## SURVEY OF

## CURRENT

 BUSINTESS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

## SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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# "'"Business Situation 

By the Office of Business Economics

ECCONOMIC developments in May and early June reestablished for the time being the greater strength of the factors of demand relative to those governing supply. Wage settlements in a number of major industries provided the basis for an extension of the uptrend in wage rates and, with employment rising and hours of work steady, for a further rise in personal incomes.

Consumer purchasing and construction increased and exports are tending to rise as the European Recovery Program gets under way, so that the large increase in business inventories which featured the first quarter-when both foreign and domestic demand eased-has not continued in the current quarter.
In response to these and other developments, commodity markets registered further general advances in prices. Industrial output also rose as work stoppages growing out of labor-management disputes were settled. Thus, the period of temporary hesitation in business activity that began during the first quarter ended with a general increase in demand which has been reflected in a renewal of the price advance, and in a firming of production schedules for the period ahead. The importance of the foreign-aid and defense programs and the individual-income-tax cut in this change in expectations and market actions has been considered in previous issues of the Survey.

Trading was heavy in securities markets in May and common stock prices rose to 20 -month highs by mid-month. There also has been some price appreciation in bonds, chiefly in response to the recent action by the Treasury to hold at $11 / 8$ percent the rate on one-year certificates of indebtedness, after a rise from the rate of $7 / 8$ percent which prevailed until the fall of 1947. In the field of bank lending, real estate and consumer loans have continued to expand and there was a small increase in commercial and industrial loans in May, following the decline-partly seasonal-in earlier months of the year.

## Plant and Equipment Programs Remain Firm

A survey made in the opening weeks of 1948 and summarized in the April issue of the SURVEy indicated that business planned at that time to spend between 18 and 19 billion dollars for new plant and equipment during the course of the year, or over 15 percent more than in 1947. This was believed to be a near-maximum amount for such outlays under the prevailing circumstances and, in terms of physical volume, a rate of expenditure about equal to that reached in the second half of 1947. Preliminary results of a more recent
survey, covering actual expenditures for new plant and equipment in the first quarter of 1948 and similar outlays anticipated for the second and third quarters, do not reveal substantial modifications of the programs reported earlier in the year for the major sectors of business.

The latest survey indicates that the actual outlays made during the first quarter of 1948 were somewhat below the anticipated amounts, attributable in part to the unusually severe weather conditions which slowed construction and equipment deliveries. For the second and third quarters, however, the preliminary indications of outlays now anticipated for new plant and equipment do not appear to reflect significant changes in the annual expenditure programs reported earlier.

In the interval since the business programs of capital outlays for 1948 were first reported, the economic outlook has been influenced by several major developments, including on the one hand, the drop in commodity prices in February and, on the other, the enlarged defense spending, the European Recovery Program, and tax reduction. These different developments have apparently balanced out with little net effect on the earlier plans for capital expansion. The details of the latest survey will be available in next month's issue.

## Prices Up

In wholesale commodity markets the upward price pressures have been uneven, but the basic trend has been towards higher quotations. Prices of livestock, meats, and vegetable oils, among the farm products and foods, have advanced. Quotations have been raised for various industrial materials (such as wool tops, coal, and selected building materials) often as a result of the latest increases in railway freight rates, and for a wide variety of finished manufactures. The granting of wage rate advances under the major union contract extensions this spring has affected costs and has been a factor in the demand situation as well.
By the beginning of June the weekly wholesale price index of commodities other than farm products and foods was about 50 percent above the 1926 average and 2 points higher than in January 1948. The combined wholesale price index was within 1 percent of its January high, with prices of hides and leather, paints, and of certain chemicals as the only commodity price areas outside the immediate farm and food products areas which were not above their earlier levels. Prices of farm products were about 4 percent lower than in mid-January and prices of foods about 2 percent lower.

The Consumers' Price Index advanced above the January high to 169 ( $1935-1939=100$ ) in April, with retail food prices, which carry an important weight in the index, about 1 percent lower than in January. Recent advances have been broadly distributed among the various price groups.

In comparison with April 1947, the Consumers' Price Index has advanced about 8 percent or less than half as much as the rapid rise experienced between April 1946 and Aprii 1947, following the ending of price controls. The 1947-48 advance was moderately higher for food prices than for the over-all index, although the contribution of higher food prices to the total rise in the index was not so large in 1947-48 as it was in 1946-47. This comparison is shown in table 1. The largest relative shift in the composition of the price advance during the 2 years covered by the statistics in the table has occurred in rents, where the advance during the war and immediate postwar period was more strictly limited than in the case of most commodities. Higher residential rents account for one-tenth of the total rise in the latest 12 -month period, even though rents still lagged behind the general advance of consumer prices.

Table 1.-Distribution of Increase in the Consumers' Price Index

| Group | April 1946 to April 1947 |  |  | April 1947 to April 1948 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percent change | Contribution to total change | Percent distribution of total change | Percent change | Contribution to total change | Percent distribution of total change |
| Combined index | 19.1 | 19.1 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 100.0 |
| Food. | 32.7 | 13. 1 | 68.8 | 10.6 | 4.5 | 53.8 |
| Apparel. | 19.7 | 2.7 | 14.0 | 6.2 | . 8 | 9.6 |
| Rent.-.-------------- | . 6 | . 1 | . 5 | 6.7 | 1.9 | 10.4 |
| Fuel, electricity, and ice. | 7.2 | . 4 | 2.2 | 10.4 | . 5 | 6.2 |
| Housefurnishings.......- | 20.1 | . 6 | 3.4 | 6.7 | . 3 | 4.0 |
| Miscellaneous....-. . . - | 9.9 | 2.1 | 10.8 | 6.2 | 1.3 | 15.7 |

NOTE.-Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
Source: Calculated from data of U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Broad Advance in Retail Trade

The small declines in various lines of business which were evident in retail trade in the opening 2 months of the year gave way to a general pick-up in March which gained momentum in April and May. The Office of Business Economics index of sales at retail stores, which is adjusted for seasonal changes, was 336 in April as compared with 328 in March and about 323 in the preceding 2 months $(1935-39=100)$. The only sales information as yet available for May is the Federal Reserve department store index which advanced 2 percent from April, after seasonal correction, and exceeded last December's high by the same margin.
The recent pick-up in sales was most marked at durablegoods stores, particularly in the home-furnishings, buildingmaterials, and hardware groups. The advances in the nondurable-goods groups were more moderate, but drug stores were the only one which failed to record a higher sales total.

## Mixed Pattern as Compared With Sales a Year Ago

As shown in the chart on the opening page, dollar sales this year are running well ahead of last year's amounts. In April the margin over a year ago was 13 percent for all retail stores combined. The use of a ratio scale in the chart places the changes in perspective from the standpoint of the relative importance of the various groups of stores which are shown.

The year-to-year rates of advance have, of course, been narrowed over the past year, but the differential behavior by lines of business has been only slightly modified since the spring of 1947. The bulk of the advance over sales a year ago continues to be found in the automotive and buildingmaterials groups and at food stores and gasoline filling stations. These 4 groups accounted for about one-half of total retail sales volume in the first 4 months of this year and for about three-fourths of the increase over sales in the same period of 1947.

At the other extreme are the apparel group (including shoe stores), jewelry stores, and eating and drinking places, where sales have been running little if any higher than in either 1947 or 1946 . Women's apparel, while slightly higher than last year, is still not above 1946; men's wear fell below last year in March and April. Further evidence of the mixed pattern of consumer purchases is provided by the Federal excise tax data discussed below.

## Higher Prices a Factor

The price indexes illustrated in chart 2 have a bearing upon the year-to-year sales comparisons. These indexes represent the prices of goods sold at retail stores. The "all
commodities" index differs from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumers' Price Index because of the exclusion of rent and other services and the inclusion of building materials, feed, fertilizer, and a few other commodities not considered as cost-of-living items. The separate price groups which are illustrated, however, are virtually identical with the corresponding series in the BLS index.

A similarity between the behavior of prices and retail sales exists in the case of food and homefurnishings, but not in the case of apparel where sales trends have lagged behind the advance in prices since 1946. Limitations on both the sales and price measures prevent any exact statements about the physical volume of trade at the different classes of stores, but corroborative evidence of the slackening in unit sales at apparel stores, particularly in ladies apparel, is found in production reports.

Chart 2.-Retail Prices of Commodities ${ }^{1}$

${ }^{1}$ The "all commodities" index includes some commodity groups not shown separately.
Sources of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based upon price information collected by U.S. Departments of Labor and Agriculture and by certain private agencies.

## Sales Pattern Adjusting to Postwar Situation

One method of describing the pattern of retail sales in any given period is to express the data in terms of percentage distributions of the total. Table 2 presents the information in detail insofar as the available data permit. The time periods shown illustrate the magnitude of the adjustment from the prewar to the war economy, as well as the gradual move towards a peacetime pattern in successive quarterly periods beginning in 1946.

The main outlines of the postwar adjustment in retail sales can be derived by tracing the changes in the relative distribution of total sales between durable- and nondurablegoods stores. For example, sales at durable goods stores moved steadily upward from a wartime low of 14 percent in 1944 to 21 percent in 1946, 23 percent in the first quarter of

1947, and 25 percent in the first quarter of 1948. The data for 1940 suggest that the growth in the relative position of durable goods stores may not have run its full course. In that year these stores accounted for 27 percent of the total. Because of the existence of sizable demand backlogs, the relative importance of durables may exceed the 1940 figure as limitations on production of automobiles and a few other durables are overcome.

Table 2.-Percentage Distribution of Total Retail Sales, by Class of Store

| Class of store | 1940 | 1944 | $1946{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | $1947{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total retail sales......- | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Durable goods sto | 28.6 | 14.3 | 17.9 | 20.2 | 21. 5 | 22.8 | 23.3 | 23.9 | 24.7 | 25.3 | 25.2 |
| Automotive group | 14.8 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 8.3 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.8 | 11.1 |
| Motor-vehicle dealers | 13.6 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 9.8 |
| Parts and accessories ..... | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1. 7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Building-materials and hardware group | 6. 7 | 5. 2 | 6.4 | 6. 6 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.6 |
| Building materials.------- | 4.3 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| Farm implements.------- | . 9 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 7 | . 7 |  | . 7 | . 7 | . | . 8 |
| Hardware | 1.5 | 1. 4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1. 9 | 1. 9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1. 9 | 1. 8 |
| Home-furnishings group... <br> Furniture and house furnishings. | 4.4 | 3.5 | 4. 7 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5. 5 |
|  | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| Household appliances and radios <br> Jewelry | 1.4 | 7 | 1.3 | 1. 7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
|  | . 9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Nondurable goods stores .-... | 73.2 | 85. 7 | 82.1 | 79.8 | 78.5 | 77.2 | 76.7 | 76.1 | 75. 3 | 74.7 | 74.8 |
| Apparel group <br> Men's clothing and furnishings. | 7.4 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.1 |
|  | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Women's apparel and accessories | 3.0 | 4. 6 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 3.9 | . 6 | 3.4 | 3. 5 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Family and other ap- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1 | 1. 4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1. 2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1. 1 | 1. 0 |
| Drug stores | 1.4 | 1. 4.0 | 1. 3.7 | 1. 3.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 3.4 | 1.3 | 1. 3.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 2.9 | 1. 2.9 |
| Eating and drinking places. | 8.4 | 13.5 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 10. 1 |
| Food group. | 23.5 | 27.3 | 25.9 | 24.8 | 25.3 | 25.9 | 27.0 | 26.7 | 26.3 | 26.7 | 27.6 |
| Grocery and combination. | 17.9 | 20.9 | 19.9 | 19.0 | 19.6 | 20.1 | 21.3 | 21.2 | 21.0 | 21.3 | 21.9 |
| Other food | 5. 6 | 6. 4 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5. 7 | 5.8 | 5. 7 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5. 7 |
| Filling stations. | 6. 4 | 3. 7 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4. 6 | 4.8 |
| General merchandise group | 14.8 | 15.6 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 14.5 | 13.8 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 13.1 | 12. 5 |
| Department (excluding mail-order) | 8.1 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8. 2 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.5 |
| Mail-order | 1.1 | . 9 | . 9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 9 | . 9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 9 |
| General, including general merchandise with food. | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1. 6 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Other general merchandise and dry goods |  | 1.7 |  |  |  |  | 1.3 |  |  |  |  |
| Variety | 1. 2.2 | 1. 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1. 2 |
| Other retail stores | 9.3 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.7 |
| Feed and farm suppl | 1.9 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2. 6 | 2. 6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Fuel and ice. | 2. 5 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2. 2 |
| Liquor | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Other | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3. 6 |

1 Quarterly distributions are computed from seasonally adjusted data.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
The postwar expansion in the durable-goods sector has carried some of the component groups above their prewar share of the aggregate retail sales dollar. This is true of building materials, hardware, furniture and housefurnishings, and home appliances and radios. The housefurnishings and appliance groups, however, have tended to lose some ground since the third quarter of last year. Progress in narrowing the margin between the postwar and the prewar proportions has been slowest for sales of motor-vehicle dealers.

The small deficiency in sales of the durable-goods group as compared with the 1940 is, of course, counterblanced by the slightly higher position of nondurable-goods stores. Only two classes of stores in the latter group are appreciably more important in the total than in 1940: food stores and eating and drinking places. The others in the group are either below their prewar proportions-as in the case of drug and dry-goods stores and mail-order houses-or they do not show any significant difference.

## Lower Excise-Tax Yields

The area of spending covered by the Federal retailers' excise taxes and the admission taxes is small in terms of dollar volume-aggregating less than 1 billion dollars in the first quarter of this year-but it is more highly sensitive to changes in the consumers' budget position than are most other types of spending. While the taxable classes of spending are not entirely comprised of "luxury" outlays-all types of handbags and wallets are taxed, for example, even though some are wholly functional-changes in the amounts of taxes collected are largely associated with changes in the amounts of income available to consumers for what is often called "discretionary" spending.

In chart 3 the trend of collections under four of the Federal taxes is illustrated in terms of the quarterly movement of the calculated amounts of spending for taxable goods and services. A 2-month lag in tax collections was assumed in the computations. As in the case of the sales and price charts already discussed, a ratio-scale is used in order to focus attention on the relative changes, rather than on the absolute amounts of the changes, from one period to another.

A similar presentation in the April 1947 Survey (p. 4) indicated that cabarets and night clubs were among the

Chart 3.-Taxable Expenditures Indicated by Federal Excise-Tax Collections ${ }^{1}$


[^0]first areas to feel the decline in "free spending" after the end of the war. It is apparent from the upper right-hand panel in chart 3 that business did not improve at these establishments during 1947 and that in the first quarter of 1948 it was the lowest for the period shown. The fact that sales reports from all classes of eating and drinking places do not show comparable year-to-year declines is in part accounted for by shifts of establishments out of the taxable class-which generally occurs when "live" entertainment is eliminatedand by shifts in patronage between taxable and nontaxable places.

Expenditures for general admissions (covering movies, theaters, concerts, sports events, etc.) have been running moderately below the preceding year's amounts for a full 12 -month period. Purchases of taxable luggage goods were below 1946 volume throughout 1947, but in the first quarter of this year they were ahead of a year ago. A similar situation has prevailed in the case of toilet preparations, with the exception that 1947 purchases generally were lower than in 1945 as well as in 1946.

In short, the downward adjustment which was first noted in business at cabarets and night clubs in late 1946 has spread during the past year to other places of entertainment which cater to a broad cross-section of the population, and to the types of spending covered by Federal retailers' excise taxes. On the whole, these lines of business were favored during the war and early postwar period when goods were short relative to the available spending power; consequently, they were known to be vulnerable in the face of increased competition for the consumer's dollar.

## Lower Proportion of Cash Sales at Department Stores

Another aspect of the adjustment of consumers to the changed postwar situation-though here the situation has been influenced by wartime credit controls-is the shift in the relative proportions of cash and credit sales at retail stores. The available current statistics on this subjest are limited to department stores, but a similar situation undoubtedly prevails at other retail stores.

Charge-account credit has been free of controls since December 1946, so that the rising proportion of charge-account sales at department stores during the past year and one-half partly reflects the lifting of controls. It is significant, how-ever, that the proportion in the first quarter of 1948 still was lower than in 1941, the first year for which comparable statistics are available. The statistics for department stores follow:

| January-March | Percentage distribution of sales |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash | Installment | Charge accounts |
| 1941-. | 48 |  | 43 |
| 1942--- | 50 | 8 | 42 |
| 1943--- | ${ }^{59}$ | 5 | $\stackrel{36}{36}$ |
| 1945- | ${ }_{63}^{63}$ | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | ${ }_{33}$ |
| 1946 | 62 | 4 | 34 |
| 1947 | 56 | 6 | 38 |
| 1948-..... | 53 | 7 | 40 |

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

## Personal Income Relatively Steady Through April

As already noted, the upturn in consumer purchasing in April did not stem from any immediate change in the aggregate personal income flow, although the tax cut which increased disposable income was a direct market factor in May and its effects had been anticipated to some extent a month ahead. At an annual rate of 209 billion dollars (seasonally adjusted), personal income in April was about

1 billion dollars higher than in March, but was unchanged from the first quarter average (see chart 4).

The rise in April was due to higher farm income as both marketings and prices advanced. For the nonagricultural sector as a whole, income continued unchanged for the fourth consecutive month. Fractional declines occurred in wage and salary payments in manufacturing, reflecting both direct and indirect effects of work stoppages.

## Chart 4.-Personal Income


${ }^{1}$ Cash terminal leave payments consist of terminal leave bond redemptions, eash payments on terminal leave account for amounts less than $\$ 25$, and payments to members of the armed forces for leave in excess of 60 days.
${ }^{2}$ Includes net income of unincorporated farm enterprises, farm wages, agricultural net interest, and net dividends paid by agricultural corporations.

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

## Wage Settlements

Wage contracts negotiated in May and June signalized the extension of the "third round" wage increases to major segments of the mass-production industries which in previous years established the pattern of wage increases for many other industries. The agreements generally called for hourly wage increases of from 11 to 13 cents, or somewhat under 10 percent and below the increases embodied in last year's pattern. In addition, there are fewer fringe benefits this year and, in the case of two major contracts, provisions are made for annual "productivity" wage advances, coupled with quarterly cost of living adjustments over a 2 -year period.

Numerous deviations from this wage pattern can be expected. The experience so far suggests that there has been less widespread acceptance of a set pattern than in the previous 2 years.

## Recovery in Production Follows Settlement of Disputes

Industrial production recovered in May, owing chiefly to increased activity in steel and coal operations following the settlement of the labor-management dispute in the coal industry. The Federal Reserve production index, after adjustment for seasonal variation, advanced from 187 in April to 190 (preliminary) in May (1935-39=100). This compares with an average of 193 in the first quarter, before the coalsteel tie-up.

Coal output made a rapid comeback after the miners returned to the pits in the third week of April and soon exceeded the prestrike rate. Output of about 55 million short tons in May was the highest monthly total since October 1947 when 57 million tons were produced. Steelmill operations likewise advanced, from 91 percent of rated capacity in the first week of May to 96 percent in the closing weeks of the month. In terms of tonnage, output is estimated at 7.5 million net tons of steel ingots and castings, which is equivalent to an annual rate of 90 million tons. An annual rate of 91 million tons had been reached in March.

In the other major heavy-goods industries, production trends in May were generally mixed. Deliveries of freight cars by car builders and railroad shops were somewhat better than the monthly production rate of 9,000 units which has been maintained during the past six months. Motor-vehicle production, however, skidded sharply as assembly lines of the "big three" manufacturers were temporarily stalled by strikes, model changes, and material shortages. Assemblies of passenger cars and trucks in the United States dropped from 437,000 in April to 336,000 in May, the lowest monthly total since September 1946. In the first 5 months of 1948, U. S. factories rolled out more than 2 million units, a gain of 6 percent over the comparable period last year.

## Some Easing in Supplies of Construction Materials

Data now available for the first quarter of 1948 indicate that, with few exceptions, production of construction materials is at a rate which is ahead of the increase in the physical volume of construction activity since last year. To some extent this is the result of seasonal influences, since construction work gradually rises from a winter low to a peak in the late summer.

Outstanding among materials registering large increases in production or shipments are gypsum board, which gained 30 percent over the corresponding quarter last year; gypsum lath, 50 percent; softwood plywood, 23 percent; cast-iron radiation, 19 percent; concrete reinforcing bars, 15 percent; and clay sewer pipe, 10 percent. In some cases, the increases have been sufficiently large to provide dealers with inventories for the first time since the end of the war.

For certain other materials, of which lumber is a good example, output at levels no higher than last year has nevertheless permitted an increase in stocks. Stocks of lumber at mill and wholesale levels increased from 5.2 billion board feet in April 1947 to 5.8 billion board feet as of April 30, 1948.

Although the demand-supply situation appears to have eased for most construction materials, a few shortages of critical items still persist and exert a retarding effect on all construction. Conspicuous chiefly for their importance in home building, cast-iron soil pipe and wire nails are among the few materials which have lagged behind 1947 production rates in the first quarter this year.

## Expansion in the Aircraft Industry Resumed

THE appropriation of increased funds for aircraft and other procurement for the military establishment, voted in mid-May, along with the enactment of the Foreign Assistance Act and the tax reduction, has given a new impetus to business activity. Of these three factors, increased procurement by the military is quantitatively least important in terms of immediate magaitudes of added expenditures, though in indirect influence upon the business situation it undoubtedly ranks high. Like the tax reduction, it represents an addition to demand above pre-existing levels.

New obligational authority for aircraft procurement has been increased to 2.8 billion dollars, against the previous rate of .9 billion dollars, although the expenditure of these increased funds will be spread over a considerable period. An additional amount to cover previous contract obligations raises the total aircraft appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 to 3.2 billion dollars.

The Office of the Secretary of Defense announced that new orders for military aircraft procurement totaling 2 billion dollars had been placed by the end of May and that delivery of finished aircraft under the expanded program is expected to begin at the end of the year. The magnitude of the additional pressures upon the economy arising from the aircraft production program is not large in the over-all, particularly since the aircraft production industry has considerable unused capacity, and some of the expansion will take place where the labor market is not tight. The impact of new military orders on the aircraft production industry, however, will affect coosiderably the volume of output and the financial condition of the industry.

## Aircraft Production at Fraction of Wartime Volume

The aircraft industry-by reason of its importance in the war economy-was foremost among those which bore the brunt of postwar cut-backs of Government orders. Output of aircraft (chart 5) declined from the peak of nearly one billion pounds of airframe weight (excluding spares) in 1944 to less than 30 million pounds in 1947. ${ }^{1}$ Employment at airframe manufacturers' and airplane engine and propeller plants fell from nearly one million production workers in 1944 to 163,000 in 1947. In March 1948, industry employment amounted to 161,000 production workers.

Floor area of the airframe producers at the war peak came to 111 million square feet-with output at almost 10 pounds of airframe weight per square foot per year. Current floor area in use by the major airframe manufacturers has dwindled to under 40 million square feet with output at less than one pound per square foot per year, thereby creating a condition of considerable excess capacity in the industry.

## Limited Postwar Transport Plane Market

At the end of World War II, the aircraft industry based its plans on private airline orders, the advance in the demand for personal aircraft, and a continuation of progress in the development of military types. However, in contrast to most other durable-goods industries, the cutback of military orders for aircraft could not be followed by a commensurate increase in the volume of civilian demand.
Preparations for the production of civilian-transport aircraft were retarded until war requirements were met. As orders for transport aircraft began to be placed in large numbers in 1946, only a segment of the industry was prepared to produce aircraft of civilian design. Consequently only 433 transport aircraft-most of which were on the production line as military airplanes-amounting to an airframe weight of 5.5 million pounds were shipped in 1946.

[^1]By the beginning of 1947, more of the airframe manufacturers had completed the design and development required for new type transport airplanes and were ready to fill the initial block of booked orders which then totaled about 750 airplanes. However, some of the orders were based upon optimistic traffic surveys, and performance expectations of yet unproven transport planes. Cancellation of orders and the drying up of new orders resulted when these expectations were not realized, and when increasing financial difficulties of the airlines made economy essential.

Chart 5.-Production and Employment in the Aircraft Manufacturing Industry


[^2]Heavy expenditures incident to expanding routes and services, increased costs of labor and materials, and less-than-fully-utilized capacity resulted in operating losses for many airlines in 1946 and $1947 .{ }^{2}$ As the financial position of the air carriers became less favorable, cancellations of orders for new aircraft increased. In terms of actual numbers, the output of transport planes in 1947 slipped below the low 1946 mark, although in terms of airframe weight an advance of one-fifth to $6 \frac{1}{2}$ million pounds was recorded.

## Personal Plane Production

The market for personal airplanes, which had been estimated in 1945 at 400,000 registered aircraft by $1955^{3}$, proved to be immediately sizable only in 1946. Reconversion problems in personal aircraft production were quickly overcome,

[^3]and the industry achieved an output of almost 35,000 planes with an airframe weight of 20 million pounds in that year. The brisk postwar demand for personal aircraft was also met by the sale of surplus aircraft by the War Assets Administration. However, the market for personal aircraft is limited because of high purchase and operating costs and the inadequate number of airports, so that production fell to 11 million pounds of airframe weight in 1947 . This has compelled aircraft companies which had been dependent on these orders to adjust their production plans. Several of the companies specializing in the production of personal aircraft fell into receivership in 1947, while others attempted to remain solvent by diversifying the composition of their output to include nonaviation items.

## Export Market Expanded in 1947

Foreign demand for aircraft, which in the prewar period had provided an important market for the U. S. aircraft industry, continued to be an important market factor in the postwar period. Exports in 1946 amounted to 2,300 airplanes, nearly double that of 1939. Despite the sale by the U. S. Government of surplus planes left in foreign countries, the 1947 total rose to more than 3,000 , with about half of the value of shipments abroad consisting of transport-type aircraft. Orders currently on the books presage continued heavy exports, although the total will probably not exceed more than 15 percent of 1947 airframe weight production.

## Operating Losses Incurred

The decline in output of the aircraft industry has naturally resulted in a change in the financial position of most of the airframe manufacturers from the unusually favorable results of the war years. Individual companies have fared quite differently in this shift, with some continuing to maintain substantial profits.

In the first full year of peacetime operations, sales of 19 aircraft manufacturing companies reporting to the Securities and Exchange Commission were 747 million dollars, compared with 5,700 million dollars in 1945 and 8,200 million in 1944. An operating deficit of 78.6 million was incurred during 1946 for these companies, although the application of tax-refund credits raised net profits after income taxes to 15 million. The operating loss incurred in 1946 resulted to a large extent from the heavy costs attached to developing new models of commercial aircraft and from the inability of the aircraft companies to reduce expenses in line with the decline in sales. Interim reports from the major producers indicate that aggregate losses were greater in 1947 than in the previous year, while tax credits were no longer available in most cases to limit the decline of profits after taxes.

In addition to the factors given above, operating losses in the past 2 years have resulted from a rise in unit costs of production, particularly labor costs. Because of the reduction in orders, aircraft manufacturing has largely reverted from the assembly-line methods used during the war to the methods of prewar production. There has consequently been a marked reduction in output per employee as compared with the high rate achieved under mass production for military use.

As shown in table 3, output per employee directly engaged in the industry rose during the war period from 335 pounds in 1941 to a peak of 900 pounds in 1944. The rise was made possible not only by more efficient use of existing plant and by assembly line methods, but also by extensive use of subcontractors in airframe assemblage. With the end of the war, the proportion of employees engaged in design and development aspects rose, the companies no longer needed to subcontract, and mass-production techniques were no longer possible to the same degree. As a result, production
per employee in 1946 fell to 242 pounds, to be followed by an even lower record in 1947.

Despite operating losses in 1946 and 1947, the aircraft companies retain much of the vastly improved financial position built up during the war years. The net-working capital balance of 15 major producers increased from 64 million dollars in 1939 to more than 600 million dollars in 1945. Although the postwar experience of the companies was accompanied by some reduction in working-capital balances, the aircraft producers are in a favorable position to expand operations. Technological developments have been rapid, however, and in any expansion of facilities problems of costs in relation to orders arise, problems which differ in some cases only in degree from those encountered during the war when the Government underwrote the expansion.

Table 3.-Output per Employee in Airframe Manufacturing

| Year | Airframe production ${ }^{1}$ (million pounds of airframe weight) | Employment ${ }^{2}$ (in thousands) | Production рег employee (in pounds) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1941 | 81.4 | 242.9 | 335 |
| 1942 | 275.9 | 607.9 | 454 |
| 1943 | 654.7 | 1,106.6 | 592 |
| 1944 | 962.4 | $31,070.0$ | ${ }^{3} 899$ |
| 1945 4 |  |  |  |
| 1946 | 38.5 | 158.7 | 243 |
| 1947 | 29.3 | 151.2 | 194 |

1 Excluding spares and experimental planes.
${ }^{2}$ Includes production workers plus other plant employees. Employment estimates for 1941-44 include allowance for subcontracting. Data for 1946 and 1947 do not allow for subcontracting employment, which is estimated at less than 10 percent.
4 Data for 1945 are omitted because no estimate is available for employment which includes an allowance for subcontracting.
Source: Airframe production 1941-44 from Civil Aeronautics Administration," "U. S Military Aircraft Acceptances, 1940-45, Aircraft, Engine, and Propeller Production'; 1946-47 production from C. A. A. Employment 1941-44 from U. S. Department of Labor, Bureall of employment data from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census ${ }^{\text {. }}$; 1946-47

## Effect of Increased Military Expenditures

The recent developments have improved the production outlook for the aircraft-manufacturing industry, though expansion is a relatively slow process. The tentative, long-term schedule of delivery of finished military aircraft under the 70 -group air force program calls for steady increases to a rate of 110 million pounds of airframe weight annually at the level-off period in 1953. The 2-billion dollars of contracts already awarded provide for about 46 million pounds. However, because of required developmental phases, the currently low production rate of finished aircraft will not be appreciably affected in 1948.

With initial deliveries of aircraft scheduled for early next year, material and manpower requirements must be filled in the immediate months ahead. Engineering and technical organizations will need restaffing and additional numbers of both skilled and unskilled workers will be required. Estimated manpower needed under the expansion program is not large in the aggregate, though the kinds of personnel re-quired-particularly engineers, draftsmen, and mechanicsare in heavy demand in other industries. Reports of the U. S. Employment Service indicate that aircraft-producing centers in the West and Southwest, where large facilities exist, are in a better position to recruit any increased demand for workers than centers in the Great Lakes and Middle Atlantic regions, and this will be a factor to be considered in expanding activities.

As in the case of labor needs, requirements for materials such as steel and aluminum for the present program are not large in total. The increase in demand for these materials serves to emphasize current supply shortages and, in the case of aluminum-where production has been declining in recent months-may place some pressures on local electricpower facilities.

# International Transactions of the United States During the First Quarter of 1948 

THE principal development in the international transactions of the United States during the first quarter of 1948 was the decline in the liquidation of foreign gold and dollar assets, to 368 million dollars (see table 5). This quarterly figure was the smallest since the third quarter of 1946 .

The decline in the liquidation of foreign gold and dollar assets from the last quarter of 1947 in itself amounted to nearly 900 million dollars, while foreign purchases of goods and services in this country were reduced by only 400 million. This was due mainly to the following factors: (a) an increase of imports by 270 million; (b) of Government grants by 420 million; and (c) of Government loans by 300 million.
Thus, the liquidation of foreign reserves could be smaller because other means of financing became available to a greater extent than during the preceding 3 -month period. However, foreign countries did not use the enlarged dollar supply to increase their purchases here.
Anticipation of the passage of the European Recovery Program may have been partly responsible for this policy. Some countries participating in the program may have postponed purchases in the United States until the new means of financing become available. However, in view of the fact that our exports to Europe fell from the last quarter of 1947 to the first quarter of 1948 by only 46 million dollars, while exports to other countries declined by nearly 300 million, this factor could not have been of major significance in the decline in the liquidation of foreign gold and dollar assets.
The countries in the Western Hemisphere, which accounted for 250 million of the export decline, may have increased their restrictions on dollar expenditures with the expectation that these restrictions would be necessary only until their receipts of dollars from "offshore" purchases under the European Recovery Program increase again. However, as was pointed out in the May Survey (p. 7), the offshore purchases under ERP would hardly make more dollars available to non-participating countries than they had received from ERP countries in 1947.
The decline in the liquidation of foreign gold and dollar balances is particularly significant in the case of Argentina, which reduced its gold reserve from 1,055 million dollars to 319 million dollars during the year 1947, but only by another 25 million in the first 2 months of 1948 . The decline in the rate of liquidation of Argentine reserves can be attributed to the recent intensification of exchange controls and restrictions upon imports from the United States. The export surplus in our trade with Argentina declined to 79 million dollars in the first quarter of 1948, from 133 million in the previous quarter.
The situation was somewhat similar in the case of Canada. Gold and United States dollar holdings declined during 1947 from 1,245 million to 501 million dollars while, in the first quarter of 1948, Canadian dollar balances increased by about 100 million. This change in the Canadian dollar position was facilitated by the decline of our export surplus from 206 million in the last quarter of 1947 to 97 million dollars in the first three months of 1948, and by drawings of 80 million dollars on the Export-Import Bank credit which was extended in November of last year.
Pressure upon British gold and dollar reserves was somewhat relieved through the use of the last 300 million dollars of the British loan and of 60 million obtained from the International Monetary Fund, and by the greatly diminished trade deficit of the sterling area with the United States. French reserves could be maintained mostly because of the Interim Aid Program under which a large part of French
imports from the United States were financed. This program also included reimbursements for payments made by France for certain eligible purchases during December of last year. Dollars were also made available to France from the remainder of the loans from the International Bank and the Export-Import Bank and from a 100 million dollar shortterm bank credit.
Since the end of 1945 foreign payments to the United States from accumulated gold and dollar assets (and to a relatively minor extent from new gold production) amounted to 6.9 billion dollars and financed 17 percent of our exports of goods and services. In the first quarter of 1948 this share declined to about 8 percent.

Table 4.-International Transactions of the United States ${ }^{1}$
[Millions of dollars]

| Item | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1948}{\mathrm{I}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | I | II | III | IV |  |
| Receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income on investments..- | 12, 589 | 11,820 | 1,074 | ${ }_{212}$ | -243 | +251 | , 368 | 217 |
| Other services.... | 3,211 | 2,272 | 2,611 | 650 | 726 | 675 | 560 | 547 |
| Total goods and services | 16,273 | 14,966 | 19,741 | 4,816 | 5,277 | 4,801 | 4,847 | 4,450 |
| Unilateral transfer | 2,922 | 362 | 605 | 213 | 166 | 117 | 109 | 78 |
| Long-term capital: Movements of United States capital invested abroad. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 541 | 1,181 | 1,030 | 286 | 303 | 222 | 219 | 88 |
| Movements of foreign capital invested in the United States. $\qquad$ | 51 |  | 58 |  | 5 | 5 | 36 | 2 |
| Total long-term capital. | 592 | 1,182 | 1,088 | 298 | 308 | 227 | 255 | 90 |
| Total receipts | 19,787 | 16,510 | 21, 434 | 5,327 | 5,751 | 5,145 | 5,211 | 4, 618 |
| Payments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| oods and services | 66 | 5.168 | 6,071 | 1,507 | 1,562 | 1,353 | 1,649 | 1,935 |
| Income on investments--- | 231 | 216 | 227 | 51 | 55 | 47 | 74 | 56 |
| Other services.....-...-.--- | 4,335 | 1,783 | 2,165 | 464 | 532 | 674 | 495 | 494 |
| Total goods and services | 10,232 | 7,167 | 8,463 | 2,022 | 2,149 | 2,074 | 2, 218 | 2,485 |
| Unilateral transfers | 10,035 | 3,239 | 2,985 | 802 | 742 | 747 | 694 | 1,079 |
| Movements of United States capital invested abroad |  | 4 | 8.665 | 4,210 | 1,844 | 1,944 | 667 | 869 |
| Movements of foreign capital invested in the United States. | 155 | 348 | 164 | 59 | 26 | 68 | 11 | 56 |
| Total long-term capital | 1,991 | 4,785 | 8,829 | 4,269 | 1,870 | 2,012 | 678 | 925 |
| Total payments...-.-.-- | 22,258 | 15, 191 | 20, 277 | 7,093 | 4,761 | 4,833 | 3, 590 | 4,489 |
| Excess of receipts ( + ) or payments ( - ): Goods and services $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | +6,041 | +7,799 | +11,278 | +2, 794 | +3, 128 | +2,727 | +2,629 | +1,965 |
| Goods and services and unilateral transfers. <br> Long-term capital | -1,072 | +4,922 | +8,898 | +2,205 | +2,552 | +2,097 | +2,044 |  |
|  | -1,399 | $-3,603$ | -7, 741 | $-3,971$ | $-1,562$ | $-1,785$ | -423 | -835 |
| Ail transactions | -2, 471 | +1,319 | +1,157 | -1,766 | +990 | +312 | +1,621 | +129 |
| Net flow of funds on gold and short-term capital |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| account: <br> Net increase (-) or decrease $(+)$ in gold stock | +548 | -63 | -2,163 | +81 | -793 | -667 | -784 | -346 |
| Net movement of United States short-term capital abroad | -274 | -175 | -299 | -135 | -364 | +180 | +20 | -55 |
| Net movement of foreign short-term capital in the United States |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | +2,189 | -676 | +301 | +1,673 | -318 | --173 | -881 | -203 |
| Net inflow ( + ) or outflow ( - ) of funds. | +2,463 | -1,474 | -2, 161 | +1,619 | -1,475 | -660 | -1,645 | -604 |
| Errors and omissions | +8 | +155 | +1,004 | +147 | +485 | +348 | +24 | +475 |

I Data for 1945 in this and the following tables represent revisions of data appe aring in
"International Transactions of the United States During the War, 1940-45"; data for 1946 and 1947 are revisions of data previously published in the SURVEY.
1947 are revisions of data previously published in the surver.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce of Business Economics.

Table 5.-Exports of Goods and Services and Means of Financing

| [Millions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |  |  |  |  | 1948 |
|  |  |  | Total | I | II | III | IV | I |
| Exports of goods and services | 16, 273 | 14,966 | 19,741 | 4,816 | 5,277 | 4, 801 | 4, 847 | 4,450 |
| means of financing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign resources: <br> United States imports of goods <br> and services | 10,232 | 7,167 | 8,463 | 2,022 | 2,149 | 2,074 | 2,218 | 2,485 |
| Liquidation of gold and dollar assets 1 |  |  |  |  | 1,144 | 856 | 1,317 | 368 |
| Dollar disbursements by:---------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| International Monetary Fund..- |  |  | 464 |  | 56 | 148 | 260 | ${ }_{103}$ |
| United States Government aid: |  |  | 297 |  | 92 | 142 | 63 | 103 |
| United States Government aid: Grants (net) |  |  | 1,812 | 444 | 457 | 492 | 419 | 842 |
| Long- and short-term loans | 6,640 |  |  |  | 45 | 49 | 1 |  |
| United States private sources:--...---- | 1,019 | 2,774 | 3,900 | 854 | 1,538 | 1,201 | 307 | 606 |
| Remittances (net) | 473 | 598 | 568 | 145 | 119 | 138 | 166 | 159 |
| Long- and short-term capital (net) ${ }^{3}$ | 550 | 35 | 727 | 301 | 207 | 98 | 121 | 230 |
| Errors and omissions. | -8 | -155 | -1,004 | -147 | -485 | -348 | -24 | -475 |

${ }^{1}$ Excluding assets held by the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund. ${ }^{2}$ Excluding the subscriptions to the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund.
${ }^{3}$ Excluding the purchase of debentures issued by the International Bank
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

## Government Aid Increases

As far as Government loans and grants are concerned, the first quarter of 1948 represented the transition between the various aid and loan programs initiated around the end of the war, including the British loan, UNRRA, the reconstruction loans by the Export-Import Bank, and the coordinated approach of the European Recovery Program, which officially came into effect early in the second quarter of this year.
Net Government aid during the first quarter of 1948 amounted to over 1.4 billion dollars, about twice the amount disbursed during the last quarter of 1947 (see tables 5, 8, 9).
Disbursements on Government grants, which reached an annual rate of nearly 3.4 billion (see table 8 ) were larger than at any other time since the end of the war. This situation reflects the economic and political instability of large parts of the world during that period, as well as the inclusion in the unilateral aid program of countries which formerly were not eligible for outright grants.

## Sharp Rise of Merchandise Purchases

Several factors influenced the increase, by 300 million dollars, of United States foreign purchases of merchandise from the last quarter of 1947 to the first quarter of 1948to the annual rate of 7.7 billion (see table 6). The increase in prices (as reflected in the unit-value indexes computed by the Department of Commerce) may, however, account for more than one-third of the total rise in import values.

The larger volume of imports is partly due to increased foreign production, particularly in certain far eastern countries such as British Malaya, the Philippines, and to a lesser extent Japan and the Netherlands East Indies. The same factor may also account partly for the rise in our imports from Europe.

Another reason for the rise in U. S. imports is the expansion in production abroad, and the extent to which, with the increasing stringency of dollar resources abroad, pressure exists to sell an enlarged volume of goods to the United States. Clearly, in view of existing domestic conditions, there is a ready market here for a larger volume of some
foreign merchandise than is currently being received. There is likewise increasing incentive to divert more of the foreign efforts to this market to secure more dollar resources.

Table 6.-Merchandise Transactions With Foreign Countries [Millions of dollars]

| Item | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1948}{I}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | I | II | III | IV |  |
| Transfers to foreign countries: <br> Exports, including reexports, recorded by Bureau of the Census | 9, 806 | 9, 739 | 14, 427 | 3,586 | 3,943 | 3,411 | 3,487 | 3,318 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other transfers: Private, miscellaneous ad- | $\begin{array}{r} -132 \\ 1,632 \\ 86 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private, miscellaneous ad- justments |  | 4 | 128 | 28 | 21 | 26 | 53 | 34 |
| Government: |  | +56 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} -22 \\ 10 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} -14 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -6 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | -1 | -1 |  |
| UNRRA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -1 |
| Post-UNRRA |  |  |  |  | 1. | 5 | 19 | 4 |
| Civilian supplies for occupied countries. | 72488 | 447 | 800 | 177 | 195 | 249 | 179 | 44 |
| Surplus property including ship sales. |  | 1,294 | 342 | 93 | 50 | 104 | 95 | 244 |
| Miscellaneous adjusr- ments (net) | 269 | 1,29 179 | 346 | 77 | 101 | + 81 | 87 | 43 |
| Total transfers to foreign countries. | 12,473 | 11,874 | 16, 056 | 3,954 | 4, 308 | 3,875 | 3,919 | 3,686 |
| Transfers from foreign countries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General imports recorded by Bureau of the Census. | 4, 136 | 4, 908 | 5,733 | 1,412 | 1,449 | 1,323 | 1, 549 | 1,794 |
| Other transfers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private, miscellaneous adjustmens (net) |  |  |  | 32 | 27 | 22 |  | 37 |
| Qovernment: |  |  | 105 |  |  |  | 24 |  |
| Reverse lend-lease...... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3046 |  |
| Military purchases abroad | 421 | ${ }_{176}^{11}$ | 122 | $\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} -33 \\ 53 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ -15 \end{array}$ |  | 5054 |
| Miscellaneous adjustments (net). |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total transfers from foreign countries.- | 5,666 | 5,168 | 6, 071 | 1. 507 | 1,562 | 1,353 | 1,649 | 1,935 |

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
It may be expected that, even after the dollar stringency is partly relieved through the ERP and other aid programs, foreign exports to the United States will remain approximately at the first-quarter rate or even continue to rise. Programs for the first year of operation of ERP were prepared under the assumption that U. S. imports from these countries would rise by approximately 40 percent over 1947. During the first quarter of 1948 the rise amounted to 30 percent. Since the ERP allocations are probably smaller than estimated requirements, there should be every incentive to supplement the aid through dollars earned by sales to the United States.

As was pointed out in the May Surver, dollars used by other-than-ERP countries should be expected to be less than last year, particularly because of the progressive exhaustion of their gold and dollar reserves. These countries should be expected, therefore, to keep their sales to the United States as high as possible. However, a larger flow of foreign commodities to the United States would not necessarily speed-up the restoration of a world-wide economic equilibrium, unless the higher imports are obtained from increased foreign production or reduced nonessential consumption, and thus do not represent merely a diversion of materials and resources essential for reconstruction purposes into export channels to the United States. In the latter case, the objectives of the recovery program would not be met.
In addition to recorded imports, goods purchased abroad include about 50 million dollars of sugar and some other commodities which were shipped directly to foreign destinations. Such transactions are of increasing importance, particularly in foreign relief programs.

Table 7.-Service Transactions With Foreign Countries


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

## Exports Lowest Since 1946

Total dollar expenditures by foreign countries during the first quarter of 1948 were not significantly smaller than during the last quarter of 1947. However, it has not been possible so far to account for the utilization of nearly 500 million dollars. The reappearance of large net receipts of funds outside of known transactions may indicate the continuation of international financial uncertainties which were discussed in the Survey for last December (p. 17).

Table 8.-Gifts and Other Unil ateral Transfers

| Item | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1948}{\mathrm{I}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | I | II | III | IV |  |
| Government: <br> Payments: <br> Lend-lease 7,613 <br> 209  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UNRRA | 589 | 1,524 | 543 | 285 | 209 | 49 |  |  |
| Post-UNRRA |  |  | 245 |  | 2 | 98 | 145 | 35 |
| Interim aid |  |  | 12 |  |  |  | 12 | 342 |
| Civilian supplies for occupied countries. | 871 | 539 | 980 | 219 | 240 | 306 | 215 | 340 |
| Greek-Turkish program. |  |  | 74 |  |  | 38 | 36 | 85 |
| War damage payments and other transfers to the Philippine Republic |  | 60 | 96 | 18 | 20 | 38 | 20 | 13 |
| International Refugee Organization |  |  | 17 |  |  | 15 | 2 | 33 |
| Aid to China | 225 | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other transfers. | 217 | 170 | 305 | 101 | 113 | 33 | 58 | 39 |
| Total payments. | 9,515 | 2,517 | 2,272 | 623 | 584 | 577 | 488 | 887 |
| Receipts: <br> Reverse lend-lease and lendlease settlements. Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,761 | 38 | 206 | 106 | 79 | 19 | 2 |  |
|  | 2, 114 | 200 | 254 | 73 | 48 | 66 | 67 | 45 |
| Total receipts. | 2,875 | 238 | 460 | 179 | 127 | 85 | 69 | 45 |
| Net Government payments. | 6,640 | 2,279 | 1,812 | 444 | 457 | 492 | 419 | 842 |
| Private remittances: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 520 47 | 722 | $\begin{aligned} & 713 \\ & 145 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}179 \\ 34 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 158 39 | 170 32 | 206 40 | 192 33 |
| Net private payments. | 473 | 598 | 568 | 145 | 119 | 138 | 166 | 159 |

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
About 40 percent of the 400 -million-dollar decline in transfers of goods and services took place in the service accounts, but the reduction of income on foreign investments by about 150 million is seasonal (see table 4). The larger receipts during the last quarter of 1947 represented a considerable amount of year-end transfers of earnings accumu-
lated through the preceding 12 -month period. Among the other service receipts, income from transportation represented the only major reduction. This is due to reduced exports as well as to a higher proportion of freight carried by foreign vessels (see table 7).

Transfers of merchandise were only about 6 percent smaller than during the last quarter 1947. These transfers, however, included 220 million dollars of surplus property sold against credit to Germany. They also included the 50 million dollars of sugar and other relief goods purchased abroad and shipped from there, gift parcels of an estimated value of 50 million dollars, and some adjustments for other unrecorded exports or revaluations.

Table 9.-Movements of United States Long-term Capital
[Millions of dollars]


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

## Total Trade Maintained

As a result of restrictions imposed upon imports, but also because of higher exports, several important countries succeeded in balancing their trade or even developing an export surplus with the United States.

To this group belong Chile, Uruguay, Sweden, Finland, Spain, India, and Australia. It may be interesting to note that in comparison with the whole year 1947 the balance of trade with the two Latin American countries was achieved with an increase of total trade, while, in the case of the other 5 countries, total trade had to be curtailed. Only for Sweden, however, did total trade shrink by more than 20 percent.

It may also be noted that in the first quarter of 1948 the deficit on goods and services of all foreign countries with the United States had declined to an annual rate of about 7.9 billion dollars-as compared with 11.3 billion in 1947-but that the total of such transactions during the same period had shrunk only by about one-half billion dollars (at an annual rate).

# Foreign Grants and Credits of the U.S. Government 

DURING the postwar period the United States has financed a vast program of aid in the reconstruction of foreign areas. This has taken the form of grants of essential goods and services which the countries of the world greatly needed, and the extension of cash loans and other credits for the procurement of supplies and equipment essential for economic recovery. When all these forms of aid provided by the United States Government from July 1945 through 1947 are aggregated, they amount to the impressive total of 14.6 billion dollars.

Assistance was furnished at a rate of over 5.8 billion dollars a year in the $21 \frac{1}{2}$-year period ended last December. This compared with an estimated 7.6 billion to be provided in 1948 under the European Recovery Program, the occupied areas civilian-supply program of the National Military Establishment, and through other grants and credits of the Government.

During the postwar period, credits were more widely extended than during the war and disbursements on loans and utilizations of credits overshadowed grants. The latter type of financing was, of course, dominant during the war.

Loans and property credits, with terms providing for the repayment of principal with interest, were the primary aid medium in the postwar period through 1947. Assistance in the form of credits then constituted 56 percent of the total aid provided (see table 1). However, because of the near exhaustion of the gold and dollar resources of certain foreign governments by December 31, 1947, the pattern of foreign assistance in 1948 will shift toward that of the war years when the emphasis was placed on grants rather than credits. On the basis of current assumption, assistance in the form of grants will constitute over 70 percent of the total aid provided to foreign governments in 1948.

## Government Foreign Aid Over 60 Billions

The large volume of aid made available by the United States Government in the postwar period brought the cumulative total of goods, services, and cash made available since 1940 to foreign countries to 63.2 billion dollars as of the beginning of 1948 . Of that total, 54.2 billion dollars was in outright grants, including lend-lease, civilian supplies furnished by military agencies in occupied and liberated areas, other relief supplies and services contributed by the Government to international organizations and directly to foreign governments, and other grants and financial aid. The United States received reverse lend-lease, in the form of goods and services, valued at 7.8 billion dollars.

Cumulative credits of 9.0 billion dollars were largely cash loans but also included credits for lend-lease goods, surplus property including merchant ships, and commodities, prin-

[^4]cipally raw cotton. Capital contributions, not included in these totals, went to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund in the amount of 3.4 billion dollars. To date, these funds have only partially become available to foreign countries in the form of loans or currency.

In addition to the relief and rehabilitation programs and credits extended, the U. S. Government has paid to foreign countries the sum of 15.8 billion dollars for goods and services purchased by this Government. As offsets against these outlays, the U. S. Government had dollar receipts aggregating 6.1 billion dollars from the sale of goods and services.

## Credits Increased in the Postwar Period

The year 1945 witnessed the first of a series of steps designed to correct the dislocations in the world economy caused by the war. With the current European Recovery Program these measures are now projected for a considerable period ahead.

The foreign lending and credit activities of the Government increased rapidly in the immediate postwar period. The virtual cessation of straight lend-lease in September 1945 intensified pressures for foreign loans which on July 31, 1945 had been partly anticipated by an increase of 2,800 million dollars in the statutory lending authority of the ExportImport Bank. The 3,750-million-dollar loan to the United Kingdom, which followed the termination of lend-lease and
Table 1.-Summary Analysis of Foreign Transactions of the U. S. Government, by Types of Transaction: War and Postwar Periods

| Type of transaction | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July 1, } 1940 \\ & \text { through } \\ & \text { Dec. 31, } 1947 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } 1,1940 \\ \text { through } \\ \text { June } 30,1945 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July 1, } 1945 \\ \text { through } \\ \text { Dec. 31, } 1947 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grants and credits | 63, 204 | 48,608 | 14,596 |
| Grants. | 54, 227 | 47,766 | 6,461 |
| Lend-lease | 47, 655 | 46, 372 | 1,283 |
| Military civilian supplies | 2, 845 | 814 | 2,031 |
| Other grants and financial aid. | 2,961 | 433 | 2,813 |
| Credits | 8,977 | 842 | 8,135 |
| Lend-lease. | 1,392 | 93 | 1,300 |
| Surplus property -...------------1.-... | 1,004 |  | 1,004 |
| Merchant ships | 169 |  | 169 |
| Commodity programs | 6, 189 | 749 | 5,440 |
| Other dollar outlays. | 15,740 | 11,019 | 4,721 |
| Disbursements for goods and services. | 11,216 | 7,957 | 3,259 |
| Other disbursements. | 4,524 | 3,062 | 1,462 |
| Payments to International Bank and Monetary Fund: |  |  |  |
| International Bank | 635 |  | 635 |
| International Monetary Fund.-.-........... | 2,750 |  | 2,750 |
| Dollar receipts. | 6,102 | 2,419 | 3,683 |
| Repayments on loans and credits | 864 | 450 | 414 |
| Lend-lease cash receipts. | 1,150 | 833 | 317 |
| Cash from surplus property sales | 802 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 449 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 799 |
| Other cash receipts.-........---.-. | 2, 971 | 684 | 1,886 |

## Chart 1.-Foreign Grants and Credits of the United States Government



1 Partly estimated. Includes initial European Recovery Program grants.
Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
which was approved by the Congress on July 15, 1946, was a substantial contribution to the reestablishment of the British economy, though it was used up at a rate not contemplated at the time the loan was made. The final phase of lend-lease brought additional credit commitments of 1,488 million dollars, covering VJ-day inventories, pipe-line shipments, and final settlements. Surplus property and other credits added another 1,770 million dollars.

## Balances Outstanding Exceed 10 Billion

On December 31, 1947, outstanding balances and unutilized commitments for foreign credits exceeded 10 billion dollars. Geographically, 8.3 billion dollars was concentrated in Europe, with 7.8 billion in the countries participating in the European Recovery Program. Table 2 shows the outstanding balances and unutilized commitments of foreign credits as of December 31, 1947 by principal country.

On June 30, 1945, roughly the end of the war period, total Government credits were only 1,111 million dollars-with 557 million outstanding and 554 million in unutilized commitments. During the 30 -month period ended December 31, 1947, new credit commitments were made to the amount of 9,347 million dollars. Credit utilizations during this period amounted to 8.1 billion dollars and 439 million was repaid on the principal indebtedness. Table 3 presents an analysis of foreign credits, by agency and by type of credit, showing balances as of June 30, 1945 and December 31, 1947, and activity in the postwar period.

## Export-Import Bank Advances 2 $\mathbf{2} / \mathbf{4}$ Billion

The Export-Import Bank has been a substantial factor in postwar rehabilitation since its lending authority was increased to 3,500 million dollars for the principal purpose of meeting the anticipated credit needs of liberated and war-
devastated countries. A further increase of 500 million dollars in the lending authority has been requested to provide loans to the Latin American Republics.

The relative importance of reconstruction loans by the Export-Import Bank in the postwar period is shown in the following summary of net credits authorized by the Bank from July 1, 1945 to March 31, 1948:

|  | [In millions of dollars] |
| :---: | :---: |
| Total | 2, 745. 1 |
| Reconstruction | 1, 183. 6 |
| Lend-lease. | 655.0 |
| Development | 755. 7 |
| Cotton purchase | 133.0 |
| Other purposes. | 17.8 |

The Export-Import Bank thus has operated on a major scale since July 1945, and its credits (outstanding plus unutilized commitments) of 3,010 million are nearly six times as large as they were at the end of the war.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 provides that assistance extended under credit terms shall be made and administered by the Export-Import Bank. Similar provisions for assistance to China on credit terms appear in the China Aid Act. In extending credits under these two programs, the Bank is not limited by its own statutory lending authority.

## Bretton Woods Subscriptions

Enactment of the "Bretton Woods Agreements Act" on July 31, 1945 paved the way for U. S. participation in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The maximum cost of participation to the U. S. Government is 5,925 million dollars. The subscription to the Fund amounts to 2,750 million dollars, and has been paid in full; the subscription to

Table 2.-Foreign Credits of the U. S. Government, By Principal Countries: As of Dec. 31, 1947
[Millions of dollars]

| Country | Total | Amount of outstanding balance | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount of } \\ & \text { unutilized } \\ & \text { commitments } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 10,019 | 8,253 | 1,766 |
| Europe | 8,339 | 7,392 | 947 |
| European recovery program participating countries and Western Germany | 7,802 | 6,977 | 825 |
|  | 4, 604 | 4,269 | 335 |
| France-------- | 1,966 | 1,868 | 98 |
| Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg - | 4988 | ${ }_{2}^{406}$ | 92 120 |
| Greece | 118 | 94 | 24 |
| Other | 258 | 102 | 156 |
| Nonparticipating countries | 513 | 416 | 97 |
| U. S. S. R | 242 | 216 | 25 |
| Finland... Other | 132 | 93 106 | 39 39 |
| Unallocable Europe. | 129 24 | 10 | 24 |
| Netherlands Indies. | 199 | 64 | 136 |
| Other dependencies of ERP participating countries. | 2 | 2 |  |
| American Republics. | 586 | 340 | 246 |
| Canada | 305 | 5 | 300 |
| China | 257 | 214 | 44. |
| Other countries, including unallocable | 330 | 236 | 94 : |

${ }^{1}$ Additionalutilization of 100 million dollars on each of the following dates: Jan. 2, Feb. 4 . and Mar. 1, 1948.
the Bank can reach a maximum of 3,175 milllon. Only 20 percent-or 635 million dollars-has been called by and paid to the Bank. The remainder is subject to call to meet obligations of the Bank arising out of its issues or those guaranteed by it. Consequently, in the absence of such further calls, U. S. contributions to the Fund and the Bank will total 3,385 million dollars.

## United Kingdom Loan

The Anglo-American financial agreement provided for a loan of 3,750 million dollars to the United Kingdom. In connection with the loan, the United Kingdom agreed to liberalize the use of sterling and remove the discriminations arising from the Sterling Area dollar pool. Repayment of the loan is to be made in 50 approximately equal annual instalments beginning on December 31, 1951. Utilization of the loan was much more rapid than had been anticipated and 3,450 million dollars had been drawn by the end of 1947, leaving an unutilized balance of only 300 million. This balance was completely disbursed by March 1, 1948.

## Property Settlements

Property credits became important in the over-all settlement of lend-lease, in the disposal of surplus war property, and the settlement of other war accounts.

The final lend-lease agreements usually contained the same general principles: (1) No payment was asked for lend-lease or reverse lend-lease goods lost, destroyed, or consumed prior to VJ-day; (2) all articles or services transferred after VJ-day, except certain specified military supplies and services, were made under credit or offsetting terms; (3) generally speaking, claims were settled by offsetting the respective claims of the United States and the lend-lease country against each other; (4) credit terms were approved for low interest rates-typically 2 percent-and amortization over a long term, ranging from 30 to 50 years; and (5) the settlement agreements frequently contained provisions for the acquisition by the foreign government of U. S. surplus abroad on identical credit terms.

A number of property credits have been extended by the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner to foreign governments and a few individuals abroad for the purchase of surplus property. The surplus property credits are exclusively a postwar development.
Commitments arising from lend-lease activities, including pipe-line agreements and final settlements, and from the sale
of surplus property abroad on credit terms aggregated 2,476 million dollars during the $2 \frac{1}{2}$-year postwar period ended December 31, 1947. Utilizations during this period were 2,304 million dollars, with principal repayments of 37 million.
Property credits were also extended in order to facilitate the sale abroad of large surplus merchant ships. This program was initiated late in 1946 and was to be completed by March 1, 1948. The authority of the Maritime Commission to operate, sell, and charter Government-owned vessels was extended until March 1, 1949. However, provision was made in the act to prevent the sale abroad of surplus Governmentowned vessels after March 1, 1948. Thus, when delivery of the vessels contracted for prior to March 1,1948 is completed, the participation of the Maritime Commission in foreigncredit transactions will be ended except for the collection of principal and interest on the outstanding obligations.

At the end of 1947, net credit commitments on 419 ships sold or reserved for sale aggregated 212 million dollars. New credit commitments of 22 million dollars, covering the sale of 43 ships, had been made by March 1, 1948.

Surplus property located in the United States and held by the War Assets Administration was not committed for sale on credit terms to foreign governments until late in 1947. Credit agreements aggregating 67 million dollars were executed in 1947. However, no deliveries were reported against contracts under thesa agreements until 1948. On March 11, 1948, an agreement was executed with France for a line of credit up to 50 million dollars for the purchase of surplus property in the United States.

