SURVEY OF

CURRENT BUSINESS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

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CURRENT BUSINESS

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Chart I. - BUSINESS INDICATORS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION PERSONAL INCOME 225 220 SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, AT ANNUAL RATE SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DOLLARS O 001=65-39=100 NDEX, 1935-39=100 UNĀDJUSTED R BILLIONS 142 PRICES 400 220 UNADJUSTED WHOLESALE 00 00 1935-39≡100 INDEX, 1935-39=100 NDEX, CONSUMERS' U. S. FOREIGN TRADE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT* 55 1.5 NOT SEASONALLY TOTAL EXPORTS* PERSONS DOLLARS P P MILLIONS BILLIONS GENERAL IMPORTS 1946 1947 1947 1948 U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS SERIES. EXCLUDES CIVILIAN SUPPLIES DISTRIBUTED BY THE ARMED FORCES.

Business SITUATION

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By the Office of Business Economics

DOMINANT among the new developments affecting the business situation during March was the change in the Government's near-term fiscal position resulting from the request by the President for additional armed forces appropriations and from Congressional enactment of a general tax reduction. Together these would bring about a large net shift in the Government's budget position. The larger part of this shift would directly increase disposable personal incomes of individuals—which have recently been running at an annual rate of about 185 billion dollars—through the reduction in tax liability. The remainder would represent the increase in Government expenditures for additional personnel and matériel for the military establishment.

Final favorable action on the Foreign Assistance Act covering related programs, while generally anticipated as a business factor, nonetheless made concrete the requirement for a large flow of goods abroad. To the extent possible, the 6 billion dollars authorized for these programs over the next year will be utilized to procure scarce goods for Europe from other sources of supply, principally in the Western Hemisphere, but most of the requirements will of necessity come from the United States. These aid programs mean a dollar volume of exports over the remainder of 1948 perhaps 10 to 20 percent above the level to which they had declined in the early part of this year. This decline is shown in the lower part of the chart on this page.

Against this background, domestic markets in March generally displayed firming aspects. The weakness in some of the commodity markets described in last month's review of the business situation was not extended, and some of the decline was recovered. On the whole, the general wholesale price average was not much changed, as also can be seen in the chart. In the stock market, prices moved ahead after the rather general weakness which characterized the opening months of the year. The cautious buying attitude of business purchasers in nondurable goods markets, previously apparent as prices softened, was modified.

General business indicators give evidence of little change in the volume of business activity during March. Industrial production and employment were sustained, though before the end of the month the tie-up in the coal mines was threatening the maintenance of output and had forced a curtailment of operations in the steel industry where the rate of production, even with full utilization of facilities, was inadequate to meet all the needs of the durable goods industries. Expansion of output in these durable goods lines made little progress during the first quarter.

Consumer purchasing has continued relatively strong in the aggregate, though more selective as to particular lines and as to quality. Some lines of nondurable goods, while still experiencing favorable results, are showing declines in unit volume from a year ago. Spring buying, relatively slow in the early part of March, picked up in the later weeks so that department stores reported a moderately better-than-seasonal performance. The indicated total retail sales for the first quarter were larger in dollar amounts than in the fourth of 1947, with due allowance for seasonal movements, and were about 15 percent larger than in the initial quarter a

Personal incomes, though dropping in February by reason of the decline in farm incomes resulting from the drop in farm prices, and influenced by some production declines incident to adverse winter weather, averaged 209 billion dollars at annual rates in the first two months of 1948. Disposable personal incomes in the first quarter are estimated to have increased further over the fourth quarter 1947 rate. This figure would be adjusted upward if allowance were made for the retroactive features of the tax reduction law which, insofar as current income taxes are concerned, made the new rates applicable as of January 1. The lower withholding rates are effective as of May 1, and the law will reduce the quarterly payments due in June, though much of the adjustment for the excess withholdings so far this year will not be made until 1949. The details of the new tax law are covered in a later section of this review.

Six Billion Surplus in First Quarter

The request for additional appropriations for the military establishment, the passage of the Foreign Assistance Act, and the tax cut came at a time when the budget surplus was at its seasonal peak. The March bulge in income tax collections swelled the net surplus for the first quarter of 1948 to an unprecedented 6 billion dollars, about 2½ billion dollars more than in the opening quarter of 1947. Net budget receipts in the 3-month period rose to 14.9 billion dollars, about 1 billion dollars higher than a year ago. They were also slightly in excess of the peak quarter of the war period when, although tax rates were substantially higher, inflation was held in check by wartime price controls. Total expenditures of 8.8 billion dollars in the first quarter compare with 10.6 billion dollars in the same period of last year.

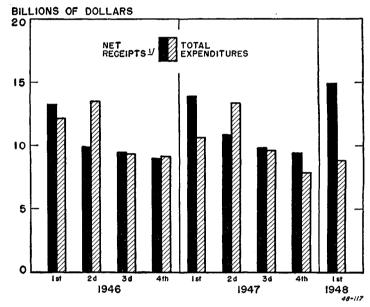
The improved Federal revenue receipts this year as compared with last are due primarily to increased individual income tax collections stemming from the enlarged dollar flow of personal income. Income tax withholdings in the first quarter of 1948 amounted to 3.2 billion dollars, as compared with 2.7 billion dollars a year ago. There was little change in other categories of Federal budget receipts.

The large budget surplus so far this fiscal year will be reduced in the remaining months of the fiscal period. As may be seen from chart 2, revenues typically decline in the second quarter of the calendar year while expenditures pick up in part as a result of heavy June interest payments on the Federal debt. As already noted, the enactment of the new income tax law will result in a larger first-to-second-quarter decline in revenues than would otherwise have occurred; at the same time, new spending requirements will add to budget expenditures. The transfer to the Foreign Economic Cooperation Trust Fund of 3 billion dollars, which is provided for in the Foreign Assistance Act, does not affect the Treasury's cash position.

Private Money Holdings Down

The large excess of Federal receipts in the first quarter reduced the money holdings of the public and, in conjunction with the debt management program of the Treasury, caused commercial banks to sell some of their Government securities in order to maintain their reserve position. Treasury deposits with the Federal Reserve and commercial banks in leading cities increased by about 1½ billion dollars from December 31 to the end of March. At the same time, the confinement of Treasury debt-redemption operations largely to securities held by Federal Reserve banks served to maintain the reduced level of private money holdings resulting from the heavy first-quarter tax payments. Commercial banks were able to offset most of the depletion of reserve balances involved in the large budget surplus by selling U. S. bonds to the Federal Reserve banks. The banking system's ability to lend was buttressed also by the larger than usual return flow of circulating cash since the year-end, and by the continued inflow of gold.

Chart 2.—Federal Budget Receipts and Expenditures



 $^{\rm 1}$ Represents total receipts less net appropriations to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Source of data: U. S. Treasury Department.

The decline in publicly held cash is shown by the 3.4 billion dollar reduction in adjusted demand deposits at member banks in leading cities from the year-end to the close of March. In the comparable period of 1947 the reduction was 2.1 billion dollars. The restrictive effects of heavy first-quarter tax payments on general business and consumer spending are always moderated by the widespread practice of anticipating these payments by accumulating cash or deposit balances or other liquid assets in advance of the tax date.

It is uncertain to what extent the leveling off of bank loans so far in 1948 is attributable to the heavy net flow of funds to the Federal Government and the resulting effect on bank reserves, or whether it is due to other factors such as the generally more conservative lending policies of banks and, possibly, to lower business borrowing needs as compared with a year ago. Loans by member banks in leading cities show almost no net change in the first 3 months of this year, whereas a year ago there was an expansion of 600 million dollars. The separate data for commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans provide even more of a contrast; the reduction this year compares with a sizable expansion a year ago. Some areas of bank lending, however, appear to have been largely unaffected by the Federal fiscal position. Real estate loans and "other" loans—largely to consumers—at reporting member banks in leading cities continued upward in the opening months of 1948.

Foreign Assistance Act Passed

The foreign-aid program enacted by Congress and promptly signed by the President in the opening days of April provides for the extension of loans and grants totaling 6.1 billion dollars for purchases here and in other countries in a position to supply needed materials and equipment. Under the terms of the new law, a sum of 5.3 billion dollars is authorized for the European Recovery Program, of which at least one billion is to be in the form of Export-Import Bank loans. An additional 738 million dollars is provided for military and economic aid to Greece, Turkey, and China, and 60 million for the International Children's Emergency Fund.

Of the ERP funds spent in this country, a large portion will be for foodstuffs, but the contemplated rate of exports of foodstuffs will be below the volume in 1947. Moreover, the contemplated export volume for most other commodities will not exceed the previous high rates of shipment, although the trend will be upward during 1948. In general, relief-type products such as foodstuffs, fuels, fertilizer, and textile materials will decrease in importance as the 4-year program proceeds, and recovery-type needs, such as steel and industrial and farm equipment, will become increasingly more important. To minimize the delay in getting the program into operation, the legislation makes immediately available 1.1 billion dollars from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to be repaid after the appropriations for the programs are provided by the Congress.

Net Export Surplus Narrows

As shown in the lower tier of the set of business indicators illustrated on the opening page of this issue, the value of exports in the first 2 months of 1948 was lower than in the same period of last year and the value of imports was substantially higher. As a result, the very large net excess of exports was reduced by about one-fourth during this period.

The January-February decline in the value of exports was less than the decline in the number of working days. The further rise in imports in the short February month put the total close to the figure for December 1947, which is the highest month on record in value terms, though not in terms of physical volume.

Larger Total for Private Domestic Investment

Although the net foreign investment segment of the gross national product was lower in the first quarter of 1948 than in any quarter of 1947, preliminary data place the seasonally adjusted rate of gross private domestic investment at a higher figure than in any previous quarter. The latest information on business plant and equipment expenditures, including anticipated outlays for the full year 1948, is reviewed in a special article in this issue. A second article analyzes the backlog demand for consumers' durable goods, a class of expenditures which has many of the characteristics of producers' durable goods purchases although they are classified in the consumption segment of the national product.

The book value of business inventories has increased at an accelerated rate in recent months at both the manufacturing and distributive levels. Manufacturers added to the value of their holdings of raw materials, goods in process, and finished goods at a rate of 300 million dollars a month in January and February, as compared with a 200-million-dollar monthly rate in the last half of 1947. The additions to the value of distributors' stocks in January and February totaled 1.1 billion dollars, or considerably more than the usual increase following the drawing down of stocks during

the holiday buying season. With sales holding relatively steady, the large inventory advance for wholesalers and retailers in February reflects the stepping-up of the rate of shipments by manufacturers.

Stock-Sales Ratio Rises at Department Stores

The department store segment of retail trade provides some interesting comparisons with the inventory situation in the comparable period of last year. At the end of February, the inventory position of department stores was very similar to the position a year earlier. The book value of stocks was somewhat higher this year, but sales volume also was larger. The ratio of stocks to monthly sales was the same in both periods and higher than at the end of any of the intervening months. In February of 1947, however, the stores were shortening their outstanding commitments and attempting to unload some of their inventories in anticipation of possible price declines. The value of inventories declined for several months in the spring and summer of last year and the value of outstanding orders was sharply reduced. These trends were reversed in the fall, so that by February 1948, the stocks-sales position was back to where it was a year ago.

Detailed information on sales, stocks, and outstanding orders for the sample of 296 large department stores reporting to the Federal Reserve shows a sizable increase in merchandise receipts and in stocks in February, and a decline in outstanding orders. These changes are consistent with trade reports that the easier supply situation and price softening in a few areas have induced soft-goods manufacturers to step up the rate of shipments to distributors and retailers. The heavy volume of consumer buying, however, makes it unlikely that any substantial amount of "unwanted" inventories is accumulating in the hands of department stores. Merchandise in inventory this year is of better quality than last year's goods, and more complete selections are available.

Uptrend in Private Residential and Public Construction

The value of new construction put in place in March is estimated at 1,090 million dollars. After seasonal adjustment, total construction activity in the first quarter was at an annual rate of over 15 billion dollars, as compared with last year's total of 12.8 billion dollars.

The resumption of a rate of more than a billion dollars a month of total new construction activity in March, after a drop below that mark in February, can be traced largely to concurrent upward movements in private residential construction and in public construction. The upswing in private residential construction activity can be attributed to the nearly 100,000 dwelling units started in the first two months of this year as well as to continuing operations on many of the 390,000 uncompleted units carried over from last year. Among the types of public construction which showed a greater than seasonal advance in March over the previous month were public educational buildings, hospitals, highways, and sewer and water projects.

There are indications that the uptrend in new construction will continue. The F. W. Dodge Corp. figures for January and February on dollar value of construction contracts awarded in 37 Eastern States were about 30 percent higher than in the same months of last year. Large portions of the work under these contracts will be put in place in April, May, and June. During the four-month period of November through February, mortgage insurance applications for 222,000 new dwelling units were received by the Federal Housing Administration, whereas only 79,000 units were started under the FHA program during that period. Since many of these starts resulted from applications filed prior to November, the cumulation of potential dwelling

unit starts under FHA operations during these four months alone is apparently between 150,000 and 200,000. A small portion of this building potential, however, may not be actually realized because some applications are not approved or are allowed to lapse.

Rent Control Extended

The further extension of rent control through March 31, 1949, protects the occupants of the 13 million controlled housing units against sharp rent increases such as those which in the past followed a lapse of rent controls in certain areas, but it modifies the existing control regulations in such fashion that some rent advances can be expected. The new Act renews the 15-percent voluntary increase provision which had expired at the end of the 1947 calendar year under the old law, but prohibits such an increase on top of an old one. It also decontrols nonhousekeeping rooms in private homes; provides relief for landlords who can prove operating losses as a result of controls; and permits evictions on sixty days' notice for remodeling or for occupancy by the landlord's family.

As passed by the Congress, the law continues the authority of local rent control boards to make recommendations for general rent increases or for decontrol in a control area, but provides that if the Expediter vetoes the board's advice the board may appeal to the Emergency Court of Appeals (created in 1942 to review OPA cases) for a reversal of the

decision.

Work Stoppages Cut Off Production Rise

The industrial production index, which is plotted in the upper right corner of the chart on page 1, held steady in the first 2 months of 1948 at the high rate attained in the October-December quarter of last year. Small declines in durable goods manufacturing in February were counterbalanced by expanded operations in the nondurable goods sector. An increase in the total index which was in the offing for March was checked by work stoppages at the coal mines and in the meat packing industry. Coal output was reduced from 13 million tons a week in early March to 2 million tons at the month's end, while operations at Federally inspected meat plants were cut almost in half.

Steel output was little affected during the first 2 weeks of the coal tie-up, but by the third week dwindling coal supplies reduced operations below 90 percent of rated capacity for the first time since last September (excluding the Christmas holiday week). With operations in important heavy goods industries closely dependent upon the availability of steel, the effects of a continuation of the coal stoppage will fan out throughout industry and will be felt long after a

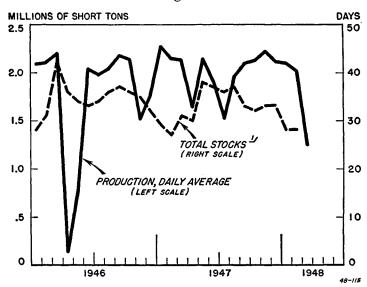
settlement is reached.

Among the more immediate effects of the coal tie-up were the prohibition of coal exports and the placing of restrictions on the use of coal in railroad transportation. The Office of Defense Transportation issued an order, effective March 21, calling for a reduction of 25 percent in passenger-train mileage using coal-burning locomotives. A subsequent order by the Interstate Commerce Commission, effective March 30, required a similar reduction in coal-burning freight locomotive mileage. It is estimated that coal-burning locomotives account for approximately 45 percent of passenger-train carmiles and almost 70 percent of gross freight ton-miles hauled by all locomotive-propelled trains. Because of flexibility in railroad operations, however, the carriers are able to effect a 25-percent reduction in the use of coal without curtailing either freight or passenger service by the same margin.

Coal Stocks at Seasonal Low Point in February

The impact of work stoppages on coal production is illustrated in chart 3 which shows the daily average rate of production and stocks of coal by months beginning in 1946. Average production of bituminous coal and lignite generally held well above 2 million tons per working day during the period shown, except for the months when there were work stoppages. For the month of March, which included 2½ weeks of the shutdown over a very large fraction of the industry, output was at a daily rate of 1.2 million tons, but at the month's end the daily average was less than 400,000 tons.

Chart 3.—Production and Stocks of Bituminous Coal and Lignite



! Data represent stocks held by industrial consumers and retail dealers at end of month, in terms of the number of days' supply on hand at the rate of consumption in the month plotted.

Source of data: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines.

The high rate of industrial consumption, which is at its peak in the winter season, and exceptionally large shipments for export have held aggregate consumption of coal above production for several months. Stocks of coal in the hands of industrial consumers and in retail yards at the end of February, normally the low point in the year, totaled 48.5 million tons and were equivalent to 28 days' supply at the daily average rate of consumption in February. This compares with 47.9 million tons and 27 days' supply on the same date a year ago.

Information available for industries reporting inventories of coal shows that at the end of February public utilities (with 55 days' supply), cement mills (45 days'), and miscellaneous manufacturing (39 days') were in the relatively most favorable supply position. Stocks of coal available to the important steel industry totaled 28 days' supply, while railroads reported only 22 days' working supplies on hand. These supply estimates, of course, are averages for the firms in each group; there are large differences in the supply position of individual firms within the group.

Rise in Employment in March

With the waning of the severe winter weather the number of persons at work rose by 1 million from the second week of February to the corresponding week in March, according to Bureau of the Census labor force estimates. Total employment, including those with a job but not at work, underwent little change over the period, the rise of 200,000 being accounted for in large part by the expected seasonal pick-up in trade and in outdoor employment. Estimated employment of 50.5 million persons in nonagricultural industries in March of this year was 1.7 million higher than a year earlier.

Estimated unemployment of 2.4 million in March was about the same as a year ago and was slightly less than in February. The postwar low point in unemployment was reached in the final quarter of last year when the number was well under 2 million. Much of the rise since then is traceable to seasonal factors.

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Personal Income Higher in First Quarter

The flow of income to individuals was further augmented in the first quarter of the year, as both the agricultural and nonagricultural sectors registered increases over the previous quarter. At a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 211 billion dollars, personal income in January was well above the fourth

quarter rate of 206 billion.

Primarily as a result of the drop in farm prices, which occurred between January and February, personal income declined to a rate of 207 billion in the latter month. The reduction in farm proprietors' income accounted for about two-thirds of the total decline. As a result of reduced employment and shorter hours, manufacturing wages and salaries declined from January to February and construction pay rolls also fell off.

Consumer Purchasing Levels Off

Preliminary estimates show that consumption expenditures moved upward with the further rise in consumer incomes from the closing quarter of 1947 to the first quarter this year. The increase indicated on the basis of preliminary data was not so large as the average quarterly rise in 1947, but there is little indication of any general weakness in this period. Some individual lines of nondurable goods are experiencing a fall in volume, but still have a high rate of sales.

On the basis of a year-to-year comparison, the latest months show an apparent increase in total retail sales of somewhat under 15 percent. Jewelry stores were the only major retail group reporting lower dollar sales totals in February of this year than a year ago. In the following groups of nondurable goods stores, however, the year-to-year gains were 5 percent or less (after adjustment for differences in the number of working days): apparel, drug stores, eating and drinking places, and general merchandise stores. The largest increases over sales in February 1947 were made by filling stations, building materials and hardware stores, and automotive stores. At food stores, the increase over sales in February 1947 was 14 percent.

Preliminary data from department stores in March indicate that, while pre-Easter buying got off to a rather slow start, there was a marked pick-up in the week immediately preceding the holiday. The preliminary seasonally adjusted index

shows an advance over February.

Commodity Prices Somewhat Firmer

The behavior of commodity prices in March was marked by partial recovery in most areas where declines had occurred in the previous month and by firming tendencies elsewhere. By the month's end, however, some of the recovery had been lost in the farm and food products groups, although raw cotton prices were continuing to move upward.

In the week ending April 3, the weekly index of farm

prices was 9 percent lower than the January high. Food prices recovered slightly to 5 percent below their January peak. Meat prices moved erratically during March, while meat production was curtailed because of a work stoppage in the industry.

Prices of other-than-farm-and-food products remained virtually stable over the past month. Declines in textile and leather prices have compensated for the increases which have been fairly general among other major commodity groups. Prices of hides, leather, and shoes are discussed in greater detail in another section.

The February decline in food prices at retail stores did not extend into March. Final estimates for the consumers' price index placed the drop in food prices between January and February at less than 2½ percent and the drop in the over-all cost of living at less than 1 percent.

One method used by manufacturers for reducing prices in the face of declining unit volume and unused productive capacity has been the introduction of lower-priced, lower-quality goods. This is illustrated by the action of leading tire manufacturers who announced late in March the resumption of production of tires of "second line" quality which have not generally been produced since before the war. This practice, though not apparent to any considerable extent at present, can be expected to spread to other fields where supplies of high-price lines show signs of backing up and consumers are in a position to dictate their preference.

State Veterans' Bonuses

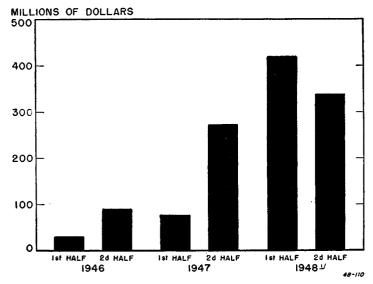
State bonuses being paid this calendar year to veterans of World War II will augment the flow of personal income by a total of perhaps 750 million dollars. This amount is more than double last year's payments of 350 million dollars and about double the total State bonus payments made over a period of several years to veterans of World War I. As indicated in chart 4, the larger part of the payments in calendar 1947 was in the second half of the year. Thus the increase in the rate of payments from the first to the second half of the year was larger than the further increase expected in the first half of 1948.

Almost all of the 1948 payments will be made by the States of Illinois and New York whose programs are now in operation, and by Ohio where disbursements are expected to begin about mid-year. The earlier programs comprised those of five New England States and the State of Michigan.

1948 May Be Peak Year

Total bonus payments under the nine State programs enacted to date will be close to 1.5 billion dollars. Of this sum, about 500 million dollars had been disbursed by the end of 1947 and something like 200 million will probably remain to be paid in 1949. Additional programs approved by the legislatures of six North Central States, but subject to referenda next November, would add about 375 million dollars to the 1.5 billion now paid or payable. In view of the time required to place the State programs in operation, however, it seems unlikely, even if all proposals are approved by voters, that much more than half of this money will be paid in 1949. Thus total payments in 1949 under programs enacted or approved by legislatures to date will probably not exceed 400 million dollars. In some additional States, however, enactment in 1948 and payment in 1949 is still a possibility.

Chart 4.—State Cash Bonus Payments to Veterans



1 Estimated payments, based upon programs enacted to date.

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

Individual Payments Based on Length of Service

Individual bonuses range from the 20-dollar minimum in several States to the 900-dollar "next-of-kin" benefit in Illinois, but the average payment is in the neighborhood of 300 dollars. Except in the case of Rhode Island, which paid a flat sum of 200 dollars to each veteran and wartime member of the Merchant Marine, each State program has provided a sliding scale of individual benefits, based upon length or location of service, or both. Most of the States pay lump sums, determined at the rate of 10 dollars for each month of service, or 10 dollars for each month of service in the United States and 15 dollars for each month of foreign service. Each of the States, except Illinois, places a definite maximum on the individual bonus, such maxima ranging from 100 to 500 dollars. In most cases, next-of-kin of veterans who died while on active duty or from service-connected causes are eligible for the set maximum.

Economic Impact

With the exception of Vermont, all of the bonus-paying States have resorted to borrowing to meet part or all of the cash requirements of their programs. In most cases the borrowing has taken the form of bond issues with 10- or 20-year maturities. Most States have levied additional or increased taxes, usually in the form of some combination of taxes on cigarettes, liquor, and corporate and individual income. Several States, however, have earmarked no specific tax for servicing and retiring the bond issue.

State bonus payments, like the proceeds from the redemption of armed-forces leave bonds issued by the Federal Government, increase the disposable income of young persons having a relatively high propensity to spend—largely individuals with family responsibilities and incompletely satisfied needs for houses and consumer goods. Since current financing of these payments is chiefly by borrowing rather than by additional taxes, there is no substantial offset to the resulting increase in disposable money income of consumers.

In terms of immediate impact upon the national economy, however, bonus payments present certain elements of contrast with the redemption of leave bonds. Redemptions of leave bonds during the closing months of 1947 were at an annual rate of nearly 4 billion dollars. Since the holders had the option of leaving their funds invested at 2½ percent interest, it is probable that most of those who redeemed their bonds intended to use the proceeds in the immediate future. State bonus payments are running at an annual rate of less than 1 billion dollars, and, of this, a slightly smaller proportion may be spent.

Although unspectacular in their national impact, State bonus payments this year will, of course, have a noticeable effect upon the retail trade of those States wherein the pay-

ments are made.

The Revenue Act of 1948

THE Revenue Act of 1948, which became law on April 2, will reduce individual income tax liabilities by approximately 5 billion dollars under a full year of operation on an assumed level of personal incomes at about the rate in the first quarter of 1948. An additional estimated tax reduction of 200 to 250 million dollars a year will result from changes in estate and gift tax law provisions.1

Major Provisions Summarized

The major provisions in the new tax law, which is retroactive to the beginning of 1948, except in the case of estate and gift taxes, are summarized below:

(1) Personal and dependency exemptions are raised from \$500 to \$600 per capita. Thus, a married person with two dependents having an income after deductions of \$2,400 would not be required to pay a tax under the new law. Under the old law, his tax would have been \$76. With the higher exemptions, more than 7 million persons will be relieved of any income tax liability in 1948.

(2) Percentage reductions in tax rates, which vary according to the amount of surtax net income, are provided as follows:

¹ The report of the Senate Committee on Finance estimates the reduction in individual income tax liabilities at 4.6 billion dollars, on an assumed level of personal income of 208 billion dollars a year. The Treasury Department's estimates, which assume a 200-billion-dollar income level, place the individual income tax reduction at 4.7 billion dollars. An approximate adjustment of the Treasury's estimate to the higher income level used by the Senate Committee raises the estimate above 5 billion dollars. The range of 200 to 250 million dollars for the estimated reduction in estate and gift taxes represents the difference between the Senate Committee and Treasury figures.

Surtax net income (dollars)	Reduction in tax rates (percent)
0-2,000	12.6
2,001-136,719.10	7. 4
Over 136,719.10	 5. 0

Surtax net income may, generally speaking, be defined as income after allowable deductions and exemptions.

(3) Married persons are permitted to split their income for tax Under the old law, earnings of husbands and wives and purposes. their respective property incomes could not be split for tax purposes, except in States where the community-property system is in effect. In the latter States, the community income of one spouse could be divided equally between the husband and wife regardless of the amounts of income actually received by each spouse. Where a family's income when undivided would be subject to higher tax rates, the income splitting provision makes for considerable tax savings.

(4) The new estate tax provisions incorporate an estate-splitting feature analogous to the income-splitting feature of the income tax law. Under these provisions, only one-half of the property transferred at death to a spouse is taxable. Under the terms of the old law, estate at death to a spouse is taxable. Under the terms of the control tax liabilities applied to property economically attributable to the tax liabilities applied to property or other states. The new deceased whether in community-property or other states. The new provisions reduce tax liabilities under the estate and gift tax laws by

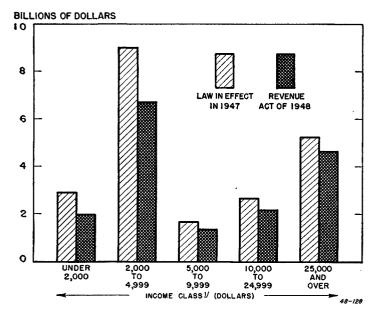
about one-third.

(5) Other provisions serving to reduce taxes follow from increased exemptions for persons over 65 and for the blind and an increase in the allowable standard deduction.

Tax Reduction by Income Classes

As may be seen from chart 5, the bulk of the aggregate amount of the individual income tax cut accrues to incomes

Chart 5.—Distribution of Aggregate Federal Individual Income Tax Liability Under Old and New Laws, by Income Classes



¹ Income shown is after deductions but before exemptions.

Source of data: Report of the Senate Committee on Finance on the Revenue Act of 1948.

under \$5,000 (after deductions but before exemptions). The concentration of the tax cut in the lower income brackets reflects the higher percent tax rate reductions granted to these income groups, as well as the heavy concentration of tax-payers in this income range. Of the estimated number of taxpayers under the old law, 95 percent fall within the income class under \$5,000. About 80 percent of income after deductions but before exemptions is estimated to fall in the class under \$5,000.

If the estate and gift tax reduction, which accrues almost entirely to income recipients in the higher ranges, is combined with the individual income tax reduction, the allocation of the total tax savings between income groups under and over \$5,000 is about in the proportion of 60 and 40 percent, respectively.

Income-Splitting Feature

The effect of the "income-splitting" feature of the new law varies widely among persons with different incomes. The gains from the introduction of this provision are relatively greatest for families with incomes of from \$5,000 to \$500,000, the extent of the gain depending on the extent of separate ownership of family income by one spouse.

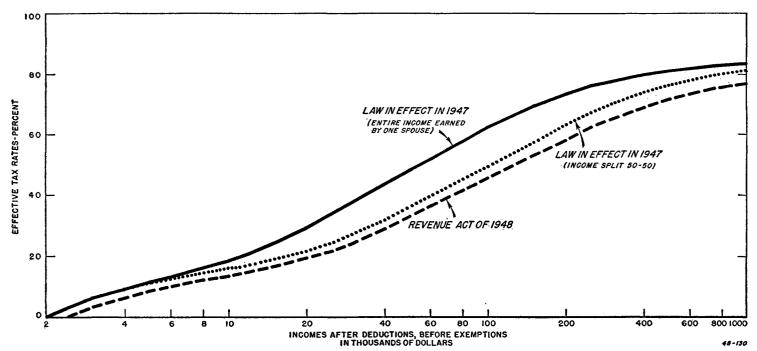
To illustrate this, reference is made to chart 6, which applies to a married person with 2 dependents. The upper line in this chart represents the computed effective tax rates under the old law at different levels of income, where the entire income is earned by one spouse. The middle line also shows the effective tax rates under the old law, but it applies to a family whose income is equally divided between husband and wife. These two lines, therefore, represent the two extremes under the old law. The bottom line represents the effective tax rates under the new law; because of the incomesplitting provision, the rates are the same regardless of the division of family income.

It is clear from the chart that the reduction in the effective tax rate which stems from the income-splitting privilege is not particularly important at the lower income levels. On the other hand, in the income ranges up to approximately \$500,000, the effect of income-splitting can be substantial. The explanation for the relatively small effect in the uppermost range is due to the rate graduation and to the maximum effective rate limitation.

Reduction in Effective Rates

Chart 6 also reveals the steady rise in effective tax rates to a maximum of 85.5 percent under the old law and 77

Chart 6.—Effective Individual Income Tax Rates Under Old and New Laws¹



¹ Incomes are shown on ratio scale.

Source of data: Report of the Senate Committee on Finance on the Revenue Act of 1948.

percent under the new. Apart from the benefits of incomesplitting, the tax reduction as a percent of income before tax shows little variation throughout the income scale. As a percent of income after tax, the tax reductions increase with income. As already noted, as a percent of tax liability under the old law, the tax reduction becomes less important as income rises.

Timing of Tax Reduction

The new tax legislation makes the income-tax reduction retroactive to the first of the year. The new withholding rates become effective as of May 1. Any excess of withholding that has already taken place will not, however, be refunded until after the end of 1948, although taxpayers making quarterly payments on their estimated tax liability for 1948 are permitted to take account of the tax reduction

by filing an amended return in June.

While most of the tax savings will accrue in the form of small additions to the spendable incomes of the many income taxpayers in the lower income-tax brackets, the addition to spendable income will be proportionately larger in the upper than the lower brackets. Thus, the effect of the tax legislation will be to bolster consumer spending at the same time that it augments the volume of personal savings available for investment.

Government-Guaranteed Home Loans to Veterans

 ${f S}$ INCE the spring of 1946 Government housing policies have been chiefly concerned with providing houses for veterans. Assistance has taken two broad forms; one concerned with expediting the production and sale or rent of houses to veterans, under the authority of the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946, and the other designed to assist veterans in financing home purchases, under the provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act—the GI bill—of 1944.

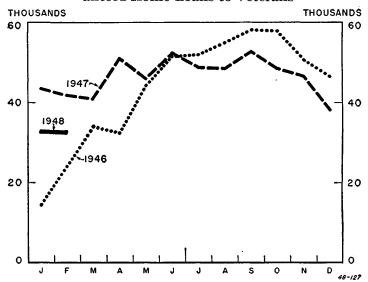
With the substantial improvement in the materials supply situation which has taken place since the spring of 1946, the only control of importance still remaining over production and sale is the requirement that sellers and renters of new houses give veterans a 30-day preference in purchasing or renting. On the other hand, the loan guarantee activities of the Veterans' Administration have continued to expand, although there is some evidence that the importance of guaranteed home loans to veterans has been diminishing since mid-1947.

Under the provisions of the GI bill the Veterans' Administration is empowered to guarantee home loans to veterans to the extent of 50 percent of the amount of the loan but the guarantee cannot exceed \$4,000. To be eligible for the Government guarantee, no loans may carry an interest rate in excess of 4 percent nor may any loan exceed the value of the property as determined by the Veterans' Administration. The effect of the guarantee is such that in the event of a foreclosure sale, the Government bears any loss which may be entailed provided the loss is less than 50 percent of the loan value or \$4,000, whichever is less. The large measure of protection which is thus afforded has encouraged lending institutions to extend credit to veterans on generally more favorable terms than is customary with conventional bor-

Through February 1948 approximately 1.2 million applications for home loans had been received by the Veterans' Administration and more than 1 million loans had been granted by private lenders, involving a principal amount of 6.3 billion dollars. These loans involve the purchase of both old and new houses as well as alterations and repairs and refinancing; the last two categories are a fairly small segment of the total. Veterans' Administration guarantees on all home loans approximated 3 billion dollars. To date fewer than 800 claims have been paid by VA to lenders in cases where the borrower has defaulted on a home loan.

Applications For Loans Slacken

Despite the continuing rise in loans outstanding under the guarantee program, it appears that the rate of activity has slowed down from the peak reached about a year ago. is illustrated in chart 7 which shows the number of applicaChart 7.—Applications Received for Government-Guaranteed Home Loans to Veterans 1



¹ Data refer to loans guranteed by the Veterans' Administration. Source of data: Veterans' Administration.

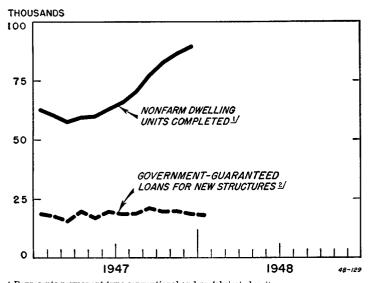
tions received for all types of GI home loans monthly starting in 1946. Although the program was started in 1944, lending activity was very small prior to widespread demobilization in 1946.

Applications are submitted by banks, savings and loan associations, and other types of lenders to the Veterans' Administration for approval after the lender has agreed to make the loan. As chart 7 shows there was a very rapid increase in applications in the middle of 1946 when an average of 50,000 were being received monthly. After a seasonal decline in the latter part of 1946 there was another pickup in the spring of 1947. Starting in July 1947, the number of applications received each month was below the level of the corresponding month in 1946, while in the first 2 months of 1948 applications were well below those received in the like period a year earlier. It is interesting to note that there was no apparent bulge in applications during the fall of last year when house completions rose rapidly and, in addition, when the cashing of terminal leave bonds was permitted.

VA Loans for New Houses. Show Little Change

More important than total GI loans insofar as the impact on new construction activity is concerned are loans involving new houses for owner occupancy. Chart 8 shows the

Chart 8.—Total Private Nonfarm Dwelling Units Completed and Number of Government-Guaranteed Home Loans to Veterans for New Structures



Represents permanent-type conventional and prefabricated units.
 Data refer to loans guaranteed by Veterans' Administration.

Sources of data: Nonfarm dwelling units, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Government-guaranteed loans, U. S. Department of Commerce, based upon data of Veterans' Administration.

estimated number of new housing units completed monthly since the beginning of 1947 and the estimated number of GI home loans made for the purchase or construction of a new house. Loans for the purchase of existing structures, for repairs, or for refinancing are excluded. Some lack of comparability between the two series is still present because the completions include multifamily units; the latter, howevers, were less than 10 percent of the total in 1947.

Chart 8 indicates that the number of VA loans made for new structures was fairly constant throughout 1947 while the total number of completions rose rapidly after the middle of last year. New private nonfarm dwelling units completed during 1947 totaled 835,000 and the ratio of the GI new home loans to total completions was in the neighborhood of 25 percent. In the first quarter of 1947, however, the ratio was close to 30 percent and by December of last year it had fallen to almost 20 percent.

In the absence of more detailed information on the circumstances surrounding home purchases by veterans, it is difficult to assess the importance of the reasons for the trend of VA guaranteed home loans in the second half of 1947. Among the influences that may have played a part in the lack of expansion are (a) the fact that the most urgent needs have probably been met; (b) a growing unwillingness or inability of veterans to pay current housing prices, and (c) increased hesitancy on the part of lenders to expand their investments under this program.

No Downpayments Made on One-third of House Purchases

Some preliminary data are also available from the Veterans' Administration on downpayments paid by veterans for houses purchased under the GI bill. Table 1 shows for the single month of October 1947 the average price paid for old and new houses, classed according to whether or not the loan involved a downpayment. In addition, the relative

importance of downpayment loans as against 100 percent loans is shown.

The average purchase price for all houses was just over \$7,500, new residences averaging \$8,500 while existing structures averaged \$7,000. For all transactions down payments averaged 12 percent of purchase price, but for those involving a down payment the average down payment was 16 percent. There was little difference in the ratio of down payment to purchase price as between existing and new structures.

Perhaps the most interesting point shown in the table is that over 30 percent of all the purchases were made without a down payment. Additional information, not shown in the table, indicated that most of the 100 percent loans were for lower priced houses and the ratio of loan to price varied inversely with price. Data relative to down payments in earlier periods are not available at the present time, although there is evidence that average purchase prices on both old and new houses rose over the year. It is fairly likely that with the concern over the high level of construction costs together with uncertainty as to the continued strength of the veterans' housing market, lenders have been asking for down payments in increasing numbers and for larger down payments as well.

Tightened Credit Situation

Since the rise in long-term interest rates in the fall of 1947, the differential between mortgage loans at 4 percent and yields on other types of investments has been considerably narrowed. While long-term governments and high-grade corporate bonds have been yielding from 2.5 to 3.0 percent in recent months, it should be remembered that the net yield from a 4 percent mortgage is substantially less than the 4 percent rate because of the cost of servicing mortgages. Although the net yield on guaranteed mortgages is still higher than that on governments, lenders may have been concerned with the loss of liquidity entailed in a shift to home mortgages.

Table 1.—Average Purchase Price and Loan Amount of First-Mortgage Home Loans Guaranteed by Veterans' Administration, by Downpayment Status and Type of Structure, October 1947

Type of loan	Number of loans as percent of total	Average loan amount	A verage purchase price	Ratio of loan to purchase price
All loans, total	100 58	\$6,700	\$7,600	88
Existing structures New structures	38 42	6, 100 7, 600	7, 000 8, 500	87 89
100 percent loans, total	31	6,300	6, 300	100
Existing structures New structures	18 13	5, 600 7, 200	5, 600 7, 200	100 100
Downpayment loans, total	69	6,900	8, 200	84
Existing structures New structures	,39 ,30	6, 300 7, 800	7, 600 9, 100	83 86

 $\label{eq:Note:theorem} \textbf{Note.} — \textbf{Data are preliminary.} \quad \textbf{Loans for alterations, repairs, and refinancing are excluded.} \\ \textbf{Source: Veteran's Administration.}$

Shift to Second Mortgages

That lenders as a group have found VA guaranteed first-mortgage loans increasingly less attractive relative to other types of mortgages is seen in the composition of guaranteed home loans over the past year or so, shown in table 2. This table shows the ratio of VA guaranteed second

Table 2.—Number of Home Loans Guaranteed by Veterans' Administration and Ratio of Second Mortgage Loans to Total

Month	Total first and second mortgage loans	Second mortgage loans	Ratio of second mort- gage loans to total
January 1947	47, 360	1,355	2. 9
February March April	39, 024 49, 577	1,705 2,084 3,310	3. 9 5. 4 6. 7 7. 5
May	47, 638 45, 254	3, 138 3, 734 3, 994 4, 477	7. 8 7. 8 8. 8 10. 2
August September October November	47, 861	5, 081 5, 459 6, 431	10. 2 10. 6 12. 0 13. 9
December 1948	43, 350	6,660	15. 4
January February	42, 484 39, 908	7, 068 7, 778	16. 6 19. 5

Note.—Loans are for purchase of both old and new structures, alterations, and refinancing. Data represent loans paid out by the lender and approved by Veterans' Administration.

Source: Veterans' Administration.

mortgages to the total number of VA guaranteed first and second mortgages from January 1947 to date. For February 1948, the proportion was almost 20 percent as compared with only 4 percent in February 1947. The second mortgages referred to in this section are part of the so-called "combination loans"--consisting of an FHA insured first mortgage and a VA guaranteed second mortgage—which lenders have been offering to veterans to an increasing extent. One reason for this shift lies in the fact that the "combination loans" find ready acceptance in the secondary market. The Federal National Mortgage Association, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is empowered to purchase FHA small home first mortgages at par, but this support is not available at the present time for VA guaranteed mortgages. In addition, the "combination loans" are 100 percent insured—the first mortgage being completely insured by FHA while VA second mortgages, unlike VA first mortgages, carry a 100 percent guarantee.

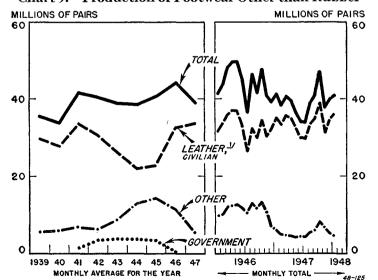
Production and Sales of Footwear

YEAR-TO-YEAR comparisons of sales at different types of retail stores indicate that sales at shoe stores are lagging behind the general trend. In the 2 opening months of 1948 dollar sales volume at shoe stores was no higher than in the same period of last year. The seasonally adjusted sales index for these stores declined from the fourth quarter rate of 269 (1935–39=100) to 240 in January and February.

Total production of nonrubber footwear has declined from the high volume reached in the second quarter of 1946, although in the most recent months production has been as high as a year ago. The decline from the earlier peak has been entirely accounted for by the falling off in output of nonleather types. Total production of footwear other than rubber amounted to about 470 million pairs in 1947, more than one-tenth below the record output of the preceding year. Production of ordinary-type leather shoes, on the other hand, advanced from 1946 to 1947 and slightly exceeded output in 1941, the best previous year.

A second characteristic of footwear production in 1947

Chart 9.—Production of Footwear Other than Rubber



¹ Annual data for 1947 and monthly data for 1946 and 1947 include small amounts purchased for Government contract.

Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

as shown in chart 9, was the reappearance of seasonality which had been absent during the war and early postwar period when the combined strength of military and civilian demand necessitated close to capacity operations the year round. As noted below, the industry's productive capacity, which had been expanded during the war, was less than fully utilized last year because of the decline in the physical volume of sales. Advancing shoe prices which resulted from limited supplies of raw materials and generally higher costs of production made for larger dollar sales in 1947 but for smaller unit volume. However, a general improvement in quality was noted from 1946 to 1947:

Table 3.—Production of Civilian Leather Shoes and Slippers
[Totals in million of pairs; per capita in pairs]

	Μe	en's	Won	nen's	Juver	niles' 1		
Period	Total	Per capita Total Per capita		Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
1936 1937 1938 1939 A verage, 1936–39 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1944	130. 8 102. 9 96. 7 103. 8 101. 8 102. 4 120. 5 102. 1 83. 9 66. 1 65. 4	2.1 2.1 1.9 2.6 2.1 2.0 2.4 2.1 1.9 1.6	161. 9 149. 7 147. 8 167. 7 156. 8 151. 9 184. 9 181. 7 153. 2 117. 0 120. 1	3. 4 3. 1 3. 0 3. 4 3. 2 3. 6 3. 6 3. 5 2. 9 2. 2	75. 0 80. 2 78. 6 84. 9 79. 7 77. 8 95. 2 84. 0 77. 5 81. 0 86. 6	2.4 2.5 2.5 2.8 2.6 3.1 2.7 2.4 2.6 2.6	340. 7 332. 7 323. 1 356. 4 338. 2 332. 1 400. 6 367. 8 314. 6 264. 1 272. 1	2.7 2.6 2.5 2.7 2.6 2.5 3.0 2.8 2.5 2.1
1946 1947	103. 1 106. 3	2. 9 2. 0	180. 3 191. 4	3. 3 3. 4	106. 2 105. 3	3, 2 3, 0	390. 5 403. 2	2. 8 2. 8

¹ Includes youths', children's, and infants' shoes.

Sources: Production and basic population estimates, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; per capita computations, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Lower Output of Nonstaple Types

Postwar production of leather shoes has been spurred by large backlog demands stemming from war-depleted stocks of consumers and distributors and from the needs of veterans returning to civilian life. The sharp decline in requirements of military-type shoes permitted a rapid rise of production of leather shoes for civilians from the wartime low of about 260 million pairs in 1944 to just over 400 million pairs in 1947. With more ample supplies of leather shoes, consumers curtailed their purchases of less serviceable fabric and

Table 4.—Consumption and Imports of Hides and Skins

[Amounts in thousands of pieces]

		Cattle hide	es		Calf and l	rip		Goat and k	id	Sheep and lamb				
Period	Concumn Imports as Concumn		Imports	Imports as percent of consumption	Consump- tion	Imports	Imports as percent of consumption	Consump- tion	Imports	Imports as percent of consumption				
1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947	22, 628 22, 380 19, 047 22, 095 21, 070 28, 121 30, 828 25, 656 26, 152 27, 566 27, 032 28, 774	3, 057 2, 616 1, 300 3, 247 4, 583 8, 733 6, 075 4, 548 2, 967 891 1, 304 1, 270	14 12 7 7 15 22 31 20 18 11 3 5	13, 127 12, 027 12, 991 14, 027 11, 387 13, 098 12, 264 11, 112 10, 930 11, 636 10, 882 12, 471	2, 964 2, 685 3, 357 3, 914 2, 280 3, 606 2, 380 2, 425 1, 922 938 465 625	23 22 26 28 20 28 19 22 18 8 4	47, 363 46, 554 31, 905 40, 419 37, 697 45, 373 41, 127 37, 351 34, 653 24, 026 24, 137 37, 385	46, 721 51, 826 29, 938 39, 018 40, 153 49, 470 36, 707 35, 428 29, 175 24, 372 28, 743 37, 468	99 111 94 97 107 109 89 95 84 101 119	37, 326 34, 077 28, 675 38, 914 37, 920 51, 915 53, 629 59, 891 55, 296 52, 450 47, 971 36, 214	20, 780 22, 596 14, 564 28, 729 24, 425 42, 143 37, 665 34, 500 42, 032 38, 637 38, 465 24, 514	56 66 51 74 64 81 70 58 76 74 80 68		

Sources: Consumption, Tanners' Council of America; imports, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census,

part-fabric types to which they had turned during the period of short supplies of leather types and consumer rationing.

Nonleather shoe production declined from 170 million pairs in 1945 to 135 million in 1946 and 65 million last year. At the latter figure they accounted for less than 15 percent of total output, or less than the proportion of the total in 1939 and 1940. At the war peak one-third of total footwear production was in nonleather types.

Women and Juvenile Shoe Output of Increased Importance

The rise in the birth rate in recent years and the greater entry of women into the labor force with their resultant increase in income have considerably affected the composition of leather shoe output and have been important in sustaining the level of output. As shown in table 3, total production of men's leather shoes in 1946 and 1947 was only slightly above the prewar average of 1936–39. Women's shoe output, however, advanced one-fifth during this period, while production of children's and infants' shoes and of other types of juvenile shoes rose about 30 percent over the prewar average.

When show production is reduced to per capita figures, somewhat similar results are indicated. Per capita leather shoe production in 1946 and 1947 was significantly higher than before the war only for juvenile and women's shoes. Per capita output of men's leather shoes at 2 pairs in 1946 and 1947 was virtually unchanged from the prewar average. Women's shoe production per capita, on the other hand, rose from 3.2 in prewar to 3.4 and juvenile production from 2.6 to 3.1.

Limitations to Shoe Production

A limiting factor in shoe production has been the heavy world-wide demand for hides and skins which has restricted domestic imports and resulted in higher prices for hides and skins. Limits to the importation of hides and skins have been set by adverse consumer reaction to advancing shoe prices. As shown below, retail sales of high-priced shoes have been lagging since the summer of 1947.

Although the supply of domestic hides and skins increased in 1947, the increase was partly offset by reduced imports of some types and stepped-up exports. The relationship between imports and the domestic consumption of hides and skins for the years 1936–47 is shown in table 4 During 1936–40, imports of cattle hides averaged 14 percent of consumption, compared with 4 percent in 1947. Calf and kip imports normally were about one-fourth of domestic consumption, but in 1947 were one-twentieth. The ratio of sheepskin and lambskin imports to consumption in 1947

was about in line with the prewar ratio, but was lower than during the war.

Since the United States is dependent almost entirely on imports for the supply of goat and kid skins, the tight domestic supply situation in this area reflected a reduction of imports from an average of 41 million skins in the prewar period to 37 million in 1947. Women's shoe production and prices have been particularly affected by this reduction of imports.

Not only has there been a reduction in the flow of hides and skins into the United States, but in some types the pull of foreign demand has resulted in a net outflow of domestically produced hides and skins which generally are exported only in small quantities. In 1947, the normally large net import balance of cattle hides was transformed into a small net export balance. Similarly, the usually large import balance of calf and kipskins was nearly eliminated in 1947 because of the large rise in exports.

High Hide Prices

The strength of both foreign and domestic demand has resulted in large increases in prices of hides and skins. Despite the recent declines, heavy native cattle hide prices were two-thirds higher in Februray 1948 than in December 1945. Calfskin prices have about doubled in the last two years as have imported goatskin prices. The combined wholesale price index for hides and skins advanced three-fourths from December 1945 to February 1948, as shown below:

Date	Combined hides and skin index (1926=100)	Heavy native cattle hides	Calfskins	Imported goatskins
December 1939	105. 2 117. 6 216. 5 256. 9 207. 2	Per pound \$0.144 .155 .276 .359 .257	Per pound \$0. 222 . 218 . 414 . 745 . 415	Per pound 1\$0. 45 1. 25 1. 083 1. 073

¹ Price is for January 1946, when series was begun.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Since hides and skin prices represent roughly more than half of leather costs, whereas leather represents roughly half of shoe costs, it is evident that both leather and shoe prices would reflect the advances in raw material costs during the last two years. Leather prices, on the average, have nearly doubled in the past two years, whereas wholesale shoe prices have risen more than 50 percent.

(Continued on p. 21)

Current and Prospective Plant and Equipment Expenditures

By Malcolm L. Merriam

AMERICAN business, exclusive of agriculture, plans to spend 18.7 billion dollars on new plant and equipment in 1948, or over 15 percent more than the amount last year when similar outlays reached a high of 16.2 billion dollars (table 1).1

The estimate for the full year 1948, obtained as a part of the regular quarterly survey of business outlays for new producers' capital conducted jointly by the Office of Business Economics and the Securities and Exchange Commission, represented the state of business programs during the opening weeks of the year. These business plans for the most part do not reflect the influence of the commodity price decline in February or the more recent international developments. An enlarged defense program may have effects as yet not clearly predictable, upon the future character, volume and cost of further expansion of private production facilities. Business plans may also be affected to some extent by the recent enactment of the tax-reduction bill and European Recovery Program, though both of these events may have been anticipated beforehand.

Table 1.-Expenditures on New Plant and Equipment by United States Business, 1939-48

	[Millions of dollars]														
Industry group	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948					
Manufacturing	1, 920 380 280 280	2, 580 560 440 390	3, 400 680 560 340	2, 760 410 540 260	2, 250 360 460 190	2, 390 500 580 280	3, 210 440 550 320	5, 910 560 570 660	7, 460 690 920 800	7, 760 690 1, 620 780					
Electric and gas utili- ties Commercial and mis- cellaneous 3	480 1,850	550 1, 980	710 2, 490	680 1, 470	540 730	490 970	630 1, 480	1, 040 3, 300	1, 900 4, 430	2, 300 5, 550					
Total	5, 200	6, 490	8, 190	6, 110	4, 530	5, 210	6, 630	12,040	16, 200	18, 700					

Excluding agriculture.
 Estimates based on an

Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures of business.
Includes trade, service, finance, and communication.

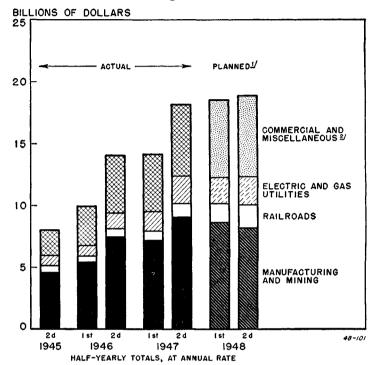
Note.—Figures are rounded and will not necessarily add to totals.

Sources: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System through 1944; thereafter, Office of Business Economics and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Postwar Trend in Capital Outlays

As shown in the chart, aggregate business expenditures for new plant and equipment advanced from an annual rate of 8 billion dollars in the second half of 1945, which marked the termination of major military requirements for basic materials and equipment, to an annual rate of 18.2 billion dollars in the second half of 1947. Considering the apparent physical limitations on the production of basic commodities such as iron and steel and construction materials, the 18.2 billion dollar aggregate rate of outlays for new producers' capital in the second half of 1947 was probably a near-maximum rate at the prevailing prices and with the balance then established between the flows of key materials into both producers' capital and the direct channels of consumer

Chart 1.—Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, All Private Nonagricultural Businesses



 Data are preliminary.
 Includes trade, service, finance, communication, and transportation other than railroads. Sources of data: Securities and Exchange Commission and U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

The anticipations of business point toward a small increase in total dollar expenditures for new plant and equipment to an annual rate of 18.5 billion dollars in the first half of 1948 and a further rise to 18.9 billion in the second half of the year. It seems probable that these advance figures presented by business for 1948 are predicated generally on prices in existence at the beginning of the year. Such prices for plant and equipment, it is estimated, were approximately 2 percent higher than during the second half of 1947 and 4 percent above the average for the entire year 1947.

If allowance is made for these increases in price, it would place the anticipated total business outlays for new plant and equipment in 1948 on approximately a level with the actual rate in the second half of 1947 in terms of physical volume. The estimated physical volume of capital outlays in the second half of 1948 appears to be slightly higher than in the second half of 1947 but the difference is not significant.

As shown in table 2, the quarterly peak of plant and equipment expenditures was reached in the fourth quarter of 1947. On the basis of plans by business in the early part of 1948, it does not appear that the end of 1947 rate will be exceeded this year. One qualification, however, that should be made to the figures for the fourth quarter of 1947 is that they may incorporate to some extent year-end adjustments which may properly be allocable to earlier quarters.

¹ These figures do not include capital outlays charged to current account.

NOTE.—Mr. Merriam is a member of the Business Structure Division, Office of Business Economics.

Table 2.—Quarterly Expenditures on New Plant and Equipment by United States Business, 1945-48 ¹

[Millions of dollars]

	19	45		19	946			19	147	1948 2			
Industry group	July- Septem- ber	October- Decem- ber	January- March	April- June	July- Septem- ber	October- Decem- ber	January- March	April- June	July- Septem- ber	October- Decem- ber	January- March	April- June	July- Decem- ber
Manufacturing Mining Railroad Other transportation Electric and gas utilities Commercial and miscellaneous 3	80	1, 260 120 160 110 220 480	1, 100 110 100 130 180 580	1, 400 130 130 170 230 740	1,650 160 160 170 280 900	1,760 160 180 200 360 1,080	1, 450 150 160 180 330 900	1, 850 160 220 230 450 1, 030	1,870 180 230 200 500 1,160	2, 290 210 310 190 620 1, 340	1, 940 200 340 180 510 1, 320	2,000 190 390 210 600 1,400	3,820 310 890 390 1200 2,840
Total	1,680	2, 340	2, 200	2, 790	3, 310	3, 730	3. 160	3, 940	4, 140	4, 960	4, 480	4, 780	9, 450

For footnotes and source of data, see table 1.

Change in Industrial Composition

With planned business outlays for new plant and equipment continuing at a high level through 1948, there are indications of some interesting changes in the composition of total outlays as distributed among the major industrial groups. The combined manufacturing and mining industries plan to spend nearly 8.5 billion dollars on new plant and equipment in 1948, or 300 million more than actual

outlays last year.

The proportion of these expenditures to total business outlays anticipated for 1948 reveals a decline to 45 percent as compared with 50 percent of aggregate business expenditures in 1947. Moreover, while the manufacturing and mining outlays reached an annual rate somewhat above 9 billion dollars in the second half of 1947, expenditures planned for new plant and equipment in the second half of 1948 are at the lower annual rate of about 8.2 billion dollars. It should be pointed out, however, that manufacturing companies in past surveys have tended to underestimate both the value and volume of their future capital expenditures and that such underestimation has been fairly pronounced for periods considerably removed in time.

A number of individual manufacturing industries, among which iron and steel and petroleum are outstanding examples, continue to have very large backlogs of uncompleted capital expansion projects. However, the postwar conversion and expansion programs of manufacturing industry as a whole have progressed much more rapidly than those of other major sectors of business. As the many industries which comprise the manufacturing group successively complete their expansion programs, total manufacturing demands for new producers' capital may be expected to decline. The 1948 expenditure anticipations appear to give some evidence of this slackening tendency as viewed in manufacturers' programs for capital outlays when the present survey was

made.

Anticipated capital expenditures in manufacturing for 1948, however, are about as high as the record total last year even in physical terms, though they are not so high as the end of 1947 rate. Furthermore, in many individual manufacturing industries the effect of increased defense expenditures, not foreseen in the early part of 1948, may augment the outlays previously planned by business for the forthcoming

year.

Thirty percent, or nearly 5.6 billion dollars of the total business outlays for new plant and equipment in 1948, is planned by the commercial and miscellaneous group of enterprises, including the communications companies. This is a higher proportion than in 1947. The increase in expenditures from 1947 to 1948 anticipated by commercial and miscellaneous business amounts to 26 percent. In the second half of 1948 this group expects to reach its highest postwar expenditures amounting to about 5.7 billion dollars

at an annual rate. Actual expenditures in 1947 were more than 1 billion dollars below this figure and the annual rate for the second half of 1947 was only 5 billion dollars.

Continuing large expenditures for plant and equipment planned by the communication industry are an important contribution to the commercial and miscellaneous total, amounting to more than one quarter of the 1948 figure. However, the commercial and miscellaneous group outlays programmed for 1948 are also sustained by substantial backlogs of projects (such as stores, warehouses, and office structures) which have been deferred with less immediate sacrifice than would have been possible in the case of the postwar expansion programs of the manufacturing industries. Though the sample data from which estimates of expenditures by this group have been derived are far from satisfactory, they appear to indicate a sizable increase in capital outlays planned by trade firms and other companies included in the commercial and miscellaneous group. The trade firms, it may be noted, are particularly important in this respect.

The backlog of projects remaining to be effectuated by the electric and gas utilities remains large and programs for expansion of production and distribution facilities are of a nature of require considerable time for completion. The utilities anticipate a 22 percent increase in their outlays for new plant and equipment in 1948 over 1947, rising to 2.3 billion dollars this year if plans are fulfilled. Such outlays would be only slightly above the annual rate reached by the actual expenditures of the utilities in the second half of 1947 and the anticipated rate for the first half of 1948. An increase in the utilities' planned expenditures to an annual rate of about 2.4 billion dollars in the second half of 1948 is probably less an indication of any acceleration in outlays than the result of normal seasonal factors which tend to slow progress on outdoor installations in earlier months of the year.

In striking contrast to the trends indicated for other business groups, the railroads expect their outlays for new rolling stock and other capital improvements to rise by at least 75 percent in 1948 from 1947. If these expenditures eventuate, the 1948 total will be about 1.6 billion dollars and the annual rate of the railroads' outlays in the second half of 1948 should approximate 1.8 billion. Last year the railroads' realized outlays were about half that figure.

The delayed accomplishment of the railroads' plans for extensive replacement of equipment clearly illustrates a major problem which has been common in some degree to the capital replacement and expansion programs of all other businesses. Throughout the postwar industrial expansion, production of steel and the portion which could be allotted to the various types of producers' capital goods have been very significant factors in determining maximum rates of expenditure for new plant and equipment. The larger capital outlays anticipated by the railroads in 1948 are predicated mainly upon their ability to obtain adequate supplies of steel.

Plant Versus Equipment Outlays

The special reports of capital outlays which businesses plan to make during the full year 1948 did not provide for a segregation of the anticipated expenditures according to proportions allocated to plant and equipment. More detailed quarterly figures on expenditures planned through the first half of 1948 indicate a small rise in the relative importance of plant expenditures in the combined total of capital outlays by business. Most of this rise is attributable to the manufacturing industry.

Although slightly more than two-thirds of manufacturers' planned expenditures for fixed capital in the first half of 1948 are for machinery and other equipment, the proportion of expenditures for plant is expected to be higher than during the same period a year ago, amounting to nearly one-third of the total. Starting with the fourth quarter of 1947, the ratio of plant expenditures to total capital outlays in the manufacturing industry rose to a new and somewhat higher level than had previously characterized the postwar period. Moreover, it is of interest that the anticipated volume of new manufacturing plant construction during the first six months of 1948 is nearly 45 percent above that realized in the first half of 1947. The significance of these developments is not entirely clear, but it may reflect the emergence of construction projects which were purposely deferred while more urgent programs were brought to completion.

In this connection, it may be noted that in the postwar period, expenditures for machinery and other equipment constituted a higher proportion of total expenditures for new producers' capital than in the prewar period. Even in the prewar years there appears to have been a progressive decline in the proportion of plant expenditures to total plant and equipment outlays. This is shown in the following tabulation² for the manufacturing and mining industries where these tendencies were particularly pronounced:

Percent of equipment ex-				
penditures to total new	1919-21	1927-29	1937-39	1945-47
plant and equipment	average	average	average	average
outlays	51. 0	5 9. 6	64. 1	72. 4

The behavior of the above ratio prior to the war was significantly affected by the construction cycle—the average duration of which appears to be much longer than the more familiar business cycle—and probably also by the well-known long-term tendency toward the increasing mechanization of industry. During the years since the end of the war, several special factors have combined to inflate expenditures for machinery and equipment relative to those for plant, when

compared with prewar years.

The reconversion of industry in many cases required the replacement of machinery rather than new construction. The purchase of Government-owned plants has involved the purchase of new machinery required for peacetime goods while at the same time reducing the need for new construction. Wear and tear during the war on machinery and equipment was, for obvious reasons, greater than on buildings. Advances in labor costs may also have encouraged substitution of machinery for manpower. Finally, supply difficulties may have been a more important limiting factor in plant than in equipment. The moderate rise in the relative importance of plant expenditures starting in the last quarter of 1947 may represent the disappearance of some of the special influences which up to recently have served to enhance expenditures on machinery and equipment relative to those on plant.

According to revised estimates for the year 1947, which now include actual expenditures for the fourth quarter,

machinery and equipment expenditures by all United States business totaled nearly 10.9 billion dollars, of which the manufacturing industry accounted for 5.3 billion. Though the proportion of expenditures for plant by all business increased slightly from 1946 to 1947, machinery and equipment still comprised 67 percent of total outlays for new producers' capital in 1947 and nearly 72 percent in manufacturing.

Anticipated Versus Actual Expenditures

In evaluating the likelihood that expenditures planned for 1948 will eventuate, it is desirable to compare capital outlays planned in prior periods with the amounts which were actually expended. During the early months of 1947 an anticipation of full year business outlays for producers' durables was obtained in the same manner as in the present survey which presents the advance estimate for 1948 as revealed by business programs at the opening of this year.

The first estimate for total new plant and equipment expenditures in 1947 fell short by nearly 17 percent of the annual outlays actually made by business. In large measure this was attributable to price advances for which adequate allowance had not been made in the calculation of future costs, although increasing availability of materials and equipment may also have been a contributing factor. Adjustments in plans were made as the year 1947 progressed and the original estimates for each quarter, made about six months in advance of the close of the quarter, were on the average only about 8 percent below the actual amounts expended by business for new plant and equipment.³ Similarly in 1946 the actual outlays for all business were 9 percent above original estimates for each quarter.

It remains to be determined whether the advance estimates by business of outlays for producers' capital in 1948 will again be subjected to upward revision. However, it may be noted that the original anticipations of plant and equipment outlays for the first quarter of 1948 have already been increased by 10 percent in accordance with information given in business reports made during the quarter. A like increase was made in the first revision of the estimate for the fourth quarter of 1947, with actual outlays for that quarter finally showing a substantial further gain. In that instance, however, it is believed that some part of the increase may have resulted from year-end adjustments

covering earlier quarters.

Sales Expectations and Capital Expenditures

In the appraisal of business plans for fixed capital expenditures in 1948, it would be of considerable interest to relate the anticipated outlays of individual firms to their expectations of the trend of sales. Such an analysis should indicate whether there is a direct and measurable degree of dependence of business investment in capital goods on sales expectations.

With this in view, business firms reporting in the present survey were requested to give their actual sales for 1947 and their estimated sales for 1948, in addition to their anticipation of plant outlays for this year. An intensive study of these data is being made and the results will be published sometime in the future. It may be noted at this point that for manufacturing as a whole, where the data were reported most fully, the expected increase in sales corresponds fairly closely percentagewise to the planned increase in capital expenditures.

(Continued on p. 22)

² Sources: 1919-39, Federal Reserve Board; 1945-47, Office of Business Economics and the Securities and Exchange Commission. It is not possible to segregate manufacturing and mining for the entire period.

³ In addition to the estimates of capital expenditures made by business for the forthcoming year at the beginning of the year, three reports are made for each calendar quarter, two of which are on the basis of planned expenditures and one on actual outlays. The first estimate of anticipated expenditures is made three months prior to the quarter, and the second and revised estimate at the beginning of the quarter. Actual outlays are reported after the end of the quarter. the quarter.

Backlog Demand for Consumers' Durable Goods

By L. Jay Atkinson

RESTRICTED production of civilian durable goods during the war period resulted in an accumulation of unsatisfied demand for these products which has been a driving force in the postwar expansion of economic activity. At the same time, however, the rate of durable goods output which has been achieved has been sufficiently high to cut into the demand backlog.

