054 | 7,288 | 9,381 | 6,222 | 2,061 | 1,807 | 1,694 | 2,065 | 1,709 | 1,514 | 697 |
| Withdrawn for denaturing.-....-.-.......- do | 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-paid.--..-.-----.-.- do | 5,296 | 5,202 | 3,975 | 4,350 | 3,260 | 3,175 | 2,555 | 2,170 | 2,377 | 2,768 | 2,696 | 3,201 | 4,275 |
| Creosote oil, production*----.-.- thous. of gal- | 13,570 | 13,027 | 13,481 | 14,038 | 14, 580 | 14, 696 | 14, 271 | 13,454 | 12,779 | 11,581 | 11, 988 | 13, 407 |  |
|  | 2,456 8,745 | 2,100 10,170 | 1,817 9,602 | 2,094 10,185 | 2,142 7,084 | 2. 234 | 2,436 5,984 | $\underset{6,088}{2,196}$ | 1,909 $\mathbf{6 , 8 2 6}$ | 2,329 5,822 | 2,357 5,899 | 1,697 6,785 |  |


of $\dagger$ Compted on a new basis beginning 1943 ; see Aprill 1944 Survey for 1943 data and reference to revised 1942 data. Total operating revenues of telegraph carriers includes and operating revenues cable carriers excludes cable operations of Western Union; the latter data were revisea in May 1947 Survey (see note in that issue).
 gard to additional plants included in the data ior nitric acid and ammonia.

81he 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 *New series. See note marked "*"' on p. S-23 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to data prior to 1943 for be shown later.
have not been published.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Decem－ ber | Janu－ ary | Febru－ ary | March | Apri］ | May | June | July | August | Sep－ tember | Octo－ ber |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS－Continued

| CHEMICALS－Continued |
| :---: |
| Organic chemicals－Continued． <br> Glycerin，refined（ $100 \%$ basis）：＊ <br> High gravity and yellow distilled： <br> Consumption． $\qquad$ thous．of lb．－ <br> Production $\qquad$ do． $\qquad$ <br> Stocks $\qquad$ do．－ $\qquad$ <br> Chemically pure： <br> Production． $\qquad$ do． $\qquad$ $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ <br> Methanol，production：ot <br> Crude（ $80 \%$ ） $\qquad$ thous．of gal <br> Synthetic（ $100 \%$ ） $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ <br> Phthalic anhydride，production＊－．．．thous．of lb．． <br> FERTILIZERS |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
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|  |  |
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|  |  |
|  |  |

Consumption，total＊．－．－．－．．．．．thous．of short tons． Midwest States＊．
Southern States $\oplus$ ．
Exports，total $\$$ ．．．．．． －－－－－－－－－－do．
$\qquad$
Phosphate materials
Prepared fer
Trogenous，total
Phosphates
Potash §

Potash deliveries
Superphosphate（bulk）：$\dagger$
Stocks，end of month
NAVAL STORES
Rosin（gum and wood）：
Price，gum，wholesale＂H＂（Sav．），bulk


Price，gum，wholesale（Savannah）$\dagger$ dol．per gal


## MISCELLANEOUS

Txplosives（industrial），shipments＿．．．．thous．of lb． Gelatin：§


## OLL SEEDS，OILS，FATS AND

Animal，including fish oil：

| Animal fats $\ddagger$ ． |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Consumption，factory | thous，of lb．－ |
| Production | －－－－－do．－． |
| Stocks，end of month |  |
| Greases： |  |
| Consumption |  |
| Production |  |
| Stocks，end |  |
| Fish oils：$\ddagger$ |  |
| Consumption，factory |  |
| Production |  |
| Stocks，end of mo Vegetable oils，total： |  |
|  |  |
| Consumption，crude，factory $\ddagger . . . . . . .$. ．mil．of |  |
|  |  |
| Imports，total $\$$ |  |
| Paint oils§．－ |  |
|  |  |
| Production $\ddagger$－－－．－． |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Crude－． |  |


| N |  | N－ ふN్ర్ | $\mathrm{E}_{3}$范念密 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & 0, \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | ¢0 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 00 \\ & 00 \\ & 00 \\ & 00 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} c \pi \\ \substack{\infty \\ \\ \hline \\ \hline} \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{-}{8}$ | $\stackrel{N}{g}_{8}^{-N}$ |  |  |  |  | Nosen出家虽 | 気合の资出 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N0r | NNM <br>  |  | 为出复 |  | 盛品 | 它心 |  | －Wen \＄980 4OCH | 出 | $\begin{array}{c:c} \hline: & \\ \vdots & \stackrel{~}{\dot{O}} \\ & \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} N \\ \\ \infty \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num } \\ & \text { जै心 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | －筑本荡 | Nogen <br>  |
| 気薬 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $19 \rightarrow+50$ ＂ons 89도옹 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 盆 } \\ & \text { 点 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | जper我莡品 |  |
| N ${ }^{\text {人 }}$ | －N0N <br>  |  | NT过象品 |  |  |  |  |  | 4 <br>  <br>  | - | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ |  | ¢ N <br> 둗 |  |  |  |  |
| 気告 |  <br>  |  | 为寺菏 |  | 寅安 | 为 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \hdashline \\ \hdashline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sos } \\ & \text { op } \\ & \text { 䍐菏 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 氙啠 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 出若 } \\ & \text { 客 } \end{aligned}$ | \％N |  | Rosncw |  |  |  |  | SN Nos coser |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ت口 } \\ & \text { 号芯䍐 } \end{aligned}$ | －onos <br>  |  |
| 氟気 |  |  |  |  | 第営 | 为声 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{\phi} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\infty} \end{aligned}$ | © | ¢  <br>   <br>   <br>  0 <br>  0 <br>   <br>   | 洓器 | $\infty$ 0 00 00 |  |  | Tonos <br> 象第岕 |  |
| 发第 |  |  |  |  | ¢00 | ¢ 0 0 0 |  |  | 國 | 翑 |  | 为发 | 或 |  <br>  | Sos気发筫 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Byer } \\ & \text { ono } \\ & \text { ono } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 象灾第 |  |  | 㤩发号 |  | 荗答 | － |  | Nonco aso － | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{c} \\ & \underset{\infty}{8} \end{aligned}$ | 点年䖪感 |  |  | － |  | تー式忩空 | 证： <br>  |  |
|  | $\infty$ <br>  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 808 \\ & 808 \end{aligned}$ | － |  | Nond | $\xrightarrow{\sim}$ | 家安 | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 8 \\ \infty \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 串号 |  |  | Nos $\underset{\sim}{0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nos } \\ & \text {-uge } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| N\％ |  |  | 令出 |  | 答寞 |  |  | None | 柋 | \％ |  |  | 凪 | 中出苏 芯 <br> 禺 <br>  | Nos <br> H్ర్ర్ర్య |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & N \\ & \text { N } \\ & \text { 会 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 为出出 |  | 55 |  |  | Nerw | ¢ -1 -1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 㤩名 } \\ & \text { ت雾令 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ch } \\ & \text { co } \\ & \text { Wo } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eor } \\ & \text { os } \\ & \text { or } \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \times 0=1 \\ & \text { 岕NO } \end{aligned}$ |
| 気安安 |  $\vdots$  <br>    <br> 出   <br>    <br>  嵳  | 事品 $\underset{6}{\infty}$ |  |  |  | ¢ち |  |  | 号 | 家 | （\％ | （ ${ }_{\text {c }}^{\infty}$ | （1N | （1：c：c： | ： | 为过 | －－ |

F Revised．$\sigma^{\text {s }}$ See note in the April 1946 Survey with regard to difference between these series and similar data published in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey．

geneous and total fertilizer imports，will be published later． 1946 Survey．I See note marked＂f＂on p．S－ 25 regarding unpublished revisions



 $t$ Revised series See note in the Nove January 1946．See note on p．S－23 of the November 1943 Survey regarding change in the turpentine price series．

| Cnless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Novem: ber | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- | October |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline OIL SEEDS, OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Copra: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Consumption, factory §-....----.-----short tons \& 36, 278 \& 15,949 \& 46, 765 \& 56,069 \& 51, 352 \& 59,163 \& 59, 214 \& 53,347 \& 52,368 \& 45,330 \& 40,731 \& 41,828 \& 41,232 <br>
\hline Importss ${ }_{\text {Stocks }}$ end of month \& 27, 381
12,964 \& 43,495
33,074 \& 93,768
60,299 \& 74,963
89,781 \& 71, 902 \& 72,319
72,777 \& 61,
$\mathbf{7 7}, 541$ \& 61,004
59 \& 51,346
44,320 \& 18,644
42,300 \& 31,340 \& 48,297
23,871 \& , 984 <br>
\hline Coconut or copra oil: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Consumption, factory: $\ddagger$ Crude \& 49,824 \& 38,611 \& 44,793 \& 62.871 \& 64, 270 \& 74,349 \& 72,406 \& 70,349 \& 61,636 \& 62,008 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 27, 714 \& 17, 262 \& 16,397 \& 26,648 \& -29,822 \& 31, 317 \& 31, 057 \& 29103 \& 27,664 \& 23.784 \& 69, ${ }^{608}$ \& 72, 257 \& 78.928 <br>
\hline Importss \& 121 \& 380 \& , \& 1,088 \& 1,822 \& 5,549 \& 813 \& 2,394 \& 3,225 \& 1,767 \& ${ }^{866}$ \& \& <br>
\hline Production \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 45,306 \& 18.827 \& 58, 100 \& 68,683 \& 63, 624 \& 73,902 \& 74, 043 \& 68,398 \& 66,074 \& 57, 902 \& 51, 902 \& 53,609 \& 59,898 <br>
\hline  \& 26,614 \& 16,305 \& 19, 581 \& 30, 909 \& 32, 749 \& 36, 58 \& 35, 720 \& 33,020 \& 28,611 \& 30,466 \& 34, 228 \& 33,498 \& 35, 388 <br>
\hline Stocks, end of \& 95,417 \& 77,836 \& 92,456 \& 87,005 \& 97, 177 \& 115, 7 \& 130,011 \& 138,489 \& 134,949 \& 127, 927 \& 105,978 \& 89, 393 \& 1,391 <br>
\hline Refined \& 8,603 \& 9,585 \& 9,885 \& 12, 376 \& 13,935 \& 13, 228 \& 14, 267 \& 19,088 \& 12,998 \& 14,412 \& 10,737 \& 11,194 \& 10.998 <br>
\hline Cottonseed: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Consumption (crush) .......thous. of short tons.- \& +511
$+1,062$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \times \\ \times 704 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}r \\ 400 \\ 338 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \sim \\ \ulcorner \\ \hline 149\end{array}$ \& r

r 95

985 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \mathrm{r} 43 \\ \hline 12\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 162 \\ \sim \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ \& r 104
$r$
$r$ \& 69
+14 \& $r 74$
$r 65$
$r$ \& 102 \& 345
776 \& 647
509 <br>
\hline Stocks at mills, end of month................-. \& $\stackrel{+917}{ }$ \& ${ }^{+1,098}$ \& r 1,035 \& $r 767$ \& ${ }^{5} 568$ \& 399 \& 256 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 163}$ \& -108 \& r 100 \& 163 \& 594 \& 1, 1,458 <br>
\hline Cottonseed cake and meal: \& \& \& \& , 183,468 \& r 129.919 \& r93.07\% \& - 69, 749 \& -45, 879 \& r 30,477 \& + 33.980 \& 47,068 \& \& <br>

\hline Production - \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
58,395
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
231,757 \\
\mathbf{r} 81,598
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

\times 120,182
\] \& - 160,033 \& -159, 724 \& -128, 193 \& +127, 171 \& r117,052 \& - 87,958 \& - 46,941 \& 26,416 \& 156,076

37,844 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
301,370 \\
62.121
\end{array}
$$ <br>

\hline Cottonseed oil, crude: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 158,857 \& 164,139 \& 125,387 \& ${ }^{\text {r 1 }} 130,986$ \& r 92, 140
-8817 \& $\checkmark 68,382$ \& $+52,743$
-54, \& - 34, 925 \& ${ }_{\sim}{ }^{\text {r 2 }} 23,341$ \& \% 24, 212 \& 31, 109 \& 104, 348 \& 197, 834 <br>
\hline Stocks, end of month -----.-------------.-. - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ \& 92,387 \& 105,029 \& 97, 569 \& r 104, 119 \& ${ }^{*} 88,171$ \& ${ }^{r} 72,546$ \& ${ }^{*} 48,039$ \& ${ }^{\text {r 33, }} 979$ \& ${ }^{r} 19,990$ \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 15,191$ \& 19,209 \& 57,307 \& 95,356 <br>
\hline Cottonseed oil, refined: Consumption, factory $\ddagger$ \& 93,703 \& 129,156 \& 114,886 \& 108,240 \& 81,664 \& 73,351 \& 53, 077 \& 35, 140 \& 44,687 \& 6,312 \& 74,243 \& 74,751 \& 119, 107 <br>
\hline In oleomargarine...-.-.-.-.-...........do \& 22,832 \& 27, 101 \& 25, 279 \& 30, 116 \& 28,008 \& 24, 474 \& 14, 485 \& 12,981 \& 16, 407 \& 19,906 \& 20, 115 \& 27, 891 \& <br>
\hline Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, $\underset{\text { dol (N. }}{\text { per lbe }}$ lb \& 88 \& 62 \& 280 \& 302 \& 350 \& 89 \& 314 \& 256 \& 241 \& 234 \& 179 \& \& <br>
\hline Production ... .-...-.-.-.-.........thous. of lb.- \& 116,300 \& 142,025 \& 123,070 \& r 113,694 \& r 10f, 518 \& \% 80, 781 \& + 74,345 \& r 45, 388 \& - 35,517 \& -26,410 \& 24,913 \& 56,852 \& 144,981 <br>
\hline Stocks, end of month ----..-------.-.-.... do.--- \& 165, 869 \& 169,651 \& 170, 112 \& r 170,888 \& +185, 390 \& ${ }^{+} 191,688$ \& r 211, 855 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 217,849}$ \& + 204, 106 \& - 171,094 \& 116, 709 \& 92,081 \& 107,882 <br>
\hline Tm $\qquad$ thous. of bu. \& 9 \& 48 \& 20 \& 12 \& 14 \& 18 \& 19 \& 17 \& 77 \& 106 \& 17 \& 0 \& <br>
\hline Duluth: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Receipts --------------------------..-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ \& 591 \& 1,938 \& 211 \& 27 \& 40 \& 35 \& 39 \& 10 \& 7 \& 72 \& 12 \& 1,435 \& 2,733 <br>
\hline  \& 387 \& 1,396 \& 1,077 \& $\stackrel{2}{2}$ \& ${ }^{69}$ \& 69 \& 39 \& 83 \& 74
78 \& 72
8 \& 0
20 \& 436 \& 1,053 <br>
\hline Stocks--7is: \& 652 \& 1,194 \& 327 \& 307 \& 303 \& 270 \& 238 \& 145 \& 78 \& 8 \& \& 1,019 \& 2,699 <br>
\hline  \& 2, 752 \& 1,877 \& 750 \& 479 \& 182 \& 311 \& ${ }_{5}^{532}$ \& 257 \& 128 \& 99 \& 2,125 \& \& 4,928 <br>
\hline Shipmen \& 547 \& 1,941
3,905 \& 73
3.889 \& ${ }_{3}^{257}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}146 \\ 2,896 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}190 \\ 2,280 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 345
1,615 \& \& ${ }_{516}^{202}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}82 \\ 296 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 270
453 \& 1,142 \& -530 <br>
\hline Stocks \& 3,967 \& 3, 905 \& 3,889 \& 3,513 \& 2,896 \& 2,280 \& 1,615 \& 1,162 \& 516 \& 296 \& 453 \& 5,004 \& 6,434 <br>
\hline  \& 2,189 \& 2, 271 \& 1,807 \& 1,703 \& 1,545 \& 1,636 \& 1,560 \& 1,335 \& 1,687 \& 1,641 \& 1,325 \& \& <br>
\hline Stocks, end of mon \& 3,508 \& 2,880 \& 3,468 \& 2,024 \& 1,415 \& 1,079
8.51 \& 980
7.50 \& \% 85.35 \& 1,457 \& 1,892 \& 2,526 \& 5,720 \& 3.051
6.789 <br>

\hline Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis) dol, per bu-Production (crop estimate) . .........thous. of bu.. \& 5. 22 \& 7.26 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
7.27 \\
422,962
\end{array}
$$ \& 7.25 \& \& 8.51 \& 7.50 \& 6.3 C \& 6.12 \& 6.02 \& 6.00 \& 6. 39 \& 6.78

