## SURVEY OF

# CURREN'T BUSINESS 



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## Survey of



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

## Contents



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

Chart I.- BUSINESS INDICATORS




* u s. bureau of the census series.
** excluoes civilian supplies distributed by the armed forces.


## ${ }^{\text {run }}$ Susiness

 Situation

By the Office of Business Economics

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

Final favorable action on the Foreign Assistance Act covering related programs, while generally anticipated as a business factor, nonetheless made concrete the requirement for a large flow of goods abroad. To the extent possible, the 6 billion dollars authorized for these programs over the next year will be utilized to procure scarce goods for Europe from other sources of supply, principally in the Western Hemisphere, but most of the requirements will of necessity come from the United States. These aid programs mean a dollar volume of exports over the remainder of 1948 perhaps 10 to 20 percent above the level to which they had declined in the early part of this year. This decline is shown in the lower part of the chart on this page.
Against this background, domestic markets in March generally displayed firming aspects. The weakness in some of the commodity markets described in last month's review of the business situation was not extended, and some of the decline was recovered. On the whole, the general wholesale price average was not much changed, as also can be seen in the chart. In the stock market, prices moved ahead after the rather general weakness which characterized the opening months of the year. The cautious buying attitude of business purchasers in nondurable goods markets, previously apparent as prices softened, was modified.

General business indicators give evidence of little change in the volume of business activity during March. Industrial production and employment were sustained, though before the end of the month the tie-up in the coal mines was threatening the maintenance of output and had forced a curtailment of operations in the steel industry where the rate of production, even with full utilization of facilities, was inadequate to meet all the needs of the durable goods industries. Expansion of output in these durable goods lines made little progress during the first quarter.
Consumer purchasing has continued relatively strong in the aggregate, though more selective as to particular lines and as to quality. Some lines of nondurable goods, while still
experiencing favorable results, are showing declines in unit volume from a year ago. Spring buying, relatively slow in the early part of March, picked up in the later weeks so that department stores reported a moderately better-than-seasonal performance. The indicated total retail sales for the first quarter were larger in dollar amounts than in the fourth of 1947, with due allowance for seasonal movements, and were about 15 percent larger than in the initial quarter a year ago.

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

## Six Billion Surplus in First Quarter

The request for additional appropriations for the military establishment, the passage of the Foreign Assistance Act, and the tax cut came at a time when the budget surplus was at its seasonal peak. The March bulge in income tax collections swelled the net surplus for the first quarter of 1948 to an unprecedented 6 billion dollars, about $23 / 4$ billion dollars more than in the opening quarter of 1947. Net budget receipts in the 3 -month period rose to 14.9 billion dollars, about 1 billion dollars higher than a year ago. They were also slightly in excess of the peak quarter of the war period when, although tax rates were substantially higher, inflation was held in check by wartime price controls. Total expenditures of 8.8 billion dollars in the first quarter compare with 10.6 billion dollars in the same period of last year.

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

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

## Private Money Holdings Down

The large excess of Federal receipts in the first quarter reduced the money holdings of the public and, in conjunction with the debt management program of the Treasury, caused commercial banks to sell some of their Government
securities in order to maintain their reserve position. Treasury deposits with the Federal Reserve and commercial banks in leading cities increased by about $11 / 2$ billion dollars from December 31 to the end of March. At the same time, the confinement of Treasury debt-redemption operations largely to securities held by Federal Reserve banks served to maintain the reduced level of private money holdings resulting from the heavy first-quarter tax payments. Commercial banks were able to offset most of the depletion of reserve balances involved in the large budget surplus by selling U. S. bonds to the Federal Reserve banks. The banking system's ability to lend was buttressed also by the larger than usual return flow of circulating cash since the year-end, and by the continued inflow of gold.

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

Source of data: U.S. Treasury Department.
The decline in publicly held cash is shown by the 3.4 billion dollar reduction in adjusted demand deposits at member banks in leading cities from the year-end to the close of March. In the comparable period of 1947 the reduction was 2.1 billion dollars. The restrictive effects of heavy first-quarter tax payments on general business and consumer spending are always moderated by the widespread practice of anticipating these payments by accumulating cash or deposit balances or other liquid assets in advance of the tax date.
It is uncertain to what extent the leveling off of bank loans so far in 1948 is attributable to the heavy net flow of funds to the Federal Government and the resulting effect on bank reserves, or whether it is due to other factors such as the generally more conservative lending policies of banks and, possibly, to lower business borrowing needs as compared with a year ago. Loans by member banks in leading cities show almost no net change in the first 3 months of this year, whereas a year ago there was an expansion of 600 million dollars. The separate data for commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans provide even more of a contrast; the reduction this year compares with a sizable expansion a year ago. Some areas of bank lending, however, appear to have been largely unaffected by the Federal fiscal position. Real estate loans and "other" loans-largely to consumers-at reporting member banks in leading cities continued upward in the opening months of 1948 .

## Foreign Assistance Act Passed

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

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

## Net Export Surplus Narrows

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

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

## Larger Total for Private Domestic Investment

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

The book value of business inventories has increased at an accelerated rate in recent months at both the manufacturing and distributive levels. Manufacturers added to the value of their holdings of raw materials, goods in process, and finished goods at a rate of 300 million dollars a month in January and February, as compared with a 200-milliondollar monthly rate in the last half of 1947. The additions to the value of distributors' stocks in January and February totaled 1.1 billion dollars, or considerably more than the usual increase following the drawing down of stocks during
the holiday buying season. With sales holding relatively steady, the large inventory advance for wholesalers and retailers in February reflects the stepping-up of the rate of shipments by manufacturers.

## Stock-Sales Ratio Rises at Department Stores

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

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

## Uptrend in Private Residential and Public Construction

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

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

There are indications that the uptrend in new construction will continue. The F. W. Dodge Corp. figures for January and February on dollar value of construction contracts awarded in 37 Eastern States were about 30 percent higher than in the same months of last year. Large portions of the work under these contracts will be put in place in April, May, and June. During the four-month period of November through February, mortgage insurance applications for 222,000 new dwelling units were received by the Federal Housing Administration, whereas only 79,000 units were started under the FHA program during that period. Since many of these starts resulted from applications filed prior to November, the cumulation of potential dwelling
unit starts under FHA operations during these four months alone is apparently between 150,000 and 200,000 . A small portion of this building potential, however, may not be actually realized because some applications are not approved or are allowed to lapse.

## Rent Control Extended

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

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

## Work Stoppages Cut Off Production Rise

The industrial production index, which is plotted in the upper right corner of the chart on page 1, held steady in the first 2 months of 1948 at the high rate attained in the OctoberDecember quarter of last year. Small declines in durable goods manufacturing in February were counterb alanced by expanded operations in the nondurable goods sector. An increase in the total index which was in the offing for March was checked by work stoppages at the coal mines and in the meat packing industry. Coal output was reduced from 13 million tons a week in early March to 2 million tons at the month's end, while operations at Federally inspected meat plants were cut almost in half.
Steel output was little affected during the first 2 weeks of the coal tie-up, but by the third week dwindling coal supplies reduced operations below 90 percent of rated capacity for the first time since last September (excluding the Christmas holiday week). With operations in important heavy goods industries closely dependent upon the availability of steel, the effects of a continuation of the coal stoppage will fan out throughout industry and will be felt long after a settlement is reached.

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

## Coal Stocks at Seasonal Low Point in February

The impact of work stoppages on coal production is illustrated in chart 3 which shows the daily average rate of production and stocks of coal by months beginning in 1946. Average production of bituminous coal and lignite generally held well above 2 million tons per working day during the period shown, except for the months when there were work stoppages. For the month of March, which included $2 \frac{1}{2}$ weeks of the shutdown over a very large fraction of the industry, output was at a daily rate of 1.2 million tons, but at the month's end the daily average was less than 400,000 tons.

## Chart 3.-Production and Stocks of Bituminous Coal and Lignite



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

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

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

## Rise in Employment in March

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

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

## Personal Income Higher in First Quarter

The flow of income to individuals was further augmented in the first quarter of the year, as both the agricultural and nonagricultural sectors registered increases over the previous quarter. At a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 211 billion dollars, personal income in January was well above the fourth quarter rate of 206 billion.
Primarily as a result of the drop in farm prices, which occurred between January and February, personal income declined to a rate of 207 billion in the latter month. The reduction in farm proprietors' income accounted for about two-thirds of the total decline. As a result of reduced employment and shorter hours, manufacturing wages and salaries declined from January to February and construction pay rolls also fell off.

## Consumer Purchasing Levels Off

Preliminary estimates show that consumption expenditures moved upward with the further rise in consumer incomes from the closing quarter of 1947 to the first quarter this year. The increase indicated on the basis of preliminary data was not so large as the average quarterly rise in 1947, but there is little indication of any general weakness in this period. Some individual lines of nondurable goods are experiencing a fall in volume, but still have a high rate of sales.
On the basis of a year-to-year comparison, the latest months show an apparent increase in total retail sales of somewhat under 15 percent. Jewelry stores were the only major retail group reporting lower dollar sales totals in February of this year than a year ago. In the following groups of nondurable goods stores, however, the year-to-year gains were 5 percent or less (after adjustment for differences in the number of working days): apparel, drug stores, eating and drinking places, and general merchandise stores. The largest increases over sales in February 1947 were made by filling stations, building materials and hardware stores, and automotive stores. At food stores, the increase over sales in February 1947 was 14 percent.
Preliminary data from department stores in March indicate that, while pre-Easter buying got off to a rather slow start, there was a marked pick-up in the week immediately preceding the holiday. The preliminary seasonally adjusted index shows an advance over February.

## Commodity Prices Somewhat Firmer

The behavior of commodity prices in March was marked by partial recovery in most areas where declines had occurred in the previous month and by firming tendencies elsewhere. By the month's end, however, some of the recovery had been lost in the farm and food products groups, although raw cotton prices were continuing to move upward.
In the week ending April 3, the weekly index of farm
prices was 9 percent lower than the January high. Food prices recovered slightly to 5 percent below their January peak. Meat prices moved erratically during March, while meat production was curtailed because of a work stoppage in the industry.

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

The February decline in food prices at retail stores did not extend into March. Final estimates for the consumers' price index placed the drop in food prices between January and February at less than $2 \frac{1}{2}$ percent and the drop in the over-all cost of living at less than 1 percent.

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

## State Veterans' Bonuses

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

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

## 1948 May Be Peak Year

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

Chart 4.—State Cash Bonus Payments to Veterans


1 Estimated payments, based upon programs enacted to date.
Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

## Individual Payments Based on Length of Service

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

## Economic Impact

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

State bonus payments, like the proceeds from the redemption of armed-forces leave bonds issued by the Federal Government, increase the disposable income of young persons having a relatively high propensity to spend-largely individuals with family responsibilities and incompletely satisfied needs for houses and consumer goods. Since current financing of these payments is chiefly by borrowing rather than by additional taxes, there is no substantial offset to the resulting increase in disposable money income of consumers.
In terms of immediate impact upon the national economy, however, bonus payments present certain elements of contrast with the redemption of leave bonds. Redemptions of leave bonds during the closing months of 1947 were at an annual rate of nearly 4 billion dollars. Since the holders had the option of leaving their funds invested at $2 \frac{1}{2}$ percent interest, it is probable that most of those who redeemed their bonds intended to use the proceeds in the immediate future. State bonus payments are running at an annual rate of less than 1 billion dollars, and, of this, a slightly smaller proportion may be spent.

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

## The Revenue Act of 1948

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

## Major Provisions Summarized

The major provisions in the new tax law, which is retroactive to the beginning of 1948, except in the case of estate and gift taxes, are summarized below:
(1) Personal and dependency exemptions are raised from $\$ 500$ to $\$ 600$ per capita. Thus, a married person with two dependents having an income after deductions of $\$ 2,400$ would not be required to pay a tax under the new law. Under the old law, his tax would have been $\$ 76$. With the higher exemptions, more than 7 million persons will be relieved of any income tax liability in 1948.
(2) Percentage reductions in tax rates, which vary according to the amount of surtax net income, are provided as follows:

[^0]
## Surtax net income (doliars)

0-2,000
---- 12.6
2,001-136,719.10

Surtax net income may, generally speaking, be defined as income after allowable deductions and exemptions.
(3) Married persons are permitted to split their income for tax purposes. Under the old law, earnings of husbands and wives and their respective property incomes could not be split for tax purposes except in States where the community-property system is in effect. In the latter States, the community income of one spouse could be divided equally between the husband and wife regardless of the amounts of income actually received by each spouse. Where a family's income when undivided would be subject to higher tax rates, the income splitting provision makes for considerable tax savings.
(4) The new estate tax provisions incorporate an estate-splitting feature analogous to the income-splitting feature of the income tax law. Under these provisions, only one-half of the property transferred at death to a spouse is taxable. Under the terms of the old law, estate tax liabilities applied to property economically attributable to the deceased whether in community-property or other states. The new provisions reduce tax liabilities under the estate and gift tax laws by about one-third.
(5) Other provisions serving to reduce taxes follow from increased exemptions for persons over 65 and for the blind and an increase in the allowable standard deduction.

## Tax Reduction by Income Classes

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

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

${ }^{1}$ Income shown is after deductions but before exemptions.
Source of data: Report of the Senate Committee on Finance on the Revenue Act of 1948.
under $\$ 5,000$ (after deductions but before exemptions). The concentration of the tax cut in the lower income brackets reflects the higher percent tax rate reductions granted to these income groups, as well as the heavy concentration of taxpayers in this income range. Of the estimated number of taxpayers under the old law, 95 percent fall within the income class under $\$ 5,000$. About 80 percent of income after deductions but before exemptions is estimated to fall in the class under $\$ 5,000$.

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

## Income-Splitting Feature

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

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

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

## Reduction in Effective Rates

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

Chart 6.-Effective Individual Income Tax Rates Under Old and New Laws ${ }^{1}$


[^1]percent under the new. Apart from the benefits of incomesplitting, the tax reduction as a percent of income before tax shows little variation throughout the income scale. As a percent of income after tax, the tax reductions increase with income. As already noted, as a percent of tax liability under the old law, the tax reduction becomes less important as income rises.

## Timing of Tax Reduction

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

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

## Government-Guaranteed Home Loans to Veterans

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

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

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

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

## Applications For Loans Slacken

Despite the continuing rise in loans outstanding under the guarantee program, it appears that the rate of activity has slowed down from the peak reached about a year ago. This is illustrated in chart 7 which shows the number of applica-

${ }^{1}$ Data refer to loans guranteed by the Veterans' Administration.
Source of data: Veterans' Administration.
tions received for all types of GI home loans monthly starting in 1946. Although the program was started in 1944, lending activity was very small prior to widespread demobilization in 1946 .

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

## VA Loans for New Houses. Show Little Change

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

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


1 Represents permanent-type conventional and prefabricated units.
2 Data refer to loans guaranteed by Veterans' Administration.
' Data refer to loans guaranteed by Veterans' Administration.
Sources of data: Nonfarm dwelling units, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Government-guaranteed loans, U. S. Department of Commerce, based upon data of Veterans' Administration.
estimated number of new housing units completed monthly since the beginning of 1947 and the estimated number of GI home loans made for the purchase or construction of a new house. Loans for the purchase of existing structures, for repairs, or for refinancing are excluded. Some lack of comparability between the two series is still present because the completions include multifamily units; the latter, howevers, were less than 10 percent of the total in 1947.
Chart 8 indicates that the number of VA loans made for new structures was fairly constant throughout 1947 while the total number of completions rose rapidly after the middle of last year. New private nonfarm dwelling units completed during 1947 totaled 835,000 and the ratio of the GI new home loans to total completions was in the neighborhood of 25 percent. In the first quarter of 1947, however, the ratio was close to 30 percent and by December of last year it had fallen to almost 20 percent.
In the absence of more detailed information on the circumstances surrounding home purchases by veterans, it is difficult to assess the importance of the reasons for the trend of VA guaranteed home loans in the second half of 1947. Among the influences that may have played a part in the lack of expansion are (a) the fact that the most urgent needs have probably been met; (b) a growing unwillingness or inability of veterans to pay current housing prices, and (c) increased hesitancy on the part of lenders to expand their investments under this program.

## No Downpayments Made on One-third of House Purchases

Some preliminary data are also available from the Veterans' Administration on downpayments paid by veterans for houses purchased under the GI bill. Table 1 shows for the single month of October 1947 the average price paid for old and new houses, classed according to whether or not the loan involved a downpayment. In addition, the relative
importance of downpayment loans as against 100 percent loans is shown.

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

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

## Tightened Credit Situation

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

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

| Type of loan | Number of loans as percent of total | Average loan amount | A verage purchase price | Ratio of loan to purchase price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All loans, total | 100 | \$6,709 | \$7, 600 | 88 |
| Existing structures. | 58 | 6,100 | 7,000 | 87 |
| New structures. | 42 | 7,600 | 8,500 | 89 |
| 100 percent loans, total | 31 | 6,300 | 6,300 | 100 |
| Existing structures | 18 | 5,600 | 5,600 | 100 |
| New structures | 13 | 7, 200 | 7,200 | 100 |
| Downpayment loans, total | 69 | 6, 900 | 8,200 | 84 |
| Existing structures | 39 | 6,300 | 7,600 | 83 |
| New structures. | 30 | 7,800 | 9, 100 | 86 |

Note.-Data are preliminary. Loans for alterations, repairs, and refinancing are excluded. Source: Veteran's Administration.

## Shift to Second Mortgages

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

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

| Month | Total first and second mortgage loans | $\begin{gathered} \text { Second } \\ \text { mortgage } \\ \text { loans } \end{gathered}$ | Ratio of second mortgage loans to total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1947 |  |  |  |
| January | 47,360 | 1,355 | 2.9 |
| February | 44,066 | 1,705 | 3.9 |
| March | 39, 024 | 2,084 | 5.4 |
| April. | 49,577 | 3,310 | 6.7 |
| May-.- | 41, 816 | 3,138 | 7.5 |
| June.. | 47, 638 | 3,734 | 7.8 |
| July | 45, 254 | 3,994 | 8.8 |
| August | 44,036 | 4,477 | 10.2 |
| September | 47, 861 | 5,081 | 10.6 |
| October | 45, 604 | 5,459 | 12.0 |
| November | 46,336 | 6,431 | 13.9 |
| December. | 43,350 | 6,660 | 15.4 |
| 1948 |  |  |  |
| January | 42, 484 | 7,068 | 16.6 |
| February | 39,908 | 7,778 | 19.5 |

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

## Production and Sales of Footwear

Year-TO-YEAR comparisons of sales at different types of retail stores indicate that sales at shoe stores are lagging behind the general trend. In the 2 opening months of 1948 dollar sales volume at shoe stores was no higher than in the same period of last year. The seasonally adjusted sales index for these stores declined from the fourth quarter rate of 269 ( $1935-39=100$ ) to 240 in January and February.
Total production of nonrubber footwear has declined from the high volume reached in the second quarter of 1946, although in the most recent months production has been as high as a year ago. The decline from the earlier peak has been entirely accounted for by the falling off in output of nonleather types. Total production of footwear other than rubber amounted to about 470 million pairs in 1947, more than one-tenth below the record output of the preceding year. Production of ordinary-type leather shoes, on the other hand, advanced from 1946 to 1947 and slightly exceeded output in 1941, the best previous year.
A second characteristic of footwear production in 1947
Chart 9.-Production of Footwear Other than Rubber


[^2]as shown in chart 9 , was the reappearance of seasonality which had been absent during the war and early postwar period when the combined strength of military and civilian demand necessitated close to capacity operations the year round. As noted below, the industry's productive capacity, which had been expanded during the war, was less than fully utilized last year because of the decline in the physical volume of sales. Advancing shoe prices which resulted from limited supplies of raw materials and generally higher costs of production made for larger dollar sales in 1947 but for smaller unit volume. However, a general improvement in quality was noted from 1946 to 1947.

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

| Period | Men's |  | Women's |  | Juveniles' ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | Total | Per capita |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Per capita | Total | Per capita | Total | Per capita |  |  |
| 1936 | 130.8 | 2.1 | 161.9 | 3.4 | 75. 0 | 2.4 | 340.7 | 2. 7 |
| 1937 | 102.9 | 2.1 | 149.7 | 3.1 | 80.2 | 2.6 | 332.7 | 2.6 |
| 1938 | 96.7 | 1.9 | 147.8 | 3.0 | 78.6 | 2.5 | 323.1 | 2.5 |
| 1939. | 103.8 | 2.6 | 167.7 | 3.4 | 84.9 | 2.8 | 356.4 | 2.7 |
| Average, 1936-39 | 101.8 | 2.1 | 156.8 | 3.2 | 79.7 | 2.6 | 338.2 | 2.6 |
| 1940. | 102.4 | 2.0 | 151.9 | 3.0 | 77.8 | 2.6 | 332.1 | 2.5 |
| 1941 | 120.5 | 2.4 | 184.9 | 3.6 | 95.2 | 3.1 | 400.6 | 3.0 |
| 1942 | 102.1 | 2.1 | 181.7 | 3.5 | 84.0 | 2.7 | 367.8 | 2.8 |
| 1943 | 83.9 | 1.9 | 153.2 | 2. 9 | 77.5 | 2.4 | 314.6 | 2. 5 |
| 1944 | 66.1 | 1.6 | 117.0 | 2.2 | 81.0 | 2.5 | 264.1 | 2.1 |
| 1945. | 65.4 | 1.6 | 120.1 | 2.2 | 86.6 | 2.6 | 272.1 | 2.1 |
| 1946 | 103.1 | 2.9 | 180.3 | 3.3 | 106.2 | 3.2 | 390.5 | 2.8 |
| 1947 | 106.3 | 2.0 | 191.4 | 3.4 | 105.3 | 3.0 | 403.2 | 2.8 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes youths', children's, and infants' shoes.
Sources: Production and basic population estimates, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; per capita computations, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economjes.

## Lower Output of Nonstaple Types

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

Table 4.-Consumption and Imports of Hides and Skins
[Amounts in thousands of pieces]

| Period | Cattle hides |  |  | Calf and kip |  |  | Goat and kid |  |  | Sheep and lamb |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Consump- } \\ \text { tion } \end{gathered}$ | Imports | Imports as percent of consumption | Consump- tion | Imports | Imports as percent of consumption | Consump- tion | Imports | Imports as percent of consumptioh | Consump- tion | Imports | Imports as percent of consumption |
| 1936. | 22,628 | 3,057 | 14 | 13,127 | 2,964 | 23 | 47,363 | 46,721 | 99 | 37,326 | 20,780 | 58 |
| 1937.- | 22, 380 | 2,616 | 12 | 12,027 | 2,685 | 22 | 46,554 | 51,826 | 111 | 34,077 | 22, 596 | 66 |
| 1938 | 19,047 | 1,300 | 7 | 12,991 | 3,357 | 26 | 31,905 | 29,938 | 94 | 28,675 | 14,564 | 51 |
| 1939 | 22,095 | 3,247 | 15 | 14,027 | 3,914 | 28 | 40, 419 | 39,018 | 97 | 38,914 | 28,729 | 74 |
| 1940 | 21,070 | 4,583 | 22 | 11,387 | 2,280 | 20 | 37,697 | 40,153 | 107 | 37,920 | 24, 425 | 64 |
| 1941 | 28,121 | 8,733 | 31 | 13,098 | 3,606 | 28 | 45,373 | 49,470 | 109 | 51,915 | 42, 143 | 81 |
| 1942 | 30,828 | 6,075 | 20 | 12,264 | 2,380 | 19 | 41, 127 | 36,707 | 89 | 53, 629 | 37,665 | 70 |
| 1943 | 25, 566 | 4,548 | 18 | 11, 112 | 2,425 | 22 | 37,351 | 35, 428 | 95 | 59, 891 | 34,500 | 58 |
| 1944. | 26, 152 | 2,967 | 11 | 10,930 | 1,922 | 18 | 34,653 | 29,175 | 84 | 55, 296 | 42,032 | 76 |
| 1945 | 27,566 | , 891 | 3 | 11,636 | ${ }^{938}$ | 8 | 24, 226 | 24, 372 | 119 | 52,450 | 38, 637 | $\stackrel{74}{80}$ |
| 1946 | 27, 032 | 1,304 | 4 | 10,882 | 465 | 4 | 24, 137 | 28,743 | 119 | 47,971 | 38,456 | 80 68 |
| 1947 | 28, 774 | 1,270 | 4 | 12,471 | 625 | 5 | 37,385 | 37,468 | 100 | 36, 214 | 24,514 | 68 |

Sources: Consumption, Tanners' Council of Anerica; imports, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
part-fabric types to which they had turned during the period of short supplies of leather types and consumer rationing.

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

## Women and Juvenile Shoe Output of Increased Importance

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

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

## Limitations to Shoe Production

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

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

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

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

## High Hide Prices

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

| Date | Combined hides and skin index $(1926=100)$ | Heavy native cattle hides | Calfskins | Imported goatskins |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| December 1939 | 105.2 | Per pound | Per pound | Per pound |
| December 1945. | 117.6 | . 155 | . 218 | 180.45 |
| December 1946 | 216.5 | . 276 | . 414 | 1. 25 |
| December 1947 | 256.9 | . 359 | . 745 | 1. 083 |
| February 1948... | 207.2 | . 257 | . 415 | 1.073 |

1 Price is for January 1946, when series was begun .
Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisties.
Since hides and skin prices represent roughly more than half of leather costs, whereas leather represents roughly half of shoe costs, it is evident that both leather and shoe prices would reflect the advances in raw material costs during the last two years. Leather prices, on the average, have nearly doubled in the past two years, whereas wholesale shoe prices have risen more than 50 percent.
(Continued on $p .21$ )

# Current and Prospective Plant and Equipment Expenditures 

By Malcolm L. Merriam

AMERICAN business, exclusive of agriculture, plans to spend 18.7 billion dollars on new plant and equipment in 1948, or over 15 percent more than the amount last year when similar outlays reached a high of 16.2 billion dollars (table 1). ${ }^{1}$
The estimate for the full year 1948, obtained as a part of the regular quarterly survey of business outlays for new producers' capital conducted jointly by the Office of Business Economics and the Securities and Exchange Commission, represented the state of business programs during the opening weeks of the year. These business plans for the most part do not reflect the influence of the commodity price decline in February or the more recent international developments. An enlarged defense program may have effects as yet not clearly predictable, upon the future character, volume and cost of further expansion of private production facilities. Business plans may also be affected to some extent by the recent enactment of the tax-reduction bill and European Recovery Program, though both of these events may have been anticipated beforehand.

Table 1.-Expenditures on New Plant and Equipment by United States Business, 1939-48 ${ }^{1}$
[Millions of dollars]

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

## 1 Excluding agriculture.

2 Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures of business.
Includes trade, service, finance, and communication.
Note.-Figures are rounded and will not necessarily add to totals.
Sources: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System through 1944; thereafter, Office of Business Economics and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

## Postwar Trend in Capital Outlays

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

[^3]
## Chart 1.-Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, All Private Nonagricultural Businesses


${ }^{1}$ Data are preliminary.
${ }_{2}$ Includes trade, service, finance, communication, and transportation other than railroads.
Sources of data: Securities and Exchange Commission and U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

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

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

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

Table 2.-Quarterly Expenditures on New Plant and Equipment by United States Business, 1945-48 ${ }^{1}$
[Millions of dollars]

| Industry group | 1945 |  | 1946 |  |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  | $1948{ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July-September | October-December | $\begin{gathered} \text { January- } \\ \text { March } \end{gathered}$ | April- <br> June | July-September | October-December | JanuaryMarch | April- <br> June | July-September | October-December | JanuaryMarch | AprilJune | July-December |
| Manufacturing. | 800 | 1. 260 | 1,100 | 1,400 | 1,650 | 1,760 | 1,450 | 1,850 | 1,870 | 2,290 | 1,940 | 2,000 | 3, 820 |
| Mining .-.--. | 110 | 120 | 110 | 130 | 160 | 160 | 150 | 160 | 180 | 210 | 200 | 190 | 310 |
| Railroad | 140 | 160 | 100 | 130 | 160 | 180 | 160 | 220 | 230 | 310 | 340 | 390 | 890 |
| Other transportation. | 80 | 110 | 130 | 170 | 170 | 200 | 180 | 230 | 200 | 190 | 180 | 210 | 390 |
| Electric and gas utilities | 160 | 220 | 180 | 230 | 280 | 360 | 330 | 450 | 500 | 620 | 510 | 600 | 1200 |
| Commercial and miscellaneous ${ }^{3}$ | 380 | 480 | 580 | 740 | 900 | 1.080 | 900 | 1,030 | 1, 160 | 1,340 | 1, 320 | 1, 400 | 2,840 |
| Total | 1,680 | 2, 340 | 2, 200 | 2,790 | 3,310 | 3, 730 | 3. 160 | 3,940 | 4,140 | 4,960 | 4, 480 | 4,780 | 9,450 |

For footnotes and source of data, see table 1.

## Change in Industrial Composition

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

The proportion of these expenditures to total business outlays anticipated for 1948 reveals a decline to 45 percent as compared with 50 percent of aggregate business expenditures in 1947. Moreover, while the manufacturing and mining outlays reached an annual rate somewhat above 9 billion dollars in the second half of 1947, expenditures planned for new plant and equipment in the second half of 1948 are at the lower annual rate of about 8.2 billion dollars. It should be pointed out, however, that manufacturing companies in past surveys have tended to underestimate both the value and volume of their future capital expenditures and that such underestimation has been fairly pronounced for periods considerably removed in time.
A number of individual manufacturing industries, among which iron and steel and petroleum are outstanding examples, continue to have very large backlogs of uncompleted capital expansion projects. However, the postwar conversion and expansion programs of manufacturing industry as a whole have progressed much more rapidly than those of other major sectors of business. As the many industries which comprise the manufacturing group successively complete their expansion programs, total manufacturing demands for new producers' capital may be expected to decline. The 1948 expenditure anticipations appear to give some evidence ot this slackening tendency as viewed in manufacturers' programs for capital outlays when the present survey was made.
Anticipated capital expenditures in manufacturing for 1948, however, are about as high as the record total last year even in physical terms, though they are not so high as the end of 1947 rate. Furthermore, in many individual manufacturing industries the effect of increased defense expenditures, not foreseen in the early part of 1948, may augment the outlays previously planned by business for the forthcoming year.
Thirty percent, or nearly 5.6 billion dollars of the total business outlays for new plant and equipment in 1948, is planned by the commercial and miscellaneous group of enterprises, including the communications companies. This is a higher proportion than in 1947. The increase in expenditures from 1947 to 1948 anticipated by commercial and miscellaneous business amounts to 26 percent. In the second half of 1948 this group expects to reach its highest postwar expenditures amounting to about 5.7 billion dollars
at an annual rate. Actual expenditures in 1947 were more than 1 billion dollars below this figure and the annual rate for the second half of 1947 was only 5 billion dollars.
Continuing large expenditures for plant and equipment planned by the communication industry are an important contribution to the commercial and miscellaneous total, amounting to more than one quarter of the 1948 figure. However, the commercial and miscellaneous group outlays programmed for 1948 are also sustained by substantial backlogs of projects (such as stores, warehouses, and office structures) which have been deferred with less immediate sacrifice than would have been possible in the case of the postwar expansion programs of the manufacturing industries. Though the sample data from which estimates of expenditures by this group have been derived are far from satisfactory, they appear to indicate a sizable increase in capital outlays planned by trade firms and other companies included in the commercial and miscellaneous group. The trade firms, it may be noted, are particularly important in this respect.