The present study is concerned with some of the major consumers' durable goods. Its purpose is to measure the size of the backlogs for these goods, and the rate at which these are being reduced by the current volume of production.

Wide swings in the demand for and production of durable goods have been a major source of instability in the economy in past periods. Although the present backlog demand for durable goods is a special aftermath-of-war development, nevertheless, in previous periods of full employment, rapid expansion of output of durable goods has regularly appeared.

However, several factors differentiate the present situation from that prevailing in earlier periods. Most obvious is that the size of the backlog is far larger than ever before. This is a consequence of (a) the length of the period when these goods were out of production; (b) the large wartime savings accumulation which was possible because consumer incomes were high while durable goods production for civilians was low and the general price level was controlled; and (c) the high level of current income. An additional factor in the present economic situation is that the domestic backlog demand has coincided with heavy foreign requirements for postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction and with a high rate of construction activity.

Swings in Demand Linked to Durability

Analyses of the causes of the marked fluctuations in the output of durable goods have emphasized the key place of durability or length of serviceable life in intensifying the swings in demand for these goods. This is most clearly evident where the length of life of the product is very great as in the case of such capital goods as houses and locomotives.

The range in the number of houses built during the interwar period varied from 940,000 in 1925 to 93,000 in 1944—a ratio of 10 times as many in the best year as in the poorest. Locomotives represent an even more extreme case—the peak installation of 4,360 units in 1923 was 16 times as great as that in 1933. Similar though smaller swings are evident in the output of the shorter-lived consumers' durable goods; autos show a ratio of 4 to 1 in maximum range of annual sales, and refrigerators a ratio of 3 to 1. During these same years, the maximum range of consumer purchasing power was of a considerably lower order.

The greater fluctuation in the demand for durable goods than in consumer income is linked to the durability of the product in this way. If the product, say automobiles, has a 10-year average life, then aside from the growth in total auto ownership, only about one-tenth of the auto owners will

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

⁴ This contrasts sharply with the typical post-depression situation. Backlog demands for durables generally are built up during depression periods, but no savings accumulation is possible because of the low level of income.

be purchasing cars each year. If in any year the number of persons who wish to be car owners should rise by 5 percent, in order to meet this demand, the auto industry would need to step up production by 50 percent, or by 10 times the rate of the increase in the number of car owners. Similarly, a decrease of 5 percent in the number of car owners would result in a 50 percent decline in sales of new cars.

In actual operation, this multiplicative effect is modified by flexibility in the life of the product made possible by changes in repair and maintenance expenditures, on the one hand, and by changes in income-price expectation, on the other. Nevertheless, the working of this principle explains why given changes in the demand for the services obtained from durable goods are transmitted into accelerated changes in current production and sales of these goods.

Basic Demand Functions

An approach to understanding the role of backlog demands for consumers' durable goods in the present economic situation can be made through an examination of the basic demand functions for these goods as determined by historical relationships between output, disposable personal income (adjusted for changing prices), and long-term growth trends. The basic influences at work in the present situation represent in large part the extension of relationships which can be derived from prewar experience.

An analysis of these relationships makes possible an appraisal of the force of pent-up demand for consumer durable goods in the postwar economy. This appraisal supplements the valuable first-hand but imprecise information of the market place. For example, the fact that the backlog for passenger cars is large and that it is being reduced slowly is obvious enough, but an attempt to measure the size of the backlog and the rate at which it is being exhausted requires a detailed analysis of the demand for automobile transportation. A similar situation holds with respect to the backlogs for other consumer durables.

Each of the products presented in the following section has unique features affecting the demand for it. Models offered, price policies, and selling efforts have had an important influence on the course of sales of these products in the past and will continue to do so in the future. The past influences of these and additional special factors are observable only to a very limited degree and cannot be measured on the basis of the available information. Their future influences can be treated only qualitatively in this article, but they are nonetheless important, and the lack of any direct measurement means that the results which appear below must be regarded as rough approximations based upon extrapolation of prewar relationships into the postwar situation. They obviously should be used with these limitations in mind.

The procedure which is followed for estimating the demand backlogs is first to calculate the current demand for ownership of each product. For example, the demand for refrigerators in 1948 is the total number of consumers who want and can afford to own a refrigerator. An alternative method which is also shown for two of the products is to

estimate the demand for new units each year—that is, the annual retail sales of the product-including both the replacement demand and the demand of new users.

Backlog Calculations

For all products, except automobiles, practically all of the demand for these products is for personal rather than business consumption. For this reason, the principal variable used to estimate the ownership or stocks of the product (Y) is disposable personal income, roughly adjusted for changes in the general price level (X_1) . In addition, a second variable, time (X₂), is used in the analysis, in order to measure the long-term growth which has taken place in ownership of the various products.

From this analysis a "calculated" ownership demand is obtained on the basis of a regression equation. The difference between the "calculated" value and the "actual" ownership or stocks of the product reported is termed the backlog demand of new users or additional backlog demand.

In a second portion of the analysis the replacement backlog is obtained by calculating normal scrappage from wear and obsolescence since 1941 on the basis of scrappage data from the prewar period 2 using informal statistical techniques; from this estimated normal scrappage is subtracted apparent scrappage in order to obtain the calculated replacement backlogs. The information available on scrappage varies from product to product; a large mass of details from the registration data together with careful analyses are available for automobiles but the information from trade sources on the other products is less adequate.

Passenger Automobiles³

Among consumers' durable goods, the most important in terms of value of product involved is that for passenger automobiles. The volume of postwar output so far has permitted little, if any, working off of the backlog carried over from the war period. Perhaps the clearest indication of the pressure of unsatisfied demand for new automobiles is provided by the large premiums which new cars command in the used-car market.

Basis of Demand Estimates

The estimates of the existing demand for new automobiles are based upon two sets of calculations—one for the total car population and one for replacement requirements. An approximation of the total demand for automobile transportation in any year can be derived from an estimating equation based upon past relationships between private passenger-car registrations, gross national product with rough adjustment for changes in the price level, and time (year 1921=1).4

The replacement estimates are based upon an analysis of automobile registrations, which are available for all cars by year of registration. Although these data have been studied intensively by a number of competent investigators during recent years, current estimates derived from them inevitably involve an element of judgment because of the uncertainty over the age at which relatively new cars will

Studies made over a period of several years of the survival age of automobiles show a clearly defined trend toward longer

usable life for cars. The average scrappage age for automobiles as of 1938 was estimated at 10 years, on the basis of an analysis of registrations.⁵ Later studies using similar techniques showed that the average scrappage age had increased by 1941.

Information now available suggests a continuation of the prewar trend toward higher scrappage age of cars once they are again in good supply. Of course, scrappage rates will be higher than during the past few years, when actual scrappage has been unusually low. The estimated normal survival curve which is used in this study reflects an average scrappage age of 12 years, or 20 percent higher than the 1939 figure. On the basis of estimates of gasoline consumption, such a car would have been driven about 100,000 miles before being scrapped.

Estimates Are Rough Approximations

With respect to both the calculations of the total number of cars for which there is a market at present and the number of cars whose owners would buy replacements if they were available, the figures derived must be regarded as only approximate estimates based upon extrapolation of relationships fitted to prewar estimates. The current calculated demand for automobiles is based upon the use of a gross national product which is well beyond the extreme range of observations from which the regression equation is derived. The possibility is real that the prewar time trend may be

altered significantly in the postwar years.

Then too, the method used is only one of several reasonable alternatives, and the choice of the method affects the answer obtained. Thus, an analysis of the number of cars demanded at the present time made on the basis of per capita income and per capita demand but otherwise similar to the method used results in a demand for automobiles that is more than 10 percent larger than the calculated value shown in chart 1.

Replacement Backlog

Production of cars since the end of the war has been about equal to the estimated current requirements for replacement and growth in total car population. According to these calculations, then, the total accumulated demand is little changed from what it was at the end of the war. Considerable change has taken place, however, in the character of the pent-up demand.

The gap between the number of cars on the road and the calculated demand for cars has narrowed substantially as a result of the rise in total automobile registrations of about 5 million during the past 2 years. During the same period apparent net scrappage of automobiles has been approximately offset by the registration of cars which had been out of use during the war. Although the shortage of cars has been so great that few have actually been scrapped since the end of the war, the number of cars past the age at which they would normally be scrapped has continued to mount. In the past 2 years, this replacement backlog has increased by nearly 2½ million cars.

In 1946, reconversion difficulties, including work stoppages in the automobile industry and in industries supplying materials and components, restricted production of automobiles to 2.0 million cars, of which 1.8 million showed up as new car registrations. Although normal depreciation and obsolescence would have taken a toll estimated at approximately 2 million cars, actually 600,000 more old cars were taken out of retirement and put back into service in 1946 than were retired. Thus, while the demand for additional

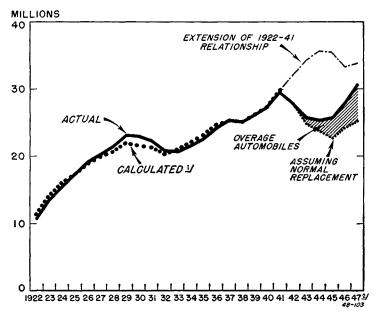
² See "Monograph 1", Temporary National Economic Committee, Investigation of Concentration of Economic Activity (1940) and "The Dynamics of Automobile Demand," General Motors Corp., New York (1939).

³ This section is based in part upon an earlier analysis by S. M. Livingston, Chief of, and Morris Cohen, a member of, the National Economics Division, Office of Business Economics.

⁴ The regression equation was fitted to the data for the years 1922-41 by the method of least squares. Analysis of the growth curve for passenger cars suggested that time could be best expressed in logarithmic form. The influence of automobile prices on these calculations is considered in a later section. considered in a later section

³ The Dynamics of Automobile Demand, published by the General Motors Corp., New York (1939).

Chart 1.—Passenger Automobile Registrations



 1 Calculated from a linear least squares regression for the years 1922-41; based upon gross national product adjusted for approximate changes in the price level and a logarithmic time relationship. Coefficient of determination (R²) =0.98. 2 Preliminary estimate.

Sources of data: "Actual," Federal Works Agency, Public Roads Administration; "calculated," U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

cars required to bridge the gap between actual registration and calculated registration was reduced by about 2 million the backlog of demand for replacement of over-age cars rose by an equal amount.

In 1947, higher production made a small dent in the total backlog of demand for cars. An increase of 2.5 million in total registrations narrowed the gap between actual and calculated registrations to between 3 and 4 million cars at the year end. Meanwhile, apparent scrappage of 700,000 cars was higher than in 1946 but was still abnormally low.

As a consequence of the continued low scrappage rate, the number of over-age cars, which it is calculated that owners would replace if new cars were available, increased to 5 or 6 million at the end of 1947. If cars are scrapped on the average a year earlier than has been estimated, the effect on the replacement backlog is to increase it by about 2 million cars; similarly if cars are used a year longer than has been estimated before being scrapped, then the replacement backlog would be lowered by about 2 million cars.

The increase in the number of older cars in use which has

taken place since the beginning of the war is reflected in a comparison of midyear estimates for 1947 with those for 1941. On each of these dates, the numbers of cars in use was about 28 million. However, the number of cars 10 years or more old rose from 5 million in 1941 to 11½ million in 1947, and the cars 12 years or more increased from 2½ to 5½ million during the same period.6

Deficit in Cars in Use Rapidly Disappearing

In the first quarter of 1948, production of passenger cars for the domestic market has been at an annual rate of 31/2 million. According to the demand calculations described above, the extent to which this rate of output is cutting into the backlog demand may be roughly inferred by comparing it with estimated current replacement and normal growth which is placed at about 2½ million cars per year.

An important consideration in the car market, however, especially in the used car market, is the fact that production maintained at the present rate during 1948 will practically wipe out the deficit in total car population, although the replacement backlog will be even larger than at the beginning of the year.

Vacuum Cleaners⁷

Vacuum cleaners were widely used in the early 1920's before the other major household appliances secured general adoption. In the decade of the 1930's, however, when large gains were being scored in the sale of most appliances, sales of vacuum cleaners did not keep pace. Sales reached 11/4 million units in 1929 and fell by two-thirds during the depression; but the recovery in 1937 did not surpass the 1929 figure. Only in 1940 and again in 1941 did unit sales push ahead of the earlier peak.

Repair and rebuilding possibilities provide a rather large element of flexibility in the usable life of a vacuum cleaner. This is reflected in the fact that during the 4 years of suspended production, the number in use is estimated to have remained substantially unchanged. With the end of the war, production got off to a good start—topping the prewar peak in 1946, and more than doubling it in 1947.

Backlog Results From Replacement Requirements

The calculated demand for vacuum cleaners is derived from an extension of the prewar relationship between the number of homes with vacuum cleaners, disposable personal income roughly adjusted for changes in the general price level, and a time trend. That this method of estimation provided a close "fit" for the prewar period is illustrated in the left panel of chart 2, showing the calculated and actual number of homes with vacuum cleaners.

As a result of the combination of slow growth in demand for total vacuum cleaners, flexible life, and large postwar output, the total number of homes equipped with cleaners at the end of 1947 was about equal to the number derived from past relationships. This would indicate, therefore, that there is no backlog of demand for vacuum cleaners in the sense that there is any substantial group of families not already possessing cleaners who are unable to find them on the market.

As shown in the accompanying chart, however, the vacuum cleaner market has a backlog demand from another source, i. e., sizable replacement requirements. Although such demand is apt to be less insistent than if it had its source in persons who have no cleaner at all, many of those who own old cleaners are clearly in the market for new ones. After a certain point is reached, an old machine requires expensive upkeep and is troublesome and inefficient. One obvious aid in overcoming sales resistance is to adjust the price either by lowering it directly or by offering new models at reduced prices—a point which is discussed in a later section.

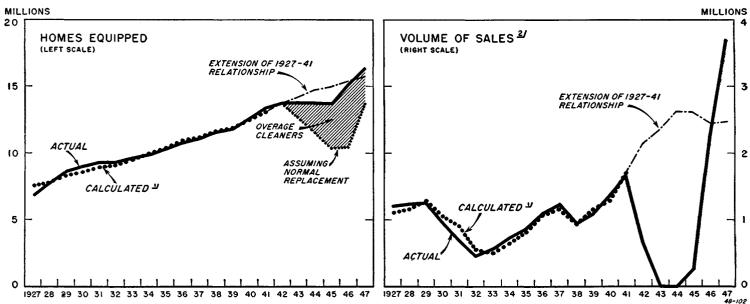
A key factor in the size of the replacement demand for cleaners is the life expectancy, that is, the average length of usable life. In the prewar period, trade estimates placed life expectancy at 13 years. The life period has undoubtedly been increased since then and some of this increase may be retained in the postwar period.

In the present estimates the assumption is made that the increase in life expectancy of vacuum cleaners is 10 to 15 percent above the prewar figure, or a rise from about 13 years in the earlier period to 15 years at the present time. On the basis of such an assumption, the backlog of demand for vacuum cleaner replacements reached nearly 5 million at

⁶ Estimates of cars in use are those of R. L. Polk & Co.

⁷ In the case of vacuum cleaners and of electric washing machines and refrigerators, acknowledgment is made of the assistance rendered by the staff of Electrical Merchandising, a McGraw-Hill publication, in furnishing data on the number in use, together with material relating to rates of scrappage.

Chart 2.—Electric Vacuum Cleaners, Floor-Type: Number of Homes Equipped With, and Number Sold



¹ Calculated from a linear least squares regression for the years 1927-41; based upon disposable personal income adjusted for approximate changes in the price level and a time relationship. Coefficient of determination for homes equipped $(R^2) = 0.97$, and for sales $(R^2) = 0.93$.

² Exports which were negligible in the prewar years are included. They are excluded in the postwar estimates.

Sources of data: "Actual," McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., Electrical Merchandising; "calculated," U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

the end of 1946. During 1947, production of 3.7 million standard-size vacuum cleaners for the domestic market, or twice as many as in any previous year, lowered the calculated replacement backlog to less than 3 million at the beginning of 1948. This estimate is based upon an assumed increase of 2 years in the average age at which cleaners are scrapped. Each change of a year in the average scrappage age will result in a change in the opposite direction of 1 million in the replacement backlog estimate for vacuum cleaners.

Sales Relationship.

If sales, rather than the number of homes equipped with cleaners, are related directly to the two variables—disposable income and time—the calculated demand is 2.4 million in 1947. The results of this method of estimation are shown in the right panel of chart 2 for the period through 1947.

This second approach shows that actual sales in 1947 were considerably above calculated sales—this is more direct evidence of the working off of the backlog. The sales level indicated by this method for the post-transition period is too high, however, although it can be viewed as an upper limit under continuing full-employment conditions. In brief, the demand estimate derived directly from sales, although possessing the advantage that the "actual" sales figures are in general subject to less error than the "actual" homes equipped figures, provides complementary information on the strength of demand which is more useful under normal peacetime conditions than in the special situation which now prevails.

Electric Refrigerators

The backlog demand for electric refrigerators is considerably greater than that for vacuum cleaners for a double reason. On the demand side, the rapid growth in the number of homes equipped with refrigerators during the prewar years was checked during the war period. Refrigerator sales were negligible during the 1920's but gained rapidly during the following decade, whereas vacuum cleaners, came into wide use in the early 1920's and registered only moderate growth thereafter.

On the supply side, large-scale electric refrigerator pro-

duction proved difficult to organize after the war ended. Output in 1946 was far below the best prewar rate and in 1947 barely surpassed the earlier peak. This is in contrast with the fast reconversion in the vacuum cleaner industry which pushed production above the prewar rate as early as the second quarter of 1946.

Demand Exceeds Supply

At the end of 1947 an estimated 23.5 million homes were equipped with electric refrigerators, as compared with 19.4 million at the end of 1941 (see left panel of chart 3). This growth of 4 million during the 6-year period is only one-third as great as that which occurred during the 6 years preceding 1941, a period in which real income was far lower than that which has prevailed in recent years.

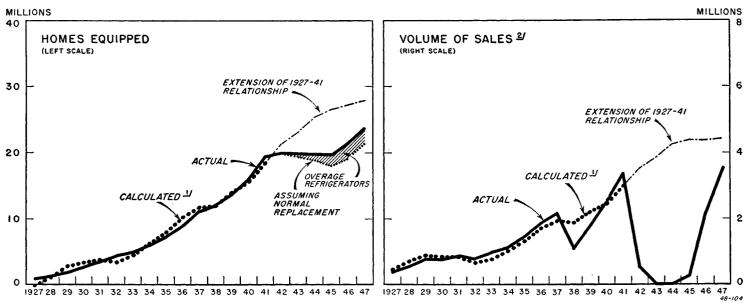
On the basis of the relationship which prevailed during the years 1927 through 1941 among the number of homes equipped with refrigerators, personal disposable income adjusted in the manner previously described, and time, the demand is calculated at the end of 1947 for the services of an additional 4 million refrigerators. Further, there was a backlog of replacement demand estimated at about half this size. The replacement estimate assumes an operating life for refrigerators of appoximately 16 years in the postwar period, as compared with an estimated 15 years before the war.

Change in Demand Backlog

An active export market during 1947 absorbed about 10 percent of total production. Of the total output estimated at 3.8 million refrigerators in 1947, 3.5 million were for sale in the domestic market, and more than half of these were absorbed by the "normal" replacement and growth demand as calculated for 1947.

The fact that refrigerator output did not exceed the peak rate of production established in 1941 until late in 1947 was a result of supply difficulties rather than any limitation imposed by the market for refrigerators. As these shortages—chiefly flat-rolled steel products—ease, expanded production will speed up the rate at which the backlog demand is being met.

Chart 3.—Electric Refrigerators: Number of Homes Equipped With, and Number Sold



¹ Calculated from a linear least squares regression for the years 1927-41; based upon disposable personal income adjusted for approximate changes in the price level and a time relationship. Coefficient of determination for homes equipped (R²) = 0.99, and for sales (R²) = 0.89.

Sources of data: "Actual," McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc. Electrical Merchandising; calculated," U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

The increase of only 4 million in the number of homes equipped with refrigerators between the end of 1941 and the end of 1947—as compared with 3 times as large an increase in the preceding 6 years—appears small in view of the rapid growth in refrigerator use in the prewar period and the advance in real income since 1941. The impression of a considerable unsaturated demand for electric refrigerators is also strengthened by the estimate that 10 million homes wired for electricity—30 percent of the total wired homes—have no electric refrigerator.

A complementary analysis of the demand for refrigerators—the results of which are shown in the right panel of chart 3—provides a more direct estimate of sales of refrigerators based upon the prewar relationship between annual sales of refrigerators and adjusted disposable personal income, plus an allowance for a growth trend. Such a calculation makes no allowance for backlog and, therefore, understates the demand in the early postwar period. For example, the calculated demand for 4½ million refrigerators in 1947 is considerably lower than the estimate of current and backlog requirements derived from the analysis in terms of homes equipped with refrigerators.

Actual sales last year, however, still were below calculated sales. The direct method of estimating sales yields estimates which increase so long as income rises. In the post-transition years this method is likely to overestimate sales for the reason already described in the discussion of vacuum cleaner sales estimates.

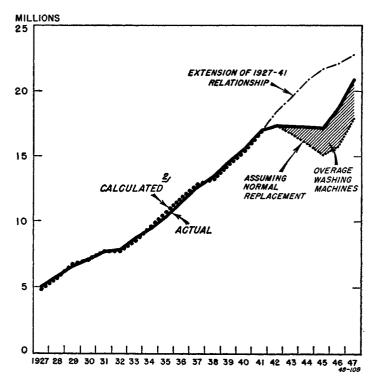
Electric Washing Machines

Substantial progress has been made in meeting the backlog of demand for electric washing machines which had accumulated at the end of the war. This is largely the result of the attainment of a production rate in 1947 nearly twice as high as in any previous year.

On the basis of demand calculations which follow the same procedures as were used for the other durable goods, the backlog demand for electric washers as of the beginning of 1948 is estimated at about 2 million households not now equipped with a machine and about 3 million households equipped with over-age machines which would normally be scrapped and replaced (see chart 4).

During 1947 production of 3.7 million electric washers for the domestic market brought about a reduction of 2 million in the calculated backlog demand. The replacement estimate is based upon an average scrappage age of 15 years, which is 2 years higher than prewar trade estimates. Each change of one year in average scrappage age will alter the estimated replacement backlog by about 800,000 washers.

Chart 4.—Homes Equipped With Electric Washing Machines¹



 $^{^1}$ Represents standard-size washing machines only. 2 Calculated from a linear least squares regression for the years 1927-41; based upon disposable personal income adjusted for approximate changes in the price level and a time relationship. Coefficient of determination $(R^2)\!=\!0.99.$

Sources of data: "Actual," Mc-Graw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., Electrical Merchandising: "calculated," U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

An important, although as yet largely unmeasurable, influence in the demand outlook for washers will be the reaction of consumers to the introduction of automatic-type washers. Conceivably, such changes may speed up obsolescence and thereby step up replacement demand. An opposite effect upon demand may result from the growth in community centers with a number of washing machines serving several hundred families. Such considerations as these represent limitations upon the post-transition demand calculations since they may exert an important influence which is not taken into account in the estimating procedure which has been used.

Radios

The postwar market for radios is in much more of a state of flux than the markets for the other major consumers' durable goods. The task of appraising the market is made difficult because of the variety of models and sizes and the lack of evidence of consumer reaction to new types of radios which are being introduced. But abstracting from these special problems, an analysis of the backlog demand situation for the industry as a whole which follows the same procedures used in the calculations for the other durable goods is of some interest.

Large Backlog Worked Off

As shown in chart 5, the calculated backlog demand for radios reached a peak at the end of the war of 20 million sets, about equally divided between demand for additional sets and for replacement of existing overage radios. Rapid reconversion permitted the industry to attain a record output in 1946 which reduced the total backlog of demand for radios by an estimated 7 million sets during the year. In 1947 output of 16 million home-type sets, 14.5 million of which were for the domestic market, brought the industry within a few million sets of filling the calculated pent-up demand for radios.

Technological Advances Broaden Market

In 1947, conventional AM receiving sets of the same general type as the great majority of radios in use accounted for more than 90 percent of the total number of receiving sets manufactured. Because of the lower average price of these sets than of the FM and the television receivers, they represented only about two-thirds of the total estimated value of

retail sales of all radio receiving sets.

During 1947, the average retail price of FM sets sold was about 5 times as high as the average of all AM sets sold, and the television sets averaged twice as high as the FM. Although these price relationships will tend to be changed as volume production is reached for FM and television receivers, the latter types will continue to be sold at substantially higher average prices than the AM sets. This situation offers the possibility of very large dollar sales for the radio industry, despite the rapid exhaustion of the backlog for conventional models. At the same time, major uncertainties exist, both as to technological problems of developing these new products and as to the rate of market acceptance.

Television sets differ so markedly from AM receiving sets that the introduction of television may have an effect upon the industry comparable with that brought to the moving-picture industry by the introduction of "talking pictures." No valid analytical method is available for appraising the potential market for a new product which is still in the

developmental stage.

Role of Prices

In the calculations of the postwar demand for the several products, retail prices have not been used as an independent factor determining sales. Obviously, prices do have an important and direct bearing on sales, but the problem of measuring the effects of changing prices is complicated. In some circumstances, price shifts among different commodities reflect changes in consumer preferences; in other cases, price shifts have their source in supply or cost changes and, therefore, are themselves the determinants of relative shares of the consumer's dollar going for each product. In general, the relative change in the prices of most of the consumers' durable goods has been less than in the case of nondurable goods, so that their current position is relatively favorable.

Since prices have not been treated as a separate factor in the preceding analysis, there is an implicit assumption that the interprice and price-income relationships which prevailed in prewar years will not be radically altered in the postwar period. That there has been some shift in the price relationships among the various consumers' durable goods is shown by the differential rates of price changes since 1939

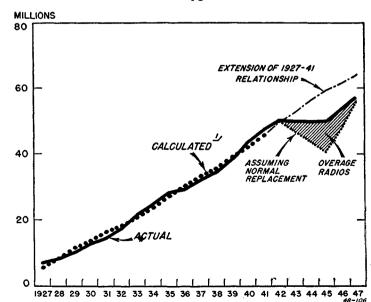
shown in chart 6.

Readers are well aware of the difficulties of securing price indexes over time which are comparable in view of changes in the product being priced. In general, these consumers' durable goods tend to improve in quality terms. Discounts and trade-in allowances are competitive factors of some importance in normal times, whereas at present extras are added and the product mix in terms of models reflects the condition of a sellers' market.

Notwithstanding these broad limitations, the relative position of the indexes in 1947 were probably generally representative of the price relationships among the products shown. This may not be true of the price index for radios, however, since the price of table models appears to have moved differently from prices of console models; in addition, new types have recently come onto the market which were not produced before the war.

Any marked divergence in the postwar price relationships among these products from the pattern which prevailed during the period used in the demand calculations will modify

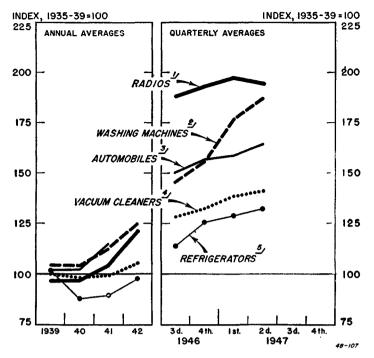
Chart 5.—Home-Type Radios in Use



 1 Calculated from a linear least squares regression for the years 1927-41; based upon disposable personal income adjusted for approximate changes in the price level and a time relationship. Coefficient of determination $({\bf R}^2)\!=\!0.99.$

Source of data: Caldwell-Clements Inc. Tele-Tech.

Chart 6.—Retail Prices of Selected Consumer Durable Goods



- Data are for table models.
- Represents electric washing machines (nonautomatic). Figure for 1942 is an average for first eight months.

 Represents Chevrolet, Ford, and Plymouth 4-door sedans; data for 1942 are not available.
- 4 Represents electric floor-type vacuum cleaners. Prices are based upon upright models, without attachments, and tank-type models, with attachments.

 5 Represents electric, standard, and semideluxe model refrigerators.

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

the general conclusions reached above as to the size of the postwar backlogs, and the rates at which they are being exhausted.

Summary and Conclusion

The rate at which consumers' durables backlogs are being worked off and the extent of the subsequent adjustment once pent-up demands are satisfied are important determinants of present and future levels of business activity. Barring unfavorable demand developments originating in other sectors of the economy which would result in a general business decline, the backlogs calculated for the five selected consumers' durable goods discussed in this article will tend to be exhausted in a staggered pattern over the next few years rather than all ending at once or at nearly the same time.

Aside from some types of radios which are already experiencing a decline in demand, vacuum cleaners are expected to be the first to feel the effects of easing demand, with washing machines, refrigerators, and passenger cars following in that order. While the backlog for conventional-type radios is being rapidly exhausted, the introduction of new types is opening up a new market whose full potentialities are still to be determined.

At the beginning of 1948, therefore, the backlog of demand for these products was an element of strength in the general economic picture. This was particularly true in the important automobile industry where current production, restricted because of supply difficulties, is only about equal to the requirements for replacement and normal growth in the car population. To date no net reduction has been made in the accumulated demand built up during the war.

As for the near-term outlook, any serious weakening in aggregate demand is not likely to originate in the consumers' durable goods sector.

Production and Sales of Footwear

(Continued from p. 11)

Lower per Capita Consumption

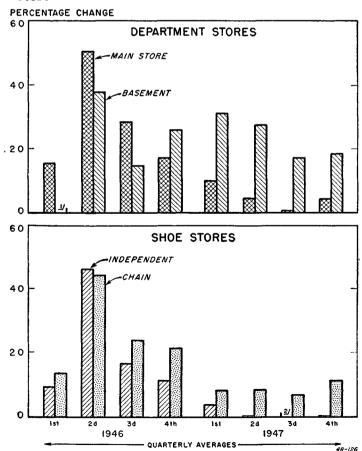
Consumer expenditures on footwear in 1947 were up about one-tenth over 1946, although it is evident that because of the large retail price advance during the year, the physical volume of unit sales declined. Per capita physical consumption of all types of footwear is estimated at 2.9 pairs in 1947, compared with 3.7 in 1946. Thus, the high prices which contributed to the increase in dollar expenditures also contributed to a reduced physical unit consumption.

As already noted, production of leather shoes increased from 1946 to 1947 by about the same relative amount as the change in civilian population. If an allowance is made for some inventory accumulation last year, the production data suggest a small decline in per capita consumption of leather This decline, however, would account for only a small part of the decline in total footwear consumption noted above, which includes the fabric types that have found less consumer acceptance as leather shoes became more available.

Shift in Retail Shoe Sales

As the more important deficiencies in shoe wardrobes created by wartime shortages have been met, price advances have led consumers to exercise greater selectivity in purchases of footwear. This tendency is illustrated in chart 10, showing shoe sales trends of independent and chain shoe stores and in

Chart 10.—Percentage Change Over Corresponding Period of Preceding Year in Retail Sales of Shoes, by Type of



¹ Change was -1.8 percent.
2 Change was -2.5 percent.

Sources of basic data: Department-store sales, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; shoe-store sales, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics and Bureau of the Census. Computations by Office of Business Economics.

main-floor and basement shoe sections of department stores. In general, prices of shoes are higher in independent stores than in chain stores and in main-floor shoe departments in

department stores than in basement stores.

The chart indicates that sales in lower-priced shoes of chain stores throughout 1947 maintained a steady margin of gain over sales in the same quarter of 1946. In the final quarter of 1947, the margin had increased to 11 percent over the last quarter of 1946. Independent store sales, on the other hand, have shown a steadily decreasing margin since the completion of the initial buying wave to restock shoe wardrobes in the summer of 1946. Similarly, the lowerpriced shoes in basement stores have maintained a greater margin of increase than has been the case in the higherpriced main-floor shoe departments. In the final quarter of 1947, sales at basement stores were 18 percent above the last quarter of 1946, whereas main-floor sales were only 5 percent greater.

Postwar Adjustment Nearing End

The course of developments over the past year suggests that the major postwar adjustments in the shoe industry are nearing completion. The wartime distortions in footwear production and consumption have been largely eliminated as the less staple of the fabric and part-fabric types have been unable to maintain their position in the more competitive postwar market. In addition, higher-priced lines which were popular during the war-although still in demandhave fared less well than lower-priced ones. Both consumers and distributors have made considerable progress in rebuilding and rounding out their inventories, so that current purchases largely reflect replacement and normal growth requirements, with style changes and some technological developments reappearing as important market factors.

As consumer expenditures on footwear in 1947 approached their long-term relationship to income, the future course of production in the shoe industry was more closely tied to price trends and to changes in personal income than at any time since early in the war. The declines in hides and skin prices since the highs of last November provide a basis for moderately lower shoe prices which may be realized in

offerings for the fall trade.

Current and Prospective Plant and Equipment Expenditures

(Continued from p. 14)

Summary

The expenditures on capital facilities planned by business for 1948 are the largest for any year in our history. There is, however, definite indication of a leveling off in the rate of such capital outlays, which contrasts with the rapid upward surge of expenditures since the end of the war. In fact, the volume of capital expansion planned by business for 1948 may in physical terms be somewhat below the rate in the closing months of last year. On the other hand, it should be noted that the volume of expenditures on new producers' durable goods planned for 1948 is fully as large, even in physical terms, as in the past year of peak business activity when our economic resources were with minor exceptions already being fully utilized.

There are considerable differences among the various industry groups in their expansionary plans. Manufacturing as a whole anticipates little change in the volume of their plant and equipment expenditures from the 1947 average, which implies some drop from the rate at the end of 1947. Railroads, on the other hand, plan very substantial increases in their capital outlays. Electric and gas utilities and commercial and miscellaneous firms occupy an intermediate position between manufacturing and railroads, planning

moderate increases in expenditures over 1947.

Though the volume of capital outlays is an extremely important factor in determining the level of business activity, changes in business prospects would in turn have a very considerable effect on such outlays. It should be pointed out, therefore, that the plans for expansion of capital facilities in 1948, referred to above, were generally made in the early part of the year. Consequently, though they may have allowed for the recent passage of the tax-reduction bill and the European Recovery Program, they presumably do not reflect much of the effect of the commodity price decline in February or the changed international outlook and related defense program. The latter will probably be the single most important factor influencing business in any revision of their capital programs for the rest of the year.

Production-Worker Employment and Pay Rolls in the Chemicals Industry: Revised Data for Pages S-10 to S-12¹

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:	Œ	Estimat	ted nur	nber o	f produ	ction v	vorker	S			•				J	ndexes	(1939=	=100)							
Month	onth (thousands)				(thousands)										oducti	tion-worker employment					Production-worker pay rolls				
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	66 67 66 66 67 69 72 77 79	77 77 77 79 82 83	93 96 99 101 105 109 111 114 115 117 118	121 122 126 128 130 133 133 132 134 134 136	138 139 139 141 142 145 146 147 148 151 150 149	150 154 152 154 153 152 152 152 152 152 155	163 165	171 172 176 175 178 176 177 179 182 186	95. 5 94. 5 94. 8 94. 9 95. 7 98. 1 102. 3 110. 3 113. 0	110. 3 109. 9 110. 1 111. 0 112. 9 116. 7 119. 1 122. 2 125. 3 129. 7	149. 4 155. 3 158. 8 163. 0 164. 9 166. 9 169. 2	175. 1 180. 0 183. 3 186. 4 190. 3 190. 7 189. 2	198. 8 199. 3 201. 3 202. 6 207. 3 209. 2 210. 1 211. 9 215. 2 215. 1	219. 9 217. 9 219. 6 218. 9 217. 7 217. 0 217. 1 217. 2 217. 7 218. 0	235. 4 236. 5 239. 5 236. 5 230. 5 234. 4 229. 6 231. 1	243. 9 245. 7 251. 3 250. 8 254. 5 251. 8 253. 1 255. 6 259. 7 265. 9	93. 1 94. 4 92. 5 93. 9 94. 0 93. 9 98. 5 101. 3 114. 2 116. 3	113. 5 113. 3 113. 9 115. 8 118. 4 121. 9 124. 9 127. 9 133. 0 139. 6	149. 8 156. 6 162. 2 174. 2 184. 0 189. 7 196. 2 198. 9 208. 1 212. 8	236. 3 244. 1 255. 4 261. 7 267. 3 263. 9 266. 7 278. 4 287. 1	308. 1 314. 8 324. 5 329. 4 341. 7 344. 5 348. 0 353. 0 360. 3 360. 7	373. 0 371. 3 375. 0 376. 3 375. 6 377. 8 376. 8 378. 2 377. 1	422. 0 425. 5 433. 6 424. 9 412. 1 399. 5 382. 2 379. 1	402. 5 409. 2 419. 0 415. 8 426. 2 432. 4 432. 5 441. 7 449. 8 462. 3	
Montlhy average	70	82	108	131	145	152	163	178	100.0	117. 4	154. 4	186. 8	206.7	218. 1	233.3	253. 9	100.0	123.3	183.0	259.0	336. 9	376. 1	408.0	431.4	

¹ Compiled by the U. S. Dpartment of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The series have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 from the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of coal-tar crudes and intermediates; finished coal-tar; products; plastic materials and synthetic resins such as phenolic plastics, casein, and celluloid; synthetic organic and inorganic chemicals; industrial chemicals by electrochemical and electrometallurgical processes such as carbide, sodium, ferro-alloys, acids, alkalies and salts; and chemicals not elsewhere classified.

Production-Worker Employment and Pay Rolls in the Baking, Canning and Preserving, and Slaughtering and Meat Packing Industries: Revised Data for Pages S-10 and S-11 ¹

															Ind	lexes (1	939=10	00>						=
Industry and month]	Estima		mber o housar	f produ ids)	ction v	vorkers	3		Pro	oductio	n-worl	ker em	ployme					Produc	tion-w	orker p	ay roll	s	
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
BAKING January February March April May June July August September October November December	185 186 187 187 191 193 194 193 194 194 192 190	193 192 192 191 191	187 190 192 195 199 197 200 201 202 201	217	206 209 211 210 209 215 220	215 214 213 211 210 212 213 213 216 219 220	214 215 215 214 215 215 215 212 212 212 214 216 216	216 216 217 211 203 199 199 202 206 205 212 215	97. 0 97. 8 98. 3 98. 1 100. 5 101. 5 101. 7 101. 1 101. 8 101. 8 99. 6	97. 2 97. 9 98. 5 98. 0 99. 6 101. 1 101. 2 100. 9 100. 9 100. 3 110. 1 99. 2	105. 6 106. 3 105. 7	102. 9 103. 7 106. 0 110. 0 111. 9 113. 6 114. 7 114. 0	109. 6 110. 5 107. 7 108. 0 109. 9 110. 8 110. 3 110. 0 112. 9 115. 4	112. 4 112. 0	112. 9 113. 0 112. 4 112. 8 113. 1 111. 4 111. 3 112. 6 113. 0 113. 7	113. 2 113. 8 110. 7 106. 9 104. 7 104. 6 106. 0 108. 0 107. 9 111. 3	96. 6 97. 6 95. 9 101. 4 102. 6	104.6 105.6 104.1 104.6 103.4 102.7	102.3 104.0 104.7 110.2 114.6 113.7 115.4 116.9	118.6 119.4 119.1 123.6 130.0 135.2 138.5 140.7 143.5	141. 9 146. 4 144. 2 149. 0 153. 0 155. 0 154. 4 157. 4 160. 8 165. 1	162.0 163.1 160.4 163.9 166.7 167.7 166.9 167.9 171.4 174.9	178. 4 179. 5 176. 3 179. 7 182. 4	186. 9 188. 6 185. 0 176. 3 174. 1 184. 2 190. 0 193. 5 196. 7 205. 3
Monthly average	190	190	196	206	211	214	214	208	100.0	99.6	102. 7	108.4	111.0	112.3	112.7	109. 5	100.0	102.1	111.2	131.6	153.0	167.0	177.7	190. 2
January February March April May June July August September October November December	90 84 92 108 109 141 196 284 299 180 120	90 106 140 144 183 264 270 204 129	95 91 109 114 152 228 321 343 237 182	133 119 126 131 161 245 310 394 249 185	133 122 134 138 160 226 315 327 234 178	141 140 136 147 148 162 245 296 325 247 192 168	161 158 153 163 161 173 255 273 349 258 201 179	164 186 284 315	199. 0 119. 9 79. 8	61.8 60.0 70.6 69.0 95.9 121.6 175.9 179.5 135.5	75.6 100.9 151.5 213.8 228.3 157.7 120.9	162. 9 206. 3 262. 3 165. 4	88. 6 81. 0 89. 1 91. 5 106. 5 150. 4 209. 3 217. 7 155. 7 118. 4	93.3 90.4 97.9 98.4 107.6 163.1 197.2 216.1 164.5 127.9	105. 0 101. 7 108. 1 107. 3 115. 4 169. 8 181. 7 232. 0 171. 4 133. 9	104. 6 106. 8 108. 9 124. 0 188. 9 209. 5 243. 8 179. 7 143. 4	59.3 62.8 68.7 73.5 86.9 120.5 194.7 205.0 121.6 78.9	61. 4 67. 3 73. 0 94. 6 117. 4 196. 0	67. 4 67. 7 77. 7 81. 6 117. 3 184. 0 270. 0 301. 3 209. 5 151. 8	121. 3 105. 4 112. 6 116. 6 148. 3 244. 6 297. 7 408. 8 262. 5 197. 2	149. 2 134. 6 152. 2 157. 2 180. 1 250. 8 379. 3 359. 9 274. 7 209. 4	177. 8 171. 4 186. 8 189. 7 205. 3 300. 5 369. 7 400. 0 322. 1 241. 7	203. 7 214. 8 211. 1 229. 7 343. 2 339. 6 462. 9 345. 9 259. 3	214.5 210.5 232.8 231.8 272.5 450.1 528.6 624.7 452.6 311.5
Monthly average	150	149	176	195	189	196	207	219	100.0	99.1	117.3	130.0	125. 4	130. 2	137.7	145.6	100.0	101.2	142.9	191.9	216.0	246. 4	273. 2	338, 0
SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING January February March April May June July August September October November December	139 132 128 127 133 135 135 133 134 136 143 147	145 143 137 140 141 144 135 135 137	145 143 143 152 155 154 149 149 154 160	170 165 165 171 179 186 185 184 180	179 167 166 172 171 167 162 165 173	189 185 178 172 171 174 170 165 156 156 161	176 166 157 150 146 150 147 143 142 145 154	184 184 180 169 165 154 143 160 104 93 163 180	102. 7 97. 4 95. 1 94. 0 98. 2 99. 6 100. 0 98. 2 99. 0 100. 8 105. 8 109. 2	107.3 105.9 101.7 103.7 104.7 106.5 99.9 100.3	107. 4 106. 1 112. 4 114. 5 114. 2 110. 4 110. 3 113. 9 118. 7	125. 8 122. 4 122. 3 126. 3 132. 9 137. 6 137. 1 135. 9 133. 4 134. 6	139. 4 132. 6 123. 9 123. 2 127. 2 126. 4 123. 5 119. 8 122. 3 128. 4	132.0 127.3 126.3 128.7 126.2 121.9 115.7 115.8 119.3	122.8 116.4 110.7 107.8 111.3 108.9 105.7 105.4 107.3 113.7	136.1 133.0 124.9 122.2 114.1 106.0 118.8 77.0 68.8 120.9	94. 5 93. 5 92. 0 100. 3 101. 0 102. 3 97. 8 99. 5 99. 7 104. 2	103. 2 103. 6 101. 3 102. 1 104. 6 106. 3 99. 0 98. 6 100. 9 104. 9	104. 4 104. 5 120. 8 123. 7 121. 9 121. 5 122. 6 128. 9	139. 9 137. 5 139. 7 146. 0 158. 5 161. 9 160. 0 159. 6 163. 1 167. 3	175. 8 172. 8 162. 8 182. 9 192. 8 192. 7 185. 4 174. 4 186. 0 218. 8	222. 7 209. 2 202. 6 213. 4 213. 9 210. 4 198. 0 185. 3 188. 9 203. 8	192.1 183.4 173.2 169.5 186.8 180.3 162.1 178.3 176.4	216. 2 208. 4 196. 1 196. 4 179. 3 186. 3 209. 3 115. 6 108. 6
Monthly average	135	143	152	178	174	171	154	157	100. 0	105. 6	112.9	131.7	128.9	126. 4	114. 1	115.9	100.0	104. 7	120.0	157. 1	188. 6	209. 2	187. 0	194. 1

¹ Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The series have been adjusted to levels indicated by 1945 data from the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency and are now consistent with the data for the "food and kindred products" group which have previously been adjusted to Federal Security Agency data. Because of the lapse of several years without any adjustment to levels other than the 1939 Census of Manufactures, some of the changes are rather large. The series for the baking industry has been adjusted to new levels based on the Federal Security Agency definition; this differs from the former series, based on the Bureau of the Census definition, in that it excludes many small establishments which under the Social Security definition are classified in retail trade.

Department Store Sales—San Francisco Federal Reserve District: Revised Series for Page S-91

[1935-1939==100]

						W	THO	UT A	JUST	MENT	FOR S	EASO	NAL	VARI	ATIO	N					,							
Month	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
January February March April May June July August September October November December	52 58 60 60 54 59 69 74 74 116		ł	63 58 62 65 77 68 60 68 72 83 85 129			81 88 94 99 89 82 88 96 105 110 164	87 85 98 97 102 94 83 95 107 108 112 179	90 90 97 104 105 96 86 98 110 111 117	93 92 97 108 108 96 92 102 114 119 117 188	97 93 104 103 111 100 91 102 114 116 120 192		84 82 93 97 98 86 78 85 91 89 91 135				64 68 72 84 80 79 72 79 91 96 96 153	71 74 85 93 93 94 87 91 108 107 109 175	81 85 102 100 105 100 90 98 111 112 110	81 79 87 99 100 94 85 94 99 104 114 171	83 86 95 106 104 100 91 100 115 120 116 197	89 92 108 107 113 108 101 111 127 123 133 213	100 104 115 129 131 127 120 153 156 144 158 236	131 133 148 150 144 140 140 160 187 194 222 301	153 191 174 192 183 188 169 183 201 223 255 330	169 179 199 199 202 196 187 203 227 242 299 379	199 219 236 207 220 218 216 212 245 257 322 413	211 253 266 288 288 299 269 299 327 331 376 500
Annual index	64	77	72	74	90	92	98	104 ADJUS	TED I	110 FOR SI	112 EASON	104 AL V	92 RIAT	69 10N	66	74	86	99	106	101	109	119	139	171	203	223	247	308
January January March April May June July August September October	66 70 69	76 74 74 79 78 80 79 80 80 76	77 77 72 75 72 72 72 72 70 73 70	69 70 71 72 76 73 73 74 73 78	82 86 87 90 90 89 94 91 91 93	93 94 93 90 90 92 91 92 91 92	93 94 97 98 98 98 100 97 98	100 100 104 104 102 104 102 105 106 103	104 106 108 107 107 106 105 107 108 105	109 108 106 113 110 107 113 111 111 113	112 111 110 111 114 111 112 109 112 113	108 110 109 108 106 107 102 101 102	100 98 99 100 100 96 94 91 89 86	81 79 75 73 71 71 67 67 68 70	61 61 56 65 68 69 73 70 68 66	70 72 74 73 72 71 71 74 76 76	81 83 82 84 83 85 86 86 87 91	91 92 95 95 96 100 102 99 102 102	103 106 108 106 108 106 106 105 105 106	103 99 98 100 102 100 100 101 94 99	106 107 105 109 107 107 107 108 109	113 114 114 115 117 116 119 120 121 118	122 124 127 132 138 139 142 163 147 141	159 153 156 159 156 156 169 175 183 186	187 216 194 194 199 209 203 204 187 212	207 203 214 211 218 218 223 228 230 233	244 245 244 225 239 242 254 240 248 249	266 280 289 292 306 321 316 329 326 326
NovemberDecember	69 73	77 76	69 70	80 81	92 94	92 92	104 99	105 108	110 106	110 113	112 114	100 98	86 81	61 62	64 70	77 78	90 90	103 104	104 104	107 102	111 116	126 125	141 146	186 190	207 208	240 239	259 260	311 321

¹ Compiled by the Federal Reserve Pank of San Francisco. The index has been revised to include a larger number of reporting stores in the sample upon which it is based and to take into account changes in seasonal buying habits which have occurred since 1941. A few additional adjustments of a technical nature have also been made.

New or Revised Series

Consumer Short-Term Credit: Revised Data for Pages S-15 and S-161

[Millions of dollars]

						1]	Aillions o	or donars										
Type of credit and month	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Total consumer credit: January February March April May June July August September October November December	6, 650 6, 586 6, 718 6, 899 7, 086 7, 233 7, 271 7, 346 7, 436 7, 514 7, 475 7, 637	7, 320 7, 111 7, 083 7, 098 7, 070 7, 044 6, 923 6, 858 6, 852 6, 829 6, 750 6, 829	6, 522 6, 310 6, 223 6, 180 6, 131 6, 050 5, 887 5, 764 5, 710 5, 638 5, 496 5, 526	5, 212 4, 986 4, 863 4, 748 4, 645 4, 540 4, 354 4, 203 4, 147 4, 061 4, 093	3, 890 3, 754 3, 693 3, 666 3, 670 3, 633 3, 633 3, 633 3, 740 3, 798 3, 799 3, 929	3, 791 3, 743 3, 800 3, 885 3, 973 4, 034 4, 034 4, 076 4, 147 4, 225 4, 240 4, 396	4, 279 4, 255 4, 373 4, 542 4, 640 4, 769 4, 821 4, 898 5, 102 5, 214 5, 439	5, 347 5, 340 5, 487 5, 687 5, 917 6, 048 6, 124 6, 215 6, 355 6, 487 6, 560 6, 796	6, 640 6, 599 6, 756 6, 912 7, 094 7, 238 7, 272 7, 357 7, 444 7, 484 7, 453 7, 491	7, 166 6, 943 6, 889 6, 866 6, 823 6, 799 6, 682 6, 680 6, 731 6, 752 6, 830 7, 064	6, 864 6, 793 6, 873 7, 124 7, 236 7, 320 7, 488 7, 622 7, 700 7, 994	7, 810 7, 718 7, 820 7, 946 8, 125 8, 284 8, 278 8, 361 8, 489 8, 644 8, 776 9, 146	8, 945 8, 911 9, 014 9, 321 9, 649 9, 888 9, 940 10, 092 10, 107 9, 995 9, 844 9, 895	9, 533 9, 161 8, 988 8, 741 8, 319 7, 873 7, 359 7, 059 6, 896 6, 744 6, 502 6, 478	6, 018 5, 796 5, 654 5, 545 5, 377 5, 360 5, 123 5, 037 5, 125 5, 224 5, 311 5, 334	4, 985 4, 832 5, 014 5, 003 5, 113 5, 184 5, 163 5, 236 5, 384 5, 571 5, 776	5, 480 5, 337 5, 597 5, 477 5, 533 5, 685 5, 627 5, 599 5, 630 5, 914 6, 237 6, 638	6, 429 6, 533 6, 988 7, 373 7, 613 7, 911 8, 039 8, 382 8, 652 9, 022 9, 542 10, 166
Installment credit, total: January February March April May June July August September October November December	2,609 2,565 2,621 2,746 2,889 3,016 3,107 3,170 3,173 3,195 3,159 3,167	3, 027 2, 911 2, 872 2, 989 2, 887 2, 900 2, 882 2, 849 2, 849 2, 771 2, 702 2, 696	2, 585 2, 491 2, 436 2, 440 2, 452 2, 451 2, 430 2, 390 2, 394 2, 302 2, 232 2, 212	2, 105 2, 006 1, 930 1, 878 1, 838 1, 802 1, 730 1, 681 1, 636 1, 595 1, 551 1, 526	1, 472 1, 423 1, 384 1, 390 1, 426 1, 469 1, 492 1, 541 1, 570 1, 592 1, 585 1, 605	1, 553 1, 534 1, 557 1, 615 1, 685 1, 741 1, 776 1, 807 1, 812 1, 839 1, 838 1, 867	1, 847 1, 849 1, 915 2, 025 2, 130 2, 228 2, 317 2, 395 2, 476 2, 527 2, 627	2, 614 2, 613 2, 717 2, 869 3, 028 3, 161 3, 261 3, 368 3, 398 3, 408 3, 526	3, 479 3, 450 3, 547 3, 677 3, 818 3, 946 4, 007 4, 055 4, 062 4, 042 3, 986 3, 971	3, 823 3, 692 3, 639 3, 618 3, 599 3, 581 3, 532 3, 525 3, 503 3, 490 3, 508 3, 612	3, 572 3, 548 3, 616 3, 711 3, 849 3, 971 4, 035 4, 104 4, 153 4, 241 4, 305 4, 449	4, 415 4, 405 4, 485 4, 611 4, 774 4, 909 4, 996 5, 067 5, 067 5, 173 5, 250 6, 448	5, 410 5, 444 5, 517 5, 757 6, 008 6, 174 6, 264 6, 366 6, 248 6, 126 5, 988 5, 920	5, 616 5, 352 5, 127 4, 898 4, 620 4, 333 4, 047 3, 757 3, 521 3, 281 3, 079 2, 948	2, 689 2, 497 2, 357 2, 262 2, 156 2, 093 2, 008 1, 958 1, 909 1, 897 1, 957	1, 854 1, 803 1, 821 1, 804 1, 816 1, 838 1, 844 1, 849 1, 865 1, 889 1, 925 2, 034	1, 967 1, 923 1, 948 1, 945 1, 957 1, 984 1, 991 1, 986 2, 010 2, 086 2, 190 2, 365	2, 364 2, 404 2, 503 2, 649 2, 783 2, 902 3, 022 3, 165 3, 288 3, 458 3, 646 3, 976
Installment sale credit: January February March April May June July August September October November December		2, 375 2, 263 2, 222 2, 242 2, 227 2, 241 2, 217 2, 187 2, 187 2, 112 2, 043 2, 032	1, 926 1, 838 1, 794 1, 800 1, 809 1, 810 1, 752 1, 752 1, 769 1, 610 1, 595	1, 495 1, 407 1, 335 1, 289 1, 252 1, 226 1, 162 1, 122 1, 085 1, 055 1, 015 999	955 916 892 901 941 988 1,015 1,065 1,096 1,119 1,114 1,122	1, 082 1, 066 1, 086 1, 140 1, 203 1, 252 1, 280 1, 301 1, 398 1, 311 1, 302 1, 317	1, 291 1, 285 1, 337 1, 427 1, 509 1, 579 1, 636 1, 683 1, 697 1, 709 1, 736 1, 805	1, 767 1, 741 1, 808 1, 931 2, 067 2, 194 2, 280 2, 323 2, 344 2, 349 2, 346 2, 436	2, 377 2, 334 2, 406 2, 515 2, 639 2, 753 2, 850 2, 854 2, 833 2, 779 2, 752	2, 619 2, 503 2, 444 2, 412 2, 384 2, 349 2, 294 2, 278 2, 243 2, 222 2, 231 2, 313	2, 261 2, 225 2, 268 2, 331 2, 431 2, 509 2, 537 2, 571 2, 571 2, 585 2, 633 2, 670 2, 792	2, 740 2, 711 2, 758 2, 860 2, 978 3, 066 3, 128 3, 164 3, 164 3, 226 3, 285 3, 450	3, 393 3, 410 3, 453 3, 642 3, 844 3, 973 4, 035 4, 116 4, 007 3, 908 3, 796 3, 744	3, 506 3, 295 3, 101 2, 916 2, 702 2, 472 2, 243 2, 029 1, 860 1, 701 1, 569 1, 491	1, 312 1, 188 1, 068 1, 017 953 895 837 805 784 776 775 814	742 705 685 689 706 705 708 719 743 772 835	777 741 731 723 718 719 712 706 706 717 754 805 903	877 879 905 957 1,004 1,035 1,070 1,124 1,177 1,261 1,358 1,558
Installment cash loans: January. February March April May. June July August September October November December	522 528 538 549 562 577 588 594 599 612 627 652	652 648 650 656 660 659 665 662 658 659 659	659 653 642 640 643 641 645 638 632 633 622 617	599 595 589 586 576 568 559 551 540 536	517 507 492 489 485 481 477 476 474 473 471	471 468 471 475 482 489 496 506 514 528 536	556 564 578 598 621 649 681 712 739 767 791 822	847 872 909 938 961 967 981 1,003 1,024 1,044 1,062 1,090	1, 102 1, 116 1, 141 1, 162 1, 179 1, 193 1, 202 1, 205 1, 208 1, 209 1, 207 1, 219	1, 204 1, 189 1, 195 1, 206 1, 215 1, 232 1, 238 1, 247 1, 260 1, 268 1, 277 1, 299	1, 311 1, 323 1, 348 1, 380 1, 418 1, 462 1, 498 1, 533 1, 568 1, 608 1, 635 1, 657	1, 675 1, 694 1, 727 1, 751 1, 796 1, 843 1, 868 1, 903 1, 927 1, 947 1, 965 1, 998	2, 017 2, 034 2, 064 2, 115 2, 164 2, 201 2, 229 2, 250 2, 241 2, 192 2, 176	2, 110 2, 057 2, 026 1, 982 1, 918 1, 861 1, 728 1, 661 1, 580 1, 510 1, 457	1, 377 1, 309 1, 289 1, 245 1, 203 1, 198 1, 171 1, 153 1, 148 1, 133 1, 122 1, 143	1, 112 1, 098 1, 126 1, 115 1, 117 1, 132 1, 139 1, 141 1, 146 1, 153 1, 199	1, 190 1, 182 1, 217 1, 222 1, 239 1, 265 1, 279 1, 280 1, 293 1, 332 1, 385 1, 462	1, 487 1, 525 1, 598 1, 692 1, 779 1, 867 1, 952 2, 041 2, 111 2, 197 2, 288 2, 418
Charge account sale credit: January February March April May June July August September October November December	1, 531 1, 475 1, 513 1, 533 1, 545 1, 538 1, 461 1, 457 1, 535 1, 589 1, 590 1, 749	1, 584 1, 510 1, 533 1, 537 1, 532 1, 508 1, 418 1, 399 1, 457 1, 492 1, 504 1, 611	1, 446 1, 367 1, 379 1, 377 1, 367 1, 341 1, 257 1, 232 1, 278 1, 301 1, 280 1, 381	1, 224 1, 136 1, 123 1, 100 1, 076 1, 048 978 961 1, 002 1, 025 1, 019 1, 114	1, 004 954 967 968 968 956 903 897 942 974 976 1, 081	988 953 980 999 1, 012 1, 014 975 1, 035 1, 078 1, 086 1, 203	1, 092 1, 053 1, 087 1, 131 1, 111 1, 128 1, 075 1, 059 1, 101 1, 145 1, 189 1, 292	1, 187 1, 155 1, 169 1, 190 1, 233 1, 202 1, 150 1, 147 1, 216 1, 295 1, 327 1, 419	1, 279 1, 238 1, 273 1, 269 1, 284 1, 273 1, 221 1, 239 1, 368 1, 399 1, 459	1, 291 1, 218 1, 233 1, 249 1, 240 1, 243 1, 187 1, 195 1, 270 1, 305 1, 362 1, 487	1, 322 1, 273 1, 283 1, 287 1, 300 1, 286 1, 217 1, 329 1, 345 1, 388 1, 399 1, 544	1, 408 1, 336 1, 368 1, 373 1, 384 1, 402 1, 305 1, 309 1, 399 1, 455 1, 494 1, 650	1, 486 1, 419 1, 450 1, 495 1, 532 1, 581 1, 540 1, 587 1, 712 1, 702 1, 662 1, 764	1, 721 1, 623 1, 683 1, 682 1, 561 1, 430 1, 225 1, 232 1, 320 1, 419 1, 386 1, 513	1, 333 1, 333 1, 343 1, 343 1, 275 1, 338 1, 222 1, 198 1, 275 1, 366 1, 466 1, 498	1, 294 1, 218 1, 376 1, 346 1, 390 1, 370 1, 287 1, 330 1, 402 1, 516 1, 664 1, 758	1, 534 1, 438 1, 669 1, 506 1, 488 1, 544 1, 459 1, 441 1, 470 1, 666 1, 835 1, 981	1, 701 1, 692 1, 972 2, 138 2, 188 2, 188 2, 327 2, 281 2, 418 2, 495 2, 621 2, 859 3, 054
December Single-payment loans: January February March April May June July August September October November December Service credits:	1, 939 1, 971 2, 005 2, 038 2, 068 2, 092 2, 114 2, 128 2, 137 2, 137 2, 132 2, 125	2, 114 2, 100 2, 086 2, 074 2, 062 2, 048 2, 036 2, 022 2, 008 1, 988 1, 969 1, 949	1, 920 1, 885 1, 843 1, 801 1, 753 1, 701 1, 647 1, 595 1, 545 1, 497 1, 450 1, 402	1, 365 1, 329 1, 289 1, 252 1, 218 1, 181 1, 143 1, 107 1, 071 1, 035 1, 000 962	926 894 865 838 811 792 777 767 766 767 772 776	783 789 796 803 810 817 825 835 845 855 865 875	887 899 912 926 938 951 965 980 996 1,014 1,030 1,048	1, 069 1, 092 1, 117 1, 140 1, 164 1, 189 1, 213 1, 238 1, 263 1, 288 1, 310 1, 331	1, 355 1, 378 1, 398 1, 423 1, 444 1, 466 1, 489 1, 506 1, 516 1, 516 1, 510 1, 504	1, 497 1, 484 1, 473 1, 460 1, 450 1, 444 1, 436 1, 436 1, 437 1, 439 1, 442	1, 445 1, 448 1, 450 1, 452 1, 455 1, 458 1, 465 1, 465 1, 468 1, 468	1, 452 1, 440 1, 429 1, 424 1, 426 1, 429 1, 430 1, 437 1, 449 1, 464 1, 477 1, 488	1, 487 1, 483 1, 480 1, 499 1, 534 1, 550 1, 547 1, 545 1, 546 1, 560 1, 601	1, 581 1, 567 1, 555 1, 536 1, 509 1, 479 1, 453 1, 433 1, 417 1, 403 1, 393 1, 369	1, 344 1, 311 1, 298 1, 294 1, 261 1, 219 1, 204 1, 239 1, 266 1, 192	1, 145 1, 114 1, 115 1, 148 1, 197 1, 260 1, 262 1, 257 1, 242 1, 251 1, 255 1, 255	1, 245 1, 238 1, 239 1, 284 1, 344 1, 411 1, 426 1, 418 1, 394 1, 404 1, 449 1, 520	1, 582 1, 644 1, 709 1, 771 1, 820 1, 852 1, 893 1, 946 2, 069 2, 082 2, 166 2, 262
Service credits: January February March April May June July August. September October November December	571 575 579 582 584 587 589 591 591 593 594 596	595 590 592 589 589 588 587 588 582 578 575 573	571 567 565 562 559 557 553 547 543 538 534 531	518 515 521 518 513 509 503 498 494 492 491 491	488 483 477 470 465 462 461 461 462 465 466 467	467 467 468 466 466 463 459 455 453 451 451	453 454 459 460 461 462 464 464 465 467 468 472	477 480 484 488 492 496 500 504 508 511 515 520	527 533 538 543 543 553 555 557 557 557 558 558 557	555 549 544 539 534 531 527 524 522 520 521 523	525 524 524 523 523 524 525 525 525 527 527 528 533	535 537 538 538 541 544 547 548 550 550 552 555 560	562 565 567 570 575 583 589 594 594 601 604 610	615 619 623 625 629 631 634 637 638 641 644 648	652 655 656 658 662 668 674 677 679 680 682 687	692 697 762 705 710 716 722 727 727 728 727 729	734 738 741 742 744 746 751 754 756 758 763 772	782 793 804 815 822 830 843 853 860 861 871

[●] Compiled by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Estimates through September 1942 were originally prepared by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; the general method of estimation and the sources of data originally used are explained in the November 1942 Survey, pp. 15 and 23-25. The data represent national estimates based on sample reports and are adjusted periodically to more comprehensive data which are collected at less frequent intervals. Various components have been revised from time to time, in part to adjust the estimates to new benchmark data and to incorporate additional and more complete basic data that have become available. The revisions are explained in detail in the Federal Reserve Bulletin for October 1942, December 1944, January 1945, April 1946, and June 1947. The table above gives data as far back as available for total consumer credit and the several types of credit. Unpublished revisions in the detail of sales debt by sources and instalment cash loans by lending agencies, as indicated on p. S-16 of the September 1947 Survey, are available upon request.

Wonthly BUSINESS STATISTICS

☆.

