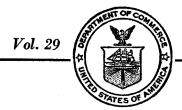
## SURVEY OF

# CURRENT BUSINESS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

#### SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



No. 4

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#### Wholesale Prices are off about 7 percent from the peak. INDEX, 1926=100 INDEX, 1926=100 200 MONTHLY WEEKLY ALL COMMODITIES 150 150 1947 1948 49 JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. 1949 The major decline has been in farm and food commodities, ..... INDEX, 1926 = 100 INDEX, 1926 = 100 200 MONTHLY WEEKLY FARM 150 150 OTHER THAN FARM PRODUCTS AND FOODS but price declines in industrial products are becoming more numerous. NUMBER OF ITEMS 800 DIRECTION OF PRICE MOVEMENTS FOR 640 NONFARM, NONFOOD COMMODITIES 600 NUMBER DECLINING 400 NUMBER 200 NUMBER RISING AUG. 1948-NOV. 1948 NOV. 1948 AUG. 1948 FEB. 1949 INDEXES, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS; FOR BOTTOM PANEL WERE MADE BY OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS,

Business

# SITUATION



#### By the Office of Business Economics

Business and consumer buying in March continued at the cautious rate which has characterized recent months. To stimulate sales, business stepped up selling activity and reduced prices of industrial and consumer goods over widening areas of the wholesale and retail markets. These inducements were partially effective so that in March, as in February, retail dollar sales were little changed from the rate to which they had dropped in January. The physical volume of consumer purchases in the first quarter was maintained at approximately the same level as in the final quarter of 1948. The dollar amount of consumer expenditures, however, was lower in line with the drop in prices, though higher than in the first quarter of 1948.

Business outlays for plant and equipment were maintained at a high rate in the first quarter—after seasonal adjustment not much different from the preceding quarter and 12 percent above a year ago. Underlying the maintenance currently of the high volume of fixed capital investment are the expectations by business that aggregate sales for 1949 will be little changed from the record total of 1948. These expectations, which represent business reporting as of the middle of the first quarter of 1949, are summarized in the annual survey of prospective capital expenditures presented in a special article in this issue.

Government purchases of goods and services, including those of state and local governments, have continued on the rising trend of recent months. The signing of the Atlantic Pact in early April increased the international obligations of the United States.

Total employment expanded by half a million workers in March chiefly as the result of seasonal factors, particularly in agriculture where the bulk of the increase occurred. Employment in trade and in the service industries increased, but the decline in manufacturing employment continued. The increase in total employment in early March checked the rise in unemployment. Because of the further reductions in employment in some of the major occupations covered by unemployment insurance, the total number drawing compensation increased in March.

#### Income lower but above last year

The flow of personal incomes in February dropped \$2.5 billion from the revised January total to an annual rate of \$217 billion. Most of the decline was in agricultural income despite the continuation of a substantial degree of Government price-support operations, the significance of which is analyzed in a subsequent section. The February total for all personal income was off about \$4 billion at annual rates from the high of December. It was 5 percent above February of last year, and the same relative increase is expected for the quarter as a whole.

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Disposable income compares more favorably with 1948 because total tax payments are somewhat lower. Since consumer expenditures have not risen so much as incomes, there has been a substantial and significant increase in current saving of individuals as compared with the same period last

year.

The effect upon aggregate demand of the increased rate of saving which has characterized the past year was reinforced during the first quarter by the reduced rate of inventory accumulation by business. The change in business buying, with current personal saving continuing to rise, has put downward pressure on the price level. This has made necessary an intensified search by management for operating economies—economies which earlier had been very difficult to achieve under prevailing conditions of intense war-induced demand.

However, it is essential to keep recent changes in perspective. Business is off from the peak rates of the final quarter of last year, but gross national product and personal income are considerably higher than a year ago.

#### Little change in industrial production

Industrial output which had slackened in February did not show the usual seasonal rise in March, after allowance

for the two-week stoppage of coal production.

The steel and automobile industries continued to exert a sustaining influence on manufacturing activity. Steel-mill operations in March averaged close to 103 percent of rated capacity, although in the last week of the month the rate was lower. March output totaled 8.4 million tons of steel ingots and castings—a new record. The automobile industry, with model change-overs completed and with more steel available, also stepped up operations. Assemblies of passenger cars and trucks in the United States exceeded the half million mark, making March the best month in terms of units in the postwar period so far. With material supply prospects improved, this uptrend is expected to continue. The decline in industrial production in February was due

The decline in industrial production in February was due chiefly to lower activity in the industries manufacturing machinery, lumber and lumber products, stone, clay and glass products, refined petroleum, rayon, and industrial chemicals. Activity in cotton textile mills increased seasonally but mill consumption of cotton was still one-fifth

lower than in February 1948.

### Public construction up—Residential starts lagging

The total value of new construction at \$1.2 billion in March was fractionally higher than a year ago. Public construction for the month was running considerably ahead of last year as work was pressed on long-deferred projects for highways and public buildings. In the private sector, however, the sizable increases in public utility and other classes of nonresidential construction in March as compared with March last year did not offset the lag in residential building, although there was some pick-up in private construction over the seasonally low February level. New nonfarm dwelling units started increased from 46,000 in February to 62,000 in March. For the first 3 months of this year starts averaged about 10 percent lower than in the first quarter of 1948.

#### Spread of price declines

The nature of the adjustment which is taking place in the economy is reflected in the shifts in prices which are charted on page 1. Two tendencies are evident from this chart. The first is that the volatile farm and food prices, which fell sharply from midsummer of 1948 until the middle of February of this year, have since then fluctuated within a narrow range (see middle panel). In the first week in April they were about the same as a month earlier and a little higher than 2 months earlier.

The second tendency is illustrated in the bottom panel of the chart. Prices of commodities other than farm and food products as a group showed little change in the last quarter of 1948 and in the first quarter of 1949, but the area of price decline has widened, and fewer prices are still advancing.

Noteworthy among domestic economic development of late March and early April, however, was the spread of price reductions from one industrial commodity to another. Prices of some building materials and metals which had advanced sharply last year, while supplies were still scarce relative to rising demand pressures, receded in varying degrees. Sharpest declines were recorded in some basic materials and semifabricated products, especially steel scrap, lead, zinc, and wool tops, but fabricated products were not immune, as small cuts were made in the prices of automobiles and reductions were posted for major household electrical appliances, such as refrigerators, washers, and ranges.

This general softening in industrial commodity prices reflects the gradual decrease in demand pressure at prevailing prices relative to the increasing supplies available for domestic consumption. The high rate of output attained last year and still maintained, except for minor reductions, was in most cases higher than the inflow of new orders and hence cut into unfilled order backlogs for both producers' and

consumers' goods.

Evidence of this with respect to some consumer goods will be found in a subsequent section of this review, where the backlog demand for a number of important consumer durables is analyzed. As these backlogs of accumulated war period demands are reduced or exhausted and as current operating schedules must rely to an increasing extent upon current demands, prices that reflected large scarcity premiums are being adjusted downward. Not all of these adjustments are reflected in standard price series.

#### New order trend lower

The slackening of output from the peak early last fall was induced by a drop in incoming business. This downward drift in new business has in general reflected a shortening of forward commitments, the reduced rate of inventory accumulation, and some price reductions rather than any actual decline in either the volume of consumption or the amount

of capital put in place.

New orders for machinery and other types of equipment for which orders are usually placed well ahead are about 10 percent less currently than they were 6 months ago, and backlogs are being reduced by the current rates of shipments of these products which are down much less than orders. In some cases, notably railway freight cars reviewed in last month's issue, the flow of new business has remained very low recently.

#### Trend of Sales of Consumers' Durable Goods

THE total dollar volume of retail trade was lower, on a seasonally adjusted basis, in the first quarter of 1949 than in the latter part of 1948. The easing of demand has extended to most durable-goods lines which earlier had been very strong as a result of war-induced shortages, although in the important automotive group sales in general have continued to be linked to the availability of new cars. Even here, however, the upward price trend in new cars has been arrested with announcements of price reductions which, though small on the average, have covered a large portion of total output.

Sales of durable goods had shown a sustained upward trend until the third quarter of 1948, with the year-to-year gain for that quarter exceeding 20 percent. Then, in the fourth quarter of 1948, declines occurred in building materials and hardware stores and in the homefurnishings group, and these declines have been extended during the first quarter of 1949. While demand for durable goods remains large, consumer needs are now not so urgent as earlier in the postwar period, and price considerations have become an increasingly im-

portant influence.

The effect of these developments upon the general trend of retail trade is shown in the following table.

Table 1.—Retail-Store Sales, Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

Period	Sales of all retail stores (millions of dollars)	Sales of durable stores (millions of dollars)	Percent of durables to to total
1947: Quarterly average	29, 582	7, 598	25.7
1948: First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter 1949: First quarter	31, 723 32, 511 32, 850 32, 867 31, 950	8, 685 8, 909 9, 478 9, 232 8, 950	27. 4 27. 4 28. 9 28. 1 28. 0

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

The proportion of total retail sales made by durable-goods stores rose through the third quarter of 1948, and then tended lower in the most recent 6-month period. Although the decline in the sales of durable-goods stores has been marked, it followed the extraordinary advance of the past 2 years. Thus, in the first quarter of 1949, sales of durable-goods stores have been higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. The recent trends suggest, therefore, the desirability of bringing up to date the analysis of the backlog demand for consumers' durable goods published a year ago.<sup>1</sup>

#### Backlog calculations

For convenience, the methods used in the original study are here given briefly, but the reader is referred to the original article for more extensive treatment. The principal variable used to estimate the ownership or stocks of the product is disposable personal income, roughly adjusted for changes in the general price level. In addition, a second variable, time, 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.<sup>2</sup> From this estimated normal scrappage is subtracted apparent scrappage in order to obtain the calculated replacement backlogs, i. e., the over-aged stocks which it is estimated that consumers will replace under current income conditions.

The resulting demand functions take no explicit account of many special features affecting the demand for the various products both by changing the total number in use at any given time and by affecting the age at which they are scrapped and replaced by new units. Thus, the influence of model changes, prices, credit terms, and selling effort, even though not directly measurable, will affect the sales of those products. Consequently, the basic demand calculations shown below are rough approximations based upon extrapolation of prewar relationships to the present times.

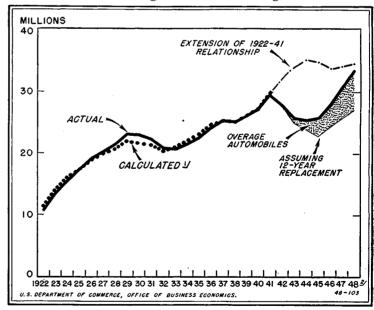
#### Passenger Automobiles

Expansion in output of automobiles and their increasing availability for consumer purchasing focus attention upon the size of the remaining backlog demand for automobiles. Although no precise estimate can be made of the backlog demand, an analysis of basic relationships prevailing during the prewar years makes possible a rough appraisal of the demand for automobile ownership under current economic conditions.

#### Basis of demand estimates

The estimates of the demand for new automobiles are based upon two difficult sets of calculations—one for the total car population and one for replacement requirements. The latter is especially subject to qualification since the shift of only one year in the average age of replacement would raise the replacement backlog about 2 million cars.

Chart 2.—Passenger Automobile Registrations



 $<sup>^1</sup>$  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 ( $\rm R^2)\!=\!0.98.$   $^2$  Preliminary estimate.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Backlog Demand for Consumers' Durable Goods, by L. Jay Atkinson, Survey, April 1948.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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).

The total demand for automobile transportation in any year is derived from an estimating equation based upon past relationships between total private passenger-car registrations, gross national product with rough adjustment for changes in the price level, and time (year 1921=1).

The replacement estimates are based upon an analysis of automobile registrations, which are available for all cars by year of original registration or production. 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. Later studies showed that the average scrappage age had increased by 1941. estimated survival curve which is used in this study reflects an average scrappage age for the present car population of 12 years, or 20 percent higher than the 1938 figure.

#### Rising replacement backlog

During the first 2½ years after the end of the war, i. e., prior to 1948, automobile production for the domestic market of 5.3 million was about equal to estimated requirements for replacement and growth in the total car population. According to these estimates, then, the wartime accumulated backlog demand was little changed during this period.

The number of over-aged cars still in use increased by

about 2½ million (see chart 2).

During 1948, automobile production of 3.7 million for the domestic market was accompanied by a rise in total registrations to 33.2 million, which as shown in chart 2, was only a little less than the current calculated demand for automobile ownership. Apparent scrappage of cars was greater in 1948 than in other recent years, but was still only about one-half of the estimated normal scrappage of 2 million cars per year. Thus, although the number of cars in use approached the total calculated demand for cars, the number of over-age cars continued to rise, reaching about 6 million.

Table 2.—Passenger Car Registrations by Age Groups

,	19	41	19	46	19	47	19	48
Age group (years)	Units (thou- sands)	Percent of total cumu- lative	Units (thou- sands)	Percent of total cumu- lative	Units (thou- sands)	Percent of total cumu- lative	Units (thou- sands)	Percent of total cumu- lative
Under 0.5 0.5 to 1.4 1.5 to 2.4 2.5 to 3.4 3.5 to 4.4 4.5 to 5.4 5.5 to 6.4 6.5 to 7.4	3, 481 3, 175 2, 139	11. 8 23. 1 31. 9 38. 2 50. 8 62. 4 70. 2 75. 9 80. 0	448 0 0 0 997 4, 107 3, 182 2, 426 1, 736	1. 8 5. 8 22. 3 35. 0 44. 7 51. 7	1, 367 2, 056 0 0 1, 065 4, 085 3, 113 2, 379	5. 0 12. 6 	1, 673 3, 100 2, 048 0 0 0 1, 012 4, 005 3, 093	5. 6 16. 1 23. 0 26. 4 39. 8 50. 3
8.5 to 9.4 9.5 to 10.4 10.5 to 11.4 11.5 to 12.4 12.5 to 13.4 13.5 to 14.4 14.5 to 15.4 16.5 and older	1, 211 1, 205 1, 278 561 *502		3, 390 2, 893 1, 675 1, 021 607 369 626 592 889 24, 958	65. 3 76. 9 83. 6 87. 7 90. 1 91. 6 94. 1 96. 5	1, 679 3, 304 2, 790 1, 592 967 568 346 596 1, 377	57. 7 69. 8 80. 0 85. 9 89. 4 91. 5 92. 8 95. 0	2, 345 1, 662 3, 186 2, 657 1, 490 886 509 317 1, 731	58. 1 63. 7 74. 5 83. 4 88. 4 91. 4 93. 1 94. 2
Age not known Total in use	215		185 25, 143		236 27, 521		253 29, 968	

Includes cars in older age groups.

The general aging of the car population is shown by a comparison of the age distribution—automobiles registered as of July 1, 1948 with that prevailing in earlier years (see table 2). In midyear 1948, 5.2 million cars were over 12½ years old and an additional 2.6 million cars were within 1 year of this age. The number of cars in these two groups was 2 million higher than a year earlier and 31/2 million higher than at the same date 2 years earlier. In 1941, the number of cars more than 11½ years old was 2.5 million, or about one-third as many as in 1948.

#### Backlog declining but still large

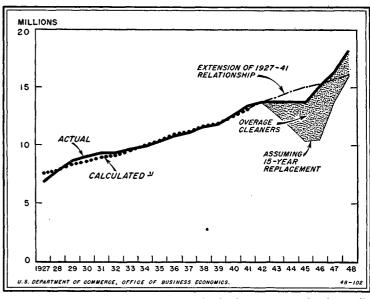
After the introduction of new models which slowed assembly lines in the first two months of 1949, automobile production in March reached an annual rate of about 5 million cars. On the basis of the demand calculations described above, the extent to which a sustained rate of output of this size would cut into the backlog demand may be roughly inferred by comparing it with estimated current replacement and normal growth, which is from 2½ to 3 million cars per year at the present level of gross national

As indicated earlier, there is sufficient flexibility in the usable life of automobiles to make any precise calculation of the actual backlog impossible, but there are limits to this flexibility. In view of the substantial aging of the car population, it is clear that at the current level of real income there is still a very large market for new cars to provide consumers the kind of transportation desired.

#### Vacuum Cleaners <sup>5</sup>

The faster rate at which the demands for vacuum cleaners carried over from the war has been satisfied is evident from chart 3. The number of cleaners sold in 1948 was about 10 percent lower than in 1947 but was higher than in any other year and twice as high as in the best prewar year.

Chart 3.—Homes Equipped With Electric Vacuum Cleaners, Floor-Type



 $<sup>^1</sup>$  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<sup>2</sup>)=0.97.

Based on data from R. L. Polk & Co., and Reuben H. Donnelley Corp., as of July 1 of

Source: Tabulated from "Automotive Industries," 31st Annual Statistical Issue, March 15, 1949.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The Dynamics of Automobile Demand, published by the General Motors Corp., New York (1939).

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

<sup>§</sup> In the case of vacuum cleaners and of electric washing machines and refrigerators, acknowledgement 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

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

As shown in chart 3, the total number of homes equipped with vacuum cleaners at the end of 1948 was about 2 million larger than the number calculated from past relationships. This greater expansion in the adoption of vacuum cleaners than indicated on the basis of prewar relationships illustrates the tentative character of the calculated demand. It may be that the time trend which prevailed in the prewar period is significantly different in the postwar period.

As shown in the chart, the backlog demand for the replacement of over-aged vacuum cleaners is estimated to have been about filled in 1948. In the prewar period, trade estimates placed life expectancy at 13 years. The life period has undoubtedly been increased since and the results shown in the chart are based upon the assumption that the life expectancy is 15 years at the present time. 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 for new machines is 2.4 million in 1948. Actual sales for the United States in 1948 were 3.3 million cleaners, or about 50 percent higher than the calculated sales estimate.

During the latter half of 1948, sales were at the rate of about 3 million per year, and in the first two months of 1949, they had receded to about 2.7 million at an annual rate. (Although these figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation, on the basis of prewar seasonal factors, they would be little affected by seasonal influences.)

#### **Electric Refrigerators**

The backlog demand accumulated for electric refrigerators during the war period was greater than that for vacuum cleaners, and slower reconversion after the end of the war delayed the prompt satisfaction of the pent-up demand. In 1948, however, output of 5 million electric refrigerators (4% million for the domestic market) was 50 percent higher than in any previous year.

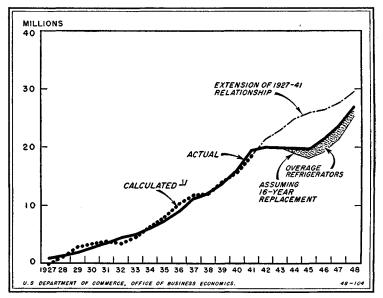
Stocks in distributors hands began to rise in the fourth quarter of 1948 from the abnormally low levels which had persisted since the end of the war, and factory sales were curtailed moderately at the year end as retail sales declined during the fall and winter months. Apparently a number of influences contributed to the slackening in refrigerator sales, and it is not yet possible to evaluate the importance of the various contributing factors. Some perspective can be obtained, however, by an analysis of the backlog demand situation following the same general procedure used above for vacuum cleaners.

#### Backlog not exhausted

At the beginning of 1949, out of a total of 38 million homes wired for electricity an estimated 27 million were equipped with electric refrigerators, a rise of more than 7 million since the end of 1941 (see chart 4). This increase, averaging 1 million per year, is about half as rapid as that which occurred during a similar span of years ending in 1941, a period in which real income was far lower than in recent years.

On the basis of the relationship which prevailed during the years 1927 through 1941 between the number of homes

Chart 4.—Homes Equipped With Electric Refrigerators



 $^1$  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 (R²) =0.99.

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

equipped with refrigerators, personal disposable income adjusted for price changes, and time trend, the total demand as calculated at the end of 1948 would call for the services of an additional 2½ million refrigerators, and a backlog of replacement demand estimated at about half this number. The replacement estimate assumes an operating life for refrigerators of approximately 16 years in the postwar period, as compared with an estimated 15 years before the war.

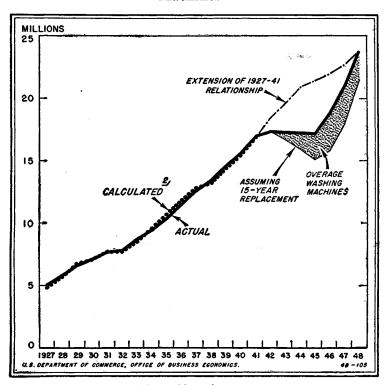
The extent to which current production is cutting into the estimated backlog may be roughly inferred by the fact that production of 4% million electric refrigerators for the domestic market in 1948 was accompanied by an estimated reduction of about half this amount in the backlog demand. In the first 2 months of 1949, output was lower than in some months of 1948 but about equal to the average output for the year as a whole.

#### **Electric Washing Machines**

During 1948 output of standard-size electric washing machines reached 4.3 million units, a rise of a half million units from the 1947 output. For the 2-year period, 1947–48, production averaged twice as much as in any previous year. As early as 1946, production was as high as the prewar peak reached in 1941; it then continued to expand until the fourth quarter of 1947, after which production leveled off and remained relatively stable through the first 11 months of 1948. In December of 1948 and in the first 2 months of 1949, output was cut to only 50 percent of the rate which had been maintained for the past year. Only a small part of the recent reduction is attributable to seasonal influences.

On the basis of demand, calculations of total demand which follow the same procedures which were used for the other durable goods, the number of homes equipped with electric washers at the beginning of 1949 was about equal to the calculated demand derived from past relationships. Estimates of the replacement demand, however, suggest that 2 million homes still have over-age machines which would normally be scrapped and replaced (see chart 5). The replacement estimate is based upon an average scrappage age

#### Chart 5.—Homes Equipped With Electric Washing Machines <sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Represents standard-size washing machines only. <sup>2</sup> 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," McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., Electrical Merchandising; "calculated," U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

of 15 years, which is 2 years higher than prewar trade estimates. Each change of 1 year in average scrappage age will alter in the opposite direction the estimated replacement backlog by about 800,000 washers.

These estimates do not take into account the influence on the demand for washers which will result from the introduction of automatic-type washers. The latter now represent about one-fifth of total unit sales and a considerably higher proportion of the sales. Another influence, the significance of which is not yet clear, is the growth in the installation of a number of washing machines in a community center serving several hundred families.

#### **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. No method is available which will solve the problem of measuring accurately the change in price of a product which is itself changing in quality with the passage of time.

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. Any marked divergence in the postwar price relationships among these products from the pattern which prevailed during the prewar period used in deriving the demand equations will modify the general conclusions reached above as to the size of the postwar backlogs, and the rates at which they are being exhausted.

#### Agricultural Income and Price Supports

FARM income, while down from the peak of last year, has remained high so far in 1949—only slightly below the amount received a year ago. This results from the continuation of consumer income above the level of a year ago, the bumper harvests of 1948, and the price-support operations carried on by the Federal Government under existing legislation. While similar support operations have been undertaken in earlier postwar years as part of the program to stimulate high agricultural production to meet enlarged domestic and world needs, this is the first year since prewar in which supports have been necessary on a broad scale.

By the end of February 1949, Government price support extended to farmers in the current fiscal year totaled more than \$2.2 billion, and in addition a substantial amount of purchase agreements had been made. The impact of these operations has been felt not only on farm income but on the prices of farm and food products, and on the Treasury's position. A review of the existing program is especially timely now in view of the proposals made to Congress early in April, which would revise the standard of support from price to income criteria.

Current interest attaches to the following phases of the price-support program: (1) The commodities for which price-support activities have been required, (2) the effectiveness of support of operations in maintaining mandated levels of prices, (3) the extent to which support-price programs tend to bolster farm income, and (4) the liability incurred by the Federal Government in its expenditures on support operations, though the ultimate cost to the Government cannot

be determined at this time since this depends upon future price trends and ultimate disposition.

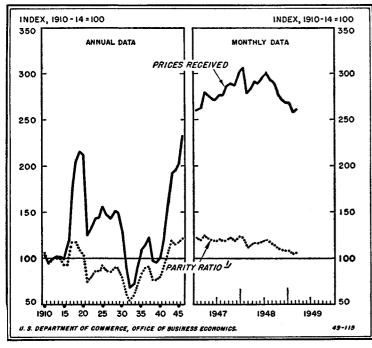
#### Features of price support

Under support-price legislation in effect until the end of 1949, mandatory levels of supports are required at certain percentages of parity—generally 90 percent—for specified farm commodities, while permissive supports are established for all other farm commodities. The current legislation governing price supports is the Agricultural Act of 1948, which extended previous price-support legislation to "basic" commodities marketed before June 30, 1950, and with certain important modifications to "Steagall" commodities marketed before January 1, 1950. Beyond these dates, the support levels will be from 60 to 90 percent of a modernized parity formula.

The underlying objective of price-support legislation since 1933 has been the stabilization of agricultural prices and income in agriculture, an industry in which prices are especially sensitive to supply-demand changes. Price supports in farm legislation have been designed to maintain the relative position of prices received and prices paid by farmers which prevailed during 1910–14, a period in which farm prices bore a favorable relationship with nonfarm prices. The statistical measure of this position is the parity ratio.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> An extended discussion of the parity concept is given in Farm Price Supports and the General Price Level, Survey, July 1947.

#### Chart 6.—Prices Received by Farmers and Parity Ratio



1 Represents ratio of prices received to prices paid by farmers, including interest and taxes. Source of data: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Price-support operations are executed by the U.S. Commodity Credit Corporation which, by means of loans on agricultural commodities and outright purchases, serves to bolster market prices. Loans at the full support price are made to farmers and cooperative marketing associations and are secured only by the pledge of agricultural commodities. Another device, first applied on a large scale to the grains in the last year, is the purchase agreement whereby the producer is given the option of selling his crop to the CCC at the support price when the agreement terminates, generally at the end of the marketing season. The purchase agreement enables producers who do not need immediate funds to obtain price support without borrowing.

#### Postwar support operations

Prior to 1948, price-support operations of the CCC were on a relatively limited scale in the war and postwar periods, as the pressure of both domestic and foreign demand maintained most prices of farm products well above support levels. As shown in chart 6, prices received by farmers rose almost steadily until January 1948, when they had more than tripled their 1939 average. The presence of support guaranties was an important factor, however, in relieving uncertainty by farmers in their production and marketing plans.

The greater advance of prices received by farmers relative to prices paid during this period raised the parity ratio from 77 (1910-14=100) in 1939 to more than 120 in 1946 and 1947—well above the 100 percent level stated as the objective of agricultural price legislation. For the most part, support operations were limited to potatoes, peanuts, tobacco, and wool. Even so, loans and purchases in the 1948 fiscal year amounted to \$633 million, adding substantially to farm income derived from the crops supported, but they were still small in relation to total farm income.

#### Effect of declining agricultural prices

As supply prospects improved in the U.S. and abroad, prices of farm products moved lower. By March 1949 they were 15 percent below the January 1948 peak, or back to the level of the beginning of 1947 before the European crisis of that year. The parity ratio in the 14 months fell from 122 to 106. Chiefly affected were grain prices which have declined one-third from the high quotations to which they had advanced in the period of European shortage.

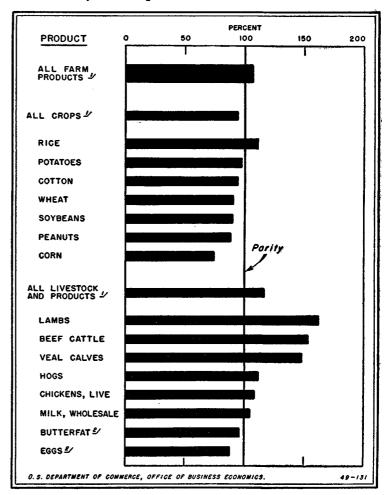
During the harvest season, most grains sold below support levels, but as they began to move under loan, food-grain prices rose to about the loan level. Feed-grain prices, however, have continued below the support price, as shown in chart 7. In addition to the grains, substantial price support

was also required for cotton.

Despite some declines, prices of livestock and their products remained generally high in relation to parity, and consequently did not require support. Small purchases, however, were required in recent months for the support of eggs, milk, and butter prices, with considerable bolstering effect in these markets.

The extent to which price support loans and purchases have removed supplies from the market—and thereby lessened additional downward pressure on prices—is indicated in table 3, for the major price-supported crops. At the end of February 1949, 29 percent of the 1948 cotton crop and

Chart 7.—Prices Received by Farmers as a Percentage of Parity or Comparable Price, March 15, 1949



Include some farm products not shown separately in chart.
 Ratio of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.

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

19 percent of the wheat crop had been placed under loan, while loans and purchases accounted for more than two-fifths of the peanut crop. Both wool and potato purcheses, which comprised the major areas of price support activity in previous years, were again substantial in 1948.

Only minor portions of the production of other agricultural commodities have been involved in price support operations, although in some instances, even small quantities thus removed from normal marketing channels have exercised an important price influence.

Table 3.—1948 Production—Quantities of Net Loans¹ and Purchases Made by the Commodity Credit Corporation for Price Support, Selected Crops, July 1, 1948–Feb. 28, 1949

		Mi	Millions of units						
Commodity	Unit	1948 pro- duction	Net loans made	Pur- chases	as percent of produc- tion				
Cotton Wheat Peanuts Potatoes Soybeans Tobacco Wool Corn	Bales	14. 9 1, 288. 4 2, 268. 1 267. 6 220. 2 1, 897. 9 280. 5 3, 650. 5	4. 3 241. 1 219. 0 16. 3 6. 2 58. 5	(2) (2) 3 778. 7 4 53. 9	28. 5 18. 7 3 44. 0 4 26. 2 2. 8 3. 1 5 17. 2 3. 8				

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

#### Support operations and farm income

The extension of price support operations to an important group of farm commodities in 1948-49 has involved a far greater outlay by the CCC than for any previous year. Loans made during the current fiscal year through February 1949 totaled \$1.757 million, while price-support purchases have risen to \$477 million, making total gross outlays for the program \$2.234 million.

Table 4.—Cash Farm Receipts and Commodity Credit Corporation Loans 1 and Purchases

[Millions of dollars]

. Item	July 1947– February 1948	July 1948- February 1949
Commodity Credit Corporation: Net loans. Purchases.	169 240	1, 576 477
Total, loans and purchases	409	2, 053
Cash farm income	22, 675	22, 481
Total loans and purchases percent of cash farm income	2	9

<sup>1</sup> Includes both CCC loans and loans made by lending agencies guaranteed by CCC. Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Net cash outlays have been lower than these gross figures because of loan repayments and sales by the CCC. Net loans, i. e., gross loans minus repayment, for the current fiscal year through February have been \$1.576 million (see table 4). Purchases during the same period were \$477 million, while sales amounted to \$199 million.

In addition to the loans and direct purchases given above, the CCC in the current fiscal year approved purchase agreements under price support programs amounting to \$379 million. Since under the terms of the agreement, farmers have the option of not delivering commodities, the volume of expenditures that will finally be made by the CCC under this program cannot be determined at this time.

In terms of farm income, Federal support operations, as shown in table 4, have made a significant contribution. Net loans and purchases in the period July 1948-February 1949 represented close to one-tenth of cash farm receipts, compared with about 2 percent for the same period a year earlier. Since the bulk of loans and purchases are normally made during the July-February period, it is probable that the Government's relative contribution directly to farm income for the 1948-49 crop year as a whole may be somewhat lowered in the next few months. On the other hand, fulfillment of purchase agreement contracts-nearly all of which require a May 1949 delivery date—may tend to increase the CCC portion of farm receipts.

It should be noted that price support payments do not measure the impact of expenditures on farm income. For a number of commodities, the drop in farm receipts in the absence of supports would be much greater than the amount of support expenditures. This is especially the case with commodities, like potatoes, where a small increase in supply now removed from normal market channels by CCC—is accompanied by a sharp drop in market prices and a reduction in income.

#### Areas of price-support expenditures

Aside from the consideration noted in the preceding paragraph, the importance of price-support operations for producers of supported commodities is greater than that indicated by the comparison of total support expenditures in relation to total farm receipts. As noted above, support operations have not been required for prices of most types of livestock and their products, which account normally for more than half of farm receipts.

Nearly all of the CCC price support purchases in the July 1948-February 1949 period consisted of peanuts, flaxseed, and potatoes. These accounted for more than three-fourths of the \$477 million total volume of purchases. In the case of loans, about 85 percent of the total volume consisted of loans extended on cotton, wheat, and corn. The cotton loans shown in table 5, were the largest single contributor to the total of net loans extended—accounting for more than two-fifths of the loan volume.

Table 5.—Price Support Operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation, July 1948-February 1949

[Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Net loans 1	Purchases	Purchase agreements
Cotton Wheat Corn Flaxseed Irish potatoes Peanuts Wool	492. 9 192. 3 7. 4 21. 9	(2) (2) 130. 8 130. 3 104. 6 37. 7	227. 0 46. 1 15. 4
G, sorghum. Barley. Tobacco.	33. 2		6. 1 21. 0
Eggs, dried Beans Linseed oil Other	29. 9	31. 6 21. 7 20. 5	32. 6
Total	1, 576. 2	477. 2	379. 4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes both CCC loans and loans made by lending agencies guaranteed by CCC, <sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Production and Marketing Administration.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Including both collateral under CCC direct loans and under loans of lending agencies guaranteed by CCC.

<sup>2</sup> Quantities amounting to less than 100,000 units were sold by CCC, thereby decreasing amounts diverted from normal marketing channels.

<sup>3</sup> A small amount totaling 500,000 pounds was sold by CCC.

<sup>4</sup> Of this amount, 52 million cwt. were sold in diversion outlets such as the alcohol industry, feed, and school lunches at about one-tenth of the purchase costs.

<sup>5</sup> Nearly all of the purchases consisted of coarse wools. Sales by CCC totaled more than 107 million pounds; the extent to which such sales were made from prior purchases of the 1948-49 crop is not ascertainable.

# Plant and Equipment Programs and Sales Expectations in 1949

THE flow of investment into producers' capital is typically one of the most dynamic segments of business activity and has played a primary role in the high volume of output and employment since the end of the war. In response to the needs accumulated in the years prior to VJ-day for modernization and expansion of industrial and commercial facilities, expenditures by nonagricultural business on the construction of new plant and the purchase of new equipment rose from less than \$7.0 billion in 1945 to \$16.2 billion in 1947 and again to \$19.2 billion in 1948. Rising costs as well as expanded volume have been reflected in these record dollar totals, and with output in the capital-goods industries pressing capacity, the rise in 1948 from the end of 1947 rate mirrored principally the extension of the advance in prices rather than any substantial further increase in physical volume.

The magnitude of investment programs is clearly a question of crucial importance for the business situation in the year 1949. It lends unusual interest to the annual survey of planned capital outlays. Furthermore, since the survey secured sales anticipations, there is also provided a set of data on market prospects as viewed by a representative cross-section of American business.<sup>1</sup>

#### **Investment Programs**

From the survey of outlays by nonagricultural business for new plant and equipment, conducted jointly by the Office of Business Economics and the Securities and Exchange Commission, a preliminary estimate of actual expenditures in the first quarter of 1949 as well as expenditures planned by business for the remainder of the year has been secured. Three main conclusions were derived from this survey.

1. After rough correction for seasonal variation, outlays for producers' capital in the first quarter of 1949 were maintained at about the same high level as that prevailing at the end of 1948. The preliminary estimate of \$4.7 billion for the first quarter was 12 percent above the corresponding quarter of last year.

2. In 1949 as a whole, business expects to spend \$18.3 billion on plant and equipment—about 5 percent less than in 1948 but higher in dollar terms than in any other year, and about on a par with 1947 in terms of physical units.

3. The moderate decline from 1948 to 1949 implied by the investment programs of business will occur primarily in the latter half of the year—though, as noted later, anticipated movements within the year are less reliable than the aggregate expectations for the year as a whole.

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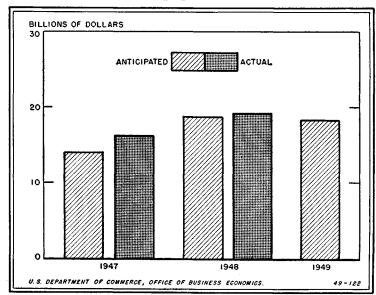
#### Anticipated versus actual expenditures

There are, of course, differences among industries which are of considerable significance, as is evident from the data in table 1, but before describing these in detail, some further discussion of the implications of the over-all results of the survey, and of the likelihood that anticipations will be realized, may be warranted.

It should be noted in the first place that the investment programs of business as reported are subject to modification in the light of evolving circumstances, including the level of sales, sales prospects, costs and prices, as these develop during the year. These circumstances in turn are influenced by the entire complex of factors which together determine the level of business activity, including the demands of consumers, the demands of Government, and the actual demands of business itself.

Thus, in a corresponding survey in early 1947 the prospective investment in producers' fixed capital for that year was \$14 billion—about \$2 billion, or 14 percent, less than was actually expended as rising sales volumes, competition for materials and advancing prices resulted in general upward revisions in earlier plans. With a more stable level of prices and of sales last year, the anticipated outlays for producers' capital approached much more closely to actual expenditures as chart 1 shows, the difference amounting to 3 percent.

Chart 1.—Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment <sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business.

Sources of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and Exchange Commission.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The data presented in this article are estimates for all nonagricultural business based on a sample composed of most corporations registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and a large number of unregistered manufacturing companies, unincorporated as well as corporate, reporting to the Office of Business Economics.

 $<sup>\</sup>ensuremath{\mathtt{Nore.-Mr}}$  . Ulmer is a member of the Business Structure Division, Office of Business Economics.

Table 1.—Business Expenditures on New Plant and Equipment, 1939-49 1

[Millions of dollars]

[17 Indus of Worlds]																		
									1948 1949						•			
Industry group	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	January- March	April- June	July- Septem- ber	October- Decem- ber	Total	January- March <sup>2</sup>	April- June 3	July- Decem- ber <sup>2</sup>	Total *
Manufacturing Mining Railroad Other transportation Electric and gas utilities Commercial and miscellaneous 4 Total	380 280 280 480 1,850	560 440 390 550 1, 980	680 560 340 710 2,490	2, 760 410 540 260 680 1, 470	360 460 190 540 730	500 580 280 490 970	3, 210 440 550 320 630 1, 480	5, 910 560 570 660 1, 040 3, 300 12, 040	7, 460 690 910 800 1, 900 4, 430	1,800 180 270 180 500 1,240	2, 140 200 310 190 640 1, 340 4, 820	2, 090 200 330 170 690 1, 360 4, 830	2, 320 220 410 170 850 1, 440 5, 410	8, 340 800 1, 320 700 2, 680 5, 390	1, 940 180 390 160 720 1, 290	1,860 190 410 180 790 1,360	3, 440 450 650 310 1, 620 2, 360 8, 850	7, 240 820 1, 450 650 3, 130 5, 010

Data represent expenditures of nonagricultural business only and exclude outlays charged to current account.
 Based on preliminary estimates of business as of mid-February.
 Based on anticipated capital expenditures of business.
 Includes trade, service, finance, and communications.

With respect to the present survey, it may be noted that investment programs were reported as of mid-February, subsequent to the sharp break in commodity prices which occurred in the early weeks of that month, a factor whichinsofar as it might have affected programs at all—would make for conservatism in the level of estimates provided.

As regards fluctuations within the year indicated by business anticipations, certain additional cautions are required. It will be noted in table 1 that expected capital outlays rise slightly in the second quarter of 1949 and then drop in the latter half of the year to a level 14 percent below the corresponding period of 1948. There is some evidence that the extent of this downturn may be exaggerated, though the range of previous experience is insufficient to warrant a definite judgment.

It is significant in any event that in previous surveysbegun on an annual basis in 1947—anticipations for the second 6 months have been consistently understated in relation to those for the first half of the year. This may have been due in large part to the fact that throughout this period prices rose sharply—a factor not consistent with the current situation since at least through the first quarter of 1949 prices have been steady or declining. On the other hand, the investment programs of business in any period are likely to be less complete over the longer term than for short-run commitments. Moreover, in previous surveys actual charges to capital account have tended to concentrate in the final quarter of the year. Insofar as the last two factors are independent of price movements, they may have the effect of modifying the downturn in plant and equipment expenditures currently anticipated for the second half of 1949.

#### Capital investment and the gross national product

As already noted, business expenditures on plant and equipment are typically volatile—much more so than the gross national product as depicted in chart 2. The greater sensitivity of producer expenditures during the thirties may be summarized in the statement that over the period a 10-percent change in the gross national product was associated with a 21-percent change in plant and equipment expenditures, and the economic importance of this series springs directly from this high volatility.

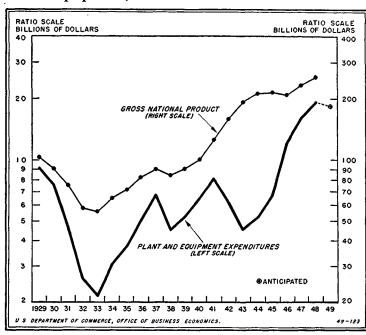
In historical perspective, compared with the broad swings typical of this series and particularly with the sharp rise in progress since 1945, the 5-percent decline in outlays for producers' capital anticipated for this year appears small, as the chart shows. Its significance for the general level of business activity as measured by the gross national product, however, cannot be fully appraised without specific reference Note.-Figures are rounded and will not necessarily add to totals.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics and Securities and Exchange Commission.

to the other major segments of the Nation's economic accounts, including especially the behavior of inventories, discussed in another article of this issue; the rising trend of Government expenditures, which will be analyzed in the May issue of the Survey, and the demands of consumers.

It is relevant to note, nevertheless, that the impact of a change in capital investment may at times be magnified through its secondary effects upon the incomes of workers and investors in capital goods industries and in turn upon the demand for goods and services in general. On the other

Chart 2.—Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, and Gross National Product 1



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business.

Sources of data: Plant and equipment expenditures beginning with 1945, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and Exchange Commission; prior to 1945, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Gross National Product, Office of Business Economics.

hand, there remains the fact that a rise in government expenditures on goods and services of only slightly more than 2 percent in 1949 would be sufficient to offset the reduction of \$900 million in outlays for producers' capital now planned for this year by nonagricultural business. Budgetary plans proposed or adopted by the Federal and State and local governments suggest an increase for the calendar year 1949 considerably in excess of this amount. Other factors, such as changes in the spending propensities of consumers, may of course play a

more important role in the determination of the gross national product this year than the anticipated change in the volume of capital outlays or in government expenditures.

While the timing of changes in the flow of investment during the year is of importance, it has already been noted that the record in this respect is not subject to straightforward interpretation. It is clear, however, that the current anticipations of business imply that at least the bulk of the year's decline in the volume of investment will fall in the second half of 1949. The fact that rising government expenditures, referred to above, are expected to be higher in the second half of the year than in the first, is relevant in this connection.

#### Current trends

In aggregate, the dominant pattern in capital outlays since the end of the war has been one of sharp progressive rise in earlier years, a leveling off in 1948 and, according to the current plans of business, moderate decline in 1949. This movement is depicted in the upper panel of chart 3. To a large extent and with minor variations, this pattern to date is much the same as that disclosed in output of civilian goods, sales, orders, prices, the business population and other series reflecting the trend of business.

In the early postwar years, with demand far above supply, the major problem of business was to raise capacity, but that this is no longer the overriding problem throughout the economy—though still present in some segments—is suggested by the data already cited. Individual company reports indicate that in many cases a larger proportion of capital outlays in 1949 will be devoted to modernization and improvement of efficiency rather than to extension of the

scale of operation.

#### Manufacturing group down

In the manufacturing segment of the economy, these considerations are especially pertinent, for it has been apparent for some time that postwar conversion and expansion projects have progressed much more rapidly here than in the other major sectors of business. The pronounced decline in capital outlays from \$8.3 billion in 1948 to \$7.2 billion in 1949 implied by the anticipations of manufacturers, as depicted in chart 3, reflects this reduction in the backlog of accumulated requirements for expansion. It is similarly indicative that the number of manufacturing concerns in operation declined slightly in late 1948, in contrast to the sharp and steady increase in the preceding 3 years.

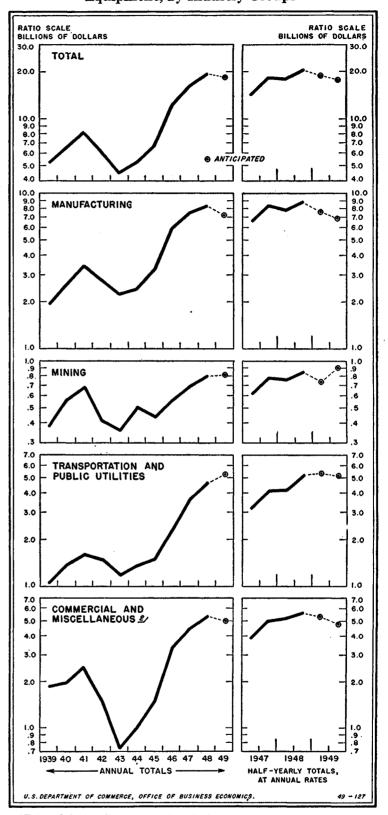
These generalizations, of course, do not apply with equal force to each individual manufacturing group. In petroleum, for example, it is apparent that uncompleted capitalexpansion projects are still substantial and outlays in this segment are expected to rise moderately in 1949. and steel it is anticipated that the 1948 rate of capital investment will be maintained. For almost all other manufacturing industries, however, a downward trend is indicated.

#### Outlays of utilities still rising

In striking contrast to manufacturing is the substantial increase in capital outlays anticipated by the electric and gas utilities and by the railroads. Particularly in the former group, expansion projects normally require a considerable time for completion and the expected rise in expenditures on plant and equipment amounts to 20 percent.

For railroads it may be noted that full realization of plans for replacement of equipment had been delayed during the earlier postwar years by the limited supplies of steel available for this purpose, and though a substantially larger tonnage of steel was allocated for these products last year a considerable

Chart 3.—Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, by Industry Groups 1



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business. <sup>2</sup> Data include trade, service, communications and finance.

proportion of this program remains to be accomplished in 1949. For passenger cars in particular and also for locomotives, the backlog of unfilled orders remained very large in

Sources of data: Beginning with 1945, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, and Securities and Exchange Commission; prior to 1945, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

early 1949—and in the case of the former represented nearly 2 years' production at the prevailing rate of deliveries.

Nevertheless, the backlogs for all types of railroad equipment have been substantially reduced or have leveled off during the past 12 months, as described in some detail in the last (March) issue of the Survey. This is especially true in the case of freight cars which have been given a preferred status in the voluntary allocation program in steel since April 1 of last year. Unfilled orders for freight cars in March of this year represented only slightly more than 6 months' output at the March 1949 rate of shipments, and a cut-back of 30 percent in steel allocable for their production is to be made in June. Capital outlays of the railroads in 1949 as a whole are expected to be 10 percent higher than in 1948 but the downward trend in expenditures anticipated for the latter half of this year, as shown in table 1, apparently reflects the substantial progress already achieved.

Expected capital outlays this year for the other groups do not differ so sharply from actual expenditures in 1948. Anticipations point to a moderate increase for mining, a moderate decline for transportation other than railroads, and a reduction of about 7 percent for the commercial and miscel-

laneous group.

#### Plant versus equipment outlays

The most urgent expenditures for new producers' capital at the war's end were for equipment rather than plant, since wear and tear—owing to the sustained peak levels of output often at multiple shift—had obviously been greater for the former, while the sale of Government-owned plants helped to mitigate the need for new construction. It appears probable also that supply difficulties were in these years a more important limiting factor for construction activity than for output of machinery and other equipment. In any event, in the years 1945–47 about 72 percent of total capital outlays by manufacturing and mining concerns were for equipment as opposed to plant, in contrast with a ratio of 64 percent in the immediate prewar years and about 60 percent in the late twenties, as shown in the tabulation below:

Percent of equipment expenditures to total new plant and equipment outlays 60 64 72 69 71

Little change from the 1945–47 level in the proportion of expenditures devoted to equipment appears either in the actual outlays for 1948 or in the anticipations for 1949. The improved supply situation in the construction industry may be reflected in the moderate decline to 69 percent last year. In the slight upturn anticipated for 1949 there may be perceptible the effect of the change in the nature of capital investments noted in a preceding section. Insofar as emphasis has reverted in the manufacturing segment from plans for expansion to programs designed to rehabilitate existing facilities and to improve efficiency, the need for new equipment rather than new construction would appear greater.

For other segments of business such as utilities, the distinction within the total of capital expenditures between plant and equipment is often difficult to determine and data obtained on this break-down are accordingly of less significance. For all industries, equipment expenditures in recent years have comprised about two-thirds of the total, though—as in manufacturing and mining—there was a slight increase in this proportion from 1948 indicated in the anticipations

for this year.

#### Small and large business

The years immediately following the war were a period of tremendous growth for small business. From June 1945 to the end of 1948 there was a net increase in the business population of more than 800,000 firms and almost all of these were small. Moreover, once established, these firms grew rapidly, especially in the early stages, as shown for one segment of the business population in the article on "Sales and Inventory Trends of New Trade Firms," in this issue of the Survey.

Both the establishment of new firms and their subsequent growth contributed significantly to the flow of expenditures for new plant and equipment in the years 1945–46 and to a progressively smaller extent in 1947 and 1948. Before the close of last year, however, the growth of the business population had virtually ended. At the same time the expansion of those small firms already in existence was appreciably retarded, as indicated in the following tabulation, based on a fixed sample of establishments, showing the proportion of total plant and equipment expenditures of manufacturing concerns accounted for by firms with assets of \$5 million or over:

Percent of plant and equipment expenditures by manufacturers accounted for by concerns with assets of \$5 million and over

1945-46 1947-48 1949 anticiaverage average pated 54 61 72

In the years 1945–46 the largest corporations accounted for approximately 54 percent of the total capital outlays, a figure which reflects the sharp growth of small and medium-sized establishments during this period, since concerns with assets of \$5 million or over account for a considerably larger percentage of the sales of all manufacturing concerns. In the years 1947–48 the relative proportion of capital outlays attributable to the largest concerns rose to 61 percent, a proportion more closely in line with the relative importance of these size groups when judged by sales. In 1949 anticipations point to a further rise to 72 percent.

This relative decline in volume of capital outlays forthcoming from smaller concerns is apparently attributable to several factors. As suggested above, it indicates in part a retardation in the rate of growth of small concerns which in the early postwar years was probably abnormally high.

On the other hand, there is some evidence in the profit data of the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission that the shift away from the sellers' market which in general characterized the postwar period, resulted in 1948 in lower rates of return for manufacturing firms in the smallest size class—with assets under \$250,000—and concerns with this experience would be less likely to undertake extensive expansion projects. Furthermore, since smaller firms are on the average considerably younger firms, the need for replacement and modernization of existing physical assets would not be so pressing.

It is interesting to note that while profit rates for firms in the smallest size class declined from 1947 to 1948 they remained high, and that for the medium-sized corporations those with assets from \$250,000 to \$5 million—rates of return on invested capital were about as high last year as for the

largest concerns.

#### Sales Expectations

That the investment programs of nonagricultural business as a whole are geared to an anticipated high level business activity in 1949 is evident not only from the magnitude of these programs but also from the explicit statements obtained from respondents in this survey to a query concerning sales expectations for the current year. In each case respondents were asked to indicate the volume of sales they expected for their own concerns in 1949 along with their actual sales in 1948.

#### Little change expected in 1949

Declines in sales volume from the 1948 level of less than one percent were anticipated by manufacturers, trade, and 1948-49

by transportation concerns other than railroads. Other commercial and miscellaneous firms—including services, construction, finance and communications—expected an increase of slightly more than one percent. An advance of nearly 4 percent was anticipated by electric and gas utilities while mining concerns looked for a reduction of somewhat less than 3 percent. In aggregate it may be concluded that business—as represented by respondents reporting in mid-February—expected no appreciable change from the high level of sales prevailing in 1948, as shown in the following tabulation: <sup>2</sup>

#### PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SALES

	1939-41	1941-48	anticipated
Manufacturing	+60	+115	-0.7
Mining	+36	+90	-2.6
Electric and gas utilities	+14	+74	+3.7
Transportation other than railroads	+35	+70	9
Trade	+38	+126	<b> 2</b>
Other commercial and miscellaneous	+27	+171	+1.1

As regards individual manufacturing industries, there were but few significant departures from the general pattern of expected stability in 1949. Exceptions were in the automobile industry where an increase in sales volume was anticipated, and in textiles, apparel and lumber, where the outlook was for some decline. In general, the anticipations of manufacturing concerns were in accord with and probably reflected in part—the most recent trends in the sales of their respective industries. In total, they implied an extension of the leveling off in sales volume in progress since early 1948—but no appreciable decline.

#### Small firms least optimistic

In correspondence with the findings noted above concerning investment programs, sales anticipations were generally less optimistic for smaller concerns than for the largest corporations. Thus, manufacturing firms with assets of \$5 million or over expected an increase in sales from 1948 to 1949 of approximately 5 percent. Manufacturing concerns with assets from \$1 million to \$5 million looked for a decline of about 4 percent and those with assets of less than \$1 million for a drop of nearly 8 percent.

million for a drop of nearly 8 percent.

As noted earlier, however, it should be borne in mind that in the years immediately following the end of the war small business as a whole expanded more rapidly than did business in general. Analysis of the monthly data on sales of manufacturing concerns, collected by the Office of Business Economics, shows that in 11 out of 15 industries for which size-of-firm break-downs are available, the increase in sales for the smallest concerns between 1945 and 1947 had been appreciably greater than for the largest corporations. In 1948 there was some readjustment and sales volumes of the largest concerns in general rose the most. Anticipations in 1949 imply an extension of this readjustment.

#### *Implications*

It is important to note that the optimism mirrored in the sales expectations of this important cross section of American business is substantially fortified by the magnitude of the investment programs established by these concerns. For at least to some extent the capital outlays of business create their own markets in that they augment incomes in other sectors of the economy and stimulate demand for goods and services in general.

On the other hand, there are other factors affecting the general level of demand upon which the rate of capital investment in some degree must depend. While plant and equipment expenditures planned for 1949 are only moderately under the all-time high, they differ nevertheless in at least one important respect from the capital outlays of the preceding 2 years. To a much greater extent than in the previous period they represent the plans of a business economy already capable of meeting the bulk of current demands at prevailing prices. In many cases designed primarily to improve efficiency, as noted above, these investment programs are more postponable—and more sensitive to changes in business trends—than those of the earlier postwar years. The current investment programs of business, in short, are grounded at least in part upon current prospects for profits and would in all likelihood reflect promptly a significant

alteration in these prospects.

The sensitivity of current plans for fixed capital outlays however, must not be exaggerated. Many long-term programs—especially those in which considerable investment has already been made—would most likely be completed regardless of significant changes in immediate prospects for profit. In addition, a modest downturn in prices and output coupled with increased competition might frequently be expected to stimulate rather than retard expenditures designed to improve efficiency and lower costs. Even so, it is clear that a substantial reduction in business activity would reduce the immediate necessity for modernizing marginal facilities which at the prevailing level of demand are expected to remain idle.

Judged from past experience, it would appear furthermore that the rate of capital investment prevailing during the past 2 years, reinforced by requirements accumulated during the war, was appreciably higher than that required simply to keep pace with the normal growth of the American economy over the long term. These capital outlays, of course, represented an urgent response to the relation between demand and supply prevailing at the end of the war. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that unpredictable technological advances as well as institutional changes with significant repercussions upon the investment rate may at any time alter historical trends.

Nevertheless, in the anticipations of business as reported in this survey there is the suggestion that the beginning of an adjustment to a somewhat lower long-term rate of capital investment may be effective in the second half of this year. From the standpoint of the entire gross national product, however, this prospective adjustment in 1949 from the postwar high is of moderate proportions, and for the period ahead it is of prime importance to note that the current capital investment plans of business are consistent with the high level of employment sustained in general since the end of the war.

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  The percentage changes shown for 1939–41 and 1941–48 are based on the estimates of total sales for manufacturing and trade and of corporate sales for all other groups as prepared by the Office of Business Economics. Data on revenue anticipations were not collected for railroads.

## **Current Inventory Developments**

THE rapid growth of inventories in recent years from the restricted volume of the war period has kept attention focused upon this major business indicator. The book value of inventories in manufacturing and trade at the end of the first quarter of 1949 is estimated at more than \$54 billion. This is nearly double the highest value recorded before the war. Although price advances are in part responsible for the rise in book value, the increase in volume is roughly

50 percent.
Without the considerable accumulation of the past three years, the unprecedented flow of goods to consumers and to producers for the enlargement and modernization of productive capacity could not have been achieved. An analysis of historical data indicates that aggregate inventories today are not excessive in relation to current sales, although this

generalization does not apply to all lines.

#### Inventory accumulation slowed

In response to the leveling of sales last fall and to subsequent declines in a wide variety of commodities, steps were taken promptly to slow down or reverse the accumulation of stocks in both manufacturing and trade. For manufacturers at least, this cautious attitude apparently does not stem from pessimism over the sales outlook, though further increases in sales are not anticipated. As reported in the preceding article in this issue, the recent survey of sales expectations indicates that manufacturers anticipate little change in their business from the 1948 level.

The curtailment of inventory accumulation resulted in lowering the contribution of this type of investment to the gross national product in the first quarter of 1949. Additions to inventories have played an important part in the demand for goods during the past three years. Even a slowing down in the rate of accumulation, in the absence of offsetting effects, has a retarding influence on the gross

national product.

#### Value and volume changes

Considering the depleted state of nonfarm inventories at the end of the last war, the rate at which they have been replenished in the postwar period has generally not been extreme. Even in 1946, when more than \$11 billion were added to the book value of nonfarm business inventories, less than half of this represented physical additions, the remainder being price appreciation. The net change in nonfarm inventories after adjustment was about 2½ percent of the gross national product. This is a proportion about equal to that for 1936, and definitely smaller than in 1941, though greater than in 1929. However, liquidation of war inventories is reflected in the 1946 figures, and the change

Note.—Mr. Jacobs and Mrs. Broids are members of the Business Structure Division, Office of Business Economics.

in civilian stocks was larger than is indicated by the net change in total inventories.

Manufacturing and trade account for all but a small portion of total nonfarm business inventories. Manufacturers' holdings are the most important, amounting to more than 50 percent of the total; retailers' stocks are about 25 percent; and wholesalers' nearly 15 percent. The remainder

is held in construction, utilities, and other sectors.

A brief review of some of the factors influencing the movements of inventories will help in interpreting the historical and postwar patterns of inventory changes in manufacturing and trade. Of particular relevance to the current situation are the elements affecting the rate of adjustment of in-

ventories to a change in sales.

#### Factors affecting size of inventories

The quantity of inventories required in a given kind of business is clearly determined, at least within broad limits, by the scale of operations. This is borne out statistically, and inventories and sales have shown a close correlation in the past, except during wartime. However, there is a good deal of room for flexibility in the management of inventories, and within the limits set by the volume of sales, other considerations help to fix the optimum quantity or dollar value

Subject to the requirements of current operations, the size of inventories is influenced primarily by expectations about supply, prices, or other aspects of the economic outlook. The effect of prospective changes in the supply situation is well illustrated by the large increase in inventories—particularly at retail—that occurred in 1942. Similarly, businessmen will build up stocks when they strongly anticipate price rises—as happened following the end of World War I—or will try to hold them to a minimum when they expect prices to go down.

Anticipated changes in activity further influence inventory However, this factor is largely bound up with the related price expectations, since inventory decisions will affect profits to a marked extent mainly when prices change

appreciably.

The liquid or credit position of the firm may also have some effect on the size of inventory holdings. Inventories constitute a sizable part of business assets—close to 20 percent of total assets in manufacturing and about 30 percent in trade. When business is growing and stocks expanding, they use up an important portion of available investment funds. Additions to inventory book values, in the form of more goods or higher replacement costs, are ordinarily met by decreases in cash or by increases in current liabilities, i. e., short-term bank and trade debt. When cash and credit are scarce, inventories can thus be expected to remain close to the minimum required to sustain the current level of operations; in the converse situation at the same rate of sales, inventories might be appreciably higher.

#### Inventory lags

There is another element influencing the size of inventories which is sometimes ignored. Inventories tend to respond to a change in the movement of sales only after a lapse of some months. The average time lag appears to be shorter in trade than in manufacturing.

There are several reasons why stocks do not immediately react to a sudden rise or drop in sales. In the first place, unless confidence is seriously shaken, inventories will ordinarily not be adjusted immediately to the full extent of the change in sales, since the movement may be only a temporary one. Moreover, the rate at which goods are obtained is only partly subject to control. It takes time to get additional goods or to cancel enough orders to keep stocks in line. Since for a given level of sales there is some freedom to vary the size of stocks held, both conscious policy and the mechanical effects created by a sudden movement of sales work to "take up the slack" for several months before inventories are fully adjusted to the new trend.

These reasons have less force in wholesale trade. It is in this sector especially that inventories are typically financed by short-term bank credit, and this provides pressure to keep inventories closely geared to sales. The fact that wholesale prices fluctuate more sharply and more violently than retail prices is partly a cause and to a lesser extent a reflection of the urgency to keep wholesale stocks constantly turning over—except when the speculative motive is paramount.

The situation in manufacturing is more complex, because the goods sold are not the same as the goods purchased. The decision to adjust the size of inventories usually involves a change in the rate of output. This affects inventories in the several stages of fabrication in different ways and with different timing.

If production is stepped up in response to a sudden rise in sales, goods-in-process, the smallest component of manufacturers' inventories, will rise. Stocks of purchased materials may increase more slowly, because of the time required for ordering. Lastly, until output has been raised to match the higher rate of sales, stocks of finished goods will decline. Thus, if sales increase, total inventories will not respond immediately, and may even fall at first.

Conversely, when sales contract, finished-goods inventories are likely to grow for a time, and a decision to cut inventories will first lower working stocks, i. e., purchased materials and goods-in-process. This suggests that involuntary and voluntary inventory accumulation may be most easily distinguished by studying the differential movements of finished goods and other inventories in relation to sales and orders.

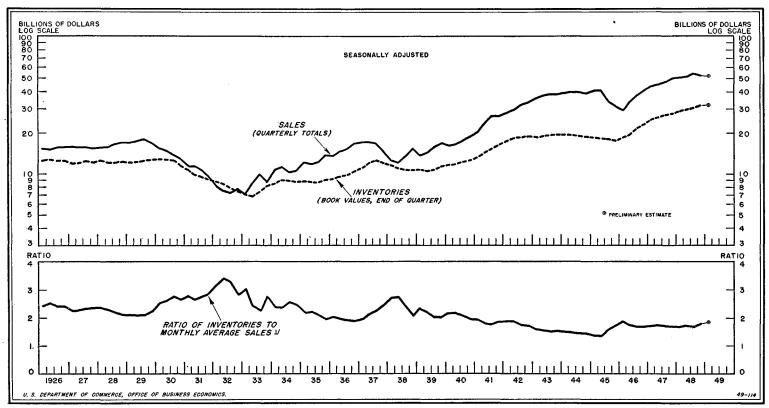
#### **Inventory Patterns in Manufacturing**

The analysis of the historical behavior of manufacturers' inventories is based in large part on data presented for the first time. New estimates of manufacturers' inventories and sales by quarters back to 1926 are given in table 1, and pictured in chart 1. The quarterly figures throw some light on the movements of inventories in the neighborhood of the turning points in the business cycle, and permit more accurate determination of lags than would be possible with annual data. The new figures conform with the current monthly series of manufacturer's sales and inventories as revised last year.

The chart indicates that inventories and sales are highly correlated. Sales are more variable, and the failure of inventories to respond to their brief fluctuations should be noted.

The lag in the reaction of inventories to a change in the trend of sales is clearly visible. After the turn in 1929, inventory book values did not begin to drop until the second quarter of 1930. Again, when business began to pick up toward the end of 1932, inventories continued to decline until after the middle of 1933. In 1937, although sales had ceased rising in the first half of the year, inventories did not turn downward until the final quarter.