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

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

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

## Plant Versus Equipment Outlays

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

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

In this connection, it may be noted that in the postwar period, expenditures for machinery and other equipment constituted a higher proportion of total expenditures for new producers' capital than in the prewar period. Even in the prewar years there appears to have been a progressive decline in the proportion of plant expenditures to total plant and equipment outlays. This is shown in the following tabulation ${ }^{2}$ for the manufacturing and mining industries where these tendencies were particularly pronounced:

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc}
\text { Percent of equipment ex- } & & & \\
\text { penditures to total new } & 1919-21 & 1987-29 & 1937-39 & { }^{1945-47} \\
\text { plant and equipment } & \text { average } & \text { average } & \text { average } & \text { average } \\
\text { outlays------------ } & 51.0 & 59.6 & 64.1 & 72.4
\end{array}
$$

The behavior of the above ratio prior to the war was significantly affected by the construction cycle-the average duration of which appears to be much longer than the more familiar business cycle-and probably also by the well-known long-term tendency toward the increasing mechanization of industry. During the years since the end of the war, several special factors have combined to inflate expenditures for machinery and equipment relative to those for plant, when compared with prewar years.
The reconversion of industry in many cases required the replacement of machinery rather than new construction. The purchase of Government-owned plants has involved the purchase of new machinery required for peacetime goods while at the same time reducing theneed for new construction. Wear and tear during the war on machinery and equipment was, for obvious reasons, greater than on buildings. Advances in labor costs may also have encouraged substitution of machinery for manpower. Finally, supply difficulties may have been a more important limiting factor in plant than in equipment. The moderate rise in the relative importance of plant expenditures starting in the last quarter of 1947 may represent the disappearance of some of the special influences which up to recently have served to enhance expenditures on machinery and equipment relative to those on plant.

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

2 Sources: 1919-39, Federal Reserve Board; 1945-47, Office of Business Economics and the Securities and Exchange Commission. It is not possible to segregate manufacturing and mining for the entire period.
machinery and equipment expenditures by all United States business totaled nearly 10.9 billion dollars, of which the manufacturing industry accounted for 5.3 billion. Though the proportion of expenditures for plant by all business increased slightly from 1946 to 1947, machinery and equipment still comprised 67 percent of total outlays for new producers' capital in 1947 and nearly 72 percent in manufacturing.

## Anticipated Versus Actual Expenditures

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

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

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

## Sales Expectations and Capital Expenditures

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

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

[^4]
# Backlog Demand for Consumers' Durable Goods 

By L. Jay Atkinson

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

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

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

However, several factors differentiate the present situation from that prevailing in earlier periods. Most obvious is that the size of the backlog is far larger than ever before. This is a consequence of (a) the length of the period when these goods were out of production; (b) the large wartime savings accumulation which was possible because consumer incomes were high while durable goods production for civilians was low and the general price level was controlled; ${ }^{1}$ and (c) the high level of current income. An additional factor in the present economic situation is that the domestic backlog demand has coincided with heavy foreign requirements for postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction and with a high rate of construction activity.

## Swings in Demand Linked to Durability

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

The range in the number of houses built during the interwar period varied from 940,000 in 1925 to 93,000 in 1944-a ratio of 10 times as many in the best year as in the poorest. Locomotives represent an even more extreme casethe peak installation of 4,360 units in 1923 was 16 times as great as that in 1933. Similar though smaller swings are evident in the output of the shorter-lived consumers' durable goods; autos show a ratio of 4 to 1 in maximum range of annual sales, and refrigerators a ratio of 3 to 1 . During these same years, the maximum range of consumer purchasing power was of a considerably lower order.
The greater fluctuation in the demand for durable goods than in consumer income is linked to the durability of the product in this way. If the product, say automobiles, has a 10 -year average life, then aside from the growth in total auto ownership, only about one-tenth of the auto owners will

Note.-Mr. Atkinson is a member of the Current Business Analysis Division, Office of Business Economics.
${ }_{1}$ This contrasts sharply with the typical post-depression situation. Backlog demands for durables generally are built up during depression periods, but no savings accumulation is possible because of the low level of income.
be purchasing cars each year. If in any year the number of persons who wish to be car owners should rise by 5 percent, in order to meet this demand, the auto industry would need to step up production by 50 percent, or by 10 times the rate of the increase in the number of car owners. Similarly, a decrease of 5 percent in the number of car owners would result in a 50 percent decline in sales of new cars.

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

## Basic Demand Functions

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

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

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

The procedure which is followed for estimating the demand backlogs is first to calculate the current demand for ownership of each product. For example, the demand for refrigerators in 1948 is the total number of consumers who want and can afford to own a refrigerator. An alternative method which is also shown for two of the products is to
estimate the demand for new units each year--that is, the annual retail sales of the product-including both the replacement demand and the demand of new users.

## Backlog Calculations

For all products, except automobiles, practically all of the demand for these products is for personal rather than business consumption. For this reason, the principal variable used to estimate the ownership or stocks of the product ( Y ) is disposable personal income, roughly adjusted for changes in the general price level ( $\mathrm{X}_{1}$ ). In addition, a second variable, time ( $\mathrm{X}_{2}$ ), is used in the analysis, in order to measure the long-term growth which has taken place in ownership of the various products.

From this analysis a "calculated" ownership demand is obtained on the basis of a regression equation. The difference between the "calculated" value and the "actual" ownership or stocks of the product reported is termed the backlog demand of new users or additional backlog demand.
In a second portion of the analysis the replacement backlog is obtained by calculating normal scrappage from wear and obsolescence since 1941 on the basis of scrappage data from the prewar period ${ }^{2}$ using informal statistical techniques; from this estimated normal scrappage is subtracted apparent scrappage in order to obtain the calculated replacement backlogs. The information available on scrappage varies from product to product; a large mass of details from the registration data together with careful analyses are available for automobiles but the information from trade sources on the other products is less adequate.

## Passenger Automobiles ${ }^{3}$

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

## Basis of Demand Estimates

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

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

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

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

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

## Estimates Are Rough Approximations

With respect to both the calculations of the total number of cars for which there is a market at present and the number of cars whose owners would buy replacements if they were available, the figures derived must be regarded as only approximate estimates based upon extrapolation of relationships fitted to prewar estimates. The current calculated demand for automobiles is based upon the use of a gross national product which is well beyond the extreme range of observations from which the regression equation is derived. The possibility is real that the prewar time trend may be altered significantly in the postwar years.
Then too, the method used is only one of several reasonable alternatives, and the choice of the method affects the answer obtained. Thus, an analysis of the number of cars demanded at the present time made on the basis of per capita income and per capita demand but otherwise similar to the method used results in a demand for automobiles that is more than 10 percent larger than the calculated value shown in chart 1.

## Replacement Backlog

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

The gap between the number of cars on the road and the calculated demand for cars has narrowed substantially as a result of the rise in total automobile registrations of about 5 million during the past 2 years. During the same period apparent net scrappage of automobiles has been approximately offset by the registration of cars which had been out of use during the war. Although the shortage of cars has been so great that few have actually been scrapped since the end of the war, the number of cars past the age at which they would normally be scrapped has continued to mount. In the past 2 years, this replacement backlog has increased by nearly $21 / 2$ million cars.
In 1946, reconversion difficulties, including work stoppages in the automobile industry and in industries supplying materials and components, restricted production of automobiles to 2.0 million cars, of which 1.8 million showed up as new car registrations. Although normal depreciation and obsolescence would have taken a toll estimated at approximately 2 million cars, actually 600,000 more old cars were taken out of retirement and put back into service in 1946 than were retired. Thus, while the demand for additional

[^6]
## Chart 1.-Passenger Automobile Registrations


${ }^{1}$ Calculated from a linear least squares regression for the years 1922-41; based upon gross national product adjusted for approximate changes in the price level and a logarithmic time relationship. Coefficient of determination $\left(R^{2}\right)=0.98$.
${ }_{2}$ Preliminary estimate.
Sources of data: "Actual," Federal Works Agency, Public Roads Administration; "cal culated," U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
cars required to bridge the gap between actual registration and calculated registration was reduced by about 2 million the backlog of demand for replacement of over-age cars rose by an equal amount.

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

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

The increase in the number of older cars in use which has taken place since the beginning of the war is reflected in a comparison of midyear estimates for 1947 with those for 1941. On each of these dates, the numbers of cars in use was about 28 million. However, the number of cars 10 years or more old rose from 5 million in 1941 to $11 \frac{1}{2}$ million in 1947, and the cars 12 years or more increased from $21 / 2$ to $5 \frac{1}{2}$ million during the same period. ${ }^{6}$

## Deficit in Cars in Use Rapidly Disappearing

In the first quarter of 1948, production of passenger cars for the domestic market has been at an annual rate of $31 / 2$ million. According to the demand calculations described above, the extent to which this rate of output is cutting into the backlog demand may be roughly inferred by comparing it with estimated current replacement and normal growth which is placed at about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ million cars per year.

An important consideration in the car market, however, especially in the used car market, is the fact that production

[^7]$782774^{\circ}-48-3$
maintained at the present rate during 1948 will practically wipe out the deficit in total car population, although the replacement backlog will be even larger than at the beginning of the year.

## Vacuum Cleaners ${ }^{7}$

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

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

## Backlog Results From Replacement Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

[^8]Chart 2.-Electric Vacuum Cleaners, Floor-Type: Number of Homes Equipped With, and Number Sold

 ship. Coefficient of determination for homes equipped $\left(R^{2}\right)=0.97$, and for sales $\left(R^{2}\right)=0.93$.
${ }^{2}$ Exports which were negligible in the prewar years are included. They are excluded in the postwar estimates.
Sources of data: "Actual," McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., Electrical Merchandising; "calculated," U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
the end of 1946. During 1947, production of 3.7 million standard-size vacuum cleaners for the domestic market, or twice as many as in any previous year, lowered the calculated replacement backlog to less than 3 million at the beginning of 1948. This estimate is based upon an assumed increase of 2 years in the average age at which cleaners are scrapped. Each change of a year in the average scrappage age will result in a change in the opposite direction of 1 million in the replacement backlog estimate for vacuum cleaners.

## Sales Relationship.

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

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

## Electric Refrigerators

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

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

## Demand Exceeds Supply

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

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

## Change in Demand Backlog

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

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

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

 ship. Coefficient of determination for homes equipped $\left(R^{2}\right)=0.99$, and for sales $\left(R^{2}\right)=0.89$. $\quad$ Sales exclude exports.

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

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

A complementary analysis of the demand for refriger-ators-the results of which are shown in the right panel of chart 3-provides a more direct estimate of sales of refrigerators based upon the prewar relationship between annual sales of refrigerators and adjusted disposable personal income, plus an allowance for a growth trend. Such a calculation makes no allowance for backlog and, therefore, understates the demand in the early postwar period. For example, the calculated demand for $4 \frac{1}{2}$ million refrigerators in 1947 is considerably lower than the estimate of current and back$\log$ requirements derived from the analysis in terms of homes equipped with refrigerators.

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

## Electric Washing Machines

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

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

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

## Chart 4.-Homes Equipped With Electric Washing Machines ${ }^{1}$



1 Represents standard-size washing machines only.
${ }^{2}$ Calculated from a linear least squares regression for the years 1827-41; based upon disposable personal income adjusted for approximate changes in the price level and a time relationship. Coefficient of determination $\left(\mathrm{R}^{2}\right)=0.99$.
Sources of data: "Actual," Mc-Graw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., Electrical Merchandising: "calculated," U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

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

## Radios

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

## Large Backlog Worked Off

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

## Technological Advances Broaden Market

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

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

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

## Role of Prices

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

Since prices have not been treated as a separate factor in the preceding analysis, there is an implicit assumption that the interprice and price-income relationships which prevailed in prewar years will not be radically altered in the postwar period. That there has been some shift in the price relationships among the various consumers' durable goods is shown by the differential rates of price changes since 1939 shown in chart 6.

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

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

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

Chart 5.-Home-Type Radios in Use


1 Calculated from a linear least squares regression for the years 1927-41; based upon disposable personal income adjusted for approximate changes in the price level and a time re-
lationship. Coefficient of determination $\left(\mathrm{R}^{2}\right)=0.99$. lationship. Coefficient of determination $\left(\mathrm{R}^{2}\right)=0.99$.
Source of data: Caldwell-Clements Inc. Tele-Tech.

## Chart 6.-Retail Prices of Selected Consumer Durable Goods


${ }^{1}$ Data are for table models.
${ }_{2}$ Represents electric washing machines (nonautomatic). Figure for 1942 is an average for first eight months.
${ }_{3}$ Represents Chevrolet, Ford, and Plymouth 4-door sedans; data for 1942 are not available.
4 Represents electric floor-type vacuum cleaners. Prices are based upon upright models,
without attachments, and tank-type models, with attachments.
o Represents electric, standard, and semideluxe model refrigerators.
Source of data: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
the general conclusions reached above as to the size of the postwar backlogs, and the rates at which they are being exhausted.

## Summary and Conclusion

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

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

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

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

## Production and Sales of Footwear <br> (Continued from p. 11)

## Lower per Capita Consumption

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

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

## Shift in Retail Shoe Sales

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

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

## percentage change




1 Change was -1.8 percent.
${ }_{2}$ Change was -2.5 percent.
Sources of basic data: Department-store sales, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; shoe-store sales, U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economies and Bureau of the Census. Computations by Office of Business Economics.
main-floor and basement shoe sections of department stores. In general, prices of shoes are higher in independent stores than in chain stores and in main-floor shoe departments in department stores than in basement stores.

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

## Postwar Adjustment Nearing End

The course of developments over the past year suggests that the major postwar adjustments in the shoe industry are nearing completion. The wartime distortions in footwear production and consumption have been largely eliminated as the less staple of the fabric and part-fabric types have been unable to maintain their position in the more competitive postwar market. In addition, higher-priced lines which were popular during the war-although still in demandhave fared less well than lower-priced ones. Both consumers and distributors have made considerable progress in rebuilding and rounding out their inventories, so that current purchases largely reflect replacement and normal growth requirements, with style changes and some technological developments reappearing as important market factors.
As consumer expenditures on footwear in 1947 approached their long-term relationship to income, the future course of production in the shoe industry was more closely tied to price trends and to changes in personal income than at any time since early in the war. The declines in hides and skin prices since the highs of last November provide a basis for moderately lower shoe prices which may be realized in offerings for the fall trade.

## Current and Prospective Plant and Equipment Expenditures

(Continued from $p .14$ )

## Summary

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

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

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

Production-Worker Employment and Pay Rolls in the Chemicals Industry: Revised Data for Pages S-10 to S-12 ${ }^{1}$

| Month | Estimated number of production workers (thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Indexes (1939 = 100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Production-worker employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Production-worker pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 * | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 |
| January | 66 | 77 | 93 | 121 | 138 | 150 | 157 | 169 | 94.4 | 110.2 | 133.4 | 172. 4 | 197.2 | 214.2 | 225.1 | 242.0 | 92.1 | 113.8 | 144.9 | 224.9 | 305. 0 | 362.6 | 398.7 | 401. 6 |
| February | 66 | 77 | 96 | 122 | 139 | 154 | 161 | 171 | 94.7 | 110.3 | 136.6 | 175.1 | 198.8 | 219.9 | 229.9. | 243.9 | 93.1 | 113.5 | 149.8 | 227.4 | 308. 1 | 373.0 | 409.6 | 402. 5 |
| March | 67 | 77 | 99 | 126 | 139 | 152 | 163 | 172 | 95. 5 | 109.9 | 141.0 | 180.0 | 199.3 | 217.9 | 233.5 | 245. 7 | 94.4 | 113.3 | 156. 6 | 236. 3 | 314.8 | 371.3 | 418. 2 | 409. 2 |
| April | 66 66 | 77 77 | 101 | 128 | 141 | 154 | 165 | 176 175 178 | 94.5 94.8 | 110. 1 | 144.2 149.4 | 183.3 <br> 186.4 | 201. 3 | 219.6 218.9 | 235.4 236.5 | 251.3 | 92.5 | 113.9 | 162.2 | 244. 1 | 324.5 <br> 329.4 | 375.0 376.3 | 422.0 425.5 | 419.0 415.8 |
| June | 66 | 79 | 109 | 133 | 145 | 152 | 167 | 178 | 94.9 | 112.9 | 155.3 | 190.3 | 207.3 | 217.7 | 239.5 | 254.5 | 94.0 | 118.4 | 184.0 | 261.7 | 341.7 | 375.6 | 433.6 | 426.3 426 |
| July | 67 | 82 | 111 | 133 | 146 | 152 | 165 | 176 | 95.7 | 116.7 | 158.8 | 190.7 | 209.2 | 217.0 | 236.5 | 251.8 | 93.9 | 121.9 | 189.7 | 267.3 | 344.5 | 377.8 | 424.9 | 432. 4 |
| August | 69 | 83 | 114. | 132 | 147 | 152 | 161 | 177 | 98.1 | 119.1 | 163.0 | 189.2 | 210.1 | 217.1 | 230.5 | 253.1 | 98.5 | 124.9 | 196.2 | 263.9 | 348.0 | 376.8 | 412.1 | 432.5 |
| September | 72 | 85 | 115 | 134 | 148 | 152 | 164 | 179 | 102.3 | 122. 2 | 164.9 | 191. 2 | 211.9 | 217.2 | 234.4 | 255.6 | 101.3 | 127.9 | 198.9 | 266.7 | 353.0 | 378. 2 | 399.5 | 441. 7 |
| October | 77 | 88 | 117 | 134 | 151 | 152 | 161 | 182 | 110.3 | 125.3 | 166. 9 | 191.8 | 215. 2 | 217. 7 | 229.6 | 259.7 | 114. 2 | 133.0 | 208. 1 | 278. 4 | 360.3 | 377.1 | 382.2 | 449.8 |
| November | 79 | 91 | 118 | 136 | 150 | 152 | 162 | 186 | 113.0 | 129.7 | 169.2 | 194. 5 | 215. I | 218.0 | 231. 1 | 265.9 | 116.3 | 139.6 | 212. 8 | 287.1 | 360.7 | 380.9 | 379.1 | 462. 3 |
| December- | 78 | 91 | 119 | 137 | 149 | 155 | 166 | 191 | 111.8 | 130.8 | 169.7 | 196.4 | 212.5 | 221.5 | 237.4 | 272.6 | 115.8 | 143.8 | 218.1 | 295.0 | 352.6 | 388.3 | 290.7 | 483.3 |
| Montlhy average. | 70 | 82 | 108 | 131 | 145 | 152 | 163 | 178 | 100.0 | 117.4 | 154.4 | 186.8 | 206.7 | 218.1 | 233.3 | 253.9 | 100.0 | 123.3 | 183.0 | 259.0 | 336.9 | 376.1 | 408.0 | 431.4 |

[^9]Production-Worker Employment and Pay Rolls in the Baking, Canning and Preserving, and Slaughtering and Meat Packing Industries: Revised Data for Pages S-10 and S-11 ${ }^{1}$

| Industry and month | Estimated number of production workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Indexes (1939=100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Production-worker employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Production-worker pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 |
| January BARI | 1818181819191919191919 | $\begin{aligned} & 185 \\ & 186 \\ & 188 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 184 \\ & 187 \\ & 190 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 196 \\ { }_{1}^{196} \\ 197 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 215 \\ & 214 \\ & 213 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 216 \\ & 216 \\ & 217 \end{aligned}$ | $97.0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97.2 \\ & 97.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 96.7 \\ 98.3 \\ 98 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.7 \\ & 103.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.8 \\ & 109.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.8 \\ & 112.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.4 \\ & 112.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.6 \\ & 113.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 96.2 \\ 96.6 \\ 96.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97.4 \\ & 98.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.9 \\ 102.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117.5 \\ & 118.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144.5 \\ & 141.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 161.6 \\ & 162.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 169.7 \\ & 170.8 \end{aligned}$ | 185.7 <br> 188.9 <br>  <br> 8.6 |
| February |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April |  | 187 | 192 | 196 | 205 | 211 | 214 | 211 | 98.1 | 98.0 | 100.8 | 102.9 | 107.7 | 110.9 | 112.4 | 110.7 | ${ }_{95.9}$ | ${ }_{99.8}{ }^{99}$ | 104.7 | 119.1 | ${ }^{144.2}$ | 160.4 | ${ }_{173.5}^{17.5}$ | 188.0 |
| May. |  | 190 | 195 | 198 | 206 | ${ }^{210}$ | ${ }^{215}$ | 203 | 100.5 | 99.6 | 102.5 | 103.7 | 118.0 | 110.1 | 12.8 | 106.9 | 101.4 | 102.4 | 110.2 | 123.6 | 149.0 | 163.9 | 175.1 | 176.3 |
| June |  | ${ }_{193}^{193}$ | ${ }_{197}^{199}$ | ${ }_{209}^{202}$ | ${ }^{209}$ | ${ }_{213}^{212}$ | ${ }^{215}$ | 199 | ${ }_{101.5}^{101.5}$ | 101.1 | ${ }^{104.7}$ | 106.0 | 109.9 |  | 113.1 | 104.7 | 102.6 | 104.6 | 114.6 | 130.0 | 153.0 | 166 | ${ }_{179}^{178.4}$ | 174.1 |
| August |  | 192 | 200 | ${ }_{213}^{203}$ | ${ }_{210}^{210}$ | ${ }_{213}$ | 212 | ${ }_{202}^{199}$ | 101.7 | 100.2 | 105. ${ }^{1}$ | 111.0. | 110.3 | 111.6 | 111.4 | ${ }^{104.6}$ | cr ${ }^{103.4}$ | ${ }^{105.6}$ | ${ }^{115.4}$ | ${ }_{138.5}^{133.2}$ | 154.4 | 166.9 | 176.3 | 184.2 |
| September |  | 192 | 201 | 216 | 209 | 210 | 214 | 206 | 101.8 | 100.9 | 105.6 | 113.6 | 110.0 | 110.3 | 112.6 | 108.0 | 103.1 | 104.6 | 116. | 140.7 | 157.4 | 167.9 | 179.7 | 199.0 193.5 |
| October |  | 191 | 202 | 218 | ${ }^{215}$ | ${ }^{216}$ | ${ }^{215}$ | ${ }^{205}$ | 1018 | 100.3 | 106.3 | 114.7 | 112.9 | 113.4 | 113.0 | 107.9 | 101.4 | 103.4 | 117.1 | 143.5 | 160.8 | 171.4 | 182.4 | ${ }^{196.7}$ |
| November. |  | 191 189 | ${ }_{1}^{201}$ | ${ }_{218}^{217}$ | ${ }_{219}^{220}$ | 229 | ${ }^{216}$ | ${ }_{212}^{212}$ | 100.8 | 110.1 | 105.7 | 114.0 | 15, | 115.1 | 113.7 | 111.3 | 101.7 | 102.7 | 118.6 | 144.0 | ${ }^{1654} 1$ | 174 | 187.1 <br> 187 | 20.3.3 215.6 |
|  |  | 190 | 196 | 206 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monthly average------------canning and preserving | 190 | 190 | 196 | 206 | 211 | 214 | 214 | 208 | 100. | 99.6 | 102.7 | 108.4 | 11.0 | 112.3 | 112.7 | 109 | 100.0 | 102.1 | 111.2 | 6 | 15 | 167.0 | 177.7 | 190.2 |
| January | 90 | 92 | 100 | 133 | 139 | 141 | 161 | 181 | 60.0 | 61.0 | 66.3 | 88.3 | 92.2 | 94.0 | 107.0 | 106.8 | 59.1 | 63.9 | 68.5 | 114.1 | 151.0 | 175.8 | 210.4 | 223.8 |
| February | 84 | ${ }^{93}$ | 95 | ${ }^{133}$ | 133 | 140 | ${ }^{158}$ | 157 | 55.8 | 61.8 | 63. 4 | 88.7 | 88.6 | 93.3 | 105. 0 | 104.6 | 59.3 | 62.4 | 67.4 | 121.3 | 149.2 | 177.8 | 208.0 | ${ }^{214.5}$ |
| March | -92 | ${ }^{90} 106$ | -919 | ${ }_{126}^{119}$ | ${ }_{134}^{122}$ | 1 | ${ }_{163}^{153}$ | $1{ }_{1}^{151}$ | 61.0 | ${ }_{70.6}^{60.0}$ | 60.8 72.8 | ${ }_{84.1}$ | ${ }_{89.1}^{81.0}$ | ${ }_{97.9}^{90.4}$ | 1018 | ${ }^{1006} 10$ | 628.8 | ${ }_{67} 6.4$ | ${ }_{77}^{67} 7$ | ${ }_{112.6}^{105.4}$ | 132.6 | 176.8 | ${ }^{2034} 8$ | ${ }_{232.8}^{210.5}$ |
| May- | 141 | 144 | 114 | 131 | 138 | 1188 | ${ }_{173}^{178}$ | 1184 | ${ }_{94}^{72 .}$ | ${ }^{69.0}$ | 75.6 | 86.9 | ${ }^{91.5}$ | ${ }_{108.4}^{98.4}$ | 107.3 | 108.9 | ${ }_{73}^{73.5}$ | 73.0 | 81.6 | 116.6 | 157.2 | 189.7 | 211.1 | 231.8 |
| June | 141 | 184 | ${ }_{228}^{152}$ | ${ }_{245}^{161}$ | ${ }_{226}^{160}$ | 162 | 225 | ${ }_{284}^{186}$ | ${ }_{130.5}^{94}$ | ${ }_{121.6}^{95 .}$ | 100.9 151.5 | ${ }_{162.9}^{107.0}$ | 106.5 <br> 150.4 | ${ }_{163.1}^{107.6}$ | 115.4 | 124.0 | -86.9 | ${ }^{94.6}$ | 117.3 184.0 | 148.3 | 180.1 250.8 | ${ }_{300.5}^{205}$ | 229.7 | ${ }^{272.5}$ |
| August | 209 | ${ }^{264}$ | 321 | 310 | 315 | ${ }^{296}$ | ${ }^{273}$ | 315 | 189.0 | 175.9 | 213.8 | 206.3 | 209.3 | 197.2 | 181.7 | 209.5 | 194.7 | 196.0 | 270.0 | 297.7 | 379.3 | 369. | 339.6 | 528.6 |
| Septembe | 1290 | ${ }_{204}^{270}$ | 343 | 394 | ${ }_{23}^{327}$ | 325 | 349 <br>  <br> 258 | 366 | 199.0 | 139.5 | ${ }^{228} 3$ | 165 | ${ }_{155}^{217.7}$ | ${ }_{164}^{216.1}$ | ${ }^{232} 18$ | 243.8 | 20.0 | ${ }^{183.1}$ | 301. | 408.8 | ${ }^{3599} 9$ | 400.0 | 462.9 315 | ${ }^{625.7}$ |
| October- | 120 | ${ }_{129}^{204}$ | ${ }_{182}^{238}$ | 185 | 178 | ${ }_{192}^{24}$ | 208 | ${ }_{216}^{270}$ | ${ }_{79.9} 119$ | ${ }_{85}{ }^{135.6}$ | 120.4 | ${ }_{122.8}^{165.4}$ | 118.4 | $\xrightarrow{127.9}$ | 133.9 | ${ }_{1}^{143.4}$ | ${ }^{121.6}$ | ${ }_{82.7}^{135.5}$ | 151 | 197. | 209.4 | ${ }_{241.7}^{322.1}$ | -345. ${ }^{3}$ | 452.6 |
| December | 100 | 109 | 143 | 159 | 157 | 168 | 179 | 195 | 66.3 | 72.7 | 95.4 | 105.9 | 104.7 | 112.0 | 119.1 | 129.6 | 69.1 | 77.1 | 118.2 | 173.7 | 193.1 | 215.7 | 249.6 | 302.5 |
| Monthly average. | 150 | 149 | 176 | 195 | 189 | 196 | 207 | 219 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 117.3 | 130.0 | 125.4 | 130.2 | 137.7 | 145.6 | 100.0 | 101.2 | 142.9 | 191.9 | 216.0 | . 4 | 273.2 | 0 |
| slavghtering and meat packing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Januar | 139 |  | ${ }_{145}^{152}$ | 177 | 195 | 185 | 176 | 184 | ${ }_{97}^{102.7}$ | 110.6 | 112.0 | 131.3 | 144.7 | 140.1 | 130.0 | 136.4 | 103.5 | 110.8 | 108.6 | 156 | 191.1 | ${ }_{2}^{238} 2$ | 224.6 | 234. 6 |
| March | 128 | 143 | 145 | 165 | 179 | 178 | 157 | 180 | 95.1 | 105.9 | 107.4 | 122.4 | 132.6 | 132. | 12.4 | 133.0 | ${ }_{93.5}{ }^{\text {94, }}$ | 103.6 | 104.4 | 137.5 | 172.8 | 2092 | 183.4 | 208.4 |
| April | ${ }_{133}^{127}$ | 140 | 153 | ${ }_{171}^{175}$ | 166 | 171 | 1146 | 165 | ${ }_{98.2}^{94.0}$ | ${ }^{101.7}$ | ${ }_{112.4}^{106.1}$ | ${ }_{122.3}^{123}$ | ${ }_{123.2}^{123.2}$ | ${ }_{126}^{127} 3$ | ${ }^{110} 1$ | 122.9 | ${ }_{100}^{92 .}$ | 101. | 120 | ${ }^{139} 14$. | ${ }_{182.9}^{162}$ | ${ }_{213.4}^{202.6}$ | 173. | ${ }_{196.1}^{196.1}$ |
| June | 135 | 141 | ${ }^{155}$ | 179 | 172 | 174 | 150 | 154 | 99.6 | 104.7 | 114.5 | 132.9 | 127. | 128. | 111. | 114.1 | 101. | 104.6 | 123. | 158.5 | 192. | 213 | 186. | 179.3 |
| July-ast | 133 | 1445 | 154 <br> 149 | 186 185 | ${ }_{167}^{171}$ | 165 | 143 | 143 160 1 | 100.0 98.2 | ${ }_{99}^{106.5}$ | 114.2 | ${ }_{137}^{137} 6$ | ${ }_{123.4}^{123}$ | ${ }_{121.9}^{126.2}$ | 108 | 1106 | ${ }_{97}^{102}$ | ${ }_{99}^{106.3}$ | ${ }_{121}^{121}$ | 16180 | ${ }^{192.7}$ | ${ }_{198}^{210}$ | 180 | ${ }^{186.3}$ |
| Septembe | 134 | ${ }^{135}$ | 149 | 184 | 162 | ${ }^{156}$ | 142 | 104 | 99.0 | 100.3 | 110.3 | 135.9 | 119.8 | ${ }^{115}$ | 105. | 77.0 | 99. | 98.6 | 122. | 159 | 174 | 185.3 | 178.3 | 115.6 |
| Oetober- November | 136 14 | 147 | 1 | ${ }_{182}^{180}$ | 178 | ${ }_{161}^{156}$ | 154 | ${ }^{163}$ | 105.8 | 108.7 | ${ }_{118.7}^{113 .}$ | ${ }^{134.4}$ | 128.4. | ${ }^{119.8}$ | 113.7 | 120.8 | 104 | 100 | 132 | ${ }_{167}^{163 .}$ | ${ }_{218}^{18 .}$ | ${ }_{203}^{188}$ | 176. | ${ }_{226.1}$ |
| December | 147 | 158 | 172 | 190 | 182 | 171 | 174 | 180 | 109.2 | 116.9 | 127.5 | 141.0 | 135.1 | 126.7 | 128.7 | 133. | 112 | 121.0 | 147 | 194.3 | 227.7 | 223 | , | 25.0 |
| Monthly average | 135 | 143 | 152 | 178 | 174 | 171 | 154 | 157 | 100.0 | 105.6 | 112.9 | 131.7 | 128 | 126. | 114.1 | 115. | 100.0 | 104.7 | 120.0 | 157.1 | 188.6 | 209.2 | 187. | 94.1 |

[^10] Federal Security Agency and are now consistent with the data for the "food and kindred products" group which have previously been adjusted to Federal Security Agency data. Because adjusted to new levals years without anderal Security Agency definition; this differs from the former series, based on the Bureau of the Census definition, in that it excludes many small establishments which under the Social Security definition are classified in retail trade.