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

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

Inless otherwise stated. statistics through						1947						19	48
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
		GENE	RAL E	USINI	ESS IN	IDICA'	TORS						
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT*					}								
easonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates		104.6			100.0	ł		900.0	1		0,00	·	1
National incomebil. of doldododo		194. 6 124. 7			199.8 125.6			203. 3 128. 7			212. 3 132. 9		
Wages and salariesdo		119.1			120.0			123.6	l		127.8	1	1
Privatedododo	·	101. 2 4. 6			102. 7 4. 1			106. 2 3. 9			110.3		
Government civilian do	I	13.3			13, 2	[13. 5	[13. 7		
Supplements to wages and salariesdo Proprietors' and rental incomedo Business and professionaldo		5. 6 46. 2			5. 6 46. 7			5. 1 47. 0		.	5.1		
Business and professional do		22. 4			22, 9			23.5	[51. 5 25. 4		
Farmdo		16.8		-	16.6			16. 2	-		18. 5		
Rental income of persons do	·	7.0			7.2			7.3	-		7.6		
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustmentbil. of dol		20, 4	l		23. 9 27. 8	l		23.9	l		l		l
Corporate profits before tax dododo		28. 9						28. 2				-	
Corporate profits at liabilitydo		11. 5 17. 4			10. 9 16. 9			11.1					
Corporate profits after taxdo Inventory valuation adjustmentdo		-8.6			-3.8			-4.3	\			1	
Net interestdo		3.3			3.5		-	3.7			3.8		
Gross national productdo		221.0			226.9		<u> </u>	229. 4		.	240.9] _
Personal consumption expenditures do	1	156.9			162.3		 	165.8			172. 5		
Durable goods do Nondurable goods do Services do		18. 2 94. 7			19.3 98.4			20. 2 99. 9		- -	21.3		(- -
Services do		44.0			44.6			45.7			104. 2 47. 0		
Gross private domestic investmentdo		28.2			26.1			27.0		. .	29. 9		
New constructiondododododo		10.3 16.4			9.6 17.9	-		10. 4 18. 4			12.4		
Change in business inventoriesdo		10.4			-1.4			-1.7			-1.3		<u>-</u> -
Net foreign investmentdo		8.3			10.4			7.8			8.2		
Government purchases of goods and services bil. of dol.		27.6			28. 2	ļ		28. 7		<u> </u>	30, 3		ļ
Federal (less Government sales)do		16. 2			16.3			16. 2			16.9		
State and localdo		11.4			11.9	-		12.5			13.3		
Personal incomedo	 	189.8			191.4			199.6	<u> </u>		205, 8	 	1
Personal incomedododododo		21.0	.		21. 2		I	21.6			22. 1		
Equals: Disposable personal incomedo Personal savings§dodo		168.8 11.9			170.1 7.8			177. 9 12. 1			183. 7 11. 2		
PERSONAL INCOME*		12.0						1			1		
easonally adjusted, at annual rates:	100 5	100.6	100.4	100 5	104.1	104.0	100.0	000 0	000.0	204.0	010.4	. 011 4	20
Total personal incomebil. of dolbullet Wage and salary receipts, totaldo	189. 5 117. 1	190. 6 117. 0	189. 4 116. 0	190. 5 117. 3	194. 1 120. 1	194. 9 119. 9	193. 8 121. 2	209. 9 123. 2	203. 2 123. 7	204. 2 126. 4	210. 4 128. 1	r 211. 4 r 128. 2	12
Total employer disbursementsdo	119. 2	119.1	118, 2	119.4	122. 2	122. 0	123. 3	125, 2	125.7	128.4	130. 1	r 130. 3	12
Commodity-producing industries do Distributive industries do Distributive industries	53. 0 33. 5	53. 4 33. 5	52.8 33.1	53. 5 33. 8	54. 9 34. 9	54. 4 35. 0	55. 5 35. 2	56. 7 35. 8	57. 2 35. 8	58. 8 36. 8	60. 3 37. 1	7 60. 1 7 37. 4	
Service industriesdo	14.6	14.6	14.8	14.9	15. 2	15.4	15. 2	15. 2	15.1	15. 2	15. 2	r 15. 4	1
Governmentdo	18.1	17.6	17. 5	17.2	17. 2	17. 2	17, 4	17. 5	17.6	17.6	17. 5	17.4	1
Less employee contributions for social insur- ancebil. of dol	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	ļ
Other labor incomedo	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	
Proprietors' and rental incomedo Personal interest income and dividends_do	45. 9 14. 1	46.8 14.2	46.5 14.3	46. 5 14. 4	47. 1 14. 6	47. 4 14. 7	45. 5 14. 9	48. 1 15. 6	50.4 15.4	49.9 15.5	54. 0 15. 6	r 54. 5 r 15. 7	5
Total transfer paymentsdo	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.5	10. 5	ii. i	10.4	21. 2	11.8	10.5	10.8	11.1	î
Total nonagricultural incomedodo	168. 2	168.8	168.3	169.7	172. 4	173. 0	173.8	188. 7	180.6	182.3	184.6	r 184. 8	18
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	100.2	100.0	100.0	105. 1	112.4	175.0	170.0	100.7	150.6	102.3	104.0	104.0	100
EXPENDITURES*										1			
ll industries, totalmil. of dol		3, 160			3, 940			4, 140			* 4,960		l
Electric and gas utilitiesdo		330						500		,	7 620		
Manufacturing and miningdodododo		1,600 160			$2,010 \\ 220$			2,050 230			7 2, 500 7 310		
Commercial and miscellaneousdo		1,080			1, 260			1,360			1,530		
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS							į						
ash farm income, total, including Government	1	1								1			
payments*mil. of dol	1,897	2,076	1,974	2,026	2, 211	2,662	2,517	3,060	3,773	3, 109	2, 927 2, 909	2, 581	
From marketings and C. C. C. loans*do Crops*do	1,853	2,010 692	1,914 594	$1,989 \\ 621$	2, 185 743	2,657 1,205	2, 505 1, 187	3, 049 1, 497	3. 759 2. 122	3,096 1,540	2, 909 1, 299	, 2, 555 , 1, 044	p 1,
Livestock and products*do	1, 146	1, 318	1,320	1,368	1,442	1, 452	1,318	1, 552	1,637	1,556	1,610	1, 511	P1,
Livestock and products*do Dairy products*do Meat animals*do	292	345	345 726	379	392 782	382 785	353	334 958	319	293 970	303 1, 019	329 968	P P
wicat animals'	667 181	743 224	236	705 261	234	785 251	711 232	958 244	1,039 262	280	279	206	

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

* New series. Quarterly data for 1939-46 and annual data beginning 1929 for national income and gross national product and monthly data for 1929-46 for personal income are published in the "National Income Supplement to Survey of Current Business", which is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 25 cents; these series are compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce. For description of the series on plant and equipment expenditures and data for 1929-45, see p. 24 of the March 1948 Survey. Revisions for January 1945-May 1946 for farm income are available on request; see note in September 1947 Survey regarding earlier data; revisions beginning 1945 were in part to adjust the series to levels indicated by 1945 Census data; 1940-44 data have not been similarly revised.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	.1947			ī	ı	<u> </u>		48
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
	GENE	RAL I	BUSIN	ESS I	NDICA	TORS	-Cont	inued	-				
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS—Con.													
Indexes of cash income from marketings and													
C. C. C. loans, unadjusted: All commodities 1	279	303	288	299	329	400	377	459	566	466	438	385	p 276
Cropstdodo Livestocktdo Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted:	247 302	242 348	208 349	217 361	260 381	422 383	416 348	524 410	743 432	539 411	455 425	7 366 399	p 251 p 295
All commodities*	120	122	116	126	138	167	152	172	199	160	151	r 134	p 109
Crops*dododo	115 124	101 138	80 143	87 156	106 161	180 156	170 138	202 150	255 157	170 153	152 150	7 130 7 136	p 102 p 114
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	İ		!				1			1			
Federal Reserve Index			<u>.</u>				ļ				· ·	į	
Unadjusted, combined index \uparrow	185	187	185	185	185	178	185	191	194	193	189	189	» 190
Manufactures†do	193	195	193	191	191	184	191	197	200	200	196	r 196	≥ 197
Durable manufactures†dodo	220 191	224 196	222 195	219 197	220 193	208 181	212 188	219 195	224 204	224 202	227 205	7 227 7 203	p 225
Iron and steel†do Lumber and products†do Furniture†do	135 167	140 166	143 161	145	149 160	141 155	151 160	150 164	150 172	148 176	140	138 180	p 141
Lumbertdodo	118 277	126 281	134	138 273 187	143 275	133 266	147 267	143 276	138 280	133 - 281	119 288	117 288	p 121
Machinerytdo Nonferrous metals and productstdo	208	1 202	276 197		179	171	170	174 171	179	185	189	r 194	r 197
Fabricating* do Smelting and refining* do Stone, clay, and glass products† do Stone	215 190	205 196	195 203	183 198	176 187	167 180	167 180	182	180 176	188 178		197 7 187	p 201
Comont	205 154	209 157	208 166	206 148	209 183	196 181	207 193	210 198	210 202	206 192	7 200 178	7 187 161	» 191
Clay products* do Glass containers† do Transportation equipment do	156 255	159 269	16C 263	162 269	163 254	160 225	166 241	166 248	169 236	7 169 231	172 203	7 167 7 196	P 163
Transportation equipmentdo Automobiles†tdo	233 190	239 197	237 193	148 162 269 225 179	233 191	217 185	213 180	227 197	232 198	234 7 200	r 243 r 206	r 244 r 206	p 236
Nondurable manufactures†do	171	171	169	169	168	164	173	178	181	180	171	r 173	p 173
Alcoholic beverages†dododo	195 252	187 254	182 253	167 252	178 247	182 247	181 245	206 248	252 251	196 252	256	142 254	176 p 256
Chemicals	429 123	431 121	433 115	435 113	439 106	438 99	431 116	425 121	427 126	431 126	440 113	7 438 120	₽ 443 ₽ 126
Leather tanning*do	123 127 121	121 121	118 113	119 109	112 103	100 97	114 117	118 123	123 128	126 126	112	116 + 123	₽ 12°
Shoesdo Manufactured food products†do Dairy products†do	140 p 107	140 • 127	144 161	149 202	154 229	166 2229	178 • 192	182 v 156	167 121	161 991	154 2 88	r 146	₽ 143 ₽ 99
Meat packingdo Processed fruits and vegetables*do	152 86	138	139	151 90	150 101	146 173	127 263	136 290	144	189 118	187 108	175 7 91	p 141
Paper and productst do	157	159	156	161	160	145	158 152	159 153	173 163	165	157 152	r 163	163
Paper and pulpt dododododo	151 2 185	154 • 185	150 • 179	155 > 184	155 > 191	140 • 195	p 201	p 203	157 204	160 205	p 208	7 157 2 214	159 211
	172	172	166	168	165	161	171	170	177	177	179	178	179
Petroleum refining t do Printing and publishing t do Rubber products t do Textiles and products t do Cotton consumption do	138 246	145 239	144 234	145 220	146 216	130 207 142	139 210	145 217	156 223 164	158 225 172	150 230	r 144 r 223	p 150 p 21.
Textiles and products†	173 161	172 160	166 154	164 148	216 155 133 263 155	118	154 130	160 130	139	172 149	⁷ 163	7 177 153	₽ 171 153
Rayon deliveries do Wool textile production do	262 178	270 172	270 159	271 161	263 155	263 130	267 156	278 168	280 167	290 172	287 166	299 178	293
Tobacco productsdo	160	149	151	142	165	162	165	172	181	172	139	153	147
Minerals† do do Eucls† do	141 150	143 153	139 144	153 156	152 153	145 144	155 155	158 160	158 162	155 163		7 149 7 160	p 150
Anthracite† do Bituminous coal† do	107 162	113 163	102 127	104 165	110 147	93 117	114 151	122 161	126 163	1 119	111	112 161	p 118
Crude petroleum do Metals do	150 84	153 83	155 112	157 140	159 148	160 151	161 151	164 145	166 132	165	166 r 85	r 165 r 82	₽ 168 ₽ 85
Adjusted, combined index†do	189	190	187	185	184	176	182	187	190	192	1	r 193	p 19
Manufacturesdo	197	198	194	191	191	183	188	192	197	199	198	r 200	p 201
Durable manufacturesdo	222	225	222	218	219	207	210	217	223	224		r 229	p 22
Lumber and products do Lumber do	147 137	147 138	144 135	142 134	142 133	133 121	142 133	140 128	143 128	150 137	139	7 156 7 143	p 15-
Nonferrous metals do Smelting and refining* do	208 190	202 195	197 203	187 198	179 188	171 181	170 180	174 182	179 176	185 177	189 183	r 194 r 187	p 19 p 18
Stone, clay, and glass products do Cement do	219 203	218 192	211 175	200 141	207 171	195 164	199 171	202 171	201 174	201 178		7 199 199	p 20-
Clay products* do Glass containers do	164 263	165 269	164 263	162 251	164 257	160 235	162 231	160 243	161 229	162 229	166	181 7 200	p 16
Nondurable manufactures do Alcoholic beverages do	176 223	175 208	172 189	170 162	168 159	163 164	169 176	172 198	176 229	179 219	173	7 177 167	p 18
Chemicalsdo	251 120	251 122	251 116	253 113	250 107	251 101	249 116	248 122	248 126	251 124	255	255 120	p 25
Leather and products do Leather tanning* do	118	122	119	119	114	106	115	120	121	122	113	115	p 12:
Manufactured food products do Dairy products do	156 • 149	157 153	158 2 154	155 • 152	154 9 155	155 157	157 • 147	158 148	156 p 147	158 • 140	» 138	7 157 2 139	p 159
Meat packingdo Processed fruits and vegetables*do	159 137	149 151	150 145	151 138	152 132	156 133	145 138	146 149	142 134	170 129	138	150 r 139	14' 14'
Paper and productsdo	157 151	159 154	156 150	161 155	160 155	146 140	158 153	159 153	163 157	165 160	158	163 157	16 15
Petroleum and coal products do Petroleum refining do	» 185	» 185	▶ 179	» 184	⊅ 191	» 195	p 201	» 203	₽ 204	» 205		p 214	» 21
Printing and publishingdo	140 173	142 172	141 166	142 164	146 155	139 142	145 154	144 160	152 164	152 172		7 148 7 177	p 15
Textiles and products do	168	158	160	142	159	156	160	163	175	169		153	^p 17
Mineralsdo	146	148	143 136	151	148	140	150	153	155	155	156	r 154	P 15

^{*}Revised. * Preliminary. Index is in process of revision.

*New series. Data beginning 1939 for the new series under industrial production are shown on pp. 18 and 19 of the December 1943 Survey. See note in January 1948 Survey; for source of indexes of volume of farm marketings and reference to figures beginning 1929, annual indexes for 1939, 1941 and 1944-47 are shown on the back cover of the February 1948 Survey; they include revisions in marketings data and also, for 1945-46, adjustments to 1945 census data which have not been incorporated in monthly figures; 1940-44 annual indexes and 1940-46 monthly data have not been adjusted to census data.

*Revised series. For revisions for the indicated unadjusted indexes and all seasonally adjusted indexes for the industrial production series, see pp. 18-20 of December 1943 Survey; seasonal adjustment factors for a number of industries were fixed at 100 beginning various months during 1929-42; data for these industries are shown only in the unadjusted series. Revisions for January 1945-May 1946 for the indexes of cash income from farm marketings are available on request; see note in September 1947 Survey, p. S-I, regarding earlier data; revisions beginning January 1945 were in part to adjust the series to levels indicated by 1945 census data; 1940-44 data have not yet been similarly revised.

Febru- ary GENE	March ERAL	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru
GENE	CRAT. I							l .				ary
		BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS-	-Cont	inued					
254 295	249	241 279	235	245 271	231	231 261	260	255	267	252		
295 327	288 319	279 308	256 273	271	260 271	261 286	292 312	291 309	306 348	291 322		
344	336	316	294	315	328	307	345	346	351	346		
224	217	219	209	202	194	199	230	230	228			
290	288	288	283	r 293 i	271	1 282	315	318	329	325		
311	312	320	313	323	287	301	336	339	349	354		
256	268 263	276 268	265	274	20 4 251	252 271	298 294	307 298	302			
364	364	366	368	1 395 1	340	352	393	394	411	438		
	547		365 600	347 669	291 496	311	340 567	354	383			
290	290	200	286	268	250	289	319	320	319	321		
275	272	265	262 265	271	260 252	269	300	303	315			
309	301	282	282	298	292	295	332	335	358	336		
273	268	276	273	277	250	267	279	290	293	280		
315	322		300	312	289	266 300	277 336	276 338		339		
228	222	209	199	216 [188	205	234	234	233	230		
267	263	265	263	265	256	271	302	307	310	295		
213	217	222	226	228	228	231	232	235	237	238		
	238		251	254	256	259	261	265	264			
142	143	145	150	153	157	160	330 163		166	168		
306	316	326	334	339	341	343	346	352	355	355		
860	184 897	928	959	966	970	990	192		186			
159	165	170	172	172	171	171	174	177	176	180		
		203 222	204 228	205	225	206	207	210 215	214			
203	202	201	199	194	196	210	215	218	221	218		
		201 139	206 142	218 145	229 148	239	245					
250	262	273	282	281	272	262	251	251	247	100		
178	183	188	189	186	186		184	184		193		
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21, 110	21, 012	22,000	22, 121	22,010	22,016	22, 930	23, 120	23, 398	23, 577	23, 102		1
]	BUSIN	ESS P	OPUL	TION							·
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-	312.1			316.4		1	p 318.1		l		l	
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	709.6			720.7			₽ 727.2					
	54.4			56.8			p 54.2					
	126.8			102.3			⊅ 98.4	 			 -	
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238	254	277	378	283		287	292	336	313		356	ĺ
. 20	13	16	20	23	17	19	20	25	25	26	29	1
92	108		155	f 95		99	101	98	124	112	108	1
34	24	37	51	36	40	102	103	129		123 33	153	
12,976	15, 251	16,080	17, 326	18, 982	37, 137	14,903	10,034	21,322	16, 345	25, 499	12, 965	25,
651 766	758 341	247	739 321		384	655 176	829 444	1,074 2,301	505 537	1, 232	711 820	1,
7,654	11.336	11,822	10, 971	14, 220	12, 466	10, 426	5, 964	13, 337	12,574	20, 937	6,892	17,
1,396 2,509	1,169 1,647	1,503 1.493	3, 037 2, 258	1,614 1.874	2, 280 2. 144			2, 289 2, 321	1,531		2,837	3,
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-	344 224 229 220 311 267 266 364 366 567 220 275 277 309 273 228 228 24 142 306 182 284 142 306 182 284 142 306 182 284 217 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	344 336 224 217 229 288 311 312 267 268 364 364 364 366 366 366 567 547 290 290 277 278 309 301 273 268 229 236 229 236 315 322 228 222 267 263 316 322 228 222 267 263 316 322 228 222 24 29 21 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 213 217 232 238 284 298 212 218 217 232 238 284 298 142 143 306 316 182 184 860 897 159 165 197 199 204 211 203 202 192 196 204 211 203 202 192 196 204 211 203 202 192 196 204 211 208 202 178 183 3136 250 262 178 183 316 250 262 178 183 317 218 222 21 222 21, 176 21, 612	344	344	228	228	259 226 219 222 230 213 213 225 230 231 213 230 313 323 257 301 267 268 268 266 258 226 263 268 266 274 251 271 366 364 364 364 366 368 395 340 352 366 366 371 365 347 291 311 310 320 313 323 325 310 311 366 366 366 371 365 347 291 311 311 329 290 290 300 286 268 259 289 275 277 278 278 266 265 262 271 260 269 277 278 278 266 265 265 252 258 202 273 268 276 273 277 250 267 231 232 311 300 312 259 300 228 229 236 244 252 263 265 265 271 220 266 267 263 265 263 265 265 271	290	290	220	250 258 258 258 253 730 211 212 224 244 243	250

^{*}Revised. * Preliminary.

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947						19	48
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
			COM	MODIT	Y PR	ICES							
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS													
Prices received, all farm products† 1909-14=100 Cropsdo	262 245	280 266	276 269	272 268	271 262	276 263	276 255	286 254	289 261	287 268	301 281	307 284	279 257
Food grain do Government do Go	235 185	283 212	277 223	276 218	253 240	251 253	246 270	278 297	302 284	312 283	318 305	322 318	251 261
Tobacco do Cotton do	390 246	390 257	387 260	390 270	390 275	390 289	383 267	352 252	357 247	354 257	377 275	377 267	374 248
Fruit do do Truck crops do	203 275	215 299	223 295	222 286	228 215	215 189	177 211	181 179	166 238	151 272	149	135 320	136 320
Oil-bearing cropsdo Livestock and productsdo	334 278	360 292	358 282	326 275	318 278	314 286	308 295	311 315	344 313	349 304	367	377 328	323 300
Meat animalsdo	319 270	345 269	331 257	327 241	338 233	343 244	349 258	367 282	360 283	338 293	352	379 313	33
Dairy productsdo Poultry and eggsdo	192	199	204	203	205	220	224	246	251	242	262	231	21
Prices paid:* All commodities	234 248	240 252	243 255	242 254	244 252	244 252	249 256	253 259	254 261	257 264	262 268	266 272	26 27
Commodities used in productiondo	1 210	224	227	226	233	234	239	246	246	248	254	259	25
All commodities, interest and taxesdo Parity ratio*do	221 119	226 124	229 121	228 119	230 118	230 120	234 118	238 120	239 121	241 119	245 123	251 122	24 11
RETAIL PRICES													
All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index)	172.7	177. 2	177. 2	177. 1	178. 7	179.7	181.4	184.9	184. 9	185. 9	188. 4	190. 3	188.9
Coal (U. S. Department of Labor indexes): Anthracite 1923-25=100	121.6	121.6	121.5	116.8	116.8	119.2	126.5	128.3	129. 4			131.9	132.1
Bituminous do	122, 2	122.3	122.5	123. 4	123. 6	129. 5	139. 1	139. 4	140. 5	143.8	144.3	145.7	» 146.
Labor): \S Combined index	153. 2	156.3	156. 2	156.0	157. 1	158. 4	160.3	163.8	163.8	164.9	167. 0	168.8	167.
Apparel do do do do do do do do do do do do do	181. 5 182. 3	184. 3 189. 5	184, 9 188, 0	185. 0 187. 6	185. 7 190. 5	184. 7 193. 1	185. 9 196. 5	203. 5		202.7	206. 9	192. 1 209. 7	195. 204.
Cereals and bakery products*do Dairy products*do Fruits and vegetables*do	144. 1 183. 2	148. 1 187. 5	153. 4 178. 9	154. 2 171. 5	154.6 171.5	155.0 178.8	155. 7 183. 8	195. 2	160. 3 190. 1	198.4	204.9	172. 7 205. 7	171. 204.
Meats*do	191. 7 196. 7	199. 6 207. 6	200. 4 202. 6	207. 0 203. 9	205. 0 216. 9	202. 0 220. 2	199. 8 228. 4	240.6	235. 5	227.0	227. 3	208 3 237. 5	213. 224.
Fuel, electricity, and icedodo	117. 5 92. 2	117. 6 92. 2	118. 4 92. 5	117. 7 92. 4	117. 7 91. 7	119. 5 91. 7	123. 8 92. 0	92. 1	92. 2	92.5	92.6	129. 5 93. 1	130. 93.
Gas and electricity* do Other fuels and ice* do Housefurnishings do	142. 3 180. 8	142. 5 182. 3	143. 8 182. 5	142. 4 181. 9	143, 0 182, 6	146. 6 184. 3	154. 8 184. 2	187. 5	157. 4 187. 8	188.9	191.4	165. 0 192. 3	165, 193,
Rentdododo	108.9 137.4	109. 0 138. 2	109. 0 139. 2	109. 2 139. 0	109. 2 139. 1	110.0 139.5	111. 2 139. 8					115, 9 146, 4	116. 146.
WHOLESALE PRICES	İ												
U. S. Department of Labor indexes: Combined index 871926=100	144. 5	149.5	147.7	147.1	148.0	150.6	153.6	157. 4	158. 5	159.7	163. 2	165. 6	160.
Economic classes: Manufactured products	139.7	143.3	141.9	141.7	141.7	144.0	147. 6			152.3	154,7	157.6	154.
Raw materialsdododo	154. 9 142. 1	163. 2 145. 9	160. 1 144. 5	158.6 144.9	160. 2 145. 9	165, 3 147, 0		152.0	175. 1 154. 1	156.4	157. 9	183. 9 157. 0	174. 155.
Farm productsdodo	170. 4 171. 1	182. 6 203. 3	177. 0 199. 8	175.7 202.4	177. 9 206. 0	181. 4 202. 3	181. 7 208. 8	230. 3	241. 4	245. 5	252. 7	199. 2 256. 3	185. 220.
Livestock and poultrydo Commodities other than farm products ofdo	201. 5 138. 6	216. 0 142. 1	199. 2 141. 0	198.7 140.6	200. 9 140. 7	209. 9 143. 6	215. 9 147. 2	150.8		153.3	155.7	232. 9 158. 0	210. 155.
Foods do Cereal products do	162. 0 141. 3	167. 6 150. 4	162. 4 154. 1	159. 8 151. 7	161.8 149.2	167. 1 154. 7	172.3 153.3					179. 9 170. 1	172, 160,
Dairy productsdodo	161. 8 134. 2	157. 6 141. 5	148. 8 142. 2	138. 8 144. 3	140. 9 145. 2	152. 8 139. 7	164.3 133.0	130. 1	130.8	135, 5	135. 4	183. 9 141. 1	184. 144.
Commodities other than farm products and	199.5	207. 3	196. 7	203.0	208. 6	217. 9	234.6	(222.3	206.
foods σ^1	128. 5 174. 8	177.5	131.8 178.8	131.9 177.0	131. 4 174. 4	133. 4 175. 7	136. 0 179. 7	183, 3	185. 8	187. 5	191.0	193. 1	192.
Cement do	109.9	132. 4 112. 3	134. 5 114. 0	134. 5 114. 0	134. 7 114. 3	143.3 114.9	144.3 116.9	119.0	120.1	120.6	121.6	150. 9 126. 4	151 127
Lumber do Paint and paint materials do Chemicals and allied products do	263. 6 173. 9	269. 3 176. 1	273. 5 175. 5	269. 4 169. 2	266, 1 159, 6	269. 0 156. 1	276. 7 154. 9	157. 9	161.4	161.8	164.0	307. 3 163. 2	303 159
Chemicals and allied products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	129. 3 113. 8	132. 2 114. 5	133. 2 119. 5	127. 1 118. 7	120. 2 118. 7	118.8 119.9	117.5 117.5	118. 2	122. 1	124. 3	124.1	138.8 125.8	134 126
Chemicals do Drug and pharmaceutical materials do Fertilizer materials do Gordon	. 99. 2	182. 7 101. 8	181. 0 101. 2	173.6 102.5	156, 1 101, 8	137. 4 103. 5	136. 6 105. 5	109.8	111.3	112.0	114.4	154. 4 115. 6	154 114
Oils and fats do Fuel and lighting materials do do do do do do do do do do do do do	214. 3 97. 9	231. 5 100. 7	220, 1 103, 4	179. 9 103. 3	139. 2 103. 9	134. 8 108. 9	133. 3 112. 5	114.1			124.3	236. 7 130. 0	201 130
Electricity do do do do	65. 7 84. 3	64.3 84.9	64. 3 84. 0	85.0	85.8	85. 5	86.0	87.0	64, 9 86, 8	83.6	85.4	84.5	
Petroleum products do Hides and leather products do	76. 6 173. 8	81.7 174.6	86.3 166.4	170.8	173, 2	178.4	92. 2 182. 1	184.8	191, 7	202.4	203.1	120. 7 - 200. 3	121. 192.
Hides and skins do	191. 4 181. 1	192. 2 183. 7	178. 1 158. 0	177. 7 176. 3	187. 1 178. 9	203. 5 187. 4	215. 6 190. 7	221. 1 197. 4	243.7	263. 4	256. 9 216. 2	238. 9	207. 199.
Shoes,	171.5	171.5	172.1	172. 2	172. 6 129. 2	173.2	174. 9 129. 7	175. 2	178.0	187.0	190.7	194.3	194. 142
Furnishings	129.6	131.4	134. 4	136. 9	137. 2	138.1	138.1	138. 5	139. 3	140.0	142.8	143.9	144. 139.
Metals and metal products do	137. 9 125. 0	139. 9	140. 3	141.4	142.6	143.8	148.9	150. 7	151.1	151.7	152.3	154. 4	155.
Metals, nonferrousdo	131.3	139.0	141.0	143.9	142. 9	141.8	141.8	142.0	142. 0	142. 2	2 143.0	145. 5	146.
Electricity do Gas do Petroleum products do Petroleum products do Hides and leather products do Hides and skins do Leather do Shoes do Housefurnishing goods† do Furnishings do Furniture† do Metals and metal productso* do Iron and steel do	97. 9 65. 7 84. 3 76. 6 173. 8 191. 4 181. 1 171. 5 124. 6 129. 6 128. 5 137. 9 125. 0 131. 3	100. 7 64. 3 84. 9 81. 7 174. 6 192. 2 183. 7 171. 5 125. 8 131. 4 129. 7 139. 9 126. 9	103. 4 64. 3 84. 0 86. 3 166. 4 178. 1 158. 0 172. 1 127. 4 134. 4 127. 0 140. 3	103. 3 64. 1 85. 0 86. 8 170. 8 177. 7 176. 3 172. 2 128. 8 136. 9 129. 3 141. 4 128. 6	103. 9 64. 4 85. 8 87. 5 173. 2 187. 1 178. 9 172. 6 129. 2 137. 2 129. 4 142. 6 131. 4	108.9 65.0 85.5 89.8 178.4 203.5 177.2 129.8 138.1 129.7 143.8 133.3	112. 5 64. 5 86. 0 92. 2 182. 1 215. 6 190. 7 174. 9 129. 7 138. 1 129. 3 148. 9	114. 1 65. 2 87. 0 93. 7 184. 8 221. 1 197. 4 175. 2 130. 6 138. 5 132. 1 150. 7 140. 4 142. 0	115. 9 64. 9 86. 8 96. 5 191. 7 204. 7 204. 7 132. 3 139. 3 135. 0 151. 1 140. 8	118. 1 66. 3 83. 6 99. 9 202. 4 263. 4 1187. 0 137. 7 140. 0 135. 6 151. 7 141. 3 142. 2	124.3 66.5 85.4 112.0 4 203.1 256.9 10 216.2 190.7 139.7 142.8 136.8 152.3 142.2 2 143.0	130. 0 84. 5 120. 7 200. 3 238. 9 209. 2 194. 3 141. 6 143. 9 139. 6 154. 4 145. 5 145. 5	

^{*}Revised. * Preliminary. In August 1947 the number of foods included in the index was reduced from 61 to 50. Beginning July 1947 a new schedule was adopted for collecting prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services; prices for these groups are obtained in 10 key cities each month and in 24 other large cities quarterly; prices are collected for 8 of the 24 quarterly cities each month; information on rents is obtained at least quarterly in each of the 34 cities; national averages for the indicated groups and for rents are weighted averages of indexes for cities surveyed during the month and estimated changes for other cities in the index. For January-June 1947 rent changes were estimated from a survey of 5 or 6 cities each month.

3 Current prices on motor vehicles were introduced into the calculations beginning October 1946; April 1942 prices were carried forward in earlier computations; see previous issues of the Survey for explanation and for October 1946-January 1948 indexes using April 1942 prices; February 1948 indexes using April 1942 prices are as follows: All commodities, 158.2; manufactured products, 150.3; commodities other than farm products, 150.1; commodities other than farm products and foods, 143.4; metals and metal products, 137.4.

* New series. The series on prices paid by farmers and the parity ratio are from the U. S. Department of Agriculture; the latter is the retio of prices received to prices paid, interest and taxes; data for 1913–45 will be shown later. For a description of the Department of Commerce index of retail prices of all commodities, see p. 28 of the August 1943 Survey, and for revised figures for 1929, 1933 and 1935–44, p. 31 of February 1946 Survey. Data for the indexes of retail prices of the food subgroups are shown on p. 16 of the November 1946 Survey. Data for the indexes of prices received by farmers for 1913–45 are shown on pp. 17–19 of the April 1947 Survey; data for March 15, 1948, are as follows: Total 283; crops, 262; food grain, 200; f

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	47					19	948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
		COM	MODI	ΓY PR	ICES-	-Conti	nued	· -					
WHOLESALE PRICES—Continued													
U. S. Department of Labor indexes—Continued Commodities other than farm, etc—Con. Textile products	138.0 132.7 193.7 100.0 37.0 80.2 121.9 110.9 66.7 143.4	139. 6 133. 0 196. 6 100. 8 37. 0 73. 2 127. 5 115. 3 66. 7 145. 1	139. 2 133. 0 194. 7 100. 8 37. 0 69. 4 129. 1 115. 7 66. 7 152. 5	138.9 133.9 193.0 100.8 37.0 67.9 129.2 116.1 66.7 154.3	138. 9 133. 9 193. 8 100. 8 37. 0 68. 4 129. 2 112. 7 62. 5 154. 2	139. 5 134. 3 195. 9 100. 4 37. 0 68. 2 130. 1 113. 0 60. 8 157. 2	140.8 134.3 199.2 99.9 37.0 68.2 133.3 112.7 60.8 157.6	142. 0 134. 4 202. 3 99. 9 37. 0 68. 3 133. 8 115. 9 60. 8 159. 5	143.0 134.7 204.6 100.0 37.0 71.2 134.2 117.1 60.8 159.8	144.7 135.6 209.1 101.4 37.0 73.3 134.9 118.8 61.0 160.7	147. 6 136. 3 213. 5 103. 0 40. 0 73. 3 139. 6 121. 5 63. 4 164. 7	147. 0 138. 7 214. 2 104. 4 40. 7 46. 4 141. 6 123. 5 63. 4 168. 1	147. 6 139. 9 214. 6 105. 0 40. 7 46. 4 142. 8 119. 9 63. 4 167. 1
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR													i I
As measured by— Wholesale prices 1935-39=100 Consumers' prices do Retail food prices do Prices received by farmers† do	55. 7 65. 3 54. 8 40. 7	53. 8 64. 0 52. 7 38. 0	54. 5 64. 0 53. 1 38. 5	54. 7 64. 1 53. 2 39. 2	54. 4 63. 6 52. 4 39. 3	53. 3 63. 1 51. 7 38. 5	52. 4 62. 4 50. 8 38. 5	51. 1 61. 1 49. 1 37. 2	50. 8 61. 1 49. 6 36. 8	50. 4 60. 6 49. 5 37. 0	49. 3 59. 9 48. 3 35. 3	48. 6 59. 2 47. 7 34. 7	50. 0 59. 7 48. 9 38. 1
	(CONST	RUCT	ION A	ND RI	EAL E	STATI	E		. <u>·</u>	•	•	<u>'</u>
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY*													
New construction, total mil. of dol. Private, total do. Residential (nonfarm) do. Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility, total mil. of dol	795 634 284 260	826 648 285 247	876 662 306 240	955 722 342 245	1, 070 811 387 254	1, 161 876 429 259	1, 242 937 461 266	1, 279 962 490	1,334 990 530	1, 272 1, 001 565 290	1, 176 962 555 285	7 1,068 863 475 274	926 754 375 267
Industrial	152 10 80 161 33 12 32 3 3 34	146 20 96 178 24 12 36 3 48 58	142 30 86 214 16 15 41 47 75	141 40 95 233 9 15 41 3 95 73	140 50 120 259 6 15 42 2 117	139 60 128 285 9 19 44 2 128	139 75 135 305 9 22 45 1 139	275 138 65 132 317 8 21 49 1 147	283 137 50 127 344 10 23 54 1 164	136 25 121 271 6 19 53 (°)	133 15 107 214 4 17 54 (*) 60 79	130 14 100 205 75 714 756 71 55	124 14 98 172 3 11 52 1 41
CONTRACT AWARDS								-			,,,		
Contract awards, 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): Total projectsnumber Total valuationthous of dol. Public ownershipdo. Private ownershipdo. Nonresidential buildings:	24, 321 442, 197 95, 770 346, 427	32, 268 596, 755 143, 316 453, 439	29, 957 602, 338 177, 272 425, 066	27, 769 674, 657 233, 873 440, 784	24, 044 605, 070 226, 471 378, 599	28, 734 660, 254 202, 571 457, 683	31, 885 823, 216 217, 811 605, 405	27, 185 649, 996 192, 660 457, 336	36, 339 793, 286 208, 947 584, 339	29, 793 715, 108 223, 505 491, 603	21, 696 625, 363 207, 481 417, 882	23, 125 615, 206 196, 530 418, 676	20, 557 681, 967 248, 443 433, 524
Projects number Floor area thous, of sq. ft. Valuation thous, of dol Residential buildings: Projects number	3, 006 21, 488 143, 258 20, 440	3, 670 22, 242 191, 903 27, 414	3, 905 26, 034 184, 317 24, 284	4, 554 30, 238 235, 899 21, 255	4, 355 27, 561 209, 942 17, 604	4, 912 32, 123 253, 512 21, 568	4, 915 41, 682 290, 807 24, 789	4, 213 24, 114 239, 915 21, 154	5, 134 33, 478 277, 888 29, 473	4, 249 28, 552 243, 416 24, 147	3, 252 33, 088 244, 495 17, 402	3, 295 27, 719 240, 544 18, 899	3, 205 29, 097 272, 395 16, 336
Projects number Floor area thous, of sq. ft Valuation thous, of dol. Public works:	32, 469 208, 391	42, 991 282, 881	39, 006 256, 668	42, 672 254, 085	29, 213 209, 458	36, 774 240, 885	47, 805 308, 937	30, 037 268, 543	52, 302 349, 490	42, 696 290, 220	32, 192 226, 796	32, 183 238, 098	31, 474
Projects number Valuation thous, of dol.	665 59, 806	918 77, 926	1, 509 123, 249	1, 607 119, 713	1, 744 142, 495	1, 910 127, 454	1, 761 137, 471	1, 522 110, 556	1, 425 112, 726	1, 114 138, 606	809 113, 289	718 108, 891	803 143, 033
Utilities: Projectsnumber. Valuationthous, of dol. Value of contracts awarded (F. R. indexes):	210 30, 742	266 44, 045	259 38, 104	353 64, 960	341 43, 175	344 38, 403	420 86, 001	296 30, 982	307 53, 182	283 42, 866	233 40, 783	213 27, 673	213 34, 289
Total, unadjusted 1923-25=100 Residential, unadjusted do Total, adjusted do Residential, adjusted do	131 135 151 152	133 135 132 129	152 144 133 123	153 130 127 110	158 127 136 116	170 138 155 136	173 148 166 150	184 168 183 168	175 164 184 170	173 157 193 163	159 137 197 161	r 156 r 126 r 191 r 152	167 138 193 156
Engineering construction: Contract awards (E. N. R.) thous. of dol. Highway concrete pavement contract awards:	356, 491	400, 415	454, 471	514, 343	517, 175	524, 238	413, 494	494, 805	575, 089	474, 357	503, 384	441, 955	474, 643
Total	1, 463 1 1, 081 382	2, 438 52 1, 578 808	5, 280 513 3, 167 1, 600	3, 828 35 2, 607 1, 186	4, 228 212 2, 456 1, 560	5, 011 169 2, 452 2, 390	3, 285 79 1, 468 1, 737	2, 760 163 1, 133 1, 464	3, 260 203 1, 946 1, 110	2, 349 5 1, 592 752	2, 863 124 1, 776 963	1, 723 6 1, 040 677	2, 304 10 1, 425 869
PERMIT VALUATIONS AND DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED													
Estimated number of new nonfarm dwelling units scheduled to be started (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Total nonfarm* number. Urban, total† do. Privately financed, total do. 1-family dwellings do. 2-family dwellings do. Multifamily dwellings do. Publicy financed, total do.	45, 500 27, 074 27, 074 22, 156 1, 615 3, 303 0	63, 100 37, 649 37, 158 30, 615 2, 448 4, 095 491	73, 500 42, 862 42, 534 35, 214 3, 142 4, 178 328	74, 500 41, 138 41, 138 33, 670 3, 085 4, 383 0	83, 400 46, 999 45, 994 34, 627 3, 478 7, 889 1, 005	r 83, 300 47, 153 47, 117 36, 943 3, 053 7, 121	90, 400 51, 304 51, 112 39, 226 3, 519 8, 367	94, 900 52, 179 51, 904 40, 865 2, 988 8, 051 275	98, 100 56, 279 55, 819 42, 716 3, 536 9, 567 460	75, 800 41, 949 41, 029 30, 303 3, 316 7, 410 920	63, 300 36, 447 36, 083 26, 591 2, 443 7, 049 364	r 33, 343 r 32, 523 r 23, 704 r 2, 280 r 6, 539 r 820	p 33, 107 p 31, 982 p 22, 168 p 1, 811 p 8, 003 p 1, 125

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found	Dahm: 1		1	 1	1	1947		9		No.			148
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
•	CONST	ruct	TON A	ND R	EAL E	STATI	E—Con	tinued	l				
PERMIT VALUATIONS, ETC.—Continued													
Indexes of building construction, based on building permits (U. S. Dept. of Labor):‡ Number of new dwelling units provided 1935-39=100	156, 1	217. 1	247. 2	237. 2	271, 0	271. 9	295. 9	300. 9	324.5	241.9	210, 2	r 192. 3	190
Permit valuation: Total building construction	* 159. 1 207. 6 * 112. 9 * 169. 9	218. 5 308. 8 141. 8 214. 1	251. 6 359. 1 159. 4 248. 7	244. 2 338. 5 163. 5 241. 4	278. 2 387. 7 180. 9 284. 2	306. 1 405. 4 217. 8 311. 5	323. 5 447. 9 232. 4 279. 9	319. 5 459. 1 206. 7 298. 1	344. 7 516. 2 216. 5 291. 9	285. 5 399. 8 211. 9 219. 8	274. 0 345. 8 228. 6 230. 8	r 243. 7 r 309. 7 r 196. 2 r 218. 8	118 314 174 199
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES								ļ					
berthaw (industrial building) 1914=100 merican Appraisal Co.: 1913=100 A verage, 30 cities 1913=100 Atlanta do New York do	390 419 463	304 404 434 420	414 444 427	419 448 432	300 427 448 438	437 458 442	446 470 448	304 452 475 452	456 479 469	464 494 480	307 468 501 488	472 505 491	
San Francisco do St. Louis do St. Louis do Ssociated General Contractors (all types) 1913=100. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.:	364 383 280	379 396 282	390 403 286	392 405 290	396 421 294	409 430 295	417 441 300	424 446 307	427 449 312	429 456 314	488 433 459 318	435 462 320	
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete: Atlanta	153. 4 196. 2 174. 2	154. 4 204. 7 177. 8	155. 1 205. 6 178, 1	155. 4 205. 9 178. 4	160. 3 211. 2 186. 6	162, 4 215, 5 188, 9	164. 1 216. 4 192. 5	165. 0 218. 5 195. 4	165. 5 219. 0 196. 2	166. 9 219. 8 196. 8	168. 6 225. 1 199. 8	172.1 225.2 201.6	17 23 20
St. Louis do Commercial and factory buildings: Brick and concrete: Atlanta do do do do do do do do do do do do do	175. 8 152. 0	178. 0 153. 5	178.3	182. 8 154. 3	187. 8 159. 6	189. 9 161. 2	191. 2	192. 2 163. 0	193. 6 163. 4	194. 9 164. 5	198. 1 166. 7	199. 4 172. 7	17
New York do San Francisco do St. Louis do Brick and steel: Atlanta Atlanta do	194. 4 175. 7 176. 4 153. 1	205. 9 180. 4 179. 0 153. 5	206. 8 180. 6 179. 2 154. 2	207. 0 180. 8 185. 4 154. 4	212. 5 190. 6 187. 8 158. 8	214. 9 192. 4 189. 4 161. 4	216. 0 197. 4 190. 8 165. 0	217. 4 199. 6 191. 5 165. 8	217. 8 200. 2 192. 5 166. 2	218. 4 200. 6 193. 4 169. 4	224. 6 206. 8 200. 9 171. 4	224. 8 208. 9 202. 3 173. 8	20 20
New York	192, 9 178, 4 175, 3	202. 4 180. 7 176. 9	203. 4 180. 9 177. 1	203. 6 181. 1 182. 1	206. 6 188. 0 187. 5	209. 4 190. 8 190. 1	210. 4 195. 7 192. 3	213. 8 198. 9 193. 4	214. 2 199. 5 194. 5	215. 1 200. 2 196. 3	220. 0 202. 9 199. 6	220. 1 203. 9 200. 4	2:
Atlanta do New York do San Francisco do St. Louis do Frances	178. 7 211. 2 185. 6 196. 9	179. 2 217. 6 188. 6 199. 1	180, 2 219, 1 188, 8 199, 3	180. 4 219. 3 189. 0 202. 2	184. 0 223. 4 195. 1 205. 6	185. 4 225. 5 196. 7 207. 0	185. 6 225. 9 198. 4 207. 5	186. 9 228. 7 207. 1 210. 7	187. 3 229. 1 207. 7 212. 1	189, 3 231, 3 209, 7 217, 5	191. 9 242. 7 212. 7 220. 6	194. 4 239. 2 213. 8 221. 4	19 24 21 22
Atlanta do. New York do. San Francisco do. St. Louis do. Cingineering News-Record:	182. 9 217. 2 184. 9 198. 9	183. 3 220. 8 187. 0 200. 3	183. 9 221. 6 187. 2 200. 5	184. 1 221. 8 187. 4 202. 2	187. 9 225. 0 194. 0 207. 2	189.3 227.1 195.6 208.6	189. 5 227. 5 196. 3 209. 0	191. 0 231. 0 206. 2 213. 0	191. 4 231. 4 206. 8 214. 0	194. 0 234. 1 209. 3 220. 9	196. 7 238. 8 210. 5 224. 0	198. 5 243. 2 211. 5 224. 8	19 24 21 22
Building*	298. 8 392. 0	360. 8 396. 1	299. 6 396. 5	303. 1 403. 3	304. 9 406. 5	313. 0 415. 0 185. 1	317. 1 417. 8	320. 8 424. 4	322. 3 429. 3	325. 3 432. 3	326. 9 435. 0	329. 7 436. 9	32 43
Combined index	173. 8 177. 6 168. 6	179. 6 185. 6 170. 2	188. 8 172. 4	189. 1 175. 5	189. 0 179. 2	188. 5 181. 0			<u>-</u>				
ed. Hous. Admn., home mortgage insurance: Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative) mils. of dol skimated total nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and under).*	6, 995 770, 095	7, 036 858, 675	7, 087 941, 020	7, 147 965, 733	7, 217 947, 357	7, 295 994, 787	7, 377	7, 473 1, 022, 648	7, 593 1, 103, 030	7, 691 954, 569	7,816 1,006,626	7, 954 909, 447	8, 826,
(\$20,000 and under)*thous. of dol_stimated new mortgage loans by all savings and loan associations, totalthous. of dol_Classified according to purpose: Mortgage loans on homes:	241, 263	288, 221	313, 636	335, 074	323, 368	353, 105	351, 757	356, 871	376, 000	311, 292	310, 201	273, 202	254,
Construction	52, 723 133, 399 22, 529 7, 091 25, 521	61, 543 161, 694 25, 916 9, 665 29, 403	70, 214 176, 395 26, 149 10, 788 30, 090	78, 612 186, 148 28, 383 11, 558 30, 373	69, 700 184, 626 28, 948 11, 963 28, 131	85, 867 194, 057 28, 936 13, 410 30, 835	83, 355 200, 183 25, 263 13, 018 29, 938	86, 097 203, 443 27, 322 12, 297 27, 712	95, 364 208, 488 28, 523 13, 213 30, 412	76, 718 170, 831 24, 747 10, 415 28, 581	82, 234 163, 703 26, 042 9, 806 28, 416	70, 274 140, 122 25, 856 8, 679 7 28, 271	66, 126, 23, 8, 29,
Loan Bank Board: Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutionsmils. of dol Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loans outstanding	242 609	236 596	245 582	257 570	289 557	292 544	314 532	336 520	360 508	391 497	436 486	392 475	
oreclosures, nonfarm, index, adjusted† 1935-39=100_ ire lossesthous. of dol_	8. 5 64, 247	9. 2 72, 435	7. 9 68, 029	8. 1 56, 545	8. 7 50, 840	8. 5 49, 357	8. 6 51, 359	8, 2 47, 990	7. 7 54, 946	7. 0 51, 346	8. 0 68, 361	8. 2 63, 010	71,
			DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE							
ADVERTISING													
dvertising indexes, adjusted:† 1935-39=100_ Frinters' Ink, combined index	245 281 287 193 213 289	263 288 323 210 217 292	278 303 333 222 272 294	281 320 340 229 295 287	284 331 342 230 287 289	263 283 298 215 303 284	262 308 280 218 319 291	281 309 331 217 289 298	284 321 335 214 287 309	277 314 330 200 258 312	269 312 313 199 229 320	 254 289 277 205 290 303 	

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

†Revised series. The index of nonfarm foreclosures has been revised beginning 1938 because of changes in the seasonal adjustment factors; revised data for 1938-46 are available upon request. Indexes of advertising from Printers' Ink have been completely revised and all series are now based on dollar costs; data beginning 1935 and a description of the indexes will be published later. The indexes of cost of the standard 6-room frame house are shown on a revised basis beginning in the April 1946 Survey; revisions beginning November 1935 will be published later; the indexes were discontinued after June 1947.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947			 =			19	48
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
		DON	MESTI	C TRA	DE-C	Contin	ued						·
ADVERTISING—Continued	Ī											1	1
Tide advertising index, adjusted*1935-39=100	201.0	194. 2	197. 1	196, 2	202. 9	218.3	225. 9	231.1	221.4	220.8	210. 1		
Radio advertising: Cost of facilities, totalthous. of dol Automobiles and accessoriesdo	15, 102 629	16, 728 740	15, 548 595	16, 009 573	14, 994 505	14, 227 441	14, 461 485	15, 252 527	17, 376 597	16, 905 739	17, 780 728		
Clothing do Electric household equipment do	99 224	123 249	98 284	111 391	100 275	130 314	187 278	151 345	139 379	195 333	92 511		
Financial do Foods, food beverages, confections do	458 3, 924	532 4, 344	508 4, 049	412 4, 120	400 3, 883	381 4, 106	393 4, 268	367 4, 402	471 5, 128	440 4,907	464 5, 203		
Gasoline and oil do do Housefurnishings, etc do do do do do do do do do do do do do	507 153 1, 555	541 175 1, 685	467 155 1, 729	499 177 1, 722	499 167 1, 606	432 172	439 172	428 156	420 168	450 172	504 152		
Soap, cleansers, etc	1, 257 4, 568	1, 397 5, 007	1, 308 4, 714	1, 433 4, 784	1, 430 4, 516	1,542 1,595 3,982	1,483 1,568 3,868	1,715 1,580 4,268	1,704 1,809 4,967	1,499 1,662 4,688	1,647 1,848 5,033		
All otherdo	1,726	1, 934	1, 641	1,877	1,613	1, 132	1, 318	1, 314	1,594	1,820	1,600		
Cost, total do do Automobiles and accessories do do do do do do do do do do do do do	32, 109 1, 576 3, 345	42, 617 2, 325 5, 277	40, 816 2, 262 4, 663	42, 801 2, 601 4, 661	40, 033 2, 772 3, 125			1 99, 308 1 7, 555 1 10, 191			² 126, 436 ² 7, 308 ² 13, 191		
Clothingdododododododododododododododododo	740	1, 169 666	1, 288 659	1, 541 698	1,376			13,872			² 7, 017 ² 1, 833		
Financial do Gourse do Gasoline and oil do Gas	200	6, 068 536	4, 926 600	5, 246 627	5, 348 683			1 13, 543 1 2, 142			² 17, 399 ² 1, 331		
Soan, cleansers, etcdodo	1, 641 760 551	2, 687 916 863	3, 292 1, 016 624	3, 530 1, 182 995	2,667 1,173 763			1 6, 051 1 2, 558			² 9, 952 ² 2, 585 ² 2, 532		
Office furnishing and supplies		1, 069 6, 086	887 5, 924	860 6, 120	1, 125 5, 926			1 1,650 1 2,827 1 12,771			² 2, 352 ² 3, 073 ² 15, 691		
Linage, total thous, of lines	11, 683 4, 580	14, 956 5, 102	14, 677 4, 703	14,740 4,332	14, 421 3, 413	3, 377	4, 132	1 34, 582 4, 738	4, 763	4, 474	2 44, 524 3, 229	3, 641	4, 175
Newspaper advertising: Linage, total (52 cities)dodo	139, 993 34, 588	167, 384 39, 437	168, 445 39, 580	172, 376 41, 301	163, 130 39, 341	145, 263 37, 778	157, 980 40, 625	173, 871 41, 610	198, 478 44, 141	194, 808 41, 447	186, 913 37, 530	155, 428 39, 600	167, 945 40, 048
Classified do Display, total do Automotive do	4,097	39, 437 127, 948 5, 537	128, 865 6, 473	131, 075 6, 512	123, 789 7, 014	107, 485 6, 214	117, 355 6, 107	132, 262 5, 438	154, 337 6, 552	153, 361 5, 957	149, 383 5, 215	115, 828 5, 180	127, 897 6, 181
Financialdo Generaldo	1, 767 22, 323 77, 218	2, 157 27, 163	2, 008 28, 100 92, 283	1, 950 28, 210	1, 933 26, 011	2, 299 22, 467	1,769 22,881	1,809 27,171	2, 194 33, 444	2, 033 32, 004	1, 986 24, 935	2, 896 20, 404	1, 869 25, 477
Retaildodo	11, 216	93, 090	92, 280	94, 403	88, 831	76, 505	86, 597	97, 843	112, 148	113, 367	117, 247	87, 348	94, 369
Space occupied in public-merchandise warehouses §	- 00.0		00.8										
percent of total POSTAL BUSINESS	r 88. 9	88. 9	88.7	89. 2	88.7	88.1	88.3	87.7	86.8	87.6	88.1	r 88. 2	88, 5
Money orders:									<u> </u>				
Domestic, issued (50 cities): Numberthousands Valuethous. of dol	4, 147 90, 036	4, 863 108, 862	4, 579 97, 079	4, 280 89, 824	4, 177 87, 284	4, 334 87, 320	3, 822 81, 664	4, 041 89, 874	4, 401 91, 665	4, 185 85, 095	4, 710 91, 655	4, 586 92, 651	4, 339 86, 412
Domestic, paid (50 cities): Numberthousands	12, 691	14, 755	14, 651	13, 771	16, 948	13, 253	12, 587	13, 334	15, 371	13, 922	15, 652	14, 412	13, 135
Valuethous. of dol	186, 444	210, 579	195, 527	188, 244	178, 353	186, 565	166, 697	197, 141	223, 262	196, 844	214, 581	201, 299	186, 247
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDI- TURES													}
Seasonally adjusted quarterly total at annual rates: * All goods and servicesbil. of dol		156. 9 18. 2			162.3			165.8			172.5		
Durable goodsdodo Automobiles and partsdo Furniture and household equipmentdo		5. 4 9. 1			19.3 6.1 9.3			20. 2 6. 2 10. 1			21.3 6.6 10.7		
Other durable goods do Nondurable goods do		3.8			3. 9 98. 4			3. 9 99. 9			3. 9 104. 2		
Clothing and shoes do Food and alcoholic beverages do		19. 1 57. 6 3. 4			19.6 59.5 3.8			19.8 60.8			20. 2 64. 0		
Gasoline and oil		1. 9 3. 7			3. 8 1. 9 3. 8	_		3.8 1.9 3.8			1.9		l
Tobaccodo Other nondurable goodsdo Servicesdo		44.0			9. 6 44. 6			9. 9 45. 7			10.1 47.0		
Services do Household operation do Housing do Personal service do		6. 5 13. 0 3. 2						6.8 13.6 3,2			6.8 14.3 3.2		
Recreationdo Transportationdo		3.6 4.3						3. 6 4. 4	l		3. 7 4. 4	I .	
Other servicesdodo		13. 5			13.6			14, 1			14.6		
All retail stores:†												}	
Estimated sales, total mil. of dol_ Durable goods store dodo	7, 830 1, 774 788	9, 283 2, 122 940	9, 442 2, 287 980	10, 020 2, 436 993	9. 489 2, 402 987	9, 357 2, 403 1, 014	9, 629 2, 396 994	10, 141 2, 582 1, 052	10, 910 2, 831	10, 727 2, 638	12,657 2,958	r 9, 695 r 2, 316	8, 917 2, 137
Automotive groupdodododo	679 110	811 130	847 132	847 147	839 148	861 153	839 155	1, 052 899 152	1,148 988 160	1,070 910 160	1,080 911 168	1,062 946 7117	994 886 108
Building materials and hardwaredo Building materialsdo	485 302	598 369	693 431	744 461	741 476	770 509	763 514	839 575	941 645	796 528 71	809 495	7 680 7 450	606 398
Farm implementsdodo	50 133	66 163	78 185	79 204 502	77 187	77 184	70 179	71 193	92 204	197	62 252	71 159	61 146
Homefurnishings groupdo Furniture and housefurnishingsdo Household appliance and radiosdo	425 259 166	498 318 180	526 342 184	593 397 196	570 368 202	536 334 202	550 347 203	594 385 210	641 408 233 101	651 425 225 121	791 496 295	496 310 186	466 294 172
Jewelry stores dodo	76	85	88	106	104	84	89	97	1 101	1 121	279	78	71

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

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

†Revised series. See note marked "†" on p. S-7 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to tables giving data through June 1944 and 1945 revisions for sales of all retail stores; the seasonally adjusted indexes beginning 1942 shown in those tables and later data published currently on p. S-8 were recently revised because of changes in the seasonal adjustment factors and both the dollar figures and indexes beginning January 1946 were revised in the January 1948 issue, largely because of adjustment of the series to sales tax data for 1946; all data shown above are on the revised basis; revised dollar figures for all months of 1946 and revised indexes for 1942-46 are shown on p. 10 of the January 1948 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947				,		19	48
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
		DO	MEST	IC TR	ADE—	Contin	ued						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
All retail stores†—Continued Estimated sales—Continued	1												
Nondurable goods stores mil. of dol. Apparel group do	6, 056 543	7, 161 797	7, 155 766	7, 584 778	7, 087 707	6, 954 558	7, 233 606	7, 559 825	8, 079 858	8, 089 906	9, 699 1, 202	7, 379 627	6, 780 56
Men's clothing and furnishingsde	132 247	190 371 107	183 345 100	192 345 103	189 291 96	134 241 77	139 271 86	201 367	212 387 120	247 395 134	350 495	7 156 285 87	136 265 79
Family and other apparel do do do do do do do do do do do do do	77 88 264	130 296	137 287	138 304	131 290	106 293	110 300	114 143 298	139 307	131 296	182 174 401	7 98 293	88 280
Drug storesdo Eating and drinking placesdo Food groupdo	891 2, 243	1, 007 2, 509	1, 019 2, 504	1, 078 2, 712	1, 032 2, 518	1,052 2,618	1, 089 2, 714	1, 086 2, 609	1, 131 2, 825	1, 033 2, 768	1, 085 2, 995	1, 008 2, 873	94: 2, 59:
Grocery and combination do Other food do	1,778 465	1, 996 514	1, 979 525	2, 162 550	1, 995 523	2, 083 535	2, 170 514	2, 063 546	2, 243 582	2, 212 556	2, 377 618	2, 308 565	2, 060 53
Filling stationsdoGeneral merchandise groupdo	312 970	361 1, 242	400), 254	442 1, 316	440 1, 195	472 1, 074	485 1,156	466 1,345	483 1, 457	496 1, 605	496 2, 207	479 1, 081	43 1, 03
Department, including mail-orderdo General, including general merchandise	639	842	834	874	788	677	743	907	986	1,111	1, 478	719	689
	120 93	142 118	151 120	165 130	153 120	155 110	157 115	160 132	168 141	168 149	194 210	136 104	122 97
Other general mdse, and dry goods do Variety do Other retail stores do Feed and farm supply do	117 833	141 948	149 925	147 954	134 905	133 887	140 884	146 930	162 1, 018	177 985	326 1, 313	122 1,019	125 936
ruei and iceuo	1 190	264 191	283 146	272 144	249 155	251 153	238 139	244 170	266 181	214 189	245 260	240 309	223 278
Liquorsdododo	135 288	152 341	144 352	151 387	134 368	134 349	148 359	132 384	162 409	162 420	246 562	7 146 325	129 300
Indexes of sales: Unadjusted, combined index 1935–39=100	262. 4 240. 6	281. 5 263. 2	294. 8 287. 4	301.3 302.2	302. 9 309. 4	287. 1 298. 4	289. 7 297. 3	323.6	328. 6 343. 1	342. 1 348. 6	386. 1 367. 5	293. 0 - 287. 2	295. (285. 7
Durable goods stores do do do do do do do do do do do do do	269. 5 287. 6	287. 5 291. 0	297. 2 297. 6	301. 0 299. 7	300. 8 301. 6	283. 4 301. 2	287. 2 298. 0	332.6 320.7	323. 9 317. 6	340. 0 324. 7	392. 1 329. 9	294. 9 7 324. 5	298. (322. (
Adjusted, combined indexdododododo	274.3 213.6	280. 7 219. 9	289. 4 233. 6	287. 4 214. 1	297. 7 222. 1	296. 9 222. 8	297. 5 220. 4	314.7 322.5 243.1	327. 6 255. 8	331.5 252.1	340. 5 265. 0	7 330. 3	326. 1 261. 2
Automotive do Building materials and hardware do Hardw	313. 1 383. 0	316. 8 392. 7	322.7 390.5	332. 1 428. 1	343. 1 444. 2	353. 4 426. 7	359. 5 428. 4	388. 3 455. 6	395. 8 439. 4	401. 2 464. 8	408. 3 463. 8	7 394. 1 7 441. 1	390.3 425.
Homefurnishingsdo Jewelrydo Nondurable goods storesdo	418. 2 291. 9	432. 4 294. 3	435. 9 300. 3	430. 3 303. 7	442.6 302.9	417. 4 302. 6	416. 0 298. 1	438, 6 312, 1	409. 1 314. 3	415. 4 322. 5	426. 3 326. 5	410. 1 7 322. 6	388. 320.
Apparel do Drug do	280. 5 246. 8	288. 7 252. 6	292. 6 249. 4	301. 9 250. 1	300, 3 248, 8	293.8 246.5	277. 0 252. 3	313. 9 254. 6	293. 8 257. 1	321.5 254.4	310. 8 251. 4	7 290. 5 7 254. 8	291. 255.
Eating and drinking placesdo Fooddo	410.4	407.7 322.0	414. 2 332. 3	416.1 331.8	406. 5 329. 0	409.6 329.8	406.0 324.4	418.3 340.6	426, 7 355, 2	408.6 357.0	423. 1 363 4	7 418. 7 372. 3	418. 8 369. (
Filling stationsdo General merchandisedo	177.6	183.9 240.9	200. 2 245. 2	203. 0 254. 2	201. 9 253. 1	221.7 251.6	221.3 249.5	218. 7 258. 0	219.6 248.4	240. 9 266. 6	230, 2 272, 6	243. 3 + 248. 8	238. 8 249. 0
Other retail storesdo	317. 6 9, 441	318. 9 9, 954	314. 0 9, 971	315.8 9,665	329 5 9, 357	317. 5 9, 153	313. 4 9, 507	329. 2 10, 022	335. 1 10, 626	343.3 10,865	353. 8 9, 892	7 351. 0 10, 162	345.4
Durable goods stores* do Nondurable goods stores* do Chain stores and mail-order houses:	3, 416 6, 025	3, 774 6, 180	3, 796 6, 175	3, 688 5, 977	3, 608 5, 749	3, 566 5, 587	3, 589 5, 918	3, 854 6, 168	3, 983 6, 643	4, 137 6, 728	3, 756 6, 136	3, 926 6, 236	
Sales, estimated, total*do	1,008	2, 031	2,038	2, 158	1, 997	1, 938	2,036	2, 133	2,319	2,348	2, 851	r 2, 014	1,871
Apparel group*dododo	153 27 72	246 45	240 40	244 41	229 39 103	181 25	187 27 90	246 44	253 47 113	260 55	352 65 162	7 173 32 80	170 30 82
Women's wear* do do do do do do do do do do do do do	41 28	118 62 35	111 69	115 68 44	68 44	88 53 45	55 46	109 72 42	71 41	116 67 47	96 56	r 46	44
Shoes* do Automotive parts and accessories* do Building materials* do Drug* do	63	74 70	38 83 67		93 65	97 65 52	99	112	117 69	88 68	76 97	7 80 7 66	68
Eating and drinking* do Furniture and housefurnishings* do		52 24	51 24	90 69 52 27	50 26	52 24	68 52 25	66 52 27	54 29	50 35	54 42	7 51 21	48
General merchandise group* do Department, dry goods, and general merchan-	389	508	532	552	509	473	518	593	645	696	954	449	431
dise* mil. of dol. Mail-order (catalog sales)* do	77	280 96	303 88	328 85	304 77	279 68	303 82	347 108	366 126	399 132	528 130	249 84	231 84
Variety*do Grocery and combination*do	101	122 713	129 689	127 748	116 661	115 683	121 722	126 662	140 754	153 755	281 786	105 804	108 728
Indexes of sales: Unadjusted, combined index*1935-39=100.	240.6	263.6	275. 5	275.6	277.1	258.3 280.5	257. 0 280. 3	295. 6 291. 0	301.6 287.7	320.0	377. 2 301. 9	259. 0 r 289. 8	268. 8 292. 0
Adjusted, combined index* do Apparel group* do	262. 0 261. 6 260. 8	269. 9 287. 9 276. 5	275. 7 292. 0 268. 2	278. 6 308. 0 294. 4	280. 9 305. 0 286. 7	306. 5 292. 1	300. 6 305. 7	326.1 346.5	300. 8 288. 5	297. 4 323. 3 333. 7	320. 8 304. 5	7 281. 1 7 278. 0	290. 1 286. 3
Apparel group* do Men's wear* do Women's wear* do	319. 0 205. 8	365. 7 217. 3	379. 9 217. 1	394. 2 229. 7	388. 1 233. 4	382.3 241.2	360. 3 240. 8	390. 2 253. 7	365. 9 246. 6	398. 0 244. 8	397. 3 256. 9	7 353. 5 7 211. 2	365.3 217.
Shoes* do Automotive parts and accessories* do Building materials* do	201. 2 322. 7	219. 1 313. 3	225. 2 299. 9	246. 0 306. 5	241.6 325.1	232. 4 328. 6	240. 0 333. 7	228.3 361.5	213. 3 334. 8	250. 4 326. 1	251. 8 334. 4	r 205. 3 r 355. 0	199. 346.
Drug* do Eating and drinking* do Furniture and housefurnishings* do	236. 0 221. 8	231. 9 220. 8	229. 1 226. 8	230. 2 223. 5	223. 9 226. 5	222. 9 222. 8	229. 0 220. 2	229. 7 221. 3	227, 2 218, 7	226. 0 211. 9	226. 8 219. 1	7 228. 0 7 220. 2	234. 219. 0
Furniture and housefurnishings*do	257. 4 244. 7	234. 4 259. 2	224. 2 267. 0	242. 0 271. 7	256. 9 275. 2	243. 1 273. 9	245. 9 272. 4	265. 1 286. 3	218. 5 275. 0	279.3 292.6	269. 3 306. 0	258. 2 r 268. 4	249. 1 272. 0
General merchandise group* do Department dry goods, and general merchandise* 1935-39=100	282.3	307.4	316.6	324.6	332.6	329.0	322.4	347. 9	322, 7	347. 9	350. 5	r 322. 3	322.
Mail-order*dodo	234.4	239. 9 197. 2	244. 1 204. 4	269. 1 192. 9	265. 8 193. 7	270. 0 192. 7	276.3 194.2	259. 0 208. 7	265, 7 207, 4	283. 0 214. 7	305. 0 240. 4	256. 5 193. 4	256.3 205.4
Variety* do Grocery and combination* do Department stores:	306, 8	311.3	320. 1	316. 1	316.7	320. 5	322.4	326. 0	339. 5	338. 1	337. 5	350.1	353.7
Accounts, collections, and sales by type of payment:		İ				i :	1	1			1		
Accounts receivable: Charge accounts 1941 average 100 Instalment accounts	154 73	160 75	163 79	167 81	165 82	146 83	145 84	167 87	181 95	204 111	7 264 136	206 7 127	180 124
Patio of collections to accounts receivable.	1	56	54	56	54	53	51	53	57 57	55	r 54	53	49
Charge accounts percent. Instalment accounts do Sales by type of payment: *	29	33	30	30	28	28	28	31	31	30	29	24	23
Sales by type of payment: Cash salespercent of total salesdo Charge account salesdo Instalment salesdo	56 38	56 38	55 39	55 39	55 39	57 37 6	56 38 6	54 40	53 40 7	53 40	54 39 7	54 39	53 40
Instalment salesdo Revised. \$Minor revisions in the figures prior	6	1 6	1 6	6	6	6	1 6	1 6	7	1 7	7	1 7	40

r Revised. \$Minor revisions in the figures prior to November 1941 are available on request.