Chart 1.—Manufacturers' Inventories and Sales



<sup>1</sup> Ratio of inventories, book values at end of quarter, to monthly average sales for the quarter, both seasonally adjusted. Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

#### Table 1.—Manufacturers' Inventories and Sales, Seasonally Adjusted <sup>1</sup>

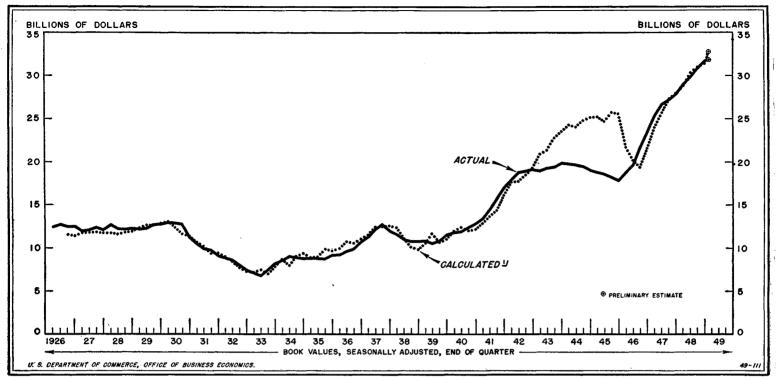
(Millions of dollars)

		Sales			Inventorie	s			Sales		Inventories		
Quarter period	Total manu- facturing	Durable goods	Non- durable goods	Total manu- facturing	Durable goods	Non- durable goods	Quarter period	Total manu- facturing	Durable goods	Non- durable goods	Total manu- facturing	Durable goods	Non- durable goods
1926						4 801	1938						
irstecond	15, 271 15, 067	5, 741 5, 561	9, 530 9, 506	12, 414 12, 709	6, 033 6, 030	6, 381 6, 679	First Second	12, 686 12, 170	4, 093 3, 689	8, 593 8, 481	11, 573 11, 069	5, 266 4, 996	6, 30 6, 07
cond nird ourth	15, 621 15, 703	5, 945 5, 804	9, 676 9, 899	12, 419 12, 466	5, 595 5, 580	6, 824 6, 886	Third	13, 565 15, 581	4, 366 5, 945	9, 199 9, 636	10, 767 10, 750	4, 830 4, 864	5, 9
Total	<u>-</u>	23, 051	38, 611	12, 400			Total	54,002	18, 093	35, 909	10, 730	4, 804	5, 8
1927		20,001	====				1939		====	2			
rstcond		6, 033 5, 823	9, 795 9, 915	11, 897 11, 989	5, 273 5, 389	6, 624 6, 600	FirstSecond	13, 730 14, 413	4, 865 5, 230	8, 865 9, 183	10, 766 10, 558	4, 852 4, 623	5, 9 5, 9
nird	15, 730	5, 737	9, 993	12, 300	5, 551	6, 749	Third	16, 027	5, 741	10, 286	10, 759	4, 743	6,0
ourth	15, 385	5, 550	9,835	12, 089	5, 356	6, 733	Fourth	17, 026	6, 561	10, 465	11, 465	5, 172	6, 2
Total	62, 681	23, 143	39, 538				Total	61, 196	22, 397	38, 799			
1928 rst	15, 820	5, 857	9, 963	12, 561	5, 526	7, 035	1940	16, 295	6, 341	9, 954	11, 784	5, 332	6.4
cond	15, 951	5, 921	10, 030	12, 177	5, 163	7,014	First Second	16, 586	6,677	9,909	11, 893	5, 315	6, 4
nirdourth	16, 818 17, 333	6, 586 6, 854	10, 232 10, 479	12,070 12,206	5, 239 5, 265	6, 831 6, 941	Third Fourth	17, 949 19, 391	7, 279 8, 379	10,670 11,012	12, 381 12, 819	5, 671 6, 127	6, 7
Total		25, 218	40, 704				Total	70, 221	28, 676			<del></del>	·
1929	= 03, 922	20, 218	=======================================				1941	10, 221	28, 070	41, 545			
rst	17, 309	6, 857	10, 452	12, 155	5, 360	6, 795	First	20, 632	9, 234	11, 398	13, 386	6, 538	6, 8
cond	17, 822 18, 207	7, 101 7, 354	10, 721 10, 853	12, 228 12, 681	5, 565 5, 691	6, 663 6, 990	Second Third	23, 899 26, 631	10, 963 11, 832	12, 936 14, 799	14, 423 15, 659	7, 012 7, 641	7, 4
ourth	16, 924	6, 362	10, 562	12, 775	5, 674	7, 101	Fourth	26, 850	12, 249	14, 601	16, 960	8, 352	8, 6
Total	70, 262	27, 674	42, 588				Total	98, 012	44, 278	53, 734			
1930							1942						
rsteond	15, 418 14, 935	5, 758 5, 442	9, 660 9, 493	12, 976 12, 809	5, 492 5, 538	7, 484 7, 271	First Second	28, 202 29, 676	12, 472 13, 840	15, 730 15, 836	17, 903 18, 745	8, 832 9, 322	9,6
hird	13, 738	4, 760	8, 978	12, 685	5, 351	7, 314	Third	32, 698	16, 097	16, 601	18, 932	9, 505	9, 4
ourth		4, 170	8,756	11, 265	5, 094	6, 171	Fourth	33, 551	16, 676	16, 875	19, 154	10, 073	9, (
Total	57, 017	20, 130	36, 887				Total	124, 127	59, 085	65, 042			
1931 rst	11, 332	3, 890	7, 442	10, 567	4,890	5, 677	1943 First	36, 150	18, 238	17, 912	18, 951	10, 130	8 8
cond	11, 344	3, 713	7,631	9, 978	4, 727	5, 251	Second	37, 551	19, 297	18, 254	19, 231	10, 395	8, 8 8, 8
hirdourth	10, 636 9, 639	3, 145 2, 738	7, 491 6, 901	9, 719 9, 105	4, 406 4, 066	5, 313 5, 039	ThirdFourth	38, 915 38, 640	20, 499 19, 704	18, 416 18, 936	19, 352 19, 813	10, 415 10, 729	8, 9; 9, 9;
Total	42, 951	13,486	29, 465				Total	151, 256	77, 738	73, 518			<u>-</u>
1932							1944		<del></del>				
irst	8, 271 7, 439	2, 298	5, 973	8, 806	4,009	4, 797	First	39, 894	20, 637	19, 257	19, 799	10, 463	9, 3
condhird	7, 263	2,005 1,733	5, 434 5, 530	8, 513 7, 951	3, 838 3, 521	4, 575 4, 430	Second Third	40, 523 40, 698	20, 798 20, 974	19, 725 19, 724	19, 675 19, 479	10, 382 10, 220	9, 2
ourth	7, 801	1, 895	5, 906	7, 332	3, 233	4, 099	Fourth	39, 795	19, 515	20, 280	19, 043	9, 952	9, 0
Total	30, 774	7, 931	22, 843				Total	160, 910	81, 924	78, 986			
<i>1933</i> irst	7,016	1, 600	5, 416	7,086	3, 168	3, 918	1945 First	41, 654	21, 030	20, 624	18, 832	9, 833	
cond	8, 538	2, 224	6, 314	6, 809	3, 165	3, 644	Second	41, 413	20, 755	20, 658	18, 605	9, 674	8, 9
hird ourth		3, 222 2, 586	6, 803 6, 160	7, 407 8, 146	3, 291 3, 391	4, 116 4, 755	ThirdFourth	34, 148 31, 359	15, 127 12, 308	19, 021 19, 051	18, 243 17, 844	8, 988 8, 337	9, 2
Total		9, 632	24, 693		<del></del>		Total	ļ———	69, 220	79, 354		<del></del>	
1934	=======================================	====	= 1,000				1946						
irst	10, 799	3, 346	7, 453	8, 553	3, 574	4, 979	First	29, 923	10, 191	19, 732	18, 741	8, 784	9,9
econdhird	11, 371 10, 377	3, 882 3, 136	7, 489 7, 241	9, 015 8, 949	3, 737 3, 676	5, 278 5, 273	Second Third		12, 842 15, 345	21, 137 23, 192	19, 571 21, 682	9, 460 10, 336	10, 1
ourth	10, 593	3, 015	7, 578	8, 718	3, 599	5, 119	Fourth	41, 745	15, 796	25, 949	23, 350	11, 133	12, 2
Total	43, 140	13, 379	29, 761				Total	144, 184	54, 174	90, 010			
1935	10 155	4.040	0.100	0 004	9 605	F 100	1947	44.400	17 040	00 ==0	05 005	10.105	10.
rsteond	11, 922	4, 049 3, 827	8, 126 8, 095	8, 804 8, 769	3, 695 3, 641	5, 109 5, 128	FirstSecond	44, 420 45, 798	17, 648 18, 510	26, 772 27, 288	25, 367 26, 600	12, 197 12, 833	13, 1 13, 1
hird ourth	12, 444 13, 873	4, 081 5, 113	8, 363 8, 760	8, 753 9, 098	3, 767 3, 907	4, 986 5, 191	ThirdFourth		18, 831 19, 323	28, 718 30, 880	27, 270 27, 934	13, 131 13, 335	14, 1 14, 8
Total	·	17, 070	33, 344	<del></del>			Total	187, 970	74, 312	113, 658			
		11,070	00, 044				<u>)</u> }	107, 970		113, 008		<del></del>	
<i>1936</i> irst	13, 531	4, 644	8, 887	9, 198	4,017	5, 181	1948 First	51, 431	20, 329	31, 102	29,054	13, 566	15, 4
econd hird	14, 454	5, 225 5, 627	9, 229 9, 664	9, 516 9, 856	4, 154 4, 369	5, 362 5, 487	Second Third	52, 182 54, 812	20, 543 22, 419	31, 639 32, 393	29, 855 30, 960	13, 849 14, 252	16, 0 16, 7
ourth	16, 926	6, 733	10, 193	10, 676	4, 660	6, 016	Fourth	52, 741	21, 765	30, 976	31, 706	14, 232	16, 8
Total	60, 202	22, 229	37, 973				Total	211, 166	85, 056	126, 110			
1937							1949		-		====		1
irstecond		6, 550 6, 576	10, 501 10, 623	11, 230 12, 168	5, 027 5, 568	6, 203 6, 600	First	51, 200	21, 400	29, 800	31, 850	15, 250	16, 6
hird	16, 911	6, 734	10, 177	12, 774	5, 964	6, 810					1		
ourth		5, 537	9, 059	12, 012	5, 524	6, 488		1					
Total	65, 757	25, 397	40, 360	1	1	ì	11	1	1	1	1	1	

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny $1$}}$  Inventories are end-of-quarter book values; sales are totals for quarter or year.

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

#### Chart 2.—Manufacturers' Inventories: Actual and Calculated



1 Calculated values obtained from linear regression equation fitted to data for the years 1926-40; inventories equal 3.24+0.54 times sales two quarters earlier, seasonally adjusted. Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

The lower panel of chart 1 shows the ratio of inventories to monthly sales. The ratio tends to rise in periods when sales decline, and falls off as sales expand, producing a pattern which varies inversely with the business cycle. Although the ratio appears to tend downward over time, this is an illusion created by the low values during the war, and by the inverse relation with the level of sales. In years of comparable sales such as 1929 and 1940, inventories are about the same. The inverse relationship of the inventory-sales ratio with sales reflects the more efficient turn-over possible at higher levels of activity, as well as the difficulty of fully adjusting inventories to changes in sales.

A correlation analysis, presented in chart 2, indicates how closely the changes in the book value of inventories parallel those in dollar sales, when allowance is made for the lag which has been noted. The closest relationship is obtained when end-of-quarter book values are related to sales two quarters earlier.

Thus, it appears that producers as a group tend to keep inventores in line with sales under most conditions, but the impracticality of sudden adjustments of output to changes in sales introduces a delay averaging about half a year. It is important to realize that from the point of view of the manufacturer, his inventories will often appear to require adjustment to sales. When his business is expanding, inventories are smaller than they would be if they were perfectly controllable, since they are in line not with current sales but rather with sales several months earlier. Similarly when sales are contracting, inventories appear to be too high.

Chart 2 implies that manufacturers' inventories are now closely in line with sales, despite the considerable accumulation that has occurred in the past 18 months. This observation is drawn from a correlation analysis based upon a

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prewar relationship. While this provided a good fit, it should be noted that sales and inventories currently are much higher than before the war so that the prewar relationship may need modification.

As sales slackened the rate of inventory growth has tapered and in the first quarter of 1949 accumulation almost ceased on a book-value basis, though there was some further growth in the physical volume. In particular, on a seasonally adjusted basis, inventories of the nondurable goods industries are now no higher than they were in September 1948.

#### The effect of price changes

Changes in prices of goods sold are reflected without delay in dollar sales. However, costs involved in inventory book values may move differently from sale prices.<sup>2</sup> Also, time is required for inventories to turn over, and this may cause the prices implicit in valuing inventories to lag behind those involved in dollar sales. Consequently, it is important to examine the relation between inventories and sales in terms of constant as well as current dollars.

Although only tentative figures are as yet available on a deflated basis, the conclusions derived from them appear to be dependable. The present calculated level of physical inventories, when converted into current dollar terms, agrees very closely with the book values calculated directly from the current dollar relationship.

Including price changes as another independent variable does not improve the correlation of inventories with sales. Other factors besides prices were investigated. The inclusion of liquid assets in addition to sales in the correlations raises the "calculated" level of inventories at the present time, since manufacturing companies are today in a relatively liquid position, and lends further support to the inference that current holdings are not high. Also, the rela-

The absence of a time trend does not necessarily imply that the efficiency of inventory management has remained static. Any increase in efficiency, however, has been offset in its effect on the ratios by such factors as a progressive increase in integration, which would reduce reported sales without materially affecting inventories.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The use of the last-in-first-out method may accentuate this tendency.

tion between inventories and sales on a per-firm basis was examined, but the fit obtained was not very good.

#### Nondurable- and durable-goods industries

When the relationship between inventory book values and dollar sales is examined for the durable and non-durable goods industries separately, it appears that the inventories of the former group tend to react more slowly to movements of sales. For the heavy goods, a lag of more than two quarters was indicated, compared with somewhat less than two quarters for the nondurables. The difference appears to be due primarily to the greater sensitivity of prices of nondurables, though the longer fabrication period of hard goods is also involved. On a deflated basis, only a small difference in lags is in evidence.

The inventory-sales ratio before the war was much more stable for the nondurable-goods group than for the durables (see table 2). Accordingly, the prewar values of the ratio appear to be more dependable in the former case as a basis for comparison with the relative size of inventories today.

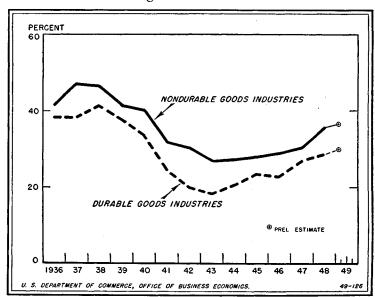
Judged in this way, non-durable-goods inventories in general are quite conservative. The ratio currently is substantially smaller than before the war. Correlation analysis also indicates that inventories now are lower relative to sales than they were in the prewar period.

Thus, the speed with which rates of output have been adjusted to the small declines in sales which occurred last fall is evidence of a highly cautious attitude. In part, this is associated with current price uncertainties and declines in new orders.

The abnormal conditions during and after the war have probably had some influence on manufacturers' standards of inventory policy in the non-durable-goods industries. With many producers of soft goods selling on an allocation basis, stocks of finished goods during this period were exceptionally small in terms of sales. The increase in finished-goods inventories attendant on the return to more normal selling conditions has been augmented to some extent by a policy of cautious ordering on the part of retailers. Manufacturers have reacted promptly to slow or halt the piling up of their shipping stocks.

Since involuntary accumulation mainly takes the form of excess-finished goods, whereas intended additions occur largely in purchased materials and goods-in-process, any

Chart 3.—Manufacturers' Finished Goods Inventories as a Percentage of Total Inventories <sup>1</sup>



¹ Percentages are based upon book values at end of each year.
Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics,

Table 2.—Ratio of Inventories to Sales 1 For Selected Groups of Manufacturing Industries

				<del></del>					<del></del>	
Period	All manu- facturing	Durable goods <sup>2</sup>	Iron and steel and nonferrous metals	Total machinery	Total transpor- tation	Lumber, furniture, and stone	Nondurable goods 2	Food, bev- erages, and tobacco	Textiles, apparel, and leather	Paper, chemicals, and rubber
1926 1927 1928 1929	2. 42 2. 32 2. 23 2. 12	3. 04 2. 81 2. 53 2. 39	3. 62 2. 85 2. 51 2. 39	3. 69 3. 45 3. 13 2. 86	1. 54 1. 67 1. 45 1. 31	2.90 2.94 2.81 2.81	2. 06 2. 04 2. 04 1. 94	1. 47 1. 59 1. 58 1. 52	2. 52 2. 72 2. 71 2. 56	2. 28 2. 11 2. 15 2. 00
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	2. 63 2. 82 3. 24 2. 57 2. 41 1. 93 2. 15 2. 50 2. 11	3. 22 4. 10 5. 64 4. 07 3. 21 2. 63 2. 29 2. 52 3. 41 2. 57	3. 30 4. 39 6. 29 4. 34 3. 68 3. 13 2. 60 2. 65 4. 16 2. 80	3. 67 4. 69 6. 51 5. 34 4. 15 3. 40 2. 83 3. 10 3. 68 2. 99	1. 95 2. 38 3. 42 2. 11 1. 45 1. 15 1. 24 1. 67 2. 25 1. 69	3. 62 4. 45 5. 40 4. 06 3. 38 2. 28 2. 41 2. 86 2. 34	2. 30 2. 24 2. 41 2. 00 2. 05 1. 84 1. 72 1. 91 2. 05 1. 84	1. 76 1. 72 1. 94 1. 62 1. 72 1. 55 1. 47 1. 65 1. 77 1. 65	3. 15 2. 54 2. 74 2. 03 2. 38 2. 10 2. 04 2. 22 2. 48 2. 06	2. 57 2. 70 2. 90 2. 47 2. 55 2. 28 2. 01 2. 32 2. 58 2. 11
1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947.	2.06 1.78 1.78 1.52 1.46 1.50 1.68 1.67	2. 29 1. 92 1. 87 1. 59 1. 52 1. 64 2. 11 2. 04 1. 97	2. 44 1. 82 1. 73 1. 53 1. 45 1. 54 1. 87 1. 75	2. 64 2. 30 2. 35 2. 16 1. 95 2. 09 2. 69 2. 48 2. 43	1. 67 1. 74 1. 57 1. 28 1. 31 1. 43 2. 32 2. 09 1. 88	2. 18 1. 74 1. 75 1. 48 1. 43 1. 41 1. 33 1. 46 1. 60	1. 89 1. 67 1. 69 1. 46 1. 41 1. 38 1. 42 1. 44	1. 66 1. 50 1. 39 1. 33 1. 35 1. 32 1. 28 1. 35	2. 19 1. 79 1. 89 1. 59 1. 58 1. 60 1. 62 1. 73 1. 92	2. 13 1. 80 2. 07 1. 64 1. 56 1. 50 1. 56 1. 63 1. 80
1947: First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	1. 64 1. 71 1. 70 1. 65	1. 98 2. 03 2. 08 2. 05	1.70 1.73 1.90 1.68	2. 41 2. 42 2. 71 2. 37	2.09 2.10 2.25 1.94	1.43 1.47 1.50 1.44	1, 42 1, 49 1, 45 1, 39	1. 30 1. 32 1. 28 1. 25	1. 72 1. 84 1. 74 1. 62	1. 54 1. 67 1. 68 1. 62
1948: First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	1. 66 1. 69 1. 66 1. 77	1. 99 2. 00 1. 88 2. 00	1. 69 1. 73 1. 78 1. 68	2. 45 2. 39 2. 49 2. 38	1. 97 1. 98 1. 87 1. 72	1. 53 1. 60 1. 59 1. 68	1. 45 1. 49 1. 51 1. 61	1.35 1.32 1.32 1.41	1.74 1.88 1.97 2.08	1.78 1.79 1.73 1.88
1949: First quarter	1.86	2. 11	1. 92	2.74	1.92	2. 13	1.68	1.43	2. 16	2.07

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Ratio of average month-end book values to average sales for year or quarter. Quarterly sales and inventories are seasonally adjusted, except in durable goods industry groups.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Includes industries other than those shown. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Table 3.—Manufacturers' Finished Goods Inventories as a Percentage of Total Inventories

Year	All manu- facturing	Durable goods <sup>1</sup>	Iron and steel and nonferrous metals	Total machinery	Total trans- portation	Lumber, furniture, and stone	Nondur- able goods <sup>1</sup>	Food, beverages, and tobacco	Textiles, apparel, and leather	Paper, chemicals, and rubber
1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941	40. 0 43. 4 44. 0 39. 7 37. 0 28. 1 24. 8	38.1 38.2 41.2 37.7 33.5 24.3 19.9	31.4 32.5 35.9 35.0 33.1 26.1 21.2	45.3 45.6 49.7 44.3 40.4 29.0 23.3	31.1 32.8 27.9 23.5 18.3 10.9 10.3	46.6 49.1 47.4 43.6 41.5 34.7 31.8	41.5 46.9 46.3 41.3 40.2 31.7 30.2	44.6 47.8 44.7 39.1 40.5 35.7 34.6	31.6 40.9 40.1 37.7 34.6 25.8 21.9	44. 1 48. 4 44. 5 39. 5 39. 0 24. 5 26. 1
1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948.		18. 1 20. 4 23. 3 22. 6 26. 6 28. 3 29. 4	22. 4 24. 6 24. 9 24. 0 27. 5 26. 9 29. 0	22. 2 26. 3 27. 1 28. 1 32. 2 36. 3 37. 8	7.4 7.7 12.3 12.8 17.5 17.3	30. 4 29. 6 29. 5 23. 5 28. 7 33. 5 33. 9	26. 9 27. 1 27. 9 28. 8 30. 1 35. 5 36. 4	29. 6 28. 3 28. 4 31. 6 32. 5 33. 3 34. 0	19. 1 17. 9 18. 0 19. 0 21. 0 33. 1 35. 2	24. 3 25. 1 27. 0 25. 8 27. 9 31. 5 32. 7

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes industries other than those shown.

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

backing up of goods will tend to be reflected in an increase of the ratio of finished goods to total inventories. Chart 3 shows the movements of this ratio for durables and nondurables beginning with 1936—the first year for which adequate data on finished goods are available. Table 3 presents the same information for selected groups of industries.

The chart indicates that the ratio of finished goods to total inventories in the nondurables has been increasing for more than a year. For most of the individual industries, however, the increases in the ratio have been moderate, and the values of the ratio are substantially under the prewar lows. The one exception is the group producing textiles, apparel, and leather goods, where the proportion of finished goods is now about the same as in 1939-40.

These three industries are subject to greater swings in activity than most of the other nondurable industries, and are ordinarily among the earliest of the nondurables to develop any "soft spots." In the late twenties, this group was the principal contributor to a relatively high level of nondurable inventories. In 1937 again, stocks of these products became excessive.

By the summer of 1948 there were signs once more that textile, apparel, and leather inventories were starting to pile up. Although total inventories stopped growing in the final quarter of 1948, it is significant that finished goods were still increasing. Taken together with the lay-offs and price weakness in these industries, and the decline in retail sales of their products, the evidence of involuntary accumulation

is strong.

The statistical analysis used for nondurable goods is much less adequate for appraising the current position of inventories in the durable-goods industries. Because of the pronounced fluctuations in the relative importance of producers' and consumers' durables within the same industry group, unsatisfactory fits are obtained in applying correlation analysis to most durable lines. Particularly in connection with durables, it should be remembered that the discussion here pertains to industry groups, and that significant differences may exist among the commodities within a group.

In all of the durable-goods lines except one, the ratios of inventories to sales and the ratios of finished goods to total inventories are lower than before the war. Of course, the inventory-sales ratio does not allow for the fact that as sales increase inventories do not have to be increased proportional transfer of the sales inventories.

tionately.

Apart from statistical norms, there are many indications that inventories in the industries manufacturing producers' goods are generally not excessive in relation to current sales. Demand for heavy goods continues strong, and backlogs are still considerable, though they have been reduced in the past year. Recent increases in inventories in these industries do not appear unduly large in view of the prospects for

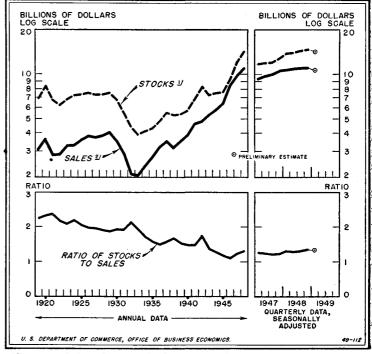
continued high capital investment, as implied by the result of the latest Department of Commerce survey of plant and equipment expenditures reported on earlier in this issue. On the other hand, there is little indication of any sizable deficiencies in inventories for most of the producers' goods industries, and further contributions to total output due to accumulation in this sector are likely to be small.

The situation is not so clear for consumer durables other than automobiles. Beginning last November, coincident with slashes in orders outstanding as reported by department stores, stocks of household appliances and furniture have moved upward. Although most of the increase represents the return of these inventories to more normal size after the most urgent postwar demands for goods have been effectively satisfied, some involuntary accumulation may also be present.

#### Trade Inventories

The historical and earlier postwar behavior of retail stocks was treated in detail in a previous article, and primary

Chart 4.—Retailers' Stocks and Sales



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Data are end-of-month averages for the year or quarter.
<sup>2</sup> Data are monthly averages for the year or quarter.

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

(Continued on p. 24)

# Sales and Inventory Trends of New Trade Firms

This is the second of a series of articles analyzing the operating characteristics of new firms and their impact on the economy. The first of these articles "Capital Requirements of New Trade Firms" appeared in the December 1948 Survey. The next study in this series will cover manufacturing firms and will appear later this year.

TRADE firms starting business operations in the early postwar period entered an economic climate characterized by a war-induced and sharply defined sellers' market—with concomitant inflationary pressure on both prices and costs. In addition, the high volume of new residential construction brought about the opening of a large number of commercial locations in hitherto undeveloped suburban areas. By the latter part of 1947, although demand, construction activity and prices continued at high levels, there were definite signs of retardation in their rates of increase.

The purpose of the present article is to examine the sales and inventory experience of these firms—both in aggregate and on the average—under these conditions. The operating results of all trade firms—both new and old—will be used as a frame of reference.

#### Scope and limitations of data

Before presenting the survey results, however, the scope and limitations of the survey should be considered. The data presented below are based on information collected in conjunction with the survey of the capital requirements of new trade firms. The major purpose for compiling the data on sales and inventories was to improve the measurement of the Office of Business Economics' series on business sales and inventories. Thus the questionnaire, apart from the collection of data on capital investment and its financing, was designed primarily to fill an important gap in our trade statistics rather than to study the profitability and other operating ratios of new firms.

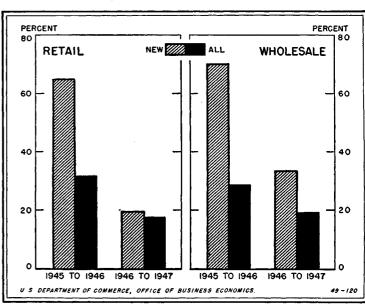
The number of returns from new firms suspending operations during the period covered was too small to permit specific comparison of their operating experiences with those of their more successful counterparts. Thus, the sample results reflect only the relatively more successful entrants into the retail and wholesale fields. Allowance was made for this factor, however, in the universe estimates.

The major interest of the survey was in the postwar period due to the unprecedented expansion of the business population. This period, however, limits any current study to only the initial growth of new entrants.

Since most of the firms in the sample reported on a calendaryear basis, sales information for their first calendar year in business was for a partial year. It was, therefore, necessary to impute their full year's sales. This was done by simply multiplying their monthly average sales by 12—in no case, however, were annual sales imputed for firms reporting less than 6 months' operations.

Despite these limitations, the survey data contain valuable new information which may be used in an analysis of sales and inventory trends of new as contrasted with established firms during the period covered.

Chart 1.—New and All Trade Firms: Percentage Increase in Sales, 1945 to 1946 and 1946 to 1947 <sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> New firms are those which started operations during 1945 and 1946; all firms include both new and established businesses. Percentages for new firms are based on medians weighted according to sales in each line of trade; data exclude firms with no employees.

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

Note.—Mr. Bridge is a member of the Business Structure Division, Office of Business Economics.

#### Summary

The aggregate sales of retailers and wholesalers entering the business population in the three years 1945–47 amounted to approximately \$15 and \$20 billion, respectively, during this period. By the end of 1947 these entrants—according to estimates derived from data obtained in a survey of new trade firms—accounted for about 15 and 25 percent of the sales of all retail and wholesale enterprises—both new and old. At that time, these new enterprises comprised 29 and 45 percent of the number of all operating retail and wholesale firms, and, as previously reported, had initially made more than 40 percent of the total new investment by trade firms in inventories and in capital goods.<sup>1</sup>

It is not possible to segregate from the sales of these new concerns that part which was created, both directly and indirectly, by the initiation and operation of these enterprises. The very fact that a large number of these firms were located in newly-created trade areas indicates that "new" sales must have been significant. In addition, the new firms contributed greatly to the more rapid and orderly distribution of the vastly expanded output of consumers' goods during this period. Significant in creating new sales, moreover, are the indirect effects of their income-producing investment in inventories and in new plant and equipment and in the employment which they afford.

Judging by the experience of new trade firms in the 1945-47 period, prevailing business conditions and the size and trade of

firm are a more important determinant of operating results than is the age of firm. This is borne out by the close parallel in the trends and magnitudes of the changes in sales and inventory turn-over of new and established firms.

The results of this study, however, indicate that new trade firms in this period experienced relatively greater sales and inventory growth in their first full year of operations than did established firms in the same lines of trade during the same period. This differential in growth tended to disappear during the second year, especially in the durable-goods trades.

The relative increases in sales and inventories are found to be greater among new concerns than among established firms in the same sales-size groups. Furthermore, the average stocksales ratios of both small and large new firms were smaller than the ratios of the corresponding size groups among established firms. Within both the new and old groups, the smaller firms were found to have the larger stock-sales ratios in both 1946 and 1947—and to have experienced the larger relative gains in sales and inventories.

Although the stock-sales ratios of new enterprises increased more rapidly than those of established firms in the same size group and line of trade, they were still generally lower at the end of 1947. It is to be expected that the effects of both the lesser access to outside financing and the smaller accumulation of internal funds would tend to delay for some time the optimum investment in inventories by the younger concerns.

#### Sales growth of new trade firms

It is estimated from the survey reports that retail firms starting operations in 1945, 1946, and 1947 in their first calendar year of operations accounted for 2, 4, and 2 percent, respectively, of the sales of all retail firms in those years. Similar percentages for new wholesale firms were 4, 5, and 3. It should be noted that, since the average new firm operated only 6 months in its first calendar year, these percentages should be approximately doubled to put them into their proper perspective.

The relative sales and inventory growth from 1945 to 1946 of retail and wholesale concerns entering the business population in 1945 was considerably greater than that experienced by established firms in the same period (see chart 1). When examined by major lines of retail trade (table 1), the food group was the only exception—while the durable-goods groups showed the greatest gains. The striking gains in the latter groups were, of course, due to the low sales base in 1945 arising out of the dearth of durable commodities which more adversely affected the new enterprises.

more adversely affected the new enterprises.

During 1947—their second full year of business—the rate of growth of these concerns slackened noticeably. Although new firms in wholesale and retail trade continued to show a proportionately greater sales gain, only two retail trades—apparel and general merchandise—reported an increasing rate of gain. Sales of newly organized filling stations, automotive and building materials stores increased less than did the average of established stores in these lines. In most other trades, while the new firms showed the greater growth, the differences were not nearly so great as those reported during their first year of operations.

The concerns entering in 1946 did not show the rapid sales growth in 1947 that the 1945 entrants experienced in this period (see table 2). In general, during 1947 the 1946 companies did relatively better than the previous year's entrants in the nondurable-goods lines and not so well in the durable-goods trades. This may have been due to the fact that the latter group had first choice of locations and franchises. In addition, since the present sample included only those firms still operating at the end of 1947, more of the unsuccessful 1945 entrants had been weeded out.

Table 1.—New and All Trade Firms: Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories, 1945 to 1946 and 1946 to 1947, by Line of Trade <sup>1</sup>

		Sa	les		Inventories					
Line of trade	1945 t	o 1946	1946 t	o 1947	1945 t	o 1946	1946 t	o 1947		
	New firms	All firms	New firms	All firms	New firms	All firms	New firms	All firms		
Wholesale	70	28	33	19	144	38	31	30		
Retail Automotive Building materials, hardware and	65 249	32 132	19 43	17 56	82 113	50 94	29 43	17 35		
farm implements Furniture and home furnishings Household appliances Food	176 74 282 2	58 48 152 27	21 22 50 10	35 18 46 18	129 166 304 16	62 82 89 34	31 10 67 23	47 21 65 12		
Apparel Eating and drinking places General merchandise Filling stations Other retail	19 28	17 14 25 35 20	12 4 11 19 8	5 1 10 28 8	97 20 83 50 51	56 28 58 43 31	28 0 10 35 28	14 -10 5 49 11		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> New firms are those which started operations in 1945 and 1946. Percentages for new firms are medians and exclude firms with no employees. The percentages for total new retail firms are based on medians weighted according to sales in each line of trade.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See "Capital Requirements of New Trade Firms", Survey, December 1948.

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

While for wholesale and retail trade as a whole the 1946 companies' sales increase from 1946 to 1947 exceeded the average gain of all trade firms, new retailing establishments fell short in all major lines except apparel and furniture. It should be noted, however, that the new firm group contained very few chain stores. As indicated in a previous

Table 2.—New and Established Trade Firms: Percentage Change in Sales, 1946 to 1947, by Line of Trade and Year of Entry <sup>1</sup>

Line of trade	Year o	f entry	Estab- lished
Line of trade	1945	1946	firms 2
Wholesale.  Retail.  Automotive.  Building materials, hardware and farm implements.  Furniture and home furnishings.  Household appliances.  Food.  Apparel.  Eating and drinking places.  Filling stations.  Other retail.	$^{+64}_{+2}$ $^{+10}_{+6}$	+42 +18 +41 +24 +23 +30 +16 +14 -2 +28 +5	+14 +14 +61 +27 +16 +35 +8 -1 -3 +11 +6

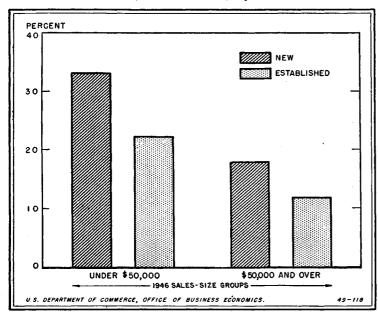
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Percentages for new firms are medians and exclude firms with no employees. The percentages for total retail are based on medians weighted according to sales in each line of trade.
<sup>2</sup> Retail data exclude chains.

study,<sup>2</sup> chain stores in this period were regaining the ground they had lost during the war. When the 1946 companies' sales increases from 1946 to 1947 are compared with those of established independent stores, it is found that they were larger in all major lines except the automotive, home appliances, and building materials groups.

#### Sales by size of firm

Examination in terms of sales-size (table 3) shows that sales and inventories of both new and established firms generally increased relatively more from 1946 to 1947 among the smaller stores than among the larger stores. This was also true of the sales change from 1945 to 1946 among

Chart 2.—New and Established Retail Firms: Percentage Increase in Sales, 1946 to 1947, by 1946 Sales-Size <sup>1</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> New firms are those which started operations during 1945 and 1946; established firms exclude chains. Percentages for new firms are based on medians weighted according to sales in each line of trade; data exclude firms with no employees.

Table 3.—New and Established Retail Firms: Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories 1946 to 1947, by Line of Trade and 1946 Sales Size 1

		Sa	les		Inventories						
Line of trade	Under	r \$50,000	Over	\$50,000	Under	\$50,000	Over \$50,000				
	New firms	Estab- lished firms	New firms	Estab- lished firms	New firms	Estab- lished firms	New firms	Estab- lished firms			
Total Automotive Building materials, hard-	33 56	22 110	17 39	12 61	29 39	24 90	30 56	8 35			
ware and farm imple- ments	69	26	17	26	69	42	31	40			
Furniture and household appliances. Food. Apparel Eating and drinking places. General merchandise. Filling stations. Other retail	25 8 31 7 13 20 4	32 15 8 4 12 20	41 21 -13 -5 8 19 10	18 8 -1 -3 7 9	55 18 18 0 13 33 23	56 13 27 -14 11 42 19	20 30 42 0 6 46 34	27 4 3 -15 -2 26			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> New firms are those which started operations in 1945 and 1946. Established firm data exclude chains. Percentages for new firms are medians and exclude firms with no employees. The percentages for total new firms are based on medians weighted according to sales in each line of trade.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics; basic data for established firms. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

.—New Trade Firms: Percentage Increase in Sales 1946 to 1947, by Initial Investment Size and Legal Status <sup>1</sup>

Type of firm	Wholesale trade	Retail trade
Investment size: <sup>2</sup> Small Large	40 28	24 17
Legal Status: Unincorporated Incorporated	40	20 19

<sup>1</sup> New firms are those which started operations in 1945 and 1946. Percentages are medians and exclude firms with no employees.
<sup>2</sup> For wholesale trade: Small, initial investment under \$20,000; large, over \$20,000. For retail trade: small, initial investment under \$10,000; large, over \$10,000

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

Table 5.-New and All Trade Firms: Stock-Sales Ratios 1945, 1946, and 1947 by Line of Trade 1

·	19	45	194	16	1947		
Line of trade	New firms	All firms	New firms	All firms	New firms	All firms	
Wholesale	0.65	0.88	0.86	0.95	0.89	1.03	
Retail	. 90 1. 96	1. 10 1. 32	1.01 1.13	1. 26 1. 11	1. 13 1. 13	1, 26 . 96	
farm implements	(2) 1. 45 2. 33	1.85 1.95 2.06	1.91 1.87 2.08	1, 88 2, 40 1, 54	2.04 1.68 2.00	2. 11 2. 4 1. 7	
Food	24	. 78 1. 37 . 32	. 46 1. 44 . 35	. 83 1. 83 . 36	1. 90 . 24	1. 9	
General merchandise. Filling stations. Other retail	(2) (2) (1, 76	1. 44 . 41 1. 45	1. 92 . 50 1. 70	1. 83 . 43 1. 60	2.16 .48 2.11	1. 70 . 50	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> New firms are those starting operations in the 1945–47 period. Ratios are derived from year-end inventories and average monthly sales. Ratios for new firms are medians and exclude firms with no employees. The ratios for total new retail firms are based on medians weighted according to sales in each line of trade.

<sup>2</sup> Insufficient sample.

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

new retail firms and in both periods among new wholesale firms—similar data for established firms being unavailable. Chart 2 also clearly indicates the greater sales growth of the new concerns in both sales-sizes.

The relatively more favorable showing among the smaller firms was also generally borne out when the survey results are examined by investment-size and by legal status (table 4). In the latter tabulation, the smaller (on the average) noncorporate firms were found to have made the larger proportional sales gains.

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

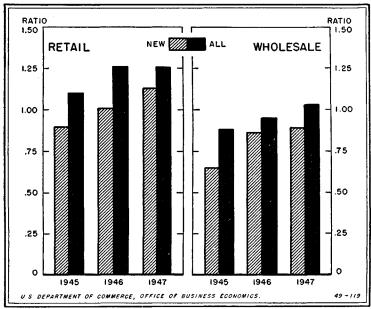
Sources of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics; basic data for established firms, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Postwar Patterns of Chain and Independent Store Sales, SURVEY, January 1949.

#### Inventory turn-over rates of new firms

The stock-sales ratios of new trade firms in 1945 were generally lower than those of established firms in the same trades—in part a reflection of the lesser availability of goods to the former group in this period of extreme shortages. Notable exceptions, however, were in the automotive and household appliance lines—when the stock-sales ratios were found to be lower among the established firms (table 5).

Chart 3.—New and All Trade Firms: Stock-Sales Ratios 1



<sup>1</sup> New firms are those which started operations during the 1945-47 period; all firms include both new and established businesses. Batios are based on inventories at end of year and monthly average sales. Ratios for new firms are based on medians weighted according to sales in each line of trade; data exclude firms with no employees.

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

Here, of course, large volume production of these products did not get under way until 1946. The established firms, however, better maintained their sales by virtue of more fully developed service departments. In addition, the established firms received a disproportionate share of the faster-moving, better advertised lines.

As the flow of consumer goods increased from 1945 to 1947

Table 6.—New and Established Retail Firms: Stock-Sales Ratios 1946 and 1947, by Line of Trade and Sales Size <sup>1</sup>

		19	46		1947					
Line of trade	Unde	r \$50,000	Over	\$50,000	Unde	r \$50,000	Over \$50,000			
	New firms	Estab- lished firms	New firms	Estab- lished firms	New firms	Estab- lished firms	New firms	Estab- lished firms		
Total Automotive Building materials, hard-	1. 28 2. 05	1. 47 1. 50	0. 94 1. 02	1.12 .96	1.37 2.05	1. 55 1. 34	0. 98 1. 08	1.11		
ware and farm imple- ments  Furniture and household	(2)	2. 20	1.86	1.41	2.62	2. 46	1.87	1.56		
applicances Food. Apparel Eating and drinking	2. 57 . 52 2. 28	2.30 .50 2.36	1. 63 . 43 1. 13	2.10 .50 1.86	2.00 .49 2.12	2. 72 . 49 2. 76	1.69 .38 1.55	2. 26 . 49 1. 93		
places General merchandise Filling stations Other retail	. 40 2, 56 . 55 1, 93	. 43 2. 68 . 44 1. 96	. 23 1. 92 . 17 1. 68	. 54 1. 55 . 59 1. 44	. 28 3. 72 . 49 2. 60	.36 2.65 .53 2.12	. 18 1. 87 . 38 1. 50	. 48 1. 43 . 68 1. 54		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> New firms are those which started operations in the 1945-47 period. Ratios are derived from year-end inventories and average monthly sales. Established firm data exclude chains. Ratios for new firms are medians and exclude firms with no employees. The ratios for total new firms are based on medians weighted according to sales in each line of trade.

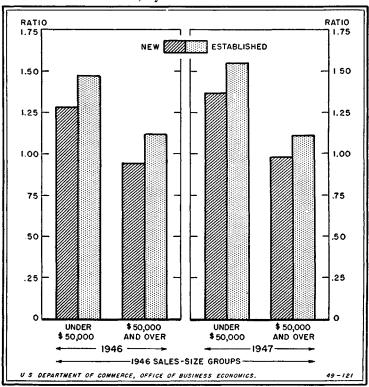
<sup>2</sup> Insufficient sample.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics; basic data for established firms, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

the stock-sales ratios of new retail firms increased rapidly—although on the average remaining below those of established firms (chart 3). The smaller stock-sales ratios among the former group were probably due in part to the greater lag of their inventories behind sales during a period of more rapid growth. Another important factor was the lesser availability of capital to new firms from either internal or external sources.

By the end of 1947, with supply and demand factors more nearly in balance, new enterprises in most trades were operating at inventory turnover rates close to those of the established firms. As the sales momentum of the younger

Chart 4.—New and Established Retail Firms: Stock-Sales Ratios, by 1946 Sales-Size <sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> New firms are those which started operations during the 1945-47 period; established firms exclude chains. Ratios are based on inventories at end of year and monthly average sales. Ratios for new firms are based on medians weighted according to sales in each line of trade; data exclude firms with no employees.

Sources of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics; basic data for established firms, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

firms is spent, and the period of inventory lag becomes shorter, it is to be expected that these firms would show the larger stock-sales ratios typically associated with their smaller size. Abstracting by age of firm within comparable size group, the differences in turnover rates between new and established firms would seem to be due more to the relative adequacy of working capital than to variations in operating efficiency.

#### Stock-sales ratios by size of firm

The smaller ratios of inventories to sales among the larger firms is further corroborated by the sales-size tabulation. Chart 4 and table 6 clearly show that in both 1946 and 1947 the stock-sales ratios of the larger companies—both new and old—in each major line of trade were smaller than those of the smaller companies in the same trade.

When examined by age of firm, it is found that in 1947 the younger firms were operating with lower stock-sales ratios—with exceptions in the building materials group, automotive and general merchandise stores. The differences in the latter trade were probably due to the much-discussed

conservative inventory policies of established department stores during this period.

#### TECHNICAL NOTES

The information presented above is based on reports from a panel of about 1,000 retail and wholesale trade firms entering the business population between the beginning of 1945 and mid-1947—and which were still operating at the end of 1947. The sample was selected from the universe of new trade firms and was stratified by size of firm. Mail and field follow-ups were conducted to determine the characteristics of the nonrespondents. Independent checks were also explicible for some of the estimates 3 were also available for some of the estimates.3

<sup>3</sup> The selection and characteristics of the sample are discussed in detail in Capital Requirements of New Trade Firms, Survey, December 1948.

As noted above, the survey results exclude discontinued firms. The universe estimates take this factor into account. However, the more detailed results which are based directly

on the sample would appear to overstate the changes in sales and inventories. There are several mitigating factors, however, which should be noted. First, the sample excludes all concerns with no paid employees. This and other studies indicate that smaller companies in this period experienced larger proportionate sales increases than did the larger companies. Second, the method (described in text) of estimating first year sales from partial year reports results in an understatement of growth. This is due to some overstatement of first year sales in those lines of trade experiencing a Christmas peak.

The comparisons shown between the operating experience of the sample of new trade firms and that of the universe of all trade firms are based on the median experience of the former group and the weighted average experience of the latter group. Thus the comparison is distorted in the direction of any skewness that may exist in the universe distribution. In the sales changes from 1946 to 1947, for example, since the smaller (and more numerous) concerns in the universe experienced relatively greater sales increases, the median sales changes would be higher than the corresponding weighted average changes. However, weighted average changes computed from the sample, while in many cases more erratic than the medians, did not materially alter the survey findings.

It should also be noted that the changes in sales of established companies used above in the sales-size distributions are based on "constant store" samples and thus are lower than the "universe" changes in this period of growth in the business population.

#### **Current Inventory Developments**

(Continued from p. 19)

attention here will be given to the most recent developments.3 A summary account of wholesale stocks is also included.

#### Retail

A number of characteristics of the behavior of retail stocks in the past 30 years are visible in chart 4, which relates stocks to the movements of sales during the same period. Perhaps the most striking feature of the relationship of stocks to sales over these decades is the steady reduction in the amount of inventories held in order to support a given level of sales. For example, sales in 1929 and 1940 were roughly the same, but in the later year stocks were only about 80 percent of the value in the earlier year.

The lower panel of the chart presents the ratio of stocks to sales in the same period. The ratio declines with only a few interruptions during the entire span of years. This downward trend reflects, in the main, an increase over time

in the efficiency of inventory operation.

It may also be observed from the chart that, as in manufacturing, retail inventories have tended to vary less than sales. It it were not for the marked downward movement of the stock-sales ratio over the entire period, which serves to mask most other year-to-year fluctuations, an inverse cyclical pattern would again be observed in the ratio as a result of the greater variability of sales.

The small increases in the stock-sales ratio which interrupt the otherwise steady down-trend usually mark years of rapidly declining sales; the outstanding exception is the year 1942, when stocks were built up in anticipation of war shortages. It is important to note that inventories were not piling up on retailers' shelves in such years as 1921, 1932, and 1938, when the stock-sales ratio increased, but in fact were being sub-

stantially reduced.

The upward movements of the ratio in those years reflected the difficulty and undesirability of slashing stocks as drastically as would have been required to match the rate at which sales were falling. In this connection, it may be mentioned that retail inventories appear to lag behind sales nearby half a year. A more precise estimate cannot be given, since only annual data are available for most of the period between the two wars.

The stock-sales ratio has risen only moderately from the abnormally low value reached in 1945. It appears to be lower than would be expected even under the assumption that the forces producing the downward trend in the ratio were operating with unabated effect during and after the war.4 Nevertheless, the decline in retail sales in the first months of 1949 from the postwar high at the end of 1948 was accompanied by an immediate move to reduce stocks. decrease percentagewise was somewhat greater than the drop in sales, so that the stock-sales ratio declined slightly.

As with manufacturers, the war and postwar experience of retailers had indicated that a high level of business could be supported with much smaller holdings than might have been considered efficient in the thirties. This may in part been considered efficient in the thirties. account for the present tighter control of stocks. The choice available to the consumer today in many lines can be considered ample only by comparison with the situation during and immediately after the war.

In the light of the increase in manufacturers' finishedgoods inventories, it appears that retailers have been able to pass on to manufacturers a larger share of the inventory risks, more in line with the prewar situation. Even with the increase in manufacturers finished goods in completely fabricated form-including trade inventories-are low in terms of their prewar relation to retail sales. A conservative inventory policy among retailers has been encouraged by recent price uncertainties, as well as by the slackening of The fact that credit is not so easy to obtain as it was in the past few years may also help to explain the current low value of the stock-sales ratio.

The recent movements of stocks in the various lines of trade are, for the most part, similar to the pattern for total retail. Caution is particularly apparent in the soft-goods In most of the non-durable-goods lines, inventories at the retail level have not increased at all over the past year. The principal exceptions are men's-wear stores and department stores, and even here the stock-sales ratios are not

high by prewar standards.

In contrast, many of the hard-goods lines have experienced greater increases in stocks than in sales over the past year. This is a development which might thave been expected, in view of the scanty condition of retail stocks of durable goods a year ago. In the case of household appliances and used cars, the accumulation has been associated with some price declines. Dealers in new cars and furniture and building-materials stores have also shown appreciable increases in stocks in recent months. However, stock-sales ratios of these stores are low, compared with the years before the war.

#### Wholesale Trade

In many respects, wholesalers' inventories both before and after the war have behaved like those of retailers. sectors of trade exhibit a general downward trend in the stock-sales ratio. Also, wholesalers' inventories rise relative to sales when activity declines, and show the opposite tendency when business increases.

During 1947 and 1948, wholesale and retail stocks increased at about the same rate. However, when retailers in the late fall reduced orders so as to cut their inventories, particularly of appliances and turniture, wholesalers' stocks of these items advanced. The resultant increase in the stocksales ratio has brought its value back to a point comparable with the years 1939-41, the prewar low. Most of the rise in wholesale inventories within the past two years represents, as with retail, the building-up of a more adequate supply of goods for sale.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Inventory Turn-Over in Retail Trade, SURVEY, June 1948.
<sup>4</sup> Substantially the same result is yielded by a correlation of stocks with sales when a time trend is included, although the assumption about the relationship of stocks to sales is not equivalent to that implicit in the ratio analysis.

# Monthly BUSINESS STATISTICS

THE DATA here are a continuation of the statistics published in the 1947 Statistical Supplement to the Survey of Current Business. That volume contains monthly data for the years 1941 to 1946, and monthly averages for earlier years back to 1935 insofar as available; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of monthly figures prior to 1941. Series added or revised since publication of the 1947 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.

				-		1948						19	49
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
		GENE	RAL I	BUSIN	ESS IN	NDICA'	TORS						
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT†					•								
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: National income, totalbil. of dol		213.9			222, 3			228. 2			233. 2		
Compensation of employees, totaldo		134.0			136.3			142.4			144.7		
Wages and salaries, totaldododo					$131.3 \\ 113.2$			137. 4 118. 2			139. 6 119. 6		
Military		3.4			3. 5			3.5		.	3.7		
Government civiliando Supplements to wages and salariesdo		14. 2 4. 9			14. 6 5. 0			15. 6 5. 1			16. 2 5. 1		
Proprietors' and rental income, totaldo		49.9			51.6			50.6			51. 4		
Business and professional do		24.8			25. 3			25. 2			25. 6		
Farm do Rental income of persons do	<b>-</b>	17.6			18.9						18. 4		
		7.5			7.4			7.4			/.4		
justment, total		25.3		<u> </u>	29. 6			30. 2		.]			
Corporate profits before tax, totaldo		30.5			32.1			34.0					
Corporate profits after tax		11.8 18.7			12. 5 19. 6								
Corporate profits after tax do Inventory valuation adjustment do		-5.3			-2.5			-3.9					
Net interestdo		4.7			4.8			5.0			5. 2		
0		044.0	1		051.0			0.01	į			1	
Gross national product, totaldo Personal consumption expenditures, totaldo		244. 9 172. 5			251.9 177.3			258.1			264. 9 181. 0		
Durable goodsdo		21.3			22.8						22. 9		
Durable goodsdododo		101.4		<b>-</b>	103.7			104.3		.	105. 1		
Services do		49. 8 38. 0			50.8 38.0			52. 1 40. 2			53.0		
Gross private domestic investmentdo  New constructiondo		14.3			14.4			14.8			42. 8 14. 7		
Producers' durable equipmentdo		19.8			21.0			. 21.9			22.7		
Change in business inventoriesdo		3.9			2.6			. 3.5			5. 3		
Producers' durable equipment		3. 9		<b>-</b>	2.7			3			4		.
total bil. of dol.		30.5		l	33.9		1	38. 2			41. 5		
total bil. of dol Federal (less Government sales) do do		16.7			19. 1			22. 7			25. 2		
State and localdo		13. 7			14.8			. 15. 5			16. 3		
Powernel income total do		207.0		<b>!</b>	210.8	l		216.3		_	219. 6	i	
Personal income, totaldododododo		23. 0			20.6			20. 0		-	219. 0		
Equals: Disposable personal incomedo		183. 9			190. 2			196. 2		-	199.4		
Personal savings§do		11.4			12.9			16.1		-	18. 4		
PERSONAL INCOME BY SOURCE	r												
Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:	906.4	901.7	208.6	209. 2	914.4	914.0	216.7	017 9	010 5	910.0	001.0		017.0
Total personal incomebil. of dol Wage and salary receipts, totaldo	206. 4 126. 8	205. 7 126. 6	126.8	129.0	214. 4 131. 4	214. 8 133. 4	135.9	217. 3 136. 7			221. 0 137. 7	7 219. 5 7 136. 3	217. 0 135. 1
Employer disbursements, totaldo	128.8	128.7	128, 8	131.0	133.6	135. 6	138.0	138.9	139. 6	140.1	139.9	r 138. 6	137.3
Commodity-producing industriesdo	57.8	57.7	57.3	58.5	60.4	60.9	62.3	63.0	63.0	63.8	63. 6	r 62.1	61. 4
Distributive industries do Service industries do	37. 8 15. 6	37. 6 15. 6	37. 8 15. 9	38. 6 15. 9	38.8 16.1	39. 5 16. 4	40.0 16.5	40. 0 16. 4			39. 8 16. 6	* 39. 9 * 16. 6	39. 5 16. 5
Governmentdo	17.6	17.8	17.8	18.0	18.3	18.8	19. 2	19.5			19. 9	20.0	19. 9
Less employee contributions for social insur-				ĺ			1	1	1		1	1	1
ancebil. of dol	2. 0 2. 0	2. 1 1. 9	2.0 2.0	2. 0 2. 0	2. 2 2. 0	2. 2 2. 1	2.1 2.1	2.2			2. 2 2. 1	2.3 2.1	2. 2 2. 1
Other labor income do Proprietors' and rental income do	49.6	48.4	51. 2	50.4	53.0	51.7	50.3	50.4			52.1	7 51. 4	49.6
Personal interest income and dividendsdo	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.8	17.0	17.3	17.5	17.8	18.1	18.4	18.6	18.7
Total transfer paymentsdo	11.4	12. 2	11.9	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.7	11.1	11.5
Total nonagricultural incomedo	184.3	185.1	185.3	186. 6	189.7	191.3	193.8	195.0	195. 6	196.3	197. 4	195. 7	194.8
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES										-			
All industries, totalmil. of dol_		4, 170			4,820			4,830			r 5, 410		
Electric and gas utilitiesdo		500	1		640	<b>-</b>		690		.	r 850		
Manufacturingdo		1,800			2, 140			2,090			r 2, 320		
All industries, total		180 270			200 310			200 7 320			7 220 7 410		
Other transportation do		180			190		[	170			7 170		
Other transportationdo Commercial and miscellaneousdo		1, 240											
* Revised		•											

Fersonal savings is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above.

† Revised series. Estimates of national income, gross national product, and personal income have been revised beginning 1944; see pp. 27-29 of the July 1948 Survey for the revised figures.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948						19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	GENE	RAL 1	BUSIN	ESS I	NDICA	TORS	—Cont	inued					
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS													
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total temperature mil. of dol From marketings and CCC loans, total doctors. do	1,862 1,833 713 1,120 318 593 201	1, 932 1, 892 629 1, 263 373 645 237	2, 075 2, 006 629 1, 377 392 720 250	2, 119 2, 081 618 1, 463 460 725 255	2, 437 2, 394 781 1, 613 468 873 243	2, 693 2, 683 1, 203 1, 480 446 744 259	2, 722 2, 716 1, 235 1, 481 430 783 246	3, 132 3, 127 1, 583 1, 544 367 902 254	3, 714 3, 707 2, 135 1, 572 333 936 282	3, 314 3, 304 1, 725 1, 579 296 937 330	2,740 2,730 1,309 1,421 295 816 298	r 2, 383 r 2, 367 r 1, 080 r 1, 287 305 r 752 r 223	1, 783 1, 768 689 1, 079 283 589 200
loans, unadjusted:	276 250 295	285 220 333	308 235 364	313 216 386	360 274 426	404 421 391	409 433 391	471 554 407	558 747 415	497 604 417	411 458 375	7 356 7 378 7 340	266 241 385
Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted.‡ All commodities	108 100 114	109 82 129	113 76 141	118 76 150	130 98 154	144 153 137	146 163 133	170 215 135	206 286 146	176 209 150	160 186 140	7 145 7 160 7 135	113 103 120
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION Federal Reserve Index													
Unadjusted, combined index1935-39=100 Manufacturesdo	190 197	188 197	186 193	192 197	193 199	187 193	194 200	197 203	199 205	195 202	190 197	187 195	p 188
Durable manufactures	224 203 137 178 116 284 199 202 190 193 158 160 201 232 192	228 207 143 178 125 283 201 204 193 201 160 169 219 220 240 202	217 177 144 169 131 275 200 199 203 308 183 168 227 237 197	222 208 144 163 . 134 273 196 194 203 211 196 171 233 218	223 208 148 161 141 277 193 193 193 209 203 175 206 222 185	220 201 151 157 148 269 185 184 187 201 207 168 198 233 202	224 207 158 163 156 271 186 185 190 218 210 180 227 230	227 214 153 165 147 273 192 193 216 213 175 231 231	232 221 154 170 145 277 192 191 210 214 180 230 243 209	229 224 142 169 128 276 188 192 176 208 211 17 178 208 221 211 238 203	229 223 132 168 113 277 184 185 183 200 193 178 178 172 206	7 225 7 228 7 118 7 154 100 7 268 183 182 186 9 193 169 168 188 188 2 244 7 209	224 231 2119 215 215 216 216 216 217 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218
Nondurable manufactures	176 176 253 434 126 124 127 144 2 99 141 163 159 215 179 155 215 179 153 296 185 147	173 172 252 433 114 101 123 141 119 121 85 167 160 211 166 153 205 175 147 308 177 175	174 178 251 489 110 105 113 143 143 143 19 155 116 90 169 90 163 213 137 159 200 175 147 298 179	177 173 249 436 108 109 107 153 201 127 97 170 164 220 174 159 201 174 159 201 174 159 201 174 159 201 163 163 179 163 163 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179	179 186 253 449 108 105 110 163 224 151 122 165 160 220 175 156 205 174 140 313 176 173	171 1888 247 433 94 90 96 172 223 126 184 149 145 217 170 137 200 154 115 324 137 154	180 184 256 450 112 103 119 174 198 111 203 165 160 221 178 147 207 166 127 318 168 168	185 195 257 448 118 106 126 188 9 158 124 317 165 159 9 207 181 155 205 168 132 205 168 132 2166 178	183 203 258 446 114 109 117 173 122 142 197 172 181 167 205 167 129 319 168 167 129 319 168 169 181 167 181 181	179 212 258 449 104 103 104 161 1995 173 129 169 163 203 164 122 322 162 173	171 174 258 450 99 7 102 97 153 181 111 153 149 231 184 158 199 116 114 117 116 117 117 118	7 170 153 7 256 7 447 7 108 104 7 111 1 148 9 92 179 90 7 163 7 157 7 227 184 150 7 191 7 160 123 7 313 1 50 1 58	7 169 159 159 2 253 2 438 7 114 7 117 7 144 7 103 149 7 83 8 7 162 7 158 7 186 7 189 7 189 7 189 8 3 3 6 8 7 189 8 7 1
Minerals         do           Fuels         do           Anthracite         do           Bituminous coâl         do           Crude petroleum         do           Metals         do	149 161 118 155 167 83	136 146 108 97 169 82	145 149 105 102 171 126	164 168 116 171 172 144	163 164 105 157 173 153	158 160 100 143 172 147	164 166 117 158 174 149	160 162 119 156 170 148	161 166 118 152 176 132	160 167 116 155 177 114	151 164 103 145 177 77	7 143 7 156 88 145 7 167 69	p 142 p 154 p 74 p 142 p 166 p 74
Adjusted, combined index¶do	194	191 <b>2</b> 00	188 195	192 197	192 198	186 192	191 197	192	195	195	192	191	p 189
Manufactures         do           Durable manufactures         do           Lumber and products         do           Lumber         do           Nonferrous metals         do           Smelting and refining         do           Stone, clay, and glass products         do           Cement         do           Clay products         do           Glass containers         do	201 226 150 135 199 190 207 208 168 208	229 151 137 201 192 211 196 176 219	217 145 132 200 203 211 193 173 227	221 142 131 196 203 206 187 172 218	222 140 129 194 194 207 190 176 208	219 142 135 185 188 200 188 168 206	223 148 140 186 190 210 186 175 218	199 225 143 132 192 193 207 183 169 226	202 231 147 135 192 191 210 184 171 224	201 229 145 133 187 175 * 203 195 172 189	231 143 131 184 183 205 212 173 185	198  7 227 7 129 7 117 183 7 186 9 206 208 180 191	p 196 p 226 p 127 p 113 p 187 p 199 p 203
Nondurable manufactures do Alcoholic beverages do Chemicals do Leather and products do Leather tanning do Manufactured food products do Dairy products do Meat packing do Processed fruits and vegetables do Paper and products do Paper and products do Capara do Paper and products do Capara do Capar	180 198 252 123 116 160 139 147 144 163 158	177 191 250 115 102 158 145 131 155 166 160	177 182 249 110 105 157 ** 149 125 147 168 163	178 167 249 108 109 159 151 127 150 169 164	179 170 256 109 107 163 ** 152 152 159 165 159	169 173 251 96 95 160 ** 152 135 142 150 146	177 179 259 113 105 156 154 126 107 165 160	178 189 257 119 108 163 ** 150 133 162 166 160	179 186 255 114 108 161 148 141 152 172	178 217 257 103 100 159 144 155 140 169 163	173 197 257 100 103 158 144 154 142 153	7 175 181 7 257 7 108 103 7 160 9 144 152 7 139 7 163 7 157	" 173 177 " 252 " 111 " 160 " 145 " 151 " 161 " 158

Revised. Preliminary. Seasonal factors for a number of industries were fixed at 100 during 1939-42; data for these industries are shown only in the unadjusted series.