## Department Store Sales-San Francisco Federal Reserve District: Revised Series for Page S-9 1

[1935-1939=100]
without adjustment for seasonal variation

| ont | 1919 | 1920 | 01921 | 1 |  | 1924 | 1925 | 26 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 193 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1239 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Januar | 47 | 69 | 71 | 63 | 75 | 83 | 81 | 87 | 90 | 93 | 97 | 93 | 84 | 67 | 50 | 58 | 64 | 71 | 81 | 81 | 83 | 89 | 100 | 131 | 153 | 169 | 199 | 215 |
| Maruary | ${ }_{52}^{48}$ | 68 | ${ }_{67}^{64}$ | 62 | ${ }_{81}^{73}$ | ${ }_{83}^{81}$ | 88 | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{97}^{90}$ | ${ }_{97}^{92}$ | 109 | ${ }_{98}^{93}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 82 \\ 93 \end{array}$ | $\frac{67}{72}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 51 \\ 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 72 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \\ & 85 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{102}^{85}$ | ${ }_{87} 7$ | ${ }_{95}^{86}$ | ${ }_{108} 9$ | 115 | ${ }_{148}^{133}$ | 194 |  |  | ${ }_{260}^{253}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {April }}$ | (50) | ${ }_{81} 7$ | ${ }_{74}^{67}$ | ${ }_{7}^{65}$ | ${ }_{92}^{83}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} 88 \\ 98 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \\ & 99 \end{aligned}$ | 107 | 105 | 108 | ${ }_{11}^{103}$ | ${ }_{103}^{106}$ | $97$ | ${ }_{68}^{68}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} 65 \\ 65 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | 80 | ${ }_{93}^{93}$ | 100 105 | ${ }_{109}^{99}$ | 106 | 1113 | ${ }_{131}^{129}$ | 1140 | 183 | ${ }_{202}^{199}$ | ${ }_{220}^{207}$ | 285 |
|  | 60 | 76 | 68 | 8 | 85 | 85 | 89 | 94 | ${ }_{96}$ | 96 | 100 | ${ }^{96}$ | 86 | ${ }_{63}^{68}$ | 62 | ${ }^{63}$ | 79 | 94 | 100 | ${ }_{94}$ | 100 | 108 | 127 | 140 | 188 | 196 | 218 | 291 |
| July- | 54 <br> 59 | ${ }_{73}^{65}$ | ${ }_{64}^{69}$ | ${ }_{68}^{60}$ | ${ }_{81}^{77}$ | ${ }_{83}^{74}$ | 88 | ${ }_{95}^{83}$ | ${ }_{98}^{86}$ | ${ }_{102}^{92}$ | ${ }_{102}^{91}$ | 83 94 9 | 78 | ${ }_{64}^{54}$ | ${ }_{6}^{59}$ | $\stackrel{58}{50}$ | 72 | ${ }_{91}^{87}$ | ${ }_{98}^{90}$ | ${ }_{94}^{85}$ | ${ }_{100}^{91}$ | 111 | 120 | ${ }_{160}^{140}$ | 189 | 187 203 |  | ${ }_{292}^{269}$ |
| September | 69 | 79 | 72 | 72 | 88 | 89 | ${ }^{96}$ | 107 | 110 | 114 | 114 | 104 | 91 | ${ }^{69}$ | 70 | 79 | 91 | 108 | 111 | 99 | 115 | 127 | 156 | 187 | 201 | 227 | 245 | ${ }_{327}^{327}$ |
| October- November |  |  | ${ }_{73}^{74}$ | 83 <br> 85 |  |  |  | 112 | 1117 | 117 | ${ }_{120}^{116}$ | ${ }_{105}^{105}$ | ${ }_{91}^{89}$ | ${ }_{6}^{72}$ | ${ }_{68}^{68}$ | 79 81 81 |  | 107 |  | 1114 | 120 | ${ }_{133}^{123}$ |  | ${ }_{222}^{194}$ |  | ${ }_{299}^{242}$ | ${ }_{322}^{257}$ | ${ }_{336}^{332}$ |
| December. | 116 |  | 111 | 129 | 151 | 152 | 164 | 179 | 176 | 188 | 192 | 164 | 135 | 105 | 119 | 134 | 153 | 175 | 176 | 171 | 197 | 213 | 236 | 301 | 330 | 379 | 413 | 506 |
| Annual index | 64 |  | 72 | 74 | 90 | 92 | 98 | 104 | 107 | 110 | 112 | 104 | 92 | 69 | 66 | 74 | 86 | 99 | 106 | 101 | 109 | 119 | 139 | 171 | 203 | 223 | 247 | 308 |

adjusted for seasonal variation

| January | 53 | 76 | 77 | 69 | 82 | 93 | 93 | 100 | 104 | 109 | 112 | 108 | 100 | 81 | 61 | 70 | 81 | 91 | 103 | 103 | 106 | 113 | 122 | 159 | 187 | 207 | 244 | 266 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| February | 58 | 74 | 77 | 70 | 86 | 94 | 94 | 100 | 106 | 108 | 111 | 110 | 98 | 79 | 61 | 72 | 83 | 92 | 106 | 99 | 107 | 114 | 124 | 153 | 216 | 203 | 245 | 280 |
| March. | 60 | 74 | 72 | 71 | 87 | 93 | 97 | 104 | 108 | 106 | 110 | 109 | 99 | 75 | 56 | 74 | 82 | 95 | 108 | 98 | 105 | 114 | 127 | 156 | 194 | 214 | 244 | 289 |
| April. | 61 | 79 | 75 | 72 | 90 | 90 | 98 | 104 | 107 | 113 | 111 | 108 | 100 | 73 | 65 | 73 | 84 | 95 | 106 | 100 | 109 | 115 | 132 | 159 | 194 | 211 | 225 | 292 |
| May. | 58 | 78 | 72 | 76 | 90 | 90 | 98 | 102 | 107 | 110 | 114 | 106 | 100 | 71 | 68 | 72 | 83 | 96 | 108 | 102 | 107 | 117 | 138 | 156 | 199 | 218 | 239 | 306 |
| June. | 64 | 80 | 72 | 73 | 89 | 92 | 98 | 104 | 106 | 107 | 111 | 107 | 96 | 71 | 69 | 71 | 85 | 100 | 106 | 100 | 107 | 116 | 139 | 156 | 209 | 218 | 242 | 321 |
| July_ | 66 | 79 | 72 | 73 | 94 | 91 | 100 | 102 | 105 | 113 | 112 | 102 | 94 | 67 | 73 | 71 | 86 | 102 | 106 | 100 | 107 | 119 | 142 | 169 | 203 | 223 | 254 | 316 |
| August | 66 | 80 | 70 | 74 | 91 | 92 | 97 | 105 | 107 | 111 | 109 | 101 | 91 | 67 | 70 | 74 | 86 | 99 | 105 | 101 | 108 | 120 | 163 | 175 | 204 | 228 | 240 | 329 |
| September | 70 | 80 | 73 | 73 | 91 | 91 | 98 | 106 | 108 | 111 | 112 | 102 | 89 | 68 | 68 | 76 | 87 | 102 | 105 | 94 | 109 | 121 | 147 | 183 | 187 | 230 | 248 | 326 |
| October- | 69 | 76 | 70 | 78 | 93 | 92 | 99 | 103 | 105 | 113 | 113 | 101 | 86 | 70 | 66 | 76 | 91 | 102 | 106 | 99 | 114 | 118 | 141 | 186 | 212 | 233 | 249 | 322 |
| November | 69 | 77 | 69 | 80 | 92 | 92 | 104 | 105 | 110 | 110 | 112 | 100 | 86 | 61 | 64 | 77 | 90 | 103 | 104 | 107 | 111 | 126 | 141 | 186 | 207 | 240 | 259 | 311 |
| December. | 73 | 76 | 70 | 81 | 94 | 92 | 99 | 108 | 106 | 113 | 114 | 98 | 81 | 62 | 70 | 78 | 90 | 104 | 104 | 102 | 116 | 125 | 146 | 190 | 208 | 239 | 200 | 321 |

 into account changes in seasonal buying habits which have occurred since 1941. A few additional adjustments of a technical nature have also been made.

## New or Revised Series

Consumer Short-Term Credit: Revised Data for Pages S-15 and S-161
[Millions of dollars]

| Type of credit and month | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total consumer credit: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 6,650 | 7,320 | 6,522 | 5, 212 | 3,890 | 3,791 | 4,279 | 5,347 | 6,640 | 7,166 | 6, 864 | 7,810 | 8,945 | 9,533 | 6,018 | 4,985 | 5,480 | 6,429 |
| Februar | 6,586 | 7,111 | 6,310 | 4, 986 | 3,754 | 3,743 | 4, 255 | 5,340 | 6, 599 | 6,943 | 6,793 | 7,718 | 8, 911 | 9, 161 | 5,796 | 4,832 | 5,337 | 6,533 |
| March | 6, 718 | 7,083 | 6,223 | 4,863 4,748 | 3,693 3,666 | 3,800 3,885 | +4,373 | 5,487 | 6,756 | 6, 889 | 6, 873 | 7,820 | 9,014 | 88.988 | 5,654 5 5 | 5,014 | $\stackrel{5}{597}$ | 6, 988 |
| ${ }_{\text {April }}$ | 6,899 7 | 7,098 7,070 | 6, 180 6,131 | 4,748 4,645 | 3,666 3,670 | 3,885 3,973 | 4, 4 4, 640 | 5,917 | 6,912 7,094 | 6,823 | 6, <br> 7 124 | 8,946 | 9,649 | 8,7419 8,319 | 5,377 | 5,113 | 5,533 | 7,613 |
| June | 7,233 | 7,044 | 6,050 | 4, 540 | 3,679 | 4, 038 | 4, 769 | 6, 048 | 7, 238 | 6,799 | 7,236 | 8,284 | 9, 888 | 7,873 | 5,360 | 5,184 | 5,685 | 7,911 |
| July | 7,271 | 6, 923 | 5,887 | 4, 354 | 3,633 | 4, 034 | 4,821 | 6,124 | 7, 272 | 6,682 | 7,235 | 8,278 | 9,940 | 7,359 | 5,123 | 5,115 | 5,627 | 8,039 |
| August | 7,346 | 6, 858 | 5,764 | 4, 247 | 3, 666 | 4, 976 | 4, 898 | 6,215 | 7, 357 | 6,680 | 7,320 | 8,361 | 10,092 | 7,059 | 5,037 | 5,163 | 5, 599 | 8,382 |
| September | 7,436 | 6,852 | 5,710 | 4,203 | 3,740 | 4, 147 | 4,998 | 6, 355 | 7,444 | 6,731 | 7,488 | 8, 489 | 10, 107 | 6, 896 | 5,125 | 5,236 | 5,630 | 8,652 |
| October | 7,514 | 6,829 | 5,638 | 4,147 | 3,798 | 4, 225 | 5, 102 | 6,487 | 7, 484 | 6,752 | 7,622 | 8,644 | 9,995 | 6,744 | 5,224 | 5,384 | 5,914 | 9,022 |
| Novem | 7,475 | 6,750 | 5,496 | 4,061 | 3,799 | 4, 240 | 5,214 | 6,560 | 7,453 | 6,830 | 7,700 | 8,776 | 9, 844 | 6,502 | 5,311 | 5, 571 | 6,237 | 9, 542 |
| Decemb | 7,637 | 6,829 | 5,526 | 4,093 | 3,929 | 4,396 | 5,439 | 6,796 | 7,491 | 7,064 | 7,994 | ${ }^{9} 146$ | 9,895 | 6,478 | 5,334 | 5,776 | 6,638 | 10, 166 |
| Installment credit, total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 2,609 2,565 | - ${ }^{\mathbf{2}, 027}$ | 2,585 2,491 | 2,105 2,006 | ${ }_{1}^{1,472}$ | 1, 1,534 | 1,847 1,849 | 2, ${ }_{2} \mathbf{6 1 4}$ | 3,479 <br> 3,450 | 3, 823 3,692 | 3,572 <br> 3,548 | 4,415 4,405 | 5,410 5,444 | 5, 616 5,352 | 2,689 $\mathbf{2 , 4 9 7}$ | 1,854 1,803 | 1,967 | 2,364 2,404 |
| March | 2, 621 | 2,872 | 2, 436 | 1,930 | 1, 384 | 1, 557 | 1,915 | 2,717 | 3, 547 | 3,639 | 3,616 | 4, 485 | 5,517 | 5,127 | 2,357 | 1,821 | 1,948 | 2,503 |
| April | 2, 746 | 2,989 | 2, 440 | 1,878 | 1,390 | 1,615 | 2,025 | 2,869 | 3,677 | 3, 618 | 3,711 | 4,611 | 5,757 | 4,898 | 2,262 | 1,804 | 1,945 | 2,649 |
| May | 2,889 | 2,887 | 2,452 | 1,838 | 1,426 | 1,685 | 2,130 | 3, 028 | 3,818 | 3, 599 | 3, 849 | 4,774 | 6, 008 | 4,620 | 2,156 | 1,816 | 1,957 | 2,783 |
| June | 3, 016 | 2,900 | 2,451 | 1,802 | 1,469 | 1,741 | 2, 228 | 3, 161 | 3,946 | 3, 581 | 3,971 | 4, 909 | 6, 174 | 4,333 | 2,093 | 1,838 | 1,984 | 2,902 |
| July | 3, 107 | 2,882 | 2, 430 | 1,730 | 1,492 | 1,786 | 2,317 | 3, 261 | 4,007 | 3, 532 | 4,035 | 4, 996 | 6, 264 | 4,047 | 2,008 | 1,844 | 1,991 | 3,022 |
| August | 3, 170 | 2,849 | 2,390 | 1,681 | 1,541 | 1,807 | 2,395 | 3,326 | 4,055 | 3, 525 | 4,104 | 5,067 | 6, 366 | 3,757 | 1,958 | 1,849 | 1,986 | 3,165 |
| Septemb | 3,173 | 2,805 | 2,344 | 1,636 | 1,570 | 1,812 | 2,436 | 3,368 | 4,062 | 3, 503 | 4,153 | 5,091 | 6, 248 | 3, 521 | 1,932 | 1,865 | 2,010 | 3, 288 |
| October | 3, 195 | 2,771 | 2,302 | 1, 595 | 1,592 | 1,839 | 2,476 | 3, 393 | 4, 042 | 3,490 | 4, 241 | 5,173 | 6, 126 | 3,281 | 1,909 | 1,889 | 2,086 | 3,458 |
| Novemb | 3,159 | 2,702 | 2, 232 | 1,551 | 1, 585 | 1, 838 | 2,527 | 3,408 | 3,986 | 3, 508 | 4,305 | 5,250 | 5,988 | 3,079 | 1,897 | 1,925 | 2,190 | 3,646 |
| Decemb | 3,167 | 2,696 | 2,212 | 1, 526 | 1,605 | 1,867 | 2,627 | 3, 526 | 3,971 | 3,612 | 4,449 | 5,448 | 5,920 | 2,948 | 1,957 | 2,034 | 2,365 | 3,976 |
| Installment sale credit: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 2,087 | 2, 375 | 1,926 | 1,495 | ${ }_{916}^{955}$ | 1,082 | 1,291 | 1,767 | $\begin{array}{r}2,377 \\ 2 \\ 234 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,619 \\ 2 \\ \hline 203\end{array}$ | 2, 261 | ${ }_{2}^{2,740}$ | ${ }_{3,410}^{3,393}$ | 3,506 3,295 | 1,312 | 742 705 | 777 | 877 |
| February | 2,037 2,083 | 2, ${ }_{2}^{2} 222$ | 1,838 1,794 | 1,407 1, 335 | 916 892 | 1,066 1,086 | 1,285 $\mathbf{1}, 387$ | 1,741 1.808 | 2,334 2,406 | $\begin{array}{r}2,503 \\ 2,444 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2, 2225 <br> 2,268 <br> 2 | 2,711 $\mathbf{2 , 7 5 8}$ | 3,410 $\mathbf{3 , 4 5 3}$ | 3, 295 3,101 | 1,188 1,068 | 705 695 | 741 | 879 905 |
| April | 2,197 | 2,242 | 1, 800 | 1, 289 | 901 | 1,140 | 1,427 | 1,931 | 2,515 | 2,412 | 2,331 | 2,860 | 3,642 | 2,916 | 1,017 | 689 | 723 | 957 |
| May | 2, 327 | 2, 227 | 1,809 | 1,252 | 941 | 1,203 | 1,509 | 2,067 | 2,639 | 2,384 | 2,431 | 2,978 | 3,844 | 2, 702 | 953 | 699 | 718 | 1,004 |
| June | 2, 439 | 2,241 | 1,810 | 1, 226 | 988 | 1,252 | 1,579 | 2,194 | 2,753 | 2,349 | 2, 509 | 3,066 | 3,973 | 2,472 | 895 | 706 | 719 | 1,035 |
| July | 2,519 | 2, 217 | 1,785 | 1,162 | 1,015 | 1,280 | 1,636 | 2, 280 | 2,805 | 2,294 | 2,537 | 3,128 | 4,035 | 2,243 | 837 | 705 | 712 | 1,070 |
| August | 2,576 | 2, 187 | 1,752 | 1,122 | 1,065 | 1,301 | 1, 683 | 2,323 | 2,850 | 2, 278 | 2,571 | 3, 164 | 4,116 | 2,029 | 805 | 708 | 706 | 1,124 |
| Septembe | 2,574 | 2, 147 | 1,712 | 1,085 | 1,096 | 1, 298 | 1,697 | 2, 344 | 2,854 | 2,243 | 2, 585 | 3,164 | 4,007 | 1,860 | 784 | 719 | 777 | 1,177 |
| October | 2,583 | 2,112 | 1,669 | 1,055 | 1,119 | 1,311 | 1,709 | 2,349 | 2,833 | 2, 222 | 2,633 | 3,226 | 3,908 | 1,701 | 776 | 743 | 754 | 1,261 |
| November | 2, 532 | 2,043 | 1,610 | 1,015 | 1, 114 | 1,302 | 1,736 | 2,346 | 2,779 | 2, 231 | 2,670 | 3,285 | 3,796 | 1,569 | 775 | 772 | 805 | 1,358 |
| December | 2,515 | 2,032 | 1,595 | 999 | 1,122 | 1,317 | 1,805 | 2,436 | 2,752 | 2,313 | 2,792 | 3,450 | 3,744 | 1,491 | 814 | 835 | 903 | 1,558 |
| Installment cash loans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February | 528 | 648 | 653 | 599 | 507 | 468 | 564 | 872 | 1,116 | 1,189 | 1,323 | 1,694 | 2,034 | 2,057 | 1,309 | 1,098 | 1,182 | 1, 525 |
| March | 538 | 650 | 642 | 595 | 492 | 471 | 578 | 909 | 1,141 | 1,195 | 1,348 | 1,727 | 2,064 | 2,026 | 1,289 | 1,126 | 1,217 | 1,598 |
| April | 549 | 656 | 640 | 589 | 489 | 475 | 598 | 938 | 1,162 | 1,206 | 1,380 | 1,751 | 2,115 | 1,982 | 1,245 | 1,115 | 1,222 | 1,692 |
| May | 562 | 660 | 643 | 586 | 485 | 482 | 621 | 961 | 1,179 | 1,215 | 1,418 | 1,796 | 2,164 | 1,918 | 1,203 | 1,117 | 1,239 | 1,779 |
| June | 577 | 659 | 641 | 576 | 481 | 489 | 649 | 967 | 1,193 | 1,232 | 1,462 | 1,843 | 2,201 | 1,861 | 1,198 | 1,132 | 1,265 | 1,867 |
| July | 588 | 665 | 645 | 568 | 477 | 496 | 681 | 981 | 1,202 | 1,238 | 1,498 | 1,868 | 2,229 | 1,804 | 1, 171 | 1, 139 | 1,279 | 1,9E2 |
| August | 594 | 662 | 638 | 559 | 476 | 506 | 712 | 1,003 | 1,205 | 1,247 | 1,533 | 1,903 | 2,250 | 1,728 | 1,153 | 1,141 | 1,280 | 2,041 |
| Septembe | 599 | 658 | 632 | 551 | 474 | 514 | 739 | 1,024 | 1,208 | 1,260 | 1,568 | 1,927 | 2,241 | 1,661 | 1,148 | 1,146 | 1,293 | 2,111 |
| October | 612 | 659 | 633 | 540 | 473 | 528 | 767 | 1,044 | 1,209 | 1,268 | 1,608 | 1,947 | 2,218 | 1,580 | 1,133 | 1,146 | 1,332 | 2,147 |
| Novembe | 627 | 659 | 622 | 536 | 471 | 536 | 791 | 1,062 | 1,207 | 1,277 | 1,635 | 1,965 | 2,192 | 1,510 | 1,122 | 1,153 | 1,385 | 2,288 |
| Decembe | 652 | 664 | 617 | 527 | 483 | 550 | 822 | 1,090 | 1,219 | 1,299 | 1, 657 | 1,998 | 2,176 | 1,457 | 1,143 | 1,199 | 1,462 | 2,418 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January-.....-......... | 1,531 | 1, 584 | 1,446 | 1, 224 | 1,004 | 988 | 1,092 | 1,187 | 1, 279 | 1,291 | 1,322 | 1,408 | 1,486 | 1,721 |  | 1,294 | 1,534 | 1,7cl |
| Februar | 1,475 | 1,510 | 1,367 | 1,136 | 954 | 953 | 1,053 | 1,155 | 1, 238 | 1,218 | 1,273 | 1,336 | 1,419 | 1,623 | 1,333 | 1,218 | 1,438 | 1,692 |
| March | 1, 513 | 1,533 | 1,379 | 1,123 | 967 | 980 | 1,087 | 1,169 1120 | 1,273 | 1,233 | 1,283 | 1, 368 | 1,450 | 1,683 | 1,343 | 1,376 | 1,669 | 1, 978 |
| April | 1, 545 | 1, 532 | 1,367 | 1,076 | 968 | 1,012 | 1,111 | 1, 233 | 1, 284 | 1, 240 | 1,300 | 1,384 | 1, 532 | 1, 561 | 1. 275 | 1,390 | 1,506 <br> 1,488 | 2,188 |
| June | 1, 538 | 1, 508 | 1,341 | 1,048 | 956 | 1, 014 | 1,128 | 1,202 | 1,273 | 1,243 | 1,286 | 1, 402 | 1,581 | 1, 430 | 1,338 | 1,370 | 1,544 | 2,327 |
| July | 1,461 | 1,418 | 1,257 | 978 | 903 | 970 | 1,075 | 1,150 | 1,221 | 1,187 | 1,217 | 1,305 | 1,540 | 1,225 | 1,222 | 1, 287 | 1,459 | 2, 281 |
| August | 1,457 | 1,399 | 1,232 | 961 | 897 | 975 | 1,059 | 1,147 | 1,239 | 1, 195 | 1,229 | 1,309 | 1,587 | 1,232 | 1,198 | 1,330 | 1, 441 | 2,418 |
| Septemb | 1,535 | 1,457 | 1,278 | 1,002 | 942 | 1,035 | 1,101 | 1,216 | 1,309 | 1,270 | 1,345 | 1,399 | 1,712 | 1,320 | 1,275 | 1, 402 | 1,470 | 2,495 |
| October | 1, 589 | 1,492 | 1,301 | 1,025 | 974 | 1,078 | 1,145 | 1,295 | 1,368 | 1, 305 | 1,388 | 1, 455 | 1,702 | 1,419 | 1,366 | 1,516 | 1,666 | 2,621 |
| Novembe | 1, 590 | 1, 504 | 1,280 | 1,019 | 976 | 1,086 | 1,189 | 1,327 | 1,399 | 1,362 | 1,399 | 1,494 | 1,662 | 1,386 | 1,466 | 1,664 | 1,835 | 2,859 |
| December. | 1,749 | 1,611 | 1,381 | 1,114 | 1,081 | 1,203 | 1,292 | 1,419 | 1,459 | 1,487 | 1,544 | 1,650 | 1,764 | 1,513 | 1,498 | 1,758 | 1,981 | 3,054 |
| Single-payment loans: |  |  | 1,920 | 1,365 | 926 | 783 | 887 | 1,069 | 1,355 | 1,497 | 1,445 | 1,452 | 1,487 | 1,581 | 1, 344 | 1,145 | 1,245 |  |
| January | 1,971 | 2,100 | 1,885 | 1, 329 | 894 | 789 | 899 | 1,092 | 1, 378 | 1, 484 | 1,448 | 1,440 | 1,483 | 1, 567 | 1,311 | 1,114 | 1,238 | 1, 1,644 |
| March | 2,005 | 2,086 | 1,843 | 1,289 | 865 | 796 | 912 | 1, 117 | 1,398 | 1,473 | 1, 450 | 1,429 | 1,480 | 1, 555 | 1,298 | 1,115 | 1, 239 | 1,7(19 |
| April. | 2, 038 | 2,074 | 1,801 | 1,252 | 838 | 803 | 928 | 1,140 | 1,423 | 1,460 | 1,452 | 1, 424 | 1,499 | 1,536 | 1,294 | 1,148 | 1,284 | 1,771 |
| May | 2,068 | 2,062 | 1,753 | 1,218 | 811 | 810 | 938 | 1,164 | 1,444 | 1,450 | 1,452 | 1,426 | 1,534 | 1, 509 | 1,284 | 1,197 | 1,344 | 1, 828 |
| June | 2, 092 | 2,048 | 1,701 | 1,181 | 792 | 817 | 951 | 1,189 | 1,466 | 1,444 | 1,455 | 1, 429 | 1,550 | 1,479 | 1,261 | 1,260 | 1,411 | 1,85:2 |
| July | 2, 114 | 2,036 | 1,647 | 1,143 | 777 | 825 | 965 | 1,213 | 1,489 | 1,436 | 1,458 | 1,430 | 1,547 | 1,453 | 1,219 | 1, 262 | 1, 426 | 1,863 |
| August | 2, 128 | 2,022 | 1,595 | 1,107 | 767 | 835 | 980 | 1,238 | 1,506 | 1,436 | 1,462 | 1,437 | 1,545 | 1,433 | 1,204 | 1,257 | 1,418 | 1,946 |
| September | 2,137 | 2,008 | 1,545 | 1,071 | 766 | 845 | 996 | 1,263 | 1,516 | 1,436 | 1,465 | 1,449 | 1,549 | 1,417 | 1,239 | 1,242 | 1,394 | 2,009 |
| October- | 2, 137 | 1, 888 | 1, 497 | 1,035 | 767 | 855 | 1,014 | 1,288 | 1,516 | 1,437 | 1,466 | 1,464 | 1,566 | 1,403 | 1,269 | 1,251 | 1,404 | 2,082 |
| November | 2, 132 | 1,969 | 1,450 | 1,000 | 772 | 865 | 1,030 | 1,310 | 1, 510 | 1,439 | 1,468 | 1,477 | 1,590 | 1,393 | 1,266 | 1,255 | 1,449 | 2,166 |
| December | 2,125 | 1,949 | 1,402 | 962 | 776 | 875 | 1,048 | 1,331 | 1,504 | 1,442 | 1,468 | 1,488 | 1,601 | 1,369 | 1,192 | 1,255 | 1,520 | 2,26:2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January-- | 5715 | 590 | 567 | 515 | 483 | 467 | 454 | 480 | 533 | 549 | 524 | ${ }_{537}$ | $\stackrel{562}{565}$ | 619 | 655 | 697 | 738 | 793 |
| March | 579 | 592 | 565 | 521 | 477 | 467 | 459 | 484 | 538 | 544 | 524 | 538 | 567 | 623 | 656 | 762 | 741 | 814 |
| April | 582 | 589 | 562 | 518 | 470 | 468 | 460 | 488 | 543 | 539 | 523 | 538 | 570 | 625 | 658 | 705 | 742 | 815 |
| May | 584 | 589 | 559 | 513 | 465 | 466 | 461 | 492 | 548 | 534 | 523 | 541 | 575 | 629 | 662 | 710 | 744 | 822 |
| June. | 587 | 588 | 557 | 509 | 462 | 466 | 462 | 496 | 555 | 531 | 524 | 544 | 583 | 631 | 668 | 716 | 746 | 830 |
| July | 589 | 587 | 553 | 503 | 461 | 463 | 464 | 500 | 555 | 527 | 525 | 547 | 589 | 634 | 674 | 722 | 751 | 843 |
| August | 591 | 588 | 547 | 498 | 461 | 459 | 464 | 504 | 557 | 524 | 525 | 548 | 594 | 637 | 677 | 727 | 754 | $8{ }^{84} 3$ |
| September | 591 | 582 | 543 | 494 | 462 | 455 | 465 | 508 | 557 | 522 | 525 | 550 | 598 | 638 | 679 | 727 | 756 | 8 ¢0 |
| October- | 593 | 578 | 538 | 492 | 465 | 453 | 467 | 511 | 558 | 520 | 527 | 552 | 601 | 641 | 680 | 728 | 758 | 88.1 |
| Decembe | 596 | 573 | 531 | 491 | 467 | 451 | 472 | 520 | 557 | 523 | 533 | 560 | 610 | 648 | 687 | 729 | 772 | 874 |

# Monthly Business 

T HE DATA here are a continuation of the statistics published in the 1942 Supplement to the Surver of Current Business. That volume contains monthly data for the years 1938 to 1941 , and monthly averages for earlier years back to 1913 insofar as available; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of monthly figures prior to 1938. Series added or revised since publication of the 1942 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk $\left(^{*}\right)$ 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 February for selected series will be found in the Weekly Supplement to the Survey.