*New series. See note marked "4" on p. S-8 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to tables giving data through 1943 and 1945 revisions for the chain-store series; the adjusted indexes beginning 1942 shown in those tables and later data published currently were revised recently because of changes in the seasonal adjustment factors and the dollar figures for the general merchandise group and the total beginning January 1946 were revised in the January 1948 Survey, necessitating further corrections in indexes for 1946 and 1947; revised indexes for 1942-46 and dollar figures for 1946 for the two series affected are shown on p. 11 of the January 1948 Survey. See p. 8-9 of the August 1944 Survey for data beginning June 1943 for the series on department store sales by type of payment. Data beginning 1939 or retail inventories will be published later.

†Revised series. Data were revised in the January 1948 Survey; see note marked "†" on p. S-7 for explanation and reference to revised data.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947						19	48
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
		DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE—(Contin	ued						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
Department stores—Continued Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.†1935-39=100	222	266	r 269	280	r 266	219	236	299	r 298	374	483	224	⊅ 236
Atlanta†dododo	298 171	347 227	350 227	349 241	307 232	269 164	310 176	368 248	372 234	7 460 306	619 419	284 170	316 174
Chicagot do do Clevelandt do do do do do do do do do do do do do	210 210	250 262	258 266	276 283	270 267	219 220	224 237	296 293	284 290	364 371	455 479	217 216	225 233
Dallastdo Kansas Citytdo	306 247	337 283	347 290	356 297	307 281	288 250	327 277	387 336	396 336	507 392	633 505	316 245	324 254
Minneapolis†do New York†do	7 201 188	258 229	264 223	269 237	264 231	217 171	242 179	311 244	304 253	335 323	424 408	r 214 192	> 20€ 202
Philadelphia† do do Richmond† do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7 189 226	255 292	248 290	261 301	238 278	185 215	193 233	267 322	280 324	323 370 394	460 542	204 214	⊅ 216 248
St. Louistdo	244	288	297	315 302	269	249	264	340	330	428	516	239	258 287
San Francisco†do Sales, adjusted, total U. S.†do	281 7 265	299 272	302 277	291	299 290	278 287	308 283	336 292	7 343 7 277	410 301	554 303	* 275 * 284	⊅ 2 83
Atlanta†dododo	338 219	347 237	353 227	367 244	365 249	336 237	352 234	361 236	348 211	383 248	394 243	355 216	35 22
Chicagofdo	262 256	260 257	261 272	276 298	278 284	281 281	266 273	290 290	266 271	298 296	293 309	271 284	28 28
Cleveland† dododododo	7 348	347	377	379	361	378	376	368	360	415	388	390	36
Kansas City†do Minneapolis†do	272 261	298 279	296 257 235	316 270	305 278	294 268	298 271	346 287	320 276	327 281	337 277	306 286	⊅ 27° ⊅ 26°
New York†do Philadelphia†do	224 7231	229 236	235 258	253 275	254 264	255 257	246 258	234 267	224 253 297	248 278	241 284	240 268	24 26
Pichmond dodo	7 282	307	299	303	317	301	282 307	267 303	297	310	322 337	286	30
St. Louist do do do do do do do do do do do do do	290 311	294 318	306 320	321 325	299 330	320 327	348	337 336	308 333	339 339	7 352	7 291 7 340	30° 231°
Stocks, total U. S., end of month:† Unadjusted	r 251	264	262	253	236	232	245	255	283	294	241	* 252	₽ 278
Adjusteddodo	7274	273	264	252	241	230	227	231	251	272	281	* 288	⊅ 30
Mail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companiesthous. of dol	186,078	249, 263	260, 325	275, 884	253, 091	231, 957	254, 738	306, 643	333, 123	355, 255	415, 686	230, 794	215, 57
Montgomery Ward & Codo Sears, Roebuck & Codo	71,483 114,595	97, 552 151, 711	99, 623 160, 701	104, 322 171, 562	89, 635 163, 456	84, 330 147, 627	97, 334 157, 405	117, 507 189, 136	127, 144 205, 979	129, 206 226, 048	148, 113 267, 573	74, 116 156, 679	75, 631 139, 944
Rural sales of general merchandise: Total U. S., unadjusted	279.6	331. 0	307.6	292. 5	287.7	243.1	306.6	375.9	405.1	484.6	466.6	273. 8	299.8
East	266.0	358, 2	309.3	296. 3	278.0	223. 2 332. 0	297.0	340.6	398. 1	491.4	448.6	262, 8	295.
South do do do do do do do do do do do do do	430. 4 235. 5	423. 2 289. 0	409. 5 263. 5	382. 9 250. 6	384.3 251.1	215.1	403. 9 262. 5	523.6 320.8	612. 6 333. 4	727. 8 405. 4	644. 9 389. 9	423. 8 224. 6	462, 6 250, 8
Far West do do do do do do do do do do do do do	295. 0 345. 6	350. 5 376. 9	336. 5 334. 6	328, 8 318, 6	335. 3 315. 8	288. 7 333. 0	372.8 374.8	446.9 355.6	446.3 311.8	515. 3 372. 5	568. 2 291. 8	301. 4 359. 7	309. 4 370. 5
Eastdo	325. 2	398. 9	324. 6	322. 1	302.8	313. 5	372.6	346.5	309.3	381. 2	269. 4	345.8	361.5
Southdodododo	471. 9 296. 2	468. 6 326. 2	464. 8 282. 1	451. 5 264. 7	478. 0 266. 0	489. 0 291. 5	560. 2 318. 2	474.3 313.0	413.3 262.5	530. 1 309. 2	429. 3 249. 9	535. 7 293. 6	507. 3 315, 1
Far Westdo	398.6	425.8	376.8	365, 7	351.8	352.1	404.8	381.9	371.6	424.8	348.1	410. 1	418. 1
WHOLESALE TRADE dervice and limited function wholesalers:*	ļ						ĺ			<u> </u>	i		
Estimated sales, total mil. of dol.	4,732	4, 996	4, 977	4, 952	4, 843	4, 997	5, 093	5, 654	6, 392	5, 740	5, 877	5, 468	5,007
Durable goods establishmentsdo Nondurable goods establishmentsdo	1, 599 3, 133	1,736 3,260	1, 818 3, 159	1, 763 3, 189	1,699 3,144	1,636 3,361	1,669 3,424	1,819 3,835	2, 032 4, 360	1, 853 3, 887	1, 926 3, 951	7 1, 772 7 3, 696	1, 756 3, 251
All wholesalers, estimated inventories*do	6, 514	6, 729	6, 823	6, 734	6, 755	6, 660	6, 768	6,888	6, 930	7, 370	7, 499	7, 634	7,838
	EMI	PLOYN	IENT	COND	ITION	S AND	WAG	ES					
EMPLOYMENT													
Employment status of noninstitutional population:* Estimated number 14 years of age and over,							l	1			1		1
total thous Female do	107, 060 54, 230	107, 190 54, 370	107, 260 54, 420	107, 330 54, 460	107, 407 54, 506	107, 504 54, 561	107, 590 54, 612	107, 675 54, 661	107, 755 54, 710	107, 839 54, 759	107, 918 54, 805	107, 979 54, 844	108, 050 54, 889
Male do	52, 830	52,820	52, 840	52, 870	52, 901	52, 943	52, 978	53, 014	53,045	53, 080	53, 113	53, 135	53, 16
Armed forces	1, 620 58, 010	1,570 58,390	1, 530 59, 120	1,470 60,290	1,398 62,609	1, 371 62, 664	1, 352 61, 665	1,326 60,784	1, 327 60, 892	1, 294 60, 216	1, 280 59, 590	1, 241 59, 214	1, 22 59, 77
Female do do do	15, 910 42, 100	15, 950 42, 440	16, 320 42, 800	17, 120 43, 170	18, 149 44, 460	17, 803 44, 861	17, 125 44, 540	17, 233 43, 551	17, 449 43, 443	17, 068 43, 148	16, 698 42, 892	16, 368 42, 846	16, 75 43, 02
Male	55, 520 15, 430	56, 060 15, 470	56, 700 15, 800	58, 330 16, 580	60, 055 17, 302	60, 079 17, 008	59, 569 16, 547	58, 872 16, 714	59, 204 16, 944	58, 595	57, 947	57, 149	57, 13 16, 00
Maledo	40,090	40, 590 7, 240	40,900	41,750	42, 753	43, 071	43,022	42, 158	42, 260	16, 623 41, 972	16, 294 41, 653	15, 876 41, 273	41, 13
Male do do Agricultural employment do Nonagricultural employment do O	6, 920 48, 600	7, 240 48, 820	7,860 48,840	8, 960 49, 370	10, 377 49, 678	10,066 50,013	8,975 50,594	8, 727 50, 145	8, 622 50, 583	7, 985 50, 609	6, 962 50, 985	7, 060 50, 089	6, 77 50, 36
Unemployed do do	2, 490 47, 430	48, 820 2, 330 47, 230	2, 420 46, 610	1,960 45,570	2, 555 43, 399	2, 584 43, 469	2, 121 44, 203	1, 912 45, 544	1,687 45,535	1, 621 46, 330	1,643 47,047	2,065 47,524	2, 639 47, 040
Unemployed do Unemployed do October do Octob	· ·	11,200	10,010	10,010	20,000	10, 100	12,200	10,011	10,000	10,000	1,,01,	11,021	11,01
Totalthous	41, 849	42, 043	41,824	41, 919	42, 363	42, 201	42, 624	43, 039	43, 298	7 43, 450	r 44, 081	* 4 3,006	₽ 42, 73 1
Unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor): thous Total thous Manufacturing do Construction do Transportation and public utilities do Trade do Finance do Service do Government do Adjusted (Federal Reserve): Total Total do	15, 475 880	15, 510 879	15, 429 856	15, 237 884	15, 328 893	15, 233 866	15, 595 896	15, 801 894	15, 831 895	7 15, 872 897	7 15, 965	* 15,852 * 895	⊅ 15, 741 ⊅ 884
Construction do	1, 502 4, 011	1, 534 4, 020	1,619 3,836	1, 685 3, 970	1,768 4,115	1,847 4,140	1,895 4,144	1, 904 4, 110	1,896 4,092	1,849 r 4.049	1,788 74,042	r 1,692	p 1, 607
Tradedodo	8, 507	8,565	8,552	8, 545	8,582	8,558	8,586	8,688	8, 889	9,075	9, 455	r 3, 998 r 8, 834	⊅ 3, 993 ⊅ 8, 782
Financedo	1, 546 4, 561	1,555 4,565	1, 554 4, 552	1, 561 4, 590	1,567 4,711	1,590 4,686	1,602 4,619	1,583 4,634	1,586 4,662	1, 588 4, 670	1, 591 4, 688	r 1, 595 r 4, 723	p 1, 603
Government do do	5, 367	5, 415	5, 426	5, 447	5, 399	5, 281	5, 288	5, 425	, 5, 447	7 5, 450	5,653	7 5, 417	≥ 5, 387
Total do de de de de la reserve):	42, 354	42, 395	42, 065	42, 079	42, 340	42, 103	42, 449	42, 849	43, 077	r 43, 142	r43, 352	r 43, 468	₽ 43, 253
Manufacturing do do	15, 529 880	15, 564 879	15, 513 856	15, 359 884	15, 358 893	15, 180 866	15,457 896	15, 715 894	15, 784 895	* 15, 833 897	r 15, 926 r 899	r 15, 907 r 895	p 15, 796
Total do Manufacturing do Mining do Construction do Transportation and public utilities do Trade do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1,651	1,632	1,652	1,668	1,700	1, 742	1,770	1,796	1,806	1,813	1,882	r 1,859	⊅ 1,766
Transportation and public utilitiesdo	4, 052 8, 637	4, 040 8, 695	3, 855 8, 638	3, 970 8, 631	4, 074 8, 669	4, 079 8, 688	4, 083 8, 761	4, 110 8, 776	4,092 8,801	7 4, 049 8, 811	7 4, 062 8, 836	7 4,059 7 8,878	v 4, 033
Revised Preliminary	,	,	,	,	, '	.,	-, '	•	,	'	-,	-,	-, -,

*Revised. *Preliminary.

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

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

113. 1 84. 2 145. 7

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

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES—Continued EMPLOYMENT—Continued Estimated production workers in manufacturing industries, total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)* 12, 404 6, 488 1, 562 12,640 6,401 1,572 12, 832 6, 473 1, 580 12, 850 6, 518 1, 583 r 12, 882 r 6, 578 1, 592 7 12, 961 7 6, 641 1, 605 ^p 12, 740 ^p 6, 512 ^p 1, 597 thousands. 12.593 12.614 12, 524 12, 341 12, 294 r 12,850 6, 502 1, 562 6, 532 1, 567 6, 528 1, 567 6, 426 1, 555 6, 307 1, 547 6, 621 ----do--r 1, 607 483 482 491 497 498 503 499 498 498 498 500 487 567 1, 185 378 52 798 601 1, 181 385 567 1, 197 557 1, 149 559 1, 175 584 1, 194 599 1, 189 574 1, 185 577 1, 190 1, 194 384 1, 210 377 » 1, 221 373 50 785 386 386 382 376 378 51 376 377 59 58 57 55 53 52 50 51 p 726 791 798 751 772 795 797 813 r 811 406 472 471 477 466 463 395 397 420 r 443 454 r 462 p 452 142 29 141 432 142 28 144 424 138 27 140 412 134 27 140 131 27 87 134 26 100 397 133 26 118 7 133 26 126 134 25 133 141 28 140 430 611 489 440 234 129 27 88 386 658 531 130 27 93 394 678 550 438 233 p 404 390 679 552 7 403 680 547 453 401 r 406 402 681 550 446 239 678 544 457 7 665 531 7 459 598 477 627 503 665 535 651 p 459 433 230 424 6, 239 441 433 425 426 419 224 411 5, 987 244 432 6, 304 235 229 226 227 247 249 p 423 p 6, 228 424 6, 091 427 6, 082 429 5, 996 418 5, 915 423 5, 916 427 6, 359 433 6, 320 6, 229 6, 332 Ondurable goods industries do Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures thousands Cotton manufacturing, except small wares § 1, 247 1, 242 1, 223 1.197 1, 179 1, 158 1, 172 1, 192 1, 217 1, 238 1, 256 1, 258 » 1, 268 Cotton manufacturing, except small wares \$ thousands. Silk and rayon goods do. Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing) thousands. Apparel and other finished textile products thousands. Men's clothing do. Leather and leather products do. Boots and shoes do. Food and kindred products do. Baking do. Canning and preserving do. Slaughtering and meat packing do. Paper and allied products do. Paper and allied products do. Paper and allied products do. Paper and allied products do. Paper and allied products do. Paper and allied products do. Paper and allied products do. Paper and allied products thousands. 517 105 499 103 520 107 519 107 509 103 $\frac{502}{102}$ 493 508 106 494 102 517 107 $\frac{523}{109}$ 524 thousands. 107 -----169 179 175 170 164 163 158 163 171 174 177 177 1, 149 299 452 1,037 1, 040 285 389 1, 181 307 462 366 226 1, 171 309 452 1, 203 1, 119 1, 120 1,066 1,040 $1,122 \\ 295$ 1, 199 p 1, 223 288 442 284 408 $\frac{278}{400}$ -----439 440 471 364 363 358 345 346 349 360 364 369 373 214 1, 114 213 155 176 84 381 217 1, 203 217 223 1, 344 228 1, 197 231 1, 165 221 232 1, 102 215 224 221 225 1, 381 220 384 182 86 381 197 226 1, 259 225 240 183 89 385 197 1, 055 1, 077 p 1, 075 208 138 178 89 387 225 172 192 210 212 135 211 136 218 246 182 84 373 350 183 85 149 204 127 197 129 -----172 86 387 168 82 385 173 83 381 ₽ 88 90 387 198 380 197 390 ₽ 385 193 194 192 193 195 194 200 Printing, publishing, and allied industries thousands. Newspapers and periodicals \$ do. Printing, book and job \$ do. Chemicals and allied products. do. Chemicals and allied products. do. Products of petroleum and coal do. Petroleum refining \$ do. Rubber products. do. Rubber products. do. Production workers, unadjusted index, all manufacturing (U. S. Dept. of Labor) \$\frac{1}{1}\$ 1839=100. Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills Flectrical machinery. 429 144 178 563 195 426 143 176 547 421 421 422 433 145 181 572 195 162 110 435 436 431 p 430 137 139 177 140 141 175 142 176 149 145 146 176 547 198 178 568 193 155 569 194 155 565 196 154 ₽ 579 543 199 579 * 575 196 196 196 198 198 163 112 163 112 163 111 163 110 162 110 7 161 110 » 161 158 160 107 240 107 238 106 234 109 223 ⊅ 218 215 113 212 127 119 126 123 118 115 117 114 115 115 114 150, 1 174, 7 156, 1 153. 7 180. 1 156, 6 179, 3 159, 3 154.0 152. 9 150.6 151.4 154.3 156.9 157.3 158. 2 156.9 » 155. 5 178. 0 156. 8 183. 9 161. 9 180. 8 158. 0 179. 7 157. 5 177.3 158.5 180. 5 159. 7 183.4 157. F 158.1 160.6 r 162. 1 p 161. 1 128. 2 215. 0 217. 4 184. 5 136. 8 195. 0 129. 5 215. 6 222. 4 185. 9 141. 6 192. 0 128. 4 218. 9 224. 3 187. 0 141. 2 198. 3 128. 2 225. 8 229. 0 7 186. 3 137. 9 124. 4 232. 0 223. 5 190, 3 125. 3 218. 7 226. 6 190. 8 156. 1 126. 4 213. 8 225. 9 189. 6 128. 0 221. 5 224. 2 188. 7 128, 2 225, 4 225, 9 185, 9 137, 4 128. 2 222. 7 225. 1 128. 7 222. 7 231. 3 225. 1 190. 6 p 219.6 r 230. o » 231.1 186. 7 140. 4 197. 7 . - - - - - - . . 161. 1 196. 6 150, 5 186, 5 145. 9 196. 2 198. 2 200. 5 ₽ 180. 5 198. 2 r 202. 1 ⁷ 201. 6 Transportation equipment, except automobiles 1939=100 Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) ‡ do 300. 8 357. 6 315. 8 207. 8 184. 8 149. 1 291. 8 337. 4 302. 5 202. 7 175. 1 278. 9 336. 2 291. 0 169. 9 175. 7 161. 7 174. 5 297.6 296. 7 293, 7 250. 0 329. 3 299. 9 125. 8 264. 8 337. 4 294. 8 144. 7 285. 8 335. 8 248.9 255 6 ⁷ 291. 2 » 284.6 348. 4 303. 4 202. 7 179. 6 326. 0 301. 1 126. 7 327. 0 299. 2 338.7 284.0 314. 9 202. 8 187. 5 Aircraft engines; do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding do Nonferrous metals and products do Lumber and timber basic products. do Sawmills and logging camps do Furniture and finished lumber products do Furniture and finished lumber products do Furniture do 335. 8 291. 0 181. 5 177. 2 161. 3 173. 6 139. 2 138. 7 147. 6 203. 3 188. 9 134. 3 171. 7 191. 9 126. 6 168. 6 156. 5 169. 4 127. 8 125. 9 140. 2 130. 7 173. 3 162. 1 175. 4 136. 1 ₽ 176.1 ₽ 157.3 170.0 7 175.3 7 158.3 169.2 142, 3 152, 1 134, 5 132, 1 144, 5 133, 0 173. 1 158. 2 170. 5 129. 8 127. 6 144. 0 129. 1 170. 0 161. 5 175. 8 131. 9 129. 4 144. 6 136. 2 145. 4 155. 7 134. 2 161, 2 175, 2 133, 5 154. 8 167. 0 160. 3 131. 8 128. 9 129. 5 127. 0 p 139.8 138. 2 r 139 8 136. 9 147. 1 137. 6 131. 0 145. 5 134. 1 146. 0 139. 8 143. 7 131.3 144.1 146. 0 130. 9 138.8 138, 2 138.0r 136. 0 p 136.0 109.1 106.9 108.6 104.6 103.1 101.2 102.5 104.2 106. 4 108, 2 109. 8 110.0 p 110. 9 1939=100_ 121. 7 81. 5 124.4 123.5 117. 7 79. 0 121. 5 83. 5 119.9 118.1 119.3 123.6 125. 1 7 85. 5 125. 2 84.3 80. 3 80. 2 81.6 84.9 ------113.8 111, 1 107.8 104. 2 103.3 100.3 103.3 107.0 108.4 110. 5 112.4 112.5 131, 4 122, 2 136, 0 99, 4 92, 1 126, 0 111, 0 90, 3 141.7 142. 2 128. 3 153. 9 145. 6 130. 4 158. 0 149. 6 133. 6 161. 5 105. 6 97. 8 147. 3 117. 9 148. 3 134. 7 158. 0 106. 4 98. 5 140. 1 118. 1 151. 9 135. 2 164. 4 107. 4 100. 2 141.9 135. 0 131. 7 123. 9 135. 9 99. 8 92. 9 130. 3 112. 0 103. 3 130. 6 152. 4 131.7 p 154. 9 141. 9 125. 2 154. 5 104. 7 97. 2 123. 5 110. 2 123. 5 142. 4 103. 0 -------139.8 100.6 166. 4 104, 9 97, 1 123, 9 109, 5 103. 8 96. 7 157. 3 114. 5 232. 7 135. 5 104. 8 97. 5 161. 1 115. 5 255. 7 ₽ 107. 9 r 106. 9 95. 6 125. 0 111. 4 90. 1 93. 9 143. 1 113. 7 136. 4 116. 0 p 125 8 129.0

*Revised. *P Preliminary.

The series of the indicated industries (with the exception of newspapers and periodicals) have been revised beginning 1939 to adjust the series to 1945 data from the Federal Security Agency, see note marked "\$" 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, industries, and p. 25 of the October 1947 Survey; revisions beginning 1939 for other industries will be shown later. Data for newspapers and periodicals were found to need no similar general revision; see November 1943 Survey for data beginning August 1942.

New series. See note marked "" on p. S-10 of September 1947 Survey for reference to estimates for 1929-February 1946 of production workers for all manufacturing, total durable goods and nondurable goods industries and the industry groups and data beginning October 1941 for the individual industries, except as indicated in notes marked "†" on p. S-10 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to revised employment and pay-roll indexes for 1939-41 for the individual industries (except as indicated in notes marked "†" above) and for 1939-February 1946 for all manufacturing, total durable goods industries and the industry groups.

163.8

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947						19	48
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
EM	PLOY	MENT	COND	ITION	S AND	WAG	SES-C	Contin	ued	·			
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Production workers, index, unadjusted +-Con.		1	1					1					}
Nondurable goods industries—Continued Tobacco manufactures1939=100	95. 4	92. 2 145. 9	87. 5 145. 0	88. 4 143. 7	90. 2 143. 4	89. 8 140. 7	91. 6 143. 0	92. 3 143. 5	95, 1 145, 0	96. 5 145. 7	94. 4 146. 9	* 93. 5 * 145. 7	p 94.
Paper and allied products do Paper and pulps do Printing, publishing and allied industries do Printing, publishing and allied industries do Printing publishing and allied industries do Printing publishing and allied industries do Printing publishing and allied industries do Printing publishing and allied industries do Printing publishing and allied industries do Printing publishing and allied products	145. 9 140. 4	140. 4 128. 2	139. 6 128. 5	140.3 128.6	141. 3 129. 1	140. 9 128. 8	142. 7 129. 8	142. 9 130. 7	142.9 132.0	143. 4	144. 8 133. 0	145. 0 131. 3	
Printing, publishing and allied industries. do. Newspapers and periodicals	128. 1 115. 7	116.9	117. 9	119.0	119.7	119.8	120.5	121.7	121. 8 141. 6	122. 2	r 123. 2 143. 2	121. 6 141. 5	
Printing, book and jobs do Chemicals and allied products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	139. 4 197. 1	138. 4 197. 5	138. 1 196. 2	137. 2 194. 8	137. 8 188. 5	138. 2 189. 8	137. 7 189. 7	139. 1 195. 2	199.0	200.1	201.0	r 199. 6	p 200
Chemicals§dodododododo	276. 7 146. 0	277. 9 145. 9	280. 0 145. 4	280. 9 149. 3	284. 3 150. 8	282. 8 153. 7	280. 8 154. 1	279. 0 154. 0	278. 9 153. 3	280. 9 153. 5	283. 3 152. 9	282. 8 * 152. 4	p 15
Petroleum refining dododododo	145. 4 198. 2	145.7 196.5	144.3 193.5	148. 6 184. 5	150. 1 180. 7	152. 6 175. 2	152.8 177.8	151. 4 178. 1	149.8 182.0	184.5	150. 1 186. 1	149. 9 7 184. 2	p 18
Rubber tires and inner tubesdo roduction workers, adjusted index, all manu-	233.3	231.4	227.0	220.0	217.0	212.3	214.9	207. 5	211.0	212. 2	211. 7	209, 2	1
facturing (Federal Reserve) †	154. 4 180. 8	154. 6 181. 5	153. 8 181. 2	151. 9 178. 2	151. 7 17 9. 5	149. 4 174. 0	152. 7 176. 2	155. 7 178. 8	156, 4 180, 4	156.8 181.9	157. 9 184. 0	7 157. 5 7 184. 0	p 15
Nondurable goods industriestdodo	133.6	133. 4	132. 2	131, 1	129.8	130.0	134. 2	137.4	137. 5	136.9	137. 3	r 136. 7	p 13
Labor): Mining:†	i												
Anthracite 1939=100 Bituminous coal do	82. 9 90. 4	81. 8 89. 7	80. 1 83. 0	81. 1 88. 1	80. 3 88. 7	78. 7 82. 1	81. 4 88. 4	80.7 89.2	80. 9 89. 9	90.5	81. 1 91. 0	80.8 r 91.4	₽ 8°
Motalliferous do	87. 6 97. 1	88. 6 98. 7	89. 6 103. 1	89. 4 104. 3	90. 4 105. 7	89. 1 106. 0	89. 5 106. 3	88.3 105.4	87. 4 104. 5		88.3 100.4	7 88, 4 95, 6	
Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gas† do Public utilities:†	91.7	92.0	92. 6	93. 3	95. 5	97. 2	97.4	95.7	94.5		7 94.0	94.1	
Electric light and powerdo Street railways and bussesdo	103. 2 131. 1	104. 0 131. 0	104. 8 130. 9	105. 7 130. 7	107. 5 130. 4	109.3 130.9	110. 2 130. 7	109. 9 129. 6	109. 4 128. 8		110.3 128.5	7 109. 8 7 129. 1	p 11
Telegraph do Telephone do	201. 5 186. 9	100. 7 188. 4	104. 5 127. 2	102. 8 159. 2	102.3 190.4	101. 5 193. 3	100. 5 193. 8	99. 8 192. 9	98. 1 191. 6	97.2	97. 6 195. 0	97. 2 195. 0	
Services:†		160. 0	164.1	167. 5	173.3	167. 9	160.1	162.1	164. 4	ı	r 156. 5	152.8	1
Dyeing and cleaning do- Power laundries do-	124.0	123. 1 117. 3	123. 6 117. 5	124. 9 118. 4	127. 2 119. 4	127. 8 118. 3	125.0	124.3	123. 1 117. 7	121. 3	120. 9 118. 1	7 120. 1 7 117. 2	p 11
Year-round hotelsdo	1	i	1	1			117. 6	117.4	}	1 .		i	1
Retail, total†dodo	111.2	111. 2 112. 8	111. 5 113. 7	111.3 113.9	111. 4 113. 7	110. 2 113. 0	110.0 114.7	112. 4 112. 6	115.8 115.0	116.1	130. 4 117. 4	7 114. 7 114. 4	
General merchandising †do Wholesale †do	119. 4 111. 9	122. 5 111. 7	122. 9 110. 5	121. 2 109. 7	120. 6 110. 5	116, 7 111, 1	115. 7 112. 2	122. 8 113. 3	131. 3 115. 5		176. 1 116. 9	130.9 + 116.2	
fiscellaneous employment data: Federal and State highways, totaltnumber_ Construction (Federal and State)do	188, 212	199, 338	213, 871	240, 838	266, 966	285, 865	295, 234	282, 762	271, 998	246, 777	218, 587	198, 438	
Maintenance (State)dodo	46, 048 105, 699	52, 330 107, 855	69, 239 105, 407	90, 595 109, 641	107, 192 116, 465	116, 116 123, 877	125, 999 123, 976	120, 546 117, 605	115, 565 113, 058		65, 336 110, 544	47, 734 108, 224	
Federal civilian employees:¶ United Statesthousands.	1,966	1,944	1,926	1,907	1,850	1,817	1,784	1,767	1,774	1,773	1,766	1,769	p 1,
District of Columbiado	219	218	215	212	205	198	196	195	195	195	196	198	1
Total thousands Indexes: Unadjusted† 1935-39=100 Adjusted† do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1,353 129.7	1,354 129.9	1, 375 131. 9	1,395 133.8	1, 405 134. 8	1, 413 135. 5	1, 411 135, 3	1,393 133.6	1, 387 132. 9	131.3	1, 363 r 130. 4	» 1, 348 » 129. 1	
	133.0	133. 2	134.0	134. 3	132. 9	132, 7	132. 5	130. 4	128.6	130. 2	132.5	» 134. 3	P 13
PAY ROLLS roduction-workers pay rolls, unadjusted index,													
all manufacturing (U. S. Dept. of Labor)† 1939=100_	310.6	314. 1	310.7	312. 2	319.6	314, 2	323.3	336.9	341, 6	345.0	7 356. 7	350. 2	
Durable goods industriesdo Iron and steel and their productsdo		349. 9 294. 2	349. 9 297. 5	353. 8 306. 7	365. 9 316. 1	350, 1 304, 4	356.9	372.0 324.5	379.3	* 384.7	7 399. 5 341. 2	392.6	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills 1939=100	1	212. 9	219.8	236. 2	247. 0	235. 3	1	250. 4	•	ı	r 253. 5	l	
Electrical machinery do do Machinery, except electrical do do	422. 9 409. 6	429.6	396.6	407.1	432.6	422.3 419.2	420.3	442.2	456.0	463.1	472.1	462.0	
Machinery and machine-shop products dodododo	352.0	354. 9 275. 6	357. 6 269. 7	362. 6 263. 6	367. 9 262. 6	356. 1 239. 9	360. 2 250. 8	372. 0 254. 2	373.6	374.3	388.7	383.6	
Automobiles do do Transportation equipment, except automo-	337. 3	347.7	343. 4	329.0	357. 0	348.8	338.7	373. 5		388.1	419.8	399.0	
biles 1939=100.	667 8	556. 9 662. 2	565. 3 657. 2	561. 3 639. 2	560. 3 621. 5	483. 0 622. 4	482. 9 637. 6	499. 9 623. 3	532, 2 663, 8		7 588.1 7 668.7	596. 7	
Aircraft enginess do. Aircraft enginess do. Shipbuilding and boatbuilding do. Nonferrous metals and their products do. Lumber and timber basic products. do. Sawmills and logging camps do. Furniture and finished lumber products. do. Furniture do. Furniture do.	506. 8 377. 9	479. 9 386. 0	487. 6 399. 1	477. 0 395. 6	481. 5 394. 3	485. 1 243. 1	486. 7 241. 8	501.3	499.9	479. 2	503. 5	482.9	
Nonferrous metals and their productsdo	360. 0 310. 7	359. 0 310. 1	354. 0 323. 4	349. 0 351. 4	346. 2 374. 9	326. 6 359. 8	329.7	343. 6 388. 6	289. 9 353. 2	7 361.0	378. 9 7 371. 2	365. 3	
Sawmills and logging camps do	333. 4 292. 0	334. 5 292. 0	350. 5 286. 8	384. 7 285. 1	412. 2 290. 4	397. 4 281. 4	387. 3 435. 3	430. 5 305. 0	387. 6 425. 2	425.3	390. 2 422. 0	399.0	
Furniture and unished lumber products_do	289. 1 278. 4	288. 8 285. 7	282. 2 288. 8	278. 9 286. 9	284. 7 298. 2	274.4	293. 3 284. 7	297. 9	318. 5 315. 0	323. 2	333. 9 334. 3	333. 4	
Furnitures do Stone, clay, and glass products do Nondurable goods industries do Textile-mill products and other fiber manu	277.4	279. 2	272.3	271.5	274. 2	285, 9 279, 1	301.7 290.4	306. 0 302. 5	313. 6 304. 7		320. 4 314. 8	308.7	
factures 1939=100.	262. 0	265. 0	255.4	248.3	242.5	237. 5	240.1	256.3	264. 9	280. 8	294.1		
Silk and rayon goodsdodo	322. 8 219. 3	336. 6 221. 5	329. 2 213. 3	317.3 212.9	307. 5 206. 0	302. 6 203. 0	305. 7 208. 5	317. 4 220. 2	329, 1 227, 6		376. 4 • 248. 1	378. 7 252. 6	
factures 1939=100. Cotton manufactures, exc. small wares 3, do. Silk and rayon goods 4. Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing 1939=100. Apparel and other finished textile products 1939=100.	288.1	274.7	260.6	252. 6	252. 5	243.0	233. 6	268. 5	270. 4	276.6	294. 4		
Apparel and other finished textile products 1939=100_	314.1	317. 5	279.8	272. 1	274.9	278.9	302.3	318.5	336.0		343.3	353, 4	
1939 = 100 Men's clothings	280. 8 344. 8	281. 3 340. 0	267. 1 277. 7	270. 5 260. 3	273. 0 264. 1	260. 0 283. 1	264. 8 323. 1	284. 9 334. 7	303. 5 349. 5	319.3	309. 5 355. 9	313. 4 374. 8	
Leather and leather products do Boots and shoes do	223. 0 198. 9	222, 2 213, 7	214. 6 205. 3	207. 0 197. 0	211. 5 201. 7	214. 2 204. 8	220. 4 209. 9	231.6 221.5	234.9 223.8	235, 4 223, 5	241. 8 231. 9	240. 7 233. 8	
Food and kindred productsdodo	242. 5 201. 7	239.3 200.7	243. 1 203. 4	252. 8 208. 4	267. 8 213. 1	295. 8 218. 0	325, 6 218, 4	331.6 223.2	309.6 230.8	300.6 227.8	298. 9 229. 2	273. 9 221. 5	
Boots and shoes	207. 2 254. 0	197. 4 232. 6	211.7 227.2	217.8 249.4	249.3 259.9	401. 8 280. 9	653. 7 270. 0	683.8 271.9	437.9 271.7	265, 7	250. 2 338. 9	213. 9 304. 2	
Revised. P Preliminary. See note on item of Total includes State engineering, supervisory See note on item in July 1944 and Sertember 19	on p. S-10 r											-52,4	

Revised. * Preliminary. § See note on item on p. S-10 regarding revisions in the data. †Total includes State engineering, supervisory and administrative employees not shown separately. § See note on item in July 1944 and September 1947 Surveys regarding changes in the data beginning in 1943 or 1945. December figures do not include excess temporary post office substitutes employed only at Christmas. *New series. Indexes beginning 1939 for employment in retail food establishments are shown on p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey. †Revised series. Revisions for 1939 through February 1946 for the adjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing industries will be shown later. See note marked "†"on p. S-11 of September 1947 Survey for reference to 1937-34 data for employment and pay rolls in the telegraph and telephone industries and 1939-41 data for the other Department of Labor series on nonmanufacturing employment and pay rolls, with the exception of the series for dyeing and cleaning and power laundries, and also for reference to earliest data published for the index of railway employees. Employee definition for dyeing and cleaning and power laundries has been changed from "wage earmers" to "production workers" with the resultant exclusion of driver-salesmen, and the series have been adjusted to 1945 data from the Federal Security Agency. Revised data for 1939-46 will be published later. See note marked "†" on p. S-10 with regard to revised unadjusted indexes of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries.

Juless otherwise stated, statistics through				- +		1947	•					19	48
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
EM	[PLOY	MENT	COND	ITION	S ANI	WAG	GES(Continu	ued				
PAY ROLLS—Continued						,							
Production-workers pay rolls, mfg., unadj.†—Con. Nondurable goods industries—Continued Tobacco manufactures	201. 0	193, 1	181. 6	182. 8	194.8	200.0	203.0	205, 3	214.5	216.3	219.8	209. 9	
Paper and allied products do Paper and pulp do do do do do do do do do do do do do	288. 1 279. 8	290. 9 281. 4	290. 9 284. 4	291. 1 289. 4	298. 0 302. 1	298. 7 309. 6	300. 6 312. 3	309. 6 317. 0	314. 4 317. 3	319.6 319.9	327. 5 327. 3		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries 1939=100.	221.8	227.7	230. 7	234. 2	235. 9	233.6	235. 5	245.0	247. 9	252.3	258.0	250. 2	
Newspapers and periodicals do- Printing, book and job do-	191. 2 248. 4	197. 2 253. 5	202. 1 255. 2	209. 3 255. 4	210.0 258.1	208. 9 258. 9	214. 0 254. 8	221. 6 266. 6	221. 6 272. 8	224.0 279.3	7 231. 0 286. 7	219. 8 283. 2	
Chemicals and allied products do Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do	372. 6 500. 8 256. 8	377. 5 506. 4 262. 1	378. 3 511. 6 265. 2	381. 5 520. 9 275. 7	373. 3 528. 2 286. 2	378. 7 533. 7 295. 6	380. 4 527. 0 297. 2	395. 1 527. 3 302. 7	401.0 529.8 297.0	407. 5 540. 8 304. 5	414. 9 555. 8 308. 2	417.3 561.3 312.8	
Petroleum refinings do Rubber products do	245. 8 385. 0	252. 9 374. 3	254.7 383.9	262. 5 367. 2	273. 4 361. 9	286. 1 352. 7	282. 8 357. 4	287. 6 369. 0	279. 7 375. 6	288. 9 383. 3	293. 4 396. 5	296. 8 376. 8	
Rubber tires and inner tubesdoonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of	413. 3	397. 3	414.2	399. 3	396. 1	389. 5	396. 0	397. 9	398. 0	407.5	412.1	388. 4	
Labor): Mining:†	184.7	206. 2	155. 5	186. 3	194.6	177.8	216.6	011.1	224. 1	199.1	212. 2	227.1	
Anthracite	248. 7 162. 0	245. 6 162. 6	189. 8 164. 7	244. 6 172. 1	252. 3 181. 8	192. 9 171. 9	264. 4 178. 3	211. 1 270. 2 179. 0	275. 2 178. 1	275. 2	290. 2	294. 2 183. 5	
Quarrying and nonmetallic do. Crude petroleum and natural gas† do.	205. 6 152. 9	213. 7 154. 5	233. 2 162. 3	241. 7 163. 4	251.3 175.3	251. 2 173. 9	259. 6 173. 4	258. 5 175. 6	261. 2 169. 9			220. 9 183. 4	
Public utilities:† Electric light and powerdo	163.7	160. 8	166. 5	168. 2	177. 5	178.4	182. 9	183, 1	182.8	187.6	185.7	187. 9	
Street railways and busses do Telegraph do Telephone do	219. 5 185. 4 269. 4	218. 6 198. 0 267. 2	218. 8 239. 3 136. 1	220. 0 226. 9 202. 9	222. 1 218. 8 292. 5	222. 1 215. 2 302, 2	225. 2 213. 5 306. 2	224, 1 211, 8 312, 3	223. 2 208. 1 314. 2	206.8	207.8	230. 3 209. 5 315. 8	
Services:† Dyeing and cleaning ofdodo	275, 2	289.3	299. 4	313.5	328.4	310. 5	285.0	301.7	303.8	293.7	1	285.6	
Power laundries do do Vear-round hotels do do do do do do do do do do do do do	222. 2 216. 6	223. 2 216. 8	227. 3 219. 4	231. 0 221. 1	239.3 226.4	238. 5 222, 0	231.3 221.0	236. 2 222. 4	232.3 226.9	226. 8 228. 6		232. 9 230. 4	
Trade: Retail, totaltdodo	187. 5	190. 1	192. 9	195.3	201.6	198, 5	197.6	202. 5	207.1	216.5		210.0	
Food* do General merchandising† do Wholesale† do	197. 1 201. 4 190. 4	199. 9 205. 6 191. 6	202. 8 210. 4 190. 8	206. 0 212. 3 191. 4	212. 1 218. 9 198. 0	213, 8 214, 1 196, 5	212. 2 212. 0 198. 2	209. 2 220. 4 203. 3	213. 8 224. 5 206. 9	251.1	312. 5	219. 4 236. 0 214. 9	
LABOR CONDITIONS					100.0	100.0	100.2	200.0		220.0			
verage weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor):	ı			40.	40.0					40.	- 47.0		
All manufacturingt hours Durable goods industries* do Iron and steel and their products* do	40. 4 40. 5 40. 0	40. 4 40. 7 40. 4	40. 0 40. 7 40. 4	40. 1 40. 5 40. 3	40. 2 40. 7 40. 5	39.8 40.0 39.3	39. 8 40. 0 39. 6	40. 4 40. 6 40. 3	40.6 40.9 40.5	7 40. 4 7 40. 7 40. 5	41.7	7 40.5 41.0 40.8	p.
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills*hours		38.9	39, 2	38.9	39.5	37.4	39. 2	1	39.0		39.5	40.0	
Electrical machinery*do Machinery, except electrical*do	40.0 41.3		40. 0 41. 5	39. 8 41. 4	39.8 41.3	39. 8 40. 9	39. 2 40. 5	40. 4	40. 6 41. 3	40.6		40. 6 41. 9	
Machinery and machine-shop products hours.	41. 5 42. 3	41. 6 42. 3	41. 6 42. 0	41. 6 42. 1	41. 5 42. 2	40. 8 41. 6	40. 9	41.3	41.3 42.1	41.4	42.7 43.1	42.0 42.0	
Machine tools*do Automobiles*do Transportation equipment, except auto-	38.8	39.7	38. 5	38.3	38.7	37.7	41. 4 37. 2					40.0	
mobiles* hours. Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)	39. 7	39.8	39.8	40. 2	40.1	40.1	39. 6		1	r 38. 6		40.0	
Aircraft engines* do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding* do	40.1	39. 8 39. 4	39. 6 39. 7	39. 5 39. 6	39. 2 38. 8	39. 7 39. 2	40. 0 39. 2	39. 3 40. 0	40. 2 40. 5	39.4	41. 2	39.0 40.6	
Supputiding and boatbuilding*do Nonferrous metals and their products*do Lumber and timber basic products*do	41.0		40.8	40. 4 40. 6 42. 0	40. 7 40. 5 42. 8	39. 9 39. 7 42. 2	39: 3 39: 5 43: 3	40. 2		r 41.1		40.9 41.3 42.3	
Sawmills and logging camps*do Furniture and finished lumber products	- 41.8	40.6	40.9	41. 7	42. 5	42. 1	43. 1	42. 5			42.8	41. 9	
Furniture* do	- 41.9 42.0	41.9			41.7 41.6	41. 1 40. 9		41.4	42.3	42.3	42.9	42.0 42.3	
Stone, clay, and glass products*do Nondurable goods industries*do Textile-mill products and other fiber manu	40.4		40. 5 39. 6	40. 3 39. 7	40. 8 39. 8	40. 1 39. 7	40. 6 39. 5	40. 4 40. 2	40. 8 40. 2	40, 5 40, 1		39. 9 r 40. 0	p
factures hours. Cotton manufactures, except small wares	40.4	1	39. 1	38. 9	38.6	38.4	38. 2	39. 5	39. 7	40.1	41.0	40.5	
Silk and rayon goods* do	- 40. 5 41. 6		39. 3 40. 2	38. 8 41. 0	38. 3 40. 3	38, 3 40, 3	38. 4 40. 0	39. 2 40. 9				40.7 41.9	
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing*hours. Apparel and other finished textile products'	41.0	40. 1	39. 1	39, 2	39. 4	39. 1	36. 6	40. 2	39.7	39.6	41. 2	41.0	
Men's clothing*do	36.7 37.8	37. 6	36.6	35. 8 37. 2	36. 0 37. 2	35.8 36.5	35. 2 35. 1	36.0 36.8				37.0	
Men's clothing* do Women's clothing* do Leather and leather products* do	36. 2 39. 5	39. 0		34. 6 38. 1	35.0 38.1	34. 8 38. 2	38.1	35. 0 39. 1	39.0	r 38. 3	r 39. 1	39.0	
Food and kindred products* do Boking*	39. 2 42. 7 43. 2	42.3		37.8 43.0 2 42.5	37. 7 43. 2 3 42. 6	37. 8 43. 2 2 42. 7	37. 7 43. 4 2 41. 9	38.8 43.4 2 41.9	42.8	42.5	7 43.3	38.8 41.9	
Boots and shoes* do. Boots and shoes* do. Food and kindred products* do. Baking* do. Canning and preserving* do. Slaughtering and meat packing* do.	37. 0 42. 7	37. 7	38.0	58. 3 44. 0	37. 8 44. 5	39. 9 44. 5	42. 6 43. 0	42. 8 43. 4		35. 9	37.7	37.3	
Paper and allied products* do	43. 2	37. 5 43. 2	36.7 43.0	36. 3 43. 1	38. 2 42. 9	39. 6 42. 9	39. 2 42. 4	39, 2 42, 9	39.7 43.0	39. 4 43. 2	39.9 43.8	38.6 43.1	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	41.0	1	44. 4	44.7	44.5	44.5	44.1	44. 5	44. 4	44.4	7 44. 9	44.4	
hours. Newspapers and periodicals*do Printing book and job*	40. 1 38. 6 40. 8		40. 1 38. 9 40. 7	40. 1 38. 9 40. 6	39. 9 38. 4 40. 6	39. 6 38. 2 40. 5	39. 4 38. 5 40. 0		38.7	7 38.6	r 39. 1	37.8	
Printing, book and job*do Chemicals and allied products*do Chemicals*do	41. 4 41. 0	41.3	41. 0 40. 8	41. 1 41. 0	41. 1 40. 9	40. 5 40. 9 41. 1	40. 9 40. 7	40.8 41.0 40.5	41.4	41.3	41.6		
Chemicals* do. Products of petroleum and coal* do. Petroleum refining* do.	1 39.8	40. 2 39. 8	40. 5 40. 1	40. 0 39. 5	40. 7 40. 6	40. 5 40. 7	40, 6 40, 3	41.0 40.7	40. 5 39. 9	41. 2 41. 0	40.8 40.3	40.6 39.8	
Rubber products*do Rubber tires and inner tubes*do	40. 6 39. 3			39. 0 37. 6	39. 1 37. 7	38.6 37.9	38. 7 37. 8		40. 1 38. 7	39.9	40.9	39.6 38.2	1

^{*}Revised. *Preliminary. 1 The reduction reflects incomplete return to previous work schedule after termination of work stoppages and observance of Armistice Day in some yards.

*Not strictly comparable with data prior to May 1947; comparable April 1947 figure, 41.9. § See note marked "\$" on p. 8-10.

*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 1948 which affected the comparability of the data for the machine tools, aircraft engines, and shipbuilding industries.

**Power of the property of the property of the prior to the property of the prior to the property of the prior to the property of the prior to the property of the prior to the property of the prior to the property of the prior to the property of the prior to the prior to the property of the prior to the property of the prior to the property of the prior to the property of the prior to the property of the prior to the property of the prior to the property of the prior to the property of the prior to the property of the prior to the property of the prior to the property of the prior to the property of the prior to the property of the prior to the prior to the prior to the property of the prior to the property of the prior to

[†]Revised series. See note marked "†" on p. S-10 with regard to revised indexes of pay rolls in manufacturing industries and note marked "†" on p. S-11 with regard to revised data for pay rolls in nonmanufacturing industries. Data beginning 1942 for average weekly hours in all manufacturing industries are available in the March 1943 and later issues of the Survey; revised data prior to 1942 have not been published in the Survey and will be shown later.

													
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947						19	48 .
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary

EMPLOYMENT COND	ITIONS AND	WAGES-	Continued

EM	PLOY	MENT	COND	ITION	S ANI) WAG	ES-C	ontinu	ıed				
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued													
Average weekly hours per worker—Continued Nonmanufacturing industries: Building constructionhours	36.9	38.0	37. 1	37. 7	37.7	37. 9	39.7	38. 0	38.0	36. 6	r 37. 9	37. 3	
Mining: Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo	35. 1	39.8	32.3	37. 2	39. 2	37.0	38. 5	38, 2	40.0	36. 2	38. 4	39. 0 40. 9	
Metalliferous do Quarrying and nonmetallic do	43. 6 42. 0 42. 8	43. 7 41. 6 43. 5	36. 4 41. 8 44. 5	44. 3 42. 2 45. 6	43.7 42.6 45.6	31.8 41.2 45.2	39, 1 41, 4 46, 1	39. 1 41. 6 46. 1	39. 9 42. 3 46. 4	7 38. 5 7 41. 7 44. 6	41. 2 * 42. 8 44. 4	42. 5 42. 7	
Crude petroleum and natural gasdo	40.3	39.6	40.8	40. 5	41.9	40.6	40.1	40.3	40.0	40.9	r 39. 5	39. 9	
Electric light and power do Street railways and busses do Telegraph do Telephone do	41.6 48.0	41. 0 47. 8	42. 2 47. 8	41. 6 47. 6	42. 2 47. 4	42. 1 46. 3	42. 4 46. 6	42.0 46.1	42.1 45.7	42. 4 45. 4	42. 1 46. 6	42. 4 46. 1 44. 4	
Telegraph do	44. 0 38. 0	43. 7 37. 9	47. 3 26. 9	46. 0 31. 5	44. 8 37. 5	44. 8 38. 4	44. 8 38. 7	44. 5 39. 1	44. 8 39. 3	44. 0 39. 5	43. 9 39. 0	38. 9	
Dyeing and cleaning do Power laundries do Year-round hotels do	41. 1 42. 5	42. 0 42. 4	41.9 42.8	42. 6 42. 7	42. 9 42. 8	42. 1 42. 6	40. 8 42. 2	41.9 42.4	41.5 42.3	† 40.9 41.7	* 41. 5 42. 6	42.3	
Trade:	44.3	44.7	44.9	45.0	45. 2	44. 9	45.0	44.1	44.0	44.4	44.1	43.7	
Retaildo Wholesaledo Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs):	40. 1 40. 8	40. 0 40. 8	40.0 41.2	40.0 41.2	40.8 41.6	41. 1 41. 1	41.0 41.1	40.0 41.2	40.0 41.3	39. 5 41. 4	39. 7 41. 6	39. 8 41. 1	
	⊅ 300	> 370	2 480	» 470	» 380	» 300	₽ 335	▶ 200	» 175	₽ 150	» 120	» 175	₹ 200
Work stoppagesnumber_ Workers involvedthousands_ In effect during month: •	» 75	₽95	≠ 630	⊅ 225	₽ 450	» 250	» 110	₽75	₽ 60	₽ 4 5	» 30	₽ 75	» 70
Work stoppagesnumber	⊅ 500 ⊅ 155 ⊅ 1,300	⊅ 575 ⊅ 170 ⊅ 1, 200	₽ 700 ₽ 675 ₽ 8, 600	₽ 775 ₽ 690 ₽ 6,800	⊅ 675 ⊅ 575 ⊅ 4,000	² 550 2 625 2 4,000	⊅ 550 ⊅ 250 ⊅ 2,500		» 350 » 145 » 1, 900	⊅ 275 ⊅ 100 ⊅ 700	^p 225 ^p 50 ^p 500	» 250 » 100 » 1,000	₽ 300 ₽ 110 ₽ 725
Percent of available working time* U. S. Employment Service placement activities:	p.2	p.2	1.2ء	⊅ 1.0	₽.6	₽.5	7.4	₽.3	p.2	7.1	». 1	p.1	₹.1
Work stoppages number. Workers involved thousands. Man-days idle during month do Percent of available working time* U.S. Employment Service placement activities: Nonagricultural placements † thousands. Unemployment compensation (Soc. Sec. Admin.): Initial claims* thousands. Continued claimsO do Benefit payments:	348	391	419	442	453	454	484	546	528	451	397	374	344
Initial claims*thousands Continued claimsOdo	731 4, 487	739 4,684	1,020 4,833	1, 166 4, 802	878 4, 905	942 5, 219	623 4, 296	7 566 3,742	7 618 3, 359	7 603 2, 848	830 3, 700	7 967 7 4, 041	899 4, 242
Beneficiaries, weekly average —do	911 65, 910	975 71, 545	930 71, 569	940 72, 295	1,007 73,559	r 954 76, 534	r 915 66, 804	779 759, 258	656 52, 774	593 41, 677	621 52, 202	7 777 7 59, 161	849 60, 730
Veterans' unemployment allowances:* Initial claimsthousands	444	397	373	354	493	476	386	283 2, 448	289 1, 939	290	398	437	374
Continued claimsdo	4, 504 1, 149 88, 401	4, 424 1, 012 89, 100	3, 913 850 78, 868	3, 173 677 63, 763	3, 021 722 58, 542	3, 446 759 66, 239	3, 023 715 59, 521	2, 448 528 53, 336	419 38, 153	1,609 395 29,554	2, 241 443 40, 209	7 2, 553 628 48, 933	2, 637 651 49, 466
Amount of payments thouse of doi. Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments: \$\delta^*\$ Accession ratemonthly rate per 100 employees. Separation rate, total	5.0	5. 1	5. 1	4.8	5. 5	4. 9	5. 3	5.9	5. 5	4.8	3.6	p 4. 6	
Separation rate, total do Discharges do	4.5	4.9	5. 2	5. 4 . 4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7 .4	p.4	
Layoffs do Quits do Military and miscellangous do do	3. 2 . 1	3.5 1	1.0 3.7	1.4 3.5	1.1 3.1 .1	1. 0 3. 1	.8 4.0	.9 4.5	3.6 .1	2.7 1	$\begin{array}{c} .9 \\ 2.3 \\ .1 \end{array}$	p 1. 2 p 2. 7 p . 1	
WAGES		, -		, -						, -	,,		
Average weekly earnings (U.S. Dept. of Labor) All manufacturing † dollars	47, 29	47. 69	47, 50	48. 44	49, 33	48, 98	49. 17	50. 43	51.05	r 51, 29	r 52. 73	r 52. 17	p 51, 52
Durable goods industries †	49. 74 50. 33	50, 30 51, 31	50. 34 51. 78	51, 72 53, 71	52. 99 55. 18	52. 19 53. 67	52. 46 54. 53	54.06 56.21	54. 69 56, 61	7 54, 86 56, 96	7 56. 51 7 58. 18	7 55. 68 57. 78	ν 54. 52
milist dollars	50. 67 48. 13	51. 77 49. 07	52.83	56. 26 50. 24	58. 12	55. 23	58, 25 51, 53	58.96	58. 56 54. 10	59. 52	60. 01	60. 46	
Electrical machinery† do	53. 22	53.82	48, 36 54, 25	55, 20	51. 57 56. 30	52, 00 56, 06	55.74	53. 46 57. 36	57.87	54.32 r 57.92	55. 34 7 59. 76	59. 33	
Machine toolsdo	52. 61 56. 09	53. 10 56, 46	53, 31 56, 06	54. 44 57. 13	55. 53 58. 31	55. 00 56. 78	55. 07 57. 77	56, 41 58, 69	56. 75 59. 25	57, 03 59, 53	59. 22 61. 34	58, 33 59, 44	
Automobiles† do Transportation equipment, except automobiles	54. 29 54. 34	55. 45 54. 25	54. 14 54. 29	55, 96 55, 31	57. 48 55. 59	56. 44 56. 02	55. 76 55. 75	59, 35 56, 54	60.30 58.08	7 61. 30 7 56. 42	r 65. 04 r 59. 53		
mobiles dollars Aircraft and parts (excluding engines). do Aircraft engines* do	53. 41 54. 77	53, 22 53, 02	52, 54 53, 69	52. 42 54. 76	52. 58 55. 44	54. 48 56. 19	55. 30 56. 58	54. 44 58. 43	56. 01 59. 19	7 55. 48 57. 52	56. 53 60. 39	55. 17 59. 30	
Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo Nonferrous metals and products †do	55. 37 50. 12	56, 59 50, 26	56, 97 50, 30	57. 91 51. 15	57. 79 52. 06	56, 77 51, 12	56. 93 51. 07	57. 71 52. 62	59. 31 53. 59	55. 20 r 54. 27	7 61. 74 7 55. 42	64. 05 55. 10	
Lumber and timber basic products † do do	41. 18 39. 89 42. 80	40. 31 39. 12 43. 00	41.01 39.81 42.87	43. 06 41. 95 43. 45	45. 04 44. 14 44. 24	43. 57 42. 86 43. 51	45. 32 44. 05 44. 09	45, 41 44, 58 45, 38	45. 23 44. 09 46. 53	45, 30 44, 27 7 46, 32	7 45, 65 44, 20 7 47, 72	44. 42 42. 85 47. 07	
Furniture †	44. 20 45, 49	44. 33 46. 38	43. 99 46. 49	44. 21 47. 24	45, 04 48, 54	44. 12 48. 00	44. 58 49. 06	46. 24 49. 57	47. 76 50. 38	48.07 • 50.47	49. 10 7 51. 03	48. 62 49. 90	
Nondurable goods industries †do Textile-mill products and other fiber	44. 67 40. 32	44. 89 41. 01	44. 40 40. 12	44. 88 39. 89	45. 31 39. 54	45. 61 39. 48	45. 78 39. 44	46. 78 41. 39	47. 29 · 41. 94	r 47. 56	r 48. 74	⁷ 48. 44 45. 16	p 48, 39
manufactures†dollars_ Cotton manufactures, except small wares† dollars_	37. 56	39, 22	38. 53	37. 73	37. 10	37. 21	37. 50	38. 55	39. 22	43. 73 42. 47	45. 15 43. 64	43. 16	
Silk and rayon goods†do Woolen and worsted manufactures	41.45	41.94	40.89	41.73	40. 97	41. 17	41.65	43. 23	43. 57	44.84	* 46. 48	47. 55	
(except dyeing and finishing) †dollars_ Apparel and other finished textile products† dollars_	47. 44 38. 74	46. 28 38. 41	45. 26 35. 44	45. 28 35. 36	45. 75 35. 77	45. 33 36. 50	42, 28 36, 57	46. 99 37. 64	46. 70 38. 78	46. 95 37. 09	49. 17	48. 56 39. 94	
Men's clothing†	41.86 48.77	41.99 47.75	40. 45 42. 32	41. 49 41. 58	41. 35 41. 87	40. 17 43. 81	38. 66 45. 49	41. 05 45. 78	42. 78 46. 91	42. 24 43. 82	39. 07 43. 24 46. 84	43. 79 48. 76	
Leather and leather products† do Boots and shoes do	40. 29 38. 96	40. 11 38. 91	39. 44 37. 96	39. 45 37. 78	40. 12 38. 30	40. 30 38. 49	40. 25 38. 32	41.89 40.12	42. 18 40. 41	r 41. 93 r 39. 98	42. 62 40. 98	42. 58	

r Revised. preliminary.
See p. 23 of December 1946 Survey for 1944-45 data.
See p. 23 of December 1946 Survey for 1944-45 data.
See p. 23 of December 1946 Survey for 1944-45 data.
See p. 23 of December 1946 Survey for 1944-45 data.
See p. 23 of December 1946 Survey for 1944-45 data.
See p. 23 of December 1946 Survey for 1944-45 data.
See p. 23 of December 1946 Survey for 1944-45 data.
See p. 23 of December 1946 Survey for 1944-45 data.
See p. 24 of December 1947 Survey for 1944 are available on request.
See note in September 1947 Survey regarding a change in January 1945, also in 1942 for women's clothing industry, which affected the comparability of the data.
New series. See note marked """ on p. S-12 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to available data for the series on average weekly hours in nonmanufacturing industries with the exception of year-round hotels which has not been included previously. Data are available beginning 1939 for average hours in yeur-round hotels, average weekly earnings in the aircraft engine industry, and initial unemployment compensation claims, beginning September 1944 for veterans' unemployment allowances, and beginning 1927 for man-days idle as a percent of available working time.
Revised series. The indicated series on average weekly earnings and average hourly earnings (p. S-14) have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1943 Survey; see note in that issue for an explanation of the revision.

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

EM	PLOY	MENT	COND	ITION	S AND	WAG	ES—C	ontinu	ıed				
WAGES—Continued					· · · · · ·						1		
Average weekly earnings—Continued All manufacturing—Continued Nondurable goods industries—Continued													:
Food and kindred products† dollars. Baking\$	46. 40 45. 80 36. 82 52. 82 35. 44 47. 42 50. 98	46. 05 45. 17 37. 40 49. 87 35. 21 47. 92 51. 27	46. 20 45. 26 38. 50 50. 22 34. 84 48. 20 52. 07	47. 71 1 44. 84 39. 39 53. 37 34. 46 48. 79 52. 84	48. 27 1 45. 50 39. 37 54. 40 36. 30 49. 95 54. 83	48. 40 1 45. 81 39. 96 56. 82 37. 74 51. 06 56. 36	49. 45 1 45. 52 45. 88 54. 33 37. 26 50. 72 56. 30	49. 04 1 46. 14 43. 69 55. 31 37. 33 51. 99 57. 14	49. 61 1 46. 85 44. 75 54. 98 37. 90 52. 22 57. 10	49. 90 1 46. 26 37. 94 7 61. 31 37. 67 7 52. 80 7 57. 40	7 50. 92 1 47. 43 41. 14 61. 57 39. 16 7 53. 69 7 58. 21	49. 38 1 47. 03 41. 18 57. 12 37. 97 53. 22 57. 85	
Paper and pulp do. Printing, publishing, and allied industriest dollars. Newspapers and periodicals dollars. Printing, book and job do. Chemicals and allied products do. Chemicals do. Products of petroleum and coal do. Petroleum refining do. Rubber products do.	56.74 63.00 54.07 48.17 55.10 55.39 57.75 54.06 59.90	58. 19 64. 25 55. 67 48. 60 55. 33 56. 53 59. 15 59. 97 58. 05	58. 69 65. 29 56. 13 48. 93 55. 45 57. 41 60. 24 55. 23 61. 64	59. 55 67. 10 56. 41 49. 80 56. 35 57. 92 60. 01 55. 30 61. 12	59. 76 67. 16 56. 81 50. 59 56. 80 59. 64 62. 17 55. 49	59. 37 66. 53 56. 77 51. 00 57. 73 60. 57 64. 12 55. 74 62. 06	59. 48 67. 74 55, 95 51. 27 57. 44 60. 62 63. 12 55. 92 61. 15	61. 61 69. 40 58. 32 51. 81 57. 98 61. 84 64. 75 57. 76 64. 75	61. 62 69. 18 58. 63 52. 67 58. 46 60. 94 63. 51 57. 62 63. 78	7 62. 30 7 69. 78 7 59. 35 53. 15 59. 21 62. 54 65. 86 57. 99 64. 86	63. 57 71. 33 60. 35 53. 73 60. 07 63. 21 66. 32 59. 47 65. 74	54.38	
Rubber tires and inner tubesdo. Average hourly earnings (U. S. Dept. of I abor): All manufacturing†dollars Durable goods industries†do Iron and steel and their products†do	1.170 1.229 1.258	1.180 1.236 1.269	1. 186 1. 243 1. 280	1. 207 1. 278 1. 333	61. 35 1. 226 1. 303 1. 363	1. 230 1. 305 1. 365	1. 236 1. 312 1. 376	1. 249 1. 331 1. 396	1. 258 1. 337 1. 397	7 1. 268 7 1. 346 7 1. 404	7 1. 278 7 1. 355 7 1. 412	* 1. 287 * 1. 357 1. 417	p 1. 287 p 1. 354
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling millst	1.317 1.203 1.290	1.333 1.212 1.298	1.347 1.210 1.308	1. 445 1. 264 1. 334	1. 472 1. 295 1. 363	1. 478 1. 308 1. 371	1. 488 1. 314 1. 377	1. 513 1. 325 1. 395	1, 502 1, 331 1, 400	1.510 1.339 1.404	1. 519 1. 346 † 1. 413	1, 526 1, 354 1, 416	
Machine tools dollars. Automobiles† do. Transportation equipment, except automo-	1. 267 1. 325 1. 399	1. 275 1. 334 1. 396	1. 279 1. 334 1. 406	1.307 1.357 1.463	1. 336 1. 381 1. 485	1. 349 1. 366 1. 496	1, 353 1, 394 1, 500	1.370 1.405 1.515	1. 374 1. 408 1. 526	1, 381 1, 412 1, 540	1. 391 1. 424 1. 568	1. 389 1. 415 1. 545	1
bilest dollars Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) dollars Aircraft engines*§ do. Shipbuilding and boatbuilding do.	1.367 1.332 1.344	1.362 1.338 1.344	1.363 1.326 1.353 1.426	1.376 1.328 1.383 1.433	1.387 1.341 1.428 1.421	1.395 1.372 1.435 1.421	1. 406 1. 381 1. 443	1. 424 1. 386 1. 460	1. 437 1. 395 1. 461	7 1. 462 7 1. 413 1. 461 1. 529	r 1. 466 r 1. 408 1. 465 r 1. 525	1. 479 1. 412 1. 461 1. 567	
Nonferrous metals and productst	1.442 1.222 .979 .954	1. 418 1. 226 . 983 . 965	1. 420 1. 234 . 990 . 972	1. 260 1. 025 1. 006	1. 286 1. 053 1. 040	1. 289 1. 033 1. 018	1.447 1.294 1.048 1.044	1.460 1.309 1.062 1.049	1. 490 1. 312 1. 063 1. 046	1. 329 1. 320 1. 074 1. 056	r 1. 327 r 1. 056 1. 032	1. 335 1. 050 1. 022	
Furniture	1.022 1.049 1.133 1.107	1.031 1.059 1.144 1.119	1. 032 1. 064 1. 149 1. 122	1. 046 1. 074 1. 173 1. 139	1. 061 1. 085 1. 190 1. 140	1. 058 1. 079 1. 198 1. 150	1. 070 1. 089 1. 208 1. 158	1. 093 1. 117 1. 227 1. 165	1. 105 1. 130 1. 234 1. 175	1. 108 1. 137 7 1. 247 1. 185	1. 117 1. 145 1. 246 1. 195	1. 122 1. 151 1. 250 7 1. 210	p 1. 216
factures†	. 997 . 927 . 996	1.024 .979 1.012	1.027 .981 1.016	1.025 .970 1.019	1. 024 . 970 1. 017	1. 028 . 973 1. 023	1, 032 . 977 1, 043	1.048 .985 1.057	1.055 .991 1.062	1. 090 1. 051 1. 088	1, 100 1, 061 1, 100	1. 114 1. 077 1. 137	
Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing)†	1.156	1.155	1.159	1.158	1, 160 . 994	1. 160 1. 020	1, 156 1, 038	1. 169 1. 046	1. 178 1. 051	1. 188 k 019	1. 193 1. 051	1. 191 1. 092	
Men's clothing do. Women's clothing do. Leather and leather products do. Boots and shoes. do. Food and kindred products do. Baking do. Canning and preserving do. Slaughtering and meat packing. Tobacco manufactures do. Paper and allied products do. Paper and pulp.	1.097 1.314 1.021 .989 1.088 1.060 .997 1.193 .937 1.098 1.149	1. 106 1. 293 1. 028 . 999 1. 088 1. 057 . 995 1. 191 . 939 1. 109 1. 157	1.094 1.200 1.029 .998 1.097 1.065 1.018 1.204 .949 1.121 1.173	1. 105 1. 168 1. 035 1. 000 1. 110 1. 056 1. 034 1. 214 . 948 1. 133 1. 182	1. 104 1. 182 1. 053 1. 020 1. 119 1. 067 1. 045 1. 122 . 950 1. 165 1. 231	1. 098 1. 241 1. 055 1. 018 1. 121 1. 074 1. 003 1. 282 . 953 1. 190 1. 266	1. 090 1. 285 1. 057 1. 018 1. 140 1. 091 1. 083 1. 267 . 951 1. 196 1. 276	1. 106 1. 279 1. 072 1. 035 1. 129 1. 104 1. 025 1. 276 . 952 1. 210 1. 283	1. 120 1. 279 1. 082 1. 046 1. 159 1. 115 1. 100 1. 273 . 954 1. 215 1. 287	1. 116 1. 217 7 1. 095 7 1. 059 1. 173 1 1. 115 1. 062 7 1. 305 956 7 1. 222 7 1. 292	r 1. 136 1. 270 r 1. 092 r 1. 057 r 1. 175 1 1. 119 1. 093 r 1. 291 983 r 1. 226 r 1. 295	1. 172 1. 326 1. 093 1. 057 1. 178 1. 131 1. 113 1. 275 . 984 1. 236 1. 303	
Printing, publishing, and allied industriesf dollars. Newspapers and periodicals* do. Printing, book and job* do. Chemicals and allied productsf do. Chemicals do. Products of petroleum and coal† do. Petroleum refining do. Rubber products† do. Rubber tires and inner tubes do.	1. 415 1. 607 1. 336 1. 165 1. 342 1. 382 1. 451 1. 331 1. 517	1. 443 1. 626 1. 364 1. 177 1. 351 1. 408 1. 488 1. 330 1. 512	1.462 1.651 1.386 1.192 1.359 1.418 1.501 1.397 1.608	1. 486 1. 699 1. 397 1. 210 1. 375 1. 448 1. 520 1. 416 1. 622	1. 499 1. 719 1. 406 1. 232 1. 390 1. 464 1. 532 1. 419 1. 615	1. 498 1. 713 1. 408 1. 247 1. 404 1. 495 1. 570 1. 445 1. 640	1.508 1.736 1.406 1.252 1.410 1.494 1.567 1.445	1. 534 1. 753 1. 436 1. 263 1. 432 1. 509 1. 591 1. 447 1. 661	1. 540 1. 758 1. 451 1. 273 1. 432 1. 505 1. 593 1. 438 1. 647	7 1. 556 7 1. 776 7 1. 469 1. 287 1. 448 1. 518 1. 607 7 1. 453 1. 661	r 1. 568 r 1. 787 r 1. 481 r 1. 291 r 1. 453 r 1. 551 1. 647 1. 454 1. 658	1. 579 1. 789 1. 497 1. 309 1. 471 1. 585 1. 699 1. 445 1. 646	
Nonmanufacturing industries:* Building construction	1.598 1.637 1.491 1.238 1.062	1.610 1.632 1.484 1.241 1.069	1. 634 1. 545 1. 483 1. 237 1. 080	1. 656 1. 593 1. 470 1. 278 1. 092	1. 661 1. 596 1. 489 1. 323 1. 121	1. 669 1. 575 1. 740 1. 311 1. 129	1, 689 1, 780 1, 787 1, 354 1, 146	1.718 1.765 1.819 1.370 1.156	1.738 1.784 1.798 1.356 1.169	1.765 1.754 7 1.851 7 1.380 1.178	1.774 1.756 1.826 1.365 1.176	1. 786 1. 764 1. 851 1. 374 1. 175	
Crude petroleum and natural gassdo Public utilities: Electric light and powerdo Street railways and bussesdo Telegraph?do.	1.390 1.352 1.174 1.164	1. 421 1. 341 1. 184 1. 164	1. 444 1. 343 1. 190 1. 252	1. 448 1. 358 1. 195 1. 242	1. 475 1. 388 1. 212 1. 236	1. 481 1. 374 1. 231 1. 226	1, 486 1, 378 1, 241 1, 228	1. 510 1. 390 1. 265 1. 234	1. 494 1. 392 1. 265 1. 227	1. 428 1. 276 1. 253	1. 410 1. 274 1. 257	1. 627 1. 426 1. 289 1. 257	
Telephone § do Services: Dyeing and cleaning § do Power laundries § do Year-round hotels do	1.141 .861 .748 .654	1.124 .876 .759 .642	1.174 .888 .757 .642	1. 189 . 894 . 756 . 643	1. 218 . 898 . 767 . 650	1. 211 . 899 . 769 . 652	1, 215 . 892 . 771 . 660	1. 230 . 911 . 786 . 672	1. 241 . 919 . 787 . 684	. 925 . 786 . 687	r 1, 229 r 921 . 797 . 693	1. 241 . 924 . 807 . 696	
Trade: Retaildo Wholesaledo	. 957 1. 230	. 960 1. 231	. 974 1. 229	. 985 1. 241	. 996 1. 262	1.003 1.257	1.003 1.258	1.012 1.281	1.013 1.289	1.025 1.314	1.016 1.300	1. 044 1. 303	

^{**}Revised. **Preliminary.