Data have been revised beginning January 1946 to incorporate revisions in reports on production and sales of farm products; revised figures for January 1946-June 1947 will be published later. Annual indexes of volume of farm marketings for 1941 and 1945-46, which supersede monthly averages for these years shown in the 1947 Supplement, are published in the table on the back cover of the February 1949 Survey. These annual indexes include revisions in marketings data, and also for 1945 adjustments to 1945 Census data, which have not been incorporated in the monthly indexes for these years; data for 1940-44 for all series and also monthly indexes of volume of farm marketings for 1945, are subject to further revisions to adjust the series to Census data.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948						194	9
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	GENE	RAL I	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS	—Cont	inued					
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—Continued													
Adjusted¶—Continued  Manufactures—Continued  Nondurable manufactures—Continued  Petroleum and coal products . 1935-39=100.  Printing and publishing do.  Textiles and products do.  Tobacco products do.  Minerals do.  Metals do.	P 215 157 179 155 155 120	211 150 175 164 142 118	213 154 175 183 147 137	220 156 177 163 162 128	220 157 174 166 159 128	217 147 154 148 153 113	221 155 166 178 159 115	207 154 168 168 156 119	217 164 167 174 158 113	227 156 164 170 161 121	231 154 156 146 156 110	p 227 r 155 r 160 159 r 149	ν 218 ν 155 ν 159 160 ν 148 ν 111
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES† Business sales, totalmil. of dol	32, 294	36, 577	35, 586	34, 948	36, 511	34, 937	37,004	38, 125	38, 725	37, 248	, 39, 520	r 33, 295	32, 055
Manufacturing, total         do           Durable goods industries         do           Nondurable goods industries         do           Wholesale         do           Durable goods establishments         do           Nondurable goods establishments         do           Retail         do           Business inventories, book value, end of month,	16, 225 6, 465 9, 760 7, 121 1, 893 5, 228 8, 948	18, 117 7, 381 10, 736 7, 726 2, 176 5, 550 10, 734	17, 229 6, 865 10, 364 7, 652 2, 225 5, 427 10, 705	16, 777 6, 613 10, 164 7, 389 2, 076 5, 313 10, 782	17, 871 7, 184 10, 687 7, 766 2, 145 5, 621 10, 874	16, 403 6, 473 9, 930 7, 796 2, 088 5, 708 10, 738	18, 169 7, 159 11, 010 8, 161 2, 254 5, 907 10, 674	18, 781 7, 566 11, 215 8, 286 2, 290 5, 996 11, 058	18, 807 7, 750 11, 057 8, 376 2, 321 6, 055 11, 542	17, 987 7, 472 10, 515 8, 242 2, 178 6, 064 11, 019	7 18, 130 7 7, 696 7 10, 434 8, 196 2, 134 6, 062 13, 194	r 16, 687 r 6, 941 r 9, 746 7, 192 1, 769 5, 423 r 9, 416	16, 303 6, 894 9, 409 6, 805 1, 776 5, 029 8, 947
total mil. of dol_ Manufacturing, total do_ Durable goods industries do_ Nondurable goods industries do_ Protagge of the brigation:	50, 278 28, 768 13, 525 15, 243	51, 213 29, 064 13, 566 15, 498	51, 102 29, 161 13, 692 15, 469	51, 230 29, 437 13, 780 15, 657	51, 317 29, 727 13, 849 15, 878	51, 664 30, 236 13, 967 16, 269	52, 501 30, 429 14, 032 16, 397	53, 648 30, 710 14, 252 16, 458	54, 532 30, 848 14, 334 16, 514	55, 384 31, 225 14, 580 16, 645	54, 019 731, 713 714, 835 716, 878	7 54, 140 7 32, 081 7 15, 142 7 16, 939	54, 586 32, 036 15, 257 16, 779
Purchased materials	12, 067 7, 858 8, 843 7, 885 2, 664 5, 221 13, 625	12, 149 7, 874 9, 041 7, 869 2, 751 5, 118 14, 280	12, 197 7, 882 9, 082 7, 777 2, 803 4, 974 14, 164	12, 205 7, 918 9, 314 7, 801 2, 810 4, 991 13, 992	12, 473 7, 726 9, 528 7, 953 2, 848 5, 105 13, 637	12, 735 7, 833 9, 650 7, 930 2, 836 5, 094 13, 498	12,802 7,966 9,633 8,100 2,818 5,282 13,972	12, 779 8, 103 9, 828 8, 243 2, 853 5, 390 14, 695	12, 855 8, 064 9, 930 8, 400 2, 881 5, 519 15, 284	12, 885 8, 072 10, 268 8, 507 2, 957 5, 560 15, 652	7 12, 972 7 8, 104 7 10, 637 8, 315 2, 980 5, 335 13, 938	* 12,837 * 8,322 * 10,922 * 8,542 * 3,128 5,414 * 13,517	12, 633 8, 372 11, 031 8, 602 3, 226 5, 376 13, 948
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS—INDEXES OF VALUE †													
Sales, totalaverage month 1939=100_ Durable goods industriesdo Iron, steel, and productsdo Nonferrous metals and productsdo Electrical machinery and equipmentdo Machinery, except electricaldo Automobiles and equipmentdo Transportation equipment, except automo-	331 360 336 415 446 356 424	326 365 345 410 442 363 435	324 353 325 415 440 350 413	328 353 338 419 431 356 401	336 369 341 422 452 381 433	308 333 301 350 410 317 438	341 368 362 421 414 347 437	367 404 391 487 489 376 488	354 398 393 456 472 359 503	352 399 386 503 495 348 503	, 341 , 396 , 385 , 461 , 499 , 365 , 507	* 326 * 371 * 374 * 417 * 449 * 329 * 486	332 384 376 428 481 339 513
biles average month 1939=100 Furniture and finished lumber productsdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Other durable goods industriesdo Nondurable goods industriesdo	493 308 222 277 314	524 273 252 271 306	500 256 274 255 307	486 248 263 261 314	540 264 273 262 317	457 226 267 248 294	503 259 289 282 326	553 290 293 289 346	540 270 302 268 328	579 257 285 264 324	611 7 237 255 243 7 310	7 572 7 224 7 235 7 228 7 301	611 239 238 229 302
Food and kindred products do.  Beverages do. Textile-mill products, excluding apparel do. Leather and products.  Paper and allied products do. Printing and publishing do. Chemicals and allied products.  Petroleum and coal products.  Rubber products.  do. Tobacco manufactures.  do. Other nondurable goods industries.	305 273 350 327 334 271 327 336 289 216 329	297 251 345 300 333 268 315 322 252 218 341	299 294 333 266 332 263 334 318 312 225 326	321 286 327 240 338 271 327 337 317 233 313	326 311 340 245 330 269 320 329 342 249 316	310 345 269 256 301 232 292 337 339 245	315 378 342 309 342 266 331 341 351 264 341	349 378 378 318 352 329 341 340 345 251 353	322 358 344 283 348 313 322 345 344 232 344	312 375 334 277 348 316 308 353 330 259 338	7 302 341 7 304 269 7 315 7 293 7 287 373 7 318 241 304	7 306 7 306 7 296 7 315 7 321 7 245 7 300 7 330 287 7 228 7 289	279 302 314 337 313 278 292 311
Inventories, book value, end of month, total do	268 281 205 250 376 293 472	271 281 205 257 384 295 473	271 284 206 262 388 297 472	274 286 213 262 394 297 479	277 288 218 263 397 299 476	281 290 226 271 398 298 475	283 291 227 276 396 298 476	286 296 233 284 400 301 486	287 297 236 287 401 303 482	291 302 241 287 403 309 492	7 295 308 243 7 298 405 312 510	7 299 7 314 243 7 302 417 317 7 538	298 316 244 302 429 320 544
Transportation equipment, except automobiles average month 1939=100. Furniture and finished lumber products; do. Stone, clay, and glass products. Other durable goods industries; do.	632 234 163 213	625 242 165 202	632 255 163 204	630 259 161 189	625 260 159 189	635 259 159 183	629 261 166 184	642 252 172 187	639 247 174 192	654 252 179 194	671 * 256 187 194	7 680 266 189 7 199	687 272 194 196
Nondurable goods industries	257 244 355 249 238 272 383 279 178 283 234 319	262 243 356 255 241 276 398 289 182 302 232 329	261 236 359 253 241 276 424 285 186 293 229 332	264 229 376 256 251 287 423 286 194 296 225 348	268 227 372 256 262 292 433 284 200 295 227 375	274 237 358 261 264 305 432 284 207 289 229 405	277 240 359 262 258 311 429 282 214 287 239 407	278 235 364 258 258 240 316 418 278 221 221 288 258 412	279 238 361 256 244 317 404 280 226 228 271 405	281 249 363 254 254 315 397 286 232 232 288 265 393	7 285 7 257 364 255 266 7 312 7 404 296 232 7 289 267 393	286 7 249 7 365 7 262 268 7 311 7 397 7 296 7 233 304 7 271 7 400	283 239 367 263 261 307 416 291 235 303 269 396
New orders, total§	251 287 321 299 243 230	257 314 371 329 243 223	252 292 320 309 248 228	244 267 282 284 239 230	265 307 335 330 259 240	246 291 311 305 259 219	251 287 303 302 260 230	265 303 314 323 276 242	249 278 285 296 258 231	254 277 282 306 250 7 239	7 236 276 284 314 238 7 212	7 231 7 277 7 289 7 287 7 256 7 203	230 274 297 290 238 204

<sup>\*\*</sup>Revised. \*\*Preliminary. ¶ See note marked "¶" on p. S-2. ¶ The new orders indexes are being revised.

† Data for 1946-47 published in the May to September 1948 issues have been revised; revisions for January 1946-July 1947 are available upon request.

† Revised series. The series for manufacturers' and wholesalers' sales and inventories, retail inventories, and total sales and inventories have been revised for all years and estimates of retail sales beginning 1942. For monthly figures for January 1946-March 1947 and earlier annual figures for manufacturers' sales and inventories (except as indicated in note marked "\f") and an explanation of the revision, see pp. 8, 9, 23, and 24 of the May 1948 Survey. Monthly data for value of manufacturers' sales and inventories for 1938-45 are on pp. 15 and 20 of the January and March 1949 issues of the Survey, respectively. For reference to revised data for the retail series and a break-down of sales and inventories by durable goods and nondurable goods stores, see p. 8-8 of this size. Annual data for 1929-47 and data for all months of 1947 for wholesale sales and year-end figures for 1938-47 for wholesale inventories are on pp. 23 and 24 of the August 1948 Survey; revised data for 1941 for total wholesale sales, durable and nondurable, are on the back cover of the February 1949 Survey. Monthly data 1941-46 for sales and 1942-47 for inventories are on pp. 23 and 24 of the September 1948 Survey. Sales and inventories of service and limited-function wholesalers only are published currently on p. 8-9.

			<del></del>		1948	<del></del> ,					194	
Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
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							p 3, 901.6				<b></b>	
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Descriptive anotes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey   Descriptive anotes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey   Descriptive and t	1949	1				<u> </u>		1948		·				YILL ON THE STATE OF THE STATE
### WHOLESALE PRICES  U. S. Department of Labor indexes:    Decomple classes:	( -, -	January			October		August		June	May	April	March		
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All commodified — 1908—190. 160. 9 161. 4   162. 5   168. 9   166. 2   168. 7   169. 5   168. 7   169. 5   168. 7   169. 5   169. 7   169. 5   169.														WHOLESALE PRICES¶
Economic classes:	160, 6 158.	160. 6	160 9	164.0	105.0	160 7	160 5	160 7	166.9	162.0	169.9	181 4	160.0	U. S. Department of Labor indexes:
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Farm products	169.3 165.	169.3 160.4	172.1	175. 2	177.0	181.0	182.0	184.3	182.6	177.6	175. 5	174.7	174.9	Raw materials
Livestock and poultry* 0. 208.4 204.4 226.0 236.2 226.8 220.0 244.2 223.4 204.6 Commodities offer than farm producets. 0. 183.8 175.6 177.4 181.4 182.4 183.8 184.0 186.0 178.2 174.3 172.8 172.7 172.4 173.8 175.6 177.4 181.4 188.3 184.0 186.0 178.2 174.3 172.2 172.4 173.8 175.6 177.4 181.4 188.3 184.0 186.0 178.2 174.5 170.2 174.5 174.	172. 5 168.	172.5	177.3	180.8	183, 5	189. 9	191.0	195. 2	196.0	189.1	186.7	186.0	185.3	Farm products
Pools	194. 7 187.	167. 7 194. 7	204.6	213. 4	223.4	244. 2	250.0	250.8	239. 2	219.0	204.4	209. 4	210.0	Livestock and poultry
Cereal products.		157. 7 165. 8		1	178. 2	186. 9	1	1	i .	177.4	176. 7	173.8	172.4	
Fruits and vegetables		148. 0 163. 6						182.9		176.6	181.0	179.8		Cereal productsdodo
Commodities other than farm products and form of the products and form		145. 3 214. 2			137. 1									Fruits and vegetables do
Building materials	152. 9 151.	152.9	l	ļ	l	153.3		151.1	149.5	149.1	148.7	147.7	147.6	Commodities other than farm products and
Cement	202.0 201.	202.0 162.5	202.1	203.0		204.0	203.6	199. 9	196.8			193.1	192.7	Building materialsdo
Paint and paint materials	134. 0   134.	134. 0 299. 1	133. 5	133, 7	133.7	133. 3	133. 2	132, 2	128.8	128. 2	127.5	127.4	127. 2	Cementdo
Construction materials	166. 3 165.	166.3	161.5	161.6	160. 4	160. 2	158.1	157. 9	158.7	158.4	158.6	156. 7	159.6	Paint and paint materialsdo
Fertilizer materials	121. 2 118.	125. 7 121. 2	122. 4	124.8	127. 5	126.0	126.3	127.8	126, 2	125.9	126.8	126.8	126.5	Chemicals and allied products do Chemicals d
Fuel and lighting materials	120.8   120.	150. 3 120. 8	120.1	119.5	117. 2	116. 2	114.9	115.0	113.9	115.0	115. 2	114.9	115.1	Fertilizer materialsdo
Gas		146. 1 137. 0	137.0	137. 3	137. 2	136. 7	136. 6	135.7	133.1	132.6	131.6	130.9	130.8	Fuel and lighting materialsdodo
Hides and leather products.	88. 2		7 91. 1	92.6	90.9	90.7	86.9	90.4	90.7	89.3	89.1	88.7	85.8	Gasdo
Hides and skins	1	121. 3 184. 8	1		1	1	i		1		I	i		
Shoes	198. 7 185.	198.7	197.2	206.0	202.0	210.6	212.1	220.3	215. 2	218.0	199.3	186.2	207. 2	Hides and skinsdodo
Furnishings	187. 8 187.	187. 8 148. 2	188.0	188. 1	189.7	190.0	189. 4	186.3	185.8	185.6	191.7	193.8	194, 7	Shoesdo
Metals and metal products of do.   165.3   155.9   157.2   157.1   158.5   162.2   170.9   172.0   172.4   173.3   173.8   173.8   173.0   174.7   149.4   144.9   144.9   149.4   153.2   163.1   164.0   164.5   165.0   165.0   165.0   165.0   165.0   164.5   165.0   164.5   165.0	153.7 154.	7 153. 7 7 142. 8	153.6	153.6	152. 5	151. 5	149.3	148. 5	146.7	145.8	145. 2	144.7	144.4	Furnishingsdo
Metals, nonferrous	175. 6 175.	* 175.6	173.8	173. 3	172.4	172.0	170.9	162. 2	158.5	157.1	157. 2	155.9	155.3	Metals and metal products ddodo
Textile products do 148.9 149.8 150.3 150.2 149.6 149.4 148.9 147.9 146.9 147.5 146.7 Clothing do 144.7 144.6 145.8 145.8 145.2 148.3 148.3 148.6 148.8 149.1 148.8 Cotton goods do 214.7 144.6 145.8 145.8 145.2 148.3 148.3 148.6 148.8 149.1 148.8 Cotton goods do 214.7 148.3 219.2 217.8 213.1 209.3 205.3 199.8 199.6 1991.7 189.2 Hosiery and underwear do 105.0 105.4 105.4 105.4 105.3 104.9 104.9 104.8 104.6 104.0 103.7 Rayon do 40.7 40.7 40.7 40.7 40.7 40.7 40.7 40.7	172. 5 172.		172.5	171.4	167.0	166.4	165. 9	153.7	152.1	150.0	149.8	146.8	146.8	Metals, nonferrous do
Clothing	ì	156. 9 7 146. 1		T .	1	1	1	1	149.6		150.3	149.8	148.9	
Hosiery and underwear   do	147. 7 147.	147. 7 186. 9	148.8		148. 8 195. 0						145.8 219.2		214. 9	Clothingdo
Silk		102. 5	103.7		104.6						105. 4 40. 7			Hosiery and underweardo
Miscellaneous. do. 120.1 120.8 121.8 121.5 121.5 120.3 119.7 119.9 119.0 119.2 118.5 Automobile tires and tubes. do. 63.4 63.4 63.4 63.4 63.4 63.5 63.5 63.5 63.5 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 Paper and pulp. do. 167.4 167.3 167.5 167.4 167.3 166.8 169.0 170.9 170.2 169.9 169.5 PURCHASING POWER OF THE BOLLAR As measured by— Wholesale prices. 1935-39=100. 50.0 49.9 49.4 49.1 48.4 47.7 47.5 47.7 48.7 49.1 49.5 Consumers' prices. do. 59.7 59.9 59.1 58.7 58.2 57.6 57.3 57.3 57.6 58.1 58.3 Retail food prices. do. 48.9 49.4 48.1 47.4 46.7 46.1 46.2 46.5 47.3 48.2 48.8   CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE  CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE	50. 1 50.	50. 1 161. 6	46.4	46.4		46.4		46.4	46. 4	46.4	46. 4	46.4	46.4	Silkdo
Paper and pulp	117.3 115. 65.5 64.	117.3	118.5	119, 2	119.0 66.2	119. 9 66. 2							63.4	Miscellaneous do
As measured by— Wholesale prices. 1935-39=100. 50.0 49.9 49.4 49.1 48.4 47.7 47.5 47.7 48.7 49.1 49.5 Consumers' prices do. 59.7 59.9 59.1 58.7 58.2 57.6 57.3 57.3 57.3 57.6 58.1 58.3 Retail food prices do. 48.9 49.4 48.1 47.4 46.7 46.1 46.2 46.5 47.3 48.2 48.8  CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE  CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY  New construction, total mil. of dol 1,009 1,166 1,311 1,461 1,616 1,715 1,799 1,782 1,707 1,552 1,391 7	168. 3 168.			169. 9	170. 2							167.3	167.4	Paper and pulpdo
Wholesale prices												1		
CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE  CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY  New construction, total	50. 1 50. 58. 5 59.	50. 1 58. 5	49.5 58.3					47. 7 57. 6						Wholesale prices1935-39=100
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY  New construction, total	48. 8 50.	48.8	48.8	48, 2	47.3	46.5	46. 2	46.1	46. 7		48.1	49. 4	48.9	Retail food pricesdo
New construction, total. mil. of dol. 1,009 1,166 1,311 1,461 1,616 1,715 1,799 1,782 1,707 1,552 1,391 7					_ "	3	STATE	EAL ES	ND RE	ION A	RUCT	CONST	C	
														CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY
	1, 221 1, 09	7 1, 221	1,391	1,552		1,782			1, 616			1, 166		New construction, total mil. of dol.
Private, total		r 934 r 450	1,080 550		1, 265 650	1, 332 685			635					Residential (nonfarm)
utility, totalmil. of del_  265   266   264   277   305   324   332   334   333   330   312	292 27		312			334								utility, totalmil. of dol
Farm construction do 14 23 37 50 62 81 82 63 39 22 13	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12	13	22	39	63	82	81	62	50	37	23	14	Farm constructiondo
Public, total 381 397 445 450 442 374 311	180 17 287 25	287	311	374	442	450	445	397 5	381	341	287	226	172	Public, total do do
Military and naval 12 11 12 13 13 11 12 13 13 12 11 10	9	9	10	11	12	13	13	12	11	13	13	12	11	Military and naval do 1
		(1)	1	1	2	2	200	2	2	2	2	1	1	Industrial
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	68 102 8						131	123	119					All otherdo
CONTRACT AWARDS														
Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.):											0- 1			Dodge Corn ):
Total valuationthous, of dol.   681, 967   689, 763   873, 882   970, 789   935, 198   962, 685   854, 091   762, 192   778, 606   611, 216   694, 023   48	5, 597 16, 51 2, 984 568, 46	15, 597 482, 984			778,606	762, 192	854, 091	962, 685	935, 198	970, 789	873, 882	689, 763	681, 967	Total valuationthous. of dol
Public ownership do 248, 443   181, 044   236, 330   298, 213   324, 226   334, 501   289, 510   259, 381   261, 988   198, 699   278, 147   15   15   15   15   15   15   15   1	942 251,86	159, 942 323, 042	278,147	198, 699	261, 988	259, 381	289, 510	334, 501	324, 226	298, 213	236, 330	181, 044	248, 443	Public ownership do Drivate ow
Nonresidential buildings:		2, 901		'	,	,	4,642	5, 294	4. 546	4, 907	4, 746	3, 622	3, 205	Nonresidential buildings:
Floor area thous. of sq. ft. 29, 097 25, 671 34, 478 40, 413 33, 802 44, 609 33, 954 28, 833 33, 118 25, 077 28, 335 2	,685 21,64	21, 685 221, 883	28, 335	25, 077	33, 118	28, 833	33, 954	44,609	33, 802	40, 413	34, 478	25, 671	29, 097	Floor areathous, of sq. ftthous, of dol

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					7	1948						19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	CONST	RUCT	ION A	ND RI	EAL ES	STATE	—Con	tinued	<u> </u>				
CONTRACT AWARDS—Continued													
Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.)—Continued Residential buildings:													
Projects number Floor area thous of sq. ft. Valuation thous of dol. Public works:	16, 336 31, 474 232, 250	23, 227 35, 385 276, 541	30, 448 46, 526 351, 604	30, 320 51, 710 369, 780	26, 366 40, 149 355, 296	28,780 44,420 349,699	27, 085 44, 577 337, 550	22, 507 35, 610 279, 658	23, 304 37, 159 296, 760	20, 472 33, 563 264, 033	19, 529 31, 500 256, 746	11, 855 19, 892 159, 128	12, 770 26, 665 193, 073
Projectsnumber_ Valuationthous. of dol_	803 143, 033	915 109, 596	1, 524 132, 598	1, 659 159, 700	1, 813 167, 984	1,763 169,293	1, 679 148, 856	1, 692 158, 597	1, 432 125, 251	934 77, 760	956 125, 581	74, 528	573 117, 32
Utilities: Projectsnumber_ Valuationthous. of dol Value of contracts awarded (F. R. indexes):	213 34, 289	235 54, 687	343 52, 077	396 45, 338	363 47, 707	379 48,589	395 58, 935	376 44, 075	350 40, 241	329 29, 113	284 45, 297	221 27, 445	238 36, 174
Total, unadjusted	161 135 187 152	182 156 181 148	206 181 181 154	226 195 188 165	233 194 201 177	224 189 205 187	210 175 201 177	195 165 193 165	175 152 184 157	169 148 189 154	145 123 180 145	142 110 174 133	139 10- 162 111
Engineering construction: Contract awards (E. N. R.) \( \)thous. of dol_ Highway concrete pavement contract awards:	474, 643	508, 096	777, 159	535, 184	596, 332	713, 719	560, 292	665, 417	648, 434	451, 112	843, 544	565, 826	563, 08
Total         thous. of sq. yd.           Airports         do           Roads         do           Streets and alleys         do	2,304 10 1,425 869	4, 386 361 2, 654 1, 371	5, 073 353 2, 734 1, 986	5, 124 10 3, 187 1, 928	5, 205 190 2, 128 2, 887	4,114 595 1,648 1,870	4, 021 341 2, 073 1, 606	5,099 129 2,753 2,217	2, 908 301 1, 344 1, 263	2, 522 210 1, 646 665	1 5, 217 1 228 1 2, 951 1 2, 038	2, 560 41 1, 736 784	1, 15 3 60 51
NEW DWELLING UNITS AND URBAN BUILDING			:		ŕ								
New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started (U. S. Department of Labor)*	49, 600	75, 100	98, 800	99, 400	97, 500	93, 500	86, 300	82, 200	r 72, 900	65,000	56,000	50,000	46, 000
New urban dwelling units, total number. Privately financed, total do. Units in 1-family structures do. Units in 2-family structures do. Units in multifamily structures do.	33, 352 32, 206 22, 112 1, 863 8, 231	7 50, 846 50, 791 37, 595 4, 092 9, 104	7 64, 811 64, 457 45, 726 7, 041 11, 690	7 52, 966 52, 385 41, 423 3, 769 7, 193	54, 781 54, 260 42, 110 3, 343 8, 807	7 48, 775 7 47, 515 7 36, 666 2, 974 7 7, 875	7 47, 961 7 46, 965 7 35, 885 7 2, 332 7 8, 748	7 41, 216 7 39, 466 7 31, 750 2, 837 4, 879	7 39, 971 7 38, 465 7 31, 189 2, 393 4, 883	7 34, 819 7 32, 584 7 25, 642 1, 729 7 5, 213	7 29, 030 7 25, 729 7 19, 225 1, 995 4, 509	7 27, 071 7 23, 411 7 16, 730 1, 919 4, 762	27, 199 24, 713 18, 32 1, 33 5, 06
Publicly financed, total do do Indexes of urban building authorized Number of new dwelling units 1935-39=100.	1, 146	293. 4	7 354 372. 8	7 581 308. 8	521 314. 6	1, 260 275. 8	7 996 275. 4	1, 750 236, 0	7 1, 506 230, 6	199. 1	7 3, 301 166. 2		2, 48
Valuation of building, total do New residential building do New nonresidential building do Additions, alterations, and repairs do	7238.3 7318.9 7182.5 7202.1	360. 9 484. 5 287. 2 274. 9	408. 6 622. 9 253. 0 330. 1	375. 7 531. 8 265. 3 311. 3	399. 8 555. 0 283. 8 351. 8	371. 5 497. 4 283. 4 317. 3	370. 4 535. 4 249. 9 312. 2	335. 8 425. 2 278. 6 283. 4	334. 2 407. 7 296. 9 266. 0	213. 1	247. 4 297. 2 215. 3 219. 0	* 234. 1 * 263. 4 * 221. 8 * 200. 6	220. 268. 188. 198.
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES													
A berthaw (industrial building) 1914=100.  American Appraisal Co.:  A verage, 30 cities 1913=100.	475	310 478	481	485	325 486	493	495	327 502	504	502	323 501	502	40
	508 495 436	514 502 437	515 503 441	523 503 439	524 504 439	522 507 450	523 507 450	531 518 459	531 523 460	529 522 454	532 520 457	532 520 459	49 52 51 45
New York do San Francisco do St. Louis do Associated General Contractors (all types) do E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc*	469 321	470 321	471 321	470 321	475 332	477 337	477 340	489 341	495 341	493 341	491 341	491 341	48
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concrete U. S. avg. 1926-29=100. Brick and steel	191.3 194.8 211.3	192. 2 195. 6 212. 0	194. 5 197. 6 215. 1	196. 8 199. 8 216. 7	200. 2 202. 5 219. 0	203. 2 205. 6 221. 3	206. 2 209. 5 223. 4	208. 7 211. 9 225. 5	210, 0 212, 9 225, 8	209. 7 212. 4 224. 6	209. 0 211. 3 221. 1	208. 9 211. 0 220. 7	209. 3 211. 3 220. 9
Commercial and factory buildings:  Brick and concretedo  Brick and steeldo  Brick and wooddo  Framedo	193. 7 192. 7 204. 5 221. 2	194. 7 193. 7 205. 1 221. 9	197. 0 195. 3 208. 1 225. 5	199. 5 197. 7 209. 8 227. 0	203. 3 200. 8 212. 0 229. 0	206. 4 203. 2 214. 3 230. 9	209. 2 208. 4 216. 1 232. 8	211. 7 210. 6 219. 1 234. 5	213. 2 211. 6 219. 9 234. 1	212. 9 211. 2 218. 9 232. 4	212. 5 210. 3 216. 5 227. 1	212.8 210.4 216.4 226.8	213. 2 210. 6 216. 8 226. 3
Steeldo Residences: Brickdo	178. 6 211. 8	179. 5 212. 4	180. 6 215. 6	182. 5 217. 2	184. 8 219. 6	187. 0 222. 0	195. 4	197. 3 225, 9	198. 2 226. 2	198. 0 225. 0	197. 5 221. 4	197. 7	197.
Framedo Engineering News-Record: Building1913=100	214. 7 334. 2	215. 2 334. 6	218. 5 333. 9	219. 8 339. 3	222. 1 342. 4	224. 2 355. 5	225. 9 356. 7	227. 6 357. 1	227. 5 355. 9	226. 0 355. 6	221. 5 354. 9	221. 0 352. 9	352.
Construction Public Roads Adm.—Highway construction:	443.6	443.6 150.5	444. 9	455.8	464. 8 155. 9	477.1	478. 4	480. 2 161. 0	478.3	477. 7	477. 4	475.4	474.
Composite, standard mile*1925-29=100 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS		100.0			100. 8			101.0			165. 3		
Production of selected construction materials, index:* Unadjusted	7 122. 5 7 148. 5	r 142. 0 r 150. 3	7 141.7 7 142.6	7 144. 4 7 136. 5	r 149, 6 r 139, 8	r 150. 5 r 141. 4	7 160, 3 7 141, 6	7 157. 8 7 146. 8	7 160. 7 7 145. 0	7 144.8 7 146.1	7 133. 2 7 150. 7	p 117.3 p 137.4	
REAL ESTATE													
Home mortgages insured by Fed. Hous. Admin.: New premium paying mortgagesthous. of dol. Loans outstanding of agencies under the Home Loan Bank Board:	129,894	159, 967	151, 552	151, 524	186, 859	164, 094	179, 412	199, 968	216, 931	212, 085	214, 407	208, 312	183, 155
Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutionsmil. of dol. Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loans outstandingmil. of dol.	373 465	374 454	397 444	418 434	475 424	478 414	403 (2)	486 395	479	487	515 369	427	386

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*Preliminary. 1 Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported. 2 Data now reported quarterly. 5 Data for April, July, September, and December 1948 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. 3 Data for March, June, September, and December 1948 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. 4 The series under building authorized were formerly shown as "urban dwelling units scheduled to be started" and "indexes of building construction based on building permits;" see also note in July 1948 Survey. Mimor revisions in figures for number of dwelling units scheduled to be started" and "indexes of building construction based on building permits;" see also note in July 1948 Survey. Mimor revisions in figures for number of dwelling units segmining January 1946 are available upon request.

\*New series. The new series for new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started has been substituted beginning January 1941 for the series on "total nonfarm dwelling units scheduled to be started?" shown in the 1947 Supplement; see note marked """ on p. S-6 of the July 1948 Survey for a brief description of the series; data for January 1941-April 1947 are available upon request; data prior to 1941 shown in the 1947 Supplement are comparable with the current series. The new 20-city averages of construction costs from E. H. Boeckh and Associates have been substituted for the series for selected cities shown in the Survey through the August 1948 issue; monthly figures beginning 1934 and earlier annual data will be published later. See note marked "\*" on p. S-6 of the September 1948 Survey for brief descriptions of the index of highway construction costs and the index of production of selected construction materials and source of data through 1946 for the latter series.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948			-			19	19
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	CONST	RUCT	ION A	ND RI	EAL E	STATI	E—Con	tinued	1				
REAL ESTATE—Continued													
New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associations, estimated, totalthous. of dol_	254, 581	318, 602	336, 947	332, 441	346, 469	331,893	317, 842	297, 175	287, 336	260, 472	249, 828	205, 389	210, 407
By purpose of loan: Home constructiondodo	66, 894	97, 325	97, 458	93, 315	100, 149	101, 236	92, 132	85, 233	89, 505	82, 172	70, 011	56, 369	59, 139
Home purchasedo Refinancingdo Repairs and reconditioningdo	126, 462 23, 511	146, 213 29, 677	156, 701 30, 973 14, 189	161, 309 29, 400	28, 615 14, 349	152, 875 26, 876	151, 882 25, 324	141, 961 24, 607	132,006 23,482	117, 088 22, 881 12, 270	114, 090 23, 549 11, 506	89, 939 22, 713 10, 348	88, 401 24, 074
All other purposesdo New nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and	8, 374 29, 340	11, 519 33, 868	37, 626	14, 308 34, 109	34, 150	14, 794 36, 112	15, 526 32, 978	14, 989 30, 385	14, 089 28, 254	26, 061	30, 672	26, 020	11, 511 27, 282
under), estimated, total	826, 874 6, 8	955, 441 7. 0	993, 678 6. 8	999, 456 6. 5	1, 049, 591 7. 4	1, 018, 397 7. 7	1, 024, 323 7. 1	991, 408 7. 7	977, 830 8. 0	919, 631 8. 0	938, 938 8. 5	789, 559	756, 490
Fire losses thous, of dol.	71, 521	74, 236	63, 751	59, 256	54, 706	50, 955	49, 543	49, 945	51, 845	52, 949	69, 397	57, 926	62, 424
			DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE							
ADVERTISING													
Advertising indexes, adjusted: Printers' Ink, combined index1935-39=100	289	290	294	302	299	268	279	304	315	300	285	293	
Magazines†dododo	321 242	346 227	333 247	345 256	344 262	298 233	301 240	342 262	339 278	344 244	320 237	297 277	
Outdoordo	312 319 274. 6	322 308 271. 6	294 314 283. 9	329 312 274. 9	279 300 271. 0	288 271	284 299 272. 7	296 308	320 327	285 317	255 319	314 310	007.6
Tide advertising index, adjusted †do Radio advertising: † Cost of facilities, totalthous. of dol	16, 715	17, 803	17,078	17,327	15,656	250. 1 13, 282	14, 272	287. 0 15, 650	276. 8 18, 321	281. 4 17, 394	253. 5 17, 951	277.8	287. 6
Automobiles and accessories do- Clothing do-	717	699 118	711 121	662	538 105	370 82	425 80	414 115	659 156	1,036	772		
Electric household equipmentdo Financialdo	543 482	603 511	603 483	651 481	642 363	656 373	691 400	674 363	681 374	668 333	651 364		
Foods, food beverages, confectionsdodododo	4, 766 564	5, 122 536	4, 894 441	4,861 432	4, 223 444	3, 446 435	3,835 453	4, 313 441	4, 782 514	4, 673 511	4, 948 613		
Housefurnishings, etcdododododo	232 1, 452	225 1, 734	177 $1,672$	192 1,775	161 1, 755	183 1, 473	167 1, 630	163 1, 920	213 1, 923	1,76 1,936	186 1, 955		
Smoking materials do Toilet goods, medical supplies do All other do	1, 595 4, 694	1, 770 5, 031	1, 718 4, 857	1, 751 4, 804	1, 711 4, 545	1, 532 3, 783	1, 556 3, 922	1, 510 4, 232	1, 731 4, 677	1, 684 4, 416	1, 966 4, 760		
Magazine advertising:‡ Cost, total dodo	1, 535 37, 486	1, 456 47, 992	1, 401 45, 917	1, 567 52, 011	1, 169 42, 264	948 29, 495	1, 112 33, 372	1, 506 45, 239	2, 611 52, 993	1,829 52,330	1, 618 39, 209		
Automobiles and accessories do Clothing do	2, 771 3, 640	3, 450 6, 121	3, 442 5, 004	4, 241 5, 152	3, 667 3, 469	3, 068 1, 115	2, 856 3, 730	3, 048 6, 554	3, 922 6, 151	3, 907 4, 936	2, 756 3, 498		- <b></b>
Electric household equipmentdo Financialdodo	1, 590 666	2, 446 726	2, 719 715	3, 137 784	2, 821 629	1, 476 517	1, 246 494	2, 589 665	3, 366 758	3, 080 798	2, 417 619		
Foods, food beverages, confectionsdododo	6, 311 381	6, 748 640	5, 905 848	6, 657 1, 048	5, 456 972	4, 651 852	4, 731 985	5, 441 872	7, 253 877	6, 940 1, 013	5, 242 461		
Housefurnishings, etcdo Soap, cleansers, etcdo	1, 916 1, 155	2, 802 1, 104	3, 556 1, 270	4, 129 1, 532	2, 982 1, 156	1, 143 926	1, 495 950	3, 728 1, 152	4, 504 1, 780	4, 580 1, 247	2, 474 729		
Office furnishing and supplies do Smoking materials do Constitution do Constitution de Const	495 883 5, 584	850 990 6, 304	691 1, 019	1, 054 1, 216 5, 702	608 1, 174 5, 375	378 978	700 1,131	787 1, 146	1, 287	1, 049 1, 349	913 1, 351		<b></b>
Smoking materials do Tollet goods, medical supplies do All other do Linage, total thous of lines	12, 094 4, 175	15, 810 4, 581	5, 711 15, 037 4, 391	17, 360 4, 288	13, 954 3, 160	4, 430 9, 962 3, 171	4, 180 10, 874 3, 968	5, 004 14, 245 4, 462	6, 019 16, 299 4, 847	5, 778 17, 652	4, 681 14, 069 3, 015		
Newspaper advertising: Linage, total (52 cities)do	167, 945	189, 555	197, 221	197, 809	185, 847	161, 430	176, 800	197, 335	220, 449	4, 145 209, 199	204, 428	3,410	3, 921 163, 379
Classifieddododo	40, 048 127, 897	43, 985 145, 571	45, 848 151, 373	47, 643 150, 166	43, 999 141, 848	43, 081 118, 349	46, 467 130, 333	45, 810 151, 525	46, 861 173, 588	41, 480 167, 718	37, 624 166, 804	38, 498 125, 479	35, 559 127, 820
Automotivedo Financialdo	6, 181 1, 869	6, 394 2, 225	7, 047 2, 295	7, 557 2, 120	8, 814 2, 203	6, 714 2, 448	7, 066 1, 782	6, 921 1, 849	7, 453 1, 994	7, 467 1, 999	5, 843 2, 112	7, 362 2, 952	7, 335 1, 744
Generaldo Retaildo	25, 477 94, 369	28, 106 108, 846	30, 475 111, 557	31, 092 109, 396	28, 365 102, 467	22, 790 86, 396	23, 001 98, 484	30, 097 112, 658	38, 251 125, 891	34, 880 123, 273	25, 703 133, 146	21, 955 93, 210	26, 920 91, 820
POSTAL BUSINESS  Money orders:							-						
Domestic, issued (50 cities); Numberthousands	4, 339	5, 281	5, 122	4, 470	4, 733	4, 503	5, 176	4, 476	5, 267	5, 353	5, 229	4,729	4, 422
Valuethous, of dol_ Domestic, paid (50 cities):	86, 412	106, 540	95, 871	88, 565	94, 494	90, 545	87, 845	90, 407	98, 446	97, 114	98, 629	94, 492	87, 275
Number thousands Value thous of dol.	13, 135 186, 247	16, 749 240, 369	15, 552 220, 748	14, 252 198, 921	15, 267 217, 320	14, 408 206, 027	14, 207 208, 527	14, 703 216, 336	15, 552 247, 204	20, 044 256, 791	17, 235 265, 659	14, 395 227, 123	13, 245 209, 374
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES													
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: Goods and services, totalbil. of dol.		172.5			177.3			180. 1			181.0		
Durable goods, total do Automobiles and parts Furniture and household equipment do		21.3 7.7			22. 8 8. 0			23. 7 8. 8			22. 9 9. 0		
Furniture and household equipmentdo Other durable goodsdo Nondurable goods, totaldo		9. 8 3. 8			10.8 3.9			10. 9 4. 0			9.8 4.1		
Nondurable goods, totaldodo Clothing and shoesdo Food and alcoholic beveragesdo		19. 2			103. 7 20. 7			104. 3 20. 5			105. 1 20. 9		
Gasoline and oil do Semidurable house furnishings do Semidurable house furnishing do Semidur		3.9			61.6 4.3 1.9			62.1			4.1		
Tobacco do Other nondurable goods do Other n		4. 1 11. 0			4. 1 11. 2			1.9 4.2			4.3		
* Revised.	ıI	11.01		'	11.4			11.5	·	·	11.3		

\* Revised.

† Data beginning January 1948 for magazine advertising include advertising in farm magazines and some other magazines which is not included in earlier data and there have been changes effective January 1948 in the classifications of electric household equipment, housefurnishings, etc., soap, cleaners, etc., and toilet goods in both the radio and magazine series. Inclusion of advertising in farm magazines in the 1948 data for magazines materially affected the comparability of the figures for automobiles and accessories and, to a lesser extent, the comparability of data for other classifications. Adjustments of earlier data are under consideration by the compiling agency and more complete information on the changes will be published later.

† Revised series. The index of nonfarm foreclosures has been revised beginning 1938 because of discovery of certain errors in reporting; revisions through April 1947 will be shown later.

There have been minor revisions in Printers' Ink index of magazine advertising to include advertising in farm magazines formerly shown as one of the five major components of the advertising index; revisions are available upon request. The Tide advertising index has been completely revised and is now based on dollar costs for all media—newspapers, magazines, farm papers, business papers, radio (network and spot), and outdoor advertising; revised data beginning 1936 will be shown later. Estimates of personal consumption expenditures have been revised beginning 1944; revised figures for the grand total and for total durable and nondurable goods and services are shown as a component of gross national product on p. 28 of the July 1948 Survey; revised figures through the first quarter of 1947 for the subgroups will be shown later.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948			-			19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
		DO	MEST	IC TR	ADE—	Contin	ued	·					·
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES—Continued													
easonally adj. quarterly totals at annual rates†—Con. Goods and services—Continued		40.0			<b>*</b> 0.0						<b>***</b> •		
Services bil. of dol_ Household operation dodo		49. 8 7. 6			50. 8 7. 6			52.1 7.7			53.0 7.8		
Housing do Personal service do		15. 5 3. 2			15. 8 3. 2			16. 2 3. 2			16. 4 3. 2		
Recreation do Transportation do Other services do		3. 8 4. 6 15. 2			3. 9 4. 7 15. 6			3. 9 4. 9 16. 1			4. 1 5. 1 16. 5		
RETAIL TRADE													
.ll types of retail stores:‡ Estimated sales, total†mil. of dol	8, 948 2, 350	10, 734 2, 956	10, 705 3, 107	10, 782 2, 962	10,874	10, 738 3, 188	10, 674 3, 292	11,058 3,171	11, 542 3, 221	11, 019 3, 055	13, 194 3, 336	r 9, 416 2, 444	8, 9 2, 4
Durable goods storestdodododo	1,195	1,538	1,498	1,329	3, 150 1, 431	1.569	1,655	1,508	1,568	1,506	1,537	1,324	1,4
Motor vehiclesfdo Parts and accessoriesdo	1,088 106	1,402 136	1,344 154	1, 176 153	1, 259 173	1,389 180	1, 483 172	1,353 155	1, 421 148	1,361 144	1, 360 177	1, 211 113	1, 2
Building materials and hardware group† mil. of dol	658	819	953	959	1,030	992	987	986	1,001	880	840	631	5
Building materialsdo Farm implements†do	417 90	510 123	589 146	601 139	656 153	630 158	654 135	654 126	657 139	556 130	483 109	395 94	30
Hardwaredo	151 426	186 520	218 575	218 579	221 586	203 549	198 568	205 592	205 566	194 562	248 703	142 r 421	1 4
Home furnishings group†do Furniture and house furnishings†do	251	307	341	355 224	350	315 234	336	350	332	343	403	r 244	$\begin{vmatrix} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$
Household appliances and radios do do Jewelry stores do	175 71	213 78	233 82	95	236 103	78	232 82	242 85	234 85	218 109	300 257	177 69	1
Nondurable goods storestdo	6, 598 604	7, 778 910	7, 598 781	7,820 808	7, 724	7, 549 630	7,382 635	7, 887 878	8, 321 982	7, 964 901	9, 857 1, 272	7 6, 972 7 687	6, 4
Apparel groupdodododododo	149	212	181	193	801 215	154	135	188	230	226	360	r 186	5 1 2
Women's apparel and accessoriesdo Family and other appareldo	280 85	419 125	368 103	371 107	343 105	276 86	307	426 122	477 140	422 132	539 199	r 303	2
Shoesdo Drug storesdo	90 287	154 305	128 294	137 304	138 301	114 307	103 299	142 299	135 307	121 296	174 394	r 102 r 297	2
Eating and drinking placesdodo	287 930 2, 360	1,030 2,595	1,034 2,608	1,060 2,716	1,066 2,613	1,064 2,762 2,187	1,091 2,576	1, 105 2, 648	1, 115 2, 787	1, 037 2, 626	1, 085 2, 942	992 2, 568	2,3
Food group†dodododo	1,862	2,038	2,056	2, 144	2,033	2, 187	2,013	2,055	2, 188	2, 051	2, 300	2,021	1,8
Other fooddododododo	498 435	557 495	552 523	572 550	580 552	575 581	563 570	593 541	598 550	575 519	642 531	546 472	5 4
General merchandise group†do Department, including mail-orderdo	1,039 690	1,392 940	1,343 910	1, 368 906	1,364 905	1, 221 765	1, 265 830	1, 447 978	1, 560 1, 054	1, 599 1, 100	2, 306 1, 526	1,049 689	1,0
General, including general merchandise	122	148	160	171	170	176	162	167	172	161	196	129	12
with food mil, of dolmolmil, of dolmil, of dolmil, of dolmil, of doldisedo	97	128	125	131		118	116	139	152		217	100	**
Variety†dodo	131	177	149	160	130 160	161	157	164	184	146 191	368	131	13
Other retail storesdododo	943 130	$1,051 \\ 144$	1,015 143 872	1,015 142	1,027 134	984 142	947 132	969 142	1,020 165 855	7 986 165	1,326 262	r 907 r 133	8
Otherdodo Indexes of sales:	812	907		873	893	842	816	827		821	1,065	774	7
Unadjusted totalt1935-39=100	296. 0 313. 9	324.0 359.7	333. 1 391. 2	332. 2 376. 2	339. 1 396. 3	323. 1 395. 5	328. 9 408. 7	350.6 408.2	349. 0 399. 5	349. 3 393. 2	403.3 415.0	293. 1 r 309. 5	299. 335.
Durable goods stores†do Nondurable goods stores†do	290. 2	312.4	314. 2	317. 8	320. 4	299. 5	302.9	331.8	332. 6	335.0	400.8	r 287. 8	288
Adjusted, totaltdodo	324.6 357.6	330. 7 376. 0	337. 9 386. 5	329. 5 355, 3	337. 1 376. 9	336. 9 389. 5	338.0 405.0	340.3 396.6	338. 0 385. 7	334. 2 382. 5	343. 2 391. 7	7 329. 4 7 364. 0	329. 377.
Durable goods storest do.  Automotive groupt do.  Building materials and hardware groupt do.	314. 0 423. 5	347. 4 422. 0	347. 6 441. 5	286. 4 444. 3	319.6	344. 8 453. 8	367.0 464.7	351. 8 455. 9	354. 7 439. 7	359. 8	369. 2 427. 1	r 333. 5 r 402. 2	367.
Homefurnishings groupdo	391.3	395. 1	424, 6	432.8	456. 7 432. 7	436. 9	439. 2	452.7	405.8	429. 3 384. 8	411.0	r 400. 1	395. 386.
Jewelry storesdo	388. 6 313. 9	391. 6 316. 0	404. 7 322. 0	400. 8 321. 1	412. 3 324. 1	381, 1 319, 7	390. 4 316. 1	385. 7 322. 0	372. 5 322. 5	379. 3 318. 4	388. 3 327. 4	384. 9 318. 1	367. 313.
Nondurable goods stores†dodododo	315. 2	314.4	315.3	319.8	326.9	311.3	305.6	328.3	336.6	322. 1	337.7	r 341. 8	309
Apparel group	261. 5 413. 6	260.3 417.2	255. 5 420. 1	252. 2 408. 8	255. 8 419. 5	255. 7 414. 7	254. 0 406. 8	255. 8 419. 9	256. 9 416. 3	254. 4 420. 7	250. 5 423. 0		265 412
Food group to do	241.4	339, 2 251, 7	344, 2 260, 3	341.6 258.7	338. 8 259. 1	333, 1 262, 2	331.1 257.8	339. 3 252. 8 277. 3	342.9 250.1	346. 3 249. 0	349. 0 249. 7	340. 3 243. 0	343 254
Filling stations do General merchandise group† do Other retail stores do General merchandise group† de General merchandise group gro	254. 1 348. 9	257.3 341.8	269. 8 348. 9	270.8 354.5	275. 9 360. 3	277. 9 350. 9	277. 6 342. 8	277.3 341.8	271. 1 344. 8	260. 3 332. 3	281. 7 347. 0	7 260. 5 7 334. 4	250 327
Estimated inventories, total tmil, of dol	13, 625	14, 280	14, 164	13, 992	13, 637	13, 498	13, 972	14, 695	15, 284	15, 652	13, 938	r 13, 517	13, 9
Durable goods storesdodo	4, 634 1, 190	5, 011 1, 251	4, 946 1, 219	4, 925 1, 219	4, 941 1, 297	4, 927 1, 262	4, 937 1, 239	5,086 1,219	5,312 1,298	5, 409 1, 370	5, 227 1, 454	r 5, 195 r 1, 555	5, 3 1, 6
Automotive group do	1 760 1	2,048 1,271	2,053 1,232	1, 989 1, 275	1, 964 1, 263	1, 974 1, 292	2,058 1,227	2, 124 1, 306	2,062 1,477	2, 050 1, 479	1, 901 1, 475	7 1, 892 7 1, 362	1, 9 1, 3
Homefurnishings group dodododo		441	442	442	417	399	413	437	475	510	397	r 386	1,3
Nondurable goods storesdododo	8, 991 1, 887	9, 269 2, 009	9, 218 2, 064	9,067 2,014	8,696 1,834	8, 571 1, 749	9,035 1,993	9, 609 2, 139	9, 972 2, 188	10, 243 2, 227	8, 711 1, 730	7 8, 322 7 1, 673	8, 5
Drug stores do		533 341	530 339	512 325	506 327	497 322	504 322	511 324	538 310	594 314	545 304	r 542 r 298	1, 8
Food groupdo	2,000	1,962	1,860	1,851	1,841	1,826	1,845	1,979	2, 111	2,098	1,920	r 1, 791	1,8
General merchandise groupdo	203 2, 705	197 2,877	209 2, 883	184 2,802	169 2, 663	150 2,657	168 2,796	186 3,004	205 3, 107	3, 218	228 2, 558	7 222 7 2, 445	1,8 2 2,5 1,3
Drug stores	1,313	1, 350	1, 333	1, 379	1,356	1,370	1,407	1,466	1, 513	1, 577	1, 426	r 1, 351	
Sales, estimated, total	1,874 170	2, 315 288	2, 266 235	2, 355 253	2,317 254	2, 281 208	2, 200 195	2, 352 265	2, 524 290	2, 392 263	3, 030 375	r 1, 980 r 185	1,8
Men's weardo	30	48	38	38	42	26	24	42	50	48	66	r 35	]
women's weardo Shoesdo	82 44	138 78	112 65	124 70	119 72	106 60	103 53	130 72	145 69	129 63	179 98	7 86 7 48	8
Shoes do Automotive parts and accessories do Building materials do	28 68	37 80	44 101	46 110	50 117	54 113	50 118	45 126	41	10	62 80	29 70	2
Drug do. Eating and drinking places do. Furniture and housefurnishings do.	66 49	69 54	65	67 52	67	70 54	68 54	67	125 71 54 26	101 67 51 28	98 62 80 97 55 39	r 66	1,87
Paring and dediking diaces	22	27	52 28	29	52 28	26	29	53 30	96 96	1 98	25 30	51 18	4

\*Revised. & There have been revisions beginning 1947 in the chain-store series and some earlier revisions; see note marked "\text{t}" on p. S-9.

† Estimates of retail sales and indexes of sales, with the exception of data for jewelry stores, filling stations, general stores, including general merchandise with food, and dry goods and other general merchandise stores, have been revised beginning 1947 and there have been earlier revisions in the series marked with a "t" as follows: Total, durable goods and nondurable goods stores, motor vehicles, and the automotive group, grocery and combination and the food group, beginning 1942; farm implements and the building materials and hardware group, beginning 1943; variety and the general merchandise group, beginning 1944; furniture and housefurnishings and the homefurnishings group, beginning 1947 and an explanation of the revisions are published on p. 22 of the September 1948 Survey. All revisions through June 1947 will be shown later.

† Revised series. See note marked "\text{t}" on p. S-9 regarding revisions in data for sales of chain-stores and mail-order houses. Estimates of retail inventories have been revised for all years and data by kinds of business have been added; year-end figures for 1929, 1933, and 1935-46 are on p. 23 of the June 1948 Survey; monthly averages for 1939 and 1940 and monthly data for 1941-47 are on p. 31 of the July 1948 Survey.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1948 1949													19
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
		DO	MEST	IC TRA	ADE—	Contin	ued				-		
RETAIL TRADE—Continued									<u> </u>				
Chain stores and mail-order houses—Continued Sales, estimated—Continued ‡				i					•				
General merchandise group †mil. of dol. Department, dry goods, and general merchan-	434	603	589	591	606	569	588	648	706	706	1,024	r 430	424
disemil. of doldodo	230 84	330 113	348 103	357 86	364 95	342 78	342 102	382 116	414 125	394 139	556 144	231 79	223 76
Variety †do Grocery and combinationdo Indexes of sales: †	110 725	149 797	126 792	135 844	135 770	136 824	132 741	138 751	155 839	161 774	310 850	110 807	116 740
Unadjusted, combined index † 1935-39=100	269. 2 296. 8	303. 5 303. 0	303. 9 312. 4	310.8 311.2	313. 1 313. 0	291.3 314.8	296.0 317.3	323. 3 316. 6	325. 9 312. 3	328.3 307.6	406. 6 319. 1	7 266. 6 7 307. 6	269. 7 302. 7
Apparel groupdodododo	298. 7 285. 5	311.0 277.9	316.6 282.2	319. 4 287. 5	321. 5 301. 2	322. 8 289. 6	325. 8 290. 9	344. 4 310. 8	345. 3 300. 1	330.3 298.4	349. 1 316. 5	7 334.3 7 315.7	318. 5 286. 8
Women's weardododo	383.3 223.2 219.7	400.6 242.4	411.0 239.8 254.2	415.0 243.3 251.5	411. 2 245. 1 253. 5	417.8 246.1 277.6	427. 6 242. 5	454. 8 250. 1	478. 6 235. 4	447. 5 231. 0	448. 7 269. 5	7 420. 4 7 259. 8	411. 0 245. 3
Automotive parts and accessoriesdo Building materialsdo Drugdo	344. 2 234. 5	228.3 336.3 231.6	359. 7 225. 3	379. 1 227. 7	384. 2 228. 1	383. 5 235. 9	263. 6 388. 1 232. 2	242. 2 389. 6 231. 8	223. 8 386. 0 232. 3	207. 3 374. 9 225. 0	260. 2 368. 6 227. 0	7 235. 6 342. 1 7 228. 4	235. 3 339. 1 335. 2
Eating and drinking placesdo Furniture and housefurnishingsdo	223.0 258.7	228. 6 252. 4	227. 5 256. 0	226. 8 269. 8	231. 6 264. 3	229. 5 265. 6	226. 9 274. 8	227. 5 270. 3	221. 8 231. 1	217. 4 216. 1	222. 4 247. 6	7 222. 5 7 240. 8	228, 1 238, 1
General merchandise group †do Department dry goods and general mer-	284. 2	292.6	311. 2	295.4	311.3	314.0	320.6	315.0	300. 4	300.3	323. 4	r 298. 1	289. 7
chandise	337. 1 267. 2	347.3 270.3	383. 2 285. 1	357.1 280.0	377.3 297.0	380. 7 309. 8	382. 6 329. 7	381. 2 292. 9	358. 2 283. 0	355. 2 279. 7	378. 2 301. 0	7 351. 6 276. 5	345. <b>2</b> 256. <b>1</b>
Variety †dododododo	215. 1 353. 7	223. 2 359. 8	218. 8 363. 3	210. 9 371. 0	220. 4 357. 4	216, 2 360, 9	223. 3 364. 5	228. 7 359. 6	223. 6 365. 4	230. 3 360. 4	254. 6 359. 6	r 230. 7 366. 5	225. 7 361. 1
Accounts, collections, and sales by type of payment:													
Accounts receivable; end of month: Charge accounts1941 average =100	181	190	191	192	192	168	165	188	206	219	281	219	187
Installment accountsdo Ratio of collections to accounts receivable:	124	129	131	134	136	138	144	151	155	160	176	163	157
Charge accountsdodo Installment accountsdodo	49 23	53 27	52 25	52 24	52 24	51 23	51 23	53 24	54 24	55 24	53 25	52 22	50 22
Cash salespercent of total salesdodo	53 40	52 41	51 41	52 41	52 41	54 38 8	52 39	50 42 8	51 42	51 42	53 41	52 41	51 42
Installment sales do Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.† 1935–39=100.	7 238	7 285	8	300	7 289	243	9 259	319	42 7 328 424	42 7 357	495	7 r 226	42 7 227
Atlantadodo	316 174	387 228 266	288 367 231 283 280 399	375 240	333 242 290	314 176	354 175	410 260	258	434 285	635 428 460	287 187	314 * 181
Chicagodo	225 233 324	284 384	283 280 300	289 304 393	288 345	243 244 331	248 268 365	305 320 444	313 338 427	345 366 475	460 491 648	216 230 306	<sup>p</sup> 212 227
Dallas do do Minneanolis do	254 206	301 263	320 284	326	301 277	270 238	365 303 261	343 316	360 343	374 334	501 431	r 220 203	315 • 250 • 201
Datasa	* 203 216	234 284 317	320 284 237 262	294 252 287	246 266	181 207	187 217	257 295	280 322	298 356	414 480	194 209	192 199
St. Louis	7 246 258	318	295 326	311 333	294 311	235 277	260 305	357 366	359 362	388 404	575 517	7 224 238	239 261
San Francisco† do do do Sales, adjusted, total U. S.† do	r 294 286	326 284	333 306	339 r 310	338 7311	311 7315	338 312	355 312	346 306	391 287	582 310	* 271 * 287	₽ 266 ₽ 274
Atlantado Boston†do	359 226	368 228	390 243	394 242	397 252	392 255	402 237	402 252	396 232	362 228	405 245	359 246	357 ₽ 235
Chicago do do Cleveland do	281 284 368	274 270 384	289 295 448	289 320 418	299 306 406	312 313 436	295 308 419	299 316 423	292 316 388	283 293	297 317 397	271 303	₽ 265 277
Ceveral	292 267	307 278	337 283	336 306	328 291	322 294	336 292	329 291	343 311	390 319 279	332 7 280	* 378 * 276 271	358 * 288 * 260
		r 234 263	255 278	7 262 284	7 262 283	7 259 288	256 289	7 254 295	7 252 307	229 269	247 287	243 279	229 258
Richmond t do	7 308 307	303 318	327 343	318 340	327 346	321 355	319 354	338 362	330 338	306 321	346 338	7 301 290	299 310
St. Louis do San Francisco† do Satores, total U. S., end of month: Unadjusted do	7 326 7 280	339 303	362 308	r 364 297	372 278	365 274	383 287	355 304	336 318	323	368 262	r 335	₽ 295
Mail-order and store sales:	303	r 311	, r 309	297	r 284	275	r 269	r 276	282	330 304	306	250 r 285	» 265 » 287
Total sales, 2 companiesthous. of dol	215, 575 75, 631	301, 627 107, 103	319, 342 115, 382	297, 939 104, 612	308, 843 105, 305	284, 626 97, 833	302, 716 108, 903	336, 487 119, 706	353, 270 131, 302	350, 748 124, 896	431, 601 150, 960	205, 902 66, 689	196, 656 68, 316
Sears, Roebuck & Cododo	139, 944	194, 524 358. 8	203, 959 342. 6	193, 327 322. <b>1</b>	203, 538 333. 6	186, 793 283. 2	193, 813	216, 782	221, 968	225, 852	280, 641	139, 213	128, 340
Total U. S., unadjusted 1929-31=100 East do South do do	299. 8 295. 7 462. 6	358. 8 370. 4 485. 1	342. 6 343. 3 467. 7	322. 1 306. 9 428. 4	333. 6 320. 5 433. 2	283. 2 245. 5 374. 0	352.3 ° 333.1 491.4	400.7 369.0 602.4	453. 5 431. 5 673. 7	479. 1 484. 8 701. 3	516. 1 489. 6 706. 7	276. 7 265. 4 404. 6	273. 7 252. 5
Middle West do Far West do Total U. S., adjusted do	250. 5 309. 4	309. 4 382. 3	293. 4 375. 6	277. 5 362. 7	293. 6 399. 7	249. 1 356. 3	299. 2 437. 4	336.0 477.2	381. 2 457. 5	403. 8 522. 8	450. 8 657. 3	233. 4 308. 4	383. 0 231. 7 296. 8
Eastdo	370. 5 361. 5	408. 6 412. 4	372. 8 360. 2	350. 9 333. 6	366, 2 349, 1	387. 9 344. 8	430.7 418.0	379.1 386.7	349. 1 335. 3	368. 3 376. 1	322. 7 294. 0	363. 6 349. 2	338. 3 308. 7
Southdo Middle Westdo Far Westdo	507. 3 315. 1 418. 1	537. 2 349. 2 464. 5	530. 8 314. 2 420. 6	505. 1 293. 0 403. 4	538. 8 311. 0 419. 4	550. 8 337. 5 <b>434. 5</b>	681.6 362.7 474.9	545. 6 327. 8 407. 9	454.6 300.2 380.9	510. 8 308. 0	470. 5 289. 0 402. 8	511. 5 305. 0 419. 6	420. 0 291. 4
WHOLESALE TRADE		202.0	120.0	200. X	110. 1	101.0	212.0	201.9	550.8	430.8	102.0	419.0	401.0
Service and limited function wholesalers: Sales, estimated, total†mil. of dol	5, 282	5, 868	5, 815	5, 517	5, 735	5, 750	6,074	6, 299	6, 326	6, 213	6, 134	5, 376	5, 186
Durable goods establishments do Nondurable goods establishment	1,867 3,415	2, 143 3, 725	2, 193 3, 622	2, 047 3, 470	2, 114 3, 621	2, 057 3, 693	2, 222 3, 852	2, 259 4, 040	2, 289 4, 037	2, 148 4, 065	2, 106 4, 028	1,745 3,631	1, 753 3, 433
Inventories, estimated, total*do Durable goods establishments*do Nondurable goods establishments*do	6, 113 2, 552	6, 157 2, 635	6, 107 2, 685	6, 136 2, 692	6, 354 2, 728 <b>3, 626</b>	6, 322 2, 716	6, 389 2, 699	6, 455 2, 733	6, 548 2, 760	6, 550 2, 832	6, 447 2, 854	6, 677 2, 996	6, 746 3, 090
Mondurable goods establishments	3, 561	3, 522	3, 422	3, 444	o, 526	3, 606	3, 690	3, 722	3, 788	3, 818	3, 593	3, 681	3, 656

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*\*Preliminary. \*\*The adjusted index has been revised beginning 1942. Revised data will be published later.

†There have been revisions beginning 1947 in the series for chain stores and mail-order houses and additional revisions back through 1942 for the total and back through 1944 for variety and the general merchandise group; revisions through June 1947 will be shown later.

\*New series. Monthly figures for 1942-47 and year-end figures or monthly averages for 1938-41 are on p. 24 of the September 1948 Survey. § There have been minor revisions in department store stokes beginning 1924. Revisions through August 1947, are available upon request.