## Commodity Programs

Early in 1946 the Army Department initiated several programs to aid in the rehabilitation of Germany, Japan, and Korea, pending the return of trade to commercial channels. One of these programs involved the transfer of raw materials, largely raw cotton, on credit terms to the military governments for Germany and Japan for processing and reexport of a portion of the finished goods. The

Table 3.-Foreign Credits of the U. S. Government, By Agency and By Type of Credit: As of June 30, 1945; Postwar Period, July 1, 1945, Through Dec. 31, 1947; and As of Dec. 31, 1947
[Millions of dollars]

| Agency and type of credit | As of June 30, 1945 |  |  | Activity in postwar period, July 1, 1945, through Dec. 31, 1947 |  |  |  | As of Dec. 31, 1947 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Outstanding | Unutilized $\underset{\text { ments }}{\text { commit- }}$ | Change in net commitments | Utilizations | Net change in unutilized commitments | Repayments | Total | Outstanding | Unutilized commit- ments |
| Total | 1,111 | 557 | 554 | 9,347 | 8,135 | 1,212 | 439 | 10,019 | 8,253 | 1,766 |
| By agency: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Export-Import Bank --.--- | 550 | 214 | 336 | 2,616 | 1,920 | 696 | 156 | 3,010 | 1,978 | 1,032 |
| Maritime Commission-------.--.-.-.-.-.-.---- |  |  |  | 212 | 169 | 43 | 4 |  | 164 |  |
| National Military Establishment: Army Department Reconstruction Finance Corporation: |  |  |  | 20 | 20 |  |  | 20 | 20 |  |
|  | 312 | 277 | 35 | 70 | 70 | .- | 104 | 278 | 243 | 35 |
| Office of Defense Supplies.............................- | 18 | 18 |  |  |  |  | 17 | 1 | 1 |  |
| Office of Rubber Reserve--........................- |  |  |  | 2 | 2 |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| U.S. Commercial Company --- | 2 | 2 |  | 14 | 14 |  | 15 | 2 | 2 |  |
| State Department: <br> Proper | (1) | (1) |  |  | (1) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Office of Foreign Liquidation Commissioner...--- |  |  |  | 1,174 | 982 | 192 | 14 | 1,160 | 968 | 192 |
| Treasury Department: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Proper--..........-..... | 228 | 45 | 183 | 3,750 1,212 | 3,450 1,300 | Cr $\quad 88$ | 21 | 1, 1,420 | 1, 324 | 300 95 |
| War Assets Administration.... |  |  |  | 1,67 |  | 67 |  | ${ }^{1} 67$ |  | 67 |
| By type of credit: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans.-...- | 882 | 511 | 371 | 6,436 | 5,440 | 996 | 278 | 7,040 | 5,673 | 1,367 |
| Property credits | 228 | 45 | 183 | 2,687 | 2,472 | 215 | 41 | 2,875 | 2,477 | 398 |
| Surplus property |  |  |  | 1,264 | 1,004 | $C r$ | 16 | 1,248 | , 988 | 260 |
| Lend-lease | 228 | 45 | 183 | 1,212 | 1,300 | $\mathrm{Cr} \quad 88$ | 21 | 1,420 | 1,324 | 95 |
| Merchant ships |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{212}$ | 169 | 43 | 4 | 208 | 164 | 43 |
| Commodity programs.. |  |  |  | 224 | 223 | 1 | 120 | 104 | 103 | 1 |
| Cotton |  |  |  | 209 | 222 | 1 | 119 | 104 104 | 103 | 1 |
| Raw material....- |  |  |  | 14 | 14 |  | 105 | 104 | 103 | 1 |
| Other raw materials. |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | -...-...--- | 1 | (1) |  |  |

[^5]Table 4-Foreign Grants of the U. S. Government, By Type: War and Postwar Periods
[Millions of dollars]

| Type of grant | $\begin{gathered} \text { July 1, } 1940 \\ \text { through } \\ \text { Dec. 31, } 1947 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July 1, } 1949 \\ \text { through } \\ \text { June 30, } 1945 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July 1, } 1945 \\ & \text { through } \\ & \text { Dec. } 31,1947 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total. | 54, 227 | 47,766 | 6,461 |
| Lend-Lease. | 47,655 | 46,372 | 1, 283 |
| Military civilian supplies. | 2,845 | 814 | 2, 031 |
| Army and Navy Departments..-.-.....-....- | 2, 710 | 814 | 1,996 |
|  | 134 |  | 134 |
|  | 2,961 | 148 | 2,813 |
| Foreign War Relief (American Red Cross) | 73 | 62 | 10 |
| War Refugee Board and Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| International Refugee Organization........-- | 17 |  | 17 |
|  | 2,607 | 83 | 2,524 |
| Post-UNRRA aid | 245 |  | 245 |
| Interim aid | 12 |  | 12 |
| Other grants and financial aid. | 767 | 433 | 334 |
| Chinese stabilization..... | 500 | 380 | 120 |
| Philippine rehabilitation.---.-...............- | 119 | --............. | 119 |
|  | 74 |  | 74 |
| Inter-American aid | 73 | 52 | 21 |

goods for export were sold on the world market and the proceeds were used to pay for the raw materials and other costs incurred by the United States.

## Grants More Than Two-Fifths of Total Postwar Aid

While grants represented a shrinking proportion of the total in the postwar period prior to 1948, they nevertheless represented more than two-fifths of the aid made available and, as earlier stated, this proportion is now again increasing.

During the 213 -year postwar period through 1947, total grants of 6.5 billion dollars were almost all for civilian relief and rehabilitation. It was recognized that this large contribution was a necessary aftermath of the war and that repayment was not possible.
The military forces occupying liberated and enemy territories were faced with the necessity of providing essential food, clothing, and medical supplies to the civilian population. After withdrawal of the armed forces from liberated areas, the responsibility for civilian supply was assumed in some areas by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Toward the end of the UNRRA program it became evident that additional aid would be necessary to prevent collapse of the economies of several countries. To forestall this, a series of new relief programs were established.

The column on the right in table 4 presents summary data by type of grants made by the United States Government during the postwar period, with comparative data for earlier programs.
The countries-including Western Germany and Triesteparticipating in the European Recovery Program also received the largest share of grants extended by the Government during the postwar period ended December 31, 1947 (see table 5). Their share of 40 percent was less than during the war period principally because aid to China was stepped up to a considerably larger share.

## Liberated and Occupied Area Programs

As an integral part of their military operations, the U. S. armed forces provided the minimum essentials of civilian supplies in liberated and occupied areas during the "military period," acting either independently, or in collaboration with other nations. Civilian supplies are those commodities made availabie to the civilian populace of the occupied or liberated areas to foster economic rehabilitation and for the prevention of such disease and unrest as would preju-
dice the successful operation of the established military governments.
Supplies were purchased from regular appropriations to the Army and Navy Departments and diverted to civilian use upon requisition by overseas commanders. In areas of combined Allied operations, distribution was on a joint basis and supplies received from the contributing countries were pooled and distributed without regard to source.

The Navy Department conducted civilian-supply activities only in the areas in which it was primarily responsible for military operations, primarily islands in the Pacific. Most of these supplies were not distributed as relief but were sold through trade goods stores.
The U.S. Army now has combined responsibility with the United Kingdom for furnishing basic civilian supplies to the bizone of Germany, and unilaterial responsibility for Japan, the Ryukyu Islands, and the United States zone of Korea.
From the inception of the civilian-supply program in July 1943, and through December 31, 1947, the Army has furnished civilian supplies overseas having a landed cost value of approximately 2.7 billion dollars. The overseas civilian supply activities of the Navy reached approximately 25 million dollars by the end of 1947 .
Table 5.-Foreign Grants of the U. S. Government, By Area: War and Postwar Periods
[Millions of dollars]

| Country | $\begin{gathered} \text { July 1, } 1940 \\ \text { through } \\ \text { Dec. 31, } 1947 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July 1, } 1940 \\ \text { through } \\ \text { June } 30,1945 \end{gathered}$ | July 1, 1945 through Dec. 31, 1947 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 54, 227 | 47, 766 | 6,461 |
| Europe | 48, 276 | 44,389 | 3,887 |
| European-recovery program participating countries and western Germany and |  |  |  |
| Trieste--------------------------------1-1 | 35, 669 | 33,059 | 2,610 238 |
| Belgium and Luxemburg | 132 | 69 | 63 |
| Eire.--- | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| France. | 2,646 | 2, 571 | 74 |
| Greece | 470 |  | 391 |
| Iceland |  |  |  |
| Italy-1.- | 1,071 | 310 <br> 146 | 761 26 |
| Norway.... | 178 | 146 37 | 1 |
| Sweden | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Switzerland | 2 |  | 2 |
| Trieste | 12 |  | 12 |
| Turkey | 36 | 35 | T |
| Western German | 30, 107 | 29,809 | ${ }_{742} 29$ |
| Nonparticipating countries. | 11,975 | 10,893 | 1,083 |
| Albania-... | 20 |  | 20 |
| Czechoslovakia | 188 | 6 | 182 |
| Finland. | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Hungary. | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | 2 | 2 |
| U.S.S. ${ }^{\text {R }}$ | 11, 052 | 10,830 | 222 |
| Yugoslavia | 325 | 33 | 292 |
| Europe, unallocable. | 632 | 437 | 195 |
| ERP dependencies. | 17 | 17 | (1) |
| Latin-American countries | 440 | 418 | 22 |
| Ohina | 2,431 | 1,230 | 1,201 |
| Japan. | 638 |  | 638 |
| Korea (southern) | 93 |  | 93 |
| Netherlands Indies | ${ }^{8} 1$ | 4 | 158 |
| Pbilippines-.- | 211 | ${ }_{16}^{53}$ | 158 |
| Arabia ries $\qquad$ | 48 | 16 | 32 |
| Unallocable...-. | 2,048 | 1,625 | 423 |

${ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.

## Grants Aggregate 54 Billion

During the over-all $71 \frac{1}{2}$-year period through 1947, the Government contributed abroad on a grant basis, goods, services, and funds reported at 54.2 billion dollars. Grants recorded at 47.8 billion dollars during the 5 -year war period from July 1, 1940 through June 30, 1945 were almost all in the form of lend-lease and consisted largely of military and other supplies needed for prosecution of the war. Grants in the form of military civilian supplies, and similar relief contributed through the American Red Cross and the United

Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration were relatively small throughout this earlier period.

## Lend-Lease Was 50 Billions

Lend-lease, authorized by the Act of March 11, 1941, was generally considered as a war-supply measure to equip Allied armies with arms and to provide Allied economies with the foods, materials, and equipment required to help to maximize their war effort.

A total of 50.2 billion dollars was transferred under the lend-lease program with the British Commonwealth, U. S. S. R., France and possessions, and China as the principal recipients. Approximately 95 percent, or 47.7 billion dollars, of lend lease aid was rendered on a grant basis; the balance was about equally divided between cash and credit transactions at a little more than 1 billion dollars each.

The United States in turn received reverse lend-lease aid, reported at 7.8 billion dollars, from foreign governments. Approximately 86 percent ( 6.8 billion dollars) was received from the British Commonwealth. France and possessions and Belgium were the other principal contributors. Belgium was the only country which contributed more aid to the United States than it received under lend-lease mechanism.

Lend-lease figures presented in tables 1 and 2 reflect the estimated value of aid furnished on a grant basis. This estimate is derived by reduction of the gross lend-lease aid totals by (1) lend-lease aid furnished on a credit basis, including the credit retroactively determined in settlements; (2) cash received in lend-lease settlements; (3) lend-lease aid originally furnished on a cash basis; and (4) the military civilian supply program for Italy, made available from lend-lease funds, which is included in the military civilian supplies total.

## U. S. Share of UNRRA Activities

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was created by the United Nations to provide for civilian relief, after the withdrawal of the military forces, in areas devastated by war. Congress authorized U. S. participation in UNRRA early in 1944. Contributions of the member nations were set in proportion to their respective national incomes for 1943 and the resulting U. S. share was approximately 72 percent of the 3,685 -million-dollar total. Total contributions by the United States were ultimately setat 2,700 million dollars, of which 2,600 million was appropriated by the Congress to the President and 100 million was authorized for nonremunerative transfers from excess Army stocks.

Preliminary reports on U. S. contributions to UNRRA amounted to 2,607 million dollars and included supplies, 2,265 million; services, 15 million; and cash, 327 million. Food was by far the largest category of supplies furnished to UNRRA by the United States. Clothing, textiles, and footwear; fuel; and communication, transportation, agricultural, and industrial equipment were the other principal categories. Italy, Poland, China, Yugoslavia, Greece, Czechoslovakia, and the U. S. S. R. were the principal recipients of supplies furnished to UNRRA by the United States.
In order to provide for essential civilian relief after termination of the UNRRA program, an act approved by Congress on May 31, 1947 and commonly known as the "post-UNRRA act" authorized appropriations of 350 million dollars for aid to Austria, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Trieste, China, and for aggregate contributions of 40 million to the International Children's Emergency Fund. These funds were intended primarily for the procurement of food, medical supplies, textiles, fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and seeds.

It originally was contemplated that the post-UNRRA program would be completed in 1947. However, the original appropriation, which amounted to 332 million dollars, was not approved until July 30, 1947, and the delivery of supplies was not completed until early in 1948. An additional 18 million dollars for further aid to China was appropriated on December 23, 1947. Austria, Greece, Italy, Trieste, and China have received relief under the program; no shipments have been made to Hungary and Poland. Through December 31, 1947, shipments of supplies estimated at 230 million dollars and contributions of 15 million to the ICEF had been made. In order to encourage private contributions of relief supplies for foreign aid, the PostUNRRA Relief Act authorized up to 5 million dollars for payment of ocean transportation of supplies shipped by private American relief agencies.

## Foreign Assistance by the United States

About midyear 1947, it became evident that Austria, China, and Italy would require assistance beyond that provided under the Post-UNRRA Act. In the case of France, where the United States had had no postwar relief program, assistance was also determined to be necessary to prevent economic and financial disintegration. Consequently, in December 1947, just prior to the termination of the postUNRRA program, Congress enacted the Foreign Aid Act of 1947, authorizing a program of 597 million dollars for assistance to these countries. Under the authority of this act, an appropriation of 522 million dollars for aid to Austria, France, and Italy was approved on December 23, 1947, and on March 31, 1948 an additional appropriation of 55 million dollars was made for foreign aid to these countries. These funds were provided to meet urgent needs pending the assistance proposed under the European Recovery Program.

Through December 31, 1947, foodstuffs having a reported value of approximately 12 million dollars had been supplied to France. Since then, large-scale shipments of supplies have been made to all the designated countries.

One of the first programs of financial aid designed to assist a particular country was that authorized for China. In February 1942, the Congress directed that 500 million dollars be granted to China to assist in prosecuting the war against Japan and in stabilizing the Chinese economy. The extent and nature of repayment were not specified, but are to be included in the ultimate settlement of war accounts. The Treasury Department disbursed 380 million dollars of this cash grant in the war period and 120 million in the postwar period.

The Government, early in 1942, through the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, initiated several cooperative programs with the other American Republics. Under these programs, projects in the fields of health and sanitation, food supply, and education were financed partly with funds appropriated by the United States Government and partly with funds contributed by the recipient country. The United States participation was executed through corporations organized by the CIAA.

In August 1947 the Institute of Inter-American Affairs was reincorporated for 3 years to continue the programs not then in process of liquidation. Appropriations of 5 million dollars a year were authorized. Since the beginning of the programs in 1942, the United States have agreed to contribute 81 million dollars; actual contributions have amounted to 71 million. Participating American Republics pledged 27 million dollars, with actual contributions of 17 million by the end of 1947 . In addition, local governments and private participants pledged 8 million dollars and contributed 7 million.
(Continued on p. 24)

# Inventory Turn-Over in Retail Trade 

Tmatters of active attention during the postwar period. The constant problem of the retailer-whether to keep inventories down and possibly lose sales, or to let them grow and thereby increase costs and risks-is always more acute during periods of high activity, when large stocks are required to keep up with demand. At this time, it may be helpful to examine how retail stocks have fluctuated in the past, and what forces have contributed to their movements.

Since the first World War, the typical retail store has been reducing the size of its stocks in relation to its sales. The improved control over inventories has been apparent in all regions of the country, and has been most marked in those areas which had formerly lagged behind. Both large and small stores have shown a downward trend in the ratio of stocks to sales, but the smaller stores have narrowed the advantage in efficiency of inventory operations that has been characteristic of larger stores.

When the different limes of trade or departments are examined, it is found that many of them do not follow the trend exhibited by total stocks, and some show an increasing ratio of stocks to sales. Variations from department to department, or within the same department at different periods of time, depend upon differences in the nature of customers' requirements and in the conditions of supply.

Currently, though there are considerable differences by line of trade, retail inventories generally do not appear high in relation to sales, as compared with the prewar period. Two qualifications, however, are necessary. First, in the past year, inventories have been increasing much more rapidly than sales. Second, if sales were to decrease significantly at any time, in the future, the present level of inventories might well seem excessive to retailers.

## Retail Stocks and Sales for the Nation

The year-to-year movements, from 1919 to the present, of the average value of retail stocks during the year and average monthly sales are shown in the upper panel of chart 1. The lower panel of the chart gives the ratio of stocks to sales over the same period. This ratio indicates the number of months goods on hand would last at the corresponding rate of sales. It is the inverse of the turn-over ratio. The chart shows that the stock-sales ratio has evidenced a downward trend over the entire period, except for certain interruptions.

From 1919 to 1920 , at the high point of the business boom following the first World War, stocks and sales both rose sharply, but with stocks outpacing sales. Thereafter, the ratio drifted moderately downward through the rest of the twenties. The movement was reversed at the onset of the depression, but the downtrend was resumed after 1932. The only subsequent interruption up to Pearl Harbor came in

[^6]1937-38, when a brief recession followed a spurt in business activity.

The upturn of the ratio in 1942 resulted from extremely heavy stocking of goods in anticipation of wartime curtailment of civilian production. As this curtailment took effect, and replacement items became difficult to obtain, stocks fell to an extremely low point relative to sales.

It was not until 1947 that retailers found themselves able to increase inventories in relation to their sales. At the present time the stock-sales ratio remains below the prewar

## Chart 1.-Retail Stocks, Sales, and Stock-Sales Ratios



1 Data are end of month average for the year or quarter.
${ }_{2}$ Data are monthly average for the year or quarter.
Source of data: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
value. Moreover, even if it is assumed that the forces acting to lower the ratio continued their effects unabated during the war, stocks at the present time seem moderately below the level that would be expected. ${ }^{1}$ On the other hand, the ratio has increased appreciably in recent months and is much closer to the prewar relationship than at any time since the war ended.

In attempting to account for the fact that a given amount

[^7]of goods has been able to support an increasing value of sales over the period studied, it is desirable to study the effects of geographical location, size of store, and line of trade. However, much of the data in the necessary detail and for a period sufficiently long are available only for one sector of retail trade, namely, department stores. Accordingly, the detailed analysis is based on department-store data. Because of the diversity of goods handled in these stores, and the close relation between department-store sales and total retail sales, conclusions obtained for the department-store group will have application to retail trade generally.

An important difference to be kept in mind is that total retail stocks, as treated in the estimates used here, are valued at cost; department-store stocks, on the other hand, are valued at selling price. Furthermore, department-store sales and stocks have a different composition from those of other retail stores; and even for a particular line of trade, the items handled by stores generally may differ considerably from those carried by the corresponding department in department stores. Consequently, the stock-sales ratios of department stores are not comparable as to level with those of retail trade. However, the movements of the ratios for the two categories are quite similar, not only in aggregate, but also for most of the specific lines.

One exception to this similarity of movement has occurred within the past year; in this period, department-store stocks have risen more rapidly relative to their sales than have stocks of other stores.

## Stocks and Sales by Districts

In general, the behavior of the stock-sales relationships for department stores in each of the 12 Federal Reserve districts was similar to that shown nationally for all retail trade. In every district, a general decline in the stock-sales ratio was shown over the period studied. Examples of the variations in the relationship are shown in chart 2, which pictures the stock-sales ratio for five of the districts. The ratios by years for all of the districts are given in table 1.

The size of the average stocks on hand in terms of average monthly sales differed considerably for the various districts in the earlier years. In the New York, Chicago, and Boston districts, stocks on hand in terms of sales in the period prior to 1925 were less than $31 / 2$ months. In five of the districts comprising the South, West, and North Central States the ratio ranged between 4 and $41 / 2$ months.

As indicated, the stock-sales ratio declined in all the districts in the period 1919-40. The decline was more rapid, however, for the districts in which the ratio was high in the early years. As a result the spread in the ratios shown for the districts also decreased. ${ }^{2}$

[^8]There were many factors operating to produce these changes. Possibly the most important one was the increase in the efficiency of operations of the smaller stores. This is brought out in table 2 in which are presented the stocksales ratios by size of store for samples of department stores for the years 1929-46. These data were obtained from studies made by the Controllers' Congress of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. ${ }^{3}$

The ratio for all stores, regardless of size, tended generally downward over the period 1929-41, but the drop was much greater for the smaller stores. Thus, at the beginning of the period, for stores with sales of less than 2 million dollars annually, the amount of stocks carried averaged about $4 / 2$ months in terms of sales. This value had decreased to about $3 \frac{1}{4}$ months in the years immediately preceding the war. For stores with sales ranging from 2 to 5 million dollars, the decline in the stock-sales ratio over the period was about $1 / 2$ month, while for the very largest stores, the decline shown was about a quarter of a month. As a result, the range of the ratios for the various groups of stores decreased from 1.4 in 1929 to 0.5 in 1940.

In other words, the greatest improvement in the efficiency of inventory utilization was shown by the smaller department stores. This has come about largely through more conscious use of inventory control. In addition, improvements in distribution and changes in merchandising methods such as purchasing through centralized offices have enabled the smaller stores to obtain merchandise more rapidly and in smaller quantities.

## Improved Position of the West and South

The fact that the other regions of the country have been overtaking the Northeastern and Great Lakes regions in efficiency of inventory operation has already been pointed out. The data just presented indicate one important reason for this development.

The largest department stores in the country have been located in the large cities of the East and Midwest. Since the smaller stores have shown the most pronounced drops in the ratio of stocks to sales, the western and southern districts have exhibited the downward trend most emphatically. Moreover, the average size of store has been growing relative to other areas, in those regions which formerly had the smaller stores. This also serves to narrow the gaps that separated the various districts.

Nearness to sources of supply formerly accounted for some of the advantages of stores in the New York and Chicago districts, which have always exhibited the smallest stocksales ratios. The effect of this factor has been reduced more and more in recent years by the migration of industry and

[^9]Table 1.-Stock-Sales Ratios for Department Stores in the United States, By Federal Reserve Districts

| District | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| Boston | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| New York | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3. 3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3. 1 | 3. 0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | ${ }^{2.9}$ | 2.9 | 2.7 | ${ }^{2.6}$ | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2. 5 |
| Philadelphi | (1) | (1) | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 3. 6 | 3.7 | 3. 8 | 3. 6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3. 4 | 3. 3 | 3. 1 | 2.9 | ${ }^{2} 7$ | ${ }^{2} 8$ | 2.8 | ${ }_{2} 2.6$ | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2. |
| Cleveland | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.7 | ${ }^{3.6}$ | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3. 3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | ${ }^{2.7}$ | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2. 3 | 2.3 | 2. |
| Richmond | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) | (1) | (1) | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3. 6 | 3. 6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | ${ }_{2} 28$ | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | ${ }^{2} .6$ |
| Atlanta | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3. 5 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Chicago | (1) | (1) | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| St. Louis | (1) | (1) | (1) | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3. 6 | 3. 4 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2. |
| Minneapolis | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3. |
| Kansas. | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | ${ }^{\text {(1) }}$ | 4 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 3.9 4.6 | $\stackrel{4}{4} 1$ | 4.4 | 4.3 3 3 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4. 2 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3. 0 | 2.9 | 2. 8 | 2.8 | 2. 9 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 | ${ }_{2} 2.0$ | ${ }_{2} 2.2$ | 2.5 |
| San Francisco | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.4 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.5 3.9 | 4.6 4.0 | $\stackrel{\text { l }}{3.8}$ | 3.9 3.7 | 3.7 3.7 | 3.4 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 3.6 | 3.5 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.2 3.3 | 3.1 3.0 | 2.8 2.8 | 2.9 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.5 2.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Not available.
Sources: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
$790693^{\circ}-48-3$

Chart 2.-Department Store Stock-Sales Ratios for the United States and for Selected Federal Reserve Districts


1 Data for 1919 and 1920 are not available.
Sources of data: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
by improvements in transportation, and here again the relative positions of the various sections of the country are now more nearly equalized.

## Stocks and Sales by Departments

It has been observed from the over-all picture of retail operations, as well as for department stores separately, that
the stock-sales ratio generally declined over the period 1919-40. Not all lines of trade shared this trend.
In studying the movements of the ratio by line of trade, a continuous series is available only from 1939 on, with some additional data for the years in which a Census of Business was taken. The series which are most useful for studying trends before the war are the data on department-store stocks and sales for the New York Federal Reserve district, which, go back to 1925. In most lines of trade, the movement of the ratio for all retail stores from 1939 to the present has been

Table 2.-Stock-Sales Ratios for Department Stores in the United States, by Size of Store ${ }^{1}$

| Year | Sales over 10 million dollars | Sales 5 to <br> 10 million dollars | Sales 2 to 5 million dollars | Sales 1 to 2 million dollars | Sales 500 thousand to 1 million dollars |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1929. | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| 1930. | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| 1931 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.4 |
| 1932 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4. 1 | 4.1 |
| 1933 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| 1934 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.9 |
| 1935. | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.8 |
| 1936 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| 1937. | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| 1938 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| 1939 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| 1940 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| 1941 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| 1942 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| 1943. | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| 1944. | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2,9 | 3.1 |
| 1945 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 22.9 |
| 1946 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 22.8 |
| 1947 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 23.8 |

${ }_{2}$ These data are median ratios for each group.
${ }^{2} 1945$ includes department stores under 1 million dollars; 1946 and 1947 include department and specialty stores under 1 million dollars.
Source: National Retail Dry Goods Association.
closely parallel to that of the ratio for the corresponding department of department stores in the New York district. Accordingly the further analysis employs the latter series. Movements for department stores in other districts also appear to follow closely those shown for New York, during the period when data on a departmental basis have been available for the other areas.

Table 3 shows for the period 1925-47 the movements of the stock-sales ratio by departments in department stores within the New York Federal Reserve district. While for some departments the ratio shows a definite tendency to decrease, and for others to increase, most of the departments show no definite trend. Evidence of a decline in the stocksales ratio is exhibited by 17 departments, representing about 36 percent of total sales in the period 1935-39. The ratio moved upward in 7 departments, with 15 percent of sales, and stayed more or less level in 22 departments, accounting for 43 percent of sales. ${ }^{4}$

## Factors Influencing Size of Stocks

Before discussing the relationships between stocks and sales on a departmental basis, it is desirable to point out some of the underlying factors that make for variations in the stock-sales ratio. While special considerations may enter in the case of specific products, an understanding of these general factors will help clarify the differences which will be shown for the various departments.

Some of the elements that tend to fix the level of stocksales operation are connected with the character of the goods sold. Certain products must be replaced frequently, either because of the physical perishability of the product or because of rapidly changing style factors, as in the case of

[^10]millinery. For these the stock-sales ratio is necessarily low, and buying by the dealer is very closely geared to sales, since any items left over may have to be disposed of at a loss.

In departments offering items in which the varying tastes or needs of individuals require a large number of varieties of the product to be kept on hand, the stock-sales ratio tends to be high. Departments where this effect predominates are shoes, jewelry, and many home furnishings On the other hand, in a department such as women's dresses, the effect on the ratio of the rapidly changing styles overrides the contrary effect of the great yariety carried.

In other cases, the major determinant of the amount of goods held in connection with a given level of sales may be the distribution or supply situation. When an item can be supplied only erratically, large orders must be made considerably in advance of sales, and the general level of the stock-sales ratio is high. This is most evident in departments handling imported goods, such as china and glassware.
The operation of inventory control normally works in the direction of reducing the stock-sales ratio of a department. If it is necessary to carry relatively large stocks of a line of goods, the added inventory cost and risk will be justified to the retailer only if the return is proportionately larger. A high ratio will be found mainly in departments handling goods which customarily sell at higher mark-ups-such as luxury items-or less important, in departments for which the cost of handling or selling is low.

With any specific item, the stock-sales ratio may be determined by several of the factors indicated. Moreover, such factors are not likely to have a constant influence over time, and the ratio for a given department may fluctuate sporadically. Particularly when new lines come in, or old
Chart 3.-New York Federal Reserve District: StockSales Ratios for Selected Departments Showing a Downtrend from 1925 Through 1940


Sources of data: Federal Reserve Bank of New York and U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
lines become suddenly much more important, stocks may vary from their ultimate levels, since there is a tendency to require stocks of new or rapidly growing items which are large relative to the temporary volume of sales. Consequently, each department behaves as a special case, and it will be necessary to examine a number of them individually in order to see the way in which the general factors here discussed operate to modify the amount of stocks on hand for a given level of sales.
It is not within the scope of this article to present a detailed analysis of the stock-sales relationship for each of the many departments of which department stores are composed. However, the types of relationships involved will be developed by means of specific examples (see charts 3-5). First will be discussed some lines for which stocks have grown less than sales.

## Furniture

An outstanding example of a department in which the ratio of stocks to sales has decreased is the furniture department. As seen in chart 3 , furniture stocks held by department stores in the New York district were equal in value almost to 5 months of average sales in 1925. The value of this ratio has tended downward over the period so that in the years immediately preceding the war it amounted to only about 3 months.

Several reasons can be indicated for this downward movement. An important factor was the reduction in the variety of styles demanded by the consumer. With the trend toward modern furniture, it was no longer essential to carry a wide selection of period designs. Moreover, a simpler style of furnishing reduces the variety of items carried, because fewer pieces of slow-moving expensive items such as elaborate breakfronts and sideboards are held in stock. The tendency toward smaller apartments which is in part responsible for this trend has virtually eliminated many articles of furniture which once was common.

Furthermore, the individual retailer has tended more and more to order entire lines from a small number of manufacturers. This acts both to reduce variety and to improve the flow of supplies.

More efficient methods of distribution have played a role in permitting furniture departments to operate with less extensive stocks than were previously required. In particular, greater dispersion of supply sources has reduced the time required to fill orders.

It is noted in the chart that, as with most consumer goods, stocks were increased in 1942 to the fullest extent possible. Although demand for furniture was weakened to some degree during the war period by the break-up of many families, sales were maintained at a fairly level rate. However, stocks could not be fully replaced because of the restrictions on production for civilian use, and the stock-sales ratio, after its leap to nearly 5 months in 1942, went back to 3.4 in 1944. Beginning in the latter part of 1945, stocks of furniture moved upward, but this was met by even greater increases in sales as the return of the men from service led to the formation of new households. As a consequence, the ratio continued downward in 1946.
In 1947, stocks increased more rapidly than sales for the first time since the mid-war period. This was due in part to rising furniture output as earlier postwar production problems were solved. Also after the initial requirements of the new families, formed as the military forces demobilized, had been met, demand eased somewhat. Preliminary figures in the first few months of 1948 indicate little change in the stock-sales ratio from 1947, and little difference from prewar levels.

## China and Glassware

This is an example of a department in which, in general, a high stock level is necessary. The designs and varieties of china and glassware utilized by consumers are very large in number. Complete sets of many varieties of china and glassware must be kept in stock. In addition, a large number of special-use items are shown.

The fact that a considerable amount of china and glassware was imported also operated to keep stocks high. Because of the general difficulties involved in obtaining goods at the time desired, orders were made far in advance, and for substantial amounts. The cessation of imports during the war was one reason for the abrupt drop in the stocksales ratio.

In the mid-twenties, nearly a 7 months' supply of goods was carried in these departments in the New York district. While a slight downward movement in the ratio is indicated in the years 1925-39, the real decline came thereafter. In 1940 and 1941 sales went up sharply, but stocks changed little from 1939, as shipments from European areas were virtually cut off. Moreover, American manufacturers were not ready immediately to fill the gap left by the decline in imports.

In 1942 stocks increased and sales declined. This decline in demand could be traced in large part to the break-up of domestic activities as men went into the armed services and many women entered the labor market. As a result the ratio of stocks to sales rose again.

In the years 1943 and 1944 sales went up and stocks were rapidly depleted as wartime factors slowed production. Beginning in 1945 production of china and glassware moved up again, and during that year and the next, stocks kept pace with the sales increase. In 1947 stocks increased faster than sales. No significant change is indicated in the early part of 1948, with stocks remaining at a 4-month average, still far below that which obtained prior to 1940.

Chart 4.-New York Federal Reserve District: StockSales Ratios for Selected Departments Showing an Uptrend From 1925 Through 1940


Sources of data: Federal Reserve Bank of New York and U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

## Men's Clothing

This is one of a small group of departments (see chart 4) for which a somewhat unexpected pattern of behavior is shown. In a period that seems to be marked, in the main, by increased efficiency of selling operations, the ratio of stocks to sales goes upward. That is to say, a proportionately greater amount of stocks is necessary to support a given volume of sales.

## Chart 5.-New York Federal Reserve District: StockSales Ratios for Selected Departments Showing No Trend From 1925 Through 1940



1 Data for 1925 and 1926 are not available.
Sources of data: Federal Reserve Bank of New York and U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Although the value of stocks on hand in terms of sales in this department rose from about 3 months at the beginning of the period to about 4 months in the years 1939-41, the movement did not have the steady character shown in the previous cases. In the years $1925-29$, sales moved steadily downward, possibly because patronage was being diverted to men's-wear stores. Since stocks were increasing in this period, an upward movement in the ratio resulted. Thereafter, as the downward trend in sales increased, the stores began clearing their shelves. As a result, the ratio by 1933 was back nearly to its starting position. After 1933, the upward movement of the ratio was again resumed. Although a decline was shown after 1937, the average maintained in the 3 years prior to the war was well above that shown in earlier years.

In the period under discussion, men's-clothing departments tended to increase the variety of goods carried, thereby raising stocks relative to sales. The greater variety has come from diversification of style and material, somewhat greater size specialization, and the increased use of summer wear.

During 1942, as in most departments, stocks accumulated. As a result, men's departments had nearly a half year of stocks on hand in terms of current sales. Thereafter, with woolens diverted to military uses or to more profitable women's apparel, stocks went down while sales remained high, so that by 1944 the ratio had dropped almost to the 1939-41 average.

Table 3.-Stock-Sales Ratios by Departments for Department Stores in the New York Federal Reserve District

| Department | Fiscal year ending January 31- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1925 | 1826 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1930 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
| Entire store | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2. 5 | 2.6 |
| Main store | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Basement store | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2. 2 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| Women's and misses' wear total, excluding shoes. | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| Outerwear..--............ | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Coats and suits | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Dresses, | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1. 4 | 1.5 |
| Juniors' and girls' wear | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.9 |
| Blouses, skirts and sportswear. | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| Aprons, housedresses and uniforms | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1. 6 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | ,2.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Furs.-.--...---------------------- | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 2. 9 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3. 2 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3. 2 | 3. 9 | 3.6 | 2. 6 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3. 4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 3. 7 | 2.7 |
| Millinery | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | . 9 | . 8 | . 7 | . 7 | . 6 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | . 8 | . 9 | . 9 | 1. 0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Underwear and infants' wear | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2. 2 | 2. 2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Women's and children's hosiery | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 1. 6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Lingerie.----------------------- | 2. 7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1. 8 | 2.3 | 2. 2 | 2.2 | 2. 2 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| Corsets and b | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2. 2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2. 2 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2. 6 | 2. 9 | 2. 7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Infants' wear | 2. 4 | 2. 2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1. 9 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1. 7 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Accessories | 3. 0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2. 2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| Neckwear and scarfs | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.5 |
| Handbags and small leather goods | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1. 6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 1.9 |
| omen's and children's | 4.4 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4. 1 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 3. 2 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Handkerchiefs ---...-..........-.-. | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.9 |
| Men's and boys' wear total, excluding shoes. | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| Men's clothing | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 2.8 |
| Men's furnishings | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.6 |
| Boys' clothing and furn | 3.5 | 2. 4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2. 2 | 2. 2 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3. 6 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 5. 0 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| Shoes | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 3.5 |
| Women's and children's shoes. | 4. 9 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4. 9 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.4 |
| Men's and boys' shoes. | 4. 7 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 4.0 |
| Homefurnishings total | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4. 0 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 5.3 | 3. 6 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| Furniture and bedding | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.3 |
| Housefurnishings .-.-- | 4. 6 | 4. 5 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4. 1 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Domestic floor coveri | 5. 1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4. 7 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4. 6 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 7.3 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.9 |
| Oriental rugs | (1) | (1) | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1. 3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1. 4 | 1. 5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 | . 7 | 1.0 | . 8 | . 9 | . 9 |
| China and glassw | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 4.2 |
| Pictures and mir | (1) | (1) | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4. 7 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 5.1 |
| Housewares | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| Major appliances and electrical goods | (1) | (1) | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 2.6 |
| Lamps and shades----- | (1) | (1) | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4. 0 | 4. 1 | 3.3 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 6. 6 | 4.9 | 4. 5 | 4. 4 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| Major household appliances.- | (1) | (1) | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 3.2 | . 9 | . 9 | 1.8 |
| Radios and musical instruments. | 2.5 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 3.2 |
| Domestics and draperies | 4. 1 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4. 1 | 4. 4 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 2. 9 | 2.5 | 2. 6 | 3. 1 |
| Linens and towels. | 5. 1 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5. 1 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| Sheets and pillow cases. | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.9 |
| Blankets and spreads.-.-.-. | (1) | (1) | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| Draperies, curtains and upholstery | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| All other: | 3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jewelry, including clocks and watches | 3.1 (1) | 3.0 (1) | 2.9 4.2 | 2.9 4.0 | 2.9 4.0 | 2.6 4.1 | 2.6 4.1 | 2.7 4.4 | 2.8 3.9 | 2.7 4.2 | 3.0 3.9 | 3.1 3.7 | 3.4 3.9 | 3.4 4.0 | 3.4 3.8 | 3.4 3.8 | 3.6 4.0 | 4.6 4.5 | 3.3 3.4 | 2.8 3.3 | 2.2 3.4 | 2.4 3.7 | 3.1 3.3 |
| Silverware | (1) | (1) | 4. 7 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| Toilet articles and drug sundries.- | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2. 1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Notions | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| Laces and trimmings | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Art needlework | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.3 |
| Umbrellas and can | (1) | (1) | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2. 6 | 2. 3 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.6 |
| Stationery | (1) | (1) | 2.7 | 2.6 | -2.7 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 2. 9 | 2. 7 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| Books and magazines | (1) | (1) | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| Luggage. | 3.5 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2. 6 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Sporting goods and cameras | (1) | (1) | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 3. 7 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.9 |
| Toys and games .-- | (1) | (1) | 2. 6 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Groceries and meats | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (i) | (1) | (1) | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Wines and liquors | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | () | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 8.2 |

1 Not available.
Sources: Federal Reserve Bank of New York and U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

In 1945 and 1946 sales of men's clothing increased sharply under the pressure of demand from returning servicemen. Since clothing production failed to meet this enormous demand, stocks by 1946 had dropped to less than a 2 months' supply. Since the beginning of 1947, with the supply situation improving, the ratio has been rising, although it is still below the level maintained in the years immediately preceding the war.

## Boys' Wear

The behavior of stocks in relation to sales in the boys'wear department tended to parallel that shown for men's wear over most of the period covered. From an average of less than $23 / 2$ months in the period prior to 1935, the supply of goods on hand rose to about $31 / 2$ months in the years 193740 , and to 5 months in 1942.

The war and postwar behavior in this department was somewhat different from that shown for men's clothing. Production in this field was more or less sufficient to meet demand, so that stocks rose parallel with sales and the stocksales ratio was maintained at something under 4 months. This value was maintained even through 1947, although there appear to be some indications of a decline in stocks relative to sales in the first quarter of 1948.

## Women's Outerwear

The major departments of this group are women's and misses' coats and suits, women's and misses' dresses, and women's blouses, skirts, and sportswear. The blouses, skirts, and sportswear department, the least important of these three, is one of the few among the women's-wear
(Continued on p. 24)

## Revised Estimates of Retail Inventories, 1929-48

TTHE new estimates of retail inventories presented herewith are part of the Office of Business Economics' current program of comprehensive revision of data on business inventories and sales. The May Survey carried the revised series on manufacturers' sales and inventories. New measures of wholesale sales and stocks will be released in the near future.
The new retail inventory estimates embody increased coverage and the utilization of both additional statistical material and new methods of estimation. In addition, application of more refined techniques makes possible the publication of estimates by detailed lines of trade both before and after elimination of seasonal fluctuations. In addition to the annual data shown in table 2 , revised monthly figures since April 1947 appear in the statistical pages of this issue. Monthly data for earlier periods will be published in the July Survey.

## The New and Old Series

The new procedures result in a significant upward revision of the current estimates of retail inventories. The higher level to a large extent is due to an adjustment for changes in the retail-store population and to the addition of inventories held in chain-store warehouses. As can be seen in the following comparison of the relative changes in both the old and new series, the largest upward revisions were in 1941 and in the 1945-47 periods-both periods of significant growth in the number of retail firms. An opposite bias is noticeable in 1943 when the retail population experienced its greatest decline.


Readers interested in the present inventory-sales position relative to the prewar "norm" based on the revised series are referred to the article on "Inventory Turnover in Retail Trade" in this issue of the Surver.

## Classification and Definitions

The classification and definitions used here are identical with those of the 1939 Census of Business-except that stocks held by chain-store warehouses, which were shown as a separate aggregate by the Bureau of the Census, are included in the appropriate lines of trade presented below. In addition, this series is directly comparable with the retail sales estimates currently released by the Office of Business Economics.
Inventories are valued at cost and encompass all merchandise inventories held in retail stores or establishments. A retail store or establishment is a place of business with more than one-half its sales at retail. The kind of business is classified according to the commodity accounting for the major part of the sales volume. Thus, the series measures inventory changes by kinds of establishment rather than by commodities.

It should be noted that the present detailed monthly series differs slightly both in coverage and classification from the over-all quarterly data used in the national-income and product statistics. The latter series, which is on a "company" rather than an "establishment" classification, utilizes reports to the Bureau of Internal Revenue (released in Statistics of Income) in determining the annual level of inventories held by retail corporations and in measuring the trend in noncorporate inventories.
The use of an "establishment" classification in a trade-bytrade inventory series has a distinct advantage in that the Census of Business supplies inventory information for many more lines of trade than are carried in Statistics of Income. A second consideration is the desirability of maintaining direct comparability with the published retail sales series. In addition, although differences in classification preclude the use of Statistics of Income data as a measure of level, they can be and are used in the present series as an annual guide to the trend in inventories.

## Methodology

The present series is available by detailed lines of trade for the year-ends 1929, 1933, and 1935 through 1937, and monthly from December 1938 to date. Year-end values for 1929, 1933, 1935, and 1939 are from the censuses of business for those years. The latter census also contained a large sample which permitted reliable estimates of year-end 1938 inventories. The levels in 1936 and 1937 were estimated from material given in the Census Survey of Retail Business: 1937-38.

In general, the year-end totals for 1940 through 1945 were determined by separate estimates of corporate and noncorporate inventories. The corporate series for broad lines of trade-except for general merchandise (other than variety stores), jewelry, feed and farm, and a "not elsewhere specified" group-was based on data shown in Statistics of Income.

Noncorporate inventories for the same trades were derived by applying annual stock-sales ratios to noncorporate sales series. The sales data were developed by subtracting corporate sales (based on Statistics of Income material) from total sales. The noncorporate stock-sales ratios in 1939 were extrapolated by data contained in the annual surveys of independent stores' sales and inventories (conducted by the Bureau of the Census).

After 1945, the latest year for which Statistics of Income data are available, the year-end values were extrapolated primarily from chain- and independent-store material. The chain-store series, for most lines of trade, was estimated from the Bureau of the Census chain-store reports. Independentstore inventory estimates were made by applying stock-sales ratios, shown in the annual survey of these stores, to inde-pendent-store sales. These stock-sales ratios were also utilized in extrapolating the year-end 1939 levels of retail cooperatives, outlets of public utilities, and those chain groups not covered in the chain-store sample.

Through 1945, year-end inventory estimates of chain stores and independent stores, developed by the methods described above, were summed and adjusted to the annual totals of corporate and noncorporate stocks. In those lines of trade where a systematic bias was found, adjustment factors were extrapolated after 1945. Exceptions to this general methodology are described below.

Department-store stocks, both monthly and for year-ends,
were extrapolated by the Federal Reserve department-store statistics. It should be noted that, although stocks in the base period are valued at cost, the extrapolating series is valued at retail.

Inventories of "monopoly" State liquor stores were estimated, both for end-of-month and year-end, from a sample constructed by the Office of Business Economics, consisting of 13 of the 20 monopoly States. Year-end stocks of independent general stores with food, dry-goods and other general-merchandise stores, and feed and farm-supply stores were derived by applying estimated stock-sales ratios (from the independent store surveys) to sales of these stores. In the case of fuel and ice dealers' stocks, an annual chain sample was constructed from reports contained in Moody's Industrials.

Stocks of the "not elsewhere specified" group-consisting primarily of second-hand stores, book and stationery stores, florists, orthopedic-appliance stores, and photographic-goods stores-were assumed to have the same trend as the sum of all the specified groups.

Monthly chain-store inventories, for most lines of trade, were estimated by applying month-to-month and year-toyear changes computed from the Census chain-store inventory samples.

There is little information on the monthly changes in independent-store stocks-except in the case of department stores and furniture stores where combined chain- and inde-pendent-store sample data are available. In most trades, it was necessary, therefore, to interpolate year-end levels by related data on chain stores and specific departments of department stores. The type of data used in the monthly interpolation of each independent-store series is indicated in table 1. Straight-line adjustments were applied to the interpolations to correct for differences in trends between successive year ends.

In each of the following kinds of stores no segregation of chain- and independent-store inventories is made on a monthly basis:

Department stores.-Estimates are made directly from the Federal Reserve department-store stock index.

Motor-vehicle dealers.-Stocks are interpolated monthly by a regression with the Federal Reserve monthly index of wholesale automotive paper outstanding.

Furniture and housefurnishings stores.-Monthly estimates

Table 1.-Independent Retail-Store Inventories: Sources of Monthly Interpolating Data

are based on inventory changes shown by the Federal Reserve sample of furniture stores.

Jewelry stores.-This series is interpolated by stock indexes of jewelry and silverware departments of department stores.

Household-appliance and radio stores.-Inventories are derived by applying stock-sales ratios based on selected department-store data to total sales of these stores.

General stores with food.-Monthly stocks are computed by use of an index which is developed by weighting the inventories in related lines of trade according to their importance, on a commodity basis, in 1939.

Fuel and ice dealers.-Inventories are interpolated by use
(Continued on p.24)

Table 2.-Retail Inventories, Selected Year-Ends, 1929-47

| Kind of business | 1929 | 1933 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All retail stores. | 7,298 | 3,932 | 4,364 | 4,833 | 5,339 | 5,039 | 5,285 | 5,767 | 7, 262 | 7,307 | 6,872 | 6,906 | 7,649 | 10, 591 | 12,426 |
| Durable-goods stores. | 2, 652 | 1,214 | 1,438 | 1,631 | 1,984 | 1,733 | 1,804 | 2,088 | 2,552 | 2, 268 | 1,795 | 1,739 | 1, 796 | 3, 065 | 4,148 |
| Antomotive group. | 745 | 239 | 459 | 511 | 672 | 533 | 563 | 720 | 901 | 743 | 492 | 407 | 419 | 813 | 1, 099 |
| Motor vehicles | 642 | 194 | 400 | 432 | 581 | 450 | 475 | 621 | 749 | 625 | 378 | 289 | 273 | 554 | 743 |
| Parts and aceessories. | 103 | 45 | 60 | 79 | 91 | 83 | 88 | 99 | 152 | 118 | 114 | 118 | 146 | 259 | 356 |
| Building-materials and hardware group | 942 | 532 | 548 | 619 | 694 | 687 | 707 | 780 | 840 | 724 | 642 | 678 | 645 | 1,044 | 1,534 |
| Building materials. -- | 555 | 301 | 287 | 327 | 367 | 378 | 389 | 434 | 434 | 390 | 356 | 376 | 309 | 539 | 843 |
| Farm implements | 133 | 79 | 79 | 93 | 108 | 86 | 89 | 99 | 115 | 80 | 64 | 67 | 78 | 106 | 143 |
| Hardware... | 254 | 152 | 182 | 199 | 219 | 223 | 229 | 247 | 291 | 254 | 222 | 235 | 258 | 399 | 548 |
| Home-furnishings group. | 657 | 301 | 304 | 362 | 400 | 354 | 371 | 405 | 586 | 575 | 431 | 416 | 464 | 852 | 1, 130 |
| Furniture and housefurnishings | 496 | 235 | 234 | 274 | 304 | 271 | 285 | 308 | 423 | 462 | 347 | 328 | 349 | 635 | 771 |
| Household appliances and radios | 161 | 66 | 69 | 88 | 96 | 83 | 86 | 97 | 163 | 113 | 84 | 88 | 115 | 217 | 359 |
| Jewelry stores....-. | 308 | 142 | 127 | 139 | 168 | 159 | 163 | 183 | 225 | 226 | 230 | 238 | 268 | 356 | 385 |
| Nondurable-goods stores. | 4,640 | 2, 717 | 2,925 | 3,202 | 3,405 | 3,306 | 3,481 | 3,679 | 4,710 | 5, 039 | 5,077 | 5,167 | 5,253 | 7,526 | 8,278 |
| Apparel group ---- | 1,020 | 467 | 561 | 636 | 688 | 659 | 686 | 688 | 871 | 1,007 | 1,024 | 1,024 | 880 | 1,372 | 1,558 |
| Men's clothing and furnishings. | 407 | 179 | 198 | 223 | 242 | 223 | 236 | 237 | 310 | 1353 | - 324 | 319 | 197 | 347 | 451 |
| Women's apparel and accessories | 217 | 109 | 138 | 159 | 171 | 163 | 171 | 178 | 225 | 282 | 338 | 360 | 393 | 542 | 518 |
| Family and other apparel. | 152 | 54 | 94 | 109 | 118 | 113 | 118 | 118 | 147 | 165 | 159 | 157 | 334 | 222 | 248 |
|  | 245 | 124 | 131 | 145 | 157 | 160 | 161 | 155 | 189 | 207 | 203 | 188 | 156 | 261 | 341 |
| Drug stores. | 381 | 286 | 279 | 294 | 309 | 317 | 321 | 334 | 366 | 381 | 400 | 41.4 | 453 | 539 | 581 |
| Eating and drinking places | 42 | 28 | 43 | 52 | 63 | 68 | 74 | 88 | 129 | 192 | 224 | 270 | 290 | 372 | 333 |
| Food group.-....-....... | 669 | 461 | 567 | 598 | 618 | 626 | 672 | 723 | 960 | 1,062 | 1, 102 | 1,075 | 1,288 | 1,723 | 1,937 |
| Filling stations | 84 | 65 | 74 | , 84 | 95 | 95 | -99 | 112 | 141 | 117 | 1,89 | 1, 90 | 1, 102 | 146 | 217 |
| General-merchandise group | 1,834 | 1, 106 | 1,031 | 1,104 | 1,154 | 1,067 | 1, 125 | 1,165 | 1,513 | 1, 541 | 1,534 | 1,412 | 1,406 | 2, 228 | 2,344 |
| Department, including mail order | 726 | - 465 | 1, 496 | 1,544 | 1,573 | 548 | - 578 | 1615 | - 819 | 868 | 862 | 807 | 819 | 1, 417 | 1,452 |
| General, including general stores with food. | 572 | 287 | 267 | 260 | 244 | 210 | 201 | 194 | 220 | 204 | 189 | 192 | 184 | ${ }^{2} 242$ | 1,288 |
| Dry goods and other general merchandise. | 395 | 242 | 155 | 174 | 193 | 178 | 197 | 206 | 242 | 247 | 239 | 235 | 217 | 309 | 339 |
|  | 141 | 112 | 113 | 126 | 144 | 131 | 149 | 150 | 232 | 222 | 244 | 178 | 186 | 260 | 265 |
| Other retail stores | 609 | 304 | 371 | 434 | 478 | 474 | 504 | 569 | 730 | 739 | 704 | 882 | 834 | 1, 146 | 1,308 |
| Liquor | 0 | 4 | 41 | 60 | 70 | 69 | 75 | 95 | 124 | 140 | 133 | 223 659 | 177 | 222 | . 202 |
| Other. | 609 | 300 | 330 | 374 | 408 | 405 | 429 | 474 | 606 | 599 | 571 | 659 | 657 | 924 | 1, 106 |

of the Bureau of Mines series on retail dealers' bituminouscoal stocks, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics series of retail coal prices in 34 cities.

Liquor stores.-Monthly inventories of all liquor stores are based on a sample of monopoly States' liquor-store stocks.

## Adjustments for Seasonal Variations

Seasonal adjustment factors were computed by the "ratio-to-modified-moving-average" method. Because of the relatively short and abnormal period covered by the monthly data it was necessary to compute separate sets of peacetime and wartime seasonal factors for many lines of business. The postwar period presented an especially difficult problem. Seasonally adjusted values for this period are tentative and subject to revision when sufficient time has elapsed to make possible an adequate determination of the seasonal patterns.

## Foreign Grants and Credits of the United States Government

(Continued from p. 15)
The Philippine Rehabilitation Act, approved April 30, 1946, authorized a broad program designed to assist in the rehabilitation and economic development of the Republic of the Philippines. Title I authorized appropriations of 400 million dollars for the payment of compensation for loss or damage to private property in the Philippines as a result of World War II. Title II authorized the transfer of surplus property having an aggregate fair value of 100 million dollars to the Republic of the Philippines for use in repairing and replacing public property. Title III authorized appropriations of 120 million dollars for public roads and port facilities; for compensation for damage to public property; and for public health services. Title III also authorized such additional appropriations as may be needed for improving interisland commerce, air navigation, weather information, fisheries, and in making coast and geodetic surveys.
Aid provided to the Philippines under the act totaled 119 million dollars by December 31, 1947, including the transfer value of surplus property.

A program of economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey was authorized by Public Law 75 in May 1947. In July 1947, the sum of 400 million dollars was appropriated for the program. Of this total, 300 million dollars was earmarked for Greece and 100 million for Turkey. Under the original program for Greece, half of the funds provided for assistance were to be utilized for military aid and the other half for civilian relief and reconstruction. The program was later amended to provide a larger share of military aid. Supplies for Turkey are largely military and for projects of aid to the military forces. Procurement under these programs amounted to 74 million dollars from the beginning of American aid to the end of 1947. Of this, approximately 62 million dollars was supplied from United States sources, and the balance was procured in the United Kingdom.

In order to provide a more adequate basis for the economic recovery and internal security of Europe and China, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 was approved on April 3, 1948. This act provides for the participation of the United States in a program of foreign assistance by authorizing 6.1 billion dollars for economic and military aid, as follows: 5.3 billion for European recovery during the 12 -month period ending April 3, 1949; 60 million for contributions to the International Children's Emergency Fund of the United Nations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949; 275 million for economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey;
and 463 million for economic and military assistance to China during the 12 -month period ending April 3, 1949.

## Inventory Turn-Over in Retail Trade

## (Continued from p. 21)

departments in which the supply of goods on hand in terms of sales showed an upward tendency. Since 1947, stocks of goods on hand in this as well as many other women's-wear departments have tended down. With sales moving up, although at slower rates, the stock-sales ratio has moved back to the neighborhood of the prewar position.
The growth in stocks maintained in the blouses, skirts, and sportswear department to meet the sales demand reflects in part a shift in the character of the demand. In recent years there has been an increased use by women of sportswear, particularly slack suits, play suits, and sport jackets. For such wear, a diversity of styles and sizes has to be carried.

The women's suits and the dresses departments exemplify lines which have shown no definite trend in the ratio of stocks to sales over the prewar period (see chart 5). The departments in which the style factor plays an important part are, in the main, characterized by little change in the ratio.

The stock-sales ratio is low for both women's and misses' coats and suits, and women's and misses' dresses. In general, prior to the war, stocks and sales moved closely together. Some differences were shown for the two departments in the war period. In the case of coats and suits, there was a sharp rise in the ratio in 1942 and 1943 and a slow declipe thereafter, although it is currently still above the prewar level. In the case of dresses, no evidence of any stock accumulation in 1942 is noted, but subsequently the ratio has increased and has continued above that which prevailed prior to the war.

## Jewelry and Other Departments

The stock position changed but slightly in the department carrying jewelry, clocks, and watches. This department is characterized by a slow stock turnover, which can be attributed to the fairly wide variety of goods that must be displayed to meet the varying tastes of consumers.
Stocks and sales moved very closely together throughout the prewar period. Stock accumulation occurred in 1942 and the stock-sales ratio increased. Because the production of watches and similar items was diverted into war channels, stocks did not rise and, with increasing sales, the ratio dipped below the prewar average after 1942. Currently, with sales of jewelry tending to lag, stocks are being maintained at a rather conservative position.

The women's handbags and small leather goods department showed a considerable decline in the ratio before the war (see chart 3), even though it always had a fairly rapid turn-over rate. The decline was due chiefly to the increasing importance of the style factor in bags. However, the ratio rose during the war, and is currently above the prewar average. Stocks in the shoe department, in contrast, are now relatively low, although the stock-sales ratio is well above a year ago.

Household appliances were characterized by a rising ratio during the thirties. For this department, stocks dropped to an abnormally low value during the war. Even with the rapid expansion of production that has taken place during the last two years, the ratio has not yet recovered to its prewar value. On the other hand, the ratio for the radio and musical instrument department is definitely higher than before the war.