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

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

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

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947				,			48
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
EM	PLOY	MENT	CONI	OITION	IS ANI	D WAC	GES—(Contin	ued				
WAGES—Continued													
Miscellaneous wage data: Construction wage rates (E. N. R.): Common labordol. per hr Skilled labordo Farm wages without board (quarterly) dol. per month	1. 123 1. 92	r 1. 118 1. 92	1. 138 1. 94 107. 00	1. 146 1. 94	1. 189 2. 01	1. 217 2. 07 114. 00	1, 221 2, 08	1. 221 2. 10	1. 244 2. 12 112. 00	1, 260 2, 12	1, 264 2, 12	1. 272 2. 14 113. 00	1. 27 2. 1
Railway wages (average, class I)dol. per hr Road-building wages, common labor: United States average Odo	1. 173 . 81	1. 146 . 84	1. 136 . 86	1. 136 . 88	1.140 .89	1.133	1, 137	1.264	1. 250 1. 01	1, 305	1. 290	.91	
Fotal public assistance mil. of dol. Old-age assistance, and aid to dependent children and the blind, total mil. of dol. Old-age assistance do. General relief. do.	118 104 79 14	121 107 81 14	122 108 81 14	122 108 81 14	122 109 82 13	123 110 82 13	125 112 83 13	126 112 84 13	128 114 85 14	129 115 86 14	132 116 87 15	134 118 88 16	p 1:
				FINA	NCE				-				
BANKING													
agricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Administration: Totalmil. of dol	1,670	1, 654	1,671	1, 683	1, 706	1, 731	1,746	1,746	1,739	1,713	1, 699	1, 707	1,7
Farm mortage loans, total do Federal land banks do Land Bank Commissioner do Loans to cooperatives, total do Short-term credit, total do Short-term credit, total do Sank debits, total (141 centers)† do New York City do do Outside New York City do	1,060 928 133 194 416 72,944 29,745 43,199	1,048 919 129 182 444 83,502 33,547 49,955	1, 040 913 126 158 473 78, 295 31, 391 46, 904	1, C34 910 124 152 497 78, 359 30, 895 47, 464	1, 033 910 123 159 514 84, 897 35, 632 49, 267	1, 028 907 121 180 523 83, 957 34, 779 49, 178	1, 018 900 118 205 522 75, 048 28, 331 46, 720	1, 007 891 115 240 500 81, 799 31, 837 49, 962	993 882 111 284 462 94,058 37,504 56,554	982 875 107 288 444 82,740 31,738 51,002	973 869 103 281 445 106, 520 46, 225 60, 295	962 862 100 278 467 93, 966 37, 615 56, 351	2 80,7 32,2 48,5
ederal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: Assets, total	46, 547 24, 846 356 24, 117 19, 113 46, 547 19, 489 15, 895	44, 931 23, 431 538 22, 593 19, 222 44, 931 18, 249 15, 264	44, 236 22, 205 125 21, 857 19, 537 44, 236 17, 470 15, 826 654	44, 882 22, 738 179 22, 088 19, 689 44, 882 18, 009 16, 238 991	44, 425 22, 170 70 21, 872 20, 039 44, 425 17, 748 16, 112 738	44, 626 21, 875 137 21, 549 20, 296 44, 626 17, 869 16, 007 399	45, 615 22, 759 185 22, 192 20, 534 45, 615 18, 695 16, 601	46, 153 22, 730 92 22, 329 20, 723 46, 153 18, 718 16, 784 841	46, 583 22, 906 296 22, 168 21, 044 46, 583 19, 240 16, 956 864	47, 205 22, 975 331 22, 209 21, 363 47, 205 19, 431 16, 974 829	47, 712 23, 181 85 22, 559 21, 497 47, 712 19, 731 17, 899 1, 499	47, 327 22, 782 327 21, 925 21, 701 47, 327 20, 311 16, 919 7 768	46, 9 22, 1 4 21, 0 21, 7 46, 9 19, 8 17, 0
Federal Reserve notes in circulationdo Reserve ratiopercent Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month:† Deposits:	24, 320 43. 6	24, 162 45. 3	24, 022 47. 1	24, 120 46. 7	24, 154 47. 8	24, 090 48. 4	823 24,345 47.7	24, 482 48. 0	24, 481 48. 1	24, 651 48. 5	24, 820 48. 3	24, 156 48. 8	24, 0 49
Demand, adjustedmil. of dol Demand, except interbank: Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol States and political subdivisionsdo	45, 124 45, 199 2, 937	44, 210 3, 675	46, 150 45, 798 3, 350	46, 314 45, 807 3, 268	46, 626 46, 443 3, 191	47, 145 46, 816 3, 109	46, 954 46, 884 3, 124	47, 056 47, 330 3, 076	47, 771 47, 988 3, 027	48, 247 48, 379 3, 146	48, 685 49, 809 3, 246	48, 833 48, 701 3, 264	47, 2 47, 1 3, 2
United States Government do Ime, except interbank, total local Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol.	2, 135 14, 226 13, 887	1, 817 14, 303 13, 936	1, 476 14, 349 13, 955	1, 119 14, 411 14, 005	596 14, 460 14, 055	648 14, 470 14, 061	940 14, 520 14, 104	1, 561 14, 561 14, 151	969 14, 584 14, 175	741 14, 478 14, 069	793 14, 609 14, 192	693 14, 593 14, 127	1,0 14,8 14,2
States and political subdivisions. do Interbank do Invextments, total do U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, total mil. of dol.	254 10, 546 43, 550 39, 619	285 10, 636 42, 959 38, 850	312 10, 351 43, 574 39, 465	324 10, 126 43, 224 39, 220	328 10, 581 43, 094 38, 990	329 10, 320 42, 971 38, 739	334 10, 833 42, 587 38, 354	328 11,178 42,740 38,400	327 11, 117 42, 462 38, 192	328 11, 121 41, 798 37, 560	338 11, 643 41, 487 37, 227	7 10, 681 41, 559 37, 323	10, 4 40, 6 35, 8
Bills	424 5, 382 30, 354 3, 459 3, 931 19, 759 11, 820 1, 191	692 5, 036 30, 307 2, 815 4, 109 20, 020 12, 271 874	753 5, 402 30, 472 2, 838 4, 109 19, 864 12, 043 833	827 5, 135 30, 556 2, 702 4, 004 20, 015 11, 792 1, 169	989 4, 648 30, 701 2, 652 4, 104 20, 277 11, 809 1, 266	638 4, 535 30, 935 2, 631 4, 232 20, 508 11, 967 1, 095	582 4, 138 31, 015 2, 619 4, 233 21, 212 12, 518 1, 166	519 4,025 31,224 2,632 4,340 22,056 13,116 1,234	769 4,032 30,973 2,418 4,270 22,572 13,817 970	948 3, 291 30, 474 2, 847 4, 238 23, 229 14, 358 919	1,530 3,338 29,505 2,854 4,260 23,329 14,658 784	2, 209 3, 410 28, 965 2, 739 7 4, 236 23, 394 14, 727 674	2,0 3,9 27,2 2,5 4,2 23,4 14,5
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities mil. of dol. Real estate loans	1, 112 2, 631 170 2, 835	1, 063 2, 739 179 2, 894	1, 051 2, 831 184 2, 922	1, 009 2, 897 191 2, 957	986 2, 981 158 3, 077	1, 023 3, 079 235 3, 109	975 3, 171 215 3, 167	975 3, 244 246 3, 241	976 3,316 187 3,306	945 3, 388 230 3, 389	880 3, 460 106 3, 431	811 3, 516 180 3, 486	3, 5 3, 5 3, 5
Bank rates to customers: New York City 7 other northern and eastern citiesdo 11 southern and western citiesdo		1. 82 2. 37 2, 80			1.83 2.44 2.95			1. 77 2. 25 2. 69			1. 82 2. 27		
11 southern and western cities	1.00 4.00 1.50	1, 00 4, 00 1, 52	1.00 4.00 1.52	1. 00 4. 00 1. 52	1. 00 4. 00 1. 52	1. 00 4. 00 1. 52	1.00 4.00 1.52	1.00 4.00 1.53	1.00 4.00 1.54	1. 00 4. 00 1. 54	2. 61 1. 00 4. 00 1. 58	1. 25 4. 00 1. 58	1. 4. 1.
Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 days percent. Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)do Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.)do	.81 1.00 1.50 1.38	. 81 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38	1.00 1.50 1.38	. 81 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38	. 81 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38	.81 1.00 1.50 1.38	. 88 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38	.94 1.06 1.50 1.38	. 94 1. 06 1. 50 1. 38	1.06 1.50 1.38	1. 03 1. 19 1. 50 1. 38	7 1. 06 1. 31 1. 50 1. 50	1. 1. 1. 1.

r Revised. Preliminary. © Reported quarterly after July 1947 for the week nearest the 15th of the month indicated.

For bond yields see p. S-19. Rate as of April 1, 1948: Construction—Common labor, \$1.283; skilled labor, \$2.15.

The total and total short-term credit have been revised to include emergency crop and drought relief loans which are now supervised by the Farmers Home Administration and publication of the detail for short-term credit and loans to cooperatives has been discontinued in the Survey; see September 1947 Survey for loans included in these totals.

Rate son all loans; see note on item in April 1946 Survey.

Revised series. Bank debits were revised in the September 1943 Survey to include additional banks; see p. S-15 of that issue for revised figures for May-December 1942. The series for weekly reporting banks have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the August 1947 Survey; see note in that issue.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found				- 1		1947			 -	,, 		194	
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ber	Febru- ary
			FINA	NCE	Contin	ued							
BANKING—Continued				1			1	1					
Money and interest rates—Continued Open market rates, New York City—Continued A verage yield on U. S. Govt. securities:		0=0	o m o	250	200						0.50	0==	
3-month bills	.376 1.26 9,278	. 376 1. 24 9, 340	. 376 1. 24 9, 377	. 376 1. 27 9, 427	. 376 1. 29 9, 535	. 703 1. 33 9. 556	. 748 1. 31 9. 580	.804 1.28 9,630	. 857 1. 35 9, 655	932 1.47 9.681	950 1.54 9,802	. 977 1. 63 9, 855	, 996 1, 63 9, 904
U. S. Postal Savings danks do do CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT*	3, 355	3, 379	3, 382	3, 387	3, 393	3, 398	3,396	3, 407	3,412	3, 413	3, 417	7 3, 432	₹ 3, 448
Potal consumer short-term debt, end of month		40.050		40.004							- 10 00"		- 10 00
Installment debt, total	10, 019 4, 156 1, 608 631	10, 379 4, 329 1, 695 691	10, 631 4, 536 1, 813 753	10, 934 4, 739 1, 922 816	11, 230 4, 919 2, 036 880	11, 302 5, 045 2, 092 922	11, 433 5, 179 2, 167 965	11, 682 5, 290 2, 257 1, 004	12, 055 5, 463 2, 370 1, 047	12, 636 5, 733 7 2, 551 1, 099	r 13, 385 r 6, 156 2, 839 1, 151	p 13, 046 p 6, 176 p 2, 818 p 1, 202	p 12, 929 p 6, 240 p 2, 241 p 1, 259
Furniture stores*do Household appliance stores*do	338 349 29 107	358 354 29 105	386 366 32 109	409 382 32 114	423 395 37 119	429 398 39 120	440 408 41	462 423 43 128	495 443 46 131	49	650 528 52 192	» 632 » 502 » 52 » 176	₽ 62 ₽ 49 ₽ 5 ₽ 17
Jewelry stores*	154 2, 548 1, 030	158 2, 634 1, 079	167 2, 724 1, 123	175 2, 811 1, 167	182 2,883 1,196	184 2, 953 1, 221	124 189 3, 012 1, 248	197 3, 033 1, 255	208 3,093 1,281	3, 182 1, 309	266 3, 315 1, 358	p 254 p 3, 358 p 1, 385	₽ 25 ₽ 3, 39 ₽ 1, 40
Credit unionsdo. Industrial banks*do. Industrial loan companies*do. Small loan companiesdo. Insured repair and modernization loans*	190 125 105 611	197 128 108 617	204 133 113 627	213 138 116 633	224 143 119 638	233 148 121 649	240 152 124 652	245 154 125 643	250 157 127 647	162 130	269 166 134 712	₽ 271 ₽ 165 ₽ 137 ₽ 717	₽ 27. ₽ 16 ₽ 14 ₽ 72
Miscellaneous lenders* mil. of dol	377 110 2, 602 2, 383	394 111 2, 768 2, 403	412 112 2, 782 2, 423	431 113 2, 835 2, 460	450 113 2, 887 2, 508	467 114 2,786 2,548	2,579	497 114 2,864 2,607	514 114 3,029 2,646	3, 309 2, 677	120 3, 612 2, 697	* 562 * 121 * 3, 240 * 2, 707	₽ 56 ₽ 12 ₽ 3, 05 ₽ 2, 71
Single payment loans* do Gervice credit* Gonsumer installment loans made by principal lending institutions: mil. of dol.	180	879 214	890 213	900	916 211	923 217	920	921	918	221	r 920 254	₱ 923₱ 235	[₽] 92 ₽ 21
Commercial banks* mil. of dol. Credit unions do Industrial banks* do Industrial loan companies* do Small loan companies do	33 21 20 90	38 24 23 121	39 24 24 116	42 24 24 115	43 26 24 117	44 29 23 123	42 25 22 113	41 27 24 107	45 28 23 121	27 25	33 30	p 44 p 27 p 26 p 110	7 4 7 2 7 2 7 10
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE				}			1						l
Budget receipts and expenditures:† Expenditures, total	3, 914 124 561	3, 598 626 566	4,001 141 596	3,851 92 1,012	5, 540 1, 396 601	3,669 245 564	3,060 103 511	2, 932 668 494	2, 445 157 481	127	972	2,879 401 524	2, 40 14 52
National defense and related activitiesdo	1, 457 1, 804 4, 645	1, 428 872 5, 726	1, 728 1, 427 2, 625	1, 327 2, 035 3, 205	1, 493 1, 080 5, 481	979 1,881 2,470	908 1,538 2,566	1,006 764 4,885	1, 151 656 2, 456	936 605 3, 054	996 688 4, 260	1,069 885 4,310	85 88 4, 61
Receipts, total	4, 378 36 3, 222 387	5, 701 39 4, 650 114	2, 556 41 1, 597 75	2, 865 37 1, 619 364	5, 473 35 3, 270 121	2,397 37 1,382 80	2,536 31 1,668 352		2,390 42 1,345 70	32 1,666	35 2, 769	4, 275 37 3, 237 51	4, 3 3, 1
Social security taxes	666 334	682 241	638 275	595 590	602 1, 453	663 307	643 172	699 585	782 217	695 331	767 547	656 329	60
Public debt, total	24, 938	255, 800 230, 618 25, 183	257, 701 254, 427 229, 147 25, 280	258, 343 254, 975 228, 789 26, 186	258, 286 255, 113 227, 747 27, 366	259, 448 256, 321 227, 805 28, 516	257, 110 227, 890 29, 220	256, 107 226, 587 29, 520	259, 071 256, 276 226, 822 29, 447	255, 591 226, 074 29, 517	254, 205 225, 250 28, 955	256, 574 253, 958 224, 810 29, 148	254, 60 252, 10 222, 88 29, 24
Noninterest bearing do Obligations guaranteed by U.S. Government mil. of dol.	3, 305	į.	3, 274	3, 368 171	3, 173 83	7 3, 127 74	1 1	7 3, 038	2, 801	1		2, 616	2, 50
U. S. savings bonds:* A mount outstanding	50, 772 712 398	617	51, 163 572 455	51, 282 488 421	51, 407 482 433	51, 589 559 457	460	466	51, 928 488 404	412	487	52, 575 770 454	52, 8°
Government corporations and credit agencies:† Assets, except interagency, totalmil. of dol Loans receivable, total (less reserves)do. To aid agriculturedo.		32, 338 7, 294 3, 055			29, 666 7, 662 2, 054			31, 037 9, 212 2, 200		-			
To aid bome owners do To aid railroads do To aid other industries do		- 665 167 - 204			660 164 224 6			- 665 162 240		-	556 147 272		
To aid banksdo. To aid other financial institutionsdo Foreign loansdo All otherdo		238 2,855 590			293 4,058 597		-	340 5, 405 591			5, 673 714		
Commodities, supplies, and materials do. U. S. Government securities do Other securities do Land, structures, and equipment do.		1, 985 3, 426 15, 486			851 1,777 3,565 12,691			1,725 3,553 12,662		-	1, 685 3, 539	1	
All other assets do Liabilities, except interagency, total do Bonds, notes, and debentures: Guaranteed by the United States do		3, 143 4, 560			3, 120 2, 634 83			2, 792 2, 895			2,607 2,808		
Other do Other liabilities do Privately owned interests do		1, 250 3, 142			506 2,045 269			667 2, 144			689 2,037		

^{*} Revised. Preliminary.

Revised slightly to reflect a change in the classification of reimbursements to the general fund for certain administrative expenses in connection with Federal old-age and survivors in-

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

*This series has been substituted beginning December 1947 Survey with regard to revisions in data for certain consumer credit series as published prior to the July 1947 issue and note in the April 1946 Survey indicating earlier revisions; all revisions will be published later. See note in the February 1947 Survey for information on the series for U. S. savings bonds and reference to the earliest data published.

†Revised series. Total Federal expenditures has been revised to include net expenditures (excluding debt retirement) of wholly-owned Government corporations, shown separately prior to the October 1947 Survey, and several changes have been made in the detail. Data for "national defense and related activities" (formerly designated "war and defense activities") exclude beginning July 1947 certain miscellaneous items included in earlier data (see note 5 on p. S-17 of September 1947 Survey). Data for Veterans Administration include veterans' pensions and benefits and transfers to trust accounts. Data for social security taxes have been revised to exclude railroad unemployment insurance contributions which are not classified as internal revenue. See notes in May 1946, October 1946 and February 1947 issues of the Survey for explanation of changes in data for assets and liabilities of Government corporations and credit agencies; the proprietary interest of the United States in the Federal land banks ceased on June 26, 1947, and data for the banks were dropped from the series effective June 30, 1947; the exclusion of these data largely accounts for the decline from March to June 1947 in loans to aid agriculture, investment in U. S. Government securities, "other" bonds, etc., under liabilities, and privately owned interests. See note in November 1946 issue for explanation of revised classifications for the Reconstruction Finance Corporat

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947						19	48
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued	,,,						
FEDERAL GOVT. FINANCE—Continued						· •• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •							
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans outstanding, end of month, total†mil. of dol. Banks and trust cos., incl. receiversdo. Other financial institutionsdo. Railroads, including receiversdo Loans to business enterprises, except to aid in national defensemil. of dol. National defensedo Other loans and authorizationsdo	1, 268 186 60 146 174 312 390	1, 298 182 68 144 178 310 415	1, 290 179 80 144 183 292 412	1, 250 177 97 144 186 232 413	1, 271 159 40 144 203 283 441	1, 150 157 40 144 207 283 318	1, 154 153 40 143 214 282 320	1, 151 152 40 142 218 280 318	1, 154 151 40 142 226 283 312	1, 152 149 40 142 228 280 312	1, 165 147 42 142 246 279 309		
LIFE INSURANCE											}		
Life Insurance Association of America: Assets, admitted, 36 companies, total‡ mil. of dol. Mortgage loans, total	39, 206 5, 542 5, 595 4, 947 4, 947 1, 469 30, 329 19, 570 18, 198 4, 567 2, 497 7, 47, 977 25, 975 68, 491 241, 414 1, 718 1, 718 1, 88 301 1, 187 88 301 114 126 44 88 125	39, 450 5, 601 5, 933 5, 908 5, 907 1, 471 30, 102 19, 274 17, 880 4, 568 2, 496 3, 764 878 411, 308 49, 826 24, 554 74, 642 262, 286 1, 846 1, 283 1, 283 1, 283 1, 283 1, 283 1, 284 1, 287 1, 283 1, 39, 606 5, 661 5, 665 5, 056 605 1, 431 19, 296 17, 904 4, 691 2, 489 787 787 787 351, 978 41, 184 41, 184 41, 184 11, 796 12, 269 11, 796 12, 269 11, 269 90 313 313 320 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125	39, 776 5, 750 615 5, 135 614 1, 477 30, 679 19, 274 17, 888 4, 751 2, 491 4, 063 568 381, 212 27, 162 65, 497 249, 298 1, 829 1, 829 1, 230 1, 245 1, 250 1, 260 1	40, 057 5, 837 624 5, 213 07, 40 19, 093 17, 704 4, 965 24, 160 588 400, 697 74, 416 2255, 675 1, 830 291 350 1, 189 291 350 1, 189 285 243 247 966 24, 301 774, 416 2255, 675	40, 287 5, 953 632 5, 321 1, 485 30, 936 18, 986 17, 603 5, 111 2, 512 4, 327 525 7, 675 385, 075 63, 021 32, 100 65, 185 224, 769 1, 857 328 318 1, 211 178 294 40 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132	40, 446 6, 041 639 5, 402 30, 940 18, 864 17, 478 5, 169 2, 500 4, 407 544, 410 27, 147 62, 122 223, 831 1, 616 1, 104 1, 100 1,	40, 693 6, 131 5, 490 10, 893 18, 640 17, 255 5, 303 2, 504 6, 703 831 390, 183 47, 410 27, 720 75, 045 240, 008 1, 583 212 324 1, 048 6, 231 231 231 107 124 143 93 36 114	40, 903 6, 242 645 5, 597 658 1, 498 31, 693 18, 623 17, 241 5, 446 2, 499 4, 525 882 882 883 374, 084 48, 640 30, 961 64, 059 230, 424 1, 857 201 366 1, 290 90 127 148 945 128 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129	41, 069 6, 340 6, 340 5, 691 1, 500 131, 209 18, 451 17, 059 5, 609 2, 499 4, 650 543 812 360, 046 45, 838 45, 838 22, 478 63, 865 227, 865 1, 797 203 336 1, 258 323 284 1124 47 93 39 129	41, 400 6. 483 5. 653 5. 830 676 1, 504 31, 272 18, 011 16, 636 5. 680 2, 475 5, 106 695 5, 109 550, 395 101, 348 303, 653 303, 653 318 318 3169 56 115 57 173	402, 586 62, 296 33, 018 65, 235 242, 037 1, 782 178 272 1, 331 90 344 126 138 51 100 43 135	1, 613 1, 613 1, 115 303 1, 115 72 272 252 252 252 388 124 250, 600 113, 860	
Matured endowments do Disability payments do Annuity payments do Dividends do Surrender values, premium notes, etc do	36, 123 7, 393 17, 911 41, 377 28, 099	38, 298 7, 907 17, 213 51, 324 30, 968	38, 468 7, 583 18, 482 41, 898 31, 782	34, 595 7, 693 18, 315 41, 269 32, 448	34, 270 7, 753 18, 868 49, 237 32, 593	30, 997 8, 509 19, 098 40, 119 32, 522	28, 367 6, 358 17, 574 35, 218 29, 457	30, 167 7, 269 17, 795 42, 364 30, 640	36, 261 7, 609 18, 024 38, 527 34, 205	29, 838 6, 924 17, 975 35, 323 27, 829	31, 168 8, 118 16, 216 69, 114 36, 017	38, 987 8, 723 24, 275 52, 452 32, 694	35, 496 7, 111 18, 014 44, 694 31, 425
MONETARY STATISTICS													
Foreign exchange rates: Argentina	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9569 . 5704 . 0084 . 3015 . 2057 . 3779 . 2782 4. 0274	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9422 . 5698 . 0084 . 3015 . 2057 . 3779 . 2782 4. 0273	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9190 . 5698 . 3016 . 2058 . 3776 . 2782 4, 0274	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9195 . 5698 . 0084 . 3016 . 2058 . 3776 . 2782 4. 0274	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9159 . 5698 . 3016 . 2058 . 3775 . 2783 4. 0272	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9165 . 5698 . 0084 . 3017 . 2058 . 3776 . 2783 4. 0271	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9200 . 5698 . 0084 . 3017 . 2058 . 3775 . 2783 4. 0273	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9036 . 5698 . 0084 . 3017 . 2058 . 3775 . 2782 4. 0300	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 8999 . 5698 . 0084 . 3017 . 2058 . 3776 . 2782 4. 0310	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 8959 . 5698 . 0084 . 3018 . 2058 . 3777 . 2783 4, 0305	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 8836 . 5698 . 0084 . 3018 . 2058 . 3770 . 2783 4. 0313	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9046 . 5699 l. 0084 . 3017 . 2058 . 3765 . 2783 4. 0307	. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 8906 . 5701 2 . 0047 . 3017 . 2058 . 3771 . 2783 4. 0311
Gold: Monetary stock, U. S	20, 330 -684, 474 49, 215 69, 577 41, 044 23, 217 7, 806 5, 483	20, 463 203, 540 17, 691 171, 325 51, 824 32, 094 9, 235 5, 500	20, 774 271, 990 17, 458 61, 508 55, 412 35, 251 8, 921 6, 246	20, 933 13, 057 3, 028 132, 762 59, 738 38, 736 9, 412 7, 220	21, 266 118, 958 2, 685 202, 917 57, 215 37, 162 9, 418 6, 117	21, 537 26, 745 3, 639 222, 839 61, 314 38, 805 9, 149 7, 319	21, 766 42, 317 5, 118 116, 776 59, 057 38, 271 9, 131 7, 033	21, 955 153, 112 2, 085 111, 685 58, 321 38, 028 8, 668 6, 979	22, 294 -3, 968 5, 619 456, 450 58, 681 36, 936 9, 057 8, 185	22, 614 -82, 786 1, 600 267, 301 36, 626 8, 826 6, 243	22, 754 -44, 592 2, 509 180, 674 	, 22, 935 -14, 859 6, 590 241, 568	23. 036 -72, 165 2, 250 161, 948
Silver:	12, 700 4, 589 . 723	3, 523 5, 332 . 773	1, 865 7, 220 . 757	1, 387 4, 488 . 725	1, 685 4, 408 . 668	1, 636 3, 410 . 636	630 4, 659 . 657	374 4, 440 . 706	2, 509 6, 087 . 716	1, 042 6, 917 . 746	352 3, 296 . 746	1, 636 7, 222 . 746	220 6, 196 . 746
Canadathous. of fine oz United Statesdo	893 3, 713	1, 044 3, 250	854 2, 730	929 3, 896	1, 085 2, 746	1,029 1,924	1,062 2,594	924 2, 180	1, 094 3, 243	954 3, 589	3, 724		

1948 issue.

¶Publication of data was suspended during the war period; data for November 1941-February 1945 will be published later.

¶Publication of data was suspended during the war period; data for November 1941-February 1945 will be published later.

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

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

r Revised. p Preliminary. 1 Based on quotations through January 23 when franc was devaluated. 2 Official rate based on quotations beginning February 10; the free rate for the period is 0.0033.

1 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 (-).

See notes in the April 1946 and August 1946 issues regarding revisions in the data for 1941-44 and January-May 1945. The monthly estimates for the United States for 1946 have been revised by subtracting from each monthly figure \$476,000 so that the aggregate for the year is equal to the annual estimate compiled by the United States mint; this amount should therefore be deducted from the figures for January-October 1946 published in the December 1947 and earlier issues of the Survey; figures for November 1946 were revised in the January 1948 issue.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found	Febru-	1	1	7. 1	-	1947		San-		Novem-	Decem-	Janu-	Febru
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	ber	ber ber	ary	ary
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							,
MONETARY STATISTICS—Continued													
Noney supply: Currency in circulationmil. of dol	28, 304	28, 230	28, 114	28, 261	28, 297	28, 149	28, 434	28, 567	28, 552	28, 766	28, 868	r 28, 111	» 28, 01
Deposits adjusted, all banks, and currency outside banks, total*mil. of dol	165, 100	165, 000	165, 100	165, 000	165, 455	» 166, 400	p 167, 100	p 168, 600	» 169, 700	p 170, 400	p 171, 600	₽ 170, 300	
Deposits, adjusted, total, including U. S. de- posits*mil, of dol Demand deposits, adjusted, excl. U. S.* do	138, 900 80, 600	138, 900 80, 400	139, 000 81, 300	138, 900 81, 500	139, 156 82, 134	p 140, 400 p 83, 200	p 140, 900 p 83, 400	» 142, 200	₹ 143, 400	p 143, 800 p 85, 900	p 145, 100	p 144, 500	₽ 143, 20
Demand deposits, adjusted, excl. U. S. ~ 40 Time deposits, incl. postal savings*do Turnover of demand deposits, except interbank and	54, 600	54, 800	55, 000	55, 200	55, 655	p 55, 800	» 55, 800	* 84, 200 * 56, 100	^p 85, 400 ^p 56, 200	₱56, 000	^p 87, 200 ^p 56, 500	» 86, 600 » 56, 500	^p 84, 60 ^p 56, 80
U. S. Government, annual rate:* New York Cityratio of debits to deposits	24.0	24.9	21.5	22.7	25.6	22.9	20.6	23. 1	23.9	26. 5	29. 9	26. 2	25.
Other leading citiesdo	18.1	18.6	17.0	17.3	17.9	17. 2	16.6	18.0	18.2	19.8	20.0	18.7	18.
ROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)													İ
ndustrial corporations (Federal Reserve): Net profits, total (629 cos.) omil, of dol		869 126			868 99			906 99			1,048 111	·	
Iron and steel (47 cos.)		69 94			83 105			76 103			99 115		
Automobiles (15 cos.)do		1 49 47			1 54 46			1 58 45			57 53		
Other durable goods (75 cos.)					57 64			59 85			70 111		
Oil producing and refining (45 cos.)do Industrial chemicals (30 cos.)do		90 89			111 87			123 81			155 88		
Other mandaments goods (80 acc) do	1	96 63			92 71			93 84			96 93		
Miscellaneous services (74 cos.) do Profits and dividends (152 cos.):* Net profitsdo		426			432			432			497		
Dividends: Preferreddo		20			23			22			23		
Commondododododo		177 191			192 166			190 135			278 160		
tailways and Telephone cos. (see pp. S-22 and S-23).										ļ			
SECURITIES ISSUED commercial and Financial Chronicle:													
Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding) \(\frac{1}{2} \)————mil. of dol.—	491	856	894	709	1,038	2 1, 044	542	785	813	741	1, 160	541	8
New capital, totaltdo Domestic, totaltdo	312 302	636 615	788 778	355 333	745 745	2 870 619	351 326	621 621	713 713	608 608	1,029 1,026	495 495	80
Corporatet do Federal agencies do	170 34	311 12	376 0	212 15	519 15	483 12	132	258 85	599 0	470 37	926	365 16	54
Municipal, State, etcdo Foreigndo	97 10	293 21	402 10	106 22	212 0	124 1	185 25	277	114 0	101	99	114	21
Refunding, total‡	179 56	220 191	106 101	354 354	293 255	175 170	191 191	165 165	101 101	134 134	130 130	46 46	
Corporatet do do Federal agencies do	31 24	140 50	78 20	319 33	214 38	118 40	147 40	122 42	76 20	84 48	83 45	3 42	1 3
Municipal, State, etcdo Foreigndo	123	2 29	3 5	1 0	2 38	11 5	3 0	(*)	5 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	
ecurities and Exchange Commission:† Estimated gross proceeds, totaldo	1, 406	1,686	1, 611	1, 225	2, 041	1, 777	1,050	1,357	2, 414	1, 253	2,038	, 1, 376	1, 50
By types of security: Bonds, notes, and debentures, totaldo	1, 289	1, 618 382	1, 454 292	1,088 309	1, 900 596	1, 589	1, 026 223	1, 261	2, 207	1, 104 412	1,859	7 1, 324	1, 2
Corporatedo Preferred stockdo	149 49 67	39 28	75 82	112 26	112 30	412 110 79	15 10	346 67 29	414 57 150	31 118	899 70 108	7 294 24 28	34
Common stockdo By types of issuers: Corporate, totaldo	265	450	449	446	738	601	248	441	622	561	1,078	r 346	5
Industrial do Public utility do	122 68	94 336	334 94	170	145	246 311	81	73 310	262	218	504	98 167	31
Raildododododo	8 66	12 9	17 4	229 37 10	542 29 22	28	141 23 3	5 53	308 35 17	284 37 22 692 589	20 56	24 57	
Non-corporate, totaldododo	1, 141 921	1, 236 891	1, 162 746	779 653	1,304 1,051	² 1, 177 790	802 614	915 637	1, 792 1, 673	692 589	20 56 960 854	1, 030 913	97
Federal agency not guaranteeddo State and municipaldo	97	0 344	400	0 106	0 214	0 136	188	0 278	118	103	105	116	2
Foreign dododo	122	0	15	20	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	_
Estimated net proceeds, total do Proposed uses of proceeds:	260 205	442 285	441 254	437 180	727 498	588	245 118	434	612 510	547 425	1,063	r 340 r 294	54
Proposed uses of proceeds: New money, total	105 101	153 132	101 153	109 71	426 72	435 370 64	99	244 179 65	388 122	354 71	800 132	7 193 7 101	2
Retirement of debt and stockdo	49 18	152 152 110	183	251	222 164	129 103	121 102	163 154	78 15	103 74	105 105 91	7 32 6	
Funded debtdo	15 16	31 11	80 98 5	198 19 34	15 43	17 9	16	9	45 18	22	12	7 26 0	
Other purposesdo	5	5	3	7	6	24	6	26	24	18	26	14	
Industrial, total net proceeds do	119 94	90 52	328 204	165 129	141 96	239 175	79 65	71 45	259 193	213 129	496 422	7 95 7 70	3
New money do Retirement of debt and stock do Public utility, total net proceeds do	22 67	34 332	122 93	31 225	41 536	56 307	13 140	21 306	65 303	71 277	67 493	7 24 164	1
New money dodododo	47 20	223 108	30 61	31 192	353 181	234 72	28 107	157 136	280 8	245 31	480 12	149 6	!
Railroad, total net proceedsdo	8 7	12 9	17 17	37 15	28 28	234 72 28 22	23 23	5 4 2	35 31	37 37	20 20	23 23	
New money doRetirement of debt and stock doReal estate and financial, total net proceeds	2	2	0	22	0	0	0		4	0	0	0	١.
New money mil. of dol	66 58	9	3	10 5	21 21	14 3	2 2	51 38 4	16	21 15	54 9	57 52	

Revised. P Preliminary. Partly estimated. Includes \$250,000,000 bonds of International Bank. (e) Less than \$500,000.

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

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

New series. For data for 1929-40 for profits and dividends of 152 companies, see p. 21 of the April 1942 Survey; 1941-44 revisions are available upon request. See note on p. 8-17 of September 1944 Survey for description of series on net income of electric utilities and data beginning third quarter of 1943. For a brief description of the series on bank deposits and currency outside banks and data beginning June 1943, see p. 8-16 of the Aquest 1944 Survey; beginning January 1947 data are for the last Wednesday of the month instead of the end of the month. Data beginning 1939 for turn-over rate of bank deposits and a description of the data will be published later.

Revised series. There have been unpublished revisions in the 1946 data as shown in the Survey, revisions in the 1945 data as shown in the September 1946 and earlier issues, and in the 1946 data shown in the November 1947 and earlier issues; all revisions will be published later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947					,	19	48
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>	FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued	!		·		J	<u>'</u>	
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued													
State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): Permanent (long term)thous. of dol Temporary (short term)do	r 100, 184 81, 067	353, 502 146, 137	405, 776 71, 803	108, 502 29, 927	214, 749 49, 717	144, 801 136, 364	194, 220 30, 715	275, 006 77, 112	121, 034 85, 242	105, 875 23, 010	101, 195 148, 464	r 125, 763 r 77, 416	217, 037 72, 532
COMMODITY MARKETS													
Volume of trading in grain futures:‡ Wheat	388 194	510 360	314 283	328 369	358 531	601 509	503 482	847 393	651 241	373 227	424 282	488 272	483 291
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)													
Customers' debit balances (net)mil. of dol	573	576	553	530	552 395	564	550	570	606	593	578	568	537
Cash on hand and in banks do Money borrowed do Customers' free credit balances do Bonds	217 681	216 677	205 665	201 652	222 650	251 677	241 656	280 630	257 616	247 617	393 240 612	217 622	208 596
Prices: Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.) dollars							1					ļ	
Domestic do do	102. 86 103. 27 77. 20	102, 95 103, 36 77, 00	102, 63 103, 06 76, 42	102, 49 102, 92 75, 32	102, 25 102, 70 74, 02	102.33 102.77 74.16	102.62 103.09 73.28	1 102. 06 102. 54 73. 28	1 101, 19 101, 65 71, 90	1 100, 46 100, 93 70, 51	1 99. 62 100. 11 68. 96	1 99. 77 100. 27 68. 77	1 99, 84 100, 35 67, 61
Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrials, utilities, and railroads: High grade (15 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond Medium and lower grade:	122. 7	122. 4	122.8	122. 9	122, 8	122. 5	122.3	121.5	120. 0	118.8	117.0	117. 4	117. 5
Medium and lower grade: Composite (50 bonds)do Industrials (10 bonds)do Public utilities (20 bonds)do	116. 8 123. 7 112. 4	116. 6 123. 7 112. 5	116, 5 123, 5 112, 7	115. 0 123. 2 112. 5	114. 3 122. 6 113. 0	115.7 122.8 113.8	116.1 123.9 113.9	115. 1 121. 9 114. 1	114. 0 120. 8 114. 3	113.3 120.0 114.7	112.5 119.1 113.9	112. 4 118. 9 113. 7	112. 4 119. 3 114. 1
Railroads (20 bonds)	114. 3 69. 3 133. 1 104. 4	113. 6 66. 1 132. 5 104. 6	113, 2 64, 0 133, 2 104, 6	109. 2 61. 9 133. 9 104. 5	107. 3 63. 4 134. 4 104. 1	110. 5 69. 6 134. 7 103. 8	110. 4 69. 6 134. 3 103. 9	109. 3 68. 6 134. 4 104. 0	106, 9 69, 4 132, 5 103, 4	105. 1 68. 1 129. 4 102. 1	104. 6 (a) 126. 2 101. 6	104. 6 (a) 124. 5 100. 7	103. 8 (a) 122. 6 100. 7
Total on all registered exchanges: Market value§thous. of dol Face value§do On New York Stock Exchange:	73, 249 100, 247	67, 522 89, 587	68, 974 94, 673	71, 024 98, 349	67, 490 88, 531	85, 253 109, 385	64, 886 81, 063	60, 326 80, 312	85, 862 121, 655	63, 949 87, 497	145, 181 186, 213	98, 892 134, 381	60, 126 84, 508
	68, 979 95, 349	63, 187 81, 491	64, 393 88, 961	63, 880 90, 458	58, 248 78, 115	76, 972 99, 723	56, 618 70, 705	51, 284 69, 316	78, 192 112, 210	59, 511 81, 663	137, 971 178, 255	93. 971 128. 055	56, 161 79, 154
Face values. do. Exclusive of stopped sales (N. Y. S. E.), face value, total. thous of dol. U. S. Government. do. Other than U. S. Government, total do Domestic do	79, 987 98 79, 889 74, 530 5, 359	75, 582 35 75, 547 68, 860 6, 687	81, 601 828 80, 773 74, 885 5, 888	82, 526 140 82, 386 75, 863 6, 523	70, 077 386 69, 691 63, 590 6, 101	96, 661 1, 152 2 95, 509 76, 937 5, 101	60, 490 14 2 60, 476 52, 588 5, 216	73, 440 73 2 73, 367 63, 949 7, 344	105, 990 219 2 105, 771 95, 246 9, 265	81, 823 39 2 81, 784 73, 830 6, 431	141. 873 125 2 141, 748 131, 041 8, 581	111, 380 185 2 111, 195 102, 419 7, 013	69, 745 16 2 69, 729 63, 511 5, 846
Domestic	137, 106 134, 956 2, 150	136, 937 134, 806 2, 132 140, 978	137, 219 135, 044 2, 174 140, 833	137, 019 134, 856 2, 163	137, 058 134, 932 2, 126 140, 148	³ 137, 563 135, 175 2, 138	³ 137, 628 135, 210 2, 168	³ 137, 666 135, 281 2, 135	³ 136, 711 134, 346 2, 115	³ 136, 879 134, 556 2, 073	³ 136, 727 134, 347 2, 130	³ 136, 543 134, 173 2, 120	³ 136, 531 134, 170 2, 111
Domestic do Goregon do	141, 033 139, 373 1, 660	139, 336 1, 641	139, 172 1, 662	140, 426 138, 797 1, 629	138, 574 1, 574	3 140, 763 138, 923 1, 585	3 141, 236 139, 394 1, 589	⁸ 140, 499 138, 715 1, 533	³ 138, 336 136, 568 1, 521	³ 137, 509 135, 804 1, 462	³ 136, 207 134, 500 1, 469	3 136, 232 134, 537 1, 458	3 136, 313 134, 645 1, 427
Domestic corporate (Moody's)percent	2. 78	2. 79	2.78	2.79	2.81	2.80	2, 80	2, 85	2.95	3.02	3. 12	3. 12	3. 12
Aaa do Aa do Aa do Aa do Aa do Aa do A do A	2. 55 2. 64 2. 79 3. 12	2, 55 2, 64 2, 80 3, 15	2. 53 2. 63 2. 81 3. 16	2. 53 2. 63 2. 82 3. 17	2. 55 2. 64 2. 83 3. 21	2. 55 2. 64 2. 82 3. 18	2. 56 2. 64 2. 81 3. 17	2. 61 2. 69 2. 86 3. 23	2. 70 2. 79 2. 95 3. 35	2. 77 2. 85 3. 01 3. 44	2. 86 2. 94 3. 16 3. 52	2. 86 2. 94 3. 17 3. 52	2. 85 2. 93 3. 17 3. 53
By groups: Industrialsdo Public utilitiesdo Railroadsdo	2. 61 2. 72 3. 00	2. 61 2. 73 3. 02	2. 60 2. 71 3. 03	2.60 2.71 3.05	2. 60 2. 72 3. 10	2. 62 2. 72 3. 06	2, 63 2, 72 3, 03	2. 67 2. 78 3. 09	2. 76 2. 87 3. 22	2. 84 2. 93 3. 30	2. 92 3. 02 3. 42	2. 91 3. 03 3. 44	2. 90 3. 03 3. 43
Domestic municipals: Bond Buyer (20 cities)do Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds)do U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable†do	1, 97 1, 99 2, 21	1. 90 2. 02 2. 19	1. 89 1. 98 2. 19	1, 83 1, 95 2, 19	1. 81 1. 92 2. 22	1.81 1.91 2.25	1.83 1.93 2.24	1. 84 1. 92 2. 24	1. 97 2. 02 2. 27	2. 09 2. 18 2. 36	2. 35 2. 35 2. 35 2. 39	2. 40 2. 45 2. 45	2. 48 2. 55 2. 45
Stocks		-, 10	2, 10	2.10		2.20	2,21	2.21	2.27	2.00	2.03	2, 10	2.10
Dividends: Cash dividend payments and rates, 600 cos., Moody's:										ĺ			
Total annual payments at current rates mil. of dol. Number of shares, adjustedmillions. Dividend rate per share (weighted average)	2, 196 954. 65	2, 196 954. 65	2, 224 954. 65	2, 310 954. 65	2, 310 954. 65	2, 329 954. 65	2, 348 954. 65	2, 358 954. 65	2, 387 954. 65	2, 463 954. 65	2, 473 954. 65	2, 482 954, 65	2,482 954.65
dollars dollars dollars do do lndustrials (492 cos.) do do lnsurance (21 cos.) do	2. 30 3. 21 2. 32 2. 59 1. 95	2. 30 3. 21 2. 35 2. 59 1. 95	2. 33 3. 21 2. 40 2. 59 1. 96	2. 42 3. 21 2. 50 2. 59 1. 96	2. 42 3. 21 2. 51 2. 59 1. 98	2. 44 3. 21 2. 52 2. 59 1. 99	2. 46 3. 21 2. 55 2. 59 1. 99	2. 47 3. 21 2. 56 2. 59 1. 99	2. 50 3. 21 2. 62 2. 59 1. 99	2. 58 3. 21 2. 72 2. 59 1. 99	2. 59 3. 21 2. 75 2. 59 1. 99	2. 60 3. 21 2. 76 2. 59 2. 00	2. 60 3. 21 2. 77 2. 59 2. 00
Railroads (36 cos.) do do Cash dividend payments publicly reported:* Total dividend payments ml. of dol Manufacturing do do	2.75 r 198.3 r 93.8	2.66 r 507.2 r 319.2	7 2. 66 7 398. 8 7 170. 8	2.66 r 173.5 r 93.5	2, 66 , 662, 2 , 389, 5	2. 67 r 451. 4 r 197. 9	2. 68 7 192. 6 7 100. 2	2. 68 * 573. 2 * 362. 4	2.63 	2. 57 7 176. 9	2. 56 7 1, 139. 6	2. 56	
Mining .do Trade .do Finance .do Railroads .do	7 1.3 7 10.4 7 31.2 7 8.1	7 24.7 7 44.8 7 30.5 7 22.4	7 5.7 7 31.2 7 57.8 7 22.1	7 1. 4 9. 6 7 22. 4 7 5. 7	7 65.8 7 39.4 7 54.3 34.2	7 11. 9 7 29. 6 7 92. 8 7 11. 1	7 100. 2 7 1. 9 9. 3 7 36. 7 7 6. 1	7 362, 4 7 55, 7 7 40, 6 7 31, 7 7 17, 0	7 6. 9 7 36. 7 7 60. 6 7 13. 2	7 101.2 1.3 7 8.5 7 23.2 7 4.0	7 99. 9 7 67. 3 7 98. 7 7 51. 3		
Heat, light, and power do Communications do Miscellaneous do Revised Dieta continue series in the 1942 Supplemental Communication of th	7 51. 3 7. 2 7 2. 0	7 35.8 7 10.5 7 19.3	7 46. 5 7 52. 8 7 11. 9	7 37. 2	7 50.0 7 10.5 7 18.5	7 43.7 7 51.5 7 12.9	7 32.9 .3 7 5.2	7 35. 5 7 10. 9 7 19. 4	7 47. 7 7 50. 7 7 12. 0	7 35, 9 .3 7 2, 5	7 46.0 7 13.1		

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

*Includes sales of bonds of International Banks as follows: 1947—July, \$13,471,000; August \$2,672,000; September, \$2,074,000; October, \$1,260,000, November, \$1,523,000; December, \$2,126,000;

*Includes bonds of International Bank as follows:—Face value—July 1947 to February 1948, \$250,000,000; market value—1947; July, \$255,000,000; August, \$253,000,000; September, \$244,000,000; November, \$244,000,000; November, \$244,000,000; November, \$244,000,000; November, \$244,000,000; Pebruary, \$241,000,000;
Has after issue.

The vised series. For explanation of revision in the series for municipal bonds and data beginning February 1942, see p. 8-19 of the April 1943 Survey; earlier data will be published later. Revised figures through 1943 for prices and yields of U. S. Treasury bonds and a description of the data are on p. 20 of the September 1944 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					194	\$7						19	48
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
			FINA	NCE-	Contin	ued							
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued													
Stocks-Continued													
Dividends—Continued Dividend yields:												1	
Common stocks (200), Moody'spercent	4.7	4.8	5. 1	5.3	5. 1	4.9	5.1	5. 2 4. 5	5. 1 4. 5	5.4	5. 4 4. 7	5, 5 4, 6	5.8
Banks (15 stocks) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	4. 2 4. 6	4. 4 4. 7	4. 6 5. 0	4. 6 5. 3	4. 6 5. 0	4.4 4.8	4.4 5.0	5.1	5.1	4.7 5.4	5.3	5, 6	4. 8 5. 9 3. 5
Insurance (10 stocks) do Public utilities (25 stocks) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3.3 4.7	3. 4 4. 9	3.6 4.9	3.7 5.0	3. 5 5. 1	3. 5 5. 1	3. 6 5. 0	3.6 5.1	3. 5 5. 2	5.5	3, 4 5, 5	3.4 r 5.4	5.5
Railroads (25 stocks) do Preferred stocks, high-grade (15 stocks), Stand	6.8	6.8	7.3	7.5	7.3	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.5	6.5	6.9
ard and Poor's Corporationpercent_	3.71	3.72	3.75	3.76	3.76	3.72	3.71	3.72	3, 86	4.01	4.07	4. 13	4.18
Average price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.) Dec. 31, 1924=100.	81.1	79. 4	75.7	74.4	77.3	80.3	78.3	77.5	78.7	75.8	76.8	73.9	70. 5
Dow-Jones & Co. (65 stocks)dol. per share_	65. 83 181. 54	63. 64 176. 66	61. 04 171, 28	59. 49 168. 67	61. 26 173. 76	65, 32 183, 51	64, 36 180, 08	63.39 176.82	63. 93 181. 92	63.98	63. 66 179. 18	63, 78 176, 26	60. 91 168. 47
Industrials (30 stocks) dodo	37. 17	36, 02	34. 52	33.39	33. 98	35, 61	35, 58	35. 25	35.48	34.10	33.04	33.06	31.95
Railroads (20 stocks)do Standard and Poor's Corporation:	51.74	49. 15	45. 88	43.60	44.8 €	49.39	48.73	48.10	49. 44	47. 79	49. 46	51.44	49. 19
Industrials, utilities, and railroads: Combined index (402 stocks)1935-39=100.	128.7	123.7	119.3	115. 2	119.1	126.0		123.1	125.1	123.6	122. 4	120.1	114, 2
Industrials (354 stocks) do Capital goods (116 stocks) do Consumer's goods (191 stocks) do	132. 6 121. 6	127. 7 117. 1	123. 1 113. 0	119. 0 108. 0	124. 1 111. 9	131.7 118.9	130, 2 117, 0		131.1 119.1		129. 2 117. 5	126.0 115.0	119. 1 108.
Consumer's goods (191 stocks) do Public utilities (28 stocks) do do do do do do do do do do do do do	139. 7 111. 4	133. 5 107. 3	126. 7 104. 6	121. 4 102. 0	126. 4 100. 8	134. 6 102. 2	132.4	130. 5 102. 0	132.8 101.0	131.1	128. 4	125. 1 95. 1	117. 92.
Railroads (20 stocks)	118.8	109. 9 101. 2	102. 2 94. 7	95. 1 95. 0	97. 6 94. 7	108. 2 97. 3	105. 2	103. 6 97. 5	104. 2 96. 7	100.1	103. 9	106. 5 93. 9	101. 91.
Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks) dodo	125. 8	122. 4	118.8	114.0	117.0	120.5		114.0	116.4			119.6	117.
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges:	1	000		004		,						004	
Market value mil. of dol. Shares sold thousands. On New York Stock Exchange:	1, 144 53, 518	928 37, 227	980 45, 116	884 40, 181	804 35, 349	1, 051 45, 536	728 29, 662	722 31, 651	1, 230 55, 736	812 37, 277	1, 178 53, 160	924 40, 123	34, 33
On New York Stock Exchange: Market valuemil. of dol.	I .	770	826	739	668	890	624	611	1,043	r 681	7 1,003	r 785	659
Market value mil. of dol. Shares sold thousands. Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. Times) thousands.	34, 109	25, 302	32, 338	27, 854	23, 643	32, 951	21,600	21, 556	40, 620	26, 226	38, 687	28, 696	24, 704
Times) thousands.	23, 758	19, 337	20, 620	20, 616	17, 483	25, 473	14, 153	16,017	28, 635	16, 371	27, 605	20, 218	16, 801
Market value, all listed sharesmil. of dol_ Number of shares listedmillions_	68, 839 1, 786	67, 608 1, 792	64, 520 1, 794	63, 646 1, 814	66, 548 1, 829	69, 365 1, 847		67, 522 1, 870	68, 884 1, 879	67, 026 1, 896	68, 313 1, 907	66, 090 1, 923	63, 158 1, 928
Trumber of Shares listed	- 1,700	1 2,102	1	<u> </u>	TRAD	<u> </u>	1 1,002	1	1 1,010	1,000	1, 501	1, 320	1 1,020
	1		ron	EIGN	INAD	'E	l l		1	1	Ī	1	1
INDEXES Exports of U. S. merchandise:													
Quantity: $1923-25=100$	7 261 7 317	* 298 * 365	7 287 7 361	7 312 7 400	r 274 r 351	r 262 r 331	r 255 r 337	7 242 7 315	* 263 * 345	* 239 * 318	, 234 , 320	210 290	289
Valuet do do Unit value do do do do do do do do do do do do do	121	123	126	128	128	129	132	130	131	133	137	138	
Imports for consumption: Quantitydo	119	117	123	122	124	118	108	128	136	118	143	140	
Valuedo Unit valuedo	133 113	136 117	152 123	143 118	147 119	139 118	127 118	151 119	158 117	141 120	176 124	174 125	
Agricultural products, quantity: Exports, domestic, total:													į
Unadjusted1924-29=100	109 128	111 128	93 115	95 117	89 121	67 91	63 63	75 64	84 64	81 66	80 68		
Adjusted do do do do do do do do do do do do do	158	162	141	150	132	119	121	128	142	1	123	1	
Adjusteddododo	190	189	168	171	159	150	119	109	112		110		
Unadjusteddo	100	94 81	104	102 105	93 100	84 93	74	93	101	89 96	114		
Adjusteddodo	. 96	8.1	96	105	100	95	80	98	102	96	118		
Exports, including reexportsmil. of lb.	14, 637	16, 954	19, 628	26, 509	24, 938	22, 745	27, 418	23, 692	* 23, 432	20, 564	14, 725		
General importsdo	8, 201	9, 199	9, 684	10, 317	10, 103	11, 264	10, 530	9, 799	7 9, 978	9, 258	10, 378		
Exports, total, including reexportstmil, of dol_	7 1, 198	r 1, 383	, 1, 362	r 1, 503	r 1, 320	r 1, 265	7 1, 265	r 1, 183	r 1, 303	7 1, 195	7 1, 199	r 1,091	
Commercial* do Foreign aid and relief* do	1,126 121	1,311 127	1, 296 127	1, 443 139	1, 280 118	1, 231 135	1, 232 146	1, 139 116	1, 267 104	1, 153 98	1,138 129	1,004 159	
By geographic regions:	1	73, 792	68, 709	86, 806	74, 829	65, 751	70, 434	65, 763	76, 702		57, 831	68, 945	i
Africa thous. of dol. Asia and Oceania † do do do do do do do do do do do do do	* 208, 559 * 475, 545	, 235, 816 , 518, 845	r 213, 208 r 525, 586	r 256, 074 r 565, 180	7 253, 317 7 481, 143	240, 882 470, 952	227, 822	7 191, 747 448, 436	* 217, 647 * 446, 833	r 209, 155	* 225, 646	187, 768	
Europe †	150, 313	185, 116	188, 353	210, 276	191, 551	170, 456	174, 909	176, 795	202,776	180, 983	151, 105	138, 349	
Southern North Americado South America'do Total exports by leading countries:	7 140, 661 174, 836	144, 662 226, 401	152, 356 215, 955	148, 641 239, 160	126, 988 193, 251	130, 155 187, 557	126, 057 197, 148	126, 648 176, 736	164, 096 195, 824		161, 485 201, 466	118, 986 175, 778	
Europe:					· .			'	1				
France do Germany‡ do do	75, 099 28, 173	73, 081 r 45, 981	76, 432 737, 478	88, 123 7 57, 291	75, 102 7 52, 177	65, 096 r 71, 841	56, 841 r 58, 359	64, 545 7 44, 985	58, 248 • 44, 858		59, 556 7 43, 963	70, 859 62 062	
Italy! do Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia)	45, 183	r 49, 681	7 37, 478 7 55, 355	r 48, 146	51,758	71, 341	r 31, 457	* 38, 445	7 36, 812	7 40, 774	* 33, 199	35, 711	
United Kingdomdodo	15, 780	7, 232	9, 281	27, 116	7, 140	15, 742	4,051	3,032	9, 158		15, 423	7, 481	
United Kingdomdodo	102, 650	116, 748	93, 465	94, 497	99,804	95, 232	95, 705	89, 789	94,513	62,704	58, 373	1 72, 379	1

†Revised †Revised to include Army civilian supply exports (see note marked "\$"); revised January 1947 figures: Indexes—quantity, 262; value, 315; dollar figures—exports, total, \$1,196,000,000; Asia and Oceania, \$196,890,000; Europe, \$489,637,000; Germany, \$63,515,000; Italy, \$42,623,000.

§The publication of practically all series on foreign trade included in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war was resumed in May 1946 Survey. Revised 1941 figures for total exports of U. S. merchandise and total imports are shown on p. 22 of the June 1944 Survey; revised figures for 1942-43 for the totals and revised figures for 1944 and later data through February 1945 for other series will be shown later. Export statistics cover all merchandise shipped from the U. S. customs area, with the exception of shipments to the Armed Forces for their own use, including commercial trade, lend-lease exports, shipments to U. S. agencies abroad (since June 1945), and relief shipments. Figures published in the March 1948 Survey and earlier issues exclude all shipments to the U. S. Armed Forces and therefore exclude goods that reached foreign civilians through them; data for such shipments of civilian goods, with the exception of shipments of petroleum and petroleum products other than asphalt for road building, are now available beginning January 1947 and are included in figures shown in this issue.