†Revised series. For revised figures for 1919-40 for the index of department store sales for the San Francisco district, see p. 23 of the April 1948 Survey; there have been minor revisions in the indexes beginning October 1940 as published on that page and in the May-July 1948 issues. The adjusted index of department store sales for the Boston, Philadelphia, Kansas City; and Richmond districts have been revised beginning April 1940, February 1940, August 1941, and January 1944, respectively; there have been minor revisions in the indexes for the United States as published prior to the September 1948 issue to incorporate revisions in the district indexes; revised figures through February 1947 for Kansas City, March 1947 for Philadelphia, June 1947 for Boston and the United States, and September 1947 for Richmond are available upon request. For sales of service and limited-function wholesalers for 1939-46, see p. 23 of the September 1948 Survey; earlier annual totals and figures for early months of 1947 are on pp. 23 and 24 of the August 1948 issue; revisions for 1941 are as follows: Total, 34,300; total nondurable, 22,077. Data for all wholesalers are published currently on p. S-3. See note marked "‡" regarding revisions in chain-store series.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in	- I	<u>-</u>	<u>ı</u>	<u>-</u>		1948		~ .					
the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Feb ar
	EM	PLOY	MENT	COND	ITION	S ANI	D WAG	GES			•		
EMPLOYMENT										1			
Employment status of noninstitutional population: Estimated number 14 years of age and over,													
total thousands Male do	108, 050 53, 161	108, 124 53, 190	108, 173 53, 204	108, 262 53, 241	108, 346 53, 275	108, 597 53, 436	108, 660 53, 461	108, <b>753</b> 53, 501	108, 853 53, 546	108, 948 53, 587	109, 036 53, 624	109, 117 53, 658	109, 53,
Femaledo	54,889	54, 934 61, 005	54, 969 61, 760	55, 021 61, 660	55,071 64,740	55, 161 65, 135	55, 199 64, 511	55, 252 63, 578	55, 307 63, 166	55, 361 63, 138	55, 412 62, 828	55, 459 61, 546	55, 61,
10tal labor force, including armed forces.	1, 226 59, 778	1, 236 59, 769	1, 236 60, 524	1, 238 60, 422	1, 261 63, 479	1, 293 63, 842	1, 325 63, 186	1, 366 62, 212	1, 391 61, 775	1, 414 61, 724	1, 453 61, 375	1, 468 60, 078	1 60
Maledo	43,026	43,009	43, 369 17, 155	43, 298 17, 124	44, 794 18, 685	45, 437 18, 405	45, 215	44, 101	43, 851	43, 782	43, 573	43, 161	43
Employeddo	16, 752 57, 139	16, 760 57, 329	58, 330	58,660	61, 296	61, 615	17, 971 61, 245	18, 111 60, 312	17, 924 60, 134	17, 942 59, 893	17, 802 59, 434	16, 917 57, 414	17 57
Maledodo	41, 137 16, 002 6, 771	41, 244 16, 085	41,801 16,529	42, 058 16, 602	43, 420 17, 876	43, 989 17, 626	43, 889 17, 356	42, 850 17, 462	42, 763 17, 371	42, 551 17, 342	42, 162 17, 272	41, 150 16, 264	40 16
Agricultural employment do Nonagricultural employment do Unemployed do	6, 771 50, 368	6, 847 50, 482	7, 448 50, 883	7, 861 50, 800	9, 396 51, 899	9, 163 52, 452	8, 444 52, 801	8, 723 51, 590	8, 627 51, 506	7, 961 51, 932	7, 375 52, 059	6, 763 50, 651	50 50
	2,639	2, 440 47, 119	2, 193 46, 414	1,761 46,602	2, 184 43, 605	2, 227 43, 462	1, 941 44, 149	1,899	1, 642 45, 685	1, 831 45, 810	1, 941 46, 208	2, 664 47, 571	1 8
Not in labor force do mployees in nonagricultural establishments:; Unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor): Total thousands do Manufacturing do Mining do Construction do Traverent tion and public stillities do	17,010	11,113	10, 111	40,002	10,000	10, 102	11, 110	45, 176	40,000	40, 810	40, 208	41,011	47
Total thousands thousands.	44, 279	44,600	44, 299	44, 626	45,009	45, 078	45, 478	45, 889	45, 877	45, 735	r 46, 090	r 44, 329	p 4
Manufacturingdodo	16, 183 914	16, 269 924	15, 950 817	15, 904 933	16, 115 950	16, 158 921	16, 441 952	16, 697 948	16, 597 941	16, 455 938	7 16, 284 939	r 15, 880 r 924	p 1.
Construction do Transportation and public utilities do	1,731 4,019	1,805 4,032	1,933 3,974	2,052 4,04 <b>2</b>	2, 173 4, 105	2, 219 4, 136	2, 253 4, 139	2, 239 4, 092	2, 206 4, 091	2, 162 4, 066	7 2,079 7 4,066	7 1,906 7 3,978	p
Tradedo	9,520 1,690	9, 598 1, 697	9,576 1,704	9,617 1,716	9, 670 1, 726	9, 646 1, 754	9, 660 1, 761	9, 733 1, 732	9, 889 1, 723	10, 036 1, 720	7 10, 381 7 1, 722	7 9, 625 7 1, 709	p
Servicedo	4,730	4,729	4, 768 5, 577	4,738	4, 663 5, 607	4,645	4, 622	4,647	4,641	4, 644	r 4, 625	* 4,546	P
Construction	5, 492	5, 546	-	5, 624		5, 599	5, 650	5, 801	5, 789	5, 714	5, 994	5, 761	p
Manufacturing do do	10,200	44, 791 16, 246	44, 584 16, 045	44, 726 16, 018	45, 053 16, 172	45, 271 16, 302	45, 312 16, 278	45, 654 16, 556	45, 669 16, 548	7 45, 443 7 16, 420	7 45, 254 7 16, 196	r 44, 752 r 15, 944	p 4
Manufacturing do do Mining do Construction do Transportation and public utilities do Trade do	920 1,945	930 1, 941	820 1,972	936 2, 032	947 2, 110	915 2, 093	944 2, 106	945 2, 093	939 2, 101	937 2, 120	940 7 2, 121	r 2, 095	P
Transportation and public utilitiesdo	4,071 9,664	4,069 9,634	3, 995 9, 721	4,028 9,689	4, 056 9, 779	4, 078 9, 791	4, 078 9, 805	4, 085 9, 806	4, 095 9, 817	4, 070 r 9, 782	r 4, 084 r 9, 769	7 4, 032 7 9, 697	P
Finance do do	1,698	1,697	1,696	1,699	1,700	1, 737	1,752	1,741	1,740	1,737	r 1, 739	1,718	P
Finance do Service do Government do do Government do	4,730 5,519	4, 729 5, 545	4, 768 5, 567	4,738 5,586	4, 663 5, 626	4, 645 5, 710	4, 622 5, 727	4, 647 5, 781	4, 641 5, 788	4, 644 5, 733	7 4, 625 5, 780	7 4, 546 5, 790	p p
stimated production workers in manufacturing industries, total (U. S. Dept. of Labor).	,		:	1									
thousandsdodo	13, 066 6, 711	13, 131 6, 791	12, 791 6, 683	12, 738 6, 642	$12,959 \\ 6,662$	12,987 $6,681$	13, <b>24</b> 5 6, 709	13, 488 6, 803	13, 375 6, 822	r 13, 238 r 6, 810	* 13, 061 * 6, 739	r 12, 673	P 1
Iron and steel and their productstdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills§	1,628	1, 634	1,603	1, 600	1, 610	1,601	1, 631	1,648	1,657	1, 654	1, 638	1,597	p
Electrical machinery:	509	516	512 563	518	523 547	527	536	535	535	538	543	543	
	584 1, 237	577 1, 232	1, 202	548 1, 207	1, 217	535 1, 209	538 1, 202	548 1, 208	553 1, 209	557 1, 204	552 1, 202	536 1,179	p
Machinery and machine shop products † _dododo	521 50	519 49	514 48	508 48	512 47	506 47	502 48	509 48	507 48	506 48	506 47	499 44	
Machinery and machine shop products do  Machine tools do.  Automobiles do.  Transportation equipment, except automobiles thousands.	720	784	. 772	772	739	787	763	788	782	7 780	7 784	r 776	
bilestthousands	464 135	465 136	462 137	438 125	434 128	430 130	414	439	449	453	7 453	r 444	
Aircraft and parts, excluding enginesdo Aircraft enginesdodo	25	25	25	25	26	26	134 22	139 27	145 28	150 28	7 152 29	151 29	
Nonferrous metals and their productsdo	128 409	126 413	123 406	116 398 772	109 398	104 388	100 395	98 399	97 403	95 404	93 398	89 r 385	
Lumber and timber basic products‡do	736 594	749 607	754 611	772 628	799 655	829 681	844 692	843 691	831 678	821 667	788 635	720 574	] 
Sawmills and logging camps ‡do Furniture and finished lumber products‡.do Furniture‡do	490 266	485 264	470 256	458 250	459 248	452 244	461 250	466 253	470 256	470 257	462 254	r 440 242	
Stone, clay, and glass products !do	443	452 6, 340	451 6, 108	454 6, 096	458 6, 297	450	461	464	468	467	462	r 448	
Nondurable goods industries:dodo Textile-mill products and other fiber manufac-	6, 355			[	I	6, 306	6, 536	6,685	6, 553	7 6, 428	r 6, 322	7 6, 148	P
turest thousands Cotton manufactures, except small wares t	1, 306	1, 312	1, 301	1, 293	1, 295	1, 243	1, 274	1, 261	1, 249	1, 245	1, 236	r 1, 200	P
Silk and rayon goods thousands  Woolen and worsted manufactures except	525 119	529 120	526 120	525 120	528 121	510 117	522 122	517 122	511 122	509 122	508 121	495 118	
Woolen and worsted manufactures except dveing and finishing t thousands	180	178	175	173	174	168	170	166	160	158	157	149	
dyeing and finishing thousands.  Apparel and other finished textile products thousands.	1, 166	1, 165	1, 103	1, 082	1,095	1,070	1, 157	1, 173	1,175	r 1, 161	r 1, 147	1,129	
Mon's elethingt do	7 288 485	7, 100 291 482	7 287 440	7 287 428	7 291 435	7 275 437	7 296 479	1,173 297 490	296 489	7 286 7 489	7 281 7 487	280	p 
Women's clothingt do Leather and leather productst do	402	396	372	359	373	375	383	379	376	363	364	483 r 365	
Food and kindred productst	258 1, 159	254 1, 049	236 1, 047	226 1, 091	$\begin{array}{c} 237 \\ 1,257 \end{array}$	240 1, 364	245 1, 418	241 1, 537	239 1, 400	1,306	r 232 1, 253 252	237 71,182	p
Canning and preserving 1do	239 137	242 136	240 141	242 153	248 187	250 274	251 326	253 444	258 292	256 r 195	163	244 132	
Slaughtering and meat nacking I do	200 88 392	194 87	104	125 84	200 85	201 83	197 86	195 88	198 90	205 90	218 87	214 + 83	
Tobacco manufacturers tdo Paper and allied products tdo	392 203	393 204	86 389 204	389 204	390 204	388 206	394 207	398 207	401 206	403 207	401 207	r 391	
Paper and pulp ‡do Printing, publishing, and allied industries ‡		-		ł						i i		204	
Newspapers and periodicals ‡do	438 144	435 145	432 145	432 146	433 147	430 147	432 148	436 149	442 151	442 151	443 152	7 436 150	
Printing; book and job tdododo	188 588	185 587	183 580	184   572	184 574	183 567	183 586	185 597	189 600	188 599	189 597	187 r 594	
Chemicals do  Products of petroleum and coal do	206 163	205 165	207 164	205 167	208 170	202 170	211 170	211 168	210 162	211 167	211 165	209	
Petroleum refining tdodo	112	114	114	115	117 195	117	116	114	108	114	112	7 162 113	
Rubber products the Rubber tires and inner tubes the Rubber products the Rubber product the Rubber products the Rubber product the Rubber products the Rubber products the Rubber product the Rubber products the Rubber product	208 99	204 96	198   93	195 91	92	191 91	195 92	197 91	198 90	199 91	196 90	7 191 88	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*\*Preliminary.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ The unadjusted estimates of employment in nonagricultural establishments have been revised beginning January 1946 for manufacturing, mining, and government and 1945 for construction, trade, finance and the total, to adjust the series to Federal Security Agency data for 1946; revisions affected the data for transportation and public utilities only beginning January 1947 for p. S-11 with regard to revisions in the indicated series for production workers.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Revised series. The adjusted estimates of employees in nonagricultural establishments have been revised to incorporate revisions in the unadjusted series referred to in note marked "1" above and there have been revisions in seasonal adjustments affecting the figures in most cases back to 1939; revisions through April 1947 will be shown later. Estimates of production workers in the machinery and machine-shop products industry have been revised beginning January 1939 to adjust the series to Federal Security Agency data through 1946; revisions through 1947 are shown on p. 16 of the January 1949 Survey.

\$ See note marked "5" on page S-11.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through	<b> </b>					1948						19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
EM	PLOY	MENT	COND	ITION	S AND	WAG	ES-C	Continu	ued				
EMPLOYMENT—Continued												ļ	
Production workers, unadjusted index, all manufacturing (U. S. Dept. of Labor);1939=100_	159.5	160.3	156.1	155. 5	158. 2	158.5	161.7	r 164. 4	163. 3	r 161.6	159. 4	r 154. 7	<b>▶</b> 153.
Durable goods industries to do Iron and steel and their products do Iron	. 185.8 164.2	188.1 164.8	185. 1 161. 7	183.9 161.4	184. 5 162. 4	185.0 161.4	185. 8 164. 5	188. 4 166. 2	7 188. 9 167. 1	7 188. 6 166. 8	r 186. 6 165. 2	* 180. 7 * 161. 1	» 177. » 159.
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills of 1939=100_	_ 130.9	132. 9	131.8	133. 3	134.6	135. 5	137.9	137. 7	137. 7	138. 5	r 139. 8	139. 8	
Electrical machinery tdodo	225. 4 234. 0	222. 9 233. 1	217. 4 227. 4	211. 6 228. 5	211. 1 230. 4	206. 6 228. 8	207.7 227.4	211. 5 228. 7	213. 4 228. 7	215. 1 227. 9	213. 1 227. 5	r 206. 9 r 223. 1	p 196
Machinery and machine-shop products † do Machine tools &do	251.1	249. 8 134. 5	247. 7 130. 4	244.6 129.7	246, 5 128, 4	243.7 127.9	241. 9 130. 5	245. 1 131. 2	244. 0 130. 0	243. 5 129. 7	243. 7 129. 3	240. 4 120. 5	
Automobiles‡ dodo Transportation equipment, except automo-	_ 178.9	195, 0	191.9	190. 5	183.6	195. 5	189.7	195. 9		r 193. 9	r 194. 8	r 193. 0	» 18°
biles‡ 1939=100 Aircraft and parts, excluding engines do	_ 292.6	292. 7 342. 9	290. 9 346. 0	276. 0 315. 3	273. 7 321. 5	270. 6 328. 5	260.8 336.4	276. 3 349. 2	282. 9 366. 2	285. 7 377. 4	r 285. 3 r 382. 1	r 280. 0 381. 6	» 27°
Aircraft enginesdo Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo	_ 280.1	276. 9 181. 6	278. 4 176. 8	282. 4 167. 6	290. 8 157. 2	287. 4 149. 3	243. 2 143. 7		309.0	315. 0 136. 5	320. 9 133. 9	323. 2 128. 3	
Nonferrous metals and their productstdo Lumber and timber basic productstdo	178. 5	180. 0 178. 3	176. 9 179. 4	173. 7 183. 6	173. 9 190. 0	169. 2 197. 3	172. 4 200. 8	173.9	176.0	176. 1 195. 4	173. 6 187. 5	r 168. 0	p 16 p 17
Sawmills and logging camps; do. Furniture and finished lumber products; do.	189. 4 149. 2	193. 5		200. 1 139. 7	208. 7 139. 8	217. 2 137. 8	220.7 140.5	220. 4 142. 0	216. 2	212. 7 143. 1	202. 5 140. 7	183. 1 7 134. 1	» 13
Furniture ‡do	149.6	148. 2	144.0	140.3	139.4	137.4	140.3	141.9	143. 6	144. 2	142.8	136.1	
Stone, clay, and glass products do Nondurable goods industries do	138. 7	153. 9 138. 4	153. 7 133. 3	154. 7 133. 1	156. 0 137. 5	153. 2 137. 7	157. 0 142. 7	158. 2 145. 9	159. 4 143. 0	158. 9 140. 3	157. 4 138. 0	r 152. 5 r 134. 2	» 15 » 13
Textile-mill products and other fiber manu factures: 1939=100.	114.2	114.7	113.7	113.0	113. 2	108.7	111.4	110.3	109. 2	108. 9	108. 0	r 104. 9	» 10
Cotton manufactures, except small warest 1939=100. Silk and rayon goods tdodo	125. 6 94. 1			125. 4 95. 0	126. 1 95, 8	121. 9 92. 0	124.7 95.9	123. 6 96. 5			121.3	118.3	
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except	;		111.0	109.9	110.3	106.3	107.7	105. 2	i	96. 4 100. 4	95.4	93. 2	
dyeing and finishing \$\frac{1939=100}{\text{Apparel and other finished textile products}}\$\$1939=100.	147.7	147. 5	139.8	137.1	138.6	135.6	146.5	148.6	1	100.4		94.6	n 14
Men's clothing	125.5	r 126. 8	7 125.0	125.0	r 126. 9	r 119. 7	7 128.8	r 129. 4	7 128. 9	7 124.4	7 145. 3 7 122. 5	r 143.0 121.8	p 14
		114.1	153. 7 107. 1	149. 4 103. 3	152. 1 107. 4	152. 7 108. 1	167.3 110.4	171.3 109.3	108.3	7 171.0 104.5	7 170.0 7 104.8	168. 9 105. 0	» 10
Boots and shoes \$ do.  Food and kindred products \$ do.  Baking \$ do.  Canning and preserving \$ do.  Slaughtering and mest packing \$ do.	. 111. 7 . 135. 6			97. 7 127. 7	102. 5 147. 1	103. 7 159. 7	106.0 166.0	104. 4 179. 9	163.8	7 99. 2 152. 9	100. 5 146. 6	102.7 138.3	p 13
Bakingtdo Canning and preservingtdo	125. 4 91. 0	90.1	125.8 93.6	127. 2 101. 9	130, 2 124, 3	131.3 182.5	131.8 217.0	295.7	192.3	134.3 129.9	132. 2 108. 5	128. 2 87. 7	
			77.0 92.4	92. 2 90. 5	147. 8 90. 6	149. 1 88. 8	145. 7 92. 5	144. 5	146. 4	152.0 96.5	161.5	158. 4 7 89. 3	p 8
Paper and allied productstdoPaper and pulptdoPrinting,publishing and allied industriest.do	147. 8 147. 3	148.0 147.9		146. 5 148. 5	146. 9 148. 2	146. 1 149. 4	148. 6 150. 0	149.8	151.0	151. 7 150. 0	151. 1	7 147. 5 148. 3	<b>»</b> 14
Printing, publishing and allied industries ‡.do Newspapers and periodicals ‡do	133.5 121.4	132.8	131.8	132.0 123.3	132. 3 123. 8	131.1 123.7	131.8 124.4	133.0	134.8	134.7	135. 2	r 132. 9 126. 0	p 13
Printing: book and job!do	_ 147.1	145. 3	143. 5	144.3 198.4	144. 5 199. 2	143. 4 196. 6	143. 5 203. 3	145.3	147. 9	147. 1	147.8	146. 2	
Chemicals and allied products do	293. 9	293.8	296.3	292.9	296. 9	288.9	302.1	301.6	300. 3		302.1	7 206. 1 299. 5	» 20
Products of petroleum and coal‡do Petroleum refining‡do	153. 9 153. 1	155.0	155. 2	157.3 156.7	160.3 159.2	160.7 159.8	160.3 158.3	159. 1 155. 7		157. 7 155. 3		7 153. 0 154. 2	p 15
Rubber productstdo Rubber tires and inner tubestdo	182. 4	168. 9 177. 7	163.8 170.7	161. 1 168. 5	161. 6 169. 4	157. 7 167. 6	160.9 168.7	162. 8 168. 6		164. 5 168. 2		157. 8 163. 0	p 18
roduction workers, adjusted index, all manufacturing (Federal Reserve) 1939=100.	159.8		157.1	156.7	158.8	159.7	160.1	163.3	162. 8	7 161. 2		r 155. 3	» 15
Durable goods industries!dodo	186. 4	188. 4 137. 7	185. 5 134. 7	184. 1 135. 1	184. 0 138. 9	185. 1 139. 8	184. 9 140. 6	188. 0 143. 8		7 188. 5 139. 6	7 186. 5 136. 6	7 181. 2 7 134. 9	» 17 » 13
Nondurable goods industries domanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. o Labor):	•		1								200.0	1	
Mining:† Anthracite1939=100.	91.6	92, 6	91.9	91.4	92.6	91.1	92.9	92.7	91.7	92.1	92. 0	92. 3	
Bituminous coal do do Metal do	_ 106.8	108, 0		108.9 98.7	109. 6 100. 2	101.8 99.1	109. 7 95. 5	109.7	108.8	108.3	109.0	107.8	
Quarrying and nonmetallicdo Crude petroleum and natural gas production. do	112.2	116.8 111.1	122.5 111.2	124. 2 112. 5	126. 8 116. 7	127. 3 119. 4	128. 2 119. 8	128.3	126. 5	124.6	121.8	113. 2	
Public utilities: Electric light and powerdo		110.9	111.7	112.3	114. 1	115. 8	117.1	116. 2	1		]		
Street railways and bussesdo Telegraphdo	_ 128.6	128, 7	128.3	128. 5 96. 3	128. 3 96. 0	127. 2 95. 7	128.1	127.9	126. 9		115. 6 125. 9	125. 4	
Telephonedo	196.2	197. 4		198.4	199. 4	202.8	93. 3 203. 7	92. 3 202. 3	91. 6 201. 9	202.1	90. 0 202. 2	200. 8	
Services: Cleaning and dyeingdo	149.3	154.8	159.0	160.6	162. 9	159. 2	154.3	152. 5		150. 5	148. 4	145. 3	
Power laundries do Hotels (year-round) do	- 117. 6 116. 8		118.3 116.9	119.0 117.0	121. 5 117. 6	122. 1 116. <b>2</b>	119. 0 114. 6			114.6 115.3	114. 2 114. 6	113. 1 113. 4	
Trade: Retail, totaldo	111.8		112.8	113.1	113.6	112.0	111. 2	113.4		119. 4	129. 0	111.7	
Fooddododo	122.9	124.5	116. 1 123. 4	116.3 123.7	115. 5 124. 8	113.8 121.3	112.3 120.8	127. 2	135.3	113. 8 146. 4	177.1	111. 6 126. 0	
Wholesale do	116.1	115.3	114.8	114.5	115, 3	116.2	117. 0	117.1	118. 1	118.3	117.8	115. 9	
Federal and State highways, totalsnumber_ Construction (Federal and State)do	190, 678 41, 184	202, 090 50, 461	233, 105 78, 726	264, 290 105, 547	286, 258 117, 968	307, 451 135, 452	305, 031 132, 302	298, 569 128, 869	289, 056 124, 100	259, 338 99, 158	227, 808 69, 381	207, 943 52, 207	
Maintenance (State)do Federal civilian employees:	106, 305	108, 045	109, 522	112, 631	118, 870	121, 828	132, 302 122, 274	120, 098	117, 957	117, 706	112, 519	110, 216	
United States thousands District of Columbia do	1,781 200	1, 794 201	1, 811 202	1,826 203	1,860 206	1,877 207	1,895 208	1,899 208	1, 880 209	1,896 212	1,899	7 1, 901	» 1, <u>9</u>
Railway employees (class I steam railways): Total thousands	1,340	1,346	1, 287	1,350	1, 381	1, 391		1	1	Į.		212	25
Industrial		1, 546	1	'			1, 385	1,380	1,376	1, 376	1, 355	» 1, 286	*1,5
Adjusteddodo	128. 5		123. 2 125. 2	129. 5 130. 0	132. 5 130. 7	133. 4 130. 6	132. 8 130. 1	132.3 129.1	131. 8 127. 6			p 123. 1 p 128. 0	p 120

		· · ·		- T	— т	1948							949
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
EM	PLOY	MENT	CONI	ITION	S ANI	) WA(	GES	Contin	ued				
PAY ROLLS													
Production-worker pay rolls, unadjusted index, all manufacturing (U. S. Dept. of Labor);		0.00	0.47.1	040.77	050.0	000.0	0 1 1 1		200.0		. 0.00	000.0	
Durable goods industries:do Iron and steel and their products:do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills §	354. 1 393. 1 337. 6	358. 4 402. 0 340. 8	347. 1 393. 4 329. 6	346. 7 390. 8 334. 4	359. 0 401. 3 340. 5	360. 0 403. 0 336. 9	374. 7 418. 8 360. 5	382. 2 423. 7 365. 0	382. 9 435. 7 376. 0	7 379. 3 7 430. 3 373. 6	7 377. 7 7 430. 3 371. 4	363. 2 412. 8 356. 7	
1939=100	257. 5 465. 1	260. 9 459. 1	253.0 444.3	265. 4 431. 6	268. 4 440. 0	269. 9 436. 3	295. 8 454. 8	300. 3 465. 4	305.0 474.4	7 303. 4 479. 2	7 305.1 474.6	304. 6 454. 3	
Electrical machinery do  Machinery, except electrical do  Machinery and machine-shop products do  Machine tools do	471. 9 513. 7 254. 4	475. 2 514. 7 249. 2	463.8 511.9 240.2	466. 4 509. 3 240. 7	480.7 519.6 242.9	473. 6 507. 9 239. 0	482. 3 520. 0 246. 8	484. 0 523. 2 248. 3	491.7 531.5 250.3	486.9 527.3 248.1	491.6 532.6 7 249.3	473. 7 517. 7 224. 2	
Automobiles‡dodo	357.6	396. 5	386.2	362. 6	385. 7 561. 2	423. 3 552. 4	419.1	425.9	451.3	r 438. 9	r 451. 2	455. 3	
bilest 1939=100. Aircraft and parts, excluding engines. do. Aircraft engines. do. Shipbuilding and boatbuilding. do.	593.3 667.3 469.4	600. 4 675. 9 473. 9	601. 4 695. 2 481. 0	566. 4 634. 2 493. 5	649. 2 517. 5	661. 1 533. 1	547. 7 698. 4 453. 7	581. 8 746. 1 570. 0	613.3 794.9 599.7	611.8 830.7 601.3	635.5 7 838.5 618.9	808. 0 617. 2	
Nonferrous metals and their products‡do Lumber and timber basic products† do	385. 4 372. 9 417. 2	383. 7 377. 1 427. 6	373. 6 368. 3 433. 4	345.7 362.5 461.1	321. 7 368. 2 488. 5	304. 5 360. 6 502. 9	290.6 379.3 538.8	283. 1 386. 3 523. 3	291. 2 394. 2 519. 2	262.4 391.9 499.7	288.6 r 391.2 468.8	372. 2	
Sawmills and logging camps:do Furniture and finished lumber productst do	452. 4 350. 2	466. 4 349. 2	471. 0 333. 0	508.4 325.6	543.3 326.0	563. 3 320. 4	604.6 337.3	584. 4 344. 5	575.3 354.9	549.7 349.2	505. 7 345. 4	452. 0 317. 9	
Furniture‡ do Stone, clay, and glass products‡ do Nondurable goods industries‡ do	356. 0 321. 4 316. 0	353. 4 336. 6 315. 7	336. 3 337. 9 301. 9	328. 6 343. 4 303. 6	325. 7 347. 1 317. 6	317. 5 334. 2 318. 0	334. 8 358. 9 331. 6	344. 2 361. 2 341. 6	358. 1 372. 1 331. 2	356.7 366.9 7329.5	354. 4 366. 9 r 326. 2	323. 0 349. 5	
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufac- tures tures 1939=100. Cotton manufactures, exc. small wares do	310. 6 377. 0	315. 6 385. 1	307. 1 374. 7	303. 8 369. 7	304. 6 365. 9	285. 4 342. 0	298. 2 357. 4	295. 5 354. 9	291. 2 350. 0	291. 9 348. 9	291. 9 352. 7	276. 7 331. 9	 
Silk and rayon goods‡dodo Woolen and worsted manufactures, except	282. 2	288.0	287. 6	289.0	292. 2	276. 9	295. 2	301. 3	299. 4	299.1	293.4	276. 2	
dyeing and finishing 1939=100. Apparel and other finished textile products 1939=100.	321. 1 345. 2	322. 1 343. 2	308. 6 306. 5	307. 9 297. 9	311. 5 303. 6	295. 5 303. 6	297. 8 342. 3	286. 1 348. 1	265. 7 325. 0	268.8 7 336.8	r 275.0 r 329.2	258. 5 327. 2	
Men's clothingtdo Women's clothingtdo Leather and leather productstdo	7 293. 0 387. 1 262. 5	7 300. 8 376. 4 251. 7	7 293. 7 307. 1 227. 1	7 288. 6 299. 3 215. 4	7 290. 0 310. 7 233. 4	7 272. 6 326. 6 236. 5	7 300. 3 380. 3 248. 3	7 301. 1 390. 2 245. 1	7 280. 5 351. 0 236. 8	7 276. 0 7 380. 6 7 224. 4	7 271. 9 7 370. 7 234. 3	269. 6 376. 9	
Food and kindred productst do	261. 0 288. 5	249. 7 285. 8	219. 5 267. <b>4</b>	202. 8 281. 3	225. 3 328. 3	230. 6 352. 2	242. 9 351. 3	238. 7 389. 8	227. 6 358. 2	7 212.3 340.7	7 227. 5 333. 5	234. 4 312. 8	
Bakingt do Canning and preservingt do Slaughtering and meat packingt do	257, 2 239, 9	249. 8 227. 0	250. 7 240. 8	259. 2 260. 4	270. 8 314. 8	273. 5 469. 2	273. 5 525. 4	282. 6 835. 0	286. 6 537. 1	280.8 313.7	279. 5 280. 0	264. 6 226. 8	
Slaughtering and meat packing:do Tobacco manufactures;do Paper and allied products;do	280. 6 195. 7 328. 9	295. 8 204. 6 330. 8	192. 5 205. 7 325. 7	226. 4 201. 3 331. 1	329. 2 205. 8 337. 8	318. 8 205. 5 341. 7	296. 0 218. 3 352. 1	303, 5 214, 8 355, 0	305. 4 224. 3 357. 4	336. 2 223. 5 362. 2	365. 6 217. 9 356. 5	200.5	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries!	333, 8 254, 7	335. 6 258. 5	333, 3 259, 5	343.2 262.2	347. 7 264. 9	357.7 260.1	363.6 264.8	362. 9 273. 6	359.1 273.6	364.7 275.4	357. 9 280. 6	349. 9 268. 8	
1939=100_ Newspapers and periodicals:do Printing; book and jobtdo	224. 6 290. 9	229. 2 292. 5	234. 6 291. 0	236. 5 296. 7	238. 1 299. 3	235. 5 296. 0	240. 6 297. 6	253. 6 304. 8	252. 2 305. 4	253.3 307.9	258. 9 316. 0	241. 9 309. 4	
Printing; book and jobt do. Chemicals and allied productst do. Chemicalst do. Products of petroleum and coalt do.	425. 6 584. 8	425.1 584.3	422. 1 591. 1 316. 7	· 422.5 589.6 335.8	434. 9 613. 6 342. 2	432.7 600.4 353.4	450.6 629.1 358.2	462. 5 641. 6 345. 6	460.1 628.6 344.8	461.9 637.5	462.3 639.7 7 345.5	639.3	
Petroleum renningI	315. 4 302. 1 337. 2	320. 0 306. 6 320. 6	310. 9 312. 8	326. 2 318. 9	330. 8 330. 2	344. 9 329. 7	345. 5 347. 2	326. 1 344. 9	324. 7 345. 5	354.9 343.9 341.9	338. 2 332. 7	346.4	
Rubber products:  Rubber tires and inner tubes:  Nonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of	315. 4	292. 4	286. 4	305. 7	322.0	329.8	341.0	326. 2	318.2	312.9	299.6	294. 5	
Labor): Mining:† Anthracite 1939=100	232.8	255. 9	195. 4	246. 2	246.0	193. 3 293. 0	260. 3	247.3	260.4	216.0	224. 6	238. 6	
Anthracite 1939=100 Bituminous coal do Metal do	320. 0 201. 7 262. 0	342. 0 201. 3 272. 7	167. 4 201. 7 295. 4	344.3 206.1 312.5	344. 2 202. 2 329. 1	293. 0 202. 2 329. 7	365, 8 210, 4 348, 5	355. 1 211. 2 342. 4	358. 5 224. 9 345. 2	343.1 7215.3 329.5	353.3 r 224.4 321.2	222. 8	
MetaldododododododododoPublic utilities:		218.3	213. 4	223.4	227. 1	240.8	251.0	235.6	230.7	235.3	235.7	245. 1	
Electric light and power do Street railways and busses do Telegraph	188. 2 234. 7 212. 6	184. 4 232. 6 213. 0	188. 6 227. 1 224. 8	192. 1 228. 1 231. 1	196. 4 231. 2 228. 5	202. 8 232. 2 233. 2	204. 9 235. 2 225. 5	204. 3 233. 4 220. 4	204. 5 235. 7 217. 4	205. 8 231. 2 215. 3	233.4	231. 3	
Telegraph do Telephone do Services: Oleaning and dyeing do do	316.3 271.9	314.7 291.2	317. 7 308. 0	326. <b>1</b> 312. <b>4</b>	327.1 324.8	336, 1 308, 0	331. 7 287. 2	335. 4 296. 8	338.8 300.0	349. 7 289. 3	339.7 291.3	337. 2	
Power laundriesdodo Hotels (year-round)do	225. 4 233. 2	227. 5 229. 0	231. 5 233. 4	232.3 234.6	238. 3 236. 3	240. 6 234. 4	228. 1 233. 7	232, 9 235, 3	227. 6 238. 7	7 226. 8 237. 9	, 227. 6 237. 9	228. 5	
Trade: Retail, totaldodododo	208. 4 221. 5	210. 4 226. 1	211. 1 225. 5	213. 8 227. 0	218.3 231.9	218. 6 232. 9	218. 1 229. 0	219. 4 226. 0	223. 5 227. 4	228. 4 7 229. 7	, 251.4 234.8	222. 6 232. 4	
Fooddodododododododododododo	221. 4 214. 9	225. 5 210. 8	225.8 211.0	229. 2 211. 8	236. 5 211. 8	233.6 215.3	231.8 220.6	238. 3 220. 8	252.7 222.5	270.3 224.2	7 340. 8 224. 4	248.3	1
LABOR CONDITIONS													
Average weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor) All manufacturinghours	40.2	40.4	40.1	39.9	40.2	39.8	40.1	39.8	40.0	39.8	40.0		p 39.
Durable goods industriesdo	40. 5 40. 4	40. 9 40. 6	40. 5 39. 9	40. 1 40. 3	40. 5 40. 3	40. 0 39. 6	40. 7 40. 3	40. 0 39. 7	40.9 40.8	40. 4 40. 5	7 40. 7 40. 5		» 39. » 39.
mills hours Electrical machinery do	39. 5 40. 4	39. 4 40. 3	38. 6 39. 9	39. 9 39. 6	39. 3 40. 0	38. 7 39. 4	39. 6 40. 0	39. 3 40. 0	40.4 40.2	40.0 46.3	39. 8 40. 3	39.8	(1)
Machinery, except electricaldo Machinery and machine-shop products hours	41.4	41.6 41.8	41.4 41.6	741.2 41.6	41. 4 41. 6	40. 6 40. 7	41.0 41.3	40.6	41.0 41.3	40.7 41.0	41.1		
Machine tools do Automobiles do Transportation equipment, except automo-	42. 3 38. 1	42. 3 38. 9	42. 0 38. 6	42.0 35.2	42. 0 37. 7	7 41. 6 38. 5	41. 6 38. 9	41.6 37.4	41.8 39.9	41.5 r 38.6	41.6 r 39.4	40.6	» 39.
bileshours Aircraft and parts, excluding engines	39. 6	40.3	40. 5	40.0	39. 8	39. 2	39. 7	39. 5	39.8	39.3	40.6		(1)
Aircraft engines do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding do	39. 9 40. 1 38. 9	40.1 40.6 40.3	40.6 40.5 40.2	40. 4 40. 9	40. 4 40. 6 39. 2	40.0 40.6 38.8	40.5 41.1 37.7	40.7 41.2 36.6	40.6 41.7 37.5	40.9 41.2 35.0		41. 3	
Nonferrous metals and their productsdo  Lumber and timber basic productsdo  Sawmills and logging campsdo	38.9 41.2 41.7 41.1	40. 3 41. 1 42. 3 42. 0	40. 2 40. 9 42. 1 41. 6	39. 4 40. 6 42. 5 41. 3	40. 8 42. 8 42. 6	38.8 40.1 41.9 41.7	40.7 43.1 42.9	40.8 41.8 41.6	37. 5 41. 2 42. 5 42. 2	40.8	41.2 r 40.1	40.5 r 41.3	p 40.

Revised. \* Preliminary. 1 Not available. \$See note marked "f" on page S-11. Revised beginning January 1946; see note marked "t" on p. S-11. Revised series. Data revised beginning 1939; see note marked "t" on p. S-11.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through		<del></del> ,				1948						194	19
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	<b>F</b> ebru ary
EM	PLOY	MENT	CONI	ITION	S ANI	WAC	GES—	Contin	ued			· '	
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued													
verage weekly hours per worker—Continued Manufacturing—Continued Durable goods industries—Continued Furniture and finished lumber products													
Furniture do	41. 4 41. 9 39. 9	41. 8 42. 1 40. 8	41. 0 41. 1 40. 7	40. 8 40. 8 40. 7	40.7 40.6 40.6	40. 3 40. 0 39. 4	41.0 40.7 40.9	40.8 40.7 40.2	41.5 41.5 41.0	7 40. 8 40. 9 40. 1	41.1 41.1 40.6	7 39. 9 39. 5 7 39. 8	p 40
Nondurable goods industries do Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures hours Cotton manufactures, except small wares	39. 9 40. 2	39. 9 40. 6	39. 6 39. 9	39. 6 39. 6	39. 8 39. 5	39. 5 38. 6	39. 5 38. 5	39. 6 38. 0	39. 1 37. 9	38.0	39. 3 38. 3	37.4	» 39 » 37
Silk and rayon goodsdo. Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishinghours.	40. 1 41. 8 40. 8	40. 7 42. 2 40. 7	40. 1 41. 8 39. 9	39. 6 41. 8 40. 1	39. 1 41. 8 40. 3	38. 0 41. 6 39. 5	37. 7 41. 3 39. 6	37. 1 41. 2 38. 8	36. 9 41. 1 37. 6	37. 0 41. 1 38. 1	37. 5 40. 8 r 39. 1	36. 3 39. 8 38. 8	
Apparel and other finished textile products hours.  Men's clothing	36. 7 37. 1 36. 1	36. 7 37. 4 36. 1	36. 2 37. 3 35. 1	35. 8 36. 8 35. 1	35. 6 36. 4 35. 0	35. 8 36. 8 34. 9	36. 4 36. 8 36. 0	36. 1 36. 7 35. 6	34. 8 35. 0 33. 5	35. 9 35. 4 35. 7	35. 4 35. 3 35. 1	7 35. 0 34. 8 35. 1	
Leather and leather products do Boots and shoes do Boots and kindred products do Bakingt do	39. 0 38. 8 41. 6 43. 6	37. 8 37. 5 41. 6 41. 9	36. 2 35. 3 42. 4 42. 1	35. 5 34. 3 42. 5 42. 7	37. 0 36. 4 42. 8 42. 9	37. 4 37. 0 42. 6 42. 7	37. 9 37. 4 41. 0 42. 5	37.3 36.8 42.6	36.3 35.6 41.8 42.4	35. 5 34. 4 41. 5 41. 9	37. 2 36. 6 41. 8 42. 0	7 37. 2 36. 9 7 41. 5	
Canning and preserving	38. 4 40. 7 36. 2 43. 1 44. 5	36. 5 43. 6 37. 7 43. 1 44. 5	37. 0 48. 1 38. 2 42. 7 44. 1	36. 8 46. 7 37. 7 42. 8 44. 6	38. 0 44. 1 37. 8 42. 8 44. 1	39. 0 42. 9 38. 0 42. 5 43. 9	36.1 41.2 39.0 43.1 44.4	38. 0 42. 7	39. 5 41. 9 38. 9 42. 9 43. 8	35. 4 43. 1 37. 8 42. 9 44. 0	36.3 44.5 38.1 742.6 43.4	36. 7 43. 2 7 36. 4 7 41. 6 42. 9	* 3 * 4
Paper and pulp do Printing, publishing, and allied industries hours Newspapers and periodicals do Printing; book and job do	39. 1 38. 3 39. 8	39. 5 38. 4 40. 3	39. 2 38. 5 39. 9	39. 1 38. 4 39. 8	39. 1 38. 0 39. 7	38. 9 37. 8 39. 7	39. 2 38. 4 39. 8	39. 4 38. 9 39. 8	38. 9 38. 5 39. 1	39. 1 38. 3 39. 6	r 39. 6 r 38. 7 40. 3	r 38. 6 37. 3 39. 6	p 3
Newspapers and periodicals.   do	41. 1 41. 1 40. 8 40. 0 38. 5	41. 2 41. 0 40. 6 40. 1 37. 8	41. 0 41. 1 40. 3 40. 2 37. 8	41. 0 41. 2 41. 2 40. 9 39. 0	41. 4 41. 9 40. 7 40. 2 39. 7	41. 1 41. 3 40. 8 40. 4 39. 7	41. 0 41. 1 41. 2 41. 0 40. 3	40.9 39.3	41. 4 41. 0 41. 1 40. 8 39. 3	41. 4 41. 1 40. 4 40. 3 38. 6	41. 4 41. 1 7 40. 3 7 40. 4 38. 5	41. 0 41. 1 41. 2 41. 6 7 37. 9	p 4
Rubber products	36. 0 36. 7	34. 8 37. 1	35, 3 37, 0	37. 4 37. 1	38. 8 37. 9	39. 3 37. 8	39. 5 37. 8	37. 7 37. 5	37. 2 37. 4	36. 2 r 37. 0	35. 6 7 38. 0	35. 4 (2)	
Anthracite do Bituminous coal do Metal do Quarrying and nonmetallic do	36. 2 38. 7 42. 9 42. 1	40. 3 40. 6 42. 4 42. 9	1 32. 1 1 27. 0 42. 1 43. 7	39, 4 40, 3 42, 8 44, 4	39. 4 39. 9 42. 4 45. 0	31. 7 34. 2 40. 6 44. 1	38.3 39.4 42.9 45.9		38.7 38.6 42.7 45.8	33. 4 37. 1 42. 5 44. 3	34.0 7 38.0 7 43.3 44.1		
Crude petroleum and natural gas production hours_ Public utilities:	40.4	39.7	40.0	40.2	39. 5	40. 1	41.3	39.6	39.7	39.6	40.0	1	
Electric light and power	42. 2 47. 7 44. 5 38. 7	41. 6 47. 3 44. 4 38. 7	41.8 46.6 44.1 38.8	41.7 46.8 45.0 39.4	41. 8 46. 8 45. 1 39. 5	41. 8 47. 0 45. 8 39. 8	42. 1 47. 5 45. 6 39. 4	44.8	46. 4 44. 5	41. 8 46. 1 44. 5 39. 4		45. 4 44. 4	
Cleaning and dyeing do. Power laundries do. Hotels (year-round) do. Trade:	40, 5 41, 9 44, 6	41. 5 42. 0 44. 0	42. 1 42. 2 44. 2	42.0 41.8 44.2	42. 4 41. 8 44. 1	41. 7 42. 2 44. 0	39.8 41.1 44.9	41.8 43.9	44.2	1	44. 1	42. 0 43. 8	
Retail	40. 0 41. 1 245	39. 8 40. 9 265	39. 8 41. 0	39, 9 41, 2	40. 3 41. 1	40.8 41.2	7 41. 0 7 41. 3	r 41. 2	41.0	39. 5 41. 2	40. 2 r 41. 3	41. 2	
Work stoppages number Workers involved thousands In effect during month: Work stoppages number Workers involved thousands	88 355	493 493 415 550	174 485 621	330 166 535	165 540 245	575 312	350 150 575	160 500	110 425		125 40 225	225 70 400	
Man-days idle during month	900	6, 430 . 8	7, 420 1. 0	347 4, 100 . 6	2, 200 . 3	2, 750 . 3	250 2, 100 . 3	2, 500	2,000	.1	100 600 .1	800	,
Benefit payments	883 4, 244	413 878 4, 865	1, 046 4, 637	482 1, 015 4, 259	923 4, 614	839 4, 294	509 706 4,001	680	724 3,306	956	339 1, 323 5, 175	1,470	3 1 3 7
Beneficiaries, weekly average do Amount of payments thous. of doleterans' unemployment allowances: Initial claims thousands	849 60, 730 374	924 76, 573 355	904 73, 574 299	899 66, 432 244	847 71, 940 358	811 67, 630 303	778 64, 562 302	59, 797	702 55, 435	731 62, 151 256	939 79, 966 7 383	7 103, 011	1, 115,
Continued claims do Claims filed during last week of month do Amount of payments thous of dol abor turn-over in manufacturing establishments:	2, 637 651 49, 466	2, 930 604 55, 782	2, 323 522 46, 940	1, 727 390 33, 535	1, 716 385 30, 676	1, 720 398 31, 626	1,741 396 32,732	1, 477 310	1, 017 237 19, 258	1, 124 259 20, 088	71,579 388 727,997	2, 206 571 39, 849	47
Accession ratemonthly rate per 100 employees_ Separation rate, total	3.9 4.2 .4 1.2 2.5	4. 0 4. 5 . 4 1. 2 2. 8	4.0 4.7 .4 1.2 3.0	4. 1 4. 3 . 3 1. 1 2. 8	5.7 4.5 .4 1.1 2.9	4.7 4.4 .4 1.0 2.9	5. 0 5. 1 . 4 1. 2	5.4 .4 1.0	1.2	1.4	7 2. 7 4. 3 . 3 2. 2	p.3	
Quits do do Military and miscellaneous do WAGES	.1	.1	3.0	.1	.1	.1	3.4		2.8	2.2	1.7	p 1. 4	
verage weekly earnings (U.S. Dept. of Labor): All manufacturingdollars	51. <u>75</u>	52. 07	51.79	51.86	52. 85	52, 95	54.05		54. 65		r 55.03	r 54. 41	
Durable goods industries. do Iron and steel and their products do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills dollars Electrical machinery do	54. 77 56. 99 59. 74 54. 50	55. 25 57. 28 59. 26 54. 41	54. 96 56. 49 58. 37 53. 86	54. 81 57. 39 60. 54 53. 70	56. 13 57. 70 59. 54 54. 86	56. 21 57. 71 60. 37 55. 46	58. 19 60. 52 65. 10 57. 49	60. 69 66. 02		58.71 r 61.72 r 66.27	7 59. 25 7 61. 95 7 66. 00	7 58. 51 7 61. 01	₽ 58 ₽ 60

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \* Preliminary. 1 Data reflect work stoppages. 2 Not available. 3 Partly estimated. 1 Partly estimated. 1 Data beginning May 1947 are not comparable with earlier data; comparable April 1947 figures and April 1947 figures comparable with earlier data are shown on p. S-12 of the June 1948 Survey.

			<del></del>			3040		<del>"</del>	-			1 30	
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
EM	IPLOY:	MENT	CONI	OITION	S ANI	) WA(	GES	Contin	ued				<u> </u>
WAGES—Continued												l	_
A verage weekly earnings—Continued										į			
Manufacturing—Continued Durable goods industries—Continued	•				Ī			ľ			1	1	
Machinery, except electrical dollars Machinery and machine-shop prod-	58, 65	59. 12	59. 30	59. 33	60. 50	59.83	61.45	61.31	62. 25	61. 92	r 62. 68	r 61. 41	<i>p</i> 61.35
uctsdollars_ Machine toolsdo	58. 11 60. 54	5 <b>8</b> . 29 60. 58	58. 57 60. 29	59. 05 60. 63	59. 51 61. 75	58. 81 61. 09	60. 73 61. 85	60.42 62.11	61.76 63.31	61. 46 62. 84	62. 11 63. 09	61. 20 r 61. 07	
Automobiles do do Transportation equipment, except auto-	59.00	59.81	59. 14	54. 44	61.30	63. 48	64. 67	62.74	67. 29	7 65. 41	7 66. 90	r 68. 10	₽ 67. 18
mobilesdollars_ Aircraft and parts, excluding engines_do	58. 67 56. 13	59. 40 56. 71	59, 89 57, 75	59. 30 57. 74	59, 27 57, 99	58, 95 57, 89	60. 53 59. 68	60.74 61.38	62. 70 62. 45	61. 98 63. 30	7 64. 34 7 63. 11	7 62. 65 7 60. 89	₽ 67. 18
Aircraft enginesdo	58, 29 61, 54	59. 53 62. 07	60. 33 62, 04	61. 02 60. 40	62, 14 59, 76	64. 79 59. 49	65. 11 58. 87	66. 26	67.73 60.52	66. 61 56. 16	67.30 63.21	66. 63 62. 77	
Nonferrous metals and their products_do Lumber and timber basic productsdo	55. 07 45. 01	55. 23 45. 32	54. 87 45. 59	54. 96 47. 39	55, 91 48, 43	56, 34 48, 14	57. 97 50. 64	58. 62 58. 73 49. 22	59. 25 49. 60	7 58. 80 7 48. 30	7 59. 45 47. 17	7 58. 48 46. 38	p 57. 90
Sawmills and logging campsdo Furniture and finished lumber products_do	43.41 46.68	43.86 47.08	43. 99 46. 34	45.06 46.39	47, 37 46, 54	47. 29 46. 30	49. 90 47. 68	48.31 48.16	48. 45 49. 20	47. 14 48. 41	45, 54 48, 74	45.07 r 47.24	p 46. 59
Furniture do Stone, clay, and glass products do Nondurable goods industries do	48.38 49.98	48.58 51.41	47.64 51.77	47. 60 52. 30	47. 57 52, 45	46. 95 51. 50	48. 47 54. 07	49.25 53.98	50. 56 55. 11	50. 17 7 54. 31	50. 42 54. 83	47.81	p 53. 68
Nondurable goods industries do Textile-mill products and other fiber	48.56	48.66	48. 33	48, 65	49.37	49. 49	49. 79	50.37	49. 70	7 50. 18	r 50. 52		p 50. 31
manufactures dollars Cotton manufactures, except small wares	45. 79	46.32	45.46	45, 22	45. 29	44. 15	45.07	45.12	44.94	45. 17	r 45. 55	44.47	p 44. 70
Silk and rayon goodsdo	43. 43 47. 92	43.98 48.53	43.08 48.31	42, 64 48, 38	42.00	40. 63 47. 69	41. 61 48. 85	41.69 49.62	41.60 49.13	41.60	42. 21	40.74	
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except	52, 82	53.49	52.33	52.61	48. 47	52. 31	52. 13	1	49.37	49. 26	48.81	47.00	
dyeing and finishing dollars Apparel and other finished textile products	40. 23	40.09	37.61	37. 24	53, 10	38. 74		51.19	1	50.25	, 51. 66	51.37	
Men's clothing dollars do	44.05	44.73 48.10	44.31	43. 50 43. 27	37. 61 43. 19	43.03	40. 27 43. 98		37.77 41.07	7 39. 40 41. 78	38.95 41.95	7 39. 34 41. 52	<sup>⊅</sup> 41. 12
Men's clothing do Women's clothing do Leather and leather products do	49. 09 42. 99	41.87	43. 20 40. 34	39.65	43.94 41.38	46. 09 41. 64	49.06 42.80	42.65		48.05 7 40.84	47. 34 7 42. 61	48. 45 r 42. 52	p 43. 34
Food and kindred productsdo	41.35 49.18	40. 21 49. 36	38. 09 50. 95	36, 79 51, 26	39.00 52.09	39. 41 51. 77	40.65 49.74	41.61 51.76	39. 15 51. 47	7 37. 97 7 51. 83	7 40, 23 7 52, 86	40.62 r 52.66	p 52. 31
Boots and shoes	49.30 42.73	47.38 40.77	48.00 41.63	49.09 41.35	50.03 41.16	50.01 41.78	49.77 39.50	51.11 46.01	50.89 45.32	50. 41 39. 02	50.88 42.02	42.00	
Slaughtering and meat packingdo Tobacco manufacturesdo	51.88 35.04	56. 62 36. 52	68. 51 37. 19	67. 66 37. 12	61. 24 37. 86	58. 75 38. 51	55. 71 39. 26	57. 64 37. 97	57.38 38.78	61.07 38.37	62. 63 38. 79	60.85	p 36. 99
Paper and allied productsdoPaper and pulpdoPrinting, publishing, and allied industries	53. 61 58. 41	53. 82 58. 50	53.36 58.02	54. 28 59. 47	55, 34 60, 40	55. 97 61. 49	56. 94 62. 32	56. 98 62. 21	56. 95 61. 77	57. 35 62. 50	7 56. 61 61, 25	55.70 60.64	p 55, 16
	. 62.72	63. 97	64.62	65, 06	65, 48	65.08	65. 96	67.39	66. 48	r 66. 98	68, 20	* 66. 51	₽ 66, 99
Newspapers and periodicals do Printing; book and job.	70.36 60.13	71.32 60.96	72. 79 61. 26	73.04 61.92	73. 26 62. 25	72, 39 62, 06	73.69 62.32	76.80	75. 47 61. 96	76.04 762.83	77. 05 64. 18	73. 36 63. 65	
	54. 12 60. 82	54. 15 60. 84	54.38 60.97	55. 24 61. 48	56. 64 63. 17	57. 21 63. 49	57.69 63.80	58. 20 65. 27	57. 60 64. 02	7 57. 87 64, 65	7 58. 08 64. 72	7 57. 89 65. 11	₽ 57.67
Chemicals do Products of petroleum and coal do Petroleum refining do	64. 58 67. 64	64. 62 67. 77	64. 45 68. 50	67.16 71.14	67. 18 70. 96	69. 45 74. 01	70.71 75.13	68.72	71. 48 76. 14	771. 17 76. 35	70, 24	72.18	p 70. 23
Rubber productsdodo	54.70	53. 24 55, 54	53, 39 56, 54	55. 45 61, 15	57. 14 63. 96	58. 37 66. 30	60. 47 68. 29	59. 31 65. 27	59. 19 64. 82	58. 27 62, 79	75. 03 57. 75 61. 10	r 56. 93	₽ 56. 43
Average hourly earnings (U. S. Dept. of Labor): All manufacturing dollars. Durable goods industries do Iron and steel and their products do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills dollars. Electrical machinery	1, 287	1. 289	1, 292	1.301	1.316	1. 332	1, 349	1.362	1.366	r 1.372	1. 376	r 1.381	n 1 977
Durable goods industries do	1.352 1.409	1, 352 1, 412	1. 357 1. 416	1.366 1.423	1. 385 1. 431	1. 407 1. 457	1. 431 1. 501	1. 448 1. 528	1, 452 1, 525	1. 454 1. 526	1.456		p 1. 377
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	1, 513	1.510	1, 513	1, 515	1, 515	1. 559	1.642	1.679	1.657	r1.657	1. 528	i	p 1. 533
		1.350 1.421	1.350 1.431	1.357 1.441	1. 372 1. 461	1. 407 1. 473	1. 439 1. 498	1. 443 1. 510	1.448	1.446	1. 656 1. 446	7 1. 657 7 1. 444	(1)
Machinery, except electrical do Machinery and machine-shop products dollars		1.395	1, 408	1.418	1. 432	1. 444	i	1	1.518	1.520	71, 525	r 1.520	p 1. 522
Machine tools do Automobiles do	1. 432 1. 548	1. 433 1. 539	1. 437 1. 533	1. 443 1. 548	1.469	1.469	1. 470 1. 486	1.492	1.495 1.514	1. 499 1. 516	1. 499 1. 516		
Transportation comment, except systems.	1	1. 472	1. 478	1. 481	1. 624 1. 489	1. 649 1. 503	1. 664 1. 527		i	1	1.696		
biles dollars.  Aircraft and parts, excluding engines dollars.	1 1 406	1.414	1.421	1, 428	1. 489	1. 449	1, 527	1	1.575	1.579	7 1. 585	1	(1)
Aircraft engines do Shiphuilding and heathwilding	1. 452 1. 582	1. 467 1. 539	1. 491	1. 494 1. 531	1. 532 1. 525	1. 594 1. 532	1. 583 1. 564	1.609 1.604	1.537 1.623	1. 548 1. 617	7 1. 541 1. 616	1.535 1.615 3.622	
Lumber and timber basic products do	1.338	1.344 1.071	1.343 1.083	1.355 1.115	1. 369 1. 131	1. 404 1. 149	1.424	1. 438 1. 178	1. 616 1. 440	1. 606 1. 440	1. 617 1. 444	r 1.444	p 1. 443
Sawmills and logging camps do Furniture and finished lumber products	1.055	1.046	1,057	1.095	1. 113	1. 133	1. 175 1. 162	1.178	1. 167 1. 148	7 1. 160 1. 141	1, 138 1, 111	1.123 1.094	₽1.117
Furniture dollars	1.127	1.126 1.156	1. 131	1. 136 1. 167	1. 145 1. 174	1. 149	1. 163	1.181	1.184	1. 188	1. 187	1.184	₽ 1. 166
Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Nondurable goods industriesdo	1. 255 1. 217	1. 260 1. 220	1. 161 1. 271 1. 220	1. 286 1. 230	1. 292 1. 242	1. 176 1. 307	1. 189 1. 322	1.211	1. 217 1. 345	1. 226 r 1. 354	1. 227 1. 352	1. 226 1. 356	» 1. 356
Textile-mill broducts and other ther mann.	1. 139	1.140	1.138	1, 142	1.147	1. 252	1.262	1.272	1. 271	1. 282	r 1. 287	r 1, 294	p 1. 290
factures dollars	1.083	1.081	1.076	1. 142	1.075	1. 145 1. 070	1.170	1.188	1.187	1. 190	7 1. 189	71.189	» 1. 187
Silk and rayon goodsdo	1. 147	1.151	1.156	1.157	1. 159	1. 147	1. 106 1. 182	1.125 1.206	1.127 1.195	1. 125 1. 200	1. 126 1. 197	1. 125 1. 181	
dyeing and finishing dollars. Apparel and other finished textile products	1.303	1.313	1.311	1.314	1. 320	1.327	1. 317	1.323	1.315	1. 320	1.321	1.325	 
Men's clothing dollars	1.098	1.092 1.188	1.040 1.173	1.040	1.055 1.169	1.081	1.106	1.117	1.087	r 1.099	, 1. 101	r 1. 124	₽ 1.128
Women's clothing do	1.334	1.310	1. 201	1.171 1.206	1. 109 1. 239 1. 118	1. 160 1. 304	1. 180 1. 336	1.178 1.352	1.160 1.302	1. 167 1. 321	1. 180 1. 317	1. 180 1. 355	
Boots and shoes do Food and kindred products do	1. 102 1. 065 1. 181	1. 106 1. 071	1.116	1. 118 1. 074	1.074	1, 114 1, 069	1.128 1.087	1. 143 1. 104	1.145 1.102	7 1. 151 7 1. 105	1. 146 7 1. 101	7 1. 143 1. 101	p 1. 141
Bakingt do Canning and preserving do	1.132	1. 187 1. 131	1. 201 1. 138	1. 207 1. 148	1. 217 1. 165	1. 215 1. 168	1, 214 1, 169	1. 216 1. 191	1. 232 1. 197	7 1. 249 1. 202	1, 264 1, 210	1. 269 1. 222	» 1. 261
Canning and preserving	1.118 1.277	1. 120 1. 301	1. 130 1. 425	1. 125 1. 424	1. 090 1. 383	1. 083 1. 368	1.105 1.351	1. 121 1. 361	1. 153 1. 367	1. 107 1. 416	1, 162 1, 404	1.155 1.396	
Paper and ailled productsdo	. 968 1. 245	. 968 1. 249	. 973 1. 250	. 984 1. 269	1. 003 1. 292	1.014 1.317	1,008 1,320	1.000 1.334	. 998 1. 328	1. 016 1. 336	1. 018 1. 330	7 1. 022 7 1. 339	p 1.016
Paper and pulpdodo	1.310	1.313	1.313	1. 334	1.368	1.400	1, 402	1.419	1. 409	1. 419	1. 408	1.412	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \* Preliminary. 1 Not available.

Data beginning May 1947 are not comparable with earlier data. Comparable figures for April 1947 and April 1947 figures comparable with earlier data are shown on p. S-14 of the June 1948 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948						19	19
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
EM	PLOY	MENT	COND	ITION	S ANI	WA(	SES	Contin	ued				
WAGES—Continued													
A verage hourly earnings—Continued  Manufacturing—Continued  Nondurable goods industries—Continued  Printing, publishing, and allied industries  dollars	1, 604	1, 621	1. 646	1. 663	1.676	1. 675	1. 683	1.712	1,709	r 1. 713	r 1. 722	r 1. 723	p 1. 725
Newspapers and periodicals do— Printing; book and job————————————————————————————————————	1. 812 1. 528 1. 315 1. 479 1. 581 1. 689 1. 421	1. 843 1. 528 1. 315 1. 483 1. 593 1. 692 1. 408	1. 870 1. 551 1. 327 1. 484 1. 600 1. 704	1. 877 1. 570 1. 347 1. 493 1. 631 1. 740	1. 896 1. 579 1. 369 1. 509 1. 650 1. 763 1. 439	1. 894 1. 576 1. 390 1. 539 1. 703 1. 832 1. 472	1. 908 1. 578 1. 497 1. 552 1. 716 1. 832 1. 500	1. 954 1. 595 1. 410 1. 596 1. 748 1. 873 1. 504	1. 942 1. 597 1. 390 1. 563 1. 738 1. 868 1. 507	1. 956 7 1. 600 1. 398 1. 574 1. 763 1. 894 1. 508	1. 972 1. 605 1. 403 1. 574 1. 742 1. 857 1. 501	1. 952 1. 618 7 1. 412 1. 584 1. 752 1. 855 7 1. 502	p 1. 418
Rubber products	1. 613 1. 806	1. 599 1. 805	1. 603 1. 818	1. 636 1. 835	1. 651 1. 858	1. 684 1. 890	1.730 1.901	1.732 1.919	1. 734 1. 919	1.735	1. 721 * 1. 918	1.719 (a)	(a)
Antbracite	1. 817 1. 826 1. 370 1. 199	1, 776 1, 842 1, 366 1, 190	1 1. 708 1 1. 821 1. 373 1. 206	1. 774 1. 841 1. 384 1. 226	1. 749 1. 850 1. 386 1. 228	1. 736 1. 936 1. 427 1. 266	1, 901 1, 967 1, 455 1, 281	1.897 1.970 1.501 1.284	1. 904 1. 959 1. 502 1. 288	1.824 1.951 1.504 1.291	1.862 1.955 1.513 1.290	1.873 1.959 1.533 1.287	
Public utilities: Electric light and powerdo Street railways and bussesdo	1. 638 1. 428 1. 295 1. 265	1. 605 1. 408 1. 295 1. 267	1. 599 1. 427 1. 293 1. 349	1. 646 1. 444 1. 302 1. 381	1. 636 1. 455 1. 315	1. 676 1. 483 1. 328	1. 682 1. 472 1. 327	1.711 1.490 1.355	1.716 1.509 1.380	1,734 - 1,508 - 1,383	1. 730 1. 508 1. 393	1. 765 1. 520 1. 416	
Telegraph do Telephone do Services: Cleaning and dyeing do	1. 238	1. 223 . 924	1. 225 . 933	1. 240 . 936	1.367 1.232	1. 379 1. 237	1. 373 1. 229	1.379 1.250	1. 380 1. 263	1. 381 1. 305 7. 962	1. 385 1. 290 7. 968	1. 388 1. 301	
Power laundries	. 802 . 695	. 805 . 695	. 810 . 700	. 817 . 707	.823 .711	. 820 . 714 1. 077	. 822 . 709 1. 080	. 828 . 725 1. 086	. 829 . 726 1. 080	7. 836 . 734 1. 084	7.836 .739	.841 .743	
Wholesale	1. 343 1. 272 2. 15	1. 334 1. 283 2. 15	1. 346 1. 287 2. 17	1. 363 1. 315 2. 18	1. 353 1. 352 2. 25	1. 365 1. 386 2. 29	1. 379 1. 386 2. 30	1. 378 1. 401 2. 32	1. 381 1. 413 2. 33	1. 383 1. 413 2. 34	1. 413 2. 35	1. 399 1. 417 2. 35	1. 417 2. 35
Farm wage rates, without board or room (quarterly)*dol. per hr. Railway wages (average, class I)dol. per hr. Road-building wages, common labortdo	1. 326	1. 279	. 74 1. 279 . 95	1. 292	1. 278	. 78 1. 281 1. 04	1. 295	1.313	.71 1.314 1.08	1.341	1, 338	ì	
	1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	FINA	NCE		<u> </u>	<u>'</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
BANKING											-	1	<u> </u>
Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding: Bankers' acceptances mil. of dol. Commercial paper do. Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Administration:	253 301	241 311	242 275	256 254	253 270	235 284	221 309	214 305	221 285	239 287	259 269	262 268	228 270
Total mil. of dol. Farm mortgage loans, total do. Federal land banks do. Land Bank Commissioner do.	1,619 958 860 98	1,640 955 860 95 249 436 96,487 39,587 56,900	1,662 954 861 93 237 473 91,640 37,955 53,685	1, 678 954 864 90 223 501 87, 236 35, 429 51, 807	1,710 952 864 88 234 524 97,300 40,633 56,667	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) 251 537 91, 804 35, 832 55, 972	(3) (2) (2) (2) (2) 262 539 87, 149 33, 031 54, 118	1, 739 943 861 82 278 517 93, 511 37, 531 55, 980	(2) (2) (2) (2) (3) 480 95, 582 38, 169 57, 413	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) 314 449 91, 569 34, 754	1, 677 932 857 75 311 435 109, 908 46, 194	94, 101	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) 289 466 80, 176 31, 982
Loans to cooperatives do. Short-term credit do. Bank debits, total (141 centers) do. New York City do. Outside New York City do. Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: Assets, total mil. of dol. Reserve bank credit outstanding, total do. Discounts and advances do. United States Government securities do. Gold certificate reserves. do. Liabilities, total do. Deposits, total do. Excess reserves (estimated) do. Federal Reserve notes in circulation do. Reserve ratio. percent. Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month:	46, 991 22, 109 431 21, 024 21, 776 46, 991 19, 807 17, 062 762 24, 045 49, 7	46, 589 21, 607 430 20, 887 21, 878 46, 589 19, 610 16, 639 655 23, 768 50, 4	45, 499 20, 858 249 20, 340 21, 910 45, 499 19, 007 16, 944 737 23, 648 51, 4	46, 270 21, 576 306 20, 662 22, 036 46, 270 19, 761 17, 021 848 23, 675 50, 7	47, 067 21, 900 266 21, 366 22, 258 47, 067 20, 176 17, 389 678 23, 675 50, 7	47, 072 22, 035 318 21, 325 22, 407 47, 072 20, 518 17, 696 877 23, 771 50. 6	47, 246 22, 107 323 21, 577 22, 465 47, 246 20, 462 17, 679 837 23, 935 50. 6	49, 632 24, 071 325 23, 413 22, 603 49, 632 22, 494 19, 986 1, 038 24, 024 49. 6	49, 514 23, 875 339 22, 726 49, 514 22, 420 19, 736 742 24, 062 48, 9	56, 815 49, 803 23, 881 337 23, 209 22, 889 49, 803 22, 427 19, 894 809 24, 172 49, 1	63, 714 50, 043 24, 097 223 23, 333 22, 966 50, 043 22, 791 71, 202 24, 161 48. 9	48, 585 22, 914 456 22, 109 23, 025 48, 585 22, 248 19, 540 r 477 23, 609 50, 2	48, 194 48, 448 22, 855 22, 342 23, 045 48, 448 22, 235 19, 617 7740 23, 528 50, 4
Deposits: Demand, adjustedmil. of dol Demand, except interbank:	47, 296	45, 340	46, 671	46, 646	46, 414	46, 839	47, 056	46, 660	46, 607	47, 341	47, 794	46, 945	46, 112
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol  States and political subdivisions do United States Government do Time, except interbank, total Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	47, 134 3, 219 1, 009 14, 801	45, 445 3, 363 1, 297 14, 772	46, 418 3, 484 1, 309 14, 790	46, 627 3, 478 1, 252 14, 877	46, 671 3, 517 1, 265 15, 016	46, 666 3, 400 1, 259 14, 950	46, 919 3, 370 1, 217 14, 795	46, 940 3, 241 1, 704 14, 942	47, 474 3, 299 1, 513 14, 944	47, 840 3, 292 1, 264 14, 796	48, 214 3, 282 1, 274 15, 028	46, 576 3, 408 1, 476 15, 087	46, 014 3, 418 1, 706 15, 130
mil. of dol	14, 256 471 10, 422 40, 055	14, 221 478 9, 750 38, 768	14, 222 492 9, 701 39, 780	14, 283 517 9, 914 39, 415	14, 417 520 10, 203 38, 906	14, 337 532 10, 072 39, 224	14, 271 539 10, 231 39, 136	14, 317 541 10, 041 37, 006	14, 323 536 10, 701 37, 502	14, 238 505 10, 472 37, 238	14, 403 540 10, 602 37, 192	14, 419 582 10, 174 37, 452	14, 452 593 10, 163 37, 356
Interbank (demand and time)	27, 266 2, 559	34, 433 1, 272 3, 745 27, 111 2, 305 4, 335	35, 475 2, 219 3, 839 26, 997 2, 420 4, 305	35, 218 1, 986 4, 880 26, 017 2, 335 4, 197	34, 666 1, 704 4, 669 25, 881 2, 412 4, 240	34, 870 2, 042 4, 420 25, 934 2, 474 4, 354	34, 714 2, 148 4, 164 25, 802 2, 600 4, 422	32, 559 1, 142 3, 745 25, 230 2, 442 4, 447	4, 423	33,075 2,106 4,458 24,823 1,688 4,163	32, 987 1, 807 4, 742 24, 594 1, 844 4, 205	33, 268 1, 987 7 5, 364 24, 890 7 1, 027 4, 184	33, 069 2, 000 5, 048 24, 992 1, 029 4, 290

Revised. Preliminary. Not available.