698 <br>
\hline Linseed cake and meal: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{3} 39,980$ <br>
\hline Linipments from Minneapolis ........ thous. of lb $\mathrm{C}_{\text {- }}$ \& 34,020 \& 37, 200 \& 34,080 \& 33, 960 \& 24,420 \& 28,740 \& 30, 720 \& 26,760 \& 26, 160 \& 29,580 \& 18,540 \& 45,360 \& 51.480 <br>
\hline Linseed oil ${ }_{\text {Consumption, }}$ factory $\ddagger$.......................do \& 44,789 \& 41,762 \& 40,960 \& 44,978 \& 41,575 \& 45, 174 \& 47, 453 \& 45,094 \& 38,716 \& 40, 030 \& 39,834 \& 40,865
, 303 \& 44,820 <br>
\hline Price, wholesale (N. Y.)...-.-.-......dol. per lb.- \& 188 \& 354 \& 358 \& 366 \& . 378 \& . 395 \& . 394 \& . 376 \& . 325 \& . 302 \& . 291 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 48, } \\ 4 \\ \hline 180\end{array}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 43,368 \& 44,489 \& 35,302 \& 34,823 \& 30,499 \& 31, 401 \& 28, 850 \& 25, 064 \& 32,057 \& 32,250
14880 \& 26,527 \& 27, 240 \& <br>
\hline Shipments from Minneapolis --------.-- do - \& 26. 760 \& 27,840 \& 21, 720 \& 20, 460 \& 19,380 \& 23, 460 \& 25, 380 \& 19,620 \& 13,620 \& 14,880 \& 21,240
132682 \& 118, 443 \& r 336,8405 <br>
\hline Stocks at factory, end of month $\ddagger \ldots-$-- \& 127,498 \& 135, 698 \& 152,782 \& 140,898 \& 136,681 \& 125, 060 \& 131, 769 \& 134, 627 \& 144,544 \& 157, 724 \& 132,682 \& \& 136,205 <br>
\hline Soybeans: Consumption, factory $\ddagger$.-.-.......thous of bu \& 10,950 \& 15,100 \& 15,655 \& 17,11 \& 15,9 \& 16,480 \& 15,91 \& 15,0 \& 13,356 \& 13,613 \& 11, 284 \& +9,733 \& 11,385 <br>
\hline Production (crop estimate) --.................-do \& \& \& ${ }^{4} 196,725$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{5} 177,379$ <br>
\hline  \& 40,447 \& 56,990 \& 59,610 \& 56, 104 \& 52, 338 \& 41,977 \& 41,680 \& 37,147 \& 28, 604 \& 19,124 \& 10,248 \& 2,775 \& 34,091 <br>
\hline Soybean oil: Consumption, factory, refined $\ddagger$.....-thous. of lb.- \& 95,300 \& 106, 731 \& 96, 434 \& \& 104, 227 \& 113, 782 \& 101, 229 \& 71,687 \& \& 82, 261 \& 98, 077 \& 109, 838 \& 141,963 <br>
\hline Price, wholesale, edible (N. Y.)0'....dol. per lb-- \& . 209 \& . 297 \& . 320 \& 1
.323 \& 10485
.345 \& ${ }_{\cdot}^{11361}$ \& - 351 \& . 268 \& . 244 \& . 2227 \& ${ }^{38} .209$ \& 233 \& . 265 <br>
\hline Production: $\ddagger$ \& 98.943 \& 134664 \& 137121 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& -91,358 \& 107, 682 <br>
\hline  \& 86,669 \& 119, 536 \& 121,729 \& 126, 298 \& 120,867 \& 121, 389 \& 115,877 \& 92,605 \& -83, 890 \& 98,720 \& 91, 251 \& 89, 400 \& 88,413 <br>
\hline Stocks, end of month: $\ddagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 111,460 \& 107, 565 \& 98,442 \& 97, 712 \& 97, 226 \& 94,053 \& 89,302 \& 108,829 \& 122, 760 \& 125, 686 \& 105, 941 \& $\begin{array}{r}r \\ r \\ \hline 194,583 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 80,068 <br>
\hline  \& 56,807 \& 52,406 \& 61,565 \& 70,131 \& 76,995 \& 73, 993 \& 91,327 \& 114, 604 \& 128,141 \& 141, 671 \& 140, 430 \& -124,043 \& 76,809 <br>
\hline Oleomargarine: ${ }^{\text {cosen }}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 67, 771 \& <br>
\hline Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals) $\ddagger-$ - - ${ }^{\text {do }}$ Price, wholesale, standard, uncolored, (Chicago) dol. per 1 b \& 51,428
.270 \& 56,550
.420 \& 57,680
.412 \& 66,262
.393 \& 66,470
.394 \& 66,626
.424 \& 39,376
.420 \& $\begin{array}{r}36,493 \\ \hline .354\end{array}$ \& 39,649
.330 \& 47,448
.332 \& 47,251
.330 \& $\begin{array}{r}67,71 \\ \hline 840\end{array}$ \& 362 <br>
\hline Production $\dagger$.-......-.-.-.-...-thous. of 1 lb .-- \& 60, 271 \& 62,966 \& 59,771 \& 67,946 \& 67,755 \& 69,914 \& 46,716 \& 37,730 \& 41, 400 \& 48,897 \& 50, 041 \& 67, 422 \& <br>
\hline Shortenings and compounds: $\ddagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 127,754
48,356 \& $\underset{4}{157,146}$ \& 139,685
41,234 \& 131,754
51,391 \& 129,315
48,311 \& 138,551

51,184 \& 90, 867 66, 178 \& 63, 151 49. 995 \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
79,921 <br>
47, 086

 \& 

98, 978 <br>
45,803

\end{tabular} \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
117,858 \\
36,393
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 159,623 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Stocks, end of month } \\
& \text { Vegetable price, wholesale, tierces (Chi) } \\
& \text { dol. per lb. }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 48,356

.171 \& 41, 121
(2) \& 41,
(2) \& ${ }^{(2)}$ \& 48, 311
${ }^{2}$ ) \& 51, 184
$\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ \& 66, 178
${ }^{2}$ ) \& (2) \& 63,094
(2) \& 47,086
(2) \& 45,803
(2) \& (2)
(2, \& (2)
(28، <br>
\hline Paint sales \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Calcimines, plastic-texture and cold-water paints: ${ }^{*}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 66
135 \& $\begin{array}{r}64 \\ 146 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 186 \& $\begin{array}{r}93 \\ 254 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\stackrel{89}{227}$ \& 102 \& 235 \& 220 \& 230 \& -82 \& $\begin{array}{r}71 \\ 259 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \times \\ \hline 29\end{array}$ \& 209 <br>
\hline  \& 135 \& \& 186 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline In dry form..........................-...-. ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ \& 555 \& 420 \& 329 \& 403 \& 352 \& 422 \& 419 \& 407 \& 449 \& 460 \& 385 \& - 439 \& 427 <br>
\hline In paste form for interior use -.-.-.-.---- do. \& 261 \& 371 \& \& 307 \& 329 \& 348 \& 334 \& 312 \& 355 \& 389 \& 315 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 235$ \& 316 <br>
\hline Paint, varnish, lacquer, and fillers, total .-...do \& 69, 991 \& 70, 136 \& 73, 538 \& 83, 788 \& 81, 632 \& 92, 111 \& 99, 516 \& 99, 588 \& 92, 643 \& 86, 806 \& -84,991 \& - 86,299
-76819 \& 91, 529 <br>
\hline  \& 63, 156 \& 62, 483 \& 66, 131 \& 74, 210 \& 73, 273 \& 82, 017 \& 89, 296 \& 88,755 \& 82,985 \& 77, 891 \& ${ }^{\text {r } 76,944}$ \& r 76, 649
-31607 \& 82, 476 <br>
\hline  \& 28, 219 \& 27,374 \& 30,342 \& 32, 405 \& 23, 928 \& 32, 540 \& 34, 338 \& 32, 631 \& 31, 754 \& 30, 035 \& - 31,073 \& $-31,607$
-45042 \& 34,958 <br>
\hline Trade \& 34, 937 \& 35,109 \& $\begin{array}{r}35,789 \\ 7 \\ \hline 407\end{array}$ \& 41,804
9,578 \& 43,345
8,358 \& 49,477
10,094 \& 54,959
10,220 \& 56,125
10,831 \& $\underset{9,658}{51,232}$ \& 47,856
8,915 \& r 45,872
8,047 \& r

$\mathbf{4 5 , 0 4 2}$
$\mathbf{r 9 , 6 5 0}$ \& 47,518
9,053 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^13]$\$$ Data continue series, published in the 1942 Supplement; unpublished data through February 1945 for the indicated series will be shown later.
$\ddagger$ See note marked "§", on p. S-25 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to July 1911-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 quarterty basis only.

OThis series, compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, replaces the series for refined oil shown in the 1942 Supplement; earlier data will be published later.
${ }^{-}$Data for some items are not comparable with data prior to 1945; see note for calcimines, plastics, and cold-water paints at bottom of p. S-23 of the December 1945 Survey.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| Plastic Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shipments and consumption: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,977 | 1,073 | 1,691 | 1,920 | 1,481 | 1,610 | 1,762 | 1,689 | 1.682 | 1,410 | 1,479 | 1,284 | 1,799 |
| Molding and extrusion materials-.........do..-- | 7,472 | 5,984 | 7,951 | 7,657 | 7,081 | 6, 461 | 5,357 | 4, 317 | 3,735 | 2,779 | 3,404 | r 4, 153 | 5,105 |
| Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes * . . do...- | 1,697 | 1,233 | 1,506 | 1,597 | 1,319 | 1,229 | 1,329 | 1, 052 | 931 | 892 | ${ }_{0} 03$ | 921 | 1,040 |
| Other cellulose plastics*...-...-..-------.-do. | 1,234 | 810 | 889 | 585 | 451 | 318 | 331 | ${ }^{11}$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) | (1) | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ |  |
| Phenolic and other tar acid resins*...-...-. do. | 18, 174 | 16,703 | 20,500 | 26, 981 | 23, 416 | 26, 797 | 26, 285 | 27, 410 | 27,767 | - 25,949 | 26,000 | - 27,262 | 28, 129 |
| Urea and melamine resins*................... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 6, 281 | 6,056 | 5,768 | 6,024 | 6,658 | 6,401 | 6, 285 | 6, 102 | 5, 645 | 5,536 | 5,462 | 5, 223 | 6, 720 |
|  | 9,166 | 7, 216 | 8, 092 | 7,432 | 6,964 | 6, 561 | 7,096 | 6, 854 | 5,955 | 5. 688 | 7,075 | 8.381 | 10,931 |
|  | 14, 235 | 15, 130 | 15,387 | 17,332 | 13,623 | 16, 998 | 16,316 | 13, 126 | 11, 546 | 11, 573 | 12,917 | 15, 125 | 18,040 |
| Miscellaneous resins*--........-.............-d. do | 8,781 | 8,289 | 7,543 | 8,190 | 7,809 | 8,000 | 8,275 | 6, 435 | 5.891 | 5,819 | 5,567 | 8, 032 | 9,066 |

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

| ELECTRIC POWER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production (utility and industrial), total* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial establishments*..............do..-. | 24,430 4,208 | 23,943 3,994 | 24,875 4,028 | 25,957 4,321 | $\begin{array}{r}23,698 \\ 4,083 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 25,544 4,298 | 24,652 4,148 | 25,009 4,203 | 24,469 4,225 | 24,938 4,156 | 25,969 4,225 3 | 25.634 4,153 3 | 26,748 4,410 |
| By fuels*...... | 3,867 | 3,675 | 3, 672 | 3,896 | 3,683 | 3,843 | 3,711 | 3,809 | 3,825 | 3,772 | 3,892 | 3, 858 | 4,063 |
| By water power* | 341 | 319 | 356 | 425 | 399 | 455 | 437 | 424 | 400 | 383 | 333 | 295 | 348 |
| Utilities (for public use), totalt..............-do | 20, 222 | 19,949 | 20, 847 | 21,636 | 19,616 | 21, 246 | 20, 504 | 20,776 | 20, 244 | 20,782 | 21,744 | 21, 481 | 22,338 |
| By fuelst | 13, 935 | 13,669 | 14, 269 | 14,500 | 13, 261 | 13,981 | 13, 216 | 13,387 | 13,451 | 14, 236 | 15,690 | 15, 875 | 16.846 |
|  | 6, 287 | 6, 280 | 6,578 | 7, 136 | 6,355 | 7,265 | 7, 287 | 7, 389 | 6,793 | 6,546 | 6,053 | 5,606 | 5,492 |
| Privately and municipally owned utilities do. | 17, 316 | 17, 119 | 17,842 | 18,545 | 16, 833 | 18, 266 | 17,661 | 17,801 | 17,414 | 17,847 | 18,733 | 18,630 |  |
| Other producerst .-......................do. | 2,906 | 2,830 | 17,005 | 18,092 | 2,783 | 2,980 | 2,843 | 2,975 | -17,829 | - 2,935 | 3,011 | +2,851 | 2, 798 |
| Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 16,721 | 16,933 | 17,450 | 18,302 | 17,783 | 17,772 | 17, 665 | 17,610 | 17,546 | 17,308 | 18,099 |  |  |
| Residential or domestic.-.-................. do-..- | 3,130 | 3,414 | 3,739 | 4, 149 | 3,960 | 3,727 | 3,572 | 3,437 | 3,369 | 3,307 | 3,332 |  |  |
|  | 410 | 328 | 302 | 291 | 295 | 320 | 421 | 514 | 558 | 606 | 681 |  |  |
| Small light and power $\qquad$ do. | 2, 821 | 2,944 | 3,018 | 3,175 | 3,142 | 3,026 | 3,070 | 2,994 | 3,060 | 3,123 | 3,252 |  |  |
| Large light and powerf....................-do. | 9, 064 | 8,908 | 8,832 | 9,219 | 8,988 | 9,285 | 9, 264 | 9,375 | 9,356 | 9,068 | 9,601 |  |  |
| Street and highway lightingf.-..............do. | 206 | 222 | 236 | 233 | 204 | 200 | 178 | 165 | 154 | ${ }^{160}$ | ${ }^{175}$ |  |  |
|  | 471 | 460 | 600 | 511 | 506 | 491 | 494 | 475 | 475 | 459 | 483 |  |  |
| Railways and railroads $\dagger$-.....-......-......do. | 572 | 609 | 667 | 674 | 643 | 673 | 618 | 604 | 531 | 538 | 532 |  |  |
| Interdepartmental | 47 | 49 | 55 | 51 | 46 | 50 | 46 | 46 | 44 | 45 | 44 |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison 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, 500 |  |  |
| GAS $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10,687 |  |  | 10, 502 |  |  | 11, 2536 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial $\qquad$ |  |  | 714 |  |  | 173 |  |  | -7, 713 |  |  |  |  |
| Sales to consumers, total...............inil of cu. ft. |  |  | 146, 400 |  |  | 198, 580 |  |  | 151, 485 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 98, 474 |  |  | 139, 476 |  |  | 100, 881 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial-...-..............do- |  |  | 46, 171 |  |  | 57, 138 |  |  | 49,273 |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol |  |  | 130, 155 |  |  | 159, 188 |  |  | 135, 259 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating).........do. |  |  | 97, 743 |  |  | 119,318 |  |  | 100,682 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial.................do. |  |  | 31,345 |  |  | 38,714 |  |  | 33,719 |  |  |  |  |
| Natural gas (quarterly): <br> Customers end of quarter total ...thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, end of quarter total thousands Residential (incl. house-heating) .......... do |  |  | 9,478 8,812 |  |  | 9,739 8,999 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9,772 \\ & 9,051 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial...---.-.----- do |  |  | ${ }_{6} 81$ |  |  | 8 8,799 |  |  | 9,051 |  |  |  |  |
| Sales to consumers, total.......-.-.-mil. of cu. ft .- |  |  | 573, 015 |  |  | 728, 393 |  |  | 596,470 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating).........-do |  |  | 161,021 |  |  | 297, 553 |  |  | 161, 527 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial.---.-.-...-do |  |  | 400, 202 |  |  | 422,052 |  |  | 428,608 |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue froms sales to consumers, total thous of dol.. |  |  | 188, 587 |  |  | 270,598 |  |  | 197, 743 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl, house-heating) ......... do. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}101,256 \\ 85 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -------- | ---- | 171,035 96,797 |  |  | 104, 348 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial...-...-....... do. |  |  |  |  |  | 96,797 |  |  | 92, 106 |  |  |  |  |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO