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

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

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | September | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Novem- ber | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

*Revised. 8 Personal savings is the excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above.
*New series. Quarterly data for 1939-46 and annual data beginning 1929 for national income and gross national product and monthly data for 1929 -46 for personal incom e are published in the "National Income Supplement to Survey of Current Business", which is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 25 cents; these series are compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce. For description of the series on plant and equipment expenditures and data for 1929-45, see p. 24 of the Mareh 1948 Survey; first quarter of 1948 estimates are based on anticipated capital expenditures of business. Revisions for January 1945 -May 1946 for farm income are available on request; see note in September 1947 Survey regarding earlier data; revisions beginning 1945 were in part to adjust the series to levels indicated by 1945 Census data: 1940-44 data have not been similarly revised.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey} \& \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{1947} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1948} \\
\hline \& April \& May \& June \& July \& August \& Sep－ tember \& October \& Novem－
ber \& Decem－ ber \& \[
\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}
\] \& Febru－ ary \& March \& April \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|c|}{GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS－Continued} \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS－Con．} \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{Indexes of cash income from marketings and C．C．C．loans，unadjusted：} \\
\hline All commodities \(\dagger\) ．．．．－．－．－－－．．．．．． \(1935-39=100 \ldots\) \& 288
208 \& 229 \& 329
260 \& 400
422 \& 377
416 \& 459 \& 566
743 \& 466 \& 438
455 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
385 \\
366 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{2}^{276}\) \& \({ }_{244}^{295}\) \& \({ }_{235}^{308}\) \\
\hline  \& 208
349 \& 217
361 \& 260
381 \& \({ }_{383}^{422}\) \& 448
348 \& 624
410 \& 743
432 \& 539
411 \& 458
425 \& 366
399 \& \({ }^{2} 295\) \& \({ }_{333}^{244}\) \& 235
364 \\
\hline Indexes of volume of farm marketings，unadjusted： \& 116 \& 126 \& 138 \& 167 \& 152 \& 172 \& 199 \& 160 \& 151 \& 134 \& 109 \& 111 \& 117 \\
\hline Crops＊ \& 80 \& 87 \& 106 \& 180 \& 170 \& 202 \& 255 \& 170 \& 152 \& 130 \& 102 \& 86 \& 86 \\
\hline  \& 143 \& 156 \& 161 \& 156 \& 138 \& 150 \& 157 \& 153 \& 150 \& 136 \& 114 \& 129 \& 141 \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION} \\
\hline Federal Reserve Index \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Unadjusted，combined index \(\dagger\)－．－．－．－． \(1935-39=100 .-\) \& 185 \& 185 \& 185 \& 178 \& 185 \& 191 \& 194 \& 193 \& 189 \& 189 \& 190 \& 188 \& \({ }^{\text {D }} 185\) \\
\hline Manufacturest．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．． \& 183 \& 191 \& 191 \& 184 \& 191 \& 197 \& 200 \& 200 \& 196 \& 197 \& 197 \& \({ }^{5} 197\) \& p 192 \\
\hline  \& 222 \& 219 \& 220 \& 208 \& 212 \& 219 \& 224 \& 224 \& 227 \& 226 \& － 223 \& \({ }^{+} 228\) \& \({ }^{\text {p }} 216\) \\
\hline  \& 195 \& 197 \& 193 \& 181 \& 188 \& 195 \& 204 \& 202 \& 225 \& 203 \& 203 \& 207 \& p 177 \\
\hline  \& 143 \& 145 \& 149 \& 141 \& 151 \& 150 \& 150 \& 148 \& 140 \& \(\begin{array}{r}138 \\ \mathrm{r} \\ \hline 179\end{array}\) \& 137 \& －173 \& \({ }^{p} 140\) \\
\hline  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
161 \\
134 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& 1158 \& 143 \& 135 \& 160
147 \& 164 \& 172 \& 176
133 \& 181 \& 179

117 \& 178 \& ＋177 \& ${ }^{p} 173183$ <br>
\hline  \& 276 \& 273 \& 275 \& 266 \& 267 \& 276 \& 280 \& 281 \& 288 \& 287 \& － 284 \& r 283 \& ${ }_{p} 1275$ <br>
\hline Nonferrous metals and products $\dagger$－－．－－－do \& 197 \& 187 \& 179 \& 171 \& 170 \& 174 \& 179 \& 185 \& 189 \& 194 \& 198 \& 200 \& p 197 <br>
\hline  \& 195 \& 183 \& 176 \& 167 \& 167 \& 171 \& 180 \& 188 \& 192 \& 197 \& 201 \& $\bigcirc 203$ \& P 196 <br>
\hline  \& 203 \& 198 \& 187
209 \& 180 \& 180
207 \& ${ }_{210}^{182}$ \& 176
210 \& 178 \& 183
200 \& 187
+190 \& 189 \& － 192 \& ${ }^{p} 201$ <br>
\hline Stone，clay，and glass productsf．．．．．．．－do．．．－
Cement \& 166 \& 148 \& 183 \& 181 \& 193 \& 198 \& 202 \& 192 \& 178 \& 161 \& 158 \& 160 \& $p 208$
183 <br>
\hline  \& 166 \& 162 \& 163 \& 160 \& 166 \& 166 \& 169 \& 169 \& 172 \& 166 \& 160 \& ${ }_{+} 169$ \& ${ }^{\circ} 171$ <br>
\hline Glass containerst \& ${ }_{237}^{263}$ \& 269
225 \& 254
233 \& 225
217 \& ${ }_{213}^{241}$ \& 248
227 \& ${ }_{232}^{236}$ \& ${ }_{234}^{231}$ \& 203
244 \& ${ }_{244} 196$ \& ${ }_{231}^{201}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}+219 \\ +242 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& － 2238 <br>
\hline Transportation equipment．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& ${ }_{193}^{237}$ \& 225
179 \& ${ }_{191}^{233}$ \& 217
185 \& 218
180 \& 227
197 \& 232

198 \& | 234 |
| :--- |
| 200 | \& 244

206 \& $\stackrel{244}{206}$ \& 192 \& 242

+203 \& | $\square$ |
| :--- |
| $\square$ |
| 198 | <br>

\hline Nondurable manufactures $\dagger$－－－．－．－－－．－．．．－do \& 169 \& 169 \& 168 \& 164 \& 173 \& 178 \& 181 \& 180 \& 171 \& 173 \& 175 \& －173 \& ${ }^{p} 173$ <br>
\hline  \& 182 \& 167 \& 178 \& 182 \& 181 \& 206 \& 252 \& 196 \& 146 \& 142 \& 176 \& 172 \& 178 <br>
\hline Chemicalst－－．．．．．－．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－d．do．．．－ \& 253 \& 252 \& 247 \& 247 \& 245 \& 248 \& 251 \& 252 \& 255 \& 253 \& 252 \&  \& P 249 <br>
\hline  \& 433
115 \& 435 \& 439
106 \& 438
99 \& 431
116 \& 425 \& 427 \& 431 \& 438 \& 437 \& 434 \& ${ }_{r}{ }^{4} 112$ \& ${ }^{\text {p }} 436$ <br>
\hline Leather and productst－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do－－－－ \& 115 \& 113 \& 112 \& 99
100 \& 116 \& 118 \& 123 \& 126 \& 113 \& 117 \& ${ }^{1} 126$ \& $\checkmark 115$ \& p 108 <br>
\hline  \& 118 \& 119 \& 103 \&  \& 117 \& 123 \& 128 \& 126 \& 114 \& －122 \& 127 \& ＋123 \& p 113 <br>
\hline Manufactured food products $\dagger$ ．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． \& 144 \& 149 \& 154 \& 166 \& 178 \& 182 \& 167 \& 161 \& 154 \& 146 \& 144 \& ${ }^{5} 141$ \& p 144 <br>
\hline Dairy productst．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do．．．－ \& ${ }^{-161}$ \& － 202 \& ＞ 229 \& ＞ 229 \& ${ }^{\square} 192$ \& ${ }^{\circ} 156$ \& p 121 \& P91 \& ${ }^{p} 88$ \& P87 \& p 99 \& ${ }^{+} 119$ \& \＄155 <br>
\hline  \& 139 \& 151 \& 150 \& 146 \& 127 \& ${ }_{290}^{136}$ \& 144 \& 189 \& 187 \& 175 \& 141 \& 121 \& 116 <br>
\hline Processed fruits and vegetables＊．．－－－－do－．－－ \& 88
156 \& 90
161 \& 101
160 \& 175 \& 263
158 \& 290
159 \& 173
163 \& 118 \& 108 \& r92
163 \& 「91 \& 185
+167 \& 》 89 <br>
\hline  \& 150 \& 155 \& 155 \& 140 \& 152 \& 153 \& 157 \& 160 \& 152 \& 157 \& 159 \& －160 \& 169 <br>
\hline  \& －179 \& －184 \& $\bigcirc 191$ \& －195 \& ${ }^{-} 201$ \& － 203 \& ${ }^{\text {D } 204}$ \& ${ }^{p} 205$ \& ¢ 208 \& － 214 \& ${ }^{-1515}$ \& ${ }^{-} 212$ \& p 210 <br>
\hline  \& 166 \& 168 \& 165 \& 161 \& 171 \& 170 \& 177 \& 177 \& 179 \& 178 \& 179 \& 166 \& <br>
\hline  \& 144 \& 145 \& 146 \& 130 \& 139 \& 145 \& 156 \& 158 \& 150 \& 144 \& －155 \& －153 \& 158 <br>
\hline Rubber products $\dagger . .$. \& 234 \& 220 \& 216 \& 207 \& 210 \& 217 \& 223 \& 225 \& 230 \& 223 \& r 215 \& ＇ 207 \& p 201 <br>
\hline Textiles and productst．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do．．－－ \& 166 \& 164 \& 155 \& 142 \& 154 \& 160 \& 164 \& 172 \& 163 \& 178 \& 179 \& 175 \& P 172 <br>
\hline Cotton consumption．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do．－．－－ \& 154 \& 148 \& 133 \& 118 \& ${ }_{267}$ \& 130
278 \& 139
280 \& 149 \& 131 \& 153 \& ${ }_{-}^{153}$ \& 147 \& 147 <br>
\hline  \& 270
159 \& 271
161 \& 263
155 \& 263
130 \& 267
156 \& 278
168 \& 280
167 \& 290
172 \& 287
166 \& 300
181 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 296 \\ +185 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 302
178 \& 297 <br>
\hline  \& 151 \& 142 \& 165 \& 162 \& 165 \& 172 \& 181 \& 172 \& 139 \& 153 \& 147 \& 155 \& 173 <br>
\hline  \& 139 \& 153 \& 152 \& 145 \& 155 \& 158 \& 158 \& 155 \& 151 \& 149 \& 149 \& $r 137$ \& p 146 <br>
\hline Fuels \& 144 \& 156 \& 153 \& 144 \& 155 \& 160 \& 162 \& 163 \& 162 \& 160 \& 161 \& r 146 \& p 147 <br>
\hline Anthracite $\dagger$ ．．．．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－ \& 102 \& 104 \& 110 \& 93 \& 114 \& 122 \& 126 \& 119 \& 111 \& 112 \& 118 \& 108 \& p 105 <br>
\hline  \& 127 \& 165 \& 147
159
159 \& 117 \& ${ }_{161}^{151}$ \& 161
164
1 \& 163 \& 169 \& 164 \& 161 \& 155 \& 97
+169 \& ${ }^{p} 102$ <br>
\hline  \& 112 \& 150 \& 148 \& 151 \& 151 \& 145 \& 132 \& 106 \& 85 \& 82 \& ${ }_{83}$ \& ${ }_{\square} 82$ \& p 169 <br>
\hline Adjusted，combined index $\dagger$－．．．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．－do．．．－ \& 187 \& 185 \& 184 \& 176 \& 182 \& 187 \& 190 \& 192 \& 192 \& 193 \& 194 \& －191 \& P 187 <br>
\hline  \& 194 \& 101 \& 191 \& 183 \& 188 \& 192 \& 197 \& 199 \& 198 \& 200 \& 201 \& － 200 \& － 194 <br>
\hline Durable manufactures．．．．．．．．－．－．－．－．－．．do． \& 222 \& 218 \& 219 \& 207 \& 210 \& 217 \& 223 \& 224 \& 229 \& 229 \& 226 \& 229 \& p 216 <br>
\hline  \& 144 \& 142 \& 142 \& 133 \& ${ }_{133}^{142}$ \& 140
128 \& 143 \& 150 \& 153
139 \& 「155 \& 150 \& +151
.137 \& P 141 <br>
\hline  \& $\begin{array}{r}135 \\ \hline 97 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 184 \& 133
179 \& 121 \& 133
170 \& 178 \& 179 \& 137 \& 139
189 \& 143 \& 135 \& ＇137 \& $\begin{array}{r}p \\ p \\ \hline\end{array} 127$ <br>
\hline  \& 203 \& 198 \& 188 \& 181 \& 180 \& 182 \& 176 \& 177 \& 183 \& 187 \& 189 \& ， 192 \& p 197
$\gg 201$ <br>
\hline Stone，clay，and glass products．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& 211 \& 200 \& 207 \& 195 \& 199 \& 202 \& 201 \& 201 \& 205 \& － 202 \& 207 \& r 210 \& p 211 <br>
\hline Cement．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． \& 175 \& 141 \& 171 \& 164 \& 171 \& 171 \& 174 \& 178 \& 196 \& 199 \& 208 \& 196 \& 193 <br>
\hline  \& 164 \& 162 \& 164 \& 160 \& 162 \& 160 \& 161 \& 162 \& 166 \& 179 \& 168 \& － 176 \& － 176 <br>
\hline Glass containers．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do． \& 263 \& 251 \& 257 \& 235 \& ${ }^{231}$ \& 243 \& 229 \& 229 \& 218 \& 200 \& 208 \& －219 \& 228 <br>
\hline  \& 172 \& 170 \& 168 \& 163 \& 169 \& 172 \& 176 \& 179 \& 173 \& 178 \& 180 \& －177 \& ${ }^{p} 176$ <br>
\hline  \& 189 \& 162 \& 159 \& 164 \& 176 \& 198 \& 229 \& 219 \& 167 \& 167 \& 198 \& 191 \& 182 <br>
\hline  \& 251 \& 253 \& 250 \& 251 \& 249 \& 248 \& 248 \& 251 \& 254 \& 255 \& 251 \& ${ }^{+} 249$ \& p 248 <br>
\hline Leather and products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．． \& 116 \& 113 \& 107 \& 101 \& 116 \& 122 \& 126 \& 124 \& 114 \& 120 \& 116 \& r 115 \& p 108 <br>
\hline Leather tanning＊－－－－．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．－do．．．－－ \& 119 \& 119 \& 114 \& 106 \& 115 \& 120 \& 121 \& 122 \& 113 \& 116 \& 116 \& 102 \& <br>
\hline  \& 158 \& 155 \& ${ }^{154}$ \& ${ }_{-}^{155}$ \& ${ }^{157}$ \& ${ }^{158}$ \& 156 \& 158 \& 158 \& ¢ 158 \& ${ }^{r} 160$ \& ${ }^{+158}$ \& D 158 <br>
\hline Dairy products \& －154 \& จ 152 \& $\bigcirc 155$ \& p157 \& －147 \& ${ }^{\square} 148$ \& ${ }^{\circ} 147$ \& － 140 \& p 138 \& P 139 \& P139 \& $\bigcirc 145$ \& ${ }^{5} 149$ <br>
\hline Meat packing Processed fruits and vegetables＊－．．．－do． \& 150 \& 151 \& 152 \& 156 \& 145 \& 146 \& 142 \& 170 \& 160 \& ${ }_{+}^{150}$ \& 147 \& 131 \& －125 <br>
\hline Processed fruits and vegetables＊．．．－．do \& 145 \& 138 \& 132 \& 133 \& 138 \& 149 \& 134 \& 129 \& 138 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 141$ \& ${ }^{+} 145$ \& ${ }^{*} 155$ \& D 146 <br>

\hline  \& 156 \& 161 \& 160 \& ${ }_{140}^{146}$ \& | 158 |
| :--- |
| 153 |
| 1 | \& 159

153 \& 163
157 \& 165 \& 158
153 \& 163 \& 163
.158 \& r 166
$\cdot 160$ \& 168 <br>
\hline Paper and pulp Petroleum and coal products．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& －150 \& $\begin{array}{r}155 \\ \hline 184\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}155 \\ \hline 191\end{array}$ \& －140 \& － 153 \& － 153 \& ¢ ${ }^{157}$ \& 160
+205 \& $\begin{array}{r}153 \\ \hline 208\end{array}$ \& 157
+214 \& ${ }_{\square}^{\text {r }} 1515$ \& $\square 160$
-212 \& － $\begin{array}{r}162 \\ \\ 210\end{array}$ <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{1} 179$ \& \＄184 \& D191 \& P195 \& $\square 201$ \& ＞ 203 \& p 204 \& ＞ 205 \& p 208 \& p 214 \& ${ }^{p} 215$ \& － 212 \& ${ }^{\text {P }} 210$ <br>
\hline Printing and publishing．．．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－do－．－－－ \& 141 \& 142 \& 146 \& 139 \& 145 \& 144 \& 152 \& 152 \& 146 \& 148 \& 157 \& $r 150$ \& 154 <br>
\hline Textiles and products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do．．．－－ \& 166
160 \& 1164 \& 155
159 \& 142 \& 154
160 \& 160
163 \& 164
175 \& 172
169 \& 163
149 \& 178
153 \& 179
155 \& 175 \& $\begin{array}{r}p \\ \hline 184\end{array}$ <br>
\hline  \& 143 \& 151 \& 148 \& 140 \& 150 \& 153 \& 155 \& 155 \& 156 \& 154 \& 155 \& － 142 \& P147 <br>
\hline Metals－．．．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－ \& 136 \& 124 \& 122 \& 117 \& 117 \& 111 \& 107 \& 109 \& 117 \& 117 \& －120 \& P 118 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Revised．$D$ Preliminary．tIndex is in process of revision

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Suppiement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| MANUFACTURERS'SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales: ${ }^{\text {Value, total }}$.-................ millions of dollars | - 15, 398 | - 15,049 | -15,065 | -14,362 | r 15, 258 | r 16, 597 |  | r 16, 556 |  |  | -16, 209 |  |  |
| Durable goods industries .-...............do | 6,341 | 6,158 | 6,131 | 5,546 | 5,859 | 6,395 | 7,027 | 6,350 | 6,989 | 6,407 | + $+6,449$ | r 7,366 | 17, 613 |
| Nondurable goods industries...............-do | -9,057 | -8,891 | -8,934 | -8,816 | - 9,399 | r 10, 202 | r 11,054 | r 10,206 | - 10, 535 | - 10,144 | -9, 760 | r 10,704 | 10,272 |
| Index, total......-.-.-average month $1939=100$. - | - 290 | +283 | +295 | - 270 | ' 287 | r 325 | r 328 | , 337 | - 330 | r 311 | r 330 | 327 | 321 |
| Durable goods industries .-.................do.. | 326 | 316 | 328 | 285 | 301 | 342 | 348 | 353 | 360 | 329 | r 359 | r 365 | 350 |
| Iron, steel, and products --.-.............do. | 305 | 298 | 306 | 267 | 296 | 321 | 330 | 335 | 331 | 325 | 336 | - 345 | 322 |
| Nonferrous metals and products......-. do. | 399 | 369 | 376 | 310 | 327 | 392 | 386 | 442 | 423 | 364 | 415 | - 410 | 408 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment...-do.... | 362 | 359 | 394 | 331 | 349 | 410 | 421 | 444 | 470 | 386 | 446 | '442 | 425 |
| Machinery, except electrical............do.. | 336 | 330 | 339 | 278 | 295 | 324 | 329 | 325 | 347 | 304 | 356 | 363 | 336 |
| Automobiles and equipment..............do. | 362 | 338 | 364 | 345 | 326 | 399 | 410 | 401 | 424 | 383 | 424 | r 435 | 427 |
| Transportation equipment, exc. autos.-do. | 454 | 467 | 508 | 390 | 406 | 483 | 489 | 486 | 514 | 442 | 469 | $\checkmark 501$ | 494 |
| Furniture and finished lumber prod....do | 245 | 234 | 203 | 212 | 247 | 281 | 274 | 267 | 270 | 266 | -303 | - 269 | 250 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products-...--- do | 237 | 228 | 244 | 223 | 226 | 249 | 255 | 250 | 236 | 223 | 222 | - 252 | 277 |
| Other durable goods industries.........do. | 278 | 281 | 274 | 230 | 262 | 274 | 279 | 293 | 277 | 281 | 282 | 276 | 259 |
| Nondurable goods industries...............do | - 269 | $\bigcirc 264$ | +276 | +262 | +279 | $\checkmark 315$ | r 316 | - 328 | ${ }^{+} 328$ | - 301 | $\checkmark 314$ | - 306 | 305 |
| Food and kindred products.............do. | '267 | -263 | +286 | +286 | - 291 | r 332 | - 320 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 335$ | r 313 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 313$ | r 305 | -297 | 298 |
|  | 275 | 258 | 292 | 281 | 296 | 356 | 397 | 416 | 373 | 268 | 273 | -251 | 257 |
| Textile-mill products, excl. apparel.-.-. do | 277 | 255 | 279 | 235 | 275 | 312 | 319 | 319 | 327 | 301 | 350 | - 345 | 344 |
| Leather and products..................-do. | 251 | 257 | 222 | 245 | 277 | 288 | 306 | 251 | 286 | 303 | 327 | r 200 | 268 |
| Paper and allied products.---.---...--- do. | 317 | 312 | 315 | 288 | 295 | 312 | ${ }_{231}$ | 328 | 312 | 320 | 334 | $\checkmark 333$ | 333 |
| Printing and publishing.................-do. | 232 | 224 | 242 | 218 | 251 | 289 | 291 | 344 | 300 | 235 | 271 | - 268 | 268 |
| Chemicals and allied products.-.-.-....do. | 322 | 305 | 304 | 280 | 287 | 329 | 336 | 328 | 312 | 320 | 327 | - 315 | 335 |
| Petroleum and coal products...........do. | ${ }^{233}$ | 242 | 254 | 258 | 257 | 269 | 267 | 302 | 318 | 328 | 336 | - 322 | 335 |
| Rubber products .-..........----...-.-. do. | 320 | 309 | 322 | 298 | 312 | 346 | 348 | 354 | 307 | 282 | 289 | - 252 | 313 |
| Tobacco manufactures --------------- do - | 200 | ${ }_{222}$ | 237 | ${ }_{2}^{223}$ | 213 | 239 | 223 | 226 | 232 | 206 | 216 | 218 | 223 |
| Other nondurable goods--.------.-.-.-. do.--- | 269 | 269 | 257 | 221 | 284 | 336 | 341 | 352 | 305 | 296 | 329 | - 341 | 327 |
| Inventories, book-value, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value, total .-..............-millions of dollars.- | 25, 847 | 26,435 | 26,475 | 26, 842 | 27,048 | 27, 053 | 27,395 | 27,625 | 28,016 | 28,485 | 28,752 | ${ }^{\text {r } 29,065}$ | 29, 138 |
|  | 12,443 | 12, 724 | 12,829 | 13, 011 | 13, 128 | 13, 129 | 13, 220 | 13, 224 | 13,331 | 13,440 | 13, 509 | r 13, 549 | 13,645 |
|  | 13,404 | 13, 711 | 13,646 | 13, 831 | 13, 920 | 13, 924 | 14, 175 | 14,401 | 14,685 | 15, 045 | 15, 243 | r 15, 516 | 15,493 |
| Index, total.-------average month $1939=100$. - | ${ }_{2}^{241}$ | 246 | 246 | 250 | 252 | 252 | 255 | 257 | 261 | 265 | 268 | $\checkmark 271$ | 271 |
| Durable goods industries ................-do.. | 258 | 264 | 266 | 270 | 272 | 272 | 274 | 274 | 277 | 279 | 280 | r 281 | 283 |
| Irron, steel, and products--.----......- do... | 185 | 189 | 192 | 197 | 199 | 200 | 201 | 203 | 204 | 202 | 205 | $\bigcirc 205$ | 207 |
| Nonferrous metals and products.........do | 254 | 255 | 253 | 258 | 262 | 259 | 259 | 249 | 251 | 249 | 250 | r257 | 263 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment....do.. | 359 | 372 | 374 | 376 | 375 | 374 | 375 | 373 | 370 | 372 | 376 | r 384 | 389 |
| Machinery, except electrical -..........do...- | 264 | 268 | 271 | 275 | 276 | 277 | 280 | 282 | 285 | 291 | 293 | -295 | 297 |
| Automobiles and equipment......-...-. do...- | 415 | 431 | 443 | 444 | 452 | 451 | 449 | 449 | 447 | 462 | 472 | $\checkmark 473$ | 462 |
| Transportation equipment, exc. autos.. do...- | 607 | 629 | 630 | 630 | 644 | 634 | 637 | 621 | 623 | 628 | 627 | -619 | 626 |
| Furniture and finished lumber prod....do...-. | 201 | 204 | 203 | 205 | 203 | 201 | 209 | 207 | 228 | 229 | 223 | -231 | 243 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products...-...- do. | 156 | 160 | 161 | 161 | 161 | 157 | 162 | 168 | 170 | 168 | 163 | 165 | 163 |
| Other durable goods.-.........-...-.-.-. do | 198 | 198 | 195 | 204 | 206 | 210 | 213 | 219 | 222 | 223 | 218 | 207 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries--------------1-- | 226 | 232 | 230 | 234 | 235 | 235 | 239 | 243 | 248 | 254 | 257 | -262 | 262 |
| Food and kindred products........-.-- do..- | 192 | 200 | 194 | 208 | 213 | 220 | 238 | 244 | 250 | 255 | 244 | ${ }_{-243}$ | 233 |
|  | 304 | 332 | 334 | 316 | 327 | 338 | 345 | 336 | 335 | 357 | 355 | $\bigcirc 356$ | 352 |
| Textile-mill products, excl. apparel...-- do- | 225 | 225 | ${ }_{208}^{221}$ | ${ }_{213}^{223}$ | ${ }_{207}^{223}$ | 220 | 218 | 226 | 224 | 238 | 249 | +255 -241 -281 | ${ }_{2} 253$ |
|  | 196 | 201 | 208 | 213 | 207 | 198 | 195 | 209 | 223 | 229 | 238 | -241 | 251 |
| Paper and allied products-..-----.-...-do..-- | 213 | 219 | 229 | 241 | 253 | 260 | 262 | 265 | 268 | 268 | 272 | 276 | 276 |
| Printing and publishing.................-do...- | 335 | 358 | 366 | 373 | 370 | 368 | 367 | 355 | 361 | 362 | 383 | ז 398 | 427 |
| Chemicals and allied products.....--...-do | 263 | ${ }^{269}$ | 265 | 262 | 261 | 256 | 253 | 259 | ${ }^{271}$ | 273 | 279 | 289 | 284 |
| Petroleum and coal products......-.-.--do. | 157 | 160 | 162 | 164 | 169 | 171 | 174 | 176 | 178 | 177 | 178 | r 182 | 189 |
|  | 270 | 279 | 277 | 268 | 258 | 246 | 247 | 242 | 257 | 271 | 283 | 302 | 325 |
| Tobacco manufactures .-..--.-.-.-.-- - do | 227 | 219 | 216 | 211 | 212 | 216 | 225 | 229 | 233 | 237 | 234 | r 232 | 230 |
| Other nondurable goods..--.......---...- do...- | 289 | 289 | 293 | 301 | 297 | 288 | 288 | 290 | 293 | 301 | 319 | - 329 | 324 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Index, total ..........-.average month $1939=100$. | $\stackrel{241}{24}$ | ${ }_{2}^{235}$ |  |  |  | 260 | 255 | 268 | 252 | 251 | 251 | -257 $r$ | 245 |
|  | 279 | 256 | 271 | 260 | ${ }_{281}^{261}$ | 292 | 291 | 307 | 292 | 291 | 287 | r 314 | 296 |
| Iron, steel, and products .------...-- - do | 308 | 273 | 304 | 271 | 286 | 312 | 308 | 348 | 322 | 325 | 321 | - 371 | 312 |
| Machinery, including electrical--..---- do..-- | ${ }_{319}^{316}$ | 294 | 315 | 328 | 307 | 345 | 346 | 348 | 344 | 312 | 299 | $\checkmark 329$ | 328 |
|  | 219 | 209 | 202 | 194 | 199 | 230 | 230 | 231 | 220 | 240 | 243 | ${ }^{-} 243$ | 254 |
| Nondurable goods................-........dio.... | 219 | 222 | 230 | 213 | 213 | 240 | 234 | 244 | 228 | 227 | r230 | -223 | 214 |

## BUSINESS POPULATION

| OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating businesses, total, end of quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contract construction....................-. ${ }^{\text {thousands.-- }}$ |  |  | $3,786.0$ 268.7 |  |  | r 3, 816.6 $r 276.3$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 316.4 |  |  | + 317.6 |  |  | ${ }^{\square} 2818.2$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1,744.7 |  |  | -1,755. 2 |  |  | p1,766.0 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 177.5 |  |  | $r 179.8$ |  |  | p 182.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Service industries.............-.....-...-....... do |  |  | 720.7 |  |  | $\stackrel{726.8}{ }$ |  |  | ${ }^{\square} 733.1$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 557.9 109.5 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}+560.9 \\ +85.1 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }^{2} 5864.0$ |  |  |  |  |
| New businesses, quarterly - .-...-............do Discontinued businesses, |  |  | $\underline{165.8}$ |  |  | 85.1 +54.5 |  |  | $p 86.8$ $p 55.0$ |  |  |  |  |
| Business transfers, quarterly -...-.-.............do. |  |  | 102.3 |  |  | 98.4 |  |  | \$76.6 |  |  |  |  |
| INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand total | 277 | 378 | 283 | 299 | 287 | 292 | 336 | 313 | 317 | 356 | 417 | 477 | 404 |
|  | 23 | 33 | 21 | 30 | 23 | 28 | 29 | 23 | 23 | $\stackrel{29}{29}$ | 44 | 47 | 50 |
|  | 16 | 20 | 23 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 23 | 22 | 43 | 30 90 |
| Manufacturing and mining---......-...---- do- | 117 | 155 | 95 | 107 | 99 | 101 | 98 | 124 | 112 | 108 | 151 | 136 | 99 |
|  | 84 | 119 | 108 | 105 | 102 | 103 | 129 | 115 | 123 | 153 | 165 | 194 | 175 |
|  | 37 16,080 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \% } \\ \hline 17,326\end{array}$ | 36 18.982 | 40 37.137 | [ $\begin{array}{r}44 \\ 14,903\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}40 \\ 10 \\ \hline 034\end{array}$ | - ${ }_{21}^{55}$ | 26 16.345 | $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 25499 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 43 12965 | 35 25,619 | 57 17.481 | 50 1596 |
| Commercial service............................d. do...- | 1,015 | -739 | 18,610 | 19,863 | -655 | 10, 829 | 21, | 16,345 | 25,493 | 12, 711 | 25,679 | 17,483 | 15,296 1,472 |
| Construction-..-.-........................................... | 1.247 | 321 | 664 | 1284 | 176 | 444 | 2,301 | 537 | 1,455 | 820 | 1,987 | 1,957 | 1,662 |
|  | 11, 822 | 10,971 | 14,22C | 12,466. | 10, 426 | 5,964 | 13,337 | 12,574 | 20,937 | 6,892 | 17, 987 | 9,243 | 7,057 |
| Retail trade. | 1,503 1,493 | 3,037 2,258 | 1,614 1,874 | 2,280 $\mathbf{2 , 1 4 4}$ | 1,668 1,978 | 1,390 1,407 | 2,289 2,321 | 1, 1, 531 | 1,908 | 2,837 1,705 | 3,410 1,346 | 3,714 1,684 | 2,476 2,629 |
|  | 1,493 | 2,258 | 1,874 | 2,144 | 1,978 | 1,407 | 2,321 | 1,198 | 967 | 1,705 | 1,346 | 1,684 | 2,629 |
| BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New incorporations (4 states)...-...........number-- | 2,996 | 2,870 | 2,893 | 2,595 | 2, 484 | 2,612 | 3,269 | 2,767 | 3,160 | 3,688 | 2,479 | 2,995 | 2,869 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
w series. For data through 1944 for the series on operating business and business turnover, see pp. 21-23 of the May 1946 Survey and p. 10 of the May 1944 issue.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Description and back data are shown on pp. 8, $9,23,24$, of the May 1948 Survey.

| Unlegs otherwise stated，statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April |

## COMMODITY PRICES



|  <br>  |  Numimonocino | $\stackrel{\text {－}}{\substack{\text {－}}}$ |  Nornornombinoon | 戓家 | － |  |  |
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|  <br>  |  onooncouoconn | $\stackrel{\sim}{\text {－}}$ | ఊ nionovoocrocnv－ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N్ర్ర } \\ & \substack{\infty \\ \hline \infty} \end{aligned}$ | － | HNM్రncie |  |
|  <br>  |  <br>  | $\stackrel{\circ}{0}$ |  <br>  |  | － |  |  |
| W్ల్ర్య <br>  |  oownwnomitroo | － |  <br>  |  | $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ | HMw |  |
|  convimaninn von－mononcoronmo | Na్ష <br>  | － |  $\infty$ Orwno ONNNOOCO |  | 嵓 | W0్రీ） |  |
|  <br>  |  <br> －$\infty$ cis cocrorsnirnis | $\cdots$ |  <br>  |  | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\infty}$ |  |  |
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|  <br>  |  Nonsintio ow wo | $\underset{\infty}{\infty}$ |  －QQungoonn－ymer | 苦菢 | \％ |  |  |
|  <br>  |  $\rightarrow \cos 0 \infty 0000 \mathrm{~N}$ | 第 |  <br>  | 董淢 | 管 |  | N（\％） |
|  <br>  |  $0 \omega 0000 \mathrm{~N}$ | $\xrightarrow{\substack{* \\-1}}$ |  <br>  |  | 安安 |  |  |

\＆In August 1947 the number of foods included in the index was reduced from 61 to 50 ．Beginning July 1947 a new schedule was adopted for collecting prices of apparel，housefurnishings， and miscellaneous goods and services；prices for these groups are obtained in 10 key cities each month and in 24 other large cities quarterly；prices are collected for 8 of the 24 quarterly cities each month；information on rents is obtained at least quarterly in each of the 34 cities；national averages for the indicated groups and for rents are weighted averages of indexes for cities sur veyed during the month and estimated changes for other cities in the index．For anuary－une $1 g 47$ rent changes were estimated from a survey of 5 or 6 cilies each month．
on Current prices on motor vehicles werel ntroduced into the calculations beginning October 1946；April 1942 prices were carried forward in earlier computations；see previous issues of the Survey for explanation and for October 1946－March 1948 indexes using Apri！ 1942 prices；March 1948 indexes using Aprill 1942 prices are as follows：All commodities， 160.2 ；manufactured products， 153.4 ，commodities other than farm products， 154.1 ；commodities other than farm products and foods， 144.5 ；metals and metal products， 138.6 ． taxes；New series．The series on pricespaid by farmers and the parity ratio are from the o．Department or Agncuiture；the later tis the res of prices received to prices paid，interest and taxes；data for 1913－45 will be shown later．For a description of the Department of Commerce index or retail prices of al commodities，see p． 28 of the August 1943 survey，and for revised
figures for 1929，1933，and 1935－44，p．31 of February 1946 Survey．Data for $1923-45$ for the indexes of retail prices of the food subgroups are shown on p． 16 of the November 1946 Survey．Data figures for 1929,1933 ，and $1935-44, p, 31$ of February 1946 Survey．Data for $1923-45$ for the indexes of retail prices of the
beginning 1935 for the indexes of retail prices of＂gas and electricity＂and＂other fuels and ice＂will be published later．
$\dagger$ Revised series．Indexes of prices received by farmers for 1913－45 are shown on pp，17－19 of the April 1947 Survey；data for May 15，1948，are as follows：Total 289；crops， 267 ；food grain， $201 ;$ ；eed grain and hay，232；tobacco，370；cotton，284；fruit， 141 ；truek crops， 262 ；oil－begring crops．357；livestock and products， 309 ；meat animals， 361 ；dairy， 291 ；poultry and eggs， 211 ．For vised beginning January 1943；revisions prior to 1947 will be shown later；the revision has been incorporated in the group index and other composite indexes only beginning November 1947.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { beer } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru- | March | A pril |

## COMMODITY PRICES—Continued

| WHOLESALE PRICES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U. 8. Department of Labor indexes-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commodities other than farm, eto-con. Textile products | 139.2 | 138.9 | 138.9 | 139.5 | 140.8 | 142.0 |  |  | 147.6 | 147.6 | - 148.4 | r 149.7 | 149.6 |
| Clothing--....-............................-do...- | 133.0 | 133.9 | 133.9 | 134.3 | 134.3 | 134.4 | 134.7 | 135.6 | 136.3 | 140.4 | -143.0 | ${ }_{-}+144.6$ | 145.8 |
| Cotton goods | 194.7 | 193.0 | 193.8 | 195.9 | 199.2 | 202.3 | 204.6 | 209.1 | 213.5 | 214.8 | 214.9 | 218.3 | 216.7 |
| Hosiery and underwear......--.-.-. do. | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.4 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 101.4 | 103.0 | 104.4 | 105.0 | 105.4 | 105.4 |
| Rayon.-.-..-........-.------------- - do. | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 40.0 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 |
| Sill | 69.4 | 67.9 | 68.4 | 68.2 | 68.2 | 68.3 | 71.2 | 73.3 | 73.3 | 46. 4 | 46. 4 | 46.4 | 46.4 |
| Woolen and worsted goods.-.-........do.. | 129.1 | 129.2 | 129.2 | 130.1 | 133.3 | 133.8 | 134.2 | 134.9 | 139.6 | 141.6 | 142.8 | 145.2 | 147.5 |
| Miscellaneous --....-.-.-..............d. do...- | 115.7 | 116.1 | ${ }^{1} 112.7$ | 113.0 | 112.7 | 115.9 | 117.1 | 118.8 | 121.5 | 123.5 | 119.9 | 120.8 | 121.8 |
| Automobile tires and tubest........... do..-- | 66.7 | 66.7 | 62.5 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 61.0 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 63.4 |
| Wholesale prices, actual. (See respective com- <br> modities.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As measured by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale prices.....-............-. $1836-38=100 .$. | 54.5 | 54.7 | 54.4 | 53.3 | 52.4 | 51.1 | 50.8 | 50.4 | 49.3 | 48.6 | 50.0 | 49.9 | 49.5 |
|  | ${ }^{64.0}$ | 64.1 | 63.6 | 63.1 | 62.4 | 61.1 | 61.1 | 60.6 | 59.9 | 59.2 | 59.7 | 59.9 | 59. 1 |
|  | 53.1 38.5 | 63.2 39.2 | 52.4 39.3 | 51.7 38.5 | 50.8 38.5 | 49.1 37.2 | 49.6 36.8 | 49.5 37.0 | 48.3 35.3 | 47.7 34.7 | 48.9 38.1 | 49.4 37 | 48.1 36.6 |
| Prices received by farmerst..................-do...- | 38.5 | 39.2 | 38.3 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 37.2 | 36.8 | 37.0 | 35.3 | 34.7 | 38.1 | 37.7 | 36.6 |

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE


| 928 | 1,032 | 1,162 | 1,264 | 1,364 | 1,423 | 1,497 | 1,432 | 1,320 | 1,157 | 1,009 | 1,166 | 1,302 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 713 | 790 | 885 | 966 | 1,042 | 1,086 | 1,129 | 1,141 | 1,097 | 948 | 837 | ¢ 940 | 1,015 |
| 310 | 355 | 405 | 455 | 500 | 540 | 590 | 630 | 610 | 500 | 400 | 475 | 525 |
| 238 | 242 | 250 | 254 | 260 | 267 | 275 | 287 | 284 | 273 | 265 | -266 | 263 |
| 142 | 141 | 140 | 139 | 139 | 138 | 137 | 136 | 134 | 130 | 125 | 120 | 116 |
| 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 75 | 65 | 50 | 25 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 23 | 37 |
| 135 | 153 | 180 | 197 | 207 | 214 | 214 | 199 | 188 | 161 | 158 | 176 | 190 |
| 215 | 242 | 277 | 298 | 322 | 337 | 368 | 291 | 223 | 209 | 172 | 226 | 287 |
| 16 | ${ }^{9}$ | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 9 |  | 8 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| 15 | 15 | 15 | 19 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 19 | 17 | 14 | 11 | 16 | 13 |
| 40 4 4 | 42 3 | ${ }_{2}^{43}$ | $\stackrel{42}{2}$ | 45 | 49 | 53 | (a) 50 |  | 53 | -49 | 65 | 71 |
| 76 | 100 | 125 | 137 | 149 | 159 | 178 | ${ }^{(a)} 119$ | ${ }^{(a)}{ }_{65}$ | 1 56 | ${ }_{41}^{1}$ | 1 +57 | ${ }_{8}^{2}$ |
| 68 | 76 | 86 | 91 | 98 | 100 | 105 | 95 | 81 | 77 | r 65 | 87 | 99 |
| 29,957 | 27,769 | 24,044 | 28,734 | 31,885 | 27.185 | 36,339 | 29,793 | 21,696 | 23, 125 | 20, 557 | 27,999 | 37,061 |
| 602,338 | 674, 657 | ${ }^{605,070}$ | 660, 254 | 823,216 | 649,996 | 793,286 | 715, 108 | ${ }^{625.363}$ | 615, 206 | 681,967 | 689, 763 | 873, 882 |
| 177, 272 | 233, 873 | 226, 471 | 202,571 | 217, 811 | 192, 660 | 208, 947 | 223,505 | 207, 481 | 196, 530 | 248, 443 | 181, 044 | 236, 330 |
| 425,066 | 440, 784 | 378, 599 | 457, 683 | 605,405 | 457, 336 | 584, 339 | 491,603 | 417, 882 | 418,676 | 433, 524 | 508, 719 | 637, 552 |
| 3,905 | 4,554 | 4,355 | 4,912 | 4,915 | 4, 213 | 5,134 | 4,249 | 3,252 | 3, 295 | 3,205 | 3,622 | 4,476 |
| 26,034 | 30, 238 | 27,561 | 32, 123 | 41,682 | 24, 114 | 33,478 | 28,552 | 33, 088 | 27,719 | 29,097 | 25,671 | 34,478 |
| 184, 317 | 235,899 | 209,942 | 253, 512 | 290,807 | 239,915 | 277, 888 | 243,416 | 244, 495 | 240, 544 | 272,395 | 248,939 | 337,603 |
| 24, 284 | 21, 255 | 17,604 | ${ }^{21,568}$ | 4,789 | 21, 154 | 29,473 | 24, 147 | 17, 402 | 18,899 | 16,336 | 23, 227 | 30, 448 |
| 39,006 | 42,672 | 29, 213 | 36,774 | 47,805 | 30.037 | 52,302 | 42,696 | 32,192 | 32,183 | 31, 474 | 35, 385 | 46, 526 |
| 256, 668 | 254, 085 | 209,458 | 240, 885 | 308, 937 | 268, 543 | 349,490 | 290, 220 | 226, 796 | 238,098 | 232, 250 | 276, 541 | 351, 604 |
| 1,509 | 1,607 | 1,744 | 1,910 | 1,761 | 1,522 | 1,425 | 1,114 | 809 | 718 | 803 | 915 | 1,524 |
| 123, 249 | 119, 713 | 142,495 | 127, 454 | 137, 471 | 110, 556 | 112, 726 | 138,606 | 113, 289 | 108,891 | 143,033 | 109,596 | 132,598 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 259 \\ 38,104 \end{array}$ | 353 64,960 | 341 43,175 | 344 38,403 | 420 86,001 | 296 30,982 | 307 53,182 | $\begin{array}{r} 283 \\ 42,866 \end{array}$ | 40, 483 | 27, 213 273 | 213 34,289 | $\begin{array}{r} 235 \\ 54,687 \end{array}$ | 343 52,077 |
| 152 | 153 | 158 | 170 | 173 | 184 | 175 | 173 | 159 | 156 | 161 | r 182 | p 204 |
| 144 | 130 | 127 | 138 | 148 | 168 | 164 | 157 | 137 | 126 | 135 | ${ }^{-156}$ | $p 182$ |
| 133 | 127 | 136 | 155 | 166 | 183 | 184 | 193 | 197 | 191 | 187 | , 181 | $\nu 179$ |
| 123 | 110 | 116 | 136 | 150 | 168 | 170 | 163 | 161 | 152 | 152 | ${ }^{r} 148$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 156$ |
| 454, 471 | 514,343 | 517, 175 | 524, 238 | 413,494 | 494, 805 | 575, 089 | 474,357 | 503, 384 | 441,955 | 474, 643 | 508, 096 | 777, 159 |
| 5,280 | 3,828 | 4,228 | 5,011 | 3,285 | 2, 760 | 3,260 | 2,349 | 2, 863 | 1,723 | 2,304 | 4,386 | 5,073 |
| ${ }_{5} 513$ |  | 212 | 169 |  | 163 | 203 |  | 124 |  |  | 361 | 353 |
| 3,167 | 2,607 | $\xrightarrow{2,456}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,452}$ | 1,468 | 1,133 | 1,946 | 1,592 | 1,776 | 1,040 | 1,425 | 2,654 | 2, 734 |
| 1,600 | 1,186 | 1,560 | 2,390 | 1,737 | 1,464 | 1,110 | 752 | ${ }^{1} 963$ | ${ }^{1} 677$ | ${ }^{1} 869$ | 1,371 | 1,986 |
| 73, 500 | 74, 500 | 83, 400 | 83, 300 | 90, 400 | 94,900 | 98, 100 | 75, 800 | 63, 300 |  |  |  |  |
| 42, 862 | 41, 138 | 46, 999 | 47,153 | 51,304 | 52,179 | 56, 279 | 41,949 | 36, 447 | 33,343 | 33, 289 | 50,945 | 64, 454 |
| 42,534 | 41,138 | 45, 994 | 47, 117 | 51, 112 | 51, 904 | 55, 819 | 41,029 | 36, 083 | 32, 523 | 32, 166 | 50,860 | 64, 200 |
| 35,214 | $\begin{array}{r}33,670 \\ 3,085 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 34,627 3 3 | 36,943 3053 |  |  | 42,716 | 30, 303 | 26, 541 | 23,704 | 22, 180 | 37, 590 | 45, 677 |
| $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3,142 } \\ 4,178 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,085 4,383 | 3,478 7,889 | 3,053 7,121 | 3, ${ }_{8,367}$ |  | 3,536 9,567 | 3,316 7 410 | 2, 443 | 2,280 | 1,863 | 4,094 | 6,981 |
| 4, 1728 | 4,383 | 1,005 | ${ }^{7} 121$ | ${ }^{8} 8192$ | ${ }^{8} \mathbf{8} 275$ | 9, ${ }_{460}$ | 7,410 920 | 7,049 364 | 6, 823 | 8, 123 1,125 | 9,176 ${ }_{85}$ | 11, 542 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. 1 See note marked " $\dagger$ " regarding revision incorporated in the index beginning June 1947. (a) Less than $\$ 500,000$.
§ Data for, May, July, and October 1947, January and April 1948 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks
$\ddagger$ Based on weekly data combined into 4 -and 5 -week periods except that a week falling in December and January is prorated; see note in February 1947 Survey.
*New series. Estimates of total nonfarm dwelling units for $1910-44$ are shown on . 15 of theNovember 1946 Survey. Data for a number of items under new construction activity have解 tion and Construction Materials.
$\dagger$ Revised series. The index of purchasing power of the dollar based on prices received by farmers was revised in the April 1944 Survey. Data for $1920-44$ for the number of new dwelling units are shown on p. 15 of the November 1946 Survey (see note in February 1947 survey withregard to January and February 1945 dgures); since early 1945 data for new dwelling units and the indexes of building construction on p. S-6 should be considered voiume of construction for which permits were issued or contracts awarded rather than volume started (see note in July 1947 Survey). The index of wholesale prices of tires and tubes bas been revised beginning 1939; during the war, when production of tires and tubes for civilian use was curtailed and prices were being controlled by the Government, May 1941 prices were carried for ward in the index; when post-war shipments for civilian use approximated prewar shipments the index was revised to include current prices and also to include off-highway (tractor) as well as highway tires; revised data for January 1939 -November 1946 are available upon request. The revision for tire and tubes has been incorporated into the index for the miscellaneous group and the all-commodities and other composite inderes oniy beginning June 1947 .

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

| Permit valuations, etc.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Indexes of building construction, based on building permits (U. S. Dept. of Labor): $\ddagger$ Number of new dwelling units provided |  |  | 2710 | 271.9 |  | 300.9 |  | 2419 |  | 023 |  | P 293.4 |  |
| Permit valuation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37.7 |
| Total building construction ----.-.----...-do | - 255.0 | 244.2 | 278.2 | 306.1 | 323.5 | 319.5 | 344.7 | 285.5 | 274.0 | 243.7 | r 238.8 | - 360.9 | 406.6 |
|  | ${ }^{359.1}$ | 338.5 | 388.7 | ${ }^{405.4}$ | ${ }^{447.9}$ | ${ }^{459.1}$ | 516.2 | 399.8 | 345.8 | 309.7 | ${ }^{5} 315.9$ | ${ }^{+} 484.5$ | 620.6 |
| NeW nonresidential buildings.-.-.-.-.do Additions, alterations, and repairs....-do | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1248.1$ | ${ }_{241.4}^{163.5}$ | 180.9 284 | ${ }_{311.5}^{217.8}$ | ${ }_{2}^{239.9}$ | 216.7 298.1 | ${ }_{2919}^{216.5}$ | 211.9 219 | 2238.6 230 | ${ }^{196.2}$ |  | r r 274.9 | ${ }_{326.3}^{252.0}$ |
| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aberthaw (industrial building) .........-1914=100 |  |  | 300 |  |  | 304 |  |  | 307 |  |  | 310 |  |
| A merican Appraisal Co.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 444 | 448 | ${ }_{448}$ | ${ }_{458}$ | 470 | 475 | 479 | 494 | 501 | 505 | 508 | 514 | 515 |
|  |  | 432 |  | 442 | 448 | 452 | 469 | 480 | 488 | 491 |  |  |  |
|  | 390 403 | ${ }_{105}^{392}$ | ${ }_{421}^{396}$ | 409 430 | $4{ }_{441}^{417}$ | 424 446 | 4449 |  | 433 459 | 435 462 | 436 469 | 437 470 | ${ }_{471}^{441}$ |
| Associated General Contractors (ail types) $1913=10$ | 286 | 290 | 294 | 295 | 300 | 307 | 312 | 14 | 318 | 320 | 221 | 1 | 321 |
| E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 155.1 205.6 | 155.4 205.9 | $\xrightarrow{160.3}$ | ${ }_{215.5}^{162.4}$ | 164.1 216.4 | 165.0 218.5 | 165.5 219.0 | 166.9 2198 | ${ }_{225.1}^{168.6}$ | ${ }_{225.2}^{172.1}$ | 1723.4 23.9 | 173.6 235 | ${ }_{237.1}^{173.6}$ |
| San Franc | 178.1 | 178.4 | ${ }^{186.6}$ | 188.9 | 192.5 | 195.4 | 196.2 | 196.8 | 199.8 | 201.6 | 201.9 | 202.7 | 202.8 |
| St. Louis-1-.-.-.-.-.-. do | 178.3 | 182.8 | 187.8 | 189.9 | 191.2 | 192.2 | 193.6 | 194.9 | 198.1 | 199.4 | 200.2 | 200.6 | 200.6 |
| Commercial and factory buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick and con |  | 154.3 | 159.6 | 161.2 | 162.3 | 163.0 | 163.4 |  |  |  | 172.9 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {New }}$ Yoriz | 206.8 | 207.0 | ${ }^{212.5}$ | 214.9 | ${ }^{216.0}$ | 217.4 | 217.8 | 218.4 | 224.6 | ${ }^{224.8}$ | 237.0 | ${ }^{238.5}$ | ${ }^{239.3}$ |
| San Francis | ${ }^{180.6}$ | 180.8 185.4 | 190.6 187.8 | 192.4 189.4 | 197.4 190.8 | 199.6 199.5 | $\begin{array}{r}200.2 \\ 192.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 190.6 19 | 206.8 200.9 | 208.9 2023 | 209.1 202.9 | 209.5 | 209.6 |
| Stick and ste | 179.2 |  |  |  |  |  | 192.5 |  | 200.9 | 202.3 |  | 203.0 | 203.0 |
| Atlanta.- | 15 | 154 | 158.8 | 161.4 | 165.0 | 165 | . 2 | 9 4 | 1.4 | . 8 | 174.0 | 175.3 | 75.3 |
|  | 180.9 | 181.1 | 188.0 | 1909 | 195.7 | 198.9 | 199.5 | ${ }_{200.2}^{251 .}$ | ${ }_{202.9}^{220.9}$ | 203.9 | 204.1 |  | ${ }_{2}^{204.6}$ |
|  | 177.1 | 182.1 | 187.5 | 190.1 | 192.3 | 193.4 | 194.5 | 196.3 | 199.6 | 200.4 | 201.3 | 201.5 | 201.5 |
| Residences: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick: ${ }_{\text {A tlanta }}$ | 180.2 | 180.4 | 184.0 | 185.4 | 185.6 | 186.9 | 187.3 | 189.3 | 191.8 | 194.4 | 194.6 | 196.2 | 196.2 |
|  | 219.1 | 219.3 | 223.4 | 225.5 | ${ }^{225.9}$ |  | ${ }_{29}^{22.1}$ | ${ }_{20}^{231.3}$ | ${ }^{242.7}$ | 239.2 | 24.8 | 248.6 |  |
| San Francis | 188.8 1993 | 189.0 202.2 | 195.1 205.6 | 196.7 207.0 | $\underline{198.4}$ | 207.1 20.7 | ${ }_{2121}^{207.7}$ | 209.7 2175 217 | ${ }_{2212}^{212}$ | 213.8 221.4 | 214.0 22.6 | 214.9 223.8 | ${ }_{223.8}^{214.9}$ |
| Frame: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlanta- | 183.9 | 184.1 221.8 | 187.9 225.0 | 189.3 227.1 | 189.5 <br> 27.5 | ${ }_{231.0}^{191.0}$ | 191.4 | 194.0 | 196.7 | 108.5 <br> 24.2 | 198.7 <br> 248. <br> 18 | 199.7 | 199.7 2516 |
| New York | 182.6 187.2 | 1827.8 187 | 194.0 | ${ }_{195.6}^{229.1}$ | 196.3 | 206.2 | ${ }_{2}^{2306.8}$ | ${ }_{209.3}^{224.1}$ | 238.8 220.5 | ${ }_{211.5}^{24.5}$ | $2{ }^{211.7}$ | 220.7 |  |
|  | 200.5 | 202.2 | 207.2 | 208.6 | 209.0 | 213.0 | 214.0 | 220.9 | 224.0 | 224.8 | 227.5 | 227.5 | 227.5 |
| Engineering News-Record: ${ }_{\text {Building }}$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - 400.0 | ${ }^{-406.6}$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 413.8}$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 422.9}$ | ${ }^{-426.6}$ | r 434.6 | ${ }^{2} 436.9$ | ${ }^{-341.1}$ | ${ }^{7} 441.7$ | ${ }^{+442.7}$ | ${ }^{\text {F }} 443.6$ | $\stackrel{443.0}{ }$ | 4478 |
| Federal Home Loan Bank Administration: standard 6 -room frame house: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 182.5 | ${ }_{18}^{183.7}$ | 184.8 | 185.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 172.4 | ${ }_{175.6}^{189.1}$ | 177.2 | 181.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| heal estate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fed. Hous. Admn., home mortgage insurance: Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative) |  |  | 7217 | 7295 | 7377 | 7.473 |  | 7691 |  | 7.954 | 8,084 |  |  |
| Estimated total nonfarm mortgages recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8,396 |
|  | 941, 020 | 965, 733 | 947, 357 | 994, 787 | 988, 446 | 022, 648 | 1, 103, 030 | 954, 569 | 1,006, 626 | 909,447 | 826,87 | 955,44 | -93,678 |
| Estimated new mortgage loans by all savings and loan associations, total.........-thous. of dol.. | 313,636 | 335, 074 | 323, 368 | 353, 105 | 351,757 | 356, 871 | 376, 000 | 311, 292 | 310, 201 | 273, 202 | 254, 581 | 318,602 | 336, 94 |
| Classified according to purpose: Mortgape loans on homes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction--....---- |  |  |  | 85,867 | 83, 355 | 86,097 | 5, |  | 82, 234 | 70, 274 | 66, 894 | 97, 325 | 97,458 |
| Home purchase.--------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 176, 399 | 186, 148 | ${ }^{184,626}$ | 194,057 | 200, 283 | 203,443 | 208,488 | 170, 831 | 163,703 | 140, 122 | 126,462 | 146, 213 | 156, 701 |
| Refinancing - ${ }_{\text {Repairs and }}$ | -26,1988 |  |  |  | - ${ }_{13,018}$ |  | 13, 213 | - 210,415 | 20,806 | 25,679 | 8,374 |  |  |
| Loans for all other purposes.- | 30, 090 | 30,373 | 28,131 | 30,835 | 29, 838 | 27, 712 | 30, 412 | 28, 581 | 28, 416 | 28, 271 | 29,340 | 33,868 | 37, 626 |
| Loans outstanding of agencies under the Home Loan Bank Board: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances <br> to member institutions.................il. of dol | 245 | 267 | 289 | 292 | 314 | 336 | 360 | 391 | ${ }^{436}$ | 392 | 373 | 374 | 397 |
| Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of | 582 | 570 | 657 | 544 | 532 | 520 | 08 |  | 86 | 75 | 465 | 54 |  |
| Forecososures, nonfarm, index, adjusted $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.9 68,029 | 56, 54.15 | 80, 5080 | $\begin{array}{r}89 \\ 49,55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 8, } \\ \hline 1,359\end{array}$ | 8.2 47,990 | 7.7 54,946 | 7.0 51,346 | 68,361 | 63,010 | 71, 521 | 74, 236 | 63,751 |

## DOMESTIC TRADE


$r$ Revised, $\quad{ }^{p}$ Preliminary. $\quad \delta^{\circ}$ Revisions for November 1946 to March 1947, inclusive: 369.3; 387.0; 393.7; 395.5; 399.6.
 y 1947 Survey regarding the Engineering News-Record index of building costs; revisions for November 1946 to March 1947, inclusive: 280.0 ; $294.6 ; 301.6 ; 303.3 ; 305.2$.

 indexes were discontinued after June 1947.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | $\underset{\substack{\text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ADVERTISING-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Tide advertising index, adjusted* \(\ldots . .1935-39=100 \ldots\) \& 197.1 \& 196.2 \& 202.9 \& 218.3 \& 225.9 \& 231.1 \& 221.4 \& 220.8 \& 210.1 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Radio advertising: \\
Cost of facilities, total thous. of dol
\end{tabular} \& 15, 548 \& 16,009 \& 14,994 \& 14,227 \& 14,461 \& 15, 252 \& 17,376 \& 16,905 \& 17,780 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& - 595 \& \({ }^{16} 573\) \& 14, 505 \& 14, \({ }_{441}\) \& 14, 485 \& 15, 527 \& 17,597 \& \({ }^{16,739}\) \& 1728 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 98 \& 111 \& 100 \& 130 \& 187 \& 151 \& 139 \& 195 \& 92 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Electric household equipment....----.....do. \& 284 \& 391 \& 275 \& 314 \& 278 \& 345 \& 379 \& 333 \& 511 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Financial - \& \(\begin{array}{r}508 \\ 4,049 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 412
4.120 \& 400
3,883 \& 381
4.106 \& \(\begin{array}{r}393 \\ 4,268 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}367 \\ 4,402 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 471
5,128 \& 440
4.907 \& \(\begin{array}{r}464 \\ 5,203 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Gasoline and oil \& + 467 \& +499 \& 3, 499 \& +432 \& +439 \& 4,428 \& 5420 \& 4,450 \& 5, 504 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 155 \& 177 \& 167 \& 172 \& 172 \& 156 \& 168 \& 172 \& 152 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1,729 \& 1,722 \& 1,606 \& 1,542 \& 1,483 \& 1,715 \& 1,704 \& 1,499 \& 1,647 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1,308 \\
4,714 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1,433 \\
4,784 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 1,430
4,516
1,61 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1,595 \\
3,982 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,568 \\ 3,868 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 1,580 \& 1,809
4,967 \& 1,662 \& 1,848 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Toilet goods, medical supplies \& 1,641 \& 1,877 \& 1,613 \& 1,132 \& 1,318 \& 1,314 \& 1,594 \& 4,
1,820 \& 1,600 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Magazine advertising: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 40, 816 \& 42, 801 \& 40,033 \& \& \& 199,308
1755 \& \& \& \({ }^{2} 126,436\) \& 27,688 \& 37, 486 \& \& \\
\hline Automobiles and accessories_........-...-. do. do. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
2,262 \\
4,663 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 2,601
4,661 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
2,772 \\
3,125 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \& \& 17,555
110,191 \& \& \& 2
2
2
13,191
2 \& 27,604
1,887 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
2,771 \\
3,640 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1,288 \& 1,541 \& 1,376 \& \& \& 13,872 \& \& \& 27,017 \& 1,859 \& 1,344 \& \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{659}\) \& \({ }^{698}\) \& 654 \& \& \& 11,567 \& \& \& 21,833 \& 585 \& , 666 \& \& \\
\hline Foods, food beverages, confections .-.-......do \& 4,926 \& 5, 246 \& 5,348 \& \& \& \({ }^{1} 13,543\) \& \& \& \({ }^{2} 17,399\) \& 4,487 \& 6, 280 \& \& \\
\hline Gasoline and oil \& 600
3.292 \& \(\begin{array}{r}627 \\ 3 \\ 530 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{6}^{683}\) \& \& \& 12, 142 \& \& \& \({ }_{2}^{2} 1,331\) \& , 304 \& 1,381 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 3,292
1,016 \& 3,530
1,182 \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
2,667 \\
1,173
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \begin{tabular}{|l}
16,051 \\
12 \\
1258 \\
1 \\
1
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \(2,1,95\)
29295
2
2 \& 1,222 \& 1,989 \& \& \\
\hline  \& , 624 \& -995 \& 1763 \& \& \& 11,658
11,65 \& \& \& 2
2
2
2 \& 414 \& 9495 \& \& \\
\hline Smoking materials.......-..................do. \& -887 \& 860 \& 1,125 \& \& \& 12, 827 \& \& \& \({ }^{2} 3,073\) \& 918 \& 883 \& \& \\
\hline Toilet goods, medical supplies...-.-......-do. \& 5,924 \& 6,120 \& 5,926 \& \& \& 1 12, 771 \& \& \& \({ }^{2} 15,691\) \& 7,478 \& 10,990 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 14,677
4,703 \& 14,740
4,332 \& 14,421
3,413 \& 3,377 \& 4, 132 \& 1
\(\left.\begin{array}{r}134,582 \\ 4,738 \\ \hline\end{array} \right\rvert\,\) \& 4,763 \& , 474 \& 2

$4,24,524$
3,298 \& 6,367
3,641 \& 7,103 \& 4, 581 \& 4,391 <br>
\hline Newspaper advertising: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 168,445
39,580 \& 172, 41.301 \& 163,130
39341 \& $\begin{array}{r}145,263 \\ 37 \\ \hline 178\end{array}$ \& 157,980
40 \& 173, 871 \& 198,478 \& 194, 808 \& 186,913 \& 155, 428 \& 167,945 \& 189, 555 \& 197, 221 <br>
\hline  \& 128,865 \& 131,075 \& 123,789 \& 107,485 \& 117,355 \& 132, 262 \& 154, 337 \& 153, 361 \& 149,383 \& 115, 828 \& 127, 897 \& 145, 571 \& 151,373 <br>
\hline  \& 6,473
2,008 \& 6,512 \& 7,014 \& 6,214
$\mathbf{2} 299$ \& 6,107 \& 5,438 \& 6, 552 \& 5,957 \& 5,215 \& 5,180 \& 6,181 \& 6, 394 \& 7,047 <br>
\hline  \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } \\ 28,100 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& - 28,210 \& 26,011 \& 2,299
$\mathbf{2 2 , 4 6 7}$ \& - $\begin{array}{r}1,769 \\ 22881\end{array}$ \& 1,809 \& 2,194
33, \& 2,033 \& 1,986 \& 2, 896 \& 1,869 \& 2,225 \& 2,295 <br>
\hline  \& 92, 283 \& 94, 403 \& 88, 831 \& 76, 605 \& 86, 597 \& -97,843 \& 112, 148 \& 113, 367 \& [117, 247 \& 20,404
87 \& -94, ${ }^{269}$ \& 108,846 \& 30,475
111,557 <br>
\hline GOODS IN WAREHOUSES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Space occupied in public-merchandise warehouses \$ percent of total.. \& 88.7 \& 89.2 \& 88.7 \& 88.1 \& 88.3 \& 87.7 \& 86.8 \& 87.6 \& 88.1 \& 88.2 \& 88.5 \& - 89.2 \& 88.7 <br>
\hline POSTAL BUSINESS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Money orders: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Domestie, issued (50 cities): \& 4,579 \& 4,280 \& 4,177 \& 4,334 \& 3,822 \& 4,041 \& 4, 401 \& 4,185 \& 4,710 \& 4,586 \& 4,339 \& 5,281 \& 5,122 <br>
\hline  \& 97, 079 \& 89,824 \& 87, 284 \& 87,320 \& 81,664 \& 89, 874 \& 91, 665 \& 85, 095 \& 91,655 \& 92,651 \& 86,412 \& 106,540 \& 95,871 <br>

\hline | Domestic, paid ( 50 cities): |
| :--- |
| Number | \& 14,651 \& 13,771 \& 16,948 \& 13, 253 \& 12,587 \& \& 15,371 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 195, 527 \& 188, 244 \& 178,353 \& 186, 565 \& 166, 697 \& 197, 141 \& 223, 262 \& 196,844 \& 214,581 \& 201, 299 \& 186, 247 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
16,749 \\
240,369
\end{array}
$$ \& 220, 748 <br>

\hline PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDI- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | Seasonally adjusted quarterly total at annual rates:* |
| :--- |
| All goods and services. $\qquad$ bil. of dol. | \& \& \& 162.3 \& \& \& 165.8 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& \& \& 19.3 \& \& \& 20.2 \& \& \& 21.3 \& \& \& 20.7 \& <br>
\hline Automobiles and parts ---.-.-.-.-.-.- do \& \& \& 6.1 \& \& \& 6.2 \& \& \& 6.6 \& \& \& 6.6 \& <br>
\hline Furniture and household equipment...do.- \& \& \& 9.3
3.9 \& \& \& 10.1 \& \& \& ${ }_{10}^{10.7}$ \& \& \& 10.1 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 38.9
98 \& \& \& 3.9
99.9 \& \& \& 3.9
104.2 \& \& \& 3.9
104.3 \& <br>
\hline Clothing and shoes................................... \& \& \& 19.6 \& \& \& 19.8 \& \& \& 20.2 \& \& \& 19.3 \& <br>
\hline Food and alcoholic beverages............do \& \& \& 59.5 \& \& \& 60.8 \& \& \& 64.0 \& \& \& 65.3 \& <br>
\hline Gasoline and oil.........................do. \& \& \& 3.8 \& \& \& 3.8 \& \& \& 4.0 \& \& \& 4.0 \& <br>
\hline Semidurable house furnishings..........do \& \& \& 1.9 \& \& \& 1.9 \& \& \& 1.9 \& \& \& 2.0 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 3.8
9.6 \& \& \& 3.8 \& \& \& 3.9 \& \& \& 3.8 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 9.6
44.6 \& \& \& 9.9 \& \& \& 10.1 \& \& \& 10.0 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 44.6 \& \& \& 45.7
6.8 \& \& \& 47.0
6.8 \& \& \& 48.2
7 \& <br>
\hline Housing -.--......... \& \& \& 13.2 \& \& \& 13.6 \& \& \& 14.3 \& \& \& 14.6 \& <br>
\hline Personal service..-.-................................... \& \& \& 3.2 \& \& \& 3.2 \& \& \& 3.2 \& \& \& 3.2 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 3. 6 \& \& \& 3.6 \& \& \& 3.7 \& \& \& 3.7 \& <br>
\hline Transportation...................-.......do \& \& \& 4.4 \& \& \& 4.4 \& \& \& 4.4 \& \& \& 4.5 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 13.6 \& \& \& 14.1 \& \& \& 14.6 \& \& \& 15.0 \& <br>
\hline RETAIL TRADE \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline All retail stores: $\dagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Estimated sales, total.................-mil. of dol.- \& 9,442 \& 10,020 \& 9.489 \& 9,357 \& 9,629 \& 10, 141 \& 10,910 \& 10, 727 \& 12,657 \& 9,695 \& 8,921 \& r 10,633 \& 10,612 <br>
\hline  \& 2, 288 \& \& 2, 402 \& 2,403 \& 2,396 \& 2,582 \& -2,831 \& 2, 638 \& 2,958 \& 2,316 \& 2,137 \& - 2,678 \& 2,832 <br>
\hline Automotive group------------------ do--.-- \& 980