Data reflect work stoppages. Beginning July 1, 1948, farm mortgage loan data are reported quarterly.
Reported quarterly after July 1947 for the week ended nearest the 15th of the indicated month.
Rate as of April 1, 1949: Common labor, \$1.424; skilled labor, \$2.38.
New series. The "farm wage rate per month without board" series has been discontinued. Data for the present series are based on improvements in the interview surveys, to bring the Wage-rate series into better agreement with current practices; comparable data prior to January 1948 are not available.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	<sub>1</sub>		1			1948						194	19
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
BANKING—Continued													
Fed. Res. weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month—Con. Loans, total§ mil. of dol. Commercial, industrial, and agricultural§.do To brokers and dealers in securities do. Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities§		23, <b>453</b> 14, 417 905	23, 160 14, 159 809	23, 521 14, 113 1, 058	23, 740 14, 345 1, 152	23, 859 14, 490 954	24, 095 14, 887 743	24, 899 15, 239 1, 043	24, 730 7 15, 433 662	25, 092 • 15, 542 974	25, 559 * 15, 577 * 1, 331	25, 244 15, 318 1, 297	24, 617 15, 147 947
Real estate loanss	764 3, 569 233 3, 502	761 3, 615 215 3, 540 2, 09	749 3, 669 190 3, 584	772 3, 755 219 3, 604	780 3, 825 151 3, 729	778 3, 858 268 3, 752	737 3, 920 239 3, 813	3, 961 315 3, 870 2, 26	695 4, 021 295 3, 887	673 4, 044 218 73, 893	679 4, 062 241 73, 930 2. 27	663 4, 079 258 3, 918	630 4, 082 266 3, 837
New York City. percent. 7 other northern and eastern cities do. 11 southern and western cities do. Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank) do. Federal land bank loans do. Federal intermediate credit bank loans do. Onen merket retes New York City.	1. 25 4. 00 1. 63	2. 59 2. 52 2. 83 1. 25 4. 00 1. 69	1. 25 4. 00 71. 85	1. 25 4. 00 7 1. 90	2. 10 2. 71 3. 03 1. 25 4. 00 71. 90	1. 25 4. 00 * 1. 98	1.50 4.04 1.98	2. 26 2. 76 3. 13 1. 50 4. 04 7 1. 98	1. 50 4. 04 7 2. 00	1. 50 4. 04 • 2. 00	2. 27 2. 82 3. 09 1. 50 4. 04 • 2. 00	1.50 4.08 • 2.02	1. 50 4. 08 2. 02
7 other northern and eastern cities do li southern and western cities do Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank) do Federal land bank loans do Federal intermediate credit bank loans do Open market rates, New York City: Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 days do Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 months do Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.) do Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.) do Average yield on U. S. Govt. securities: 3-month bills do	1. 06 1. 38 1. 50 1. 50	1.06 1.38 1.50 1.50	1. 06 1. 38 1. 50 1. 50	1. 06 1. 38 1. 50 1. 50	1. 06 1. 38 1. 50 1. 50	1.06 1.38 1.50 1.50	1. 13 1. 44 7 1. 63 1. 63 1. 053	1.19 1.56 1.63 1.63	1. 19 1. 56 7 1. 63 1. 63	1. 19 1. 56 1. 63 1. 63	1. 19 1. 56 7 1. 63 1. 63	1. 19 1. 56 7 1. 63 1. 63	1. 19 1. 56 1. 63 1. 63
Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: New York State savings banksmil. of dol U. S. Postal Savingsdo CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT	1. 63 9, 904 3, 441	1.60 9,959 3,435	1. 58 9, 986 3, 415	1. 51 10, 017 3, 395	1. 49 10, 111 3, 379	1. 56 10, 099 3, 368	1. 65 1. 65 10, 112 3, 356	1. 69 1. 69 10, 141 3, 348	10, 149 3, 342	10, 194 3, 336	10, 326 3, 330	1. 100 1. 59 10, 402 7 3, 334	10, 446 2 3, 332
Total consumer short-term credit, end of month† mil. of dol. Installment credit, total† do. Sale credit, total do. Automobile dealers do.	2, 841 1, 254	13, 539 6, 555 2, 992 1, 367	13, 762 6, 797 3, 143 1, 468	13, 986 6, 993 3, 265 1, 536	14, 321 7, 185 3, 372 1, 602	14, 354 7, 369 3, 480 1, 689	7 14, 523 7, 579 3, 625 1, 781	* 14, 812 * 7, 771 3, 774 1, 858	7 15, 092 7 7, 808 3, 813 1, 889	* 15, 305 * 7, 888 * 3, 876 1, 922	r 15, 893 r 8, 174 r 4, 102 1, 961	» 15, 340 » 8, 020 » 3, 968 » 1, 965	» 14, 931 » 7, 948 » 3, 919 » 2, 000
Department stores and mail-order houses   mil. of dol	624 492 52 169 250 3, 458 1, 482 230 167 140	653 497 54 165 256 3, 563 1, 530 241 173 143	680 511 60 160 264 3, 654 1, 570 252 180 146	703 528 65 161 272 3, 728 1, 597 260 189 147	720 541 68 162 279 3,813 1,634 272 194 150	732 545 72 160 282 3,889 1,669 282 199 152	759 560 76 158 291 73,954 1,701 291 203 154	786 586 81 161 302 73,997 1,712 300 206 155	797 583 81 1600 303 7 3, 994 1, 700 302 204 155	812 588 81 7 165 7 308 7 4, 012 1, 701 304 204 156	874 631 7 82 7 217 7 337 7 4, 072 1, 709 312 204 160	# 816 # 593 # 78 # 201 # 315 # 4,052 # 1,705 # 309 # 202 # 159	# 780 # 577 # 78 # 183 # 302 # 4, 029 # 1, 694 # 308 # 201 # 158
Small loan companies† do Miscellaneous lenders† do Charge accounts do Single payment loans† do Service credit do Consumer installment loans made during the month	610 709 120 3,061 2,765 928	633 722 121 3, 275 2, 783 926	657 727 122 3, 259 2, 795 934	676 736 123 3, 263 2, 816 932	693 746 124 3, 364 2, 839 945	705 757 125 3, 185 2, 840 960	7 717 763 125 3, 130 2, 847 967	7727 771 126 3, 227 2, 855 959	735 772 126 3, 457 2, 868 959	740 780 127 3, 557 2, 892 968	* 739 817 131 3, 854 2, 902 * 963	* 735 * 812 * 130 * 3,457 * 2,900 * 963	732 7805 7130 73,176 72,855 795
by principal lending institutions:  Commercial banks mil. of dol Credit unions† do Industrial banks do Industrial loan companies do Small loan companies† do	221 38 25 25 107	287 48 32 29 139	269 50 31 27 121	258 47 31 25 123	275 54 37 27 127	277 52 33 26 130	270 52 32 27 126	254 51 31 26 122	222 44 29 24 116	237 46 31 26 134	251 57 37 31 180	" 235 " 42 " 31 " 26 " 112	9 218 9 44 9 28 9 29 9 108
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE Budget receipts and expenditures:													
Receipts, total • mil. of dol. Receipts, net • do. Customs. do. Income taxes. do. Social security taxes. do. Miscellaneous internal revenue. do. All other receipts • do. Expenditures, total of • do. Interest on public debt. do. Veterans Administration. do. National defense and related activities. do. All other expenditures of • do. Debt. gross:	4,614 4,158 3,159 423 629 369 2,224 142 529 846 707	6, 365 5, 874 41 5, 165 176 739 243 3, 086 608 597 845 1, 036	2, 863 2, 239 35 1, 858 83 662 243 2, 541 154 582 903 902	3,082 2,324 31 1,785 401 673 193 2,222 124 530 930 638	5, 104 4, 859 33 3, 701 142 694 550 7, 018 1, 508 929 4, 019	2,300 2,096 31 1,254 67 465 3,558 286 788 1,155 1,329	2, 948 2, 505 34 1, 568 410 742 195 2, 142 114 539 800 690	4,597 4,542 35 3,632 130 676 124 2,869 570 487 715 1,097	2, 199 2, 101 36 1, 180 65 768 149 2, 684 212 490 931 1, 052	2, 941 2, 540 33 1, 583 384 768 174 2, 815 122 618 957 1, 118	4,062 4,014 38 3,042 134 702 145 3,603 1,112 555 1,017 920	3, 675 3, 579 30 2, 762 54 638 192 2, 968 319 528 1, 043 1, 078	3, 93; 3, 38; 2, 694 43; 654 13( 2, 646 141 54' 93( 1, 02'
Public debt (direct), end of month, totaldoInterest-bearing, totaldo	254, 605 252, 100 222, 854 29, 246 2, 505	252, 990 250, 634 221, 362 29, 272 2, 356	252, 240 249, 920 220, 718 29, 201 2, 320	252, 236 249, 958 220, 636 29, 323 2, 278	252, 292 250, 063 219, 852 30, 211 2, 229	253, 374 251, 168 220, 381 30, 787 2, 206	253, 049 250, 875 219, 987 30, 887 2, 175	252, 687 250, 518 219, 297 31, 221 2, 170	252, 460 250, 300 219, 077 31, 223 2, 161	252, 506 250, 391 218, 992 31, 400 2, 115	252, 800 250, 579 218, 865 31, 714 2, 220	252, 620 250, 435 218, 675 31, 760 2, 186	252, 721 250, 603 218, 799 31, 804 2, 118
end of month! mil. of dol.  U. S. savings bonds: Amount outstanding, end of month. do. Sales, series E, F, and G. do. Redemptions do.		53, 061 588 462	53, 133 468 452	75 53, 207 432 428	73 53, 333 497 465	55 54, 662 1, 673 438	51 54, 756 474 442	50 54,826 412 407	52 54, 908 415 393	57 54, 989 419 406	55, 197 540 432	36 55, 467 647 476	55, 763 599 369

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			<del></del>			1948						19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued		1.01.0					
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE—Con.													
Government corporations and credit agencies:	ļ }	31, 107			20, 120	<b></b> -		20,687			21, 718		
Assets, except interagency, totalmil. of dol_ Loans receivable, total (less reserves)do		10, 134 2, 399			10, 373			10, 573 2, 660			11, 692 3, 632		l
To aid home ownersdo		623			633			697			768		l
To aid agriculture		147 259			147 260			146 275			140 310		1
To aid banksdo To aid other financial institutionsdo Foreign loansdo		5 379			5			5 491			5 520		
Foreign loans do do do		6, 093 613			6, 214		l	6,079 592			6, 102 584		<b></b>
All other		570			251			328			627		
Other securities do		1, 845 3, 526			1, 684 3, 531			1,811 3,525			1,854 3,518		<b>-</b>
U. S. Government securities		3, 526 12, 535 2, 496			2, 458 1, 824			2, 423 2, 025			3, 060 967		
Liabilities, except interagency, totaldo		2, 724			2, 091			2,303			2, 666		
Guaranteed by the United Statesdo		76 781			68			52 1,011		.	38 964		
Other liabilitiesdo		1,868			836 1, 187			1,239			1,663		
U. S. Government interestsdo		150 28, 233			154 17,875			159 18, 225			166 18,886		
U. S. Government interests do Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans and investments outstanding, end of month, total		1		1			1	1		1			
IIII. OI COL	I. IUD	1, 102	1,096	1, 111	1, 122	1,154	1, 169	1,189	1,213	1,249	1, 282	1,323	1,362
Industrial and commercial enterprises, including national defensemil. of dol.	321 143	316 140	302 139	304 139	303 137	291 137	294 135	301 133	305 133	310	321 129	330 127	340 126
Railroads, including securities from PWAdo	144	145	145	145	144	145	145	143	141	132 141	138	138	138
Finencial institutions do Railroads, including securities from PWA. do States, territories and political subdivisions. do United Kingdom and Republic of the Philippines	122	124	128	128	135	134	134	134	134	134	134	1	135
Mortgages purchaseddodo	234 138	230 144	226 153	225 167	215 186	214 198	213 214	209 233	207 259	204 292	194 331	192 397	191 428
Other loans	3	3	3	3	2	36	36	36	36	36	37	r 37	33
LIFE INSURANCE				:						1			
Assets, admitted:* All companies (Institute of Life Insurance), esti-													
mated total mil. of dol.  Securities and mortgages do	52, 238 47, 315	52, 584 47, 771	52,866 48,084	53, 122 48, 320	53, 457 48, 579	53, 774 48, 871	54, 041 49, 040	54, 358 49, 165	54, 628 49, 541	54, 892 49, 778	55, 383 50, 265	55, 746 50, 465	55, 984 50, 735
Securities and mortgages do  49 companies (Life Insurance Association of America), total mil. of dol.		47,058	47, 304	47, 522	47, 869	48,086	48, 307	48, 566	48,806	49,030	49, 483		49, 999
Bonds and stocks, book value, totaldo	35, 093 19, 518	35, 359 19, 395	35, 497 19, 162	35, 565 19, 000	35, 640 18, 787	35, 727	35, 704 18, 321	35,664	35, 854 17, 671	35, 899	36, 125	36, 191	36, 319
U. S. Governmentdo	17, 796	17,658	17, 421	17, 259	17,054	18, 530 16, 760	16, 350	18,071 16,087	15,672	17, 453 15, 444	17, 235 15, 204	15, 151	17, 134 15, 097
America), total. mil. of dol.  Bonds and stocks, book value, total. do.  Govt. (domestic and foreign) total. do.  U. S. Government. do.  Public utility. do.  Railroad. do.  Other. do.	6,839 2,750	6, 988 2, 744	7, 148 2, 776	7, 270 2, 777	7, 390 2, 784	7, 536 2, 810	7, 637 2, 815	7, 767 2, 817	7,946 2,821	8,070 2,835	8, 289 2, 863	8, 322 2, 861	8, 388 2, 856
Otherdododo	5, 986	6, 232 684	6, 411 594	6, 518 590	6, 679 695	6, 851 656	6, 931 690	7,008 822	7,415 705	7, 541 718	7, 737 731	7,818	7, 942 711
Mortgage loans, totaldodo	7, 422 7 745	7, 560 750	7, 697 764	7, 828 777	7, 977 790	8, 121 802	8, 276 811	8, 404 816	8, 555 823	8, 702 829	8, 893 837	9,009	9, 128 858
Cash         do           Mortgage loans, total         do           Farm         do           Other         do           Policy loans and premium notes         do           Real estate holdings         do	7 6, 677 1, 694	6, 810 1, 705	6, 933 1, 715	7, 051 1, 725	7, 186 1, 735	7, 319 1, 742	7, 465 1, 752	7, 588	7, 732 1, 769	7.873	8, 057	8, 167	8, 273
Real estate holdingsdo	7774	785	822	825	847	863	878	1,762 895	903	1,779 910	1, 788 932	947	1, 809 971
Other admitted assetsdoLife Insurance Agency Management Association: Insurance written (new paid-for-insurance):	956	964	979	989	976	977	1,008	1,020	1,021	1,021	1,013	1,029	1,06
Value, total §mil. of dol_	1,680	1,888	1,894	1,780	1,850	1,903	1,740	1,625	1,720	1,808	2, 303	1,821	1,711
Value, total \$mil. of dol.  Group \$do.  Industrial \$do.  Ordinary total	204 361	236 409	211 396	166 418	236 370	380 339	259 356	195 352	192 378	262	664	335	193 375
New England do	72	1, 243 81	1, 287 85	1, 196 81	1, 244 83	1, 184 78	1, 125 71	1,078		1,176	1, 318 85	1, 129	1, 143
Middle Atlantic	272 252	301 272	326 278	289 255	305 265	287 256	259 252	244	273 249	282	298	292	298
West North Central do do	108	118	120	112	119	113	111	237 108	110	109	289 133	103	298 250 99
South Atlantic         do           East South Central         do           West South Central         do	121 41	141 50	148 51	140 48	143 51	134 47	131 46	125 47	132 52	50	147 54	118 42	123
West South Central	88	99 41	99 41	98 40	102 42	96 41	97 36	90 37	89 38	93	107 47		97
Institute of Life Insurance	124	140	140	134	135	131	122	121	131	133	158	113	118
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, total. thous of dol	250, 600	307, 077	273, 084	244, 544	284, 967	253, 440	247, 279	258, 304	248,330	257, 971	333, 180	296, 940	269, 380
Death claim payments do Matured endowments do	113, 860 35, 496	142, 339 40, 157	123, 590 36, 706	109, 455 32, 986	124, 695 37, 117	116,083	112, 462	122, 692	110,837	118, 358	131, 229	123, 024	117, 839
Disability paymentsdo	7, 111	8,356	7, 963	7, 472	8, 114	32, 185 7, 711	30, 378 7, 581	31, 182 7, 122	35, 290 7, 632	37, 644 8, 212	42, 975 8, 812	8, 580	38, 101 7, 825
Annuity payments do	44, 694	19, 438 55, 083	19, 881 44, 446	18, 164 40, 377	19, 512 52, 497	20, 337 40, 555	13, 149 39, 898	17, 581 41, 976	18, 926 38, 300	18, 937 36, 687	18, 641 80, 727	24, 207 54, 399	17, 630 46, 239
Dividends do Surrender values do Life Insurance Association of America:	31, 425	41, 704	40, 498	36, 090	43,032	36, 569	43, 811	37, 751	37, 345	38, 133	50, 796		41, 746
Premium collections, total thous. of dol.	51, 207	481, 627 87, 360	378, 769 48, 791	382, 810 41, 296	432, 885 52, 493	406, 274 74, 411	374, 355 42, 812	412,695 52,017	367, 335 42, 453	406, 756 58, 814	585, 010 114, 939	422, 048 76, 348	422, 984 544, 430
Group dododo	. 36,062	34, 665 76, 236	31, 082 58, 264	29, 056 69, 319	31,360 72,129	34, 049 61, 357	28, 400 69, 298	33, 487 71, 300	28, 251 62, 415	29, 905	44, 759	39,000	37, 036
Ordinarydo	254, 922	283, 366	240, 632	243, 139	276, 903	236, 457	233, 845	255, 891	234, 216		98, 231 327, 081	72, 171 234, 529	67, 507 264, 011

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948						194	19
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	*	•	FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued		·					
MONETARY STATISTICS													
Foreign exchange rates:         Argentina         dol. per paper peso.           Belgium         dol. per cruzeiro.           Brazil         dol. per cruzeiro.           Canada, free rate\$         dol. per Canadian dol.           Colombia         dol. per peso.           France, official rate \$\frac{1}{2}\$.         dol. per franc.           India         dol. per preso.           Netherlands         dol. per guilder.           Sweden         dol. per krona.           United Kingdom, free rate         dol. per £           Jold and silver:         Gold:	0. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 8906 . 5701 3. 0047 . 3017 . 2058 . 3771 . 2783 4. 0311	0. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 8928 . 5701 . 0047 . 3017 . 2058 . 3775 . 2783 4. 0313	0. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9063 . 5701 . 0047 . 3017 . 2058 . 3776 . 2783 4. 0315	0. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9227 . 5701 . 0047 . 3017 . 2057 . 3775 . 2788 4. 0312	10. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9323 * 5701 . 0047 * 3017 . 2057 . 3772 . 2782 4, 0313	10.2977 .0228 .0544 .9283 (2) .0047 5.3017 6.2057 .3765 .2782 4.0314	0. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9270 (2) . 0047 b. 3017 (*) . 3762 . 2782 4. 0315	0. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9218 (2) . 0047 5. 3017 (6) . 3760 . 2782 4. 0315	0. 2977 . 0229 . 0544 . 9290 (²) . 0047 5. 3017 6. 1444 . 3760 . 2782 4. 0314	0. 2977 . 0229 . 0544 . 9238 (²) . 0047 5. 3017 . 1449 . 3757 . 2782 4. 0315	0. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9225 (2) . 0047 5 3017 . 1453 . 3762 . 2782 4. 0315	0. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9244 (2) . 0047 5 3017 . 1453 . 3766 . 2782 4. 0313	0. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 9267 (?) 4. 0047 5. 3017 . 1436 . 2782 4. 0314
Monetary stock, U. S. mil. of dol. Net release from earmark ● thous. of dol. Gold exports do. Gold imports do. Production, reported monthly, total† do. Africa† do. Canada do.	23, 036 -72, 165 2, 560 161, 948 57, 211 36, 561 9, 156	23, 137 -63, 376 27, 385 127, 328 60, 861 38, 545 10, 070	23, 169 -111, 546 28, 178 262, 334 59, 564 38, 452 10, 013	23, 304 -2, 841 61, 887 213, 214 61, 214 38, 672 10, 047	23, 532 81, 671 44, 782 222, 523 60, 173 38, 308 10, 152	23, 679 -188, 411 2, 486 269, 178 64, 486 39, 013 10, 367	23, 725 59, 475 47, 353 86, 431 62, 382 38, 173 10, 689	23, 872 98, 137 25, 993 79, 283 61, 757 37, 817 10, 320	24, 004 970 8, 337 129, 908 37, 855 10, 742	24, 166 99, 659 21, 097 75, 321	24, 244 -45, 945 24, 123 132, 420	24, 271 -2, 690 6, 399 52, 333	24, 290 -22, 201 4, 499 25, 978
United States	5, 489 220 6, 196 . 746	6, 372 229 5, 331 . 746	5, 650 5, 763 5, 560 . 746	6, 078 2, 564 9, 146 . 746	5, 719 42 5, 747 . 746	6, 180 278 4, 352 . 746	7, 661 13 4, 781 . 738	7, 388 52 5, 758 . 753	6, 540 61 6, 910 . 772	5, 306 123 4, 973 . 736	5,047 1,418 4,908 .700	3, 864 581 2, 116 . 700	261 3, 278 . 708
Canadad thous, of fine oz.  Mexico do United States do.  Money supply: Currency in circulation mil, of del.	1, 036 3, 800 2, 070 28, 019	1, 099 3, 900 3, 383 27, 781	1, 090 3, 600 3, 216 27, 716	1, 073 3, 400 3, 253 27, 812	1, 194 4, 500 3, 085 27, 903	1, 782 3, 700 2, 721 27, 866	1, 518 3, 900 2, 327 28, 055	1, 230 3, 800 3, 466 28, 118	1, 381 4, 500 2, 957 28, 176	1, 118 3, 400 3, 414 28, 331	1,090 3,600 2,281 28,224	2, 761 27, 580	» 27, 556
Deposits adjusted, all banks, and currency outside banks, totalmil. of dol. Currency outside banksdo Deposits, adjusted, total, including U. S. depositsmil. of dol.	168, 900 25, 700 143, 200 84, 600	166, 400 25, 600 140, 800 81, 500	167, 500 25, 400 142, 100 82, 700	167, 600 25, 400 142, 200	167, 875 25, 638 142, 237 82, 697 57, 360	p 168, 600 p 25, 500 p 143, 100	» 169, 100 » 25, 600 » 143, 500	* 169,700 * 25, 700 * 144,000	p 170, 300 p 25, 600 p 144, 600	p 170, 100 p 25, 900 p 144, 200	p 170, 900 p 25, 700 p 145, 200	<sup>p</sup> 170, 000 <sup>p</sup> 25, 200 <sup>p</sup> 144, 800	» 169, 05 » 25, 110 » 143, 940
Demand deposits, adjusted, excl. U. Sdo Time deposits, incl. postal savingsdo Curn-over of demand deposits, except interbank and U. S. Government, annual rate: New York Cityratio of debits to deposits Other leading citiesdodo	56, 800 25. 6 18. 6	26. 4 19. 1	26. 5 18. 6	82, 800 57, 000 27. 9 18. 7	57, 360 28. 0 19. 1	26. 6 19. 1	23. 9 18. 5	27. 5 19. 4	27. 9 19. 3	27.8 20.8	* 85, 800 * 57, 300 32. 1 21. 0	29. 3 19. 3	27.
PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)													
Industrial corporations (Federal Reserve):  Net profits, total (629 cos.)		1, 029 114 89 129 764 46 64 77 192 91 101 57 523 222 207 186			1, 101 110 92 151 7 69 53 71 11 86 194 98 100 77 559 22 218 156			7 1, 182 7 149 7 89 7 161 7 77 59 78 91 186 103 7 110 7 83 610 22 22 223 143			p 76 p 92 p 193 p 128 p 98 p 96		
Commercial and Financial Chronicle:   Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding)	, 859 , 804 , 783 , 528 39 217 , 21 , 56 14 39 3 0	1, 409 1, 257 1, 221 560 31 630 37 152 152 152 154 10 2, 029	936 769 768 562 50 156 2 166 166 50 114 1 (*)	652 591 591 374 35 182 0 61 4 49 8	965 899 888 584 21 283 11 66 66 29 34 3	714 630 629 444 67 118 1 85 85 15 68 2 0	856 681 531 259 35 237 150 175 175 123 50 0	666 576 574 456 0 118 2 89 26 62 1 0	983 902 651 378 0 273 251 81 119 56 6 0	666 593 583 433 0 150 10 73 73 16 56 2 0	831 753 753 627 0 126 0 78 78 3 72 3 0	690 633 618 419 7 192 15 57 57 1 55 1 0	500 436 436 231 14 191 64 64 7 5 4
By type of security: 1   Bonds and notes, total   do   Corporate   do   Common stock   do   Preferred stock   Preliminary   Preliminary   Preliminary   Double stock   Double sto	1, 332 393 170 49	1, 983 642 21 25	1, 297 526 58 51	1, 074 310 26 69	1, 459 493 50 111	2, 463 530 30 14	1, 134 171 34 40	1, 651 401 61 11	1, 723 619 35	1, 375 457 31 21	1, 894 1, 813 603 68 13	7 1, 336 7 273	1, 280 1, 266 308 8

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948						19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued					-			}					
Securities and Exchange Commission—Continued Estimated gross proceeds;—Continued	1							1					
By type of issuer: Corporate, totalmil. of dol_	613	688	636	405	654	574	244	473	705	509	684	7 345	321
Industrial do Public utility do		126 325	273 269	158 219	97 410	282 178	244 127 76	121 265	385 248	197 231	146 487	7 169 7 120	129 100
Railroad do Real estate and financial do	35 16	81 157	52 42	24	84 63	69 46	30	42	62	72	45	36	5.3
Non-corporate, totaldo	. 939	1, 341	771	764	966	1, 933	963	45 1, 250	1, 104	10 918	1, 209	1,063	95
Federal agency not guaranteeddo U. S. Governmentdo State and municipaldo	718	708	0 597	0 574	680	0 1, 813	526 287	1, 128 122	825 279	763	1,080	870	76
State and municipaldo Foreign governmentsdo	220	633 0	174	190	286	120	287 150	122	279	152 0	129	193	19
Foreign governments do Nonprofit do New corporate security issues:	- ŏ	(1)	ŏ	(1)	ŏ	(1)	(1)	ŏ	(1)		r (1)	r (1)	(1)
Estimated net proceeds, totaldo	594	679	626	395	642	564	238	465	697	503	673	r 336	31
Proposed uses of proceeds:  New money, totaldo	546	560	434	356	563	424	222	399	666	466	635	r 312	22
Plant and equipmentdo Working capitaldo	_  309	343 217	334 100	297 60	449 114	307 117	164 58	293 106	538 128	353 113	560 75	r 274 r 38	17 4
Retirement of debt and stock, totaldo Funded debtdo		114 83	166 62	21 1	74	99 8	15 4	42 10	28 10	34	26 2 21	9	3
Other debt do Preferred stock do	22 12	30	104	20	45 26 5	91	11	28	18	26	21	7	2
Other purposesdo	1 12	1 6	0 25	0 18	26 5	(1) 40	0 1	4 24	0 2	8 3	3 12	7 16	6
Proposed uses by major groups: Industrial, totaldo	425	123	269	152 120	93	275	123	118	382	195	143	r 162	12
New moneydo Retirement of debt and stockdo	_ 390	83 40	154 110	120 19	70 19	168 94	113 10	108	361 20	177 16	130	7 139 9	3 2
Public utility, totaldo	. 119	320	265	216	403	176	75	262	244	228	479	* 118	1 10
New moneydo Retirement of debt and stockdo	_ 12	281 36	233 31	209 2	363 40	(¹)	73 2	226 36	236	18	457 22	7 118 0	10
Railroad, totaldo New moneydo	. 34	80 42	51 32	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 24 \\ 24 \end{array}$	83 69	68 68	30 29	41 41	62 62	71 71	45 45	36 36	5-5-5-
Retirement of debt and stockdo Real estate and financial, totaldo	_ 0	37 157	19 41	0	14 62	0 45	10	0	0 9	0	0	0	
New moneydo	_ 15	153	15	3	60	39	1 8	25	8	8	3	r 19	3:
Retirement of debt and stockdo State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer):		(1)	7	(1)	(1)	6	2	1	(1)	0	1	1 ''	8
Long termthous. of dol_ Short termdo	227, 408 79, 895	639, 938 103, 453	167, 626 94, 387	196, 141 24, 857	307, 848 59, 759	258, 299 104, 759	318, 816 150, 303	119, 039 100, 402	283, 325 43, 138	213, 808 81, 747	131, 720 84, 614	7 199, 063 7 126, 809	190, 966
COMMODITY MARKETS			,		,	,							
Volume of trading in grain futures:		000	000	000	20.4								
Cornmil, of bu. Wheatdo	291 483	280 454	278 390	260 276	284 279	420 420	471 416	392 301	266 263	381 348	301 337	250 328	39 44
SECURITY MARKETS													
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)										-			
Cash on hand and in banksmil, of dol_ Customers' debit balances (net)do	_ 537	550	572	615	332 619	608	573	570	580	551	- 349 550	537	52
Customers' free credit balancesdo Money borroweddo	_  596	592 229	614 241	619 258	576 283	577 288	551 252	550 238	540 252	563	586 257	573 247	56. 22
Bonds Prices:													
Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.),	99.84	99. 97	100. 19	100.80	101.72	100.04	99.93	99.87	99, 79	99.85	100, 18	r 100, 47	100, 4
total \$dollars_ Domesticdo	100.35	100.54	100.74	101.35	102.30	100.59	100.47	100.40	100.30	100.37	100.69	100.96	100.9
Foreigndodo Standard and Poor's Corporation:	67.61	65. 20	65.99	66.45	66. 93	66.62	66.85	67. 65	68. 19	67.82	68.41	69. 82	70. 2
Industrial, utility, and railroad: High grade (12 bonds) †dol. per \$100 bond.	98.1	98.5	99.4	99.4	100. 2	99.2	98.3	98.2	97.8	97.9	98.9	100.5	100.
Medium grade: † Composite (14 bonds)dodo		90.7	91.4	92.8	94. 4	94.6	93. 2	1	91, 9		1	92, 1	92.
Industrial (5 bonds)do Public utility (4 bonds)do	_ 94.3	94. 5 96. 3	94. 9 96. 7	96. 8 95. 0	98. 2 95. 6	99. 3 95. 6	98. 1 95. 0	97. 5	95. 7 94. 4	94.5	94.7	96. 1	97.
Railroad (5 bonds)	82. 2	82. 2	83.5	87.2	89.8	89.1	86.9	86.8	85.8	85.1	7 84.5	86.4	94. ' 86.
Domestic municipal (15 bonds)do U. S. Treasury bonds, taxabledo	122.6	123.1 100.78	125. 7 100. 84	127. 0 101. 20	127. 8 101. 23	126. 5 100. 82	124. 4 100. 73	124. 0 100. 70	124. 5 100. 69	124. 9 100. 79	127. 8 100, 89	129. 9 101. 16	128 101. 5
Sales: Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds:			ļ	İ	ŀ		i	1	i				
All registered exchanges: Market valuethous, of dol_	60, 126	67,055	87, 151	87, 363	90, 704	68, 289	51, 238	50, 449	57,711	63,049	63, 470	r 60, 686	52, 00
Face valuedo New York Stock Exchange:	84, 508	95, 180	132, 534	119, 745	123, 899	90, 827	51, 238 67, 315	67, 313	78, 581		89, 347	7 80, 599	70, 080
Market valuedo	. 56, 161 70, 154	62,799	81, 942	83,047	85, 560	64,672	48, 470 63, 479	47,699	54, 179		60, 152	57,073	49, 038
Face valuedodo		89, 511	125, 834	113, 325	117, 483	86, 380		63, 847	74, 345	1	84,620	75, 419	66, 056
sales, face value, total thous. of dol. U. S. Government do	_ 16	85, 367 79	114, 479 51	108, 954 52	104, 021 60	75, 831 306	55, 967 41	62, 902 258	72, 582 137	36	78, 063 21	69, 725 65	63, 66: 20:
Other than U. S. Government, totalsdo Domesticdo	_ 69, 729	85, 288 74, 326	114, 428 106, 223	108, 902 99, 580	103, 961 96, 286	75, 525 69, 138	55, 926 51, 100	62, 644	72, 445 66, 631	74, 501	78, 042 69, 941	69, 660 62, 188	63, 459 55, 150
Foreigndo	5, 846	10, 721	7, 931	8, 975	7, 474	6, 198	4,606	5, 679	5,713	5, 287		7, 301	8,04

<sup>\*</sup>Revised.

1 Less than \$500,000.

‡Revisions for January-August 1947 are available upon request.

\$ Sales figures include bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately; these bonds are included also in computing average price of all listed bonds.

†Revised series. The price series for high grade bonds is based on average yield of 12 bonds through August 1948 and 11 bonds thereafter, converted to a price basis by assuming a 234 percent bond with 30 years to maturity. The series for medium grade bonds is converted from yields of 14 bonds through August 1948 and 12 bonds thereafter (number of industrial and railroad bonds each reduced to 4 in September 1948), assuming a 3-percent coupon with 30 years to maturity; this series replaces the series for medium and lower grade bonds shown in the Survey through the August 1948 issue. Both series are averages of daily figures.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1	1948						194	
the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
SECURITY MARKETS—Continued													l i
Bonds-Continued													
Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.:  Face value, total, all issues omil. of dol	136, 531	134, 201	134, 297	134, 300	131, 481	131, 593	131, 707	131, 294	131, 226	131, 426	131, 068	131, 276	131, 27
Domestic do Gordon do Gord	134, 170 2, 111	131, 835 2, 116 134, 167	131, 931 2, 116 134, 546	131, 931 2, 119 135, 370	129, 116 2, 115 133, 746	129, 230 2, 113 131, 645	129, 345 2, 112 131, 610	128, 980 2, 064 131, 128	128, 923 2, 054 130, 945	129, 126 2, 050	128, 771 2, 048	128, 994 2, 032 131, 897	128, 99 2, 03
Market value, total, all issues ddo	136, 313 134, 645 1, 427	132, 544 1, 379	132, 903 1, 396	133, 714 1, 408	132, 085 1, 415	129, 995 1, 408	129, 957 1, 412	129, 491 1, 396	129, 304 1, 400	131, 234 129, 600 1, 390	131, 306 129, 660 1, 401	130, 230 1, 419	131, 86 130, 18 1, 45
Tields: Domestic corporate (Moody's)percent	3. 12	3.10	3, 05	3.02	3.00	3.04	3.09	3.09	3.11	3. 12	3.09	3.02	3.0
Ry retings:	2.85	2.83	2. 78	2. 76	2. 76	2.81	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.79	2.71	2.
Aaa	2.93 3.17	2. 90 3. 13	2.87 3.08	2. 86 3. 06	2. 85 3. 03	2.89 3.07	2, 94 3, 13	2. 93 3. 13	2.94 3.15	2, 92 3, 18	2. 88 3. 16	2. 81 3. 08	2. 3.
Baado	3, 53 2, 90	3. 53 2. 89	3. 47 2. 85	3.38 2.82	3.34 2.80	3. 37 2. 84	3. 44 2. 89	3. 45 2. 88	3. 50 2. 90	3. 53 2. 89	3. 53 2. 85	3. 46 2. 80	3. 2.
Industrial do Public utility do Railroad do	3. 03 3. 43	3. 01 3. 40	2. 97 3. 34	2. 95 3. 27	2. 96 3. 23	3. 02 3. 26	3. 07 3. 31	3. 07 3. 32	3. 07 3. 35	3. 09 3. 37	3. 06 3. 36	2. 99 3. 26	2. 2. 3.
Domestic municipal:	4	2.42	2.34	2. 23	2.27	2.28	2.39	2. 43	2. 41	2,31	2, 20	2.17	2.
Bond Buyer (20 cities)do Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds)do U. S. Treasury bonds, taxabledo	2. 55 2. 45	2.52 72.44	2.38 2.44	2.31 2.42	2. 26 2. 41	2.33 2.44	2.45 2.45	2.46 2.45	2. 45 2. 45	2. 42 2. 44	2. 26 2. 44	2. 15 2. 42	2. 2.
Stocks													
Cash dividend payments publicly reported: Total dividend paymentsmil. of dol	r 203, 0	r 621. 5	* 460. O	* 170. 4	r 728. 4	r 496. 1	r 215.3	r 678. 0	r 474. 6	r 205, 1	r 1, 318. 9		1
Financedododo	r 34. 8 r 99. 9	r 33. 3 r 381. 4	7 60. 9 7 200. 9	r 23. 3 r 94. 5	r 59. 8 r 435. 6	r 99. 2 r 230. 0	7 39. 1 7 115. 6	r 41. 3 r 422. 0	7 62, 9 7 231, 1	r 25. 1	r 111.5 r 838.7		
Miningdodo	71.9	r 66. 7	r 6. 5	* 2.3	r 72.8	r 6. 6	7 2. 6	77.3	* 8. 2	7 2.3	* 119. 8		
Communications do Heat, light, and power do	7 36. 9	r 11. 2	7 55.8 7 51.2	7 34. 9	r 17. 1 r 42. 3	7 53. 6 7 45. 8	7 33. 9	7 16.0 7 39.9	* 52. 9 * 50. 3	38.1	7 14. 5 7 45. 9		.1
Railroad do	8. 2 7 16. 7 7 4. 2	r 22. 2 r 42. 7 r 18. 4	7 32. 4 7 41. 1 11. 2	3.0 * 7.5 * 24.6	7 38. 4 7 39. 2 7 23. 2	7 15. 1 7 33. 8 7 12. 0	7 6. 2 7. 5 7 10. 1	7 23. 3 7 40. 1 7 18. 1	7 16. 1 7 41. 9 7 11. 2	7 12.7	r 84. 5 r 35. 5		
Miscellaneousdododo	4.2	10.4	11. 2	. 24.0	. 20, 2	12.0	10.1	7 18.1	7 11, 2	74.2	, 35. 5		
Dividend rete per share (200 SLOCKS)* GOURTS	2. 56 2. 58	2. 59 2. 60	2.62 2.64	2.65 2.68	2. 67 2. 69	2. 69 2. 73	2.77 2.82	2.80 2.84	2. 90 2. 97	3.02 3.12	3.04 3.14	3.07 3.17	3. 3.
Industrial (125 stocks) do Public utility (25 stocks) do Railroad (25 stocks) do	1.84	3. 21 1. 94	3, 22 1, 94	3. 21 1. 94	3. 21 1. 99	3.26 1.99	3. 26 2. 04	3. 25 2. 19	3. 28 2. 24	3. 29 2. 32	3.30 2.40	3. 30 2. 42	3. 2.
Bank (15 stocks) dododododo	2.32 1.88	2.32 1.88	2. 32 1. 88	2.33 1.88	2.33 1.86	2.33 1.86	2.33 1.86	2.33 1.86	2.33 1.87	2.33 1.87	2.34 1.99	2.35 1.99	2. 1. 44
Price, per share, end of month (200 stocks)*.doIndustrial (125 stocks)doPublic utility (25 stocks)doRailroad (25 stocks)dodo	43. 57 43. 20	46. 53 46. 60 53. 89	47. 95 48. 02	50. 36 50. 77 56. 78	50. 24 50. 77	48. 45 48. 60	48. 61 48. 60	47.05 46.87	49. 87 50. 07	44. 97 44. 70	46.30 46.33	46. 40 46. 36	44.
Public utility (25 stocks) do do Nicional (25 stocks) do percent	53, 38 30, 36 5, 88	32. 96 5. 57	54. 89 34. 93 5. 46	37. 22 5. 26	56. 50 37. 53 5. 31	56. 25 35. 54 5. 55	56. 17 36. 59 5. 70	55. 10 35. 02 5. 95	56. 55 36. 12 5. 82	54. 14 31. 28	54. 23 31. 31 6. 57	54. 62 31. 14 6. 62	28
Yield (200 stocks)† percent Industrial (125 stocks) do Public utility (25 stocks) do	5. 97 6. 01	5. 58 5. 96	5. 50 5. 87	5. 28 5. 65	5. 30 5. 68	5. 62 5. 80	5. 80 5. 80	6.06 5.90	5. 93 5. 80	6. 72 6. 98	6. 78 6. 09	6. 84 6. 04	6 7
Railroad (25 stocks) do Bank (15 stocks)	6. 06 4. 77	5.89 4.60	5. 55 4. 50	5. 21 4. 43	5. 30 4. 54	5. 60 4. 72	5. 58 4. 54	6. 25 4. 67	6. 20 4. 45	6. 08 7. 42 4. 87	7. 67 4. 74	7. 77 4. 67	8
Railroad (25 stocks) do Bank (15 stocks) do Insurance (10 stocks) do Earnings per share, quarterly:	3. 62	3.40	3. 29	3.09	3.34	3. 53	3, 49	3.40	3. 16	3.30	3.34	3.33	. 4
Public utility (25 stocks)		76.35 3.34			7 6.85 3.64			77.25 73.84			77.65 23.95	<b>{</b>	
Railroad (25 stocks)Oividend yields, preferred stocks, high-grade, 15		*2.67		4. 09	6.77	4. 10	14.00	7 9. 02	³ 4. 28		v 6. 29	1	
stocks (Standard and Poor's Corp.)percent	4, 18	4.12	4. 12	4.09	4.04	4.10	1 4. 20	14.20	7 4. 28	2 4. 21	<sup>2</sup> 4. 15	2 4. 09	24.
Average price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.)  Dec. 31, 1924=100  Dow-Jones & Co. (65 stocks)dol. per share	70. 5 60. 91	75. 5 61. 75	78. 0 66. 03	82. 8 69. 11	82. 3 70. 61	78. 2 69. 97	77. 7 67. 99	75.0 67.69	78. 8 69. 00	71, 4 64, 90	73. 0 64. 24	72. 9 65. 37	63
Industrial (30 stocks)	168. 47 31. 95	169. 94 32. 24	180. 05 33. 75	186.38 35.16	191. 05 35. 73	187. 05 35. 39	181.77 34.65	180.33 34.74	185. 19 35. 20	176. 60 33. 34	176. 31 33. 09	179. 75 34. 43	174. 34.
Public tunity (15 stocks)	49.19	50.64	56.03	60.32	61.37	62.34	60.29	60. 23	60. 62	55.00	53. 27	53.16	49.
Industrial, utility, and railroad: Combined index (416 stocks) 1935-39=100	114.2	116.4	124.6	130. 2	135.1	131.9	127.1	125.7	127.8	120.4	119. 4	121.0	11
Capital goods (121 stocks)	119. 2 108. 9	121.8 111.4	130. 8 119. 9	136. 9 125. 0	142.7 129.8	138. 9 126. 8	133. 5 121. 6	131.7 121.1	134.3 123.9	126. 4 116. 3	125. 5 115. 9	127.3 117.6	11 12 11
Consumers goods (182 stocks) do Public utility (31 stocks) do	117. 8 92. 6	118. 9 93. 0	125. 6 96. 2	131. 1 99. 2 122. 6	135. 3 100. 6	132. 0 99. 5	128.3 97.3	127. 2 97. 3	128. 0 97. 4 120. 9	122. 1 94. 2	120. 2 92. 9	122.8 94.2	12 9
Railroad (20 stocks) do Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks) do Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks) do	101. 9 91. 2 117. 7	105. 2 92. 5 119. 5	115. 2 94. 2 125. 4	97. 5 131. 1	125. 6 96. 6 132. 7	124. 7 94. 3 127. 3	119.7 95.0 122.8	120. 4 96. 1 125. 1	96. 0 135. 3	108.8 92.9	105.8 90.3	105. 9 92. 6 138. 6	9 9 14
ales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges;	*****	110.0	120. 2	101.1	102.1	121.0	122.0	120.1	100.0	131.0	135.7	135.0	14
Market value mil. of dol. Shares sold thousands.	777 34, 336	897 41, 447	1,433 63,059	1,717 77,141	1, 456 62, 659	1, 108 45, 256	740 30, 823	746 32, 322	891 40, 593	1, 137 53, 415	1, 077 49, 092	854 7 37, 069	31,
On New York Stock Exchange:  Market value  mil. of dol.	659	759	1, 219	1, 468	1, 225	934	624	626	747	970	914	716	1
Shares sold thousands Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y.	24, 704	29, 774	45, 304	57, 504	46, 322	32, 877	21,758	22, 649	29, 081	39, 345	35, 534	26, 471	22,
Times) thousands  Thares listed, New York Stock Exchange:  Market value, all listed shares mil. of dol.	16, 801	22, 993	34, 613	42, 769	30, 922	24, 585	15,039	17, 564	20, 434	28, 319	27, 963	18, 825	17, 1
Market value, all listed shares mil. of dol.	63, 158 1, 928	67, 757 1, 933	70, 262 1, 938	74, 704 1, 962	74, 507 1, 977	71,056 1,991	70, 862 1, 998	68, 614 2, 004	72, 186 2, 008	65, 466 2, 011	67, 048 2, 018	67, 478 2, 030	65, 3 2, 0

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \* Preliminary. ¹ Data based on 14 stocks. ² Data based on 11 stocks. 

¿ Total includes bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately. 

§ Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of the series. 

\*New series. The new series on dividend rates for 200 common stocks, which replace similar data formerly shown for 600 stocks, price per share, and earnings and the revised series for yields of 200 common stocks are for an identical list of companies. Dividends are at annual rates and are determined at the end of the month on the basis of the most recent declarations. 
Yields are obtained by dividing per share dividends by per share prices. Earnings are net after taxes and contingencies less preferred dividend requirements (whether actually paid or not) and are quarterly earnings (partly estimated) at annual rate; for utilities only they are for the 12 months ended each quarter. The number of shares used to obtain per share figures represents number outstanding per companies' balance sheets adjusted for stock splits, etc., so as to be comparable with number outstanding December 31, 1946. A more complete description of the series and data beginning 1929 will be published later.

† Revised series. The yield series for utility stocks has been revised to include only operating utilities beginning 1946 and earlier data have been revised back through 1942. There have been minor revisions in the yield series for industrial and insurance stocks and revisions in the railroad series beginning in 1946. Revisions through April 1947 will be shown later.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through				<del></del>		1948		·				19	19
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru ary
	·		FO	REIGN	TRAI	DE	·						
INDEXES													
xports of U. S. merchandise:	208	222	219	215	198	197	195	185	204	165	259	217	
Quantity	289 139	303 136	298 136	293 136	270 136	271 138	263 135	246 133	272 133	218 132	342 132	288 133	
Unit valuedodo	1						1	i		1	169	138	
Quantitydo Valuedo	141 180	155 200	126 165	132 170	145 187	134 176	141 185	139 184	143 189	133 175	221	181	
Unit valuedo ricultural products, quantity:	128	130	131	130	129	132	132	133	132	132	7 131	131	<b>-</b> -
Unit value do	85	91	80	79	73	88	92	91	98	99	130	115	 
Adjusted fdo	_[ 104	103	101	99	95	121	93	73	73	85	108	114	
Total, excluding cotton:	139 175	143 162	133 163	124 146	123 149	148 188	161 148	152 121	155 121	134 120	181 163	169 175	
Imports for consumption:	111	124	86	96	112	93	104	99	102	92	130	109	
Unadjusteddododo	107	109	80	99	122	103	113	103	103	85	129	104	
SHIPPING WEIGHT							}						}
ater-borne trade: Exports, including reexports_thous. of long tons_	5, 312	5, 125	4, 780	7, 781	8,050	8,060	8, 356	7, 319 5, 017	6, 937	5, 609	5,654		
General importsdo	4, 173	5, 036	4, 438	4, 682	5, 735	5,055	5, 336	5, 017	5, 673	5, 344	5,656		
VALUE													
ports, including reexports, total; mil. of dol. Commercial do	1, 086 920	1, 1 <b>3</b> 9 943	1, 120 936	1, 102 921	1,015	1,019 (1) (1)	(1) (1) 990	926	1,021 (1) (1)	(1) (1)	1, 284 (1) (1)	7 1, 086 (1) (1)	1
Foreign aid and relief	1	197	187	182	(i) (i)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(
Africathous. of dolAsia and Oceania‡dodo	62, 374 195, 423	66, 134 190, 636	78, 626 201, 462	63, 908 193, 062	64, 596 180, 623	68, 022 209, 243	66, 998 180, 890	59, 489 154, 736	61,007	46, 339 131, 209	78, 988 242, 717	52, 675 221, 792	
Europet	. 000, 404	406, 298 151, 301	371, 415	352, 016 171, 245	336, 757 179, 067	330, 886 155, 103	323, 239 169, 273	319,674	178, 618 327, 816	272, 245 175, 339	436, 911		
Northern North Americado Southern North Americado	113, 723	126, 058	150, 775 127, 878	149, 369 172, 457	119,055	114, 915	108, 012	168, 744 98, 162	180, 155 119, 702	99, 188	154, 862	122, 925	
South Americadodal exports by leading countries:	174, 889	198, 143	190, 324	172, 457	134, 456	141, 171	141, 688	125, 262	154, 141	95, 564	204, 753	172, 693	
Africa: Egyptdo	3,058	2,862	3, 455	2, 314	3, 322	3,319	1, 531	3, 465	2, 286	2,000	6, 282	6, 567	
Union of South Africado Asia and Oceania:	- 36, 698	36, 610	49, 593	40, 565	41, 309	44, 376	45, 578	42, 278	39, 344	31,885	1		
Australia, including New Guinea do British Malaya do	9, 706 7, 962	9, 209 6, 868	6, 446 11, 177	8, 571 10, 760	6, 814 7, 913	7, 881 7, 227	7, 748 4, 088	5, 711 4, 899	9, 823 5, 703	10,393 1,598	17, 947 7, 069	14, 262 5, 733	
China do India and Pakistan do	_ 21,891	23, 504 18, 489	31, 364 32, 762	35, 494 25, 048	22, 824 32, 294	26, 633 26, 519	18, 968 19, 373	7, 737 31, 148	9, 473 28, 812	11,232	13, 025	8,541	
Japant do	37. 888	24, 108 6, 248	11, 797 8, 308	12, 093 7, 421	18, 060 7, 473	46, 791 8, 557	40, 172 5, 218	26, 390 7, 425	27, 449 8, 388		30,077	34, 407	
Netherlands Indiesdodo	43, 584	41, 540	41, 851	39, 530	36, 857	39, 561	33, 396	26, 028	38, 153	31, 570		44, 301	
Europe: Francedo Germanytdo	57, 217	64, 472 91, 174	59, 378 87, 023	69, 399 61, 516	48, 016	37, 495	37, 504	30, 819	30, 411	30,006		50, 577	
Italy† do_ Union of Soviet Socialist Republics do_	61, 209 40, 165	41, 128	45, 730	47, 589	90, 492 25, 040	78, 468 22, 098	81, 370 23, 824	57, 779 26, 263	65, 306 29, 418	30,097	48, 156	36, 786	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo United Kingdomdodo North and South America:	5, 175 60, 078	8, 176 51, 734	3, 971 43, 604	204 45, 726	23 40, 368	412 65, 649	7 1, 177 53, 648	54, 617	525 51,806				
North and South America: Canadadodo	139, 415	148, 783	148, 374	168, 272	176, 577	152, 711	165, 647	166. 272	176, 026	174, 152	161, 074	146, 211	<b> </b>
Canada do Latin American Republics, total do Argentina do	1 48, 249	306, 373 48, 842	300, 228 46, 512	303, 827 38, 269	236, 854 27, 452	289, 909 r 21, 598	234, 214 16, 659	208. 506 18, 961	256, 455 20, 249	14, 942	338, 159 26, 160	278, 788 18, 170	
Brazil do Chile do	45,672	63, 135 5, 662	46, 154 7, 136	43, 062 5, 342	20, 012 10, 141	37, 090 6, 372	35, 940 8, 076	33, 115 7, 599	41, 255 13, 822	29, 129	57, 217	51, 165	
Colombia do Cuba do	_   720,434	* 20, 690 * 39, 302	21, 924 40, 207	20, 353 50, 119	14, 264 r 32, 854	13, 717 30, 873	13. 477 30, 003	12,005 28,863	12, 651 38, 397	9,748	18, 533	17,584	l
Mexicodo	37, 121	45, 597 40, 807	47, 132 46, 554	45, 852 48, 719	46, 384 44, 359	46, 870 43, 625	38, 293 47, 106	36, 698 36, 776	42, 738	38, 845	50, 586	41, 178	
Venezuela do ports of U. S. merchandise, total timil. of dol. By economic classes:	1,076	1, 128	1, 110	1, 091	1,005	1,010	981	916		813	1, 272	1,074	j
Crude materialstthous, of dol_	108, 595 118, 742	108, 351 104, 258	86, 352 89, 745	125, 595 74, 236	115, 550	130, 296 111, 466	* 119,003 * 138,517	124, 194 107, 223	* 127, 852 *127, 203	r 146, 732	184, 256		
Crude foodstuffs dodododo	100, 953	122, 231	127, 043	129, 797	81, 311 113, 839	102, 921	1 109, 092	97, 297	92, 560	80, 397	122, 784	92, 599	
Semimanufacturest do Finished manufacturest do	120, 808 626, 65 <b>7</b>	129, 879 663, 342	122, 352 684, 469	* 121, 101 639, 993	* 113, 357 580, 672	115, 236 550, 096	, 107, 341 , 507, 148	91, 489 495, 796	102, 711 560, 994	83, 961 405, 320	128, 944 719, 242	127, 241 590, 489	
By principal commodities: Agricultural products, totaltdo	281, 035	293, 174	272, 722	272, 097	239, 392	* 278, 461	* 294, 793		289, 359	272, 192		323, 435	
Cotton, unmanufactured tdo Fruits, vegetables, and preparations tdo	33, 620 28, 424	45, 904 35, 084	31, 282 727, 740	40, 439 25, 298	26, 475 18, 860	28, 673 15, 813	21, 002 19, 543		7 43, 752 18, 808	15, 346	24, 732	2 18, 023	
Fruits, vegetables, and preparations do Grains and preparations do Packing house products do	141, 755 14, 412	127, 257 19, 524	7 131, 237 9, 235	131,062	136, 600 10, 448	157, 618 11, 024	188, 134 11, 011	143, 296 10, 722	7 149, 536 9, 987	108, 440	142, 698	140, 134	
•		* 834, 887	r 837, 239	* 818, 625	765, 337	731, 554	686, 308	650, 145	721, 961	540, 764	892, 055	1	i
Nonagricultural products, total do Aircraft, parts, and accessories do Automobiles, parts, and accessories do	10, 576 72, 485	13, 613 83, 819	14, 791 90, 012	19, 222 74, 898	7 14, 189 64, 084	10, 591 83, 931	7 10, 621 70, 507	11,410	r 11, 098 r 78, 998	11,052 47,748	15, 888 91, 760	11,740 2 70,472	
Aircrait, parts, and accessories do Automobiles, parts, and accessories do Chemicals and related productst do Copper and manufactures	66, 275 10, 384	72, 509 9, 188	70, 893 12, 755	7 68, 133 11, 102	63, 415 10, 975	64, 406 7, 884	7 58, 064 9, 359	53, 877 5, 904	63, 794 10, 004	50, 932	82, 066	1 603,001	[
Iron and steel-mill products do	61,044	63, 708	57,807	51, 282	51, 322	7 48, 470	45,878	7 45, 712	51,636	36,075	70,075	65, 924	
Fron and steel-mill products.	198, 431 28, 564	214, 120 32, 983	7 217, 921 39, 024	7 201, 169 33, 267	7 184, 464 34, 066	7 171, 941 29, 905	7 162, 145 7 28, 536	7 159, 859 30, 412	7 185, 597 32, 281	25, 901	38, 381	2 10, 697	
Electrical; do do do do	7 46, 142 14, 990	r 48, 935 r 15, 963	7 50, 459 14, 437	7 47, 580 11, 685	37, 502 11, 903	34,360 11,477	7 34, 958 11, 771	31, 792 12, 576	11, 795	26, 057 7, 951	52, 712	2 40 604	
Other industrial dodo	7 96, 003 44, 168	7 104, 382 49, 409	* 101, 876 58, 845	7 97, 339 7 60, 374	* 90, 139 61, 395	7 85, 849 67, 864	777, 172 60, 916	75, 440	7 94, 144 7 50, 815	57, 946	106, 737 56, 601	106, 079	
Textiles and manufacturestdo	777, 478	74, 935	83, 129	78, 626	67, 328	62, 136	53, 703	55, 013	68, 395	43, 332 50, 477	91, 397	70, 523	

nless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948						19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Feb.
		FC	REIG	N TRA	DE—C	ontinu	ıed						
VALUE—Continued			,										
eneral imports, totalthous. of dol By geographic regions:	r 582, 097	r 665, 813	r 528, 037	r 549, 428	r 615, 479	558, 346	598, 860	r 558, 221	r 597, 342	550, 062	721, 588	r 589, 251	567,
By geographic regions   Africa   do   Asia and Oceania   do   Europe   do   Northern North America   do   Southern North America   do   South America   do   Breading countries   do   Breading countr	7 45, 563 7 122, 023	44, 561 138, 873	7 29, 295 7 112, 302	* 35, 501 * 112, 300	r 28, 704 137, 669	r 31, 923 r 117, 734	41, 806 + 134, 275	33, 955 r 97, 340	31, 184 + 125, 115	23, 097 95, 519	35, 233	27, 541	
Europe do do	85,660	* 98, 965	80,699	83, 622	r 95, 188	r 87, 501	* 89, 237	94, 174	† 102, 271	81, 758	179, 008 112, 923	124, 044 88, 737	1
Northern North Americadodo	7 101, 550 93, 771	128, 617 114, 938	* 114,602 * 88,264	r 120, 279 r 84, 895	7 129, 285 7 76, 623	125, 778 73, 150	7 136, 983 7 82, <b>1</b> 07	7 157, 276 7 67, 451	7 153, 624 64, 774	170, 583 55, 729	148, 791 83, 095	127, 050 77, 622	1
South Americadododo	133, 529	r 139, 859	102, 874	* 112, 831	* 148, 011	, 122, 261	r 114, 453	r 108, 026	120, 374	123, 376	162, 539	144, 257	
A frica:	0.400	0.000	404	015	415	1 1 777	10.000	0.050	905	000	050		
Egyptdo Union of South Africado	2,486 r 11,869	2, 082 r 12, 988	7 9, 460	215 r 12, 176	9, 978	1,577 12,565	10, 322 10, 901	9, 959 r 10, 055	205 r 13, 744	206 11, 029	350 10, 849	266 9, 553	
	11, 133	r 24, 395	7, 287	5, 589	13, 242	13, 468	r 16, 932	7 6, 538	8, 914	4, 999	13, 171	9, 387	1
British Malaya do do	20,304	r 23, 003 r 10, 590	16, 684 7, 778	20, 237 9, 133	22, 204 10, 232	7 23, 947 11, 297	20, 442	17, 463 8, 736	r 24, 499 10, 971	14, 404 9, 315	34, 501 13, 747	17, 169	1
India and Pakistan do	r 27, 373	22, 512	r 35, 569	28, 457	7 27, 472	r 22, 310	r 20, 532	* 16, 733	r 23, 802	17, 125	26, 958	11, 839 26, 537	
Japandodo	4, 385 3, 266	4, 643 4, 908	4, 019 3, 511	7 3, 789 2, 942	5, 671 6, 038	6,750 5,889	5, 518 8, 961	4,083 r 5,512	7, 130 8, 092	6, 214 8, 458	7, 352 15, 235	7, 122 9, 995	
Asia and Oceania:  Australia, including New Guinea. do  British Malaya do  China do  India and Pakistan do  Japan do  Netherlands Indies do  Republic of the Philippines do	18, 912	23, 990	16, 942	17, 632	25, 415	15, 356	23, 538	13, 311	13, 950	11, 546	25, 081	14,891	
Europe:         do           France         do           Germany         do           Italy         do           Union of Soviet Socialist Republics         qo	4, 642	r 6, 489	4, 842	4, 656	7,470	r 6, 191	r 6, 806	6, 402	7, 661	5, 521	7, 344	6, 414	
Germanydododo	2, 681 r 5, 754	7 1, 737 8, 414	7 1, 356 9, 127	7 1, 495 7, 210	2,003 7,214	3, 064 7 5, 928	2, 982 r 5, 860	4, 102 r 7, 475	r 3, 606 r 10, 263	3, 056 9, 103	3, 491 11, 775	4, 648 7, 902	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics do	1, 953 7 20, 186	7,414	6, 682 23, 871	7,371 20,862	7, 400 26, 247	5, 628 23, 646	7 8, 420 23, 643	9,788 21,468	5, 253 27, 051	6, 745 19, 462	6, 592 29, 379	1,613	
United Kingdomdo North and South America:	1	1	1	1			1	t i	!		1	24, 671	ı
Canada do do Latin American Republics, total do	* 99, 893 * 212, 735	126, 440 r 237, 191	7 113, 041 7 177, 173	r 116, 211 r 186, 427	7 125, 541 7 212, 913 17, 600	7 122, 310 184, 043	7 134, 003 7 182, 876	* 153, 315 * 163, 592	149, 251 174, 444	165, 863 166, 680	145, 943 231, 054	121, 998 208, 506	1
Argentina do do do	* 17, 662 44, 165	7 19, 706 40, 684	12, 520 r 30, 928	11,906 735,912	17, 600 52, 381	16, 104 36, 216	* 15, 785 * 34, 899	10,076 737,681	10, 352 47, 449	6, 908 48, 393	9, 830 62, 235	15, 234 47, 437	1
Argentina. do	17, 142	r 17, 863	15,688	13, 706	18,004	r 15, 803	13, 595	* 12, 209	12, 536	11,876	18, 019	15, 456	
Cuba do do	18, 135 34, 681	17, 442 + 47, 168	8, 694 33, 763	14, 182 38, 990	19, 963 r 30, 627	21, 145 29, 810	18, 737 42, 551 17, 473	18, 762 32, 787	19, 954 29, 140	22, 840 15, 965	28, 750 26, 630	21, 749 24, 558	
Mexicododo	25, 320 19, 986	27, 204 26, 880 638, 378	r 24, 244 r 23, 464	17, 533 22, 735	17, 051 25, 693	18, 646 19, 863	7 17, 473 20, 626	17, 247 21, 317	17, 301 21, 498	19, 623 25, 105	25, 232 27, 271	24, 198	
Cuba         do           Cuba         do           Mexico         do           Venezuela         do           ports for consumption, total         do	r 573, 776	638, 378	525, 609	22, 735 r 543, 650	r 595, 802	r 562, 990	r 589, 199	587, 998	r 601, 726	557, 195	705, 982	24, 566 578, 142	55
Ry ceanamic classes.	r 177, 528	195, 121	153, 174	r 153, 155	r 187, 378	r 168, 978	7 177, 803	183, 172	- 164, 714	146, 535	203, 548	181, 460	
Crude materials do Crude foodstuffs do Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages do Crude foodstuffs and Crude foodst	115, 914 r 55, 922	121, 995 70, 650	85, 425 56, 030	95, 101	106, 830 r 61, 086	7 89, 043 57, 206	7 88, 717 7 74, 870	r 93, 212 r 67, 081	105, 931 72, 852	116, 094 53, 434	145, 217 63, 862	109,606	
Semimanufactures	7 55, 922 7 133, 792	140, 794	121, 445	r 63, 255 r 130, 303	r 133, 128	r 138, 563	* 140, 580	138,906	r 139, 821	127, 860	165, 397	49, 831 127, 684	1
Finished manufacturesdo By principal commodities:	* 90, 621	109, 818	109, 535	7 101, 836	r 107, 379	* 109, 201	r 107, 227	r 105, 627	r 118, 407	r 113, 273	127, 958	109, 562	
Agricultural products, totaldodododo	* 277, 358 62, 324	* 310, 659 63, 435	7 224, 686 39, 671	7 237, 024 52, 703	7 267, 899 67, 489	238, 665 50, 357	258, 166 44, 461	* 261, 756 46, 645	256, 337 55, 306	231, 972 60, 865	313, 647 85, 827	251, 736 71, 555	
Hides and skins	12, 592	10, 587 29, 639	8, 110 16, 405	6, 961	8, 694 26, 688	10,040	6,649	6,878	5, 050	5, 064	6, 331	5,646	1
Rubber, crude, including Guayuledo Silk, unmanufactureddo	22, 459 276	1,863	828	16, 335 982	2, 174	27, 233 3, 316	28, 365 906	22, 294 1, 034	27, 740 1, 745	22, 758 1, 091	37, 862 1, 543	27, 672 2, 517	
Sugar do do Wool and mohair, unmanufactured do	30, 796 30, 597	40, 808 34, 803	25, 547 24, 612	30, 254 20, 269	22, 115 29, 007	22, 470 25, 142	42, 142 26, 948	30, 934 22, 156	27, 448 19, 893	13, 452 16, 456	21, 003 18, 540	19, 283 21, 307	
Nonagricultural products, total do	7 296, 419 7 18, 381	7 327, 719 11, 996	7 300, 924 9, 600	7 306, 626 15, 276	7 327, 903 14, 503	r 324, 326 10, 104	7 331, 033 7 17, 270	r 326, 242 16, 630	7 345, 388 12, 771	r 325, 224 9, 226	392, 335 11, 932	326, 406	
Furs and manufactures do Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures,	1	1		1				1	1	1		6, 764	
total thous. of dol.  Copper, incl. ore and manufacturesdo	47, 138 19, 129	* 49, 476 * 19, 006	44, 744 15, 376	7 48, 974 13, 499	50, 995 18, 967	52, 523 19, 224	7 55, 717 15, 895	54, 468 + 14, 223	7 63, 896 7 15, 774	55, 356 15, 888	88, 027 22, 820	74, 603 23, 243	
Tin, including ore do Paper base stocks do	5, 692 30, 978	7, 613 29, 003	8, 452 22, 347	13, 225 28, 967	13, 947 32, 296	7, 965 29, 563	11,666 27,271	10, 899 23, 612	13, 663 22, 857	7, 637 20, 974	24, 706 22, 562	9, 591 17, 869	
Newsprint do	27, 483 30, 368	37, 367	32, 801 32, 544	34, 477 30, 204	34, 843 34, 612	33, 093	37, 320	33, 172	34, 587	39, 609	39,081	35, 442	
Petroleum and productsdo	1		1	1 .		32, 799	33, 267	35, 569	34, 430	41, 454	46, 032	44,004	
	TRA	NSPO:	RTATI	UN AN	ND CO	MMUN	NICATI	IONS		1	ı	<u> </u>	1
TRANSPORTATION Airlines													
perations on scheduled air lines:	20, 978	24, 849	25, 710	27, 176	28,050	00 444	29, 427	07.000	07.710				
Miles flown, revenue thousands Express and freight carried short tons Express and freight ton-miles flown thousands	10, 582	12, 793	12, 422	13, 275	13,069	29, 444 11, 998	13, 316	27, 689 15, 952	27, 718 16, 575	25, 361 14, 973	26, 250 17, 636	23, 141 12, 176	
Mail ton-miles flown	6, 199 2, 618	7, 817 3, 045	7, 446 2, 819	8, 406 2, 923	8,097 2,868	7, 296 2, 754	7, 935 2, 890	9, 540 3, 066	10, 028 3, 321	9, 509 3, 360	11, 085 5, 098	7,859 3,292	
Passengers carried, revenuedo Passenger-miles flown, revenuedo	694 349, 934	881 431, 156	1,017 473,950	1, 131 527, 924	1, 187 575, 019	1, 181 546, 018	1, 206 552, 710	1, 176 535, 578	1, 159 522, 007	3,360 966 440,971	978	821	J
_	010, 001	401, 100	410, 500	021, 024	010,019	040,010	332, 710	000, 073	522,007	440, 971	473, 636	418, 212	
Express Operations perating revenue thous, of dol.	25, 910	26, 355	25, 318	21,877	23, 632	23, 180	22, 712	24, 106	23, 210	23, 373	00 505	99 105	
perating incomedo	78	20,800	131	1 21,071	25, 652	20, 180	d 12	24, 100 d 24	23, 210	12	28, 585 61	23, 105 28	
Local Transit Lines			[					ļ					1
ares, average cash ratecents_	8. 4652	8. 5234	8. 5816	8, 6093	8, 6591	8. 9140	8, 9694	9.0165	9.0913	9, 1439	9.1827	9. 2131	9.
assengers carried, revenue; millions perating revenues thous, of dol.	1, 438 111, 100	1, 581 121, 800	1, 491 119, 500	1, 487 120, 200	1, 437 118, 300	1, 356 123, 700	1, 342 124, 200	1,369 121,200	1, 439 130, 900	1,392 130,200	1, 478 143, 300	1,399 128,400	]
Class I Steam Railways											, i		
	i				_								1
reight carloadings (A. A. R.):¶	1		2, 984	4, 404	3, 524 795	4, 183 786	3, 562 746	3, 502 694	4, 574 889	3, 295 642	2, 951 621	3, 428 756	2
reight carloadings (A. A. R.):¶ Total carsthousands	73,077	2, 954 510		992	790			, 001		U±4			i
reight carloadings (A. A. R.):¶ Total cars thousands do Coal do do	731 60	510 53	408 40	992 72	58	67	59	58	75	60	59	78	
reight carloadings (A. A. R.).¶ Total ears	731 60 7167 144	510 53 181 141	408 40 173 153	72 224 200	58 189 199	67 246 322	59 212 223	197 195	75 243	169 207			
reight carloadings (A. A. R.).	731 60 7167	510 53 181	408 40 173	72 224	58 189 199 42	67 246 322 44	59 212 223 43	197 195 58	75 243 264 99	169 207 62	59 156 193 47	78 168 215 51	
reight carloadings (A. A. R.).¶ Total cars	731 60 7167 144 34 749 7435	510 53 181 141 35	408 40 173 153 49	72 224 200 63	58 189 199	67 246 322	59 212 223	197 195	75 243	169 207	59 156 193	78 168 215	1