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

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

| NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| National income-....-.-.-..........-bil. of dol.. |  | 194. 6 |  |  | 199.8 |  |  | 203.3 |  |  | 212.3 |  |  |
| Compensation of employees.-.---------- do. |  | 124.7 |  |  | 125.6 |  |  | 128.7 |  |  | 132.9 |  |  |
|  |  | 119.1 |  |  | 120.0 |  |  | 123.6 |  |  | 127.8 |  |  |
|  |  | 4.6 13.3 |  |  | 4.1 13.2 |  |  | 13.9 |  |  | 3.8 |  |  |
| Government civilian |  | 13.3 5.6 |  |  | 13.2 5.6 |  |  | 13.5 5.1 |  |  | 13.7 5.1 |  |  |
| Proprietors' and rental income.....-.-.-.-do- |  | 46.2 |  |  | 46.7 |  |  | 47.0 |  |  | 51.5 |  |  |
| Business and professional.................do. |  | 22.4 |  |  | 22.9 |  |  | 23.5 |  |  | 25.4 |  |  |
|  |  | 16.8 |  |  | 16.6 |  |  | 16.2 |  |  | 18.5 |  |  |
| Rental income of persons .-.-.-.-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  | 7.0 |  |  | 7.2 |  |  | 7.3 |  |  | 7.6 |  |  |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation ad- <br>  |  | 20.4 |  |  | 23.9 |  |  | 23.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corporate profits before tax --.--.......do.--- |  | 28.9 |  |  | 27.8 |  |  | 28.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corporate profits tax liability....-.....do. |  | 11.5 |  |  | 10.9 |  |  | 11.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corporate profits after tax.--.-.....-do. |  | 17.4 |  |  | 16.9 |  |  | 17.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventory valuation adjustment |  | $-8.6$ |  |  | -3.8 |  |  | -4. 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3.3 |  |  | 3.5 |  |  | 3.7 |  |  | 3.8 |  |  |
| Gross national product........-..............do |  | 221.0 |  |  | 226.9 |  |  | 229.4 |  |  | 240.9 |  |  |
| Personal consumption expenditures...... do |  | 156.9 |  |  | 1 1 2.3 |  |  | 165.8 |  |  | 172.5 |  |  |
| Durable goods. Nondurable goods $\qquad$ do |  | 18.2 94.7 |  |  | 19.3 88.4 |  |  | 20.2 99.9 |  |  | 21.3 |  |  |
| Services |  | 44.0 |  |  | 44.6 |  |  | 45.7 |  |  | 104.2 |  |  |
| Gross private domestic investment |  | 28.2 |  |  | 26.1 |  |  | 27.0 |  |  | 29.9 |  |  |
| New construction-..-.-.-.-.-...-...- do |  | 10.3 |  |  | 9.6 |  |  | 10.4 |  |  | 12.4 |  |  |
| Producers' durable equipment |  | 16.4 |  |  | 17.9 |  |  | 18.4 |  |  | 18.8 |  |  |
| Change in business inventories..-.......do do |  | 1.6 8.3 |  |  | -1.4 |  |  | -1.7 |  |  | $-1.3$ |  |  |
| Government purchases of goods and services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal (less Government sales) bil. of dol. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 27.6 \\ & 16.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 28.2 16.3 |  |  | 28.7 16.2 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30.3 \\ & 16.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| State and local............................do. do. |  | 11.4 |  |  | 11.9 |  |  | 12.5 |  |  | 13.3 |  |  |
| Personal income.-.-.......................-do. |  | 189.8 |  |  | 191.4 |  |  | 190.6 |  |  | 205.8 |  |  |
| Less: Personal tax and nontax payments...do |  | 21.0 |  |  | 21.2 |  |  | 21.6 |  |  | 22.1 |  |  |
| Equals: Disposable personal income........do |  | 168.8 |  |  | 170. 1 |  |  | 177.9 |  |  | 183.7 |  |  |
|  |  | 11.9 |  |  | 7.8 |  |  | 12.1 |  |  | 11.2 |  |  |
| PERSONAL INCOME* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total personal income--.-.-.-.-.-. bil. of dol.. | 189.5 | 190.6 | 189.4 |  | 194.1 |  | 193.8 | 209.9 | 203.2 | 204.2 | 210.4 | ${ }^{+} 211.4$ |  |
|  | 117.1 119.2 | 117.0 119.1 | 116.0 118.2 | 117.3 <br> 119.4 <br> 18.8 | ${ }_{122.2}^{120.1}$ | 119.9 122.0 | 121.2 123.3 | 123.2 125.2 | 123.7 125.7 | 126.4 128.4 | 128.1 130.1 |  | 126.7 128.8 |
| Commodity-producing industries...-.do...- | 53.0 | 53.4 | 52.8 | 53.5 | 54.9 | +54.4 | 125.5 | 56.7 | 127.2 | 18.4 58.8 | 60.3 | ${ }_{+60.1}$ | 58.4 |
| Distributive industries................do. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 33.5 | 33.5 | 33.1 | 33.8 | 34.9 | 35.0 | 35.2 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 36.8 | 37.1 | r 37.4 | 37.5 |
| Service industries...--.-............- do...- | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 14. 9 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 15. 2 | +15.4 | 15.4 |
|  | 18.1 | 17.6 | 17.5 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 17.5 | 17.4 | 17.5 |
| Less employee contributions for social insur- <br>  | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Other labor income........................d. do.... | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1. 9 | 1.8 |
| Proprietors' and rental income ${ }^{\text {Personal }}$ interest income and dividends | 45.9 14.1 | 46.8 14.2 | 46.5 14.3 | 46.5 <br> 14.4 <br> 1 | 47.1 14.6 | 47.4 14.7 | 45.5 14.9 | 48.1 15.6 | 50.4 15.4 | 49.9 15.5 | 54.0 15.6 | ¢ 54.5 +15.7 | 51.7 |
| Total transfer payments.................-d. - | 10.7 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 21.2 | 11.8 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.0 |
| Total nonagricultural income. $\qquad$ <br> NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES* | 168.2 | 168.8 | 168.3 | 169.7 | 172.4 | 173.0 | 173.8 | 188.7 | 180.6 | 182.3 | 184.6 | ${ }^{\tau} 184.8$ | 183.6 |
| All industries, total.-..................mil. of dol.- |  | 3,160 |  |  | 3,940 |  |  | 4,140 |  |  | + 4,960 |  |  |
| Electric and gas utilities---.----.-.......... do |  | 330 |  |  | 450 |  |  | 500 |  |  | r 620 |  |  |
| Manufacturing and mining- .-.----------do |  | 1,600 |  |  | 2, 010 |  |  | 2,050 |  |  | - 2,500 |  |  |
|  |  | 160 |  |  | 220 |  |  | 230 |  |  | , 310 |  |  |
| Commercial and miscellaneous.............do. |  | 1, 080 |  |  | 1,260 |  |  | 1,360 |  |  | -1,530 |  |  |
| FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash farm income, total, including Government |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,897 | 2,076 | 1,974 | 2,026 | ${ }_{2}^{2,211}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,662}$ | 2,517 | 3,060 | 3,773 | 3,109 | ${ }_{2}^{2,927}$ | - 2,581 |  |
| From marketings and C. C. C. loans*......do.... | 1,883 | 2,010 | 1,914 | 1,989 | 2, 1843 | 2,657 | 2,505 1,187 | 3,049 | 3.759 $\mathbf{2 , 1 2 2}$ 1 | 3,096 1,540 | 2,909 1,299 |  | ${ }^{p}{ }_{p}^{1,837}$ |
| Livestock and products*.-..............-...-do | 1. 146 | 1,318 | 1,320 | 1,368 | 1,442 | 1,452 | 1,318 | 1,552 | 1,637 | 1,556 | 1,610 | 1, 511 | ${ }^{p} 1,120$ |
| Dairy products* | ${ }_{667}^{292}$ | 345 | ${ }_{726}^{345}$ | ${ }_{705} 37$ | 392 | 382 | 353 | 334 | 319 | ${ }^{293}$ | 1303 | 329 | ${ }^{\circ} 318$ |
| Meat animals*-.........................do...- | 667 181 | 743 224 | 726 236 | 705 | 782 234 | 785 251 | ${ }_{232}^{711}$ | ${ }_{244}^{958}$ | 1,039 | 970 280 | 1,019 | ${ }_{206}^{968}$ |  |

[^11]
 1946 for farm income are available on request; see note in
Census data; $1940-44$ data have not been similarly revised.

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

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS-Con.
Indexes of cash income from marketings and C. C. C. loans, unadjusted: All commodities $\dagger$.......................-1935-39 $=400$ Cropst-.
Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted: All commodities* .-.-.....................-1935-39 $=100$ Crops*.

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

 Federal Reserve Index

Minerals $\dagger$
 Bituminous coalt
Crude petroleum.
Adjusted, combined index $\dagger$
Manufactures.
Durable manufactures. Lumber and products Nonferrous metals. Smelting and refining* stone, clay, and glass products Clay products Glass containers.-.-.
Alcoholic beverages.
Chemicals. .-....-. Leather tanning*
Manufactured food products Dairy products Processed fruits and vegetables* Paper and products

Petroleum and coal products...................... do.
Printing and publishing
Textiles and product
Minerals. $\qquad$
Metals. $\qquad$
Revised. $p$ Preliminary. $\ddagger$ Index is in process of revision

 not been adjusted to census data.


 1945 were in part to adjust the series to levels indicated by 1945 census data; 1940-44 data have not yet been similarly revised.

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

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

| MANUFACTURERS'ORDERS, SHIPMENTS, AND INVENTORIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New orders, index, total $\dagger$..-avg. month $1939=100 \ldots$ | 254 | 249 | 241 | 235 | 245 | 231 | 231 | 260 | 255 | 267 | 252 |  |  |
| Durable goods industries.-...---..........do.-.- | 295 | 288 | 279 | 256 | 271 | 260 | 261 | 292 | 291 | 306 | 291 |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products.-.....-.do...- | 327 | 319 | 308 | 273 | 304 | 271 | 286 | 312 | 309 | 348 | 322 |  |  |
| Machinery, including electrical.-........-do...- | 344 | 336 | 316 | 294 | 315 | 328 | 307 | 345 | 346 | 351 | 346 |  |  |
|  | 224 | 217 | 219 | 209 | 202 | 194 | 199 | 230 | 230 | 228 | 217 |  |  |
|  | 229 290 | 226 288 | 219 288 | ${ }_{283}^{222}$ | 230 +293 | 273 | 213 282 | 240 315 | ${ }_{318}^{234}$ | 244 329 | ${ }_{325}^{228}$ |  |  |
|  | 311 | 328 | 288 320 | ${ }_{313}^{283}$ | +293 | 281 | 282 301 | $\begin{array}{r}315 \\ 336 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 318 339 | 329 349 | 325 |  |  |
| Automobiles and equipment.-.....-......-do-...- | ${ }_{2} 267$ | ${ }_{268}^{268}$ | 276 | 258 | 280 | 264 | 252 | 298 | 307 | 302 | 328 |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products........-do | 256 | 263 | 268 | 265 | 274 | 251 | 271 | 294 | 298 | 305 | 295 |  |  |
| Machinery, including eleetrical.-..-.-.--do | 364 366 | 364 366 | 366 | 368 | 395 | 340 | 352 | 393 | 394 | 411 | 438 |  |  |
| Nonferrous metals and products ....-.-. do | 366 | 366 | ${ }_{597}^{371}$ | 365 | 347 | 291 | 311 | 340 | 354 | 383 | 348 |  |  |
| Transportation equipment (exc. autos) ...do-... | 567 | 547 | 597 | 600 286 | 669 <br> 68 | 496 | 497 | 567 | 533 | 586 | 642 |  |  |
| Other durable goods industries.........-. do-...- Nondurable | 290 275 | ${ }_{272}^{290}$ | 300 265 | 286 | 268 271 | 259 260 | 289 269 | 319 <br> 300 | 320 303 | 319 315 | 321 |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products-----.-.....- do | 277 | 278 | 278 | 265 | 265 | 252 | 258 | 295 | 296 | 300 | 389 289 |  |  |
|  | 309 | 301 | 282 | 282 | 298 | 292 | 295 | 332 | 335 | 358 | 336 |  |  |
| Paper and allied products | 273 | 268 | 276 | 273 | 277 | 250 | 267 | 279 | 290 | 293 | 280 |  |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal..........do | ${ }_{215} 22$ | 236 | 244 | 252 | 263 | 263 | 266 | 277 | 276 | 311 | 339 |  |  |
| Rubher products.-.........................do...- | 315 | 322 | 311 | 300 | 312 | 289 | 300 | 336 | 338 | 345 |  |  |  |
| Textile-mill products- - Other nondurable goods industries...........do..... | 228 | 222 263 | 209 | 199 263 | 216 265 | 188 256 | ${ }_{271}^{205}$ | ${ }_{2}^{234}$ | 234 307 | ${ }_{310}^{233}$ | 235 |  |  |
| Inventories: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 213 | 217 | 222 | 226 | 228 | 228 | 231 | 232 | 235 | 237 | 238 |  |  |
| Durable goods industries ...............-.do...- | 232 | 238 | 244 | 251 | 254 | 256 | 259 | 261 | 265 | 264 | 265 |  |  |
| Automobiles and equipment --......--do.-- | 1284 | 298 143 | 300 145 | 314 <br> 150 | 321 | 320 | 327 | 330 | 327 | 325 | 316 |  |  |
| Iron and steel and their products.---.-.do...- | 142 <br> 306 | 143 <br> 316 <br> 1 | 145 | 150 <br> 334 | 153 339 | 157 <br> 341 | 160 343 | 163 <br> 346 | 164 <br> 352 | ${ }_{356}^{166}$ | 168 |  |  |
| Nonferrous metals and products**----.-do | 182 | 184 | 184 | 186 | 186 | 191 | ${ }_{191}^{343}$ | 192 <br> 192 | ${ }_{190}^{352}$ | 186 | 186 |  |  |
| Transportation equipment (exe autos) do.... | 860 | 897 | 928 | 959 | 966 | 970 | 990 | 998 | 1,017 | 990 | 982 |  |  |
| Other durable goods industries $\dagger$........d. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 159 | 165 | 170 | 172 | 172 | 171 | 171 | 174 | 177 | 176 | 180 |  |  |
| Nondurable goods--..................-do | 197 | 199 | 203 | 204 | 205 | 204 | 206 | 207 | 210 | 214 | 216 |  |  |
| Chemicals and allied products........-. do_ <br> Food and kindred products. $\qquad$ do | 204 <br> 203 | $\stackrel{211}{202}$ | 222 | 228 | 228 | 225 196 | 223 210 | 218 215 | 215 | 221 | 231 |  |  |
| Paper and allied products...-..........-- do...-- | 192 | 196 | 201 | 206 | 218 | 229 | 239 | 245 | 246 | 247 | 254 |  |  |
| Pefroleum refining-..-.-.-.-.............do-...- | 133 | 136 | ${ }_{273}^{139}$ | 142 | 145 | 148 | 152 | 154 | 157 | 158 | 156 |  |  |
| Rubber products | 250 | 262 | 273 | 282 | 281 | 272 | 262 | 251 | 251 | 247 |  |  |  |
| Textile-mill products - Other nondurable zoods industriest $\dagger$ do - | 178 221 | 183 222 | 188 | 189 222 | 186 228 | 186 222 | 186 | 184 | 184 | 188 | 193 |  |  |
| Other nondurable goods industriest.-.-do-.-- stimated vaiue of manufacturers' inventories | 221 | 222 | 223 | 222 | 228 | 222 | 218 | 219 | 225 | 230 | 231 |  |  |
| mil. of dol. | 21,176 | 21,612 | 22,058 | 22,424 | 22,618 | 22,678 | 22,936 | 23,120 | 23,398 | 23,577 | 23, 702 |  |  |

## BUSINESS POPULATION

| OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating businesses, total, end of quarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contract construction........................do...- |  | - 257.2 |  |  | 3, 268.7 |  |  | P $\begin{array}{r}3,817.0 \\ p\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 312.1 |  |  | 316.4 |  |  | p 318.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,726.6 |  |  | 1,744.7 |  |  | - 1,754.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 173.1 |  |  | 177.5 |  |  | $p 180.2$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 709.6 |  |  | 720.7 |  |  | ¢ 727.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 552.9 |  |  | 557.9 |  |  | $\bigcirc 560.6$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| New businesses, quarterly ${ }_{\text {Discontinued businesses, }}^{\text {duarterly }}$ - |  | 128.0 |  |  | 109.5 |  |  | $p 85.1$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Discontinued businesses, quarterly ....---...-do- |  | 54.4 |  |  | 56.8 |  |  | p 54.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business transfers, quarterly .-...............-do. |  | 126.8 |  |  | 102.3 |  |  | ข 98.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand total --..---..................-...-number.- | 238 | 254 | 277 | 378 | 283 | 299 | 287 | 292 | 336 | 313 | 317 | 356 | 417 |
| Commercial service........................... do...- | 22 | 21 | 23 | 33 | 21 | 30 | 23 | 28 | 29 | 23 |  |  |  |
| Construction......-..........................do...- | 20 92 | ${ }_{108}^{13}$ | 117 | -20 | ${ }_{95}^{23}$ | $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ 107 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 19 99 | 20 | ${ }_{98}^{25}$ | -25 | -26 | 23 | 22 |
| Manufacturing and mining-.-.-............- do... | 92 70 | 108 88 | 117 84 | 1155 | 108 | 107 | 99 102 | 101 | 98889 | 124 | 112 | 108 | 151 |
|  | 73 | 88 <br> 24 | 84 37 | $\begin{array}{r}119 \\ 51 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 108 36 | 105 | 102 44 | 103 40 | $\begin{array}{r}129 \\ 55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 115 | 123 33 | $\begin{array}{r}153 \\ 43 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 165 35 |
|  | 12,976 | 15, 251 | 16,080 | 17,326 | 18,982 | 37, 137 | 14,903 | 10,034 | 21,322 | 16,345 | 25,499 | 12,965 | 25,619 |
| Commercial service | 651 | -758 | 1,015 | 739 3 | 610 | 19, 863 | 655 | ${ }_{8} 829$ | 1,074 | - 505 | 1, 232 | 12,711 | 25,979 |
| Construction ${ }_{\text {Manufacturing and }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}766 \\ 7,654 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 341 11,336 | 1,247 11, 822 | 321 10,971 | 14, 6264 |  | 176 10.426 | 444 5,964 | - 23,301 | 537 1254 | - 455 | 820 | 1,987 |
| Retail trade.....................................-do....- | 1,386 | 1,169 | 1, 503 | 3,037 | 14,614 | -2,280 | 1,668 | 1,390 | - 2,289 | 12,531 | 1,908 | 2,837 | 17,987 3,410 |
|  | 2,509 | 1,647 | 1,493 | 2, 258 | 1,874 | 2, 144 | 1,978 | 1,407 | 2,321 | 1,198 | 967 | 1,705 | 1,346 |
| BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New incorporations (4 states)............-. ${ }^{\text {number -- }}$ | 3,018 | 3,299 | 2,996 | 2,870 | 2,893 | 2,595 | 2,494 | 2,612 | 3,269 | 2, 767 | 3,160 | 3,688 | 2,479 |

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


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

COMMODITY PRICES


## RETAIL PRICES

All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce
 Anthracite-
Bituminous......................................................... Labor):
Combined index. $\qquad$ $1935-39=100$. Appare $\qquad$ Cereals and bakery products* $\qquad$ Dairy products* Fruits a Fuel, electricity, and Gas and electricity
Housefurnishings.
Rent

## WHOLESALE PRICES

U. S. Department of Labor indexes:


Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary
in August 1947 the numbe

 veye prices, Febructs and toods 143 . . mpril 1942 prices are as follow 137.4 products, 150.3 , commodities other than farm products, 152.1 ; commodities other than farm products and foods, 143.4; metals and metal products, 137.4 .

 beginning 1935 for the indexes of retail prices of "gas and electricity" and "other fuels and ice" 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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Febru- }}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru- ary |

COMMODITY PRICES-Continued

| Wholesale prices-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U. S. Department of Labor indexes-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textile products..---......-... 1926=100. | 138.0 | 139.6 | 139.2 | 138.9 | 138.9 | 139.5 | 140.8 | 142.0 | 143.0 | 144.7 | 147.6 | 147.0 | 147.6 |
|  | 133.7 | ${ }^{133.0}$ | ${ }_{133.0}^{138}$ | ${ }^{133.9}$ | ${ }^{133.9}$ | 134.3 | 134.3 |  | 134.7 | 135.6 | ${ }^{136.3}$ | 138.7 |  |
| Cotton goods. | 193.7 | 196.6 | 194.7 | 193.0 | 193.8 | 195.9 | 199.2 | 202.3 | 204.6 | 209.1 | 213.5 | 214.2 | 214.6 |
| Hosiery and underwear--------1.-- do-- | 100.0 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.4 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 101.4 | 103.0 | 104.4 | 105.0 |
|  | 87.0 | ${ }_{73}^{37.0}$ | ${ }_{69}^{37.0}$ | ${ }^{37.0}$ | 37.0 68.4 | ${ }_{68,2}^{37.0}$ | ${ }_{68.0}^{37.0}$ | 37.0 68.3 | ${ }_{71}^{37.0}$ | ${ }_{73.0}^{37.0}$ | ${ }^{40.0}$ | ${ }_{40}^{40.7}$ | 40.7 |
| Woolen and worsted goods. | 121.9 | 127.5 | 129.1 | 129.2 | 129.2 | 130.1 | ${ }_{133.3}$ | ${ }_{133.8}^{68.3}$ | ${ }_{134.2}$ | 134.9 | 139.6 | 141.6 | 142.8 |
|  | 110.9 | 115.3 | 115.7 | 116.1 | ' 112.7 | 113.0 | 112.7 | 115.9 | 117.1 | 118.8 | 121.5 | 123.5 | 119.9 |
| Automobile tires and tubest..........do.. |  | 66.7 |  |  | 62.5 | 60.8 | 60.8 |  | 60.8 | 61.0 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 63.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| purchasing power of the dollar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As measured by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{55}^{55.7}$ |  | 54.5 |  | 54.4 | 53.3 |  | 51.1 |  | 50.4 | 49.3 | 48.6 |  |
| Consumers' prices...-.-.....................do... | 65.7 54.8 5 | 64.0 52.7 | 64.0 <br> 53.1 | 64.1 53.2 | 63.6 <br> 52.4 <br> 5.4 | ${ }_{51}^{63.1}$ | 62.4 50.8 50.8 | ${ }_{6}^{61.1}$ | ${ }_{6}^{61.1}$ | 60.6 49.5 | 59.9 <br> 48.3 | 59.2 <br> 47 <br> 8.7 | 59.7 48.9 |
|  | 40.7 | 38.0 | 38.5 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 37.2 | ${ }_{36.8}$ | 37.0 | 35.3 | 34.7 | 38.1 |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

| CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY* |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| New construction, total...................... mil. of dol. Private, total |  |
|  |  |
| Nonresidential building, except farm and public |  |
|  |  |
| Industrial |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Public construction, total |  |
| Residential ${ }_{\text {Military and naval }}$ |  |
|  |  |
| Nonresidential building, total .............. do. Industrial. do. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## CONTRACT AWARDS

Contract awards, 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.):
 Public ownership...
Private ownershin Public ownership......-
Private ownership
Nonresidential buildings:
 Projects.-......................................................................... Valuation Projects Floor area Valuation Publie works:
Projects...
Utilities:
Projects.
number-

Value of contracts awarded (F. R. indexes)
Total, unadjusted
Residential,
Total, adjusted

Engineering construction: R.) \& thous. of dol.
Highway concrete pavement contract awards: $\ddagger$
Total_............................................ y .
A irports.
Roads

## PERMIT VALUATIONS AND DWELLING

Estimated number of new nonfarm dwelling units scheduled to be started (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Total nonfarm*
 Privately financed, total

1-family dwellings.
2-family dwellings...... Multifamily dwellings.......................................................

$\qquad$ | do |
| :---: |
| do |

Revised. p Preliminary. 1 See note marked " $\ddagger$ " regarding revision incorporated in the index
$\$$ Data for, May, July, and October, 1947 , and January 1948 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
 annual estimates for 1915-46 are shown on pp. 23 and 24 of the July 1947 Survey.




 include current prices and also to include off-highway (tractor) as well as highway tires; revised data for January $1939-\mathrm{November} 1946$ are available up
end tubes has been incorporated into the index for the miscellaneous group and the all-commodities and other composite indexes only beginning June 1947 .

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

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued



## DOMESTIC TRADE

| ADVERTISING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advertising indexes, adjusted: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 245 | 288 | 278 | ${ }_{320}^{281}$ | ${ }_{331}^{284}$ | ${ }_{283}^{283}$ | 202 | 281 309 | 284 | ${ }_{314}^{277}$ | 269 312 | ${ }^{p} 2244$ |  |
|  | 287 | 323 | 333 | 340 | 342 | 298 | 280 | 331 | 335 | 330 | 313 | - 277 |  |
|  | 193 | ${ }_{210}$ | ${ }_{222}$ | 229 | 230 | 215 | 218 | 217 | 214 | 200 | 199 | 205 |  |
|  | ${ }_{213}$ | 217 | 272 | 295 | 287 | 303 | 319 | 289 | 287 | 258 | 229 | 290 |  |
|  | 289 | 292 | 294 | 287 | 289 | 284 | 201 | 298 | 309 | 312 | 320 | 303 |  |

- Revised. p Preliminary
$\ddagger$ Revisions for January 1940 -December 1945 are available on request; see also latter part of note marked " " $\ddagger$ " on $p$. S-5. . $\quad$. 1942 see $p$. S- 5 of the November 1942 Survey. See note in
Nhe February 1947 Survey regarding the Engineering News-Record index of buildinn costs; data beginning 1913 will be shown later.
$\dagger$ Revised series. The index of nonfarm forecosures has been revised beginning 1938 because of changes in the seasonal adjustment factors; revised data for $1938-46$ are available upon request. †Revised series. The index of nontarm foreclosures has been revised beginning 1938 because of changes in the seasonal adjustment factors; revised data later. The indexes of cost of the standard 6-room frame house are shown on a revised basis beginning in the April 1946 . Survey; revisions beginning November 1935 will be published later; the indexes were discontinued after June 1947.