${ }^{r}$ Fevised. ${ }^{1}$ Not available for publication. \& Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement; data for December 1941-February 1945 will be published later.
TFor 1943-44 revisions for the indicated series see notes at bottom of pp. S-23 and S-24 of the May 1945 Survey.
QData for sheets, rods and tubes are comparable with similar data in the 1942 Supplement; see note in September 1946 Survey regarding change in data for molding, etc. materials.
*New series. For data for $1939-45$ for production of electricity by industrial establishments see p. 32 of the February 1947 Survey. The new series for plastic products are from the Bureau the Census and include all known producers; earlier figures and a description of the data will be published later.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Gas statistics are shown on a revised basis beginning in the December 1946 Survey; see note in that issue. For revised figures for the indicated series on electric power production, except the series for "other producers," see p. 32 of the February 1947 Survey. See note marked " $t$ " on p. S-26 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to revisions for $1940-45$ for consumption of distilled spirits for beverage purposes and for the fiscal years $1941-46$ for the other alcoholic beverage series; the note also explains a change in the series for stocks of distilled
spirits; see p. S-23 for tax-paid withdrawals of ethyl aloohol, which are largely for beverage purposes. spirits; see p. S-23 for tax-paid withdraw als of ethyl aloohol, which are largely for beverage purposes.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Noverber | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | Apri] | May | June | July | August | September | October |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rectified distilled spirits, production, total $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of proof gal. | 16,423 | 15,155 | 14,045 | 13, 837 | 11, 144 | 10,648 | 9,349 | 6,706 | 7,021 6,522 | 7,831 | 8,083 7,522 | 9,689 8,965 | 16,480 |
| Whisky Wines and distinling 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 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 21 |  |
| Productiont--.-.----...............-. do | 251 | 184 | 192 | 192 | 152 | 226 | 221 | 130 | 144 | 74 | 48 | 36 |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawalst................--.-do | 254 | 235 | 181 | 68 | 49 | 75 | 51 | 62 | 44 | 51 | 64 | 84 |  |
|  | 1,390 | 1,326 | 1,315 | 1,429 | 1, 522 | 1,665 | 1,826 | 1,882 | 1,975 | 1,990 | 1,964 | 1,911 |  |
|  | 443 | 470 | 331 | 255 | 232 | 265 | 171 | 172 | 129 | 99 | 117 | 194 |  |
| Production $\bigcirc$ | 84, 287 | 20, 900 | 3,639 | 1,099 | 862 | 535 | 466 | 390 | 309 | 383 | 2,479 | 31,575 |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawalst | 12, 088 | 11, 563 | 9,883 | 7,400 | 5,577 | 6,629 | 5,960 | 5,682 | 6,249 | ${ }^{8}, 627$ | 6,680 | 8,180 |  |
| Stocks, end of month $\dagger$.............-.-.-. do | 206, 487 | 216,776 | 205, 408 | 197, 314 | 190, 143 | 181, 179 | 174,584 | 168, 710 | 160, 211 | 152,534 | 146,660 | 171, 239 |  |
| Distilling materials produced at wineries $\odot$ 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, 92 -score (N. Y.) $\ddagger$.- dol. per lb.- Production (factory) $\dagger$ - | - 100,372 | 82, 89816 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \% } \\ 8922 \\ \hline 160\end{array}$ | ${ }_{97}{ }^{.6666}$ | .709 91,815 | [ $\begin{array}{r}\text {. } \\ 11096 \\ \hline 185\end{array}$ | 116,531 | 146, ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{65} \times 13$ | 157, ${ }^{633}$ | 1488,790 | $\begin{array}{r}166,550 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ |  | 91, ${ }^{.718}$ |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of monthor. ....-- do. | 59,586 | 41, 477 | 27, 874 | 18, 224 | 9,988 | 7,818 | 9,194 | 17,445 | 51, 625 | 83, 286 | 88,364 | - 76, 912 | 70, 896 |
| Cheese: <br> Imports | 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) $\dagger$ - .-.....-thous. of 1 l | 84, 720 | 71,127 | 69,214 | 74,055 | 76,680 | 100, 160 | 115,540 | 144, 015 | 152,125 | 136,425 | 110,140 | r 92,670 | 83,315 |
| American whole milkt..--....---........d. do. | 61,883 | 51,665 | 51, 115 | 55,315 | 58,540 | 77, 485 | 91, 655 | 118, 455 | 125, 815 | 113, 505 | 89,610 | 74, 480 | 64,675 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month ${ }^{7} \ldots . . . . . .$. do | 129, 941 | 123, 435 | 123, 592 | 114, 606 | 98, 053 | 93, 427 | 113, 854 | 133,495 | 161,363 | 185, 202 | 202, 597 | - 193, 849 | 177, 327 |
| American whole milk ------.-............ do | 101, 185 | 92, 422 | 93, 873 | 87,459 | 74, 795 | 71, 757 | 88, 737 | 106, 479 | 130, 005 | 151,661 | 169, 571 | ז 164,651 | 151,919 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports:§ Condensed | 1,979 | 3, 634 | 15,580 | 8.911 | 4,273 | 4, 694 | 7, 275 | 7.549 | 8,562 | 9,201 | 8. 161 | 10,316 |  |
| Evaporated. | 30,767 | 39,791 | 46, 037 | 28,828 | 23, 324 | 25,355 | 23, 534 | 39,517 | 42,862 | - 42,071 | 41,394 | 53,022 |  |
| Condensed (sweetened)--d) | 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 |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened): |  |  |  |  |  |  | 82.800 | 111,8 | 116.620 |  |  | 22,470 | 0,430 |
|  | 7,759 | 6, 461 | 6,849 | 7,925 | 7,200 | 8,610 | 11, 850 | 13, 000 | 12,950 | 15,025 | 17, 150 | 21, 100 | 19,500 |
| Evaporated (unsweetened), case goodst.-do | 194, 974 | 167, 667 | 183, 929 | 205, 000 | 209, 700 | 269,000 | 320, 500 | 416, 200 | 410, 000 | 347, 600 | 257, 400 | 218, 000 | 200, 500 |
| Stocks, manafacturers', case goods, end of month; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed (sweetened).-.-...--- thous. of Ib | 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 grade....dol. per 100 lb .. | 4.62 | 4.87 | 4. 96 | 4.94 | 4.74 | 4. 68 | 4.63 | 4.46 | 4.41 | 4.48 | 4.60 | 4.71 | 4.87 |
|  | 8,989 | 8,297 | 8,529 | 8,911 | 8,491 | 9, 870 | 10,472 | 12, 260 | 12, 864 | 12, 148 | 10,644 | 9,313 | 8,920 |
| Utilization in manufactured dairy products $\dagger$ mil. of 1 b | 3,429 | 2,845 | 3,020 | 3, 294 | 3,202 | 3, 955 | 4,358 | 5,509 | 5,814 | 5,344 | 4,223 | r 3,654 | 3,323 |
| Dried skim milk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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. <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |  | 097 |  | 111 |
|  | 29, 283 | 25, 500 | 37, 233 | 47,000 | 52, 280 | 69,355 | 77,390 | 91, 665 | 102, 020 | 81,830 | 51,925 | 41,000 | 31,935 |
| For human consumptiont --...-.....-do.... | 28, 853 | 25,091 | 36,624 | 46, 200 | 51, 230 | 67, 200 | 75, 040 | 88, 200 | 96, 730 | 78, 500 | 49,450 | 39, 740 | 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 |  |  | 76,622 | 50,487 | 36,203 |
| For human consumption....-.............do-.-. | - 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: <br> Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ thous. of bu |  |  | ${ }^{2} 119,410$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 112,508$ |
| Shipments, carlot --....----.-.-no. of carloads.. | 11,992 | 7,014 | 6,767 | 5,894 | 5,222 | 3,625 | 2,347 | 1,687 | 627 | 1,428 | 783 | 6,214 | 8, 614 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month.-thous. of bu.- | 31, 973 | 33, 413 | 27, 344 | 10,379 | 12.944 | 7,593 | 3,954 | 1,544 | 329 | 219 | 264 | - 10,435 | 34, 166 |
| Citrus fruits, carlot shipments......no. of carloads.. | 11, 105 | 15,645 | 19, 802 | 21, 234 | 17, 032 | 11,391 | 18,216 | 17, 774 | 13,857 | 9,429 | 9,027 | 7,403 | 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 | - 402, 821 | 410, 247 |
| Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of <br>  | 351, 273 | 351, 474 | 333, 084 | 320, 307 | 296, 588 | 276, 099 | 247, 795 | 230, 827 | 251,687 | 307, 574 | 326,603 | +353, 239 | 350, 301 |
| Potatoes, white: Price, wholesale (N. Y.) | 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) $\dagger$.....-.- thous. of bu.- |  |  | 2475,969 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 379,886$ |
| Shipments, carlot..------.......no. of carloads | 25,389 | 21, 976 | 17, 251 | 20,798 | 21,830 | 30, 138 | 26, 782 | 23,713 | 25,272 | 22,313 | 19,028 | 25, 187 | 25,369 |
| GRAINS AND GRAIN DRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, principal grains, including flour and meal§ thous. of bu.. | 12,333 | 26,987 | 35,135 | 33,245 | 41,672 | 48, 528 | 48,397 | ${ }^{+50,030}$ | - 38,889 | - 35, 782 | 34, 440 | 31,486 |  |
| Barley: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, including malt\&-...-- | 209 | 489 | 435 | 271 | 572 | 624 | 797 | 1,226 | $\bigcirc 1.297$ | -1,485 | 856 | 783 |  |
| Prices, wholtile (Mimeapolis). ....dol. per bu | 1.697 | 1.721 | 1. 768 | 1.775 | 1. 764 | 1.914 | 1.922 | 2.010 | 2. 136 | 2. 259 | 2. 299 | 2. 276 | 2.379 |
| No. 3, straight .........-.-............-do-..- | 1.612 | 1.616 | 1. 689 | 1.698 | 1. 642 | 1.838 | 1.806 | 1.896 | 2.032 | 2.130 | 2. 143 | 2. 117 | 2. 218 |
| Production (erop estimate) $\dagger$.-...---thous. of bu.- |  |  | 2263,350 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 284,497$ |
| Receipts, principal markets--..---........do | 14,840 | 8,026 | 8,214 | 10,241 | 4,806 | 7,242 | 9,625 | 8,449 | 8,252 | 7, 974 | 27, 119 | 25,093 | 13,605 |
| Stochs, domestic, end or month: | 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*. |  |  | 110,000 |  |  | 66, 818 |  |  | 30,000 |  |  | 165, 594 |  |

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ No quotation. ${ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate. ${ }^{3}$ November 1 estimate.
$\ddagger$ See note in June 1945 Survey for explanation of this price series. o'See note marked " $\quad$ "" on p. S-29.
$\odot$ Distilling materials produced at wineries, shown separately above, were combined with production of still wines as shown in the Survey through the February 1947 issue.
§Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later.

- Revised 1943 data are on p. 13 of the March 1945 Survey; see note on item in February 1945 issue regarding earlier data; 1944-46 revisions are on p. 23 of October 1947 Survey
*New series. Data beginning 1936 will be shown later; the June figure includes old crop only
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked " $\dagger$ " on $p$. S-26 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to revised figures for fiscal years $1941-46$ for the indicated alcoholic beverage series. Revisions for all months of the fiscal year 1947 are shown on p. S- 27 of the November 1947 Survey. See notes marked " $t$ ", on pp. S-25 and S-26 of the April 1946 Survey for references to $1941-43$ revisions for the indicated series for manufactured dairy products; data for $1944-45$ for these series and for utilization of milk in manufactured dairy products are shown on p. 16 of the April 1946 Survey
but there have been further revisions in the 1944 and 1945 figures for total cheese and 1945 figures for dry skim milk; these revisions and preliminary revisions for all months of 1946 are shown on p. 23 of the October 1947 Survey; revisions for 1920 -43 for utilization of milk in manufactured dairy products will also be shown later. January 1940 -December 1945 revisions for milk production are on p. 19 of the April 1947 Survey. Revised estimates of potato crop and barley for $1929-44$ are available on request.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | November | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

## grains and grain products-Con.

Corn:
Exports, including meal §............thous
Grindings, wet process ......................................
Prices. wholesale.
Prices, wholesale:
No. 3, white (Chicago) .............. dol. per bu..
No. 3 yellow (Chicago)
No. 3, yellow (Chicago) ..........................

Stocks, deomstic, end of month: ommercial
ats:
Exports, including oatmealş..........thous of bu Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago)
Production (erop estimate) $\dagger$..... dolil of bu
Receints pri-copal markets
Stock C , domestic, end of month: Commercial
Rice:
Exportss
Imports
Importss -...................................................
Price, wholesale, head, clean (N.O.) dol per ib.
Production (crop estimate) + ........ thous. of bu
California:
Receipts, domestic, rough
shipments from mills, milled rice bags ( 100 lb .) Stocks, rough and cleaned (in terms of cean end of month. ... thous. of bags ( 100 lb .) Sonthern States (La., Tex., Ark., Tenn.) Reccints. rough. at mills . thous, of bbl. ( 1621 h .) Shipments from mills, milled rice Stocks, domestic rough and cleaned (in term of cleanea): end of month thous. of pockets ( 100 lb .)
Rye:
Price, wholesale, No 2 (Minneapolis) dol. per bu
Preduction
Production (crop estimate) $\dagger$
Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month do-
Wheat:
Disappearance, domestic $\dagger$

Prices, wholesale
No. 1, Dark Northern Spring (Minneapolis)
No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis) No. 2, Hard Winter (Kansas City)
Weighted av., 6 mkts., all grades.......-. do.
Production (crop estimate), totalt.-. mil. of bu
Spring wheat Spring wheat
Winter wheat
Receipts, principal markets.....--thous. of bu stocks, end of month. Canada (Canadian wheat) United States, domestic, totali $\dagger$ Commercial.

Wheat flour:
Exports§..-......................... thous. of bbl
Grindings of wheat $\otimes$
Pices, wholesale
Standard paten
Standard patents (Minneapolis)..dol. per bbl.
Winter, straights (Kansas City)
Production (Census): $\otimes$
Flour-1...........................thous. of bbl.

Stocks held by milis, end of month $\otimes$ thous. of bbl

## LIVESTOCK

Livestock slaughter (Federally inspected) :
Calves ....-.-.........--------- - thous. of animals. Cattle
 attlep and lambs
Receipts, principal markets . . thous. of animals.
Shipments, feeder, to 8 corm belt Statest-..-do..
Prices, wholesale:
Steers, beef (Chicago) --........dol. per 100 lb .. Steers, stocker and fieder (Kansas City)...do.... Calves, vealers (Chicago)

|  | 23 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ No quotation. ${ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate. ${ }^{3}$ November 1 estimate.
4 Includes old crop only; new corn not reported in stock figures until crop year begins in October and new oats and wheat until crop year begins in July.
\& Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war perioc; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later
The total includes wheat owred by the Commodity Credit Corporation stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins not includea in the break-down of stocks.
$\dagger$ 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.
See p. S-27 of the August 1943 Survey for revised figures for $1941-42$ for feeder shipments of cattle and calves.
$\otimes$ 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, statisties through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