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \* Deficit.
\*Data for May, July, October 1948, and January 1949 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
\*Figures for January-March 1946 revised; see note marked "†" on p. S-22 of the July 1948 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	ļ				1	1948			·			19	
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
TRA	NSPOI	RTATI	ON AN	D CO	MMUN	ICATI	ONS-	-Conti	nued		•		
TRANSPORTATION—Continued											[		
Class I Steam Railways—Continued			•										
Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes): Total, unadjusted1935-39=100	129	122	128	143	144	143	146	150	151	141	128	120	117
Coaldododo	150 188	98 163	105 134	163 183	153 183	144 177	153 187	149 190	147 190	138 198	131 201	130 198	124 198
Forest productsdodododo	135 101	146 100	141 108	145 113	156 147	165 189 66	171 156 76	164 142	158 150	141 152	123 138	116 125 76 44	107 111
Livestock do	61 49 69	62 57 73	94 212 70	86 277 69	74 296 66	296 63	273 67	113 273 70	143 240 71	114 196 68	138 82 62 60	44 57	60 46 58
Merchandise, l. c. l	137 139	142 130	143 130	144 141	144 139	142 138	146 142	156 139	159 140	149 137	139 137	129 131	128 126
Coal do	150 178	98 162	105 137	163 185	153 187	144 183	153 194	149 192	147 194	138 198	131 192	130 189	124 187
Forest products do Grains and grain Grain	140 103	146 109	141 123	139 129	150 144	165 158	162 144	152 127	149 150	144 155	139 147	129	112 113
Livestockdo	76 195	79 195	105 213	96 213	86 191	86 185	80 182	85 182	93 178	90 178	85 201	125 79 175	18
Ore         do	71 146	72 150	70 145	69 143	66 140	64 141	66 145	66 144	68 145	66 144	62 148	60 141	61 136
Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average:  Car surplus, totalnumber	6,657	35, 244	104, 170	14, 515	15, 633	16, 942	5, 392	4, 285	1,792	4, 473	11,573	31,831	60, 063
Box cars do	1,817 132	2, 585 27, 938	3, 459 95, 106	5,824 109	9, 938 14	1,736 11,539	486 47	385 56	74 253	161 653	1, 902 4, 781	6,031 16,221	14, 930 34, 917
Coal carss do do Car shortage, total do Box cars do do	13,030 4,922	7, 783 2, 974	2,330 1,079	13, 282 1, 133	15, 350 2, 002	14, 108 5, 020	19, 095 5, 210	16, 992 6, 262	20, 885 10, 804	11, 339 7, 254	1, 561 791	657 212	549 103
Coal carssdo	7,586	4,374	1,058	11,500	12, 637 838, 106	8, 279 841, 994	12, 985 868, 089	9, 891 844, 774	8, 908 878, 121	3, 469 825, 326	806, 554	720 696	320
Operating revenues, total thous. of dol. Freight do	715, 891 589, 894 72, 065	776, 616 642, 346 74, 398	728, 969 601, 376 69, 490	796, 403 666, 984 71, 786	690, 838 84, 251	685, 426 95, 094	711, 360 92, 511	696, 795 83, 603	738, 588 75, 316	691, 177 74, 220	648, 028 90, 671	730, 686 594, 747 81, 522	675, 749 559, 186
Passenger do Derating expenses do Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents		618, 759	585, 625	616, 231	626, 080	626, 159	637, 362	620. 993	651, 909	637, 472	648, 742	616, 269	67, 374 567, 778
thous, of dol_	90, 110 39, 425	97, 132 60, 724	90, 239 53, 104	89, 993 90, 178	87, 047 124, 979	110, 578 105, 257	115, 033 115, 695	112, 932 110, 849	115, 335 110, 877	103, 788 84, 066	93, 150 64, 662	81, 173 33, 244	78, 217 29, 754
Net railway operating income do Net income; do Financial operations, adjusted:	17, 798	35, 447	26, 916	63,715	94, 071	76, 474	85, 510	82, 657	84, 486	61, 760	49, 890	11,884	20, 101
Operating revenues, total mil. of dol Freight do	781.1 644.2	760. 8 623. 3	726. 1 593. 6	794. 7 665. 0	855. 6 710. 3	818. 6 669. 8	842. 4 695. 2	836. 0 688. 1	845.0 707.8	832, 9 695, 9	810. 6 659. 4	767. 8 627. 2	
Passenger dodo	77. 4 710. 5	75. 5 705. 4	72.1 684.4	72.8 701.0	81. 6 719. 0	87. 5 726. 8	82. 8 743. 6	84. 2 737. 4	77. 2 755. 9	77. 8 751. 7	89. 2 738. 6	85. 1 703. 4	
Net railway operating incomedo Net incomedo	70. 6 38. 3	55. 4 22. 2	41.7 8.8	93.7 61.8	136. 6 102. 5	91. 7 57. 4	98. 7 65. 3	98. 6 64. 9	89.1 56.3	81. 2 48. 6	72.1 740.0	64. 4 32. 3	
Operating results: Freight carried 1 milemil. of ton-miles_	53, 579	52, 466	49, 902	60, 250	58, 231	57, 995	61, 253	58, 815	62, 900	56, 162	52, 541	49, 197	
Revenue per ton-milecents_ Passengers carried 1 milemillions_	1. 176 3, 198	1.300 3,271	1. 284 3, 043	1. 183 3, 151	1, 262 3, 660	1. 261 4, 094	1, 231 3, 961	1. 256 3, 521	1. 248 3, 101	1.300 2,990	1, 312 3, 538	1. 292 3, 368	
Waterway Traffic													
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: Total, U. S. portsthous. net tons	6, 446	7, 002	6, 826	8, 167	8, 765	9, 004	8,773	7, 554	7, 638	6, 307	6, 567	5, 892	
Foreigndodo	2, 815 3, 631	2, 998 4, 005	3, 106 3, 720	4, 063 4, 099	4, 461 4, 304	4, 407 4, 507	4, 478 4, 294	4, 059 3, 495	4,083 3,554	3, 232 3, 075	3, 101 3, 466	3, 015 2, 876	
Panama Canal: thous, of long tons	2,098	2, 143	2, 064	1, 990	2, 125	1,940	2,021	1, 954	1, 642 751	1, 764 687	1,827	2,341	1, 981
In United States vesselsdodo	1,092	1, 165	1, 184	964	1, 044	1,117	1, 167	1,075	/ /51	087	909	1, 179	877
Hotels: Average sale per occupied room dollars	5. 03	4.81	5. 35	4. 91	5. 27	5.12	5. 62	5. 53	5. 60	5.70	5, 25	5. 41	5, 38
Rooms occupied percent of total Restaurant sales index, same month 1929=100.	88 211	89 206	89 245	89 246	89 248	83 227	88 236	90 240	89 224	84 225	5, 25 73 204	83 222	86 222
Foreign travel: U. S. citizens, arrivals number U. S. citizens, departures do	46, 695	47, 587	41, 823	37, 517	45, 627	52, 038	67,000	63, 648	53,004	41, 410	43, 108	38, 587	46, 97
Emigrants do	42, 690 1, 193	44, 722 1, 556	40, 574 1, 750	41, 271 1, 395	59, 432 1, 707	58, 080	42, 549	32, 113	33, 727	25, 323	36,078	39, 815	
Immigrants. do Passports issued do National parks, visitors thousands	14, 272 17, 915	14, 567 26, 883	14, 211 25, 110	12, 742 27, 304 689	12, 345 30, 372	12, 364 21, 699 2, 613	11, 495 16, 168 2, 800	12, 314 13, 892 1, 371	15,707 12,456 616	15, 304 11, 134 215	20, 829 12, 669 150	16, 744 155	21, 975
Pullman Co.:  Revenue passenger-miles millions	208 1,048	258 1, 045	351 975	935	1, 454 1, 040	1,028	1,016	1,020	1,008	922	933	1, 187	177
Passenger revenuesthous. of dol_	9, 328	9, 364	8, 676	8, 254	9, 516	9, 334	9, 128	9, 240	9, 183	8, 396	8, 417	10, 814	
COMMUNICATIONS		i										ĺ	
Telephone carriers:¶ Operating revenuesthous. of dol	225, 584 128, 440	237, 939	235, 094	238, 347 133, 426	241, 148 135, 379	240,002 133,533	243, 779	244, 659 136, 663	248, 456 139, 384	248, 576	258, 051		
Station revenues dodo	78, 490 174, 364	132, 124 87, 003 187, 252	132, 437   83, 653   183, 836	85, 348 185, 762	85, 868 189, 214	86, 248 193, 785	134, 254 88, 964 102, 228	87, 153 193, 927	89, 102 193, 407	141, 178 87, 056 199, 356	143, 893 93, 015		<b>-</b>
Net operating income do Phones in service, end of monththousands	23, 956 32, 628	23, 800 32, 934	24, 130 33, 186	25, 250 33, 499	24, 702 33, 769	21, 180 34, 009	192, 228 24, 327 34, 286	23, 739 34, 518	26, 759 34, 760	24, 210 35, 044	21, 235 35, 298		
Telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: Wire-telegraph:	32,020	Ja, 001	30, 100	30, 100	20,100	- Jaj 000	32,200	51,018	52,100	30,011	50, 200	-	
Operating revenuesthous, of dol.	14, 084 13, 210	16, 055 14, 190	15, 014 14, 224	15, 482 14, 610	16, 508 14, 759	15, 107 15, 091	15, 403 14, 490	15, 290 14, 313	14, 842 14, 187	14, 493 14, 069	15, 959 17, 154	14, 024 14, 124	
Net operating revenuesdo Ocean-cable:	83	900	d 185	108	741	15,091 4759	50	164	d 63	293	d 1, 989	3 942	
Operating expenses, incl. depreciation do	1, 629 1, 567	1, 885 1, 843	2, 089 1, 787	2, 012 1, 758	2,065 1,702	2,005 1,842	1,980 1,724	2,076 1,724	2,057 1,734	1, 942 1, 709	2,362 1,837	1,611	
Net operating revenuesdo Radiotelegraph:	d 128	d 102	92	60	170	1	39	157	132	40	315	123	
Operating revenues do Operating expenses, incl. depreciation do	1, 760 1, 765	1, 817 1, 896	1, 807 1, 779	1, 846 1, 857	1, 931 1, 832	1,869 1,849	1, 797 1, 819	1, 838 1, 780	1, 849 1, 791	1,848 1,850	2, 121 2, 020	1, 820 1, 783	
Net operating revenuesdo	475	å 140	43	a 87	12	4 54	a 92	4 16	d 29	d 63	47	d 36	

Revised. & Deficit.

§ Data have been revised beginning July 1947 to exclude covered hoppers; prior to that month covered hoppers were not shown separately from other hoppers and are included in the figures.

¶ Data relate to Continental United States. ‡Revised data for January 1948, \$19,342,000.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through					<del></del> -	1948			-			19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru ary
	C	HEMI	CALS	AND A	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	s					
CHEMICALS													
norganic chemicals, production: Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial)							İ	ļ					
Short tons Calcium arsenate (commercial)thous. of lb	90, 550 2, 433	100, 142 3, 379	92, 640 3, 910	82, 408 3, 399	81, 364 5, 488	89, 642 3, 273	85, 556 899	86, 062	92, 791 (1)	93, 923	99, 303	* 99, 057	90, 9 (1)
Calcium carbide (commercial)short tons_ Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid	55, 006 59, 304	61, 489 70, 590	57, 649 83, 260	59, 009 96, 217	54, 585 103, 850	53, 375 118, 787	57, 443 120, 884	55, 164	57, 805	55, 347 60, 734	57, 971	61,918	56, 4
thous. of lb. short tons. Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl). Lead arsenate (acid and basic). Nitric acid (100% HNO <sub>3</sub> ). Short tons. Oxygen	116, 143 33, 940	132, 668 36, 579	126, 992 36, 306	130, 926	133, 231 34, 930	129, 445 32, 862	142, 412 35, 782	101, 358 136, 382 37, 825	71, 125 147, 593 39, 863	147, 451	59, 668 154, 469 39, 237	60, 371 152, 838 r 39, 378	58, 136, 38,
Lead arsenate (acid and basic)thous. of lb_ Nitric acid (100% HNO <sub>2</sub> ) short tons.	3, 697 100, 546	3, 654 101, 041	3, 814 94, 904	38, 349 3, 127 86, 487	2, 097 81, 888	506 92, 594	90, 318	(1) 95, 570	(i) 99, 190	38, 889 (1) 91, 348	1, 648 95, 099	3, 866 97, 854	90,
Oxygen mil. cu. ft_Phosphoric acid (50% H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> ) short tons_Soda ash, ammonia-soda process (98-100% Na <sub>2</sub>	1, 258 90, 601	1, 361 105, 097	1, 362 97, 510	1, 370 98, 565	1, 288 95, 396	1, 205 96, 864	1, 328 102, 961	1, 279 106, 304	1, 431 113, 726	1, 386 104, 433	1, 409 109, 149	1,403 112,257	1, 107,
Soda ash, ammonia-soda process (98–100% Na <sub>2</sub> Co <sub>3</sub> )short tons_	360, 437	404, 525 7, 971	357, 752	360, 110	347, 656	398, 871 7, 850	394, 215	357, 618	406, 603	398, 158	406, 026	372, 224	329.
Co <sub>3</sub> ) Short tons. Sodium bichromate and chromate do Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH) do Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhy-	7, 106 173, 693	198, 658	8, 184 186, 300	7, 962 186, 265	7, 916 190, 576	194, 012	7, 783 203, 274	8, 200 196, 163	8, 734 211, 836	8, 277 212, 494	8, 328 221, 479	8, 913 209, 891	7, 188,
drous) soldate Glauber's salt and crude salt	44, 090	54, 702	38, 773	33, 588	39,093	38, 230	36, 085	38, 232	38, 617	46, 868	38, 049	35, 914	31,
drous)	64, 182	69, 688	70, 928	73, 510	65, 602	64, 083	67, 293	71, 926	76, 811	73, 721	71, 868	72, 422	67,
Productionshort tons_ Price, wholesale, 66°, tanks, at works	893, 440	956, 957	904, 562	931, 788	838, 982	838, 317	901, 994	866, 168	950, 801	944, 268	989, 887	964, 506	868,
rganic chemicals:	15.00	15.00	15,00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	17.00	17.00	17. 00	17.00	17
Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production thous. of lb_Acetic anhydride, productiondo	32, 624 58, 184	34, 605 64, 849	33, 244 60, 103	39, 091 64, 641	38, 041 57, 784	37,745 63,246	31, 626 63, 004	35, 437 69, 240	38, 322 69, 857	41, 238 73, 450	43, 496 67, 941	38, 662 66, 520	
A cetyl salicylic acid (aspirin), production_do	985	1,054	1, 061	559	649	249	905	1,043	1,079	1,088	1, 113	1, 180	
Production thous, of wine gal Consumption (withdrawals) do Stocks do	11,051 11,243 1,653	13, 016 13, 046	13, 311 13, 206 1, 712	13, 754 14, 211	12, 973 13, 138	12, 534 12, 492	14, 289 14, 124	15, 636 15, 573	15, 962 15, 457	16, 013 16, 185	15, 765 15, 266	12, 855 12, 939	11, 10,
Alcohol of hade	l	1,613	1	1, 245	1,073	1,110	1, 282	1,344	1,982	1,816	2, 190	2, 136	3,
Production thous of proof gal Stocks, total do In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses do In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses.	20, 951 23, 886 22, 654	29, 265 29, 808 29, 413	27, 389 31, 601 31, 032	29, 852 34, 874 34, 353	27, 668 38, 273 37, 699	23, 833 38, 487	25, 790 36, 098	27, 972 31, 725	29, 827 29, 592	33, 609 31, 999	30, 779 34, 917	26, 573 37, 154	22, 37, 37,
In industrial alcohol conded warehouses do In denaturing plantsdo	1, 232 21, 151	395	569 24, 899	521 25, 426	574 23, 445	38, 114 373 22, 997	35, 654 444 26, 626	31, 313 412 28, 671	28, 738 853 30, 116	31, 496 503 29, 217	34, 317 601 29, 522	36, 587 567 23, 761	37,
In denaturing plants do Withdrawn for denaturing do Withdrawn for Apaid do Creosote oil, production thous. of gall	2, 678 11, 925	23, 213 3, 237 12, 179	2, 827 12, 884	2, 838 11, 590	2, 933 10, 654	3, 024 11, 345	3, 432 11, 930	3, 809 12, 483	4, 702 11, 756	5, 114 13, 436	3, 159 12, 591	2, 988 13, 137	20,
Ethyl acetate (85%), productionthous. of lb_Glycerin, refined (100 % basis):	5, 712	5, 850	5, 422	5, 788	5, 763	4,972	5, 457	4, 830	5,008	4, 904	8, 279	5, 560	
Creoste on, production thous, of gar Ethyl acetate (85%), production thous, of lb_Glycerin, refined (100 % basis): High gravity and yellow distilled: Production thous, of lb_Consumption do_Stocks_do_Chemically rune;	7, 947	7, 699 7, 272	6, 715	6, 383	8, 772	4,778	7,045	6, 886	6, 551	7,069	7, 203	5, 920	
Consumption do do do do do do do do do do do do do	7, 098 17, 974	7, 272 18, 197	7, 456 16, 744	7, 379 15, 221	7, 896 18, 027	6, 953 15, 257	7, 261 14, 980	7, 547 13, 795	7, 290 13, 376	6, 980 13, 538	6, 652 13, 692	6, 289 13, 905	
Chemically pure:         40           Production         do           Consumption         do           Stocks         do	10, 294 7, 376	11, 350 7, 845	8, 293 7, 116	7, 704 6, 776	9, 050 6, 730	5, 557 5, 992	8, 991 7, 471	9, 484 7, 432	9, 530 7, 780	9, 240 7, 544	10, 600 7, 551	10, 530 7, 907	
Mathanal production:	19, 013	21, 866	21, 923	21, 384	22, 355	21, 057	20, 701	20, 420	20, 586	18, 640	20, 565	21, 987	
Natural (100%)thous. of gal. Synthetic (100%)do Phthalic anhydride, productionthous. of lb	198 9, 161	204 10, 944	212 10, 489	203 12,771	190 12,880	214 13, 508	190 14, 261	191 14, 577	186 16, 396	192 16, 342	181 15, 950	198 14, 327	
	12,048	14,082	13,072	13, 632	11,606	12, 133	11, 567	12, 288	13, 254	15, 921	15, 873	16, 295	
FERTILIZERS Consumption, total tonsthous. of short tons	1, 140	1, 440	1,085	643	382	356	343	582	529	552	768	1, 293	1,
Midwest States†dodo	178 962	188 1, 252	202 883	118 525	99 283	189 168	143 200	184 399	74 455	112 440	260 509	1, 293 1, 630 263	1,
Cxports, totalsshort tons	152, 851 14, 306	318, 694 169, 457 128, 272	276, 845 68, 429	171, 981 31, 564	202, 191 34, 469	264, 889 77, 029	359, 713 54, 897	255, 000 57, 515	230, 088 79, 641	207, 704 91, 321	200, 858 93, 869	164, 704 42, 756	
Phosphate materials dodododo	116, 204 10, 735	10,030	198, 169 8, 563	133, 078 5, 524	161, 829 3, 797	181, 354 5, 467	295, 984 8, 109	183, 292 11, 283	131,712 10,540	100, 172 9, 845	82, 149 12, 283	102, 382 9, 201	
Nitrogenous materials, total do	158, 626 135, 258 99, 494	147, 828 126, 802 78, 764	145, 160 116, 875	163, 761 131, 798 89, 924	104, 306 92, 041 68, 049	78, 688 72, 494	129, 587 121, 746	95, 906 72, 270	66, 405 51, 974	87, 081 74, 175	116, 635 93, 869	98, 651 79, 805	
Nitrate of soda do Dhosphate materials do Double materials do Doub	10, 449 5, 227	436 8, 238	76, 232 301 12, 861	8, 594 6, 662	5, 890	30, 339 243 0	64, 920 3, 481	34, 050 10, 208 8, 192	19, 357 3, 487 4, 914	41, 840 4, 856 0	49, 913 9, 774 241	45, 199 3, 464 8, 020	
Potash materialsdo	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	50.63	51. 50	51.50	51.50	51.50	54. 50	5
Potash deliveriesshort tons	91, 574	99, 728	99, 135	80, 497	84, 792	80, 338	90, 806	96, 738	94, 312	102, 160	103, 032	98, 968	90
Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	883, 852 1, 081, 544	1, 033, 294 994, 464	974, 420 965, 480	977, 100 1,131,883	825, 549 1,314,000	741, 993 1, 421, 300	839, 890 1, 418, 921	801, 926 1, 382, 289	828, 646 1, 333, 435	853, 461 1, 357, 931	822, 517 1, 407, 694	7 840, 276 7 1,387,127	854 1, 229
NAVAL STORES							İ						
Rosin (gum and wood): Productiondrums (520 lb.)		382, 720			566, 300			607, 805			539, 310		
Stocks, end of quarterdodo Price, gum, wholesale, "H" grade (Sav.), bulk		277, 980			401, 170			576, 530			670, 550		
Curpentine (gum and wood):	8. 55	7. 19	7.00	6.80	7. 52	7. 29	7. 28	7. 41	7.62	7.73	7. 69	7.66	7
Productionbbl. (50 gal.)_ Stocks, end of quarterdo Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah)dol. per gal.		115, 460 195, 350			183, 240 200, 990			197, 640 228, 600			163, 400 262, 670		
Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah)doi. per gal MISCELLANEOUS	. 63	.64	. 62	. 58	.42	. 39	.38	.38	.39	.39	.37	.37	
Explosives (industrial), shipments:							1						
Black blasting powderthous. of lb	3, 049 45, 799	2, 739 46, 406	2, 415 45, 302	3, 336 58, 026	2, 886 60, 271	2, 168 54, 684	2, 836 60, 929	2, 548 58, 124	2, 626 56, 497	2, 581 53, 175	2, 405 47, 704	2, 953 43, 832	1, 44,
Bone black: 6		,	,										

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru-	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem-	October	Novem-	Decem-	January	Febru
	ary							ber		ber	ber	Junualy	ary
	HEMI	CALS	AND A	LLLEI	) PKU	DUCT	5—Cor	ntinue	DI.	1		<u> </u>	i
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued													
elatin:♂ Production, totalthous. of lb_	4,659	4,336	4,009	4, 504	4, 584								
Edible do do Stocks, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	3, 425 6, 558	3,034 7,000	2,883 6,889	3, 103 7, 268	3, 437 7, 462							l <b></b>	
Edibledo	3, 144	3, 464	3,392	3, 713	4,060								
lue, animal:♂ Productiondo	13, 131	11, 795	12, 165	11, 503	11, 771								 
Stocksdo ilfur:	10, 828	10, 957	12,062	12, 960	14, 823								
Production long tons Stocks do	388, 332 3, 348, 462	402, 832 3, 368, 064	392, 991 3, 338, 345	409, 530 3, 297, 705	409, 610 3, 303, 984	423, 233 3, 340, 019	406, 220 3, 310, 593	400, 657 3, 313, 777	393, 385 3, 292, 826	412, 680 3, 226, 170	438, 527 3, 225, 014	416, 678 3, 274, 313	351, 0 3, 234, 4
OIL SEEDS, OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS													
nimal fats, greases, and oils: Animal fats:													
Productionthous. of lb	258, 924	222, 845	222, 070	238, 278	267, 662	215, 921	189, 987	185, 865	221, 253	298, 192	r 366, 883	361, 417	
Consumption, factorydo Stocks, end of monthdo	118, 795 369, 460	116, 571 369, 989	107, 826 396, 045	116, 137 414, 980	122, 370 431, 815	84, 640 449, 291	113, 254 376, 852	113, 369 326, 165	122,063	119, 816 310, 920	117,902	97, 264 464, 820	
Greases:	1		1		,	}		· ·	288, 614		· '	<b>1</b>	
Production do do Consumption, factory do do do do do do do do do do do do do	46, 815 53, 195	45, 153 56, 212	45, 543 51, 525	47, 147 46, 433	51, 411 51, 931	48,097 30,009	43, 323 47, 211	42, 192 50, 474	47, 344	50, 619 47, 116	7 53, 144 7 49, 474	52, 050 55, 887	
Stocks, end of monthdo	122, 608	129, 645	126, 831	124, 582	129, 997	149, 604	142, 626	129, 354	51,547 119,351	112, 915	104, 308	111, 489	
Fish oils: Productiondo	697	766	1,000	4, 296	13, 345	17, 112	23, 379	22, 332	11,344	6, 529	7 5, 649	2,064	
Consumption, factorydo Stocks, end of monthdo	20, 178 69, 069	19,095 61,021	15, 721	16, 993	17,776	13, 979	18, 569	18,946	20, 225	17, 979 115, 792	r 16, 227	14, 102	
egetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts:	09,009	01,021	55,000	60, 879	66, 479	78, 276	89,878	93, 229	97, 756	110, 792	<sup>7</sup> 134, 465	108, 537	
Vegetable oils, total: Production, crudemil. of lb.	441	408	352	331	316	310	307	409	400	532	r 529	516	
Consumption, crude, factorydo	410	425	385	351	354	281	322	367	498 440	449	r 453	451	
Stocks, end of month:	598	592	555	526	465	474	447	463	528	614	r 693	808	
Crude.         do.           Refined.         do.           Exports§.         thous, of lb.	264	305	292	252	227	201	149	130	152	211	279	341	
Imports, totaldo	. 7 40, 502	21, 199 32, 646	16, 319 29, 596	25, 554 30, 256	19,750 25,708	14, 204 25, 931	11,831 23,799	7,793 32,184	10,603 40,967	9, 648 31, 329	19, 516 61, 350	2 15, 879 31, 834	
Paint oils do All other vegetable oils do do do do do do do do do do do do do	21,847	10, 270 22, 376	10, 531 19, 065	9, 266 20, 991	9, 697 16, 011	15, 888 10, 043	7, 390 16, 409	14, 429 17, 756	19,028	7, 946 23, 382	16, 855 44, 495	11, 335	
Copra:	1	1		\	· ·	}	1		21, 939	1	i '	22, 500	
Consumption, factory short tons Stocks, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	53, 135 35, 392	50, 194 36, 471	40, 136	35, 102 22, 659	31, 797 21, 868	23, 530 25, 145	32, 503 16, 638	23, 553 16, 581	21, 356	27, 377 5, 265	33, 343 26, 359	29, 959 20, 574	
Importsdo	55, 546	51, 513	28, 825 34, 349	27, 644	40, 991	24, 916	41,894	17, 757	14, 864 19, 049	19, 557	58, 361	21, 824	
Coconut or copra oil: Production:				ļ		Ì			,,,,,,,,		·		
Crudethous. of lb_	67, 737	64, 280	51, 137	45, 362	40, 456	29, 945	41, 408	30,003	27, 554	35, 185	42,657	38, 454	
Refineddo Consumption, factory:	28, 361	31, 502	27, 771	26, 935	29, 812	21,890	28,744	24, 611	23,682	19,488	21, 203	21, 453	
Crudedo	68, 333 24, 666	69, 523 23, 342	54, 484 22, 985	54, 088 23, 575	57, 539 26, 332	40, 259 16, 255	54, 944 23, 916	50, 150	47, 098	43,827 21,288	47, 369 21, 842	43,620	
Refineddo Stocks, end of month:	į .				1	•		21, 118	19, 529			19, 962	
Crudedo Refineddo	86, 546 10, 500	96, 226 11, 837	98, 773 12, 120	101, 254 14, 214	85, 804 12, 274	78,048 11,561	70, 315 11, 164	54, 892 10, 899	39, 135	44, 208 8, 807	52, 180 8, 976	73, 280 10, 059	
Importsdo	3, 848	9, 598	7, 694	6, 428	6, 528	2, 991	5, 419	7,024	11,876 8,569	14, 475	24, 930	10, 039	
Cottonseed:⊗ Receipts at millsthous, of short tons_	74	r 53	r 22	r 16	22	r 92	373	1, 231	1,593	975	r 602	212	
Consumption (crush)do	412 7775	326 r 502	r 204	r 149	115	7 96	173	534	707	711	r 670	614	
Stocks at mills, end of monthdo Cottonseed cake and meal:⊗	1 '118		r 320	r 187	794	* 89	289	985	1,871	2, 129	* 2,067	1,665	
Production short tons Stocks at mills, end of month do	7 191, 599	r 154, 755 r 85, 726	7 94, 575 7 92, 874	7 68, 558 7 101, 492	r 54, 792 r 94, 428	7 49, 257 7 83, 406	80, 566 74, 554	241, 993 75, 250	318, 208	322, 572 78, 427	* 300, 891 81, 515	272, 678	
Cottonseed oil, crude:⊗		1						!	80, 246		1	100, 297	
Productionthous. of lb_ Stocks, end of monthdo Cottonseed oil, refined:	130, 415	7 105, 395	r 67, 059 r 58, 100	7 48, 150 7 43, 117	7 38, 514 7 32, 591	r 32, 362 r 22, 834	52, 130 25, 601	166, 148 63, 285	223, 733 97, 778	7 227, 956 141, 085	7 211, 964 157, 722	195, 053 188, 390	
Cottonseed oil, refined:		1	1				1		1	l	1	1	
Production do do Consumption, factory do do do do do do do do do do do do do	119, 504	7 125, 823 105, 985	7 90, 567 96, 604	7 59, 819 91, 090	7 47, 843 68, 170	7 35, 680 46, 449	43, 586 76, 475	111, 259 103, 281	178,087 138,828	7 177, 824 122, 772	7 182, 062 117, 056	156, 949 130, 378	
In eleomargarine do	42,779	38, 728 7 181, 635	36, 180 167, 952	40, 195 • 126, 901	32, 114 r 110, 912	20, 314 97, 549	30, 955 60, 695	39, 476 59, 241	45, 687	40, 976 120, 774	38, 569	44, 065	
In oleomargarine do_ Stocks, end of month⊗ do_ Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.)	101, 724		{ ' '	1			· .	İ	83, 053		168, 081	202, 869	
Flaxseed: dol. per lb.	. 246	. 261	.305	.371	. 356	. 290	. 211	. 231	215	. 221	. 199	.174	1 -1
Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu_Duluth:	.								<b> </b>		1 52, 533	<b></b>	
Receipts	66	50	53	45	80	216	242	5, 233	4,759	1,350	365	61	
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	794	843	189 707	69 683	459 304	294 225	310 157	1, 253 4, 137	3, 133 5, 763	3,717 3,396	1, 471 2, 289	79 2, 271	)
Minneapolis:	ł	l	1						1		1	1	3,
Receipts doShipments do	723 318	530 298	653 199	870 308	1, 178 162	1,384 196	8, 357 614	15, 101 2, 654	6, 912 1, 875	1, 625 1, 311	1, 491 709	762 304	;
Stocks, end of monthdo Oil mills:	4, 263	3, 099	2, 500	1,888	967	636	1, 420	9,748	13, 286	12, 920	11, 957	11, 410	10,
Consumption do Stocks, end of month do	2, 595	2,309	2, 442	2, 737	3, 156	3, 798	3, 577	3, 675	3, 098	2, 981	3, 178	2,660	
Stocks, end of monthdo	5, 800	4,879	3,843	3, 234 477	4, 185 105	6, 112 332	6, 746 95	8,492 25	8, 538 1	7,076	7,744	6, 775 58	
Importsdo Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minn.)dol. per bu_	6. 51	6, 19	6.04	6.09	6.09	6.08	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.01	6.00	6.00	6.
Linseed cake and meal: Shipments from Minneapolisthous. of lb.	49,740	47, 280	47, 580	44, 520	48, 120	42,000	48,840	66, 540	61,560	52, 140	53, 280	48, 240	53,
Linseed oil:	1				-		· ·	-	ļ '	l '	1		00, 8
Productiondo Shipments from Minneapolisdo	51, 663 28, 020	46, 264 29, 760	48, 974 37, 440	54, 170 33, 720	63, 142 33, 540	76, 965 32, 460	72, 234 33, 300	73, 427 35, 160	60, 973 29, 520	58, 111 26, 340	62, 645 19, 560	61, 694 25, 560	27,
Consumption, factorydo	38, 987	40, 871	40, 292	40,754	44, 330	39, 275	42,671	42,535	39, 347	31, 707	31, 331	41, 270	
Stocks at factory, end of monthdo Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per lb_	141, 504 306	135, 741	134, 511 290	131, 442 290	137, 132 . 294	150, 118 . 291	165, 273 290	180, 175 . 290	190, 988 293	210, 894 292	226, 403 . 290	239, 763 288	
Soybeans: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu	1										]	• 200	``
Consumption, factorydo	14, 962	14, 762	14, 185	13, 247	12, 681	12, 571	10,742	10, 276	13, 849	16, 154	1 220, 201 r 16, 677	16, 830	
Stocks, end of monthdo	43, 596	36, 857	33,608	27, 447	23, 042	15, 821	78,008	5, 417		58 392	7 55, 564	49, 721	ı

r Revised. ¹ December 1 estimate. ² Beginning January 1949 data include eleomargarine of vegetable or animal origin; exports of eleomargarine for this month amounted to 159,000 lbs. Series discontinued by the Bureau of the Census.
§ Beginning in the April 1948 Survey, export figures include Army civilian supply shipments; see note marked "‡" on p. S-21.
⑤ Final revisions for January 1948: Cottonseed (thous. short tons)—receipts at mills, 210; consumption 521; stocks, 1,113; cake and meal (short tons)—production, 240,489; stocks, 71,485; cottonseed oil, crude (thous. lb.)—production, 163,270; stocks, 121,951; cottonseed oil, refined (thous. lb.)—production, 141,988; stocks, 154,972.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through		<del></del>			<del> ,</del>	1948	<del></del>			<del></del>		19	
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru ary
	CHEMI	CALS	AND A	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	S—Co	ntinue	d				
IL SEEDS, OILS, FATS, ETC.—Continued													
egetable oils, oilseeds, etc.—Continued Soybean oil: Production:													
Crudethous. of lb_Refineddo	139, 900 99, 320 94, 091	139, 370 108, 829 100, 295	133, 994 116, 152 114, 035	128, 596 112, 696 122, 268	123, 931 112, 433 115, 310	122, 791 84, 615 80, 426	105, 282 108, 965 111, 700	104, 230 92, 790 105, 619	136, 864 91, 632 95, 915	154, 757 116, 910 98, 468	7 160, 081 110, 908 97, 934	162, 648 124, 100 99, 891	
Stocks, end of month: Crude	104, 788 71, 561 . 262	114,745 84,848 .269	98, 493 89, 797 . 298	86, 971 87, 992 . 322	65, 360 80, 229 . 330	77, 615 70, 635 . 292	54, 843 63, 756 . 278	44, 921 51, 294 . 294	62, 351 48, 725 . 259	77, 432 69, 216 . 250	7 101, 100 86, 576 . 237	134, 829 109, 463 . 209	0. 1
Oleomargarine: \$ Productionthous.of lb Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals)do Price, wholesale, vegetable, delivered. (Chicago) dol. per lb	7 80, 423 7 75, 067	771, 835 774, 313	76,050 76,954	* 83, 964 * 80, 808	7 75, 869 7 69, 402	52, 554 55, 855 . 363	73, 335 72, 858 .351	80, 434 75, 852	79, 626 78, 319	72, 377 72, 997 . 315	74, 308 69, 918	81, 652 80, 336 . 283	
Shortenings and compounds: Productionthous. of lb Stocks, end of monthdo	101, 120 64, 144	109, 013 59, 550	128, 033 51, 396	124, 142 56, 751	120, 804 75, 915	79, 577 72, 513	113, 663 62, 015	123, 615 50, 428	125, 517 53, 137	134, 629 52, 508	129, 341 66, 390	114, 917 73, 773	
PAINT SALES			•										
$aint$ , varnish, lacquer, and fillers, $total \otimes thous$ . of $dol_{-}$ . $classified$ , $total_{-}$ . $do_{-}$ . $classified$ . $dol_{-}$ . $classified$ . $dol_{-}$ . $classified$ . $dol_{-}$ .	78, 933 71, 256 30, 159 41, 097 7, 677	91, 685 82, 403 35, 328 47, 074 9, 283	96. 961 87, 715 33, 846 53, 868 9, 246	99, 079 89, 534 31, 909 57, 626 9, 545	103, 706 93, 395 34, 569 58, 826 10, 311	88, 966 80, 408 31, 007 49, 401 8, 558	94, 364 86, 002 34, 706 51, 296 8, 362	91, 482 81, 842 34, 464 47, 378 9, 640	81, 781 74, 070 31, 600 42, 470 7, 711	71, 778 65, 116 29, 864 35, 252 6, 662	7 65, 824 7 59, 386 7 28, 797 7 30, 589 6, 438	76, 997 69, 889 27, 959 41, 930 7, 108	
PLASTICS AND SYNTHETIC RESINS					ŕ						,	.,	
nipments and consumption of Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: Sheets, rods, and tubes thous, of lb. Molding and extrusion materials do. Nitroccllulose, sheets, rods, and tubes do	1, 321 3, 733 930	1, 354 3, 960 909	1, 568 3, 877 1, 071	1, 458 3, 630 866	1, 066 3, 434 794								
Other cellulose plasticsdodododododo	652 26, 701	769 30, 594	974 26, 356	1,024 20,716	(1) 20, 337 11, 798								
Polystyrene do Urea and melamine resins do Vinyl resins do Miscellaneous resins do do do do do do do do do do do do do	8, 382 6, 772 17, 634 7, 800	12, 718 7, 116 19, 037 8, 639	12, 189 6, 561 19, 198 8, 219	10, 777 (1) 15, 946 8, 490	(1) 15, 188 9, 008								
		EL	ECTR	IC PO	WER A	ND G	AS	····					
ELECTRIC POWER								!					
roduction (utility and industrial), total ‡	26, 465 22, 194 15, 821 6, 373	27, 966 23, 478 16, 005 7, 473	26, 569 22, 296 14, 416 7, 881	27, 035 22, 609 14, 925 7, 684	27, 161 22, 705 15, 769 6, 937	27, 673 23, 282 16, 430 6, 852	28, 759 24, 229 17, 494 6, 735	28, 081 23, 635 17, 595 6, 040	29, 006 24, 351 18, 386 5, 966	28, 748 24, 169 17, 588 6, 581	30, 431 25, 688 18, 221 7, 467	30, 374 25, 570 17, 803 7, 767	24, 22, 15, 7,
By water power t	18, 996 3, 198 4, 271 3, 902 369	20, 015 3, 463 4, 488 4, 061 427	18, 802 3, 494 4, 272 3, 807 466	19, 122 3, 487 4, 427 3, 971 455	19, 446 3, 259 4, 456 4, 034 422	19, 715 3, 567 4, 391 4, 061 330	20, 631 3, 597 4, 530 4, 188 342	20, 167 3, 468 4, 446 4, 158 288	20, 974 3, 377 4, 654 4, 362 292	20, 802 3, 367 4, 579 4, 247 332	21, 963 3, 725 4, 743 4, 321 422	21, 838 3, 733 4, 804 4, 355 449	19 3 4 4
By water power tdoles to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute)mil. of kwhrCommercial and industrial:	19, 904	19, 969	19, 400	19, 163	19, 297	19, 367	20, 180	20, 539	20, 511	20, 678	21,465		1
Small light and power	3, 518 9, 897 613 4, 633 429 219	3, 497 10, 197 623 4, 391 458 214	3, 450 10, 014 560 4, 159 463 188	3, 382 10, 134 547 3, 913 452 176	3, 482 10, 261 514 3, 815 510 164	3, 653 10, 035 508 3, 823 637 170	3, 728 10, 648 505 3, 824 732 189	3, 805 10, 721 492 4, 018 733 206	3, 634 10, 796 530 4, 172 570 233 526	532 4, 495 487	3, 823 10, 720 613 4, 959 472 270		
Other public authorities. do Interdepartmental do Interdepartmental do Interdepartmental the Electric Institute) thous. of dol	534 59 7 357, 942	531 59 7354,844	509 57 r 346, 889	504 55 r 341, 932	499 53 .r 345, 023	489 53 * 348, 380	502 52 7 356, 863	515 50 366, 155	367, 712	48	557 52 390, 128		-
GAS anufactured and mixed gas (quarterly):		10 700			10, 553			10, 462			10 597		
Customers, end of quarter, total thousands. Residential (incl. house-heating) do. Industrial and commercial do. Sales to consumers, total mil. of cu. ft. Residential do. Industrial and commercial do.		10, 768 10, 050 710 205, 843 143, 042 60, 926			9, 862 683 138, 358 90, 174 47, 076			9, 783 672 105, 321 63, 357			10, 537 9, 844 686 143, 721 94, 456 47, 938		
Industrial and commercial		130, 434			136, 644 100, 639 35, 203			112,035 81,211		-	143, 338 105, 368		
Industrial and commercial do- atural gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, total thousands. Residential (incl. house-heating) do- Industrial and commercial do-		.1 818			11, 313 10, 505 799			796			37, 089 11, 773 10, 894 869		-   -
Sales to consumers, total mil. of cu. ft_ Residential (incl. house-heating) do Industrial and commercial do Revenue from sales to consumers, total		839, 675 369, 264 441, 040			653, 824 180, 587 458, 268			579, 384 87, 248 464, 957			749, 156 216, 009 501, 618		
thous. of dol  Residential (incl. house-heating)do		324, 553 211, 399			221, 318 117, 238			171,016 68,535			259, 309 136, 622		-

Revised. ¹ Not available for publication. ⊗ Revised figures for January 1946-February 1947 are shown on p. 24 of the October 1948 Survey.

† Minor revisions for January-October 1947 will be shown later. ♂Series discontinued by the Bureau of the Census.

§ Final revisions for July 1947-January 1948 (thous. of lb.): Production—48,898; 50,043; 67,447; 87,025; 81,822; 79,021; 87,936; consumption—47,564; 47,392; 67,773; 83,179; 78,228; 72,591; 87,907.

Revised figure for January 1948, \$362,407,000.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	<del></del> -					1948	·····					19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
		FO	ODST	UFFS	AND T	OBAC	CO						
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES										1			
Fermented malt liquors: Productionthous. of bbl	6, 255	7, 030	7, 381	7, 276	8, 492	8, 917	8, 682	7,886	6, 693	6, 173	6, 807	6,040	5, 687
Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do	5, 475 9, 667	6, 740 9, 635	6, 977 9, 733	6, <b>763</b> 9, 955	8, 198 9, 888	8, 827 9, 611	8, 396 9, 488	7, 991 9, 062	6, 366 9, 064	6, 666 8, 278	6, 567 8, 213	5, 589 8, 410	5, 444 8, 397
Distilled spirits: Productionthous. of tax gal Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes!	21, 956	* 32, 817	28, 717	25, 953	22, 995	18, 779	15, 924	20, 908	33, 337	37,037	28, 225	21,804	19, 667
Tax-paid withdrawals thous of tax gal.  Stocks, end of month thous of proof gal.	13, 033 8, 938 523, 544 980	r 12, 525 6, 667 545, 365 943	7 12, 968 7, 271 564, 189 1, 099	7 12, 488 6, 784 580, 824 7 956	7 12, 467 6, 295 594, 733 1, 069	12, 235 6, 731 602, 873 877	12,377 7,532 607,676 892	14, 791 9, 304 610, 988 1, 234	16, 499 11, 455 614, 840 1, 380	18, 516 12, 154 621, 672 1, 524	20, 175 7, 378 635, 674 1, 507	11, 690 6, 546 646, 272 941	7, 268 654, 589
Whisky: Production thous of tax gal. Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Imports thous of proof gal. Rectified spirits and wines, production, total	13, 768 4, 179 462, 061	20, 638 3, 575 479, 180	20, 863 3, 618 495, 018	20, 041 3, 304 511, 232	14, 930 r 3, 127 522, 261 r 943	10, 960 3, 231 528, 926 r 807	9, 540 3, 977 533, 292	11, 429 4, 736 537, 441	12, 193 6, 090 541, 715	14,026 6,602 547,534	17, 532 3, 965 559, 818	14, 861 3, 971 569, 734	14, 148 4, 227 578, 448
Importsthous. of proof gal  Rectified spirits and wines, production, total thous. of proof gal  Whiskydo	9, 211 8, 526	866 8, 429 7, 661	996 8, 666 7, 928	863 8,143 7,302	7 943 8, 254 7, 320	8, 194 7, 362	9, 299 8, 503	1, 113 10, 937 10, 130	1, 247 13, 484 12, 515	1, 388 14, 449 13, 376	1, 329 9, 739 8, 792	7,398 6,613	8, 464 7, 736
Wines and distilling materials:  Sparkling wines:  Productionthous, of wine gal  Tax-paid withdrawalsdodo	78	144 57	166 50	71 62	121 74	61 57	122 69	68	54 127	81 112	71 168	94 68	
Stocks, end of monthdo Importsdo Still wines:	1, 613 12	1,685 11	1, 792 25	1, 791 22	1,823 25	1,822 16	1,871 17	1, 813 29	1,729 51	1, 640 45	1,525 97	1,545 23	
Production         do           Tax-paid withdrawals         do           Stocks, end of month         do           Imports         do           Distilling materials produced at wineries         do	495 8,804 186,846 160 1,055	799 10, 917 176, 208 214 2, 248	9, 952 166, 348 183 2, 088	8, 043 158, 212 168 2, 610	416 8, 465 147, 708 189 995	565 7, 234 139, 827 141 1, 342	769 8, 248 131, 895 7 205 2, 519	15, 366 10, 166 136, 806 228 32, 020	63, 936 11, 294 195, 069 256 132, 715	48, 148 12, 255 233, 335 250 95, 778	5, 344 7 11, 193 223, 774 294 12, 924	9,828 213,610 212 1,060	
DAIRY PRODUCTS	2,000	2,210	_,,,,,,	2,010		1,012	2,010	]	102,110	33,	12,022	2,000	
Butter, creamery: 7 Production (factory)thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, 92-score (New York) dol. per lb	77, 251 7, 323 .836	90, 140 3, 482 . 802	100, 190 4, 449 . 828	133, 100 18, 638 . 801	138, 640 53, 073 . 803	126, 030 83, 105 . 786	117, 265 97, 624 . 756	96, 360 93, 850 . 719	93, 330 83, 412 . 644	79, 190 60, 214 . 629	83, 880 33, 615 . 645	, 92, 030 , 18, 737 , 630	91, 100 9, 162 . 633
Cheese: Production (factory), total&thous, of lb American, whole milk&do Stocks, cold storage, end of month, totaldo American, whole milkdo	7 64, 514 9 46, 864 110, 125 93, 570	80, 590 58, 520 103, 350 r 90, 469	95, 860 73, 160 105, 263 91, 907	128, 650 102, 020 123, 507 106, 712	131, 790 106, 040 165, 201 140, 038	115, 840 95, 020 197, 220 168, 809	106, 730 87, 300 217, 819 185, 324	87, 660 70, 520 212, 282 182, 449	80, 745 62, 545 195, 470 167, 535	164, 410 140, 791	72, 905 55, 125 148, 100 126, 534	7 80, 120 7 60, 580 7 135, 110 7 116, 779	79, 678 59, 378 126, 884 111, 433
Imports do Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chicago)* dol. per lb	1,915	1, 591 . 423	2,012	2, 010 . 474	2, 106 . 489	1,491	1, 210 . 493	1, 293	3, 199	3,090	2, 272	1,423	.34
Production: of Condensed (sweetened):  Bulk goodsthous, of lb Case goodsdo Evanorated (unsweetened), case goodsdo	15, 660 9, 550 194, 000	21, 275 11, 400 270, 800	28, 300 13, 700 335, 400	47, 300 13, 500 450, 200	48, 230 12, 600 450, 000	40, 250 11, 800 387, 200	28, 700 12, 600 360, 100	19, 500 10, 300 282, 600	15, 415 8, 600 226, 250	13, 050 8, 250 154, 900	12,795 10,000 147,000	15, 250 10, 950 154, 100	14, 73 10, 30 160, 65
Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month; Condensed (sweetened) thous, of lb. Evaporated (unsweetened) do Exports:§	9, 124 73, 267	8, 622 63, 117	8, 777 r 79, 563	11, 619 178, 654	12, 615 337, 507	13, 165 444, 015	14, 275 7 513, 665	15, 645 621, 948	13, 408 622, 624	14, 824 542, 810	12, 576 424, 619	9, 504 297, 463	7, 75 206, 46
Condensed (sweetened)do Evaporated (unsweetened)do Prices, wholesale, U. S. average:	6, 868 16, 073	8, 830 18, 745	16, 123 30, 555	10, 222 32, 766	12, 145 30, 416	10, 886 21, 650	8, 585 27, 780	6, 342 33, 486	10, 455 19, 316	4, 367 15, 836	8, 713 49, 058	15, 521 24, 837	
Condensed (sweetened) dol. per case. Evaporated (unsweetened) dol. Fluid milk:	9. 12 5. 99	9. 12 6. 00	9. 32 6. 08	9. 69 6. 41	9. 71 6. 48	9. 87 6. 61	10.02 6.71	L			9. 60 5. 95	į.	9. 4 5. 6
Productionmil. of lb Utilization in mfd. dairy productst\$\vec{\pi}do Price, dealers', standard gradedol. per 100 lb Dry milk: Production:\$\vec{\pi}\$	8, 126 2, 786 5, 10	9, 190 3, 384 5. 09	9, 884 3, 912 5. 07	11, 702 5, 226 5. 03	12, 176 5, 344 5. 04	11, 514 4, 800 5. 16	10, 511 4, 444 5. 29	9, 124 3, 619 5. 32	8, 748 3, 336 5. 30	8, 031 2, 724 5. 27	8, 215 2, 866 5. 25	8, 671 73, 143 5. 16	8, 27 3, 11 5. 0
Dry whole milkthous, of lb_ Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do Stocks, manufacturers', end of month:	12, 850 38, 100	12, 200 52, 650	15,070 64,825	22, 950 90, 950	19, 600 91, 040	19, 675 70, 675	16, 845 52, 515	13, 100 38, 020	11, 515 36, 790	7, 350 35, 450	9, 165 49, 700	11, 400 54, 275	9, 356 57, 03
Dry whole milkdodododododododo	12,487	* 12, 519 * 32, 901	r 14, 779 r 40, 109	* 20, 307 * 64, 056	7 23, 116 7 81, 642	r 27, 692 r 92, 017	r 29, 613 r 99, 340	7 29,097 7 86,524	7 30, 713 7 74, 112	r 25, 967 r 51, 986	18, 491 • 44, 738	16,098 49,627	14, 92 63, 32
Dry whole milk	6, 388 9, 671 . 149	7, 532 6, 810	6, 304 5, 383	13, 554 16, 336	9, 572 12, 517	9, 387 9, 674	8, 354 8, 457	8, 923 10, 587	7, 061 16, 406	7 6, 217 23, 901 .159	11, 439 19, 704 . 151	11, 431 26, 496	.11
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES Apples:													
Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu_ Shipments, carlott,no. of carloads_ Stocks, cold storage, end of month_thous. of bu_ Citrus fruits, carlot shipmentsno. of carloads_	4, 729 16, 567 14, 701	4, 175 10, 244 15, 218	3, 523 4, 896 15, 061	1, 720 1, 855 14, 233	687 392 12, 346	271 148 8, 404	608 214 6, 431	2, 497 4, 902 7, 258	7, 681 22, 413 8, 403	4, 792 21, 836 9, 579	1 90, 288 3, 501 17, 813 12, 752	3, 297 r 12, 971 r 12, 633	3, 22 9, 03 10, 31
Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of lb Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of	316, 819	281, 762	247, 895	250, 326	280, 744	340, 894	371, 565	364, 115	362, 423	346, 941	335, 940	r 317, 695	301, 86
monththous, of lb Potatoes, white: Production (crop estimate)thous, of bu	226, 619 	196, 628	176, 118	160, 423	181, 526	214, 096	266, 910	311,734	311,968	308, 829	281, 825 1 445, 850	262,047	229, 55
Shipments, carlotno. of carloads. Price, wholesale, U. S. No. 1 (New York)* dol. per 100 lb_		27, 753 5, 380	23, 405 5, 915	23, 059 4. 723	33, 052 4. 165	16, 533 3, 624	23, 363 3. 757	30, 932 3, 499	32,664 3.193	23, 919 3, 302	26, 283 3, 699	7 21, 304 4. 628	25, 41 4, 47

r Revised. 1 December 1 estimate.
§ Beginning in the April 1948 Survey, export figures include Army civilian supply shipments; see note marked "‡" on p. S-21.
\*New series. The new price series for cheese has been substituted for the price of twins on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange; data beginning 1928 will be shown later. The price of U. S. No. 1 potatoes covers both new and old crops; the former series (incorrectly described as Long Island No. 1) covered U. S. No. 1, old crop only until more crop became plentiful; the new series is available beginning March 1947 and figures for March-June 1947 are shown on p. S-27 of the September 1948 Survey. Prices through September 1948 are based on quotations as of Tuesday; subsequently as of Monday.

‡Consumption of distilled spirits for beverage purposes revised for 1944; revisions are shown on p. S-27 of the November 1948 Survey. Revisions for fluid milk utilization in manufactured dairy products for 1946 are shown on p. S-27 of the September 1948 Survey; final revisions for 1947 are shown at the bottom of p. S-35 of the February 1949 issue.

						1948		· ·				19	49
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND T	говас	co-c	Continu	ıed					
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS													
Exports, principal grains, including flour and mealts thous, of bu	41,817	36, 787	r 38, 444	35, 187	r 45, 944	r 51, 789	62, 416	52, 752	54, 919	41, 992	54, 388	58, 663	<u> </u>
Barley:	41,617	30, 101	00, 411	00,101	10, 511	7 01, 109	02, 410	32, 102	04, 515	41, 552	1 317, 037	38,003	
Production (crop estimate) doReceipts, principal markets.doStocks, domestic, end of month:	5, 773	5, 737	5, 717	7, 270	8, 455	8, 271	22, 535	13, 926	12,570	10, 616	11, 300	8, 323	5, 254
Commercial. do On farms do Exports, including malt†\$ do Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis):	21, 521	15,756 68,696	10,879	7, 597	6,740	6, 537	r 16, 196	19, 254 208, 979	18,847	18, 741	16, 457 156, 600	15, 214	12, 426
Exports, including malt §	794	1,157	668	1,106	812	1,704	4, 375	1,646	3, 467	1,570	1, 162	2, 614	
No. 2, maltingdol. per bu_ No. 3, straightdo	2. 359 2. 142	2. 433 2. 243	2. 381 2. 267	2, 354 2, 227	2, 267 2, 099	1.754 1.704	1. 486 1. 366	1. 410 1. 270	1. 517 1. 419	1. 554 1. 447	1. 480 1. 346	r 1.474 1.375	1.344 1.242
Production (crop estimate) mil. of bu. Grindings, wet process thous. of bu.	8,386	7,999	7,804	8,408	8,962	8, 438	8,799	9, 261	10, 517	11, 197	1 3, 651 9, 927	9,958	9,902
Receipts, principal markets	18, 426	12, 116	19, 569	19,028	24, 406	15,688	16, 897	17, 246	26, 339	63,005	45, 269	38, 281	20, 139
Commercial do On farms mil, of bu Exports, including meal†\$ thous, of bu	20,996	9, 293 842. 6	7, 520	5,006	5, 210 423. 0	1,972	, 677	1, 522 2 114. 0	4,621	39,002	50, 328 2, 519. 6	50, 639	43, 903
	970	907	1,312	439	608	, 581	587	523	1, 225	6,890	11,040	11,602	
No. 3, white (Chicago)dol. per bu_ No. 3, yellow (Chicago)do Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades_do	(3) 2. 253 2. 152	2. 442 2. 301 2. 229	2. 390 2. 318 2. 257	2.388 2.306 2.249	2, 445 2, 316 2, 259	2. 280 2. 136 2. 100	2. 250 1. 951 1. 949	2. 210 1. 808 1. 760	1. 477 1. 470 1. 375	1. 449 1. 381 1. 272	1. 443 1. 424	1.464 1.428	(8) 1. 271
Oate:	102 . ــ	2. 229	4.401	2.249	2, 208	2.100	1. 949	1.700	1. 0/0	1. 2/2	1, 329 1 1, 492	1.303	1.160
Production (crop estimate) mil. of bu- Receipts, principal markets thous. of bu- Stocks, domestic, end of month:	5, 804	8, 411	8, 203	8,700	9, 046	14, 780	27, 329	14, 497	9,864	8, 861	9, 335	9, 321	5, 311
	7,077	3, 288 405, 082	1,937	* 1,700	1,841 2169,707	. 3, 821	r 18, 889	18, 902 1, 187, 541	15,031	10, 424	11, 433 927, 488	9, 544	5, 916
On farms do Exports, including oatmeal†\$ do Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago)	1, 562 1, 273	1, 296 1, 298	1,537	862	2,095	r 1, 427	418	1,792	3,552	2,530	2, 936	2,888	
Rice: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu	1.273	1.298	1. 253	1. 170	1, 111	.770	. 716	.746	.778	.878	.866	.819	. 741
California:  Receipts, domestic, roughthous. of lb	82,010	72,810	102, 109	63, 423	38,635	32, 446	3, 630	3,030	97,925	89, 946	1 81, 170 40, 833	53, 677	27, 300
Shipments from mills, milled fice	79,646	27, 317	66, 780	47, 603	33, 947	26, 491	17, 818	3, 082	29, 478	28, 920	42, 987	21,904	18, 049
of month thous, of lb_ Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.): Receipts, rough, at mills_thous. of bbl. (162 lb.)_	28,434	48,056	48,963	40, 358	29, 168	22, 528	7,607	6, 395	36,376	63, 368	45, 769	r 56, 962	56, 651
	363 89, 254	95, 263	157 122, 578	82, 400	129 50, 220	24, 939	1, 210 80, 124	3, 816 r 178, 622	5, 182 253, 425	2, 682 241, 393	1, 577 229, 229	473 155, 497	683 130, 574
Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of monththous. of lb	306, 419	235, 886 63, 322	133, 832 93, 137	73, 496 140, 139	38,896 19,161	16,058 7,663	61, 195 19, 208	273, 024	546, 802	587, 650 117, 435	532, 386	r 434, 167	379, 725
Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of month thous. of lb.  Exports do.  Imports do.  Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.)dol. per lb.	104,889 647 . 134	1,266	480	897	454 . 159	350 165	350 . 163	40, 782 150 (3)	83, 101 150 . 100	202	146, 705 534	91, 796 215 . 098	. 093
Rye: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu									1100		1 26, 388		.055
Receipts, principal marketsdodo	367 2,688 2,410	609 1, 521	654 1,286	657 954	438 531	1,053 901	3, 634 7 3, 205	2, 084 4, 469	1,946 4,322	1, 714 5, 376 1, 731	1, 858 4, 838	725 3, 980	245 2, 971
Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minne.) dol. per buWheat:	ł		2. 530	2. 412	2.247	1.783	1. 598	1.503	1.645	i	1.676	r 1.632	1.364
Production (crop estimate), totalmil. of budo											<sup>1</sup> 1, 288. 4 <sup>1</sup> 298. 3		
Winter wheat do Receipts, principal markets thous. of bu Disappearance, domestic do	16,053	14, 967 321, 588	23, 209	30, 520	50, 471 284, 181	150, 846	85, 359	75, 714 336, 064	46,870	28, 534	1 990. 1 30, 397	17, 923	14, 067
Stocks, end of month:  Canada (Canadian wheat)  United States, domestic, total \( \begin{align*}	r 98,957		72,082	53, 096	48, 305	34, 765			i	i	291, 226 166, 144	155, 367	142, 276
Commercial	97, 989	480, 101 70, 174	56, 694	49,622	<sup>2</sup> 195, 925 <sup>2</sup> 34, 065		r 216, 633	1, 148, 272	r 206, 600	181, 917	857, 046 166, 348	150, 165	125, 504
Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses thous. of budododododo		75, 382 73, 714		}	<sup>2</sup> 30, 579 <sup>2</sup> 34, 240			249, 817 129, 233			202, 082 103, 248		
On farms do. Exports, total, including flour †\$do	38,396	256, 986	r 34, 815	32, 780	<sup>2</sup> 94, 511 42, 429	48, 068	57, 036	546, 151 48, 790	46, 424		381, 667 39, 250	40, 477	
Wheat only §dodo	27, 121	21, 534	21, 118	19,707	24, 527	32, 748	39, 923	34, 732	35, 919	19, 756	25, 917	29, 468	
No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) dol. per bu	2.765	2. 667	2, 669	2.625	2,601	2.427	2. 319	2.350	2. 387	2. 473	2, 397	2.351	2.337
No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City) dododododo	2. 508 2. 866	2. 454 2. 538	2, 445 2, 546	2, 402 2, 440	2, 294 2, 325	2. 193 2. 248	2. 150 2. 163	2, 204 2, 245	2. 226 2. 263	2. 282 2. 359	2. 287 2. 444	2. 250 2. 294	2. 196 2. 287
Weighted avg., 6 markets, all gradesdo Wheat flour: Production:	2. 684	2, 609	2. 612	2, 596	2, 562	2.308	2. 218	2. 256	2. 282	r 2. 367	2. 308	2. 286	2. 246
Flour thous of sacks (100 lb.)	21,002 78.1	21, 768 69. 0	22, 079 72. 6	22, 670 77. 7	22, 827 7 75. 1	24, 179 80. 0	24, 940 82. 8	23, 402 80. 9	24, 156 84. 2	22, 887 83. 2	22, 487 75. 5	22, 383 78. 0	19, 760 74. 9
Operations, percent of capacity Offal short tons Grindings of wheat; thous. of bu	401, 960 47, 974	415, 510 49, 631	422, 334 50, 288	430, 408 51, 883	438, 162 52, 416	466, 902 55, 664	478, 262 57, 352	451, 015 53, 771	461, 952 55, 355	434, 261 52, 385	427, 310 51, 488	424, 801 51, 274	377, 295 45, 300
Stocks held by mills, end of month thous, of sacks (100 lb.)		5, 031			4, 595			4,802			5, 118		
Exports & do do do do do do do do do do do do do	5,015	4, 999	7 6, 100	5, 806	77,941	6,752	7,520	6,317	4,713	5,038	5, 913	4,847	4,847
Standard patents (Minneapolis) dol. per sack (100 lb.) Winter, straights (Kansas City)do	6. 294 5. 736	6. 162 5. 650	6. 075 5. 569	5. 845 5. 415	5, 769 5, 094	5.662 5.110	5. 595 5. 181	5. 588 5. 131	5. 775 5. 140	5. 750 5. 194	5. 712 5. 231	5. 445 5. 135	5, 469 5, 119
LIVESTOCK	]	3.000		""		3.2.0	3.201	3.251		[			,,,,,,,
Cattle and calves:						1							
Slaughter (Federally inspected): Calvesthous. of animals	511	566	550	509	620	577	569	599	633	614	572	484	476
r Revised. <sup>1</sup> December 1 estimate.	.] 977	986	899	877	1, 109	1,046	1,086	1, 178	1,176	1, 151	1, 197	1, 126	994

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. ¹ December I estimate.