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

## DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| ADVERTISING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tide advertising index, adjusted* $\ldots$. $1935-39=100 \ldots$ | 201.0 | 194.2 | 197.1 | 186.2 | 202.9 | 218.3 | 225.9 | 231.1 | 221.4 | 220.8 | 210.1 |  |  |
| Radio advertising: Cost of facilities, total ..............thous. of dol.- | 15, 102 | 16,728 | 15,548 | 16, 009 | 14,994 | 14, 227 | 14,461 | 15,252 | 17,376 | 16,905 | 17,780 |  |  |
| Automobiles and accessories................do...- | 15,629 | 10,740 | 15, 595 | 10, 573 | 14, 505 | 14, 441 | 14,485 | 15, 527 | 17,397 | 1,739 | 1728 |  |  |
|  | 99 | 123 | 98 | 111 | 100 | 130 | 187 | 151 | 139 | 195 | 92 |  |  |
| Electric household equipment....-....... do | 224 | 249 | 284 | 391 | 275 | 314 | 278 | 345 | 379 | 333 | 511 |  |  |
| Financial Foods, food beverages, confections-......- do | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 458 } \\ \hline 3,924 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4, 344 | 4,049 | 4,120 | 3,883 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4, } \\ 4 \\ 481 \\ \hline 106\end{array}$ | 4, 268 | 367 4,402 | 5,128 | 440 4,907 | 5164 5,203 |  |  |
| Gasoline and oil.....-.....................- do | ${ }^{307}$ | 4, 541 | ${ }^{1} 467$ | 4, 499 | -499 | 1,432 | 1,439 | +428 | ${ }^{5} 120$ | ${ }^{4} 450$ | 504 |  |  |
|  | 153 | 175 | 155 | 177 | 167 | 172 | 172 | 156 | 168 | 172 | 152 |  |  |
|  | 1,555 | ${ }_{1}^{1,685}$ | 1,729 | 1,722 | 1,606 | 1,542 | 1,483 | 1,715 | 1,704 | 1,499 | 1,647 |  |  |
| Tmoking materials.-..-.-.-.-.-.-......- do | 1,257 | 1,397 | 1,308 4,714 | 1,433 4,784 | 1,430 4,516 | 1,595 3,982 | 1,568 3,868 | 1,580 4,268 | 1,809 4,967 | 1,662 4,688 | 1,848 |  |  |
|  | 1,726 | 1,934 | 1,641 | 1,877 | 1,613 | 1,132 | 1,318 | 1,314 | 1,594 | 1,820 | 1,600 |  |  |
| Magazine advertising: <br> Cost, total | 32, 109 | 42,617 | 40, 816 | 42, 801 | 40, 033 |  |  | 199,308 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 126,436$ |  |  |
| Automobiles and accessories | 1,576 | 2, 325 | 2, 262 | 2,601 | 2, 772 |  |  | 17,555 |  |  | 27,308 |  |  |
|  | 3, 345 | 5, 277 | 4, 663 | 4, 661 | 3,125 |  |  | 110,191 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 13,191$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}740 \\ 566 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,169 | 1,288 | 1,541 | 1,376 |  |  | 13,872 |  |  | 27,017 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}566 \\ 5,033 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 666 } \\ 6,068 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 659 4,926 | $\begin{array}{r}698 \\ 5,246 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1654 5,348 |  |  | 11,567 ${ }_{1}^{13} 543$ 18 |  |  | ${ }^{2}{ }^{2} 11,833$ |  |  |
| Gasoline and oil | , 250 | , 536 | ${ }^{4}, 600$ | ${ }^{5} 627$ | -683 |  |  | 12,142 |  |  | 2 1, 331 |  |  |
|  | 1,641 | 2, 687 | 3,292 | 3,530 | 2,667 |  |  | ${ }^{1} 6,051$ |  |  | 2 ${ }^{1,952}$ |  |  |
| Soap, cleansers, etc | 760 | 916 | 1,016 | 1,182 | 1,173 |  |  | 12,558 |  |  | ? 2,585 |  |  |
| Office furnishing and supplies------...-- do | ${ }_{851}^{551}$ | -863 | ${ }_{887}^{624}$ | ${ }_{86}^{995}$ | ${ }^{763}$ |  |  | 11,650 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 22,532$ |  |  |
| Smoking materials ---...-.-..........-- do | 829 $\mathbf{5 , 1 3 7}$ | 1,069 6,086 | 887 5,924 | 860 6,120 | 5, ${ }_{5}^{1,125}$ |  |  | 12,827 112,771 |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other--......................-..........-do. | 11,683 | 14, 956 | 14, 677 | 14,740 | 14,421 |  |  | 1 34,582 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 44,524$ |  |  |
|  | 4,580 | 5,102 | 4,703 | 4,332 | 3, 413 | 3,377 | 4,132 | 4,738 | 4,763 | 4,474 | 3, 229 | 3,641 | 4,175 |
| Newspaper advertising: <br> Linage, total ( 52 cities) $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | 139, 993 | 167, 384 | 168,445 | 172,376 | 163, 130 | 145, 263 | 157,980 | 173, 871 | 198, 478 | 194, 808 | 186,913 | 155, 428 | 167,945 |
|  | 34,588 | 39,437 | 39,580 | 41,301 | 39, 341 | 37,778 | 40,625 | 41,610 | 44, 141 | 41, 447 | 37, 530 | 39, 600 | 40, 048 |
|  | 105, 405 | 127, 948 | 128, 865 | 131,075 | 123,789 | 107, 485 | 117,355 | 132, 262 | 154,337 | 153, 361 | 149,383 | 115, 828 | 127, 897 |
|  | 4,097 | 5,537 | $\stackrel{6,473}{ }$ | 6,512 | 7,014 | 6,214 | 6,107 | 5,438 | 6,552 | 5,957 | 5,215 | 5,180 | ${ }^{6,181}$ |
|  | - 22,323 | 27,163 | 28,100 | - 28,910 | 26,011 | 2,299 22.467 | 22,881 | $\begin{array}{r}1,809 \\ 27 \\ \hline 171\end{array}$ | 2,194 $\mathbf{3 3 , 4 4 4}$ | 2,033 | 1,986 | 2,896 20,404 | 1,869 25,477 |
|  | 77, 218 | 93,090 | 92, 283 | 94, 403 | 88, 831 | 76, 505 | 86,597 | 97,843 | 112, 148 | 113,367 | 117, 247 | 87,348 | 94, 369 |
| GOODS IN WAREHOUSES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Space occupied in public-merchandise warehouses \& percent of total. | - 88.9 | 88.9 | 88.7 | 89.2 | 88.7 | 88.1 | 88.3 | 87.7 | 86.8 | 87.6 | 88.1 | 「88. 2 | 88.5 |
| POSTAL BUSINESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Money orders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,147 | 4,863 | 4,579 | 4,280 | 4,177 | 4,334 | 3,822 | 4,041 | 4, 401 | 4,185 | 4,710 | 4,586 | 4,339 |
|  | 90,036 | 108, 862 | 97,079 | 89,824 | 87, 284 | 87,320 | 81,664 | 89,874 | 91, 665 | 85,095 | 91,655 | 92,651 | 86, 412 |
| Domestic, paid (50 cities): | 12,691 | 14,755 | 14,651 | 13,771 | 16,948 | 13,253 | 12,587 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 186, 444 | 210,579 | 195, 527 | 188, 244 | 178,353 | 186, 565 | 166,697 | 197, 141 | 223,262 | 196, 844 | 214, 581 | 201, 299 | 186, 247 |
| PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDI- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly total at annual rates: * All goods and services. bil. of dol. |  | 156.9 |  |  | 162.3 |  |  | 165.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 18.2 |  |  | 19.3 |  |  | 20.2 |  |  | 21.3 | - |  |
| Automobiles and parts .-.-.-......-.- do. |  | 5.4 |  |  | 6. 1 |  |  | 6.2 |  |  | 6.6 |  |  |
| Furniture and household equipment _. do. |  | 9.1 |  |  | 9.3 |  |  | 10.1 |  |  | 10.7 |  |  |
| Other durable goods.......-.-...........do |  | 3.8 |  |  | 3.9 |  |  | 3.9 |  |  | 3.9 |  |  |
|  |  | 94.7 |  |  | 98.4 |  |  | 99.9 |  |  | 104.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 19.1 |  |  | 19.6 |  |  | 19.8 |  |  | 20.2 |  |  |
| Food and alcoholic beverages............d. do |  | 57.6 |  |  | 59.5 |  |  | 60.8 |  |  | 64.0 |  |  |
| G asoline and oil.......---.-..............do. |  | 3.4 |  |  | 3.8 |  |  | 3.8 |  |  | 4.0 |  |  |
| Semidurable house furnishings....-.-...do |  | 1.9 |  |  | 1.9 |  |  | 1.9 |  |  | 1.9 |  |  |
|  |  | 3.7 |  |  | 3.8 |  |  | 3.8 |  |  | 3.9 |  |  |
|  |  | 9.1 |  |  | 9.6 |  |  | 9.9 |  |  | 10.1 |  |  |
| Services Household operation - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 45.7 |  |  | 47.0 |  |  |
|  |  | 13.0 |  |  | 13.2 |  |  | 6.8 13.6 |  |  | 6.8 14.3 |  |  |
|  |  | 3.2 |  |  | 3.2 |  |  | 3.2 |  |  | 3.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 3.6 |  |  | 3. 6 |  |  | 3.6 |  |  | 3.7 |  |  |
|  |  | 4.3 |  |  | 4.4 |  |  | 4.4 |  |  | 4.4 |  |  |
| Other services.-......--------.............do...- |  | 13.5 |  |  | 13.6 |  |  | 14.1 |  |  | 14.6 |  |  |
| REtail trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All retail stores: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated sales, total..................-mil. of dol. | 7,830 | 9,283 | 9, 442 | 10, 020 | 9. 489 | 9,357 | 9,629 | 10, 141 | 10,910 | 10,727 | 12,657 | r 9,695 | 8,917 |
| Durable goods store.........................do...- | 1,774 | 2,122 | 2,287 | 2,436 | 2,402 | 2,403 | 2,396 | 2, 582 | 2,831 | 2, 638 | 2,958 | + 2,316 | 2,137 |
|  | 788 | 840 | 980 | 993 <br> 847 <br> 8 | 987 | 1,014 | ${ }^{994}$ | 1,052 | 1,148 | 1,070 | 1,080 | 1,062 | 994 |
|  | 679 | 811 | 847 | $\begin{array}{r}847 \\ 147 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 839 | 861 | 889 | 899 | 988 | 910 | 911 | 946 | 886 |
| Parts and accessories Building materials and hardware--.-.--- do..-- | 110 485 | 130 598 | 132 | 147 <br> 744 | 148 | 153 770 | ${ }_{763}^{155}$ | 152 | 160 | 160 | 168 | ${ }^{-} 117$ | 108 |
| Building materials and hardware......-do....- Building materials..............-do..- | 485 | 598 369 |  | ${ }_{461}^{744}$ | 741 476 | 770 509 | 763 514 | 839 | 941 | 796 | 809 | ${ }^{+680}$ | 606 |
| Building materials..................-.do...-- | $\begin{array}{r}302 \\ 50 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}369 \\ 66 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 431 78 | 461 79 | 176 77 | 509 77 | 514 70 | ${ }_{71} 5$ | 645 | 528 | 495 | +450 | 398 |
|  | 133 | 163 | 185 | 204 | 187 | 184 | 179 | ${ }_{193}^{71}$ | 9204 | $\begin{array}{r}71 \\ 197 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}62 \\ 252 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 71 159 | 61 146 |
|  | 425 | 498 | 526 | 593 | 570 | 536 | 550 | 594 | 641 | 651 | 791 | 496 | ${ }_{466}$ |
| Furniture and housefurnishings....-. do...- | ${ }_{2}^{259}$ | 318 180 | $\stackrel{342}{184}$ | 3397 | 368 | 334 | ${ }^{347}$ | 385 | 408 | 425 | 496 | 310 | 294 |
| Household appliance and radios.....-do...- | 166 | 180 | 184 | 196 | ${ }^{204}$ | 202 | 203 | 210 | 233 | 225 | 295 | 186 | 172 |
| Jewelry stores...-.-..............-.-.---do...- | 76 | 85 | 88 | 106 | 104 | 84 | 89 | 97 | 101 | 121 | 279 | 78 | 71 |

[^12]§See note marked "§" on p. S-6 of the April 1943 Survey in regard to enlargement of the reporting sample in August 1942.
*New series. For a brief description of the Tide index of advertising see note marked "**' on p. S-6 of the April 1946 Survey, data beginning 1936, are available on request. The estimates of consumer expenditures have been revised in accordance with revisions in the totals shown as a component of the gross national product on p. S-1 and in the "National Income Supplement" referred to in the note marked with an "*"' on that page; this supplement provides detailed annual estimates of consumption expenditures for 1929-46 and quarterly data for 1939-46 for the grand total and for total durable goods, nondurabie goods and service; quarterly data beginning 1939 for all series will be published later.
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-7 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to tables giving data through June 1944 and 1945 revisions for sales of all retail stores; the seasonally adjusted indexes beginning 1942 shown in those tables and later data published currently on p. S-8 were recently revised because of changes in the seasonal adjustment factors and both
the dollar figures and indexes beginning January 1946 were revised in the January 1948 issue, largely because of adjustment of the series to sales tax data for 1946 ; all data shown above are on the revised basis; revised dollar figures for all months of 1946 and revised indexes for 1942-46 are shown on p. 10 of the January 1948 Survey.

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

DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued




 ment store sales by type of payment. Data beginning 1939 for retail inventories 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, statistles through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Febru- }}}$ | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | Sep- tember | $\begin{gathered} \text { Octo- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| RETAIL TRADE-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Department stores-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales, unadjusted, total U. S. $\dagger . . . . . .1835-39=100 \ldots$ | 222 | 266 | - 269 | 280 | +266 | 219 | 236 | 299 | - 298 | 374 | 483 | 224 | - 236 |
| A tlanta† ...................................do..- | 298 | 347 | 350 | 349 |  | 269 | 310 |  | 372 | - 460 | 619 | 284 | 316 |
|  | 171 | 227 | 227 | 241 | 232 | 164 | 176 | 248 | 234 | 306 | 419 | 170 | 174 |
|  | 210 | 250 | 258 | 276 | 270 | 219 | 224 | 296 | 284 | 364 | 455 | 217 | 225 |
|  | 210 | 262 | 266 | 283 | 267 | 220 | 237 | 293 | 290 | 371 | 479 | 216 | 233 |
| Dallas $\dagger . .$. | 306 | 337 | 347 | 356 | 307 | 288 | 327 | 387 | 396 | 507 | 633 | 316 | 324 |
| Kansas City $\dagger . .$. .-.........................-do. | 247 | 283 | 290 | 297 | 281 | 250 | 277 | 336 | 336 | 392 | 505 | 245 | - 254 |
|  | - 201 | 258 | 264 | 269 | 264 | ${ }_{217}$ | 242 | 311 | 304 | 335 | 424 | + 214 | ${ }^{-206}$ |
|  | 188 | 229 | 223 | 237 | 231 | 171 | 179 | 244 | 253 | 323 | 408 | 192 | 202 |
|  | -189 | 255 | 248 | 261 | 238 | 185 | 193 | 267 | 280 | 370 | 460 | 204 | ${ }^{-} 216$ |
|  | 226 | 292 | 290 | 301 | 278 | 215 | 233 | 322 | 324 | 394 | 542 | 214 | 245 |
| St. Louis $\dagger$-................................... do | 244 | 288 | 297 | 315 | 269 | 249 | 264 | 340 | 330 | 428 | 516 | 239 | 258 |
| San Franciscot.------.............- do | 281 | 299 | 302 | 302 | 299 | ${ }_{2}^{278}$ | 308 | 336 | ${ }_{5}{ }^{343}$ | 410 | 554 | + 275 | ${ }^{2} 287$ |
| Sales, adjusted, total U. S.t-..----------- do | '265 | 272 | ${ }_{3}^{277}$ | 291 | 290 | 287 | 283 | 292 | ${ }^{5} 278$ | 301 | 303 | -284 | - 283 |
|  | ${ }^{338}$ | 347 | 353 | 367 | 365 | 336 | 352 | 361 | 348 | 383 | 394 | 355 | 359 |
|  | 219 |  | 227 | 244 | 249 | ${ }_{281}^{237}$ | ${ }_{266} 23$ |  | 211 | 248 | 243 | 216 | ${ }_{281}^{223}$ |
|  | ${ }_{256}^{262}$ | 260 257 | ${ }_{272}^{261}$ | 276 298 | 284 | 281 | ${ }_{273}^{266}$ | 290 290 | ${ }_{271}^{266}$ | 298 | 293 309 | 271 284 | 281 |
|  | - 348 | 347 | 377 | 379 | 361 | 378 | 376 | 368 | 360 | 415 | 388 | 390 | 368 |
|  | 272 | 298 | 296 | 316 | 305 | 294 | 298 | 346 | 320 | 327 | 337 | 306 | - 279 |
|  | 221 | 279 | 257 | 270 | 278 | ${ }_{2}^{268}$ | 271 | 287 | 276 | 281 | 277 | 286 | ${ }^{\square} 267$ |
|  | 224 | 229 | ${ }_{2} 235$ | 253 | 254 | 255 | 246 | 234 | 224 | 248 | 241 | 240 | 241 |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | ${ }_{2}^{236}$ | 258 | 275 | 264 | 257 | 258 | 267 | 253 | 278 | 284 | 268 | - 264 |
|  | -282 | 307 | 299 | 303 | 317 | 301 | 282 | 303 | 297 | 310 | 322 | 286 | 306 |
|  | 290 | 294 | 306 | 321 | 299 | 320 | 307 | 337 | 308 | 339 | 337 | - 291 | 307 |
|  | 311 | 318 | 320 | 325 | 330 | 327 | 348 | 336 | 333 | 339 | +352 | r 340 | - 317 |
|  |  | 264 | 262 | 253 | 236 | 232 | 245 | 255 | 283 | 294 | 241 | + 252 |  |
|  | ${ }_{\cdot} \times 274$ | 273 | 264 | 252 | 241 | 230 | 227 | 231 | 251 | 272 | 281 | - 288 | ${ }^{8} 303$ |
| Mail-order and store sales: <br> Total sales, 2 companies thous. of dol. | -186,078 |  | 260, 325 | 275, 884 | 253, 091 | 231, 957 | 254, 738 | 306,643 | 333, 123 | 355, 255 | 415,686 | 230, 794 |  |
|  | r r 71,483 | 249,203 | ${ }^{260,323}$ | 104, 322 | 293,635 | 84, 330 | 97, 334 | 117, 507 | 127,144 | 129,206 | 148,113 | 234, 116 | 75,631 |
|  | 114, 595 | 151,711 | 160,701 | 171,562 | 163,456 | 147,627 | 157,405 | 189, 136 | 205,979 | 226,048 | 267,573 | 156, 679 | 139,9+4 |
| Rural sales of general merchandise: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total U. S., unadjusted. ...........-1929-31-100 | 279.6 | 331.0 | 307.6 | 292.5 | $\stackrel{287.7}{ }$ | 243.1 | 306.6 | 375.9 | 405. 1 | 484.6 | 466.6 | 273.8 | 299.8 |
|  | 266.0 | 358.2 | 309.3 | ${ }^{296.3}$ | 278.0 | 223.2 | 297.0 | ${ }^{340.6}$ | 398.1 | 491.4 | 448.6 | 262.8 | 295.7 |
|  | 430.4 | 423.2 | 409. 5 | 382.9 | 384.3 | 332.0 | 403. 9 | 523.6 | 612.6 | 727.8 | 644.9 | 423.8 | 462.6 |
| Middle West. .-............................... do. | 235.5 | 289.0 | 263.5 | 250.6 | 251.1 | 215.1 | 262.5 | 320.8 | 333.4 | 405.4 | 389.9 | 224.6 | 250.5 |
|  | 295.0 | 350.5 | 336.5 | ${ }^{328.8} 8$ | 335. 3 | 288.7 | 372.8 | 446.9 | 446.3 | 515.3 | 568.2 | 301.4 | 309.4 |
|  | 345. 6 | 376.9 | 334.6 | 318. 6 | 315.8 | 333.0 | 374.8 | 355.6 | 311.8 | 372.5 | 291.8 | 359.7 | 370.5 |
|  | 325.2 | 398.9 | 324. 6 | 322.1 | 302.8 | 313.5 | 372.6 | 346.5 | 309.3 | 381. 2 | 269.4 | 345.8 | 361.5 |
| South .-.-..................................do. | 471.9 | 468.6 | 464.8 | 451.5 | 478.0 | 489.0 | 560.2 | 474.3 | 413.3 | 530.1 | 429.3 | 535.7 | 507.3 |
|  | 296. 2 | 326. 2 | 282.1 | $\stackrel{264.7}{ }$ | 266.0 | 291.5 | 318.2 | 313.0 | ${ }^{262.5}$ | 309.2 | 249.9 | 293.6 | 315. 1 |
|  | 398.6 | 425.8 | 376.8 | 365.7 | 351.8 | 352.1 | 404.8 | 381.9 | 371.6 | 424.8 | 348.1 | 410.1 | 418.1 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Service and limited function wholesalers:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated sales, tota]---.--........mil. of dol.- | 4,732 | 4,996 | 4,977 | 4,952 | 4,843 | 4,997 | 5,093 | 5,654 | 6,392 | ${ }^{5,740}$ | 5,877 | 5,468 | 5,007 |
| Durahle goods establishments............-do.... | 1, 599 | 1,736 | 1,818 | 1,763 | 1,699 | 1,636 | 1,669 | 1,819 | 2,032 | 1,853 | 1,926 | -1,772 | 1,756 |
| Nondurable goods establishments--....- do.... | 3,133 | 3, 2680 | 3,159 | 3,189 | 3,144 | 3,361 | 3,424 | 3,835 | ${ }^{4,360}$ | 3,887 | 3,951 | + 3, 696 | 3,251 |
| All wholesalers, estimated inventories**.-...-do..... | 6, 514 | 6, 729 | 6,823 | 6,734 | 6,755 | 6,660 | 6,768 | 6,888 | 6,930 | 7,370 | 7,499 | 7,634 | 7,835 |

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES


| 107, 060 | 107, 190 | 107, 260 | 107, 330 | 107, 407 | 107, 504 | 107, 590 | 107, 675 | 107, 755 | 107, 839 | 107, 918 | 107, 979 | 108, 050 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 54, 230 | 54, 370 | 54, 420 | 54,460 | 54, 506 | 54,561 | 54, 612 | 54,661 | 54,710 | 54, 759 | 54, 805 | 54, 844 | 54, 889 |
| 52,830 | 52, 820 | 52,840 | 52,870 | 52,901 | 52,943 | 52,978 | 53,014 | 53,045 | 53, 080 | 53,113 | 53, 135 | 53, 161 |
| 1,620 | 1,570 | 1,530 | 1,470 | 1,398 | 1,371 | 1,352 | 1,326 | 1,327 | 1,294 | 1,280 | 1,241 | 1,226 |
| 58,010 | 58,390 | 59,120 | 60, 290 | 62, 609 | 62, 664 | 61, 665 | 60, 784 | 60, 892 | 60, 216 | 59, 590 | 59,214 | 59,778 |
| 15, 910 | 15,950 | 16,320 | 17, 120 | 18, 149 | 17, 803 | 17, 125 | 17, 233 | 17,449 | 17,068 | 16,698 | 16,368 | 16,752 |
| 42, 100 | 42, 440 | 42, 800 | 43, 170 | 44, 460 | 44, 861 | 44, 510 | 43, 551 | 43,443 | 43, 148 | 42, 892 | 42, 846 | 43,026 |
| ${ }^{55,520}$ | 56,060 | 56,700 | 58.330 | 60, 055 | 60, 079 | 59,569 | 58,872 | 59, 204 | 58, 595 | 57,947 | 57, 149 | 57, 139 |
| 15, 430 | 15, 470 | 15, 8C0 | 16,580 | 17,302 | 17,008 | 16,547 | 16, 714 | 16, 944 | 16, 623 | 16, 294 | 15,876 | 16,002 |
| 40, 090 | 40, 690 | 40,900 | 41,750 | 42,753 | 43, 71 | 43, 222 | +42,158 | 42, 260 | 41,972 | 41, 653 | 41, 273 | 41, 137 |
| 6,920 | 7,240 | 7,860 | 8,960 49,370 | 10,377 | 10,066 | 8,975 | 8,727 | 8,622 | 7,985 | 6, 962 | 7,060 | 6,771 |
| 48,600 | 48,820 | 48,840 2,420 | - 49,370 | $\begin{array}{r}49,678 \\ 2,555 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}50,013 \\ 2,584 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 50,121 | 50,145 1,912 | 50,583 1,687 | 50,609 | 50,985 | 50,089 | 50,368 2,639 |
| 47, 430 | 47,230 | 46,610 | 45,570 | 43,399 | 43, 469 | 44, 203 | 45, 544 | 45,535 | 46,330 | 47,047 | - 47,524 | -47,046 |
| 41,849 | 42,043 | 41,824 | 41,919 | 42,363 | 42, 201 | 42,624 | 43, 039 | 43,298 | ${ }^{\text {r 43,450 }}$ | r 44,081 | - 43, 006 | p 42,731 |
| 15,475 | 15,510 | 15, 429 | 15,237 884 | 15, 328 | 15, 233 | 15, ${ }_{896}$ | 15,801 | 15, 831 | ${ }^{r} 15,872$ | $\begin{array}{r}r \\ \\ \hline 15,965 \\ \hline 899\end{array}$ | ${ }^{+15,852}$ | D 15,741 |
| 1,502 | 1,534 | 1,619 | 1,685 | 1,768 | 1,847 | 1,895 | 1,904 | 1,896 | $\begin{array}{r}1,849 \\ \hline 889\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ 1,789 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline 1,695 \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { p } \\ \hline 1,684 \\ \hline 807\end{array}$ |
| 4,011 | 4, 020 | 3,836 | 3,970 | 4,115 | 4, 140 | 4, 144 | 4,110 | 4,092 | r 4,049 | r 4,042 | r 3, 998 | - 3, 993 |
| 8,507 | 8,565 | 8,552 | 8 8,545 | 8,582 | 8,558 | 8,586 | 8. 688 | 8, 889 | 9,075 | 9,455 | - 8, 834 | p8,782 |
| 1. 546 | 1,555 | 1,554 | 1,561 | 1,567 | 1,590 | 1,602 | 1,583 | 1,5×6 | 1,588 | 1,591 | -1,595 | p 1,605 |
| 4,561 | 4, 565 | 4,552 5,426 | 4,590 5,447 | 4,711 5,399 | 4,686 5,281 | 4,619 | 4,634 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4, } 662 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4, 670 | 4,688 | $+4,723$ $+5,41$ | p 4,738 |
| 8,367 | 5,415 | 6,426 | 5,447 | 5,399 | 5,281 | 5,288 | 5,425 | 5,447 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 5$ | ${ }^{-5,653}$ | -5,417 | - 5, 387 |
| 42,354 | 42,395 | 42,065 | 42,079 | 42,340 | 42,103 | 42,449 | 42,849 | 43,077 | - 43, 142 | r43, 352 | r 43,468 | p 43,253 |
| 15, 529 | 15,564 | 15, 513 | 15, 359 | 15, 358 | 15, 180 | 15,457 | 15,715 | 15,784 | ${ }^{+15,833}$ |  |  | D 15.7896 |
| 1,651 | 1,632 | 1,652 | 1,668 | 1,700 | 1,742 | 1,770 | 1,796 | 1,806 | 1,813 | 1,882 | ${ }^{-1,859}$ | p 1,766 |
| 4,052 | 4, 040 | 3,855 | 3, 970 | 4, 074 | 4,079 | 4,083 | 4,110 | 4,092 | - 4,049 | - 4,062 | - 4,059 | p 4,033 |
| 8,637 | 8,695 | 8,638 | 8,631 | 8,669 | 8,688 | 8,761 | 8,776 | 8,801 | 8,811 | 8,836 | -8,878 | - 8,916 |

Revised. pPreliminary
*New series. See note marked " $\dagger$ " on p. S-9 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to data beginning 1939 or 1938 for the series on wholesalers' sales and inventories and recent minor revisions in the sales figures. Estimates of the labor force for July 1945 to date have been published on a revised basis beginning in the September 1946 Survey; earlier revisions for these series and $1940-46$ data for the series on noninstitutional population will be published later.
vey with red series. For revised data for 1919 -4 for the index of department store stocks see p. 24 of August 1946 survey. See notes marked p on pp. S-8 and s-9 nf September 1947 SurSan Francisco and Philadelphia districts; revised data for $1919-46$ for the latter district are shown on p. 17 of that issue; the index for the San Francisco district has been revised recently; revisions for 1919-46 for this district will be shown later.

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

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES—Continued



Revised. $p$ Preliminary
See note marked " $\S$ " on p. S-10 of September 1947 Survey for reference to revised data for shipbuilding, aircraft and aircraft engines, and machine tools.
§Data for the indicated industries (with the exception of newspapers and periodicals) have been revised beginning 1939 to adjust the series to 1945 data from the Federal Security Agency on p. S-10 of September 1947 Survey for reference to revised data for furniture and the clothing industries, and p. industries will be shown later. Data for newspapers and periodicals were found to need no similar general revision; see November 1943 Survey for data beginning August 1942 . New series. See note marked "*" on p. S-10 of September 1947 Survey for reference to estimates for 1929 -February 1946 of production workers for all manufacturing total nd nondurable goods industries and the industry groups and data beginning October 1941 for the individual industries except as indicated in notes marted "8" and "t ", above $\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked "t" on p. S-10 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to revised employment and pay-roll indexes for $1939-41$ for the individual indus. as indicated in notes marked " $\S$ " and " $\ddagger$ " above) and for $1939-$ February 1946 for all manufacturing, total durable goods and nondurable goods industries and the industry groups.