## FOODSTUFF AND TOBACCO-Continued

| LIVESTOCK-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, principal markets . . . thous. of animals. Prices: | 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 |
| Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb .- | 22.82 | 24.07 | 22.87 | 22.45 | 25.70 | 27. 10 | 23.49 | 22. 24 | 22.06 | 22.11 | 23. 74 | 26.66 | 27.81 |
| Hog-corn ratio $\dagger$ bu. of corn per 100 lb . of live hogs. | 13.5 | 18.0 | 18.6 | 18.0 | 19.4 | 17.6 | 14.9 | 14.4 | 12.6 | 11.7 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 12.4 |
| Sheep and lambs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts, principal markets thous. 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, 878 |
| Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt Statesf....do.... Prices, wholesale: |  |  | 121 |  |  |  | 136 | 128 | 134 | 166 | 283 | 556 | 677 |
| Lambs, average (Chicago) .-...-dol. per 100 lb _- | 23.00 | 22.25 | 23.25 | 23.25 | 23.12 | 23.12 | 21.25 | 21.62 | 24.25 | 22.75 | 20.25 | 22.50 | 22.62 |
| Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)_do...- | 17.90 | 17.77 | 18.00 | 19.45 | 20. 18 | 21.22 | 19.56 |  | (1) | (1) | 21.31 | 22.60 | 21.05 |
| MEATS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total meats (including lard): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exportş ------------------......-mil. of lb.- | 13 | 32 | 40 | 42 | 58 | 56 | 57 | 91 | 57 | 40 | 「50 | 68 |  |
| Production (inspected slaughter) ----.-.- do .-. | 1,245 | 1,742 | 1,724 | 1,954 | 1,434 | 1,393 | 1,438 | 1,525 | 1,490 | J, 509 | 1,289 | 1,356 | 1,55¢ |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month $\otimes 0^{\circ} \ldots . .$. do | 297 26 | 442 39 | 623 56 | 854 68 | 854 68 | 857 71 | 843 67 | 797 67 | 772 69 | 743 67 | ${ }_{59}^{636}$ | 1506 +56 | 479 |
| Edible offal 8 . <br> Miscellaneous meats and meat products $\otimes$ | 26 | 39 | 56 | 68 | 68 | 71 | 67 | 67 | 69 | 67 | 59 | 56 | 5 |
| mil. of lb.- | 21 | 26 | 36 | 54 | 57 | 64 | 67 | 63 | 50 | 40 | 36 | 29 | 27 |
| Beef and veal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports§ --................thous. of | 2,535 | 532 | 828 | 3,475 | 8,377 | 7,024 | 17,401 | 42,376 | 30,819 | 19,564 | 15,261 | 23,880 |  |
| Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, native steers (Chicago) ................................ dol. per lb. | . 380 | . 409 | . 415 | 384 | 362 | . 371 | 570 | . 30.36 | 8 | 434 | 469 | 482 | 166 |
| Production (inspected slaughter) .-. thous. of lb-- | 590, 798 | 689, 827 | 705, 974 | 757, 702 | 631,697 | 681,465 | 679,933 | 705,739 | 670, 038 | 702,877 | 650,486 | 749,027 | 792,883 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month $\otimes 0^{2} \ldots . .$. do... | 64, 521 | 111,091 | 169,271 | 192, 660 | 195, 820 | 201, 219 | 175, 724 | 144, 538 | 114,568 | 101, 732 | 106, 179 | - 92.781 | 10\%, 748 |
| Lamb and mutton: <br> Production (inspected slaughter) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Procuction (inspected slaughter) ${ }_{\text {Stocks, }}$ cold storage, end of month $\otimes$ or.....do | 84,170 10,602 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 64, } \\ 15 \\ \hline 696\end{array}$ | 16,893 | 68,215 17,114 | 57,380 | 57,648 14,110 | 60,737 10808 | 60,183 9,563 | $\begin{array}{r}54,823 \\ 9,348 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 53,172 8,085 | 52,007 | 60.043 | 69.891 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month $\otimes 0^{\circ}$-...-do Pork including lard, production (inspecte | 10,602 | 15,696 | 16,893 | 17,114 | 16, 554 | 14, 110 | 10, 808 | 9, 563 | 9,348 | 8,085 | 7,837 | ${ }^{6} 6,645$ | 11. $46 \%$ |
| 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 | 603,312 |
| Pork, excluding lard: Exports | 1,076 | 1,305 | 6,635 | 5,040 | 3,768 | 6,587 | 7.173 |  | 4,684 | 1,955 |  |  |  |
| Prices, wholesal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15,010 |  | 1,959 | 4,401 | 2.884 |  |
| Hams, smoked (Chicago) .-.-....- dol. per | . 265 | . 554 | 2.522 | 2. 509 | 2. 529 | 2.614 | 2.546 | 2. 554 | 2.572 | 2.599 | 2.041 | 2.664 | , 589 |
| Fresh loins, 8-10 lb, average (New York) do | 476 | . 512 | 404 | 427 | . 509 | 505 | 508 | 531 | 529 | 552 | . 593 | 622 | 564 |
| Production(inspected slaughter) ..- thous. of | 462,454 | 757,765 | 728, 500 | 827,411 | 555, 330 | 484.593 | 521,406 | 561, 155 | 556, 305 | 550, 620 | 438,482 | 417,926 | 539,982 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month $\otimes \sigma^{\text {r }}$ - $\ldots$-- do | 142, 912 | 209, 946 | 276, 232 | 399, 473 | 399,317 | 397, 794 | 394, 421 | 364, 531 | 352, 814 | 331, 746 | 264, 124 | r 195.896 | 188, 122 |
| Lard: <br> Export | 8,268 | 16,647 | 20,52 | 25,074 | 38,760 | 37,884 | 28,041 | 28,728 | 17,304 | 13,370 | 25,621 | 4, 620 |  |
| Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago) ...dol. per lb.- |  | 392 | (1) |  | 298 | . 338 | . 300 | 198 | 195 | 182 | 176 | 232 | 2 5 |
| Production (inspected slaughter) ...thous of lb.- | 77, 888 | 167, 381 | 168.326 | 220, 245 | 138.683 | 123, 637 | 128.445 | 144, 207 | 146. 690 | 148.100 | 108, 114 | 94,015 | 111, 419 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month ${ }^{+}$. ......do..... | 31,513 | 40,623 | 68,756 | 122,888 | 117, 557 | 108, 254 | 127,680 | 148,663 | 175, 269 | 193, 736 | 162, 565 | -125, 579 | 93, 10\% |
| POULTRY AND EGGS <br> Poultry: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago) . dol, per lb. | . 298 | . 242 | 266 | 242 | 266 | 299 | 292 | 275 | 244 | 240 | 235 | 242 | 6 |
| Receipts, 5 markets .-...-...-.-. thous. of 1 l . | 89, 972 | 72,952 | 65, 114 | 27, 631 | 23.641 | 27, 199 | 26, 255 | 33.063 | 34, 800 | 40, 474 | 37,316 | 51. 774 | 61,637 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month ${ }^{\text {r }}$ - - --...- d | 261,006 | 301,030 | 316,577 | 316, 792 | 283, 825 | 242, 485 | 208, 256 | 187, 717 | 171,260 | 174, 627 | 183, 024 | r 205,653 | 277, 673 |
| Eggs: ${ }_{\text {Dried, production* }}$ | - 2,901 | 2,585 | 3,946 | 11,744 | 12, 749 | 11,031 | 9,067 | 14,464 | 14,610 | 9,310 | 1,324 | 158 | 226 |
| Price, wholesale, U. S. standards (Chicago) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pre, dol. per doz- | . 420 | . 406 | . 388 | . 388 | . 378 | 418 | 425 | 409 | 414 | 434 | 422 | 450 | 164 |
| Productiont ........................millions | 3,190 | 3,110 | 3,765 | 4, 568 | 4,813 | 6,171 | 6. 328 | 6, 146 | 5,202 | 4, 539 | 3,832 | 3,383 | 3, 457 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month:o <br> Shell. thous. of cases. | 3, 585 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,742 | 3,452 | 4. 203 | 4, 268 | 3,807 |  |  |
| Frozen -..........................thous. of lb... | 168, 591 | 132,664 | 102,437 | 80,800 | 73, 564 | 98,718 | 153,876 | 202, 245 | 237, 303 | 241,573 | 234, 434 | - 216, 762 | 148. 581 |
| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Candy, sales by manufacturers....... thous. of dol-- | 54, 122 | 56, 287 | 56, 8.50 | 56, 850 | 53, 439 | 58, 249 | 55,919 | 52,005 | 43, 684 | 36, 25 | 42,059 | 63,089 | 84,539 |
| Cocoa or cacao beans: Imports§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Importss, wholesale, accra (N. Y. \&---dol. per 1b. | 13,942 .140 | 12,237 .191 | 25,027 .245 | 46,248 .259 | 20,390 .266 | 15.382 $\quad .280$ . | 38,078 .288 | 18,859 .282 | 20,376 .301 | $\begin{array}{r}13,627 \\ \hline .327\end{array}$ | 19,598 | 17,513 |  |
| Coffee: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 195 |
| Clearances from Brazil, total......thous. of bags.. | 1,448 | 1,416 | 1,178 | 1,524 | 1,109 | 1,341 | 1,184 | 756 | 1,057 | 912 | 1,425 | 1. 570 | 1.412 |
| To United States.........................do. | 902 | 946 | 729 | 1,081 | 721 | 818 | 677 | 225 | 545 | 564 | 1,018 | 1,117 | 913 |
| Importss | 1,237 | 1,612 | 1,716 | 2,103 | 1,804 | 1,663 | 2,044 | 973 | 776 | 1,069 | 1,153 | 1,818 |  |
| Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) $\begin{gathered}\text { dol. per lb }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Visible supply, United States .....thous. of bags... | 1,931 | 2,080 | 1,584 | 1,269 1,385 | 1,272 1,467 | 1,373 | 1,357 | - 1,232 | 1, 132 | .256 1,000 | . 20.264 | $\begin{array}{r} .272 \\ 1,128 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 270 \\ 1.280 \end{array}$ |
| Fish: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Landings, fresh fish, 4 ports....-...-thous. of lb.- | 53, 786 | 35, 025 | 24,645 | 15, 365 | 17,003 | 29, 103 | 30.725 | 34, 868 | 45, 805 | 47,716 | 57,745 |  |  |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month | 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, 074 |
| Sugar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of Span. tons. | r 748 | 553 | 342 | 373 | 1,019 | 2, 109 | 3,292 | 3,887 | 3,642 | 2,991 | 2, 591 | 2,238 | 1,121 |
| United States: <br> Dediveries and suppiy (raw value): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denveries and supply (raw value): ${ }_{\text {Deliver }}$ short tons_ | 396, 851 | 482, 104 | 456, 566 | 498, 073 | 330, 256 | 624, 282 | 509,612 | 522,621 | 998, 180 | 826,310 | 800. 18.1 | 740, 720 |  |
| For domestic consumption.-......... do | 395, 008 | 475, 921 | 418,790 | 482, 722 | 299, 237 | 598, 188 | 497, 223 | 484,691 | 986, 411 | 778,978 | 792.923 | 730.790 | 8×7, 347 |
| For export | 4,813 | 6,273 | 37,776 | 15,351 | 31, 119 | 26,094 | 12, 389 | 37,930 | 11, 769 | 47,332 | 7,264 | 9,930 |  |
| Production and receipts: <br> Tntrics from off-shore areas $\qquad$ do | 233, 063 | 223,781 | 257,017 | 243,687 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, cane and beet...........-. do | 483, 532 | 642,633 | 437,471 | 106,885 | 49,365 | 22,114 | 14,634 | 16,512 | 34, 500 | 38,942 | 86,749 | 132,019 | 459, 212 |
| Stocks, raw and refined, end of month thous. of short tons. - | 832 | 1,210 | 1,442 | 1,317 | 1,384 | 1,316 | 1,426 | 1,598 | 1,148 | 1,105 | 1,001 | 861 |  |

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

Qsee note in May 1946 regarding changes in the indicated series made in that issue and an earlier change beginning June 1944.
Qsee note in May 1946 regarding changes in the indicated serien 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.
IFor data for December 1941-July 1942 see note in November 1943 Survey.
*New series. Data for $1927-43$ for dried exgs are on p. 20 of the March 1945 Survey. See note in April 1945 Survey for description of the new sugar series.
tRevised 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 | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem:- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { Ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Januy } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru- | March | April | May | June | July | August | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Scp- } \\ \text { ternber }}}$ | Octo. ber |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sugar-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trited States-Continued <br> Rxports, refined sugars $\qquad$ | 3,280 | 6,734 | 24,968 | 22,095 | 15,221 | 34, 027 | 10,956 | 29,826 | 14,032 | 11,660 | 8,695 | 6,914 |  |
| Imports: § |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raw sugar, to | 97,960 | 180, 167 | 210.784 | 219, 672 | $275.4 \times 8$ | 313,067 | 391.051 | 300, 783 | 360, 344 | 388, 185 | 346, 484 | 257,629 |  |
| Fromed Cuba-- | 35, 099 | 183,647 | 16.160 | ${ }^{15,913}$ | 275,416 19 | - 46,621 | - 818,049 | - 300,782 | 361,344 611 | 38, 340 | 34,484 33, 889 | 257,624 |  |
| From Cuba.......................d. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 35,098 | 23,647 | 16, 160 | 15,559 | 19,416 | 46,618 | 52,956 | 45,964 | 61, 226 | 34,940 | 33, 889 | 13, 019 |  |
|  | 1 | 5,004 | 2,751 |  | 3,802 | 25, 761 | 17,444 | 23, 795 | 3,162 | 16,655 | 10,227 | 4, 750 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail $\ddagger$ + ${ }_{\text {Wholesale }}$ | $\stackrel{1}{ } 074$ | .092 .076 | $\begin{array}{r}.095 \\ .078 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | . 095 | .096 .080 | .096 .080 | . 0981 | ${ }_{0} 095$ | .096 .081 | . 095 | .095 <br> .082 | . 098 |  |
|  | 3,846 | 16. 286 | 11,486 | 12,891 | 4,105 | 11,498 | 4,963 | 2, 508 | 4,826 | 3,202 | 1,275 | 4,597 |  |
| TOBACCO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, incl. scrap and stems $\hat{\$}$......thous. of lb.- | 54, 383 | 94, 129 | 60, 861 | 55, 059 | 55.552 | 49,018 | 33,867 | 23, 102 | 39,156 | 30, 396 | 28,707 | 47,396 |  |
| Imports, incl. scrap and stems \$...-.-......do do--- | 6,883 | 6,551 | 4, 817 | 30, 930 | 4, 912 | 5,632 | 5,192 | 4, 848 | 5,624 | 5,592 | 5,258 | 5,864 |  |
| Production (erop estimate) .-.-.-....... mil. of lb-- |  |  | ${ }^{2} 2,312$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32,19 |
| Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total. <br>  |  |  | 3,282 |  |  | 3,553 |  |  | - 3,187 |  |  | 3,334 |  |
| Domestic: <br> Cizar leaf $\qquad$ do |  |  | 303 |  |  | 372 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fire-cured and dark air-cured.-..........do |  |  | 159 |  |  | 253 |  |  | $\checkmark 243$ |  |  | 316 |  |
| Flue-cured and light air-cared.......... do..-. |  |  | 2,683 |  |  | 2, 774 |  |  | 2,413 |  |  | 2,633 |  |
| M iscellaneous domestic-.-.------......-do. |  |  | 3 |  |  | 4 |  |  | 3 |  |  | 3 |  |
| Foreign grown: Cigar leaf. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cizar leaf |  |  | 36 97 |  |  | 38 113 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} { }^{36} \\ 126 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 34 |  |
| Manufactured products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigarettes: ${ }_{\text {Tax-fre }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ ( million |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 32,778 | 27,696 | 22,695 | 28, 451 | 26, 338 | 26, 336 | 27,493 | 25,068 | 29,097 | 29,549 | 2,528 29,060 | 2,706 29 2904 | 3,23 |
|  | 588,067 | 546,949 | 465,769 | 510, 264 | 446, 042 | 426, 785 | 416, 270 | 473, 968 | 432,527 | 439, 108 | 466,511 | 483,288 | 587, 8 |
| Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid thous. of lb . | 25,631 | 22,728 | 17,636 | 20,124 | 17,389 | 18,743 | 19,716 |  | 18,792 | 21,008 | 22,184 |  | 25,9 |
|  Price, wholesale (list price, composite): | 1,139 | 1, 523 | - 2,514 | 1,438 | 2,480 | 2,473 | 1,667 | 1,094 | 2,294 | 1,619 | 1,685 | 1,909 |  |
| Cigarettes, i.o.b., destination_-- dol. per thous | 6.424 | 6. 509 | 6. 509 | 6. 509 | 6.509 | 6. 509 | 6.509 | 6. 509 | 6. 509 | 6.509 | 6. 509 | 6. 509 | 6. 50 |
| Production, manufactured tobacco, total thous. of lb . | 25,674 | 23, 236 | 18,361 | 20, 107 | 17,712 | 19, 212 | 19,885 | 16,473 | 18,357 | 21, 266 | 22,629 |  |  |
| Fine-cut chewing--..........-.-...-......do..-- | 348 | 315 | 296 | 311 | 272 | 248 | ${ }_{337}$ | 295 | 326 | $\stackrel{+}{+} 303$ | 306 |  |  |
|  | 4, 821 | 4, 096 | 3, 500 | 4,380 | 3,762 | 3,592 | 3, 762 | 1,979 | 3,001 | 4, 756 | 5,002 |  |  |
|  | 4,627 | 3,794 | 3,425 | 3,680 | 3,327 | 3,429 | 3, 302 | 3,081 | 3,211 | 3,467 | 3,661 |  |  |
| Smoking.-----------...................--- do | 11,676 | 11.266 | 7,410 3 | 7,789 | 6.961 <br>  <br>  | 8,310 3,200 | 8,799 3,246 | $\begin{array}{r}7,576 \\ \hline, 198\end{array}$ | 8.550 | ${ }_{2} 9345$ | 9. 881 |  |  |
|  | 3.640 561 | 3.303 462 | 3.332 398 | 3.447 499 | 2,948 442 | 3,200 434 | 3.246 438 | 3,198 344 | 3,007 312 | 2. 94278 | 3,341 440 |  |  |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oeto- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | November | Decem- | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued



LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

| LUMBER-ALL TYPES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports, total sawmill productss.......... M bd.ft | 23, 802 | 38, 251 | 81,976 | 79,720 | 76, 335 | 114, 449 | 88,345 | 162,633 | - 131,795 | r 131,052 | 156, 274 | 124,732 |  |
| Sawed timbers......-......................-. do..- | 4, 329 | ${ }_{7} \mathbf{7}, 183$ | 28,614 | 20, 537 | 22,656 | 27, 255 | 16,610 | 34, 237 | ${ }_{-} \mathbf{2 1}$ 1,339 | 20,480 | 22,692 | 10,854 |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc. \$-.-........-do. | 17,485 | 30, 103 | 45,149 | 54,377 | 51, 994 | 75, 676 | 63,091 | 101, 014 | - 86,568 | -86,605 | 97,447 | 87, 800 |  |
| Imports, total saw mill products§.--...-.-.-. do-... | 131,669 | 117,696 | 123,816 | 109, 414 | 111,718 | 133,390 | 93, 070 | 67,619 | 60,598 | 73, 073 | 96, 768 | 118,356 |  |
| National Lumber Manufacturers Association: $\dagger$ Production, total | 2,946 | 2,533 | 2,303 | 2,214 | 2, 403 | 2. 578 | 2,732 | 2,938 | 2,821 | 2,728 |  |  |  |
|  | , 829 | ${ }^{2} 698$ | ${ }^{2} 604$ | 2, 583 | 2, 612 | ${ }^{2} .623$ | ${ }^{2} 632$ | -632 | 2,831 | 2, 657 | 2,906 | 2,848 | 2,936 |
|  | 2, 117 | 1,835 | 1,699 | 1,631 | 1,791 | 1,955 | 2, 100 | 2,306 | 2,182 | 2,071 | 2,294 | 2,159 | 2,254 |
|  | 2,727 | 2, 418 | 2,326 | 2,414 | 2,378 | 2,389 | 2, 560 | 2,704 | 2,497 | 2,538 | 2,907 | 2,817 | 2,946 |
| Hardwoods | 698 | 570 | 542 | 590 | 598 | 507 | 530 | 588 | 545 | 582 | 684 | 668 | 715 |
|  | 1,953 | 1,785 | 1,723 | 1,824 | 1,780 | 1,882 | 2,030 | 2, 116 | 1,952 | 1,956 | 2,223 | 2,149 | 2, 231 |
| Stocks, gross, end of month, total ..........do | 4, 540 | 4.652 | 4,645 | 4,323 | 4, 346 | 4,456 | 4,537 | 4,761 | 5,266 | 5,608 | 5,645 | 5,708 | 5, 648 |
| Hardwoods . .............................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1,369 | 1,453 | 1,474 | 1,421 | 1, 420 | 1,427 | 1,470 | 1,463 | 1,741 | 1,932 | 1, 899 | 1,906 | 1,878 |
| Softwoods . . . . .-.........................dido | 3, 171 | 3, 199 | 3,171 | 2,902 | 2,926 | 3, 029 | 3,067 | 3,298 | 3,525 | 3,676 | 3,746 | 3,802 | 3,770 |
| HARDWOOD FLOORING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maple, beech, and birch: <br> Orders, new <br> M bd ft | 3,750 | 3,250 | 4,350 | 3,850 | 5. 200 | 5, 825 | 5,825 | 5,375 | 5,900 | 6,250 | 6,500 |  |  |
|  | 5,700 | 5, 250 | 6,100 | 5, 550 | 7,450 | 8, 375 | 9, 500 | 10,175 | 11,375 | 12,225 | 13,325 | 13,875 | 14,475 |
|  | 3,400 | 3,475 | 3, 950 | 3,900 | 3,875 | 4,050 | 4,675 | 4,850 | 5,125 | 5,575 | 5,550 | 5,825 | 14,150 7,150 |
|  | 3,425 | 3,625 | 3, 700 | 4,375 | 3,625 | 4,400 | 4,725 | 4, 800 | 4,875 | 5,275 | 5,575 | 5,475 | 6,500 |
| Stocks, end of month .-.....-----...........do | 2, 200 | 1,975 | 1,950 | 1,650 | 1,850 | 1,625 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,775 | 2,050 | 1,950 | 2,425 | 3, 000 |
| Oak: <br> Orders, new do $\qquad$ | 29,212 | 29,245 | 29, 194 | r 43, 306 | r 34, 981 | - 43, 443 | - 43, 179 | r 47, 708 | r 48,444 | 59,663 | 57,678 |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month................do | 42, 190 | 41, 800 | 41, 249 | 41, 523 | 40, 157 | 39,970 | 38,418 | -43, 122 | 44, 340 | 58,439 | 58,064 | 60, 195 | ${ }_{57}^{61,626}$ |
|  | 35, 922 | 34,079 | 33, 955 | 40,253 | 37,976 | 42, 944 | 47,361 | 48,709 | 46,985 | 55,629 | 57,996 | 62, 696 | 69,623 |
| Shipments | 34, 882 | 33,065 | 31, 248 | 41, 247 | 37,733 | 42, 260 | 46, 140 | 47,839 | 45, 435 | 53, 579 | 58,126 | 60, 800 | 66,697 |
| Stocks, end of month.......................do | 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: SOFTWOODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products | 6, 233 | 2, 138 | 37.421 | 44, 931 | 36, 872 | 65, 073 | 38,948 | 82, 594 | 61,332 | 67, 128 | 74,432 | 74, 521 |  |
|  | 2, 632 | 654 | 20, 629 | 15, 305 | 12,695 | 21, 356 | 9,364 | 28, 014 | 16, 583 | 17, 190 | 19,727 | 14,578 |  |
| 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 | 59, 943 |  |
| Primension, No. 1, common, $2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 16^{\prime}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |
| L dol. per $M$ bd. ft.- | 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 |
| Southern pine: <br> Exports, total sawmill productss_....... M bd. ft |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products§........M bd. Ft .- |  | 21,360 4,955 |  | 11,842 | 20, 159 | 19,041 | 17,511 | 25,081 | 22,591 | 21,883 | 16, 534 | 8,920 |  |
|  | 1,034 4,283 | 4,955 16,405 | 4,880 11,005 | 2,007 9,835 | - 8, 214 | 4,441 14,600 | 4,341 13,170 | 3, 623 | 3, 444 | 1,952 | 2, 214 | 1,472 |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.§.-...-- do --- | 4, 283 | 16, 405 | 11, 005 | 9,835 | 11,945 | 14, 600 | 13, 170 | 21, 458 | 19, 147 | 19,931 | 14, 320 | 7,448 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 618 553 |  |  | 634 494 | 752 570 | 775 | ${ }_{666}^{668}$ | ${ }_{573}^{651}$ |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month $\dagger$ - ---........do. | 642 | 633 | 574 | 565 | 551 | 553 | 544 | 449 | 494 | 570 | 641 | 626 | 573 |
| Prices, wholesale, composite: <br> Boards, No. 2 common, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ or $8^{\prime \prime} \leq 12^{\prime} \dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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., $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 12-14^{\prime} \dagger$ <br> dol. per $M$ bd.ft. | 65.091 | 74. 723 | 96.546 | 106.782 | 109.979 | 120. 104 | 130.683 | 130.683 | 130. 683 | 130.058 | 134.623 | 136.685 |  |
|  | 668 | ${ }_{589}$ | 610 |  | 686 | 681 | ${ }^{693}$ | 726 | 1633 | 668 | 134.635 | $\begin{array}{r}608 \\ \hline 108\end{array}$ | 667 |
| Shipments $\dagger$-...-.-........................do. | ${ }^{610}$ | 556 | 565 | 597 | 600 | 616 | 640 | 660 | 589 | 676 | 704 | 681 | 704 |
|  | 1,135 | 1,168 | 1,213 | 1,194 | 1,280 | 1,345 | 1,398 | 1,464 | 1,508 | 1,500 | 1,451 | 1,378 | 1,341 |
| Western pine: <br> Orders, new $\dagger$ $\qquad$ do | 580 | 489 | 436 | 461 | 385 | 530 | 540 | 449 | 685 | 661 | 673 | 620 | 631 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of montht..........do...- | 288 | 275 | 269 | 302 | 278 | 353 | 357 | 247 | 389 | 463 | 517 | 542 | 569 |
| Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, $1^{\prime \prime}$ x $8^{\prime \prime}$.....................dol. per M bd. it .. | 40.38 | 40. 36 | 43.30 | 45.60 | 48.51 | 50.99 | 52.71 | 54.69 | 54.36 | 55.23 | 56.23 | 59.01 |  |
| Productiont-...-.-.......................mil. bd. ft.-- | 625 | 491 | 394 | 329 | 346 | 420 | 534 | 653 | 645 | 684 | 691 | 654 | 650 |
|  | 573 | 501 | 440 | 428 | 409 | 455 | 536 | 559 | 543 | 587 | 618 | 595 | 603 |
|  | 1,092 | 1,083 | 1,038 | 939 | 876 | 841 | 839 | 933 | 1,035 | 1,132 | 1,205 | 1,264 | 1,311 |
| West coast woods: | 536 | 445 | 451 | 582 | 618 | 723 | 529 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month..--.------.-.- do | ${ }_{5} 56$ | 544 | 514 | 523 | 577 | 685 | 646 | 595 | 568 | 688 | 683 | 753 | 658 699 |
|  | 534 | 503 | 461 | 507 | 529 | 598 | 584 | 604 | 603 | 446 | 671 | 609 | 659 |
|  | 493 | 484 | 489 | 576 | 548 | 569 | 586 | 607 | 553 | 438 | 629 | 596 | 652 |
| Stocks, end of month.-.-.-................- ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 462 | 475 | 448 | 377 | 379 | 410 | 374 | 397 | 433 | $4 \times 3$ | 534 | 580 | 560 |

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ No quotation.
8 Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended daring 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 1017 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 etween anl leather and part leather and nonleather.
of Data continue series published in the July 1944 and earlier issues of the Survey; see note in August 1947 Survey for data for June 1944-May 1946.
t Revised series. See note marked "' l " 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.

| Unl-es otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October |

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES—Continued

| SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3^{3}$ roduction*.....-thous. of sq. ft ., $3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ equivalent.- | 149.600 | 129,635 | 121. 816 | 140, c 58 | 129,622 | 139, 779 | 148,027 | 142,070 | 139,623 | 107, 574 | 139.369 | 146, 985 | 170, 325 |
|  | 149,583 | 128,691 | 129, 727 | 136, 064 | 127,658 | 140.457 | 143, 295 | 141,491 | 142,975 | 102.457 | 136. 471 | 146. 701 | 161,648 |
|  | 34,959 | 34, 984 | 26,882 | 30,712 | 31,995 | 32,146 | 35,591 | 35, 618 | 31, 481 | 35,937 | 37,600 | 38.686 | 43, 918 |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES

| IRON AND STEEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foreign trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel prosucts (excl. advanced morts.). | 293, 451 | 480,752 | 509, 444 | 549, 138 | 481, 24; | 637, 754 | 641, 931 | ${ }^{+} 657,924$ | r 630, 731 | 571, 913 | 「 566, 865 | 579,053 |  |
| Scrap-------...........-.---------- do-- | 7,187 | 16,258 | 15, 671 | 8.381 | 4,694 | 9,082 | 10, 160 | 18, 175 | 29,579 | 20,528 | 10,717 | 15,052 |  |
| Imports, total...--..---.-.................. do. | -7,962 | - 11, 387 | $\bigcirc 15,943$ | +17.491 | + 20.305 | -17,439 | -15,090 | + 15.728 | - 19, 400 | - 21, 733 | 15, 269 | 14.953 |  |
| Scrap. | 207 | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, total*-..-.-.-.thous, of short tons..- | 4,907 | 4,579 | 4, 239 | 4, 900 | 4,503 | 5,136 | 5,142 | 5,292 | 5,184 | 4,752 |  |  |  |
| Home scrap* ....-...-.....................- do...- | 2.705 | 2, 535 | 2,193 | $\stackrel{2}{2,717}$ | 2, 406 | 2,689 | 2, 653 | 2, 744 | 2, 560 | 2, 384 |  |  |  |
| Purchased scrap*---.--...-.-.-.-.-.-. do | 2, 202 | 2,044 | 2,046 | ${ }_{2}^{2,183}$ | 2,097 | 2.447 | -2,489 | 2, 548 | $\bigcirc 2,624$ | 2,368 |  |  |  |
| Stocks, consumers', end of month, total* ....-do | 3, 163 | 2, 992 | 3, 034 | 2,886 | 3,032 | 3,366 | 3,920 | 4,082 | 4,067 | 4, 096 |  |  |  |
|  | 1,184 1,979 | 1,121 1,870 | 1,158 1,876 | 1,063 1,823 | 1,061 | 1.109 | ${ }_{2} 1.136$ | 1.133 2,949 | 1,303 2,764 | 1,257 2,839 |  |  |  |
| Ore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iran ore: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All districts:* <br> Production thous of long tons | 9,917 | 6,605 | 2, 274 |  | 2,591 | 2,846 | 6, 575 | 10,981 | 11,643 | 13, 127 | 12,819 | 11,:386 |  |
|  | 9,965 | 6,830 | 1,193 | 1,251 | 1,322 | 1,425 | ${ }_{7} 7,216$ | 11,755 | 12, 499 | 14,069 | 13, 533 | 11.865 |  |
| Stocks, end of month -- .-.................- do | 4,850 | 4,607 | 5,688 | 7,135 | 8,404 | 9,825 | 9,212 | 8,438 | 7,582 | 6,608 | 5,895 | 5,367 |  |
| Lake Superior distriet: <br> Consumption by furnaces ................... do | 6, 625 | 6,131 | 5,516 | 7, 024 | 6,264 | 6,979 | f, 579 | 6, 885 | 6,500 | 6. 156 | 6,638 | 6,492 | 7,151 |
| Shipments from upper lake ports........do | 9, 209 | 6,701 | 247 |  |  |  | 4. 448 | 10,373 | 11,457 | 12,614 | 12,122 | 10.685 | 9. 78.5 |
| Stocks, end of month, total............. do | 10, 435 | 41,919 | 37,465 | 30, 514 | 24,317 | 17,411 | 13, 555 | 17, 618 | 21, 746 | 28, 440 | 33, 896 | 38,370 | 41.641 |
| At furnaces- | 35,762 | 37,063 | 33, 056 | 26, 744 | 20, 938 | 14,755 | 11.738 | 15,541 | 19,594 | 25,67\% | 30,397 | 34, 045 | 36. 8.82 |
|  | 4, 674 | 4,857 | 4. 409 | 3. 770 | 3,379 | 2,656 | 1,816 | 2,078 | 2,152 | 2, 764 | 3,499 | 4,345 | 4. 88 |
|  | 386 | 329 | 237 | 223 | 198 | 229 | 2 C 3 | 439 | 479 | 576 | 597 | 380 |  |
| Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) thous. of long tons.- | - 70 | 77 | 55 | 76 | 45 | 32 | 66 | 46 | 38 | 56 | +48 | 4 |  |
| Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Castings, gray iron:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, total..-...---.-. thous. of short tons. <br> For sale | $\begin{array}{r}1,078 \\ \hline 226\end{array}$ | ${ }_{562}^{987}$ | ${ }_{514} 914$ | 1,078 | 1,010 | 1.090 | 1,097 | 1,097 | $\begin{array}{r}1,038 \\ \hline 97\end{array}$ | 919 519 | 952 | 1,025 591 | 1. 1.6 .4 |
| Unfilled orders for sale --...................... do | 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. 604. |
| Castings, malleable iron: ${ }^{7}$ <br> Orders, new for sale short tons.- | 50, 140 | 36,802 | 28,542 | 34, 517 | 55,938 | 50, 194 | 41,994 | 28,996 | 31,972 | 26.59] | 33, 244 | + 28,679 | 40,092 |
| Orders, unfiled, for sale ...................... do | 280,972 | 278, 446 | 267,661 | 259, 764 | 274,018 | 280.724 | 275,415 | 262. 117 | 248,798 | 234, 656 | 229, 335 | - 218,276 | 210.695 |
|  | 79, 207 | 68,987 | 68,314 | 75. 898 | 74,716 | 76,614 | 81, 890 | 75,478 | 78,524 | 64, 162 | 62, 404 | 71. 518 | 83.979 |
| For sale. | 46, 477 | 39,328 | 39,327 | 42,414 | 41, 684 | 43, 488 | 47,303 | 42, 294 | 45,291 | 40, 733 | 38, 18.5 | 40, 138 | 47, 6is |
| Pig iron: Consumption* | 4,812 | 4,424 | 3,888 | 5,037 | 4,467 | 5,015 | 4,804 | 4,982 | 4,842 | 4, 507 |  |  |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 28.00 28.73 | 28. 00 28.73 | 29.60 30.12 | 30.09 30.86 | 30.00 30.86 | 33.00 33.55 | 33.00 33.81 | 33.00 33.81 | 33.00 33.81 | 34.20 <br> 35.08 | 36.00 37.21 | 36.10 <br> 37.21 <br> 1.81 | 36.00 3 S .28 |
| Foundry No. 2, f.o.b. Neville rsland ${ }^{\text {- }}$ do.... | 28.50 | 28.50 | 30.50 | 30.50 | 30.50 | 33.50 | 33.50 | 33. 50 | 33. 50 | 34. 70 | 36.50 | 36.50 | 3c, 50 |
| Production*-..............t thous of short tons-- | 4,815 | 4,435 | 3,992 | 5,087 | 4,550 | 5,123 | 4.830 | 5,081 | 4,810 | 4, 585 | 4,917 | 4.801 | 5,226 |
| Stocks (consumers and suppliers'), end of month* thous. of short tons. | 881 | 687 | 668 | 674 | 735 | 777 | [4] | 748 | 769 | 887 |  |  |  |
| Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel castings: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, total - --...-----------.-.-short tons.. | 187,304 98,265 | $\begin{array}{r}130,606 \\ 93,878 \\ \hline 2,58\end{array}$ | 123,907 88,136 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 98.265 25,619 | 93, <br> 27,425 | 88, 136 22,108 | 101,140 28,699 | 92,822 28,212 | 99, <br> 29 <br> 125 | 1069,127 29,185 | 103,789 28,850 | 10,888 31,879 | 21, 280 | 22, 584 | 1029,913 32,967 | 30.452 |
| Steel forgings, for sale:* Orders unflled, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 736,482 603,83 | 726,733 <br> 595,359 <br> 109 | 707, 060 <br> 579778 | 723,158 591,588 | 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 |  | 593,838 494.953 |
|  | 132,649 | 131, 374 | 127,282 | 131.600 | 132,572 | 130, 436 | 128,485 | 118, 521 | 113, 707 | 101. 108 | 99, 835 | 98, 986 | 98, 94,5 |
| Shipments, total | 118, 697 | 108, 112 | 110, 346 | - 116,074 | 111,004 | 115, 456 | 121,475 | 115, 743 | 110, 446 | 92,352 | 98, 009 | 108.804 | 123, 83 |
| Drop and upset | ${ }^{82,796}$ | 73, 124 | 75.360 | 79,061 | 78, 560 | 83, 743 | 90, 076 | 85, 729 | ${ }^{80,761}$ | 70, 316 | 69,639 | 70.219 | 91. 22 |
| Press and open hammer-.....-...-........ do...- | 25,901 | 34,988 | 34,986 | 37, 013 | 32,444 | 31,713 | 31, 399 | 30, 014 | 29,685 | 22,036 | 28,370 | 29.585 | 32,602 |
| Steel ingots and steel for castings: <br> Production................... thous, of short tons. |  |  |  | 7,213 | 6,422 | 7,307 | 7,043 | 7,329 | 6,969 | 6, 570 | 6,982 | -5.789 | 7,5rif |
| Percent of capacity |  |  |  |  | 92 | 94 | 94 |  |  | 85 | 90 | 91 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Composite finished steel dol per lb | . 0305 | . 0305 | . 0312 | . 0329 | . 0329 | . 0329 | . 0329 | . 0329 | . 0329 | 0329 | 0360 | (360 | (3) 0 |
| Steel billets, rerolling (Pittsburgh) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Structural steel (Pittsbargh) dol. per long ton-- | $\begin{array}{r}39.60 \\ 0235 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}39.00 \\ 0235 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}39.00 \\ \hline 0235\end{array}$ | 42.60 .0250 | $\begin{array}{r}42.09 \\ \hline 0250\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 45.07 \\ \mathbf{0 2 8 0} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45.16 \\ 0280 \end{array}$ | 45. 64 |
| Structural steel (Pittsburgh) -.......dol. per lba- Steel scrap (Chicago) | .0235 18.75 | .0235 23.13 | - 27.25 | - 29.75 | .0250 31.63 | - 36.69 | . 32.05 | - 29.25 | - 30.88 | ${ }_{36.95}$ | -39.88 | 38.75 | 40. |

T Revised. $\quad$ 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.

 ste? products shown in the Norember 1947 Survey and earlicr issues erroneously include ores and alloying metals other than ferroalloys.
${ }^{7}$ For 1947, percent of capacty is calculated on annual capacity as of Jan. 1, 1947, of $91,241,000$ tons of stecl; 1946 data are based on capacity as of Jan. $1,1946,95,801,000$ tons,




 replaces the littsburgh price shown in the Surves prior to the April 1
$\dagger$ pevised series. Data for steel castings are estimated industry totals; see note on p. S-32 of the July 1946 Survey for comparable figures beginning January 1945 .