847 \& | 993 |
| :--- |
| 847 | \& 987

839 \& 1,014 \& 994
839 \& 1,052 \& 1,148 \& 1, 060 \& 1,080 \& 1,062 \& 995 \& r 1, 272 \& 1,244 <br>
\hline  \& 847
132 \& 847
147 \& 839

148 \& | 861 |
| :--- |
| 153 | \& 839

155 \& 899
152 \& \& 910

160 \& ${ }_{168}^{911}$ \& | 946 |
| :---: |
| 117 | \& 886 \& -1, 133 \& 1,086 <br>

\hline Puilding materials and hardware.-......do....... \& 132

693 \& | 147 |
| :--- |
| 744 | \& 148

741 \& 153
770 \&  \& 152
839 \& 160
941 \& 160
796 \& 168
809 \& 117
680 \& ${ }_{606}^{109}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 139 \\ 757 \\ \hline 79\end{array}$ \& 158
880 <br>
\hline Building materials.............-.......do.-.-- \& 431 \& 461 \& 476 \& 509 \& 514 \& 575 \& 645 \& 528 \& 495 \& 450 \& 398 \& -491 \& 569 <br>
\hline Farm implements. \& 78 \& 79 \& 77 \& 77 \& 70 \& 71 \& 92 \& 71 \& 62 \& 71 \& 61 \& 82 \& 98 <br>
\hline  \& 185 \& 204 \& 187 \& 184 \& 179 \& 193 \& 204 \& 197 \& 252 \& 159 \& 146 \& 183 \& 213 <br>
\hline Homefurnishings group --.-.-.-.-...-. do. \& 526 \& 593 \& 570 \& 534 \& 550 \& 594 \& 641 \& 651 \& 791 \& 496 \& 466 \& - 571 \& 626 <br>
\hline Furniture and housefurnishings....-- do...- \& 342 \& 397 \& 368 \& 334 \& 347 \& 385 \& 408 \& 425 \& 496 \& 310 \& 294 \& 362 \& 406 <br>
\hline Household appliance and radios....-.do...- \& 184
88 \& 106 \& 104 \& 202
84 \& 203
80 \& 210
97 \& 233
101 \& ${ }_{121}^{225}$ \& 295
279 \& 186
78 \& ${ }_{71} 17$ \& 209
78 \& 220
82 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

*Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Total for July, August and September. ${ }^{2}$ Total for October, November and December.
\& See note marked "8" on D. S-6 of the April 1943 Survey in regard to enlargement of the reporting sample in August 1942.
"New series. For a brief description of the Tide index of advertising see note marked "*"' on p. S-6 of the April 1946 survey, data beginning 1936, are available on request. The estimates of consumer expenditures have been revised in accordance with revisions in the totals shown as a component of the gross national product on p. S-1 and in the "National Income Supplement" referred to in the note marked with an "**" on that page; this supplement provides detailed annual estimates of consumption expenditures for 1929-46 and quarterly data for 1939-46 for the grand total and for total durable goods, nondurable goods and service; quarterly data beginning 1939 for all series will be published later.
ally adjusted indexes beginning 1942 shown in those tables and later data published currently on p. S-8 were recently revised because of changes in the for sales of all retail stores; the seasonthe dollar figures and indexes beginning January 1946 were revised in the January 1948 issue, largely because of adjustment of the series to sales tax data for 1946; all data shown above are on the revised basis; revised dollar figures for all months of 1946 and revised indexes for 1942-46 are shown on p. 10 of the January 1948 Survey.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | October | November | Decem- ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April |

DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline RETAIL TRADE-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline All retail storest-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Estandurable goods stores...-.-....-. mil. of dol.- \& 7,155 \& 7,584 \& 7,087 \& 6,954 \& 7,233 \& 7,559 \& 8,079 \& 8,089 \& 9,699 \& 7,379 \& 6,784 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 7,955\) \& 7,780 \\
\hline Apparel group..............-.-...........do.-.- \& 766 \& 778 \& 707 \& 558 \& 606 \& 825 \& '858 \& +906 \& 1,202 \& 627 \& 565 \& \({ }^{7} 854\) \& \({ }^{7} 787\) \\
\hline Men's clothing and furnishings......-do. \& 183 \& 192 \& 189 \& 134 \& 139 \& 201 \& 212 \& 247 \& 350 \& 156 \& \({ }^{136}\) \& 194 \& 170 \\
\hline Women's apparel and accessories....-do. \& 345 \& 345 \& 291 \& 241 \& 271 \& 367 \& 387 \& 395 \& 495 \& 285 \& 262 \& 394 \& 345 \\
\hline Family and other apparel.-.-.-....-- do do \& 100
137 \& 103
138 \& 131 \& 77 \& 81
110 \& 114 \& 120 \& 134 \& 182 \& 87
98 \& 79
88 \& + 116 \& 96 \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{287}\) \& 1304 \& 131
290 \& \(\stackrel{106}{293}\) \& 1300 \& 143
298 \& 139
307 \& \({ }_{296}^{131}\) \& \({ }_{401}^{174}\) \& 298 \& 280 \& \(\begin{array}{r}r \\ \\ +1500 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 125 \\
\hline Eating and drinking places........-.-.-.-. do \& 1,019 \& 1,078 \& 1,032 \& 1,052 \& 1,089 \& 1,086 \& 1,131 \& 1. 033 \& 1,085 \& 1,008 \& 942 \& 1,043 \& 1,046 \\
\hline Food group \& 2,504 \& 2,712 \& 2,518 \& 2,618 \& 2,714 \& 2,609 \& 2,825 \& 2,768 \& 2,995 \& 2,873 \& 2,592 \& +2,842 \& 2,850 \\
\hline Orocery and combination. \& 1,979 \& 2,162 \& 1,995 \& 2, 083 \& 2, 174 \& 2,063 \& 2, 213 \& 2, 212 \& 2,377 \& 2, 308 \& 2,060 \& 2,247 \& 2,255 \\
\hline  \& 525 \& 550 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
523 \\
440 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{472}^{535}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}544 \\ 485 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
546 \\
466 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{483}^{582}\) \& 556
496 \& 618 \& 565
479 \& \({ }_{435}^{532}\) \& \({ }^{+} 594\) \& 595 \\
\hline Filling stations.---.-.....------------ do \& 1. 254 \& 442
1,316 \& 440
1.195 \& \(\begin{array}{r}472 \\ 1,074 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 1,156 \& 466
1,345 \& 483
1,457 \& 496
1.605
1 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } \\ \text { 2 } 207 \\ \hline 18\end{array}\) \& 479
1,081 \& 435
1.033 \& \(\begin{array}{r}495 \\ 1.384 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 523 \\
\hline General merchandise group-i-c-.-.do-..-- \& 1,254
834 \& 1,316 \& 1, \({ }_{788}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,074 \\ \hline 677\end{array}\) \& 1,156 \& 1,345
907 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,457 \\ \hline 86\end{array}\) \& 1,111 \& 2,207
1,478 \& 1,081 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,033 \\ \hline 60\end{array}\) \& 1,384
\(\mathbf{r} 940\) \& 1,336 \\
\hline Depart, including general merchandise General, including general mercbandise \& 151 \& 165 \& 153 \& 155 \& 157 \& 160 \& 168 \& 168 \& 194 \& 136 \& 122 \& + 148 \& 910 \\
\hline Other general mdse. and dry goods...do..-- \& 120 \& 130 \& 120 \& 110 \& 115 \& 132 \& 141 \& 149 \& 210 \& 104 \& 97 \& 127 \& 160 \\
\hline Variety-...........-...............-- do \& 149 \& 147 \& 134 \& 133 \& 140 \& 116 \& 162 \& 177 \& 326 \& 122 \& 125 \& 168 \& 142 \\
\hline Other retail stores...-...-...............-d. \({ }^{\text {do }}\) \& 925 \& 954 \& 905 \& 887 \& 884 \& 930 \& 1,018 \& 985 \& 1,313 \& 1,019 \& 938 \& \({ }^{-1,038}\) \& 998 \\
\hline Feed and farm supply \& 283 \& 272 \& 249 \& \(\stackrel{251}{153}\) \& 238 \& 244 \& 266 \& 214 \& 245 \& 240 \& 223 \& \({ }^{278}\) \& 294 \\
\hline  \& 146 \& 144 \& 155 \& 153 \& 139 \& 170 \& 181 \& 189 \& 260 \& 309 \& 278 \& 243 \& 166 \\
\hline  \& 144 \& 151
387 \& 134
368 \& 134
349 \& 148 \& 132
384 \& 162
409 \& 162
420 \& 246
562 \& 146
325 \& 131
306 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 145 \\
\hline Other. \& 352 \& 387 \& 368 \& 349 \& 359 \& 384 \& 409 \& 420 \& 562 \& 325 \& 306 \& r 372
+321.0 \& 393
330.2 \\
\hline Unadjusted, combined index \(. . . .-1935-39=100 .\). \& 294.8 \& 301.3 \& 302.9 \& 287.1 \& 289.7 \& 323.6 \& 328.6 \& 342.1 \& \({ }^{386.1}\) \& 293.0 \& 295.2 \& -325.3 \& \({ }_{356.1}^{330} 2\) \\
\hline  \& 287.4
297.2 \& 302.2
301.0 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
309.4 \\
300.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 283.4
298.4 \& 297.3
287.2 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
332.6 \\
320.7 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 343.1
323.9 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
348.6 \\
340.0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 367.5
392.1 \& 287.2
294.9 \& 285.8
298.3 \& +319.6
+3278
+3410 \& 321.8 \\
\hline Nondurable goods stores-.-...-.-.-.--- do-...- \& 297.2
297.6 \& 309.0
290 \& 300.8
301.6 \& 283.4
301.2 \& 289.2
298.0 \& 320.7
314.7 \&  \& 340.0
324.7 \& 392.1
329.9 \& 324.5 \& 322.1 \& \(\begin{array}{r}+327.9 \\ +341.9 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{336.1}\) \\
\hline  \& 289.4 \& 287.4 \& 297.7 \& 296.9 \& 297.5 \& 322.5 \& 327.6 \& 331.5 \& 340.5 \& 330.3 \& 326.2 \& + 3487.6 \& 357.1
296.2 \\
\hline Automotive...-........-...................d. do \& 233.6 \& 214.1 \& 222.1 \& 222.8 \& 220.4 \& 243.1 \& 255.8 \& 252.1 \& 265.0 \& 260.9 \& 261.5 \& - 389.9 \& 296.2
408.7 \\
\hline Building materials and hardware....-do. \& 322.7 \& 332.1 \& 343.1 \& 353.4 \& 359.5 \& 388.3 \& 345.8 \& 401.2 \& 408.3 \& \({ }_{441} 394\) \& 390.2 \& r 433.9 \& 465.3 \\
\hline Homefurnishings--------......--...- do. \& 390.5
435.9 \& \({ }_{430}^{428.1}\) \& 444.2 \& 426.7
417
4 \& 416.4 \& 455.6 \& 439.4
409.1 \& 164.8
415.4 \& \({ }_{426.8}^{463.8}\) \& 410.1 \& 425.2
38.6 \& 391.6 \& 404.7 \\
\hline  \& 300.3 \& 303.7 \& 302.9 \& 302.6 \& 298.1 \& 312.1 \& 314.3 \& 322.5 \& 326.5 \& 322.6 \& 320.8 \& +323.3
+292.6 \& \({ }^{329.3}\) \\
\hline  \& 292.6 \& 301.9 \& 300.3 \& 293.8 \& 277.0 \& 313. 9 \& 293.8 \& 321.5 \& 310.8 \& 29.5 \& 292.1 \& +256.1 \& 297.7
251.9 \\
\hline Drug- \& 249.4 \& 250.1 \& 248.8 \& 246.5 \& 252.3 \& 254.6 \& 257.1 \& 254.4 \& 251.4 \& \({ }_{418}^{254} 8\) \& \({ }_{418}^{255} 3\) \& 422.4 \& 425.2 \\
\hline Eating and drinking places-.---....--do. \& 414.2 \& 416.1 \& 406.5 \& 409.6
329.8 \& 406.8 \& 418.3 \& 426.7 \& 408.6 \& \({ }_{363.1}^{423.1}\) \& \({ }_{372.3}^{418.7}\) \& 469.9
38.0 \& - 371.8 \& 376.4 \\
\hline  \& 332.3
200.2 \& 331.8
203.0 \& 201.9 \& 321.7 \& 321.3 \& 340.6
218.7 \& 355.2
219.6 \& 350.9
280 \& 230.2 \& 243.3 \& 238.8 \& \({ }_{2}^{251.7}\) \& \({ }^{261.6}\) \\
\hline  \& 245.2 \& 254.2 \& 253.1 \& 251.6 \& 249.5 \& 258.0 \& 248.4 \& 266.6 \& \({ }^{272 .} 6\) \& 248.8 \& 249.0 \& 231.3
+339.1 \& 267.4
339.2 \\
\hline Other retail stores...-.....--......-.-. do \& 314.0 \& 315.8 \& 329.5 \& 317.5 \& 313.4 \& 329.2 \& 335.1 \& 343.3 \& 353.8 \& 351.0 \& 346.1 \& r 14,280 \& 339.2
14,326 \\
\hline Estimated inventories, total* --...--.-mil.of dol.- \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 12,179 \\ \cdot 4,028 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \&  \&  \& - r +1,431 \&  \& \({ }_{+}+12,155\) \& - \(\begin{array}{r}13,099 \\ r\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{-}{ }_{r}^{13,487}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \mathrm{r} 2,426 \\ \hline 4,182\end{array}\) \& + \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 12,789 \\ \cdot 4,358\end{array}\) \&  \& -5,011 \& - 4,999 \\
\hline Durable goods stores*-.-................... do...- \& - \({ }_{\text {r }}^{\mathbf{4}, 151}\) \& - 3,772
\(-7,768\) \& r

r 7,640 \& $+3,878$
$+7,553$ \& -
$-7,961$ \& $+4,013$
$+8,142$ \& r
$+8,182$
$\mathbf{r}, 917$ \& $+4,195$
$+9,292$ \& $+8,278$
+8 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline 8,421\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \mathbf{8 , 9 9 1} \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ \& -9,269 \& 9,327 <br>
\hline Chain stores and mail-order houses: $\dagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& -2,313 \& 2,272 <br>
\hline  \& 2,038 \& 2,158 \& 1,997 \& 1,938 \& 2,036 \& 2.133 \& 2,319 \& 2,348 \& 2,851 \& \& \& '288 \& 238 <br>
\hline Apparel group ${ }^{*}$ - ----------------------- do \& 240
40 \& ${ }^{244}$ \& 229
39 \& $\begin{array}{r}181 \\ 25 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ \& 187
27 \& 246
44 \& 253
47 \& $\begin{array}{r}260 \\ 55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 352
65 \& $\begin{array}{r}173 \\ 32 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 170
30 \& 48 \& 42 <br>
\hline  \& 111 \& 115 \& 103 \& 88 \& 90 \& 44
109 \& 113 \& 116 \& 162 \& $80^{\circ}$ \& 82 \& 138 \& 112 <br>
\hline  \& 69 \& 68 \& 68 \& 53 \& 55 \& 72 \& 71 \& 67 \& 96 \& 46 \& 44 \& 78
+37 \& 64 <br>
\hline Automotive parts and accessories*-.-...-. do \& 38 \& 44 \& 44 \& 45 \& 46 \& 42 \& 41 \& 47 \& 56 \& 28 \& 28 \& ${ }^{81}$ \& - 43 <br>
\hline Building materials*............-.-.-.-.-. do...- \& 83 \& $\stackrel{90}{69}$ \& ${ }_{65}^{93}$ \& 97 \& 98 \& 112 \& 117 \& 88 \& 76 \& 80 \& 68 \& 69 \& ${ }_{66}$ <br>
\hline  \& 67
51 \& ${ }_{52} 69$ \& 65
50 \& 65
52 \& ${ }_{52}^{68}$ \& 66 \& 54 \& 68
50 \& 54 \& 51 \& 49 \& 54 \& 52 <br>
\hline Fating and drinking*-..-............do \& ${ }_{24}$ \& 27 \& 26 \& 24 \& 25 \& 27 \& 29 \& 35 \& 42 \& 21 \& . 22 \& 228 \& 29 <br>
\hline General merchandise group*......-...--- do \& 532 \& 552 \& 509 \& 473 \& 518 \& 593 \& 645 \& 696 \& 954 \& 449 \& 431 \& 599 \& 586 <br>
\hline Department, dry goods, and general merchandise* ...................................il. of dol. \& 303 \& 328 \& 304 \& 279 \& 303 \& 347 \& 366 \& 399 \& 528 \& 249 \& 230 \& 330 \& 348 <br>
\hline Mailorder (catalog sales)*-.............do \& 88 \& 85 \& 77 \& 68 \& 82 \& 108 \& 126 \& 132 \& 130 \& 84 \& 84 \& 113
146
14 \& 103 <br>
\hline  \& 129 \& 127 \& 116 \& 115 \& 121 \& 126 \& 140 \& 153 \& 281
786 \& 105 \& 108
725 \& 1797 \& ${ }_{792}$ <br>
\hline  \& 689 \& 748 \& 661 \& 683 \& 722 \& 662 \& 754 \& 755 \& \& \& 725 \& \& <br>
\hline Indexes of sales:
Unadjusted, combined index** $\ldots$ ( $1935-39=100 .$. \& 275.5 \& 275.6 \& 277.1 \& 258.3 \& 257.0 \& ${ }^{295.6}$ \& 301.6 \& 320.0 \& 377.2 \& +259.1 \& + 269.1 \& $\begin{array}{r} \\ -303.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 304. 7 <br>
\hline Adjusted, combined index*..--.........-do...- \& 275.7 \& 278.6 \& 280.9 \& 280.5 \& 280.3 \& 291.0 \& 287.7 \& 297.4 \& 301.9 \& + 289.9 \& + 292.7 \& ${ }^{+} 300.6$ \& 314.4 <br>
\hline  \& 292.0 \& 308.0 \& 305.0 \& 306.5 \& 300.6

305 \& | 326.1 |
| :--- |
| 346.5 | \& 300.8

288.5 \& 323.3
333 \& 320.8
304
5 \& 281.1
278.0 \& 293.2
285.5 \&  \& ${ }^{325.1}$ <br>
\hline  \& 268.2
379.9 \& 294.4
394.2 \& 286.7
388.1 \& 292.1

382.3 \& | 305.7 |
| :--- |
| 360.3 | \& 346.5

390.2 \& ${ }_{365.9}^{28.5}$ \& 333.7
398.0 \& 304.5
397.3 \& ${ }_{353.5}^{278.0}$ \& 285.5
37.8 \& 393.9 \& 418.3 <br>
\hline Shoes* ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - wear \& 217.1 \& 229.7 \& 233.4 \& 241.2 \& 240.8 \& 253.7 \& 246.6 \& 244.8 \& 256.9 \& 211.2 \& 217.5 \& ${ }^{-} 232.3$ \& 244.0 <br>
\hline Automotive parts and accessories ${ }^{\text {- }}$ - \& 225.2 \& 246.0 \& 241.6 \& 232.4 \& 240.0 \& 228.3 \& 213.3 \& 250.4 \& 251.8 \& 205.3 \& 206.2 \& ${ }^{+} 223.11$ \& 250.7 <br>
\hline  \& 299.9 \& 306.5 \& 325. 1 \& 328.6 \& 333.7 \& 361.5 \& 334.8 \& 326.1 \& 334.4 \& ${ }_{228.0}^{355.0}$ \& 343.6 \& +332.5 \& 363.2
227.3 <br>
\hline  \& 229.1
220.8 \& ${ }_{223.5}^{230.2}$ \& 223.9
226.5 \& 222.9
222.8 \& 229.0
220.2 \& 221.3 \& 221.2
218.7 \& 226.0
211.9 \& 219.1 \& 2220.2 \& 234.5
23.0 \& + 2228.6 \& 224.5 <br>
\hline Eating and drinking* --.-.-.-...-- do-.-- \& 224.2 \& 242.0 \& 256.9 \& 243.1 \& 245.9 \& 265.1 \& 218.5 \& 279.3 \& 269.3 \& +261.1 \& -258.7 \& - 261.7 \& 265.4 <br>
\hline Furniture and housefurnishngs*......-do.... \& 267.0 \& 271.7 \& 275.2 \& 273.9 \& 272.4 \& 286.3 \& 275.0 \& 292.6 \& 306.0 \& 268.4 \& 271.9 \& 286.0 \& 313.8 <br>
\hline Department dry goods, and general merchandise ${ }^{*}-1935-39=100$ \& 31 ¢. 6 \& 324.6 \& 332.6 \& 329.0 \& 322.4 \& 347.9 \& 322.7 \& 347.9 \& 350.5 \& 322.3 \& 322.3 \& 343.6 \& 387.4 <br>
\hline  \& 244.1 \& 269.1 \& 265.8 \& 270.0 \& 276.3 \& 259.0 \& 265.7 \& 283.0 \& 305.0 \& 256.5 \& 256.3 \& 263.0 \& 285.1 <br>
\hline  \& 204.4 \& 182.9 \& 193.7 \& 192.7 \& 194. 2 \& 208.7 \& 207.4 \& 214.7 \& 240.4 \& 193.4 \& 205.4 \& 212.7 \& 220.3 <br>
\hline Grocery and combination*.............do. \& 320.1 \& 316.1 \& 316.7 \& 320.5 \& 322.4 \& 326.0 \& 339.5 \& 338.1 \& 337.5 \& 350.1 \& 353.7 \& 359.8 \& 363.3 <br>

\hline | $\mathrm{D}^{\text {epartment stores: }}$ |
| :--- |
| Accounts, collections, and sales by type of payment: | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Accounts receivable: $\quad 1941$ average $=100$ \& \& \& \& \& \& 167 \& \& 204 \& 264 \& 206 \& 181 \& r189 \& 191 <br>
\hline Charge accounts \& 79 \& 81 \& 82 \& 83 \& 84 \& 87 \& 95 \& 111 \& 136 \& 127 \& 124 \& 129 \& 132 <br>
\hline Ratio of collections to accounts receivable: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 54 \& 56 \& 548 \& 538 \& ${ }_{28}$ \& ${ }_{31}^{3}$ \& ${ }_{31}^{57}$ \& \& $\stackrel{59}{29}$ \& ${ }_{24}$ \& 23 \& ${ }_{27}$ \& 25 <br>
\hline  \& 30 \& \& 28 \& \& 28 \& 31 \& 31 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sales by type of payment: *
Cash sales \& 55 \& 55 \& 55 \& 57 \& 56 \& 54 \& 53 \& 53 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Charge account sales.-....................do...- \& 39 \& 39 \& 39 \& 37 \& 38 \& 40 \& 40 \& 40 \& 39 \& 39 \& 40 \& 41 \& 41 <br>
\hline Instalment sales............-.....-.-...-do..-- \& 6 \& 6 \& 6 \& 6 \& 6 \& \& \& \& 7 \& \& 7 \& 8 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

r Revised. §Minor revisions in the figures prior to November 1941 are available on request.
*New series. See note marked "*) on S . 8 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to tables giving data through 1943 and 1945 revisions for the chain-store series; the adiusted indexes beginning 1942 shown in those tables and later data published currently were revised recently because of changes in the seasonal adjustment factors and the dollar figures for the genand dollar figures for 1946 for the two series affected are shown on p. 11 of the January 1948 Survey. See p. S-9 of the August 1944 Survey for data beginning June 1943 for the series on department store sales by type of payment. Revised ycar-end figures for 1929, 1933 and $1935-46$ for inventories of retail stores are shown in the article "Revised Estimate of Retail Inventories, 1929-48" appearing in this issue; monthly fgures for January 1939-March 1947 will be published later.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data were revised in the January 1948 Survey; see note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-7 for explanation and reference to revised data.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { ary- }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Febru- }}}$ | March | April |

DOMESTIC TRADE－Continued

| RETAIL TRADE－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Department stores－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales，unadjusted，total U．S．$\dagger . .-\ldots-1935-39=100 \ldots$ | r 268 | 280 | 266 | 219 | 236 | 299 | 298 | 374 | 483 | 224 | 237 | r284 |  |
|  | 350 | 349 | 307 | 269 | 310 | 368 | 372 | 460 | 619 | 284 | 316 | 387 | 366 |
| Bostont $\qquad$ do．． | 227 | 241 | 232 | 164 | 176 | 248 | 234 | 306 | 419 | 170 | 174 | 「228 | － 230 |
| Chicago $\dagger$ do－．－－ | 258 | 276 | 270 | 219 | 224 | 296 | 284 | 364 | 455 | 217 | 225 | 266 | 283 |
| Cleveland $\dagger$ $\qquad$ do | 266 | 283 | 267 | 220 | 237 | 293 | 290 | 371 | 479 | 216 | 233 | 284 | 280 |
| Dallas $\dagger$ do－．．． | 347 | 356 | 307 | 288 | 327 | 387 | 396 | 507 | 633 | 316 | 324 | 384 | 399 |
| Kansas City†．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 290 | 297 | 281 | 250 | 277 | 336 | 336 | 392 | 505 | 245 | 254 | $p 301$ | p 320 |
| Minneapolis $\dagger$ do．．．． | r 263 | 269 | 264 | 217 | 242 | 311 | 304 | 335 | 424 | 214 | 206 | 263 | 285 |
| New York $\dagger$ do | － 223 | 237 | 231 | 171 | 179 | 244 | 253 | 323 | 408 | 192 | 202 | 234 | 237 |
| Philadelphia $\dagger$ $\qquad$ do． | r 247 | 261 | 238 | 185 | 193 | 267 | 280 | 370 | 460 | 204 | 216 | 284 | 261 |
| Richmond $\dagger$ ． $\qquad$ do | 290 | 301 | 278 | 215 | 233 | 322 | 324 | 394 | 542 | 214 | 245 | 317 | 295 |
| St．Louis $\dagger$ $\qquad$ do． | 297 | 315 | 269 | 249 | 264 | 340 | 330 | 428 | 516 | 239 | 258 | 318 | 326 |
|  | 302 | 302 | 299 | 278 | 308 | 336 | 343 | 411 | 554 | 274 | 288 | 「319 | p 325 |
| Sales，adjusted，total U．S．$\dagger$－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． | 277 | 291 | 289 | 286 336 | 283 | 292 | 277 348 | 302 383 | 303 | 284 | 283 | $\begin{array}{r}284 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{-1303}$ |
|  | 353 | 367 | 365 | 336 | 352 | 361 | 348 | 383 | 394 | 355 | 359 | 「368 | 399 |
| Boston $\dagger$ $\qquad$ do | 227 | 244 | 249 | 237 | 234 | 236 | 211 | 248 | 243 | 216 | 223 | r 235 | ${ }^{p} 232$ |
| Chicago $\dagger$ $\qquad$ | 261 | 276 | 278 | 281 | 266 | 290 | 266 | 298 | 293 | 271 | 281 | 274 | 289 |
| Cleveland $\dagger$ $\qquad$ do | 272 | 298 | 284 | 281 | 273 | 290 | 271 | 296 | 309 | $284$ | 284 | 270 | 295 |
| Dallas $\dagger$ $\qquad$ do． | 377 | 379 | 361 | 378 | 376 | 368 | 360 | 415 | 388 | $390$ | 368 | 384 | 448 |
|  | 299 | 306 | 305 | 298 | 307 | 323 | 320 | 335 | 334 | $306$ | 292 | 307 | ค 337 |
| Minneapolist $\qquad$ do | $r 256$ | 270 | 278 | 268 | 271 | 287 | 276 | 281 | 277 | 286 | 267 | 278 | 283 |
| New York $\dagger$ do | －235 | ＋253 | 249 | 251 | 246 | 239 | 225 | 248 | 241 | 240 | 241 | 229 | 255 |
| Philadelphia $\qquad$ do | ＋257 | ＋ 258 | r 256 | 257 | 258 | ＋266 | 265 | － 280 | － 277 | ＋272 | 「280 | r 263 | 278 |
| Pichmond $\dagger$ $\qquad$ do． | 299 | 303 | 317 | 301 | 282 | 303 | 297 | 310 | 322 | 286 | 306 | 317 | 321 |
|  | 306 | 321 | 299 | 320 | 307 | 337 | 308 | 339 | 337 | 291 | 307 | 318 | 343 |
| San Francisco $\dagger$ $\qquad$ do．．．． | 320 | 325 | 330 | 327 | 348 | 336 | 333 | 339 | 352 | 339 | 319 | r 331 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 354$ |
| Stocks，total U．S．，end of month：$\dagger$ $1035-39=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $1935-39=100 .-$ <br> Adjusted <br> do． | 262 264 | 252 | 237 242 | 232 231 | 245 227 | 256 231 | 283 251 | 295 273 | 243 283 | 252 288 | 278 303 | 302 312 | p $p$ $\mathbf{p}$ 307 |
| Mail－order and store sales： |  |  |  |  |  | 231 | 251 | 273 |  | 8 | ， |  |  |
| Total sales， 2 companies | 260， 325 | 275， 884 | 258， 091 | 231， 957 | 254， 738 | 306，643 | 333， 123 | 355， 255 | 415， 686 | 230， 794 | 215， 575 | 301， 627 | 319， 342 |
| Montgomery Ward \＆Co．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 99，623 | 104， 322 | 89，635 | 84， 330 | 97，334 | 117， 507 | $127,144$ | $129,206$ | $148,113$ | $74,116$ | 75，631 | $107,103$ |  |
| Sears，Roebuck \＆Co $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | 160，701 | 171，562 | 163， 456 | 147，627 | 157，405 | 189， 136 | 205，979 | 226，048 | 267， 573 | 156，679 | 139，944 | 194，524 | 203， 959 |
| Rural sales of general merchandise： Total U．S．，unadjusted．－．．．．．．． $1929-31=100 \ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 307.6 309.3 | 292.5 296.3 | 287.7 278.0 | 243.1 223.2 | 306.6 297.0 | 375.9 340.6 | 405.1 398.1 | 484.6 491.4 | 466.6 448.6 | 273.8 <br> 262.8 | 299.8 295.7 | 358.8 370.4 | 342.6 343.3 |
| South $\qquad$ do | 409.5 | 382.9 | 384.3 | 332.0 | 403.9 | 523.6 | 612.6 | 727.8 | 644.9 | 423.8 | 462.6 | 485.1 | 467.7 |
| Middle West $\qquad$ do． | 263.5 | 250.6 | 251.1 | 215.1 | 262.5 | $320.8$ | $333.4$ | $405.4$ | $389.9$ | $224.6$ | $250.5$ | $309.4$ | 293.4 |
| Far West． do． | 336.5 | 328.8 | 335.3 | 288.7 | 372.8 | $446.9$ | $446.3$ | 515.3 | $568.2$ | 301． 4 | 309.4 | r 382.3 | 375.6 |
|  | 334.6 | 318.6 | 315.8 | 333.0 | 374.8 | 355.6 | $311.8$ | 372.5 | 291.8 | $359.7$ | 370.5 | 408.6 | 372.8 |
| East $\qquad$ do | 324.6 | 322.1 | 302.8 | 313.5 | 372.6 | 346.5 | $309.3$ | $381.2$ | $269.4$ | $345.8$ | 361.5 | 412.4 | 360.2 |
| South $\qquad$ do． | 464.8 | $451.5$ | 478.0 | 489.0 | 560.2 | $474.3$ | $413.3$ | 530.1 | $429.3$ | 535.7 | 507.3 | 537.2 | 530.8 |
| Middle West $\qquad$ do | 282.1 | 264.7 | 266.0 351.8 | 291.5 | 318.2 404.8 | 313.0 381 | $262.5$ | 309.2 | 249.9 | $293.6$ | 315.1 | 349.2 | 314.2 |
| Far West $\qquad$ do．．．－ | 376.8 | 365.7 | 351.8 | 352.1 | 404.8 | 381.9 | 371.6 | 424.8 | 348.1 | 410.1 | 418.1 | 464.5 | 420.6 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Service and limited function wholesalers：＊ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated sales，total ．mil．of dol．－ | 4，977 | 4，952 | 4，843 | 4，997 | 5， 093 | 5， 654 | 6，392 | 5，740 | 5， 877 | 5， 470 | 5，014 | 5， 608 | 5，551 |
| Durable goods establishments． $\qquad$ do | $1,818$ | 1， 763 | 1， 699 | 1，636 | 1，669 | 1，819 | 2，032 | 1，853 | 1，926 | 1,774 | $1,763$ | 2，035 | 2，082 |
| Nondurable goods establishments $\qquad$ do． | 3，159 | 3，189 | 3，144 | 3，361 | 3， 424 | 3，835 | 4，360 | 3，887 | 3，951 | 3， 696 | 3，251 | 3，573 | 3，469 |
| All wholesalers，estimated inventories＊．．．．．．．．do．．．． | 6，823 | 6， 734 | 6，755 | 6，660 | 6，768 | 6，888 | 6，930 | 7，370 | 7，499 | 7，634 | 7，835 | 8，200 | 8，115 |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES



| 107， 260 | 107， 330 | 107，407 | 107，504 | 107， 590 | 107， 675 | 107，755 | 107， 839 | 107， 918 | 107，979 | 108，050 | 108， 124 | 108，173 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 54， 420 | 54， 460 | 54， 506 | 54， 561 | 54，612 | 54，661 | 54， 710 | 54，759 | 54， 805 | 54， 844 | 54，889 | 54，934 | 54，969 |
| 52，840 | 52，870 | 52， 901 | 52， 943 | 52，978 | 53，014 | 53，045 | 53，080 | 53， 113 | 53， 135 | 53， 161 | 53，190 | 53， 204 |
| 1， 530 | 1，470 | 1，398 | 1，371 | 1，352 | 1，326 | 1，327 | 1，294 | 1，280 | 1，241 | 1，226 | 1，236 | 1，236 |
| 59， 120 | 60， 290 | 62，609 | 62， 664 | ${ }^{61,665}$ | 60， 784 | 60，892 | 60， 216 | 59，590 | 59， 214 | 69，778 | 59，769 | 60，524 |
| 16，320 | 17， 120 | 18， 149 | 17， 803 | 17， 125 | 17， 233 | 17，449 | 17， 068 | 16，698 | 16， 368 | 16，752 | 16，760 | 17，155， |
| 42， 800 | 43， 170 | 44，460 | 44， 861 | 44，540 | 43，551 | 43，443 | 43， 148 | 42， 892 | 42， 846 | 43， 026 | 43，009 | 43，369． |
| 56，700 | 58， 330 | 60， 055 | 60， 079 | 59，569 | 58，872 | 59， 204 | 58， 595 | 57， 947 | 57， 149 | 57， 139 | 57，329 | 58， 330 |
| 15,800 40,900 | 16， 580 | 17， 302 | 17，008 | 16，547 | 16， 714 | 16，944 | 16， 623 | 16， 294 | 15，876 | 16，002 | 16，085 | 16， 529 |
| 40,900 7860 | 41,750 8,960 | 42,753 10377 | 43， 071 | 43， 8 ，${ }^{8}$ | 42,158 8 8 | 42， 260 | 41，972 | 41，653 | 41，273 | 41， 137 | 41， 244 | 41， 801 |
| 48，840 | 49，370 | 49，678 | 50， 013 | －50，594 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 8，} \\ 50,145 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8,622 50,583 | 7,985 50,609 | 6， 50，985 | 7，060 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6，771 } \\ 50 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,847 | 7． 4488 |
| 2，420 | 1，960 | 2，555 | 2， 584 | 2，121 | 1，912 | 1，687 | 1，621 | 1，643 | 2，065 | 2，639 | 2，440 | 50,883 2,193 |
| 46，610 | 45， 570 | 43， 399 | 43，469 | 44， 573 | 45，544 | 45， 535 | 46， 330 | 47，047 | 47， 524 | 47，046 | 47，119 | 46，414 |
| 41，824 | 41，919 | 42，363 | 42， 201 | 42， 624 | 43，039 | 43， 298 | 43，450 | 44，078 | r 43，011 | －42，680 | ＋42，980 | p 42， 708 |
| 15，429 | 15， 237 | 15， 328 | $\begin{array}{r}15,233 \\ 866 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 15，695 | 15，801 | 15， 831 | 15，872 | 15，964 | r 15,876 896 | －15，785 | r 15,875 $r$ $r 97$ | $p$ $\mathbf{1 5 , 5 3 1}$ $p$ 769 |
| 856 1,619 | 1，884 1,685 | $\begin{array}{r}893 \\ 1,768 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1866 1,847 | 886 1,895 | $\begin{array}{r}894 \\ 1,904 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 1，895 1,896 | $\begin{array}{r}897 \\ 1,849 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 899 1,788 | 896 1,691 | 889 $\cdot 1,564$ | $r 897$ $r 1,627$ |  |
| 3， 836 | 3，970 | 4，115 | 4，140 | 4， 144 | 4,110 | 4，092 | 4，049 | 4，042 | 3，992 | －3，993 | ＋ 4.009 | ${ }^{p} 4$ 4， 024. |
| 8，552 | 8，545 | 8,582 | 8，558 | 8，586 | 8． 688 | 8，889 | 9，075 | 9，453 | 8，821 | $\stackrel{8,727}{ }$ | ${ }^{+} \mathrm{8}, 806$ | p 8，771 |
| 1，554 | 1，561 | 1，567 | 1，590 | 3， 602 | 1，583 | 1，586 | 1，588 | 1，591 | 1，595 | 1，605 | 1， 611 | p 1， 617 |
| 4， 552 | 4，590 | 4，711 | 4，686 | 4， 619 | 4，634 | 4，662 | 4，670 | 4， 688 | 4，723 | 4，730 | 4，729 | ${ }^{p} 4,755$. |
| 5，426 | 5，447 | 5，399 | 5，281 | 5，288 | 5，425 | 5，447 | 5，450 | 5，653 | 5，417 | 5，387 | 5，426 | ${ }^{\text {p } 5,451}$ |
| 42， 665 | 42，079 | 42，340 | 42， 103 | 42，449 | 42，849 | 43，077 | 43， 142 | 43，350 | r 43,473 | r 43， 197 | r 43， 254 | p 43,048 |
| 15，513 | 15,359 884 | 15，358 | 15， 180 | 15，457 | 15，715 | 15， 784 | 15， 883 | 15， 925 | －15，931 | ＇ 15,840 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 15,930 \\ r \\ \text { r } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 15,616$ |
| －856 | 884 1,668 | 1，700 | 1 866 | ${ }^{896}$ | ${ }_{7} 84$ |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{89}$ | 896 | 889 | ${ }^{+897}$ | ${ }^{p} 769$ |
| 3，855 | 3，970 | 4，074 | 4，079 | 4，083 | 1,796 4,110 | 4，092 | 4， 4,049 | 1，882 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +1,858 \\ \hline 4,053\end{array}$ | \％ 1,719 $\cdot 4,033$ | r 1,731 r 4，029 | $p 1,827$ $p$ 4，044 |
| 8，638 | 8，631 | 8，669 | 8，688 | 8，761 | 8，776 | 8，801 | 8，811 | 8，835 | 8，865 | ＋ 8,860 | r 8 ， 850 | p 8，950 |

## －Revised．${ }^{\wedge}$ Preliminary．

＂New series．See note marked＂$\dagger$＂on p．S－9 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to data beginning 1939 or 1938 for the series on wholesalers＇sales and inventories and recent minor revisions in the sales figures．Estimates of the labor force for November 1945 to date have been published on a revised basis beginning in the January 1947 Survey；earlier revisions for these series and 1040－46 data for the series on noninstitutional population will be published later．
vey with regard to published and unpublished revisions in thex of department store stocks see p． 24 of August 1946 Survey．See notes marked＂$f$＂，on pp．S－8 and S－9 of September 1947 Sur－ vey with regard to published and unpublished revisions in the estimates of employees in nonagricultural establishments and in the indexes of department store sales，except the indexes for the revisions for $1919-46$ for this district are shown on p． 23 of the A fril the latter district are shown on 1948 ． 17 of that issue；the index for the San Francisco district has been revised recently； revisions for 1919－46 for this district are shown on p． 23 of the April 1948 Survey．Kansas City and Philadelphia adjusted indexes have recently been revised beginning 1930 and 1940，respec－
tively；revisions will be published later．

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | April | May | June | July | August | Sep－ tember | Octo－ ber | Novem－ ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Janu－ ary | Febru－ ary | March | April |

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES－Continued


|  <br>  | － | $\begin{aligned} & \text { git } \\ & \text { Wive } \\ & \text { is or } \end{aligned}$ | － |  $\infty 000 \omega \sim \infty \infty \infty$ |  |  |  |  | 동 | 会気 | N | er <br>  | or che er er |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W} \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ | 些苞 | $\stackrel{\square}{0}$ |  mosoroconvis |  orerccosocs | 然佥管 $\infty 00$ |  |  | 宓 | ¢ | 5 |  |  |  |
|  owowecocon | $$ | $\stackrel{C}{\infty}_{\infty}^{\infty}$ | － |  －oosornvacnion | notivero |  |  |  | 范 | 등 | $\stackrel{\mathrm{H}}{\mathrm{L}}$ | －r <br>  |  | －rotis突䓵䓵 |
|  －ロッルーかがい | $\begin{gathered} \text { ® } \\ \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ} \end{gathered}$ | 这 | 觡 |  <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 匀然多 } \\ & =-1 \end{aligned}$ |  | － | － | \％ | 号 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { mon } \\ & \text { 4ig } \end{aligned}$ |
|  <br> जncrovino $\omega$ |  |  |  |  Noin 0000000000 | $\text { ONA } A \infty$ | 苑出苗 oris |  |  | 灾 | 会品 |  |  | N．${ }^{4}$ | 上妿 <br> 氠葸男 |
|  <br>  |  | 范 | 负 |  morocrinancunos |  $\omega \cos 0$ | $\omega \omega$ |  |  | 合 | 令念 | 三 | 0 <br>  |  |  |

$r$ Revised．o Preliminary．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- tember | October | Novem- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary }}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

| EMPLOYMENT-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production workers, index, unadjusted $\dagger$ - Con. <br> Nondurable goods industries-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tobacco manufactures................-1939=100.. | 87.5 | 88.4 | 90.2 | 89.8 | 91.6 | 92.3 | 95.1 | 96.5 | 94.4 | 93.7 | 94.0 | 93.5 | p92.4 |
| Paper and allied products..................-do.... | 145.0 | 143.7 | 143.4 | 140.7 | 143.0 | 143.5 | 145.0 | 145.7 | 146.9 | 145.7 | 144.8 | ¢ 145.0 | p 142.9 |
| Paper and pulp | 139.6 128.5 | 140.3 | 141.3 | 140.9 <br> 128.8 | 142.7 129.8 | 142.9 | 142.9 | 143.4 | 144.8 | 145 | 144.9 1308 | 145.5 | 129.6 |
| Prinewspapers and periodicalss.......--do | 117.9 | 119.0 | 119.7 | 119.8 | 120.5 | 121.7 | 121.8 | 1122.2 | 122.7 | 121.0 | 121.4 | 122.0 | >129.6 |
|  | 138.1 | 137.2 | 137.8 | 138.2 | 137.7 | 139.1 | 141.6 | 142.6 | 143.7 | 142.3 | 140.8 | 139.1 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products.........-.-. do | 196.2 | 194.8 | 188.5 | 189.8 | 189.7 | 195.2 | 199.0 | 200.1 | 201.0 | 199.6 | 199.6 | -199.0 | -195.8 |
| Chemicals§. | 280.0 | 280.9 | 284.3 | 282.8 | 280.8 | 279.0 | 278.9 | 280.9 | 283.3 | 282.8 | 281.0 | 280.8 |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal..........-do | 145.4 | 149.3 | 150.8 | 153.7 | 154.1 | 154.0 | 153.3 | 153.5 | 152.9 | 152.4 | 151.3 | +152.8 | ${ }^{\text {P } 154.1}$ |
| Petroleum refining | 144.3 | 148.6 | 150.1 | 152.6 | 152.8 | 151.4 | 149.8 | 149.8 | 150.1 | 149.9 | 149.5 | 151.3 |  |
| Rubber products Rubber tires and inner tubes $\delta$ - - --.....do | 193.5 227.0 | 184.5 220.0 | 180.7 217.0 | 175.2 212.3 | 177.8 214.9 | 1.78 .1 207.5 | 182.0 211.0 | 184.5 212.2 | 186.1 211.7 | 184.2 209.2 | 182.7 205.8 | 179.6 200.7 | -175.6 |
| Production workers, adjusted index, all manu- |  |  | 151.7 |  |  |  |  |  | 157.8 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 181.2 | 178.2 | 178.5 | 174.0 | 176.2 | 178.8 | 156.4 180.4 | 186.8 | 153.8 | 157.5 183.9 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 156.4 \\ r 181.4 \\ \\ \hline 18.7\end{array}$ | ${ }_{r}{ }^{157.3}$ | $p 153.5$ $p 181.0$ |
| Nondurable goods industriest.-.-.-...-.-.-- do | 132.2 | 131.1 | 129.8 | 130.0 | 134.2 | 137.4 | 137.5 | 136.8 | 137.3 | 136.7 | -136.7 | -136.3 | p 181.0 p 131.9 |
| Nonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mining: $\dagger$ <br> Anthracite $\qquad$ $1939=100$ | 90.4 | 91.4 | 90.5 | 88.7 | 91.7 | 91.0 | 91.2 | 91.2 | 91.5 | 91.1 | 91.6 | 2.6 |  |
| Bituminous coal.-.-...........................-d | 92.1 | 97.8 | 98.5 | 91.2 | 88.2 | 99.2 | 100.1 | 100.7 | 101.7 | 102.1 | 100.4 | -101.2 | -67. 6 |
|  | 98.4 | 98.1 | 99.3 | 97.8 | 98.3 | 96.8 | 95.8 | 96.5 | 97.0 | 96.9 | 97.4 | $r 97.6$ | -96.6 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic --..-.-.....-. - do | 126.0 | 127.4 | 129.0 | 129.4 | 129.8 | 128.7 | 127.6 | 126.2 | 122.6 | 116.7 | 113.7 | r118.2 | ${ }^{p} 123.2$ |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas $\dagger$--....-.-d | 108.9 | 109.8 | 112.3 | 114.3 | 114.5 | 112.5 | 111.1 | 110.5 | 110.4 | 110.5 | 111.1 | r 111.1 | $p 110.9$ |
| ities: $\dagger$ <br> Electric light and power | 104.8 | 105.7 | 107.5 | 109.3 | 110.2 | 109.9 | 109.4 | 109.7 | 110.3 | 109.8 | 110.3 | r 110.9 | ${ }^{p} 111.9$ |
| Street railways and busses | 130.9 | 130.7 | 130.4 | 130.9 | 130.7 | 129.6 | 128.8 | 128.7 | 128.6 | 129.2 | 128.6 | -128.8 | D 126.7 |
|  | 104.5 | 102.8 | 102.3 | 101.5 | 100.5 | 99.8 | 98.1 | 97.2 | 97.6 | 97.2 | 97.8 | 98.2 |  |
|  | 127.2 | 159.2 | 190.4 | 193.3 | 193.8 | 192.9 | 191.6 | 193.3 | 195.0 | 195.0 | 196.2 | ${ }^{\text {r } 197.4}$ |  |
| Services: $\dagger$ | 164.1 | 167.5 | 173.3 | 167.9 | 160.1 | 162.1 | 164.4 | 159.4 | 156.5 | 152.8 | 149.3 | 154.8 |  |
| Power laundrie | 123.6 | 124.9 | 127.2 | 127.8 | 125.0 | 124.3 | 123.1 | 121.3 | 120.9 | 120.1 | 117.6 | 117.7 | $p 157.4$ $p$ 117.9 |
| Year-round hotels....-......................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 117.5 | 118.4 | 119.4 | 118.3 | 117.6 | 117.4 | 117.7 | 117.1 | 118.1 | 117.2 | 116.8 | r116.4 | -117.4 |
| Trade: <br> Retail, to | 111.5 | 111.3 | 111.4 | 110.2 | 110.0 | 112.4 | 115.8 | 119.8 | 130.2 | 114.4 | 111.8 |  | p 112.3 |
| Food*. | 113.7 | 113.9 | 113.7 | 133.0 | 114.7 | 112.6 | 115.0 | 116.1 | 117.4 | 114.4 | 113.9 | 116.7 |  |
| General merchandisingt-...............-.- do | 122.9 | 121.2 | 120.6 | 116.7 | 115.7 | 122.8 | 131.3 | 143.6 | 175.5 | 129.4 | 122.9 |  |  |
|  | 110.5 | 109.7 | 110.5 | 111.1 | 112.2 | 113.3 | 111. 5 | 116.5 | 117.1 | 116.3 | 116.1 | '115.3 | p 114.4 |
| Miscellaneous employment data: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal and State highways, totalt......number.. Construction (Federal and State)..........do | 213,871 69,239 | 240,838 <br> 9005 <br> 105 | 266,966 | 285, 865 | 295, 234 125,999 | $\begin{aligned} & 282,762 \\ & 120,546 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 271,998 \\ & 115,565 \end{aligned}$ | 246,777 91,065 | $\begin{array}{r} 218,587 \\ 65,336 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 198,438 \\ 47,734 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 190,678 \\ 41,184 \end{array}$ | 202,090 50,461 |  |
| Maintenance (State) | 105, 407 | 109,641 | 116,465 | 123,877 | 123,976 | 117,605 | 113,058 | 112, 332 | 110,544 | $108,224$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41,184 \\ 106,305 \end{array}$ | 108,045 |  |
| Federat civilian employees: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States --.-.-...............thousands.. | 1,926 | 1,907 | 1,850 | 1,817 | 1,784 | 1,767 | 1,774 | 1,773 | 1,766 | 1,769 | 1,781 | 1,794 | p 1, 811 |
| District of Columbia--...-...--...... do..-- | 215 | 212 | 205 | 198 | 186 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 196 | 198 | 200 | 201 | ${ }^{1} 202$ |
| Railway employees (class I steam railways): Total |  | J, 395 |  | 1,413 | 1.411 | 1,303 | 1.387 | 1,370 |  | 1,348 | 1.340 |  |  |
|  | 131.9 | 133.8 | 134.8 | 135.5 | 135.3 | 133.6 | 132.9 | 131.3 | 130.4 | 129.1 | -128.5 | ${ }_{\mathrm{p}} 129.1$ | p $p$ $p$ 1283.4 |
| Adjusted $\dagger$..............................do...- | 134.0 | 134.3 | 132.9 | 132.7 | 132.5 | 130.4 | 128.6 | 130.2 | 132.5 | r 134.2 | $\bigcirc 131.7$ | ${ }^{7} 132.3$ | p 125.4 |
| PAY ROLLS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production-workers pay rolls, unadjusted index, all manufacturing (U. S. Dept. of Labor) $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods industries..................do... | 310.7 349.9 | 312.2 <br> 353.8 | 319.6 365.9 | 314.2 <br> 350.1 | 323.3 <br> 356.9 <br> 18 | 336.9 372.0 | 341.6 379.3 32.6 | 345.0 384.7 | 356.3 398.7 | $\begin{array}{r}+349.2 \\ +390.4 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $r 344.7$ +380.7 | 348.9 <br> 389.5 |  |
| Iron and steel and their products.........do | 297.5 | 306.7 | 316.1 | 304.4 | 314.4 | 324.5 | 327.6 | 331.3 | 338.7 | - 334.8 | - 330.5 | 333.5 |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 221.0 | 237.9 | 249.1 | 237.6 | 254.2 | 254, 5 | 251.9 | 255.1 | 257.8 | 33.8 | - 257 |  |  |
|  | 396.6 | 407.1 | 432.6 | 422.3 | 420.3 | 42.2 | 456.0 | 463.1 | 472.1 | 462.0 | 256.5 45 | 260.9 450.1 |  |
| Machinery, except electrical.-...............do | 423.0 | 429.5 | 434.6 | 419.2 | 426.1 | 42.6 | 448.9 | 450.4 | 470.2 | + 464.1 | r 462.2 | 465.3 |  |
| Machinery and machine-shop productssdo | ${ }^{\text {r }} 4256.4$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \\ + \\ +263.4 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ + 470.6 | $r$ + +246.2 +248 | $\begin{array}{r}+ \\ + \\ + \\ +262.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +480.0 + +257.5 | +481.5 + +2558 | r 500.7 +26.7 | + 494.9 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \mathrm{r} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 496.4 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}+271.2 \\ \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 265.4 329.0 | 264.8 357.0 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ +242.3 \\ 348.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +253.6 +388 | $\begin{array}{r}+257.4 \\ +37.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | + 2757.5 | +253.3 | ${ }^{\cdot} 262.2$ | +250.1 +397 | +254.4 .350 .0 | ${ }^{248.6}$ |  |
| Automobiles§ $\qquad$ do. $\qquad$ | 343.4 | 329.0 | 357.0 | 348.8 | 338.7 | 373.5 | 378.5 | 388.1 | 419.5 | '397.1 | -350.0 | 390.3 |  |
| biles.................................. | 565.3 | 561.3 | 560.3 | 483.0 | 482.9 | 499.9 | 532.2 | 544.1 | 588.1 | +598.8 | -579.1 | 585.9 |  |
| Aircraft and parts, excluding engines§.-do. | 657.2 | 639.2 | 621.5 | 622.4 | 637.6 | ${ }^{623.3}$ | 663.8 | 653.8 | 668.7 | -657.4 | -667.3 | 675.9 |  |
|  | 487.6 | 477.0 | 481.5 | 485.1 | 486.7 | 501.3 | 499.9 | 479.2 | 503.5 | 482.9 | 469.4 | 473.9 |  |
| Shipbuilding and boatbuildings --.-.-. do | 399.1 | 395.6 | 394.3 | 243.1 | 241.8 | 262.0 | 289.9 | 316.6 | 378.9 | 416.7 | 381.6 | 380.0 |  |
| Nonferrous metals and their products. .--do | 354.0 | 348.0 | 346.2 | 326.6 | 329.7 | 343.6 | 353.2 | 361.0 | 371.2 | - 366.1 | 366.2 | 370.3 |  |
| Lumber and timber basic products....-.-do. | 323.4 | 351.4 | 374.9 | 359.8 | 387.3 | 388.6 | 387.6 | 388.6 | 390.2 | 372.7 | 375.1 | 383.4 |  |
| Sawmills and logging camps §...........do | 350.5 | 384.7 | 412.2 | 397.4 | 435.3 | 430.5 | 425.2 | 425.3 | 422.0 | ${ }^{-} 400,3$ | +401. 1 | 412.4 |  |
| Furniture and finished lumber products. do | 286.8 | 285.1 | 290.4 | 281.4 | 293.3 | 305.0 | 318.5 | 322.1 | 333.9 | 330.3 | 328.1 | 326.9 |  |
| Ftone, clay, and glass products..........-. - | 282.2 | 278.9 | 284.7 | 274.4 | ${ }^{284 .} 7$ | 297.9 | 315.0 | 323.2 | 334.3 | 333.4 | 333.6 | 330.9 |  |
| Nondurable yoods industries...-...---.-.-. do | 272.3 | 271.5 | 274.2 278.2 | 279.1 285.9 | 301.7 290.4 | 306.0 302.5 | 313.6 304.7 | 316.3 306.2 | 320.4 314 | $\begin{array}{r}+308.1 \\ +308 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r 306.4 +30.6 | 320.8 |  |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manu- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 306.2 | 314.8 | ${ }^{+} 308.9$ | ${ }^{+} 309.6$ | 309.1 |  |
|  | 255.4 | 248.3 | 242.5 | 237.5 | 240.1 | 256.3 | 264.9 | 280.8 | 294.1 | 295.0 | 302.3 | 307.1 |  |
| Cotton manufactures, exc. small wares§. do.... | 329.2 | 317.3 2129 | 307.5 | ${ }_{302.6}$ | 305. 7 | 317.4 | 329.1 | 362.1 | 376.4 | 378.7 | 377.0 | 385.1 |  |
| Silk and rayon goodsf-....-....-.....do...- | 213.3 | 212.9 | 206.0 | 203.0 | 208.5 | 220.2 | 227.6 | 236.6 | 248.1 | 252.6 | 262.4 | 267.8 |  |
| dyeing and finishing $\$ . . . . . . . . . . . .1939=100$. | 260.6 | 252.6 | 252.5 | 243.0 | 233.6 | 268.5 | 270.4 | 276.6 | 294.4 | 292.0 | 321.1 | 322.1 |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products $1939=100$ | 279.8 | 272.1 | 274.9 | 278.9 | 302.3 | 318.5 | 336.0 | 319.6 | 343.3 | 353.4 | 362.0 | 322.1 |  |
| Men's clothing8.......................-...-do..-- | 267.1 | 270.5 | 273.0 | 260.0 | 264.8 | 284.9 | 303.5 | 301.5 | 309.5 | 313.4 | 316.4 | 324.8 |  |
| Women's clothing ¢ .-........................do | 277.7 | 260.3 | 264.1 | 283.1 | 323.1 | 334.7 | 349.5 | 319.3 | 355.9 | 374.8 | - 387.1 | 376.4 |  |
| Leather and leather products..............do. | 214.6 | 207.0 | 211.5 | 214.2 | 220.4 | 231.6 | 234.9 | 235.4 | 241.8 | 240.7 | - 244.0 | 233.7 |  |
|  | 206.3 | 197.0 | 201.7 | 204.8 | 209.9 | 221.5 | 223.8 | 223.5 | 231.9 | 233.8 | - 235.9 | 225.6 |  |
| Food and kindred products -----..--......do | 243.1 | 252.8 | 267.8 | 295.8 | 325.6 | 331.6 | 309.6 | 300.6 | 298.9 | + 275.1 | +267.3 $r$ | 264.5 |  |
| Baking | 203.4 | 208.4 | 213.1 | 218.0 | 218.4 | 223.2 | 230.8 | 227.8 | 229.2 | 221.5 | -233.5 | 226.6 |  |
| Canning and preserving | 211.7 | 217.8 | 249.3 | 401.8 | 653.7 | 683.8 | 437.9 | ${ }^{265.7}$ | 250.2 | - 216.2 | r216.5 | 204.6 |  |
|  | 227.2 | 249.4 | 259.9 | 280.9 | 270.0 | 271.9 | 271.7 | 317.4 | 338.9 | 304.2 | 263.3 | 276.6 |  |