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

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES－Continued


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| Nivitu wion <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \hline 0 \\ & \text { on } \end{aligned}$ | Nouty cons |  <br>  |  －いooか in voo | Now $000 N$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & \text { Now } \\ & \text { On O} \end{aligned}$ |  |  oncona |  |  NOCOD | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N"Coceco } \\ & \text { onnoin } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wo } \\ & \text { No } \\ & \text { No } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  $0 \%$ NinMoon $\rightarrow \infty, \infty$ oconn | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NoN } \\ & \text { o } \\ & \text { on } \end{aligned}$ | $\omega \omega \omega$ |  coomacona Gooivioconona | Wivereit is 00060 $0000010$ |  |  | Now |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ONE NOM } \\ & \text { VNo } \end{aligned}$ | 島芯 $\leftrightarrow \infty 0$ |  | 茶品员品。 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Whe } \\ & \text { Wo } \\ & \text { No } \end{aligned}$ |  －oroncooncomNu |
|  $0003-H$ ○onnonernoo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not } \\ & \text { OK } \\ & \text { On } \end{aligned}$ | N్ర్రి心N NiN oorer |  <br>  | W్N్స్జ్స心 N －000000 |  |  | No |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H- Why } \\ & \text { in in } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Noner } \\ & \text { oon } \end{aligned}$ $\infty \text { or }$ |  －オーかんornvimela |
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| య్ర్య －vnororncror | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { O } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | స్ట్గ్ర్ర <br> のーか |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W్ర్య్య } \\ & \text { NW్ర } \end{aligned}$ | \％ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  <br> Nermeromosonかavor |
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Revised，${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary．§See note on item on $p$ ．S－10 regarding revisions in the data．
$\ddagger$ Total includes State engineering，supervisory and administrative employees not shown separately．
TSee note on item in July 1944 and September 1947 Surveys regarding changes in the data beginning in 1943 or 1945 ．December figures do not include excess temporary post officesubstitutes employed only at Christmas．

New series．Indexes beginning 1939 for employment in retail food establishments are shown on p． 31 of the June 1943 Survey．
$\dagger$ Revised series．Revisions for 1939 through February 1946 for the adjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing industries will be shown later．See note marked＂$t$＂on $p$ ． $\mathrm{S}-11$ of Sep． ember 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 nonman ufacturing employment and pay rolls，with the exception of the series for dyeing and cleaning and power laundries，and also for reference to earliest data published for the index of railway



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

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES－Continued



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|  osocroongon |  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \text { io } \\ & \text { is } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{\bullet \infty} \\ & +\infty \\ & +\infty \end{aligned}$ | $\infty$ 0 0 | 号出客 vorocr | 虫忠出虫审 $\rightarrow$ かったが | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\bullet} \\ \text { is } \end{gathered}$ | 恶虫虫 いいか | $\begin{aligned} & H \omega_{\varphi}^{\infty} \\ & i \infty \\ & i \infty \end{aligned}$ | 出出含 corr |  |  |  000 N |  | W్యNNTN SN： ontrervernons |  |
|  オーロンのーかん。 |  aroveroonvarono | $\begin{gathered} \text { g } \\ \text { í } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{\sim}{\otimes} \\ \omega \\ \omega \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | os |  | 出出今出品品 orocrvon | $\stackrel{~ 山}{\stackrel{~}{~}}$ |  | Hig <br>  | $\stackrel{\Delta}{\Delta} \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\Delta}$ ervo |  |  |  <br> Crooner | 気苞気會 $\omega \omega+\infty$ or |  \％్ర Wo ーロッNNせい○○ |  |
|  －avertoernos |  ereor reavioniocorn | بِ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 会岕 } \\ & \dot{\omega} \dot{\omega} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 毋 } \\ & \stackrel{y}{*} \end{aligned}$ | 为会会会 | N出呂呂器 －nven－ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\ominus}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\omega}$ $\rightarrow \infty$ |  | 合莫 000 |  | N <br> Oerer |  NGNo NNHA | 気気気気 concoso | WNNNGMNN： <br>  <br>  | $\theta-10$ |
|  $\infty$ nwoncoors |  mANOODAールーローN | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{\mathrm{N}} \\ & \underset{\sim}{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 会酉 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 山⿱⿵人一口⿴囗十 } \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ |  |  －ucrono | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & \text { 日 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 岩品品 CINO |  |  |  |  | ャNㅜㅇN むためCN $\rightarrow \infty \omega \boldsymbol{\omega}$ | 毋ix $0 \rightarrow \infty$ O $\rightarrow \infty$ er | N $\omega \sigma 0$ |
|  oonomodoto |  <br>  | $\underset{i}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Stu } \\ \text { on } \end{array}$ | ¢ |  |  ermeroc | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{\circ} \\ \substack{0} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 号岂台。 $\omega$ のか |  |  |  <br> や00ッロ | －式気 <br> －${ }^{\circ}$ <br> ornonm |  －OOVNーのOO |  |
|  Nimoroosavo | 0 <br> 古山岕 <br> －OTNOCNONOO | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{\ominus}{-} \\ -1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { He } \\ & 00 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $$ | 出古志分 Nown |  $10000 \infty<\pi$ | $\underset{i}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{s}}$ |  | $\because \hat{O}$ $060$ | 出岂宣 eros |  |  |  |  |  <br>  $00010000000$ |  |
|  －00NowaOo |  －Nit ocoremewert | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ®o } \\ & \text { on } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{\sim}{*}$ | 出出出出 revens |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 号导号 $\infty$ | H <br> NOー | 出出 <br> orvis |  |  | N్ర⿹弋工凡 erooor |  |  oncoormencuow | $\begin{aligned} & \text { We N } \\ & \text { Wosp } \\ & \text { Co } \end{aligned}$ |
| 员出台吉出出出罟古 orccomitontor |  <br>  | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\hat{i}}$ |  | $\stackrel{+}{+}$ |  | 念出出出出 onsorns | $\underset{0}{4}$ | 今出 <br> －rロー」 |  |  |  |  | erosoc | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ANGN受 } \\ & \text { NANON } \end{aligned}$ |  |  © 0 or |
| $\operatorname{Cos}_{\infty}$ Nonoowero |  <br>  | $\stackrel{\stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{\bullet}}{\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}}$ | $\underset{o-1}{\stackrel{\text { 世 }}{\sim}}$ | $\underset{i}{t}$ |  0000 |  cosiocos | $\stackrel{\stackrel{H}{\ominus}}{8}$ | 它色 soo | 今合 000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 异 } \\ & \infty=0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 式気䔍 $\infty$ ores o |  Acorivi |  $\infty$ が心だった －$\infty$ ODOCUNON | N్ర్ర్ర్ర్ర $000$ |
| $!!$ |  |  |  |  | \％ | ： |  | ; |  |  | ！ | ； |  |  |  |  |




 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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oeto- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary }}}{ }$ |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline LABOR CONDITIONS-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline A verage weekly hours per worker-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Buiding construction---------------.-hours.- \& 36.9 \& . 0 \& 37.1 \& 37.7 \& 37.7 \& 37.8 \& 39.7 \& 38.0 \& 38.0 \& 36.6 \& -37.9 \& 3 \& \\
\hline Anthracite \& 35.1 \& 39.8 \& 32.3 \& 37.2 \& 39.2 \& 37.0 \& 38.5 \& 38.2 \& 40.0 \& 36.2 \& 38.4 \& 39.0 \& \\
\hline Bituminous c \& \({ }^{43.6}\) \& \({ }_{4}^{43.7}\) \& 36.4 \& 44.3 \& 43.7 \& 31.8 \& \({ }^{39.1}\) \& 39.1 \& 39.9 \& r 38.5
+18. \& 41.2 \& 40.9 \& \\
\hline  \& 42.0 \& \(\stackrel{41.6}{4}\) \& \({ }_{41}^{41.8}\) \& \({ }_{45}^{42.2}\) \& \({ }_{45}^{42.6}\) \& \({ }_{45}^{41.2}\) \& \({ }_{4}^{41.4} 4\) \& \({ }_{46} 1.6\) \& 42.3
46.4 \& - 41.7 \& \& 42.5 \& \\
\hline Crude petroleum nid natural gas-....-.-.-do \& \(\stackrel{428}{40.3}\) \& 43.6
39.6 \& 44.5
40.8 \& \({ }_{40.5}\) \& \({ }_{41.9}\) \& \({ }_{40.6}\) \& \({ }_{40.1}\) \& \({ }_{40.3}^{46.1}\) \& 46.4
40.0 \& 40.9 \& \& 39.9 \& \\
\hline Public utilities: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Electric light and power- \& 41.6
48.0 \& \({ }_{47}^{41.0}\) \& 42.2 \& \({ }_{47}^{41.6}\) \& \({ }_{47.4}^{42.2}\) \& \({ }_{46.3}^{42.1}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
42.4 \\
46.6 \\
\\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 42.0
46.1 \& 42.1 \& \({ }_{45}^{42.4}\) \& \({ }_{46.1}^{42.1}\) \& 46.4 \& \\
\hline Telegraph \& 44.0 \& 43.7 \& 47.3 \& 46.0 \& 44.8 \& 44.8 \& 44.8 \& 44.5 \& 44.8 \& 44.0 \& 43.9 \& 44.4 \& \\
\hline Servieps: \& 38.0 \& 37.9 \& 26.9 \& 31.5 \& 37.5 \& 38.4 \& 38.7 \& 39.1 \& 39.3 \& 39.5 \& 39.0 \& \& \\
\hline Deing and c \& 41.1 \& 42.0 \& 41.9 \& 2.6 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Power laundris \& \({ }_{4}^{42.5}\) \& \(\stackrel{42.4}{44}\) \& 44.9 \& 42.7
45.0 \& 42.8
45.2 \& 42.6
44.9 \& 42.2
45.0 \& \({ }_{44.1}^{42.4}\) \& 42.3
44.0 \& 41.7
44.4 \& \({ }_{44}^{42.6}\) \& \({ }_{43.7}^{42.3}\) \& \\
\hline Trade: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Retail- W - \& 40.1
40.8 \& 40.0
40.8 \& 40.0
41.2 \& 40.0 \& \({ }_{41.6}^{40.8}\) \& \({ }_{41.1}^{41.1}\) \& \({ }_{41.1}^{41.0}\) \& 40.0
41.2 \& 40.0
41.3 \& 39.5
41.4 \& \({ }^{39.7}\) \& 39.8
41.1 \& \\
\hline Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Beginning in month:
Work stoppages \& \& P 370 \& \& \& p 380 \& \% 300 \& \({ }^{8} 335\) \& \& \& \& \& \& 200 \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{7} 75\) \& \({ }^{8} 95\) \& 9630 \& , 225 \& D 450 \& 250 \& D 110 \& \({ }^{2} 75\) \& 60 \& - 45 \& \({ }^{2} 30\) \& >75 \& - 70 \\
\hline In effect during month: \({ }_{\text {Work stopages }}\) \& - 500 \& \({ }^{2} 575\) \& \$ 700 \& 775 \& \({ }^{6} 76\) \& 550 \& P50 \& P 400 \& ¢ 350 \& 275 \& \& 250 \& ¢ 300 \\
\hline Workers involved --..-.-....-.-...---thousand \& p 155 \& \(p 170\) \& \(p 675\) \& \(p 690\) \& \({ }^{5} 575\) \& \({ }^{9} 625\) \& P 250 \& \(p 175\) \& \({ }^{1} 145\) \& p 100 \& \({ }^{2} 50\) \& P100 \& P110 \\
\hline Man-days idle during month--.-.-....do \& \(\xrightarrow{p+1,300}\) \& \(\xrightarrow{p}{ }^{p}, 200\) \& P88.600 \& \(p 6,800\)
\(p 1.0\) \& - \({ }^{4,000}\) \& \({ }^{2} 4,000\) \& \(\square 2,500\)
\(p .4\) \& \({ }^{\square} 2,000\) \&  \& \(p\)
\(p .1\)
\(p\) \& 5000
0.1 \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
81,000 \\
\(p .1\)
\end{tabular} \& \(\square 725\)
0.1 \\
\hline U. S. Employment Service placement activ \& 348 \& \& 419 \& 442 \& 453 \& 454 \& 484 \& 546 \& 528 \& 451 \& \& \& \\
\hline Nonarricultural placements \(\dagger\) ¢ \({ }^{\text {a }}\) - thousa \& 348 \& 391 \& 419 \& 442 \& 433 \& 454 \& 484 \& 546 \& 628 \& 451 \& 397 \& 374 \& 344 \\
\hline Initial claims* - \& 731 \& 739 \& 1,020 \& 1,166 \& 878 \& 942 \& 623 \& r 566 \& \({ }^{6} 618\) \& 603 \& 830 \& 967 \& 899 \\
\hline  \& 4,487 \& 4,684 \& 4,833 \& 4,802 \& 4,905 \& 5,219 \& ,296 \& 3,742 \& 3,359 \& 2,848 \& 3,700 \& -4,041 \& 4,242 \\
\hline Benefit payments:
Beneficiaries, weekly average \(\oplus\) _-.-.......d \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Beneficiaries, weekly average \(\oplus\)--.tio....d \& 65,910 \& \({ }_{71,545}^{975}\) \& 71,569 \& \({ }_{72,295}^{940}\) \& \({ }_{73,559}\) \& \({ }_{76,534}\) \& 66, 804 \& - 59.779 \& 52,774 \& \({ }_{41,677}\) \& \({ }^{621}\) \& -59,761 \& 60, \({ }^{849}\) \\
\hline Veterans' unemployment \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Initial claims-... \& 444 \& 397 \& \({ }_{\text {a }}^{373}\) \& 3, \& \({ }_{3}^{493}\) \& 3,476 \& \(\begin{array}{r}386 \\ 3,023 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }_{2,448}^{283}\) \& 1,939 \& \({ }_{1}^{2009}\) \& 398 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 4387\) \& \\
\hline Continued claims.-. Claims filed durini last week of month.....d \& \({ }_{1}^{4,149}\) \& \({ }^{4,424}\) \& \& \({ }^{3,173}\) \& 3,021 \& 3,446 \& 3,023 \& 2, 4488 \& 1,839 \& 1,609 \& , 2412 \& 2,563 \& 637 \\
\hline Amount of payments.-- \& 88,401 \& 89, 100 \& 78,868 \& 63, 763 \& 58,542 \& 66,239 \& 59,521 \& 53,336 \& 38, 153 \& 29,554 \& 40,209 \& 48,933 \& 49,466 \\
\hline abor turn-ver in manufacturing establishment \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Accession rate- monthly rate per 100 employe \& 5.0
4.5 \& 4.9 \& 5.15 \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
5. \\
5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
5.5 \\
4.7 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
4.9 \\
4.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
5.3 \\
5.3
\end{tabular} \& 5.9
5.9 \& \(5{ }_{5.0}^{5.5}\) \& 4.8 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.6 \\
3.7 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\(p 4.6\) \\
\(p 4.4\) \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& \\
\hline  \& . \({ }^{8}\) \& . 4 \& . 4 \& . 4 \& .\(^{4}\) \& 4 \& 4 \& 4 \& . 4 \& . 4 \& 4 \& \({ }^{p} .4\) \& \\
\hline  \& 3.28 \& - 3.5 \& \({ }_{3.7}^{1.0}\) \& 1.4 \& \({ }_{3.1}^{1.1}\) \& \({ }_{3.1}^{1.0}\) \& 4.0 \& 4.5 \& 3.6 \& 2.7 \& 2.9 \& \({ }_{8}^{8} 2.7\) \& \\
\hline Military and miscelianeons...-------.-.-. - \({ }^{\text {do.... }}\) \& .1 \& . 1 \& \({ }^{1} 1\) \& .1 \& . 1 \& 1 \& . 1 \& .1 \& . 1 \& . 1 \& . 1 \& \(\square .1\) \& \\
\hline wages \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline A verage weekly earnings (U.S.Dept. of Labor) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline All manufaeturing \(\dagger\) - \& \begin{tabular}{l}
47 \\
48 \\
48 \\
\hline 8
\end{tabular} \& 47.69 \& \({ }^{47.50}\) \& 48. 44 \& \({ }^{49.33}\) \& 48.98 \& 49.17
52.46 \& 50.43 \& \({ }_{51}^{51.05}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { F } 51.29 \\ +54.88 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{52.73}\) \& r \(\begin{array}{r}52.17 \\ +5.8 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& - \(\begin{gathered}\text { ? } 51.52 \\ \nu \\ 54.52\end{gathered}\) \\
\hline Durable goods industries \(\dagger\).-. \& 50.33 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
51.31 \\
50.30 \\
\hline 10
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
50.34 \\
51.78 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{53.71}^{51.72}\) \& 52.99
56 \& \({ }_{53.67}^{52.19}\) \& \({ }_{54.53}\) \& 56.21 \& 56.61 \& - \& +56. \& 57.78 \& \\
\hline Blast firnaces, steel works, and rolling
millst \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 48. \({ }^{50.67}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
51.77 \\
49.07 \\
\hline 9.97
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
52.83 \\
48.36 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 56.
50.24

50.26 \& 58.12
51.57 \& 55.23

52.00 \& ${ }_{51.53}^{58.25}$ \& | 58. ${ }_{53} \mathbf{4 6}$ |
| :--- | \& 58.6.

54.10
56 \& 59.52 \& 60.01 \& 60.46
55
50 \& <br>
\hline Machinery, except eleetricalf --..-...-.do \& 53.22 \& 53.82 \& 54.25 \& 55.20 \& 56.30 \& 56.06 \& 55.74 \& 57.36 \& 57.87 \& r 57.92 \& - 59.76 \& 59.33 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 56. \& ${ }_{56.46}$ \& ${ }_{56.06}$ \& 54.44
57.13 \& ${ }_{58.31} 58.8$ \& 55.00 \& . 77 \& 56.
58.69 \& $5{ }_{59} 56$ \& ${ }_{59.53}^{57.03}$ \& ${ }_{61}^{59.24}$ \& 59.44 \& <br>
\hline Automobilest..-.-.-.-----------.-.-do \& 54.29 \& 55.45 \& 54.14 \& 55.96 \& 57. \& 56.44 \& 55.76 \& 59.35 \& 60.30 \& $\stackrel{71.30}{ }$ \& 65.04 \& 61.90 \& <br>

\hline | Transportation equipment, except auto |
| :---: |
| mobiles.... | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline A ircraft and parts (excluding engines) do \& ${ }^{53.41}$ \& ${ }^{53.22}$ \& 52.54 \& ${ }_{52.42}^{52}$ \& 52.58 \& 54. 48 \& ${ }^{55.30}$ \& 54. 44 \& ${ }_{56.01}^{58.08}$ \& + 5 55.48 \& ${ }_{56} 5.53$ \& ${ }_{55} 517$ \& <br>
\hline  \& -54.77 \&  \& 53,
569
56.97 \& 54.76

57.91 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
55. <br>
57.79 <br>
<br>
\hline 8.79

 \& 56. 77 \& \&  \& 59.31 \& 

57.52 <br>
55.20 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& $\begin{array}{r}660.39 \\ \hline 617 \\ \hline 6.7\end{array}$ \& 599.30

64.05 \& <br>
\hline Nonferrous metals and products $\dagger$---- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do \& 50.12 \& ${ }_{50.26}$ \& ${ }_{50} 50.30$ \& 51.15 \& ${ }_{52.06}$ \& ${ }_{51.12}$ \& ${ }_{51.07}^{56.93}$ \& 5. 5.62 \& 53.59 \& - 54.27 \& - 61.74 \& ${ }_{565.10}$ \& <br>
\hline Lumber and timber basic products $\dagger$...do \& 41. 18 \& ${ }^{40.31}$ \& ${ }^{41.01}$ \& 43.06 \& 45.04 \& 43.57 \& 45.22 \& 45.41 \& 45.23 \& 45.30 \& ${ }^{45.65}$ \& 44.42 \& <br>
\hline Sawmills and loging camps \& 39.8. \& 39.12 \& 39. 81 \& 41. 95 \& 44. 14 \& 42. 81 \& 44.05 \& ${ }^{44.58}$ \& ${ }_{4}^{44.09}$ \& ${ }^{44.27}$ \& 44. 20 \& ${ }^{42} 8.85$ \& <br>
\hline Furniture and fnished lumber products $\dagger$-do \& ${ }^{42} .80$ \& 43. 00 \& 42.87 \& ${ }_{4}^{43} 4.45$ \& 44.24 \& ${ }^{43.51}$ \& 44.09 \& 45.38 \& 46. 53 \& $\stackrel{+46.32}{ }$ \& \& 47.07 \& <br>
\hline Furniture $\dagger$ \& 44.20
45.49 \& + ${ }_{4}^{44.33} \mathbf{4 8}$ \& 43.99

46.49 \& ${ }_{4}^{44.21}$ \& | 45.04 |
| :--- |
| 48.54 |
| 8. | \& 44.12

48.00
4 \& 44.58
49.86 \& +
49.57
46.24 \& 4.76
50.38 \& - 48.07 \& 49.10 \& ${ }_{4}^{48} 82$ \& <br>
\hline Nondurable koods industries $\dagger$ ¢ \& 44.67 \& 44.89
46 \& 44.40 \& 44.88 \& ${ }_{45.31}^{48.34}$ \& ${ }_{45.61}^{481}$ \& ${ }_{45.78}$ \& ${ }_{46.78}^{49.58}$ \& 50.38
47.29 \& - \& - 48.74 \& $\stackrel{+48.44}{ }$ \& ${ }^{\text {® }} 48.3$ <br>
\hline Textile-mill prodicts and other fiber \& 40.32 \& 41.01 \& 12 \& 39.89 \& 39.54 \& 9. 48 \& 39.44 \& 41.39 \& . 94 \& 43 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Cotton manufactures, except small wares $\dagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Silk and rayon goodst...................do.... \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 37.56 \\
& 41.45
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 39.22 \\
& 41.94
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 38.53 \\
& 40.89
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 37.73 \\
& 41.73
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
377.10 \\
40.97
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 37.21 \\
& 41.17
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 37.50 \\
& 41.65
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 38.55 \\
& 43.23
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 39.22 \\
& 4.57
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 42.47 \\
& 44.84
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& 43. 64 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 43.81 \\
& 47.55
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& <br>

\hline Woolen and worsted manufactures \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline (exeentdyeing and finishing) - - dollars \& 47.44 \& 46.28 \& 45.26 \& 45.2 \& 45.75 \& 45. \& 42. \& 46. \& 46.70 \& 46.95 \& 49.17 \& 48.56 \& <br>
\hline Apparel and other finished textile productst \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Men's clothingt--............-....do-- \& ${ }^{41.86}$ \& ${ }^{41.98}$ \& 40. 45 \& 41.49 \& ${ }_{41.35}$ \& 40.17 \& 38.66 \& 41.05 \& 42.78 \& 42. 24 \& 43.24 \& 43. 79 \& <br>
\hline Leather and clothing \& \& ${ }_{4}^{47.75}$ \& ${ }^{42} \times 2.44$ \& 41.58
39.45 \& 41.87
40.12 \& 43.81

40.30 \& | 45.49 |
| :--- |
| 40.25 | \& 45.78

488
41.89 \& ${ }_{4}^{46.918}$ \&  \& ${ }^{46.84}$ \& ${ }_{42}^{48} 8$ \& <br>
\hline Boots and shoes....................do \& 38.96 \& 38.91 \& 37.96 \& 37.78 \& 38.30 \& 38.49 \& 38.32 \& 40.12 \& 40. \& - 39 \& 40.98 \& 41.30 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

$\because$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary.
R Revised.

- See p. 23 of Deceliminary.
December 1946 Survey for 1944-45 data.
$\odot$ Small revisions for January 1940 to May 1944 are available on request $\oplus$
OT Rates referion to all employees and are therefore not strietly comparable with data prior to 1943 published in the Survey.
§ See note in September 1947 Survery regarding a change in Jannary 1945, also in 1942 for women's clothing industry, which affected the comparability of the data. New series. See note marked "*" on p. S-12 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to available data for the series on average weekly hours in nonmanufacturing industries with the excep-
tion of year-round hotels which has not been included previously. Data are available beginning 1939 for average hours in year-round hotels gverage weekly earnins in the aireraft engine industry, and initial unemployment compensation claims, beginning September 1944 for veterans' unemployment allowances, and beginning 1927 for man-days idle as a percent of available
working time. $\dagger$ Revised series. The indicated series on average weekly earnings and 9 verage hourly earnings ( p . S-14) have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1943 Survey; see note in that issue for an explanation of the revision,

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

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline WAGES-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline A verage weekly earnings-Continued All manufacturing-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Nondurable goods industries-Continued
Food and kindred productst.......dollars \& 46.40 \& 46.05 \& 46. 20 \& 47.71 \& 48.27 \& 48.40 \& 49.45 \& 49.04 \& 49.61 \& 49.90 \& +50.92 \& 49.38 \& \\
\hline  \& 45.80 \& 45.17 \& 45. 26 \& 144.84 \& 145.50 \& 145.81 \& 145.52 \& 146.14 \& 146.85 \& 146.26 \& 147.43 \& 147.03 \& \\
\hline Canning and preserving \(\dagger\).-..........do. \& 36.82 \& 37.40 \& 38.50 \& 39.39 \& 39.37 \& 39.96 \& 45.88 \& 43. 69 \& 44.75 \& 37.94 \& 41.14 \& 41. 18 \& \\
\hline Slaughtering and meat packing.-...- do. \& 52.82 \& 49.87 \& 50.22 \& 53.37 \& 54.40 \& 56.82 \& 54.33 \& 55.31 \& 54.98 \& \({ }^{+} 61.31\) \& 61.57 \& 57. 12 \& \\
\hline Tobaceo manufacturest --........-.-.- do \& 35.44 \& 35.21 \& 34.84 \& 34. 46 \& 36.30 \& 37.74 \& 37.26 \& 37.33 \& 37.90 \& 37.67 \& 39.16 \& 37. 97 \& \\
\hline Paper and allied products \(\dagger\).-....-......- do-.-.
Paper and pulp \& 47.42
50.98 \& 47.92
51.27 \& 48.20
52.07 \& 48.79
52.84 \& 49.95
54.83 \& 51.06
56.36 \& 50.72
56.30 \& 51.99
57.14 \& 52.22
57.10 \& +52.80
+57.40 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 53.69 \\ \times 58.21 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 53.22
57.85 \& \\
\hline  \& 50.98 \& 51.27 \& 52.07 \& 52.84 \& 54.83 \& 56.36 \& 56.30 \& 57.14 \& 57.10 \& \({ }^{\text {r } 57.40}\) \& r 58.21 \& 57.85 \& \\
\hline dollars.- \& 56.74 \& 58.19 \& 58.69 \& 59.55 \& 59.76 \& 59.37 \& 59.48 \& 61.61 \& 61.62 \& + 62.30 \& 63.57 \& 62.56 \& \\
\hline Newspapers and periodicals*.........do...- \& 63.00 \& 64.25 \& 65.29 \& 67.10 \& 67.16 \& 66.53 \& 67.74 \& 69.40 \& 69.18 \& \({ }^{\text {+ } 69.78}\) \& \({ }^{+71.33}\) \& 69.11 \& \\
\hline Printing, book and job**-.-........ do \& 54.07 \& 55.67 \& 56.13 \& 56.41 \& 56.81 \& 56.77 \& 55.95 \& 58.32 \& 58.63 \& + 59.35 \& -60.35 \& \({ }^{60.32}\) \& \\
\hline Chemicals and allied productst.......-do \& 48.17 \& 48.60 \& 48.93 \& 49.80 \& 50.59 \& 51.00 \& 51.27 \& 51.81 \& 52.67 \& 53.15 \& \({ }^{+} 53.73\) \& 54.38 \& \\
\hline Croducts of petroleum and coalt \& 55.10
55.39 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
55.33 \\
56.53 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{5}^{55.45}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
56.35 \\
57.92 \\
\hline 6.9
\end{tabular} \& 56.80
59.64 \& 57.73
60.57 \& 57.44
60.62 \& 57.98
61.84 \& 58.46
60.94 \& 59.21
62.54
6. \& +60.07
+63.21
\(+\quad\) \& 60.97
64.45 \& \\
\hline Petroleum refining....................... do \& 57.75 \& 59.15 \& 60.24 \& 60.01 \& 62.17 \& 64.12 \& 63.12 \& 64.75 \& 63.51 \& 65.86 \& 66. 32 \& 67.54 \& \\
\hline Rubber productst --.................. do. \& 54.06 \& 52.97 \& 55.23 \& 55.30 \& 55.49 \& 55.74 \& 55.92 \& 57.76 \& 57.62 \& 57.99 \& + 59.47 \& 57.24 \& \\
\hline Rubber tires and inner tubes..... do \& 59.90 \& 58.05 \& 61.64 \& 61.12 \& 61.35 \& 62.06 \& 61.15 \& 64.75 \& 63.78 \& 64.86 \& 65.74 \& 62.72 \& \\
\hline A verage hourly earnings (U. S. Dept. of I abor): \& \& \& \& 1.207 \& 1226 \& 1.230 \& 1.236 \& 1.249 \& 1.258 \& \& -1.278 \& \& \\
\hline  \& 1.170
1.229 \& 1.180
1.236 \& 1.186
1.243 \& 1.278 \& 1.3203 \& 1.305 \& 1.312 \& 1.331 \& \({ }_{1}^{1.237}\) \& \({ }^{+} 1.268\)
+1.346 \& +1.235 \& -1.357 \& \(\begin{array}{ll}p \\ p \\ p \& 1.287 \\ 1.354\end{array}\) \\
\hline Iron and steel and their productst....-do \& 1.258 \& 1.269 \& 1.280 \& 1.333 \& 1.363 \& 1. 365 \& 1.376 \& 1.396 \& 1.397 \& -1.404 \& -1.412 \& 1.417 \& \\
\hline Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills \(\dagger\).......................................... \& 1.317 \& 1.333 \& 1.347 \& 1.445 \& 1.472 \& 1.478 \& 1.488 \& 1.513 \& 1.502 \& 1.510 \& 1.519 \& 1. 526 \& \\
\hline Electrical machinery \(\dagger\) - \& 1.203 \& 1.212 \& 1.210 \& 1. 264 \& 1.295 \& 1.308 \& 1.314 \& 1.325 \& 1. 331 \& 1.339 \& 1.346 \& 1.354 \& \\
\hline Machinery, except electricalt \& 1.290 \& 1.298 \& 1.308 \& 1.334 \& 1.363 \& 1.371 \& 1.377 \& 1.395 \& 1. 400 \& r 1. 404 \& \({ }^{+} 1.413\) \& 1.416 \& \\
\hline dollars. \& 1.267 \& 1.275 \& 1.279 \& 1. 307 \& 1. 336 \& 1. 349 \& 1.353 \& 1.370 \& 1. 374 \& 1. 381 \& 1.391 \& 1.389 \& \\
\hline Machine tools................................................................. \& 1.325
1.399 \& 1.334
1.396 \& 1.334
1.406 \& 1.357
1.463 \& 1.381
1.485 \& 1.366
1.496 \& 1.394
1.500 \& 1.405
1.515 \& 1.408
1.526 \& 1.412
- 1.540 \& 1.424
.1 .568 \& 1.415
1.545 \& \\
\hline Automobilest--...-................................ \& 1.399 \& 1.396 \& 1.406 \& 1.463 \& 1.485 \& 1.496 \& 1.500 \& 1.515 \& 1.526 \& \({ }^{-1.540}\) \& -1.568 \& 1. 545 \& \\
\hline bilest _-........................llars Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) \& 1.367 \& 1.362 \& 1.363 \& 1.376 \& 1.387 \& 1.395 \& 1. 406 \& 1.424 \& 1. 437 \& \({ }^{\text {r } 1.462 ~}\) \& +1.466 \& 1.479 \& \\
\hline Aircrat and dollars. \& 1.332 \& 1.338 \& 1.326 \& 1.328 \& 1.341 \& 1.372 \& 1.381 \& 1.386 \& 1.395 \& \({ }^{-1.413}\) \& r 1. 408 \& 1.412 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
A ircraft engines* \({ }^{8}\). \(\qquad\) \\
Shipbuilding and boatbuildin \(\qquad\) do. do
\end{tabular} \& 1.344
1.442 \& 1.344
1.418 \& 1.3583
1.426 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1.383 \\
1.433 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& 1.428
1.421 \& 1.435
1.421 \& 1.443 \& 1. 460
1.460 \& 1.461
1.490 \& 1.461
1.529 \& 1.465
+1.525
1 \& 1. 1.561 \& \\
\hline Nonferrous metals and productst --...... do \& 1.222 \& 1.226 \& 1.234 \& 1.260 \& 1. 286 \& 1. 289 \& 1.294 \& 1. 309 \& 1.312 \& -1.320 \& -1.327 \& 1.335 \& \\
\hline Lumber and timber basic productst ...-do.... \& . 979 \& . 983 \& . 9970 \& 1.025 \& 1.053 \& 1.033 \& 1.048 \& 1.062 \& 1.063 \& 1.074 \& +1.056 \& 1.050 \& \\
\hline Sawmills and logging camps..........do... Furniture and finished lumber products \(\dagger\) \& 54 \& . 965 \& . 972 \& 1.006 \& 1.040 \& 1.018 \& 1.044 \& 1.049 \& 1.046 \& 1.056 \& 1.032 \& 1.022 \& \\
\hline Furniture and misbed lumber products. dollars. \& 1.022 \& 1.031 \& 1.032 \& 1.046 \& 1.061 \& 1.058 \& 1.070 \& 1.093 \& 1.105 \& 1. 108 \& 1.117 \& 1. 122 \& \\
\hline Furniture...---......-.-............. do. \& 1.049 \& 1.059 \& 1.064 \& 1.074 \& 1.085 \& 1.079 \& 1.089 \& 1.117 \& 1. 130 \& 1.137 \& 1.145 \& 1. 151 \& \\
\hline Stone, clay, and glass productst........do. \& 1.133 \& 1.144 \& 1.149 \& 1.173 \& 1.190 \& 1.198 \& 1. 208 \& 1. 227 \& 1.234 \& -1.247 \& -1. 246 \& 1. 250 \& \\
\hline Nondurable goods industriest...........
Textile-mill
products and other fiber manu- \& 1.107 \& 1.119 \& 1.122 \& 1.139 \& 1.140 \& 1. 150 \& 1. 158 \& 1.165 \& 1.175 \& 1. 185 \& \({ }^{-1.195}\) \& r 1.210 \& \({ }^{p} 1.216\) \\
\hline Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures \(\dagger\)................................ dollars. \& . 987 \& 1.024 \& 1.027 \& 1.025 \& 1.024 \& 1.028 \& 1.032 \& 1.048 \& 1.055 \& 1.090 \& 1. 100 \& 1.114 \& \\
\hline Cotton manufactures, except small warest \(\begin{aligned} \& \text { dollars.. }\end{aligned}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Silk and rayon goodst...............do.... \& .996 \& .979
1.012 \& .881
1.016 \& .070
1.019 \& 1.970
1.017 \& 1973
1.023 \& \(\begin{array}{r}.977 \\ 1.043 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \&  \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 1. } \\ \hline 1.961\end{array}\) \& 1.051
1.088 \& 1.061
+1.100 \& 1.077
1.137 \& \\
\hline Woolen and worsted manufactures (except \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline dyeing and finishing) \(\dagger\).-.....dollars.- \& 1.156 \& 1.155 \& 1.159 \& 1.158 \& 1. 160 \& 1. 160 \& 1. 156 \& 1. 169 \& 1.178 \& 1. 188 \& 1.193 \& 1. 191 \& \\
\hline Apparel and other finished textile products \(\dagger\) dollars. \& 1.049 \& 1.045 \& 999 \& 988 \& 994 \& 1. 020 \& 1.038 \& 1.046 \& 1.051 \& k 019 \& 1. 051 \& 1.092 \& \\
\hline Men's clothing \(\dagger\).-.-..................-do \& 1.097 \& 1.106 \& 1.094 \& 1.105 \& 1. 104 \& 1. 098 \& 1.090 \& 1.106 \& 1.120 \& 1.116 \& -1.136 \& 1. 172 \& \\
\hline Women's clothing8.-.-............... do \& 1.314 \& 1.293 \& 1.200 \& 1.168 \& 1. 182 \& 1.241 \& 1.285 \& 1.279 \& 1. 279 \& 1. 217 \& 1. 270 \& 1.326 \& \\
\hline Leather and leather products \(\dagger\)..........do. \& 1.021 \& 1.028 \& 1.029 \& 1.035 \& 1.053 \& 1.055 \& 1.057 \& 1.072 \& \& \({ }^{+1} 1.095\) \& \({ }^{5} 1.092\) \& 1.093 \& \\
\hline Boots and shoes...-.-.-.-..........-do. \& . 989 \& . 9998 \& . 9998 \& 1. 000 \& 1. 020 \& 1. 018 \& 1.018 \& 1.035 \& 1.046 \& -1.059 \& -1.057 \& 1.057 \& \\
\hline Food and kindred productst--------.- do \& 1.088 \& 1.088 \& 1.097 \& 1.10 \& 1. 119 \& 1. 121 \& 11.140 \& 11.129 \& 11.159 \& 1.173
11.115 \&  \& 1.178 \& \\
\hline  \& 1.060 \& 1.057 \& 1.065 \& 11.056
1.034
1 \& \({ }^{1} 1.067\) \& 11.074