*New series. See note in March 1948 Survey for explanation of series on shipping weight. Commercial exports represent total exports beind-lease sports and shipments designated "foreign aid and relief"; the latter includes shipmens under the U. S. Foreign Aid, Interim Aid, Greek-Turkish Aid, and UNRRA programs and Army civilian supply shipments (see note marked "\$"). Commercial exports therefore include private relief shipments as well as commercial trade and shipments to U. S. Government agencies abroad. January 1947 figures: Commercial, 1,129; foreign aid and relief, 136. Small amounts under the lend-lease program, which was pract

nless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947						19	948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febr ary
		FO	REIG	N TRA	DE—C	ontinu	ıed						
VALUE§—Continued													
otal exports by leading countries—Continued North and South America:													}
Canada thous. of dol. Latin American Republics, total do	. r 287 , 249	181, 351 351, 187	181, 511 350, 365	203, 624 369, 636	187, 004 305, 552	166, 048 302, 961	170, 520 309, 065	172, 644 288, 100	198, 557 342, 698	176, 158 313, 490	146, 008 345, 225	136, 728 280, 736	
Argentina do do do do do do do do do do do do do	r 56 273	66, 464 65, 445	49, 415 61, 240 9, 919	71, 653 68, 535 12, 387	57, 778 50, 050 11, 322	53, 687 50, 127	74, 428 45, 294 10, 584	64, 990 40, 258 8, 519	59, 451 52, 822	58, 026 45, 525	59, 433 56, 221	51, 065 45, 436	
Columbia* do do do do do do do do do do do do do	9, 126 7 15, 256 7 36, 484	11, 481 19, 930 37, 227	21, 234 47, 577	23, 467 42, 725	17, 133 41, 560	10, 487 17, 374 32, 740	14, 190 33, 249	12, 275 35, 073	11, 605 17, 934 48, 450	6, 818 18, 297 51, 383	9, 873 20, 579 45, 933	8,028 19,099 34,169	
Diagram	50, 419 35, 861	62, 515 30, 623	56, 992 46, 138	56, 862 39, 095	46, 881 35, 430	51, 399 34, 947	44, 713 31, 364	42, 702 33, 872	52, 899 37, 055	50, 672 34, 515	60, 267 40, 233	44, 017 35, 362	
		19, 545	14, 291	24, 458	20, 668	26, 364	23, 822	19, 752	21,314	19, 869	21, 373	14, 203	
Australia do British Malaya do China do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3,358 7 39,723	5, 769 37, 370	4, 172 26, 164	7, 145 41, 395	5, 205 55, 538	7, 790 39, 349	5, 619 19, 678	5, 733 12, 085	5, 993 11, 947	5, 742 15, 694	6, 925 18, 761	6, 733 17, 949	
Egypt do India and dependencies do	3,677 7 25,945 7 30,411	4, 576 43, 448 7 24, 199	5, 537 38, 598 r 30, 804	6, 765 41, 160 r 36, 894	6, 473 55, 815 7 28, 162	5, 284 28, 166 7 45, 080	5, 383 24, 536 7 56, 224	6,397 29,100 33,763	3,935 31,732 732,755	4,718 26,076 738,660	3, 514 32, 133 + 46, 771	2, 439 28, 267	
Netherlands Indies do do do	7 5, 423 52, 996	11, 286 42, 769	9, 779 32, 037	16, 814 33, 066	9, 302 29, 310	8, 103 30, 094	6, 236 32, 689	4, 831 35, 905	5, 478 41, 535	8, 728 40, 142	5, 856 40, 630	30, 239 6, 967 42, 632	
Japan†	27,719 r 1,179	40,000 1,360	34, 656 1, 344	41,763 1,490	36, 438 1, 307	34, 698 71, 253	36, 789 * 1, 254	29, 911 r 1, 172	35, 828 r 1, 286	34, 219 + 1, 183	32, 754 71, 191	38, 273 1, 081	i,
Crude materialstthous. of dol	r 141 079	, 155, 037	, 131, 225	145, 423	7 154, 067	102,604	r 120, 736	128, 471	r 140, 387	, 122, 910	127,812	112, 209	
Crude foodstuffs‡ do Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages‡ do Semimanufactures‡ do	7 101, 237 7 145, 255 7 116, 926	r 120, 340 r 141, 525 r 147, 194	7 117, 913 7 145, 832 7 148, 436	7 121,746 7 175,282 7 174,064	7 93, 585 7 169, 150 7 162, 282	7 103, 935 7 179, 408 7 156, 973	r 138, 039 r 139, 553 r 170, 139	7 105, 188 7 138, 100 7 149, 950	r 103, 710 r 148, 997 r 156, 092	r 102, 196 r 138, 019 r 145, 412	124,764 112,421 137,718	98, 116 119, 182	
Finished manufactures‡ doy principal commodities:	7 674, 823	796, 174	7 800, 094	, 873, 292	† 162, 282 † 727, 752	710,034	7 685, 806	r 649, 879	r 736, 853	7 674, 725	r 687, 928	130, 324 620, 724	
Agricultural products, total	1 60, 972	7 364, 124 60, 748	7 334, 062 45, 588	7 361, 960 41, 134	7 342, 427 50, 060	7 320, 381 13, 165	r 308, 596 r 5, 714	7 289, 561 18, 227	7 308, 969 22, 080	7 294, 777 7 24, 525	⁷ 308, 996 37, 467	281, 759 42, 633	
Fruits, vegetables and preparations do Grains and preparations do Packing house products do Nonagricultural products, total do	7 35, 517 7 146, 870	7 33, 410 7 154, 978	7 36, 116 7 155, 926	7 26, 401 7 190, 521	r 19, 018 r 164, 291	r 25, 949 r 174, 264	7 22,006 7 178,628	25, 975 146, 109	r 29, 233 r 144, 433	7 27, 074 7 135, 433	r 22, 381 r 145, 362	20, 512 147, 400	
Packing house products:do Nonagricultural products, total:do	7 21, 610 7 833, 509 7 74, 725	7 21, 583 7 996, 146 95, 875	7 25, 089 71,009,437 104, 684	7 34, 805 71,127,846 114, 878	7 24, 285 7 964, 409 90, 132	r 18, 901 r 932, 573 89, 485	7 20, 754 7 945, 677 101, 078	7 25, 459 7 882, 027 90, 859	7 19, 185 7 977, 070	7 20, 598 7 888, 485	7 13, 446 7 881, 648 88, 292	12,383 798,796	
Automobiles, parts and accessoriesdo Chemicals and related productsdo		7 70, 514	73, 089 5, 935	7 84, 191 7, 111	73, 104 8, 673	7 76, 915 7, 453	76, 604 11, 210	7 67, 286 10, 079	98, 426 73, 921 11, 036	7 81, 620 7 69, 481 12, 589	70, 799 11, 487	76, 497 63, 010 11, 166	
Iron and steel and their productsdo Machinery tdo	, 52, 127 , 163, 104	70, 237 7 191, 356	71,877	79, 020 7 246, 160	70,680 194,465	66, 906 - 201, 331	67, 311	66, 851	75, 662 - 209, 648	72, 224 204, 882	7 75, 473 215, 553	67, 152 201, 531	
Agriculturaldodododo	7 19, 282 7 41, 040	24, 649 7 48, 667	28, 818 - 47, 456	31,008 55,726	27, 615 48, 184	26, 163 r 49, 489	28, 474 r 43, 500	26, 234 42, 784	29, 358 51, 624	27, 556 49, 123	29, 373 47, 834	28, 606 42, 821	
Metal workingdo Other industrialdo	14, 031 7 80, 153	17, 808 7 88, 727	18, 457 95, 549	21, 129 124, 156	15, 365 94, 115	17, 909 98, 055	13, 769 86, 326	13, 333 82, 378	15, 760 100, 014	15,678 99,539	16,615 109,028	13, 352 103, 666	
Chemicals and related products:do Copper and manufacturesdo Iron and steel and their productsdo Machinerytdo Agriculturaldo Electricaltdo Metal workingdo Other industrialdo Petroleum and productstdo ereal imports, totalmil. of dol y geographic regions:	47, 898 7 437	7 50, 383 444	* 53, 936 512	7 59, 963 474	7 59, 234 463	7 63, 976 450	7 57, 284 400	r 53, 232 481	7 55, 576 492	51, 324 455	52, 331 601	47, 341 7 546	
Africa thous, of dol.	r 21, 099 102, 165	19, 159 98, 217	30, C79 100, 747	19, 795 120, 830	24, 219 100, 696	14, 799 95, 751 71, 730	24, 402 56, 798	43, 850 77, 879	24, 242 88, 412	26, 179 92, 762	49, 734 120, 017	26, 523 124, 264	
Europe do do Northern North America do Southern North America do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7 60, 310 7 75, 731	49,677 91,641	68, 090 90, 932	58, 407 87, 817	69, 341 96, 638	90, 547	64, 126 88, 616	76, 796 101, 121	78, 847 108, 485	66, 975 94, 319	78, 771 121, 309	76, 909 105, 839	
South Americado	76, 876 r 100, 555	93, 454 92, 120	112, 634 111, 805	86, 026 100, 701	93, 836 78, 236	91, 853 84, 927	78, 839 87, 538	77, 409 103, 370	71, 482 120, 051	71, 417 103, 247	93, 376 137, 341		
y leading countries: Europe: Francedo	3, 531	4, 502	5,073	3,856	3, 287	3, 411	2, 807	3, 408	3, 493	4, 515	3, 053	4, 863	
Germany do do do do do do do do do do do do do	70 3, 276	218 3, 314	531 3,825	766 2,673	196 2, 953	365 2, 074	688 2, 188 2, 508	3,040	635 4, 958	971 3,997	1,078 6,403	1, 208 6, 036	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo United Kingdomdo	1, 047 19, 020	1, 245 11, 139	6, 288 18, 099	4, 466 16, 824	10, 475 19, 044	9, 956 18, 624	2, 508 17, 128	13, 994 15, 684	7, 835 18, 426	5, 101 15, 470	5,027 18,563	5, 547	
North and South America: Canadadododododododo	+ 74, 480 + 169, 943	89, 755 175, 832	89, 442 215, 236	85, 072 176, 330	92, 644 164, 893	86, 762 168, 321	84,866	97, 317 174, 375	105, 305 183, 448	91, 802 165, 653	117, 295	101, 467	
Argentinado	16,900	8, 767 29, 367	13, 294 42, 549	18, 839 26, 763	15, 313 16, 952	10, 691 31, 154	158, 670 5, 817 28, 229	7, 239 46, 705	11, 453 46, 718	12, 724 39, 553	17, 212 48, 628		
Chiledo Colombia*do	4, 931 18, 351	8, 186 20, 259	11, 805 18, 515	14, 120 14, 477	11, 160 12, 785	10, 888 9, 917	11,602 13,759	9,076 14,694	11, 243 23, 320 37, 626	10, 483 17, 615	14, 080 23, 761		
Bra21	7 34, 089 21, 299 13, 711	42, 801 23, 395 17, 072	61, 238 22, 205 13, 733	44, 586 17, 466 13, 134	50, 848 21, 582 12, 764	53, 706 18, 309 13, 289	45, 133 16, 749	32, 449 29, 226 15, 657	19, 292	36, 887 15, 732	42, 708 23, 832	12,096 19,582	
Other regions: Australia do		16, 813	15, 755	15, 206	12, 058	7, 079	14, 016 5, 341	5, 781	14, 596 3, 674	12, 854 9, 357	18, 552 11, 533	18, 822 4, 836	
Australia do British Malaya do China do do China do do do do do do do do do do do do do	24, 490 r 13, 203	15, 699 10, 271	18, 211 5, 955	43, 212 11, 917	23, 662 13, 727	23, 951 7, 556	14, 212 3, 033	16, 407 5, 390	15, 789 6, 634	15, 804 8, 434	24, 814 14, 166		
Egyptdo India and dependenciesdo	1, 354 19, 487 3, 762	22, 059 775	936 19, 218 813	954 13, 234 804	3, 961 22, 959 1, 119	1, 032 29, 157	2, 637 13, 759	13, 393 24, 811 1, 444	1, 835 21, 568	106 18, 784	195 21, 270	1,797 22,250	
Japan do do Netherlands Indies do do do do do do do do do do do do do	5, 295	2, 519 17, 057	5, 255 15, 875	2, 584 17, 896	1, 100 14, 178	4, 739 739 8, 503	2, 479 3, 106 9, 055	1, 365 10, 038	4, 049 3, 474 12, 593	2, 524 1, 572 15, 130	4, 442 2, 345 20, 641	2, 958 2, 692 21, 883	
Philippine Islands do Union of South Africa do orts for consumption, total mil. of dol.	7 4, 795 425	5, 672 435	5, 297 484	8, 207 455	5, 145 470	5, 603 445	7, 114 405	15, 703 473	12, 739 505	15, 003 449	17, 680 561	9, 608 7 557	
y economic classes; Crude materialsthous, of dol	r 128, 698	123, 587	133, 699	160, 066	159, 577	133, 402	112, 946	⁷ 142, 935	149, 331	134, 102	155, 732	197, 738	
Crude foodstuffs do Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages do Somirary foodstuffs and beverages do Somirary foodstuffs	86, 039 44, 986 91, 154	90, 237 51, 274	109, 750 67, 691	61, 185 53, 962	55, 603 60, 257	55, 129 62, 883	60, 586 55, 678	85, 483 49, 863	91, 501 58, 237	83, 337 51, 820	124, 765 60, 865	34, 902	
Semimanufacturesdo Finished manufacturesdo y principal commodities:		93, 739 75, 647	95, 472 77, 003	103, 494 76, 740	112, 063 81, 839	103, 533 89, 899	102, 692 72, 829	103, 634 91, 088	110, 476 95, 212	100, 502 79, 271	131, 576 87, 735	120, 364 94, 770	
Agricultural, totaldododo	7 227, 760 56, 849	230, 265 54, 206	268, 602 66, 599	233, 121 32, 020	222, 635 25, 064	192, 013 31, 727	168, 439 34, 856	⁷ 201, 071 57, 172	227, 057 59, 818	205, 183 49, 349	270, 916 69, 729	272, 476 68, 656	
Rubber, crude, including guayuledo	7 6, 338 32, 388	5, 670 19, 992	5, 977 23, 937	7, 261 47, 837	6, 934 30, 281	8, 993 23, 263	4, 428 17, 113	4, 367 14, 924	6, 152 16, 190	8, 696 18, 006	12,390 25,739	20, 793 31, 827	
Silk, unmanufactureddodo	2,884 26,912	1, 109 34, 861	50, 780	57 34, 311	42, 595	3, 267 42, 811	701 37, 386	7 26, 632	555 29, 559	276 28, 178	1, 098 38, 368	143 6,090	
Wool and mohair, unmanufactureddo * Revised.	17,697	22, 586	21, 338	20, 893	17, 762	15, 529	12, 317	15, 024	16, 323	15, 702	11, 107	39, 173	

See note marked "\$" on p. S-20.

*New series. Data beginning March 1945 are in the May 1946 Survey; earlier data will be published later.

*Revised to include Army civilian supply shipments (see note marked "\$" on p. S-20); revised figures for January 1947 are as follows (in thousands or millions as above): Japan, 25,401

U. S. merchandise, 1,173; crude materials, 134,272; crude foodstuffs, 100,775; manufactured foodstuffs, 165,156; semimanufactures, 119,690; finished manufactures, 653,400; agricultural products, total, 361,304; fruits and vegetables, 44,741; grains and preparations, 137,330; packing house products, 31,599; nonagricultural products, total, 811,989; chemicals and related products, 58,194; machinery, 166,555; electrical, 38,139.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947	 	 ,-				19	48
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
		FO	REIGN	TRA	DEC	ontinu	ed			-		-	
VALUE§—Continued													
mports for consumption—Continued. By principal commodities: Nonagricultural, total	r 197, 432 4, 434 27, 568 8, 625	204, 214 6, 648 25, 479 9, 026	215, 047 7, 085 30, 049 8, 074	222, 327 9, 187 35, 789 16, 571	7 246, 917 14, 450 44, 312 21, 818	252, 508 11, 947 40, 988 15, 626	236, 232 5, 576 45, 133 17, 369	272, 680 18, 756 45, 121 16, 847	277, 735 11, 566 42, 116	243, 881 9, 408 35, 753 15, 110	289, 756 12, 001 51, 618 21, 091	283, 331 16, 791 38, 420 12, 425	
Tin, including ore do Ado Paper base stocks do Newsprint do Petroleum and products do Ado Ado Ado Ado Ado Ado Ado Ado Ado	1, 466 7 18, 261 21, 004 18, 429	15, 906 25, 987 21, 620	2, 410 17, 187 27, 048 20, 309	853 20, 521 28, 667 21, 879	1, 272 29, 958 30, 423 18, 543	7, 435 30, 773 30, 988 20, 475	9, 109 36, 557 27, 747 19, 284	13, 913 25, 191 32, 601 19, 708	18, 229 7, 550 27, 055 31, 933 20, 191	5, 224 25, 396 28, 267 21, 899	9, 927 27, 354 34, 721 28, 743	9, 335 25, 305 29, 375 29, 398	
	TRA	NSPOF	TATI(ON AŅ	D CON	MUN	ICATI	ONS					
TRANSPORTATION						į							
Airlines						İ							
perations on scheduled air lines:† Miles flown, revenue	22, 512 12, 615 3, 827 7742 368, 017	25, 464 17, 449 5, 116 7 975 488, 019	25, 318 17, 235 4, 788 1, 079 519, 516	26, 994 15, 610 4, 415 r 1, 151 556, 589	26, 866 15, 722 4, 295 1, 065 538, 377	28, 572 r 15, 269 4, 233 r 1, 100 533, 706	28, 883 r 16, 973 4, 749 1, 253 600, 262	27, 515 r 19, 949 r 5, 837 1, 235 599, 683	28, 373 28, 414 8, 203 1, 195 569, 885	24, 280 23, 149 6, 690 904 427, 686	24, 599 28, 223 7, 993 853 432, 548	23, 624 752 393, 637	
Express Operations													
perating revenue thous. of dol_perating income_do	25, 355 79	25, 645 61	25, 112 50	25, 082 64	24, 398 47	24, 429 4 52	24, 406 47	26, 668 17	26, 183 63	27, 790 119	32, 075 75	26, 575 73	
Local Transit Lines ares, average, cash ratecents assengers carried † millions perating revenues † thous. of dol	8, 0220 r 1, 482 108, 700	8. 0275 1, 607 116, 200	8. 0414 1, 591 118, 200	8. 0580 1, 606 120, 100	8. 0774 1, 479 112, 100	8. 1051 1, 464 111, 400	8. 1134 1, 441 111, 300	8. 1854 1, 481 113, 300	8. 2140 1, 581 121, 200	8. 3073 1, 495 115, 600	8. 3406 1, 600 127, 000	8. 4043 1, 559 120, 100	8. 46 1, 4
Class I Steam Railways reight carloadings (A. A. R.):⊗ Total cars	73, 194 723 58 7197 7205	4, 170 917 73 250 265 67	3, 233 547 53 183 191 54	4, 376 922 72 233 213 66	3, 543 708 54 188 200 49	3, 276 495 49 178 275 46	4, 560 886 70 248 317 62	3,600 713 54 191 210 74	3, 808 758 60 191 216 91	4, 424 934 74 222 245 93	3, 164 714 60 168 177 50	3, 824 916 75 205 225 55	3, 0
Livestock	7 466 49 7 1, 447	620 69 1, 910	505 164 1, 536	593 369 1, 909	464 324 1, 555	429 343 1,461	577 407 1, 992	467 299 1, 592	491 274 1, 728	588 238 2, 030	432 66 1, 495	499 63 1,787	1,4
reight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): Combined index, unadjusted .1935-39=100 Coal do Coke do Forest products do Grains and grain products do Livestock do Merchandise, I. c. 1 do	133 149 182 159 144 89 74	137 147 182 159 146 96 79	134 119 169 148 133 98	144 155 183 154 121 94 76	142 141 170 151 143 87 73	140 115 165 153 202 87 71	148 146 177 160 175 87	153 153 178 161 153 139 77	156 156 188 155 152 161	150 160 195 147 142 133	139 155 201 141 130 92 71	133 155 192 137 132 81 65	1: 1: 1: 1: 1:
Ore	43 136 142 149 171 166 147	50 144 146 147 180 159	157 145 137 119 173 148 151	267 146 142 155 185 148 138	286 146 137 141 173 145 140	311 145 134 115 170 152 168	284 150 143 146 184 152 162	277 272 157 142 153 180 149 137	78 235 163 146 156 192 147 152	158 147	60 147 149	45 139 145 155 183 153 132	1 1 1 1 1
Crisms and grain products do Livestock do Merchandise, l. c. l. do Ore† do Miscellaneous† oreight-car surplus and shortage, daily average:	111 76 172 145	121 78 171 151	111 79 184 147	104 76 184 145	107 74 184 142	107 71 194 143	92 73 190 149	105 73 181 145	104 75 163 149	105 75 163 151	96 74 192 156	84 68 180 152]
Car surplus† number Box cars do Coal cars do Car shortage* do Box cars do	3, 300 224 85 30, 899 20, 925 9, 337	2, 714 50 116 35, 943 24, 178 10, 713	12, 125 120 9, 456 20, 150 15, 165 4, 583	5, 243 2, 029 27 14, 779 4, 292 10, 247	11, 333 5, 904 1, 390 14, 969 5, 127 9, 357	30, 651 613 25, 874 15, 697 9, 592 5, 331	2, 391 175 127 31, 766 16, 336 14, 566	1, 322 238 0 34, 443 17, 165 15, 165	942 132 0 40, 103 20, 819 15, 275	2, 505 75 10 27, 865 16, 631 10, 277	5, 886 712 172 12, 146 5, 643 6, 072	12, 013 3, 600 983 8, 747 2, 888 5, 471	6, 6 1, 8 13, 6 4, 9 7, 5
Coal cars do	7 636, 240 7 518, 687 7 70, 767 7 509, 532	717, 826 592, 186 71, 411 549, 368	689, 456 564, 807 70, 414 543, 301	724, 432 591, 687 77, 349 557, 318	696, 909 556, 889 84, 787 550, 057	705, 361 557, 881 93, 642 555, 362	745, 258 596, 592 94, 001 565, 606	726, 550 593, 089 80, 369 588, 591	794, 165 664, 648 75, 009 611, 872	755, 324 625, 241 73, 661 595, 315	807, 428 627, 816 89, 461 631, 150	750, 735 613, 361 80, 897 615, 856	715, 8 589, 8 72, 0 586, 3
Operating expenses do Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents thous, of dol. Net railway operating income do Net incomet inancial operations, adjusted:	r 82, 887 r 43, 821 14, 382	95, 676 72, 782 43, 147	87, 745 58, 410 32, 580	91, 385 75, 729 46, 360	86, 651 60, 201 38, 402	89, 041 60, 958 37, 025	98, 827 80, 825 51, 343	89, 979 47, 979 20, 147	105, 860 76, 433 48, 904	94, 432 65, 577 43, 358	96, 255 80, 023 60, 212	93, 582 41, 297 18, 707	90, 1 39, 4
	696. 4 564. 8 78. 4 630. 9 65. 4 32. 7	723. 0 594. 6 72. 2 641. 8 81. 1 48. 1	684. 9 555. 8 72. 9 637. 4 47. 6 15. 2	698. 0 565. 3 78. 2 633. 2 64. 8 32. 1	731. 0 593. 4 81. 9 649. 2 81. 8 48. 9	682.7 543.5 85.9 634.5 48.2 17.6	719. 4 581. 2 83. 8 655. 4 64. 0 31. 0	716. 3 583. 4 80. 7 680. 5 35. 8 3. 5	739. 1 611. 7 76. 7 696. 3 42. 8 9. 4	786. 0 653. 4 77. 0 707. 6 78. 4	805. 7 636. 9 87. 8 722. 5 83. 2 7 49. 8	766. 6 624. 1 84. 7 707. 0 59. 6 26. 2	
Derating results: Freight carried 1 milemil. of tons. Revenue per ton-mile	r 51, 848 1, 070 3, 486	59, 485 1, 055 3, 529	53, 935 1. 115 3, 489	60,009 1.055 3,729	56, 646 1. 043 4, 096	54, 664 1. 094 4, 413	61, 650 1, 029 4, 481	59, 406 1, 057 3, 855	64, 592 1, 089 3, 450	59, 656 1. 114 3, 342	57, 332 1. 159 3, 948	55, 125 1, 197 3, 654	53, 8

r Revised. 4 Deficit. ⊗ Data for March, May, August, and November 1947 and January 1948 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

§ Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement; data for December 1941—February 1945 will be published later. ‡ Revised data for January 1947, \$31,763,000.

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

† Revised series. See note in the July 1947 Survey for explanation of revisions in the data for air lines; revised data prior to May 1946 will be published later. Data for local transit lines revenues beginning in the A pril 1948 Survey and passengers carried beginning in the May 1945 issue are estimated totals for all transit lines; revised data beginning 1936 will be published later. See note marked "*" regarding car surpluses. Revisions for 1939–July 1942 for the indicated indexes of car loadings and revisions for January 1937–February 1943 for the adjusted series for financial operations are available on request.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						19	47					19	948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
TRA	NSPOI	RTATI	ON AN	D CO	MMUN	ICAT	IONS-	-Conti	nued	:			
TRANSPORTATION—Continued													
Waterway Traffic													
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade; \$ Total, U. S. ports. thous. net tons. Foreign do. United States Travel	6, 296 2, 455 3, 841	6, 870 2, 753 4, 116	7, 615 3, 291 4, 324	9, 646 4, 367 5, 278	8, 725 3, 980 4, 746	8, 953 3, 945 5, 008	9, 9 0 1 4, 697 5, 294	9, 196 4, 272 4, 924	9, 153 4, 451 4, 703	7, 905 3, 633 4, 273	6, 535 2, 820 3, 715	6, 400 2, 774 3, 625	
Hotels: A versage sale per occupied roomdollars Rooms occupiedpercent of total_ Restaurant sales index, avg. same mo. 1929=100_ Reretauravel:	4.37 92 213	4.37 92 214	4.86 92 240	4. 46 92 244	4.75 93 248	4. 70 87 225	5. 16 93 246	5, 07 92 238	5. 14 93 226	5. 28 87 234	4. 91 78 202	5.06 86 227	5. 03 88 211
U. S. citizens, arrivals number U. S. citizens, departures do do Emigrants do do do do do do do do do do do do do	41, 910 47, 394 1, 306	50, 633 44, 474 1, 648	43, 345 41, 647 1, 691	35, 873 45, 258 1, 833	45, 320 1, 804								
Emigrants do Immigrants do Passports issued do Vational parks, visitors thousands	11, 118 18, 468 122	13, 910 20, 294 137	13, 391 20, 166 206	14, 032 20, 962 442	14, 733 21, 831 902	19, 611 1, 467	15, 277 1, 502	12, 182 652	13, 402 308	10, 456 131	11, 786 89	14, 833 102	17, 915 120
Pullman Co.: Revenue passenger-milesmillions_ Passenger revenuesthous. of dol. COMMUNICATIONS	1, 161 8, 677	1, 180 8, 857	1, 064 8, 094	1, 061 8, 018	1, 215 9, 193	1, 139 8, 558	1, 166 8, 712	1, 104 8, 374	1, 028 8, 924	1, 000 8, 737	1, 020 9, 762		
Telephone carriers:	197, 097 109, 982 71, 051 149, 048 22, 068 29, 564	207, 168 112, 806 78, 111 157, 198 23, 625 29, 874	153, 955 97, 324 40, 735 132, 475 5, 792 30, 359	184, 948 106, 818 61, 629 154, 400 11, 497 30, 057	205, 193 113, 371 75, 477 165, 551 17, 914 30, 292	209, 134 114, 567 77, 993 175, 553 13, 239 30, 553	210, 070 114, 836 78, 063 172, 006 16, 305 30, 794	213, 422 118, 134 77, 929 175, 079 16, 890 31, 058	222, 090 121, 969 82, 528 179, 941 19, 202 31, 421	217, 513 121, 596 78, 132 172, 927 20, 818 31, 721	85, 189 184, 807 22, 010		
elegraph and cable carriers:‡ Operating revenues, totalthous. of dol Telegraph carriers, totaldo	16, 233 14, 984	17, 530 16, 134	23, 264 21, 892	20, 740 19, 399	18, 981 17, 662	18, 449 17, 019	18, 122 16, 786	18, 366 17, 029	18, 725 17, 366	16, 580 15, 266	18, 734 17, 190		
Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues from cable operations	534 1, 249 13, 503 520 68 1, 642	571 1,396 14,298 1,093 873 1,775	534 1, 372 16, 644 4, 399 2, 676 1, 609	611 1, 341 16, 387 2, 140 1, 062 1, 637	574 1, 320 15, 347 1, 541 1, 335 1, 617	599 1, 430 16, 010 291 41 1, 609	639 1, 336 15, 366 682 332 1, 742	659 1, 337 15, 376 928 700 1, 759	703 1, 359 15, 500 1, 117 627 1, 889	616 1, 315 15, 146 4 636 4 474 1, 695	762 1, 544 15, 585 1, 216 4 7, 426		
and the control of th				AND A					1,000	1,000	2,000		
CHEMICALS								1	1				
Inorganic chemicals, production:* Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial) o							1						
short tons. Calcium arsenate (commercial) thous of lb. Calcium carbide (100% CaC ₁) short tons. Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas and solid d	85, 663 1, 543 45, 411	95, 859 1, 221 52, 466	93, 007 2, 320 51, 830	97, 107 5, 492 56, 286	91, 681 8, 805 48, 136	93, 345 10, 458 53, 388	88, 807 5, 064 50, 827	84, 617 3, 107 47, 177	91, 144 2, 272 48, 336	87, 615 2, 709 48, 462	92, 779 2, 190 55, 343	95, 405 2, 003 58, 091	90, 550 2, 433 55, 006
thous. of lb. Short tons. Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl). Lead arsenate. Nitric acid (100% HNO ₁) of short tons. Oxygen. Phosphoric acid (50% H ₁ PO ₄). short tons. Short tons.	49, 858 101, 717 33, 966 3, 691 62, 193 1, 010 74, 926	62, 449 117, 039 36, 993 4, 481 64, 647 1, 218 89, 050	81, 330 109, 050 34, 637 5, 470 64, 288 1, 146 82, 452	96, 487 118, 284 36, 899 3, 717 64, 826 1, 188 82, 372	96, 700 117, 486 33, 071 1, 289 62, 064 1, 089 89, 492	110, 228 114, 676 33, 577 447 60, 227 1, 066 86, 920	107,712 118,497 34,639 (3) 60,394 1,105 88,083	102, 410 116, 451 33, 456 (3) 59, 900 1, 093 87, 249	79, 782 120, 112 36, 355 (³) 61, 996 1, 314 99, 213	61, 368 117, 191 37, 526 (3) 67, 996 1, 212 89, 353	57, 996 122, 682 38, 066 (3) 104, 096 1, 251 90, 412	7 57, 125 1 123, 319 7 39, 089 3, 229 103, 834 7 1, 271 7 95, 331	59, 304 116, 143 33, 940 3, 697 100, 546 1, 258 91, 070
Sodia ash, ammonia-soda process (98-100% Na; CO;) short tons. Sodium bichromate and chromate do Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH) do	350, 634 5, 954 156, 786	383, 753 7, 129 179, 400	367, 847 7, 089 166, 946	396, 282 7, 474 179, 142	374, 083 7, 426 175, 896	377, 976 7, 331 175, 523	363, 890 7, 219 177, 310	359,004 7,350 170,122	395, 609 8, 413 178, 673	379, 821 7, 527 173, 400	389, 656 7, 983 176, 268	383, 481 7, 664 182, 778	360, 437 7, 106 173, 693
Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhydrous) of soluble silicate glass (anhydrous) of soluble silicate glass (anhydrous) soluble silicate salt and crude salt cake	35, 884 63, 208	42, 120 70, 059	50, 267 69, 947	39, 726 74, 505	32, 814 69, 579	36, 584 64, 996	33, 963 65, 942	34, 667 65, 414	43, 642 70, 293	45, 233 71, 245	39, 698 73, 846	37, 529 r 70, 456	44, 090 64, 149
Price, wholesale, 66°, tanks, at works§ dol. per short ton_ Productionshort tons_ Organic chemicals:	16. 50 835, 163	16. 50 931, 237	16. 50 865, 447	16. 50 888, 304	16, 50 850, 934	16. 50 846, 366	16. 50 859, 262	16. 50 851, 733	16. 50 893, 171	16. 50 880, 068	16, 13 964, 761	15.00 r 932, 933	15.00 893,440
Acetic acid (syn. and natural), production* thous. of lb Acetic anhydride, production*dodoAcetyl salicylic acid (spirin), production*doAlcohol, denatured (spirin)	30, 670 45, 662 1, 024	33, 620 54, 206 832	30, 376 53, 086 1, 043	33, 876 54, 249 1, 053	31, 729 41, 433 1, 155	35, 89 7 53, 627 998	35, 365 53, 478 1, 126	28, 606 50, 308 1, 083	29, 560 55, 071 1, 092	30, 439 55, 347 1, 016	31, 163 57, 507 615	34, 189 62, 700 979	
Consumption (withdrawals) thous of wine gal_ Productiondo Stocksdo Alcohol, ethyl:§	12, 361 11, 573 1, 423	12, 673 12, 777 1, 521	13, 464 13, 667 1, 712	14, 095 13, 926 1, 531	13, 687 14, 150 1, 981	15, 061 14, 605 1, 529	16, 426 16, 469 1, 560	18, 718 18, 610 1, 447	21, 820 21, 744 1, 354	19, 026 18, 620 943	16, 937 17, 710 1, 719	12, 436 12, 576 1, 850	11, 250 11, 051 1, 653
Production thous of proof gal. Stocks, total do In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses do. In denaturing plants do. Withdrawn for denaturing do. Withdrawn tax-paid do. Cresote oil, production* thous, of gal. Cresylic acid, refined, production* do. Ethyl acetate (85%) production* do.	18, 416 30, 676 21, 294 9, 381 21, 409 3, 260 14, 580 2, 142 7, 084 United St	19, 455 28, 214 21, 992 6, 222 23, 622 3, 175 14, 696 2, 234 7, 902	23, 556 26, 150 24, 089 2, 061 25, 227 2, 555 14, 271 2, 436 5, 984	27, 982 29, 258 27, 452 1, 807 25, 743 2, 170 13, 454 2, 196 6, 088	23, 793 27, 016 25, 323 1, 694 26, 065 2, 377 12, 779 1, 909 6, 826	26, 833 27, 764 25, 699 2, 065 27, 359 2, 768 11, 581 2, 329 5, 822	29, 226 28, 637 26, 928 1, 709 30, 303 2, 696 11, 988 2, 357 5, 899	29, 906 24, 409 22, 894 1, 514 34, 101 3, 201 13, 407 1, 697 6, 785	39, 012 26, 634 25, 938 697 38, 526 4, 275 13, 909 2, 403 7, 181	28, 472 22, 787 22, 170 618 33, 981 4, 630 12, 573 2, 056 7, 132	26, 621 22, 373 21, 783 591 32, 839 4, 090 14, 263 2, 094 8, 651	1,969	20, 951 23, 886 22, 654 1, 232 21, 151 2, 678

^{*}Revised. *Deficit. *Data relate to continental United States.

Beginning January 1948 data includes 4 plants which began operations in 1947. Revised earlier data will be shown later.

Beginning January 1948 data includes 1 plant not reporting previously. However, the comparability of the data is not appreciably affected.

Not available for publication. *Compiled on a new basis beginning 1943; see April 1944 Survey for 1943 data and reference to revised 1942 data. Total operating revenues of telegraph carriers includes and operating revenue. of cable carriers excludes cable operations of Western Union; the latter data were revised in May 1947 Survey (see note in that issue).

*Data for carbon dioxide and so dimm silicate were revised in the March 1945 and the September Survey, respectively (see notes in those issues). See note in February 1947 Survey with regard to additional plants included in the data for nitric acid and ammonia. Beginning December 1947 data for nitric acid includes production of two plants not previously reporting; revised earlier data, including these plants, will be shown later.

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

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

1947 1048 Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey Sep-Febru-Decem-Febru-Octo-Novem-Janu-March April May June July August ary arv ber ary CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued CHEMICALS—Continued 7, 407 8, 746 17, 544 8, 127 7, 651 7, 428 6, 606 6, 617 6, 965 6, 761 7, 250 18, 869 7,032 8,812 19,146 8, 146 8, 292 17, 665 7, 633 7, 560 16, 061 7, 468 8, 753 17, 335 7, 426 8, 701 17, 396 6,800 6, 509 5, 483 15, 340 18, 135 19, 151 19, 843 6, 139 8, 531 19, 137 5, 871 7, 980 20, 723 7, 463 9, 202 17, 278 6, 754 7, 957 19, 493 7, 770 9, 357 18, 289 7, 067 8, 782 17, 709 7, 376 10, 294 19, 013 6, 138 6, 555 5, 957 6, 358 7, 909 5, 650 8 049 8, 450 18, 875 9, 181 20, 789 6, 200 20, 171 7, 998 **20,** 396 10, 437 18, 306 Stocks do.

Methanol, production:

Crude (80%) thous. of gal.
Synthetic (100%) do.

Phthalic anhydride, production thous. of lb. 244 6, 991 11, 690 230 284 220 6, 779 12, 871 249 290 274 7, 138 12, 433 286 221 253 286 321 248 6, 681 10, 847 6, 206 9, 605 6, 830 10, 526 6, 551 11, 764 6, 708 12, 396 6, 564 11, 800 7, 065 12, 529 6, 832 12, 373 7, 199 12, 893 ------------**FERTILIZERS** Consumption, total* thous. of short tons.

Midwest States* do.

Southern States⊕ do.

Exports, total\$ long tons.

Nitrogenous\$ do.

Phosphate materials\$ do. 1,090 129 914 492 130 495 829 181 1, 149 168 1, 185 609 409 332 $\frac{657}{182}$ 1, 454 257 142 103 176 130 176 209 r 272, 871 r 73, 674 r 186, 987 1, 661 82, 474 75, 912 41, 623 1, 042 191, 466 7 38, 737 362 239, 807 65, 241 415 204, 081 7.81, 799 476 186, 295 7 86, 578 1, 196 186, 758 79, 399 91, 288 960 788 981 278 7 284, 741 7 56, 924 7 215, 726 874 93, 649 85, 337 41, 737 4, 330 r 305, 807 r 85, 748 r 208, 888 636 250, 812 20, 851 264,774 7 56,507 243, 340 161, 901 55, 772 54,664 7 80, 516 7 87, 772 447 89, 765 191, 539 2, 718 117, 760 107, 484 212, 461 162, 341 114,082 168, 974 89, 765 987 145, 266 117, 102 71, 738 4, 346 13, 301 114, 082 617 92, 214 73, 015 30, 623 12, 617 ------1, 659 76, 591 67, 166 1, 695 91, 159 8, 926 102, 966 -----76, 836 61, 056 138,060 ----108, 988 80, 555 4, 696 11, 250 69, 725 22, 316 4, 497 8, 173 40, 851 103, 704 92, 765 80, 786 4, 482 25, 287 3, 204 6, 838 60, 787 284 2, 213 ------38 2, 232 _____ Ò 2,075 2,075 84,207 2.075 73,802 2.075 73,708 2, 275 75, 764 2.275 77,680 2. 275 97, 333 2.075 2.075 83,121 2, 195 83, 848 9 306 2.400 2,400 112, 214 perphosphate (bulk):

Production_____do___do___do___do___do___do___ 863, 787 887, 205 858, 655 888, 875 892, 045 681, 235 802, 128 855, 352 801, 835 903, 380 797, 273 866, 919 808, 503 847, 495 873, 442 944, 052 1 965, 195 1926,323 11,105,513 824, 578 1 883, 852 645, 412 608, 409 1,037,213 1,079,129 NAVAL STORES Rosin (gum and wood): osin (gum and wood):
Price, gum, wholesale "H" (Sav.), bulk
dol. per 100 lb._
Production*.....drums (520 lb.). 9, 65 9, 24 7.58 7, 10 8.46 8.87 9.61 7.34 6, 83 6.76 8, 91 8, 83 8.55 351, 875 222, 701 527, 335 243, 086 572, 233 284, 840 508, 543 339, 269 Stocks* do.

Turpentine (gum and wood):
Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah)†_dol. per gal.
Production*...bbl. (50 gal.).
Stocks*...do. ------_____ ------1.00 . 85 . 59 61 . 59 . 59 . 62 . 62 . 64 . 63 . 63 176, 089 147, 693 189, 689 159 665 ----------98, 205 194, 111 210, 116 -----MISCELLANEOUS Explosives (industrial), shipments thous. of lb.
Gelatin: Production, total* do.
Edible do.
Stocks, total* do.
Edible do.
Sulfur: do. 46, 038 59, 434 45,017 46, 444 51, 296 51,048 47, 134 53, 275 55, 787 52, 365 51,940 49,019 48, **848** 3, 793 2, 407 5, 789 3, 954 2, 237 6, 078 3,700 2,405 6,369 2,922 4, 117 3, 028 6, 488 3, 059 4,017 3,077 5,431 2,400 4, 290 3, 277 5, 739 2, 714 4, 415 3, 104 6, 427 3, 300 4, 639 3, 424 6, 561 3, 143 3, 847 2, 901 6, 374 2, 787 3, 159 2, 313 6, 338 2, 453 3, 393 2, 762 6, 042 2, 430 3, 116 2, 420 5, 961 4, 639 3, 222 6, 387 3, 034 2,356 Edible§
Sulfur:*
Production , long tons
Stocks , do.
Glue, animal:*
Production , thous, of lb
Stocks , do.
Bone black:*
Production , short tons
Stocks , do. 2,866 2, 988 298, 565 350, 307 333, 531 377, 218 359, 313 391, 396 406, 964 425,612 405, 205 389,014 391, 214 388, 332 3, 348, 462 382,674 548, 703. 3, 667, 729 , 449, 732 . 636, 884 495, 011 456, 082 438, 367 444, 607 457, 899 435, 298 371,034 3, 373, 422 12, 886 12, 538 14, 226 9, 155 12, 158 8, 757 12,003 7,882 14,666 13, 636 9, 509 13, 185 12, 444 596 959 1, 102 1, 254 847 979 1,085 1,375 1,010 1,696 1.069 1,040 1,021 1,048 1,008 1,065 1,030 1,085 1,079 1,033 1,474 928 848 1, 456 1, 180 1,463 Stocks.....do... OIL SEEDS, OILS, FATS AND BYPRODUCTS Animal, including fish oil:
Animal fats;
Consumption, factory.....thous. of lb... 144, 102 221, 840 286, 602 105, 542 262, 265 389, 074 127, 228 208, 609 400, 170 155, 630 226, 266 250, 588 134, 391 279, 792 258, 425 126, 345 307, 560 322, 045 135, 260 302, 208 350, 058 119, 584 230, 470 105, 301 255, 713 99, 329 238, 814 134, 765 189, 544 140, 495 118, 795 260, 613 Production do Stocks, end of month do Greases: 262, 265 307, 692 339, 877 428, 604 444, 602 320, 801 369, 460 reases: I Consumption, factory _____do___do___ 43, 939 45, 864 42, 572 41, 226 37, 746 43,658 49, 913 55, 182 50,604 54, 207 Production do Stocks, end of month do Fish oils:‡ 48, 260 98, 827 47, 484 67, 138 44, 586 64, 305 46, 735 69, 983 48, 613 46, 611 44, 434 40, 154 98, 924 47, 402 97, 555 50, 039 96, 111 50, 586 103, 692 52, 331 119, 272 84, 829 101, 964 122, 608 106, 382 onsumption, factory......do..... 20, 365 11, 475 21, 739 65, 152 22, 929 19, 889 22, 944 6, 852 25, 287 4, 356 85, 286 20, 148 20, 178 1, 301 57, 728 21, 109 22, 706 85, 999 1,024 85,778 10, 927 79, 211 77, 996 102, 400 66, 335 59, 041 86, 445 108, 815 91, 459 458 35, 737 34, 628 11, 651 412 417 395 329 437 469 410 37, 302 32, 474 17, 008 15, 465 488

7, 291 36, 677

8, 333 356

551

r 5.644

46, 545

31, 314 15, 231

392

304

7.011

32, 697 21, 737 10, 960

382

311

r 13, 654

54, 057 43, 672 10, 385

313

392

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

283

573 385

r 14, 540 26, 669 18, 208 8, 461 278

359

16, 148 10, 744 2, 121 8, 623

248

292

23, 434 19, 106

3, 921 15, 185

330

243

27, 885 23, 661 13, 208 10, 453

481

485 211

• 502

513

539

442

598 265

19,525

5, 462 2, 801 2, 661

468

471 207

the National Fertilizer Association from Popoles & data and Samuel Samue

³⁵³

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					**************************************	1947						19	18
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
	~1 T T T N / T T	CATE	ANTEN	ATTT	n nna	TITICA	re c		1				

Copra: Consumption, factory \$\{\frac{1}{2}}\$. short tons. Imports \$\{\frac{1}{2}}\$. do. Stocks, end of month \$\{\frac{1}{2}}\$. do. Imports \$\{\frac{1}{2}}\$. do. Stocks, end of month \$\{\frac{1}{2}}\$. do. Stocks, end of month \$\{\frac{1}{2}}\$. do. Stocks, end of month \$\{\frac{1}{2}}\$. do. Stocks, end of month \$\{\frac{1}{2}}\$. do. Imports \$\{\frac{1}{2}}\$. do. Imports \$\{\frac{1}{2}}\$. do. Imports \$\{\frac{1}{2}}\$. do. Imports \$\{\frac{1}{2}}\$. do. Stocks, end of month: \$\{\frac{1}{2}}\$. Crude. do. Stocks, end of month: \$\{\frac{1}{2}}\$. Crude. do. Refined. do. Refined. do.		CALS	AND .	ALLIE	D PRO	ТИСТ	-~ ~						
Copra: Consumption, factory \(\) short tons_ Imports \(\) do Stocks, end of month \(\) do Coconut or copra oll: Consumption, factory:\(\) thous. of lb Refined	E1 0E0					DUCI	'S—Co	ntinue	d				
Consumption, factory \$\script{\sint{\sint{\script{\script{\script{\script{\script{\script{\script{\script{\sin	E1 0E0												
Consumption, factory: Crude	51, 352 51, 285 71, 902	59, 163 72, 319 72, 777	59, 214 61, 925 77, 541	53, 347 61, 004 59, 714	52, 368 51, 346 44, 320	45, 330 18, 644 42, 300	40, 731 31, 340 26, 861	41,828 48,297 23,871	47, 148 53, 485 22, 984	48, 821 67, 222 25, 945	60, 511 85, 829 41, 611	61, 796 56, 167 37, 259	53, 135 35, 392
Crude do do Refined do do do do do do do do do do do do do	64, 270 29, 822 1, 822	74, 349 31, 217 5, 549	72, 406 31, 057 813	70, 349 29, 103 2, 394	61, 636 27, 664 3, 225	62, 008 23, 784 1, 767	69, 608 32, 977 866	72, 257 30, 174 (¹)	79, 656 29, 828 0	72, 862 26, 618 956	76, 857 28, 317 5, 080	85, 370 29, 315 11, 593	68, 333 24, 666
	63, 024 32, 749	73, 902 36, 581	74, 043 35, 720	68, 398 33, 020	66, 074 28, 611	57, 902 30, 466	51, 902 34, 228	53, 609 33, 498	61, 103 35, 388	62, 287 35, 088	77, 238 33, 225	81, 371 37, 233	67, 737 28, 361
Crude do Refined do	97, 177 13, 935	115, 722 13, 228	130, 011 14, 267	138, 489 19, 088	134, 949 12, 998	127, 927 14, 412	105, 978 10, 737	89, 363 11, 194	69, 578 10, 998	59, 669 9, 213	69, 672 11, 834	75, 584 12, 616	86, 546 10, 500
Cottonseed: Consumption (crush)thous. of short tons_ Receipts at millsdo Stocks at mills, end of monthdo Cottonseed cake and meal:	294 95 568	212 43 399	162 19 256	104 11 163	69 14 108	74 65 100	102 167 163	345 776 594	647 1,509 1,458	596 654 1,515	565 476 1,426	522 212 1, 116	412 74 778
Production short tons Stocks at mills, end of month do Cottonseed oil crude:	129, 919 159, 724	93, 077 128, 193	69, 749 127, 171	45, 879 117, 052	30, 477 87, 958	33, 980 46, 941	47, 068 26, 416	156, 076 37, 844	301, 370 62, 121	276, 451 71, 590	261, 942 74, 035	241, 668 71, 207	191, 325 85, 139
Production thous, of lb Stocks, end of month do Cottons end of largingd	92, 140 88, 171	68, 382 72, 546	52, 743 48, 039	34, 925 33, 979	23, 341 19, 990	24, 212 15, 191	31, 109 19, 209	104, 348 57, 307	197, 834 95, 356	181, 915 112, 684	174, 444 109, 368	163, 998 121, 742	130, 270 117, 424
Consumption, factory†do In oleomargarinedo Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.)	81, 664 28, 008	73, 351 24, 474	53, 077 14, 485	35, 140 12, 981	44, 687 16, 407	56, 312 19, 906	74, 243 20, 115	74, 751 27, 891	119, 107 41, 554	129, 166 44, 146	122, 265 42, 368	126, 686 46, 718	106, 611
Production thous. of lb. Stocks, end of month do	. 350 106, 518 185, 390	. 389 80, 781 191, 688	. 314 74, 345 211, 855	. 256 45, 388 217, 849	35, 517 204, 106	. 234 26, 410 171, 094	. 179 24, 913 116, 709	56, 852 92, 081	. 237 144, 981 107, 882	. 276 157, 874 133, 196	. 289 159, 637 152, 916	. 299 140, 848 152, 706	. 246 124, 877 158, 523
Imports§thous. of bu Duluth: Receiptsdo	14 40	18 35	19 7	17	77	106 2	17 12	0 1,435	2, 733	911	2 48	5 165	66
Receipts do Shipments do Minneapolis:	69 303 182	69 270	39 238	83 145	74 78	72 8	20	436 1, 019	1,053 2,699	1, 147 2, 463	1, 764 747	183 728	0 794
Receipts do Shipments do Stocks do do do do do do do do do do do do do	146 2,896	311 190 2, 280	532 345 1,615	257 87 1, 162	128 202 516	99 82 296	2, 125 270 453	8, 425 1, 142 5, 004	4, 928 530 6, 434	1, 904 274 6, 305	1, 360 168 5, 833	1, 224 257 5, 114	723 318 4, 263
Oil mills:; Consumptiondo Stocks, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis) dol. per bu Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu	1, 545 1, 415 (²)	1,636 1,079 8.51	1, 560 980 7. 50	1, 335 855 6. 30	1, 687 1, 457 6. 12	1,641 1,892 6.02	1, 325 2, 526 6, 00	2, 410 5, 720 6. 39	3, 051 6, 789 6. 78	3, 174 6, 893 6. 84	2, 319 6, 559 7. 01 3 39, 763	7 2, 930 7 6, 290 7. 06	2, 595 5, 800 6, 51
Linseed cake and meal: Shipped cits from Minneapolisthous. of lb	24, 420	28, 740	30, 720	26, 760	26, 160	29, 580	18, 540	45, 360	51, 480	49, 500	49, 020	50, 460	49, 740
Consumption, factory†	41, 575 . 378 30, 499 19, 380 136, 681	45, 174 . 395 31, 401 23, 460 125, 060	47, 453 . 394 28, 850 25, 380 131, 769	45, 094 . 376 25, 064 19, 620 134, 627	38, 716 . 325 32, 057 13, 620 144, 544	40, 030 . 302 32, 250 14, 880 157, 724	39, 834 . 291 26, 527 21, 240 132, 682	40, 865 . 303 48, 030 27, 240 118, 443	44, 820 .318 59, 564 33, 840 127, 444	36, 508 . 324 61, 592 29, 580 124, 541	38, 532 . 346 45, 496 27, 900 126, 678	39, 008 . 338 r 57, 465 29, 940 135, 394	38, 987 . 306 51, 663 28, 020 141, 504
Soybeans: Consumption, factorytthous, of bu	15, 983	16, 490	15, 914	15, 006	13, 356	13, 613	11, 284	9, 733	11, 439	14, 659	15, 219 3 181, 362	r 16,481	14, 933
Production (crop estimate) do Stocks, end of month! do Soybean oil: Consumption, factory, refined! thous. of lb. Price, wholesale, edible (N. Y.) do. dol. per lb.	52, 338 104, 827	41, 977 113, 782	41, 680 101, 229	37, 147 71, 687	28, 604 75, 842	19, 124 82, 261	10, 248 98, 077	2, 775 109, 838	34, 624 141, 963	48, 053 119, 523	48, 855 110, 066	r 47,824 110,777	43, 636 94, 610
	. 345 141, 115 120, 867	. 461 145, 013 121, 389	. 351 141, 456 115, 877	. 268 135, 889 92, 605	. 244 122, 436 83, 890	. 227 125, 706 98, 720	. 209 105, 315	. 233 91, 358	. 264 107, 170	133, 652	. 326	, 152,966	. 262 140, 024
Crude	97, 226 76, 995	94, 053 73, 993	89, 302 91, 327	108, 829 114, 604	122, 760 128, 141	125, 686 141, 671	91, 251 105, 941 140, 430	89, 400 79, 583 124, 043	88, 413 80, 496 76, 800	97, 345 84, 239 59, 667	112, 683 77, 491 64, 161	110, 912 r 86, 703 r 63,854	99, 369 104, 614 71, 819
Oleomargarine: Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals) † do Price, wholesale, standard, uncolored, (Chicago)	66, 470	r 66, 667	r 39, 347	r 36, 565	r 40, 527	47, 448	47, 251	67, 771	82, 894	78, 249	72, 914	87, 252	
dol. per lb_ Productiontthous, of lb_ Shortenings and compounds:;	. 394 7 67, 750	. 424 • 70, 012	. 420 r 46, 757	. 354 r 37, 809	. 330	. 332 48, 897	. 330 50, 041	. 340 67, 422	. 362 87, 005	. 385 81, 806	. 400 79, 011	. 402 87, 934	. 392
Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	129, 315 48, 311	138, 551 51, 184	99, 867 66, 178	63, 151 49, 995	78, 853 63, 094	79, 921 47, 086	98, 978 45, 803	117, 858 36, 393	159, 623 41, 887	145, 979 45, 051	131, 819 53, 488	136, 936 54, 493	101, 120 64, 144
Calcimines, plastic-texture and cold-water paints:													
Calcimines thous. of dol. Plastic-texture paints do Cold-water paints: In dry form do	89 227 352	102 292 422	75 235 419	90 227 407	82 230 449	82 198 460	71 259 385	79 203	77 218	83 210	71 187	81 243	
In paste form for interior use	3329 81, 632 73, 273 29, 928 43, 345 8, 358	348 92, 111 82, 017 32, 540 49, 477 10, 094	334 99, 516 89, 296 34, 338 54, 959 10, 220	99, 586 88, 755 32, 631 56, 125 10, 831	355 92, 643 82, 985 31, 754 51, 232 9, 658	389 86, 806 77, 891 30, 035 47, 856 8, 915	385 315 84, 991 76, 944 31, 073 45, 872 8, 047	439 235 86, 299 76, 649 31, 607 45, 042 9, 650	433 303 91, 564 82, 511 34, 972 47, 540 9, 053	305 256 71, 605 64, 257 28, 630 35, 627 7, 348	282 217 68, 628 61, 928 29, 688 32, 240 6, 700	88, 473 78, 935 31, 974 46, 961	

r Revised. ¹ Less than 500 pounds. ¹ No sales. ¹ December 1 estimate. § Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement; unpublished data through February 1945 for the indicated series will be shown later. ‡ See note marked "§" on p. S-25 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to July 1941-June 1946 revisions for oleomargarine; revisions for later months: Consumption—1946, July, 37,236,000; August, 40,784,000; September, 32,748,000; October, 51,052,000; November, 55,850,000; December, 57,683,000; 1947, January, 66,280,000; production—1946, July, 47,267,000; August, 43,380,000; September, 37,431,000; October, 59,966,000; December, 59,766,000; 1947, January, 67,942,000. Small or scattered revisions for 1941-August 1946 for the other indicated series will be published later. Revised data for fish oils are available on a quarterly basis only.

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found		1		·	····	1947				,			48
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
•	CHEMI	CALS	AND A	ALLIE) PRO	DUCT	S—Co	ntinue	d				
PLASTIC PRODUCTS													
Shipments and consumption: Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: ⊗ Sheets, rods and tubes	1, 481 7, 081 1, 319 451 23, 416 6, 658 6, 964 13, 623 7, 809	1, 610 6, 461 1, 229 318 26, 797 6, 401 6, 561 16, 998 8, 000	1, 762 5, 357 1, 329 331- 26, 285 6, 285 7, 096 16, 316 8, 275	1, 689 4, 317 1, 052 (1) 27, 410 6, 102 6, 854 13, 126 6, 435	1, 682 3, 735 931 (¹) 27, 767 5, 645 5, 955 11, 546 5, 891	1, 410 2, 779 8\$2 (1) 25, 949 5, 536 5, 688 11, 573 5, 819	1, 479 3, 404 903 (1) 26, 000 5, 462 7, 075 12, 917 5, 567	1, 284 4, 153 921 (1) 27, 262 5, 723 8, 381 15, 125 8, 032	1, 799 5, 105 1, 040 (i) 28, 129 6, 720 10, 931 18, 040 7, 388	1, 462 4, 666 832 (1) 25, 719 5, 999 10, 593 16, 837 7, 120	1, 343 3, 830 842 (1) 27, 662 6, 565 11, 456 20, 404 7, 157	1, 285 4, 461 865 747 7 28, 749 6, 824 10, 226 19, 554 7, 677	1, 321 3, 733 658 665 26, 701 6, 775 8, 385 17, 634
	·	EL	ECTR	IC POV	VER A	ND G	AS						·
ELECTRIC POWER]		
Production (utility and industrial), total* Industrial establishments* do. By fuels* do. By water power* do. Utilities (for public use), total† do. By water power† do. Privately and municipally owned utilities do.	4, C83 3, 683 399 19, 616 13, 261 6, 355	25, 544 4, 298 3, 843 455 21, 246 13, 981 7, 265	24, 652 4, 148 3, 711 437 20, 504 13, 216 7, 287	25, 009 4, 203 3, 809 424 20, 776 13, 387 7, 389 17, 801	24, 469 4, 225 3, 825 400 20, 244 13, 451 6, 793	24, 938 4, 156 3, 772 383 20, 782 14, 236 6, 546	4, 225 3, 892 333 21, 744 15, 690 6, 053	25, 634 4, 153 3, 858 295 21, 481 15, 875 5, 606 18, 630	26, 748 4, 410 4, 063 348 22, 338 16, 846 5, 492 19, 540	4,333 3,950 383 21,847 15,763 6,084	27, 951 4, 439 4, 085 355 23, 512 17, 099 6, 413 20, 292	28, 443 4, 485 4, 119 366 23, 958 17, 514 6, 444 20, 649	26, 461 4, 271 3, 902 364 22, 194 15, 821 6, 373
Other producers†do. Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute) mil of kw. br	2, 783 17, 783 3, 960	2, 980 17, 772 3, 727	2, 843 17, 665 3, 572	2, 975 17, 610 3, 437	2,829 17,546 3,369 558	2,935 17,308 3,307	3,011 18,099 3,332	2, 851 18, 496 3, 512	2, 798 18, 656 3, 601	2,870 18,726 3,876	3, 220 19, 617 4, 329	3, 309	3, 190
Residential or donestie	3, 142 8, 988 204 506 643 46	3, 026 9, 285 200 491 673	3, 070 9, 264 178 494 618 46 310, 762	514 2, 994 9, 375 165 475 604 46	3, 060 9, 356 154 475 531 44 309, 631	3, 123 9, 068 160 459 538 45	3, 252 9, 601 175 483 532 44	3, 406 9, 724 193 490 518 45 325, 639	3, 293 9, 951 219 499 548 46 328, 209	382 3, 346 9, 757 234 502 578 51	3,490 9,934 251 530 648		
Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands. Residential (incl. house-heating)		139, 476 57, 139 159, 188 119, 318 38, 714 9, 739 8, 999 728, 393 297, 553 422, 052 270, 598 171, 935			596, 470 161, 527 428, 608 197, 743 104, 348			700 108, 430 66, 906 40, 635 108, 519 80, 130 27, 796 10, 107 9, 392 76, 521, 774 439, 602 150, 444 59, 770			703 147, 140 97, 271 48, 479 135, 198 99, 715 34, 601 10, 688 9, 897 784 646, 412 185, 386 452, 909 220, 431		
		FO	ODSTU	J FFS A	AND T	OBAC	CO				,,		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES													
Fermented malt liquors:† Production thous. of bbl. Tax-paid withdrawals do. Stocks, end of month do. Distilled spirits: Apparent consumption for beverage purposes† thous. of wine gal.	5, 761 5, 544 9, 067	6, 836 6, 277 9, 326	7, 435 7, 029 9, 399 11, 974	7, 985 7, 512 9, 531	8, 342 7, 939 9, 565	9, 044 8, 776 9, 453	8, 833 8, 842 9, 050 12, 378	8, 738 8, 369 9, 021	9, 064 8, 303 9, 414 23, 893	6, 650 6, 126 9, 647	6, 063 6, 398 9, 023	6, 392 5, 952 9, 167	6, 25, 5, 47, 9, 67,
Imports	817 34, 702 10, 073 473, 163	791 32, 747 9, 806 491, 965 708	751 27, 568 8, 647 506, 015	1, 125 21, 854 6, 130 518, 459	1, 071 16, 429 6, 039 525, 828 1, 002	834 13, 726 5, 650 529, 523	797 14, 187 7, 171 533, 051	7 1, 172 22, 218 8, 639 537, 471 1, 102	1, 414 39, 559 16, 497 542, 907	1, 185 7, 735 16, 030 527, 337	773 4, 193 10, 342 516, 406	1, 206 9, 489 8, 080 513, 896	21, 884 8, 933 523, 544
Production† thous, of tax gal Tax-paid withdrawais† do Stocks, end of month† do r Revised. ¹ Not available for publication. \$ ¶For 1943-44 revisions for the indicated series se	21, 434 4, 635 423, 844	19, 272 4, 559 437, 614	17, 201 4, 442 449, 335	14, 143 3, 185 459, 217	9, 932 3, 280 464, 825	7, 197 2, 975 468, 432	7, 229 3, 372 471, 273	9, 790 4, 258 474, 956	1, 310 9, 732 7, 770 474, 507	7, 819 463, 407	655 5, 507 456, 366	4, 702 4, 050 455, 409	13, 76 4, 17 462, 09

r Revised. ¹ Not available for publication. § Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement; data for December 1941-February 1945 will be published later.
¶Fer 1943-44 revisions for the indicated series see notes at bottom of pp. S-23 and S-24 of the May 1945 Survey.
⑤Data for sheets, rods and tubes are comparable with similar data in the 1942 Supplement; see note in September 1946 Survey regarding change in data for molding, etc. materials.
♣New series. For data for 1939-45 for production of electricity by industrial establishments see p. 32 of the February 1947 Survey; minor revisions for January to October 1946 will be shown later. The new series for plastic products are from the Bureau of the Census and include all known producers; earlier figures and a description of the data will be published later.
¶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 "tother producers," see p. 32 of the February 1947 Survey; minor revisions for January to October 1946 will be published later. See note marked "†" 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 alcohol, which are largely for beverage purposes.