${ }^{-}$Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary, §See note on item on p. S-10 regarding revisions in the data.
TTotal includes State engineering, supervisory and administrative employees not shown separately.
mployed only at Christmas 1944 and September 1947 Surveys regarding changes in the data beginning in 1943 or 1945. December figures do not include excess temporary post officesubstitutes
$*$ New series. Indexes beginning 1939 for employment in retail food establishments are shown on $p$. 31 of the June 1943 Survey.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Revisions for 1939 through February 1946 for the adjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing industries
TRevised series. Revisions for 1939 through February 1946 for the adjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing industries will be shown later. See note marked " $\dagger$ "on $p$. S- 11 of September 1947 Survey for reference to 1937-43 data for employment and pay rolls in the telegraph and telephone industries and 1939-41 data for the other Department of Labor series on nonmanulacturing employment and pay rolls, with the exception of the series for dyeing and cleaning, power laundries, and mining industries, and also for reference to earliest data published for the of driver-salesmen and indexes for these industries and for the mining industries have been adjusted to data through "wage earners" to "production workers" with the resultant exclusion published later. See note marked " $\dagger$ " on $p$. S-10 with regard to revised unadjusted indexes of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | $\underset{\text { Janu- }}{\substack{\text { Janu- }}}$ | February | March | April |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

| PAY ROLLS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production-workers pay rolls, mfg., unadj. $\dagger-$ Con. Nondurable goods industries-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tobacco manufactures......-........ $1939=100$ - | 181.6 | 182.8 | 194.8 | 200.0 | 203.0 | 205.3 | 214.5 | 216.3 | 219.8 | 210.8 | 196. 7 | 205.5 |  |
| Paper and allied products...-............- ${ }^{\text {do...- }}$ | 290.9 | 291.1 | 298.0 | 208.7 | 300.6 | 309.6 | 314. 4 | 319.6 | 327.5 | 321.5 | +322.3 | 324.0 | - |
|  | 284.4 | 289.4 | 302.1 | 309.6 | 312.3 | 317.0 | 317.3 | 319.9 | 327.3 | 325.0 | 328.3 | 330.0 | - |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries | 230.7 | 234.2 | 235.9 | 233.6 | 235.5 | 245.0 | 247.9 | 252.3 | 258.0 | 250.2 | 249.6 | 253.3 |  |
| Newspapers and periodicals§....-......do...- | 202.1 | 209.3 | 210.0 | 208.9 | 214.0 | 221.6 | 221.6 | 224.0 | 230.0 | 218.9 | 224.6 | 229.2 |  |
| Printing, book and job§....-...............do. ${ }^{\text {do.-- }}$ | 255. 2 | 255.4 | 258.1 | 258.9 | 254.8 | 266.6 | 272.8 | 279.3 | 285.3 | r 283.4 | 278.6 | 280.0 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products...-.........- do..-- | 378.3 | 381.5 | 373.3 | 378.7 | 380.4 | 395.1 | 401.0 | 407.5 | 414.9 | 417.3 | 416.2 | 415.5 |  |
|  | 511.6 | 520.9 | 528.2 | 533.7 | 527.0 | 527.3 | 529.8 | 540.8 | 555.8 | 561.3 | 559.2 | 558.6 |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal...----- do | 265.2 | 275.7 | 286.2 | 295.6 | 297.2 | 302.7 | 297.0 | 304.5 | 308.2 | 312.8 | 310.2 | 314.6 |  |
| Petroleum refining $\mathrm{S}_{\text {- }}$ | 254.7 | 262.5 | 273.4 | 286.1 | 282.8 | 287.6 | 279.7 | 288.9 | 293.4 | 296.8 | 295.0 | 299.3 |  |
|  | 383.9 | 367.2 | 361.9 | 352.7 | 357.4 | 369.0 | 375.6 | 383.3 | 396.5 | 376.8 | 358.3 | 340.8 |  |
| Rubber tires and inner tubess.........-do. | 414.2 | 390.3 | 396.1 | 389.5 | 396.0 | 397.9 | 398.0 | 407.5 | 412.1 | 388.4 | 355.9 | 330.2 |  |
| Nonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mining: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 175.5 210.9 | 210.2 | 219.4 281.0 | 200.3 | 244.0 294.3 | 237.9 300.8 | 252.7 306.8 | 224.4 306.8 | 239.4 324.9 | 242.4 329.4 | 232.8 300.7 | 255.9 320.8 |  |
| Metalliferous | 178.3 | 186.3 | 196.7 | 186. 1 | 193.3 | 193.6 | 192.7 | 194.8 | 198.8 | 188.9 | 201.7 | 199.4 |  |
| Quarrying and nonmetalic. | 285.1 | 295.5 | 307.1 | 307.0 | 317.2 | 315.9 | 319.2 | 305.7 | 295.3 | 270.0 | 262.0 | 287.3 |  |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas $\dagger$--- --- | 190.8 | 192.2 | 206.0 | 204.9 | 204.0 | 206.5 | 199.9 | 211.0 | 203.2 | 215.5 | 219.9 | 213.2 |  |
| Public utilities: $\dagger$ Electric light and nower ...................d | 166.5 | 168.2 | 177.5 | 178.4 | 182.9 | 183.1 | 182:8 | 187.6 | 185.7 | 187.9 | 188.2 | 184.4 |  |
| Street railways and busses........................do | 218.8 | 220.0 | 222. 1 | 222.1 | 225.2 | 224.1 | 223.2 | 223.6 | 226.7 | 230.1 | 234.6 | 232.6 |  |
| Telegraph...............-........................... do. | 239.3 | 226.9 | 218.8 | 215.2 | 213.5 | 211.8 | 208.1 | 206.8 | 207.8 | 209.5 | 212.6 | 213.0 |  |
|  | 136.1 | 202.9 | 292.5 | 302.2 | 306.2 | 312.3 | 314.2 | 321.5 | 313.0 | 315.8 | 316.3 | 314.7 |  |
| Services: $\dagger$ Dreing and cleaning |  | 313.5 | 328.4 | 310.5 | 285.0 | 301.7 | 303.8 | 293.7 | 292.8 | 285.6 | 271.9 |  |  |
|  | 299.4 227.3 | 313.5 231.0 | 328.4 239.3 | 310.5 238.5 | 285.0 231.3 | 336.7 | 303.8 232.3 | 226.8 | 233.8 | 232.6 | 271.9 | 291.5 |  |
|  | 219.4 | 221.1 | 226.4 | 222.0 | 221.0 | 222.4 | 226.9 | 228.6 | 233.2 | 230.4 | 233.2 | 229.0 |  |
| Trade: <br> Retail, total $\dagger$ | 192.9 | 195. 3 | 201.6 | 108.5 | 197.6 | 202.5 | 207.1 | 216.5 | 237.6 | 209.4 | 208.4 | 209.9 |  |
| Food* | 202.8 | 206. 0 | 212.1 | 213.8 | 212.2 | 209.2 | 213.8 | 220.0 | 221.5 | 219.4 | 221.5 | 226.1 |  |
| General merchandising $\dagger$ - | 210.4 | 212.3 | 218.9 | 214.1 | 212.0 | 220.4 | 224.5 | 251.1 | 314.0 | 233.0 | 221.4 | 225.5 |  |
| Wholesalet | 190.8 | 191.4 | 198.0 | 196.5 | 198.2 | 203.3 | 206.9 | 213.6 | 213.9 | 211.7 | 214.9 | 210.8 |  |
| LABOR CONDITIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage weekly hours per worker (U.S. Dept. of Labor): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 41.2 | 40.5 | - 40.1 | r 40.3 | p 40.0 |
|  | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 41.7 | $\bigcirc 40.9$ | 40.5 | r 40.8 | P 40.4 |
| Iron and steel and their products*-...-do...- | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 39.3 | 39.6 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 41.2 | - 40.6 | - 40.4 | 40.5 |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills* $\qquad$ hours. | 39.2 | 38.9 | 39.5 | 37.4 | 39.2 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 39.4 | 39.5 | + 39.5 | 「39.5 | 39.4 |  |
| Electrical machinery* | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.2 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 41.1 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.2 |  |
| Machinery, except electrical*-...............do. Machinery and machine-shop products* | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 42.2 | 41.8 | 41.4 | 41.6 |  |
| Machine hours.. | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 42.7 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 41.8 |  |
|  | 42.0 | 42.1 | 42.2 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 43.1 | 42.0 | -42.3 | 42.2 |  |
|  | 38.5 | 38.3 | 38.7 | 37.7 | 37.2 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 41.4 | r39.6 | 38.1 | 38.7 |  |
| Transportation equipment, except auto-mobiles*-.................................. hours. | 39.8 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 40.4 | 38.6 | 40.8 | r 40.3 | 39.4 | 40.2 |  |
| Aircraft and parts (exeluding engines)* hours | 39.6 | 39.5 | 39.2 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 39.3 | 40.2 | 39.3 | 40.6 | r 39.4 | r 39.9 | 40.1 |  |
| Aircraft engines*-...-....-............do. do..- | 39.7 | 39.6 | 38.8 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 39.4 | 41.2 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 40.6 |  |
|  | 39.9 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 39.9 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 136.1 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 38.5 | 40.0 | ---.-- |
| Nonferrous metals and their products*-do...- | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 40.2 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 41.8 | - 41.2 | - 41.2 | 41.1 |  |
| Lumber and timber basic products*...do.... | 41.4 | 42.0 | 42.8 | 42.2 | 43.3 | 42.8 | 42.6 | 42.2 | 43.2 | 42.4 | '41.7 | 42.3 |  |
| Sawmills and logging camps*-.......do...- | 40.9 | 41.7 | 42.5 | 42.1 | 43.1 | 42.5 | 42.2 | 41.9 | 42.8 | 42.0 | 41.1 | 42.0 | ------- |
| Furniture and finished lumber products* hours. | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 42.1 | 41.8 | 42.7 | -41.9 | 41.4 | 41.7 |  |
|  | 41.4 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 42.9 | - 42.2 | 41.9 | 41.9 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products*-......do...- | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 40. 1 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 41.0 | ${ }^{+} 40.0$ | 39.9 | 40.9 |  |
| Nondurable goods industries*--..--....-do...- | 39.6 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.8 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.8 | - 39.5 |
| Textile-mill products and other fiber manu-factures*-.-.................-...................... | 39.1 | 38.9 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 38.2 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 40.2 | 40.6 |  |
| Cotton manufactures, except small wares* hours. | 39.3 | 38.8 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.4 | 39.2 | 39.6 | 40.4 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 40.1 | 40.7 |  |
| Silk and rayon goods*-.................do. do..- | 40.2 | 41.0 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 42.3 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 42.2 |  |
| Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing* hours.- | 39.1 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 36.6 | 40.2 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.8 |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men's clothing* hours.- | 35.5 36.6 | 35.8 37.2 | 36.0 37.2 | 35.8 36.5 | 35.2 35.1 | 36.0 36.8 | 36.9 37.9 | 36.4 37.5 | 37.1 37.7 | 36.6 $r 37.1$ | 36.7 37.1 | 36.7 37.4 |  |
|  | 34.4 | 34.6 | 35.0 | 34.8 | 34.6 | 35.0 | 35.8 | 35.3 | 36.2 | 36.0 | 36.1 | 36.1 |  |
| Leather and leather products*-..........do. do. | 38.3 | 38.1 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 38.1 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 38.3 | 39.1 | ${ }^{+} 39.0$ | 39.0 | 37.8 |  |
|  | 38.0 | 37.8 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 37.7 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 37.8 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 37.5 |  |
| Food and kindred products*-........... do | 42.1 | 43.0 | 43.2 | 43.2 | 43.4 | 43.4 | 42.8 | 42.5 | 43.3 | $\checkmark 42.0$ | +41.7 | 41.6 |  |
|  | 42.5 | 242.5 | 242.6 | 242.7 | 241.9 | ${ }^{2} 41.9$ | 241.9 | 241.6 | 242.3 | 241.6 | 243.5 | r 41.9 |  |
| Canning and preserving*-..........-d. do. | 38.0 | 68.3 | 37.8 | 39.9 | 42.6 | 42.8 | 40.9 | 35.9 | 37.7 | 37.3 | 38.5 | 36.5 |  |
| Slaughtering and meat packing*-...-d do.... | 41.8 | 44.0 | 44.5 | 44. 5 | 43.0 | 43.4 | 43.2 | 46.9 | 47.7 | 44.8 | 40.7 | 43.3 |  |
| Tobacco manufactures*-...-..............do.... | 36. 7 | 36.3 | 38.2 | 39.6 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.7 | 39.4 | 39.9 | 38.6 | 36.3 | 37.9 |  |
| Paper and allied products*................do. | 43.0 | 43.1 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 42.4 | 42.9 | 43.0 | 43.2 | 43.8 | 43.1 | 43.1 | 43.1 |  |
|  | 44.4 | 44.7 | 44.5 | 44.5 | 44.1 | 44.5 | 44.4 | 44.4 | 44.9 | 44.4 | 44.5 | 44.5 |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries* | 40.1 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 39.5 | 39.1 | 39.4 |  |
| Newspapers and periodicals*. .-.-....do.-. | 38.9 | 38.9 | 38.4 | 38.2 | 38.5 | 39.0 | 38.7 | 38.6 | 39.1 | 37.8 | 38.2 | 38.2 |  |
| Printing, book and job*................do. ${ }^{\text {do.- }}$ | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 39.8 | 40.3 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products*........do.... | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 40. 9 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 41.2 |  |
|  | 40.8 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 41.0 |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal*...-.-. do. | 40.5 | 40.0 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 41.7 |  |
| Petroleum refining*-...............-.-do.-.-- | 40.1 | 39.5 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40. 3 | 40.7 | 39.9 | 41.0 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.8 |  |
|  | 39.5 38.2 | 39.0 37.6 | 39.1 37.7 | 38.6 37.9 | 38.7 37.8 | 39.9 38.9 | 40.1 38.7 | 39.9 38.9 | 40.9 39.5 | 39.7 38.2 | r 38.5 +36.0 | 37.8 34.8 |  |




 dustries.

 revised data prior to 1942 have not been published in the Survey and will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | Juns | July | August | Sep- tember | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Novem- ber | Decem- | Janu- | Febru- | Mar | April |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued


(1)



Revised. o Preliminary.

- See p. 23 of December 1946 Survey for 1944-45 data
$\odot$ Smail revisions for January 1940 to May 1944 are available on request.
$\sigma^{\prime \prime}$ Rates refer to all employees and are therefore not strictly comparable with data prior to 1943 published in the Survey.
\$ See note in September 1947 Survey regarding a change in January 1945 , also in 1942 for women's clothing industry, which affected the comparability of the data.


 man-days idle as a percent of available working time.
 IRevisions for January February and Mar


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- tember | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Novem- ber | December | January | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | Aprii |

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued


- Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
th data prior to May 1947; comparable April 1947 figures-weevlo earnings, $\$ 43.62$; hourt eamings 1039
See note in
New series. See note marked ,解
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-13.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

| WAGES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miscellaneous wage data: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction wage rates (E. N. R.) : Common labor.................dol. per hr.- | 1. 133 | -1.140 | 1.189 | 1.217 | 1.221 | 1.221 | 1.244 | 1.260 | 1.264 | 1. 272 | 1.272 | 1.283 | 1. 287 |
| Skilled labor--..-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-do..-- | 1.93 | 1.94 | 2.01 | 2.07 | 2.08 | 2.10 | 2.12 | 2.12 | 2.12 | 2.14 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.17 |
| Farm wages without board (quarterly) <br> dol. per month. | 107.00 |  |  | 114.00 |  |  | 112.00 |  |  | 113.00 |  |  | 113.00 |
| Railway wages (average, class I) .-.-dol. per hr-- | 1.136 | 1.136 | 1. 140 | 1.133 | 1.137 | 1.264 | 1.250 | 1.305 | 1. 290 | 1.297 | 1.326 | 1.279 |  |
| Road-building wages, common labor: <br> United States average $\qquad$ do... | . 86 | . 88 | . 89 | . 92 |  |  | 1.01 |  |  | . 91 |  |  |  |
| PUBLIC ASSISTANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total public assistance--..-.....-mil. of dol -- | 122 | 122 | 122 | 123 | 125 | 126 | 128 | 129 | 132 | 134 | 137 | -138 | \$ 138 |
| Old-age assistance, and aid to dependent children and the blind, total........................ of dol. | 108 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 112 | 112 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 118 | 121 | r 120 | $p 121$ |
| old-age assistance...-.........-...............- do.. | 81 | 81 | 82 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 88 | p 89 |
|  | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | ${ }^{1} 17$ |

FINANCE


$r$ Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. $\odot$ Reported quarterly after July 1947 for the week nearest the 15 th of the month indicated
 of the detail for short-term credit and loans to cooperatives has been discontinued in the Survey; see September 1947 Survey for loans included in these totals.
 weekly reporting banks have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the August 1947 Survey; see note in that issue.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | September | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Janu- }}{\text { ary }}$ | February | March | April |


| BANKING-Continued |
| :---: |
| Money and interest rates-Continued |
| Open market rates, New York City- |
| A verage yield on U.S. Govt. securities: |
| 3 -month bi |
| bal |
| Savings deposits, balance to eredit of depositors: New York State savings banks mil. of |
| U. S. Postal Savings |
| CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT |
| Total consumer short-term debt, end of month |
| mil. of |
| Instalment debt, |
| Aule debt |
| Automobile de |
| Department stores and mail-order hou |
| Furniture stores* |
| Household appliance |
| Jewelry stores* |
| All other* |
| Cash loan debt, to |
| Commercial ba |
| Credit unions |
| Industrial banks |
| Industrial loan companies |
| Small loan |
|  |


Service credit*
Consumer instailment loans made by principal lending institutions:
Commercial b
Industrial hank
Industrial loan companies
Small loan companies

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Budget receipts and expenditures: $\dagger$

##  Interest on public deht.... Veterans Administration <br> National defense and related activities

All other expenditures.
Receints, net
Customs
Income taxes
Social security taxes.
Miscellaneous inses................................. do
All
Debt, gross, end of month:
Public debt, total.
Interest-bearing, total
Public issues.


Noninterest bearing
Obligations guaranteed by
U. S. savings bonds:*

Amount outstanding

Redemptions........................................
Government corporations and credit agencies:
Assets, except interagency, total.......mil. of dol.
Loans receivable, total (dess reserves).....do..................
To aid agriculture-
To aid bome owners
To aid railroads
To aid other industries
To aid other financial institutions
Foreign loans.-
All other
Commodities, supplies, and materials.
U. S. Government securities.

Other securities
, and, structures
Liahilities, except interagency, total.............................
Bonds, notes, and debentures:
Guaranteed by the United States. Other-
Other liabilities
Privately owned interests
U. S. Government interests

- Revised. $p$ Preliminary



 erence to the eaniest data published.








| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Sep－ tember | October | Novem－ ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem. } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru－ | March | April |

FINANCE－Continued

## FEDERAL GOVT．FINANCE－Continued

Reconstruction Finance Corporation，loans out－ standing，end of month，totalt－．．．－．mil．of dol
Banks and trust cos．，incl．receivers．．．．．．．．．do－．
Railroads incial institutions．
Loans to business enterprises，except to aid in national defense．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－mil．of dol． National defense


## LIFE INSURANCE＇

Life Insurance Association of America：
A ssets， dimitted， 36 companies，total $\ddagger$ mil．of dol． Mortgage loans，total．－ Farm－
Real－estate holdings
Policy loans and premium notes Bonds and stocks held（book value），total Govt．（domestic and foreign），total
U．8．Government Public utility Railroad Oash Other admitted assets
Premium collections total Group Industrial

Insurance written（new paid－for－insurance）：
 Group


Institute of Life Insurance：
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries， total－．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Death claim payments． Matured endowments Disability payments． Annuity pa


## MONETARY STATISTICS

Foreign exchange rates：
Argentin
na－－－ $\qquad$ dol．per paper peso． Brazil，free rates Canada，free rate§．．．．．．．．．dol．per Canadian dol． Crance －－dol．per peso．
France
Mexico．．．
Netherlands reden United Kingdom free．．．．．－－－－－－－－－dol．perkrona－ Gold and silver：
Gold
Monetary stock，U．S．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．of dol
Net release from earmark ${ }^{\text {Cold }}$ ．．．．．．．．．．thous．of dol
Gold exports Gol
Production，reported monthly，total $\otimes$
 United States $\otimes$
Silver：
Exports甲

Price at New York Production：

Canada $-\ldots-$.
$\qquad$ dol．per fine oz．
$\qquad$ thous．of fine oz．

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1,290 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 179 | 1,250 | 1,271 | 1,150 | 1,154 | 1,151 |
| 177 | 159 | 157 | 153 | 152 |  |




39,
5,601
605
5,05
1,
30,
19,
17,
4,
2,
3,

351,
41,
30,
63
216,

－Revised．$\quad P$ Preliminary．${ }^{1}$ Based on quotations through January 23 when franc was devaluated．
February 10 ；the free rate for this period and for March is $\$ 0.0033$ ，for Aprill $\$ 0.0038$.
$\ddagger$ See note on item in September 1947 Survey for coverage of data and information on a substitution for one company in the assets series in 1944．Beginning January 1948 ，the data include total assets of one company that formerly reported assets of the life department only；assets of the accident and health department of this company represent about one－half of percent to total assets for the 36 companies．
§See note on item in September 1947 Survey regarding official rate．
－Or increase in earmarked gold（ - ）．
QSee notes in the April 1946 and August 1946 issues regarding revisions in the data for 1941－44 and January－May 1945．The monthly estimates for the United States for 1946 have been revised by subtracting from each monthly figure $\$ 476,000$ so that the aggregate for the year is equal to the annual estimate compiled by the United States mint；this amount should therefore be deducted from the figures for January－October 1946 published in the December 1947 and earlier issues of the Survey；figures for November and December 1946 were revised in the January 1948 issue．

IPublication of data was suspended during the war period：data for November 1941－February 1945 will be published later．
 （see note in that issue）；data for 1940－44 for these series will be shown later；data for ordinary insurance continue the data from the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau published in the 1942 ＊New series．See November 1042 Surver， $\mathrm{S}-16$ ，for a brief descrintion of the series on payments to policy holders and beneficiaries and data for September－December


o'See p. 31 of the October 1946 Survey for revised $1941-44$ data for 629 companies and the industrial groups. tSee note in the April 18 ,
$\otimes$ Includes data for nonprofit agencies not shown separately. The July figure includes also $\$ 250,000,000$ bonds of International Bank.


 beginning 1939 for turn-over rate of bank deposits and a description of the data will be published later



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April |

FINANCE-Continued

| SECURITIES ISSUED-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Permanent (long term) --...-.-.-...thous. of dol.. | 405,776 | $\begin{array}{r} 108,502 \\ 29.927 \end{array}$ | 214,749 49,717 | $\begin{aligned} & 144,801 \\ & 136,364 \end{aligned}$ | 194,220 30,715 | 275,006 77,113 | 121,034 85,242 | 105,875 23,010 | 101, 195 | 125,763 77,416 | 227,408 79885 | r 639,938 | 175,329 89,387 |
| COMMODITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Volume of trading in grain futures: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 314 283 | 328 369 | 358 531 | 601 509 | 503 482 | 847 393 | ${ }_{241}^{651}$ | ${ }_{227}^{373}$ | $\stackrel{424}{424}$ | ${ }_{272}^{488}$ | 483 291 | ${ }_{280}^{454}$ | 278 |
| SECURITY MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)q |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers' debit balances (net) .-.......-mil. of dol.- | 553 | 530 | 552 | 564 | 550 | 570 | 606 | 593 | 578 | 568 | 537 | 550 | 572 |
|  | 205 | 201 | 322 292 | 251 | 241 | 280 | 257 | 247 | 240 | 217 | 208 | 229 | 241 |
| Customers' free credit balances.-.-.-.-...........do | 665 | 652 | 650 | 677 | 656 | 630 | 616 | 617 | 612 | 622 | 596 | 592 | 614 |
| Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average price or mine dolars.- | 102.63 | 102.49 | 102. 25 | 102.33 | 102.62 | ${ }^{1} 102.06$ | ${ }^{1} 101.19$ | ${ }^{1} 100.46$ | 199.62 | 199.77 | ${ }^{1} 99.84$ | 199.97 | 100.19 |
|  | 103. 06 | 1 C 2.92 | 102.70 | 102.77 | 103.09 | 102.54 | 101.65 | 100.93 | 100.11 | 100.27 | 100.35 | 100.54 | 100.74 |
|  | 76. 42 | 75. 32 | 74. 02 | 74.16 | 73.28 | 73.28 | 71.90 | 70.51 | 68.96 | 68.77 | 67.61 | 65.20 | 65.99 |
| Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrials. utilities, and railroads: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| High grade ( 15 bonds)....dol. per $\$ 100$ bond.Medium and lower grade: | 122.8 | 122.9 | 122.8 | 122.5 | 122.3 | 121.5 | 120.0 | 118.8 | 117.0 | 117.4 | 117.5 | 118.0 | 118.6 |
| Composite (50 bonds) .-.....-.-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {do...-- }}$ | 116.5 | 115.0 | 114.3 | 115.7 | 116.1 | 115.1 | 114.0 | 113.3 | 112.5 | 112.4 | 112.4 | 112.1 | 114.1 |
| Industrials (10 bonds) | 123.5 | 123.2 | 122.6 | 122.8 | 123.9 | 121.9 | 120.8 | 120.0 | 119.1 | 118.9 | 119.3 | 119.1 | 119.6 |
| Public utilities ( 20 bonds)...--...-do | 112.7 | 112.5 | 113.0 | 113.8 | 113.9 | 114.1 | 114.3 | 114.7 | 113.9 | 113.7 | 114.1 | 113.5 | 116.4 |
| Railroads ( 20 bonds)....-......-...-do | 113.2 | 109.2 | 107.3 | 110.5 | 110.4 | 109.3 | 106.9 | 105.1 | 104.6 | 104.6 | 103.8 | 103.7 | 106.4 |
| Defaulted (15 bonds) --------....-.- do | 64.0 | 61.9 | 63.4 | 69.6 | 69.6 | 68.6 | 69.4 | 68.1 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic munieipals (15 bonds) $\dagger$.......-do | 133.2 | 133.9 | 134.4 | 134.7 | 134.3 | 134.4 | 132.5 | 129.4 | 126.2 | 124.5 | 122.6 | 123.1 | 125.7 |
| U. S. Treasury bonds (taxable) $\dagger$.-............ | 104.6 | 104.5 | 104.1 | 103.8 | 103.9 | 104.0 | 103.4 | 102.1 | 101.6 | 100.7 | 100.7 | 100.8 | 100.8 |
| Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value § $\qquad$ thous. of dol. | 69,013 | 71,024 | 67, 490 | 85, 253 | 64,886 | 60,326 | 85, 862 | 63,949 | 145, 181 | 93, 892 | 60,126 | 67,055 | 87,151 |
|  | 94, 736 | 98, 349 | 88, 531 | 109, 385 | 81,063 | 80,312 | 121,655 | 87,497 | 186, 213 | 134, 381 | 84, 508 | 95, 180 | 81,942 |
| On New York Stock Exchange: Market value§ | 64,432 | 63,880 | 58, 248 | 76,972 | 56, 618 | 51, 284 | 78, 192 | 59,511 | 137, 971 | 93,971 | 56,161 | 62,799 | 132, 534 |
|  | 89,024 | 90,458 | 78, 115 | 99, 723 | 70,705 | 69,316 | 112, 210 | 81, 663 | 178, 255 | 128, 555 | 79,154 | 89, 511 | 125, 834 |
| Exclusive of stopped sales (N. Y. S. E.), face |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| value, total ---...-----...-thous. of dol.- | 81,601 | 82, 526 | 70, 077 | 96, 661 | 60, 490 | 73, 440 | 105, 990 | 81, 823 | 141, 873 | 111, 380 | 69,745 | 85, 367 | 114,479 |
|  | 828 | 140 | ${ }^{386}$ | 1,152 | 14 |  | 12.219 |  | 14125 | , 185 | 16 | 79 |  |
| Other than U.S. Government, total.-do.--- | 80,773 | 82,386 | 69,691 | ${ }^{2} 985,509$ | ${ }^{2} 60,476$ | ${ }^{2} 73,367$ | ${ }^{2} 105,771$ | ${ }^{2} 81,784$ | ${ }^{2} 141,748$ | ${ }^{2} 111,195$ | ${ }^{2} 69,729$ | ${ }^{2} 85,288$ | ${ }^{2} 114,428$ |
| Domestic..----------------...- do | 74,885 | 75, 863 | 63, 590 | 76, 937 | 52. 588 | 63, 949 | 95,246 | 73, 830 | 131, 041 | 102,419 | 63,511 | 74, 326 | 106, 223 |
|  | 5,888 | 6, 523 | 6, 101 | 5,101 | 5,216 | 7,344 | 9,265 | 6, 431 | 8, 581 | 7,013 | 5,846 | 10, 721 | 7,931 |
| Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: <br> Face value, all issues mil. of dol | 137, 219 | 137,019 | 137,058 | 3137,563 | 3 137,628 | 3 137,666 | 3136, 711 | 3 136, 879 | ${ }^{3} 136,727$ | ${ }^{3} 136,543$ | ${ }^{3} 136,531$ | ${ }^{3} 134,201$ | ${ }^{3} 134,297$ |
|  | 135,044 | 134,856 | 134, 932 | 135, 175 | 135, 210 | 135, 281 | 134, 346 | 134, 556 | 134, 347 | 134, 173 | 134, 170 | 131, 835 | 131, 931 |
|  | 2,174 | 2,163 | 2, 126 | 2, 138 | 2,168 | 2,135 | 2,115 | 2,073 | 2,130 | 2,120 | 2,111 | 2, 116 | 2,116 |
| Market value, ali issues.....................-do | 140, 833 | 140, 426 | 140, 148 | ${ }^{3} 140,763$ | ${ }^{3} 141,236$ | 8 140,499 | 3 138,336 | ${ }^{3} 137,509$ | ₹ 136, 207 | ${ }^{3} 136,232$ | ${ }^{\text {a }} 136,313$ | ${ }^{3} 134,167$ | ${ }^{3} 134,546$ |
|  | 139,172 | 138, 797 | 138, 574 | 138, 923 | 139,394 | 138,715 | 136, 568 | 135, 804 | 134, 500 | 134, 537 | 134,645 | 132,544 | 132,903 |
|  | 1,662 | 1,629 | 1,574 | 1,585 | 1,589 | 1, 533 | 1,521 | 1, 462 | 1,469 | 1, 158 | 1,427 | 1,379 | 1,396 |
| Yields: ${ }_{\text {Domestic corporate (Moody's) }}$ | 2.78 | 2.79 | 2.81 | 2.80 | 2.80 | 2.85 | 2.95 | 3.02 | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.10 | 3.05 |
| By ratings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.53 | 2.53 | 2.55 | 2.55 | 2.56 | 2.61 | 2.70 | 2.77 | 2.86 | 2.86 | 2.85 | 2.83 | 2.78 |
|  | 2.63 | 2.63 | 2.64 | 2.64 | 2. 64 | 2.69 | 2.79 | 2.85 | 2.94 | 2.94 | 2.93 | 2. 90 | 2.87 |
|  | 2.81 | 2.82 | 2.83 | 2.82 | 2.81 | 2.86 | 2.95 | 3.01 | 3.16 | 3.17 | 3.17 | 3. 13 | 3.08 |
|  | 3.16 | 3.17 | 3.21 | 3.18 | 3.17 | 3.23 | 3.35 | 3.44 | 3.52 | 3.52 | 3.53 | 3. 53 | 3.47 |
| By groups: <br> Industrials $\qquad$ do |  |  | 2.60 | 2.62 | 2,43 | 2.67 | 2.76 | 2.84 |  |  | 2.90 | 2.89 | 2.85 |
|  | 2.71 | 2.71 | 2.72 | 2.72 | 2.72 | 2.78 | 2.87 | 2.93 | 3.02 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.01 | 2.97 |
|  | 3.03 | 3.05 | 3.10 | 3.06 | 3.03 | 3.09 | 3.22 | 3.30 | 3.42 | 3.44 | 3.43 | 3.40 | 3.34 |
| Domestic municipals: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bond Buyer (20 cities) --..- (15 bonds) | 1.89 | 1. 83 | 1.81 1.92 | 1.81 | ${ }_{1}^{1.83}$ | 1.84 | 1.97 2.02 2 | 2. 09 | 2.35 | 2. 40 | 2.48 | 2.42 | 2.34 |
| U.S. Treasury bonds, taxabiet......................... | +1.98 | 1.88 2.19 | +1.92 | 1.91 2.25 | 1.93 2.24 | 1.92 | 2.02 2.27 | 2.18 2.36 | 2.35 2.39 | 2. ${ }_{\text {2. }}$. 45 | 2.45 | 2. 2.52 | 2.38 2.44 |
| Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends: <br> Cash dividend payments and rates, 600 cos., Moody's: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mil. of dol. |  |  |  |  | 2,348 | 2,358 | 2,387 | 2,463 | 2,473 | 2,482 | 2,482 | 2,511 | 2,539 |
| Number of shares, adjusted.-.-.-...-millions..- | 954.65 | 954, 65 | 954.65 | 954.65 | 954.65 | 954.65 | 954.65 | 954.65 | 954.65 | 954.65 | 954.65 | 954.65 | 954.65 |
| Dividend rate per share (weighted average) dollars. | 2.33 | 2.42 | 2.42 | 2.44 | 2.46 | 2.47 | 2.50 | 2.58 | 2.59 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.63 | 2.66 |
| Banks (21 cos.).........-----..........-do.-.-- | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3. 21 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.21 | ${ }_{3.21}$ | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3. 21 |
| Industrials (492 cos.) .-..................-do...- | 2. 40 | 2. 50 | 2. 51 | 2.52 | 2. 55 | 2.56 | 2.62 | 2.72 | 2.75 | 2.76 | 2. 77 | 2.79 | 2.83 |
|  | 2.59 | 2. 59 | 2. 59 | 2.59 | 2. 59 | 2.59 | 2.59 | 2.59 | 2.59 | 2. 59 | 2.59 | 2.59 | 2.59 |
| Public utilities (3) cos.)--------------- do --- | 1.96 | 1. 96 | 1. 98 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1. 99 | 1. 99 | 1.99 | 1. 99 | 2.00 | 2. 00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Railroads (36 cos.) - | 2. 66 | 2.66 | 2. 66 | 2.67 | 2.68 | 2.68 | 2.63 | 2.57 | 2. 56 | 2. 56 | 2.56 | 2.68 | 2.68 |
|  | 398.8 | 173.5 | 662.2 | 451.4 | 192.6 | 573.2 | 427.4 | 176.9 | 1,139.6 | 527.8 | 199.4 | 595.5 | 456.0 |
| Manufacturing.............................do...- | 170.8 | 93.5 | 389.5 | 197.9 | 100.2 | 362.4 | 199.6 | 101.2 | 1,726.9 | 224.9 | 99.3 | - 370.0 | 196.1 |
|  | 5.7 | 1.4 | 65.8 | 11.9 | 1.9 | 55.7 | 6. 9 | 1.3 | 99.9 | 6.6 | 1.4 | 40.4 | 6.8 |
|  | 31.2 | 9.6 | 39.4 | 29.6 | 9.3 | 40.6 | 36.7 | 8.5 | 67.3 | 55.9 | 17.1 | 43.5 | 42.1 |
|  | 57.8 | 22.4 | 54.3 | 92.8 | 36.7 | 31.7 | 60.6 | 23.2 | 98.7 | 100.5 | 33.7 | 34.0 | 62.9 |
|  | 22.1 | 5.7 | 34.2 | 11.1 | 6.1 | 17.0 | 13.2 | 4.0 | 51.3 | 23.7 | 8.2 | 22.4 | 30.1 |
| Heat, light, and power-...-.............-dio....- | 46.5 | 37.2 | 50.0 | 43.7 | 32.9 | 35.5 | 47.7 | 35.9 | 46.0 | 50.5 | 37.2 | 56.0 | 52.5 |
|  | 52.8 | . 3 | 10.5 | ${ }_{121.5}^{5}$ | . 3 | 10.9 | 50.7 | $\stackrel{3}{5}$ | 13.1 | 53.7 | .$_{2}$ | 10.6 | 54. 3 |
|  | 11.9 | 3.4 | 18.5 | 12.9 | 5.2 | 19.4 | 12.0 | 2.5 | 36.4 | 12.0 | 2.2 | 18.6 | 11.2 |

 1948-January, $\$ 1,763,000 ;$ February, $\$ 3772,000 ;$ March, $\$ 241,000$; April, $\$ 274,000$
${ }_{3}$ Includes bonds of International Bank as follows:-Face value-July 1947 to April 1948, $\$ 250,000,000$; market value-1947; July, $\$ 255,000,000 ;$ August, $\$ 253,000,000$; September, $\$ 251,000,000$; October, $\$ 244,000,000 ;$ November, $\$ 244,000,000 ;$ December, $\$ 238,000,000 ; 1948 ;$ January, $\$ 237,000,000 ;$ February, $\$ 241,000,000 ;$ March, $\$ 244,000,000 ;$ A pril, $\$ 247,000,000$.

Since March 18, 1944 , United States Government bonds have not been included. 9 See note in September 1947 Survey for source of data.
New series. Data for dividend payments for 1941-44 are available on p. 20 of the February 1944 Survey and p. 31 of the February 1947 issue. Revised data for January 1947 will be shown in a later issue.
Revised figures series. For explanation of revision in the series for municipal bonds and data beginning February 1942, see p. S-19 of the April 1943 Survey; earlier data will be published later.
Revised figures through 1943 for prices and yields of U.S. Treasury bonds and a description of the data are on p. 20 of the September 1944 Survey.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found. in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | September | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber- } \end{aligned}$ | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decen!- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ | March | April |

FINANCE-Continued

| SECURITY MARKETS-Continued Stocks-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dividends-Continued Dividend vields: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividend yields: Common stocks (200), Moody's........percent.. | 5.1 | 5.3 | b. 1 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5. 1 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Banks (15 stocks)...-...............-....do..-. | 4.6 | 4. 6 | 4. 6 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4. 6 | 4. 5 |
|  | 5.0 | 6. 3 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.4 3.5 | 5.3 3.4 4 | 5.6 3.4 | 5.9 3.5 | 5.5 <br> 3.3 | 5.5 3.2 |
| Insurance (10 stocks) | 3.6 4.9 | 3.7 5.0 | 3.5 5.1 | 3.5 5.1 | 3.6 5.0 | 3.6 5.1 | 3.5 5.2 | 3.5 <br> 5.5 | 3.4 5.5 | 3.4 5.4 | 3.5 5.5 | 3.3 5.5 | 3.2 5.4 |
|  | 4.9 7.3 | 5.0 7.5 | 5.1 7.3 | 5.1 6.7 | 5.0 7.0 | 5.1 7.1 | 5.2 7.0 | 5.5 7.2 | 5.5 6.5 | 5.4 6.5 | 5.5 6.9 | 5.5 6.7 | 5.4 6.3 |
| Preferred stocks, high-grade (15 stocks), Standard and Poor's Corporation..........-percent. | 3.75 | 3.76 | 3.76 | 3.72 | 3.71 | 3.72 | 3.86 | 4.01 | 4.07 | 4.13 | 4.18 | 4.12 | 4.12 |
| Prices: <br> A verage price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average price of all listed shares (N. Y . S. S. E. | 75.7 | 74.4 | 77.3 | 80.3 | 78.3 | 77.5 | 78.7 | 75.8 | 76.8 | 73.9 | 70.5 | 75.5 | 78.0 |
| Dow-Jones \& Co. (65 stocks) ......-dol. per share.- | 61.04 | 59.49 | 61.26 | 65.32 | $\begin{array}{r}64.36 \\ 180 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 63.39 1768 | 63.93 181.92 | 63.98 181.42 | $\begin{array}{r}63.86 \\ 179.18 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 63.78 17.26 18. | 60.91 168.47 | 61.75 169.94 | 66.03 180.05 |
|  | 171.28 | 168.67 | 173.76 33 | 183.51 | $\begin{array}{r}180.08 \\ 35.58 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}176.82 \\ 35.25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}181.92 \\ 35.48 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 181.42 34.10 | $\begin{array}{r}179.18 \\ 33.04 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 176.26 33.06 3 | 168.47 31.95 | $\begin{array}{r}169.94 \\ 32.24 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 180.05 33.75 |
| Public utilities (15 stocks) ................-. do...-- | 34.52 45.88 | 33.39 43.60 | 33.98 44.86 | 35.61 49.39 | 38.78 48 | 35.25 48.10 | 35.48 49.44 | 34.10 47.79 | 33.04 49.46 | 33.06 51.44 | 31.95 49.19 | 32.24 50.64 | 33.75 56.03 |
| Standard and Poor's Corporation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrials, utilities, and railroads: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined index (402 stocks) --1935-39 $=100$. . | 119.3 | 115.2 | 119.1 | 126.0 | 124.5 | 123.1 | 125.1 | 123.6 | 122.4 | 120.1 | 114.2 | 116.4 | 124.6 |
|  | 123.1 113.0 | 119.0 108.0 | 124.1 111.9 | 131.7 118.9 | 130.2 117.0 | 128.4 | 131.1 | 130.3 118.9 | 129.2 117.5 | 126.0 115.0 | 119.2 108.9 | 111.8 | 130.8 120.0 |
| Consumer's goods (191 stocks).-...-do. |  | 121.4 | 126.4 | 134.6 | 132.4 | 130.5 | 132.8 | 131.1 | 128.4 | 125.1 | 117.8 | 118.9 | 125.6 |
| Public utilities (28 stocks) -..........- do. | 104. 6 | 102.0 | 100.8 | 102.2 | 101.4 | 102.0 | 101.0 | 97.2 | 94.0 | 95.1 | 92.6 | 93.0 | 96.2 |
| Railroads (20 stocks) -------.-.------ do. | 102. 2 | 95.1 | 97.6 | 108.2 | 105.2 | 103.6 | 104.2 | 100.1 | 103.9 | 106.5 | 101.9 | 105.2 | 115.2 |
| Banks, N. Y.C. (19 stocks) --..-.-.-.....- do. | 94.7 | 95.0 | 94.7 | 97.3 | 118.0 | 97.5 | 96.7 | 94.8 | 91.0 | 93.9 | ${ }^{91.2} 7$ | 92.5 | 94. 2 |
| Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks)-..... do...- | 118.8 | 114.0 | 117.0 | 120.5 | 116.1 | 114.0 | 116.4 | 117.3 | 116.9 | 119.6 | 117.7 | 119.5 | 125. 4 |
| Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value .....................-mil. of dol.- | 980 |  | 813 | 1,062 | 728 | 722 | 1,230 | 812 | 1,178 | 924 | 777 | 897 | 1,433 |
|  | 45, 141 | 40,362 | 35, 588 | 45,845 | 29,662 | 31,649 | 55,736 | 37, 277 | 53,160 | 40, 123 | 34,336 | 41,447 | 63,059 |
| On New York Stock Exchange: <br> Market value.........................-mil. of dol.. | 826 | 745 | 677 | 800 | 624 | 611 | 1,043 | 681 | 1,003 | 785 | 659 | 759 | 1,:19 |
| Shares sold --..................---- thousands-- | 32,363 | 28,021 | 23,882 | 33, 259 | 21,600 | 21,556 | 40,620 | 26, 326 | 「38,688 | 28,696 | 24,704 | 29, 774 | 45, $: 104$ |
| Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. <br> Times) $\qquad$ thousands. | 20, 620 | 20,616 | 17,483 | 25, 473 | 14,153 | 16,017 | 28,635 | 16,371 | 27,605 | 20, 218 | 16,801 | 22,993 | 34, 613 |
| Shares listed, N.Y.S. E.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value, all listed shares .........mil. of dol.- Number of shares listed | $\begin{array}{r} 64,520 \\ 1,794 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63,646 \\ 1,814 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66,548 \\ 1,829 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 69,365 \\ 1,847 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 68,184 \\ 1,862 \end{gathered}$ | 67,522 1,870 | $\begin{gathered} 68,884 \\ 1,879 \end{gathered}$ | 67,026 1,896 | $\begin{array}{r} 68,313 \\ 1,907 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66,090 \\ 1,923 \end{array}$ | 63,158 1,928 | 67,757 | 70,262 1,938 |

FOREIGN TRADE

| INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 287 | 812 | 274 | - 262 | ${ }_{235} 5$ | 242 | - 263 | - 237 | $\because 229$ | 209 | 205 | 220 |  |
|  | ${ }_{126}$ | 400 | 351 128 | +337 +129 | ${ }_{132} 3$ | ${ }_{130}$ | 「 346 | '315 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { r } \\ \hline 136\end{array}$ | 290 | 289 | 138 | 298 |
| Imports for consumption: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity | 123 | 122 | 124 | 118 | 108 | r 126 | 136 | 118 | 143 | 140 | 141 | 154 |  |
|  | 152 | 143 | 147 | 139 | 127 | -148 | 158 | 141 | 176 | r 175 | 180 | 200 | 164 |
|  | 123 | 118 | 119 | 118 | 118 | ${ }^{5} 118$ | 117 | 120 | 124 | 125 | 128 | 129 |  |
| A gricultural products, quantity: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, domestic, total: <br> Unadjusted $\ddagger$ $\qquad$ $1924-29=100$ | 107 | 115 | 111 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 105 | 97 | 99 | 86 | 85 | 91 |  |
|  | 132 | 139 | 145 | 127 | 94 | 82 | 80 | 81 | [84 | 87 | 104 | 104 |  |
| Total, excluding cotton: <br> Unadjusted $\ddagger$ $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | 169 | 288 | 173 | 178 | 184 | 172 | 183 | 163 | 159 | 134 | 139 | 143 |  |
|  | 201 | 212 | 205 | 220 | 170 | 143 | 144 | r 143 | ${ }^{+140}$ | 142 | 175 | 164 |  |
| Imports for consumption: | 104 | 102 | 93 | 84 |  |  | 101 |  | 114 | 123 | 111 | 124 |  |
| Adjusted. | 96 | 105 | 100 | 93 | 80 | 98 | 102 | 96 | 118 | 115 | 107 | 109 |  |
| SHIPPING WEIGHT* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, including reexports.............mil. of Ib.. | 19,628 | 26,509 | 24, 938 | 22,745 | 27,418 | 23,692 | 23,432 | 20,564 | 14,728 | - 12,984 | 11,901 |  |  |
| General imports...-.....................-.-....do. | 9,684 | 10,317 | 10,103 | 11, 264 | 10,530 | 9,799 | 9,978 | 9,258 | 10, 101 | '8,868 | 9,399 |  |  |
| VALUE§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, total, including reexportst.-....mil. of dol.- | 1,358 | 1,503 | 1,320 | 1,265 | 1,265 | ${ }^{+1,185}$ | 1,303 | 1,185 | 1,172 | 1,091 | 1,086 | 1,141 | 1,122 |
|  | 1,228 | + $\begin{array}{r}1,354 \\ 7 \\ \hline 146\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{\top} 1,121$ | ${ }^{+1,111}$ | 1.068 | ${ }^{+1,198}$ | ${ }^{+} \mathrm{r}, \mathrm{r} 095$ | ${ }^{+} \mathrm{r}, 1,446$ | 1995 +165 | 1920 +166 |  |  |
| By geographic regions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 174 |
|  | -68,719 | 86,806 | 74,829 | 65,751 | 70, 434 | 65,763 | 76,702 | 72, 184 | 57, 831 | r 68, 967 | 62,374 | 66,150 |  |
| Asia and Oceania $\ddagger$-.......--.............. do | 213, 208 | 256, 074 | 253, 317 | 240, 882 | 227, 822 | 191,747 | 217,647 | 209, 155 | 225, 646 | + 187, 734 | 195, 429 | 190,621 |  |
|  | 525, 586 188,353 | 565,180 210,276 | ${ }^{481} 181,551$ | 470, 952 170,456 | 470, 735 174,909 |  | 446, 833 202,776 | 404, 312 180,983 | 403, 345 151,105 |  | r 398, 141,560 114 | 409, 202 151,286 |  |
|  | - 152, 347 | 148,641 | 126, 988 | 130,155 | 126,057 | 126,648 | 164,096 | 149, 793 | 161, 485 | + 118,606 | 113,418 | 126, 105 |  |
| South America | + 215 , 828 | 239, 160 | 193, 251 | 187, 557 | 197, 148 | 176, 736 | 195, 824 | 179,001 | 201, 466 | ${ }^{-176,156}$ | 174, 884 | 197, 977 |  |
| Total exports by leading countries: Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | +76.416 | 88, 123 | 75, 102 | 65,096 | 56,841 | 64,545 | 58,248 | 57,780 | 59,556 | 70,859 | 57, 195 | 64, 467 |  |
|  | 37, 478 | 57. 291 | 52,177 | 71, 841 | 58,359 | 44,985 | 44, 858 | 34,337 | 43, 963 | r 62,015 | 61, 209 | 91, 537 |  |
| Italy $\ddagger$ .-do.... <br> Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia) | 55,355 | 48, 146 | 51,758 | 27, 203 | 31,457 | 38,445 | 36, 812 | 40,774 | 33, 199 | 35, 711 | 40, 165 | 41, 212 |  |
| United Kingdom....................us. of dol.. | 9,281 | 27, 116 | 7,140 | 15,742 | 4,051 | 3,032 | 9,158 | 10,384 | 15,423 | -7,479 | 5,175 | 8,161 |  |

${ }^{r}$ Revised.
$t$ The indexes for exports of agricultural products and the other indicated export series were revised in the May 1948 and the April 1948 issue, respectively, to include civilian supply shipments (see explanation in note marked " $\S$ "); revised figures for January or January and February 1947 are given in notes in the indicated issues to include Army civilian supply exports (see note marked (\%).
§The publication of practically all series on foreign trade included in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war was resumed in May 1946 Survey. Revised 1941 figures for total exports of U. S. merchandise and total imports are shown on p. 22 of the June 1944 Survey; revised figures for $1942-43$ for the totals and revised figures for 1941 and later data through February 1045 for other series will be shown later. Export statistics cover all merchandise shipped from the U. S. customs area, with the exception of shipments to the Armed Forces for their own use, including commercial trade, lend-lease exports, shipments to U. S. agencies abroad (since June 1945), and relief shipments. Figures published in the March 1948 Survey and earlier issues ex ments of petroleum
${ }_{*}$ New series sen petin March 1048 Survey for
New series. See note in March 948 survey or explanation or series on shipping weight. Commercial exports represent total exports less lend-lease exports and shipments designated Army civilian supply shipments (see note marked " $s$ ") Commercial . Foreign Aid, Interim Aid, Greek- Turkish Aid, Economic Cooperation Administration, and UNRRA programs and cies abroad. Small amounts under the lend lease program, which was practically completed in 1947, are included in total exports but not shown separately; separate figures are available. however, in earlier issues.

| Unless otherwise stated. statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- | October | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novem- } \\ & \text { her } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Janu- | Febru- | March | April |

FOREIGN TRADE-Continued

| VALUE§-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total exports by leading countries-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North and South America: |  | 203, |  | 166, | 170 | 172 | 198, 56 | 176, 158 | 146,008 | + 136,736 |  | 148,768 |  |
| Latin American Republics, total........ do. | - 350,276 | 369, 636 | 305, 552 | 302, 961 | 309, 065 | 288, 100 | 1982,608 | 313,490 | 1445, 225 | + r +130, 734 | 270,615 | 1306, 287 |  |
|  | 49,415 | 71,653 | 57,778 | 53,687 | 74, 428 | 64, 990 | 59,451 | 58,026 | 59,433 | 51,065 | 48,249 | 48,879 |  |
|  | -61,261 | 68,535 | 50,050 | 50, 127 | 45, 294 | 40, 258 | 52,822 | 45,525 | 56, 221 | - 45, 836 | 45, 684 | 63,144 |  |
|  | 9,919 | 12,387 | 11,322 | 10,487 | 10, 584 | 8,519 | 11, 605 | 6,818 | 9,873 | 8.028 | 5, 909 | 5, 662 |  |
| Colombia | 21, 234 | 23, 467 | 17,133 | 17,374 | 14, 190 | 12,275 | 17,934 | 18,297 | 20,579 | 19,099 | 20,438 | 20,694 |  |
| Cuba | 47,577 | 42,725 | 41, 560 | 32,740 | 33, 249 | 35, 073 | 48,450 | 51,383 | 45,933 | - 33,789 | 37,017 | 39,325 |  |
| Mexico | 56, 992 | 56,862 | 46, 881 | 51,399 | 44,713 | 42,702 | 52,899 | 50,672 | 60, 267 | 44,017 | 36,793 | 45,655 |  |
|  | 46, 138 | 39,095 | 35, 430 | 34,947 | 31,364 | 33, 872 | 37,055 | 34, 515 | 40,233 | r 35,340 | 38,397 | 40, 807 |  |
| Other regions: Australia | 14, 291 | 24, 458 | 2(,668 | 26, 3 ¢ 4 | 23,822 | 19,752 | 21,314 | 19,869 | 21,373 | 14, 203 | 9,706 | 9,201 |  |
|  | 4,172 | 7,145 | 5,205 | 7,790 | 5,619 | 5,733 | 5,993 | 1,742 | 6,925 | 6,733 | 7,962 | 6,888 |  |
|  | 26, 164 | 41,395 | 55, 538 | 39,349 | 19,678 | 12,085 | 11,947 | 15,694 | 18,761 | 17,949 | 21, 891 | 23,486 |  |
|  | 5,537 | 6,765 | 6,473 | 5,284 | 5,383 | 6,397 | 3,935 | 4,718 | 3,514 | 2,439 | 3,058 | 2, 862 |  |
| India and dependencies....-...............- do | 38,598 | 41, 160 | 55, 815 | 28.166 | 24, 536 | 29,100 | 31,732 | 26,076 | 32, 133 | + 28,223 | 17,508 | 17,914 |  |
|  | 30,804 | 36,894 | 28, 362 | 45,080 | 56, 224 | 33,763 | 32,755 | 38,660 | 46,771 | 30, 239 | 37, 888 | 24, 108 |  |
| Netherlands Indies | 9,779 | 16, 814 | 9,302 | 8,103 | 6,236 | 4,831 | 5,478 | 8,728 | 5,856 | 6,967 | 5,536 | 6,265 |  |
| Philippine Islands | 32,037 | 33,066 | 29,310 | 30,094 | 32, 689 | 35, 905 | 41,535 | 40, 142 | 40, 630 | 42,632 | 43, 584 | 41,540 |  |
| Union of South Africa | ${ }^{\text {r }} 34,659$ | 41, 763 | 36,438 | 34,698 | 36, 789 | 29,911 | 35,828 | 34,219 | 32,754 | 38,273 | 36,698 | 36, 626 |  |
| Exports of U.S. merchandise, total $\ddagger .$. mil. of dol.- | 1,344 | 1,490 | 1,307 | 1,253 | 1,254 | -1,175 | 1,286 | 1,173 | 1,164 | 1,081 | 1,076 | 1,131 | 1, 111 |
| By economic classes: | 131,225 | 145,423 | 154,067 | 102,604 | 120,736 | 128, 471 | 140,387 | 122,910 | 「 125,494 | 112, 209 | 108,631 | 108,369 |  |
|  | 117,913 | 121,746 | 93,585 | 103,935 | 138,039 | 105, 188 | 103,710 | 102, 196 | 118,375 | -99, 125 | 118, 742 | 96, 744 |  |
| Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages $\ddagger$ - d | 145, 832 | 175, 282 | 169,150 | 174, 408 | 139,553 | 138,100 | 148,997 | 126, 382 | 100,350 | - 118,126 | 100,983 | 132, 442 |  |
|  | 148, 436 | 174, 064 | 162, 282 | 156, 973 | 170, 139 | r 150, 667 | 156,092 | 145, 412 | 135, 802 | 130, 324 | 120,843 | 129, 986 |  |
|  | 800,044 | 873, 292 | 727,752 | 710,034 | 685, 806 | 652, 283 | 736,853 | - 676,453 | 683, 446 | 620, 724 | 626,489 | 663,026 |  |
| By principal commodities: |  |  | 342, 427 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural products, total Cotton, unmanufactured | 334,062 45,588 | 361,960 41,134 | 342,427 50,060 | 320,381 13,165 | 308,596 5,714 | 289,561 18,227 | 308,969 22,080 | r 283,075 24,525 | r 290,058 37,467 | 281,759 42,633 | r 281,195 33,620 | 295,980 45,886 |  |
| Fruits, vegetables and preparations $\ddagger$ - do | 36,116 | 26,401 | 19,018 | 25, 449 | 22,006 | 25, 975 | 29, 233 | 27,074 | 22,381 | 20,512 | 28, 424 | 35, 063 |  |
| Grains and preparationst.---.----.-.- do | 155, 926 | 190,521 | 164,291 | 174,264 | 178, 628 | 146, 109 | 144, 433 | 135, 433 | 145, 362 | 147, 400 | 141,755 | 127,640 |  |
| Packing house products $\ddagger$ | ${ }^{+} 25,091$ | 34.805 | 24, 285 | 18, 901 | 20,754 | 25,459 | 19,185 | 20,548 | 14,038 | 12, 383 | -14,429 | 21,925 |  |
| Nonagricultural products, totalt | 1,009,437 | 1,127,846 | 964, 409 | 932, 573 | 945, 677 | - 884,492 | 977, 070 | 888,485 | - 873,489 | 798, 796 | 794,480 | 834, 587 |  |
| Automohiles, parts and accessories.....d | 104, 684 | 114, 878 | 90, 132 | 89, 485 | 101, 078 | 90, 859 | 98, 426 | 81,620 | 88, 292 | 76, 497 | 72,157 | 83, 819 |  |
| Chemicals and related products $\ddagger$....... do | 73, 089 | 84, 191 | 73, 104 | 76,915 | 76,604 | 67, 286 | 73, 921 | 69,481 | 70, 799 | r 63, 020 | 66, 275 | 72,495 |  |
| Copper and manufactures.-...-.-....... | 5,935 | 7,111 | 8,673 | 7,453 | 11,210 | 10,079 | 11,036 | 12,589 | 11,487 | r 11,184 | 10,384 | 9, 188 |  |
| Iron and steel and their products | -71, 807 | 79,020 | 70,680 | 66, 906 | 67.311 | 66. 851 | 75, 662 | 72, 224 | 75, 473 | -67,058 | ${ }^{*} 61,026$ | 63, 708 |  |
|  | 202, 170 | 246, 160 | 194, 465 | 201, 331 | 182, 820 | 175, 768 | 209, 648 | 204, 882 | 215, 553 | r 201, 539 | 198,452 | 214, 174 |  |
| Agricultur | + 28,829 | 31.008 | 27,615 | 26, 163 | 28, 474 | 26, 234 | 29,358 | 27,556 | 29,373 | 28,606 | 28,566 | 33,003 |  |
| Electricalt | 47,456 | 55, 726 | 48, 184 | 19,489 | 43,500 | 42,784 | 51,624 | 49,123 | 47,834 | 42, 821 | - 46, 159 | 48,987 |  |
| Metal Working | $\begin{array}{r}18,457 \\ \hline 95,637\end{array}$ | 21,129 124,156 | 15,365 94,115 | 17,909 | 13,769 86,326 | 13,333 | 15,760 100,014 | 15, 678 | 16,615 | 13,352 | 14,990 | 15,980 |  |
| Other industrial. | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r 95, } \\ +53,936 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 124,156 59,963 | 94, 115 58,234 | 98,055 63,976 | 86,326 57,284 | 82,378 53,232 | 100,014 55,576 | 99,539 | 109, 028 | - 103,673 | ${ }^{-} 96,006$ | 104, 173 |  |
| Petroleum and products $\ddagger$ - General imports, total | 53,936 512 | 59,963 | 58, 234 | 63,976 450 | 57,284 400 | 53,232 r 473 | 55,576 | 51,324 455 | 52,331 $r$ 603 | r 47,277 | 44,164 582 | 49,441 666 | -----727 |
| By geographic regions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Africa.-...-...-.-.-.-.-........-thoths. of dol.. | 30.079 | 19,705 | 24,219 | 14,799 | 24,402 | 43,850 | 24, 242 | 26,179 | 49,734 | 26,523 | 45,513 | 44,454 |  |
|  | 100, 747 | 120,830 | 100, 696 | 95,751 | 56,798 | 77, 879 | 88, 412 | 92,762 | 120,017 | - 124, 149 | 122, 002 | 139,029 |  |
|  | 65, 611 | 58,407 | 69,341 | 71,730 | 64, 126 | 76,796 | 78,847 | 66, 975 | 78, 771 | -79, 149 | 85, 649 | 98, 967 |  |
| Northern North America. .-...-........... do | '91,233 | 87,817 | 96,638 | 90,547 | 88,616 | 101, 121 | 108, 485 | 94,319 | 121, 309 | 105, 839 | 101, 552 | 128, 911 |  |
| Sonthern North Americ | г 112,648 | 86, 026 | 93, 836 | 91,853 | 78,839 | 77, 409 | 71,482 | 71, 417 | 93,376 | +60,230 | 93,771 | 114, 962 |  |
| Fouth America. | r 111, 803 | 100, 701 | 78,236 | 84, 927 | 87, 538 | 103, 370 | 120,051 | 103, 247 | 137,341 | 149,901 | 133,529 | 139, 898 |  |
| By leading countries: Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,073 | 3,856 | 3,287 | 3,411 | 2,807 | 3,408 | 3,493 | 4,515 | 3, 053 | 4, 863 | 4, 642 | 6,485 |  |
|  | 531 | 766 | 196 | 365 | 688 | 484 | 635 | 971 | 1,078 | 1,208 | 2,705 | 1,734 |  |
| Italy- | 3,825 | 2,673 | 2,953 | 2,074 | 2, 188 | 3,040 | 4,958 | 3,997 | 6, 4e3 | 6,036 | 5,721 | 8,414 |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .... do...- | - 6,284 | 4,466 | 10,475 | -9,956 | 2,508 | 13,994 | 7,835 | 5, 101 | 5,027 | 5,547 | 1,953 | 7,045 |  |
| United Kingdom .-.-..-----.-----.-- do...- | 18,099 | 16, 824 | 19,044 | 18,624 | 17, 128 | 15,684 | 18,426 | 15,470 | 18, 563 | r 21,863 | 20,184 | 25, 578 |  |
| North and South America: Canada. | г 89, 739 | 85, 072 | 02, 644 | 86, 762 | 84, 866 | 97,317 | 105, 305 | 91, 802 | 117, 295 |  | 99, | 126,734 |  |
| Latin A merican Republics, total........ d | - 215,251 | 176, 330 | 164, 893 | 168, 321 | 158,670 | 174,375 | 183, 448 | 165, 653 | 220,085 | + 200,486 | r 212,731 | 237,254 |  |
| Argentina.-.............-. | 13, 294 | 18, 839 | 15, 313 | 10, 691 | 5,817 | 7, 239 | 11, 453 | 12,724 | 17,212 | - 31,674 | +17,658 | 19,723 |  |
| Brazil | 42,549 | 26,763 | 16,952 | 31, 154 | 28,229 | 46, 705 | 46,718 | 39,553 | 48,628 | 42,906 | 44, 165 | 40,692 |  |
|  | 11, 805 | 14, 120 | 11, 160 | 10,888 | 11, 602 | 9,076 | 11, 243 | 10,483 | 14,080 | 12,675 | 17, 142 | 17,874 |  |
| Colombi | 18,515 | 14, 477 | 12,785 | 9, 917 | 13, 759 | 14,694 | 23, 320 | 17.615 | 23,761 | 27, 794 | 18,135 | 17,442 |  |
| Cuba | 61, 238 | 44, 586 | 50, 848 | 53,706 | 45, 133 | 32, 449 | 37, 626 | 36,887 | 42,708 | r 12,098 | 34, 681 | 47,195 |  |
| Mexico | ${ }^{*} 22,219$ | 17, 466 | 21, 582 | 18,309 | 16, 749 | 29,226 | 19,292 | 15, 732 | 23,832 | -19,573 | 25,320 | 27, 204 |  |
| Venezuela* | 13, 733 | 13, 134 | 12,764 | 13, 289 | 14,016 | 15,6.57 | 14,596 | 12,854 | 18,552 | 18,822 | 19,986 | 26,880 |  |
| Other regions: <br> Australia | 15,918 | 15, 206 | 12,058 | 7, 079 | 5,341 | 5,781 | 3,674 | 9,357 | 11,533 |  |  |  |  |
| British M | 18,211 | 43,212 | 23, 662 | 23,951 | 14,212 | 16,407 | 15, 789 | 15,804 | 24, 814 | 4,835 32,504 | 20,304 | 23,004 |  |
| China | 5,955 | 11, 917 | 13,727 | 7,556 | 3,033 | 5,390 | 6,634 | 8,434 | 14, 166 | 6,478 | 12,299 | 10, 594 |  |
|  | 936 | 1354 | 3,961 | 1,032 | 2,637 | 13,393 | 1,835 | 8 106 | 195 | 1,797 | 2,486 | 1,980 |  |
|  | 19,218 | 13, 234 | 22,959 | 29,157 | 13,759 | 24,811 | 21,568 | 18,784 | 21,270 | 22, 250 | 23,918 | 20,686 |  |
| Japan-- | 813 | 804 | 1,119 | 4,739 | 2,479 | 1,444 | 4,049 | 2,524 | 4,442 | 2,958 | 4,385 | 4,643 |  |
| Netherlands Indies | 5,255 | 2,584 | 1,100 | 739 | 3,106 | 1,365 | 3,474 | 1,572 | 2,345 | r 2, 717 | 3,255 | 4,906 |  |
| Philippine Islands | 15,875 | 17,896 | 14,178 | 8, 503 | 9, 055 | 10, 038 | 12,593 | 15, 130 | 20,641 | 21, 883 | 18,912 | 23,990 |  |
| Union of South Africa | 5, 297 | 8,2617 | 5,145 470 | 5,603 | 7,114 | 15, 703 | 12, 739 | 15, 0003 | 17,680 | 9,608 | 11,836 | 12,983 |  |
| Imports for consumption, total mill. of dol.- <br> By economic classes: $\qquad$ | 484 | 455 | 470 | 445 | 405 | 473 | 505 | 449 | ${ }^{+562}$ | 557 | 574 | 639 | 525 |
| Crude materials. .-...-.-.-.-......thous. of dol. | -133, 729 | 160,066 | 159,577 | 133,402 | 112,946 | 142,935 | 149,331 | 134, 102 | r 156, 474 | 197, 738 | 177, 453 | 195, 293 |  |
| Crude foodstuffs. .-...-......--.-.......... do. | 109,750 | 61,185 | 55, 603 | 55,129 | 60,586 | 85,483 | 91,501 | 83, 337 | - 125, 748 | 108, 032 | 115,914 | 121,983 |  |
| Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages.d | 67,691 | 53,962 | 60, 257 | 62, 883 | 55,678 | 49,863 | 58, 237 | 51, 820 | 60, 865 | 34,902 | 55, 917 | 70, 129 |  |
|  | 95, 472 | 103, 494 | 112,063 | 103, 533 | 102, 692 | 103, 634 | 110, 476 | 100, 502 | 131, 576 | - 121,347 | 133, 772 | 140,922 |  |
|  | 77,003 | 76, 740 | 81, 839 | 89,809 | 72, 829 | 91, 088 | 95, 212 | 79, 271 | 87,735 | 94, 770 | 90,619 | 110, 164 |  |
| By principal commodities: <br> Agricultural, total | - 268, 591 | 233, 121 | 222,635 | 192, 013 | 168,439 |  | 227,057 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 66,599 | 32, ${ }^{230}$ | 25, 064 | 31, 727 | 34,856 | 57, 172 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 227, } \\ 59 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 20, 49,349 | ' 271,889 69,729 | - 68,656 | 27, 6248 | 310, 208 <br> 63, 435 |  |
| Hides and skins | 5,977 | 7,261 | 6,984 | 8,993 | 4,428 | 4,367 | 6,152 | 8,696 | 12,390 | 20, 793 | 12,592 | 10,587 |  |
| Rubber, crude, inciuding guayule.....do | 23, 037 | 47,837 | 30, 281 | 23, 263 | 17, 113 | 14, 924 | 16, 190 | 18,006 | 25,739 | 31, 827 | 22,459 | 29,639 |  |
| Silk, unmanufactured.-.-...-.-.-....- do | 43 | 57 | 6 | 3,267 | 701 | 139 | 555 | 276 | 1,098 | 143 | 276 | 1,863 |  |
|  | 50,780 | 34, 311 | 42,595 | 42, 811 | 37, 386 | 26,632 | 29,559 | 28, 178 | 38,368 | 6,090 | 30, 796 | 39,813 |  |
| Wool and mohair, unmanufactured.... do.... | 21,338 | 20,893 | 17,762 | 15,529 | 12,317 | 15,024 | 16,323 | 15, 702 | 11,107 | - 39, 259 | 30, 597 | 34, 803 |  |

## Revied.

§See note marked "8", on $p$. S -20.
New series. Data beginning March 1945 are in the May 1946 Survey; earlier data will be published later.
$\ddagger$ Revised in the $A$ pril 1948 survey to include Army civilian supply shipments (see note marked " 8 " on p . $\mathrm{S}-20$ ).