¹ Includes old crop only; new grain not reported in stock figures until crop year begins in July for barley, oats, and wheat and October for corn. ² No quotation.

¶The total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins; such data are not included in the break-down of stocks.

§Beginning in the April 1948 Survey, export figures include Army civilian supply exports; see note marked "‡" on p. S-21.

‡Data are partly estimated; see note marked "‡" on p. S-28 of the October 1948 Survey.

†Revised series. Data included for wheat flour, corn meal, malt, and oatmeal have been revised using new conversion factors supplied by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which take into account changes in milling practices. The revisions have been carried back in each case to the earliest year for which the new information is available as follows: Exports of principal grains and oat exports, 1943; wheat and barley exports, 1944; corn exports, 1946. The new conversion factors are given in the note for grain exports at the bottom of S-29. Revised figures for 1944-46 for barley and through August 1947 for other series will be published later. The new factor for malt has been used in data for barley exports beginning January 1947 published in previous issues.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in		<del></del> -				1948			<del></del> -	1		194	
the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem-	Decem- ber	January	Febru ary
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND T	OBAC	CO-C	ontinu	ıed					
LIVESTOCK—Continued													
Cattle and calves—Continued  Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals_ Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt Statesdo	7 1, 493 59	1, 680 54	1, 878 82	1, 898 117	2, 127 134	1, 887 138	2, 318 221	2, 517 390	2,722 606	2, 511 461	1, 851 195	1, 786 94	1,5
Prices, wholesale:  Beef steers (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb_ Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)_do Calves, vealers (Chicago)*do	26. 43 24. 15 7 27. 25	26.71 25.57 , 26.20	28. 43 26. 62 r 26. 75	31.33 27.60 29.10	34.72 26.96 r 26.88	36. 37 28. 25 r 28. 31	35. 22 27. 40 • 29. 30	34. 03 25. 42 30. 25	32. 05 24. 41 7 30. 75	30. 71 24. 52 7 30. 80	26.78 23.26 30.75	24.35 22.15 32.50	22. 21. 30.
Iogs: Slaughter (Federally inspected) _thous. of animals_ Receipts, principal marketsdo Prices:	3, 746 2, 305	3, 574 2, 309	3, 343 2, 462	3, 562 2, 660	4, 235 2, 863	3, 044 2, 022	2, 440 1, 707	2, 836 1, 842	4, 098 2, 361	5, 425 3, 272	6, 089 3, 522	5, 377 3, 316	4, ( 2, 8
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb Hog-corn ratio	22. 25	21.40	19.79	20.15	23. 10	25. 17	26.89	27.75	25. 48	22. 68	21. 01	19. 46	19.
bu. of corn equal to 100 lb. of live hog- heep and lambs: Slaughter (Federally inspected)	11.2	10.3	9.4	9.1	10.6	12.8	14. 2	15.3	17.8	18.0	17. 2	16.1	1
thous. of animals_ Receipts, principal marketsdo Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt Statesdo Prices, wholesale:	1, 209 1, 255 64	1, 175 1, 259 65	1,045 1,211 69	978 1,382 106	1, 262 1, 590 149	1, 195 1, 409 61	1, 264 1, 932 229	1,464 2,611 495	1, 632 2, 512 548	1, 444 1, 786 367	1,329 1,436 133	1,235 1,386 151	1,0
Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb. Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha).do	23.00 20.44	21. 50 19. 47	24.00 21.61	26. 75 22. 67	29.00 (1)	28. 50 (1)	27. 00 25. 97	23. 88 23. 18	22. 12 22. 12	25. 12 23. 01	25. 12 23. 31	24. 75 (1)	24 (¹)
MEATS													
Potal meats (including lard):         Production (inspected slaughter)         mil. of lb.           Stocks, cold storage, end of month         do.           Exports§         do.	1,323 1,168 40	1, 299 1, 097 61	1, 197 990 25	1, 228 941 29	1, 549 960 32	1, 274 860 36	1,149 668 35	1, 229 492 38	1, 432 449 34	1, 691 612 28	1,890 879 64	1,757 71,049 46	1, 1,
seef and veal:  Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exports§do	541, 914 178, 541 1, 409	7 562, 877 154, 411 1, 561	527, 314 120, 898 1, 050	503, 226 102, 578 712	615, 696 88, 705 913	577, 522 76, 408 1, 073	599, 674 75, 692 1, 777	650, 370 80, 587 2, 203	640, 225 97, 705 949	7 635, 429 126, 287 447	7 671, 468 170, 581 1, 928	649, 195 r 170, 784 934	583, 158,
Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, good (600-700 lbs.), (New York)dol. per lb amb and mutton:	. 432	. 452	. 491	. 517	. 556	. 578	. 584	• 563	. 516	. 489	. 443	. 406	
Production (inspected slaughter) thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month dodo	55, 859 16, 971	55, 049 14, 890	47, 601 9, 106 621, 675	42, 039 7, 665	51, 710 7, 999	49, 915 8, 557	53, 389 9, 847	61, 783 10, 478	67, 469 16, 296	61, 663 23, 305	7 58, 335 26, 209	55, 520 r 22, 466	47, 19,
slaughter) thous of lb- ork, excluding lard: Production (inspected slaughter) do Stocks, cold storage, end of month do	724, 834 531, 423 700, 114	680, 771 506, 096 661, 399 3, 430	473, 317 606, 827 1, 794	682, 325 514, 718 580, 056 2, 804	881, 565 650, 982 582, 496 2, 909	646, 403 477, 942 508, 213	496, 236 372, 166 359, 794	517, 028 397, 380 234, 909	724, 588 558, 733 203, 163	993, 960 752, 254 310, 706	851, 366 469, 153	762, 355 r 585, 215	777, 563, 612,
Exports\$do	3, 216 .538 .471	. 561	. 569 . 536	. 576	.610 .535	1, 649 . 644 . 624	2, 273 . 658 . 682	1,773 .669 .675	1,879 .586 .595	1, 813 . 570 . 456	3, 345 . 579 . 415	3, 027 . 571 . 429	:
Iscellaneous meats and meat products, stocks, cold storage, end of month:  Edible offalthous, of lb  Canned meats and sausage and sausage room	70, 766	67, 178	56, 480	51, 124	55, 760	50, 393	43, 843	36, 389	34, 690	42, 312	58, 081	r 64, 021	64,
productsthous. of lb_ard: Production (inspected slaughter)do	64, 622 141, 384	69, 854 127, 736	58, 136 108, 165	48, 616 122, 340	43, 787 168, 689	42, 375 123, 277	38, 993 90, 594	32, 607 87, 107	30, 270 120, 682	32, 446 176, 282	38, 863 225, 748	7 46, 065 212, 810	51, 156,
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exports§do	137, 416 25, 544 . 239	129, 028 47, 345 . 238	138, 924 16, 328 . 250	150, 660 20, 929 . 243	181, 327 13, 725 . 245	174, 304 20, 747 . 240	139, 751 16, 806 . 241	96, 587 14, 512 240	66, 526 16, 525 234	77, 021 15, 117 . 216	116, 397 41, 112 . 195	7 160, 610 33, 821 .171	182,
POULTRY AND EGGS	}												
Receipts, 5 marketsthous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	22, 385 262, 374 . 260	25, 275 205, 745 . 280	26, 614 153, 424 . 298	31, 221 117, 935 . 292	32, 736 99, 507 . 296	32,060 91, 186 . 317	31, 520 88, 234 . 336	41. 724 108, 368 . 332	45, 188 154, 617 . 300	63, 536 171, 472 . 306	54, 511 160, 834 . 346	22,069 r 148,418 . 340	19, 131,
ggs: Production, farm millions Dried egg production thous. of lb. Stocks, cold storage, end of month:	4,707 1,029	6, 093 1, 781	6, 304 3, 213	5, 992 5, 541	5, 019 9, 081	4, 459 9, 047	3, 922 5, 926	3,536 3,692	3, 534 2, 221	3, 498 855	4, 041 554	4, 567 2, 431	4, 6,
Shell thous of cases.  Frozen thous, of lb.  Price, wholesale, U. S. standards (Chicago) dol. per doz.	120, 665 . 434	1, 165 143, 253 . 432	3, 091 195, 954 . 429	4, 903 248, 574 . 410	5, 669 266, 748 . 416	5, 525 257, 367 . 412	4, 608 233, 431 . 444	3, 290 200, 968 .442	1, 685 169, 287 . 456	139, 298 . 494	159 104, 932 . 482	71,532 .432	58,
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS													
andy, sales by manufacturers &thous. of dolocoa:	63, 655	66, 201	54, 947	45, 057	44, 156	34,000	47, 260	66, 164	78, 074	77, 293	64, 926	55, 187	51,
Imports long tons Price, wholesale, Accra (New York) dol. per lb	39, 151 . 436	32, 147 . 394	17, 461 . 354	24, 208 . 332	17, 586 . 416	21, 090 . 446	21, 082 442	7, 935 . 404	11, 898 . 402	13, 958 . 391	24, 698 . 317	13, 863 . 266	
offee: Clearances from Brazil, totalthous. of bags To United Statesdo Visible supply, United Statesdo Luncetsdo	1, 220 760 1, 183 1, 884	1, 285 742 1, 111 1, 884	1, 413 979 952 1, 211	1, 605 1, 118 948 1, 605	1, 294 733 1, 044 2, 098	1, 371 782 954 1, 397	1, 328 943 915 1, 342	1,691 1,099 913 1,412	1,827 1,388 1,103 1,714	1, 844 1, 295 1, 259 1, 851	1,805 1,198 1,082 2,560	1, 214 843 1, 036 7 2, 171	
Importsdo Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) dol. per lb	. 264	. 264	. 266	. 270	. 270	. 270	. 268	. 265	.268	. 276	.272	.270	
ish: Landings, fresh fish, 5 portstthous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo uear:	28, 620 90, 491	47, 208 76, 743	49, 508 68, 268	67, 660 85, 601	68, 746 100, 537	71, 885 127, 474	68, 709 135, 928	56, 767 140, 160	54, 453 146, 505	49, 692 158, 008	29, 479 150, 974	28, 077 r 127, 635	104,
Cuban stocks, raw, end of month thous. of Spanish tons_	r 1, 883	2, 911	3, 134	3, 810	3, 176	2, 818	2, 243	1,714	1, 194	919	409	. 434	[ <sub>1</sub>

revised. 1 No quotation. ‡Revisions for January 1946 to June 1947 are shown on p. S-29 of the September 1948 Survey.

§Reginning in the April 1948 Survey, export figures include Army civilian supply shipments; see note marked "‡" on p. S-21.

of This series continues data in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey; it was omitted from the 1947 Supplement because of discovery of inconsistencies in the data. See note on corresponding item in the January 1949 Survey.

\* New series. The new price series for calves, vealers (Chicago) is essentially a continuation of that published in the March 1949 Survey and earlier issues but is taken from a different source and reflects a slight change in specifications; data beginning January 1946 will be published later. The series for beef, fresh, steer carcasses, good (600-700 pounds) New York, has been substituted for beef, fresh, native steers (500-600 pounds) shown in the February and March 1949 issues of the Survey (see note marked "\*" on p. S-29) of these issues.

Note for Grain Experts, r. S-28.—The new factors for converting grain products to grain, referred to in note marked "†" on p. S-29, are as follows: Wheat flour—beginning July 1947, an average factor is computed each month, weighting the milling rate for the types of flour exported by the quantities shipped; the factor for the period beginning September 1947 ranged from 2.234 to 2.276 bushels of wheat per 100 pounds of flour; malt—1 bushel of barley per bushel of malt; cornmeal—3.16 bushels of corn per 100 pounds of meal; oatmeal—7.6 bushels of oats per 100 pounds of oatmeal.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		1				1948						19	1
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru ary
	FO	obstu	J <b>FFS</b> .	AND T	OBAC	CO-C	ontinu	ıed					
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS—Continued				•									
Sugar—Continued													]
United States: Deliveries and supply (raw basis):											İ	1	
Production and receipts:  Production short tons	68, 262	59, 875	(a)	25, 222	46, 339	35, 014	42, 368	102, 233	505, 601	636, 652	275, 318	125, 201	54, 3
Production short tons Entries from off-shore do Hawaii and Puerto Rico* do	359, 259 56, 003	566, 627 148, 444	445, 309 163, 577	512, 510 192, 742	492, 872 249, 143	489, 168 243, 933	498, 295 85, 122	594, 859 232, 575	482, 760 238, 358	239, 064 18, 865	210, 060 79, 992	245, 436 56, 243	485, 0 138, 0
Deliveries, total	7 398, 702	572, 746	562, 391	599, 958	818, 181	925, 778	901, 689	617, 681	543, 260	576, 883	566, 901	563, 238	504,
For domestic consumptiondo	r 391, 339 r 7, 363	565, 503 7, 243	557, 910 4, 481	595, 614 4, 344	814, 200 3, 981	921, 497 4, 281	893, 453 8, 236	608, 967 8, 774	531, 969 11, 291	571, 579 5, 304	559, 545 7, 356	558, 390 4, 848	503,
For export do Stocks, raw and refined, end of month		1			·	1,106				1	1		^
thous. of short tons	7 1, 915 5, 544	1, 950 9, 555	1,843 3,936	1, 782 4, 120	1, 502 2, 890	3, 905	829 4, 292	891 7, 293	1, 266 7, 612	1, 533 3, 186	1, 493 8, 447	1,348 3,149	1,
	1 ' 1	384, 684	210, 620	259, 755	195, 268	195, 537	397, 341	283, 798	234, 854	134, 306	214, 014	1	
Imports:   Raw sugar, total	251, 187	363, 978	204, 965	228, 443	158, 918 37, 555	177, 039	354, 566	247, 809	198, 312	121, 292	205, 456	189, 969 167, 014	
Refined sugar, totaldo	26, 709 24, 782	26, 295 25, 711	51, 232 49, 787	30, 470 30, 216	37, 555 34, 204	41,617 41,617	40, 753 38, 753	31, 801 31, 801	39, 396 39, 396	8, 330 8, 330	1	6, 452 6, 450	
Price (New York):	23, 102					· ·	1						1
Raw, wholesaledoi. per ib	.055	. 054	. 054	. 051	.054	. 057	. 058	.057	.056	. 057	.056	. 057	
Retail	. 093	. 093	. 093 . 076	. 092 . 075	. 091	.091	.092	.092	.092	. 092	. 092	.092	
W notesatethous. of lb_	7, 105	. 076 6, 538	13,052	8, 500	8, 499	7,360	. 076 8, 851	.076 3,871	. 076 6, 511	. 076 4, 001	9, 332	.078 7.670	
TOBACCO					·			'			, , , , , ,	1,7	
oof:							Ì				İ	ì	
Production (crop estimate) mil. of lb. Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, end of quarter, total mil. of lb.								i			1 1, 898		·
totalmil. of lb.		3,814			3, 444	•		3, 549			3, 875		
Domestic:		352			378		<u></u>	338			308		
Cigar leaf do Fire-cured and dark air-cured do Fire-cured and light air-cured do Miscellaneous domestic do		287 3,016		<b></b>	265 2, 644			240 2,833			232		
Miscellaneous domesticdo		3,010			2,044			2, 800			3, 182		
Foreign grown:	]	30			28			25		İ	24		
Cigar leaf do Cigarette tobacco do Cigarette tobacco do Cxports, including scrap and stems. thous. of lb.		127			127			112			128		
Exports, including scrap and stemssthous. of lb_ imports, including scrap and stemsdo	33,601 5,725	19, 194 7, 153	27, 786 7, 075	34,744 6,720	20, 914 7, 335	59,006 6,337	44, 165 7, 943	47, 855 7, 756	36, 260 7, 713	21, 711 6, 838	57, 773 6, 035	47, 097 7, 209	
Manufactured products:	,,,,,,	1,100	,,,,,	5,1.20	., 550	.,	1 .,	,,,,,	1,,	0,000	0,000	1,200	
Production, manufactured tobacco, total	18, 549	21,055	21,340	19, 536	20, 937	17,889	21, 610	22,816	23, 999	20, 461	17, 517	18, 031	
Fine-cut chewingdo	334 3,522	322 3, 910	220 4, 200	217 3,415	257 3, 704	230 3, 591	251 4, 215	255 4, 157	237 4, 112	268 3, 872	242	228 3, 108	
Thous. of lb.   Thous. of lb.	3,183	3,560	3,377	3,270	3, 733	3, 116	3, 958	3, 780	3,924	3,770	3, 131 3, 324	3,406	
Smoking do do	7, 791 3, 265	8, 910 3, 879	9, 693 3, 390	9,015 3,176	9, 251 3, 511	7, 548 2, 950	9, 390 3, 342	10, 666 3, 471	11,743 3,451	8, 721 3, 354	6, 830 3, 535	7, 386 3, 427	
Twistdo	454	473	462	443	481	454	454	486	532	476	455	476	
Twistdo Consumption (withdrawals): Cigarettes (small):o <sup>†</sup>									l		Ì		
Cigarettes (smail):o' Tax-freemillions Tax-paidthousands Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid	3, 578	3, 197	2, 422	2,363	3,250	3,068	3, 547	4, 104	4,030	2,736	3, 185	2, 208	2,
Cigars (large), tax-paid thousands	23, 472 460, 141	29, 252 470, 099	31,618 449,504	29, 092 444, 491	31, 269 479, 949	27, 205 430, 210	34, 192 505, 228	29, 983 544, 856	31,079 529,971	29, 075 553, 755	24, 897 440, 267	7 27, 967 438, 286	25, 410,
Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid	18,071	20, 222	21,821	19,024	20, 280	17,880	21, 201	23, 157	23, 816	19, 527	16, 492	1	1
thous. of lb  Exports, cigarettess	2, 365	20, 222 2, 349	1,417	1,448	2,090	1,947	2, 025	r 2, 545	2, 952	1,674	2, 368	1, 280	17,
Price, wholesale (composite), cigarettes, f. o. b., destinationdol. per thous	6, 509	6, 509	6. 509	6, 509	6, 509	6. 509	6, 862	6, 862	6.862	6, 862	6, 862	6. 862	6.
description.	0.000	0.000			1 3,500	1	1	0.002	0.002	1 0.002	0.002	0.002	1 "
		L	EATHI	ER AN	D PRO	DUCT	rs	,					
HIDES AND SKINS													
mports, total hides and skinsthous. of lb	26, 215	21, 242	17, 266	17, 878	20, 432	22, 689	15, 394	15, 338	11,091	12, 355	14, 320	13, 738	
Calf and kip skinsthous. of pieces.	98	76 274	86 113	54 147	48 223	38 158	23 118	92 91	50 85	105 127	51 104	82 147	
Goatskinsdo	5, 835	4, 226	3, 510	2,928	2, 420	2,999	2,710	2, 611	3, 181	1,480	3, 433	2, 497	
Sheep and lamb skinsdodo	2, 342	2, 246	2, 128	1,404	3, 686	3, 529	1,946	3, 144	897	2, 831	1, 011	885	
Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lbdol. per lb. Hides, steer, packers', heavy, nativedo	.415 .257	.351 .222	.392 .248	. 472 . 272	.435 .274	. 450 . 301	.388	.390	. 381 . 269	.394	. 410 . 267	. 398 . 267	
,	.201		.220		.2.1		. 201	.200	. 200	. 250	. 201	. 201	
roduction:										1	ļ	]	1
Calf and kipthous, of skins	834	818	836	818 2, 119	935	701 1,833	938	857	894	905	r 1,053	941	
Cattle hide thous. of hides. Goat and kid thous. of skins.	2, 330 3, 188	2, 258 3, 540	2, 175 3, 408	3,017	2, 183 3, 338	2,815	2, 186 2, 736	2, 157 2, 987	2, 144 3, 108	2, 051 3, 058	r 2, 239 r 3, 232	2,073 3,013	
Sheep and lambdo	2, 934	2, 892	2, 700	2,829	2, 890	2, 325	3, 193	2,850	2, 743	2, 729	2, 665	2, 581	
Exports: Sole leather:							1	1		1			
Bends, backs, and sidesthous. of lb	32	19 72	25 118	61 126	78 144	53 191	12	34	44	37	57	314	
Offal, including belting offaldo Upper leatherthous. of sq. ft	116 2, 180	1,789	2,019	2, 289	144 2, 291	2,644	127 2, 159	2,085	2,811	1,714	122 3, 676	6, 939	
Prices, wholesale:	, , , ,	,,	,	/**	,	,	,,,,,,	-7,-50		-,	5,0,0	0,000	
Sole, steer, bends, tannery run (Boston) dol. per lb	.742	. 653	.632	. 676	. 672	. 676	7.663	. 642	. 632	. 674	.701	. 681	Ι.
Chrome, calf, black, first commercial grade, com-			}	ļ		ł	1	i		1	1		1
positetdol. per sq. ft	1.165	1.042	1.048	1.055	1.030	l 1.075	1.047	1.026	1.013	1.026	1.046	71.051	1.

Revised. \*\*Preliminary. 1 December 1 estimate.

\*\*January-April 1948 total, including corrections for months prior to April, 248,372 tons; corrected monthly figures not available.

† Not strictly comparable with data prior to September 1947; see note in November 1948 issue.

† Beginning in the April 1948 Survey, export figures include Army civilian supply shipments; see note marked "‡" on p. S-21.

\*New series. Data on entries of raw and refined sugar (raw basis) from Puerto Rico and Hawaii, compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, have been substituted for receipts of raw and refined sugar from these areas compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce; collection of data for Hawaii has been discontinued by the latter agency.

\*\*Data for January-June 1947 are shown on p. S-30 of the January 1949 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			<del></del>			1948			1	<del></del>		19	
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	L	EATHI	ER AN	D PRO	DUCT	S-Co	ntinue	d					
LEATHER MANUFACTURES											1		
Shoes and slippers: Production, totalthous. of pairs	40, 290	44, 852	39, 412	33, 974	38, 417	31, 957	41, 357	42, 081	39, 050	34, 691	r 35, 508	36, 888	
Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, total thous. of pairs	37, 346	41, 502	r 36, 296	30, 858	34, 587	r 28, 495	36, 406	36, 482	33, 058	28, 636	, 31, 673	34, 285	
By type of uppers: d All leatherdo Part leather and nonleatherdo	35, 130 2, 126	38, 972 2, 603	34, 292 2, 319	28, 473 2, 417	32, 359 2, 401	26, 891 1, 586	33, 995 2, 386	33, 933 2, 558	31, 288 1, 830	27, 127 1, 599	30, 110 1, 567	32, 267 2, 058	
By kinds: Men'sdo	9, 088	9, 951	9, 273	7, 828	8,898	6, 984	8,838	9, 269	8, 625	7, 813	8, 901	8, 656	
Youths' and boys'dodododo	1, 223 18, 371	1, 284 20, 372	7 1, 254 16, 871	1, 252 14, 244	1, 557 15, 972	1, 293 r 14, 188	1,711 18,367	1, 853 17, 976	1,630 15,812	1, 429 12, 874	1,310 r 13,875	16, 479	
Misses' and children'sdo Infants' and babies'do	5, 277 3, 387	6, 044 3, 851	5, 385 r 3, 513	4, 532 3, 002	4, 846 3, 314	r 3, 495 r 2, 535	4, 454 3, 036	4, 348 3, 036	4, 052 2, 939	3, 802 2, 718	7 4, 520 3, 067	3, 154	
Slippers for houseweardo Athleticdo	2, 464 298	2, 801 365	2, 592 337	2, 688 262	3, 374 281	r 3, 059 r 251	4, 273 379	4, 892 396	5, 351 349	5, 450 321	7 3, 313 279	2, 186 238	
Other footwear do Exports do do do do do do do do do do do do do	182 519	184 450	r 187 565	166 510	175 382	<sup>7</sup> 152 352	299 567	311 513	292 502	284 278	243 608	179 324	
Prices, wholesale, factory:  Men's black calf oxford, plain toe_dol. per pair_ Men's black calf oxford, tip toedo	10. 437 7. 150	10. 437 7. 150	10, 437 7, 012	9. 653 6. 600	9, 653 6, 600	9.653 6.750	9. 947 6. 750	10.143 6.750	10. 143 6, 750	9, 653 6, 750	9. 653 6. 750	9.653 6.750	9. 6 6. 7
Women's black kid blucher oxforddo	5, 700	5. 700	5, 562	5, 150	5, 150	5.150	5. 150	5, 150	5. 150	5. 150	5. 150	5. 150	5. 5
		LUM	IBER A	AND M	IANUF	ACTU	RES					_	
LUMBER-ALL TYPES											1	Ì	
Exports, total sawmill products § M bd. ft Sawed timberdodo	58, 859 13, 340	75, 203 11, 491	56, 858 8, 323	65, 139 10, 336	49, 834 4, 714	58, 901 7, 566	61, 483 11, 399	27, 595 3, 636	30, 193 2, 624	29, 555 2, 930	58, 907 10, 671	1 45, 085	
Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo mports, total sawmill productsdo National Lumber Manufacturers Association:	37, 974 142, 762	55, 022 181, 594	41, 669 145, 949	45, 957 139, 146	36, 605 164, 838	34, 953 188, 131	42, 601 184, 106	16, 418 178, 560	20, 270 151, 073	21, 669 148, 352	42, 379 126, 299	94, 181	
Production total mil hd. ft	2, 480	3,022	3, 035	3, 089	3, 269	3, 431	3, 614	3,340	3, 369	2, 929	2, 620	2, 232	2,0
Hardwoods do Softwoods do Softwoods do Softwoods do Shirmonts total	631 1, 849 2, 623	714 2, 308 3, 020	703 2, 332 2, 997	674 2, 415 3, 077	753 2, 516 3, 125	814 2, 617 3, 132	851 2, 762 3, 375	791 2,549 3,074	837 2, 532 3, 085	707 2, 222 2, 654	593 2, 027 2, 383	1,622 2,195	1, 5 1, 9
Shipments, total do Hardwoods do Softwoods do	697 1, 926	749 2, 271	738 2, 259	752 2,325	714 2,411	687 2, 445	786 2, 589	678 2,396	736 2, 349	682 1, 972	534 1, 849	576 1,619	1, 8
Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month, total mil. bd. ft.	5, 601	5, 604	5, 773	5, 805	5, 942	6, 313	6,606	6, 866	7, 200	7, 431	7, 680	7,088	7.1
Softwoods do Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month, total mill. bd. ft. Hardwoods do Softwoods do	2, 074 3, 527	2, 040 3, 564	2,008 3,765	1, 931 3, 874	1, 969 3, 973	2,095 4,218	2, 160 4, 446	2, 274 4, 592	2, 374 4, 826	2, 400 5, 031	2, 458 5, 222	2, 337 4, 751	2, 4 4, 7
SOFTWOODS Douglas fir:													
Exports, total sawmill productsM bd. ftdo	34, 393 11, 903	47, 509 10, 363	31, 107 7, 042	33, 456 7, 302	19, 418 3, 294	22, 454 5, 870	35, 445 9, 311	5, 091 1, 565	6, 947 807	5, 427 379	32, 863 8, 836		
Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo Prices, wholesale: Dimension, No. 1, common, 2" x 4" x 16'	22, 490	37, 146	24, 065	26, 154	16, 124	16, 584	26, 134	3, 526	6, 140	5,048	24, 027		
dol. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L. dol. per M bd. ft	64. 350	64, 350	70.042	74. 250	75, 240	75. 240	75. 240	75. 240	75, 240	75. 240	70.785	66. 330	66. 3
Southern pine:	104, 940	104. 940	116.078	127. 215	132, 462	133.650	133. 650	133.650	133. 650	133. 650	133. 650	133.650	133. 6
Orders, new mil. bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of month do	579 522 581	775 508	778 489 860	790 474	781 447	820 468	812 491	820 511	751 460 797	601 372	605 332	597 303	1 2
Productiondododododo	631	827 789 1, 289	797 1, 352	894 805 1, 441	885 808 1, 518	876 799 1, 595	806 789 1, 612	774 800 1,586	802 1,581	724 689 1, 616	732 645 1, 703	694 626 1,771	1,8
Exports, total sawmill products	7, 585 1, 392	7, 209 953	8, 620 1, 147	10, 903 2, 852	10, 575 1, 031	8, 734 1, 369	7, 291 1, 688	6, 762 1, 861	8,076 1,794	11, 672 2, 532	9, 842 1, 743		
Sawed timber do Boards, planks, scantlings, etc do Prices, wholesale, composite:	6, 193	6, 256	7,473	8, 051	9, 544	7, 365	5, 603	4, 901	6, 282	9, 140	8, 099		
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' dol. per M bd. ft.	77. 728	77. 461	77. 007	75. 325	73, 204	73. 260	73.063	71.869	71.815	70. 289	69.872	67. 292	65. 4
Western pine:†	150.326	152. 019	152. 164	152, 164	151.539	151. 539	151, 906	152, 881	152. 852	152. 764	152, 151	149.144	148. 4
Orders, new mil. bd. ft_ Orders, unfilled, end of month dodo	. 576	553 648	500 654	587 685	682 702	712 714	818 728	699 775	618 592	511 611	438 638	334 589	1 3
Production dodododo	384 426	467 481	515 493	588 557	721 666	795 699	827 723	745 652	702 591	581 499	422 411	223 299	
Stocks, gross, end of month do Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, po. 3 cm.	1,094	1, 080 66. 16	1, 102 66, 36	1, 131 67. 66	1, 186 68, 23	1, 282 70. 42	1, 386 78. 04	1,479 72.09	1,590 71.03	1, 664 69. 93	- 1,675 69.59	1, 599 68. 00	1, 8
mon, 1" x 8"dol. per M bd. ft_ West coast woods:†  Orders new mil. bd. ft.	1	743	769	660	575	667	705	627	585	460	561	618	08.
Orders, new mil. bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do	738 689	673 781	742 633	754 572	745 577	700 649	626 793	587 704	496 699	426 617	444 581	543 499	1
Shipments dododo	675 524	777 528	654 590	634 550	591 530	658 594	760 682	634 746	647 849	522 907	545 958	516 941	Ş
SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD			<u> </u>						ł				
Productionthous. of sq. ft., ¾" equivalent_ Shipmentsdo	156, 666 155, 878	185, 716 184, 443	164, 862 162, 975	151, 364 150, 924	150, 187 149, 742	122, 386 118, 426	174, 062 172, 313	181, 567 174, 857	185, 695 183, 816	174, 243 163, 909		118, 237 109, 826	143, 1 133, 1
Stocks, end of monthdo	39, 323	39, 879	40, 435	40, 778	41, 425	44, 397	46, 571	54, 082	55, 307	64, 609		72, 293	84,
HARDWOOD FLOORING  Maple, beech, and birch:													
Orders, new M bd. ft. Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	.\ 16,575	7, 175 17, 350	6, 175 17, 575	5, 950 17, 225	6, 175 15, 975	6,075 16,000	5, 800 15, 675	5, 050 15, 050	4, 250 13, 350	3, 925 12, 000	3, 925 10, 025	3, 475 9, 300	4, 0 8, 7
Productiondo Shipmentsdo	6, 250 5, 925	6, 525 6, 575	6, 800 6, 225	6, 200 5, 925	7, 350 6, 750	5, 800 5, 650	6, 275 6, 375	6, 225 4, 900	6,000 5,800	5, 875 4, 925	5, 550 4, 700	4, 200 3, 900	4, 2
Stocks, end of monthdodo	3, 550	3,650	4, 275	4, 475	4, 925	4, 975	4,500	5, 775	5, 900	6, 825	7, 425	7,300	7,

<sup>\*\*</sup>Revised. 1 See note marked "\$".

§Not strictly comparable with data prior to 1949 because of changes in commodity classification; excludes box shooks formerly included.

†Revised series. Beginning in the July 1948 Survey data for 1948 for orders, production, shipments, and stocks of Western pine and west coast woods have been revised because of changes in the regions covered. The revised figures for Western pine include all production in Wyoming, Utah and Colorado (formerly only parts of these States were included) and only pine production, instead of total production as formerly, in two counties of Oregon which now produce largely Douglas fir; data for west coast woods have been revised to include fir in these two counties.

The figures include a comparatively small number of "other footwear" which is not shown separately from shoes, sandals, etc., in the distribution by type of uppers; there are further small differences between the sum of the figures and the totals for shoes, sandals, and play shoes, because the latter, and also the distribution by kinds, include (except for the latest month), small revisions not available by type of uppers.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			,			1948						19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	LUN	MBER	AND I	MANU]	FACTU	JRES-	-Conti	nued	· ·	·			
HARDWOOD FLOORING—Continued													
Oak:         M bd. ft	56, 814 58, 129	59, 988 55, 320	64, 784 59, 397	60, 293 60, 819	65, 579 57, 391	71, 328 58, 134	71, <b>44</b> 0 55, 098	67, 943 51, 209	62, 568 45, 223	58, 507 41, 161	51, 806 34, 730	54, 851 32, 389	50, 08 32, 96
Production do Shipments do Stocks, mill, end of month do Stocks, mill, end of month do Stocks do	57,955	64, 991 62, 797	67, 541 65, 226	65, 616 63, 449	70, 213 69, 007	76, 375 73, 575	76, 290 74, 476	76, 000 71, 831	74, 422 70, 951	73, 784 66, 185	67, 849 58, 237	62, 043 56, 378	54, 46 51, 20
Stocks, mill, end of monthdo	15, 482	15, 626	17, 941	19,654	20, 860	22, 565	24, 379	28, 548	32, 019	39, 618	49, 230	54, 895	58, 15
	,	ME	TALS A	AND N	IANUF	FACTU	RES			1	1	<del>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </del>	i
IRON AND STEEL					:								
Foreign trade:  Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.):  Exports, total ofshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tons	486, 956	494, 766	438, 560	381, 707	380, 391	366, 149	343, 655	326, 129	377, 496	281, 097	462, 810	447, 150	
Scrap dodododo	21, 784 15, 245	22, 011 45, 672	28, 986 48, 798	19, 675 27, 982	21, 512 55, 263	28, 550 50, 754	10, 844 67, 741	11, 073 129, 400	19, 181 162, 035	27, 498 119, 605	16, 010 181, 716	9, 971 286, 896	
Scrapdo	4, 219	19, 973	15, 803	11,509	19, 979	15, 260	26, 449	72, 034	77, 598	70, 886	76, 214	162, 435	
Consumption, totalthous, of short tons	5, 082	5, 875	5, 217	5, 588	5, 401	5, 050	5, 309	5, 410	5, 783	5, 656	5, 615	5, 759	
Home scrap do	2, 640 2, 442 3, 936	2, 890 2, 985 4, 064	2, 445 2, 772	2, 715 2, 873 4, 654	2, 651 2, 750 4, 922	2, 518 2, 532 5, 118	2, 603 2, 706 5, 389	2, 718 2, 692	2, 914 2, 869	2, 867 2, 789	2,819 2,796	2, 915 2, 844	
Home scrap do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1, 196 2, 740	1, 161 2, 903	4, 571 1, 196 3, 375	1, 147 3, 507	1, 222 3, 700	1, 272 3, 846	1, 401 3, 988	5, 601 1, 505 4, 096	5, 675 1, 511 4, 164	5, 792 1, 491 4, 301	6,065 1,550 4,515	6, 030 1, 485 4, 545	
Ore	2,1.20	2,000	0,0.0	3,500	3,700	0,010	0,000	1,000	1,101	1,001	1,010	1,010	
Iron ore: All districts:	2,686	3,019	8, 687	11, 865	12, 578	12, 787	10 740	11.040	10.000	0 577	2 075	0.000	
Productionthous. of long tons. Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	1, 481 8, 009	1,707 9,186	9, 485 8, 388	12, 537 7, 716	13, 252 7, 049	13, 491 6, 349	12, 748 12, 492 6, 605	11, 942 12, 204 6, 353	10,003 11,150 5,206	8, 577 9, 329 4, 455	3, 675 2, 698 5, 433	2, 920 1, 498 6, 835	2,8 1,6 8,1
Lake Superior district: Shipments from upper lake portsdo	0	0	7,677	11,609	11, 727	11,821	11, 735	10, 599	10,029	7, 239	501	0	0, 1
Consumption by furnacesdo Stocks, end of month, totaldo	6, 441 22, 628	6, 634 16, 022	4, 976 17, 125	6, 656 22, 058	6, 577 26, 965	6, 479 32, 611	7, 036 37, 081	6, 965 40, 923	7, 273 43, 883	7, 058 45, 160	7, 351 39, 460	7, 590 31, 904	6, 9 24, 9
At furnaces do do do do do do do do do do do do do	19, 412 3, 216 269	13, 761 2, 262 379	15, 172 1, 953 403	19, 885 2, 173 441	24, 308 2, 657 707	29, 419 3, 191 489	33, 236 3, 845 571	36, 658 4, 265 541	38, 619 5, 264	39, 470 5, 690 630	34, 557 4, 903 388	27, 882 4, 022	21, 8 3, 1
Importsdo Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) thous. of long tons	50	68	47	39	62	46	48	38	950 55	35	58	371 43	
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures												i	
Castings, gray iron: Unfilled orders for salethous. of short tons	2,769	2,726	2,691	2,602	2, 587	2, 601	2, 599	2, 587	2, 523	2, 407	2, 284	2,065	4
Shipments, totaldo For saledo Castings, malleable iron: ¶	1,024 571	1, 169 660	1, 051 585	993 556	1, 072 598	914 490	1, 051 598	1, 088 616	1,148 642	1, 100 606	1, 111 625	1,040 573	9 5
Orders, new, for saleshort tons_ Orders, unfilled, for saledo	7 46, 258 209, 447	* 43, 969 203, 351	7 42, 261 199, 578	7 34, 313 191, 553	7 35, 377 178, 760	7 36, 679 180, 421	7 37, 604 176, 824	7 31, 163 164, 002	38, 654 158, 351	30, 312 146, 422	7 34, 360 7 137, 385	26, 948 126, 393	26, 9 118, 3
For sale do do	75, 225 42, 670	86, 767 50, 065	80, 602 7 46, 034	76,078 742,338	81, 747 7 48, 170	64, 995 r 35, 018	73, 272 r 41, 201	777, 815 743, 985	81, 761 44, 305	777, 194 42, 241	79,882 743,397	71, 876 38, 040	66, 7
Pig iron: Productionthous. of short tons	4, 780	5,020	3,840	5,077	4, 991	4, 900	5, 255	5, 208	5, 520	5, 399	5, 595	7 5,732	5, 2
Consumptiondo Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month thous. of short tons	4, 762	5, 049 780	3, 958 688	5,008	4, 973 745	4, 841 818	5, 216 913	5, 180	5, 491 1, 049	5, 344 1, 043	5, 420 1, 212	5, 610 1, 262	
Prices, wholesale: Basic (furnace) Odol. per long ton	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	1 42.00	1 43.00	1 43, 00	1 45. 63	1 46. 00	1 46, 00	1 46, 00	1 46.
Composite⊙ do Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Island⊙ do	40. 63 39. 50	40. 63 39. 50	40. 63 39. 50	40.97 39.50	41. 29 41. 90	1 43. 26 1 42. 50	1 45. 32 1 45. 70	1 45. 44 1 46. 50	1 47. 00 1 46. 50	1 47. 59 1 46. 50	1 47. 59 1 46. 50	1 47. 65 1 46. 50	1 47. 1 46.
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures		!											
Steel castings: Shipments, total short tons For sole total	142, 434 107, 762	162, 891 125, 550	150, 305 114, 896	143, 337 111, 616	152, 894 117, 794	120, 445 87, 927	140, 223 107, 538	149, 222 112, 551	152, 983 114, 819	146, 835 110, 275	157, 395 116, 285	140, 577 103, 503	135, 0
For sale, totaldoRailway specialtiesdoSteel forgings, for sale:	34, 800	41, 876	36, 079	39, 275	41, 587	28, 422	35, 056	36, 457	38, 833	36, 014	38, 730	31, 891	99, 4 32, 5
Orders unfilled total do	630, 860 523, 319	641, 110 525, 543	628, 123 513, 980	623, 620 509, 576	640, 747 529, 237	627, 131 515, 619	634, 148 521, 205	631, 032 520, 585	604, 715 495, 672	620, 503 508, 339	600, 500 493, 487	570, 665 469, 059	539, 7 439, 7
Press and open hammer do Shipments, total do do do do do do do do do do do do do	107, 541 116, 676	115, 567	114, 143 114, 314	114, 044 108, 546	111, 510 119, 532 83, 366	97, 455	112, 943 111, 097	110, 447 120, 882	109, 043 123, 161	112, 164 123, 914 87, 757	107, 013 131, 544	101, 606 124, 582	99, 9 111, 2
Drop and upset do Press and open hammer do Shipments, total do Drop and upset do Press and open hammer do Steel ingots and steel for castings:	86, 592 30, 084	95, 008 36, 103	79, 651 34, 663	75, 983 32, 563	36, 166	70, 662 <b>26,</b> 793	79, 212 31, 885	87, 075 33, 807	88, 198 34, 963	36, 157	94, 487 37, 057	90, 093 34, 489	79, 7 31, 4
Production thous, of short tons Percent of capacity thous.	6, 940 93	7, 608 95	6, 218 80	7, 5 <b>72</b> 95	7, 256 94	7, 067 89	7, 438 93	7, 416 96	7, 987 100	7, 788 101	7, 771 98	8, 183 100	7, 4
Prices, wholesale: Composite, finished steel⊙dol. per lb Steel billets, rerolling (Producing point)⊙	7.0374	. 0376	. 0376	r. 0369	r. 0369	r1.0387	71.0415	r1, 0415	r1.0415	71.0415	r1.0415	r1.0420	1.04
	47.70	50.40	50.40	50. 40	50. 40	1 52.36	1 58. 24	1 58. 24	1 58. 24	1 58. 24	1 58. 24	1 58. 24	1 58.
Structural steel (Pittsburgh) Odol. per lb_ Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh) § dol. per long ton	. 0293	. 0305 40. 25	. 0305	40. 25	. 0300 40. 25	1.0313 40.75	1 . 0350 42. 75	1 . 0350 42. 75	1 . 0350 42, 75	1 . 0350 42. 75	1.0350 42.75	1. 0350 42, 05	1, 03 39.
Steel, Manufactured Products													
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands	11, 889	11, 528	11, 471	10, 810	11, 104	10, 765	10, 204	9,606	9, 485	9, 321	10,041	9, 088	7, 6
Shipments dostocks, end of month do	2, 098 20	2, 516 34	2, 290	2, 019 22	2, 244 20	2, 084 26	2, 306	2, 165 25	2, 336 21	2,307	2, 461	2,065	1,8
* Revised.													

<sup>\*</sup> Revised.

1 See note marked "O".

O'Data for January 1947-August 1948 for total exports of iron and steel products shown in the November 1948 and earlier Surveys should be corrected by subtracting the amount for scrap exports; the data for scrap exports were incorrectly included twice in the figures for total exports.

‡ For 1949, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of January 1, 1949, of 96,120,930 tons of steel; 1948 data are based on capacity as of January 1, 1948, 94,233,460 tons.

O The basis of price quotations for pig iron and steel was changed from basing point to f. o. b. mill or shipping point effective July 13, 1948. Specifications for the structural steel price series were revised in February 1948; however, the January price on both the new and old basis was \$0.0280.

§ January-June 1947 data for steel scrap prices are shown on p. 8-32 of the November 1948 Survey.

¶ Revised data for January 1948 (short tons): Orders—new, 49,239; unfilled, 205,859; shipments—total, 77,927; for sale, 45,788.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	<u>-</u>	<del></del> 1		<del></del>	—	1948		<del></del>		· · · · · ·		19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	ME	TALS .	AND M	IANUF	ACTU	RES-	Contin	ued					
IRON AND STEEL—Continued													
Steel, Manufactured Products—Continued				[			ĺ						
Cans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel con- sumed), totalshort tons	202, 518	207, 674	208, 596	219, 356	284, 040	310, 007	394, 582	405, 787	296, 226	235, 565	r 266, 140	187, 301	
Food do do	125, 763 76, 755	134, 396 73, 278	143, 192 65, 404	158, 200 61, 156	207, 228 76, 812	235, 530 74, 477	309, 847 84, 735	320, 616 85, 171	209, 507 86, 719	153, 868 81, 697	186, 545 79, 595	120, 978 66, 323	
Shipmonte for colo do	170, 883 847	170, 374 993	165, 845 980	175, 999 888	239, 408 915	274, 083 847	350, 487 938	351, 627 893	258, 390 885	202, 567 860	230, 873 7 932	158, 670 943	833
commercial closures, production millions.  Trowns, production thousand gross.  Steel products, net shipments:  Total thousand trons.	28,002	32, 454	29, 356	28, 232	29, 400	26, 095	29, 503	27, 463	27, 613	24, 040	7 21, 889	23, 824	22, 316
Total thous, of short tons.  Bars, hot rolled carbon ‡ do	5, 046 518	5, 979 560	5, 096 481	5, 321 484	5, 477 525	5, 230 477	5, 329 480	5, 511 523	5, 952 535	5, 732 534	6,056 557	5, 762 1 708	5, 520 1 65
Bars, hot rolled carbon \$\frac{1}{2}\$	519 538	613 630	518 528	547 563	565 592	544 565	563 553	583 572	638 641	614 629	637 658	611 608	58- 590
Railsdo	1, 198 1, 198	206 1, 410	145 1, 310	179 1, 314	1,302 1,302	167 1, 333	178 1,328	184 1, 360	190 1,463	190 1,418	190 1,476	181 1,462	179 1, 36
Sheets         do           Strip—Cold rolled         do           Hot rolled         do	127 136	158 141	148 132	142 127 362	152 139 372	121 129 354	156 130	150 141	161 154 392	165 146	155 143	164 155 356	150 14
Structural shapes, heavydo Tin plate and terneplatedo Wire and wire productsdo	324 247 396	382 393 449	302 310 395	322 409	334 429	337 327	336 343 389	334 334 408	350 436	368 315 417	394 400 430	299 428	35 30 40
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS	980	449	990	409	428	341	909	408	450	417	450	428	40
Aluminum:													
Production, primary •	45, 699 153, 706	51, 874 217, 907	53, 277 166, 961	55, 450 244, 852	48, 557 192, 524	52, 937 157, 18 <b>3</b>	54, 953 260, 796	53, 255 200, 113	54, 526 231, 097	50, 714 227, 583	53, 474 218, 591	2 53, 357 171, 918	
Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.) dol. per lb	. 0725	. 0725	. 0741	. 0815	. 0884	. 1087	. 1084	. 0996	. 0995	. 1241	. 1325	. 1263	.102
Aluminum fabricated products, shipments, total mil. of lbsdodo	173. 9	200. 9	177. 2	167. 2	177. 6	160.0	167.3	166. 9	174. 2	164.3	157. 7	148.4	137.
Wrought products, totaldodo	38. 0 136. 0	41. 8 159. 1	38. 3 139. 0	33. 9 133. 3	35. 8 141. 8	28. 9 131. 0	32.1 135.2	35. 9 131. 0	35. 5 138. 6	34.6 129.8	31.8 125.9	29. 1 119. 3	27. 110.
Plate, sheet, and stripdodol.per lb	105, 7 . 302	126. 7 . 302	106.7 .302	101.9 .302	106.9 .304	99. 4 • 314	103. 2 . 338	104. 6 . 338	109. 7	99. 2 . 341	94. 5 . 346	90. 2 . 346	80. .34
Copper: Production: Mine production, recoverable copper •												ł	
short tons	68, 943	74, 092	74, 344	74, 779	75, 596	71, 341	73, 540	69,639	68, 256	51, 318	50, 668	50, 928	
Crude (mine or smelter, including custom in- take) decision short tons- Refined decision do	82, 959 93, 588	83, 909 110, 886	88, 741 104, 044	91, 819 104, 524	87, 678 105, 221	81, 473 107, 014	89, 165 102, 798	88, 105 102, 976	81, 474 101, 436	58, 297 102, 779	64, 451 96, 117	69, 973 78, 298	
Deliveries, refined, domestico do Stocks, refined, end of month do do	106, 823 70, 146	122, 988 68, 582	116, 475 67, 257	113, 389 72, 791	112, 677 72, 315	108, 277 79, 277	107, 496 79, 579	122, 938 72, 215	112,580 76,371	99, 655 89, 756	102, 292 96, 080	96, 070 91, 053	
Exports, refined and manufacturesdo	18, 297 46, 638	15, 043 46, 981	23, 272 37, 727	19, 861 33, 271	21, 079 46, 840	15, 069 46, 684	20, 623 39, 736	12, 085 35, 329	17,861 36,868	11, 636 35, 491	13, 725 52, 257	23, 526 48, 361	
Unrefined, including scrap@do Refineddo Price, wholesale, electrolytic (N. Y.)_dol. per lb	25, 171 21, 467	26, 008 20, 973	18, 763 18, 964	15, 673 17, 598	28, 914 17, 926	21, 661 25, 023	17, 922 21, 814	13, 960 21, 369	14,898 21,970	18, 210 17, 281	23, 898 28, 359	25, 952 22, 409	
Price, wholesale, electrolytic (N. Y.)_dol. per lb_ Lead:	. 2120	. 2120	. 2120	. 2120	. 2120	. 2138	. 2309	. 2320	. 2320	. 2320	. 2320	. 2320	. 232
Ore (lead content): Mine productionshort tons	2 32, 399	r 35, 889	7 35, 111	7 33, <b>2</b> 68 37, 625	<sup>7</sup> 34, 521	r 23, 301	* 23, 551	r 26, 910	7 35, 337	36, 504	36, 997	35,008	
Receipts by smelters, domestic oredo Refined:	32, 414	34, 185	35, 362	t l	34, 689	24, 597	23, 141	24, 849	35, 392	35, 337	38, 357	32, 307	32, 28
Production, totaldodo	43, 598 40, 400	50, 093 46, 579	49, 652 46, 577	50, 626 47, 144	47, 227 44, 846	40, 458 38, 371	29, 558 27, 923	37, 105 34, 037	46,787 43,857	47, 029 44, 534	52, 315 49, 667	7 50, 664 48, 775	44, 75 42, 25
Shipments (domestic) dodo	47, 200 17, 034	52, 287 14, 837	45, 031 19, 453	47, 652 22, 418	46, 398 23, 240	40, 853 22, 846	33, 433 18, 971	35, 067 21, 003	39,875 27,553	40, 289 34, 192	45, 856 40, 647	7 52, 150 38, 656	42, 84 38, 51
dol. per lb	.1500	. 1500	. 1721	. 1750	. 1750	. 1781	. 1950	. 1950	. 1950	. 2150	. 2150	. 2150	. 215
Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead content) short tons	26, 718	20, 873	21,749	18, 627	13, 331	30, 255	24, 929	33, 183	40,666	32, 753	52, 809	64, 326	
Tin: ● Production, piglong tons Consumption, pigdo	3, 048 5, 004	2, 836 5, 498	3, 208 5, 662	3, 576 5, 051	3, 907 5, 629	3, 724 5, 368	3, 796 5, 788	3, 118 5, 527	2, 597 5, 354	3, 244 5, 179		3, 541 4, 696	
Stocks, pig, end of month, totaldo	41, 714 27, 086	41, 400 26, 814	42, 597 27, 956	47, 136 32, 437	50, 222 35, 701	50, 890 37, 118	53, 380 39, 911	54, 614 41, 575	57,978	60, 064 46, 454	39, 314	39, 274	
Industrial do	14, 628	14, 586	14, 641	14, 699	14, 521	13, 772	13, 469	13, 039	13, 164	13, 610	14, 992	15, 345	
Ore (tin content) do Bars, blocks, pigs, etc do Price, wholesale, Straits (N. Y.) dol. per lb.	3,668 1,539	3, 595 2, 294	2, 137 3, 318	1,335 6,026	5, 194 4, 979	3, 891 2, 750	4, 227 3, 789	2, 019 4, 280	1, 928 5, 625		4, 194 7, 111	3, 977 587	
Zinc:	1	. 9400	. 9400	. 9400	1.0300	1.0300	1.0300	1. 0300	1.0300	1.0300	1.0300	1.0300	1,030
Mine production of recoverable zineshort tons Slab zine:§	I .	r 54, 989	r 53, 425	7 51, 927	r 51,755	7 47, 095	7 49, 748	r 52, 581	r 53, 542	1	55, 141	Į.	
Productions do do Shipments, totals do do do do do do do do do do do do do	67, 917 74, 697	74, 322 77, 334	71,500 73,915	73, 885 72, 848	68, 309 69, 402	69, 888 67, 377 61, 349	68, 180 68, 605	64, 721 68, 850	70,716 67,402	96, 142	75, 332	76, 234	69, 19 68, 52
Production   do   Shipments, total   do   Domestic   do   Stocks, end of month   do   Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis)	63, 592 48, 643	65, 334 45, 631	64, 801 43, 216	67, 291 44, 253	61, 195 43, 160	61, 349 45, 671	63, 712 45, 246	60, 990 41, 117	61,751 44,431	66, 211 19, 484			60, 82 21, 10
Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis) dol. per lb_ Imports, total (zinc content)short tons_	. 1200 22, 617	. 1200 21, 663	. 1200 21, 097	. 1200 24, 696	. 1200 26, 903	. 1246 24, 174	. 1500 24, 373	. 1500 21, 697	. 1524 24, 904	. 1679 32, 323			.175
For smelting, refining, and exportdo For domestic consumption:	6, 240	2,070	5, 717	5, 962	3, 551	3, 016	3,005	2, 440		2, 609	4, 057		
Ore (zine content)dododo	10,580 5,797	10, 487 9, 106	4,498 10,882	11, 209 7, 525	17, 306 6, 046	13, 915 7, 243	11, 583 9, 785	10, 858 8, 399	12, 427 10, 627	17, 073 12, 641	5, 919 10, 189	8, 039 11, 947	
HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT	3,.07	2, 100	10,004	1,020	0,020	,, 210	,,,,,,,,	0,000	10,021	22,021	20, 109	11,011	
ELECTRIC													
Boilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron: Boilers (round and square): Shipmentsthous. of lb	18,660	13, 867	19, 699	19, 752	15, 953	18, 005	33, 237	31, 343	35, 353	21, 223	14, 192	10, 632	0.00
Stocks, end of monthdodo	57, 443	71, 262	65, 676	68, 669	78, 834	84, 686	73, 791	68, 752	62, 199				8, 23 90, 15
Radiation: Shipmentsthous. of sq. ft	5,010	5, 485	4, 794	5, 123 3, 064	5, 228 3, 079	4, 115 3, 272	5, 303 3, 268	5, 475 3, 551	6, 106	5, 191 3, 495		2, 404 7, 179	1, 82 9, 22

Fractised. Preliminary. See note marked "\tau". Preliminary. See note marked "\tau". Revised January 1948, 33,144 tons. Revised January 1948, 48,068 tons. Data beginning January 1947 as shown in the December 1947 Survey and later issues include copper from all sources; the November 1947 Survey provides January-March 1947 figures for domestic and duty-free foreign copper only, comparable with earlier data; the excise tax on copper was removed April 1, 1947.

Beginning January 1948 data include reports from some secondary smelters not previously reporting; production by these few plants averaged about 1,200 short tons monthly in 1947.

Total shipments of zinc include beginning August 1947 shipments for Government account in addition to shipments to domestic consumers and export and draw-back shipments.

For January-June 1947 data for the indicated series, see note for aluminum, copper, and tin at the bottom of p. 8-35 in the November 1948 Survey.

Oincludes data shown in the November 1948 Survey and earlier issues as copper "For smelting, refining, and export has been reported separately from copper for domestic consumption.

Beginning January 1949 data include production of light shapes (alloy bars, which averaged 161,000 tons monthly in 1948) not shown separately by compiling agency.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in		- 1	- 1	·		1948				1		194	
the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru ary
	MET	TALS A	AND M	IANUF	ACTU	RES—	Contin	nued					
HEATING APPARATUS, ETC.—Continued			i										
Boilers, range, shipments *number_ Oil burners:	52, 592	58, 908	52, 045	41, 110	40, 294	30, 817	52, 231	39, 798	43, 417	38, 973	<sup>7</sup> 33, 810	34, 513	31,
Orders, new, netOdododododo	12, 335 103, 978	9, 472 94, 897	6, 083 79, 942	9, 094 64, 343	1 26, 512 62, 947	67, 222	71,084	71,052	63, 198	57, 087	r 51 225	45, 947	47,
Shipments@dodo	24, 174 57, 107	18, 219 66, 297	21, 745 75, 068	25, 396 72, 438	27, 948 70, 017	30, 800 61, 909	50, 082 49, 183	56, 228 44, 449	59, 351 41, 366	39, 690	r 51, 225 r 27, 090 r 45, 501	26, 201 43, 781	23, 44,
Stocks, end of monthOdoStoves and ranges, domestic cooking, exc. electric:		352, 613	326, 149	317, 531	319, 642		304, 914		1	42,773		1	1
Shipments, total*number_ Coal and wood*do Gas (inc. bungalow and combination)*do	312, 406 32, 169	31, 633 252, 036	23, 589	19,724	20,068	256, 618 20, 131	27,607	314, 727 27, 803	304, 971 25, 480	258, 193 20, 832	175, 615 16, 536	136, 321 14, 440	154, 16,
Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil	223, 756 56, 481	68, 944	247, 403 55, 157	252, 929 44, 878	259, 675 39, 899	201, 532 34, 955	248, 663 28, 644	260, 508 26, 416	259, 513 19, 978	21,646	136, 683 22, 396	107, 148 14, 733	118, 19,
Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, total*_dodododo	261, 925 47, 181	267, 649 46, 316	283, 028 40, 065	310, 479 51, 072	379, 525 69, 013	466, 442 101, 408	714, 461 171, 664	728,004 191,638	750, 738 213, 754	509, 780 147, 042	7 234, 434 79, 628	125, 563 24, 114	98, 15,
Gas*do Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil*do	104, 176 110, 568	113, 551 107, 782	133, 401 109, 562	161, 049 98, 358	170, 523 139, 989	179, 778 185, 256	277, 492 265, 305	254, 305 282, 061	271, 543 265, 441	189, 515 173, 223	783,004 71,802	40,076 61,373	32, 50,
Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity-air flow), shipments, totalnumber	36, 345	39, 297	45, 597	55, 473	64, 724	57, 292	92,011	103, 566	107,024	77, 498	r 51, 163	31, 855	33,
Gasdo	9, 313	9,890	12, 454	13, 617	17, 269	14, 976	20,792	23, 714 26, 658	24, 862	17, 403	r 13, 044	8,876	8,
Oildo Solid fueldo Water heaters, nonelectric, shipments*do	7, 645 19, 387	8, 105 21, 302	9, 931 23, 212	11, 261 30, 595	11, 923 35, 532	12, 881 29, 435	23, 426 47, 793	53, 194	26, 718 55, 444	40, 114	7 15, 563 7 22, 556	9, 714 13, 265	8, 15,
·	159,007	173, 291	173, 438	161, 358	167, 329	160, 415	208, 855	196, 704	172, 366	142, 474	7 114, 817	116, 402	108,
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS					·			ł					
Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly:  Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol Unit heater group, new ordersdo		11,809 6,467			12, 355 6, 686			13, 739 11, 811			12, 089 11, 116		
Unit heater group, new orders. do Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net 1937-39=100 Machine tools, shipments* 1945-47=100 Mechanical stokers, sales: Classes 1, 2, and 3 number Classes 4 and 5.	367.3	326. 2	412.0	388. 5	376.8	456, 3	ì	273.5	296.0	1	243.7	149, 9	14
Machine tools, shipments* 1945-47=100	87.1	83.6	82.0	82.6	94.4	62. 4			80.4		96.9	68.8	p 17
Classes 1, 2, and 3number_	4, 316	r 5, 095	4, 548	6, 314	7,802	8, 428	10, 576	13, 755	10, 685	4, 765	2, 851	7 1, 949	1,
Number	191	7 250	336	313	333	370	399	402	391	248	245	7 193	
Horsepower Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new orders thous of dol.	68, 150	7 78, 289	92,642	74, 488	70, 694	88, 803	78, 391	74, 552	76, 774	46, 679	63, 206	7 52, 677	43,
orders thous. of dol_ Scales and balances (except laboratory), shipments, quarterly thous. of dol_	3, 635	4, 703 112, 628	4, 312	3, 724	3, 512	4,075	4, 520	3, 474	3, 571	3, 580	4, 263	3, 390	3,
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT		12,020											
Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipments													l
thousands Domestic electrical appliances, sales billed:	2, 254	1,679	1, 211	1,027	1, 200	1,506	1	1	2,845		1,905	7 1, 243	
Refrigerators, index •	188 311, 448	7 226 355, 415	7 219 306, 588	211 276, 657	247 256, 071	232 229, 537	186 237, 202		250 281, 573	255, 080	217 274, 180	228, 769	241,
Washers dodo	367, 909	408, 512	402, 257	377, 895	392, 496	326, 181	362, 169		382, 400	319, 300	183, 700	177, 900	208,
United the state of del	2, 692 310	4, 487 776	4, 328 436	5, 166 528	5, 229 538	4, 845 383	4,853 390	3, 902 363	7, 413 599		4, 960 690	9, 328 948	
Value thous. of dol.  Insulating materials and related products:		ì	j	į	l	i	ì	1			l		
Insulating materials, sales billed, index 1936=100. Fiber products:	351	398	371	344	352	323	354	387	390	391	391		
Laminated fiber products, shipments thous. of dol	4, 162	4,693	4,310	4, 118	4, 393	4, 127	4, 286	4, 783	4, 922	4,966	4,862	4, 462	4,
Vulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paperthous. of lb	4, 532	5, 200	5, 317	4, 925	4,043	3, 775	5, 113	3,632	4, 802	4, 259	4, 328	4, 424	4,
Shipments of vulcanized products thous. of dol	1, 461	1,742	1,686	1,500	1,338	1, 430	1,618	1,602	1, 597	1,568	1, 525	1, 518	1,
Steel conduit (rigid) and fittings, shipments short tons_	22, 730	23, 194	24, 653	1	22, 704	23, 072		1		1 '	1	1 '	1 '
Motors and generators, quarterly: New orders, index	1	295		1	329	,	,	r 290		1,	301	-,	
Polyphase induction motors, 1-200 h. p.: \( \) New orders thous. of dol_		22, 871			25, 841			22, 168			1		-
Billings do.  Direct current motors and generators, 1–200 h. p.:§		32, 622			32, 954			27, 669		-	24, 697 29, 090		
New ordersthous. of dol		5,068			6, 144			6,045			5, 016		
Billingsdo		5, 059			5,078			4, 997		-	6,708		-
			PAPE	R AND	PRIN	TING							
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER													
Pulpwood:													
Receiptsthous. of cords (128 cu. ft.)_ Consumptiondo	1, 646 1, 589	1, 893 1, 778	1,580 1,762	1, 675 1, 850	1, 903 1, 767	2, 109 1, 694	2, 242 1, 882	2, 063 1, 725	2, 041 1, 895	1,822	1,706 1,688	1.824	1,
Stocks, end of monthdodo	4, 698	4, 790	4, 607	4, 421	4, 543	4, 956	5, 311		5, 778	5, 608	5, 622	5, 604	5,
Receiptsshort tons	595, 355	718, 411	687, 267	658, 004	645, 879	577, 204	587, 319	603, 789	644, 603				
Consumption dodo	618, 324 429, 676	704, 677 441, 335	684, 277 443, 742	655, 855 445, 216	624, 008 461, 744	543, 385 496, 475	607, 408 474, 378	599, 249 477, 088	629, 100 487, 986		571, 176 516, 620	509, 269 504, 084	513 488

<sup>\*</sup>Revised. \*Preliminary. ¹ Series discontinued by compiling agency. \$The number of companies reporting beginning 1947 is as follows: Direct current—first quarter 1947, 28; second and third quarters 1947, 30; thereafter, 29; polyphase induction—first quarter 1947, 34; second and third quarters 1947, 30; thereafter, 29; polyphase induction—first quarter 1947, 34; second and third quarters 1947, 30; thereafter, 29; polyphase induction—first quarter 1947, 34; second and third quarters 1947, 30; thereafter, 29; polyphase induction—first quarter 1947, 34; second and third quarters 1947, 30; thereafter, 29; polyphase induction—first quarter 1947, 34; second and third quarters 1947, 30; thereafter, 29; polyphase induction—first quarter 1947, 34; second and third quarters 1947, 30; thereafter, 29; polyphase induction—first quarter 1947, 34; second and third quarters 1947, 30; thereafter, 29; polyphase induction—first quarter 1947, 34; second and third quarters 1947, 30; thereafter, 29; polyphase induction—first quarter 1947; 34; second and third quarters 1948 Survey. Revised figures for 1945 and 1946 will be shown later; previous to 1945 water heating units were not called for January to August 1947 are shown on p. S-34 of the November 1948 Survey. Revised figures for 1945 and 1946 will be shown later; previous to 1945 water heating units were not called for on the schedule but were largely reported in data for residential burners shipped separately. Collection of data on new orders has been discontinued.