² 279, 182 10, 021

26, 581

8,679

24, 205

5.773

12, 111

27,846

April 1940		NOIC V				DUD		,					13-21
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947						19	48
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND T	ГОВАС	CO—C	Continu	ıed					
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES—Continued													
Rectified distilled spirits, production, total† thous. of proof gal	11, 144	10, 648	9, 349	6,706	7, 021	7, 831	8,083	9, 689	16, 480	17, 593	12, 732	8, 939	9, 307
Whiskydo Wines and distilling materials:	10, 139	9, 621	8, 673	6, 154	6, 522	7,012	7, 522	8, 965	15, 126	16, 254	11,656	8, 217	8,655
Sparkling wines: Imports thous, of wine gal	152	9 226	9 221	13 130	12 146	9 74	9 48	21 36	28 29	28 7 57	18 r 97	26 101	
Production† do Tax-paid withdrawals† do Stocks, end of month† do	1, 522	75 1,665	51 1,826	62 1,882	1, 975	74 51 1,990	64 1, 964	84 1, 911	155 1,774	158 1,656	147 1, 581	64 1, 599	
Still wines:	232	265 535	171 466	172 390	129 309	99 383	117 2, 479	194 31, 575	175 53, 331	138 11, 429	139 2, 675	237 657	
Production⊙ do Tax-paid withdrawals† do Stocks, end of month† do Distilling materials produced at wineries⊙ do	5, 576 190, 143	6, 629 181, 179	5, 960 174, 584	5, 682 168, 710	6, 249 160, 211	6, 627 152, 534	6, 680 146, 660	8, 180 171, 239	11, 431 215, 860	11, 220 216, 517	10, 282 205, 083	9, 471 195, 888	
Distilling materials produced at wineries⊙_do DAIRY PRODUCTS	1,303	3, 279	1,580	1,040	661	1,867	7,948	49, 423	96, 627	31, 179	8, 596	2, 554	
Butter, creamery:						į				1			
Price, wholesale, 92-score (N. Y.);dol. per lb_ Production (factory);thous, of lb_	709	. 696 110, 485	. 631 116, 530	. 613 146, 455	. 633 157, 120	. 674 148, 790	.745 116, 550	.802 101, 310	.718 91,890	. 794 69, 220	. 881 74, 490	. 851 79, 080	. 836 77, 145
Stocks, cold storage, end of month dodododododododododo	9, 988	7, 818	9, 194	17, 445 355	51, 625 401	83, 286 459	88, 364 647	76, 912 615	72, 125 1, 139	46, 002 1, 554	23, 672 1, 519	7 13, 399 1, 369	7, 586
Imports§do Price, wholesale, American Cheddars (Wisconsin) dol. per lb_	.370	(1)	.338	. 298	(1)	.338	.345	. 365	. 386	. 391	(1)	(1)	(1) 64, 855
Production, total (factory)†thous. of lb_ American whole milk†do Stocks, cold storage, end of montho dodo	[* 58, 5 4 7	100, 160 77, 485 93, 427	115, 540 91, 655 113, 854	144, 015 118, 455 133, 495	152, 125 125, 815 161, 363	136, 425 113, 505 185, 202	110, 140 89, 610 202, 597	92, 670 74, 480 193, 849	82, 720 64, 170 176, 626	61, 760 44, 480 162, 682	60,025 42,395 147,683	7 65, 140 45, 740 7 124, 106	64, 855 47, 005 111, 629
American whole milkdo Condensed and evaporated milk:	74, 795	71, 757	88, 737	106, 479	130, 005	151, 661	169, 571	164, 651	151, 455	139, 355	128, 188	r 107, 236	95, 100
Exports: § Condenseddo	4, 273	4, 694 25, 355	7, 277 r 23, 667	7, 549 7 39, 518	8, 562 r 42, 869	9, 201	8, 161	10, 316	15, 726	14,655	r 8, 831 25, 679	7,818	
Evaporateddodododo	1	8. 28	8. 27	8. 26	8. 26	42, 071 8. 26	41,394 8.26	55, 278 8. 26	72, 852 8. 40	49, 110 8.80	8.80	19, 601 8. 93	9.12
Production:	5.72	5.64	5. 42	5. 23	5. 18	5, 19	5. 20	5. 24	5.31	5, 52	5.70	5.83	5, 99
Condensed (sweetened): Bulk goods Case goods† Evaporated (unsweetened), case goods†do	38, 695 7, 200	56, 340 8, 610	82, 800 11, 850	111, 875 13, 000	116, 620 12, 950	76, 555 15, 025	31, 540 17, 150	22, 470 21, 100	20, 430 19, 500	12, 200 12, 650	14, 105 11, 475	14, 720 8, 575	14, 530 8, 800
Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month:	l .	269,000	320, 500	416, 200	410,000	347, 600	257, 400	218,000	200, 500	152, 500	156, 400	176,000	193,000
Condensed (sweetened) thous. of lb_Evaporated (unsweetened) Fluid milk:	r 4, 346 117, 497	5, 450 118, 926	5, 279 148, 266	6, 387 278, 814	7, 196 440, 952	9,477 501,177	10, 561 471, 600	11, 333 379, 712	9, 463 285, 450	8, 501 223, 940	9, 362 158, 551	8, 682 95, 433	9, 124 73, 267
Price, dealers', standard gradedol. per 100 lb_ Production†mil. of lb_ Utilization in manufactured dairy products†	4. 74 8, 456	4. 68 9, 809	4. 63 10, 385	4. 46 12, 134	4. 41 12, 821	4. 48 12, 102	4.60 10,595	4. 71 9, 259	4. 87 8, 845	4. 97 8, 015	5.02 8,056	5.08 r 8,354	5, 10 8, 219
Utilization in manufactured dairy products mil. of lb Dried skim milk:	3, 202	3, 955	4, 358	5, 509	5, 814	5, 344	4, 223	3, 654	3,319	2, 478	2, 568	2, 767	2, 769
Exports \thous. of lb_ Price, wholesale, for human consumption, U. S.	r 11, 266	* 8, 807	* 21,606	r 19, 648	[*] 21, 538	r 28, 309	r 29, 803	7 25, 188	r 43, 660	r 33, 512	r 28, 515	19, 710	
averagedol. per lb Production, total†thous. of lb For human consumption†do Stocks, manufacturers', end of month, total	52, 280 51, 230	69, 355 67, 200	. 100 77, 390 75, 040	. 094 91, 665 88, 200	. 096 102, 020 96, 730	. 095 81, 830 78, 500	. 097 51, 925 49, 450	. 102 41, 000 39, 740	31, 935 31, 000	22,850	. 141 31, 545 30, 780	. 146 38, 570 37, 700	. 149 40, 425 39, 650
thous, of th	7 63, 253	80, 236	78, 047	102, 973	114, 439	94, 980	76,622	50, 487	36, 203	22, 320 21, 070	15,056	14, 972	18, 559
For human consumptiondo FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	r 62, 514	79, 126	76, 646	100, 888	110, 775	91,028	74,030	48, 813	35, 359	20, 450	14,685	14,613	18, 155
Apples: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu.											² 112, 503		
Shipments, carlotno. of carloads_ Stocks, cold storage, end of month_thous. of bu	5, 222 12, 944	3, 625 7, 593	2, 347 3, 954	1, 687 1, 544	627 329	1,428 219	783 264	6, 214 10, 435	8, 624 34, 322	5, 531 35, 790	7 3, 918 29, 807	r 4, 516 r 22, 772	4, 721 16, 658 14, 698
Citrus fruits, carlot shipmentsno. of carloads Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of lb	17, 032 403, 664	11, 391 367, 013	18, 216 319, 718	17, 774 327, 700	13, 857 332, 345	9, 429 374, 363	9,027 408,119	7, 403	10, 430 405, 838	13, 275 392, 077	7 16, 499 369, 470	16, 695 r 343, 539	14, 698 316, 001
Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of monththous. of lb	296, 588	276, 099	247, 795	230, 827	251, 687	307, 574	326, 603	353, 239	347, 466	323, 991	291, 752	254, 853	227, 892
Potatoes, white: Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per 100 lb Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu	2, 638	3.006	3. 490	3, 812	4, 106	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3) 2 384, 407	(3)	(3)
Shipments, carlotno. of carloads	21,830	30, 138	26, 782	23, 713	25, 272	22, 313	19,028	25, 187	25, 504	r 20, 136	r 15, 974	22,092	21, 284
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS Exports, principal grains, including flour and meal§			ļ										
Barley:	7 55, 559	* 61, 244	* 59,154	73,956	r 62, 698	r 67, 334	* 67, 856	, 51, 830	* 47, 281	r 42, 038	r 44, 816	50, 084	
Exports, including malt§do Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): No. 2, maltingdol. per bu	, 2, 630 1, 764	7 1, 720 1. 914	7 1, 867 1. 922	r 2, 948 2, 010	7 3, 284 2. 136	7, 325 2, 259	7 4, 234 2, 299	2, 713 2, 276	2,641	* 856	* 1,377	465 2 675	9 okn
No. 3, straight doi. per bu. No. 3, straight thought thought the second to the second	1.764	1, 838	1.806	1.896	2. 136	2, 259 2, 130	2, 299 2, 143	2. 276 2. 117	2, 379 2, 218	2, 590 2, 426	2. 711 2. 510	2, 675 2, 507	2, 359 2, 142

^{14, 108} 66, 818

4,806

19, 313

7, 242

9,625

10,816

8, 449

8,869

8, 252

7, 753

30,000

7, 974

5, 593

27, 113

14, 263

25, 093

27, 444

14, 605

29,679

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	•					1947	<u></u>					19	48
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND T	говас	CO-C	ontinu	ıed					
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS-Con.						"					· .		
Corn: Exports, including meal \$‡thous. of bu Grindings, wet processdodo	r 12, 384 11, 701	7 15, 164 12, 245	r 18, 652 12, 091	r 27, 786 12, 385	7 18, 014 11, 794	r 16, 353 11, 635	, 5, 827 11, 083	* 1, 951 11, 100	r 1, 425 11, 387	1, 496 10, 831	7 1, 042 9, 762	603 10, 180	8, 386
Prices, wholesale: No. 3, white (Chicago)	1. 511 1. 419 1. 307	1. 742 1. 731 1. 594	1. 784 1. 782 1. 694	1. 790 1. 779 1. 677	2. 143 2. 097 1. 948	(1) 2, 169 1, 995	2. 740 2. 346 2. 295	2, 583 2, 513 2, 370	2. 508 2. 403 2. 277	2. 465 2. 423 2. 345	2. 572 2. 611 2. 489	2. 692 2. 711 2. 582	(1) 2, 253 2, 152
Production (crop estimate) — mil. of bu Receipts, principal markets.	43. 6	48. 2	38.8	38.7	40. 2	39. 1	22.8	22.6	21. 1	22. 7	2 2, 401. 0 20. 0	26. 9	18.
On farms†do	34.5	37. 4 1, 294. 7	29. 1	16.3	11. 2 687. 8	11.8	7.7	7. 9 8 254. 2	7.3	11.6	13. 2 1, 517. 9	17.0	21.
Exports, including oatmeal thous. of bu- Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago)	750	, 1, 398 . 943	* 910 . 923	7 1, 478 . 988	7 2, 767 1. 021	r 2, 274	7 950 1.014	7 663	r 609	7 2, 729	r 1, 741	2, 614	1.05
Production (crop estimate)† mil. of bu. Receipts, principal markets do. Stocks, domestic, end of month:	9.4	14.7	12.9	14. 2	12.2	16. 2	29. 2	1. 161 22. 5	1. 201	1, 241 7, 4	2 1, 273 2 1, 216. 0 8. 1	1. 401 12. 0	1. 27
Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercialdo On farmstdo		6. 3 536. 8	5.4	4.6	5. 0 3 259. 1	5.6	15. 9	26. 6 964. 3	27.8	22. 1	14. 0 743. 8	10.0	7.
Rice: Exports \$t thous. of lb. Imports do. Price, wholesale, head, clean (N.O.). dol. per lb. Production (crop estimate) thous. of bu.	ł	58, 220 8 . 090	84, 858 203 . 089	r 60, 363 163 . 090	7 52, 403 3 . 090	22, 897 1 . 126	21, 592 2 . 125	7 61, 944 204 7 . 118	118, 889 1, 236 . 114	140, 214 424 . 121	7 90, 675 209 . 122 2 79, 345	31, 628 267 .127	. 13
California: Receipts, domestic, rough thous of bags (100 lb.)	759	792	594	583	300	207	41	75	1,490	877	510	582	82
Shipments from mills, milled ricedo Stocks, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned), end of monththous. of bags (100 lb.).	557 284	393 410	478 329	496 233	242 171	154 169	152 59	69 41	443 536	449 639	292 669	549 527	79 28
end of monththous, of bags (100 lb.)_ Southern States (La., Tex., Ark., Tenn.): Receipts.rough. at mills_thous, of bbl. (162 lb.)_ Shipments from mills, milled rice	422	207	133	83	` 107	99	573	3, 306	5, 790	2, 644	942	621	36
thous, of pockets (100 lb.). Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in terms	1,452	1, 130	681	515	246	477	309	1,784	3,051	2, 889	1, 625	1,307	89
of cleaned), end of month thous. of pockets (100 lb.)_ Rye:	2, 440 3, 108	1, 568 3, 539	1,048 3,108	615 3, 192	476 3.029	119 2, 541	393 2.466	2,002 2,817	4, 863 2, 853	1	4, 141 2, 769	3, 562	3, 07
Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis) dol. per bu- Production (crop estimate)† thous. of bu- Receipts, principal markets		354 2, 139	238 1,878	138 1,358	102 1,024	177 556	2, 634 2, 214	2, 084 3, 824	1,366 4,262	512	2 25, 977 443 4, 072	2. 763 	2. 41 36 2, 68
Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month downwards wheat; Disappearance, domestictdo Exports, wheat, including flour§‡do Wheat only§do	7 39, 796	7 333, 741 7 42, 961 7 20, 587	7 37, 725 7 15, 812	r 41, 744 r 13, 729	r 224, 890 r 38, 266 r 10, 354	r 41, 383 r 20, 047	7 56, 844 7 38, 605	7 326, 391 7 46, 308 7 29, 132	7 41, 862 7 26, 366	r 36, 510	327, 109 r 40, 648 r 28, 266	46, 402 24, 171	2,08
Prices, wholesale: No. 1, Dark Northern Spring (Minneapolis)	2.314	2.715	2. 638	2. 677	2. 719	2. 935	2.710	2. 840	3. 167	3, 231	3. 160	3.198	2. 76
No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis) do No. 2, Hard Winter (Kansas City) do Weighted av., 6 mkts, all grades. do. Production (crop estimate), total†mil. of bu. Spring wheat. do Winter wheat. do Receipts, principal marketsthous. of bu.	2. 395 2. 261 2. 279	2. 811 2. 694 2. 671	2. 745 2. 676 2. 616	2. 705 2. 693 2. 637	2. 587 2. 373 2. 563	2. 368 2. 288 2. 400	2. 384 2. 318 2. 472	2, 704 2, 646 2, 801	2. 952 2. 953 3. 093	2, 999 3, 154	3. 089 3. 011 3. 110 2 1, 364. 9 2 296. 9	3. 120 3. 032 3. 149	2. 86 2. 50 2. 68
Winter wheatdo Recipts, principal marketsthous, of bu_	38, 716	35, 030	37, 807	26, 345	26, 156	121, 869	91,847	72, 625			2 1, 068. 0 40, 028	36, 469	16, 29
Stocks, end of month: Canada (Canadian wheat) do United States, domestic, total¶ do Commercial do Country mills and elevators† do	119, 006 44, 745	.[61,010	93, 964 24, 440		70, 405 3 83, 623 2 8, 129 3 9, 976	55, 395 114, 913	58, 655 167, 718	1,122,206 175, 069 196, 631	166, 359		126, 282 795, 135 141, 889 110, 796	115, 735 124, 041	102, 32 97, 98
Merchant millsdo On farms†do Wheat flour:	-	71, 957 139, 855			³ 24, 591 ³ 40, 427			136, 216 610, 300			111, 730 427, 620		
Exports\$\frac{1}{2} \qquad thous. of bbl. Grindings of wheat \(\triangle \qquad thous. of bu. \) Prices, wholesale:	- 74,452 57,162	7 4, 761 63, 301	r 4, 662 56, 818	55, 744	7 5, 939 55, 462	* 4, 540 57, 031	7 3, 881 59, 619	r 3, 655 56, 720	r 3, 297 60, 393			4, 730 55, 141	47, 97
Standard patents (Minneapolis) dol. per bbl. Winter, straights (Kansas City) do	- 11.42	13, 66 12, 99	13. 17 12. 97	12. 74 12. 39	12, 60 11, 03	13. 27 10. 77	12.72 10.97	13. 57 12. 03			14. 23 13. 21	14.06 13.20	12. 3 11. 2
Flour thous of bbl. Operations, percent of capacity mil. of lb. Stocks held by mills, end of month thous. of bbl.	- 200	13, 991 91, 4 1, 091 2, 842	12, 604 82. 3 967	12, 445 81, 1 930	12, 332 83. 9 9 28 2, 237	12, 713 83. 2 944	13, 233 86. 4 996	12, 646 85. 8 948 2, 523	84.3 1,012	7 89.0	78.0	12, 334 80. 0 922	10, 71 78. 80
LIVESTOCK													
Livestock slaughter (Federally inspected): Calvesthous, of animals. Cattledo Hogsdo.	_ 1, 143	644 1, 228 3, 406	678 1, 203 3, 616	1, 264 3, 831	621 1, 207 3, 653	656 1, 274 3, 455	2,731	719 1, 407 2, 948	1,497 3,978	1, 337 5, 501	1,346 6,254	586 1, 312 5, 223	51 97 3, 74
Hogsdo Sheep and lambsdo Cattle and calves: Receipts, principal markets thous, of animals	- 1,959	1, 237 2, 290	1, 322 2, 183	1, 355 2, 154	1, 329 2, 384	1, 280 2, 435	1, 253 2, 259	1, 458 3, 199	1, 697 3, 353	1, 471 2, 617	1, 451 2, 233	1, 347 2, 028	1, 20 1, 48
Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†do Prices, wholesale: Steers, beef (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb.	- 98 - 21, 94	161 23. 30	131 22. 93	100 24.06	120 25. 87	157 27.85	198 28.84	395 29. 54	621 29.82	321 29. 52	145 29. 08	102 29.16	26.4
Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)do Calves, vealers (Chicago)do Revised. 1 No quotation. 2 December 1 estin	- 18. 96 22. 88	20. 13 22. 90	19, 91 20, 38	21. 33 23. 63	21. 11 24. 00	21. 91 22. 94	21. 22 22. 63	21. 65 24. 30	20.96	21.32	23. 59	26.31 29.06	24. 1. 27. 00

Revised. ¹ No quotation. ² December 1 estimate.
¹ Includes old crop only; new corn not reported in stock figures until crop year begins in October and new oats and wheat until crop year begins in July.
§ Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later. The unit of measurement for wheat flour exports was erroneously shown as thousands of bushels in the August 1947 Survey and earlier issues; the figures have been shown in thousands of barrels in all issues.
¶ The total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins not included in the break down of stocks.
† Revised series. The indicated grain series have been revised as follows: Crop estimate for oats, 1932-44, and rice, 1937-44; other crop estimates, 1929-44; domestic disappearance of wheat and stocks of wheat in country mills and elevators, 1934-44; corn, oat and wheat stocks on farms and total United States stocks of domestic wheat, 1926-44; all revisions are available on request. See p. S-27 of the August 1943 Survey for revised figures for 1941-42 for feeder shipments of cattle and calves.
② 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.

‡ Revised to include Army civilian supply shipments (see note marked "§" on p. S-20). Revised figures for January 1947 (units as indicated): corn, 9,276; oats, 2,550; wheat, including flour, 40,190; wheat only, 19,508; wheat flour, 20,682.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947						19	48
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
	F(OODST	UFF A	AND T	OBAC	со-с	ontinu	ed				-	
LIVESTOCK—Continued]						
Hogs: Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals_	r 2, 314	2, 017	2, 245	2, 270	2, 329	2, 206	1,774	r 1, 942	2, 305	3, 303	3, 771	3, 272	2, 305
Prices: Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb	25. 70	27. 10	23. 49	22, 24	22.06	22.11	23. 74	26. 66	27. 81	24.96	26. 31	26.71	22. 25
Hog-corn ratio† bu. of corn per 100 lb. of live hogs	19.3	17.6	14. 9	14. 4	12.6	11.7	11.1	11.3	12.4	11.1	10. 5	10.9	11.2
Sheep and lambs: Receipts, principal marketsthous, of animals	7 1, 408	1, 293	1, 506	1, 713	1, 982	1,677	1,688	2, 452	2, 871	1,833	1, 587	1,428	1, 255
Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†do Prices, wholesale:	198	133	136	128	134	166	283	556	677	393	131	81	64
Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb_ Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha)_do	23. 12 20. 18	23. 12 21. 22	21, 25 19, 56	21.62 (1)	24. 25 (1)	22. 75 (¹)	20. 25 21. 31	22. 50 22. 60	22. 62 21. 05	22. 75 20. 98	24. 08 20. 53	25. 00 21. 78	23.00 20.44
MEATS							İ						
Cotal meats (including lard): Exports§tmil. of lb	r 69	, 62	r 70	r 91	r 63	r 52	r 62	, 81	r 62	r 52	r 39	35	
Production (inspected slaughter)dodododododo	1, 434 854	1, 393 857	1, 438 843	1, 525 797	1, 490 772	1, 509 743	1, 289 636	1, 356 506	1, 556 480	1, 740 635	1,918 980	1,762 1,130	1, 323 1, 180
Edible offal⊗dodo Miscellaneous meats and meat products⊗	68	71	67	67	69	67	59	56	51	58	71	r 74	78
mil. of lb_	57	64	67	63	50	40	36	29	27	31	42	7 50	63
Exports \$\frac{1}{2}\$ thous. of lb. Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, native steers	1,062	, 5, 043	15, 574	7 34, 072 . 376	, 28, 532 , 408	18, 423	⁷ 15, 263	r 23, 898	r 8, 400	7 5, 983	2,360	1,389	410
(Chicago) dol. per lb. Production (inspected slaughter) thous of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month⊗♂ dodo	631, 697 195, 820	681, 465 201, 209	. 370 679, 933 175, 724	705, 739 144, 538	670, 038 114, 568	702, 877 101, 732	. 469 650, 486 106, 179	. 482 749, 027 92, 781	. 466 792, 883 112, 290	. 466 707, 751 151, 856	. 468 709, 306 196, 252	. 479 698, 314 r 193, 316	. 419 541, 914 181, 820
amb and mutton: Production (inspected slaughter)do	57, 380	57, 648	60, 737	60, 183	54, 823	53, 172	52,007	60, 043	69, 891	60, 790	61, 943	60, 107	55, 858
Stocks, cold storage, end of month & d do	16, 554	14, 110	10, 808	9, 563	9, 348	8, 085	7,837	6, 645	11, 893	17, 280	20, 317	19, 294	16, 823
slaughter)thous. of lb ork, excluding lard:	745, 090	653, 686	697, 129	758, 646	756, 848	753, 173	586, 369	547, 045	693, 312		1, 147, 168	1, 003, 276	724, 834
Exports§t doPrices, wholesale:	3, 316	, 6, 856	7, 318	7 15, 079 . 554	, 4, 651 . 572	1, 955 r . 598	7 4, 651	r 2, 905	2,412	7 3, 228	2, 400	1, 756	
Hams, smoked (Chicago) —	. 509 . 509 . 555, 330 . 399, 317	. 504 . 505 484, 593 397, 794	. 546 508 521, 406 394, 421	. 531 561, 155 364, 531	. 529 556, 305 352, 814	552 550, 620 331, 746	. 641 . 593 438, 482 264, 124	. 664 . 622 417, 926 195, 896	. 589 . 564 539, 982 187, 971	. 551 . 480 759, 222 304, 851	. 577 . 456 867, 696 527, 159	. 612 . 482 745, 581 7 659, 309	. 538 . 471 531, 423 700, 531
ard: Exports§tdodo	38, 760	r 39, 110	* 31, 696	28, 728	r 22, 007	7 23, 041 . 182	7 34, 804	r 43, 420	38, 286	33, 522	r 23, 210	23, 143	
Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)dol. per lb_ Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb_ Stocks, cold storage, end of month oddo	. 298 138, 683 117, 557	. 338 123, 637 109, 254	. 300 128, 445 127, 680	. 198 144, 207 148, 663	. 195 146, 690 175, 269	148, 100 193, 736	. 176 108, 114 162, 565	. 232 94, 015 125, 579	285 111, 619 90, 437	. 302 154, 639 73, 377	290 204, 084 113, 286	, 292 188, 171 133, 513	. 239 141, 384 144, 610
POULTRY AND EGGS													
Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago) dol. per lb_Receipts, 5 markets thous. of lb_Stocks, cold storage, end of monthod_dodoggs:	23, 641 283, 825	. 299 27, 199 242, 485	. 292 26, 255 208, 256	. 275 33, 063 187, 717	. 244 34, 800 171, 260	. 240 40, 474 174, 627	. 235 37, 316 183, 024	. 242 51, 774 205, 653	. 236 61, 637 277, 870	. 216 78, 087 317, 112	68, 856 317, 463	28, 083 7 293, 640	. 260 22, 385 262, 050
Dried, production*dodo	r 13, 168	11,031	9, 067	14, 464	14, 610	9, 310	1,324	158	226	330	162	552	1,029
dol, per doz.	.378 r 4, 806	. 418 6, 171	. 425 6, 328	. 409 6, 146	. 414 5, 202	. 434 4, 539	. 422 3, 832	. 450 3, 383	. 464 3, 457	. 455 3, 291	, 517 3, 746	. 441 4, 338	. 434 4, 723
Production ↑ millions Stocks, cold storage, end of month: ♂ thous. of cases. Shell thous. of lb.	221 73, 564	508 98, 718	1, 742 153, 876	3, 452 202, 245	4, 203 237, 303	4, 268 241, 573	3, 807 234, 434	2, 804 216, 762	1, 818 189, 596	824 164, 673	196 138, 192	, 269 , 122, 438	382 120, 179
MISCEL LANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS													
andy, sales by manufacturersthous. of dol_ocoa or cacao beans:	53, 439	58, 249	55, 919	52,005	43, 684	36, 258	42, 059	63, 089	84, 539	76, 085	73, 802	61, 994	65, 094
Imports§ long tons. Price, wholesale, accra (N. Y.)§ dol. per lb.	20, 390 . 266	15, 382 . 280	38, 078 . 288	18, 859 . 282	20, 376 . 301	13, 627 . 327	19, 598 . 345	17, 513 . 404	12, 645 . 495	12, 625 . 510	31, 858 . 430	18, 415 . 436	. 436
Coffee: Clearances from Brazil, total thous. of bags To United States do	1, 109 721	1,341 818	1, 184 677	756 225	1,057 545	912 564	1, 452 1, 018	1, 570 1, 117	1, 412 903	1, 595 1, 138	1, 550 1, 173	1, 433 1, 089	1, 220 760
Imports dodododo	1,804	1,663	2, 044	225 973	776	1,069	1, 153	1, 818	1, 870	1, 515	2, 157	2, 055	
Visible supply. United Statesthous, of bags	. 272 1, 467	. 277 1, 335	. 258 1, 357	. 237 1, 222	. 253 1, 132	. 256 1, 000	. 264 1, 056	. 272 1, 128	. 270 1, 288	. 272 1, 110	. 268 1, 369	. 266 1, 144	. 264 1, 183
ish: Landings, fresh fish, 4 portsthous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	17, 003 97, 939	29, 103 78, 242	30, 725 70, 202	34, 868 79, 733	45, 805 90, 158	47, 716 110, 611	59, 746 132, 930	53, 707 135, 870	7 57, 428 140, 070	31, 361 142, 102	28, 519 133, 844	18, 227 112, 046	90, 491
igar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month	. 1 00c	0.100	9 000	9 00**	2 040	9 004	0.701	0.000	1				
United States: thous of Span. tons	r 1, 023	2, 109	3, 292	3, 887	3, 642	2, 991	2, 591	2, 238	1, 121	813	215	455	1, 645
Deliveries and supply (raw value): * Deliveries, totalshort tons For domestic consumptiondo For exportdo	7 330, 451 7 301, 704 7 28, 747	624, 282 598, 188 26, 094	509, 612 497, 223 12, 389	522, 621 484, 691 37, 930	998, 180 986, 411 11, 769	826, 310 778, 978 47, 332	800, 184 792, 920 7, 264	740, 720 730, 790 9, 930	902, 939 887, 347 15, 592	586, 012 580, 194 5, 818	378, 341 366, 575 11, 766	r 343, 020 r 337, 591 r 5, 429	390, 331 383, 657 6, 674
Production and receipts: Entries from off-shore areasdo Production, cane and beetdo	335, 229 49, 365	568, 794 22, 114	605, 349 14, 634	655, 186 16, 512	544, 243 34, 590	719, 956 38, 992	605, 075 86, 749	465, 489 132, 019	459, 202 534, 233	443, 968 636, 444	384, 783 485, 709	81, 968 144, 172	359, 259 68, 262
Stocks, raw and refined, end of month thous. of short tons	1, 384	1, 316	1, 426	1, 598	1, 148	1, 105	1,001	861	911	1, 407	1, 904		

^{*}Revised. ¹No quotation. ⊙Prices since November 1946 are not strictly comparable with earlier data; figure for November 1946, comparable with later date is \$0.545.

§ Data continue series shown in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; unpublished data beginning October 1941 will be shown later.

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

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

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

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

*Now series. Data for 1927-43 for dried eggs are on p. 20 of the March 1945 Survey. See note in April 1945 Survey; revisions for 1913-41 will be shown later. See p. S-27 of the August 1943 Survey for 1941-42 revisions for feeder shipments of sheep and lambs and p. 24 of June 1947 issue for 1940-45 revisions for egg production.

‡Revised to include army civilian supply exports (see note marked "\$" on p. S-20). Revised January 1947 figures for total meats, 99; January figures for other items were not affected.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		, 1				1947						19	48
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND T	OBAC	co-c	ontinu	æd					
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS—Con.													
Sugar—Continued United States—Continued													
Exports, refined sugar §3short tons Imports: §	r 18, 039	7 36, 588	r 12, 278	r 32, 146	r 16,730	r 29, 602	* 18, 452	r 8, 222	r 15, 192	* 8, 914	r 20, 151	4, 237	
Raw sugar, totaldo	275, 488 275, 487	313, 067 313, 067	391, 051 391, 049	300, 783 300, 782	360, 344 360, 344	388, 185 388, 184	346, 484 346, 484	257, 629 257, 626	275, 544 275, 543	283, 839 282, 514	384, 959 341, 283	60.784 33.910	
From Cubado Refined sugar, totaldo From Cubado	19,416 19,416	46, 621 46, 618	52, 956 52, 956	45, 964 45, 964	61, 226 61, 226	34, 940 34, 940	33, 889 33, 889	13,009 13,009	23, 477 23, 477	7, 204 7, 204	7, 497 7, 497	2, 844 2, 083	
Receipts from Hawaii and Puerto Rico: Rawdodo	40,692	107, 892	136, 667	182, 956	234, 111	180, 095	222, 067	214, 590	169, 957	77, 752	33, 106	27, 308	
Price, refined, granulated, New York:	1	25, 761	17, 444	23, 795	3, 162	16,655	10, 227	4,750	6, 550	2,000	3,000	4, 628	
Retail dol. per lb_ Wholesale	.096	.096	.096	.095	. 096	. 095 . 081	. 095 . 082	. 098 . 082	. 097 . 082	. 098 . 082	.098	.098	0.0
	4, 105	11, 498	4,963	2, 508	4,826	3,438	1,275	4, 597	5,487	6,665	5, 429	7,863	
TOBACCO eaf:		40.030		00.100			ao ===						1
Exports, incl. scrap and stems §thous. of lb_ Imports, incl. scrap and stems §dodo	_ 4,912	49, 018 5, 632	33, 867 5, 192	23, 102 4, 848	39, 156 5, 624	30, 396 5, 592	28, 724 5, 258	47, 802 5, 864	59, 406 6, 720	7 40, 905 5, 808	46, 014 4, 007		
Production (crop estimate)mil. of lb. Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total,	ı	0 220			9.107			0.004			2 2, 168		'
end of quarterdo Domestic:	1				3, 187			3,334	l		3,800		l
Cigar leafdo Fire-cured and dark air-cureddo		253 2,774			243 2,413			216 2,633			. 210		l
Flue-cured and light air-cureddo Miscellaneous domesticdo Foreign grown:		1			2, 110			2,003			3,113		
Cigar leaf do do do do do do do do do do do do do		38 113			36 122			34 110			. 32 123		
fanufactured products: Consumption (withdrawals):		1						"			""		1
Cigarettes (small): Tax-free* millions	, 2, 723	3, 243	2,805	2, 966	2, 269	2, 333	2, 528	2,706	3, 527	2, 536	2,997	3, 213	3, 8
Tax-paid do Cigars (large), tax-paid thousands Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid	26, 338 446, 042	26, 336	27, 493 416, 270	25, 068 473, 968	29, 097 432, 527	29, 549 439, 108	29, 060 466, 511	29, 204 483, 288	33, 237 587, 880	27, 333 495, 401	24, 799 446, 719	27, 278 461, 398	23, 460,
Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid thous. of lb_	17, 389		19,716	16, 111	18, 792	21,008	22, 184	24, 706	25,909	18, 144	15, 683	19, 587	18,0
Exports, cigarettes § d. millions. Price wholesale (list price composite):	2, 480		1,667	1,094	2, 294	1,619	1,685	1,937	r 2, 107	r 1,860	r 2, 140	2,000	
Cigarettes, f.o.b., destinationdol. per thous- Production, manufactured tobacco, total	6.509	6.509	6.509	6.509	6.509	6, 509	6, 509	6. 509	6. 509	6, 509	6. 509	6. 509	6, 8
thous. of lb_ Fine-cut chewingdo	_ 272	248	19,885 337	16, 473 295	18,357 326	21, 266 303	22, 629 306	24, 233 332	26, 251 366	18, 816 298	17, 283 330	19, 232 363	
Plug do do do do do do do do do do do do do	- 3, 762 3, 327	3, 429	3, 762 3, 302	1, 979 3, 081	3, 001 3, 211	4, 756 3, 467	5,002 3,661	4,892 3,975	5, 143 4, 426	3, 868 3, 465	3, 221 3, 200	3, 516 3, 383	
Smokingdo Snuffdo	- 6, 961 2, 948		8, 799 3, 246	3, 198	8, 500 3, 007	9, 345 2, 968	9, 881 3, 341	10, 849 3, 719	11,683 4,101	7, 888 2, 883	6, 998 3, 130	8, 017 3, 489	
Twistdo	442	<u> </u>	438	344	312	427	440	466	533	414	404	464	
		L	EATH]	ER AN	D PRO	DUCT	'S			ı			
HIDES AND SKINS			ĺ										
ivestock slaughter (see p. S-28). mports, total hides and skins§thous. of lb_	13, 589	10, 781	10,830	14,017	11,991	17, 490	8, 523	8, 950	13, 527	18, 561	31, 447	58, 027	
Cattle hidesthous. of pieces.	122	31	22 29 3, 299	35 51 3,039	27 30 4, 283	23 38 3,421	42	94 29	79 142	82 186	453	310 850	
Goatskins do Sheep and lamb skins do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2, 113 1, 369		1, 318	2, 013	1, 386	5, 410	3, 076 3, 806	2, 686 946	2, 933 1, 304	3, 573 2, 872	3, 649 1, 203	3, 640 2, 709	
Prices, wholesale (Chicago): Hides, packers', heavy, native steers_dol. per lb_ Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lbdo	. 231	. 228 . 625	. 220 . 514	. 223 . 534	. 231 . 638	. 262 . 660	. 295 . 619	. 301 . 625	.343 .669	.375 .756	.359 .745	.308 .650	
LEATHER	1	1 .020		1			1	.020		'''			
Exports:§ Sole leather:	ŀ	1				ļ			1		İ		
Bends, backs and sides thous. of lb. Offal, including belting offal do	_] 225	95	471 40	148 59	169 73	29 201	144 245	135 129	244 235	116 95	52 53	43 4 60	
Upper leatherthous, of sq. ft_ Production:	1	1	3, 907	3, 761	3, 183	2, 722	2,954	2, 674	3, 285	2,943	1,970	2,086	
Calf and kip thous, of skins Cattle hide thous, of hides	_ 2,464	2, 512	1, 130 2, 559	1, 011 2, 472 3, 046	1, 049 2, 239 3, 283	887 2, 126	1, 069 2, 261	1, 106 2, 302	1, 125 2, 630	899 2, 369	r 937 r 2, 714	910 2, 396	
Goat and kidthous. of skins_ Sheep and lambdo	2, 849 3, 341	2, 954 2, 943	3, 038 2, 882	3, 046 2, 641	3, 283 2, 472	3, 302 2, 426	2, 995 3, 095	3, 374 3, 411	3, 792 3, 563	2, 893 3, 065	3, 353 r 2, 987	3, 386 2, 762	
Prices, wholesale: Sole, oak, bends†dol. per lb- Chrome, calf, B grade, black, composite	. 659	.678	. 627	. 593	. 593	. 602	. 637	. 662	.750	. 808	. 813	. 784	
Chrome, calf, B grade, black, composite dol. per sq. ft_	. 958	1.017	1.015	1.007	1.069	1.214	1, 218	1.223	1, 239	1.304	1.304	1. 282	1.
LEATHER MANUFACTURES					1	[}		1		
Gloves and mittens, production, total*	2.000	9 961	2, 462	2, 286	2,089	Ī		6 909	1	1	27 244	J	
thous. doz. pairs. Dress and semi-dress, totaldodo	540	588	581 86	2, 286 510 89	2, 089 504 89			6, 392 1, 557 334			p 7, 344 p 1, 623 p 366		
Leather do Leather and fabric combination do Fabric do	8	8	3 491	3 418	412			26 1, 197			p 23		
Fabric do	1, 546	1,674	1, 882 95		1, 585 103			4, 835 273	1		p 5, 721		
Leather do Leather and fabric combination do	192 1, 261	205	230 1, 557	221 1, 461	206 1, 276			633 3, 930			□ p 755		
Fabricdo													

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

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

*New series. For source and a description of the series for tax-free withdrawals of cigaretter and data beginning July 1943, see p. 8-29 of the March 1947 Survey. The series for gloves and mittens were first included in the May 1946 Survey; see note in that issue; data are collected quarterly only beginning the third quarter of 1947 (figures in the September and December 1947 columns are totals for the quarters).

† Revised series. The price for sole oak leather beginning in the October 1947 Survey is for packers', steers bends, union trim tannery run, vegetable tanning; earlier data will be shown later.

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947						19	48
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
	L	ЕАТНЕ	ER ANI	D PRO	DUCT	S-Co	ntinue	d			<u></u>		
LEATHER MANUFACTURES—Continued		Ì											!
Shoes and slippers: Exports\(\frac{1}{2}\)thous. of pairs	* 526	537	631	r 545	414	429	r 409	358	505	430	486	398	
Prices, wholesale, factory: o' Men's black calf oxforddol. per pair Wenen's plain block kid bluebor	6.00 4.90	6. 00 4. 90	6.00 4.90	6.00 4.90	6. 00 4. 90	6, 30 4, 90	6. 50 4. 90	6.50 4.90	6. 63 4, 90	6.75 4.90	7.15 4.90	7. 15 5. 70	7. 15 5. 70
Production, total thous, of pairs. Shoes, sandals, and play shoes except athletic.	38, 255	40, 429	39, 525	36, 404	34, 131	33, 870	38, 982	40, 826	46, 765	37, 982	r 39, 849	40, 786	
By type of uppers:	35, 631 33, 295	37, 766 35, 690	36, 627 34, 879	33, 638 32, 178	31, 343 29, 805	30, 875 29, 728	34, 735 33, 454	36, 035 34, 767	40, 098 38, 730	32, 561 31, 294	r 35, 794 34, 471	37, 920 36, 118	
All leatherdo Part leather and nonleatherdo By kinds:†	2, 336	2,077	1,749	1, 554	1, 532	1,091	1, 174	1, 331	1,374	1, 185	1, 331	1,816	
Men's do do Youths' and boys' do Women's do Misses' and children's do do do do do do do do do do do do do	8, 591 1, 533 17, 838	9, 121 1, 520 18, 991	9, 218 1, 449 18, 237	9, 078 1, 373 16, 279	8, 297 1, 495 15, 069	8,053 1,521 14,768	8, 449 1, 607	8, 812 1, 587 18, 053	10, 350 1, 815	8, 192 1, 526 15, 328	1, 556 1, 693	9, 338 1, 397 18, 447	
Misses' and children's do	4 706	5, 011 3, 123	4, 819 2, 904	4, 389 2, 519	4, 041 2, 441	3, 985 2, 548	17, 548 4, 271 2, 860	4, 511 3, 072	19, 242 5, 277 3, 414	15, 528 4, 541 2, 974	7 5, 004 7 3, 235	5, 333 3, 405	
Infants' and babies'	2, 176 315	2, 146 357	2, 364 380	2, 257 365	2, 272 301	2, 512 308	3,676 363	4, 186 395	5, 936 492	4, 894 351	7 3, 539 7 349	2, 392 295	
Other footweardo	133	160	154	144	215	175	208	210	239	176	167	179	
MATERIAL TO THE PARTY OF THE PA		LUM	BER A	ND M	ANUF	ACTU	RES						
LUMBER—ALL TYPES													
Exports, total sawmill products M bd. ft. Sawed timber do	76, 335 22, 656 51, 994	114, 449 27, 255 75, 676	88, 345 16, 610 63, 091	162, 633 34, 237 101, 014	131, 795 21, 339 86, 568	131, 226 20, 480 86, 605	156, 607 22, 692 97, 447	125, 140 16, 854	102, 569 15, 018 71, 930	109, 799 22, 337	73, 249 14, 247 51, 329	73, 414 15, 432 50, 158	
Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.§do_ Imports, total sawmill products§do. National Lumber Manufacturers Association: Production, totalmil. bd. ft	111,718	133, 390	93, 070	67, 635	60, 598	73, 073	96, 768	7 88, 788 118, 356	148, 984	71, 538 128, 161	173, 460	129, 394	
Production, total mil, bd. ft. Hardwoods do do	2, 751 644	2, 965 667	3, 094 681	3, 333 695	3, 139 700	3, 284 746	3, 279 796	3, 256 767	3, 325 773	2, 917 726	2, 763 650	2, 719 682	2, 479 631
Hardwoods	2, 107 2, 707 605	2, 298 2, 804 576	2, 413 2, 955 668	2, 638 3, 141 691	2, 439 2, 803 596	2, 538 2, 897 660	2, 483 3, 269 776	2, 489 3, 318 741	2, 552 3, 360 802	2, 191 3, 164 779	2, 113 2, 844 641	2,037 7 2,788 672	1, 848 2, 624 679
Softwoods do Stocks, gross, end of month, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	2, 102 4, 914	2, 228 5, 077	2, 347 5, 217	2,450 5,409	2, 207 5, 743	2, 237 5, 961	2, 493 6, 048	2, 577 6, 078	2, 558 6, 040	2, 385 5, 801	2, 203 5, 557	2, 116 5, 739	1, 927 5, 601
Hardwoods do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1,813 3,101	1, 904 3, 173	1, 977 3, 240	1, 981 3, 428	2, 085 3, 658	2, 171 3, 790	2, 191 3, 857	2, 217 3, 861	2, 188 3, 852	2, 135 3, 666	2,018 3,539	2, 140 3, 599	2, 074 3, 527
HARDWOOD FLOORING										i			
Maple, beech, and birch: Orders, newM bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	5, 200 7, 450	5, 825 8, 375	5, 825 9, 500	5, 375 10, 175	5, 900 11, 375	6, 250 12, 225	6, 500 13, 325	6, 075 13, 875	7, 150 14, 475	6,050 14,650	5, 975 14, 775	7, 575 15, 800	6, 600 16, 575
Production	3, 875 3, 625	4, 050 4, 400	4,675 4,725	4,850 4,800	5, 125 4, 875	12, 225 5, 575 5, 275	5, 550 5, 575	5, 825 5, 475	7, 150 6, 500	5, 550 5, 725	6, 150 5, 300	6,300 6,600	6, 250 5, 925
(18%.	1, 850 34, 981	1, 625 43, 443	1, 500 43, 179	1,500 47,708	1,775 48,444	2, 050 59, 663	1, 950 57, 678	2, 425 53, 535	3, 000 61, 549	2, 675 47, 646	3, 450 49, 397	3, 250 62, 057	3, 550 56, 814
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do Orders	40, 157 37, 976	39, 970 42, 944	38, 418 47, 361	43, 122 48, 709	44, 340 46, 985	58, 439 55, 629	58, 064 57, 996	60, 195 62, 696	57, 626 69, 623	52, 751 56, 667	51, 135 57, 886	54, 455 61, 152	58, 129 57, 955
Shipments doStocks, end of month do	37, 733 5, 978	42, 260 6, 032	46, 140 7, 016	47, 839 7, 886	45, 435 8, 797	53, 579 9, 370	58, 126 8, 314	60, 800 8, 045	66, 697 10, 971	55, 784 10, 704	51, 013 16, 086	61, 894 14, 605	57, 078 15, 482
SOFTWOODS Douglas fir: The state of the same of the sa	36, 872	65, 073	38, 948	82, 594	61, 332	67, 128	74, 432	74, 521	E4 CE1	60 99E	45.046	40 075	
Exports, total sawmill products	12, 695 24, 177	21, 356 43, 717	9, 364 29, 584	28, 014 54, 580	16, 583 44, 749	17, 190 49, 938	19, 727 54, 705	14, 578 59, 943	54, 651 13, 149 41, 502	20,776	45, 946 13, 398 32, 548	48, 875 14, 015 34, 860	
Prices, wholesale: Dimension, No. 1, common, 2" x 4" x 16'	1												
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L. dol. per M bd. ft. dol. per M bd. ft.	59. 400 86. 378	60. 885 92. 565	62. 865 95. 040	62. 865 95, 040	62, 865 95, 040	62, 865 101, 970	64. 845 104. 940	67. 815 111. 870	67. 815 111. 870		70. 587 116. 820	67. 815 110. 880	64. 350 104. 940
Exports, total sawmill productsM bd. ft	20, 159	19,041	17, 511	25, 081	22, 591	21, 883	16, 534	8,920	12,753	8, 715	7,738	6, 527	
Sawed timber \$do Boards, planks, scantlings, etc. \$do Orders, new†mil. bd. ft_	8, 214 11, 945 802	4, 441 14, 600 832	4, 341 13, 170 849	3, 623 21, 458 793	3, 444 19, 147 834	1, 952 19, 931 962	2, 214 14, 320 981	1, 472 7, 448 857	1, 656 11, 097 860	7, 280	783 6, 955 690	1, 402 5, 125 797	579
Orders, unfilled, end of month dodo Prices, wholesale, composite: Boards, No. 2 common, 1" x 6" or 8" x 12"	551	553	544	449	494	570	641	626	573		501	574	522
Boards, No. 2 common, 1" x 6" or 8" x 12'† dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4" x 12-14'†	72. 530	71. 460	67. 790	65. 694	62, 656	63, 462	67. 978	71.127	73.311	74, 521	78.316	78, 594	77. 728
dol. per M bd. ft Production t mil. bd. ft	115. 550 902	124. 441 895	133. 862 911	133. 250 954	132.148 833	130. 910 878	134. 279 861	138. 150 799	141. 139 876	676	149. 273 755	150, 326 708	150. 326 581
Shipments† do Stocks, end of month† do	1, 280	830 1,345	858 1, 398	888 1, 464	789 1, 508	886 1,500	910 1, 451	872 1,378	913 1, 341		734 1,317	724 1, 301	631 1, 251
Western pine: Orders, new†dododododododo	399 292	547 370	561 378	543 273	573 415	599 490	650 544	618 568	594 595		587 526	519 561	441 576
Price, Wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, 1" x 8"dol, per M bd, ft	48. 51	50. 99	52. 71	54.69	54.36	55. 23	56. 23	59. 01	61. 23	63. 22	61.68	63, 55	64. 45
Production† mil. bd. ft. Shipments† do. Stocks, end of month† do.	360 423 876	437 472 841	555 557 839	679 585 933	671 569 1,035	711 614 1,132	718 645 1, 205	680 621 1, 264	676 629 1, 311	514 561 1, 264	517 567 1, 217	401 484 1,134	384 426 1, 094
West coast woods: Orders, new†do	676	815	579	606	531	605	632	730	694	708	572	687	622
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdodo	708 579	863 676	805 638	728 672	689 622	852 635	845 593	804 689	801 678	721 709	659 575	695 670	675 630
Stocks, end of month†		649 492	643 488	675 485	571 534	455 545	632 583	765 599	695 579	501	626 442	649 462	618 477

^{*}Revised. §Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1946 will be published later.

*Part include Government shoes not reported separately; the classifications by kinds were revised in the October 1947 Survey to include all types (leather, part leather, and nonleather uppers); revised data beginning 1944 for these series and additional revisions indicated in note in the September 1947 Survey will be published later. The totals for shoes, sandals, etc., and the distribution by kinds include, beginning May 1947, small amounts that cannot be distributed to the all leather and nonleather classifications.

*G*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.

*The totals for shoes, sandals, etc., and the distribution by kinds include, beginning May 1947, small amounts that cannot be distributed to the all leather and nonleather classifications.

*G*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.

*The totals for shoes, sandals, etc., and the distribution by kinds include, beginning May 1947, small amounts that cannot be distributed to the all leather and nonleather classifications.

*G*Data continue series published prior by the shoes of the Survey; see note in August 1947 Survey will be published prior by the for the other indicated lumber series (with the exception of Southern pine orders and stocks and Western pine stocks), as published prior to the March 1948 Survey, have been revised to adjust the monthly series to Census annual production figures for 1946, and there have been unpublished revisions in the earlier data for the lumber series as indicated in notes in the July 1947 and April 1946 issues; all revisions will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found	<u> </u>					1947							48
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febrt ary
	LUM	IBER .	AND M	1ANUF	ACTU	RES—	Contir	nued					
SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD							1						
Production*thous. of sq. ft., %" equivalent_	129, 622 127, 658	139, 779 140, 457	148, 027 143, 295	142, 070 141, 491	139, 623 142, 975	107, 574 102, 457	139, 369 136, 471	146, 985 146, 701	170, 325 161, 648	144, 637 148, 494	150, 538 158, 842	156, 567 150, 748	
Shipments* dodododododo	31, 995	32, 146	35, 591	35, 618	31, 481	35, 937	37, 600	38, 086	44, 279	40, 340	31, 479	36, 674	
		MET	TALS A	AND M	IANUF	ACTU	RES	·			•		
IRON AND STEEL													
Foreign trade:\$ Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.):		,			ļ		1			1			}
Exports (domestic) total short tons	r 481, 259	637, 754	641, 931	657, 924	630, 731	571, 777	567, 395	- 579, 191	651,003	614, 723	r 635, 570	557, 417	
Scrap do Scrap do Scrap do	4, 694 20, 305	9, 082 17, 439	10, 160 15, 090	18, 175 15, 728	29, 579 19, 400	20, 528 21, 733	10, 717 15, 269	15, 053 14, 953	27, 094 13, 579	14, 057 18, 408	26, 702 18, 934	14, 701 21, 314	
Scrap do do	1, 511	3,058	3, 478	2, 184	3, 410	2, 426	3, 917	1,828	2, 025	6,884	3, 789		
Iron and Steel Scrap			1]
Consumption, total*thous. of short tons. Home scrap*do. Purchased scrap*do. Stocks, consumers', end of month, total*do.	4, 503 2, 406	5, 136 2, 689	5, 142 2, 653	5, 292 2, 744	5, 184 2, 560	4, 752 2, 384	4,826 2,561	4, 898 2, 460	5, 484 2, 865	5, 176 2, 643	5, 306 2, 722		
Purchased scrap*do	2,097	2,447	2,489	2, 548	2,624	2,368	2, 265	2, 438	2,619	2, 533	2, 584		I
Stocks, consumers', end of month, total*do Home scrap*do Purchased scrap*do	3,032 1,061	3,366 1,109	3,920 1,136	4,082 1,133	4,067 1,303	4,096 1,257	4, 369 1, 295	4, 525 1, 436	4, 489 1, 475	4, 449 1, 442	1,416		.
_	1, 971	2, 257	2,784	2, 949	2, 764	2, 839	3,074	3, 089	3, 014	3,007	2, 901		
Ore											İ	•	
All districts:* Productionthous, of long tons_	2, 591	2,846	6, 575	10, 981	11, 643	13, 127	12,819	11, 336	10, 108	6,043	2,972	2, 757	ļ
Shipmentsdostocks, end of monthdo	1,322	1,425	7, 216	11, 755	12, 499	14,069	13, 533	11,865	10,780	6, 306	1,879	1,496	
Lake Superior district:	8, 404	9,825	9, 212	8, 438	7, 582	6, 608	5,895	5, 367	4, 695	4, 432	5, 528	6, 790	i
Lake Superior district: Consumption by furnaces	6, 264	6, 979 0	6, 579 4, 448	6, 885 10, 373	6, 500 11, 457	6, 156 12, 614	6, 638 12, 122	6, 492 10, 685	7, 151 9, 785	7,068 5,877	6, 970 537	7, 057	6,
Stocks, end of month, totaldo	24, 317 20, 938	17, 411 14, 755	13, 555 11, 738	17, 618 15, 541	21, 746 19, 594	28, 440 25, 677	33, 896 30, 397	38, 370 34, 065	41, 641 36, 852	43, 010 38, 195	36, 095 31, 749	29, 081 25, 205	22, 19,
	3, 379	2,656	1,816	2,078	2, 152	2,764	3,499	4,305	4,789	4,816	4, 346	3,877	3,
Imports dodo Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) thous, of long tons	198 45	229 32	263 66	439 46	479 38	576 56	597	580 45	573 42	451	297 25	337 83	1
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures	10	02	00	40	30	,	100	70	12	1	20	00	
Castings, gray iron:*	1 010	1 000	1 007	1 007	1 000	019	952	1.005	1 154	1.000	1 000	1.004	١.
Shipments, total thous. of short tons For sale do Unfilled orders for sale do	1,010 583	1,090 634	1, 097 637	1, 097 633	1, 038 597	913 519	551	1,025 591	1, 154 654	1,020 562	1, 066 588	1,064 584	1,
	2, 987	2,979	2,908	2, 783	2,711	2, 675	2,631	2,680	2, 669	2,687	2, 782	2,803	2,
Orders, new, for sale short tons Orders, unfilled, for sale do Shipments, total do For sale do	55, 938	50, 194	41, 994	29, 006 262, 117	31, 972	26, 591 234, 656	33, 208 229, 708	28, 706 218, 276	40, 105 210, 675	35,804	39, 940 202, 408	49, 159	46,
Shipments, totaldodo	274, 018 74, 683	280, 724 76, 602	275, 415 81, 890	75, 488	248, 798 78, 524	64, 162	62, 395	71,568	83, 976	206, 510 72, 111	77, 757	205, 759 77, 744	209, 75,
	41,684	43, 488	47, 303	42, 304	45, 291	40, 733	38, 156	40,138	47, 706	39, 969	44, 042	45, 808	42,
Consumption*thous. of short tons	4, 467	5, 015	4, 804	4, 982	4, 842	4, 507	4,850	4,745	5, 254	4, 912	5, 057		
Basic (furnace)dol. per long ton	30.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	34. 20 35. 08	36. 00 37. 21	36.00	36.00	36.00	36. 20 37. 53	38. 88 40. 28	39
Composite do Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Island* do	30. 86 30. 50	33. 55 33. 50	33. 81 33. 50	33.81 33.50	33, 81 33, 50	34. 70	36.50	37. 21 36. 50	37. 28 36. 50	37. 32 36. 50	36. 50	39. 50	39
Stocks (consumers and suppliers'), end of month*	4, 550	5, 123	4, 830	5, 081	4,810	4, 585	4,917	4,801	5, 228	5,015	5, 177	r 5, 128	4,
thous, of short tons Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures	735	777	741	748	769	887	831	828	769	759	838		·
Steel castings:†	ļ	ļ								ļ	ļ	ļ	
Shipments, total short tons For sale, total do	125, 612 92, 822	134, 909 99, 701	144, 175 106, 127	140, 874 103, 779	139, 031 103, 888	116, 956 85, 014	120, 405 88, 719	137, 457 102, 913	148, 358 111, 288	130, 125 97, 143	148, 124 110, 970	141, 068 108, 282	
Railway specialtiesdodo	28, 212	27, 125	29, 185	28, 850	31, 879	21, 280	22, 584	32, 967	30, 452	25, 835	34, 919	35, 129	
Steel forgings, for sale:* Orders, unfilled, totaldo	713, 909	717, 428	698, 615	662, 579	633, 467	630, 925	626, 227	617, 247	593, 838	585, 818	593, 660	618, 155	630,
Drop and upsetdodododo	581, 337 132, 572	586, 992 130, 436	570, 130 128, 485	544, 058 118, 521	519, 760 113, 707	529, 817 101, 108	526, 392 99, 835	518, 261 98, 986	494, 933 98, 905	492, 808 93, 010	495, 947 97, 713	517, 307 100, 848	523 107
Shipments, total	111, 004 78, 560	115, 456 83, 743	121, 475 90, 076	115, 743 85, 729	110, 446 80, 761	92, 352 70, 316	98, 009 69, 639	108,804 79,219	123, 830 91, 228	103, 740 76, 839	116, 798 86, 911	118, 534 89, 677	116 86
Press and open hammerdodo	32, 444	31, 713	31, 399	30, 014	29, 685	22, 036	28, 370	29, 585	32, 602	26, 901	29, 887	28, 857	30
Steel ingots and steel for castings: Productionthous. of short tons	6,422	7, 307	7,043	7,329	6, 969	6, 570	6, 982	6, 789	7, 560	7, 233	7, 366	7, 473	6
Percent of capacity Prices, wholesale:	92	94	94	95	93	85	90	91	98	96	95	94	
Composite, finished steeldol. per lb_ Steel billets, rerolling (Pittsburgh)	.0329	. 0329	. 0329	. 0329	. 0329	. 0329	.0360	. 0360	. 0360	. 0360	. 0360	. 0368).
dol. per long ton	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.60	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	4
Structural steel (Pittsburgh)dol. per lb Steel scrap (Chicago)dol. per long ton	. 0250 31. 63	. 0250 36. 69	. 0250 33. 05	. 0250 29. 25	. 0250 30. 88	. 0256 36. 95	39.88	.0280 38.75	. 0280 40. 50	. 0280 39. 13	38.90	39.56) .(

"Revised.
Since May 1944 the coverage of the malleable iron castings industry has been virtually complete; see note in the February 1947 Survey for further information.
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.
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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.
Since May 1944 the coverage of the malleable iron castings industry has been virtually complete; see note in the February 1945 for other series will be published later. The 1945-46 data for imports of iron and steel products shown in the November 1947 Survey and earlier issues erroneously include ores and alloying metals other than ferroalloys.
For 1948, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of Jan. 1, 1947, 91,241,000 tons.
New series. For data beginning September 1941 for softwood see p. 16 of the September 1944 Survey. For description of the series on scrap iron and steel and 1939-40 data, see note marked """ on p. 8-29 of the November 1942 Survey. The series for iron ore, all districts, are from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, and cover the entire industry, monthly data beginning 1943 and earlier annual totals will be shown later. Data for 1943-45 for gray iron castings are shown on p. 24 of the January 1947 Survey. For pig iron consumption and stocks for 1939-40 and a description of the series, see note marked """ on p. 8-29 of the November 1942 Survey. The series on pig iron production is approximately comparable with data in the 1942 Surpelment (data in that volume are in short tons instead of long tons as indicated); see p. 8-30 of the May 1943 Survey for further information and data for 1941-42. The pig iron price series replaces the

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947						19	948
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
	ME	FALS .	AND N	1ANUI	FACTU	RES—	Contin	ued					
IRON AND STEEL—Continued													
Steel, Manufactured Products													Ì
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types:⊗ Orders, unfilled, end of month	15, 867 2, 064 2, 066 25	14, 976 2, 291 2, 292 25	14, 542 2, 455 2, 455 2, 455	14, 370 2, 303 2, 306 21	13, 612 2, 244 2, 242 23	13, 255 2, 188 2, 185 26	12, 340 2, 208 2, 212 22	11, 294 2, 210 2, 201 31	10, 946 2, 304 2, 305 29	10, 450 2, 064 2, 075 18	12, 461 2, 388 2, 385 21	12, 191 2, 236 2, 239 18	
Gollers, steel, new orders:‡ Areathous. of sq. ft_ Quantitynumber_ lans, metal (in terms of steel consumed):*	1, 343 1, 265	1, 421 1, 348	1, 366 1, 335	1,428 1,212	1, 904 1, 345	· 1,620 1,563	1, 434 1, 452	1, 245 1, 417	1, 167 1, 331	1, 202 1, 176	1,388 1,276	1, 106 1, 102	1,
Shipments (for sale and own use), total Food do do Nonfood do Shipments for sale do Ommercial closures, production* millions treel products, net shipments: O Total thous of short tons Marchant bers do Marchant bers do Marchant bers do Shipments (Total thous of short tons Marchant bers do Shipments (Total thous of short tons Marchant bers do Shipments (Total thous of short tons do Shipments (Total thous	157, 765 111, 154 46, 611 123, 768 1, 154 24, 136	179, 924 125, 683 54, 241 142, 661 1, 174 26, 265	204, 678 139, 536 65, 142 160, 107 1, 083 27, 219	207, 208 145, 830 61, 378 165, 085 984 25, 058	232, 612 168, 249 64, 363 193, 275 845 24, 261	309, 659 235, 856 73, 803 275, 571 781 27, 377	387, 817 315, 028 72, 789 344, 269 890 27, 229	354, 726 278, 488 76, 238 310, 982 949 30, 019	7 279, 506 193, 731 85, 075 240, 728 1, 064 32, 869	213, 973 137, 225 76, 748 182, 411 858 30, 872	253, 684 170, 098 83, 586 222, 887 949 28, 430	216, 244 134, 430 81, 814 181, 371	
Total	4,626 474 428 445 191 1,093 116 136 334 229 364	5, 304 558 502 527 181 1, 275 132 144 390 293 396	5, 446 549 518 555 206 1, 274 141 151 392 318 425	5, 442 561 535 579 204 1, 274 142 150 382 305 425	5, 264 501 527 563 205 1, 225 138 141 364 308 407	4, 975 493 480 464 199 1, 181 116 131 357 324 335	5, 278 534 517 540 190 1, 199 136 135 371 336 393	5, 119 484 497 495 182 1, 224 136 142 360 304 410	5, 682 555 550 589 214 1, 343 151 157 399 349 454	5, 217 494 534 513 209 1, 264 126 137 353 328 400	5, 613 521 558 591 211 1, 352 134 149 380 370 405	5, 410 521 541 530 201 1, 384 146 146 334 267 429	
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS			1		101	000		110	101	200	100	120	
luminum: Imports, bauxite§long tons. Price, wholesate, scrap castings (N. Y.)	166, 616	r 157, 337	129, 133	189, 615	173, 706	181, 999	164, 098	163, 480	118, 658	134, 148	133, 995	209, 470	
dol. per lb Aluminum fabricated products, shipments, total*	. 0755	.0725	. 0719	. 0667	. 0444	. 0440	. 0600	.0617	. 0625	.0625	. 0670	. 0711	.0
Castings* mil. of lb.	161, 7 37, 8 124, 0 96, 7 , 275	158. 6 42. 3 116. 5 91. 1 . 289	152.3 41.7 110.7 83.4 .289	144. 1 37. 4 106. 8 81. 7 . 293	124. 8 33. 0 91. 9 70. 5 . 300	121. 7 30. 2 91. 4 72. 1 . 296	132. 2 30. 4 101. 8 82. 5 . 296	155. 1 35. 9 119. 3 98. 1 . 296	187, 1 40, 5 146, 9 120, 4 , 296	167. 8 34. 7 133. 2 108. 0 . 296	175.6 37.5 138.1 110.3 .296	177. 9 38. 3 139. 6 109. 7 . 296	13 10
Exports, refined and manufactures ¶ short tons Imports, total \$ do For smelting, refining, and export \$ do For domestic consumption, total \$ do Unrefined, including scrap \$ do Refined \$ do Price, wholesale, electrolytic (N. Y.) dol. per lb Production: \$\frac{\partial}{\partial}\$	11,018 26,114 8,784 17,330 7,805 9,525 .1935	7 13, 467 26, 291 6, 944 19, 347 12, 158 7, 189 . 2091	11, 721 23, 203 7, 989 15, 214 9, 754 5, 460 . 2123	7 14, 021 40, 138 3, 233 36, 905 25, 099 11, 806 . 2211	17, 254 52, 527 4, 115 48, 412 32, 993 15, 419 . 2135	14, 569 37, 524 3, 519 34, 005 18, 796 15, 209 . 2123	21, 606 44, 185 2, 492 41, 693 24, 679 17, 014 . 2123	18, 337 41, 596 3, 338 26, 620 11, 638 . 2123	19, 295 44, 045 5, 286 38, 759 18, 515 20, 244 . 2121	22, 497 36, 902 4, 864 32, 038 21, 694 10, 344 2120	19, 837 54, 513 1, 251 53, 262 29, 612 23, 650 . 2120	17, 819 30, 435 0 30, 435 13, 041 17, 394 . 2120	.2
Mine or smelter (including custom intake) short tons Refinery do Deliveries, refined, domestic do Stocks, refined, end of month do do	1 74, 560 1 97, 598 1 122, 157 1 88, 368	84, 445 95, 964 123, 382 83, 736	89, 093 104, 596 117, 557 86, 496	91, 275 108, 536 118, 120 84, 560	82, 334 103, 474 116, 678 82, 542	79, 152 94, 610 109, 822 77, 773	83, 301 88, 122 96, 374 77, 212	83, 922 92, 146 95, 640 80, 113	76, 815 108, 277 112, 310 74, 507	72, 534 97, 525 106, 232 66, 622	80, 954 108, 816 113, 446 76, 035	* 82, 427 102, 314 118, 855 71, 533	83, 93, 106, 70,
ead: Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead content) §.do Ore (lead content):	12, 405	18, 898	18, 585	18, 113	23, 058	13, 030	21, 099	14, 261	14, 132	27, 416	23, 706	15, 784	
Mine production*doReceipts by smelters, domestic ore: dodo	29, 817 32, 157	32, 134 36, 328	32, 979 37, 581	82, 772 34, 269	32, 452 33, 688	29, 106 31, 877	30, 597 32, 271	30, 647 32, 081	32, 512 33, 780	30, 618 31, 600	30, 567 34, 797	32, 896 32, 019	32,
Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (New York) dol. per identified to the short tons. Primaryt do Shipmentso do Stocks, end of montho do in:	. 1318 44, 053 41, 210 49, 638 43, 233	. 1496 51, 239 46, 699 52, 465 41, 990	. 1500 53, 424 48, 995 50, 568 44, 834	. 1500 53, 822 49, 984 50, 482 47, 233	. 1500 45, 235 41, 505 54, 627 37, 836	. 1500 46, 012 42, 536 51, 989 31, 290	. 1500 46, 409 43, 725 46, 646 31, 048	. 1500 46, 827 43, 545 43, 483 34, 385	. 1500 50, 248 46, 919 56, 247 28, 370	. 1500 51, 481 47, 903 55, 034 24, 809	. 1500 49, 337 45, 538 52, 354 21, 787	. 1500 + 50, 821 47, 421 + 51, 958 + 20, 645	. 18 43, 8 40, 4 47, 2 17, 0
Imports: \$ Ore (tin content) long tons Bars, blocks, pigs, etc. do Price, wholesale, straits (N. Y.) dol. per lb- inc:	1,774 419 .7000	0 60 . 7000	3, 937 33 . 8000	1,409 54 .8000	694 443 . 8000	2, 596 3, 406 . 8000	8, 350 2, 105 . 8000	2, 989 6, 470 . 8000	1,745 3,429 .8000	1, 439 2, 443 . 8000	2, 566 4, 855 . 8539	2, 201 4, 653 . 9400	.94
Imports, total (zinc content) \subseteq short tons. For smelting, refining, and export \subseteq do do For domestic consumption: \subseteq 0 re (zinc content)	34, 914 22, 482 6, 793	19, 911 5, 842 6, 981	33, 853 10, 083 18, 847	27, 216 6, 367 13, 940	31, 601 11, 534 15, 228	41, 030 9, 025 26, 406	29, 364 8, 430 17, 842	22, 061 1, 510 14, 953	33, 645 562 27, 295	19, 140 5, 659 9, 160	33, 415 10, 392 12, 939	12, 661 122 7, 958	
Blocks, pigs, etcdododododododo	5, 639 51, 33 8	6, 981 7, 088 55, 295	4, 923 57, 328	6, 909 57, 902	4, 839 60, 879	5, 599 46, 526	3, 092 47, 700	5, 598 46, 817	5, 788 50, 296	4, 321 48, 332	10, 084 47, 790	4, 581 48, 183	
Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis) dol. per lb_ dol. per lb_ short tons. Shipments\(\sigma^*\)	. 1050 65, 198 76, 074 65, 356 162, 461	. 1050 75, 376 75, 788 67, 325 162, 049	. 1050 73, 891 72, 243 61, 715 163, 697	. 1050 73, 970 70, 803 58, 827 166, 864	. 1050 70, 990 63, 527 52, 390 174, 327	. 1050 69, 128 59, 737 44, 801 183, 718	.1050 66, 852 89, 314 52, 122 161, 256	.1050 67, 867 92, 549 50, 558 136, 574	. 1050 71, 745 129, 046 57, 564 79, 273	. 1050 69, 682 79, 789 59, 154 69, 166	.1050 70, 996 72, 151 61, 258 68, 011	. 1108 71, 505 84, 431 64, 605 55, 085	. 15 66, 1 68, 3 62, 4 53, 4

r Revised. ⊗ Beginning 1943, data have covered the entire industry. ¹ See note marked "∂". ¶ January 1497 revised, 14,971 short tons. It is believed that data beginning 1945 represent substantially the entire industry; in prewar years the coverage was about 90 percent. ⊙Total shipments less shipments to members of the industry for further conversion; data prior to 1944 were production for sale. Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later. The data shown above for total imports of zinc ore, and data beginning March 1945 shown in previous issues, have been revised to correct an error. ∂Beginning January 1947 data for copper include copper from all sources; data prior to 1947 published in earlier issues relate to domestic and duty-free foreign copper; stock figure for January 1, 1947, comparable with later data, is 104,704 tons; the November 1947 Survey provides January-March 1947 figures for production, deliveries, and stocks comparable with earlier data; deliveries include deliveries of Office of Metal Reserve copper for domestic consumption; stocks of Office of Metal Reserve copper are not included in the stock figures. For data for January 1942-April 1944 for these series, and also for the indicated lead and zinc series, see p. 24 of the June 1944 Survey. Total shipments of zinc include for August-November 1947 shipments for Government account in addition to shipments to domestic consumers and drawback shipments.