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |

## FOREIGN TRADE-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline VALUE§-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Imports for consumption-Continued. By principal commodities: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Nonagricultural, total............thous. of dol.- \& r 215,365 \& 222, 327 \& 246, 917 \& 252,508 \& 236, 232 \& 272.680 \& 277,735 \& 243, 881 \& - 290,469 \& - 284, 201 \& 296,326 \& 328, 283 \& \\
\hline Furs and manufactures.---.-.-.-...-do..-- \& 7,085 \& \(\begin{array}{r}9,187 \\ \hline 3589\end{array}\) \& 14,450
44,312 \& 11,947 \& 5,576 \& 18,756 \& 11,566 \& 9,408 \& 12,001 \& 16,791 \& 18,355 \& 11, 996 \& \\
\hline Nonferrous ores and metals, total _......do.... Copper, including ore and manufactures: \& 30,049 \& 35, 789 \& 44, 312 \& 40,988 \& 45, 133 \& 45, 121 \& 42, 116 \& 35,753 \& 51, 618 \& r 38, 444 \& 47,138 \& 49,646 \& \\
\hline thous. of dol.- \& 8,074 \& 16,571 \& 21, 818 \& 15, 626 \& 17,369 \& 16,847 \& 18, 229 \& 15, 110 \& 21,091 \& 12,425 \& 19,129 \& 19,027 \& \\
\hline Tin, including ore.-...................do. \& 2,410 \& \& 1,272 \& 7,435 \& 9, 109 \& 13, 913 \& 7,550 \& 5,224 \& 9,927 \& 9,335 \& 5,692 \& 7,613 \& \\
\hline Paper base stocks...........................do.... \& - 17,426 \& 20,521
28,667 \& 29, 958
30,423
18 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
30,773 \\
30,988 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 36,557
27,747
20 \& 25,191
32,601 \& 27,055
31,933 \& 25, 396
28.267 \& - \(\begin{aligned} \& 27,354 \\ \& 34,721\end{aligned}\) \& 25,305 \& - \({ }^{30,978}\) \& 28,873 \& \\
\hline Newsprint \& r 27,092

20,309 \& 28,667
21,879 \& 30,423
18,543 \& 30,988
$\mathbf{2 0 , 4 7 5}$ \& 27,747
19,284 \& 32,601
10,708 \& 31,933
20,191 \& 28,267
21,899 \&  \& 29,375
29,398 \& 27,483
30,371 \& 37,367
37,277 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

| TRANSPORTATION <br> Airlines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operations on scheduled air lines: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miles flown, revenue..............thous. of miles.- | 25,318 | 26,994 | 26,866 | 28,572 | 28,883 | 27, 515 | 28,373 | 24, 280 | 24,599 | 23,624 | * 20,978 | 24,849 |  |
| Express and freight carried....-.-.- thous. of lb.- | 17, 235 | 15,610 | 15,722 | 15, 269 | 16,973 | 19,949 | 28, 414 | 23,149 | 28,223 | 23,508 | 21, 163 | 25,585 |  |
| Express and freight ton-miles flown_-thousands.- | 4,788 | 4,415 | 4,295 | 4, 233 | 4,749 | 5, 837 | 8, 203 | 6,690 | 7,993 | 6, 850 | 6,199 | 7,817 |  |
| Passengers carried (revenue) ....---------.- do.-.- | 1, 079 | 1,151 | 1,065 | 1,100 | 1,253 | 1,235 | 1,195 | 904 | 853 | 752 | 694 | 881 |  |
| Passenger-miles flown (revenue) ......-.-.-.-do...- | 519,516 | 556, 589 | 538, 377 | 533,706 | 600, 262 | 599,683 | 569,885 | 427,686 | 432, 548 | 393,637 | 349,934 | 431, 156 |  |
| Express Operations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenue $\qquad$ thous. of dol-- <br> Operating income $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | 25, 112 | 25,082 64 | 24,398 47 | 24,429 462 | 24,406 47 | 26,668 17 | 26,183 63 | 27,790 119 | 32,075 | 26,575 73 | 25,910 78 | 26, 355 |  |
| Local Transit Lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fares, average, cash rate........................cents.. | 8. 0414 | 8.0580 | 8. 0774 | 8.1051 | 8. 1134 | 8. 1854 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 8.2104$ | 8.3073 | 8.3406 | 8. 4043 | 8.4652 | 8. 5234 | 8. 5816 |
| Passengers carried $\dagger$..........-.-.................-millions.-- | +1,588 | 1,606 | 1,479 | 1,464 | 1,441 | 1,481 | 1,581 | 1,495 | 1,600 | 1,559 | 1,450 | 1,595 | 1,504 |
| Operating revenues $\dagger$.-...---........- | 118, 200 | 120,100 | 112, 100 | 111, 400 | 111,300 | 113, 300 | 121, 200 | 115,600 | 127, 000 | 120, 100 | 111, 100 | 121, 800 |  |
| Class I Steam Railways |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carloadings (A. A. R.) : $\otimes$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,233 | 4,376 | 3, 543 | 3,276 | 4,560 | 3,600 | 3, 808 | 4,424 | 3,164 | 3,824 | 3,078 | 2,954 | 2,984 |
|  | 547 | 922 | 708 | 495 | 886 | 713 | 758 | 934 | 714 | 916 | 730 | 510 | 408 |
|  | 53 | 72 | 54 | 49 | 78 | 54 | 60 | 74 | 60 | 75 | 60 | 53 | 40 |
|  | 183 | 233 | 188 | 178 | 248 | 191 | 191 | 222 | 168 | 205 | 166 | 181 | 173 |
| Grains and grain products......-.-......... do. | 191 | 213 | 200 | 275 | 317 | 210 | 216 | 245 | 177 | 225 | 144 | 141 | 153 |
|  | 54 | 66 | 49 | 46 | 62 | 74 | 91 | 93 | 50 | 55 | 34 | 35 | 49 |
|  | 505 | 593 | 464 | 429 | 577 | 467 | 491 | 588 | 432 | 499 | 434 | 461 | 447 |
|  | 164 | 369 | 324 | 343 | 407 | 299 | 274 | 238 | 66 | 63 | 56 | 64 | 204 |
|  | r 1,535 | 1,909 | 1,555 | 1,461 | 1,992 | 1,592 | 1,728 | 2,030 | 1,495 | 1,787 | 1,454 | 1,509 | 1,510 |
| Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 128 |
|  | 134 | 144 | 141 | 140 | 148 | 153 | 156 | 150 | 139 | 133 | 129 | 122 | 105 |
|  | 169 | 183 | 170 | 165 | 177 | 178 | 188 | 195 | 201 | 192 | 188 | 163 | 134 |
|  | 148 | 154 | 151 | 153 | 160 | 161 | 155 | 147 | 141 | 137 | 135 | 146 | 141 |
|  | 133 | 121 | 143 | 202 | 175 | 153 | 152 | 142 | 130 | 132 | 101 | 100 | 108 |
| Livestock. | 98 | 94 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 139 | 161 | 133 | 92 | 81 | 61 | 62 | 94 |
|  | 80 | 76 | 73 | 71 | 73 | 77 | 78 | 77 | 71 | 65 | 69 | 73 | 70 |
|  | 157 | 267 | 286 | 311 | 284 | 272 | 235 | 163 | 60 | 45 | 49 | 57 | 212 |
| M iscellaneous | 145 | 146 | 146 | 145 | 150 | 157 | 163 | 158 | 147 | 139 | 137 | 142 | 143 |
|  | 137 | 142 | 137 | 134 | 143 | 142 | 146 | 147 | 149 | 145 | 139 | 130 | 130 |
|  | 119 | 155 | 141 | 115 | 146 | 153 | 156 | 160 | 155 | 155 | 150 | 98 | 105 |
|  | 173 | 185 | 173 | 170 | 184 | 180 | 192 | 195 | 191 | 183 | 178 | 162 | 137 |
| Forest products | 148 | 148 | 145 | 152 | 152 | 149 | 147 | 150 | 158 | 153 | 140 | 146 | 141 |
|  | 151 | 138 | 140 | 168 | 162 | 137 | 152 | 145 | 138 | 132 | 103 | 109 | 123 |
|  | 111 | 104 | 107 | 107 | 92 | 105 | 104 | 105 | 96 | 84 | 76 | 79 | 105 |
|  | 79 | 76 | 74 | 71 | 73 | 73 | 75 | 75 | 74 | 68 | 71 | 72 | 70 |
|  | 184 | 184 | 184 | 194 | 190 | 181 | 163 | 163 | 192 | 180 | 195 | 195 | 200 |
|  | 147 | 145 | 142 | 143 | 149 | 145 | 149 | 151 | 156 | 152 | 146 | 150 | 145 |
| Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12, 125 | 5,243 | 11,333 5,904 | 30,651 613 | 2,391 | 1,322 | 942 | 2,505 | $\begin{array}{r}5.886 \\ \hline 712\end{array}$ | 12,013 3,600 | 6,657 1,817 | 35,244 2,585 | 104,170 3,459 |
|  | 9,456 | , 27 | 1,390 | 25,874 | 127 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 172 | ${ }^{1} 983$ | 1, 184 | 27,938 | 95, 106 |
|  | 20, 150 | 14,779 | 14,969 | 15,697 | 31, 766 | 34, 443 | 40, 103 | 27, 865 | 12, 146 | 8,747 | 13,030 | 7,783 | 2,330 |
|  | 15, 165 | 4,292 | 5,127 | 9, 592 | 16, 336 | 17. 165 | 20,819 | 16,631 | 5, 643 | 2, 888 | 4,922 | 2,974 | 1,079 |
|  | 4,583 | 10,247 | 9,357 | 5,331 | 14,566 | 15, 165 | 15,275 | 10, 277 | 6, 072 | 5,471 | 7, 588 | 4,380 | 1,097 |
| Financial operations (unadjusted): <br> Operating revenues, total. thous. of dol | ${ }^{r} 690,335$ | 724, 432 | 696,909 | 705, 361 | 745, 258 | 726, 550 | 794, 165 | 755, 324 | 807, 428 | 750,735 | 715, 891 | 776,616 | 728, 969 |
|  | + 565, 013 | 591, 687 | 556, 889 | 557, 881 | 596, 592 | 593,089 | 664,648 | 625, 241 | 627, 816 | 613,361 | 589,894 | 642,346 | 601, 376 |
|  | 「70,415 | 77, 349 | 84,787 | 93, 642 | 94,001 | 80, 869 | 75, 009 | 73, 661 | 89,461 | 80, 897 | 72, 065 | 74, 398 | 69,490 |
|  | 「 543, 565 | 557,318 | 550, 057 | 555, 362 | 565, 606 | 588, 591 | 611, 872 | 595, 315 | 631, 150 | 615, 856 | 586,356 | 618,759 | 585, 625 |
| Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents thous. of dol. | ${ }^{\text {r 87, }} 311$ | 91,385 | 86,651 | 89,041 | 98, 827 | 89,979 | 105, 860 | 94,432 | 96, 255 | 93,582 | 90, 110 | 97, 132 | 90, 235 |
| Net railway operating income............... do..-- | '59, 460 | 75, 729 | 60, 201 | 60,958 | 80, 825 | 47, 979 | 76,433 | 65,577 | 80, 023 | 41, 297 | 39,425 | 60,724 | 53, 104 |
|  | 32,580 | 46,360 | 38, 402 | 37,025 | 51,343 | 20, 147 | 48,904 | 43,358 | 60,212 | 18,707 | 17,798 | 35.447 |  |
| Financial operations, adjusted: $\dagger$ <br> Operating revenues, total mil. of dol | 684.9 | 698.0 | 731.0 | fì2. 7 | 719.4 | 716.3 | 739.1 | 786.0 | 805.7 | 766.6 | 781.1 | 760.8 |  |
|  | 555.8 | 565.3 | 593.4 | 543.5 | 581.2 | 583.4 | 611.7 | 653.4 | 636.9 | 624.1 | 644.2 | 623.3 |  |
|  | 72.9 | 78.2 | 81.9 | 85.9 | 83.8 | 80.7 | 76.7 | 77.0 | 87.8 | 84.7 | 77.4 | 75.5 |  |
|  | 637.4 | 633.2 | 649.2 | 634.5 | 655.4 | 680.5 | 696.3 | 707.6 | 722.5 | 707.0 | 710.5 | 705.4 |  |
| Net railway operating income.-..........-.-- do...- | 47.6 | 64.8 | 81.8 | 48.2 | 64.0 | 35.8 | 42.8 | 78.4 | 83.2 | 59.6 | +70.6 | 55.4 |  |
|  | 15.2 | 32.1 | 48.9 | 17.6 | 31.0 | 3.5 | 9.4 | 46.9 | 49.8 | 27.8 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 38.3$ | 23.6 |  |
| Operating results: Freight carried 1 mile......-........-mil. of tons. | 53,938 | 60,009 | 56,646 | 54,664 | 61,650 | 59, 406 | 64, 592 | 59,656 | 57, 332 | 55, 125 | 53, 579 | 52,466 | 49,90: |
|  | 1.115 | 1. 055 | 1.043 | 1.094 | 1.029 | 1. 057 | 1.089 | 1.114 | 1.159 | 1.197 | 1.176 | 1. 300 | 9, |
| Passengers carried 11 mile.....-.-.-.-.-...millions.. | 3,489 | 3,729 | 4,096 | 4,413 | 4,481 | 3,855 | 3,450 | 3,342 | 3,948 | 3,654 | 3,198 | 3,271 |  |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. d Deficit. $\otimes$ Data for May, August, and November 1947 and January 1948 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks,
§ Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement; data for December 1941-February 1945 will be published later. $\ddagger$ Revised data for March 1947 , $\$ 46$, 638 , 000 .

+ Revised series. See note in data beginning 1943 for total car shortage and surplus and an explanation of a change in the latter series, see p. S-2l of December 1944 Survey

 financial operations are available on request.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Febru } \\ \text { ary }}}{ }$ | March | April |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS—Continued

| TRANSPORTATION-Continued Waterway Traffic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,291 | 4, ${ }_{4}, 646$ | 8,980 3,980 | 3,945 | 4, ${ }_{4}, 697$ | 4,196 | 4,153 | 7,605 | 6, 2,820 835 | 6,400 2,774 | 6,446 2,815 | 7,002 2998 |  |
|  | 4,324 | 5,278 | 4,746 | 5,008 | 5, 294 | 4,924 | 4,703 | 4,273 | 3,715 | 3,625 | 3,631 | 4,005 |  |
| Travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotels: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - sale per occupied room_.......dollars. | 4. 86 | 4.46 | 4. 75 | 4. 70 | 5. 16 | 5.07 | 5.14 | 5.28 | 4.91 | 5.06 | 5.03 | 4.81 | 5.35 |
| Rooms occupied ...............-percent of total..- | 92 | 92 | 93 | 87 | 93 | 92 | 93 | 87 | 78 | 86 | 88 | 89 | 89 |
| Restaurant sales index, avg. same mo. $1929=100$ | 240 | 244 | 248 | 225 | 246 | 238 | 226 | 234 | 202 | 227 | 211 | 206 | 245 |
| Foreign travel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 43,345 41,647 | 45,258 | 45, 320 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,691 | 1,833 | 1, 804 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13,391 | 14,032 | 14, 733 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20, 166 | 20,962 | 21, 831 | 19,611 | 15, 277 | 12, 182 | 13, 402 | 10,456 | 11, 786 | 14, 833 | 17,915 | 26,883 | 25, 110 |
| National parks, visitors.....-....-.......-thousauds. | 206 | 442 | 902 | 1,467 | 1,502 | 652 | 308 | 131 |  |  | 120 | 139 | 173 |
| Pullman Co.: <br> Revenue passenger-miles. $\qquad$ millions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8,094 | 8,018 | 9,193 | 8, 558 | 8,712 | $\stackrel{\text { 8, }}{\mathbf{8}, 104}$ | 1,028 8,924 | 8, 1,737 | 1,020 9,762 | 10,610 | 1,048 9,328 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 , 0 4 5} \\ & 9,364 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| COMMUNICATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone carriers: Operating revenues................thous. of dol | 153, 955 | 184,948 | 205, 193 | 209, 134 | 210, 070 | 213, 422 | 222,090 | 217, 513 | 230, 620 | 229, 797 | 225,584 |  |  |
|  | 97, 324 | 106, 818 | 113,371 | 114, 567 | 114,836 | 118,134 | 121,969 | 121, 596 | 127, 132 | 129,809 | 128,440 |  |  |
|  | 40, 735 | 61,629 | 75, 477 | 77, 993 | 78, 063 | 77,929 | 82, 528 | 78, 132 | 85, 189 | 81, 821 | 78, 490 |  |  |
| Operating expenses ....-.-.-.-...............- do. | 132, 475 | 154,400 | 165, 551 | 175, 553 | 172,006 | 175,079 | 179, 941 | 172, 927 | 184, 807 | 182, 116 | 174, 364 |  |  |
|  | 5,792 | 11, 497 | 17, 914 | 13, 239 | 16,305 | 16, 890 | 19, 202 | 20,818 | 22,010 | 21,611 | 23,956 |  |  |
| Phones in service, end of month --....thousands.- | 30,359 | 30,057 | 30, 292 | 30, 553 | 30, 794 | 31,058 | 31, 421 | 31,721 | 32,094 | 32,385 | 32,628 |  |  |
| Telegraph and cable carriers:t Operating revenues, total. | 23, 264 | 20,740 | 18,981 | 18,449 | 18, 122 | 18,366 | 18,725 | 16,580 | 18,734 | 16,965 | 15,712 |  |  |
| Operegraph carriers, total.-.-----.-.........do... | 21,892 | 19,399 | 17,662 | 17,019 | 16,786 | 17,029 | 17, 366 | 15, 266 | 17, 190 | 15,813 | 14,690 |  |  |
| Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues from cable operations................thous. of dol. |  | 611 | 574 | 599 | 639 | 659 | 703 | 616 | 762 | 622 | 607 |  |  |
|  | 1,372 | 1,341 | 1,320 | 1,430 | 1,336 | 1,337 | 1,359 | 1,315 | 1,544 | 1,151 | 1,022 |  |  |
|  | 16,644 | 16,387 | 15,347 | 16,010 | 15,366 | 15,376 | 15,500 | 15,146 | 15,585 | 15,097 | 13, 827 |  |  |
| Net operating revenues...-.-.----------- do | 4,399 | 2,140 | 1,541 | 291 | 682 | 928 | 1,117 | ${ }^{\text {d }} 658$ | 1,216 | ${ }^{1} 258$ | ${ }^{\text {d }} 205$ |  |  |
| Net income trans. to earned surplus.....-. do-.-- | 2,676 1,609 | 1,062 |  |  |  | 700 1,759 | 627 1.889 | ${ }^{\text {d }} 474$ | d 7,466 | ${ }^{1} 5855$ | ${ }^{\text {d }} 5886$ |  |  |
| Radiotelegraph carriers, operating revenues . do.... | 1,609 | 1,637 | 1,617 | 1,609 | 1,742 | 1,759 | 1,889 | 1,695 | 2,008 | 1,854 | 1,760 |  |  |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

| CHEMICALS |
| :---: |
| Inorganic chemicals, |
| Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (eommercial) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Calcium arsenate (commercial).......thous.oflb.- |
| Calcium carbide ( $100 \% \mathrm{CaC}_{2}$ ) |
| Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas and solid $\sigma^{\circ}$ |
| Chlorine |
| Hydrochloric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HCl}$ ) |
| Lead arsenate |
| Nitric acid ( $100 \%$ HNO ${ }_{3}$ ) orn-----...--short tons.- |
|  |
| Phosphoric acid (50\% $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ |
| Soda ash, ammonia-soda process ( $98-100 \% \mathrm{Na}_{2}$ |
|  |
| Sodium bichromate and chromate..--......-do. |
| Sodium hydroxide ( $100 \% \mathrm{NaOH}$ |
| Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhydrous) or $^{1}$................................ short tons |
| Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt |
|  |
| Sulphuric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}$ |
| Price, wholesale, $66^{\circ}$, tank |
|  |
| Panic chemic |
| Acetic acid (syn. and natural), production* |
| tic anhydr |
| Acetyl salicylic acid (aspirin), produc |
| Alcohol, denatured: |
| Consumption (withdrawals) |
| Production.. |
| Stocks |
| Alcohol, ethyl:§ |
| Production.--.-.-----..... thous. of proof gal.- |
|  |
| In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses..do |
| In denaturing plants |
| ithdrawn fa |
| Withdrawn tax-paid |
| Creosote oil, production*-...-...- thous of gal. |
| hous. of lb.- |
| Ethyl acetate ( $85 \%$ ) production* | Revised. aDeficit. TData relate to continental United States.

${ }_{1}$ Beginning January 1948 data includes 4 plants which began operations in 1947. Revised earlier data will be shown later.
${ }_{2}$ Beginning January 1948 data includes 1 plant not reporting previously. However, the comparability of the data is not appreciably affected. ${ }^{3}$ Not available for publication.
tCompiled on a new basis beginning 1943 ; see April 1944 Survey for 1943 data and reference to revised 1942 data. Total operating revenues of telegraph carriers includes and operating revenue of cable carriers excludes cable operations of Western Union; the latter data were revisea in May 1947 Survey (see note in that issue).
of cable far carbon dioxide and sotium silicate were revised in the March 1945 and the September Survey, respectively (see notes in those issues). See note in February 1947 Survey with re-
gard to additional plants included in the data for nitric acid and ammonia. Beginning December 1947 data for nitric acid includes production of two plants not previously reporting; revised earlier data, including these plants, will be shown later.
§The indicated series, except series for alcohol stocks in denaturing plants (available only beginning 1942), continue data in the 1942 Supplement; unpublished data beginning 1941 or 1942

marked "*" on p. S-23 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to data prior to 1943 for a number of the chemical series and information regarding revisions that

Cnless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may he found

| 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April | May | June | July | August | Sep- tember | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oeto- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Novem. } \\ \text { ber }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fchru-u } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| CHEMICALS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Organic chemicals-Continued. <br> Glycerin, refined ( $100 \%$ basis):* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gigh gravity and yellow distilled: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption..................-. thous. of lb.- | $\begin{array}{r} 8,127 \\ 7,651 \\ 18,135 \end{array}$ | 7,4286,606 |  |  |  | 7,03288812 | 8,14688 | 7,6337,560 | 7,468 <br> 8 <br> 8 | 7,4268,701 | 7,0987,947 | 7,2727,699 | 7,4566,715 |
|  |  |  | 6,965 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 19,151 | 19,843 | 18,848 | 18,869 | 19,146 | 17,665 | 16,061 | 17,335 | 17,396 | 17,974 | 18, 197 | 16, 744 |
| Chemically pure: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8, 531 | 9,181 | 7,980 | 6,200 | 7,998 | 7,957 | 9,357 | 8,782 | 9,202 | 10,437 | 10,294 | 11,350 | 8,293 |
| Stocks. | 19,137 | 20,789 | 20, 723 | 20,171 | 20, 396 | 19,493 | 18,289 | 17,709 | 17,278 | 18,306 | 19,013 | 21,866 | 21,923 |
| Methanol, production:o' |  |  |  |  |  | 249 | 290 | 286 | 321 |  | 248 | 255 | 268 |
|  | 6,206 | 6,880 | 6, 651 | 6,779 | 6,708 | 6,564 | 7,065 | 6,832 | 7,199 | 8,806 | r 9 9,161 | 10,944 | 268 |
| Phthalic anhydride, production*.-.thous. of ib.. | 9,605 | 10, 526 | 11, 764 | 12,871 | 12,396 | 11,800 | 12,529 | 12,373 | 12,893 | 12,433 | 12,048 | 14,082 |  |
| FERTILIZERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 914126 | 609 103 | $\begin{array}{r}332 \\ 72 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 385176 | 409130 | 492130 | 49581 | 657182 | 829181 | 1,454 | 1,149 | 1,478 | 1,114202912 |
|  |  | ${ }_{505}^{103}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 161, 901 | ${ }^{505}$ | 264, $\begin{array}{r}260 \\ \hline 84\end{array}$ | - 28.809 | - 284,748 | 362 209 807 | ${ }^{415}$ | - ${ }^{476}$ | ${ }^{6} 648$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,196 \\ 186,758 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}305,807 \\ 85,748 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 65,241162,341 | $\begin{array}{r} 81,799 \\ 114092 \end{array}$ | 86,578 | $\begin{array}{r} 243,340 \\ 54,664 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 89,765 | $\begin{array}{r}85,748 \\ 208,888 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 56,507 \\ 191,539 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73,674 \\ 186,987 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66,924 \\ 215,726 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $79,399$ | 12,774 103,754 10 | 151, 301 | ---------- |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 186,987 \\ 1,661 \end{array}$ |  | -1,659 | ${ }^{1417}$ | 87,772 | $\begin{array}{r} 168,974 \\ 1,695 \end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 91, } \\ 8,98 \\ 8,98 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 103,754 | $\begin{array}{r} 114,529 \\ 1,599 \end{array}$ | ------------ |
|  | 145, 266 | 138,060 | 117,760107,484 | 82,47475,912 | -93,649 |  | 92, 214 | 76,836 |  | 102, 966 | 141,630320,766 | 131,989113,216 |  |
|  | 117,102 |  |  |  | 41,7374,3300 | 16,9593,7770 | 30,62312,617 | $\begin{aligned} & 61,056 \\ & 25,287 \end{aligned}$ | 69,725 | 92, 765 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 71,738 | 80,5554,69611 | $\begin{array}{r} 80,786 \\ 4,482 \end{array}$ | 41,623282,232 |  |  |  |  | 22, 316 | 60, 787 | 88,834 | 70,325 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,346 \\ 13,301 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 12,617 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | 3,204 | 4,497 8,173 | 2,213 | 9,329 4,667 | -389 |  |
|  |  | 11,250 | $\begin{array}{r} 2.075 \\ 83,121 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 6,838 |  | 2, 213 |  | 7,355 |  |
| port warehouses¢......-.-......-dol. per 100 lb.- | $\begin{array}{r} 2.075 \\ 84,207 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.075 \\ 73,802 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2.075 \\ 73,708 \end{array}$ | 2.19583,848 | $\begin{array}{r} 2.275 \\ 75,764 \end{array}$ | 2.275777880 | $\begin{array}{r} 2.275 \\ 97,333 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.306 \\ 112,214 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,400 \\ 97,029 \end{array}$ | 2,400 | 2. 400 | 2. 400 |
| Potash deliveries-.-.-.-...............-short tons.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Superphosphate (bulk): $\dagger$ | $\begin{aligned} & 863,787 \\ & 608,409 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 892,045 \\ & 681,235 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 802,128 \\ & 855,352 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 801,835 \\ & 903,380 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 797,273 \\ 866,919 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 808,503 \\ & 847,495 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 887,205 \\ & 858,655 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} 1 \\ 1873,442 \\ 1944,052 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1965,195 \\ & 11,037,213 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1926,323 \\ \cdot י 11,105,813 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1883,852 \\ \cdot 11,071,544 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & r 1,033,287 \\ & r \\ & r \\ & 1994,464 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1971,575 \\ & 1953,079 \end{aligned}$ |
| Stocks, end of month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NAVAL STORES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rosin (gum and wood): <br> Price, gum, wbolesale "H" (Sav.), bulk dol. per 100 | 9.24 | 7.34 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,58 \\ 527,335 \end{array}$ | 6.83 | 6.76 | $\begin{array}{r} 7.10 \\ 572,233 \\ 284,840 \end{array}$ | 8.46 | 8.91 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production* $\qquad$ drums ( 520 lb .) <br> Stocks* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 500,543 \\ & 339,269 \end{aligned}$ | 8.83 | 8.55 | $\begin{array}{r} 7.19 \\ 382.720 \\ 277,980 \end{array}$ | 7.00 |
| Turpentine (gum and wood): | . 85 | . 59 | $\begin{array}{r} .61 \\ 176,689 \\ 147,693 \end{array}$ | . 59 | . 59 | $\begin{aligned} & .62 \\ & 189,689 \\ & 194,111 \end{aligned}$ | . 62 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah) $\dagger$ dol. per gal-- Production*-, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 64 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { r4 } \begin{array}{l} \text { r } \\ 159 . i 65 \\ 210,116 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | . 63 | 3.63 | $\begin{array}{r} .64 \\ 115,460 \\ 195,350 \end{array}$ | . 62 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MISCELLANEOUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Explosives (industrial), shipments...--thous. of lb.. | 46, 038 | 51, 296 | 51,048 | 47, 134 | 53, 275 | 55,787 | 59,434 | 52,365 | 51,940 | 49,019 | 48,848 | 49, 145 |  |
| Gelatin:\$ ${ }_{\text {Production, }}$ total*-..................-.....-do | 3,7002,405 |  |  | 3,159 |  | 3,116 | 4,017 | 4,290 | 4,415 | 4,639 | 4,659 | 4,336 | 4,009 |
|  |  | 3,028 | 2,901 | 2,313 | 2,762 | 2,420 | 3,077 | 3,277 | 3,104 | 3,222 | 3,425 | 3,034 | 2, 883 |
|  | 6,369 | 6, 488 | 6,374 | 6,338 | 6,042 | 5,961 | 5,431 | 5,739 | 6, 427 | 6,387 | 6, 558 | 7,000 | 6,889 |
| Edible§ | 2, 922 | 3,059 | 2,787 | 2,453 | 2,430 | 2,356 | 2,400 | 2, 714 | 3,300 | 3,034 | 3,144 | 3,464 | 3,392 |
| Production $\qquad$ long tons | 333, 531 | 377, 218 | 359,313 | 382,674 | 391, 396 | 406,964 | 425,612 | 405, 205 | 389,014 | 391, 214 | 388, 332 | 402, 832 | 392, 991 |
| Stocks | 3, 548, 703. | 3,495,011 | 3, 456, 082 | 3,438,367 | 3, 444,607 | 3, 449, 732 | 3,457,899 | 3, 435, 298 | 3,371,034 | 3, 373, 422 | 3, 348,462 | 3, 368,064 | 3, 338, 345 |
| Glue, animal:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14,220 9,155 | 13,76 8,643 | 12,843 8,950 | 12,758 | - 71,749 | 12,08 7,882 | 8, 8142 | -9,509 | 12,444 | 10,605 | 10,828 | 10,957 | 12,052 |
| Bone black:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production.-......-.......................-. short tons.- | $\begin{aligned} & 596 \\ & 959 \end{aligned}$ | 847 979 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 , 0 4 0} \\ & \mathbf{1}, 021 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,048 \\ & 1,008 \end{aligned}$ | 1,065 1,030 | 1,085 1,079 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,085 \\ & 1,375 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 848 \\ 1,180 \end{array}$ | 1,102 | 1,033 1,474 | 1,010 1,696 | 1,017 2,004 | 519 1,877 |
| OIL SEEDS, OILS, FATS AND BYPRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal, including fish oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal fats $\ddagger$ Consumption, factory | 119, 584 |  | 105, 301 | 99,329 | 127, 228 | 134,765 | 155, 630 | 134, 391 | 126,345 | 135, 260 | 118,795 |  |  |
|  | 230, 470 | 262, 265 | 255, 713 | 238, 814 | 208,609 | 189,544 | 226, 266 | 279, 792 | 307, 560 | 302, 208 | 258, 924 | + 2222,845 | 220, 972 |
|  | 339,877 | 389, 074 | 428,604 | 444,602 | 400, 170 | 320, 801 | 250, 588 | 258, 425 | 322,045 | 350, 058 | 369, 460 | ' 369,989 | 395, 293 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 43,658 | 49,913 | 55,182 | 50,604 | 54, 207 | 55,351 | 53, 195 | 56, 212 | 51,317 |
| Pronsumption, | 46, 735 | 48.613 | 48,260 | 46,611 | 44, 434 | 40, 154 | 47, 402 | 50, 039 | 50. 586 | 52,331 | 46, 815 | 45, 153 | 45,979 |
|  | 69,983 | 84, 829 | 98,827 | 101, 964 | 106, 382 | 98,924 | 97, 555 | 96, 111 | 103, 692 | 119, 272 | 122, 608 | 129, 645 | 126, 831 |
| Fish oils: ${ }_{\text {Consmam }}$ | 20,365 | 14, 135 | 16,478 | 11,475 | 12, 150 | 20, 148 | 22,929 | 22,944 | 25, 287 | 23,980 | 20, 178 | ${ }^{\text {r 19, }} 095$ | 15,721 |
|  | 1,577 | 1,301 | 10.927 | 21, 739 | 21, 109 | 22, 706 | 19,889 | 6, 852 | 4,356 | 1,024 | 697 | 766 | 1,000 |
| Stocks, end of month. | 66, 335 | 57,728 | 59,041 | 65,152 | 86, 445 | 85,999 | 108,815 | 91, 459 | 85, 286 | 85, 778 | 69,069 | ${ }^{-61,021}$ | 55,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 469 |  | 410 |  |  |
|  | 7,291 | 13,654 | 25,885 | 14,540 | 16,148 | 23,434 | 19,525 | 27,885 | 37, 302 | 35,737 | 14,198 | 21, 199 | 385 |
|  | 36,677 | 54, 557 | 52, 306 | 26,669 | 10,744 | 19,106 | 5,462 | 23,661 | 32,474 | 34,628 | r 40, 402 | 32, 646 |  |
|  | 28, 343 | 43, 672 | 37, 754 | 18, 208 | 2, 121 | 3,921 | 2,801 | 13, 208 | 17,008 | 11,651 | r 21,847 | 10, 270 |  |
| All other vegetable oils8......-........-...-do | 8,353 | 10,385 | 14, 583 | 8, 461 | 8, ${ }^{2} 28$ | 15. 185 | 2,661 | 10,453 | 15, 485 | 22,977 | 18,555 | 22,376 |  |
|  | 356 | 313 | 283 | 278 | 248 | 330 | 468 | 481 | 488 | 513 | 441 | 408 | 353 |
| Stocks, end of month | 551 | 571 | 573 | 566 | 489 | 458 | 471 | 485 | 502 | 539 | 598 | 592 | 54 |
|  | 353 | 392 | 385 | 359 | 292 | 243 | 207 | 211 | 241 | 247 | 264 | 5 | 292 | $r$ Revised. or See note in the April 1946 Survey with regard to difference between these series and similar data published in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey.

$\oplus$ Excludes data for Mississippi, which has discontinued monthly reports, beginning in the October 1946 survey ${ }^{\circ}$
enous and totated series continue data published in the 1942 Supple on $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{s}-20$ ).

- For a brief description of this series see note in April 1946 Survey. $\ddagger$ See note marked " $\ddagger$ " on p. S-25 regarding unpublished revisions.
* New series. For source and description of eata for glycerin see p. S-23 of November 1944 Survey and for turpentine and rosin, p. S-24 of the May 1946 issue. Small revisions in the data for June 1943-August 1946 for glycerin will be shown later. Data for $1942-$ February 1945 for the new series on gelatin, and data prior to August 1946 for bone black and glue will be published later; data for gelatin, bone black, and glue are compiled by the Bureau of the Census and are complete or practically complete. Data for $1940-43$ for sulfur are on p. 24 of the May 1946 Survey See note marked "*" on p. S-23 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to data for phthaic anhydride. Data for fertilizer consumption by midwestern States and the total (compiled by
the National Fertilizer Association from reports of tax tag sales) have been revised beginning in the Mareh issue to exclude Illinois which has discontinued tag sales. Data beginning 1933 will be shown later. Seve note in the November 1943 Survey explaining a change in the superphosphate data and note in September 1947 Survey regarding a company included beginning January 1946. See note on p. S-23 of the November 1943 Survey regarding change in the turpentine price series.

1 Beginning November 1947 data include 4 plants not previously reporting which began operations in 1947. Revised earlier data will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| OIL SEEDS, OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Copra: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 59, 214 61,925 | 53,347 61,004 | 52,368 51,346 | 45,330 18,644 | 40,731 31,340 | 41,828 48,297 | 47,148 53,485 | 48,821 67,222 | 60,511 85,829 | 61,796 56,167 | 53,135 55,546 | 50,194 51,513 | 40, 136 |
|  | 77, 541 | 59,714 | 44, 320 | 42, 300 | 26,861 | 23,871 | 22, 984 | 25, 945 | 41,611 | 37, 259 | 35, 392 | 36, 471 | 28,825 |
| Coconut or copra oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factory: $\ddagger$ Crude | 72,406 | 70,349 | 61,636 | 62,008 | 69,608 | 72, 257 | 79,656 | 72,862 | 76,857 | 85, 370 | 68,333 | 69,523 | 54, 484 |
|  | 31,057 | 29, 103 | 27,664 | 23,784 | 32,977 | 30, 174 | 29,828 | 26,618 | 28,317 | 29,315 | 24,666 | 23, 342 | 22,985 |
| Imports8 | 813 | 2,394 | 3,225 | 1,767 | 866 | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | 0 | 956 | 5,080 | 11, 593 | 3,848 | 9,598 |  |
|  | 74,043 | 68,398 | 66,074 | 57,902 | 51, 902 | 53, 609 | 61, 103 | 62, 287 | 77,238 | 81,371 | 67, 737 | 64, 280 | 1,137 |
|  | 35, 720 | 33, 020 | 28,611 | 30,466 | 34, 228 | 33,498 | 35,388 | 35,088 | 33, 225 | 37, 233 | 28,361 | 31, 502 | 27, 771 |
| Stocks, end | 130011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14, 267 | 19,088 | 12,998 | 14,412 | 10,737 | 11,194 | 10,998 | 98,213 | 11,834 | $\begin{gathered} 75,584 \\ 12,61 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86,546 \\ & 10,500 \end{aligned}$ | 11, 837 | 12, 120 |
| Cottonseed: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (crush) -.---- thous. of short tons-- | 162 | 104 | 69 | 74 | 102 | 345 | 647 1.509 | 596 | 565 | 522 | 412 | 326 | 205 |
|  | 19 256 | 163 | 14 108 | 65 100 | 167 163 | 776 594 | 1,509 | $\begin{array}{r}654 \\ 1,515 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 476 1,426 | 1.116 | 74 788 | 503 | 24 |
| Cottonseed cake and meal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production -------------.-.-...--short tons.- | 69, 749 | 45, 879 | 30,477 <br> 87 | 33, 980 | 47,068 | 156,076 | 301, 370 | 276,451 | 261,942 | 241, 668 | 191,325 | 154,388 | 95, 374 |
| Stocks at mills, end of month .---------.- do | 127, 171 | 117,052 | 87,958 | 46,941 | 26,416 | 37,844 | 62, 121 | 71,590 | 74,035 | 71, 207 | 85, 139 | 86, 060 | 92, 080 |
| Cottonseed oil, crude: <br> Production. $\qquad$ thous. | 52, 743 | 34, 925 | 23, 341 | 24, 212 | 31, 109 | 104, 348 | 197, 834 | 181,915 | 174,444 | 163, 998 | 130, 270 | 105, 162 | 7, 539 |
| Stocks, end of mont | 48,039 | 33, 979 | 19,990 | 15, 191 | 19, 209 | 57,307 | 95, 356 | 112, 684 | 109,368 | 121, 742 | 117, 424 | 87, 096 | 58, 472 |
| Cottonseed oil, refined: Consumption, factory |  | 35, 140 | 44,687 | 56,312 | 74, 243 |  | 119, 107 | 129, 166 | 122,265 | 126,686 | 106, 611 | 105, 985 | 96, 604 |
|  | 14,485 | 12,981 | 16,407 | 19,906 | 70,115 20 | 27,891 | 41, 554 | 129,106 | 122,268 | 126,686 46,718 | 42, 779 | 188,728 | 96, 004 |
| Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.) | 14 | . 256 | 241 | 234 | . 179 | 224 | . 2387 | .276 | 289 | 299 | 246 | . 261 | 305 |
|  | 74, 345 | 45,388 | 35, 517 | 26,410 | 24, 913 | 56,852 | 144,981 | 157, 874 | 159,637 | 140,848 | 124,877 | 123,628 | 90, 821 |
| Stocks, end of month-...----.-...............-d. | 211,855 | 217, 849 | 204, 106 | 171,094 | 116, 709 | 92,081 | 107,882 | 133, 196 | 152,916 | 152,706 | 158, 523 | 182, 206 | 168,750 |
| Impeed: | 19 | 17 | 77 | 106 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2 |  |
| Receipts. | 7 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 1,435 | 2,733 | 911 | 48 | 165 | 66 | 50 | 53 |
| Shipments | 39 | 83 | 74 | 72 | 0 | 436 | 1,053 | 1,147 | 1,764 | 183 | 0 | 1 | 189 |
| Stocks | 238 | 145 | 78 | 8 | 20 | 1,019 | 2,699 | 2,463 | 747 | 728 | 794 | 843 | 707 |
| Minneapolis: Receipts | 532 | 257 | 128 | 99 | 2,125 | 8,425 | 4,928 | 1,904 | 1,360 | 1,224 | 723 | 530 | 653 |
|  | 345 | 87 | 202 | 82 | 270 | 1,142 | ${ }^{530}$ | 1,274 | 168 | 1,257 | 318 | 298 | 199 |
| Stocks. | 1,615 | 1,162 | 516 | 296 | 453 | 5,004 | 6,434 | 6,305 | 5,833 | 5,114 | 4,263 | 3,099 | 2,500 |
| Oil mills: $\ddagger$ | 1,560 | 1,335 | 1,687 | 1,641 | 1,325 | 2,410 | 3,051 | 3,174 | 2,319 | 2,930 | 2,595 | 2,309 | 442 |
| Stocks, end of month.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. do | 980 | 855 | 1,457 | 1,892 | 2, 526 | 5,720 | 6,789 | 6,893 | 6,559 | 6,290 | 5,800 | 4, 879 | 3, 843 |
| Price, wholessle, No. 1 (Minneapolis) dol. per bu.- | 7.50 | 6.3C | 6.12 | 6.02 | 6.00 | 6.39 | 6.78 | 6.84 | 7.01 | 7.06 | 6.51 | 6.19 | 6.04 |
| Production (crop estimate) ----.--- thous. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ehipments from Minneapolis.........thous. of lb.- | 30, 720 | 26,760 | 26, 160 | 29,58 | 18,540 | 45,360 | 51,480 | 49, 500 | 49,020 | 5,460 | 9, 740 | 47,2 | 7,580 |
| Linseed oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}47,453 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}45,094 \\ \hline .376\end{array}$ | 38,716 .325 | $\begin{array}{r}40,030 \\ \hline 302\end{array}$ | 39,834 .291 | 40,865 .303 | 44,820 .318 | $\begin{array}{r}36,508 \\ \quad .324 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 38,532 .346 | 39,008 338 | 38,987 | $\begin{array}{r}40,871 \\ . \\ \hline 292\end{array}$ | 40, 292 |
| Production | 28,850 | 25,064 | 32,057 | 32,250 | 26,527 | 48,030 | 59, 564 | 61,592 | 45,496 | 57,465 | 51,663 | 46, 264 | 48,974 |
| Shipments from Minneapolis................do. | 25,380 | 19,620 | 13, 620 | 14,880 | 21,240 | 27,240 | 33,840 | 29,580 | 27,900 | 29,940 | 28,020 | 29, 760 | 37,440 |
| Stocks at factory, end of month $\ddagger$............- do | 131, 769 | 134, 627 | 144, 544 | 157, 724 | 132, 682 | 118, 443 | 127, 444 | 124, 541 | 126, 678 | 135,394 | 141, 504 | 135, 741 | 134, 511 |
| Soybeans: Consumption, factory $\ddagger$ - .-.......--thous. of bu_ | 15,914 | 15,006 | 13,356 | 13,613 | 11, 284 | 9, 733 | 11,439 | 14,659 | 15,219 | 16,481 | 14,962 | r 14,762 | 14,239 |
| Production (crop estimate) ...................do. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 181,362$ |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month $\ddagger$ | 41,680 | 37, 147 | 28, 04 | 19, 124 | 10,248 | 2,775 | 34, 624 | 48, 053 | 48,855 | 47,824 | 43,596 | r 36,857 | 33,659 |
| Consumption, factory, refined $\ddagger$.....thous. of lb_- | 101, 229 | 71,687 | 75,842 | 82, 261 | 98,077 | 109,838 | 141, 963 | 119, 523 | 110,066 | 110,777 | 94,091 | r 100, 295 | 114, 035 |
| Price, wholesale, edible (N. Y.) ${ }^{\text {ch }}$...-dol. per lb.- | . 351 | . 268 | . 244 | . 227 | . 209 | . 233 | 264 | . 312 | . 326 | . 326 | . 262 | 269 | . 298 |
| Production: $\ddagger$ | 141, 456 | 135, 889 | 122,436 | 125, 706 | 105,315 |  | 107, 170 | 133, 652 |  |  |  | r 139,370 |  |
|  | 115, 877 | 92,605 | 83, 890 | 98, 720 | 81, 251 | 89, 400 | 88, 413 | 97, 345 | 112, 683 | 110,912 | 99, 320 | 108,829 | 116, 152 |
| Stocks, end of month: $\ddagger$ | 89,302 | 108, 829 | 122, 760 | 125,686 | 105, 941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refined | 91, 327 | 114, 604 | 128, 141 | 141,671 | 140, 430 | 124,043 | 76,800 | 59,667 | 64,161 | $\begin{array}{r} 86,703 \\ 63,850 \end{array}$ | -71,561 | - 84,848 | 89, 758 |
| Oleomargarine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals) $\ddagger$ - ${ }^{\text {Price, }}$ wholesale, , | 39,347 | 36,565 | 40,527 | 47,448 | 47, 251 | 67,771 | 82,894 | 78, 249 | 72,914 | 87, 252 | 72,986 | 74,314 |  |
|  |  | 354 | 330 | 332 | 330 | 340 | 362 | , | 400 |  | 392 | 382 | . 39 |
|  | 46,757 | 37,809 | 41,414 | 48,897 | 50, 041 | 67,422 | 87,005 | 81,806 | 79,011 | 87,934 | 80,418 | 71,817 |  |
| Shortenings and compounds: $\ddagger$ <br> Production | 99, 867 | 63, 151 | 78,853 | 79, 921 | 98, 978 | 117,858 | 159,623 | 145, 979 | 131,819 | 136, 936 | 101, 120 | 109, 013 | 128, 033 |
| Stocks, end of month | 66, 178 | 49,995 | 63, 094 | 47,086 | 45,803 | 36,393 | 41,887 | 45, 051 | 53,488 | 54, 493 | 64, 144 | 59,550 | 51, 396 |
| PAINT SALES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calcimines, plastic-texture and cold-water paints:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calcimines-------------------.--thous. of dol-. | 75 | r 96 $\mathbf{r} 21$ | r 104 $\times 218$ |  <br> 86 <br> $\times 180$ | r 79 $\times 29$ | 79 | 77 | 83 | 71 | 81 | 58 | 97 |  |
|  | 235 | r 213 | ${ }^{1} 218$ | ז 180 | r 224 | 203 | 218* | 210 | 187 | 243 | 203 | 271 |  |
| Cold-water paints: <br> In dry form | 419 | r 408 | r 436 | - 432 | - 409 | 439 | 433 | 305 | 282 | 306 | 253 |  |  |
| In paste form for interior use......-.-.-.-.-. do | 334 | ז 332 | r 361 | $\times 407$ | : 306 | 235 | 303 | 256 | 217 | 328 | ${ }_{286}^{283}$ | 336 |  |
| Paint, varnish, lacquer, and fillers, total $\otimes$...do | ${ }^{99} 9$ | ${ }^{99}$, 595 | 92,634 | 86, 700 | 84, 951 | 86, 312 | 91, 443 | 71, 199 | 68,914 | 88, 015 | ¢ 78, 933 | 91, 688 |  |
| Classified, total | 89, 263 | 88, 740 | 82,973 | 77,874 | 76, 056 | 76,662 | 82, 459 | 64, 200 | 62, 213 | 78,778 | - 71, 256 | 82, 404 |  |
|  | ${ }^{34,316}$ | 32, 480 | 31,741 | 30, 018 | 31,073 | 31, 607 | 34, 970 | 28,623 | 29,688 | 31,743 | - 30, 159 | 35, 364 |  |
|  | 54, 047 | 56, 261 | 51, 232 | 47,856 | 45,883 | 45,055 | 47,489 | 35,577 | 32, 526 | 47,035 | r 41, 097 | 47,039 |  |
| Unclassifled..........-.-...............- .-.-do.... | 10,228 | 10, 854 | 9,661 | 8,825 | 7,995 | 9,650 | 8,984 | r 6,999 | 6,700 | 9, 237 | 7,677 | 9, 285 |  |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Less than 500 pounds. ${ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate.
8 Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement; unpublished data through February 1945 for the indicated series will be shown later.
the April 1948 Survey. Son 1 . S-25 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to July 1941-June 1946 revisions for oleomargarine; revisions for July $1946-J u n e$ 1947 are shown on $p$. S- 25 of April 1948 Survey. Small or scattered revisions for $1941-$ August 1946 for the other indicated series will be published later. Revised data for fish oils are available on a quarterly basis only. OThis series, compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, replaces the series for refined oil shown in the 1942 supplement; earlier data will be published later.
QRevised fomeres for January 1946-February 1947 will be shown later. note for calcimines, plastics, and cold-water paints at bottom of p. S-23 of the December 1945 Survey.
$\otimes$ Revised figures for January 1946-February 1947 will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise tated, statiatics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| PLASTIC PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shipments and consumption: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: $\otimes$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Molding and extrusion materials.........do. | 5,357 | 4,317 | - 3,715 | 2,779 | 1,479 | 1,284 | 1,7,105 | 1, 4668 | 3,830 | 4,461 | 3,733 | 3,960 | 3,877 |
| Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes ® $^{\text {a }}$. do.... | 1,329 | 1, 052 | ${ }_{931}$ | 882 | ${ }^{9} 03$ | ${ }^{\text {a }} 1921$ | 1,040 |  |  | +865 | ${ }^{1} 930$ | -999 | 1,071 |
| Other cellulose plastics*-..................-do. |  | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 747 | 652 | 769 | 974 |
| Phenolic and other tar acid resins*${ }^{\text {c }}$-.-.....do. | r 26, 230 | - 27,377 | - 27,736 | - 25,930 | 26,000 | 27,262 | 28,129 | 25,719 | 27,662 | 28,749 | 26,701 | 30, 594 | 26,366 |
| Urea and melamine resins* $0^{\text {a }}$.-.............-do_ | -6,401 | '6,218 | - 5, 761 |  |  | - 5, 839 | -6,836 | - 6, 115 | ${ }^{\text {r } 6,739}$ | 6, 824 | 6,772 | 7,116 | 6,561 |
|  | 7,096 | 6, 854 | 5, 955 | 5, 688 | 7,075 | 8,381 | 10, 931 | 10, 593 | 11, 456 | 10,226 | 8,382 | 12, 718 | 12, 189 |
|  | 16, 316 | 13, 126 | 11, 546 | 11,573 | 12,917 | 15, 125 | 18,040 | 16, 837 | 20, 404 | 19,554 | 17, 634 | 19,037 | 19, 198 |
|  | 8,275 | 6,435 | 5,891 | 5,819 | 5,567 | 8,032 | 7,388 | 7, 120 | 7,157 | 7,677 | 7,800 | 8,639 | 8,219 |

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

| ELECTRIC POWER <br> Production (utility and industrial), total* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28,443 |  | 27,966 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industrial establishments*...................- | 24,652 4,148 | 25,009 4,203 | 24,469 4,225 | 24,288 4,156 | 25, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 225 | 25,634 | 26,748 4,410 | 26,180 4,333 | 27,961 | 28,443 4,485 | 26,465 4,271 | 27,966 4,488 | 26,569 4,272 |
|  | 3, 711 | 3, 809 | 3, 825 | 3,772 | 3,892 | 3,858 | 4,063 | 3,950 | 4,085 | 4, 119 | 3,902 | 4,061 | 3, 3,807 |
|  | 437 | 424 | 400 | 383 | 333 | 295 | 348 | 383 | 355 | 366 | 369 | 427 | 3, 466 |
| Utilities (for public use), total $\dagger$....---.........do. | 20,504 | 20,776 | 20,244 | 20,782 | 21,744 | 21, 481 | 22, 338 | 21,847 | 23, 512 | 23,958 | 22, 194 | 23, 478 | 22, 296 |
|  | 13, 216 | 13,387 | 33,451 | 14,236 | 15, 680 | 15,875 | 16,846 | 15, 763 | 17,099 | 17,514 | 15, 821 | 16,005 | 14, 416 |
|  | 7,287 | 7,389 | 6,793 | 6,546 | 6,053 | 5,606 | 5,492 | 6,084 | 6,413 | 6,444 | 6,373 | 7,473 | 7, 881 |
| Privately and municipally owned utilities do. | 17,661 | 17, 801 | 17,414 | 17,847 | 18,733 | 18,630 | 19,540 | 18,977 | 20,292 | 20,649 | 18, 096 | 20,015 | 18,802 |
|  | 2,843 | 2,975 | 2,829 | 2,935 | 3,011 | 2,851 | 2,798 | 2,870 | 3,220 | 3, 309 | 3,198 | 3,463 | 3,494 |
| ales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17,665 3,672 | 17,610 3,437 | 17,546 3,369 | 17,308 3,307 | 18,099 3,332 | 18,486 3,512 | 18,656 3,601 | 18,726 3,876 | 19,617 4,329 | 20,267 4,777 | 19,904 4,633 | 19,969 4,391 |  |
| Rural (distinet rural rates) | ${ }_{421}$ | ${ }^{514}$ | 558 | 606 | 681 | 607 | 488 | -382 | 379 | 384 | 429 | 458 |  |
| Commercial and industrial: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Small light and powert----------......-do. | 3,070 | 2,984 | 3,060 | 3,123 | 3,252 | 3,406 | 3,293 | 3, 346 | 3,490 | 3,570 | 3,518 | 3,497 |  |
| Large light and powerl..............-........do. | 9, 264 | 9,375 | 9,356 | 9,068 | 9, 601 | 9, 724 | 9,951 | 9,757 | 9,934 | 9,980 | 9,897 | 10, 197 |  |
| Street and highway lightingi-...-.-.---.....- do. | 178 | 165 | 154 | 160 | 175 | 183 | 219 | 234 | 251 | 248 | 219 | 214 |  |
| Other public authorities 1 ......---............- do...- | 494 | 475 | 475 | 459 | 483 | 480 | 489 | 502 | 530 | 548 | 534 | 531 |  |
|  | 618 | 604 | 531 | 538 | 532 | 518 | 548 | 578 | 648 | 685 | 613 | 623 |  |
|  | 46 | 46 | 44 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 51 | 56 | 66 | 59 | 59 |  |
| Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute) $\qquad$ thous. of dol. | 310, 762 | 310,025 | 209,631 | 305,855 | 315, 590 | 325,630 | 328, 209 | 335, 687 | 351, 460 | 362, 163 | 357,698 | 354, 600 |  |
| GAS $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, end of quarter, total.....-thousands.- |  |  | 11, 258 |  |  | 11, 058 |  |  | 10,852 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) .......... do..-- |  |  | 10, 536 |  |  | 10, 350 |  |  | 10, 141 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial...............do |  |  | 10, 713 |  |  | 108700 |  |  | 147, 703 |  |  |  |  |
| Sales to consumers, total............mil. of cu. ft .- |  |  | 151,485 |  |  | 108, 430 |  |  | 147, 140 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential $\qquad$ do...- |  |  | 100, 881 |  |  | 66, 906 |  |  | 97, 271 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial. $\qquad$ do |  |  | 49, 273 |  |  | 40,635 |  |  | 48, 479 |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol. |  |  | 135, 259 |  |  | 188, 519 |  |  | 135, 198 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating).......... do. |  |  | 100, 682 |  |  | 80, 130 |  |  | 98, 715 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 33, 719 |  |  | 27, 796 |  |  | 34, 601 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, end of quarter, total----thousands....- |  |  | 9,772 |  | -..--- | 10, 107 |  | ----- | $10,688$ |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) Industrial and commercial.........do..... |  |  | 9,051 715 |  |  | 9, 392 |  | ----- | $\begin{aligned} & 9,807 \\ & 784 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 696, 715 |  |  | 521, 774 |  |  | 646, 784 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-beating).......-. do...- |  |  | 161, 527 |  |  | 76,503 |  |  | 185, 386 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial....-.-...-.-. do |  |  | 428, 688 |  |  | 439, 602 |  |  | 452, 909 |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total._thous of dol.- |  |  | 197, 743 |  |  | 150, 444 |  |  | 220, 431 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) .-....-...do. |  |  | 104, 348 |  |  | 59, 770 |  |  | 117, 858 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial.................dio. |  |  | 92,106 |  |  | 89,584 |  |  | 100,887 |  |  |  |  |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO

| ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES |
| :---: |
| Fermented malt liquors: $\dagger$ |
| Production ---..---....-.-.-......th |
| Tax-paid withdrawa |
| Stocks, end of month |
| Distilled spirits: |
| Apparent consumption for beverage p |
| Imports§.......--.-.-...-.-.thous. of |
| Production |
| Tax-paid withdrawals $\dagger$ |
| Stocks, end of month $\dagger$ |
| Whisky: |
| Importss.--.-.---...-.-...-thous. of |
| Production $\dagger$-----....--...-...tho |
| Tax-paid withdrawa |
| Stocks, end of month $\dagger$ |


| 7,435 | 7,985 | 8,342 | 9,044 | 8,833 | 8,738 | 9, 064 | 6,650 | 6,063 | 6,392 | 6, 258 | 6,989 | 7,381 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7,029 | 7,512 | 7,939 | 8,776 | 8,842 | 8,369 | 8,303 | 6, 126 | 6,398 | 5,952 | 5,475 | 6,701 | 6,977 |
| 9,399 | 9,531 | 9,565 | 8,453 | 9,050 | 9,021 | 9,414 | 9,647 | 9,023 | 8, 167 | 9, 670 | 9,634 | 9,733 |
| 11,974 | 12, 173 | 11,392 | 12, 283 | 12,378 | 14, 216 | 23, 893 | 18,047 | r 18,323 | 13, 140 | 12,871 | 12, 138 |  |
|  | 1,125 | 1,071 | 834 | 797 | r1,172 | 1,414 | 1,185 | 773 | 1,206 | 980 | 943 |  |
| 27, 568 | 21,854 | 16,429 | 13,726 | 14, 187 | 22, 218 | 39,559 | 7,735 | 4,193 | 9, 489 | 21,884 | 32, 809 | 28,705 |
| 8,647 | 6, 130 | 6,039 | 5,650 | 7,171 | 8,639 | 16,497 | 16,030 | 10,342 | 8,080 | 8, 937 | 6,660 | 7, 210 |
| 506, 015 | 518, 459 | 525, 828 | 529, 523 | 533, 051 | B37, 471 | 542, 907 | 527, 337 | 516,406 | 513,896 | 523, 546 | 545, 365 | 564, 119 |
| ${ }^{712}$ | 1,071 | 1,002 | 793 |  | 1,102 | 1,310 |  |  |  |  | 866 |  |
| 17,201 | 14,143 3,185 | 9,932 3,280 | 7,197 2,975 | 7,229 | 9,790 4,258 | 9,732 |  | ${ }_{5}^{655}$ | 4,702 | 13,768 | 20, 635 | 20, 853 |
| 4, 442 449,335 | 14,185 459,217 | 3,280 464,825 | 2,975 468,432 | 3,372 471,273 | 4,258 474,956 | 7,770 474,507 | 7,819 463,407 | 5,507 456,366 | 4,050 455,409 | 4,177 462,090 | 3, 479,545 49 | 3,716 494,969 |

## r Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Not available for publication. \& Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement; data for December 1941-February 1945 will be published later.