1
1.003 \& 11.091
1.083 \& 11.104
1.025
1 \& 11.115
1.100 \& 11.115
1.062 \& 11.119
1.093 \& 11.131
1.113 \& <br>
\hline Canning and preserving Slaughtering and meat packing.-.......do- \& $\begin{array}{r}1.997 \\ 1.193 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 1.995
1.191 \& 1.018

1.204 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1.034 <br>
1.214 <br>
\hline

 \& 

1.045 <br>
1.122 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 1.003

1.282 \& 1.083
1.267 \& 1.025
1.276 \& 1. 1.100
1.273 \& 1.062
+1.305 \& 1.093

- 1.291 \& 1. 11275 \& <br>
\hline  \& . 937 \& . 939 \& . 949 \& . 948 \& . 950 \& . 953 \& . 951 \& . 952 \& . 954 \& . 956 \& 983 \& . 984 \& <br>
\hline Paper and allied products $\dagger$.............. do \& 1.098 \& 1. 109 \& 1.121 \& 1.133 \& 1. 165 \& 1. 190 \& 1.196 \& 1. 210 \& 1.215 \& $\cdots 1.222$ \& F 1.226 \& 1. 236 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1.149 \& 1.157 \& 1.173 \& 1.182 \& 1. 231 \& 1. 266 \& 1.276 \& 1. 283 \& 1. 287 \& +1.292 \& ${ }^{-} 1.295$ \& 1. 303 \& <br>
\hline Printing, publishing, and allied industries $\dagger$ dollars. \& 1.415 \& 1.443 \& 1.462 \& 1.486 \& 1.499 \& 1.498 \& 1. 508 \& 1. 534 \& 1. 540 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.556$ \& ${ }^{\mathrm{r}} 1.568$ \& 1.579 \& <br>
\hline Newspapers and periodicals*.........do. \& 1.607 \& 1.626 \& 1.651 \& 1. 699 \& 1.719 \& 1.713 \& 1. 736 \& 1. 753 \& 1. 758 \& ${ }^{+1.776}$ \& ${ }^{-1.787}$ \& 1. 789 \& <br>
\hline Printing, book and job*...............do \& 1.336 \& 1.364 \& 1.386 \& 1.397 \& 1.408 \& 1. 408 \& 1.406 \& 1.436 \& 1.451 \& - 1.469 \& r 1.481 \& 1. 497 \& <br>
\hline Chemicals and allied productst.........do \& 1.165 \& 1.177 \& 1.192 \& 1. 210 \& 1.232 \& 1.247 \& 1.252 \& 1. 263 \& 1.273 \& 1.287 \& ${ }^{\text {r }} 1.291$ \& 1.309 \& <br>
\hline Chemicals..........-................... do \& 1.342 \& 1.351 \& 1.359 \& 1. 375 \& 1. 390 \& 1. 404 \& 1.410 \& 1. 432 \& 1.432 \& 1.448 \& $\because 1.453$ \& 1. 471 \& <br>
\hline Products of petroleum and coal $\dagger$-.-.....-do \& 1.382 \& 1.408 \& 1.418 \& 1.448 \& 1. 464 \& 1. 495 \& 1.494 \& 1. 509 \& 1. 505 \& 1. 518 \& ${ }^{5} 1.551$ \& 1. 585 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1.451 \& 1.488 \& 1. 501 \& 1. 520 \& 1. 532 \& 1. 570 \& 1. 567 \& 1. 591 \& 1.593 \& 1.607 \& 1.647 \& 1. 699 \& <br>
\hline Rubber products $\dagger$ -
Rubber tires and inner tubes \& 1.331 \& 1.330 \& 1.397 \& 1.416 \& 1.419 \& 1.445 \& 1.445 \& 1.447 \& 1.438 \& ${ }^{+1.453}$ \& 1.454 \& 1.445 \& <br>
\hline Rubber tires and inner tubes..........do \& 1.517 \& 1.512 \& 1.608 \& 1.622 \& 1.615 \& 1.640 \& 1.640 \& 1.661 \& 1.647 \& 1.661 \& 1.658 \& 1. 646 \& <br>
\hline Building construction..................... do. \& 1. 598 \& 1.610 \& 1.634 \& 1.656 \& 1.661 \& 1.669 \& 1.689 \& . 1.718 \& 1.738 \& 1.765 \& r 1.774 \& 1.786 \& <br>
\hline Mining: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Anthracite-............................. do.... \& 1.637 \& 1.632 \& 1.545 \& 1. 593 \& 1. 596 \& 1. 575 \& 1. 780 \& 1.765 \& 1.784 \& 1.754 \& 1.756 \& 1.764 \& <br>
\hline Bituminous co
Metalliferous. \& 1.491 \& 1. 484 \& 1.483 \& 1.470 \& 1. 489 \& 1. 740 \& 1.787 \& 1.819 \& 1.798 \& ${ }_{-1} 1.851$ \& 1.826 \& 1.851 \& <br>
\hline Quarrying and nonmetalic. \& 1.062 \& 1.069 \& 1.080 \& 1.092 \& 1.121 \& 1.129 \& 1.146 \& 1.156 \& 1.169 \& 1.178 \& 1. 176 \& 1. 175 \& <br>
\hline Crude petroleum and natural gas§........do.... \& 1.390 \& 1.421 \& 1.444 \& 1.448 \& 1.475 \& 1.481 \& 1. 486 \& 1.510 \& 1.494 \& r 1.554 \& +1.543 \& 1. 627 \& <br>
\hline Public utilities: ${ }_{\text {Flectric light }}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Electric light and power.--...........- do...- \& 1.352 \& 1.341 \& 1.343 \& 1.358 \& 1. 388 \& 1. 374 \& 1.378 \& 1.390 \& 1.392 \& 1. 428 \& 1.410 \& 1.426 \& <br>
\hline Street railways and busses.......-...-.-. do \& 1.174 \& 1.184 \& 1.190 \& 1.195 \& 1. 212 \& 1. 231 \& 1.241 \& 1. 265 \& 1. 226 \& 1.276 \& 1. 274 \& 1. 289 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1.164 \& 1. 164 \& 1.252 \& 1.242 \& 1.238 \& 1. 221 \& 1. 228 \& 1. 234 \& 1. 227 \& 1.253 \& 1. 257 \& 1. 257 \& <br>
\hline  \& 1.141 \& 1.124 \& 1.174 \& 1.189 \& 1.218 \& 1.211 \& 1.215 \& 1. 230 \& 1. 241 \& ${ }^{+1.254}$ \& r 1.229 \& 1. 241 \& <br>
\hline Dyeing and cleaning8....................- do \& . 861 \& . 876 \& . 888 \& . 894 \& . 898 \& . 899 \& . 892 \& . 911 \& . 919 \& . 925 \& -921 \& . 924 \& <br>
\hline  \& . 748 \& . 759 \& . 757 \& . 756 \& . 767 \& . 769 \& . 771 \& . 786 \& . 787 \& . 786 \& . 797 \& . 807 \& <br>
\hline Year-round hotels...-.-...-...............do \& . 654 \& . 642 \& . 642 \& . 643 \& . 650 \& . 652 \& . 660 \& . 672 \& . 684 \& . 687 \& . 693 \& . 696 \& <br>
\hline Trade: ${ }_{\text {Retail }}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& 1.003 \& 1.003 \& 1.012 \& 1.013 \& 1.025 \& 1.016 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 1. 230 \& 1. 231 \& 1. 229 \& 1.241 \& 1. 262 \& 1. 257 \& 1. 258 \& 1. 281 \& 1.289 \& -1.314 \& 1.300 \& 1. 303 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Revised. $\boldsymbol{D}$ Preliminary.
${ }^{1}$ Not strictly comparable with data prior to May 1947; comparable A pril 1947 figures-weekly earnings, \$43.62; hourly earnings, $\$ 1.039$
SSee note in september 1947 survey regarding a change in 1945, also in 1042 for the women's clothing industry, which affected comparability of the data.
O See note in August 1947 Survey for explanation of increase in February 1947 . botels which has not been included previously; data beginning 1939 for this item are available on request.
$\dagger$ 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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep- tember | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February |

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND WAGES-Continued



FINANCE

| BANKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies supervised by the Farm Credit Administration: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total...............-...---.-.......-mil. of dol- | 1,670 | 1,654 | 1,671 | 1,683 | 1,706 | 1,731 | 1,746 | 1,746 | 1,739 | 1,713 | 1,699 | 1,707 | 1,724 |
| Farm mortage loans, total.-.-...----.-.-- do | 1,060 | 1,048 | 1,040 | 1, 034 | 1,033 | 1,028 | 1,018 | 1,007 | 993 | 982 | 973 | 962 | 958 |
| Federal land banks | 928 | 919 | 913 | 910 | 910 | 907 | 900 | 891 | 882 | 875 | 869 | 862 | 860 |
| Land Bank Commissioner | 133 | 129 | 126 | 124 | 123 | 121 | 118 | 115 | 111 | 107 | 103 | 100 | 98 |
| Loans to cooperatives, total............... do | 194 | 182 | 158 | 152 | 159 | 180 | 205 | 240 | 284 | 288 | 281 | 278 | 270 |
| Short-term credit, total...---.-........... do | 416 | 444 | 473 | 497 | 514 | 523 | 522 | 500 | 462 | 444 | 445 | 467 | 495 |
| Bank debits, total (141 centers) $\dagger--\ldots$ - | 72,944 <br> 89 <br> 8 | 83, ${ }^{83} \mathbf{3} \mathbf{5 4}$ | 78, 295 | 78, 359 | 84, 897 | 83, 957 | 75, 048 | 81, 799 | 94, 058 | 82, 740 | 106, 520 | 93,966 | 80, 771 |
|  | -29, 745 | 33, 547 | 31,391 | 30, 895 | 35, 632 | $\begin{array}{r}34,779 \\ \hline 49\end{array}$ | 28,331 | 31, 837 | 37, 504 | 31, 738 | 46, 225 | 37,615 | -32,271 |
| Outside New York City | 43,199 | 49,955 | 46, 904 | 47,464 | 49, 267 | 49,178 | 46, 720 | 49,962 | 56,554 | 51, 002 | 60, 295 | 56,351 | 48,500 |
| Assets, total.......................mil. of dol.- | 46,547 | 44, 931 | 44, 236 | 44, 882 | 44,425 | 44,626 | 45, 615 | 46, 153 | 46,583 | 47, 205 | 47,712 | 47,327 | 46,991 |
| Reserve bank credit outstanding, total...do...- | 24, 846 | 23, 431 | 22,205 | 22, 738 | 22, 177 | 21, 875 | 22,759 | 22, 730 | 22, 906 | 22, 975 | 23, 181 | 22,782 | 22,109 |
|  | 356 | ${ }^{538}$ | 125 | 179 | 70 | 137 | 185 | 922 | ${ }^{296}$ | 331 | 85 | , 327 | ${ }^{431}$ |
|  | 24, 117 | 22, 593 | 21,857 | 22,088 | 21,872 | 21,549 | 22,192 | 22, 329 | 22, 168 | 22, 209 | 22, 559 | 21, 225 | 21,024 |
| Cold certificate reserves.....................-do | 19,113 | 19, 222 | 19, 537 | 19,689 | 20, 039 | 20,296 | 20, 534 | 20, 723 | 21,044 | 21, 363 | 21, 497 | 21, 701 | 21,776 |
| Liabilities, total | 46, 547 | 44, 931 | 44, 236 | 44,882 | 44, 425 | 44,626 | 45, 615 | 46, 153 | 46, 583 | 47, 20.5 | 47, 712 | 47, 327 | 46,991 |
|  | 19,489 | 18,249 | 17,470 | 18,009 | 17,748 | 17,869 | 18,695 | 18,718 | 19,240 | 19,431 | 19,731 | 20,311 | 19,807 |
| Member-bank reserve balances.........-do | 15,895 | 15, 264 | 15,826 | 16,238 | 16, 112 | 16,007 | 16,601 | 16,784 | 16,956 | 16,974 | 17, 899 | 16. 919 | 17,062 |
| Excess reserves (estimated) | 847 | 344 | 654 | 991 | 738 | 399 | ${ }^{823}$ | 841 | 864 | 829 | 1,499 | ${ }^{5} 768$ | ${ }^{\text {p }} 591$ |
| Federal Reserve notes in circulation......do. | 24,320 | 24, 162 | 24, 072 | 24, 120 | 24,154 | 24,090 | 24.345 | 24,482 | 24,481 | 24, 651 | 24, 820 | 24, 156 | 24,045 |
| Reserve ratio.............................-percent. | 43.6 | 45.3 | 47.1 | 46.7 | 47.8 | 48.4 | 47.7 | 48.0 | 48.1 | 48.5 | 48.3 | 48.8 | 49.7 |
| Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month: $\dagger^{\dagger}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits: <br> Demand, adjusted $\qquad$ mil. of dol. | 45,124 | 44, 482 | 46,150 | 46,314 | 46,626 | 47,145 | 46,954 | 47,056 | 47, 771 | 48, 247 | 48,685 | 48,833 | 47, 296 |
| Demand, except interbank: <br> Individuals, partnerships, and corporations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mil. of dol. | 45, 199 | 44, 210 | 45,798 | 45,867 | 46,443 | 46,816 | 46, 884 | 47, 330 | 47, 988 | 48,379 | 49,809 | 48,701 | 47,134 |
| States and political subdivisions........do... | ${ }_{2}^{2,135}$ | 3,675 | 3,350 | 3, 268 | 3,191 | 3,109 | 3, 194 | 3,076 | 3,027 | 3, 146 | 3,246 | 3,264 | 3,219 |
| United States Government. ...........- do | 2,135 | 1,817 | 1,476 | 1,119 | 596 | 648 | 940 | 1,561 | 969 | 741 | 793 | 693 | 1,009 |
| Time, except interbank, total $\qquad$ do.... Individuals, partnerships, and corporations | 14, 226 | 14,303 | 14,349 | 14, 411 | 14,460 | 14,470 | 14, 520 | 14,561 | 14,584 | 14, 478 | 14,609 | 14, 593 | 14,801 |
| mil. of dol. | 13, 887 | 13, 936 | 13,955 | 14,005 | 14,055 | 14,061 | 14, 104 | 14, 151 | 14, 175 | 14,069 | 14, 192 | 14, 127 | 14,256 |
| States and political subdivisions........do. | 254 | 285 | 312 | 324 | 328 | 329 | 334 | 328 | 327 | 328 |  |  | 471 |
|  | 10, 546 | 10,636 | 10,351 | 10,126 | 10,581 | 10,320 | 10, 833 | 11,178 | 11,117 | 11, 121 | 11, 643 | - 10,681 | 10,422 |
| Investments, total -...-.-...................do. | 43,550 | 42,959 | 43, 574 | 43, 224 | 43, 094 | 42, 971 | 42,587 | 42, 740 | 42,462 | 41,708 | 41, 487 | 41, 559 | 40,055 |
| U. S. Government obligations, direct and quaranteed, total........................ of dol. | 39,619 | 38, 850 | 30, 465 | 30,220 | 38, 990 |  | 38, 354 | 38, 400 | 38, 192 | 37, 560 | 37, 227 | 37,323 | 35, 845 |
|  | 424 | 692 | 5 753 | ¢ 827 | ,989 | 6 638 | 582 | 519 | 769 | 948 | 1,530 | 2,209 | 2,048 |
| Certificates................................................ | 5,382 | 5,036 | 5,402 | 5, 135 | 4,648 | 4, 635 | 4,138 | 4,025 | 4,032 | 3,291 | 3,338 | 3,410 | 3,972 |
| Bonds (incl. guaranteed obligations) ...do. | 30, 354 | 30, 307 | 30,472 | 30,556 | 30, 701 | 30, 935 | 31,015 | 31, 224 | 30,973 | 30,474 | 29,505 | 28,965 | 27, 266 |
| Notes.-.--................................d. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 3,459 | 2,815 | 2,838 | 2,702 | 2,652 | 2,631 | 2,619 | 2,632 | 2,418 | 2,847 | 2,854 | 2,739 | 2,559 |
|  | 3,931 | 4,109 | 4, 169 | 4,004 | 4,104 | 4,232 | 4, 233 | 4,340 | 4, 270 | 4,238 | 4, 260 | - 4, 236 | 4,210 |
| Loans, total --.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. do | 19,759 | 20,020 | 19,864 | 20,015 | ${ }^{20,277}$ | 20, 508 | 21, 218 | 22, 056 | 22, 572 | 23, 229 | 23, 329 | 23, 394 | 23,439 |
| Commercial, industrial, and agricultural do | 11, 820 | 12, 271 | 12,043 | 11,792 | 11, 809 | 11,967 | 12,518 | 13, 116 | 13, 817 | 14, 358 | 14, 658 | 14, 727 | 14, 540 |
| To brokers and dealers in securities......do...-- | 1.191 | 874 | 833 | 1,169 | 1,266 | 1,095 | 1,166 | 1,234 | 970 | 919 | 784 | 674 | 831 |
|  | 1,112 |  |  |  | 986 | 1,023 | 975 | 975 | 976 | 945 | 880 | 811 |  |
| Real estate loans.............................. do...- | 2, 631 | 2,739 | 2, 831 | 2,807 | 2,981 | 3,079 | 3,171 | 3,244 | 3,316 | 3,388 | 3,460 | 3, 516 | 3,569 |
| Loans to banks. |  | 179 |  | 191 | 158 |  | 215 | 246 | 187 | 230 | 106 | 180 | 233 |
|  | 2, 835 | 2,894 | 2,922 | 2,957 | 3,077 | 3,109 | 3,167 | 3,241 | 3,306 | 3,389 | 3,431 | 3,486 | 3, 502 |
| Money and interest rates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank rates to customers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1.82 |  |  | 1.83 |  |  | 1.77 |  |  | 1.82 |  |  |
| 7 other northern and eastern cities......-do. |  | 2.37 |  |  | 2.44 |  |  | 2.25 |  |  | 2.27 |  |  |
| 11. southern and western cities --...-.-.-. do |  | 2.80 |  |  | 2.95 |  |  | 2. 68 |  |  | 2.61 |  |  |
| Discount rate ( $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y} . \mathrm{F} . \mathrm{R}$. Bank) .........do | 1. 00 | 1. 00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1. 00 | 1.00 | 1. 00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1. 25 |
| Federal land bank loanso'--....-.-.-....-do. | 4.00 | 4. 00 | 4. 00 | 4. 00 | 4. 00 | 4. 00 | 4.00 | 4. 00 | 4. 00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4. 00 |
| Federal intermediate credit bank loans...--do..-- | 1. 50 | 1.62 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 1. 52 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 1.53 | 1.54 | 1.54 | 1.58 | 1. 58 | 1.63 |
| Open market rates, New York City: <br> Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 days |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| corcent.- | .$^{81}$ | . 81 | . 81 | . 81 | . 81 | . 81 | . 88 | . 94 | . 94 | . 94 | 1.03 | -1.06 | 1.06 |
| Commereial paper, prime, 4-6 months....do...- | 1.00 | 1. 00 | 1. 00 | 1.00 | 1. 00 | 1.00 | 1. 00 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.19 | 1.31 | 1.38 |
| Time loans, 90 days (N.Y.S. E.) -------do | 1. 50 | 1. 50 | 1. 50 | 1.50 | 1. 50 | 1. 50 | 1. 50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1. 50 | 1. 50 | 1.50 | 1. 50 |
| Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.) ---.--. do.... | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1. 38 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.50 | 1.50 |

Revised. PPreliminary. $\odot$ Reported quarterly after July 1947 for the week nearest the 15 th of the month indicated.
IFor bond yields see p. S-19. § Rate as of April 1, 1948: Construction-Common labor, \$1.283; skilled labor, $\$ 2.15$.
$\ddagger$ The total and total short-term credit have been revised to include emergency crop and drought relief loans which are now supervised by the Farmers Home Administration and publication 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.
${ }^{\circ}$ Rates on all loans; see note on item in April 1946 Survey.
$\dagger$ Revised series. Bank debits were revised in the September 1943 Survey to include additional banks; see p. S-15 of that issue for revised figures for May-December 1942 . The series for weekly reporting banks have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the August 1947 Survey; see note in that issue.

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

FINANCE-Continued

| BANKING-Continued |
| :---: |
| Money and interest rates-Continued |
| Open market rates, New York City |
| A verage yield on U.S. Govt. sec |
| 3-month bills |
| 3-5 year taxable issues $\ddagger$ |
| Savings deposits, balance to credit of d |
| New York State savings banks.. |
| U. S. Postal Savings |
| CONSUMER SHORT-TERM |
| Total consumer short-term debt, end |
| stallment deb |
| Sale debt, total* |
| Automobile dealers* |
| Department stores and mail-or |
|  |
| Household |
| Jewelry stores* |
| All other* |
| Cash loan debt, total* |
| Commercial banks* |
| Credit unions |
| Industrial banks* |
| Industrial loan companies* |
| Small loan companies. |
| Insured repair and modernizati |
| M jiscellaneous lenders* |
| Charge account sale debt* |
| Single fayment loans* |
| Service credit* |
| Consumer installment Ioans made |
| lending institutions: |
| Commercial banks* |
| Credit unions |
| Industrial banks* |
| Industrial loan companies* |
| Small loan companies |

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Budget receipts and expenditures: $\dagger$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Expenditures, total. } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Interest on public debt. } \\
\text { Veterans Administration }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { National defense and related activities. }
\end{aligned}
$$

All other expenditures.
eceipts, total ${ }^{7}$.
Customs.....
Income taxes
Social security taxes
All other receipts $\sigma^{\text {? }}$
Debt, gross, end of month
Public debt, total
Interest-hearing, total
Public issues
Special issues to frust accounts, ete-
Noninterest bearing
Obligationsguaranteed by U.S. Government
U.S. savings bonds:* mil. of dol

Amount outstanding
Sales, series E, F, and G

----...... d -------------- do
Government corporations and credit agencies: Assets, except interagency, total........mil. of dol.
Loans recejvable, total (less reserves) To aid agriculture.
To aid bome owners
To aid other industries
To aid banks
Foreign loans
Commodities, supplies, and materials
U.S. Government securities. -.......

Other securities
Land, structures, and equipment
her assets.
Liahilities, except interagency, tota
Guaranteed by the United States. Other-
Other liabilities.
Privately owned interests.
U. S. Government interests
sed. preliminary



 and reference to the earliest data published.





 interests. See note in November 1946 issue for explanation of revised classifications for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

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

FINANCE-Continued

## FEDERAL GOVT. FINANCE-Continued

Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans outstanding, end of month, totalt -....-mil. of dol. Banks and trust cos., incl. rec
Railroads, including receivers
Loans to business enterprises, except to aid in national defense................................ of dol National defense.


## LIFE INSURANCE

Life Insurance Association of America:
Assets, admitted, 36 companies, total $\ddagger$ mil. of dol.

## Farm. Other

Real-estate holdings

$$
\begin{array}{c|}
o l \\
\hline--- \\
\hdashline \cdots---
\end{array}
$$

Policy loans and premium notes
Bonds and stocks held (book value), total Govt. (domestic and foreign), total... U.S. Gevernment. Public utility Railroa
Cash
Premin admitted assets.
Annuitie
Industria
Ordinary
Insurance written (new paid-for-insurance): i
 Industrial
Ordinary, total
New England
Middle A tlantic
East North Central
West North Cent
East South Central
West South Central Mountain. Pacific.
Institute of Life Insurance:-
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, total
Death claim payments
Matured endowments
Disability payments
Disability payment
Annuity payments


## MONETARY STATISTICS

Foreign exchange rates:


范
, :

1,150



|  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| .2977 | .2977 |  |
| .0228 | .0228 |  |
| .0544 | .0544 |  |
| .9569 | .9422 |  |
| .5704 | .5698 |  |
| .0084 | .0084 |  |
| .3015 | .3015 |  |
| .2057 | .2057 |  |
| .3779 | .3779 |  |
| .2782 | .2782 |  |
| 4.0274 | 4.0273 |  |
|  |  |  |
| 20,330 | 20,463 |  |
| $-684,474$ | 203,540 |  |
| 49,215 | 17,691 |  |
| 69,577 | 171,325 |  |
| 41,044 | 51,824 |  |
| 23,217 | 32,094 |  |
| 7,806 | 9,235 |  |
| 5,483 | 5,500 |  |
| 12,700 | 3,523 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 789 | 5,332 |
|  | .773 |  |
|  | 893 | 1,044 | the period is 0.0033 .

period is 0.0033 .
§See note on item in September 1947 Survey regarding official rate.
Or increase in earmarke gold (-).