New series. See note marked "" on p. S-33 of the February 1947 Survey for description of the data on aluminum fabricated products and reference to 1945 figures for the total; data prior to 1946 for the detail will be published later. Data for closures, crowns, and metal cans are compiled by the Bureau of the Census and cover all producers; for data for 1943 to 1945 for metal cans see p. 24 of the December 1947 Survey; data prior to 1946 for lossures are compiled by the Bureau of the Census an

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found		r		1	· т	1947	1				-	194	
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
	MET	TALS A	AND M	IANUF	ACTU	RES-	Contin	ued					
EATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC													
oilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron: Boilers (round and square):						İ							
Production thous of lb Shipments do Stocks, end of month do Stocks	26, 003 23, 782 38, 082	29, 452 26, 073 41, 461	28, 849 25, 326 44, 984	29, 528 23, 185 51, 327	25, 838 26, 342 50, 824	20, 506 21, 045 50, 285	25, 175 28, 469 46, 991	29, 080 30, 464 45, 607	33, 090 37, 059 41, 638	29, 381 31, 372 39, 749	28, 583 28, 583 39, 749	29, 954 22, 744 46, 959	29, 4 18, 6 57, 4
Radiation: Productionthous. of sq. ft. Shipments	4, 168 4, 200 2, 254	4, 862 4, 441 2, 675	4, 820 4, 597 2, 899	4, 984 4, 746 3, 137	4, 472 4, 698 2, 909	4, 302 4, 032 3, 179	4, 073 4, 540 2, 712	4, 749 4, 786 2, 675	5, 863 5, 980 2, 558	5, 217 5, 247 2, 528	5, 201 5, 388 2, 341	5, 406 5, 168 2, 632	5, 5, 2,
il burners:	60, 821	67, 140 11, 795	66, 597 1-10, 338	64, 415 5, 959	55, 220	48, 454 1, 650	52, 967	51, 986 37, 582	56, 372 1-4, 421	46, 011 1-58, 225	7 42, 884	51, 722 1—57, 559	
Orders, new, net do. Orders, unfilled, end of month do. Shipments do. Stocks, end of month do.	118, 308 1, 045, 876 81, 245 11, 903	11, 795 1, 077, 832 96, 694 14, 745	968, 114 99, 380 13, 337	874, 902 99, 171 15, 392	34, 963 804, 608 105, 257 18, 924	703, 704 102, 554 22, 657	85, 573 666, 633 122, 644 20, 335	576, 254 127, 961 20, 462	443, 385 128, 448 20, 493	304, 238 80, 922 25, 513	3, 127 249, 237 58, 128 7 36, 418	149, 902 41, 776 50, 024	
toves and ranges, domestic cooking, exc. electric:* Production, totalnumber.	281, 510 40, 411	305, 406 46, 175	313, 694 49, 288	288, 178 44, 814	287, 697 39, 373	256, 785 36, 126	259, 863 36, 945	290, 760 35, 631	331, 756 34, 603	285, 127 31, 323	r 283, 682 30, 635	313, 949 31, 982	
Coal and wood	188, 387 52, 712 360, 150	203, 631 55, 600 388, 957	210, 406 54, 000 416, 216	193, 684 49, 680 412, 517	202, 954 45, 370	179, 647 41, 012 477, 651	186, 231 36, 687 559, 473	213, 436 41, 693 691, 341	256, 241 40, 912 785, 087	215, 849 37, 955 619, 948	r 210, 620 42, 427 r 583, 737	227, 609 54, 358 415, 262	
Coal and wood* do Gas* do Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil* do Varm-air furnaces (forced air and gravity air flow)	89, 049 139, 879 131, 222	97, 264 159, 496 132, 197	95, 063 175, 282 145, 871	92, 349 157, 716 162, 452	90, 728 175, 940 179, 865	103, 459 186, 412 187, 780	109, 048 216, 767 233, 658	142, 698 254, 517 294, 126	169, 468 293, 879 321, 740	264,904	93, 618 r 274, 762 r 215, 357	57, 118 188, 247 169, 897	
shipments, total*number_	23, 944	60, 196 14, 562 22, 683	55, 297 14, 209 22, 050	54, 864 9, 876 24, 631	54, 985 9, 669 25, 128	56, 498 9, 569 21, 757	80, 891 13, 563 32, 480	90, 210 15, 214 34, 286	108, 419 19, 632 36, 739		r 67, 567 15, 306 28, 324	46, 643 10, 839 16, 481	
Oii* do Solid fuel*do Vater heaters, nonelectric, shipments*do	24, 812 270, 843	22, 951 282, 408	19, 038 244, 626	20, 357 210, 487	20, 188 192, 372	25, 172 197, 485	34, 848	40, 710 210, 350	52, 048 229, 169	31, 316	24, 012 174, 704	19, 323 177, 352	
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS lowers, fans and unit heaters:											Ì	ĺ	
Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol. Unit heater group, new ordersdo	-				10, 234 6, 059			8, 452 7, 912			10, 985 9, 677		
New orders, net, total		573. 8 532. 3 709. 5	512. 1 445. 9 727. 9	548. 6 525. 9 623. 0	649. 9 658. 9 620. 7	458. 7 426. 1 565. 3	411.3 656.8	657.7	786.7	286. 1 643. 1	694. 6		·]
Repairs. do. Repairs do. Rachine tools, shipments thous. of dol. Rechanical stokers, sales: Classes 1, 2, and 3 number	26, 765 2, 306	29, 012 3, 598	26, 857 4, 061	25, 791 5, 281	24, 383 5, 851	18, 924 7, 092		22, 285 9, 838		1	28, 873 2, 492	r 2, 685	4,
Classes 4 and 5: Number Horsepower umps and water systems, domestic, shipments: •	177 52, 705	280 56, 661	174 57, 563	170 52, 981	270 63, 168	380 81, 269		345 80, 640		208 51, 603	230 50, 946	, 168 , 64, 870	68,
Water systems, including pumps, totaldo Jet*do	64, 455	36, 261 62, 586 32, 773	36, 578 70, 792 35, 671	38, 745 61, 045 29, 173	36, 946 54, 300 21, 564	23, 561 56, 183 26, 015	28, 150	28, 580	73, 688 32, 005	56, 936 25, 130	40, 363 60, 737 27, 789	7 43, 490 7 61, 005 7 27, 326	34, 58, 26
Nonjet*do 'tumps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new ordersthous. of dol. cales and balances (except laboratory), shipments	30, 525	29, 813 3, 464	35, 121 3, 638	31, 872 2, 973	32, 736 2, 999	30, 168 3, 148			1		32, 948 3, 480	33, 679 3, 819	31
quarterly*thous. of dol. ewing machines, heads, production:* Industrialnumber.		10, 089 11, 687	14, 002	11, 835	11, 938 11, 575		-} -	11,628		-	13, 126		
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT													
sattery shipments (automotive replacement only) number thousands. Comestic electrical appliances, shipments:	1,601	1,798		1, 873	1, 737	1, 433	1	1 '	1	2, 683	2, 597	2, 413	2,
Vacuum cleaners, total● number Floor do Hand do Washers● do	279.219	327, 528 321, 515 6, 013 290, 397	341, 360 330, 426 10, 934 320, 969	330, 675 318, 094 12, 581 313, 724	343, 229 329, 986 13, 243	293, 465 280, 585 12, 880	17,333	347, 601 328, 630 18, 971	359, 040		373, 254	304, 273	311,
w asners———————————————————————————————————	373	290, 397 405 459	405	361	314, 705 352 394	281, 826 324			381	1	351, 152 353 392	358, 445	360
Urnaces, electric, industrial, sales: Unit kilowatts Value thous, of dol	5, 060 476	6, 514 551	8, 854 1, 079	3, 586 389	3, 341 308	5, 298 432	565	4, 465 354	6, 378 677	350	1	4, 083 550	
aminated fiber products, shipmentsdo I otors (1-200 h. p.):0 Polyphase induction, billingsdo	4, 471	4, 859 29, 589	4, 687	4,092	4, 150 32, 668	4,002	3, 619	4, 150	4, 397	3, 812	4, 205 32, 451	4, 221	
Polyphase induction, new ordersdo Direct current, billingsdo Direct current, new ordersdo		38, 332 4, 359 5, 318			31, 849 4, 821 5, 155		-	- 22,328 - 4,935 - 4,118		-	29, 534 5, 834 5, 790		
Rigid steel conduit and fittings shipmentst short tons. Yulcanized fiber:	18, 757	20,088	21, 110	22, 141	22, 218	20, 821	19, 745	23, 638	23, 664	22, 336	25, 319	20, 882	22
Consumption of fiber paper thous. of lb. Shipments thous. of dol.	4, 488 1, 744	4, 598 1, 757	4, 824 1, 791	5,086 1,758	4,771 1,625	4, 582 1, 425	5, 124 1, 559	4,820 1,599	5, 442 1, 731	5, 107 1, 486		5, 065 1, 540	4,

¹ Cancellations exceeded new orders.

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

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

•See notes on the indicated items on p. 8-33 or 8-34 of the September 1947 Survey for source and coverage of data for vacuum cleaners and coverage of the data for oil burners, mechanical stokers, and pumps and water systems. Data for washers are from the American Washer and Ironer Manufacturers' Association and beginning January 1947, are estimated industry totals based on reports representing around 92 percent of the total; earlier data cover only companies reporting to the Association; comparison with total industry shipments compiled by the Bureau of the Census for January-September 1946 indicates that data for this period represented about 97 percent of the industry; information is not available at present on the coverage of data for the latter part of 1946.

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

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

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found				·		1947		1					48
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
			PAPE	R AND	PRIN	TING							
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER													
Consumption thous of cords (128 cu. ft.) Receipts do Stocks, end of month do	1, 523 1, 861	1,702 1,819	1,647 1,430	1,714 1,465 3,767	1,634 1,683	1, 559 1, 901	1,675 1,958	1,589 1,908	1, 744 1, 826	1,679 1,480	1,605 1,613	7 1, 734 7 1, 813	1,589 1,679
		4, 255	4,035		3,816	4, 161	4, 437	4, 736	4, 795	4, 567	4, 566	r 4, 646	4, 730
asic paper. Consumptionshort tons_ Receiptsdo Stocksdo	620, 667 587, 481 458, 826	684, 637 667, 975 435, 411	668, 727 711, 509 475, 915	693, 879 697, 152 473, 917	648, 768 656, 684 481, 911	607, 061 615, 155 482, 392	650, 690 629, 114 462, 248	638, 318 643, 222 467, 651	684, 375 735, 250 512, 880	635, 597 638, 505 514, 039	625, 971 633, 122 521, 019	7 674, 747 7 614, 143 7 458, 366	619, 571 592, 995 426, 122
WOOD PILLP	}	400,411	410, 510	110, 011	401, 911	402, 502	402, 240	407,001	012,000	314,009	021,018	400, 300	120, 122
ports, all grades, totals	9, 534 160, 791	11, 928 141, 995	13, 140 148, 921	14, 161 175, 067	7, 951 227, 246	7, 244 225, 807	13, 358 275, 187	11,603 186,631	16,090 195,884	10, 334 188, 053	8, 278 210, 216	11, 109 187, 293	
leached sulphates do	20, 567 26, 615 38, 318	14, 132 17, 872 39, 610	13, 402 21, 673 43, 417	19, 988 28, 669 40, 330	17,008 46,816 45,672	20, 133 53, 044 48, 678	28, 527 75, 965 53, 098	21, 301 37, 060 44, 037	22, 302 36, 470 53, 458	23, 009 48, 938 40, 544	24, 835 42, 907 49, 427	20, 898 38, 625 36, 541	
odas do do do	54, 596 1, 699	48, 190 1, 597	44, 022 1, 621	59, 488 1, 592	89, 065 1, 692	75, 229 1, 719	84, 872 1, 804	54, 996 1, 864	56, 602 1, 929	53, 939 2, 075	66, 043 2, 293	64, 078 1, 884	
froundwood§dododo	18, 996	20, 594	24, 786	25, 000	26, 993	27,004	30, 921	27, 373	25, 123	19, 548	24, 711	25, 267	
Cranadacad Control of the control o	7 912 7 79, 993 7 321, 077	1,013 89,792 354,293	985 87, 175 337, 047	1,040 92,484 366,873	995 90, 141	935 92,058	1,026 98,415	970 92, 335	1,080 103,347	1,022 93,744	975 91,569 332,597	1,054 102,531	958 95, 088 321, 089
Bleached sulphite do	146, 907 68, 901	162, 270 73, 967	160, 223 74, 131	164, 791 79, 133	354, 853 152, 426 73, 518	331, 275 142, 436 64, 268	365, 355 161, 922 76, 291	333, 030 154, 960 74, 753	374, 438 172, 429 80, 272	356, 488 163, 508 77, 186	155, 379 78, 176	7 373, 387 164, 244 82, 206	157, 233 76, 586
Soda do do Groundwood do do do do do do do do do do do do	37, 696 160, 178	42, 092 180, 184	41,655 179,324	43, 324 184, 506	41,696 173,802	38, 345 160, 507	40, 881 170, 080	40, 182 161, 635	43, 840 176, 593	42, 218 168, 859	41,668 161,047	43, 933 161, 067	39, 76, 150, 48
Groundwood do Defibrated, exploded, etc. do do ks, end of month:	55, 206	63, 988	63, 956	67,096	64, 664	62,000	66, 877	69,080	79, 974	75, 041	69, 718	79, 051	75,000
Bleached sulphate do	6, 990 7, 809	7, 447 7, 043	83, 786 6, 926 8, 331	95, 771 7, 079 7, 545	103, 598 7, 108 8, 067	96, 601 7, 320 6, 311	99, 834 5, 259 8, 050	94, 121 5, 508 10, 507	93, 244 5, 886 10, 032	109, 968 6, 089 13, 270	98, 928 4, 439 9, 815	91, 271 6, 316 11, 786	94, 548 7, 558 11, 551
Bleached sulphitedo Unbleached sulphitedo	17, 747 9, 938	21,004 11,128	20, 564 10, 645	26, 295 13, 527	27, 475 15, 332	23, 952	31, 604 16, 982	30, 288 16, 869	36, 547 14, 764	42, 846 17, 716	37,308 18,452	28, 933 16, 103	30, 525 14, 427
cks, end of month: do otal, all grades: do Bleached sulphate do Unbleached sulphate do Bleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do Soda do Groundwood do	2, 808 27, 188	2, 422 28, 630	3,052 32,046	2, 709 35, 452	3, 102 39, 626	14, 143 2, 858 38, 725	3, 073 31, 551	2, 771 23, 660	3, 033 18, 193	3, 492 21, 702	2, 895 21, 615	3, 020 20, 368	3, 454 22, 316
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS paper and paperboard mills:*													
Paper and paperboard production, total	1,626	1,800	1,754	1,834	1,728	1,625	1,763	1,720	1,898	1, 777	1,743	r 1, 866	1,699
Paper dododo	819 722	901 802	885 777	930 805	883 751	817 708	892 767	873 742	956 827	898 767	894 740	7 949 808	886
Paper	- 85	98	92	99	95	101	105	105	115	111	109	7 110	10.
Orders, new •	7 668, 637 666, 630	733, 372 732, 863	7 686, 012 711, 517	7714, 296 752, 028	702, 200 714, 440	7 664, 872 653, 710	7 687, 500 719, 979	7 731, 808 702, 581	7 751, 536 776, 549	7 697, 825 732, 765	714, 929	r 798, 734 r 777, 653	663, 413 699, 57
Shipments •doine paper:	- 669, 850	723, 307	r 710, 572	⁷ 745, 783	⁷ 711, 061	r 648, 003	727, 183	r 693, 566	778,752	7 729, 868	r 728, 969	r 772, 448	703, 340
Orders, new	92, 821 156, 504 97, 068	115,808 167,155 106,484	98, 528 160, 737 102, 434	90, 189 144, 032 107, 558	102, 765 149, 790	98,017 150,260 90,227	91, 204 143, 020 103, 610	94,838 136,927	109, 851 138, 850	82, 720 121, 422	r 89, 886 r 112, 523	r 112, 625 r 123, 500	88, 910 117, 725
Orders, new	97, 957 48, 191	105, 441	101, 268 49, 980	107, 338 108, 076 50, 448	101, 311 100, 289 53, 782	86, 642 52, 720	105, 582 50, 530	101, 775 98, 680 52, 120	111, 114 111, 732 51, 770	101, 954 101, 168 53, 705	r 103, 495 r 95, 773 r 54, 234	r 106, 981 r 108, 640 r 51, 020	97, 650 96, 050 51, 94
	234,000	250, 524	237, 015	260, 602	242, 080	234, 580	249, 259	277, 581	249, 016	252, 829	r 252, 172	r 279, 984	223, 677
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Orders, wholesale, book paper, "B" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. mill dol. per 100 lb. Production short tons	294, 419 a 10. 05	292, 123 a 10.05	282, 003 a 10. 05	275, 565 a 10. 05	279, 900 a 10. 05	266, 490 4 10. 55	269, 159 a 10, 24	299, 893 • 10.80	269, 004 4 10, 80	267, 430	r 254, 943 a 10.80	r 263, 239	247, 633 a 10, 80
Production short tons Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	230, 039 228, 449	256, 045 251, 395	252, 348 252, 969	264, 444 260, 420	248, 796 249, 975	236, 295	250, 563 253, 331	245, 916 243, 496	275, 837 275, 699	257, 210 257, 736	r 257, 843 r 261, 724	a 10.80 r 269,041 r 265,413	243, 344 245, 984
Vranning naner:	58, 010	63, 157	62, 948	62, 861	63, 163	236, 838 62, 070	59, 512	62, 096	62, 782	66, 036	r 63, 745	r 66, 055	63, 13
Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do	249, 396 184, 065 249, 479	270, 461 182, 985 271, 949	252, 330 178, 430 256, 878	263, 424 168, 563 276, 919	265, 650 176, 165 268, 179	248, 313 168, 706 241, 309	252, 109 162, 095 267, 243	261, 898 170, 563 256, 362	290, 537 175, 780 283, 343	262, 762 173, 033 272, 407	269, 897 170, 662	272, 610 152, 240 269, 335	
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	252, 127 61, 972	269, 497 59, 211	256, 026 59, 788	275, 131 60, 225	264, 947 67, 455	237, 963 66, 538	162, 095 267, 243 270, 219 62, 883	252, 404 66, 084	285, 857 63, 545	269, 966 66, 231	270, 160 268, 823 65, 882	266, 340 64, 240	
wsprint: anada:	941 969		·					·			·	ĺ	
Production do Shipments from mills do Stocks, at mills, end of month do do Stocks.	341, 268 319, 831 134, 668	372, 482 373, 769 133, 381	369, 490 376, 305 126, 566	384, 520 400, 763 110, 323	355, 606 375, 498 90, 431	379, 731 379, 065 91, 097	377, 941 388, 106 80, 932	366, 092 379, 460 67, 564	396, 251 389, 505 74, 310	364, 483 393, 169 45, 624	368, 925 369, 986 44, 563	371, 637 346, 870 69, 330	344, 648 332, 211 81, 764
nited States: Consumption by publishersdo	258, 424	302, 672	297, 461	302, 994	292, 664	263, 698	281, 102	299, 807	339, 286	338, 012	322, 136	292, 534	307, 967
Imports dodo	260, 815 84, 00	322, 357 84. 00	315, 840 90. 00	328, 747 90. 00	349, 134 90, 00	353, 091 90. 00	315, 932 90. 00	357, 998 90, 00	355, 605 90. 00	314, 364 90. 00	389, 907 90. 00	320, 564 96. 00	96.00
Productionshort tons_ Shipments from millsdo Stocks, end of month:	62, 802 65, 226	67, 916 68, 872	71, 933 73, 988	73, 498 70, 997	67, 268 66, 743	67, 656 68, 955	70, 507 69, 326	70, 732 70, 168	72, 253 73, 545	66, 475 66, 439	65, 880 68, 720	65, 094 65, 037	58, 016 59, 019
At mills do	11, 936 224, 453	10, 980 206, 064	8, 925 215, 995	11, 426 212, 724	11, 951 228, 793	10, 652 278, 918	11, 833 295, 385	12, 397 312, 573	11, 105 308, 033	11, 141 279, 631	8,301 292,920	8, 358 295, 052	7, 355 267, 958
At publishers dodo	69, 466	73, 699	68, 773	64, 985	71,664	68, 401	84,009	77, 150	308, 033 83, 957	89, 755	84, 113	89, 132	90,864
orders, new do do do do do do do do do do do do do	713, 834 577, 777 718, 072	747, 358 549, 774 747, 115	770, 304 582, 603 765, 026	760, 236 511, 918 805, 744	721, 312 461, 226 742, 124	736, 454 494, 554 709, 956	720, 388 425, 412 768, 412	788, 601 437, 550 750, 042	812, 849 436, 178	747, 159 420, 456	756, 818 452, 124	826, 946 432, 911	711, 294 432, 510
Percent of activity	103	103	100	101	101	709, 956 90	768, 412 99	750, 042 96	823, 203 101	752, 036 100	741, 337 89	813, 169 103	713, 394 100
Consumption short tons Stocks at mills, end of month do	416, 935 274, 850	456, 127 266, 879	445, 180 289, 297	464, 323 293, 347	426, 713 299, 507	398, 123 312, 685	429, 973 302, 366	429, 113 302, 668	460, 009 324, 763	422, 748 322, 814	416, 830 318, 617	450, 176 274, 966	

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947						19	48
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
		PAPER	R AND	PRIN	TING-	–Cont	inued						
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Con.													
Paper products: Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber,	5, 080	5, 566	5, 438	5, 245	4, 662	4, 592	4, 818	4 000	E 204	r 000	E 000	- 5 105	5, 000
shipments*mil. sq. ft. surface area_ Folding paper boxes, value:* New orders1936=100_	447. 2	431.6	422, 5	408.7	341.5	330. 8	372.6	4,893 393.5	5, 394 448. 0	5, 086 375, 5	5, 026 400. 3	r 5, 185 430. 4	
Shipmentsdo	465. 8	485.7	488. 9	470. 6	460. 9	396. 0	439.3	454.3	500. 5	450.4	455. 6	454.8	
Book publication, totalno. of editionsdodo	557 436	1,027	852 678	811 650	531 426	592 439	678 526	647 549	772 639	1, 135 885	1,110 835	763 612	
New editionsdodo	121	219	174	161	105	153	152	98	133		275	151	
		PETRO	LEUM	AND	COAL	PROI	DUCTS	 		1			,
.nthracite:													
Exports thous. of short tons. Prices, composite, chestnut:	396	528	880	831	714	700	844	855	830	765	794	396	10.0
Retail¶ dol. per short ton Wholesale do Production thous, of short tons	16. 84 13. 753 4, 240	16. 83 13. 767 4, 967	16, 82 13, 650 4, 279	16.17 13.455 4,549	16. 17 13. 520 4, 609	16, 50 13, 713 4, 084	17. 48 14. 615 4, 994	17. 71 14. 700 5, 141	17.87 14.750 5,506	18.01 14.796 4,613	18. 02 14. 803 4, 863	18. 21 14. 896 4, 921	18. 24 14. 915 4, 67
Bituminous:	3, 183	4, 164	4, 556	7, 552	7, 560	5, 870	8,331	7, 148	7,023	7 6, 034	r 4, 246	3, 410	4,07
Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total thous, of short tons.	49,758	49, 705	42, 945	40, 683	40, 029	38, 661	40,033	43, 706	48, 006	45, 863	49, 161	r 54, 922	49, 920
Industrial consumption, total do Beehive coke ovens do do	37, 214 798	38, 716 907	36, 451 671	34, 838 922	33, 705 711	33, 343 662	34, 975 897	36, 670 916	40, 252 965	37, 853 866	38, 315 950	r 41, 668	38, 24 84
Byproduct coke ovens dododo	7, 245 607	8, 030 652	7, 655 640	7, 861 515	7, 586 627	7, 696 648	8, 033 672	7,658 662	8, 278 704 8, 121	8, 091 730	8, 425 757	8, 400 709	7, 70 63
Electric power utilitiesdo Railways (class I)do Steel and rolling millsdo	6, 594 9, 431 904	6, 940 10, 137	6, 414 9, 226 858	6, 422 9, 017 802	6, 366 8, 385 742	6, 719 8, 151 718	7, 466 8, 527 736	7, 616 8, 450 741	9, 048 826	7, 737 9, 167	8, 450 9, 652 966	8, 796 9, 726	7, 90 9, 09 99
Steel and rolling mills	11, 635 12, 544	945 11, 104 10, 989	10, 987 6, 494	9, 299 5, 845	9, 288 6, 324	8, 749 5, 318	8, 644 5, 058	10, 627 7, 036	12, 310 7, 754	10, 395 8, 010	9, 115 10, 846	1, 104 7 11, 970 13, 254	11,00 11,67
Other consumption: Vessels (bunker) \$do	91	125	150	200	177	149	179	156	161	131	93	13, 231	11,0
Coal mine fueldodo	214	233	174	240	202	168	216	191	209	191	202	(1)	(1)
Retail (34 cities)¶dol. per short ton	11.97	11.99	12.00	12.09	12.10	12.68	14.01	14.04	14. 15	14.48	14. 50	14.63	14.6
Mine run do Prepared sizes do About the	6. 230 6. 526 51, 482	6. 252 6. 532 55, 455	6. 334 6. 569 41, 225	6. 344 6. 573 56, 464	6, 368 6, 581 47, 424	7. 113 7. 334 39, 882	7. 410 7. 634 50, 879	7. 441 7. 649 52, 381	7. 528 7. 798 57, 301	7. 549 7.889 52, 689	7. 575 7. 922 54, 798	7.695 8.031 7.55,780	7.710 8.094 48,394
Production† thous. of short tons. Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of month, total thous. of short tons.	47, 867	49, 033	42, 419	50, 218	49, 778	45, 366	47, 157	48, 370	50, 276	50, 455	52, 161	r 49, 576	48, 47
Industrial, total do Byproduct coke ovens do	45, 736 6, 645	46, 906 7, 517	40, 298 5, 417	47, 312 6, 454 987	46, 384 7, 096	42, 176 4, 804	45, 199 5, 482	46, 353 6, 216	48, 144 7, 310	48, 255	50, 124 9, 148	7 48, 185 8, 671	47, 28 8, 80
Cement mills dododo	881 13, 453	929 14, 059	896 13, 300	15, 190	1,079 16,409	968 15, 292	894 15, 739	909 16, 154	1, 049 16, 772	1, 087 16, 673	1, 113 16, 788	1, 049 15, 792	99 14,86
Railways (class I)do Steel and rolling millsdo	7, 682 985	8, 262 1, 162	7, 579 1, 046	8, 221 1, 153	8, 517 1, 226	6, 808 1, 086	6, 522 1, 128	6, 227 1, 089	6, 305 1, 076	985	1,012	6, 906 7 943	6, 90 97
Other industrialdo Retail dealers, totaldo	16, 090 2, 131	14, 977 2, 127	12, 060 2, 121	15, 307 2, 906	12, 057 3, 394	13, 218 3, 190	15, 434 1, 958	15, 758 2, 017	15, 632 2, 132	15, 147 2, 200	15, 314 2, 037	14, 824 1, 391	14, 73 1, 18
COKE Exportsthous, of short tons.	38	69	76	66	63	66	77	60	118	76	79	60	
Exports thous. of short tons. Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace) dol. per short ton.	8. 875	8. 875	9.062	9. 125	9. 562	11.000	12.000	12.000	12. 125	12. 250	12.250	12. 500	12.50
Production: Beehivethous. of short tons.	529 5, 129	595 5, 658	438 5, 383	601 5, 530	463 5, 322	429 5, 373	578 5,633	583 5, 396	616 5, 800			7 606 E 965	55 5, 51
Byproductdo Petroleum cokedo Stocks, end of month:	178		195	218	201	224	200	192	210			5, 865 204	
Byproduct plants total do	716 527	676 504	652 460	671 445	668 400	773 458	982 544	1,029 509	1, 063 513	589	535	912 554	80
At furnace plants do At merchant plants do Petroleum coke do	189 77	172 91	191 89	226 84	268 89	315 86	438 110	520 95	550 97			358 67	19
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS				Į									
Crude petroleum: Consumption (runs to stills)	134, 953	150, 120	141, 210	153, 348	153, 604	161,844	163, 068	159, 771	162, 854		165, 858	165, 796	
Exports dododo	2, 585 8, 172	3, 257 8, 916	3, 999 7, 846 1, 810	4, 789 8, 361 1, 810	3, 758 7, 762	5, 184 8, 033 1, 810	4, 139 7, 919 1, 810	4, 087 8, 591	3, 699 7, 908 1, 910	7,512	9,339	2, 992 8, 662	
Imports§ do Price (Kansas-Okla.) at wells dol. per bbl. Production† thous of bbl. Refinery operations pt. of capacity.	1. 560 134, 693 95	1.710 152, 160 94	149, 228 94	156, 024 95	1.810 152,978 97	159, 237 98	160, 365 98	1.810 157, 530 99	164, 913 97	158, 736	165, 443	2. 510 163, 781	
Stocks, end of month: Refinable in U. S.† thous. of bbl.	225, 121	228, 981	235, 710	237, 768	237, 278	230, 974		225, 258	226, 666	1	ľ	223, 430	
At refineries do	57, 106	59, 310 154, 637	60, 386 160, 484	59, 013 163, 740	59, 160 162, 784	56, 656 159, 556	228, 523 57, 136 156, 241	54, 050 156, 276	53, 849 157, 853	53, 660 156, 224	52, 864	53, 891 153, 378	
At tank farms and in pipe lines do On leases do Heavy in California do	14, 855 5, 790	15, 034 5, 999	14, 840 5, 953	15, 015 5, 825	15, 334 5, 429	14,762 5,208	15, 146 5, 320	14, 932 5, 194	14, 964 5, 275	15, 578 5, 623	15, 339 5, 725	16, 161 6, 412	
Wells completed†number_ Refined petroleum products: Fuel oils:	1, 196	1, 358	1, 247	1,626	1, 523	1,842	1,810	1,522	1,760	1, 554	1,416	1, 733	
Domestic demand: Distillate fuel oil thous, of bbl	31, 687	29, 279	21, 321	19, 262	16, 977	16, 355		19, 414	23, 116		40, 426	42,056	
Residual fuel oildo Consumption by type of consumer: Electric power plants†do	43, 308	45, 852	42, 140	40,057	38, 237	40,412	1	40,677	43, 995	1	1	48, 853	1
Electric power plants†do Railways (class I)do Vessels (bunker oil)§do	3, 696 6, 537 5, 710	3, 564 7, 138 6, 164	3, 462 6, 675 6, 132	3, 264 6, 653 6, 470	3, 273 6, 564 6, 080	3, 715 6, 714 6, 371	3, 810 6, 650 6, 676			7,004	7, 141	4, 433 6, 661 4 510	4,00
Vessels (bunker oil) §do	0,710 Lin other "		0, 102	0, 410	0,000	0, 0/1	υ, υπ	•		. 0,082	0,419	4, 510	

^{*}Revised. ¹ Beginning January 1948 included in other "industrial." \$\text{Data} continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later. Bituminous coal exports for October-December 1947 have been revised to include Army civilian supply shipments (see note marked "\vec{g}" on p. S-20).

\$\text{The comparability of the data is affected in some months by a reduction in the number of cities or by a change in the sample; averages August, September, November, and December 1946 and January 1947 comparable in each case with data shown above for the following months are given in notes in the September 1947 Survey; February-July 1947 data are directly comparable and cover 16 cities for anthracite and 30 cities for bituminous coal. July 1947 averages comparable with August for anthracite and bituminous are 18.64 and \$13.04\$, respectively.

*New series. For data beginning 1934 for shipping containers, see p. 20 of the September 1944 Survey. For data beginning June 1943 for folding paper boxes, see p. 8-32 of the August 1944

Survey. Revisions in the January-September 1946 figures for folding paper boxes and January 1943-May 1944 data for shipping containers are available on request.

*#Revised series. See note marked "\text{"" on p. S-36 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to 1941-45 revisions for bituminous coal production and 1941 revisions for the indicated series on petroleum products; 1942-43 revisions for the latter series are available upon request. Final 1946 revisions for bituminous coal are shown on p. S-36 of the February 1948 issue.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	ough 1947						19	48					
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary
	PETRO	OLEUM	I AND	COAL	PRO	DUCTS	S—Con	tinued		•			
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued	!												
Refined petroleum products—Continued Fuel oils—Continued	ļ												
Exports: § Distillate fuel oilthous, of bbl	1,751	2, 093	2, 766	2, 189	2,088	2,987	3,019	2, 990	3,058	1, 376	842	1, 585	
Residual fuel oildo Price, fuel oil (Pennsylvania)dol. per gal	713	672 .071	635 . 073	593 . 075	679 .075	600 .079	781 . 085	821 .087	797 .090	410 .092	769 . 102	. 110	.110
Production: Distillate fuel oilthous, of bbl Residual fuel oildo	21, 746 34, 390	25, 577 37, 876	22, 925 34, 438	24, 954 37, 328	24, 214 36, 977	26, 270	26, 946 38, 592	27, 325	29,072	28, 254	30, 759	33, 539	
Residual fuel oil	36, 901	31, 423	30, 268	34, 279	39, 676	38, 550 46, 444	54, 707	37, 098 59, 764	39, 066 63, 252	37, 344 61, 334	39, 746 51, 081	39, 606 41, 036	
Residual fuel oildo Kerosene:	38, 480	37, 403	36, 455	39, 992	43, 515	47, 600	51, 334	52, 578	52, 502	52, 455	47, 091	44, 636	
Domestic demand do do do do do do do do do do do do do	10, 532 929	10, 078 1, 017	8, 082 889	6, 068 202	5, 910 711	5, 348 746	5, 447 313	6, 580 476	8, 163 578	11, 070 372	12, 904 66	16, 198 216	
Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, refinery (Pennsylvania) dol. per gal.	. 076 9, 243	. 078	. 081	. 082	.082	. 088	. 092	. 095	. 095	. 095	. 108	. 115	. 121
Production thous of bbl. Stocks, refinery, end of month do	6, 126	9, 476 5, 260	8, 854 4, 870	9, 284 7, 328	8, 717 8, 956	9, 117 10, 867	8, 970 13, 161	8, 547 14, 286	9, 308 14, 908	9, 352 12, 842	10, 129 9, 940	10, 697 6, 690	
Lubricants: Domestic demand \S dodododo	2, 680 1, 254	2, 929 1, 273	3, 066 1, 259	3, 104 1, 361	2,873 1,338	3,003 1,300	3, 051 1, 105	3, 217 896	3,427 1,090	2, 917 961	3, 295 1, 160	3, 056 1, 028	
Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsylvania) dol. per gal.	.300	. 308	.310	. 310	. 330	.338	.350	.352	.360	. 360	.378	. 390	. 390
Production thous of bbl. Stocks, refinery, end of month do	3, 925 7, 753	4, 480 8, 015	4, 267 7, 936	4, 608 8, 070	4, 427 8, 281	4, 227 8, 188	4, 400 8, 420	4, 047 8, 340	4,350 8,157	4, 264 8, 531	4, 566 8, 624	4, 287 17, 892	
Motor fuel: All types: Description demonds	50, 551	59, 947	63, 406	70, 865	71, 329	73, 441	72, 089	71, 384	73, 295	64, 158	67, 285	61, 308	
Domestic demand dododododo	4, 834	4, 091	3, 358	3, 480	3, 937	r 4,020	3, 224	73,084	3, 171	3, 673	7 2, 882	2,075	
Wholesale, refinery (Okla.)dol. per gal Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.)do	. 070 . 161	. 076 . 167	$080 \\ 0172$. 080 . 172	. 080 . 172	.080	. 083	.084	.085 .176	.090 .178	. 099	. 105	. 105 . 188
Retail, service stations, 50 citiesdo Production, total†thous. of bbl. Gasoline and naphtha from crude oil.do	60, 485	66, 701	. 171 63, 374	. 171 68, 535	. 171 69, 847	. 172 73, 494	. 174 75, 745	. 173 72, 944	. 178 75, 656	, 179 72, 061	. 194 75, 140	, 194 73, 812	. 195
Gasoline and naphtha from crude oil_do Natural gasoline and allied products‡†_do Sales of l. p. g. for fuel, etc. and transfer	53, 591 9, 944	59, 069 11, 033	55, 502 10, 803	60, 681 10, 392	61, 855 10, 505	65, 200 11, 019	67, 404 11, 254	64,744	67, 150 11, 685	63, 623 11, 951	66, 770 12, 357	65, 744 12, 047	
of cycle productsthous, of bbl	3, 050 4, 908	3, 401 5, 271	2, 931 5, 618	2, 538 5, 300	2, 513 5, 898	2, 725 6, 176	2, 913 6, 477	2,896 6,513	3, 179 6, 355	3, 513 6, 323	3, 987 5, 994	3, 979 6, 434	
Used at refineries to do Retail distribution Stocks, gasoline, end of month:	2, 173	2, 449	2, 611	2, 901	2, 931	3, 080	3, 021	2,892	2, 958	2, 592	2, 793		
Finished gasoline, total thous. of bbl. At refineries do	94, 985 61, 332 8, 687	96, 952 63, 089 8, 727	92, 719 58, 852 9, 005	86, 727 54, 752 8, 482	81, 160 50, 610 8, 614	77, 069 47, 929	77, 190 46, 398	75, 882 45, 567	74, 710 45, 084	78, 669 46, 529	83, 111 51, 570	93, 290 61, 134	
At refineries do Unfinished gasoline do Natural gasoline do Aviation gasoline:*	5, 010	5, 265	5, 604	5, 566	5, 452	8, 934 5, 269	8, 659 5, 017	8, 478 4, 456	7, 874 4, 221	8, 882 4, 266	9, 192 4, 296	8, 877 4, 323	
Production, totaldodododo	1, 943 713	2, 221 954	2, 446 566	2, 870 1, 219	3, 003 1, 353	3, 467 1, 545	3, 664 2, 061	3, 733 2, 258	3, 449 2, 121	3, 316 2, 187	3, 379 2, 186	3, 443 2, 385	
Stocks, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	4, 293 1, 374	4, 168 1, 342	4, 692 1, 381	4, 811 1, 543	4, 847 1, 671	5, 144 1, 804	5, 480 1, 968	5, 803 2, 198	5, 919 2, 338	6, 106 2, 575	6,064 2,422	6. 557 2, 712	
Asphalt: Imports§ short tons	21, 441 532, 400	12, 022 602, 700	21, 923 606, 700	22, 762 789, 300	12, 424 823, 800	24, 591 879, 800	26, 191 987, 500	10, 189	47, 889 901, 100	67 726, 900	12, 316 638, 500	11, 031 587, 500	
Productiondo Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo Wax:	888, 200	1, 001, 800	1, 028, 500	1, 063, 100	1, 000, 500	866, 200	716, 500	931, 800 597, 800	540, 700	661, 300	731, 100	1 812, 400	
Production thous. of lb. Stocks, refinery, end of month do	81, 760 85, 120	93, 520 91, 560	80, 080 85, 680	89, 600 89, 320	78, 120 88, 200	89, 600 93, 520	66, 080 87, 920	89, 880 96, 320	80, 080 91, 000	85, 960 96, 880	96, 320 98, 280	98, 000 104, 720	
Asphalt prepared roofing, shipments, total	5, 300 1, 886	5, 809 1, 969	6, 097 1, 997	5, 968 1, 798	5, 806 1, 747	5, 600 1, 630	5, 672 1, 590	5, 886 1, 699	6, 640 1, 908	5, 549 1, 649	5, 686 1, 736	r 5, 549	5, 129
Mineral-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet_do Shingles all types	1, 162 2, 252	1, 273 2, 567	1, 326 2, 775	1, 399 2, 771	1, 368 2, 691	1, 287 2, 683	1, 332 2, 750	1, 368 2, 819	1, 529 3, 203	1, 049 1, 254 2, 647	1, 730 1, 285 2, 665	7 1, 244	1, 611 1, 135 2, 384
Smooth-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet. do Mineral-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet. do Shingles, all types Asphalt siding, shipments* do. Saturated felt, shipments* short tons	421 25, 482	461 28, 408	30, 277	384 30,456	334 32, 758	271 33, 234	283 35, 456	300 39, 565	353 42, 637	331 36, 667	356 37, 470	7.338	352 37, 400
	<u> </u>	RUBBE	R AN	D RIII	RER	PROD'	ICTS	1		<u> </u>	-		<u>-</u>
			.=			- 1101)		1		i		1	<u> </u>
Natural rubber:	40.000	42 104	12 010	42 010	49 500	40 200	47 000	E0 ***	EM 000	E0 070	F0 00:		F0 00=
Consumption \$\) long tons	40, 983 60, 678 283, 479	43, 104 36, 088 280, 812	43, 818 46, 011 292, 970	43, 018 93, 026 330, 960	42, 529 65, 724 345, 175	40, 389 57, 626 2 131, 624	47, 289 45, 526 2130, 040	50, 557 46, 285 2122, 097	57, 286 49, 976 2114, 115	52, 076 50, 946 2110, 752	56, 284 71, 596 72 129,038	7 58, 174 80, 852 72 136, 227	50, 927 148, 628
Synthetic rubber.*		1	54, 333	48, 692	42, 580	37, 607	39,001	41, 865	45, 668	39, 091	43, 230	r 43, 003	35, 158
Consumption do Exports do Production do Stocks, end of month do	53, 321 2, 434 59, 125	55, 514 710 57, 478	665 50, 117	441 39,069	2, 290 35, 681 97, 612	31, 917 2 97, 728	287 32, 901	349 30, 518	202 33, 834	221 37, 825	413 38, 134	39, 428	39, 025
Reclaimed rubber's	119, 912 25, 484	121, 322 26, 157	116, 829 25, 066	105, 291 21, 908	97, 612 21, 283		2 91, 288	2 79, 246	2 67, 379	2 67, 871	² 62, 366	r 2 60, 290	65, 932
Consumption do Production do Stocks, end of month do	25, 484 23, 990 27, 417	26, 209 31, 940	26, 696 33, 527	25, 408 25, 408 37, 145	21, 283 24, 144 39, 598	20, 433 21, 252 2 39, 704	21, 093 21, 658 2 40, 130	23, 801 22, 561 2 38, 461	26, 735 25, 648 2 36, 643	23, 491 23, 161 2 36, 425	25, 229 25, 123 2 35, 943	r 25, 885 25, 634 r 2 36, 307	22,017 23,625 38,009
TIRES AND TUBES	3.,	22,010	25, 521	,	20,000	20,102	-0, 100	~, <u>101</u>	50, O10	50, 120	- 00, 840	- 50, 507	00,009
Pneumatic casings: \$ Exports thousands Production do	353	363	419	502	423	362	360	299	324	260	268	221	
Production do Shipments do Original equipment do Stocks, end of month do	7, 915 7, 360 2, 138	8, 577 7, 892 2, 457	8, 333 7, 273 1, 894	8, 104 7, 283 2, 005	7, 583 7, 526 2, 130	6, 790 7, 441 1, 974	7, 165 7, 520 1, 793	7, 919 8, 246	8, 889 8, 639	7, 716 7, 915	8, 050 6, 583	7, 851 5, 919	
	3, 865	4,516	5,608	6, 426	6,670	5, 838	5, 464	2, 128 5, 191	2, 178 5, 513	2, 097 5, 277	2, 338 6, 975	2, 330 8, 806	
 Revised. ¹ New basis excluding distributors' ² Beginning July 1947 data are reported stocks as ⁵ Data continue series published in the 1942 Suppl ⁵ 2 and 23 of the December 1946 Survey: data for 	stocks in C vailable to i ement but s	alliornia; co ndustry. c suspended d	omparable of See note luring the	ingures for in the Apr war period;	December ril 1946 Sur data for 19 s will be st	31, 1947; levey. Rev	ubricants, visions for J claimed an	7,701; asph: anuary 194 d natural r	ut, 685,600 15-July 194 ubber and	6 will be sl for tires ar	hown later 1d tubes (p). S-38) are	shown on

\$\text{Data}\$ continue \text{series} published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; \text{data} for 1941-45 for reclaimed and natural rubber and for tires and tubes (p. S-38) are shown on pp. 22 and 23 of the December 1946 Survey; \text{data} for October 1941-February 1945 for other series will be shown later. If the later and the survey of the products, liquefied petroleum gases at natural gasoline plants and benzol; sales of liquefied petroleum gas for fuels and for chemicals and transfers of cycle products are deducted before combining the data with gasoline and naphtha to obtain total motor fuel production.

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

†Revised series. For 1941 revisions for the indicated series on petroleum and products, see notes marked "\footnote{1}" 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.

5- 90				COR	101311 1	DOD						Ap	ril 194
Inless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947						19	48
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
	RUBB	ER A	ND RU	BBER	PROD	UCTS-	-Cont	inued			,		
TIRES AND TUBES—Continued					-					ļ			
nner tubes: \$ thousands Exports do Production do Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	282 7, 841 6, 289 6, 621	297 7, 921 6, 466 8, 050	337 7, 093 5, 731 9, 480	475 5, 752 5, 571 9, 772	332 5, 440 5, 779 9, 413	282 4, 542 6, 216 7, 909	227 5, 179 6, 499 6, 937	166 6, 540 7, 233 6, 339	191 7, 619 7, 616 6, 424	150 6, 457 6, 343 6, 683	148 6, 544 5, 324 8, 088	5, 152	
	S	TONE,	CLAY	, AND	GLAS	S PRO	ODUCT	`S		•	',		<u> </u>
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments, reams. PORTLAND CEMENT	143, 017	158, 716	155, 873	146, 352	134, 834	126, 722	130, 489	146, 111	146, 754	145, 409	125, 743	111, 889	139, 0
Production thous, of bbl. Percent of capacity thous. of bbl. Hipments thous. of bbl. Stocks, finished, end of month do. Stocks, clinker, end of month do.	- 8, 434 - 20, 112	14, 205 69 12, 133 22, 178 5, 996	14, 566 74 15, 414 21, 331 6, 338	13, 389 66 15, 328 19, 388 6, 326	15, 971 81 18, 179 17, 095 5, 736	16, 342 80 20, 099 13, 337 5, 514	17,480 86 20,365 10,452 4,855	17, 319 88 19, 840 7, 921 3, 889	18,300 90 20,562 5,668 3,114	16, 814 85 16, 267 6, 209 2, 929	7 16, 123 79 7 12, 379 9, 975 3, 605	9, 205	
CLAY PRODUCTS brick, unglazed: Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant dol. per thous. Production*thous. of standard brick.	1 10 261	19. 400 339. 963	19. 412 377, 586	19. 416 411, 991	19, 550 414, 634	19, 668 438, 591	19. 937 466, 592	20. 374 456, 943	20. 490 511, 366	20. 636 460, 971	20. 843 r 436, 073	21. 093 368, 873	21.1
Shipments*	268, 460 509, 022	326, 776 522, 627 97, 443	382, 610 515, 806 107, 543	402, 780 525, 985 105, 681	406, 918 528, 873 101, 742	455, 616 504, 124 118, 814	457, 311 511, 977	483, 622 483, 156 111, 230	538, 950 451, 497 115, 844	453, 100 456, 272	7 431, 130 7 452, 138 7 97, 369		
Production short tons Shipments do Stocks do //titrified clay sewer pipe:* Production do do	104, 504	96, 050 118, 075 109, 254	107, 101 118, 637 101, 914	105, 876 115, 549 117, 018	98, 364 117, 080 115, 717	110, 220 123, 943 109, 686	112, 805 124, 935 111, 418	110, 343 124, 794 117, 038	119, 243 119, 289 120, 704	1	7 95, 319 7 120, 653 7 120, 892	77, 019 127, 204 117, 454	
Shipments doStocks CLASS PRODUCTS	93, 241 154, 653	107, 758 156, 061	107, 851 150, 033	114, 588 152, 314	111, 547 156, 358	110, 012 155, 971	110, 754	117, 530 155, 976	119, 913 156, 607	110,906	r 116, 647 r 166, 450	96, 680 184, 288	
lass containers:† Productionthous. of gross. Shipments, domestic, totaldo General use food:	9, 281 8, 650	10, 582 9, 645	10, 358 9, 637	10, 578 9, 492	9, 619 8, 316	8, 877 8, 127		9, 384 8, 781	9, 646 8, 767	8, 402 7, 703	7, 988 7, 603	r 8, 015 r 7, 006	7, 3 6, 8
Narrow neck food do do Wide mouth food (incl. packers tumblers)	1 2, 45 569	918 2,481 760	1,050 2,307 853		928 1,650 1,093	764 1,754 1,152	2,322 1,212	1, 528 2, 189 1, 040	823 1 2, 251 955	1 1, 846 632	482 1 1, 745 526	532 r 1,820 r 419	1,
thous. of gross. do.	804 1, 262 1, 947 620 286	1, 293 1, 906 658	993	761 1,844 573	1,616 663 1,309 433 305	1, 263 575 1, 449 397 308	1,479 466	632 778 1,645 452 290	744 1,279 1,794 589 315	1,502 1,529 449	1, 271 1, 167 1, 603 419 384	r 839 r 840 r 1, 791 r 479 247	1, 3
Dairy products do Fruit Jars and Jelly glasses do Stocks, end of month do Other glassware, machine-made: Tumblers:	4,554	133 5, 141	5, 475	6,085	320 6, 849	464 7,065	7,300	7, 478	¹ 17 7, 896	8, 132	8, 057	r 8, 380	8,
Production thous of dozens. Shipments do dozens. Stocks do Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipmentst	0,478	5, 975 5, 575	6, 140 6, 262	6, 234 6, 672	6, 210 5, 261 7, 729	4, 993 4, 346 7, 775	4, 867 8, 158	4, 688 5, 994 7, 940	5, 833 5, 186 8, 869	4, 961 8, 694	4, 599 8, 924	4, 539 4, 416 8, 690	4, 4, 8,
Plate glass, polished, productionthous. of sq. ft. GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS	2,000	3, 213 22, 605			3, 331 21, 026	2,302 17,670	3, 645 21, 401	3, 483 20, 648	4, 511 22, 989	4, 181 18, 777	3, 793 20, 089	3, 195 21, 958	3, 9
Trude gypsum: Imports		_ 1,557			409 1,467 1,166			918 1,507 1,279			644 1,667 1,410		
Uncalcinedshort tons. Calcined: For building uses: Base-coat plastersdo		386, 830		-				445, 659			519, 395 499, 480		<u> </u>
Keene's cement do. All other building plasters do. Lath thous, of sq. ft. Tile do.		109, 089 364, 675 5, 464			101, 567 391, 142			104, 505 462, 222 6, 791			116, 881 488, 677 7, 233		
Wallboard & do do Industrial plasters short tons		58, 577		TITE 13. 1	46,745			46,148			592, 627 54, 962		
	1	<u> </u>	IEA	TILE I	RODU	U15	1	1		1	1	Ť	1
CLOTHING Iosiery: thous. of dozen pairs. Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	7 13, 230 7 12, 586 18, 686	12, 921 12, 711 18, 980	13, 029 12, 535 19, 480	11, 672 11, 269 19, 910	10, 558 10, 542 20, 795	10, 428 9, 956 21, 267	11, 615 11, 769 21, 113	11, 956 12, 681 20, 388	13, 867 14, 474 19, 781	12, 847 13, 222 19, 407	12, 548 12, 411 19, 543	13, 405 13, 199 22, 423	13, 13, 22,
Consumption bales Exports do Imports do Prices received by formers	839, 375 385, 050 10, 381	875, 306 382, 909 12, 083	882, 390 275, 104 9, 898	807, 135 248, 549 10, 730	729, 412 302, 773 62, 029	677, 780 83, 918 8, 163	2 4, 984	727, 448 123, 545 95, 526	826, 216 134, 190 97, 946	164, 665 11, 750	753, 406 229, 553 15, 319	860, 202 214, 098 9, 454	
Prices received by farmers!dol. per lb. Prices, wholesale, middling, ½6", average, 10 marketsdol. per lb. * Revised. ¹ Jelly glasses included with wide m	. 333	. 319 . 352	. 323	.335	.341	.359	.332	.312	. 307	.319	.341	.331	

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

3 Revised to include Army civilian supply exports (see note marked "\$" on p. S-20); there were no such shipments in other months of 1947.

3 Includes laminated board reported as component board. See note marked "\$" on p. S-37.

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947				•		19	48
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ery
	<u>'</u>	TEX	TILE	PRODU	UCTS-	-Conti	nued					<u> </u>	<u></u>
COTTON—Continued											1		
Cotton (exclusive of linters)—Continued										1	1		
Production:		1 8, 517				194	647	3,899	8, 362	10, 056	10, 596	11, 373	² 11, 549
Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales thous, of bales_		1 8, 640											2 11, 848
Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, end of month:		0.001	0 400	1 000	. 100	050	F01	0 500	W 000				
Warehouses thous. of bales. Mills do do	4, 243 2, 163	3, 301 2, 149	2, 463 2, 042	1,800 1,856	1, 168 1, 601	856 1, 322	781 1,076	2, 528 1, 058	5, 032 1, 375	5, 297 1, 746	5, 418 2, 048	5, 063 2, 121	4, 427 2, 152
Dotton linters: Consumptiondo	80	87	85	80 34	73 23	82 23	81 32	91	103 203	99	102	102	98
Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	96 +489	68 483	50 466	423	382	345	289	105 296	364	188 420	175 476	166 511	129 516
COTTON MANUFACTURES													
Cotton cloth: Cotton broad woven goods over 12 inches in width,													
production, quarterly*mil. of linear yards	j	2, 474	i .		2, 461			2, 297	1		72,577		
Preduction, total do Bleached do Plain dyed do Districted		1,819 926			1,759 914			1,535 799			* 1,801 * 934		
Plain dyeddo Printeddo					442 403			383 353			r 449 418		
Printed do Exports§ thous of sq. yd Imports§ do Prices, wholesale:	7 87, 935 1, 203	7 126, 774 888	r 138, 412 907	r 147, 437 r 1, 146	125, 349 472	, 129, 216 1, 076	7 140, 711 883	128, 921 1, 624	7 142, 285 1, 196	⁷ 123, 480 718	102, 417 4, 161	93, 907 2, 308	
		53, 37	51, 25	47.86	46.46	49.49	53.96	57. 91	58, 60	59. 43	60. 29	59.63	58. 33
Denims, 28-inchdol. per yd_ Print cloth, 64 x 60do	. 338	. 338	. 338	.338	.338	.338	. 338	.338	. 338	.338	. 338	. 338 . 261	. 338
Denims, 28-inch. dol. per yd. Print cloth, 64 x 60. do. Sheeting, unbleached, 36-inch, 56 x 60. do. Octton yarn, Southern, price, wholesale, mill:	. 232	. 232	. 232	. 232	. 232	. 232	. 232	. 232	. 232	. 234	. 239	. 240	.240
40/1, twisted, cardeddoper 18	.699 .819	. 699 . 819	. 715 . 882	.715 .882	.882	.890	.921	. 706 . 921	. 926	.720	. 725 . 960	. 765 1. 019	. 804 1. 098
Spindle activity: Active spindlestthousands Active spindle hours, totalmil. of hr	21, 954 9, 590	21, 953 10, 030	21, 805 10, 243	21,624 9,928	21,324 9,103	21, 415 8, 531	21, 197 9, 034	21, 410	21, 563 10, 802	21, 432 9, 530	21, 412 9, 544	21, 450	21, 489
Active spindle hours, total mil. of hr. Average per spindle in place hours. Operations pet. of capacity.	402 130, 8	421 * 131. 6	10, 243 428 r 128. 3	415 r 125. 6	382 118.8	358 107.0	379 7 119. 4	9, 427 396 7 121. 0	452 r 127. 0	400 7 134. 8	402 121.3	10, 802 454	9, 819 440 137. 6
RAYON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK	130.3	101.0	120.0	120.0	110.0	101.0	110.1	121.0	127.0	134.6	121.3	r 139. 0	157.0
Rayon yarn and staple fiber:	İ	Í									ļ		
Consumption:	56.3	60.0	60. 1	59. 5	54.7	62. 3	62.6	61.5	65.3	62. 2	62.1	67.8	60. 7
Filament yarn mil, of lb Staple fiber do Imports§ thous. of lb	14.9 4,326	16. 2 4, 350	18.3 4,233	18, 6 2, 501	16. 5 2, 795	18. 4 2, 327	18.6 2,428	20.3 3,265	23. 1 1, 342	20.3	22. 2 1, 369	22. 4 2, 711	19. 9
Prices, wholesale: Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum			·			,							
filament Odol. per lb_ Staple fiber, viscose, 1½ denierdo	.670	.670 .320	. 670 . 320	.670 .320	. 670 . 320	.670 .320	.670 .320	.670 .320	. 670 . 320	.670	. 726 . 352	.740 .360	.740
Stocks, producers', end of month: Filament yarnmil. of lb	7.5	7.6	8.3	9.0	8.8	9.2	8.4	8.6	9.5	9.3	7.7	8.6	8.5
Staple fiberdo Rayon goods, production, quarterly:*	2.3	3. 1 463, 188	2.9	3, 8	6. 6 467, 277	7.7	6.4	6.4	5. 7	5, 3	4. 0 517, 771	5. 2	5. 2
Broad woven goods thous of linear yards Finished, total do		465, 693 64, 070			424, 006 47, 675			7 402, 112			465, 644 49, 071		
Finished, total do White finished do Plain dyed do		299, 005 102, 618			289, 638 86, 693			7 291, 146					
Printeddodododo	1	186	22	41	3	479	193	175	294		379	198	(3)
Imports \$ thous, of lb_ Price, wholesale, Japan (N. Y.) \$dol. per lb_	4.682	4.050	(3)	4.000	4. 150	4.009	4. 025	(3)	4. 400	4. 400	(3)	(3)	(3)
WOOL													
Consumption (scoured basis):¶ Apparel classthous. of lb	48, 368	45, 724	52, 970	38, 412	37, 864	38, 840	38,008	37, 988	49, 210	r 37, 652	43, 550		
Carpet classdododo	13, 088 57, 705	13, 676 67, 528	15, 995 63, 291	13, 668 62, 112	13, 192 57, 566	12, 685 48, 9 42	14, 056 35, 974	13, 708 41, 511	17, 850 51, 412	14, 008 48, 388	16, 220 36, 234	110, 060	
Prices, wholesale: Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, scoured*_dol. per lb Raw, bright fleece, 56s, greasy*do	1. 165	1. 195 555	1. 225 . 565	1, 225 , 565	1, 225 , 565	1. 225	1. 220 . 565	1. 220 . 565	1. 227 . 554	1, 255 . 510	1. 255 . 510	1. 255	1. 255
Raw, bright fleece, 56s, greasy*do Australian, 64-70s, good topmaking, scoured, in bond (Boston)*dol. per lb_ Stocks, scoured basis, end of month, total†	. 545	. 555	. 939	.990	1,002	. 565 1. 040	1.040	1. 108	1. 165	1. 254	1. 240	. 510 1. 293	. 510 1 . 370
bond (Boston)*	.850	505, 562	. 909	. 550	497, 886	1.040	1.040	7 461, 431	1.100	1. 404	437, 129	1, 293	
Apparel, total†dodododo		411, 690 248, 145			408, 485 271, 009			r 384, 070 r 265, 835			361, 512 240, 099		
Foreign† do do Carpet† do		163, 545 93, 872			137, 476 89, 401			r 118, 235			121, 413 75, 617		
WOOL MANUFACTURES													
Machinery activity (weekly average):													
Looms: Woolen and worsted:	1		O4	01	70	0.	70		20		7.5	,	
Pile and Jacquardthous. of active hoursdo	2, 632	2, 516	91 2, 322	2, 186	78 2, 242	61 1,864	72 2, 171	70 2, 223	2, 282	* 2, 324	75 2, 245		
NarrowdoCarpet and rug:	70 118	66 127	47 131	45 130	43 137	39 98	45 124	47 124	45 134	49 142	133		
Broad do do Narrow do do do do do do do do do do do do do	118	114	117	117	122	98	110	1124	134 129	129	120		
Spinning spindles: Woolendo Worsteddo	108, 936 123, 186	99, 693 122, 115	88, 402 118, 421	82, 113 112, 268	85, 052 115, 568	71, 267 88, 899	91, 891 109, 789	93, 585 118, 720	93, 931 122, 410	r 92, 662 r 121, 971	90, 244 117, 002		
Worsted combs do do	245	245	236	223	230	179	189	110,720	7 218	r 222	214		

*Revised. ¹ Total ginnings of 1946 crop. ² Total ginnings of 1947 crop. ³ Not available.

*Revised. ¹ Total ginnings of 1946 crop. ² Total ginnings of 1947 crop. ³ Not available.

*Replaces series for 40/1, single, carded; see note 4 on p. S-39 of November 1947 Survey.

*Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

*Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

*Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

*Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

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*Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

*Total ginnings to end of month indicated.

*Total ginnings

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947						19	18
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary
		TEXT	ILE P	RODUC	CTS—	Contin	ued						
WOOL MANUFACTURES—Continued													
Voolen and worsted woven goods (except woven felts):*													
Production, quarterly, total thous of lin. yd. Apparel fabrics; do	-	144,000 125,310			113, 865 98, 021			r 113, 536 r 99, 133			130, 042 114, 610		
Men's and boys' weartdo Women's and children's wear tdo	-	60, 256 48, 841			50, 161 35, 440			r 44, 908 r 41, 054			50, 530 46, 977		
All other ‡ dodoBlankets dodo	-	10,994			1,000			7 10, 049 7 6, 482			11,475 6,812		
Other nonapparel fabrics dodo	1	7, 696 65, 276	73, 355	55, 732	8, 284	57, 335	59, 164	r 7, 921		* 60 000	8,620		Į.
Knitting*¶ do.	9, 712 46, 624	8, 756 43, 624	8, 845 49, 425	6, 328 36, 892	56, 704 5, 764 37, 824	5, 760 39, 210	6, 316 39, 704	61, 796 7, 052 41, 244	76, 760 9, 235 49, 580	7 60, 900 7 7, 024 7 39, 732	70, 500 8, 765 47, 050		
Trice, wholesale, worsted yarn, 2/32s (Boston)	12, 432	12, 896	15, 085	12, 512	13, 116	12, 365	13, 144	13, 500	17, 945	7 14, 144	14,685		
doi, per ib_	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950	2.000	2.020	(4)	(4)	(0)	(4)
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS	7,883	7,338	3,314	2,688	3,708	4,000	4,337	2 679	3,804	}			
Tur, sales by dealersthous. of dol- proxylin-coated fabrics:‡ Orders, unfilled, end of monththous. lin. yd_	12, 152	11, 458	9, 928	2,088 8,177	7,778	7, 553	7,724	3, 678 7, 984	7,026	7, 122	6, 816	6,656	5, 7
Pyroxylin spread thous. of lb. Shipments, billed thous. lin. yd.	7,159	6, 516 7, 897	6, 642 8, 419	5, 674 7, 121	4, 520 6, 034	4, 043 4, 561	4, 994 5, 409	4, 310 4, 975	4, 699 5, 565	4, 543 5, 138	* 5,385 * 5,538	74,936 76,186	4, 5 6,
	1 7			RTATI		·	1	-,	1 ,	1 ,,	,,,,,,	3,200	1 "
	T	IICA	MSFO	MIAII	ION E	QUIFN	IENI	ī —]	1		<u> </u>
AIRCRAFT number	276 2,013	338 1, 922	294 2, 143	321 1,740	268 1, 332	222 1, 102	156 1,140	184	183 1,041	218 867	240	116	
hipments, total*do For U. S. military customers*do For other customers*do	_ 99	137 1,785	105 2,038	1,740 94 1,646	1,382 139 1,193	1, 102 104 998	211 929	1,351 323 1,028	239 802	252	288	607 136 471	
MOTOR VEHICLES	1,011	2,100	2,000	2,020	2,100	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	020	1,020	002	1 020	302	111	
xports, assembled, totalsnumber_	41, 678 19, 321	54, 747 25, 666	57, 284 26, 711	61, 502 29, 540	44, 461 22, 591	40,652 24,068	50, 273	42, 157	47, 599	39, 522 20, 480		732, 536	
xports, assembled, total	22, 357 373, 360	29, 081 421, 180	30, 573 423, 399	31, 962 382, 640	21, 870 400, 372	16, 584 379, 192	24, 317 25, 956 349, 409	21, 839 20, 318 420, 269		19, 042 394, 175	17,645	19, 458 13, 078 7 405, 651	383,
Coaches, totaldo	1,303	1, 421 1, 272	1,650 1,465	1,853 1,599	1, 628 1, 409	1,806 1,694	1,765 1,570	1,607 1,412	1, 667 1, 527	1, 416 1, 141		r 1, 370 r 1, 068	1,
Domestic do. Passenger cars, total do. Domestic do.	245,081	301, 525 280, 018	314, 765 291, 953	284, 357 261, 240	307, 124 284, 576	279, 631 257, 881	261, 158 240, 358	307, 942 285, 590	315, 969 295, 099	305, 148 284, 730	366, 939	7 305, 081 7 285, 373	274, 256,
Trucks, total	105,042	118, 234 92, 082	106, 984 83, 515	96, 430 75, 696	91, 620 73, 613	97, 755 78, 444	86, 486 66, 382	110, 720 89, 724	94, 307	71, 161	101, 569 85, 971	r 99, 200 r 83, 893	107,
Domestic do_ 'ruck trailers, production, total* do_ Complete trailers do_	6, 554 6, 220	5, 910 5, 536	5, 245 4, 941	4, 580 4, 380	3, 544 3, 306	2, 953 2, 779	3, 169 2, 953	3, 158 2, 944	3, 962 3, 451	2,988		3, 482 3, 341	
Vans do do do Charles de la decompanya de de de de de de de de de de de de de	2,978	2, 662 2, 906 374	2, 106 2, 867 304	1, 657 2, 723 200	1, 437 1, 869 238	1, 362 1, 417 174	1, 228 1, 725 216	1, 269 1, 675 214	1, 587 1, 864 511	1, 406 1, 582 253	1,589	1,570 1,771 141	
Chassis shipped as suchdo Registrations:§ New passenger carsdo		264, 714	290, 226	286, 719	269, 863	263, 167	264,866	251,655				141	
New commercial carsdo		79, 344	85, 148	76, 901	65, 458	71,647	75, 912	69, 899		73, 737	67, 690		
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT													
American Railway Car Institute: Shipments: Freight cars, totalnumber.	7, 575	8,816	8,873	6, 409	5, 243	5,366	4,410	5,749	6,401	6, 964	7,914	6,866	6.
Domestic do Passenger cars, total do	1,784	2, 439 53	3, 489 73	3, 131 60	4, 230 67	4,846 53	4, 346 20	5,668	6, 242 74	6, 889 69	7,661	6, 561 57 57	6,
Domesticdodossociation of American Railroads:	69	53	73	60	63	45	20	29	74	55	71	57	1
Freight cars, end of month: Number owned thousands.	1,738	1,736	1,736	1,734	1,734	1,732	1,730	1,730	1,725	1,728	1,731	1,735	1,
Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs thousands. Percent of total on line.		69 4. 2	72 4. 3	77 4.6	77 4.7	81 4.9	81 4. 9	78 4. 7	72 4.3			76 4. 5	
Orders unfilledcars	66, 353	78, 080 60, 446	84, 288 63, 935	89, 554 66, 466	93, 159 68, 675	94, 232 70, 578	97, 392	97, 645 73, 416	103, 086	104, 788 78, 857	99, 216	101, 662 74, 008	103, 75,
Equipment manufacturers do Railroad shops do Locomotives, end of month:	16, 419	17, 634	20, 353	23,088	24, 484	23,654	25, 566	24, 229		25, 931	24, 581	27, 654	27,
Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs number.	3, 131	3,045	3,011	2,832	2, 735	2,778	2,709 7.6	2, 706 7. 6	2,646		2, 483 7. 1	2, 581	2,
Percent of total on line Orders unfilled: Steam locomotives, totalnumber.			8.3	7.8	7. 6 24	7.8	40	1	7. 5	1		7.4	ł
Equipment manufacturersdo	. 42		36	30	24 0	29	40	46 36 10	35	23	20	76 20	}
Railroad shops doOther locomotives, total* doEquipment manufacturers* do	635 635	588	626 626	718 717	770 770	786 785	811	795 794	922	1, 147	1, 196	1, 417 1, 416	1,
Railroad shops*do Exports of locomotives, total	180	186	0 143	262	106	1 133	98	62	78	110	87	1,410	
Steam § do Other† do		73 113	71 72	133 129	19 87	57 76	89	17 45	18	36	20 67	67 83	
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS													
hipments, totalnumber_	. 273	320	420	349	321	305	365	352	375	337 273	394 317	316	
Domestic do Exports do	251 22	283 37	377 43	307 42	288 33	271 34	339 26	262 90	303 72	273 64	317	270 46	

Revised. Data not available.

† The total includes fabrics produced for Government orders not included in the detail as follows (thousands of yards): 1st quarter, 320; 2d quarter, 2,214; 3d quarter, 3,122; 4th quarter, 5,288; prior to 1947 Government orders were distributed to the proper classifications. Because of further changes in reporting, data for the individual classifications under apparel fabrics through the 1st quarter of 1947 are not comparable with later figures; some materials formerly classified as "general use and other fabrics" are distributed to men's and boys' and women's and children's wear beginning with the 2d quarter of 1947 and some mixtures produced by cotton and rayon weavers formerly distributed are included in the "all other" group.

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

¶ Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period. For 1940-45 data for factory sales of motor vehicles see p. 24 of June 1947 Survey. Data for October 1941-February 1945 for the foreign trade series will be published later. See note on p. 8-40 of August 1947 Survey regarding unpublished revisions for registrations.

¶ New series. For available data for 1937-43 for woolen and worsted goods production, see p. 19 of May 1945 Survey. See note on p. 8-39 of July 1947 Survey for source of data on wool yarn production and explanation of a revision in the data in that issue, and p. 8-40 of the April 1947 Survey for source and earliest data published for truck trailers.

Data beginning January 1946 for aircraft shipments are available on request. See May 1946 Survey for description and data beginning March 1945 for unfilled orders of "other locomotives."

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

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