(For 1943-44 revisions for the indicated series see notes at bottom of pp. S-23 and S-24 of the May 1945 Survey.
$\otimes$ Data for sheets, rods and tubes are comparable with similar data in the 1942 Supplement; see note in September 1946 Survey regarding change in data for molding, etc. materials. *New series. For data for 1939-45 for production of electricity by industrial establishments see p. 32 of the February 1947 Survey; minor revisions for January to October 1946 will be shown later. The new series for plastic products are from the Bureau of the Census and include all known producers; earlier figures and a description of the data will be published later. fRevised series. Gas statistics are shown on a revised basis beginning in the December 1946 survey, see note in that issue. For revised fgures for the indicated series on electric power production, except the series for "other producers," see p. 32 of the February 1947 survey; minor revisions for January to October 1946 will be published later. See note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-26 series; the note also explains a change in the series for stocks of distilled spirits; see p. S-23 for tax-paid withdrawals of ethyl alcohol, which are largely for beverage purposes.
Au'Jan. 1946-Mar. 1947 revisions (thous. of lbs.). Phenolic-18,891; 17,913; 19,782; 21,445; 21,990; 22,548; 22,707; 25,145; 16,097; 18,087; 16,612; 20,453; 26,880; 23,369; 26,746; urea-1946, July, 4,858; Aug., 6,011; Oct., 6,215; Nov., 5,943; Dec., 5,635; 1947, Jan.-Mar., 6,045; 6,668; 6,439.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- tember | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Decem- ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { anyu }}}$ | $\underset{\text { Febru- }}{\substack{\text { ary }}}$ | March | April |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rectified distilled spirits, production, total $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whis thous. of proof gal.- | 9,349 | 6,706 | 7,021 | 7,831 | 8,083 | 9,689 | 16,480 | 17,593 | 12,732 | 8,939 | 9,307 | 8,423 | 8,661 |
| Whisky $\qquad$ do. <br> Wines and distiling materials: | 8,673 | 6, 155 | 6, 522 | 7,012 | 7,522 | 8,965 | 15,126 | 16,254 | 11,656 | 8,217 | 8,655 | 7,664 | 7,928 |
| Sparkling wines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Importss.----------------thous. of wine gal.- | 9 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 21 | 28 | 28 | 18 | 26 | 12 | 11 |  |
| Productiont | 221 | 130 | 144 | 74 | 48 | 36 | 29 | 57 | 97 | 101 | 78 | 144 |  |
|  | 1, 826 | 1,882 | 1,975 | \% 1,980 | $\begin{array}{r}64 \\ 1,964 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 84 1,911 | -155 | -1588 | 147 $\mathbf{1 , 5 8 1}$ | 64 1,599 | 54 1,613 | 57 1,685 |  |
| Still wines: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 171 | 172 | 129 | 99 | 117 | 194 | 175 | 138 | 139 | 237 | 160 | 214 |  |
|  | 466 | 390 | 309 | 383 | 2,479 | 31,575 | 53, 331 | 11, 429 | 2,675 | 657 | 495 | 799 |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawalst.-.--------------.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 5, 960 | 5,682 | 6,249 | 6,627 | 6,680 | 8,180 | 11,431 | 11, 220 | 10,282 | 9,471 | 8,804 | 10,904 |  |
| Stocks, end of month $\dagger$-.....-.-.-.-.-.-.-. do. | 174,584 | 168, 710 | 160,211 | 152, 534 | 146, 660 | 171,239 | 215,860 | 216,517 | 205,083 | 195, 888 | 186, 843 | 176,213 |  |
| Distilling materials produced at wineries®_do. | 1,580 | 1,040 | 661 | 1,867 | 7,948 | 49,423 | 96, 627 | 31,179 | 8,596 | 2, 554 | 1,031 | 2, 248 |  |
| DAIRY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter, creamery: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, 92 -score (N. Y.) $\ddagger . .$. dol. per lb.. | . 631 | . 613 | . 633 | . 674 | . 745 | . 802 | . 718 | . 794 | . 881 | . 851 | 836 | . 802 | 828 |
| Production (factory) $\dagger$--.--------thous. of lb.- | -117, 483 | 146,455 | 157,120 | 148, 780 | 116, 550 | 101, 310 | ${ }^{91}, 899$ | 69,220 | 74,490 | 79,080 | 77,095 | r 89, 990 | 99, 885 |
|  | 9, 194 | 17,445 | 51,625 | 83, 286 | 88,364 | 76, 912 | 72, 125 | 46,002 | 23,672 | 13,399 | 7,323 | ${ }^{\text {r 3, }} 482$ | 4,496 |
|  | 455 | 355 | 401 | 459 | 647 | 615 | 1,139 | 1,554 | 1,519 | 1,369 | 1,915 | 1, 591 |  |
| Price, wholesale, American Cheddars (Wisconsin) <br> dol. per 1 b | 338 | 298 | (1) | 338 | . 345 | 365 |  | 91 | (1) |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total (factory) $\dagger$.........thous. of lb.. | - 115,709 | 144,015 | 152, 125 | 136, 425 | 110, 140 | 92, ${ }^{\text {, } 670}$ | 82, 720 | 61,760 | 60,025 | 65,140 | 64, 630 | r 80,615 | 96,520 |
| American whole milk $\dagger$.-...-----.-.-....do. | 91, 824 | 118, 455 | 125, 815 | 113, 505 | 89,610 | 74, 480 | 64,170 | 44, 480 | 42,395 | 45, 740 | 46, 730 | - 58,915 | 73, 760 |
| Stocks, cold storage, end of month $0^{\text {a }}$------- do | 113, 854 | 133, 495 | 161,363 | 185, 202 | 202, 597 | 193,849 | 176,626 | 162, 682 | 147, 683 | 124,106 | 110, 125 | - 103, 350 | 106, 847 |
|  | 88, 737 | 106, 479 | 130, 005 | 151, 661 | 169,571 | 164, 651 | 151, 455 | 139,355 | 128, 188 | 107, 236 | 93, 570 | r 88,737 | 93,601 |
| Exports:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,277 | 7, 549 | 8,562 | 9,201 | 8,161 | 10,316 | 15,726 | 14,655 | 8,831 | 7,818 | 6,868 | 8,830 |  |
|  | 23,667 | 39, 518 | 42,869 | 42,071 | 41,394 | 55, 278 | 72,852 | 49, 110 | 25,679 | 19,601 | 16,073 | 18,745 |  |
| Prices, wholesale. U. S. average: <br> Condensed (sweetened) ........... dol. per case | 8.27 | 8.26 | 8.26 | 8.26 | 8.26 | 8.28 | 8.40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.42 | 5. 23 | 5.18 | 5. 19 | 5.20 | 5. 24 | 8.31 | 8.80 5.52 | 8.80 5 | 8.93 5.83 | 9.12 | 9.12 | 9.32 |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 08 |
| Condensed (sweetened): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 83, 195 | 111, 775 | 117, 535 | 74,095 | 32,470 | 23,045 | 20,330 | 12,095 | 14, 165 | 14,720 | 14, 530 | 17,575 | 25, 255 |
|  | 11, 850 | 113, 060 | 12,950 | 15,025 | 17,150 | 21, 100 | 19,500 | 12,650 | 11, 475 | 8,575 | 8,800 | 10, 275 | 13, 900 |
| Evaporated (unsweetened), case goodst--do - | 320, 500 | 416, 200 | 410, 000 | 347,600 | 257, 400 | 218,000 | 200, 500 | 152, 500 | 156, 400 | 176,000 | 193,000 | 270, 400 | 332,000 |
| Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened) --........-thous. of lb. | 5, 279 | 6,387 | 7,196 | 9,477 | 10,561 | 11,333 | , 463 | , 501 | 9,362 | 8,682 | 9,124 | 8,622 | 8,777 |
| Evaporated (unsweetened) ---...------...-do. | - 148,830 | 278, 814 | 440, 952 | 501, 177 | r 474,600 | 379, 712 | -284,061 | 223,940 | 158,551 | 95, 433 | 73, 267 | 63,117 | 80, 752 |
| Price, dealers', standard grade....dol. per 100 lb | ¢4.61 | 4.46 | 4.41 | r 4.49 | 4.60 | 4.71 | 4.87 | 4.97 | 5.02 | 5.08 | 5.10 |  |  |
|  | 10,385 | 12,134 | 12,821 | 12, 102 | 10,595 | 9,259 | 8,845 | 8,015 | 8,056 | 8,354 | 8,219 | 9,273 | 10,002 |
| Utilization in manufactured dairy products $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dried skim milk: mil. of | 4,35 | 5, 50 | 5,814 | 5,34 | 4, 22 | 3,654 | 3,319 | - 2,479 | 2,568 | 2,767 | 2,769 | 3,360 | 3,876 |
| Exports§ --.-.-.-.-......-.thous. of lb | 21,606 | 19,648 | 21, 538 | 28,309 | 29,803 | 25,188 | 43,660 | 33, 512 | 28,515 | 19,710 | 9,671 | 6,810 |  |
| Price, wholesale, for human consumption, U. S. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,70 | 9,67 | 6,810 |  |
|  | $\underset{77,390}{ }$ | ${ }_{91}{ }^{.094}$ | $\begin{array}{r}102.096 \\ \hline 020\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .095 \\ 81,830 \end{array}$ | 51.097 | ${ }_{41} .102$ | ${ }_{31} .111$ | . 124 | + ${ }^{\text {. } 141}$ | ${ }^{.146}$ | . 149 | . 148 | . 143 |
| Production, totalf-..--i-.-.......thous. of lib...- | 77,390 | 91,665 88,200 | 102,020 96 | 81,830 78,500 |  |  |  | 22,850 | - 313,525 | 38,570 | 40, 425 | 53, 940 | 65, 670 |
| Ftocks, manufacturers', end of month, total |  | 88, 200 | 96, 730 | 78,500 | 49,450 | 39, 740 | 31,000 | 22,320 | 30,780 | 37,700 | 39,650 | 52,750 | 64, 100 |
| For human consumption...................do.... | $\begin{aligned} & 78,8 \mathrm{C} 8 \\ & \mathbf{r} 77,306 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} =103,875 \\ 100,888 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} r 115,105 \\ 110,775 \end{array}$ | r 95, 744 | r 76,713 | - 50, 237 | r 35,732 | + 21,172 | $\begin{array}{r}15,243 \\ \hline 14,885\end{array}$ | 14,972 | 18, 559 | 32, | 750 |
| Apples: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate).-----...thous. of bu- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 112,503$ |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, carlot..........no. of carloads-- | $\stackrel{2}{2,347}$ | 1,687 | ${ }^{627}$ | 1,428 | 783 | 6,214 | 8,624 | 5,531 | 3,918 | 4,516 | r 4,729 | r 4, 175 | 3,470 |
| Citrus fruits, carlot shipments......no. of carloads.- | 18,216 | 17,774 | 329 | 219 | 264 | 10,435 | 34,322 | 35, 790 | 29, 807 | 22, 772 | 16,657 | r 10, 244 | 4,881 |
| Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month | 18,216 | 17,774 | 13,857 | 9,429 | 9,027 | 7,403 | 10,430 | 13,275 | 16,499 | 16,695 | r 14, 701 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 15,218$ | 14,954 |
| Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storge thous. of lb-- | 319, 718 | 327, 700 | 332,345 | 374,363 | 408,119 | 402, 821 | 405, 838 | 392,077 | 369,470 | 343,539 | 316, 819 | + 281,762 | 247, 261 |
|  | 247,795 | 230,827 | 251,687 | 307,574 | 326,603 | 353, 239 | 347, 466 | 323, 991 | 291, 752 | 254, 853 | 226, 619 | 196, 628 | 175, 505 |
| Potatoes, white: <br> Price, wholesale (N. Y.) $\qquad$ dol. per 100 lb . | 3.490 | 3.812 | 4.106 | (3) | (3) | () | ${ }^{(3)}$ |  |  | (3) |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) $\dagger$-........thous. of bu-- |  |  |  |  |  | () | () |  | 2384,407 |  | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) |
| Shipments, carlot.-------------no. of carloads.. | 26,782 | 23, 713 | 25. 272 | 22,313 | 19,028 | 25,187 | 25,504 | 20,136 | 15,974 | 22,092 | r 21,484 | -27,753 | 23,356 |
| GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, principal grains, including four and meal§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barley: | 59,154 | 73,950 | 62, 698 | 67,334 | 67, 856 | 51,830 | 47,281 | 42,038 | 44, 816 | 50,084 | 42, 269 | 38, 298 |  |
| Exports, including malts -----.-...-.....do | 1,867 | 2,948 | 3,284 | 7,325 | 4,234 | 2,713 | 2,641 | 856 | 1,377 | 465 | 794 | 1,157 |  |
| Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis): <br> No. 2, malting dol. per bu |  |  | 2 136 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1. 806 | 1.896 | 2.032 | 2.259 | 2.299 | 2. 276 | 2. 379 | 2.590 | 2.711 | 2.675 | 2.359 | 2.433 | 2.381 |
| Production (crop estimate) $\dagger$.........thous of bu. |  |  |  |  | 2.143 | 2.17 | 2. 218 | 2.426 | 2. 5110 | 2. 507 | 2.142 | 2.243 | 2. 267 |
| Receipts, principal markets.-..............-do- | 9,625 | 8,449 | 8,252 | 7,974 | 27,113 | 25,093 | 14,605 | 12,111 | 10,021 | 8,679 | 5,773 | 5,737 | 5,717 |
|  | 10,816 | 8,869 | 7,753 | 6, 693 | 14,263 | 27, 444 | 29,679 | 27, 846 |  | 24, 205 | 21, 521 |  | 10.879 |
|  |  |  | 30,000 |  |  | 160, 403 |  |  | 117,300 |  |  | 68,696 | 10,879 |

- Revised. ${ }^{1}$ No quotation. ${ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate. ${ }^{3}$ No comparable data.
$\ddagger$ See note in June 1945 Survey for explanation of this price series. o'See note marked "o""on p. S-29.
-Distiling materials produced at wineries, shown separatey above, were combined with production of still wines as shown in the Survey through the February 1947 issue.
SData continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October $1941-F e b r u a r y$
1945 will be published later. The 1947 export figures for
Revised 1943 data are on $p 13$ of the March 1945 Survey;
© Revised 1943 data are on $p$. 13 of the March 1945 Survey; see note on item in February 1945 issue regarding earlier data; 1944-45 revisions are on p. 23 of October 1947 Survey. Final
isions for 1946 will be shown tater.
New series. Data beginnming 1936 will be shown later; the June figure includes old crop only.
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-26 of the Sut
tRevised series. See note marked "t" on p. S-26 of the September 1947 Sur vey for reference to revised figures for fiscal years 1941-46 for the indicated alcoholic beverage series. Revisions for all months of the fiscal year 1947 are shown on p. S- 27 of the November 1947 Survey. See notes marked " $\dagger$ " on pp. S- 25 and S-26 of the April 1946 Survey for references to $1941-43$ revisions or the indicated series for manufactured dairy products; data for 1944-45 for these series and for utilization of milk in manufactured dairy products are shown on p. 16 of the April 1946 Survey production of all manufactured dairy products for 1946 will be shown later Revisions for $1920-43$ for stilim milk which are shown on p . 23 of the October 1947 Survey; final revisions for the production of all manufactured dairy products for 1946 will be shown later. Revisions for $1920-43$ for utilization of milk in manufactured dairy products will also be shown later. January 1940-December 1945 revisions for milk production are on p. 19 of the April 1947 Survey. Revised estimates of potato crop and barley for 1929 - 44 are available on request.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Novem. } \\ \text { ber }\end{gathered}\right.$ | December | January | February | March | April |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

r Revised. ${ }^{1}$ No quotation. ${ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate.
${ }^{2}$ Includes old crop only; new corn not reported in stock figures until crop year begins in October and new oats and wheat until crop year begins in July.
8 Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October $1941-$ February 1945 will be published later. The unit of measurement
1 The total includes wheat owred by the Commodity Credit Corporation stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins 1.0 included in the break down of stocks.

+ Revised series. The indicated grain series have been revised as follows: Orop estimate for oats. $1932-44$, and rice, $1937-44 ;$ other crop estimates, $1929-44 ;$ domestic dis.
Revised series. The indicated grain series have been revised as rollows: Crop estimate for oats, 1932-44, and rice, 1937-44; other crop estimates, 1929-44; domestic disappearance of wheat and stocks of wheat in country mills and elevators, 1934-44; corn, oat and wheat stocks on farms and total United States stocks of domestic wheat, 1926-44; all revisions are available on request
See p. S-27 of the August 1943 Survev for revised figures for 1941-42 for feeder shipments of cattle and calves.
morts of 425 mane
t

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | $\xrightarrow[\text { Sep- }]{\text { tember }}$ | October | November | December | January | February | March | April |

## FOODSTUFF AND TOBACCO-Continued

## Hogs:

Receipts, principal markets...thous. of animals Prices:
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago)
Hog-corn ratio $\dagger$
Sheep and lambs:
Receipts, principal markets _ thous. of animals Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States $\dagger$.... do.-.
Prices, wholesale
Lambs, average (Chicago) $-\ldots$ dol. per 100 lb -
Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha) do...

Beef and veal:
Exports§ $\ddagger$.-
 (Chicago) Production (inspected slaughter) --............................ of lbStocks, cold storage, end of month $\otimes 0^{r} \ldots . . . d o_{-}$
Lamb and mutton:
Production (inspected slaughter)
Stocks, cold storage, end of month $\otimes \sigma^{7}$
Pork including lard, production (inspected
slaughter)
Exports $\ddagger+-\ldots$
Prices, wholesale:
Hams, smoked $($ Chicago) $\odot$
Fresh loins 8-10 lb....dol. per lb. Production (inspected slanghter) New York) do Production (inspected slaughter) --thous. of lb Lard:
Exportsst

Production (inspected slaughter) --thous. of lb
Production (inspected slaughter)
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthons. of $\sigma^{-t}$

## Poultry: <br> POULTRY AND EGGS

Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago) dol. per Ib-
 Eggs:
Dried, production*
Production $\dagger$
Stocks, cold storage, end of month:o
Shell.-........................................
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS
Candy, sales by manufacturers.......-thous. of dol. Cocoa or cacao beans:
 Coffee:
Clearances from Brazil, total.......thous. of bags.
 Importss
Visible supply, United States....-.thous. of bags.
Fish:
Landings, fresh fish, 4 ports...........thous. of lb..

Sugar:
Cuban stocks, raw, end of month申 thous. of Span. tons.
United States:
Deliveries and supply (raw value):*
Deliveries, total

Froduction and receipts:
Entries from off-shore areas $\qquad$ --do... Stocks, raw and refined, end of month

Forces stored in warehouse space not owned or operated by them and commercial stocks; stocks held in space owned or leased by the Armed Forces are not included.
See note in May 1946 regarding changes in the indicated series made in that issue and an earlier change beginning June 1944.

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

IFor data for December 1941-July 1942 see note in November 1943 Survey.
-New series. Data for 1927-43 for dried eggs are on p. 20 of the March 1945 Survey. See note in April 1945 Survey for description of the new sugar series.

$\ddagger$ Revised to include army civilian supply exports (see note marked "§" on p. S-20).

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | October | Novernber | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued


LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

## HIDES AND SKINS

Livestock slaughter (see p. S-28). Imports, total hides and skins§ .........thous. of lb

 Goatskins
Sheep and lamb skins---):
Prices, wholesale (Chicago):
Hides, packers', heavy, native steers. . dol. per lb.
Hides, packers', heavy, native steers..dol. per $1 \mathrm{~b} .$.
Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lb....................

## Exports:§ <br> LEATHER

Sole leather:
Bends, backs and sides
Offal, including belting offal.....-.thous. of lb.
Upper leather..........................................
Production:
Calf and kip
Cattle hide $\oplus$ -
Sheep and lamb $\oplus$
Sole, oak bend
Chrome, calf, B grade, black, composite

## LEATHER MANUFACTURES

Gloves and mittens, production, total *
Dress and semi dress, total thous. doz. pairs. Leather
Leather and fabric combination.
Fabric
Work, total

Fabric_-............
r Revised. D Preliminary. ${ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate.
${ }^{3}$ Comparability of the data is affected beginning September 1947 by a change in grade for one reporting firm; September 1947 figure comparable with earlier data $\$ 1.223$
$\ddagger$ See note in March 1947 Survey with regard to a change in the series in January 1946.
8 Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1948 will be published later.
$\oplus$ Revised figures for January-March 1947 are: Cattle hide, $2,430,2,467,2,516 ;$;oat and kid, $2,485,2,829,2,927$; sheep and lamb, $3,374,3,337,2,941$.
*New series. For source and a description of the series for tax-free withdrawals of cigarettes and data beginning July 1943, see p. S-29, of the March 1947 Survey. The series for gloves and mittens were first included in the May 1946 Survey; see note in that issue; data are collected quarterly only beginning the third quarter of 1947 (figures in the September and December 1947 columns are totals for the quarters).
$t$ Revised series. The price for sole oak leather beginning in the October 1947 Suryey is for packers', steers bends, union trim tannery run, vegetable tanning; earlier data will be shown later o'Revised to include Army civilian supply exports (see note marked " $\S$ " on p. S-20.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics throngh 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Janu ary | February | March | April |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline LEATHER MANUFACTURES-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Shoes and slippers: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Exports§ $\qquad$ thous. of pairs.- \& 631 \& 645 \& 414 \& 429 \& 409 \& 358 \& 505 \& 430 \& 486 \& 398 \& 519 \& 450 \& <br>
\hline M en's black calf oxford.-.......dol. per pair.- \& 6.00 \& 6. 00 \& 6.00 \& 6.30 \& 6.50 \& f. 50 \& 6.63 \& 6.75 \& 7.15 \& 7.15 \& 7.15 \& 7.15 \& 7.01 <br>
\hline Women's plain black kid blucher-....-.-. do...-- \& 4.80
38,525 \& 4. 80
36,404 \& 4.90
34,131 \& 4.80
33,870 \& 6.90
38,982 \& 4.90
40,826 \& 4.90
46,765 \& 6.90
37,982 \& 4.80
39,849 \& 5.70
40.731 \& 5.70
$\times 40,290$ \& 5.70
44,908 \& 56 <br>
\hline Shoes, sandals, and play shoes except athletic, total $\qquad$ thous. of pairs.- \& 36,627 \& 33,638 \& 31, 343 \& 38,87
30,875 \& 38, 735 \& 36,035 \& 40,098 \& 32,561 \& 35,849
35,794 \& 40,8189 \& $+4,298$
$\cdot 37,346$ \& 41,575 \& <br>
\hline By type of uppers: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline All leather-...-.-.-----.-.-.-.-.-.-. do...- \& 34,879
1,749 \& $\begin{array}{r}32,178 \\ 1,554 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 29,805 \& 29,728 \& 33,454 \& 34,767 \& 38,730 \& 31, 294 \& 34, 471 \& 36,118 \& 35,130 \& 38,972 \& <br>
\hline Part leather and nonleather..........-do...... By kinds: $\dagger$ \& 1, 749 \& 1,554 \& 1,532 \& 1,091 \& 1, 174 \& 1,331 \& 1,374 \& 1,185 \& 1,331 \& 1,816 \& 2,126 \& 2,603 \& <br>
\hline  \& 9, 218 \& 9,078 \& 8,297 \& 8,053 \& 8,449 \& 8,812 \& 10,350 \& 8,192 \& 9,306 \& 8, 264 \& r 9,088 \& 9,952 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1, 1429 \& 1, 1737 \& 1,495 \& 1,521 \& 1,607 \& 1,587 \& 1,815 \& 1,526 \& 1,556 \& 1,397 \& 1,223 \& 1,318 \& <br>
\hline  \& 18,237
4,819 \& 16,279
4,389 \& 15,069
4,041 \& $\begin{array}{r}14,768 \\ \begin{array}{r}14,985 \\ 3\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 17,548
4,271
2, \& 18,053
4,511 \& 19,242
5,277
1 \& 15,328
4,541 \& 16,693
5, 004

2, \& 18,483
5
5,350 \& r 18,371
$r$
5,277 \& 1,418
20, 418
6,036 \& <br>
\hline M isses', and children's.-.............do...- \& 4,819
2,904 \& 4,389
2,519 \& 4,041
$\mathbf{2 , 4 4 1}$ \& 3,985
2,548
2,518 \& 4,271
2,860 \& 4,511
$\mathbf{3 , 0 7 2}$ \& 5, 277
3,414 \& 4,541

2,974 \& | 5,004 |
| :--- |
| 3,235 |
| , 285 | \& 5, 350

$\mathbf{3 , 4 0 5}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 「 5, } \\ \\ +3,387 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 6,036
3,851 \& <br>
\hline  \& 2,364 \& 2,257 \& 2,272 \& 2,512 \& 3.676 \& 4,186 \& 5,936 \& 4, 894 \& 3,539 \& 2,349 \& - 2,464 \& 2,785 \& <br>
\hline  \& 380 \& 365 \& ${ }_{301}$ \& 308 \& ${ }_{2} 63$ \& 395 \& 492 \& 351 \& 349 \& 304 \& 298 \& 384 \& <br>
\hline  \& 154 \& 144 \& 215 \& 175 \& 208 \& 210 \& 239 \& 176 \& 167 \& 179 \& r 182 \& 184 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

| LUMBER-ALL TYPES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports, total sawmill products§.......... M bd.ft. | 88, 345 | 162,633 | 131,795 | 131,226 | 156, 607 | 125, 140 | 102, 569 | 109, 799 | 73, 249 | 73,414 | - 57,359 | 75, 102 |  |
| Sawed timber¢.-..........-..................do. | 16,610 | 34, 237 | 21,339 | 20,480 | 22,692 | 16, 854 | 15,018 | 22,337 | 14, 247 | 15, 432 | -11,840 | 11, 390 |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.8 | 63, 691 | 101,014 | 86, 568 | 86, 605 | 97, 447 | 88,788 | 71,930 | 71,538 | 51,329 | 50,158 | 37, 974 | 55,022 |  |
| Imports, total saw mill products§---------.- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 93, 070 | 67,635 | 60,598 | 73,073 | 96, 768 | 118,356 | 148,984 | 128,161 | 173,460 | 129,394 | 142,761 | 181, 504 |  |
|  | 3,094 | 3,333 | 3,139 | 3,284 | 3,279 | 3,256 | 3,325 | 2,917 | 2,763 | 2,719 | 2,480 | 3,022 | 3,025 |
|  | 681 | 695 | 700 | 746 | , 796 | -767 | , 773 | 2,726 | 2,650 | 2,682 | 2,631 | 714 | 703 |
|  | 2,413 | 2,638 | 2,439 | 2,538 | 2,483 | 2,489 | 2, 552 | 2,191 | 2,113 | 2,037 | 1,849 | 2, 308 | 2,332 |
|  | 2,955 | 3,141 | 2,803 | 2.897 | 3,269 | 3,318 | 3,360 | 3,164 | 2,844 | 2,788 | 2,623 | 3,020 | 2,997 |
|  | ${ }^{668}$ | ${ }^{691}$ | 596 | 660 | 776 | 741 | 802 | 779 | 641 | 672 | 697 | 749 | 738 |
|  | 2,347 | 2,450 | 2,207 | 2,237 | 2,493 | 2,577 | 2,558 | 2,385 | 2,203 | 2,116 | 1,926 | 2, 271 | 2,259 |
| Stocks, gross, | 5,217 | 5,409 1,981 | 5,743 $\mathbf{2 , 0 8 5}$ | 5, 961 2,171 | 6,048 | 6,078 | 6,040 | 5, 801 | ${ }^{5,557}$ | 5,739 | 5, 601 | 5,604 | 5,773 |
|  | 3,240 | 3,428 | 3,658 | 3,780 | 3,8E7 | 3,861 | 3,852 | 2,135 $\mathbf{3 , 6 5 6}$ | 3, 3 , 518 | 2, $\mathbf{3}, 599$ | 2, 3,527 | 2, <br> 3,564 | 2,008 3,765 |
| HARDWOOD FLOORING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maple, beech, and birch: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,825 | 5,375 | 5,900 | 6,250 | 6,500 | 6,075 | 7,150 | 6,050 | 6,975 | 7,575 | 6,600 | 7,175 | 6,175 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month | 9,500 | 10,175 | 11,375 | 12, 225 | 13,325 | 13,875 | 14,475 | 14, 650 | 14,775 | 15, 800 | 16,575 | 17,350 | 17,575 |
|  | 4,675 4,725 | 4,850 4,800 | 5,125 4,875 | 5, 575 5,275 | 5,650 5,575 | 5,825 <br> 5,475 <br> 2,25 | 7,150 | 5,550 | 6,150 | 6,300 | 6,250 | 6, 525 | 6,800 |
| Stocks, end | 4,725 1,500 | 4,800 1,500 | 4,875 1,775 | 5, 275 2,050 | 5, 1,850 | 5,475 2,425 | 6,500 3,000 | $\begin{array}{r}5,725 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,300 3,450 | 6,600 3,250 | 5,925 3 | 6,575 | 6,225 |
| Osk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 43, 179 | 47, 708 | 48,444 | 59,663 | 67,678 | 53, 535 | 61,549 | 47,646 | 49,397 | 62,057 | 56, 814 | 59, 988 | 64, 784 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month...---------do | 38, 418 | 43, 122 | 44, 340 | 58,439 | 58, 064 | 60, 395 | 57,626 | 52, 751 | 51, 135 | 54, 45, | 58,129 | 55, 320 | 59,397 |
| Production.....-.....................-....-...- do | 47, 361 | 48,709 | 46, 985 | 55, 629 | 57,996 | 62,696 | 69, 623 | 56,667 | 57, 886 | 61, 152 | 57,955 | 64, 991 | 67,541 |
|  | 46, 140 | 47, 839 | 45, 435 | 53, 579 | 58,126 | 60,800 | 66,697 | 55,784 | 51,013 | 61, 894 | 57,078 | 62, 797 | 65, 226 |
|  | 7,016 | 7,886 | 8,797 | 8,370 | 8,314 | 8,045 | 10,971 | 10, 704 | 16,086 | 14, 605 | 15, 482 | 15,626 | 17,941 |
| Dougles fir. SOFTWOODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, total sawmill products\%.-.-.-.-M bd. ft. - | 38,948 | 82, 594 | 61, 332 | 67, 128 | 74, 432 | 74,521 | 54,651 | 68,225 | 45,946 | 48,875 | 32,893 | 47,408 |  |
|  | 9,364 | 28,014 | 16,583 | 17,190 | 19, 727 | 14,578 | 13,149 | 20,776 | 13,398 | 14,015 | 10,403 | 10,262 |  |
| Boards planks, scantlings, etc.8.-...-.-.do..-- | 29, 584 | 54, 580 | 44, 749 | 49,938 | 54,705 | 69,943 | 41,502 | 47, 449 | 32, 548 | 34, 860 | 22,490 | 37, 146 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Dimension, No. 1 , common, $2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 16^{\prime}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , dol. per $M$ bd | 62.865 | 62.865 | 62.865 | 62.865 | 64.845 | 67.815 | 67.815 | 67.815 | 70.587 | 67.815 | 64.350 | 64.350 | 70.042 |
|  | 95.040 | 95.040 | 95.040 | 101.970 | 104.940 | 111.870 | 111.870 | 111.870 | 116.820 | 110.88 | 104. 940 | 104.94 | 116.078 |
| Southern pine: Exports total sawmill productss M bd ft |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17,511 |  |  |  | 16, 534 | 8,920 | 12,753 | 8,715 | 7,738 | 6,527 | 7,585 | 7,209 |  |
|  | 4,341 13,170 | 3,623 21,458 | 3, 194 19, 147 | 1,952 19,931 | 2,214 | 1,472 | 1,656 | 1,435 | 783 | 1,402 | 1,392 | 953 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}13,189 \\ \hline 849\end{array}$ | 21. 783 | 19, 834 | 19,931 962 | 14, ${ }_{981}$ | 7,448 | 11,097 | 7,280 | 6,955 | 5, 125 | 6,193 | 6, 256 |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month $\dagger$---..........do. | 544 | 449 | 484 | 570 | 641 | 626 | ${ }_{573}$ | 545 | 501 | ${ }^{797}$ | 522 | ${ }_{508}$ | 788 489 |
| Prices, wholesale, composite: <br> Boards, No. 2 common, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ or $8^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime} \dot{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 67. 790 | 65.694 | 62.656 | 63.462 | 67.978 | 71.127 | 73.311 | 74.521 | 78.316 | 78.594 | 77. 728 | r 77.461 | 77.007 |
| dol. per M bd. ft | 133.862 | 133.250 | 132.148 | 130.910 | 134. 279 | 138.150 | 141.139 | 146. 731 | 149.273 | 150.326 | 150.326 | 152.019 | 52. 447 |
|  | 911 | 954 | 833 |  | 861 | 799 | 876 | 676 | 755 | 708 | 581 | 827 |  |
|  | 858 | 888 | 789 | 886 | 910 | 872 | 913 | 721 | 734 | 724 | 631 | 789 | 797 |
| Stocks, end of month $\dagger$-...-.-.................d | 1,398 | 1,464 | 1,508 | 1,500 | 1,451 | 1,378 | 1,341 | 1,296 | 1,317 | 1,301 | 1,251 | 1,289 | 1,352 |
| Western pine: <br> Orders, new $\dagger$ $\qquad$ do | 561 | 543 | 573 | 599 | 650 | 618 | 594 | 534 | 587 | 519 | 441 | 553 |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month $\dagger$...........do. | 378 | 273 | 415 | 490 | 544 | 568 | 595 | 604 | 526 | 561 | 576 | 648 | 654 |
| Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$.....................dol. per M bd. ft | 52.71 | 54.69 | 54.36 | 55. 23 | 56.23 | 59.01 | 61.23 | 63.22 | 61.68 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 555 | 679 | 671 | 711 | 718 | 680 | 676 | 514 | 517 | 401 | 384 | 467 | 515 |
| Shipmentst--...-...............................do.-. | 557 | 585 | 569 | 614 | 645 | 621 | 629 | 561 | 567 | 484 | 426 | 481 | 493 |
|  | 839 | 933 | 1,035 | 1,132 | 1,205 | 1,264 | 1,311 | 1,264 | 1,217 | 1,134 | 1,094 | 1,080 | 1,102 |
| West coast woods: <br> Orders, new $\dagger$ $\qquad$ | 579 | 606 | 531 | 605 | 632 | 730 | 684 | 708 | 572 | 687 | 622 | 680 |  |
| Orders, unflled, end of month..............do | 805 | 728 | 689 | 852 | 845 | 804 | 801 | 721 | 659 | 695 | 675 | 616 | 742 |
|  | 638 | 672 | 622 | 635 | 593 | 689 | 678 | 709 | 575 | 670 | 630 | 715 | 633 |
|  | 643 | 675 | 571 | 455 | 632 | 765 | 695 | 795 | 626 | 649 | 618 | 711 | 654 |
|  | 488 | 485 | 534 | 545 | 683 | 599 | 579 | 501 | 442 | 462 | 477 | 482 | 590 |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- tember | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ | March | April |

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production* $\otimes$.....thous. of sq. ft., $3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ equivalent | + 147, 008 | - 142,409 | ¢ 140, 147 | ${ }^{+} 107,588$ | r 139,398 | - 147, 823 | - 170, 769 | - 145, 370 | r 150, 853 | 159,395 | 156,666 | 185, 716 | 164, 862 |
|  | r 142, 113 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 141,980$ | ${ }^{+} 142,817$ | - 102, 042 | + 137,689 | - 146, 993 | - 162,059 | ${ }^{+149,197}$ | - 159, 005 | 153,017 | 155, 878 | 184,443 | 162, 975 |
| Stocks, end of month* $\otimes$-------------------- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | - 35, 460 | - 35,424 | - 31,345 | - 36, 332 | - 37,036 | , 38,070 | - 43, 973 | - 40, 524 | -31, 509 | 37,755 | 39,323 | 39,879 | 40, 435 |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES

| IRON AND STEEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foreign trade:\$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.): Exports (domestic), total.-........--short tons.- | 641, 931 | 657, 924 | 630, 731 | 571,777 | 567,395 | 579, 191 | 651,003 | 614,723 | 635, 570 | - 557,452 | 508, 598 | 516, 777 |  |
|  | 10, 160 | 18,175 | 29,579 | 20, 528 | 10,717 | 15,053 | 27,094 | 14, 057 | 26,702 | 14,701 | 21,784 | 22,011 |  |
| Imports, total--------------------------10-- | 15,090 3 | 15,728 2 2,184 | 19,400 3,410 | 21,733 2,426 | 15,269 3,917 | 14,953 1,828 | 13,579 2,025 | 18,408 6,884 | 18,934 3,789 | 21, 5, 149 | 15,245 4,219 | 45, 672 19,973 |  |
| Iron and Steel Scrap |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, total* .-.-......thous. of short tons.- | 5,142 | 5,292 | 5,184 | 4,752 | 4, 826 | 4, 898 | 5,484 | 5,176 | 5,306 | 5,294 | 5, 082 | 5,875 |  |
|  | 2,653 | 2, 744 | 2, 560 | 2,384 | ${ }^{2,561}$ | 2,460 | 2, 865 | 2, 643 | 2,722 | 2,789 | 2, 640 | 2, 890 |  |
|  | 2,489 3,920 | 2,548 4,082 | 2,624 4,067 | 2,368 4,096 | 2,265 4,369 | 2,438 <br> 4,525 | 2,619 <br> 4,489 | 2,533 <br> 4,449 | 2,584 4,316 | 2,505 | 2,442 3,936 | 2,985 4,064 |  |
| Home scrap* .-....-....................-- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1,136 | 1,133 | 1,303 | 1,257 | 1,295 | 1,436 | 1,475 | 1,442 | 1,416 | 1,284 | 1,196 | 1,161 |  |
|  | 2,784 | 2,949 | 2,764 | 2,839 | 3,074 | 3,089 | 3,014 | 3,007 | 2,901 | 2,692 | 2,740 | 2,903 |  |
| Ore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron ore: All districts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production..................thous. of long tons..- | 6,575 | 10, 981 | 11,643 | 13,127 | 12,819 | 11,336 | 10, 108 | 6, 043 | 2,972 | 2,757 | 2,686 | 3,019 |  |
| Shipments ---.---.-...................- do- | 7, 216 | 11,755 8 8,438 | $\begin{array}{r}12,499 \\ 788 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 14, 069 | 13,533 5 5,895 | 11,865 | 10,780 4 4 | 6,306 4,432 | 1,879 | 1, 496 6,790 | 1,481 | 1,707 |  |
| Stocks, end of month ----.-.-............d. do | 9,212 | 8,438 | 7,582 | 6,608 | 5,895 | 5,367 | 4,695 | 4,432 | 5,528 | 6,790 | 8,009 | 9,186 |  |
| Lake Superior district: <br> Consumption by furnaces. $\qquad$ do | 6, 579 | 6, 885 | 6,500 | 6,156 | 6,638 | 6,492 | 7,151 | 7,068 | 6,970 | 7,057 | 6,441 | 6,634 | 4,976 |
| Shipments from upper lake ports.........-do | 4,448 | 10,373 | 11, 457 | 12,614 | 12, 122 | 10,685 | 9,785 | 5,877 | 537 |  |  |  | 7,677 |
| Stocks, end of month, total.-..-.-.-.-.-.-do | 13,555 | 17,618 | 21, 746 | 28,440 | 33, 896 | 38,370 | 41,641 | 43,010 | 36,095 | 29,081 | 22,628 | 16,022 | 17, 125 |
|  | 11,738 | 15,541 | 19,594 | 25,677 | 30,397 | 34, 065 | 36, 852 | 38, 195 | 31,749 | 25, 205 | 19,412 | 13,761 | 15,172 |
|  | 1,816 | 2,078 | 2,152 | 2, 764 | 3,499 | 4,305 | 4, 789 | 4,816 | 4,346 | 3,877 | 3,216 | 2, 262 | 1,953 |
|  | 263 | 439 | 479 | 576 | 597 | 580 | 573 | 451 | 297 | 337 | 269 | 379 |  |
| Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) 8 thous. of long tons.- | 66 | 46 | 38 | 56 | 48 | 45 | 42 | 44 | 25 | 83 | 50 | 68 |  |
| Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Castings, gray iron:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,097 | 1,097 | 1,038 | 913 519 | 952 551 | 1,025 | 1,154 | 1,020 562 | 1,066 | 1,064 | 1,024 | 1, 169 | 1, 0581 |
|  | 2,908 | 2, 783 | 2,711 | 2,675 | 2,631 | 2,680 | 2, 669 | 2,687 | 2,782 | 2, 803 | 2, 769 | 2, 726 | 2,691 |
| Castings, malleable iron: ${ }^{\text {Orders, }}$ new for sale | 41,994 | 29,006 | 31,972 | 26,591 | 33, 208 | 28,706 | 40, 105 | 35, 804 | 39,940 | 49,159 | 46,270 | 43,921 | 42,168 |
| Orders, unfiled, for sale...-.....................-do | 275,415 | 262, 117 | 248,798 | 234,656 | 229, 708 | 218, 276 | 210,675 | 206, 510 | 202, 408 | 205, 759 | 209,447 | 203, 351 | 199,578 |
|  | 81,890 | 75,488 | 78, 524 | 64, 162 | 62, 395 | 71, 568 | 83,976 | 72,111 | 77,757 | 77,744 | 75, 194 | 86,767 | 80,602 |
|  | 47,303 | 42,304 | 45, 291 | 40, 733 | 38, 156 | 40, 138 | 47,706 | 39,969 | 44, 042 | 45,808 | 42, 582 | 50,017 | 45,941 |
| Pig iron: <br> Consumption* $\qquad$ thous. of short tons.- | 4,804 | 4,082 | 4,842 | 4,507 | 4,850 | 4,745 | 5,254 | 4,912 | 5,057 | 5,167 | 4,762 | 5,049 |  |
| Consumption* <br> Prices, wholesale: | 4,804 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Basic (furnace) --.-.-.......-. dol. per long ton.- | 33.00 | 33.00 | 33.00 | 34. 20 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 36. 00 | 36.00 | 36.20 | 38.88 | 39.00 | 39.00 | 39.00 |
|  | ${ }^{33.81}$ | 33.81 | ${ }^{33.81}$ | 35.08 | 37.21 | 37.21 | 37. 98 | 37.32 | 37.53 | 40.28 | 40. 63 | ${ }^{40} 63$ | ${ }^{40.63}$ |
| Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Island* do...- | 33.50 4.830 | 33.50 | 33.50 4.810 | 34.70 4.585 | ${ }_{4}^{36.517}$ | 36.50 | ${ }^{36.50}$ | 36.50 | 36.50 5.177 | 39.50 | 39.50 4.780 | 39.50 5.020 | 39.50 3840 |
|  | 4,830 | 5.081 | 4,810 | 4,585 | 4,917 | 4,801 | 5,228 | 5,015 | 5,177 | 5, 128 | 4, 780 | 5,020 | 3,840 |
| Stocks (consumers and suppliers'), end of month* | 741 | 748 | 769 | 887 | 831 | 828 | 769 | 759 | 838 | 794 | г 799 | 780 |  |
| Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel castings: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, total.------------------short tons.- | 144, 175 | 140, 874 | 139,031 | 116,956 | 120, 405 | 137,457 | 148,358 | 130, 125 | 148,124 | 141, 068 | 142,434 | 162,891 | 150,305 114,896 |
|  | 106,127 29,185 | 103,779 28,850 | 103,888 31,879 | 88,014 21,280 | 88,719 22,584 | 102,913 32,967 | 111,288 30,452 503 | 97, <br> 25,143 <br> 88 | 110,970 34,919 | 108,282 35,129 | 107,762 34,800 | 125,550 41,876 | 114,896 36,079 |
| Bteel forgings, for sale:* <br> Orders, unflled, total $\qquad$ do | 698,615 | 662,579 | 633,467 | 630, 925 | 626, 227 | 617, 247 | 593, 838 | 585, 818 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 698,615 570,130 | 662,598 | -619, 760 | 529, 817 | 526, 392 | -618,261 | - 4994,833 | 592, 808 | 593,660 495,947 | 618, 155 517,307 | 630,860 <br> 523 <br> 19 | 641,110 525,543 | 628,123 513,980 |
|  | 128, 485 | 118,521 | 113,707 | 101, 108 | 99, 835 | 98, 986 | 98, 905 | 93,010 | 97, 713 | 100, 848 | 107, 541 | 115, 567 | 114, 143 |
| Shipments, total..............................-do | 121, 475 | 115, 743 | 110,446 | 92, 352 | 98,009 | 108, 804 | 123,830 | 103,740 | 116, 798 | 118, 534 | 116, 676 | 131, 111 | 114, 314 |
| Drop and upset | ${ }^{90,} 076$ | 85, 729 | 80,761 | 70, 316 | 69,639 | 79, 219 | 91, 228 | 76,839 | 86, 911 | 89, 677 | 86, 592 | 95, 008 | 79, 651 |
| Press and open hammer--..---.-.........do.- | 31, 399 | 30, 014 | 29,685 | 22,036 | 28,370 | 29,585 | 32, 602 | 26, 901 | 29, 887 | 28,857 | 30, 084 | 36, 103 | 34, 663 |
| Steel ingots and steel for castings: <br> Production-.....-.............thous. of short tons. <br> Percent of capacityt | 7,043 94 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,329 \\ 95 \end{array}$ | 6,969 93 | 6,570 85 | 6,982 90 | 6,789 91 | $\begin{array}{r}7.560 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 7,233 96 | 7,366 95 | 7,473 94 | 6,940 93 | 7,608 95 | 6, 217 |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Composite, finished steel dol. per lb Steel billets, rerolling (Pittsburgh) | . 0329 | . 0329 | . 0329 | . 0329 | . 0360 | . 0360 | . 0360 | . 0360 | . 0360 | . 0368 | . 0373 | . 0376 | . 0376 |
| Steel billets, rerolling (Pittsburgh) dol. per long ton-- | 42.00 | 42.00 | 42.00 | 42.60 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45. 00 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 47.70 | 50.40 |  |
| Structural steel (Pittsburgh) ----.-dol. per lb-- | . 0250 | . 0225 | ${ }^{.0250}$ | . 0256 | . 0238 | ${ }^{0} 0880$ | . 0280 | . 0280 | . 0280 | . 0280 | . 0280 | ${ }^{1} .0305$ | ${ }^{1} .0305$ |
| Steel scrap (Chicago) .--------.-dol. per long ton.- | 33.05 | 29.25 | 30.88 | 36.95 | 39.88 | 38.75 | 40.50 | 39.13 | 38.90 | 39.56 | 39.13 | 38.95 | 39.1 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised. 1 Data beginning March 1948 are for a slightly different series: figures for January and February: $\$ 0.0280$ and $\$ 0.0293$.
${ }^{\circ}$ 'Since May 1944 the coverage of the malleable iron castings industry bas been virtually complete; see note in the February 1947 Survey for further information.
§ota continue series shown in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period (it should be noted that data for iron and steel are shown in long tons in that volume); data for
October 1941 -September 1946 for total imports of iron and steel products and for October 1941-February 1945 for other series will be published later. The $1945-46$ data for imports of iron and
stee! products shown in the November 1947 Survey and earier issues erroneously include ores and alloy ng metals other than ferroalloys.
$\otimes$ Revised data for January, February, and March 1947 (units as above): Production, 139,913; 129,498; 139, 670 ; shipments, 135,777; 127,467; 140, 253; stocks 30,$712 ; 31,09 ; 32,146$.
*New series; For data beginning September 1941 for softwood plywood see p. 16 of the September 1944 Survey. For description of the series on scrap iron and steel and $1939-40$ data, see note marked '**; on p. S-29 of the November 1942 Survey. The series for iron ore, ali districts, aref from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, and cover the entire industry, monthly for $1939-40$ and $\varepsilon$ description of the series, see note marked "** on p. $\mathrm{S}-29$ of the November 1942 Survey The shown on p. 24 of the January 1947 Survey. For pig iron consumption and stocks Supplement (data in that volume are in short tons instead of long tons as indicated); see p. S-30 of the May 1943 Survey for further information and data for 1941-42. The pig iron price series replaces the Pittsburgh price shown in the Survey prior to the April 1943 issue. For 1945 data for steel forgings see note on p. S-32 of the March 1947 Survey; data for total shipments, including shipments for own use, and steel consumed have been discontinued.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Data for steel castings are estimated industry totals; see note on p. S-32 of the July 1946 Survey for comparable figures beginning January 1945.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- tember | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { anu- }}}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Febru- }}}$ | March | A pril |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| IRON AND STEEL-Continued <br> Steel, Manufactured Producte |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: $\otimes$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month .......thousands.- | 14,542 | 14,370 | 13,612 | 13, 255 | 12,340 | 11, 294 | 10,946 | 10,450 | 12,461 | 12,191 | 11,889 | 11, 528 | 11, 471 |
|  | 2,455 $\mathbf{2 , 4 5 5}$ | 2,303 2,306 | 2,244 $\mathbf{2 , 2 4 2}$ | 2,185 | 2,208 $\mathbf{2 , 2 1 2}$ | 2,210 2,201 | 2,304 2,305 | 2,064 2,075 | 2,388 2,385 | 2.236 2,239 | 2,100 2,098 | 2,331 2,516 | $\begin{array}{r}2,281 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Stocks, end of month |  | ${ }_{21} 21$ |  | ${ }_{26}$ | ${ }^{2} 22$ | ${ }_{31}$ | ${ }^{2} 29$ | -18 | 21 | ${ }^{2} 18$ | 20 | ${ }^{24}$ | ${ }_{24}$ |
| Boilers, steel, new orders: $\ddagger \ldots \ldots$ ares A | 1,366 | 1,428 | 1,904 | 1,620 | 1,434 |  | 1,167 |  |  |  | 1,532 |  |  |
|  | 1,335 | 1,212 | 1, 1,345 | 1, 563 | 1,452 | 1,417 | 1,331 | 1,176 | 1, 1,276 | 1,103 | 1, ${ }^{1,219}$ | +1,287 | 1,597 |
| Cans, metal (in terms of steel consumed) ** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments (for sale and own use), total short tons. | 204,678 | 207, 208 | 232, 612 | 309,659 | 387, 817 | 354, 726 | 279, 506 | 213, 973 | 253, 684 | 216, 530 | 202, 537 | 207,482 |  |
|  | 139,536 | 145,830 | 168,249 | 235,856 | 315, 028 | 278,488 | 193, 731 | 137, 225 | 170, 098 | 134, 671 | 125,782 | 134, 203 |  |
|  | 65, 142 | 61,378 | 64, 363 | 73,803 | 72,789 | 76, 238 | 85, 075 | 76,748 | 83, 586 | 81, 859 | 76, 755 | 73, 279 |  |
|  | -160,095 | - 165, 095 | - 193, ${ }_{8}^{281}$ | r 275,541 781 | - 344,236 890 | - 310,937 | - 240,670 | +182, 842 | $\stackrel{+}{+222,797} \begin{array}{r}\text { r } 829\end{array}$ | 181, 414 | 169,987 | 169,075 |  |
| Commerciar closures, production*-a....mingions.- | 27, 219 | 25,058 | 24, 261 | 27,377 | 27, 229 | 30,019 | 32,869 | 30,872 | + 28, 439 | -29,459 | 8808 2802 | 32,454 | 29,380 |
| Steel products, net shipments: $\odot$ thons. of short ton |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.------------------- thous. of short ton | 5,446 | 5,442 | 5,504 | 4,975 | 5, 278 | 5,119 | 5,682 | 5,217 | 5,613 | 5, 410 | 5,046 | 5,979 |  |
| Merchant bars....--------------------- do | 549 <br> 518 | 561 535 | 501 | 493 | 534 | 484 | 555 550 58 | 494 534 5 | ${ }_{558}^{521}$ | ${ }_{541}^{521}$ | 518 519 | ${ }_{613}^{560}$ |  |
| Pipe and to | 555 | 579 | 563 | 464 | 540 | 495 | 589 | 513 | 591 | 530 | 538 | 630 |  |
|  | 206 | 204 | 205 | 199 | 190 | 182 | 214 | 209 | 211 | 201 | 172 | 206 |  |
|  | 1,274 | 1,274 | 1,225 | 1,181 | 1,199 | 1,224 | 1,343 | 1,264 | 1,352 | 1,384 | 1,198 | 1,410 |  |
|  | 141 | 142 | 138 | 116 | 136 | 136 | 151 | 126 | 134 | 146 | 127 | 158 |  |
| Hot rolled.---------------------- do | 151 | 150 <br> 382 | 141 <br> 364 | 131 <br> 357 | 135 371 | 142 360 | 157 399 | 137 <br> 353 <br> 1 | 149 | 146 | 136 | 141 |  |
| Structural shapes, heavy | ${ }_{318}^{392}$ | 382 <br> 305 | 364 <br> 308 | ${ }_{324}^{357}$ | 371 336 | 360 304 | 399 349 | 353 328 | 380 <br> 370 | 334 267 | 324 247 | 382 393 |  |
|  | 425 | 425 | 407 | 335 | 393 | 410 | 454 | 400 | 405 | 429 | 396 | 449 |  |
| NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A luminum: <br> Imports bauxites long $t$ | 129, 133 | 189,615 | 173, 706 | 181,999 | 164, 098 | 163, 48 | 118, 658 | 134, 148 | 133, 995 | , 217,602 | 153, 706 | 217, 007 |  |
| Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.) <br> dol per lb | 120,138 .0719 | . 0667 | . 0444 | 181,000 .0440 | . 0600 | . 0617 | 118,068 .0625 | . 0625 | 138,005 .0670 | . 071 | 0725 | 0725 | 074 |
| Aluminum fabricated products, shipments, total* mil. of lb | 152.3 | 144.1 | 124.8 | 121.7 | 132.2 | 155.1 | 187.1 | 167.8 | 175.6 | 177.5 | 173.9 | 200.9 | 77.2 |
|  | 41.7 | 37.4 | 33.0 | 30.2 | 30.4 | 35.9 | 40.5 | 34.7 | 37.5 | 37.9 | 38.0 | 41.8 | 38.3 |
| Wrought products, total*....................do | 110.7 | 106.8 | 91.9 | 91.4 | 101.8 | 119.3 | 146.9 | 133.2 | 138.1 | 139.6 | 136.0 | 159.1 | 139.0 |
| Plate, sheet, and strip*-..-...........do ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 83.4 .289 | $\begin{array}{r}81.7 \\ .893 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}70.5 \\ \hline 300\end{array}$ | ${ }^{72.1}$ | 82.5 .296 | 98.1 | 120.4 | 108. 0 | 110.3 | 109.7 | 105.7 .302 | 126.7 | 106.7 |
| Brass sheets, wholesale price, mill....... dol. per ib_ Copper: | . 289 | . 293 | . 300 | . 296 | . 296 | . 296 | . 296 | . 296 | . 296 | . 296 | . 302 | 302 | . 302 |
| Exports, refined and manufactures§.- short tons.- | 11, 721 | 14, 021 | 17, 254 | 14, 569 | 21,606 | 18,337 | 19,295 | 22, 497 | 19,837 | 17,819 | 18,297 | 15,043 |  |
|  | 23, 203 | 40. 138 | 52, 527 | 37, 524 | 44, 185 | 41,596 | 44, 045 | 36, 902 | 54,513 | 30,435 | 46,638 | 46, 982 |  |
| For smelting, refining, and exports |  | 3,233 36,905 | 4, 115 | 3, 519 | 2,492 41,693 | 3, 338 | 5,286 38,759 | 4,864 | 1,251 |  | 2, 825 | 0 |  |
| For domestic consumption, total\$ ----...- do | 15,214 9 9 | 36,905 25,099 | 48,412 32,993 | $\begin{array}{r}34,005 \\ 18 \\ \hline 1806\end{array}$ | 41,693 24,679 | 38, 258 | 38,759 18,515 | 32, 038 | 53, 262 | 30,435 | 43, 813 | 46, 982 |  |
|  | 5,460 | 11, 206 | 32,993 15,419 | 18,796 15,209 | 24,679 17,014 | 26,620 11,638 | 18,515 20,244 | 21,694 10,344 | $\begin{array}{r}29,612 \\ \mathbf{2 3} \\ \hline 650\end{array}$ | 13,041 17 | 22,346 21,467 | 26,009 20,973 |  |
| Price, wholesale, electrolytic (N.Y.)-dol. per lb- | . 2123 | . 2211 | . 2135 | . 2123 | . 2123 | . 2123 | . 2121 | . 2120 | . 2120 | . 2120 | . 2120 | 2120 | . 212 |
| Production: ${ }^{\text {P }}$, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mine or smelter (including custom intake) short tons. | 89, 093 | 91, 275 | 82,334 | 79,152 | 83, 301 | 83,922 | 76,815 | 72, 534 | 80, 954 | 82, 427 | 82, 959 | 83, 574 |  |
|  | 104,596 | 108, 536 | 103,474 | 94, 610 | 88, 122 | 92, 146 | 108, 277 | 97, 525 | 108, 816 | 102,314 | 93,588 | 110,886 |  |
| Deliveries, refined, domestico ${ }^{\text {a }}$.............-do | 117, 557 | 118, 120 | 116,678 | 109,822 | 96,374 | 95, 640 | 112, 310 | 106, 232 | 113, 446 | 118, 855 | 106,823 | 122,988 |  |
| Lead: ${ }^{\text {Stocks, refined, end of month }{ }^{\prime \prime}}$ | 86, 496 | 84, 560 | 82, 542 | 77,773 | 77, 212 | 80, 113 | 74, 507 | 66, 622 | 76,035 | 71, 533 | 70, 146 | 68, 582 |  |
| Imports, total, except mifrs. (lead content) \&-d | 18,585 | 18,113 | 23,058 | 13,030 | 21, 099 | 14, 261 | 14,132 | 27,416 | 23,706 | 15,784 | 26,718 | 20,873 |  |
| Ore (lead content): <br> Mine production* | 32,979 | 32, 772 | 32,452 | 29,106 | 30, 597 | 30,647 | 32,512 | 30,618 | 30, 567 | 33,306 | r 32,337 | 35,534 |  |
| Receipts by smelters, domestic ore:or.....d..... | 37,581 | 34, 269 | 33,688 | 31,877 | 32, 271 | 32, 081 | 33,780 | 31,600 | 34,797 | 32,019. | 32, 414 | 34, 185 | 35, 362 |
| Refined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, pig, desilverized (New York) dol. per 1 b . |  |  |  |  | . 1500 |  |  | 1500 |  | 1500 | 1500 | 1500 |  |
| Production, totalo'.-...............-short tons.- | 53, 424 | 53,822 | 45, 235 | 46,012 | 46, 409 | 46,827 | 50,248 | 51, 481 | 49,337 | 50, 821 | 43, 598 | 50, 093 | 49,652 |
| Primary $\dagger$-...-.-.-....-.-.-................. do. | 48,995 | 49,984 | 41, 505 | ${ }^{42}, 536$ | 43, 725 | 43,545 | 46, 919 | 47, 903 | 45, 538 | 47, 421 | 40, 400 | 46, 579 | 46,577 |
|  | 50,568 44,834 | 50,482 47,233 | 54,627 37 | 51,989 31 | 46,646 | 43,483 <br> 3485 | 56, 247 | 55, 034 | 52,354 | 51, 958 | 47, 200 | 52, 287 | 45, 331 |
| Tin: ${ }^{\text {Stocks, end of mon }}$ | 44, 834 | 47, 233 | 37,836 | 31, 290 | 31,048 | 34,385 | 28,370 | 24, 809 | 21. 787 | 20,645 | 17,034 | 14,837 | 19,453 |
| Imports:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ore (tin content).-.........-.-....-. long tons.- | 3,937 | 1,409 | 694 | 2,596 | 8,350 | 2,989 | 1,745 | 1,439 | 2,566 | 2, 201 | 3,668 | 3,595 |  |
|  |  |  | 443 | 3,406 | 2,105 | 6, 470 | 3,429 | 2,443 | 4,855 | 4,653 | ${ }^{\text {r 1, }} 539$ | 2,294 |  |
| Prince, wholesale, straits (N. Y.) ---.-dol. per lb..- | . 8000 | . 8000 | . 8000 | . 8000 | . 8000 | . 8000 | . 8000 | . 8000 | . 8539 | 9400 | 9400 | . 9400 | . 9400 |
| Imports, total (zinc content) \&-..----short tons.- | 33,853 | 27, 216 | 31, 601 | 41,030 | 29, 364 | 22,061 | 33, 645 | 19,140 | 33,415 | ${ }^{5} 12,660$ | 22,617 |  |  |
| For smelting, refining, and export \& ......-do...- | 10,083 | 6,367 | 11, 534 | 9,025 | 8,430 | 1,510 | 562 | 5,659 | 10,392 | 121 | 6, 240 | 2,070 |  |
| For domestic consumption:8 Ore (zinc content)...............- do | 18,847 | 13,940 | 15,228 |  | 17,842 | 14.9 |  | 9,160 | 2 | 7958 |  |  |  |
| Blocks, pigs, etc..........................-. do | 4,923 | 6, 809 | 4, 839 | 5,599 | 3,092 | 5,598 | 5,788 | 4,321 | 10,084 | 4,581 | 5,797 | 9, 106 |  |
| M ine production of recoverable zinc*-...--do...- | 57,328 | 57, 902 | 60,879 | 46, 526 | 47,700 | 46,817 | 50, 296 | 48,332 | 47, 790 | r 48,124 | - 47,612 | 53,824 |  |
| Slab zinc: <br> Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per lb-- | 1050 | 1050 | 1050 | . 1050 | 1050 | . 1050 | 1050 | 1050 | . 1050 | 1108 | . 1200 | 1200 | 1200 |
| Productionor ${ }^{\text {a }}$----------------------short tons.- | 73, 891 | 73, 970 | 70,980 | 69,128 | ${ }^{66.852}$ | 67, 867 | 71, 745 | 69,682 | 70, 996 | 71, 505 | 66,784 | 73, 209 | 70,330 |
| Shipments ${ }^{\text {D }}$ - | 72, 243 | 70, 803 | 63,527 52 | 59,737 <br> 448 <br> 8 | 89,314 | 92, 549 | 129, 046 | 79, 789 | 72, 151 | 84, 431 | 73, 608 | 76, 241 | 72, 649 |
|  | 61,715 163,697 | 58,827 166,864 | 52,390 174,327 | 44,801 183,718 | 52,122 161,256 | 50, 558 | 57,564 | 59, 154 | 61, 258 | 64, 605 | 62, 503 | 64, 241 | 63, 535 |
|  | 163,697 | 166,864 | 174,327 | 183, 718 | 161,256 | 136, 574 | 79, 273 | 69, 166 | 68,011 | 55,085 | 48, 261 | 45, 229 | 42, 910 |

TRevised. $\otimes$ Beginning 1943, data have covered the entire industry. ${ }^{1}$ See note marked " $\sigma$ "".
$\odot$ Total shipments less shipments to
§Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941 -February 1945 wil total imports of zinc and imports of zinc ore, and data beginning March 1945 shown in previous issues, have been revised to correct an error



 account in addition to shipments to domestic consumers and export and drawback sbipments.



 earlier annual totals will be shown later.