| Enless otherwise stated，statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Octo－ ber | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Jant1- }}$ | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES－Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline IRON AND STEEL－Continued Steel，Manufactured Products \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Barrels and drums，steel，heavy types：＊ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Orders，unfilled，end of month ．．．．．．．－thousands． \& 13，071 \& 13，612 \& 15，014 \& 15，501 \& 15， 867 \& 14，976 \& 14， 542 \& 14， 370 \& 13，612 \& 13， 255 \& 12，340 \& 11，294 \& 10，988 \\
\hline Production ．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．－do．．－－ \& 2，354 \& 2， 198 \& 2，091 \& 2， 327 \& 2，064 \& 2， 291 \& 2，455 \& 2， 303 \& 2，244 \& 2，188 \& 2， 208 \& r 2,210 \& 2.307 \\
\hline  \& 2， 351 \& 2， 213 \& 2，093 \& 2，317 \& 2，069 \& 2，292 \& 2，455 \& 2，306 \& 2， 242 \& 2，185 \& 2， 212 \& －2，201 \& 2，309 \\
\hline Stocks，end of month． \& 33 \& 19 \& 17 \& 27 \& 25 \& 25 \& 25 \& 21 \& 23 \& 26 \& 22 \& 31 \& 30 \\
\hline  \& 1，973 \& 1，453 \& 1，452 \& 1，414 \& 1，343 \& 1，421 \& －1，371 \& 1，428 \& －1，904 \& 1，625 \& 1，426 \& r 1,245 \& 1，168 \\
\hline Quantity number－ \& 1，890 \& 1，441 \& 1，462 \& 1，392 \& 1，265 \& 1，348 \& ＋1，336 \& 1，212 \& ＋1，345 \& 1，564 \& 1， 153 \& －1，417 \& 1，331 \\
\hline Cans，metal（in terms of steel consumed）：＊ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Shipments（for sale and own use），total short tons． \& 258， 763 \& 192， 134 \& 198，406 \& 174，900 \& 157，765 \& 179， 924 \& 204，678 \& 207，208 \& 232， 612 \& 309，659 \& r 387，817 \& 354，726 \& 278，806 \\
\hline  \& 215． 247 \& 151，882 \& 157，030 \& 129，914 \& 111， 154 \& 125， 683 \& 139，536 \& 145，830 \& 168， 249 \& 235， 856 \& － 315,028 \& 278，488 \& 193， 731 \\
\hline  \& 43， 516 \& 40， 252 \& 41， 376 \& 44，986 \& 46， 611 \& 54， 241 \& 65， 142 \& 61，378 \& 64，363 \& 73， 003 \& \(+72,789\)
+34 \& 76， 238 \& 85.075 \\
\hline Shipments for sale－．．．．．．－．－．－．．．．．－－－do． \& 222， 307 \& 161，951 \& 167，637 \& 138， 213 \& 123， 768 \& 142， 661 \& 160， 107 \& 165， 085 \& 193， 275 \& 275， 571 \& － 344,269 \& 310， 982 \& 240， 117 \\
\hline Commercial closures，production＊－－．．．．－millions－－ \& 1，574 \& 1，401 \& 1，323 \& 1，426 \& 1，154 \& 1，174 \& 1，083 \& 984 \& 845 \& 781 \& 890 \& ． 919 \& 1，062 \\
\hline Crowns，production＊－．．．－．．．．．．．．．．thousand gross．． \& 28，901 \& 25， 196 \& 24，307 \& 27，603 \& 24， 136 \& 26，265 \& 27， 219 \& 25，058 \& 24， 261 \& 27， 377 \& 27， 229 \& 30，019 \& 32，869 \\
\hline Total \& 5，261 \& 5，020 \& 4， 533 \& 5，063 \& 4，626 \& 5，304 \& 5，446 \& 5，442 \& 5，264 \& 4，975 \& 5，278 \& 5，119 \& \\
\hline  \& 549 \& 507 \& 460 \& 525 \& 474 \& 558 \& 549 \& 561 \& 501 \& 493 \& 534 \& 484 \& \\
\hline Pipe and tub \& 498 \& 482 \& 418 \& 467 \& 428 \& 502 \& 518 \& 535 \& 527 \& 480 \& 517 \& 497 \& \\
\hline Plates \& 467 \& 466 \& 386 \& 468 \& 445 \& 527 \& 555 \& 579 \& 563 \& 464 \& 540 \& 495 \& \\
\hline Rails \& 226 \& 210 \& 174 \& 227 \& 191 \& 181 \& 206 \& 204 \& 205 \& 199 \& 190 \& 182 \& \\
\hline  \& 1，233 \& 1，220 \& 1，081 \& 1，202 \& 1，093 \& 1，275 \& 1，274 \& 1，274 \& 1，225 \& 1，181 \& 1， 199 \& 1，224 \& \\
\hline Strip－Cold rolled．．．．－．－．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．－－do \& 133 \& 132 \& 123 \& 126 \& 116 \& 132 \& 141 \& 142 \& 138 \& 116 \& 136 \& 136 \& \\
\hline Hot rolled． \& 158 \& 144 \& 135 \& 146 \& 136 \& 144 \& 151 \& 150 \& 141 \& 131 \& 135 \& 142 \& \\
\hline Structural shapes，heary \& 387 \& 356 \& 310 \& 362 \& 334 \& 390 \& 392 \& 382 \& 364 \& 357 \& 371 \& 360 \& \\
\hline Tin plate and terneplate．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& 253 \& 248 \& 365 \& 248 \& 229 \& 293 \& 318 \& 305 \& 308 \& 324 \& 336 \& 364 \& \\
\hline Wire and wire products ．－．．－．．．－－．－．－do \& 410 \& 391 \& 392 \& 420 \& 364 \& 396 \& 425 \& 425 \& 407 \& 335 \& 393 \& 410 \& \\
\hline NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
A luminum： \\
Imports，bauxite§ ．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．long tons． Price，wholesare，scrap castings（N．Y．）
\end{tabular} \& 29，811 \& 93，752 \& 113，445 \& 108， 795 \& 166，616 \& 157，437 \& 129， 133 \& 189，615 \& 173， 706 \& 181，990 \& 164，098 \& 163， 480 \& \\
\hline Price，whosae，scrap casting（N．Yol．per lb \& ． 0575 \& ． 0682 \& ． 0775 \& ． 0775 \& ． 0755 \& ． 0725 \& ． 0719 \& ． 0667 \& ． 0444 \& ． 0440 \& ． 0600 \& ． 0617 \& 062 \\
\hline Aluminum fabricated products，shipments，total＊ mil．of lb＿ \& 181.8 \& 163.1 \& 156.9 \& 167.0 \& 161.7 \& 158.6 \& 152.3 \& 144.1 \& 124.8 \& 121.7 \& 132.2 \& 155.1 \& \\
\hline Castings＊－．．－．．．．．．．．．－－－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& 43.0 \& 38.2 \& 37.5 \& 40.7 \& 37.8 \& 42.3 \& 41.7 \& 37.4 \& 33.0 \& 30.2 \& 30.4 \& 35.9 \& 40.5 \\
\hline  \& 138.8 \& 124.9 \& 119.4 \& 126.3 \& 123.9 \& 116.4
91.4 \& 110.7 \& 106.7 \& 91.8 \& 91.5 \& 101.7 \& 119.2 \& \\
\hline Plate，sheet，and strip＊＊－．．－ \& 110.1 \& 99.5 \& 92.7 \& 96.3 \& 96.6 \& 91.0 \& 83.3 \& 81.6 \& 70.5 \& 72.2 \& 82.4 \& 97.9 \& \\
\hline Rrass sheets，wholesale price，mill ．－．．．．dol．per lb．－ \& 237 \& ． 259 \& ． 275 \& ． 275 \& ． 275 \& ． 289 \& ． 289 \& ． 293 \& ． 300 \& ． 296 \& ． 296 \& 296 \& 296 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Copper： \\
Exports，refined and manufactures§ ．．short tons．
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Exports，refined and manufactures§．．．－short tons
Imports， \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 2，} \\ 321503 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
10,564 \\
33,182 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 14,168
45,431 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
14,921 \\
26,261 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 11,018
26,114 \& 13，462 \& 11,721
23,203 \& 14,020
40,138 \& 17,254
52,527 \& 14,569
37,524 \& 21,606
44,185 \& 18,337
41,596 \& \\
\hline For smelting，refining，and exports \& 1，225 \& 6， 809 \& ＋ 10,699 \& 12， 340 \& 8，784 \& 6．944 \& 7，989 \& 3，233 \& 4，115 \& 3，519 \& 2， 492 \& 3，398 \& \\
\hline For domestic consumption，total§．．．．．．．．do \& 31，278 \& 26，373 \& ＋ 34,732 \& 13，921 \& 17，330 \& 19，347 \& 15， 214 \& 36，905 \& 48，412 \& 34， 005 \& 41，693 \& 38，258 \& \\
\hline Unrefined，including scrap\＆．．．．．．．．．．．．do \& 23，929 \& 12， 033 \& ＋ 22.224 \& 9，715 \& 7，805 \& 12， 158 \& ＋9，754 \& 25，099 \& 32，993 \& 18，796 \& 24， 679 \& 26， 620 \& \\
\hline Refined§ \& 7，349 \& 13，440 \& 12，508 \& 4，206 \& 9，525 \& 7，189 \& 5，460 \& 11.806 \& 15，419 \& 15， 219 \& 17，014 \& 11，638 \& \\
\hline Price，wholesale，electrolytic（N．Y．）dol per lb－－ \& ． 1415 \& ． 1704 \& 1928 \& ． 1927 \& ． 1935 \& 2091 \& ． 2123 \& 2211 \& 2135 \& ． 2123 \& 2123 \& ． 2123 \& 21 \\
\hline Production：\({ }^{\text {a }}\)
Mine or smelter（including custom intake） \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Mine or smelter including custom intake） short tons． \& 72， 807 \& 73．024 \& 78，674 \& 178，256 \& 「74，461 \& \({ }^{\text {r } 84,369}\) \& 88，927 \& 91， 203 \& 82，308 \& 79， 135 \& 83，307 \& －83，675 \& 76，075 \\
\hline  \& 77，947 \& 75， 066 \& 77， 578 \& ： 966,672 \& －97， 556 \& －95， 888 \& 104，430 \& 108， 464 \& 103，448 \& 94， 605 \& 88， 052 \& 92， 088 \& 108， 169 \\
\hline Deliveries，refined，domestic \(\sigma^{7}\) ．．．．．－．．．．．．do \& 136， 481 \& 129， 206 \& 141， 218 \& 1 151， 891 \& －122， 115 \& г 123， 306 \& －117， 391 \& 118，048 \& 116， 652 \& 109，8i7 \& 96， 304 \& 95，582 \& 112， 202 \\
\hline Stocks，refined，end of montho \& 91， 161 \& 90,896 \& 80， 832 \& \(1 \times 96,515\) \& r 88， 368 \& \({ }^{\text {r 83，}} 836\) \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 86,496\) \& 84， 560 \& 82， 542 \& 77， 773 \& 77， 212 \& 80， 113 \& 74，507 \\
\hline Imports，total，except mfrs．（lead content）§－do \& 19，295 \& 8，345 \& 24， 427 \& 21，105 \& 12，405 \& 18，898 \& 18，585 \& 18， 113 \& 23，058 \& 13，030 \& 21，099 \& 14， 261 \& \\
\hline Ore（lead content）： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1， 21 \& \\
\hline Mine production＊－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． \& 26， 198 \& 28．860 \& 30,329
31,307 \& 31，586 \& 30．067 \& 31． 771 \& 32.359 \& 32，052 \& 31，935 \& － 28,745 \& －29， 895 \& 29，655 \& \\
\hline Receipts by smelters，domestic ore：\(\sigma^{7}\) ．．．．．．do Refined \& 27，324 \& 26， 180 \& 31，307 \& 30， 907 \& 32， 157 \& 36， 328 \& 37，581 \& 34， 269 \& 33，688 \& 31，877 \& 32， 271 \& 32，081 \& 33， 780 \\
\hline Price，wholesale，pig，desilverized（New York） \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{.0825}\) \& － 1044 \& .1219
40448 \& 1293
45629 \& 1318
44.053 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1496 \\ 5149 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}1500 \\ \hline 3.424\end{array}\) \& ． 1500 \& ． 1500 \& \({ }^{1500}\) \& .1500 \& 1500 \& 1500 \\
\hline  \& 41,217 \& 38，287 \& 38，943 \& 42，506 \& 44，210 \& 46，699 \& 53,424
48,995 \& 53,822
49,984 \& 45,235
41,505 \& 46,012
42,536 \& 46,409
43,725 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
46,827 \\
43 \\
43 \\
\hline 15
\end{tabular} \& 50， 248 \\
\hline Shipmentsor \& 41，008 \& 34， 764 \& 40，613 \& 44， 888 \& 49，638 \& 52，465 \& 50， 568 \& 50， 482 \& 54，627 \& 51，989 \& 46，646 \& －43，483 \& 56， 24 \％ \\
\hline Stocks，end of mont \& 42，992 \& 48， 262 \& 48， 088 \& 48，826 \& 43， 233 \& 41， 990 \& 44，834 \& 47， 233 \& 37，836 \& 31，290 \& 31，048 \& 34， 385 \& 28，370 \\
\hline Tin：\({ }^{\text {maparts：§ }}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Imports：§ู \\
Ore（tin content） \(\qquad\) long tons．
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Ore（tin content）－－．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．－long tons \& 2，\({ }_{462}^{83}\) \& 4,904
1,195 \& 415
1,991 \& 3,011
1,285 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,774 \\ \hline 419\end{array}\) \& 60 \& 3,937
33 \& 1,409
54 \& 694
443 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
2,596 \\
3,406 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
8,350 \\
2,105 \\
\hline 805
\end{tabular} \& 2， 9879 \& \\
\hline Price，wholesale，straits（N．Y．）．．．．－dol．per lb．－ \& ． 5200 \& ． 6452 \& ． 7000 \& ． 7000 \& ． 7000 \& ． 7000 \& ． 8000 \& ． 8000 \& ． 8000 \& －8000 \& ． 8000 \& ． 8000 \& 8000 \\
\hline Zinc： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Imports，total（zinc content）\(z\)－．．．．－short tons－－ \& ＋\({ }^{13,682}{ }^{6} 42\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { 21，} \\ 5,490 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 「 28,417
3,624 \& ＋ 43,169
5,441 \& 「 34,914

22,482 \& r 19,911
5,842 \& $+33,853$
10,082 \& r 27,216
6,367 \& r

311,601
11,534 \& r 41,030
9,025 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 29,364 \\ 8,430 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ \& $r$
22,061
1,510 \& <br>
\hline For domestic consumption：§ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 9，025 \& 8，430 \& 1，510 \& <br>
\hline Ore（zinc content）－．．－－－．．．．．．．．．．．．－－do．－ \& ＋8，156 \& r 9，837 \& －14， 984 \& － 24.439 \& ${ }^{\text {r 6，}} 793$ \& ${ }^{\text {r 6，}} 8881$ \& ¢ 18,847 \& －13， 940 \& －15，228 \& － 26,406 \& －17，842 \& －14， 953 \& <br>
\hline  \& 4，784 \& 6， 612 \& 9，809 \& 13， 289 \& 5，639 \& 7，088 \& 4， 923 \& 6，909 \& 4，839 \& 5，599 \& 3.092 \& 5，598 \& <br>
\hline Sine production of recoverable zinc＊．．．．．．．do \& 52， 191 \& 50， 574 \& 52， 126 \& 55， 175 \& 51， 296 \& 55， 314 \& 57， 237 \& 57，791 \& 60， 596 \& － 47,515 \& 48，306 \& 47，679 \& <br>

\hline | Slai zinc： |
| :--- |
| Price，wholesale，prime Western（St．Louis） | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline production dol．per lb \& 0887 \& 1012 \& 1050 \& 1050 \& 1050 \& 1050 \& 1050 \& 1050 \& ． 1050 \& ． 1050 \& 1050 \& 1050 \& 10at <br>
\hline Productiono ${ }^{\text {Shinments }}$－ \& 64， 138 \& 66， 873 \& 70，176 \& 72.332 \& 65， 198 \& 75，376 \& 73,891 \& 73，970 \& 70， 990 \& 69， 128 \& 66.852 \& －67， 867 \& 71，74： <br>
\hline Shipments ${ }^{\text {D }}$＂， \& 73,915
71,667 \& 91，429 \& －90， 204 \& 74,795
67,211 \& 76． 074 \& 75,788
67.325 \& 72， 243 \& 70， 803 \& ${ }^{63,527}$ \& 59，737 \& － 89,314 \& －92，549 \& 69， 75 <br>

\hline  \& \％ $\begin{gathered}\text { 71，} 667 \\ 200,384\end{gathered}$ \& | 75,781 |
| ---: |
| 195,828 | \& 77,904

175,800 \& 67， 1831 \& 65． 356
162,461 \& 67,325
162,049 \& 61,715
163,697 \& 58,827
166,864 \& 52,390
174,32 \& 44,801
183,718 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +162,122 \\ \hline 185\end{array}$ \& r 50,558
$-136,574$ \& 58,676
138.545 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