• Data for January-June 1947 for refrigerators sales index are shown on p. S-34 of the November 1948 Survey.

\*New series. Data on shipments of cooking stoves and ranges, heating stoves, range bollers, and water heaters have been substituted for production data, collection of which has been discontinued. It should be noted that for range bollers and water heaters, shipments data have been shown beginning with the March 1947 issue of the Survey; however, production data were substituted in the 1947 crange bollers and wa

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in					1	194	8					194	
the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
		PAPE	R AND	PRIN	TING-	-Cont	inued						
WOOD PULP					l								
Production: Total, all gradesthous. of short tons	r 955	1,086	1,081	1, 127	1,090	1,019	1, 145	1,055	1, 157	7 1, 119	7 1,019	1, 117	989
Bleached sulphateshort tons_ Unbleached sulphatedo	95, 088 r 325, 017	105, 190 390, 188	102, 841 384, 106	107, 217 412, 959	104, 269 401, 306	98, 163 373, 775	112, 015 434, 807	104, 289 385, 829	116, 651 435, 079	116, 910 414, 298	102,755 7369,018	118, 969 428, 796	109, 316 365, 746
Bleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do	7 156, 859 7 74, 403	168, 923 80, 127	161, 535 76, 564	162, 481 75, 857	156, 276 73, 867	147, 566 66, 852	164, 355 71, 223	153, 535 70, 195	163, 846 76, 687	159, 849 76, 589	146,022 69,940	158, 635 70, 482	150, 987 61, 506
Unbleached sulphate	39, 762 r 158, 424	42, 598 170, 230	43, 119 184, 129	44, 385 191, 151	43, 576 184, 684	38, 110 173, 839	43, 586 184, 401	41, 582 171, 695	44, 069 184, 393	42, 476 188, 297	41, 248 184, 992	42, 328 177, 719	39, 692 160, 759
Defibrated, exploded, etcdotocks, end of month:	75 000	81, 388	81, 521	82, 366	81, 567	75, 256	82, 615	81, 139	82, 936	73, 558	* 55, 663	63, 973	57, 802
tocks, end of month: Total, all grades do Bleached sulphate do Unbleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do Groundwood do Aports, all grades, total do Bleached sulphite do Cyports, all grades, total do Unbleached sulphite do Deleached sulphite do Soda do Groundwood do Aports, all grades, total do Deleached sulphate do Unbleached sulphate do Bleached sulphite do Unbleached sulphite do Soda do Groundwood do	7 94, 547 7, 558	89, 211 6, 464	96, 598 7, 127	105, 018 7, 665	102, 766 9, 044	96, 310 7, 664	98, 640 8, 669	99, 177 9, 774	103, 265 9, 191	108, 189 11, 125	r 103, 363 11, 192	114, 577 12, 582	123, 551 15, 57
Unbleached sulphatedo	7 11, 698 7 30, 459	12, 084 22, 543	10, 553 22, 317	9, 637 23, 219	8, 309 21, 167	11, 437 18, 217	13, 937 20, 624	16, 053 19, 920	16, 486 23, 872	14, 098 27, 927	7 14, 535 21, 721	16, 842 24, 744	17, 53 27, 83
Unbleached sulphitedo	* 14, 330	14,652	14, 566	16, 401	16, 291	16, 496	16,652	19,057	20,640	18, 556	7 17, 067	19, 356	20, 54 3, 00
Groundwooddodo	3, 454 22, 316	3, 363 24, 776	3, 362 32, 460	3, 325 38, 325	3, 318 38, 058	2, 829 32, 507	2, 981 28, 260	2, 967 23, 512	3, 241 21, 486	3, 109 24, 692	2,880 28,592	3, 088 29, 942	30, 31
xports, all grades, totaldodododo	13, 722 215, 851	4, 850 208, 180	6,396 171,010	9, 326 205, 959	10, 309 213, 200	9, 606 183, 646	9, 865 179, 342	2, 455 154, 783	3, 795 149, 272	4, 423 144, 542	7, 946 167, 107	24, 451 127, 036	<b></b>
Bleached sulphatedodo	19, 886 45, 033	26, 250 38, 667	18, 420 26, 148	27, 089 31, 470	32, 847 30, 322	27, 214 26, 007	23, 669 27, 159	25, 032 14, 999	19, 532 21, 036	21, 939 16, 532	21, 339 21, 312	25, 385 18, 094	
Bleached sulphite do do do do do do do do do do do do do	42, 375 88, 126	58, 216 57, 794	43, 502 50, 537	50, 574 65, 993	52, 490 60, 443	49, 082 56, 706	46, 570	49, 396 40, 698	42, 542 45, 694	40, 549 43, 530	49, 100 44, 079	36, 285 29, 908	
Soda do do	1, 959 17, 138	2, 414 23, 385	1, 674 29, 532	1, 795 27, 864	2, 542 33, 183	2, 000 21, 795	55, 711 2, 255 23, 264	1,899 21,905	2, 184 17, 467	2, 739 18, 297	1, 498 28, 724	1, 517 15, 035	
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	17,100	20,000	20,002	27,001	00, 100	21, 150	20, 204	21,000	17,407	10, 201	20,721	10,000	
ll paper and paperboard mills: Paper and paperboard production, total													
though of chart tame	r 1,699	1,930 958	1, 908 953	1, 908 960	1, 837 939	1,688 859	1,877 938	1,812 916	1, 925	1,856 923	7 1,753 7 797	1,747	1,60
Paper do do Paperboard do do do do do do do do do do do do do	779 • 721	854	843	827 122	789	703	812	777	968 841	827	7 761	814 762	69
Building boarddoaper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Association): §	r 95	117	112	122	109	126	127	119	116	106	102	98	6
board (American Paper and Pulp Association): § Orders, newshort tons_	r 693, 309	788, 563	r 745, 219	· 745, 014	* 743, 637	r 691, 643	7 707, 663	741, 433 7517, 759	741,601	r 690, 493	716, 171	704, 336	657, 00
Orders, new short tons Orders, unfilled, end of montho do Production do	7 609, 141 7 719, 710	7 605, 816 7 783, 209	r 576, 005 r 776, 935	r 559, 248 r 777, 510	7 554, 488 7 757, 636	7 546, 778 7 691, 037	7 510, 048 7 758, 201	7 517, 759 7 743, 555	7 486, 380 7 781, 787	r 424, 785 r 750, 575	r 431, 978 r 720, 715		393, 46 700, 00
Shipments do Stocks, end of montho do do	r 722, 646 r 225, 248	7775, 292 225, 979	r 773, 834 r 231, 270	7770, 342 243, 928	7 745, 707 7 250, 270	7 690, 911 7 246, 694	753, 159 7256, 732	734, 975 267, 494	781, 011 7271, 147	732,656 7277,403	717, 139 288, 089	721, 488 7290, 575	676, 00 307, 31
Fine paper:§	r 89, 929	107, 673	r 93, 219	r 85, 404	r 90, 503	78,567	78, 572	79,471	r 80, 313	73,088	77,966	r 83, 818	82,00
Orders, new do Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do October do Oct	r 121, 486	r 124, 600	r 114, 456	, 98, 345 , 101, 376	r 93, 047 r 99, 971	7 85, 906 7 86, 866	r 67, 454	7 56, 168	r 48, 791	7 39, 408	, 43, 364	r 36, 370	38, 50
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	7 97, 606 7 95, 970	105, 927 104, 313	r 102, 628 r 101, 795	102, 052	r 95, 960	86, 437	95, 891	r 94, 054 r 90, 886	, 93, 224 , 92, 538	7 85, 660 7 80, 611	7 86, 196 7 82, 275	r 87, 894 r 90, 072	85, 00 79, 00
Printing paper:	r 54, 362	* 55, 712	r 55, 956	r 54, 967	<sup>7</sup> 61, 100	r 63, 995	r 64, 715	r 69, 369	r 70, 394	7 77, 446	* 87, 638	r 83, 225	88,00
Orders, newdo Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	r 236, 609 r 254, 602	r 274, 283 r 256, 130	r 250, 772 r 246, 559	r 263, 870 r 252, 018	, 269, 137 , 252, 316	7 236, 841 7 250, 311	r 234, 777 r 236, 353	<sup>7</sup> 267, 734 <sup>7</sup> 251, 798	7 251, 023 7 238, 398	7 232, 172 7 204, 498	r 250, 963 r 203, 008	r 240, 442 r 192, 613	220, 00 186, 00
Production do	250, 387 251, 898	267, 467 r 263, 711	264, 706 r 259, 901	268, 911 r 264, 837	267, 238 r 261, 964	237, 927 r 238, 145	254, 259 - 252, 648	256, 417 - 254, 279	269, 603 268, 295	261, 219 257, 205	7 253, 493 7 248, 613	r 248, 850 r 244, 020	235, 00 227, 00
Stocks, end of month dodo	67, 470	r 68, 015	r 72, 328	r 79, 105	r 81, 738	· 79, 437	* 83, 139	r 83, 185	r 85, 012	* 86, 887	7 90, 416	7 96, 400	102, 00
Shipments do. Stocks, end of month do. Price, wholesale, book paper, "B" grade, English finish, white, f. o. b. milldol. per 100 lb.	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11. 3
	r 241, 730	r 269, 063	r 260, 800	r 260, 126	r 254, 939	r 253, 080	r 265, 232	* 258, 747	r 269, 424	- 253, 558	7 257, 401	r 251, 645	232, 00
Orders, new short tons Orders, unfilled, end of month do Production do	r 150, 896 r 243, 108	7 145, 324 7 269, 439	r 136, 215 r 265, 754	7 134, 483 7 268, 742	r 135, 013 r 257, 500	r 137, 405 r 243, 602	7 135, 193 7 275, 315	7 136, 869 7 257, 981	r 128, 105 r 276, 063	7 113, 485 7 268, 132	7 117, 930 7 251, 800	7 117, 500 7 266, 742	103, 00 255, 00
Shipments do Stocks, end of month do	* 246, 209 * 62, 715	* 267, 438 * 60, 906	r 268, 869 r 57, 940	r 265, 175 r 60, 350	r 255, 715 r 63, 045	r 243, 364 r 59, 250	r 275, 191 r 63, 030	254, 729 66, 146	r 277, 956 r 65, 679	7 261, 379 7 64, 492	r 257, 029 r 61, 207	7 258, 250 7 61, 635	246, 00 67, 00
lewsprint: Canada:	,		,	, .	,	,		,			,	, , , , ,	,
Production do Shipments from mills do do	344, 645 332, 211	387, 672 380, 732	385, 606 380, 843	388, 461 397, 706	382, 937 383, 594	391, 481 379, 695	389,148	376, 062	399, 788 392, 560	397, 330 405, 923	385, 819	385, 961	372, 34
Stocks, at mills, end of month	81, 764	88, 704	93, 467	84, 222	83, 565	95, 351	396, 049 88, 450	387, 897 76, 615	83, 843	75, 250	406, 678 54, 391	375, 667 64, 685	356, 96 80, 06
United States: Consumption by publishersdo	307, 967	338, 337	342, 572	348, 823	327, 060	291, 647	314,045	337, 196	381, 697	364, 253	363, 698	332, 671	308, 75
Production do Shipments from mills do	58, 016 59, 019	64, 894 65, 943	69, 371 69, 199	72,659 71,553	72, 075 72, 441	69, 327 68, 548	72,571 71,966	68, 370 69, 297	73, 268 73, 214	72, 355 72, 371	74,817 73,584	75, 626 75, 096	68, 62 69, 23
Stocks, end of month: At mills	7, 355	6, 306	6, 478	7, 584	7, 218	7, 997	8,602	7, 675	7, 729	7, 713	8,946	9, 476	8, 86
At publishers do In transit to publishers do do do do do do do do do do do do do	267, 958 90, 864	274, 453 75, 785	268, 665 88, 644	282, 202 89, 083	294, 728 73, 363	337, 372 80, 667	382, 849 76, 842	382, 559 89, 884	345, 423 101, 655	344, 226 92, 892	373, 590 84, 555	382, 691 98, 165	391, 58 92, 60
Importsdo Price, rolls (New York)dol. per short ton aperboard (National Paperboard Association):	293, 801 96, 00	398, 283 96. 00	349, 649 96. 00	368, 533 96, 00	375, 195 96. 00	362, 174 96. 00	390, 408 100. 00	349, 476 100. 00	362, 298 100. 00	416, 789 100. 00	407, 527 100. 00	369, 223 100. 00	100.0
aperboard (National Paperboard Association):				-		Į.		ļ.		}	1	-	1
Orders, new short tons Orders, unfilled, end of month do do do do do do do do do do do do do	711, 300 423, 500	894, 300 464, 700	790, 200 397, 400	791, 200 352, 000	798, 000 381, 100	706, 100 359, 000	807, 200 344, 500	796, 200 375, 900	831, 100 365, 900	809, 700 338, 700	957, 200 318, 700	783, 700 304, 100	656, 300 267, 700
Percent of activitydo	713, 400 100	861, 200 102	824, 200 102	821, 800 100	789, 200 94	705, 600 81	792,900 92	774,000	832, 100 96	822, 500 94	953, 300 84	769, 400 88	694, 30
aper products: Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber,													
shipments mil. sq. ft. surface area. Folding paper boxes, value:	5, 003	5, 509	4, 929	4, 976	5, 019	4, 527	5, 301	5, 386	5, 710	5, 498	4, 879	4, 710	4, 34
New orders1936=100_	409. 2	467.4	378.6	394.0	445.0	415.8	451. 2	459.5	483.7	435.9	438.0	370.6	368.

Revised.

7 Data for January-June 1947 for unfilled orders and stocks are shown on p. S-35 of the November 1948 Survey.

†Revised series. The series for coarse paper (bag, wrapping, shipping sack, converting, and glassine, greaseproof and vegetable parchment) represent the series formerly shown as wrapping paper revised to exclude special industrial paper; data beginning January 1947 are shown on p. S-35 of the May 1948 Survey; earlier data will be published later.

§ Revised data for January-June 1947 are as follows (short tons): Total paper—new orders, 790,785; unfilled orders, 621,569; production, 780,080; shipments, 773,546; stocks, 223,003; fine paper—unfilled orders, 122,826; stocks, 52,910; printing paper—new orders, 274,710; unfilled orders, 263,382; coarse paper—new orders, 268,989; unfilled orders, 150,216; production, 265,827; shipments, 262,870; stocks, 63,386.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948						19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
		PAPE	R AND	PRIN	TING-	Cont	inued						
PRINTING										]			]
Book publication, totalnumber of editions_ New booksdo	805 607	890 732	819 637	918 715	627 504	689 516	549 385	618 492	1, 082 886	911 734	1, 226 987	675 541	714 550
New editions do	198	158	182	203	123	173	164	126	196	177	239	134	16-
		PETRO	LEUM	AND	COAL	PRO	DUCTS	3					
COAL													
nthracite: Productionthous. of short tons_	4,675	4, 928	4, 438	4, 867	4, 590	4, 365	5, 121	5,007	4, 961	4, 680	4, 499	r 3, 722	2, 92
Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month thous, of short tons.	320 412	256 604	153 671	96 628	63 612	51 449	135 691	413 692	703 642	971 470	964 408	928 305	83
Exportsdo Prices, composite, chestnut: Retail ¶dol. per short ton	18.24	18.24	18. 24	18. 29	18.60	18.94	20.01	20.09	20.10	20. 10	20.10	20.30	20.6
Wholesaledo Bituminous:	14.912	1 15.022	<sup>1</sup> 15.023	1 15. 134	1 15. 325	1 15. 836	1 16. 338	116.388	1 16. 391	1 16, 384	1 16. 389	1 15. 982	1 16.02
Productionthous. of short tons_ Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total	50, 395	34, 399	35, 151	56, 583	53, 118	48, 611	53, 779	52, 158	53, 447	49, 791	49, 937	7 47, 802	44, 45
thous. of short tonsdo	47, 423 35, 746	44, 502 34, 974	34, 011 29, 600	39, 169 33, 541	38, 928 32, 985	38, 748 33, 578	41, 966 36, 470	42, 331 36, 175	45, 950 38, 575	43, 959 37, 749	46, 913 38, 014	7 37, 814	42, 46 33, 90
Beehive coke ovensdodo	7,917	509 8, 100	389 6, 488	908 8, 185	848 8,036	697 8, 233	960 8,349	922 8, 199	974 8, 500	954 8, 268	999 8, 655		95 7, 83
Cement mills do Electric power utilities do	_ 7,904	7, 801	649 6, 919	692 7, 112	690 7, 520	721 7, 701	719 8, 203	8, 272 7, 258	751 8, 689 7, 851	771 8, 261 7, 655	777 8, 508 7, 710	733 8, 251	7, 16
Railways (class I)do Steel and rolling millsdo	9,091 996 28,356	8, 430 1, 023	7, 044 819 27, 292	7, 766 822 2 8, C56	7, 432 798 27, 661	7, 408 663	7, 467 706 2 10, 066	697 2 10, 148	766 2 11, 044	793 2 11, 047	859 10, 506	878	6, 62
Other industrial do Retail deliveries do Company do Company de Com	11,677	2 8, 440 9, 528 55	4, 411 88	5, 628 110	5, 943 99	2 8, 155 5, 170 102	5, 496	6, 156 121	7, 375	6, 210 100	8,899	7 10, 819 9, 477 32	9, 86 8, 56
Consumption on vessels (bunker fuel)do Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of month, totalthous. of short tons.	48, 613	43, 585	34, 418	47, 032	58, 010	58, 139	64, 057	67, 592	68,696	69, 579	69, 373	7 67, 795	68, 83
Industrial, total do Byproduct coke ovens do do do do do do do do do do do do do	47, 424 8, 807	42, 581 7, 435	33, 576 4, 308	45, 680 7, 762	56, 166 10, 474	55, 991 8, 975	61,385 10,289	64, 674 10, 968	65,772	66, 500 11, 465	66, 667 12, 104	7 65, 552 12, 481	66, 92
Cement mills do Electric power utilities do Go	991	956 13, 609	776 11,745	1, 001 14, 601	1, 361 17, 041	1, 364 18, 551	1,328 21,107	1,369 22,751	1, 354 23, 875	1, 377 24, 894	1, 291 24, 812	1, 184	1, 10 24, 15
Railways (class I)	7, 047 976	5, 599 881	4, 864 771	7, 208 1, 074	8, 787 1, 269	8, 388 1, 134	8, 685 1, 166	8, 815 1, 152	9, 099 1, 066	9, 153 1, 019	9, 411 1, 052	9, 551 7 1, 017	9, 86
Other industrial do Retail dealers do	14, 735 1, 189	14, 101 1, 004	11, 112 842	14, 034 1, 352	17, 234 1, 844	17, 579 2, 148	18, 810 2, 672	19, 619 2, 918	19, 030 2, 924	18, 592 3, 079		17, 169	16, 96
Exports §do Prices, composite:	3, 219	2, 601	1, 030	4, 728	5, 627	5, 168	5, 485	4, 574	4, 202	3, 570	2, 700	2, 243	1,90
Retail ¶dol. per short ton	14.70	14. 71	14.80	15. 11	15. 29	15.73	15. 92	15.98	15. 99	15. 99	15.96	15.98	16.0
Mine rundo Prepared sizesdo	7. 710 8. 090	1 7. 684 1 8. 123	<sup>1</sup> 7. 728 <sup>1</sup> 8. 146	1 7. 864 1 8. 272	1 7. 882 18. 359	1 8. 321 1 8. 806	1 8, 379 1 8, 872	1 8. 403 1 8. 915	1 8. 403 19. 199	1 8.395 1 9.211		r 1 8. 799 r 1 9. 276	1 8. 81 1 9. 30
COKE	-			***					Ì			"	
Production: Beehivethous, of short tons.	540	325	247	578	541	435	612	588	623	610		r 624	60
Byproduct do Petroleum coke do	5, 513	5, 653 242	4, 491 225	5, 722 217	5, 593 256	5, 713 259	5, 843 259	5, 763 246	5, 966 249	5, 807 259	6, 066 279	6,076 288	5, 47
Stocks, end of month:  Byproduct plants, totaldo	807	716	646	802	856	940	1, 123	1,287	1, 474	1, 589		1, 541	1, 50
At furance plantsdo. At merchant plantsdo. Petroleum cokedo.	618 190	587 128	533 113	644 158	641 215	652 287	716 407	819 468	986 489	1, 059 530	488	1,113 r 428	1, 12
Exports do	79 59	66 67	69 37	158 83 81	91 67	100 51	111 82	109 73	115 46	117 46		154 39	
Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace) dol. per short ton.	12.500	12. 500	12.500	12, 900	13.000	13. 250	14.375	14.500	14.500	14. 500	14. 500	14. 500	14.50
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS									j	ļ			
Orude petroleum: Wells completednumber_	1, 406	1.630	1,716	1,864	1,860	2, 105	1,959	2, 153	2,027	1,968	2, 036	1,737	
Productionthous, of bbl.	155, 224 93	167, 593 92	164, 509 95	170, 574 97	166, 330 96	171, 196 96	172, 886 96	163, 037 92	174, 581 95	170, 242 97	98	166, 321 94	I
Refinery operationspercent of capacity. Consumption (runs to stills)thous, of bbl. Stocks, end of month:	156, 014	167, 007	166, 198	175, 705	168, 952	174, 546	174, 242	161, 280	173, 429	170, 166	177, 335		
Gasoline-bearing in U. S., totaldodo	224, 880 54, 572	227, 408 58, 989	227, 278 60, 807	223, 820 58, 751	223, 481 58, 790	223, 124 57, 872	224, 211 57, 684	228, 401 58, 827	234, 615 60, 821	240, 083 60, 629	246, 199 60, 783	<sup>3</sup> 258, 230 <sup>3</sup> 64, 857	
At refineriesdo At tank farms and in pipe linesdo On leasesdo	154, 233 16, 075	152, 758 15, 661	150, 787 15, 684	148, 890 16, 179	148, 469 16, 222	148, 994 16, 258	150, 238	153, 244 16, 330	156, 839 16, 955	162, 885 16, 569	169, 321 16, 095	3 176, 316	
Heavy in California do Exports do	6, 539 2, 626	6, 756 3, 138	7, 228 3, 538 9, 271	7, 498 3, 362	7, 931 3, 419	7,831 3,661	16, 289 7, 743 3, 974	8, 901 3, 362	9, 357 3, 404	9, 983 3, 192	10, 055 3, 068	(3) 2, 127	
Price (Kansas-Oklahoma) at wells, dol. per bbl.	7, 638 2, 510	9, 767 2, 510	9, 271 2, 510	9, 144 2, 510	11, 427 2, 510	10, 804 2, 510	10, 555 2, 510	11, 933 2, 510	11, 561 2, 510	13, 885 2, 510	14, 062 2, 510	14, 683	2, 51
Refined petroleum products: Fuel oil:								<b>[</b>					
Production: Distillate fuel oilthous, of bbl	32, 688	32, 548	29, 352	30, 764	29, 930	30, 820	32, 190	28,960	33, 140	32, 434	34, 274	32, 946	
Residual fuel oildodo	37, 542	40, 523	39, 104	40, 732	38, 387	39, 177	38, 673	34, 493	39, 313	38, 515	40, 276	41, 778	
Distillate fuel oil do Residual fuel oil do do do do do do do do do do do do do	38, 648 45, 565	33, 779 47, 808	25, 498 42, 831	22, 809 39, 819	20, 896 38, 987	18, 305 38, 255	20, 210 38, 400	20, 364 35, 026	25, 595 38, 807	30, 645 39, 108	41, 243 47, 300	41, 599 47, 925	
Consumption by type of consumer:  Electric power plants do	4,002	4, 256	3, 601	2, 943 5, 824	3, 083	3, 186	3, 119	2, 916	3, 269	3, 566	4, 325	5, 356	4, 65
Railways (class I) do Vessels (bunker oil) do Stocks, end of month:	6, 188 5, 603	6, 409 5, 819	5, 995 5, <b>4</b> 57	5, 824 5, 348	5, 878 5, 685	6, 026 5, 775	5, 889 5, 604	5, 620 4, 181	6, 171 4, 386	5, 761 3, 734	5, 733 5, 805	5, 380	4, 60
Stocks, end of month:  Distillate fuel oildo  Residual fuel oildo		32, 214	34, 514	40, 781	48, 352	58, 725	68, 818	76, 320	82, 920	83, 909	75, 953	4 61, 584	
Residual fuel oildo	43, 156	41, 945	43, 301	48,788	52, 465	58, 431	64, 096	68, 005	72, 363	77, 033	76, 942		1

Residual fuel oil.

7. Revised.

1 The comparability of the data for both anthracite and bituminous coal is slightly affected beginning March 1948 by a substitution for one of the reporting companies; February 1948 figures strictly comparable with March for anthracite and bituminous coal, prepared sizes, are \$15.011 and \$8.122, respectively; for bituminous coal, mine run, there was no change in price between February and March on the basis of comparable reports; April and September 1948 figures for bituminous coal, prepared sizes and November 1948 figure for bituminous coal, mine run, strictly comparable in each case with data shown above for the following month are \$8.154, \$9.196, and \$8.744, respectively; December 1948 figure for anthracite strictly comparable with January 1949, \$15.844.

2 Data for coal mine fuel are included in "other industrial." 2 Beginning January 1949 stocks of heavy crude in California are included in gasoline-bearing figures.

4 Beginning January 1949 cracking stocks, formerly included in finished stocks in California figures, are excluded and stocks held in distributors' tanks in California which were formerly included in bulk terminal stocks are excluded; comparable figures on new basis for December 1948 (in thous. of barrels): Distillate and residual fuel oil, 71,381 and 63,993, respectively.

5 Beginning in the April 1948 Survey, export figures include Army civilian supply shipments (see note marked "1" on p. S-21).

9 The comparability of the series has been affected from time to time by a reduction in the number of cities or by a change in the sample. Beginning August 1947 data cover 10 cities for anthracite and 21 cities for bituminous coal; see note on item in the April 1948 and September 1947 issues regarding the effect on the comparability of the data of changes made in that month and in February 1947.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948						194	19
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	PETRO	LEUM	AND	COAL	PRO	DUCTS	S—Con	tinued	l			······	
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS—Continued													
Refined petroleum products—Continued Fuel oil—Continued													
Exports: Distillate fuel oilthous. of bbl_ Residual fuel oildo Price, wholesale, fuel oil (Pennsylvania)	942 598	1, 222 740	1, 608 947	2, 222 790	2,007 607	2, 261 1, 058	2,016 1,238	1, 272 693	1, 266 881	1, 134 642	1, 153 821	1, 376 774	
Kerosene. dol. per gal.	11,030	. 110 11, 262	. 110	. 110 9, 973	. 110 9, 383	. 110 9, 442	. 110 9, 180	9, 288	9, 663	10, 848	10, 851	. 110	. 108
Production thous of bbl Domestic demand do Stocks, end of month do Exports do	12,608 10,287 69	10, 884 10, 464 272	7,774 12,795 88	6, 508 15, 711 474	6, 351 18, 480 220	6, 561 20, 958 362	6, 193 23, 564 333	6, 365 26, 177 232	9, 411 26, 283 113	10, 928 25, 829 297	12, 384 24, 010 246	12, 955 1 21, 252 189	
Exportsdo Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, refinery (Pennsylvania)dol. per gal_ Lubricating oils:	. 121	. 125	. 125	. 125	. 125	. 125	. 121	. 120	.120	. 120	. 120	. 120	. 11
Production thous. of bbl.  Domestic demand do Stocks, refinery, end of month do	4,132 3,044 7,829	4, 404 3, 231 7, 961	4,308 3,096 8,022	4,500 2,956 8,411	4, 065 3, 007 8, 166	4, 135 2, 803 8, 350	4, 341 2, 957 8, 747	4, 121 2, 843 8, 884	4, 580 3, 178 9, 306	4, 175 3, 229 9, 512 731	4, 368 7 2, 953 9, 843	4, 193 2, 598 10, 326	
Exports do Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsylvania) dol. per gal Motor fuel:	1,143	1, 032 . 390	1, 139 . 390	. 390	1, 979	1,134	. 390	1, 135 . 370	. 350	.318	. 300	. 274	. 22
All types: Production, totalthous. of bbl_ Gasoline and naphtha from crude petro-	67, 518	72, 025	74, 219	79, 421	78, 543	79, 948	80, 711	74, 505	79, 476	78, 445	83, 279	80, 659	
leum thous of bbl. Natural gasoline and allied products do Sales of l. n. g for fuel, etc., and transfers	59, 964 11, 372	63, 608 12, 296	65, 834 11, 704	70, 501 12, 072	69, 883 11, 550	71, 221 11, 871	71, 964 12, 157	66, 522 11, 543	70, 579 12, 833	69, 588 12, 916	74, 268 13, 476	72. 190 12, 998	
of cycle products thous of bbl. Used at refineries do. Domestic demand Stocks, gasoline, end of month:	_  0,090	3, 879 6, 187 68, 171	3, 319 6, 058 72, 183	3, 152 6, 551 77, 186	2, 890 5, 979 78, 044	3, 144 6, 123 81, 428	3, 410 6, 535 80, 348	3, 560 5, 962 76, 159	3, 936 6, 617 75, 164	4, 059 6, 953 72, 560	4, 465 7, 143 72, 162	4, 529 6, 497 63, 278	
Finished gasoline, total do do At refineries do Unfinished gasoline do Natural gasoline and allied products do Natural gasoline and allied products do do do do do do do do do do do do do	102, 235 68, 604 8, 764	103,398 68,824 8,551	101, 280 64, 553 8, 549	99, 554 61, 648 8, 998	96, 221 56, 231 8, 297	90, 310 51, 873 8, 529	87, 187 49, 152 8, 258	82, 254 46, 982 8, 264	83, 969 47, 708 8, 457	87, 275 49, 580 8, 314	95, 422 54, 992 8, 275	108, 227 65, 238 8, 394	
Natural gasoline and allied productsdo Exportsdo Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma)	4, 673 1, 426	4, 806 2, 162	5, 305 3, 190	5, 622 3, 218	6, 077 2, 977	6, 176 3, 849	6, 308 2, 982	6, 287 2, 937	6, 173 2, 444	5, 857 2, 463	5, 579 2, 975	6, 217 3, 501	
dol. per gal_ Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.)do Retail, service stations, 50 citiesdo Aviation gasoline:	. 188	. 105 . 188 . 195	. 105 . 188 . 195	. 105 . 188 . 195	. 105 . 188 . 196	.105 .188 .196	. 105 . 188 . 196	. 105 . 188 . 196	. 105 . 188 . 196	. 105 . 188 . 197	. 103 . 188 . 201	. 102 . 191 . 201	.19
Production, total	1, 825	3, 315 2, 329 7, 044 2, 808	4,088 2,945 7,359 3,266	4, 075 2, 775 6, 790 2, 667	4, 115 2, 943 6, 469 2, 614	4, 142 2, 747 6, 520 2, 575	4, 476 3, 190 6, 641 2, 913	3, 285 2, 562 6, 560 3, 172	2, 864 6, 224	4, 287 3, 143 6, 797 3, 309	4, 373 3, 713 6, 068 2, 603	4, 210 3, 297 2 6, 790 2 3, 170	
Asphalt: Productionshort tons_ Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo	1	624, 000 1,020,700	676, 900 1,082,900	818, 400 1,156,200	911, 100 1,048,000	980, 700 957, 600	1	922, 200 681, 600	938,000	765, 600 859, 500	601, 500 1,028,500	556, 400	
Wax: Productionthous. of lb_ Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo Asphalt products, shipments:	82, 320 103, 320	98, 280 100, 800	92, 960 108, 920	82,600 112,560	86, 240 122, 920	74, 760 136, 360	74, 760 148, 680	66, 640 151, 480			78, 960 154, 280	77, 560 151, 760	
Asphalt roofing, total thous, of squares.	5, 121	5, 155	4, 946	4, 636	5, 220	4, 734	5, 259	5,665	5, 715	4,708	3, 231	r 3, 077	3,0
Smooth-surfaced   dσ   Mineral-surfaced   dσ   Mineral-surfaced   do   Shingles, all types   do   Asphalt sidings   do	1,611 1,132	1, 561 1, 208	1, 405 1, 056	1, 216 998	1, 281 1, 083	1, 163 1, 028	1, 153	1, 419 1, 271	1.366	1.169	935 860	7 908 7 810	9
Shingles, all types do Asphalt sidings do Saturated felts short tons.	2,378 329 37,633	2, 385 350 49, 662	2, 484 251 55, 316	2, 423 213 52, 476	2, 856 205 54, 772	2, 543 199 44, 912	2, 835 234	2, 975 276 45, 330	2,894 320	2, 253 339	1, 437 226 29, 500	7 1, 360 7 208 7 27, 563	1, 2 27, 3
		RUBB	ER AI	ND RU	BBER	PROI	UCTS	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
RUBBER		1						1	1	1	Ī	<u> </u>	
Naturel rubber:  Consumption long tons Stocks, end of month d. do.  Imports, including latex and guayule do.	51, 012 148, 081 7 54, 549	54, 444 130, 295 72, 069	50, 616 123, 248 7 40, 802	52, 022 112, 724 7 40, 661	55, 701 119, 818 64, 725	48, 769 128, 446 7 63, 824	53, 366 129, 622 r 68, 133	52, 131 123, 912 50, 556	49, 617 118, 187 61, 027	51, 632 113, 251 50, 613	45, 985 141, 541	r 125, 050	46, 1 119, 1
Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York) dol. per lb_		. 204	. 229	. 233	. 228	. 243	. 237	. 228	. 222	. 197	87, 635	67, 706	. 1
Chemical (synthetic):   Production	35, 375 65, 649	43, 940 38, 222 72, 885	40, 846 34, 632 78, 722	42, 866 35, 268 85, 734	41, 207 39, 204 89, 088	41, 267 34, 511 96, 140	39, 630 39, 339 97, 197	37, 890 39, 215 98, 246	41, 419 38, 367 102, 842	40,779 37,690 107, 297	42, 133 35, 446 115, 111	38, 890 , 36, 765 , 118, 357	36, 6 34, 6 119, 6
Exportsdo Reclaimed rubber: Production do	23, 678	387 24, 089	569 21, 802	400 21,043	305 22, 504	278 17, 712	7 307 20, 255	669 21,805	7 451 23, 859	348 23, 050	486 21, 430	632	
Consumption do Stocks, end of month do  TIRES AND TUBES	22, 374 38, 444	24, 362 38, 313	22, 322 37, 946	21, 975 36, 612	23, 786 35, 898	19, 291 34, 302	22, 917 32, 025	23, 478 30, 198	23, 512 31, 879	22, 170	21, 377 32, 630	r 19, 031 r 32, 868	18, 17, 32, 1
Pneumatic casings: Production thousands	6, 385	6, 930	6, 574	6, 931	7, 584	6,672	6, 963	6, 915	6,750	6,098	5, 715	5, 896	
Shipments, total dodododo	5, 106 2, 020	5, 703 2, 366	7, 039 2, 265 4, 632	6, 254 1, 818 4, 301	7, 827 2, 189	7, 866 2, 379	7, 835 2, 290	6, 700 2, 114	6, 492 2, 436	5, 592 2, 335	5, 443 2, 299	5, 285 2, 304	
Replacement equipment		3, 183 154 11, 364 161	4, 632 142 10, 940 166	135 11,611 143	5, 474 164 11, 435 144	5, 357 131 10, 207 175	5, 409 136 9, 353 113	4, 460 126 9, 805 107	3, 899 156 9, 905 125	3, 139 118 10, 476 86	2, 953 191 10, 722 188	2, 855 127 11, 339	
April	4, 980	5, 534 5, 188	5, 578 5, 807	5, 702 5, 419	6, 716 6, 745	5, 750 6, 807	6, 639 6, 917	6, 191 6, 200	6, 323 6, 061	5, 463 5, 123	5, 034 4, 722	5, 062 4, 926	
Stocks, end of monthdo Exportsdo	9, 657 120	9, 930 126	9, 737 117	10, 069 95	9, 939 100	8,760 127	8, 527 75	8, 778 67	8, 915 85	9, 303 55	9, 734 135	9,815	

<sup>7</sup> Revised.

1 Reginning January 1949, stocks held by distributors in California, which were formerly included in bulk terminal stocks, are excluded; comparable figure for December 1948, 23,895,000 barrels.

2 Reginning January 1949, data exclude unfinished aviation gasoline stocks.

3 Reginning July 1947 data are reported stocks available to industry. ⊗ Beginning July 1947 data are reported stocks.

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in	Tob I		1	ī	1	1948	<u> </u>	Santam		Morrom	Decem-		
the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	ber ber	January	Febru ary
	ST	TONE,	CLAY	, AND	GLAS	S PRO	ODUCI	rs					
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS										1			
loated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments_reams PORTLAND CEMENT	139, 066	161, 110	160, 918	158, 554	171, 412	146, 164	191, 199	191, 884	165, 337	139, 414	122, 239	125, 701	131, 3
roductionthous. of bbl Percent of capacity	13, 347 70	14, 502 71	16, 041 80	17, 740 86	17, 757 89	18, 721 90	18, 961 91	18, 605 93	19,349 93	18, 435 92	17, 425 84	15, 261 73	13, 7 9, 1
Percent of capacity	8, 338 20, 340 5, 196	13, 957 20, 886 6, 072	19, 047 17, 880 5, 930	19, 544 16, 086 5, 650	21, 426 12, 422 5, 032	20, 994 10, 149 4, 514	20, 704 8, 355 3, 916	19, 938 7, 061 3, 068	20, 324 6, 094 2, 824	18, 110 6, 399 2, 781	12, 741 11, 084 3, 781	8, 756 7 17, 591 5, 475	9, 1 22, 2 6, 7
rick, unglazed: Productionthous. of standard brick_ Shipmentsdo	317, 619 300, 386	392, 440 414, 418	445, 263 494, 952	498, 171 496, 510	541, 527 544, 523	544, 376 546, 235	571, 713 563, 697	561, 532 553, 625	598, 512 556, 155	521, 034 493, 144	r 483, 574 r 413, 324	389, 483 310, 615	
Stocks, end of monthdodo	493, 925 21, 912	470, 041 22. 066	421, 558 22. 391	420, 241 22. 514	413, 088 22. 761	408, 599 23, 032	411, 560 23. 203	(1) 23. 368	23. 599	(1) 23. 817	r 23, 868	<sup>(1)</sup> <sup>7</sup> 24. 085	24. (
lay sewer pipe, vitrified: Production short tons. Shipments do Stocks do tructural tile, unglazed:	110, 777 93, 973 200, 385	131, 353 122, 307 209, 313	122, 561 124, 272 207, 527	120, 424 120, 808 207, 105	127, 663 128, 137 206, 505	118, 119 125, 139 199, 244	129, 417 131, 131 197, 487	128, 578 132, 013	135, 565 135, 123	128, 423 120, 233 (1)	7 124, 647 7 100, 836	115, 909 84, 310	
tructural file, unglazed: ProductiondoShipmentsdoStocksdo	83, 982 75, 800 134, 959	99, 575 97, 871 136, 014	109, 451 113, 784 130, 818	108, 946 113, 588 124, 522	113, 675 116, 594 118, 786	113, 349 116, 498 113, 378	114, 546 122, 287 106, 031	110, 434 111, 362 (1)	111, 992 110, 948	108, 327 103, 823 (1)	7 103, 514 6 94, 289	99, 251 85, 572	
GLASS PRODUCTS			ļ						;		;		
lass containers: Production thous, of gross- Shipments, domestic, total do- General use food:	7, 320 6, 886	8, 977 10, 399	8, 951 7, 383	8, 820 7, 902	8, 107 7, 385	7, 779 7, 585	8, 934 8, 399	8, 737 10, 354	9, 075 8, 170	7, 214 6, 469	r 6, 751 r 6, 026	7, 302 6, 203	6, 5 5, 9
Narrow neck fooddodo Wide mouth food (incl. packers tumblers) thous, of gross	578 1, 759	969 2, 518	1,769	653 1, 976	829 1,865	899 2,041	1, 121 2, 333	1, 795 2, 581	823 2, 161	534 2 1, 775	569 1, 731	601 1,761	1,
Beverage	692 704 783 1,584	1, 338 1, 055 1, 060 2, 281	* 729 605 786 1,861	849 692 781 1,638	884 641 604 1,465	843 729 641 1,413	569 571 868 1,807	3 589 692 1, 136 2, 307 764	3 460 422 1, 308 2, 008	246 321 1, 263 1, 592	3 250 332 872 r 1, 564	278 278 811 1,792	1,
Chemical, household and industrialdo	502 244 39 8,488	813 272 92 6, 724	470 339 275 7,876	535 210 568 8, 419	501 201 395 8, 799	513 231 276 8, 704	613 275 244 8, 876	764 338 151 7, 164	648 320 20 7,776	443 290 2 4 8, 306	280 11 7 8, 745	507 277 16 9,459	9,
Dairy products. do. Fruit fars and jelly glasses. do. Stocks, end of month. do. ther glassware, machine-made: Tumblers: Production. thous. of dozens. Shipments. do.	4, 325 4, 296	5, 223 5, 314	5, 422 5, 628	5, 278 5, 277	4, 357 4, 742	4,036	4, 618 4, 676	4, 636 5, 038	5,852 5,427	5, 398 4, 873	r 4, 835 4, 347	4, 722 4, 288	4,
Stocksdo Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipments thous. of dozens	8, 741 3, 051	8, 659 4, 147	8, 510 3, 714	8, 398 3, 847	8, 155 3, 351	4,805 7,507 2,977	7, 397 3, 052	6, 987 3, 402	7, 150 4, 301	7, 662	8, 245 2, 785	8, 366 2, 959	4, 8, 8, 3,
Plate glass, polished, productionthous. of sq. ft GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS	21, 751	23, 572	23, 417	20, 783	24, 208	17, 484	24, 475	20, 774	(1)	(4)	(1)	(1)	(4)
Production thous, of short tons.  Production do		241 1, 562			720 1.773			1,003 1,882			. 895 1 897		<b></b>
alcined, productiondo ypsum products sold or used: Uncalcinedshort tons		1,385			1,590			1,667	1				·  <b></b>
Calcined: For building uses: Base-coat plastersdo Keene's cementdo		410, 518 11, 944			545, 038 13, 812			573, 344			r 490, 297		
All other building plasters do_ Lath thous, of sq. ft_ Tile do_		107, 121			126, 713 633, 137 6, 387			126, 359 689, 932		-	139, 265 649, 924		
Wallboardo do ndustrial plasters short tons		4 684, 302 50, 692			659, 878 56, 548				ļ		729, 939		
	<del> </del>		TEX'	TILE 3	PRODU	JCTS					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
CLOTHING								]		T	1	1	
(oslery: Production thous, of dozen pairs. Shipments do. Stocks, end of month do.	r 13, 393 r 13, 205 22, 682	14, 185 14, 312 22, 557	13, 303 12, 850 23, 067	12, 162 10, 974 24, 354	12, 373 11, 287 23, 742	10, 099 10, 094 23, 748	11, 546 12, 005 23, 290	11, 905 12, 594 22, 601	11, 759 12, 305 22, 055	11, 405	11, 262 9, 746 23, 534	10, 939	11.
COTTON Sotton (exclusive of linters):													
Production: Ginnings thous, of running bales Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales thous, of bales		r 8 11, 557 r 8 11, 857		<b></b>		259	1,473	5, 310	10, 433	12, 762	13, 395	14, 142	1 1
Consumptionbales_ Stocks in the United States, end of month, total‡	785, 677	879, 967	829, 960	785, 516	800, 347	627, 462	728, 732	739, 139			i .	1	1 '
thous. of bales  Domestic cotton, total  On farms and in transit  do  do	7, 669 7, 529 951	6, 545 6, 411 582	5, 572 5, 447 528	4, 611 4, 500 372	3, 686 3, 584 275	3,080 2,991 274	16, 855 16, 776 13, 885	15, 938 15, 815 10, 515	6, 331	13, 729 3, 765	2, 185	11, 284 1, 552	10,
Public storage and compressesdo Consuming establishmentsdo Foreign cotton, total tdo	4, 430 2, 148 140	3, 636 2, 193 134	2,824 2,095 125	2, 200 1, 928 111	1, 642 1, 667 102	1,308 1,409 89	1,700 1,191 79	4, 087 1, 213	7, 272 1, 391	8, 387 1, 577	8, 771 1, 575	8, 176 1, 555	7,

for revisions for July-December 1946 and data for January-June 1947, see note marked "t"on p. S-38 of the October 1948 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948		<del></del>				19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	·	TEX	TILE I	PRODU	CTS-	Conti	nued	· ·		·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
COTTON—Continued										<u> </u>			
Cotton (exclusive of linters)—Continued Exports §balesdo	163, 498 • 19, 431	261, 162 10, 398	155, 080 • 14, 344	204, 811 7, 846	132, 898 3, 090	148, 594 8, 078	114, 584 9, 847	170, 911 102, 970	246, 161 11, 726	428, 132 51	521, 568 5, 443	402, 923 12, 244	
Prices received by farmersdol. per lb_ Prices, wholesale, middling, 15/16", average, 10 marketsdol. per lb_	.307	.318	.341	. 353	.352	. 330	.304	.309	. 311	. 305	. 322	. 293	. 291
Cotton linters:     Consumption	98 129 516	104 + 105 522	97 • 65 500	99 47 459	95 7 37 403	86 7 31 361	105 53 318	109 169 356	115 222 437	117 219 527	114 + 204 600	123 188 671	119
COTTON MANUFACTURES	010	022	300	400	100	301	510	330	401	327	000	0,1	
Cotton cloth: Cotton broad woven goods over 12 inches in width,		0 100			0.540			- 0 050			0.000		
production, quarterlymil. of linear yards_ Exports \$thous. of sq. yd_ Importsdo_ Prices, wholesale:	82, 410 3, 461	2, 588 75, 598 2, 364	80, 070 2, 760	79, 889 3, 813	2, 540 73, 129 3, 916	71, 937 2, 670	63, 673 2, 196	7 2, 258 62, 456 1, 433	83, 294 2, 604	58, 030 2, 007	2, 260 116, 046 2, 216	102, 321 2, 270	
Mill margins cents per lb dol_ per yd Print cloth, 38½-inch, 64 x 60 do Sheeting, unbleached, 36-inch, 56 x 60 do	63, 65 . 338 . 239 . 240	58. 26 . 338 . 208 . 240	51.01 .338 .205 .230	47.86 .338 .198 .230	45.34 .338 .183 .208	45. 58 . 338 . 177 . 195	46, 29 .338 .172 .186	41.76 .338 .164 .181	37. 55 . 338 . 157 . 178	35. 34 . 338 . 155 . 174	33. 98 . 338 . 158 . 172	32.78 .338 .155 .170	32. 25 . 335 . 155 . 170
Cotton yarn, Southern, prices, wholesale, mill: 22/1, carded, white, conesdol. per lb40/1, twisted, carded, skeinsdodopindle activity (cotton system spindles):	. 804 1. 098	. 804 1. 098	. 804 1. 098	. 804 1. 098	. 796 1. 088	. 757 1. 044	.715 1.002	. 696 . 965	. 686 . 941	. 686 . 917	. 666 . 882	. 659 . 882	. 64
Active spindles, last working day, total*thousConsuming 100 percent cottondoSpindle hours operated, all fibers, total*.mil. of hrAverage per spindle in place*hoursConsuming 100 percent cottonmil. of hr	7 22, 861 7 21, 485 7 10, 443 440 9, 819	7 23, 079 7 21, 711 7 11, 690 492 7 11, 007	7 23, 044 7 21, 695 7 11, 330 475 7 10, 670	7 23, 054 21, 723 7 10, 703 450 7 10, 082	7 22, 777 7 21, 473 7 10, 952 461 7 10, 318	22, 675 21, 328 7 8, 759 356 7 8, 212	22, 703 21, 352 10, 019 421 9, 384	22, 686 21, 302 9, 998 420 9, 414 121. 0	22, 483 21, 157 9, 521 400 8, 889	22, 513 21, 231 9, 253 389 8, 681	22, 043 20, 776 9, 102 383 8, 544 104, 1	376 8, 425	21, 950 20, 758 8, 428 358 7, 966
Operations as percent of capacity†RAYON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK	r 137. 8	r 133. 7	r 136. 2	r 134. 2	r 130. 8	r 104. 6	119.6	121.0	120.0	111.9	104.1	112.0	112.
Rayon yarn and staple fiber: Consumption:				:			ļ						
Filament yarn mil. of lb_Staple fiberdoStocks, producers', end of month:	60. 9 20. 7 8, 8	68. 1 22. 7	68. 2 22. 9	68. 6 22. 1	70. 7 22. 4	72. 2 22. 2	71.8 22.1	69. 9 22. 0	71.8 21.9	70. 4 21. 3	75. 0 21. 2	69.8	63. 15.
Filament yarn do Staple fiber do Imports thous of lb Prices, wholesale: Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum	4, 588	9. 4 4. 8 5, 219	8. 7 3. 8 4, 599	9. 3 4. 0 3, 975	9. 2 4. 3 5, 323	9. 3 4. 2 4, 580	10. 2 4. 7 4, 775	9. 9 4. 8 4, 195	10. 1 4. 7 1, 654	12. 3 5. 4 2, 822	4. 6 4, 344	15. 2 6. 2 2, 824	21.
ran, viscose, low definer, first quanty, minimum filament	.740 .360	. 740 . 360 553, 150	. 740 . 360	. 740 . 360	. 740 . 360 546, 421	. 740 . 360	. 764 . 368	. 770 . 370 519, 793	. 770 . 370	. 770 . 370	. 770 . 370 541, 709	.370	. 37
Silk, raw: Importsthous. of lb Price, wholesale, raw, Japan, 13/15 (N. Y.)	397	829	417	470	1, 349	1, 106	352	404	787	510	614	1,018	
WOOL dol. per lb	2, 60	2, 60	2, 60	2, 60	2, 60	2.60	2, 60	2.60	2.60	2. 60	2. 60	(a)	(0)
Consumption (scoured basis):  Apparel class	42, 900 15, 524 79, 997	51, 680 20, 265 86, 749	42, 632 17, 024 62, 324	41, 620 16, 972 48, 703	48, 120 19, 835 74, 307	31,744 11,284 61,177	38, 824 16, 964 62, 530	45, 210 20, 360 54, 523	33, 988 18, 092 42, 411	29, 704 16, 636 38, 840	7 37, 100 7 19, 000 39, 503	29, 644 16, 860 42, 870	
Prices, wholesale, Boston: Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, scoured_dol. per lb_ Raw, bright fleece, 56s, greasydo_ Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmaking, scoured, in	1. 255 . 510	1. 255 . 510	1, 296 . 510	1.310 .510	1.446 .550	1. 480 . 560	1 1. 800 1 , 560	1 1. 800 1 . 560	1 1. 788 1 . 560	<sup>1</sup> 1. 750 <sup>1</sup> . 560	1 1. 790 1 . 560	1 1. 800 1, 560	1 1. 80 1 . 56
bond dol. per lb.	1,370	1, 292	1,399	1.652	1, 820	1.820	1.820	1.696	1. 615	1, 615	1.801	1.925	1. 92
Machinery activity (weekly average):													
Looms: Woolen and worsted: Pile and Jacquardthous, of active hours Broad	103 2, 572 51	100 2, 495 40	98 2, 497 42	91 2, 513 37	82 2,400 35	62 1,893 30	82 2,323 39	79 2, 185 36	89 2, 224 30	78 2, 143 29	77 r 2, 106 26	85 2, 156 22	
Carpet and rug: Broaddodododo	163 146	163 144	164 141	167 141	166 129	114 90	164 130	164 124	173 126	166 114	159 103	172 97	
Spinning spindles: Woolen do- Worsted do- Worsted combs do-	102, 527 132, 666 252	98, 429 129, 269 250	99, 272 125, 437 245	98, 572 124, 760 248	95, 140 116, 709 239	73, 791 87, 804 179	94, 338 109, 204 222	88, 432 104, 311 210	92, 989 101, 900 189	90, 274 92, 615 r 160	7 84, 113 91, 989 165	82, 665 85, 319	1
Wool yarn:         Production, total ¶	67, 304 7, 940 43, 872 15, 492	82, 550 9, 610 53, 730 19, 210	65, 876 7, 488 42, 092 16, 296	65, 588 7, 512 41, 668 16, 408	78, 170 8, 840 49, 800 19, 530	48, 188 5, 408 31, 912 10, 868	62, 112 6, 896 38, 852 16, 364	74, 475 8, 055 46, 385 20, 035	61, 716 6, 408 38, 256 17, 052	57, 612 5, 908 35, 712	7 66, 900 7 6, 965 7 41, 165	54, 760 5, 580 32, 792	
ing system) 2/32*dol. per lb.	2. 925	2. 962	3.069	3. 350	3. 350	3. 350	3. 350	3. 350	3, 350	3.350	3. 350	3.410	3.4

r Revised. Preliminary. Data not available. \$Beginning in the April 1948 Survey, export figures include Army civilian supply shipments; see note marked "t" on p. S-21.

1 Data beginning August 1948 are for wool sold on the open market instead of the Commodity Credit Corporation selling price; August price for the territory wool comparable with earlier series, \$1,480 per pound; for the bright fleece series, the Commodity Credit Corporation and the open market price were the same in August and September.

• Included in data for broad and narrow looms prior to April 1947. ¶Data for March, June, September, and December 1948 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.

\*New series. The new series for cotton spindle activity and the revised series for operations as a percent of capacity relate to all cotton system spindles and spindle sold hours shown in the 1947 Supplement and in previous issues of the monthly Survey. The figures for average spindle hours per spindle in place and operations as a percent of capacity comparable with earlier data because the figures for spindles in place collected beginning August 1945 and used in the computations include all cotton system spindles while the "in place" figures used in earlier computations related to spindles used exclusively for spinning cotton. Data for August 1945-June 1947 for the revised series on operations as a percent of capacity and for the new series on spindles and spindle hours are available in the May and August 1948 issues, p. S-39 and the note for cotton spindle activity at the bottom of p. S-34 in each of those issues. Beginning with the March 1949 Survey, the new price series for worsted yarn (Bradford weaving system) 2/32s, 64s (white) replaces the former price which has been discontinued; monthly data beginning 1947 will be shown later.

†Revised series. See note marked "\*\*".

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948		·				19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
·		TEXT	TILE F	RODU	CTS—	Contir	nued						
WOOL MANUFACTURES—Continued													
Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven felts:													ľ
Production, quarterly, totalthous. of lin. ydApparel fabrics, totaldo		131, 978 116, 258			130, 428 114, 916			118, 816 104, 807			115, 046 100, 229		
Government orders total do		3, 141			2, 176			2, 161			3, 625 96, 604		
Men's and boys'tdo		55, 113			55 599 L			1 46 684			39, 933 49, 124		
Unclassified†		8, 620 5, 496			9, 051 4, 924			7, 939 5, 012	l <u></u>		7, 547 5, 843		
Men's and boys't		10, 224			10, 588			8, 997			8, 974		
Suiting, unfinished worsted, 13 oz_dol. per yd_ Women's dress goods, flannel, 8 oz, 54-inch*	3. 440	3. 465	3. 465	3. 465	3. 465	3.465	3. 564	3. 589	3. 589	3, 589	3, 589	3. 589	3, 589
dol. per yd	2. 203	2, 203	2. 265	2. 326	2. 426	2.450	2.450	2. 537	2. 624	2. 624	2.698	2. 722	2, 722
MISCELLANEOUS									1			1	
Fur sales by dealersthous, of dol.	3, 082	2, 092	4, 782	4, 980	3, 381	1,907	2, 516	2, 388	1, 538	1, 327			
		TRA	NSPOF	RTATIO	ON EQ	UIPM	ENT						
AIRCRAFT Shipments, totalnumber	616	856	931	953	1, 186	1, 119	(A)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
For U. S. military servicesdo Civil aircraftdo Exportsdo	15 <b>5</b> 461	856 278 578	931 165 766	141 812	227 959	199 920	(1) (1) 700	(1) (1) 590	(1) (1) 502	(1) (1) 317	(1) (1) 235	(1) (1) 160	
Exportsdo	112	165	229	259	333	246	181	134	117	137	183	70	
MOTOR VEHICLES							1	,		İ			
Factory sales, totalnumber Coaches, totaldo	383, 002 1, 101	492, 034 1, 430	438, 090 1, 056	338, 538 1, 288	431, 046 1, 068	474, 556 1, 012	461, 353 771	413, 537 1, 143	491, 803 679	468, 822 545	486, 981 824	r 431, 276 658	426, 66 41
Domestic do do Passenger cars, total do	763 274, 847	1, 217 349, 998	308, 071	1, 168 225, 461	892 312, 406	947 356, 764	675 348, 822	1, 051 301, 170	600 383, 755	364, 440	763 378, 455	618 326, 019	32
Domestic do do	256, 753 107, 054	327, 198 140, 606	288, 356 128, 963	209, 591 111, 789	293, 582 117, 572	334, 736 116, 780	328, 194 111, 760	282, 458 111, 224	361, 867 107, 369	346, 999 103, 837	360, 986 107, 702	312, 199 • 104, 599	310, 34
Doméstic do do do	88, 889 30, 366	118, 572 40, 071	111, 911 44, 854	96, 909 34, 180	101, 755 29, 514	98, 249 41, 283	97, 222 34, 272	94, 196 35, 222	91, 296 35, 522	89,030 20,266	90, 667 42, 479	791, 282 28, 265	88, 54
Passenger cars do do do do do do do do do do do do do	16, 422 13, 944	20, 493 19, 578	22, 570 22, 284	16, 477 17, 703	14, 988 14, 526	17, 681 23, 602	19, 349 14, 923	17, 696 17, 526	17, 651 17, 871	10, 742 9, 524	18, 825 23, 654	13, 490 14, 775	
Truck trailers, production, totaldodo	3, 454 3, 239	4, 137 3, 878	4, 116 3, 898	3, 688 3, 541	4, 047 3, 901	3, 437 3, 240	3, 622 3, 454	3, 594 3, 457	3, 725 3, 584	3, 819 3, 694	3, 426 3, 299	2, 766 2, 695	2, 28
Coaches, total         do           Domestic         do           Passenger cars, total         do           Domestie         do           Trucks, total         do           Exports, total         do           Passenger cars         do           Truck railers, production, total         do           Complete trailers         do           Vans         do           All other         do	1, 688 1, 551	2, 094 1, 784	2, 081 1, 817	1, 876 1, 665	2, 144 1, 757	1,657 1,583	1,866 1,588	1, 876 1, 581	1, 982 1, 602	2, 444	1, 935 1, 364	1, 490 1, 205	1, 09 1, 07
Chassis shipped as suchdodo	215	259	218	147	146	197	168	137	141	125	127	71	
New passenger carsdo New commercial carsdo	249, 781 74, 326	311, 650 94, 806	330, 555 108, 168	255, 638 100, 614	246, 926 87, 324	291, 206 94, 036	317, 788 91, 923	296, 339 85, 108	291, 442 84, 284	313, 230 75, 024	311, 419 70, 282	273, 161 66, 423	
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT	, , , , , ,	,,,,,,,,	-0.1, -0.1	,		, , , , , ,		33,251	,2	13,32	70,202	00, 120	
American Railway Car Institute:				l İ			1		1				
Shipments: Freight cars, totalnumber_	8, 502	9, 321	9, 367	9, 712	10, 514	8, 763	10, 414	9, 886	9,169		9, 987	8, 923	
Freight cars, total number Equipment manufacturers, total do Domestic do Railroad shops, domestic do	6, 345 6, 306	6, 959 6, 940	7, 041 6, 726	7, 171 6, 651	7, 816 7, 721	6, 876 6, 874	7,450	7, 055 6, 978	6, 806 6, 649	6,976	7, 384 7, 364		
Railroad shops, domesticdo Passenger cars, total*do	2, 157 74	2, 362 94	2, 326 121	2, 541 64	2, 698 46	1,887 62	2, 964 61	2, 831 65	2, 363 92	88	2, 603 96	91	
Railroad snops, domestic do Passenger cars, total do Equipment manufacturers, total do Domestic do Railroad shops, domestic do Railroad shops, domestic do	54 54	74 74	107 67	64 60	46 46	62 62	61 61	64 64	81 75		83 78	82 71	
Association of American Kanroads:	20	20	14	0	0	0	0	1	111	19	13	9	
Freight cars (class 1), end of month: Number ownedthousands_ Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs	1, 738	1,740	1,743	1,744	1,747	1,747	1,749	1, 752	1,754	1,755	1, 755	1,757	1,76
thousands	79	80	83	86	84	85	85	81	78		80		
Percent of total on line Orders, unfillednumber_	103, 061	4. 8 105, 120	109, 567	103, 786	103, 565	5. 0 102, 389	5.0 100, 402		95, 785	90,484	4. 7 84, 161		100, 36
Equipment manufacturersdo Railroad shopsdodo Locomotives (class 1), end of month:	75, 482 27, 579	80, 772 24, 348	86, 947 22, 620	81, 067 22, 719	79, 866 23, 699	75, 220 27, 169	73, 113 27, 289	65, 751 27, 336	61, 438 34, 347	57, 877 32, 607	53, 118 31, 043	51, 007 30, 676	73, 38 26, 98
Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs	0.700	0.070	0.000	0.00	0.000				l				
Percent of total on line	2, 702 7. 8	2, 873 8. 3	2, 879 8. 4	2, 887 8. 5	2, 803 8, 3	2,774 8.2	2,792 8.3	2, 713 8. 1	2, 646 8. 0		2, 439 7. 5		2, 63 6.
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\*Revised. ¹ Not available for publication.
\*New series. See note marked "\*" on p, S-40 of the September 1948 Survey for January-June 1947 figures for passenger car shipments. The series for flannel dress goods, 8 ounce, 54-55-inch, f. o. b. mill, which is compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, has been substituted for the 7-7½-ounce series shown in the September 1948 Survey and earlier issues which has been discontinued by the compiling agency; comparable figures beginning April 1938 will be published later.
†Revised series. See note on woolen and worsted apparel fabrics in the May 1948 Survey or in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey for explanation of changes in the classifications in the second quarter of 1947. A further change was made in the last quarter of 1947. Beginning that quarter the unclassified item consists entirely of fabrics containing 25 percent or more wool reported by cotton and rayon weavers, and all apparel fabrics produced by woolen and worsted manufacturers are distributed to the separate classifications for men's and children's fabrics; for the second and third quarters of 1947, the unclassified item includes also 3,340,000 and 1,489,000 linear yards, respectively, which were reported by woolen and worsted manufacturers as "all other apparel fabrics." Apparel fabrics produced for Government orders were combined with other production prior to 1947. Blankets produced for Government orders are not available separately.

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