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | October | Novem- ber | Decernber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued





Rigid steel conduit and fittings, shipments $\dagger$
Vulcanized fiber:
Consumption of fiber paper $\qquad$ thous. of 1 b -

Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Cancellations exceeded new orders. ${ }^{3}$ Data not available
$\ddagger$ Covers 33 companies beginning 1947; 31 companies were included for 1945 and 1946 and 27 for 1944.
SSee p. 24 of the January 1947 Survey for available data for 1942-45 for cast-iron boilers and radiation; these series continue data published in the 1942 Supplement
See notes on the indicated items on p . S-33 or S-34 of the september 1947 Survey for source and coverage of data for vacuum cleaners and coverage of the data for oil burners, mechanical stokers, and pumps and water systems. Data for washers are from the American Washer and Ironer Manufacturers' Association and beginning January 1947, are estimated industry totals based on reports representing around 92 percent of the total; earlier data cover only companies reporting to the Association; comparison with total industry shipments compiled by the Burearu of the Census for January-September 1946 indicates that data for this period represented about 97 percent of the industry; information is not available at present on the coverage of data for the atter part of 1946
 tors $2-3$ companies which did not report prior to 1947 ; information regarding the effect of these additions on the comparability of the data is not available at present.
$\otimes$ Revised data for January,
$\otimes$ Revised data for January, February, and March 1947 (number): Oil burners, orders, new, 222,875; 101,902; 11,934; unfilled, 1,142,234; 1,162,763; 1,077,904; shipments, 83,061; 81,373; 96,793; stocks, 10,$487 ; 11,951 ; 14,793$; domestic heating stoves, production, total, 476,$643 ; 368,185 ; 394,634 ;$ gas, 170,$002 ; 147,914 ; 165,173 ;$ water systems, total, 61,$612 ; 68,029 ; 65,866 ;$ jet, 32,$780 ; 36,527 ; 34,774 ;$ $\rightarrow *=$ New series,
plete, or practically complete March 1944 for total shipments of warm-air furnaces are available in the May 1945 Survey). For source of 1947 Survey; data prior to 1946 for the ofer February 1947 Survey and for data beginning August 1942 for automotive replacement battery shipments, see p. S 31 of November 1943 Survey.
†Revised series. See note in February 1947 Survey regarding unpublished revisions in the indexes of new orders for motors and generators and sales of insulating materials; the index for


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be foun in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octo- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Novem- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April |

PAPER AND PRINTING


## PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS

All paper and paperboard mills:*
Paper and paperboard production, total
Paper Building board
Paper excel. building paper, newsprint, and paper
board (A merican Paper and Pulp Association): $\dagger$ Orders, new

Fine paper:
Orders, new
 Production Shipments
Stocks, end of month
Printing parer:

Orders, unfiled, end of month "- grade, Eng-
Price, wholesale, book paper, ${ }^{\text {bish finsh, white, f. o. b. mill dol. per } 100 \text { lb. }}$ Shoduction Stocks, end of month
Coarse paper: $\dagger$
Orders, new
Production.


Newsprint:
Canada:
Production


Stocks, at mil
United States:
Consumption by publishers $\qquad$
Imports8.-.
Price, rolls (N. Y )
Price, rons (N. Y.)--------- dol. per short ton-

Stocks, end of month:
At mills-.....-.
In transit to publishers
Paperboard (National Paperboard Association)
Orders, new ..........................................

Production--
Waste paper, consumption and stocks:
Waste paper, consumption and stocks:-
Consumption..........................

445,180
289,297
Survey.
${ }^{r}$ Revised. ${ }^{7}$ Estimated; see note in April 1946 Survey,
§Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October $1941-$ February 1945 See note marked "广."

 will be shown later. For data beginning March 1945 for pulpwood and waste paper see paperboard; revisions prior to August 1946 for these series and unpublished revis 19.








| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October | Novem- ber | Decem- ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April |
| PAPER AND PRINTING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper products: <br> Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments*----------mil. sq. ft. surface area. | 5,438 | 5,245 | 4,662 | 4,592 | 4,818 | 4,803 | 5,394 | 5,086 | 5,026 | 5, 185 | 5,003 | 5,509 | 4,930 |
|  | 422.5 488.9 | 408.7 470.6 | 341.5 460.9 | 330.8 396.0 | 372.6 439.3 | 393.5 454.3 | 448.0 500.5 | 375.5 450.4 | 400.3 455.6 | 430.4 454.8 | 409.2 449.0 | 467.4 476.5 | 378.6 438.5 |
| PRINTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book publication, total..-...........no. of editions.. | 852 678 | 811 650 | 631 426 | 592 439 | 678 526 | 647 649 | 772 639 | 1, 135 | 1,110 | 763 612 | 8807 | 890 732 | 819 637 |
|  | 668 174 | 611 161 | 105 | 153 | 152 | 649 98 | ${ }^{639}$ | 885 250 | 875 275 | 151 | 607 198 | 732 158 | 637 182 |

## PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS



## COKE

Exports§.............................ous. of short tons
Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace)
Beehive............................................................. of short ton
Petroleum coke.
Stocks, end of month:
Byproduct plants, tot
At furnace plants.
At merchant plants.

## PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS

Consumption (runs to stills) $\dagger$........thous. of bbl

## Imports

Price (Kansas-okla.) at wells................................
 Stocks operations.
Refinable month:
At
At renneries.
On leasest
Weavy in California
Refined petroleum products:
Fuel oils:
Distillate fuel oil -.......................thous. of bbl
$\qquad$
Electric power typentst consumer
Railways (class I)
Vessels (bunker oil)
 (furnace)
r Revised. ${ }^{1}$ See note marked " $\otimes$ " for this page
Q Jonuary February and March 1047 revin ${ }^{2}$ Beginning January 1948 included in "other industrial." ${ }^{3}$ No qutoations.

 figures
 tober-December 1947 have been revised to include Army civilian supply shipments (see note marked "f, on p. S-20)


10 cities for anthracite and 21 cities for bituminous coal. July 1947 averages comparable with August for anthracite and bituminous are $\$ 16.46$ and $\$ 13.04$, respectively.

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

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- tember | Octo- | Novem. | Decem- | Janu- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | A pril |

PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS-Continued

| PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Refined petroleum products-Continued Fuel oils-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2, 636 | ${ }^{2}, 593$ | 2,088 | 2,900 | 3,781 | 2,821 | 3,088 | 1,310 | 869 | 1,281 | 1,499 | 1,683 |  |
| Price, fuel oil (Pennsylvania) --...- dol. per gal. | . 073 | . 075 | . 075 | . 079 | . 085 | . 087 | . 090 | . 092 | . 102 | . 110 | . 110 | . 110 | . 11 |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 34, 438 | 37, 328 | 36,977 | 38, 550 | 38, 592 | 37,098 | 39,066 | 37, 344 | 39,746 | 39,606 | 37, 542 | 40, 523 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distillate fuel oil | 30, 268 | 34, 279 | 39,676 | 46,444 | 54,707 | 59,764 | 63, 252 | 61,334 | 51,081 | 41,036 | 34, 590 | 32, 214 |  |
|  | 36,455 | 39, 992 | 43,515 | 47,600 | 51,334 | 52,578 | 52, 502 | 52, 455 | 47,091 | 44, 636 | 43,156 | 41, 945 |  |
| Kerosene: <br> Domestic demand§ $\qquad$ do | 8,082 | 6,068 | 5,910 | 5,348 | 5,447 | 6,580 | 8,163 | 11,070 | 12,904 | 16,198 | 12,608 | 0, 884 |  |
| Exports§ | 889 | 202 | 711 | 746 | 313 | 476 | 578 | 372 |  | 216 | 69 | 269 |  |
| Price, wholesale, water white, $47^{\circ}$, refinery (Pennsylvania) wal per gal | . 081 | . 082 | . 082 | 088 | . 092 | . 095 | . 095 | . 095 | . 108 | 115 | . 121 | 125 | . 12 |
|  | 8,854 | 9,284 | 8,717 | 9,117 | 8,970 | 8,547 | 9,308 | 9,352 | 10,129 | 10.697 | 11,030 | 11,262 |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month | 4,870 | 7,328 | 8,956 | 10,867 | 13,161 | 14,286 | 14,908 | 12,842 | 9,940 | 6,690 | 5,849 | 6,039 |  |
| Lubricants: <br> Domestic demands $\qquad$ do | 3,066 | 3, 104 | 2,873 | 3,003 | 3, 051 | 3,217 | 3,427 | 2,917 | 3,295 | 3,056 | 3,044 | 3,231 |  |
|  | 1,259 | 1,361 | 1,338 | 1,300 | 1, 105 | , 896 | 1,090 | 961 | 1,160 | 1,028 | 1,143 | 1,032 |  |
| Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (PennsylFania) dol per gal | 310 | . 310 | 330 | 338 | 350 | . 352 | . 360 | 360 | . 378 | 390 | . 390 | . 390 | . 39 |
|  | 4, 267 | 4,608 | 4,427 | 4,227 | 4, 400 | 4,047 | 4,350 | 4,264 | 4,566 | 4,287 | 4,132 | 4,404 |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month...........do.... | 7,936 | 8,070 | 8,281 | 8,188 | 8,420 | 8,340 | 8,157 | 8,531 | 8,624 | ${ }^{1} 7,892$ | ${ }^{1} 7,829$ | ${ }^{17} 7,961$ |  |
| Motor fuel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 63, 406 | 70, 865 | 71,329 | 73,441 | 72,089 | 71,384 | 73,295 | 64, 158 | 67, 285 | 61,308 | 56, 487 | 68, 171 |  |
|  | 3,358 | 3,480 | 3,937 | 4,020 | 3,224 | 3,084 | 3,171 | 3, 673 | 2,882 | 2,075 | 1,426 | 2,165 |  |
| Prices, gasoline: <br> Wholesale, refinery (OkIa.) ....dol. per gal | . 080 | . 080 | . 080 | . 080 | . 083 | . 084 | . 085 | . 090 | . 099 | . 105 | . 105 | . 105 |  |
| Wholesale, tank wagon (N, Y. ......do... | . 172 | . 172 | . 172 | . 174 | . 174 | . 176 | . 176 | . 178 | . 183 | .188 | . 188 | .188 | . 188 |
| Retail, service stations, 50 cities ....--do- | . 171 | . 171 | ${ }_{6} .171$ | . 172 | -. 174 | . 173 | . 178 | . 179 | . 194 | . 194 | . 195 | . 195 | . 195 |
| Production, totalt---1.-.--thous. of bbl. Gasoline and naphtha from crude oil do | 63,374 <br> 55,502 | 68,535 60,681 | 69,847 <br> 6185 <br> 18 | 73,494 <br> 65.200 <br> 11 | 75,745 <br> 67,404 | $\begin{array}{r}72,944 \\ \hline 64.744\end{array}$ | 75,656 <br> 67,150 <br> 1168 | 72,061 63,623 | 75,140 <br> 66,770 <br> 12 | $\begin{array}{r}73,812 \\ 65.744 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 67,518 59 59, | 72,025 <br> 63 <br> 1208 |  |
| Natural gasoline and allied products $\ddagger \dagger$ do. | 10, 803 | 10,392 | 10, 505 | 11,019 | 11,254 | 11,096 | 11,685 | 11,951 | 12,357 | 12,047 | 11, 372 | 12,296 |  |
| Sales of 1. p. g. for fuel, etc. and transfer of cycle products $\qquad$ thous. of bbl | 2, 331 | 2,538 | 2,513 | 2,725 | 2,913 | 2,896 | 3,179 | 3,513 | 3,987 | 3,979 | 3,818 | 3,879 |  |
| Used at refineries $\dagger$------............do---- | 5,618 | 5,300 | 5,898 | 6,176 | 6,477 | 6, 513 | 6,355 | 6,323 | 5,994 | 6,434 | 5,695 | 6,187 |  |
| Retail distribution ${ }^{\circ}$--.-.-.-....ill of gal-- | ${ }^{\text {r 2, }} 614$ | 2,901 | - 2,936 | 3,080 | +3,022 | 2,892 | ' 2,959 | - 2,593 | ${ }^{+} 2,794$ | + 2,460 | 2,297 |  |  |
| Finished gasoline, total $\qquad$ thous. of bbl . | 92, 719 | 86, 727 | 81, 160 | 77,069 | 77, 190 | 75,882 | 74,710 | 78,669 | 83,111 | 93, 290 | 102, 235 | 103, 398 |  |
| At refineries .-........................do | 58,852 | 54, 752 | 50,610 | 47, 929 | 46, 398 | 45,567 | 45,084 | 46, 529 | 51, 570 | 61, 134 | 68, 604 | 68, 824 |  |
| Unfinished gasoline.......................do | 9,005 | 8,482 | 8,614 | 8,934 | 8,659 | 8,478 | 7,874 | 8,882 | 9,192 | 8,877 | 8,764 | 8,551 |  |
|  | 5,604 | 5,566 | 5,452 | 5,269 | 5, 017 | 4,456 | 4,221 | 4,266 | 4,296 | 4,323 | 4,673 | 4, 806 |  |
| Aviation yasoline: <br> Production, total $\qquad$ do | 2, 446 | 2,870 | 3,003 | 3,467 | 3,664 | 3,733 | 3,449 | 3,316 | 3,379 | 3,443 | 3,044 | 3, 356 |  |
|  | 566 | 1,219 | 1,353 | 1,545 | 2,061 | 2,258 | 2,121 | 2,187 | 2,186 | 2,385 | 1,825 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 370$ |  |
|  | 4,692 | 4, 811 | 4,847 | 5, 144 | 5,480 | 5,803 | 5,919 | 6, 106 | 6,064 | 6.557 | 7, 186 | 7,044 |  |
| 100 octane and above. | 1,381 | 1,543 | 1,671 | 1,804 | 1,968 | 2,198 | 2,338 | 2,575 | 2,422 | 2,712 | 2,964 | 2,088 |  |
| Asphalt: <br> Importss $\qquad$ short tons | 21, 923 | 22,762 | 12, 424 | 24, 591 | 26, 191 |  | 47,889 | 67 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 606, 700 | 789, 300 | 823, 800 | 879, 800 | 987, 500 | 931,800 | 901, 100 | 726,900 | 6338,500 | 587, 500 | 551, 800 | 624,000 |  |
|  | 1,028, 500 | 1, 063, 100 | 1, 000, 500 | 866, 200 | 716, 500 | 597,800 | 540, 700 | 661,300 | 731, 100 | 1812,400 | 1925,800 | ${ }^{1} 1,020,700$ |  |
| Wax: ${ }_{\text {Production_.....-.................thous. of lb.. }}$ | 80,080 | 89,600 | 78, 120 | 89,600 | 66,080 |  | 80,080 | 85, 960 | 96,320 | 98,000 | 82,320 | 98, 280 |  |
| Stocks, refinery, end of month .-...-.-do...- | 85, 680 | 89,320 | 88, 200 | 93, 520 | 87, 820 | 96,320 | 91,000 | 96,880 | 98,284 | 104, 720 | 103, 320 | 100, 800 |  |
| Asphalt prepared roofing, shipments, total $\dagger$ thous. of squares.- | 6,097 | 5,968 | 5, 806 | 5,600 | 5,672 | 5,886 | 6,640 | 5,549 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Smooth-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet.do...- | 1,997 | 1,798 | 1,747 | 1,630 | 1,590 | -1,699 | 1,908 | 1,649 | 1,736 | 1, 1,743 | 1,611 | $\begin{array}{r}+ \\ +1,561 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,407 |
| Mineral-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet_do. | 1,326 | 1,399 | 1,368 | 1,287 | 1,332 | 1,368 | 1,529 | 1,254 | 1,285 | 1,244 | 1,132 | ${ }^{+1,208}$ | 1,053 |
|  | 2, 775 | 2, 771 | 2,691 | 2,683 | 2.750 | 2, 819 | 3, 203 | 2, 647 | 2,665 | 2, 562 | 2,378 | ${ }^{+} \mathbf{2 , 3 8 5}$ | 2,477 |
|  | r <br> 40 <br> 30 | 384 $\mathbf{3 0}, 456$ | 32, 758 | 1271 38,234 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline 35,456\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 39, } 300 \\ \\ \hline 565\end{array}$ | r 42,637 | a 3681 3667 | 3,356 37,470 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ 40 \\ 40 \\ \hline 180\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 37,639 } \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 24, } 253 \\ \hline 59\end{array}$ |

## RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| Natural rubber: RUBBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 43, 818 | 43, 018 | 42,529 | 40, 389 | 47,289 | 50, 557 | 57, 286 | 52,076 | 56,284 | 58, 174 | 51, 012 | 54,444 | 50,651 |
| Imports, including latex and Guayule§.....do... | 46,011 | 93,026 | 65, 724 | 57,626 | 45,526 | 46,285 | 49,976 | 50,946 | 71, 596 | 80,852 | 54,418 | 72,070 |  |
| Stocks, end of month $¢ . .$. | 292, 970 | 330,960 | 345, 175 | ${ }^{2} 131,624$ | ${ }^{2} 130,040$ | 2 122, 097 | 2114, 115 | 2110, 752 | ${ }^{2} 129,038$ | ${ }^{2} 136,227$ | ${ }^{2} 148,081$ | -2130, 295 | 2 123,340 |
|  | 54,333 | 48,692 | 42,580 | 37,607 | 39,001 | 41, 865 | 45,668 | 39,091 | 43,230 | 43,003 | 35,375 | ${ }^{5} 38,222$ | 34,630 |
| Exports- |  | 441 | 2,290 |  |  |  | 202 | 221 | 413 | 419 | 464 | -387 |  |
|  | 50,117 | 39,069 | 35,681 | 31,917 | 32,901 | 30, 518 | 33,834 | 37, 825 | 38,134 | 39,428 | 39,025 | 43,940 | 40,846 |
|  | 116, 829 | 105, 291 | 97,612 | ${ }^{2} 97,728$ | ${ }^{2} 91,288$ | ${ }^{2} 79,246$ | ${ }^{2} 67,379$ | ${ }^{2} 67,871$ | ${ }^{2} 62,366$ | ${ }^{2} 60,290$ | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{6 5 , 6 4 9}$ | 7272,885 | 2 78,678 |
| Reclaimed rubber:§ <br> Consumption. $\qquad$ | 25,066 | 21,908 | 21, 283 | 20,433 | 21,083 | 23,801 | 26,735 | 23,491 | 25,229 | 25,885 | 22,374 | * 24,362 |  |
|  | 26,696 | 25, 408 | 24,144 | 21, 252 | 21, 658 | 22, 561 | 25,648 | 23, 161 | 25,123 | 25, 634 | 23,678 | -24,089 | 21,642 |
| Stocks, end of month $\qquad$ a0.-. TIRES AND TUBES | 33,527 | 37, 145 | 39,598 | ${ }^{2} 39,704$ | ${ }^{2} 40,130$ | ${ }^{2} 38,461$ | ${ }^{2} 36,643$ | 236,425 | ${ }^{2} 35,943$ | ${ }^{2} 36,307$ | ${ }^{2} 38,444$ | -2 38, 313 | ${ }^{2} 37,662$ |
| Pneumatic casings:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 419 | ${ }_{502}$ | 423 | 362 | 360 | 299 | 324 | 260 | 268 | 221 | 211 | 179 |  |
|  | 8,373 | 8,104 | 7,583 | 6,790 7 | 7,165 | 7,919 | 8,889 | 7, 716 | 8,050 | 7,851 | 6,385 | 6,902 |  |
|  | 7,273 | 7, 283 | 7,526 | 7,441 | 7, 520 | 8,246 | 8,639 | 7,915 | 6,583 | 5,919 | 5, 106 | 5,703 |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 1,894 5,608 | 2,005 6,426 | 2,130 6,670 | 1,974 5,838 | 1,793 5,464 | 2,128 5,191 | 2,178 5,513 | 2,097 5,277 | 2,338 6,975 | 2,330 8,806 | 2, 2020 10,172 | 2, 11, 363 |  |


pp. 22 and 23 of the December 1946 Survey; data for October 1941-February 1945 for other series will be shown later.
tIncludes natural gasoline, cycle products, liquefied petroleum gasea at. natural gasolime plants and benzol; sales of liquefied petroleum gas for fuels and for chemicals and transfers of cycle
*New series. Data beginning 1939 for a a iation gasoline, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, and data beginning 1943 for asphalt siding and saturated felts, compiled by the Bureav of the ensus, will be published later. For data for 1941-45 for synthetic rubber, see p. 23 of December 1946 survey.
$\dagger$ Revised series. For 1941 revisions for the indicated series on petroleum and products, see notes marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-33 of the March and April 1943 issues; 1942 -43 revisions are available on request. See note in April 1945 Survey for explanation of revision in data for asphalt roofing.

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

## RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS－Continued

| TIRES AND TUBES－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inner tubes：§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 337 7,093 | 5，752 | 5，440 532 | 4， 282 | 5，179 | $\begin{array}{r}166 \\ 6,540 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7，619 | 150 6,457 | 148 6,544 | 6，${ }^{112}$ | $\begin{array}{r}136 \\ 4,980 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}135 \\ \hline 5.528\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 5，731 | 5，571 | 5，779 | 6，216 | 6，499 | 7， 233 | ．7， 716 | 6，343 | 5，324 | 5，152 | 4，505 | 5，188 |  |
|  | 9，480 | 9，772 | 9，413 | 7，909 | 6，937 | 6，339 | 6，424 | 6，683 | 8，088 | 9，116 | 9，657 | 9，930 | －－ |

## STONE，CLAY，AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| ABRASIVE PRODUCTS <br> Coated abrasive paper and cloth，shipments．reams．－ PORTLAND CEMENT | 155，873 | 146，352 | 134，834 | 126， 722 | 130， 489 | 146， 111 | 146， 754 | 145， 409 | 125， 743 | 111，889 | 139， 066 | ${ }^{*} 161,110$ | 160，918 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 14， 566 | 13，389 | 15，971 | 16，342 | 17，480 | 17，319 | －18， 300 | 16，814 | 16， 123 | 14， 541 | 13， 347 | 14，502 | 16，041 |
| Percent of capacity．．．．－－－－．－．－．－．－． | 74 15,414 | $\begin{array}{r}66 \\ 15,328 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 18．179 | 80 20,099 | r 86 20.365 | 88 19,840 | $\begin{array}{r}\text {－} \begin{array}{r}90 \\ 20.562\end{array} \\ \hline 8 .\end{array}$ | 16， 85 | 79 12.379 | 71 9,205 | 70 $+8,338$ | 13， 71 | 19， 81 |
| Stocks，finished，end of month．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 21， 331 | 19，388 | 17，095 | 13，337 | 10，452 | 7，921 | E，668 | 6， 209 | 9，975 | ${ }^{+15,336}$ | 20，340 | － 20,886 | 19,047 17,880 |
| Stocks，clinker，end of month $\qquad$ <br> CLAY PRODUCTS | 6，338 | 6，326 | 5，736 | 5，514 | 4，855 | 3，889 | 3，114 | 2，929 | 3，605 | 4，299 | 5，196 | 6，072 | 5， 930 |
| Brick，unglazed： <br> Price，wholesale，common，composite，f．o．b．plant dol．per thous．－ | 19.412 | 19.416 | 19.550 | 19.668 | 19.937 | 20.374 | 20.490 | 20.636 | 20.843 | 21.093 | 21.194 | 21.479 | 22.040 |
| Production＊．－．－．．．．．．．．thous．of standard brick－－－ | 377， 586 | 411，691 | 414， 634 | 438， 591 | 466， 592 | 456，943 | 511， 366 | 460， 971 | 436， 073 | 369， 034 | 317， 619 | 389， 137 | 22.040 |
|  | 382， 610 | 402，780 | 406， 918 | 455，616 | 457，311 | 483，622 | 538，950 | 453， 100 | 431， 130 | 335， 438 | 300， 386 | 412， 242 |  |
|  | 515，806 | 525，885 | 528， 873 | 504， 124 | 511， 977 | 483， 156 | 451， 497 | 456， 272 | 452， 138 | 479， 788 | 493， 925 | 470， 110 |  |
| Structural tile，unglazed：＊ <br> Production． short tons．－ | 107，543 | 105，681 | 101， 742 | 118， 814 | 114， 163 | 111，230 | 115， 844 | 106， 221 | 97， 369 | 84，678 | 83，982 | 95，469 |  |
|  | 107， 101 | 105，876 | 98，364 | 110， 220 | 112，805 | 110， 343 | 119， 243 | 100， 579 | 95， 319 | 77， 107 | 75，800 | ${ }_{96,010}$ |  |
|  | 118，637 | 115， 549 | 117，080 | 123， 943 | 124， 935 | 124，794 | 119， 289 | 124， 331 | 120，653 | 127， 576 | 134， 959 | 133， 769 |  |
| Vitrified clay sewer pipe：＊ <br> Production | 101，914 | 117，018 | 115， 717 | 109，686 | 111，418 | 117，038 | 120， 704 | 117，435 | 120，892 | 118， 720 | 110，777 | 128， 556 |  |
|  | 107， 851 | 114， 588 | 111，547 | 110，012 | 110，754 | 117，530 | 119，913 | 110，906 | 116，647 | 98，540 | 93，973 | 121， 567 |  |
|  | 150，033 | 152，314 | 156， 358 | 155， 871 | 156， 544 | 155， 976 | 156，607 | 159， 360 | 166，450 | 183， 694 | 200， 385 | 207， 374 |  |
| GLASS PRODUCTS Glass containers：$\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ．．．．．．．．－．．．．－．－．．．．．．．thous．of gross．－ | 10，358 | 10，678 | 9， 619 | 8，877 | 9，476 | 8，384 | 9，646 | 8，402 | 7，988 | 8,015 | 7，320 | －8，977 | 8，978 |
| Shipments，domestic，totsl．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do．．．－ | 9，637 | 9，492 | 8，316 | 8，127 | 8，859 | 8，781 | 8，767 | 7，703 | 7，603 | 7，006 | 6，886 | －10， 399 | 7，466 |
| General use food： <br> Narrow neck food－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> Wide mouth food（incl．packers tumblers） | 1，050 | 1，007 | 928 | 764 | 1，285 | 1，528 | 823 | 473 | 482 | 532 | 578 | r 969 | 558 |
| thous．of gross．－ | 2，307 | 2，079 | 1，650 | 1，754 | 2，322 | 2，189 | ${ }^{1} 2,251$ | ${ }^{1} 1,84 e$ | ${ }^{1} 1,745$ | 1，820 | 1，759 | +2.518 +1 | 1，799 |
|  |  |  | 1，093 | 1，152 | 1，212 | 1，040 | 955 | ${ }^{632}$ | 526 | 419 | 692 | 「1，338 | 746 |
|  | 1，342 | 1，697 | 1，616 | 1， 263 | 676 |  | 744 |  | 1，271 | 838 | 704 | 「1，055 | 608 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}1993 \\ \hline 1,967\end{array}$ | 1,761 1,844 | $\begin{array}{r}1,663 \\ \hline 1,309\end{array}$ | 1,375 1,449 | 627 1， 479 | $\begin{array}{r}778 \\ 1,645 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,279 1,794 | 1,502 1,529 | 1,167 1,603 | 840 1,791 | $\begin{array}{r}783 \\ 1.584 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | r r $\mathrm{r} 2,060$ $\mathbf{2} 281$ | 799 870 |
| Chemical，household and industrial．．．．．．do．．． | 610 | 573 | 433 | 397 | 466 | 452 | ， 589 | 449 | 419 | 479 | 502 | 「813 | 473 |
| Dairy products ．．．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．－do | 354 | 341 | 305 | 308 | 307 | 290 | 315 117 | 285 | 384 | 247 | 244 | r 272 | 339 |
| Fruit jars and jelly glasses ．－．．．．．．．．－．．．－－do－．．． | 161 5 | 6，085 | 320 $\mathbf{6 , 8 4 9}$ | 7604 | 486 7,300 | 227 7 | 117 7886 | 113 8,132 | $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ 8,057 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 39 888 | 39 8488 | r92 | ${ }_{867}^{275}$ |
|  | 6，475 | 6，085 | 6，849 | 7，065 | 7，300 | 7，478 | 7，896 | 8，132 | 8，057 | 8，380 | 8，488 | ${ }^{\text {r 6，}} 724$ | 7，867 |
| Tumblers：$\dagger$ thous．of dozens | 6，639 | 6，769 | 6，210 | 4，993 | 5，854 | 4，688 |  | 4，674 | 4，944 | 4，539 |  |  |  |
| shipments． | 6，140 | 6，234 | 5，261 | 4，346 | 4，867 | 5，994 | 5 5，186 | 4，961 | 4，599 | 4，416 | 4,296 | ${ }_{5}^{5,314}$ | 5，628 |
|  | 6，262 | 6，672 | 7,729 | 7，775 | 8，158 | 7，840 | 8，869 | 8，694 | 8，924 | 8，690 | 8，741 | 8，659 | 8,510 |
| Table，Eitchen，and bouseboldware，shiprents thous．of dozens． | 3，454 | 3，668 | 3,331 $\mathbf{2 1 , 0 2 6}$ | 2，302 | 3，645 | 3，483 | 4，511 | 4，181 | 3，793 | 3，195 | 3， 051 | 4，147 |  |
| Plate glass，polished，production．．．－thous．of sq．ft． GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS | $21,419$ | 23， 171 | 21，026 | 17，670 | 21，401 | 20，648 | 22，989 | 18，777 | 20，089 | 21， 958 | 21， 751 | 23，572 | 23，417 |
| Crude gypsum： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports§ |  |  | 1，467 |  |  | 1， 918 1,507 |  |  | 644 1,667 |  |  |  |  |
| Calcined，productior |  |  | 1，166 |  |  | 1，279 |  |  | 1，410 |  |  |  |  |
| Gypsum products sold or used： <br> Uncalcined． $\qquad$ short tons． |  |  | 407， 354 |  |  | 445，659 |  |  | 519，395 |  |  |  |  |
| Calcined： <br> For building uses： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 391，548 |  |  | 451，070 |  |  | 499，480 |  |  |  |  |
| Keene＇s cement |  |  | 12,520 $+101,597$ |  |  | 10,084 104,505 |  |  | 10，909 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 391， 142 |  |  | 104， 422 |  |  | 1168， 881 |  |  |  |  |
| Tile |  |  | 7，281 |  |  | 6，791 |  |  | 7，233 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 520，358 |  |  | 514， 871 |  |  | 592，627 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial plasters．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－short tons．．－ |  |  | 46， 745 |  |  | 46， 148 |  |  | 55， 998 |  |  |  | －－－－－ |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS

| CLOTHING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hosiery： Production．．．．．．．．．．．．．－thous．of dozen pairs－－ | 12，724 | 11，629 | 10，546 | 10，424 | 11，651 | 12，408 | 13，962 | 12.804 | 12，548 | 13，405 | 13，365 | 14，185 |  |
|  | 12，224 | 11， 199 | 10， 503 | 10，020 | 11， 828 | 13， 170 | 14，589 | 13，099 | 12，415 | 13， 199 | 13，178 | 14，312 | 12，850 |
|  | 19，480 | 19，910 | 20，795 | 21， 198 | 21，021 | 20， 259 | 19，633 | 19， 338 | 22， 217 | 22， 423 | 22，610 | 22， 483 | 22， 936 |
| CoTTON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton（exclusive of linters）： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 882， 390 | 807，135 | 729， 412 | 677， 780 | 710，601 | 727， 448 | 826， 216 | 759， 498 | 753， 406 | 860， 202 | 785， 231 | 878， 714 | 829， 730 |
| Exports8．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－10 | 275， 104 | 248， 549 | 302， 773 | 83， 918 | ${ }^{2} 37,066$ | 123，545 | 134， 180 | 164， 665 | 229， 553 | 214， 098 | 163， 498 | 261， 062 |  |
| Imports§－．．－－${ }_{\text {Prices }}$ | 9,898 .323 | 10,730 $\quad .335$ | 62,029 .341 | 8,163 .359 | $\begin{array}{r}24,984 \\ \quad .382 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 95，} \\ \hline .312\end{array}$ | 97， 946 .307 | 11,750 $\quad .319$ | $\begin{array}{r}15,319 \\ \hline .341\end{array}$ | 9,454 .331 | 19,014 .307 | 10，398 | ． 341 |
|  | ． 351 | ． 360 | ． 372 | ． 375 | ． 343 | ． 316 | ． 317 | ． 336 | ． 358 | ． 352 | ． 328 | ． 342 | 372 |

5 Revised． 1 Jelly glasses included with wide mouth food containers．＂${ }_{2}$＂on p．S－20）；there were no such shipments in other months of 1947 ．
${ }^{2}$ Revised to include Army civilian supply exports（see note marked＂$\delta$＂on p．S S －20）；there w
$0^{\prime}$ Includes laminated board reported as component board．$\$$ See note marked＂$\S$＂on p． $\mathrm{S}-37$ ．
＊New series．See note marked＂＊＊＂on p．S－37 of September 1947 Survey for reference to tables giving the eqriest data available for the clay products series．
$\dagger$ Revised series．See note on p．S－34 of the July 1944 Survey regarding changes in the data for glass containers and comparable figures for 1940 －42 and note in May 1946 Survey for changes
the reporting companies for other machine－made glassware．For revisions for farm price of cotion for August 1937－July 1942 ，see D ．S－35 of June 1944 Surve in the reporting companies for other machine－made glassware．For revisions for farm price of cotton for August 1937－July 1942，see p．S－35 of June 1944 Survey．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- temher | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { Janu- }}{\text { ary }}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { arbu- }}}$ | March | April |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| COTTON-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters)-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: Ginnings ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |  |  |  | 194 | 647 | 3,899 | 8302 | 10,056 | 10,596 | 11,373 |  |  |  |
| Crop estimate, equivalent $500-\mathrm{lb}$. bales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,080 | 10,550 | 11,373 |  |  |  |
| Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, end |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ${ }^{\text {2 }} 11,851$ |  |
| of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Warehouses .-.........----......thous. of bales.- | - 2,075 | 1,800 | 1,168 | 856 | 781 | 2,528 | 5,032 | 5,297 | 5,418 | 5,063 | 4,427 | 3,637 | 2,823 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r 2, }} 430$ | 1,856 | 1,601 | 1,322 | 1,076 | 1,058 | 1,375 | 1,746 | 2,048 | 2, 122 | 2,151 | 2,194 | 2, 109 |
| Cotton linters: |  | $\varepsilon 0$ | 73 | 82 | 81 | 91 | 103 | 99 | 102 | 102 | 98 | 104 | 97 |
| Production | 50 | 34 | 23 | 23 | 32 | 105 | 203 | 188 | 175 | 166 | 129 | 104 | 66 |
|  | ${ }^{+} 476$ | 423 | 382 | 345 | 289 | 296 | 364 | 420 | 476 | 511 | 516 | 520 | 500 |
| COTTON MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton cloth: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton broad woven gcods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly*....mil. of linear yards.... |  |  | 2, 461 |  |  | 2, 297 |  |  | - 2, 569 |  |  | \% 2, 579 |  |
| Cotton goods finished, quarterly:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1,759 |  |  | 1,535 |  |  | 1,801 |  |  | -1,876 |  |
| Plain dyed $\qquad$ do |  |  | 442 |  |  | 383 |  |  | 449 |  |  | p 475 |  |
|  |  |  | 403 125,349 |  |  | 353 128,921 |  |  | 102. 417 |  |  | P 435 |  |
|  | 138, 412 | 147,437 1,146 | 125,349 472 | 12,076 | 140, 883 | 128, 1,624 | 14,196 | 123, 718 | 102,417 4,161 | 93,907 2,308 | 82,410 3,461 | 75,299 2,364 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 51.25 338 | $\begin{array}{r}47.86 \\ \hline 38\end{array}$ | 46.46 3 | $\begin{array}{r}49.49 \\ .338 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 53.96 | 57.91 | 58.60 | 59.43 | 60.29 | 59.63 | 58.33 | 52.98 | 46. 30 |
|  | . .227 | . .216 | . 2.288 | . 242 | . 3251 | . 3258 | . 2388 | . 3788 | . 2388 | . 3388 | . 2398 | . 3388 | ${ }^{338}$ |
| Sheeting, unbleached, $36-\mathrm{nch}, 56 \times 60$ | . 232 | . 232 | . 232 | . 232 | . 232 | . 232 | . 232 | . 234 | . 239 | . 240 | . 240 | . 240 | . 230 |
| Cotton yarn, Southern, price, wholesale, mill: | . 715 | . 715 | . 706 | . 700 | . 706 | .706 | . 708 | 720 | . 725 |  |  | 804 |  |
| 22/1, cones, carded, white | . 882 | . 882 | . 882 | . 890 | . 921 | . 921 | . 926 | . 951 | . 960 | 1.019 | 1.098 | 1.098 | 1. 098 |
| Spindle activitit: thousands |  |  | 21,324 | 21,415 | 21, 197 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 9,103 | 8,531 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10, 4248 | 9,928 415 | $\begin{array}{r}9,103 \\ \hline 182\end{array}$ | ${ }^{8}, 358$ | $\begin{array}{r}9,184 \\ \hline 199\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}9,427 \\ \hline 196\end{array}$ | 10,802 | 9,530 400 | ${ }^{9,544}$ | 10,802 | 9, 819 | $\begin{array}{r}11,005 \\ \hline 192\end{array}$ | 10,667 475 |
| Operationst-....-.....-----------pet. of capacity-- | 128.3 | 125.6 | 118.8 | 107.0 | 119.4 | 121.0 | 127.0 | 134.8 | 121.3 | 139.0 | 137.6 | 133.6 | 136.1 |
| RAYON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rayon yarn and staple fiber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 60.1 | 59.5 | 54.7 | 62.3 | 62.6 | 61.5 | 65.3 | 62.2 | 62.1 | - 68.8 | r 60.6 | 67.8 | 67.2 |
|  | 18.3 | 18.6 | 16.5 | 18.4 | 18.6 | 20.3 | 23.1 | 20.3 | 22.2 | r 22.8 | - 20.6 | 22.6 | 22.3 |
| Imports | 4,233 | 2,501 | 2,795 | 2,327 | 2,428 | 3,265 | 1,342 | 1,674 | 1,369 | 2, 711 | 4,588 | 5,219 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, irst quality, minimum filament $\odot$ $\qquad$ dol. per lb. | . 670 | . 670 | . 670 | . 670 | . 670 | . 670 | . 670 | . 670 | . 726 |  | . 740 |  |  |
| Staple fiber, viscose, $11 / 2$ denier | . 320 | .320 | . 320 | .320 | . 320 | .320 | . 320 | .320 | . 352 | . 360 | . 360 | . 360 | .740 .360 |
| Stocks, producers', end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8.3 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 8.8 | $r 9.4$ | 9.1 |
| Staple fiber......-...-.-.-----..........-do.- | 2.9 | 3.8 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 4.0 | r 4.7 | $\stackrel{4.8}{ }$ | - 4.8 | 3.6 |
| Rayon goods, production, quarterly:* Broad woven goods ....-.thous. of linear yards |  |  | 467, 277 |  |  | 455, 072 |  |  | 517, 771 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 424,006 |  |  | 402, 112 |  |  | 465,644 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 47, 675 |  |  | 45, 650 |  |  | 49,071 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 289, 638 |  |  | 291, 146 |  |  | 322, 387 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 86,693 |  |  | 65,316 |  |  | 94, 186 |  |  |  |  |
| Silk, raw: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mports $\qquad$ as. of lb . <br> Price, wholesale, Japan (N. Y.)§......dol. per lb. | (3) ${ }^{22}$ | 4.000 | 4.150 | 479 4.009 | 4.025 | (3) ${ }^{175}$ | 4. 400 | 4. 400 | 379 4.400 | 128 2.60 | 397 2.60 | 829 2.60 | 2.60 |
| WOOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (scoured basis): $¢$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 52,970 $\mathbf{1 5 , 9 9 5}$ | 38,412 13,668 | 37,864 13,192 | 38,840 12,685 | 38,008 14,056 | -37,988 | 49,210 17850 | 37,652 14,008 | 43,830 16,175 | $\begin{array}{r}41,700 \\ 15 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 42,598 15,556 |  |  |
|  | 63, 291 | 62, 112 | 57, 566 | 48,942 | 35,974 | 41, 511 | 51,412 | 48, 388 | 36, 234 | - 110,302 | 79,981 | 86, 749 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: Raw, territory, $64 \mathrm{~s}, 70 \mathrm{~s}, 80 \mathrm{~s}$, scoured*-dol. per lb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.225 .565 | 1.225 .565 | 1.225 .565 | 1.225 .565 | 1.220 .565 | 1.220 .565 | $\begin{array}{r}1.227 \\ .554 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.255 .510 | 1.255 .510 | $\begin{array}{r}1.255 \\ .510 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.255 .510 | 1.255 .510 | 1. 296 |
| Australian, $64-70 \mathrm{~s}$, good topmaking, scoured, in bond (Boston)* dol. per 1 b | . 939 | . 990 | 1.002 | 1.040 | 1.040 | 1.108 | 1.165 | 1. 254 | 1. 240 | 1.240 | 1.370 | 1.292 | 1.399 |
| Stocks, scoured basis, end of month, total $\dagger$ thous. of lb |  |  | 497, 886 |  |  | 461, 431 |  |  | 437, 129 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 408, 485 | - |  | 384, 070 |  |  | 361, 512 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 271,009 |  |  | 265, 835 |  |  | 240, 099 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 137, 476 |  |  | 118,235 |  |  | 121, 413 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 89,401 |  |  | 77,361 |  |  | 75, 617 |  |  |  |  |
| WOOL MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery activity (weekly average):¢ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Looms: ${ }_{\text {Woilen }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woolen and worsted: ${ }_{\text {Pile and }}$ Jacquard ${ }^{\circ}$. .thous. of active hours. | 91 | 81 |  | 61 |  | 70 | 68 | 83 | 79 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,322 | 2, 181 | 2,242 | 1,864 | 2,171 | 2, 223 | 2, 282 | 2, 324 | 2, 256 | 2,565 | 2,563 | -s. |  |
|  | 47 | 45 | 43 | 39 | 45 | 47 | 45 | 49 | 45 | 52 | ${ }^{2} 51$ |  |  |
| Carpet and rug: <br> Broad | 131 | 130 | 137 |  | 124 | 124 | 134 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\qquad$ do. | 117 | 117 | 122 | 92 | 110 | 112 | 129 | 129 | 119 | 146 | 163 |  |  |
| Spinning spindles: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 88,402 | 82, 113 | 85, 052 | 71, 267 | 91, 891 | 93, 585 | 93,931 | 92, 662 | 90, 474 | 103,677 | 102,353 |  |  |
|  | 118, 421 | 112, 268 | 115, 568 | 88, 899 | 109, 789 | 118, 720 | 122, 410 | 121, 971 | 117,489 | 132,418 | 131, 792 |  |  |
|  | 236 | 223 | 230 | 179 | i89 | 198 | 218 | 222 | 214 | 247 | 251 |  |  |

[^11] $\otimes$ Replaces series for $40 / 1$, single, carded; see note 4 on p. S-39 of November 1947 survey. orTotal ginnings to end of month indicated.
INumber active, on last day of month; data through August 1946 shown in the August 1947 Survey and eariier issues are number active at any time during month. $\odot$ Price of yarn in cones for 1947; earlier data are for yarn in skeins; price quoted for skeins January 1947 was same as for cones; price for February-July 1947 for yarn in skeins, $\$ 0.690$. §Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data, for October 1941 to February 1945 (July 1946 for silk) will be published later. Data for cotton cloth exports have been revised to include army civilian supply exports (see note marked on p. S-20.

IData for April, July, October, and December 1947 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. Data for wool consumption were revised beginning September 1946 in the November 1947 rvey to cover consumption only on woolen and worsted goods systems; data through March 1947 published in eariier issues include also consumption on silk, cotton and other systems. $\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked "t"' on p. S-39 of September 1947 Survey for reference to 1941 data for the yarn price series and information regarding revisions in data for wool stock3.
See note for cotton spindle activity at the bottom of p. S-34 in the May 1948 Survey with regard to revision in the series for spindle operations as a percent of capacity.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- tember | October | November | Decem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued


## TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| AIRCRAFT |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Exports, totals - |  |
|  |  |
| For U. S. military customers*.-......-.......... do. For other customers*............................................ |  |
|  |  |
| MOTOR VEHICLES |  |
| Exports, assembled, total§...--.-.-.-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - |  |
| Trucks |  |
|  |  |
| Factory sales, total |  |
| Coaches, total |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Domestic |  |
| Trucks, total |  |
|  |  |
| Truck trailers, production, total*-...........-do |  |
| Complete trailers |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Registrations:§ |  |
| New passenger cars. |  |
| New commercial cars |  |



Freight cars, end of month:
Number owned......-................... thousands. Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs Percent of total on line
 Equipment manufacturers-.............................
Locomotives, end of month:
Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs Percent of total on line Orders unfilled:
Steam locomotives, total.-. ...-numberequipment manufacturers $\qquad$ ..do. Railroad shops.
Other locomotives, total*
Equipment manufacturers* Railroad shops*
Exports of locomotives, total $\dagger$. $\qquad$
Steam §
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

Domestic. -....do...
Exports

| 294 | 321 | 268 | 222 | 156 | 184 | 183 | 218 | 240 | 116 | r 187 | 165 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2,143 | 1,740 | 1,332 | 1, 102 | 1,140 | 1,351 | 1,041 | 867 | 790 | 607 | r 622 | 863 |  |
| 2, 105 | 1,94 | 139 | $1{ }^{1} 104$ | 1,211 | ${ }^{1} 1823$ | 1,239 | 252 | 288 | 136 | -155 | 278 |  |
| 2,038 | 1,646 | 1,193 | 998 | 929 | 1,028 | 802 | 615 | 502 | 471 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 467$ | 585 |  |
| 57, 284 | 61, 502 | 44,461 | 40,652 | 50, 273 | 42,157 | 47, 599 | 39, 522 | 39,007 | 33,643 | 30,366 | 40, 071 |  |
| 26,711 | 29,540 | 22,591 | 24,068 | 24,317 | 21, 839 | 22,345 | 20, 480 | 21, 362 | 19,458 | 16,422 | 20,403 |  |
| 30, 573 | 31,962 | 21,870 | 16,584 | 25,956 | 20, 318 | 25, 254 | 19,087 | 17,645 | 14, 185 | 13,944 | 19,578 |  |
| 423, 399 | 382, 640 | 400,372 | 379, 182 | 349,409 | 420, 269 | 436, 001 | 394, 175 | 469, 957 | 405,651 | 382,991 | 492,013 | 438,082 |
| 1,650 | 1,883 |  | 1,806 | 1,765 | 1,607 | 1,667 | 1,416 | 1,449 | 1,370 | 1,090 | 1,409 | 1,043 |
| 1,465 | 1,599 | 1,409 | 1,694 | 1,570 | 1,412 | 1,527 | 1,141 | 1,087 | 1,068 | 752 | 1,202 | ,902 |
| 314, 765 | 284, 357 | 307, 124 | 279,631 | 261, 158 | 307, 942 | 315,969 | 305, 148 | 366, 939 | 305,081 | 274, 847 | 349,998 | 308, 07 |
| 291,953 | 261, 240 | 284, 576 | 257,881 | 240, 358 | 285, 580 | 295,099 | 284, 730 | 344, 110 | 285, 373 | 256,753 | 327, 198 | 288, 35 |
| 106, 984 | 96,430 | 91,620 | 97,755 | 86,486 | 110,720 | 118, 365 | 87,611 | 101, 569 | 99, 200 | 107,054 | 140, 606 | 128, 96 |
| 83,515 | 75,686 | 73, 613 | 78, 444 | 66, 382 | 89, 724 | 94, 307 | 71, 161 | 85, 971 | 83, 893 | 88, 889 | 118, 572 | 111, 91.1 |
| 5,245 | 4, 680 | 3, 544 | 2,953 | 3,169 | 3,158 | 3,962 | 3, 241 | 3,285 | 3,445 | 3,671 | ${ }^{\bullet} 4,238$ | 4,064 |
| 4,941 | 4,380 | 3,306 | 2,779 | 2,953 | 2,944 | 3,451 | 2,988 | 3,119 | 3,306 | 3,479 | ${ }^{-4,023}$ | 3,898 |
| 2,106 2,867 | 1,657 2,723 | 1,437 1,869 | $\stackrel{1,362}{1,417}$ | 1,228 | 1,269 1,675 | 1,587 | 1,406 | 1,530 1,589 | 1,548 1,758 | 1,688 1,791 |  | 2, ${ }^{2}$, 817 |
| 2,867 304 | 1,723 200 | 1,869 | 1,417 | $\begin{array}{r}1,725 \\ \hline 216\end{array}$ | 1,675 $\mathbf{2 1 4}$ | 1,864 | 1, 258 | 1,589 | 1,768 139 | 1,791 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \\ \hline 1,929 \\ \hline 29\end{array}$ | 1, 1617 |
| 290, 226 | 286,719 | 269,863 | 263, 167 | 264, 866 | 251,655 | 281,428 | 258,934 | 312,263 |  |  |  |  |
| 86, 148 | 76,801 | 65, 458 | 71,647 | 75, 912 | 69,899 | 87,167 | 73, 737 | 67, 690 |  |  |  |  |
| 8,873 | 6, 409 | 5,243 | 5,366 | 4,410 | 5,749 |  | 6, 964 | 7,914 | 6,866 | 6,345 | 6,959 | 7,041 |
| 3,489 | 3,131 | 4,230 | 4,846 | 4,346 | 5,668 | 6,242 74 | 6,889 | 7,661 | 6,561 | 6,306 | 6,940 |  |
| 73 | 60 | 63 | 45 | 20 | 29 | 74 | 55 | 71 | 57 | 54 | 74 | 107 67 |
| 1,736 | 1,734 | 1,734 | 1,732 | 1,730 | 1,730 | 1,725 | 1,728 | 1,731 | 1,735 | 1,738 | 1,740 | 1,743 |
| 72 4.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 77 \\ 4.6 \end{array}$ | 77 4.7 | 81 4.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ 4.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ 4.7 \end{array}$ | 72 4.3 | 73 4.4 | 72 4.3 | 76 4.5 | 79 4.7 | 80 4.8 | ${ }_{8}^{83}$ |
| 84, 288 | 89, 554 | 93, 159 | 94, 232 | 97, 392 | 97, 645 | 103,086 | 104, 788 | 99, 216 | 101,662 | 103,061 | 105,120 | 109, 567 |
| 63,935 | 66, 466 | 68,675 | 70,578 | 71,826 | 73,416 | 76, 713 | 78,857 | 74, 635 | 74,008 | 75, 482 | 80, 772 | 86, 947 |
| 20,353 | 23, 088 | 24, 484 | 23,654 | 25,566 | 24, 229 | 26,373 | 25, 931 | 24, 581 | 27,654 | 27, 579 | 24,348 | 22, 620 |
| 3,011 | 2,832 | 2, 735 | 2,778 | 2,709 | 2,706 | 2,646 | 2,612 | 2, 483 | 2,581 | 2,702 | 2,873 | 2,879 |
| 8.3 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.4 |
| 36 | 30 30 | 24 <br> 24 <br> 10 | 29 | 40 40 | 46 36 | 45 | 33 | 30 | 96 | 108 | 119 | 117 |
| ${ }_{0}$ |  |  | ${ }_{0}^{29}$ | 40 0 | 36 10 | 10 | 23 10 | 10 | 76 20 | 89 19 | 89 30 | 89 28 |
| 626 | 718 | 770 | 786 | 811 | 795 | 922 | 1,147 | 1,196 | 1,417 | 1,488 | 1,431 | 1,455 |
| 626 | 717 | 770 | 785 | 810 | 794 | 921 | 1,146 | 1,195 | 1,416 | 1,487 | 1,431 | 1,454 |
| 143 | 262 | 106 | 133 | 98 | 62 | 78 | 110 | 87 | 150 | $7{ }^{1}$ | 153 | 1 |
| 71 | 133 | 19 | 57 | 9 | 17 | 18 | 36 | 20 | 67 | 12 | 30 |  |
| 72 | 129 | 87 | 76 | 89 | 45 | 60 | 74 | 67 | 83 | 59 | 123 |  |
| 420 | 349 | 321 | 305 | 365 | 352 | 375 | 337 | 394 | 316 | 358 | 338 |  |
| 377 43 | 307 42 | 288 33 | 271 34 | 339 26 | 262 90 | 303 72 | 273 64 | 317 77 | 270 46 | ${ }_{100}^{258}$ | 288 50 | 318 |

$\left.\begin{array}{l|r|}156 \\ 140 \\ 211 \\ 210\end{array}\right)$
$r$ Revised. a Data not available.

Abrasive paper and cloth（coated）Pages marked S 38

## Acids．－

Agricultural income and marketings
Agricultural wages，loans
Air－line operations
Aircraft
－…－$\quad 38$
1,2
14,15

Alcohol，denatured，ethyl，and methyl．．．．．．．－
Alcoholic beverages
Alcoholic beverages
Animinum－－－．．．．．．－


Armed forces
oducts．．．．．．．．．．．－－－－－－－$\quad 37$

Banking ．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．15， 16
Banking
15， 16
Barley．
Barrels and drums
Battery shipm
Beverages，alcoholic

Bituminous coal ．－．．．．．．．．．．．－2，4，11，12，13，14， 36
Bonds，issues，prices，sales，yields．
Bone black
Bone black－－．．．．．．
Book publication
Brass
Brick
Brokers＇ 1 oana
Building contracts awarded．

Building materials，prices，retail trade
Businesses operating and business turn－over．
4，7， 8
Butinesses operating and busineas turn－over．
Candy
Cans，metal
Capital flotations
Carloadings
Cattle and calves
Ceilulose and other plastic products．
Cereal and bakery products
Cereal and bakery
Cheese．
Chemicals
$-2,3,40,11,12,14,1 \overline{8}, 23,24$
Cigars and cigarettes

Clay products（see also Stone，clay，etc．） $5,7,12,10,12,38$

Cocoal
$2,4,11,12,13,14,36$
$---\quad 29$
Coffee－
Commercial and industrial failures
Construction：
New construction，dollar value
Contracts awarded

Dwelling units scheduled to be started
Emphoy．－
nt，wage rates，earnings，hours．
Consumer credit
onsumer expenditures
Consumers＇price index
Copper
opra and coconut oil
Cost－of－living index（see Consumers price

## 

Cotton，raw，and manufactures， $4,5,11,12,13,14,38,39$
Cottonseed，cake and meal， $5,10,11,12,13,14,38,39$
Crops．．．－．
Dairy products
1，2，4， 27
Debits bank $\qquad$
Debt，short－term，consumer
Debt，United States Government
Department stores，sales，stocks，collections
Deposits，bank．－－
Disputes，industrial
Divided spirits－－－－－and rates
Dividend paymen
Drug store sales units scheduled to be started
Fish oils and fish
Pages marked
Flaxseed
Flooring
Flour，wheat products
 Foreclosures，real estate
Foreign trade，indexes，shipping weipht，value
by regions，countries，economic classes and
commodity groups
0，21， 22
Foundry equipment
Freight cars（eguipment）
Freight carloadings，cars，indexes
Freight－car surplus and shortage

Fuel equipment and heating apparatus．．．．．．．－$\quad 33$
Fuels．．．

Furnaces．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．－．$-\overline{4}, \mathbf{1 0}, \overline{11}, 12,13,14,15$
Gas，customers，sales，revenues
Gasoline
Glass and glassware（see also Stone，clay，etc．）
Gelatin
and mittens
Glue－
Gold
Goods in warehouses
Grains Gational product －19，27， 28

Gypsum
24， 29

Heating and ventilating equipment
Hides and skins．
High
4,30
5,11
28,29
Home－loan banks，loans outstandin
Home mortgages
6
5,38
Hosiery
12， 23

Housefurnishings．
$4,7,8$
4,5

## Housing

$-\overline{20}, 21,22$
Immigration and emigration
income，personal
$\qquad$
Income，personal－－
Incorporations，business，new
Industrial production indexes
Instalment loans
nstalment sales，department stores
insurance，hife．
Interest and money rates
Inventories，manufacturers＇and trade
Iron and steel，crude and manifactures $\quad 3,9$
Kerosene $\quad 3,4,10,11,12,13,14,18,31,3$
Labor force
Labor disputes，turn－over
Lamb and mutton
Lard．


Loans，real estate，agricultural，bank，brokers
（see also Consumer credit）
6， 1
6，15， 19
Locomotives
Looms，wroolen，activity
－－－－．－．－．－－－－－－－－－－
Lumber．－．
$2,4,10,11,12,13,14,31$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Machine activity，cotton，wool．．．．．．－10，11，12，} & 39 \\ \text { Machine tools．} & 34\end{array}$ Machine too
Machinery－－－．－．
Mail－order houses，sales
Manufacturers＇orders，shipments，inventories
Manufacturing production indexes
Meats and meat packing＿－．．－2，4，10̄，$\overline{1} \overline{2}, 1 \overline{3}, 14.29$
Metals．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．－． $2,10,11,12,13,14,14,29$
vilk
Minera－
Money supply
Mortgage loans
Motor fuel
Motor vehicles
$10,11,12,13,14$
or

National product and inco
Newspaper advertising
Newsprin
New York Stock Exchange
19， 20
Earnings，weekly and hourly．．．－－．－．．．．．－－13，14， 15
Electrical equiprnent
electric power production，sales，revenues
Employment estinates
Factory，by industrics
Nonmanutacturing industries
Employment security operations
migration and immigration
Oats
28
Oil burners
－ $2,24,25$
Oleomargarin
25
3
Operating businesses and business turn－over－
Orders，new，manufacturers＇
Paint and paint materials
Paper and pulp
4，25

Expenditures，United States Government
Exports（see also individual commodities）－
Factory，employment，pay rolls，hours wage－20， 21
Failures，industrial and commercial 10，11，12，13，14
Farm marketinge and income
Farm warkes
Farm products，farm，and wholesale prices
Tats and oils
Federal Government，finance
Federib Reseryebanks，condition of
Federal Reserve reporting member banks．－－

Passports issued
ay roils，manufacturing and nonmanufactur Personal income

11， 12
Personal savings and dis
Petroleum and products
Pig iron．
lant and equipment expenditures Plastic products

Fertilizers Ban
．

Pork－${ }^{\text {Postal business }}$
Postal savings Poultry and eggs Prices（see also individual Consumers＇price index Received and paid by
Retail price indexes
Wholesale price incexes． Printing－
Profits，corporation
Public assistance
Pullman Company
Pulpwood
Punips．
Purchasing power of the do
Pyroxylin coated fabrics．
Radio advertising
Railways，operations，equipy
tistics，employment，wages
Railways，street．（See Stre中
Rayon，and rayon manufa
Receipts，United States
Reconsts（housing），index
Retail trade，all retail general merchandise．．．
Roofing and siding，aspha Rosin and turpentine
Rubber，natural，
Rubber industry，productio inventories，employment earning
Savings deposits
Securities issued
Service industries employm
Sewer pipe，clay
Sewing machines
Sheep and lam Shipbuilding
Shipments，manufacturers Shoes
Shorten
Silver
Slaughtering and meat pac
Soybeans，and soybean oil
Spindle activity，cotton，whof
Steel ingots and
Iron and steel）
Steel，scrap
tocks，department sto
Stocks，dividends，issues，
Stokers，mechanical
Stone，clay，and glass
Stoves
Street railways and busses
Sulphur
Sulfuric acid
Superphosphate

## Telephone，telegra

Texaph carriers

## Tile

Tines and inner tubes robacco．
Tools，machine

## Travel

Truck trailers
Turpen
Unemployment and u sation－
United States Governmen
United States Governme Utilities＿

Vacuum cleaners
Vegetable oils
Vegetable oils and fruits Vessels cleared in foreign
Veterans＇unemployment
Wages，factory and misceda War Savings Bonds
Warehouses，space occu
Washers．
Wheat and wheat fiour Wholesale price indexes．
Wholesale trade．－
Wood pulp
Wool and wool manufac

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                            1,4,5
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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Taxable expenditures calculated by dividing amounts of taxes collected by the applicable tax rates. The quarterly expenditure totals assume a 2 -month lag in tax collections. Data or the first quarter of 1948 are partly estimated.
    ${ }_{2}$ Tax applicable to admissions to movies, theatres, concerts, sports events, etc.
    ${ }^{3}$ Tax applicable to purchases of all types of luggage, purses, handbags, wallets, billfolds, and similar articles.
    Sources of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based upon data from the U. S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Airframe weight is the weight of the airplane less the weight of the engine, propeller parts, wheels, and miscellaneous parts.

[^2]:    1 Excludes spares and experimental airplanes.
    2 Includes worters in plants manufacturing . parts

    Sources of data: Production, U. S. Department of Commerce, Civil Aeronauties Admirstration; employment. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[^3]:    ${ }^{2}$ See "Postwar Operating Experience of Domestic Airlines," SURver, December 1947.
    s See "Civil Aviation and the National Economy," Civil Aeronautics Administration June 1945.

[^4]:    Note.-Mr. Ruffner is Director of the Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions, Office of Business Economics. This article is based upon summary data and material compiled each quarter by the Clearing Office.

[^5]:    1 Less than $\$ 500,000$.

[^6]:    Note.-Mr. Winston and Miss Puglisi are members of the Business Structure Division, Office of Business Economies.

[^7]:    ${ }_{1}$ Statements such as this throughout the article have been confirmed by correlation analysis, using both current and constant dollars.

[^8]:    ${ }^{2}$ In the period 1919-25 the average deviation of the stock-sales ratios for the 12 districts was about one month while it was only about $1 / 2$ month in the period 1935-40.

[^9]:    ${ }^{3}$ These ratios are not comparable with those of table 1, because they are derived from a special sample and use different methods of averaging.

[^10]:    4 These figures do not add to 100 percent because data for some departments are not shown separately.

[^11]:    $r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Total ginnings of 1946 crop. ${ }^{2}$ Total ginnings of 1947 crop. ${ }^{3}$ Not available. ${ }^{\circ}$ Included in data for broad and narrow looms prior to April $1947 . \quad p$ Preliminary.