＇Revised．© Begimning 1943，data have covered the entire industry．${ }^{1}$ See note marked＂o＂＂．
$\ddagger$ It is believed that data beginning 1945 represent substantially the entire industry；in prewar years the coverage was about 90 percent．
$\odot$ Total shipments less shipments to members of the industry for further conversion；data prior to 1944 were production for sale．
sipata contiuue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period；data for October $1941-$ February 1945 will be published later．The data shown above for total imports of zinc and imports of zinc ore，and data beginning March 1945 shown in previous issues，have been revised to correct an error．
dat is linning January 1948 data for copper include copper from all sources；earier data relate to domestic and duty－free foreign copper；stock figure for January 1 ， 1947 ，comparable with later in for the indicated lead and zine series，see p． 24 of the June 1944 Survey．Total shipments of zine include for September 1946 and August and September 1947 slipments for Government account in addition to shipments to domestic consumers and export and drawhack shipments．
to 1946 for the detail will be published later．Data for closures，crowns，and metal cans are compiled by the Bureau of the Census and caver reference to 1945 figures for the total；data prior later．Data for nine production of lead and zine are from the Department of the Interior，Bureau of Mines，and are practically complete；monthly figures beginning July 1941 and earlier numual totals will be shown later
$\dagger$ Hevised series．Data shown above and data from the teginning of 1946 in carier issues include production from both domestic and foreign ore；the $1946-47$ data have heretofore been incurectly shown as production from domestic ore which is no longer reported separately．Some secondary material is included insofar as it enters into base bullion and loses its indentity．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | November | Decemher | January | February | March | April | May | June | $\mathrm{J}_{1} \mathrm{l}$ | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Scp- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | Octoher |

## metals and manufactures-Continued

| HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Roilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron:s Boilers (round and square): |  |
|  |  |
| Boilers (round and square) |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Radiation: <br> Production $\qquad$ thous. of sq. ft <br> Shipments hous. or sq. ft <br> Stocks <br> do |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Boilers, range, shipments*. ................ ${ }^{\text {numbe }}$ |  |
|  |  |
| oil burners <br> Orders, new, net.-.-............................. do <br> Orders, unfilled, end of month ................ do <br> Shipments <br>  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Stoves and ranges, domestic cooking, exc. electric:* |  |
|  |  |
| Production, tota |  |
| Gas (incl. bungalow and combination) .- do |  |
|  |  |
| Stoves, domestic heating, production, total ${ }^{*}$. do. Coal and wood* $\qquad$ do Ges* <br> Kerosene, gasoline and fuel oil* $\qquad$ do |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Warm air furnaces (forced air and gravity air flow), shipments, total* number Gas* ...do |  |
|  |  |
| $0 \mathrm{il}^{*}$ |  |
| Solid fuel*Water heaters,nonelectric, |  |
|  |  |



Consumption of fiber paper-....... thous. of lb.
Shipments.............................. thous of dol.
${ }^{\circ}$ Revised.
Cancellations exceeded new orders.
See p. 24 of the January 194 Survey for available data for 1942-45 for cast-iron boilers and radiation; these series continue data published in the 1942 Suprlement

- See notes on the indicated items on p. S-33 or S-34 of the September 1947 Survey for source and coverage of data for vacuum cleaners and coverage of the data for oil burners, mechanical stokers, and pumps and water systems. Data for washers are from the American Washer and Ironer Manufacturers' Association and beginning January 1947 , are estimated industry totals of the Census for January-September 1946 indicates that data for this period represented about 97 percent of the industry; information is not available at present on the coverage of data for the of the Census for
latter part of 1946 .
or Beqinning 1947 data for motors are collected quarterly and data shown are quarterly totals; the 1947 data for polyphase induction motors include 6-7 companies and for direct current motors 2-3 companies which did not report prior to 1947; information regarding the effect of these additions on the comparability of the data is not available at present.
ew series. Data for range boilers, stoves and ranges, warm-air furnaces, water heaters, sewing machines and scales and balances are compiled by the Bureal of the Census and are com-
plete, or practically complete: data for $1943-45$ for domestic heating stoves are shown on p. 20 of the April 1947 Survey; data prior to 1946 for the other series will be shown later (data beginning
March 1944 for total shipments of warm-air furnaces are available in the May 1945 Survey). For source of data on machine tool shipments and reference for $1940-42$ data, see note on p. S-34 of
February 1947 Survey and for data beginning August 1942 for automotive replacement battery shipments, see p. S-31 of November 1943 Survey.
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note in February 1947 Survey regarding unpublished revisions in the indexes of new orders for motors and generators and sales of insulating materials; the index for motors and generators is now computed on a quarterly basis and represent quarterly totals. Data on rigid steel conduit and fittings were revised in the July 1946 Survey (see note in that issue).

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1941 and drseriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- tember | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |



All paper and paperboard mills:*
Paper and paperboard production, total
thous. of short tons.
Paper $-\ldots-1$.
Paperboard-
Building board.....................---------- do Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paperoard (American Paper and Pulp Association): $\dagger$
Orders, new
Production..
Fine paper:
Orders, new
Production

Printing paper:
Orders, new
Orders, unfilled, end of month $-\ldots$, ............. lish finish, white, f. o. b. mill. . dol. per 100 lb . Shipments
Stocks, end of month ........................................
Wrapping paper:

Production-

Newsprint:
Canada:
Production
Shipments from millis.
Stocks, at milis, end of month
Consumption
Consumption by publishers.

Shipments from mills.
Stocks, end of month:
At mills-
At publishers.
In transit to publishers
Paperboard (National Paperbonrd Association).-..................
Orders, new
Orders, unfiled, end of month
Production -..........
Percent of activity

Stocks at mills, end of month.-.........................................

Revised. orestimated; see note in A pril 1946 Surrey.
Reviscd. o'Estimated; see note in A pril 1946 Surrey.
Data beginning February are for a shghtly different grade; February data comparable with earlier series, 9.68
§Data continue series published in the 1942 supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1






 Bureau of the Census; there have been further small revisions in the data through August 1946 which have not been published; all revisions will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October |
| PAPER AND PRINTING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper products: <br> Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { r } 408.1 \\ \hline 40.9\end{array}$ | 5968 +368.9 +399.8 | $\begin{array}{r}+425.9 \\ \\ \times \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { r } 4998.9 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \times 447.2 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r + $r$ 831.68 | r 422.5 $r 488.9$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { r } 408.7 \\ \hline 470.6\end{array}$ | $\square$ <br>  | +330.8 +396.0 | +372.6 +439.3 | +393.5 +454.3 | 448.0 500.5 |
| Printing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book publication, total.............no. of editions.- | 848 | 863 | 846 | 470 | 557 | 1,027 | 852 | 811 | 531 | 592 | 678 | 647 | 772 |
| New books | 675 173 | 704 159 | 621 225 | 372 98 | 436 121 | 808 219 | 678 174 | 650 161 | 426 105 | 439 153 | 526 152 | 549 98 | 639 <br> 133 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS


PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS
Crude petroleum:
Consumption (runs to stills) $\dagger$......- thous. of bbl
Exports8
Price (Kansas-okla.) at welis......................... bbl
Refinery operations
Refinery operations.
Refinable in US $\uparrow$
morefineries S.f------------- thous. of bbl

On leasest-
Heavy in California-..................................
frells completed $\dagger-$--.......---------------number
Refined petroleum products:
nel oils:
Distillate fuel oil $\begin{aligned} & \text { D.................thous. of bbl }\end{aligned}$ Residual fuel oil
Consumption by type of consumer:
Electric power plants $\dagger$. ..............................


| 546 | 556 | 957 | 577 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16.78 | 16.80 | 16.63 | 16.87 |
| 13.593 | 13. 597 | 13.620 | 13.768 |
| 5,393 | 4,975 | 5,065 | 5,155 |
| 4,185 | 3,644 | 1, 712 | 3, 192 |
| 46,698 | 44, 516 | 45, 940 | r 52,955 |
| 36,714 867 | 35, 401 | 37, 281 | ${ }^{\text {r } 40,010} 8$ |
| 7,814 | 6,992 | 6,757 | 7,964 |
| 693 | 694 | 676 | 658 |
| 6,708 | 6,447 | 6,732 | 7,158 |
| 9,571 | 8,879 | 9, 515 | 10, 104 |
| 850 | 799 | 871 | 943 |
| 10, 211 | 11,028 | 12, 131 | - 12, 306 |
| 9,984 | 9, 115 | 8,659 | 12,945 |
| 140 | 135 | 88 | 77 |
| 237 | 158 | 179 | 249 |
| 11.08 | 11.14 | 11. 22 | 11.82 |
| 5. 989 | 5.998 | 6.044 | 6.217 |
| 6.200 | 6. 212 | 6. 305 | 6. 506 |
| 57,485 | 37, 501 | 43,746 | 58,970 |
| 54,924 | 52, 429 | 47, 157 | - 49,688 |
| 51, 532 | 49,546 | 44, 453 | r 46,522 |
| 6,593 | 6,355 | 5,222 | 5,919 |
| 1,046 | 1. 054 | 887 | ${ }_{861}$ |
| 15,638 | 14,549 | 13,044 | 13, 208 |
| 9, 274 | 7,587 | 6, 959 | 7,673 |
| 888 | 877 | 785 | 909 |
| 18,093 | 19, 124 | 17,556 | ${ }^{+} 17,952$ |
| 3,392 | 2,883 | 2,704 | 3,166 |
| 76 | 78 | 49 | 49 |
| 8.750 | 8.750 | 8.750 | 8.812 |
| $\begin{array}{r}574 \\ 5,545 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 372 4.954 4.9 | 4. ${ }^{396}$ | 562 5.619 |
| 212 | 191 | 197 | 203 |
| 1,120 | 1,034 | 893 | 797 |
| 653 | 602 | 542 | 523 |
| 467 | 432 | 351 | 274 |
| 96 | 9.3 | 30 | 94 |
| 146, 816 | 140, 514 | 148, 171 | 146, 897 |
| 4, 622 | 3,794 | 3. 542 | 2,481 |
| 7,149 | 6,176 | 8,422 | 8,956 |
| 1. 460 | 1. 485 | 1. 560 | 1. 560 |
| $\begin{gathered} 148,323 \\ 94 \end{gathered}$ | 144,674 93 | 146,471 95 | 144,800 94 |
| 222, 177 | 226, 453 | 224, 473 | 223,848 |
| 52, 074 | 53,344 | 53, 113 | 55, 833 |
| 155, 434 | 158, 207 | 156, 238 | 152, 988 |
| 14, 669 | 14, 902 | 15, 122 | 15, 027 |
| 5,483 | 5,335 | 5, 703 | 5,584 |
| 1,434 | 1,314 | 1,248 | 1,453 |
| 18, 131 | 23. 110 | 32, 450 | 35, 294 |
| 37,014 | 41, 497 | 47, 405 | 48, 299 |
| 3, 280 | 4.372 | 5,313 | 4,426 |
| 7,249 | 7,307 | 7, 607 | T, 460 |
| 2. 367 | 5,002 | 5. 579 | 5.818 |

- Revised.

8 Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later
46 he comparability of the data is affected in some months by a reduction in the number of cities or by a change in the sample; avcrages August, september, November, and Decembe 186 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 comparabl and geer 16 cities for anthracite and 30 cities for bituminous coal. July 1947 averagus comparable with August for anthracite and bituminous are $\$ 16.46$ and $\$ 13.04$, respectively
.

+ Revised series See note mared "t"'
on jetroleum products; 1942-43 revisions for the latter series are available upon request.

|  | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1941 and descriptive notes may he foun in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | Octo- ber | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { bere } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Decem- | ${ }_{\text {Jann- }}^{\text {ary }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary }}}{ }$ | March | Apr | May | June | July | August | ${ }_{\text {coper }}^{\text {sep-er }}$ | Oeto. ber |

## PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS-Continued

| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Refined petroleum products-Continued Fuel oils-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports:§ | 891 | 758 | 1,273 | 876 | 1,751 | 2,093 | 2, 766 | 2,189 | 2,088 | 2,987 |  |  |  |
| Residual fuel oil....-.-.-...................do. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 550 | 316 | 1,831 | 733 | 713 | ${ }^{672}$ | 2, 635 | - 593 | -679 | ${ }^{2} 600$ | ,781 | 2,821 |  |
| Price, fuel oil (Pennsylvania)......dol. per gal.- | . 062 | . 062 | . 066 | . 070 | 070 | . 071 | . 073 | . 075 | . 075 | . 079 | . 085 | . 087 | 090 |
| Production: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (heus, of bb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distillate fuel oil -----------.- thous. of bbl-- | 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 | 26,270 38,550 | 26,946 | 27,325 |  |
| Residual fuel oil | 33, 777 |  |  |  | 34, 390 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distillate fuel oil ..................-.....-do. | 67,870 | 68, 145 | 59,620 | 48, 197 | 36,901 | 31,423 | 30, 268 | 34, 279 | 39,676 | 46,444 | 54,707 | 59,764 |  |
| Residual fuel oil.........................d. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 55, 580 | 52, 735 | 47,094 | 41, 550 | 38,480 | 37, 403 | 36, 455 | 39,992 | 43, 515 | 47,600 | 51,334 | 52, 578 |  |
| Kerosene: <br> Domestic demand§ | 7,502 | 8,899 | 11, 513 | 12,325 | 10,532 | 10,078 | 8,082 | 6,068 | 5,910 | 5,348 | 5,447 | 6,580 |  |
| Exports ${ }_{\text {S }}$ | 312 | 414 | 664 | 394 | 929 | 1,017 | 889 | 202 | 711 | 746 | 313 | 476 |  |
| Price, wholesale, water white, $47^{\circ}$, refinery (Pennsylvania) ......-.-............dol. per gal. | . 074 | . 074 | - 078 | . 076 | . 076 | . 0788 | . 8881 | . 082 | . 082 | . 088 | - 092 | . 095 | . 095 |
| Production.-.-..---.-.-.......- thous. of bbl.- | 8,566 | 7, 803 | 8,782 | 9,415 | 9, 243 | 9.476 | 8, 854 | 9,284 | 8,717 | 9,117 | 8,970 | 8,547 |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month ............do.... | 13, 926 | 12,734 | 9,772 | 7, 299 | 6,126 | 5,260 | 4,870 | 7,328 | 8,956 | 10,867 | 13,161 | 14, 286 |  |
| Lubricants: ${ }_{\text {Domestic demands }}$ | 3, 536 | 2,900 | 2,900 | 2,951 | 2,680 | 2, 929 | 3,066 | 3,104 | 2,873 | 3,003 | 3, 051 | 3,217 |  |
|  | 706 | 906 | 1,063 | 1,105 | 1,254 | 1,273 | 1,259 | 1,361 | 1,338 | 1,300 | 1,105 | 896 |  |
| Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsylvania) dol. per gal. | 248 | 250 | 274 | 298 | . 300 | 308 | . 310 | 310 | 330 | 338 | . 350 | 352 | 360 |
| Production-.------...............thous. of bbl.- | 4,327 | 3, 857 | 4, 135 | 4, 204 | 3,925 | 4. 480 | 4, 267 | 4,608 | 4,427 | $\stackrel{4}{4,227}$ | 4,400 | 4,047 |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month -------..-do.... | 7,338 | 7,384 | 7,564 | 7,773 | 7,753 | 8,015 | 7,936 | 8,070 | 8,281 | 8,188 | 8, 420 | 8,340 |  |
| Motor fuel: <br> All types: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic demand§-...-.-.-...........-do. | 66, 598 | 61, 315 | 61. 043 | 57, 057 | 50,551 | 59,947 | 63, 406 | 70, 865 | 71,329 | 73,441 | 72, 089 | 71, 384 |  |
|  | 2,386 | 3,068 | 3,688 | 2,892 | 4,834 | 4,091 | 3,358 | 3,480 | 3,937 | 4,009 | 3,224 | 3,078 |  |
| Prices, Wholesale, refinery (Okla.) ...dol. per gal | . 070 | . 070 | . 070 | . 070 | . 070 | 076 | 080 | . 080 | . 080 | . 080 | . 083 | . 084 | . 085 |
| Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y .) ....-do. | . 159 | . 159 | . 161 | . 161 | . 161 | 167 | . 172 | . 172 | . 172 | . 174 | . 174 | . 176 | . 176 |
| Retail, service stations, 50 cities -----do | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | . 159 | 171 | 171 | . 171 | . 171 | 172 | . 174 | . 173 | . 178 |
| Production, total $\dagger$-----------thous. of bbl.- | 67,305 | 66, 072 | ${ }^{69,028}$ | 65, 904 | 60, 485 | 66,701 | ${ }^{63,374}$ | 68, 535 | 69,847 | 73,494 | 75, 745 | 72, 944 |  |
| Gasoline and naphtha from crude oil do---- | 59,607 | 58, 636 | 61, 387 | ${ }_{10}^{58,560}$ | 53,591 | 59,069 | 55,502 | 60,681 | ${ }_{6}^{61,855}$ | 65, 200 | 67, 404 | 64, 744 |  |
| Natural gasoline and allied productst $\ddagger$ do.-- | 10, 275 | 10, 155 | 10,651 | 10,651 | 9,944 | 11,033 | 10, 803 | 10,392 | 10,505 | 11,019 | 11, 254 | 11,096 |  |
| Sales of 1. p. g. for fuel, etc. and transfer of eycle products..........thous. of bbl | 2, 577 | 2, 719 | 3,010 | 3,307 | 3, 050 | 3, 401 | 2,931 | 2, 538 | 2,513 | 2,725 | 2,913 | 2,896 |  |
| Used at refineriest...-...---.-.-...-do--- | ${ }^{6,023}$ | 6, 232 | 5, 813 | 5,859 | 4,908 | 5. 2711 | ${ }_{2}^{5,618}$ | 5,300 | 5,898 | 6.176 | 6,477 | 6,513 |  |
| Retail distribution ${ }^{\text {a }}$-...-.----mil. of gal.. | 2, 706 | 2, 501 | 2,520 | 2,319 | 2,173 | 2,449 | 2,611 | 2,901 | 2,931 | - 3, 080 | 3,021 |  |  |
| Stocks, gasoline, end of month: <br> Finished gasoline, total......thous. of bbl. | 77,628 | 79,980 | 81, 534 | 90,300 | 94, 985 | 96, 952 | 92,719 | 86,727 | 81, 160 | 77,069 | 77,190 | 75,882 |  |
| At refineries | 46, 244 | 47,581 | 51, 927 | 57, 066 | 61,332 | 63, 089 | 58, 852 | 54, 752 | 50,610 | 47,929 | 46, 398 | 45, 567 |  |
|  | 8, 324 | 8.607 | 8, 208 | 9, 323 | 8,687 | 8.727 | 9,005 | 8,482 | 8, 614 | 8,934 | 8,659 | 8,478 |  |
| Natural gasoline.---------------.---do | 6,312 | 5,487 | 4,981 | 4, 794 | 5, 010 | 5, 265 | 5,604 | 5,566 | 5,452 | 5,269 | 5,017 | 4,456 |  |
| A viation gasoline:* Production, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total 100 octane and above...................-. - do-- | 2, 190 | 1,942 | 1,989 | 1, 704 | 1,940 | 2, 221 | 2,446 | 2, 219 | 1,353 | $\begin{array}{r}3,467 \\ 1,545 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{3,664}{ }$ | 3,733 |  |
| Stocks, total | 4,612 | 4,742 | 4,553 | 4,322 | 4,293 | 4, 168 | 4, 692 | 4, 811 | 4,847 | 5,144 | 5,480 | 5,803 |  |
|  | 1,666 | 1,635 | 1,472 | 1,410 | 1,374 | 1,342 | 1,381 | 1,543 | 1,671 | 1,804 | 1,968 | 2,198 |  |
| Asphalt: short tons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month.-.-.-......do-.-- | 577, 800 | 622, 200 | 702,000 | 781, 800 | 888, 200 | 1, 001, 800 | 1, 028, 500 | 1, 063, 100 | 1,000,500 | 866. 200 | 716, 500 | 597, 800 |  |
| Wax: <br> Production $\qquad$ thous. of 1 b | 74,480 | 79, 240 | 79, 800 | 83,720 | 81,760 | 93, 520 | 80, 080 | 89,600 | 78, 120 | 89, 600 | 66. 080 |  |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month --.....do. | 84, 840 | 89,880 | 86, 240 | 82, 040 | 85, 120 | 91,560 | 85, 680 | 89,320 | 88, 200 | 93, 520 | 87, 920 | 96, 320 |  |
| Asphalt prepared roofing, shipments, total $\dagger$ thous. of squares.- | 5,646 | 5,328 | 5,231 | 5,827 | 5, 300 | 5,809 | 6,097 | 5,968 | 5,806 | 5,600 | 5,672 | 5,886 | 6, 640 |
| Smooth-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet-do...- | 1,760 | 1,725 | 1,691 | 1,942 | 1,886 | 1,969 | 1,997 | 1,798 | 1,747 | 1,630 | 1,590 | 1,699 | 1,908 |
| Mineral-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet-do...- | 1,237 | 1,168 | 1, 134 | 1,287 | 1,162 | 1,273 | 1,326 | 1,399 | 1, 368 | 1,287 | 1,332 | 1,368 | 1,529 |
|  | 2,649 | 2,435 | 2,407 | 2,598 | 2,252 | 2,567 | 2, 775 | 2,771 | 2,691 | 2,683 | 2, 750 | 2,819 | 3, 203 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 28,461 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 440 30,277 | 384 30,456 |  | 33, 231 | 283 35.456 | 390 39565 | 3349 42,637 |
|  | 29,106 | 25, 286 | 25,089 | 25, 584 | 25,482 | 28,408 | 30, 277 | 30,456 | 32,758 | 33, 234 | 35, 456 | 39,565 | 42,637 |

## RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| Natural rubber: RUBBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 35,421 | 37, 323 | 38, 802 | 45,328 | 40, 983 | 43, 104 | 43, 818 | 43,018 | 42,529 | 40,389 | 47,289 | - 50,557 | 56, 986 |
| Imports, including latex and Guayule§.....do... | 46,887 | 59, 266 | 46,658 | 92, 779 | 60,678 | 36, 088 | 46,011 | 93,026 | 65, 724 | 57,626 | 45, 526 | 46, 285 |  |
| Stocks, end of month $\$$ - . . . .-.............-do | 200, 799 | 218,672 | 237, 467 | 294, 191 | 283,479 | 280, 812 | 292,970 | 330, 960 | 345, 175 | ${ }^{1} 131,624$ | ${ }^{1} 130,040$ | -1122, 097 | 1114, 530 |
| Synthetic rubber:* | 60, 729 | 57,794 | 53, 453 | 58,764 | 53,321 | , 514 | 54,333 | 48,692 | 42,580 | ,607 | 9,001 | 41,865 | 45,307 |
| Exports | 487 | 1,786 | 1,877 | 3,450 | 2,434 | 710 | 665 | ${ }_{441}$ | 2,290 | 454 | 287 | 349 |  |
| Production-.-.-.-.--.-. .-...............-.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 62,086 | 60,305 | 62,648 | 62,103 | 59,12b | 57,478 | 50, 117 | 39,069 | 35,681 | 31,917 | 32,901 | 30,518 | 33,834 |
| Stocks, end of mon | 110,913 | 113,556 | 114, 963 | 113, 655 | 119,912 | 121,322 | 116,829 | 105, 291 | 97, 112 | 197, 228 | 1 91, 288 | F1 79, 246 | ${ }^{1} 67.376$ |
| $\qquad$ | 26,706 | 24,385 | 23,597 | 27,715 | 25, 484 | 26, 157 | 25,066 | 21,908 | 21,283 | 20,433 | 21,093 | r23,801 | 26,898 |
|  | 20,322 | 24, 748 | 25. 254 | 25,545 | 23,090 | 26, 209 | 26,696 | 25,408 | 24, 144 | 21, 252 | 21,658 | - 22, 561 | 25, 627 |
|  | 34, 261 | 33,516 | 33,666 | 30,053 | 27,417 | 31,940 | 33, 527 | 37, 145 | 39, 598 | ${ }^{1} 39,704$ | ${ }_{1}{ }^{210,130}$ | - 138,461 | 36, 864 |
| TIRES AND TUBES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pneumatic casings:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8198 | 358 | ${ }_{7}^{413}$ | 411 | ${ }^{353}$ | ${ }^{363}$ | 419 | 502 | 423 | 362 | 360 | 299 |  |
| Production -----------.----------------- do | 8, 197 | 7. 595 | 7,511 | 8, 508 | 7.915 | 8. 577 | 8,333 | 8,104 | 7,583 | 6,790 | 7,165 | 7,919 |  |
|  | 8,425 | 7,478 | 81837 | 7,499 | 7, 360 | 7,892 | 7, 273 | 7,283 | 7, 526 | 7,441 | 7, 520 | 8,246 |  |
|  | 1,874 | 1,656 3,112 | 1,839 2,448 | 1,922 3,328 | 2,138 3,865 | 2,457 4,516 | 1,894 5,608 | 2,005 6,426 | 2,130 6,670 | 1,974 5,838 | 1,793 <br> 5,464 | 2,128 |  |

$r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Beginning July 1947 data are reported stocks available to industry. or See note in the A pril 1946 Survey. Revisions for January $1945-J u l y 1946$ will be shorn 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-88) are shown on pp. 22 and 23 of the December 1946 Survey; data for October 1941-February 1945 for other series will be shown later.
Includes natural gasoline, cycle products, liquefied petroleum gases at natural gasoline plants and benzol; sales of liquefied petroleum gas for fuels and for chemicals and transfers of cycle products are deducted before combining the data with gasoline and naphtha to obtain total motor fuel production.
*New series. Data beginning 1939 for aviation gasoline, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, and data begining 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 Surey.
$\dagger$ Revised series. For 1941 revisions for the indicated series on petroleum and products, see notes marked " j "' 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.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { beer } \end{aligned}$ | Novem－ <br> ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep－ tember | Octo- ber |
| RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TIRES AND TUBES－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inner tubes：§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}125 \\ 8,187 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 258 7,680 | $\begin{array}{r}313 \\ 7,402 \\ \hline, 82\end{array}$ | 334 8,719 | 282 7.841 | 297 7.921 | $\begin{array}{r}337 \\ \mathbf{7 . 0 9 3} \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | － 475 | 332 5． 440 | 282 4,542 | 227 5,179 | 166 6． 550 |  |
|  | 8，408 | 7.260 | 7，923 | 7， 188 | 6， 289 | 6． 466 | 5．731 | 5，571 | 5， 574 | $\stackrel{4}{4,216}$ | 5,179 6,499 | 6.550 7.233 |  |
| Stocks，end of month．．．．．．．．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．．． | 4， 106 | 4． 483 | 3，820 | 5，075 | 6，621 | 8，050 | 9，480 | 9，772 | 9，413 | 7，909 | 6， 937 | 6． 339 |  |

## STONE，CLAY，AND GLASS PRODUCTS


Price，wholesale，common，composite，f．o．b．plant Production＊- －－．．．．．．．．thous．of standard brick．． Shipments＊
Structural tile，unglazed：＊ Production short tons Stocks $\qquad$ itrified clay sewer pipe：＊ Production

## GLASS PRODUCTS

Glass containers：
Troduction General use food：
Narrow neek food
Wide mouth food（incl．packers tumblers）

thous．of gross
Beverage
Beer bottles．
Medicinal wine．
Chemical，household and industrial
Dairy products
tocks end of jelly glasses
Other glassware，machine－made；
Tumblers：$\dagger$

Table，kitchen，and bouseholdware，shipments $\dagger$ Plate glass，polished，production．．thous．of sq．ft
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS
Crude gypsum
Imports§
Production Calcined，production
ypsum products sold or used：
Calcined：
For building uses：
Base－coat plasters

 Tile


|  |
| :--- |
| $\vdots$ |


| 62 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 116 |
| 110 |



| 166,649 | 164,733 | 145,383 | 151,364 | 143,017 | 158,716 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | 155,873

人路号皆

| -110 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $-\quad 131$ |

1
1,649

16,410
81
17,721
7,298
3,598

$$
\begin{array}{l|l}
10 \\
10 \\
10
\end{array}
$$

| ． 843 | 19.000 |
| :---: | :---: |
| ， 839 | 455，676 |
| ． 121 | 424，705 |
| ， 129 | 368， 953 |
| ， 276 | 123.976 |
| ， 157 | 107， 833 |
| ， 633 | 80，497 |
| ， 567 | 102，857 |
| ， 751 | 98，495 |
| ， 330 | 134， 560 |

$$
\begin{array}{l|l}
733 & 1 \\
& 1
\end{array}
$$

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October | November | December | Jantary | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { teniber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued



## COTTON MANUFACTURES

Cotton cloth:
Cotton broad woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly*. mil. of
Cotton goods finished, quarterly:*
Cotton goods
Production,
Bleached
Bleached
Plain dy
Printed
Printe
Exports
Imports $\$$

Prices, wholesale:
Denims, 28 -inc
Print cloth, $64 \times 60$
Print cloth, $64 \times 60$----...-dol. prr yd
Sheeting, unbleached, 36 -inch, $56 \times 60$...do.
Cotton yarn, Southern, price, wholesale, mill.
40/1, twisterl, carded.-
Spindle activity:
 Average per spindle in place.................................

RAYON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK
Rayon yarn and staple fiber:


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | November | December | January | February | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | Soptember | October |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued


## MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Fur, sales by dealers.
Pyroxylin-conted fabries: $t$ Orders, unfilled, end of month _...thous. lin. yd



|  |
| :---: |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| 71,308 |
| 11, 495 |
| 48, 415 11,398 |
| 11,398 |
| 1.900 |
| 3,332 |
| 12,354 |
| 7,205 |
| 9,217 |


| 156,907 |  |  | 144,000 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 137,358 |  |  | 1125, 310 |  |  |
| 61,309 |  |  | 60, 256 |  |  |
| 61,037 |  |  | 48,841 |  |  |
| 15,012 |  |  | 15,893 |  |  |
| 12, 211 |  |  | 10,994 |  |  |
| 7,338 |  |  | 7,696 |  |  |
| 68,303 | 82, 915 | 68,768 | 65, 276 | 73,355 | 55,732 |
| 10, 568 | 12, 495 | 9,712 | 8,756 | 8,845 | 6,328 |
| 46,486 | 56, 615 | 46,624 | 43,624 | 49,425 | 36,892 |
| 11,249 | 13,805 | 12,432 | 12,896 | 15,085 | 12,512 |
| 1.900 | 1.950 | 1.950 | 1.950 | 1.950 | 1.950 |
| 2,500 | 3,685 | 7,725 | 7,307 | 3,301 | 2,613 |
| 13,194 | 12,531 | 12, 152 | 11,458 | 9,928 | 8,177 |
| 7,058 | 7,754 | 7,201 | 6, 634 | 6,667 | 5,726 |
| 9,135 | 9,423 | 8,386 | 7,897 | 8,419 | 7, 121 |


| 114, 799 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 196,942 |  |  |  |  |
| 50, 025 |  |  |  |  |
| 34, 387 |  |  |  |  |
| 10,459 |  |  |  |  |
| 9,599 |  |  |  |  |
| 8,258 |  |  |  |  |
| 56, 704 | - 57, 335 | 59,656 |  |  |
| 5,764 | $+5,760$ +59 | 6, 336 |  |  |
| 37,824 | - 39, 210 | 40, 052 |  |  |
| 13,116 | -12,365 | 13,268 |  |  |
| 1.950 | J. 950 | 1. 950 | 2.000 | 2. 026 |
| 3,306 | 3,512 | 3,727 |  |  |
| 7,778 | 7,553 | 7,724 | 8, 006 |  |
| 4,557 6,034 | 4,087 4,561 | r 5, +546 $+5,409$ | 4,311 |  |
| 6, 034 | 4,561 | + 5, 409 | 5,001 |  |

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| AIRCRAFT |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Fxports, total\& | numbe |
| Shipments, total* |  |
| For U. S. military customers* | do |
| For other customers*. | do |
| MOTOR VEHICLES |  |
| Exports, assembled, total§..-.-.-.-........number. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
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| Coaches, total do <br> Domestic. $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Domestic. | do. |
|  |  |
| Domestic. |  |
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|  |  |
| All other-...-.-.-.-.-.-.-............-. - do... |  |
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 Domestic.
Association of American Railroads:
Freight cars, end of month:
Number owned ...............................
Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs
Percent of total on line


Locomotives, end of month:
Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs
Percent of total on line.
Orders unfilled:
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Other locomotives, total* Equipment manufacturers* Railroad shops*.
Exports of locomotives, total $\dagger$.
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## $r$ Revised.

 orders were distributed to the proper classificationsDData for October 1946 and January, April, and July 1947 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. $\$$ See note in April 1946 Survey with regard to changes in these series.

 1946 for aircraft shipments are available on request. See May 1946 Survey for description and data beginning March 1945 for unfilled orders of "other locomotives,"
$\dagger$ 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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[^0]:    The third quarter of 1947 in this respect was exceptional owing to the failure in July of se ceral large transportation companies with current liabilities aggregating $\$ 10$ million. As a result, the average liabilities per frm for nonmanufacturing concerns was abnormally high, though still well below the level for manufacturing concerns.

[^1]:    ${ }^{3}$ See table 7 in the National Income Supplement to the Survey, July 1947, for greater detail for the period 1929 through 1946.

[^2]:    Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

[^3]:    I Include trunk, feoder and territorial lines.

[^4]:    Note.-Prepared by Walther Lederer on the basis of data compiled by the International Economics Division, Office of Business Economies. Tables 2-7 present revisions and more recent data for comparable tables published in the September issue (pp. 5-8).

[^5]:    ${ }^{2}$ National Resources and Foreign Aid (Report of the Committee on National Resources under the Chairmanship of Secretary Krug), p. vi.

[^6]:    ${ }^{3}$ 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 A id under the Chairmanship of Secretary Harriman), p. 12 .
    s Ibid, p. Ns.; similar conclusions were reached in the report of the Council of Economic Advisors (pp. 36ff.)
    ${ }^{6}$ Ibid, p. 12.

[^7]:    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.

[^8]:    Note.-Mr. Parmelee is a member of the Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions, Office of Business Economics.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ For a more detailed discussion, see "Foreign Credits of the United States Government", Survey, January 1947.

[^10]:    ${ }^{2}$ The provisions of the first threc 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 is to be ropaid 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 forcign currencies for use in the acquisition of real estate or in payment for other governmental expenditures, as well as for educational programs.

[^11]:    ${ }^{3}$ 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.

[^12]:    Revised. p Preliminary.
    *New series. For estimated value of manufacturers' inventories for $1938-42$, see p. 7 of the June 1942 Survey and p. S. 2 of the May 1943 issue. For data through 1944 for the series on operating husinesses and business turnover, see pp. 21-23 of the May 1946 Survey and p. 10 of the May 1944 issue.
    $\dagger$ Revised serifs. See notes marked " $\ddagger$ " on pp. S-2 and S-3 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to revised data for manufacturers' orders, shipments and inventories.

[^13]:    $r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ No sales. ${ }^{2}$ No quotation. ${ }^{3}$ Less than 500 pounds. ${ }^{4}$ December 1 estimate. ${ }^{5}$ November 1 estimate.