 ${ }^{1948 \text { issue }}{ }^{\text {PPublic }}$

9 Publication 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 puble


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


| MONETARY STATISTICS--Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Money supply: <br> Currenes in circulation mil dol | 28,304 | 28, 230 | 28, 114 | 28, 261 | 28, 297 | 28,149 | 28,434 | 28,567 | 28,552 | 28,766 | 28,868 | - 28, 111 | ${ }^{p} 28,018$ |
| Deposits adjusted, all banks, and currency outside banks, total | 165,100 | 165, 000 | 165, 100 | 165,000 | 165,455 | -166,400 | - 167, 100 | - 168,600 | p 169,700 | p 170,400 | - 171,600 | p 170,300 | p 168,900 |
| Deposits, adjusted, total, including U. S. de- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 138,900 80,600 | 138,900 80,400 | 139,000 81,300 | 138,900 81,500 | 139,156 82,134 | $p$ $p$ $p$ $p 30,200$ | $p 140,900$ $p 83,400$ | $\begin{aligned} & p \\ & p \\ & p \\ & p\end{aligned} 44,2000$ | - ${ }^{p} 143,400$ | 碞143,800 | $p$ $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1 } \\ p \\ p 87,200\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} p 144,500 \\ p 86,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} p \text { 143, } 200 \\ \text { p 84, } 600 \end{array}$ |
| Time deposits, incl. postal savings*...-do... | 54, 600 | 54,800 | 55, 000 | 55, 200 | 55, 655 | ${ }^{\text {P } 55,800}$ | ${ }^{-} 55,800$ | p 56,100 | ${ }^{\text {p } 56,200}$ | p56, 000 | ${ }^{-} 56,500$ | p 56,500 | ${ }^{2} 56,800$ |
| Turnover of demand deposits, except interbank and U. S. Government, annual rate:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York City ........ratio of debits to deposits | 24.0 | 24.9 18.6 | 21.5 | 22.7 | 25.6 | 22.9 | ${ }^{20.6}$ | 23.1 | 23.9 | ${ }^{26.5}$ | 29.9 | 26.2 | 25.6 |
|  | 18.1 | 18.6 | 17.0 | 17.3 | 17.9 | 17.2 | 16.6 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 19.8 | 20.0 | 18.7 | 18.6 |
| PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial corporations (Federal Reserve): <br> Net profits, total ( 629 cos.) o'.......-mil. of dol |  | 869 |  |  | 868 |  |  | 906 |  |  | 1,048 |  |  |
|  |  | 126 |  |  | 99 |  |  | 99 |  |  | , 111 |  |  |
| Machinery (69 cos.) --.....................- do |  | 69 |  |  | 83 |  |  | 76 |  |  | 99 |  |  |
|  |  | 94 149 |  |  | 105 154 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}103 \\ 158 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}115 \\ 57 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Nonferrous metals and prod. ( 77 cos.) |  | 47 |  |  | 46 |  |  | 45 |  |  | 53 |  |  |
| Other durable goods ( 75 cos.) |  | ${ }^{1} 50$ |  |  | 57 |  |  | 59 |  |  | 70 |  |  |
| Foods, beverages and tobacco (49 cos.)...do.. |  | 98 |  |  | 64 |  |  | 85 |  |  | 111 |  |  |
| Oil producing and refining ( 45 cos .)......do. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ |  | 89 |  |  | 111 |  |  | 123 |  |  | 155 |  |  |
| Tndustrial chemicals (30 cos.) .-----...-- do...- |  |  |  |  | 87 |  |  | 81 93 |  |  | 88 |  |  |
| Other nondurable goods (80 cos.) |  | ${ }_{63}^{96}$ |  |  | 71 |  |  | 88 |  |  | ${ }_{93}^{96}$ |  |  |
| Profits and dividends (152 cos.):**------ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 426 |  |  | 432 |  |  | 432 |  |  | 497 |  |  |
| Dividends: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 177 |  |  | 192 |  |  | 190 |  |  | 278 |  |  |
|  |  | 191 |  |  | 166 |  |  | 195 |  |  | 160 |  |  |
| Railways and Telephone cos. (see pp. S-22 and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23). SECURITIES ISSUED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial and Financial Chronicle: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding) $\ddagger$.........- mil. of dol.. | 491 | 856 | 894 | 709 | 1,038 | 21,044 | 542 | 785 | 813 | 741 | 1,160 | 541 | 857 |
|  | 312 | 636 | 788 | 355 | 745 | 2870 | 351 | 621 | 713 | 608 | 1,029 | 495 | 802 |
| Domestic, totalf.............................-do...- | 302 | 615 | 778 | 333 | 745 | 619 | 326 | 621 | 713 | 608 | 1,026 | 495 | 801 |
| Corporate $\ddagger$-----.............-.......- do...- | 170 | 311 | 376 | 215 | 515 | 483 | 132 | 258 | 599 | 470 | 926 | 365 | 546 |
|  | 34 <br> 97 <br> 1 | 12 | 0 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 185 | 85 | 114 | ${ }^{37}$ | 0 | 114 | 39 |
| Municipal, State, etc.-...-.......---- do...- | 197 | 229 | 402 10 | 106 22 | 212 0 | 124 | $\begin{array}{r}185 \\ 25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 277 | 114 | 101 | 99 4 | 114 | 217 |
|  | 179 | 220 | 106 | 354 | 293 | 175 | 191 | 165 | 101 | 134 | 130 | 46 | 56 |
| Domestic, totali..............-...........-do...- | 56 | 191 | 101 | 354 | 255 | 170 | 191 | 165 | 101 | 134 | 130 | 46 | 56 |
|  | 31 | 140 | 78 | 319 | 214 | 118 | 147 | 122 | 76 | 84 | 83 | 3 | 14 |
|  | 24 | 50 | 20 | 33 | 38 | 40 | $\begin{array}{r}40 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | (e) 42 | 20 | 48 | 45 | 42 | 39 |
|  | 1 123 | ${ }_{2}^{29}$ | 3 5 | 1 | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 11 | 3 0 0 | (*) 0 | 5 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 |
| Securities and Exchange Commission: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated gross proceeds, total.......--....-do. | 1,406 | 1,686 | 1,611 | 1,225 | 2,041 | 1,777 | 1,050 | 1,357 | 2,414 | 1,253 | 2,038 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,376$ | 1, 502 |
| By types of security: | 1,289 | 1,618 | 1,454 | 1,088 | 1,900 | 1,589 | 1,026 | 1,261 | 2,207 | 1,104 | 1,859 |  | 282 |
|  | 1,149 | + 382 | 1, 292 | 1,309 | ${ }^{1,596}$ | 1,412 | , 223 | +346 | 2, 414 | ${ }_{412}$ | 1,899 | $\begin{array}{r}1,294 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 343 |
| Preferred stock | 49 | 39 | 75 | 112 | 112 | 110 | 15 | 67 | 57 | 31 | 70 | 24 | 49 |
|  | 67 | 28 | 82 | 26 | 30 | 79 | 10 | 29 | 150 | 118 | 108 | 28 | 170 |
| By types of issuers: Corporate, total. | 26.5 | 450 | 449 | 446 | 738 |  |  |  | 622 | 561 | 1,078 | - 346 | 563 |
| Industrial | 122 | 94 | 334 | 170 | 145 | 246 | 81 | 73 | 262 | 218 | 1,504 | r 98 | 399 |
|  | 68 | 336 | 94 | 229 | 542 | 311 | 141 | 310 | 308 | 284 | 498 | 167 | 113 |
|  | 8 | ${ }_{9}^{12}$ | $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 37 10 | $\stackrel{29}{29}$ | 28 | ${ }_{2}^{23}$ | 5 | 35 | 37 | 20 | ${ }_{5}^{24}$ | 35 |
| Other (real estate and financial)....-- do...- | 1,141 | 1,236 | 1,162 | 779 | 1,304 | ${ }^{2} 11177$ | 802 | 915 | 1,792 | 692 | 960 | 1,030 | -169 |
|  | 921 | 891 | 746 | 653 | 1,051 | 790 | 614 | 637 | 1,673 | 589 | 854 | 913 | 718 |
| Federal agency not guaranteed.-...... do...- | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $1{ }^{0}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| State and municipal.-.-.-------.-...- do...- | $\begin{array}{r}97 \\ 122 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 344 | 400 15 | 106 20 | 214 37 | 136 0 | 188 0 | 278 0 | 118 0 | 103 0 | 105 0 | 116 0 | 220 0 |
| New corporate security issues: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fstimated net proceeds, total-.-.-.-.-.-.-. do...- | 260 | 442 | 441 | 437 | 727 | 588 | 245 | 434 | 612 | 547 | 1,063 | - 340 | 544 |
| Proposed uses of proceeds: New money, total.................do....- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New money, total ....-...-...--.-...... do-.-- | 105 | ${ }_{153}^{285}$ | 101 | 109 | 426 | 435 370 | 118 | 179 | 388 | ${ }_{354}$ | ${ }_{800}$ | +294 $\cdot 193$ | 266 |
| Working capital ---------.-.-. do | 101 | 132 | 153 | 71 | 72 | 64 | 19 | 65 | 122 | 71 | 132 | -101 | 235 |
| Retirement of debt and stock.......... do. | 49 | 152 | 183 | 251 | 222 | 129 | 121 | 163 | 78 | 103 | 105 | ${ }^{+32}$ | 42 |
| Funded debt.......................... do. | 18 | 110 | 80 | 198 | 164 | 103 | 102 | 154 | 15 | 74 | 91 | 6 | 13 |
|  | 15 | 31 | 98 | 19 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 9 | 45 | 22 | 12 | - 26 | 18 |
|  | 16 | 11 | 5 | 34 | 43 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 18 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 12 |
| Other purposes ------.-.-.-..------.--do...- | 5 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 24 | 6 | 26 | 24 | 18 | 26 | 14 | 1 |
| Proposed uses by major groups: <br> Industrial, total net proceeds. | 119 | 90 | 328 | 165 | 141 | 239 | 79 | 71 | 259 | 213 | 496 | -95 | 383 |
|  | 94 | 52 | 204 | 129 | 96 | 175 | 65 | 45 | 193 | 129 | 422 | -70 | 353 |
| Retirement of debt and stock ........do...- | 22 | 34 | 122 | 31 | 41 | 56 | 13 | 21 | 65 | 71 | 67 | +24 | 30 |
| Public utility, total net proceeds.......do.... | 67 | 332 | 93 | 225 | 536 | 307 | 140 | 306 | 303 | 277 | 493 | 164 | 111 |
| Nex money-.-................-.-. do. | 47 | 223 | 30 | 31 | 353 | 234 | 28 | 157 | 280 | 245 | 480 | 149 | 98 |
| Retirement of debt and stock -....... do. | 20 | 108 | 61 | 192 | 181 | 72 | 107 | 136 | 8 | 31 | 12 | 6 | 12 |
| Railroad, total net proceeds.............do...- | 8 | 12 | 17 | 37 | ${ }_{28}^{28}$ | 28 | 23 | 5 | 35 | 37 | 20 | 23 | 34 |
| New money | 7 | 9 | 17 | 15 | 28 | 22 | 23 | 4 | 31 | 37 | 20 | 23 | 34 |
| Retirement of debt and stock | 2 | 2 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Real estate and financial, total net proceeds $\begin{gathered}\text { mil. of dol.. }\end{gathered}$ | 66 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 21 | 14 | 2 | 51 | 16 | 21 |  | 57 | 16 |
| New money | 58 6 | 1 | (a) 3 | 5 5 |  | 3 | 2 | 38 4 | (a) 7 | 15 1 | ${ }_{26}^{9}$ | 52 2 | 15 |


QIncludes data for nomprofit agencies not shown separately. The July figure includes also $\$ 250,000,000$ bonds of International Bank.
New series. For data for $1929-40$ for profits and dividends of 152 companies, see p. 21 of the April 1942 Survey; 1941 -44 revisions are available upon request. See note on p. S-17 of Sepside banks and data beginning June 1943, see p. S-16 of the August 1944 Survey; beginning January 1947 data are for the last Wednesday of the month instead of the end of the month. Data beginning 1939 for turn-over rate of bank deposits and a description of the data will be published later.
$\dagger$ Revised series. There have been unpublished revisions in the 1941-44 data for security issues compiled by the Securities and Exchange Commission, as indicated from time to time in notes in the Survey, revisions in the 1945 data as shown in the September 1946 and earlier issues, and in the 1946 data shown in the November 1947 and earlier issues; all revisions will be published later.

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

## FINANCE-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline SECURITIES ISSUED-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& r 100,184
81,067 \& 353,502
146,137 \& 405,776
71,803 \& 108,502
29,927 \& 214,749
49,717 \& 144,801
136,364 \& 194,220
30,715 \& 275,006
77,112 \& 121,034
85,242 \& 105,875
23,010 \& 101,195
148,464 \& r
125,
\(\times\)
77,416 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
217,037 \\
72,532
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline COMMODITY MARKETS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Volume of trading in grain futures: \(\ddagger\) \\
Wheat \(\qquad\) mil. of bu.
\end{tabular} \& 388 \& 510 \& 314 \& 328 \& 358 \& 601 \& 503 \& 847 \& 651 \& 373 \& 424 \& 488 \& 483 \\
\hline  \& 194 \& 360 \& 283 \& 369 \& 531 \& 509 \& 482 \& 393 \& 241 \& 227 \& 282 \& 272 \& 291 \\
\hline SECURITY MARKETS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Brokere' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts) \(\}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Customers' debit balances (net) .-.....-. mil. of dol.- \& 573 \& 576 \& 553 \& 530 \& 552 \& 564 \& 550 \& 570 \& 606 \& 593 \& 578 \& 568 \& 537 \\
\hline  \& 217 \& 216 \& 205 \& 201 \& 222 \& 251 \& 241 \& 280 \& 257 \& 247 \& 240 \& 217 \& 208 \\
\hline  \& 681 \& 677 \& 665 \& 652 \& 650 \& 677 \& 656 \& 630 \& 616 \& 617 \& 612 \& 622 \& 596 \\
\hline Bonds \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Prices: \\
A verage price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.)
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline A \({ }_{\text {dollars }}\) \& 102.86 \& 102. 95 \& 102.63 \& 102.49 \& 102. 25 \& 102. 33 \& 102.62 \& \({ }^{1} 102.06\) \& \({ }^{1} 10\) t. 19 \& \({ }^{1} 100.46\) \& 199.62 \& 199.77 \& 199.84 \\
\hline  \& 103.27 \& 103.36 \& 103.06 \& 1C2. 92 \& 102. 70 \& 102.77 \& 103.09 \& 102.54 \& 101.65 \& 100.93 \& 100.11 \& 100. 27 \& 100.35 \\
\hline  \& 77.20 \& 77.00 \& 76.42 \& 75.32 \& 74.02 \& 74.16 \& 73.28 \& 73.28 \& 71.90 \& 70.51 \& 68.96 \& 68.77 \& 67.61 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Standard and Poor's Corporation: \\
Industrials, utilities, and railroads:
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline High grade ( 15 bonds) .... dol. per \(\$ 100\) bond. . Medinm and lower grade: \& 122.7 \& 122.4 \& 122.8 \& 122.9 \& 122.8 \& 122.5 \& 122.3 \& 121.5 \& 120.0 \& 118.8 \& 117.0 \& 117.4 \& 117.5 \\
\hline  \& 116.8 \& 116.6 \& 116.5 \& 115.0 \& 114.3 \& 115.7 \& 116.1 \& 115.1 \& 114.0 \& 113.3 \& 112.5 \& 112.4 \& 112.4 \\
\hline Industrials (10 bonds) ---.-.-.-.-.-.do \& 123.7 \& 123.7 \& 123.5 \& 123.2 \& 122.6 \& 122.8 \& 123.9 \& 121.9 \& 120.8 \& 120.0 \& 119.1 \& 118.9 \& 119.3 \\
\hline Public utilities ( 20 bonds)...---.-- do \& 112.4 \& 112.5 \& 112.7 \& 112.5 \& 113.0 \& 113.8 \& 113.9 \& 114.1 \& 114.3 \& 114.7 \& 113.9 \& 113.7 \& 114.1 \\
\hline  \& 114.3 \& 113.6 \& 113.2 \& 109.2 \& 107.3 \& 110.5 \& 110.4 \& 109.3 \& 106.9 \& 105.1 \& 104.6 \& 104.6 \& 103.8 \\
\hline Defaulted (15 bonds) --...-.........-.- do \& 69.3 \& 66.1 \& 64.0 \& 61.9 \& 63.4 \& 69.6 \& 69.6 \& 68.6 \& 69.4 \& 68.1 \& (a) \& \& \\
\hline Domestic municipals ( 15 bonds) \(\dagger\)-...-.-. \({ }^{\text {do }}\) \& 133.1 \& 132.5 \& 133. 2 \& 133.9 \& 134.4 \& 134.7 \& 134.3 \& 134.4 \& 132.5 \& 129.4 \& 126.2 \& 124.5 \& 122.6 \\
\hline U. S. Treasury bonds (taxable) \(\dagger\).....-.-.-. do--- \& 104.4 \& 104.6 \& 104.6 \& 104.5 \& 104.1 \& 103.8 \& 103.9 \& 104.0 \& 103.4 \& 102.1 \& 101.6 \& 100.7 \& 100.7 \\
\hline Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Total on alt registered exchanges: \& 73,249 \& 67, 522 \& 68,974 \& 71,024 \& 67, 490 \& 85, 253 \& 64, 886 \& 60,326 \& 85, 862 \& 63, 949 \& 145, 181 \& 98,892 \& 60,126 \\
\hline Face value§ \& 100,247 \& 89, 587 \& 94, 673 \& 98, 349 \& 88, 531 \& 109,385 \& 81,063 \& 80,312 \& 121,655 \& 87,497 \& 186, 213 \& 134,381 \& 84,508 \\
\hline On New York Stock Exchange: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 186, \& \& \\
\hline  \& 68,979 \& 63, 187 \& 64,393 \& 63,880 \& 58, 248 \& 76, 972 \& 56,618 \& 51, 284 \& 78,192 \& 59,511 \& 137, 971 \& 93.971 \& 56,161 \\
\hline Face value§ ..........-. \& 95, 349 \& 81, 491 \& 88, 961 \& 90, 458 \& 78,115 \& 99,723 \& 70,705 \& 69,316 \& 112,210 \& 81, 663 \& 178, 255 \& 128.055 \& 79, 154 \\
\hline Exclusive of stopped sales (N, Y. S. E.), face
value total \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline U. S. Government.-.......--thous. of dol.-- \& 79,987
98 \& 75,582
35 \& 81,601 \& 82, 526 \& 70,077
386 \& 96,661
1,152 \& 60,490 \& 73,440 \& 105,990
219 \& 81,823
39 \& 141.873 \& 111,380
185 \& 69,745
16 \\
\hline Other than U.S. Government, total do \& 79,889 \& 75,547 \& 80, 773 \& 82, 386 \& 69,691 \& ? 95 , 509 \& 2 60, 476 \& 2 73, 367 \& \({ }^{2} 105,771\) \& \({ }^{2} 81,784\) \& \({ }^{2} 141,748\) \& \({ }^{2} 1111,195\) \& 269,729 \\
\hline Domestic.-------------------.-.-. do \& 74,530 \& 68,860 \& 74, 885 \& 75, 863 \& 63, 590 \& 76, 937 \& 52, 588 \& 63, 949 \& 95, 246 \& 73,830 \& 131, 041 \& 102, 419 \& 63,511 \\
\hline  \& 5,359 \& 6,687 \& 5,888 \& 6,523 \& 6, 101 \& 5,101 \& 5,216 \& 7,344 \& 9,265 \& 6,431 \& 8,581 \& 7,013 \& 5,846 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: \\
Face value, all issues mil. of dol
\end{tabular} \& 137, 106 \& 136,937 \& 137, 219 \& 137, 019 \& 137,058 \& \& \& \& 8136,711 \& \({ }^{3} 136.879\) \& \({ }^{3} 136,727\) \& \& \\
\hline  \& 134, 956 \& 134,806 \& 135, 044 \& 134,856 \& 134, 932 \& 135, 175 \& 135,210 \& 135, 281 \& 134, 346 \& 134, 556 \& \(\begin{array}{r}136,727 \\ 134 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 134, 173 \& 134, 170 \\
\hline  \& 2, 150 \& 2, 132 \& 2, 174 \& 2, 163 \& 2,126 \& 2, 138 \& 2,168 \& 2,135 \& 2,115 \& 134,
2,073 \& 134,347
2,130 \& 134,173
2,120 \& 2,111 \\
\hline  \& 141, 033 \& 140,978 \& 140, 833 \& 140, 426 \& 140, 148 \& \({ }^{3} 140,763\) \& \({ }^{3} 141,236\) \& 3140,499 \& \({ }^{3} 138,336\) \& \({ }^{3} 137,509\) \& 2 136, 207 \& \({ }^{3} 136,232\) \& \({ }^{3} 136,313\) \\
\hline  \& 139,373 \& 139,336 \& 139, 172 \& 138, 797 \& 138, 574 \& 138, 923 \& 139,394 \& 138,715 \& 136,568 \& 135, 804 \& 134, 500 \& 134, 537 \& 134,645 \\
\hline  \& 1,660 \& 1,641 \& 1,662 \& 1,629 \& 1,574 \& 1,585 \& 1,589 \& 1,533 \& 1,521 \& 1, 462 \& 1,469 \& 1,458 \& 1,427 \\
\hline Yields: \({ }_{\text {Domestic corporate (Moody's)...........percent.. }}\) \& 2.78 \& 2.78 \& 2.78 \& 2.79 \& 2.81 \& 2.80 \& 2.80 \& 2.85 \& 2.05 \& 3.02 \& +3.12 \& 1, 3.12 \& 3.12 \\
\hline By ratings: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 3.12 \& 3.12 \& 3.12 \\
\hline  \& 2.55 \& 2.55 \& 2.53 \& 2.53 \& 2.55 \& 2.55 \& 2.56 \& 2.61 \& 2. 70 \& 2. 77 \& 2.86 \& 2.86 \& 2.85 \\
\hline  \& 2.64 \& 2.64 \& 2.63 \& 2.63 \& 2. 64 \& 2.64 \& 2.64 \& 2.69 \& 2.79 \& 2.85 \& 2.94 \& 2.94 \& 2.93 \\
\hline  \& 2. 79 \& 2.80 \& 2.81 \& 2.82 \& 2.83 \& 2.82 \& 2.81 \& 2.86 \& 2.95 \& 3.01 \& 3.16 \& 3.17 \& 3.17 \\
\hline  \& 3.12 \& 3.15 \& 3.16 \& 3.17 \& 3.21 \& 3.18 \& 3.17 \& 3.23 \& 3.35 \& 3.44 \& 3. 52 \& 3.52 \& 3.53 \\
\hline By groups: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 2.72 \& 2.61
2.73 \& 2. 71 \& 2.60
2.71 \& 2. 72 \& 2.62
2.72 \& 2.63
2.72 \& 2.67
2.78 \& 2.76
2.87 \& 2.84 \& 2.92
3.02 \& 2.91 \& 2.90
3.03 \\
\hline  \& 3. 00 \& 3.02 \& 3. 03 \& 3. 05 \& 3.10 \& 3.06 \& 3.03 \& 3.09 \& 3.22 \& 2.30
3.30 \& 3.02
3.42 \& 3. 44 \& 3. 43 \\
\hline Domestic munjcipals: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Bond Buyer (20 cities) -----.-.---- do...- \& 1.97 \& 1. 90 \& 1.89 \& 1.83 \& 1.81 \& 1.81 \& 1.83 \& 1.84 \& 1.97 \& 2. 09 \& 2.35 \& 2. 40 \& 2. 48 \\
\hline Standard and Poor's Corp. (15 bonds)....do.... \& 1. 99 \& 2. 02 \& 1. 98 \& 1. 95 \& 1. 92 \& 1. 91 \& 1.93 \& 1. 92 \& 2.02 \& 2.18 \& 2.35 \& 2. 45 \& 2. 55 \\
\hline U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable \(\dagger\).-.....-......do...- \& 2.21 \& 2.19 \& 2. 19 \& 2.19 \& 2. 22 \& 2. 25 \& 2.24 \& 2.24 \& 2.27 \& 2.36 \& 2.39 \& 2.45 \& 2.45 \\
\hline Stocks \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Dividends: \\
Cash dividend payments and rates, 600 cos., Moody's: \\
Total annual payments at current rates
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline mil. of dol.- \& 2,196 \& 2,106 \& 2, 224 \& 2, 310 \& 2,310 \& 2, 329 \& 2,348 \& 2, 358 \& 2,387 \& 2,463 \& 2,473 \& 2,482 \& 2,482 \\
\hline Number of shares, adjusted.---.-.---millions.- \& 954,65 \& 954.65 \& 954.65 \& 954.65 \& 954.65 \& 954.65 \& 954.65 \& 954.65 \& 954.65 \& 954.65 \& 954.65 \& 954.65 \& 954.65 \\
\hline Dividend rate per share (weighted average) dollars.- \& 2.30 \& 2. 30 \& 2.33 \& 2.42 \& 2.42 \& 2.44 \& 2.46 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 3.21 \& 3. 21 \& 3. 21 \& 3. 21 \& 3.21 \& 2.44
3.21 \& 2.46
3.21 \& 2.47
3.21 \& 2.50
3.21 \& 2.58
3.21 \& 2. 59 \& 2. 60 \& 2.60
3.21 \\
\hline  \& 2.32 \& 2. 35 \& 2. 40 \& 2. 50 \& 2. 51 \& 2.52 \& 2.55 \& 2. 56 \& 2.62 \& 2.72 \& 2. 215 \& 2. 76 \& 2. 77 \\
\hline  \& 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 \\
\hline Public utilities (3C cos.) -.------------ do \& 1.95 \& 1. 95 \& 1. 96 \& 1. 96 \& 1. 98 \& 1.99 \& 1.99 \& 1.99 \& 1.99 \& 1. 99 \& 1. 99 \& 2.00 \& 2.00 \\
\hline Railroads (36 cos.) --..-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-- \& 2.75 \& 2. 66 \& \({ }^{+} 2.66\) \& 2.66 \& 2.66 \& 2.67 \& 2.68 \& 2.68 \& 2.63 \& 2. 57 \& 2. 56 \& 2.56 \& 2.56 \\
\hline Cash dividend payments publicly reported:*
Total dividend payments....-.
mil. of dol.- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& +198.3
\(r 93.8\) \& r 507.2

r 319.2 \& $\begin{array}{r}+398.8 \\ +170.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ +93.5 \\ \hline 9.5\end{array}$ \& +662.2
+389.5 \& 451.4
$\times 197.9$ \&  \& +573.2
+362.4
+5.7 \& $\ulcorner 427.4$
+199.6 \& $\Gamma 176.9$
+101.2 \&  \& ------- \& <br>
\hline  \& +1.3 \& r 24.7 \& r 5.7 \& $r 1.4$ \& ${ }^{+} 65.8$ \& -11.9 \& $r 1.9$ \& +55.7 \& r 6.9 \& 1.3 \& +78.9
+99.9 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& r 10.4 \& - 44.8 \& -31.2 \& 9.6 \& \% 39.4 \& $r 29.6$ \& 9.3 \& r 40.6 \& r 36.7 \& r 8.5 \& $r 67.3$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \& r 31.2 \& -30.5 \& r 57.8 \& + 22.4 \& - 54.3 \& $r 92.8$ \& r 36.7 \& r 31.7 \& ${ }^{r} 60.6$ \& +23.2 \& r 98.7 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& r 8.1 \& ${ }^{+} 22.4$ \& +22.1 \& -5.7 \& 34.2 \& r 11.1 \& +6.1 \& +17.0 \& +13.2 \& +4.0 \& + 51.3 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& r 51.3 \& $\stackrel{35.8}{ }$ \& +46.5 \& - 37.2 \& $\begin{array}{r} \\ r \\ \\ \hline\end{array} 0.0$ \& r 43.7 \& - 32.9 \& +35.5 \& + 47.7 \& r35.9 \& +46.0 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& $r .2$
$r$

2.0 \& | ${ }^{r} 10.5$ |
| :--- |
|  |
| 19.3 | \& +11.9 \& .3

+3.4 \& r 10.5
$r 18.5$ \& +51.5
+12.9 \& $\begin{array}{r}.3 \\ r \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& + 10.9
+19.4 \& +50.7
+12.0 \& .3
+2.5 \& r 13.1
r 36.4 \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

$r$ Revised. $\ddagger$ Data continue series in the 1942 Supplement. a Discontinued. 1 Prices of bonds of the International Bank are included in computing the averages.
2 Includes sales of bonds of International Banks as follows: 1947 -July, $\$ 13,471,000 ;$ August $\$ 2,672,000$; September, $\$ 2,074,000 ;$ October, $\$ 1,260,000$, November, $\$ 1,523,000$

 $\S$ Since March 18, 1944, United States Government bonds have not been included. TSee note in September 1947 Survey for source of data
 in a later issue.

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

FINANCE-Continued

| SECURITY MARKETS-Continued Stocks-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dividends-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividend yietas: (200), Moody's.......percent. | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5. 1 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| Banks (15 stocks).,.-.....--.-.-.-.-.-do..-- | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4. 6 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4. 6 | 4. 8 |
| Industrials (125 stocks) .-...................do. | 4.6 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5. 9 |
| Insurance (10 stocks) .-...-............- do...- | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3. 6 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3. 5 | 3. 5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3. 5 |
| Public utilities (25 stocks) --.--....-.-.- do | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5. 5 |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Railroads (25 stocks) }]{\text { Preferred stocks, high-grade (1s stocks), }}$ (tan | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.9 |
| ard and Poor's Corporation..........percent.- | 3.71 | 3.72 | 3.75 | 3.76 | 3.76 | 3.72 | 3.71 | 3.72 | 3.86 | 4.01 | 4.07 | 4. 13 | 4.18 |
| Prices: <br> Average price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dec. $31,1924=100 \ldots$ | 81.1 | 79.4 | 75.7 | 74.4 | 77.3 | 80.3 | 78.3 | 77.5 | 78.7 | 75.8 | 76.8 | 73.9 | 70.5 |
| Dow-Jones \& Co. (65 stocks)......did. per share. . | 65. 83 | 63.64 | 61.04 | 59.49 | 61. 26 | 65.32 | 64.36 | 63.39 | 63. 83 | 63.98 | 63.66 | 63.78 | 60. 91 |
| Industrials ( 30 stocks) ...................d. do-.-- | 181. 54 | 176.66 | 171.28 | 168.67 | 173. 76 | 183.51 | 180.08 | 176.82 | 181.92 | 181.42 | 179. 18 | 176.26 | 168.47 |
| Public utilities (15 stocks) ................... do...- | 37.17 | 36.02 | 34.52 | 33.39 | 33. 88 | 35.61 | 35.58 | 35. 25 | 35. 48 | 34.10 | 33.04 | 33.06 | 31.95 |
| Railroads (20 stocks) --.-.-.-.-.......-.do...- | 51.74 | 49.15 | 45.88 | 43.60 | 44.8 f | 49.39 | 48.73 | 48.10 | 49.44 | 47.79 | 49.46 | 51.44 | 49. 19 |
| Standard and Poor's Corporation: Industrials, utilities, and railroads: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined index (402 stocks) $\ldots$. $1935-39=100 .$. | 128.7 | 123.7 | 119.3 | 115.2 | 119.1 | 126.0 | 124.5 | 123.1 | 125.1 | 123.6 | 122.4 | 12n. 1 | 114.2 |
| Industrials (354 stocks) ...............-do...- | 132.6 | 127.7 | 123.1 | 119.0 | 124.1 | 131.7 | 130.2 | 128.4 | 131.1 | 130.3 | 129.2 | 126.0 | 119.2 |
| Capital goods (116 stocks) | 121.6 | 117.1 | 113.0 | 108.0 | 111.9 | 118.9 | 117.0 | 115.7 | 119.1 | 118.9 | 117.5 | 115.0 | 108.9 |
| Consumer's goods (191 stocks) .-.-.- do. | 139.7 | 133.5 | 126.7 | 121.4 | 126.4 | 134.6 | 132.4 | 130.5 | 132.8 | 131.1 | 128.4 | 125. 1 | 117.8 |
| Public utilities (28 stocks)...-.-----.- do. | 111.4 | 107.3 | 104.6 | 102.0 | 180.8 | 102.2 | 101.4 | 102.0 | 101.0 | 97.2 | 94.0 | 95. 1 | 92.6 101.9 |
|  | 118.8 <br> 103.9 | 109.9 101.2 | ${ }^{102.2}$ | 95.1 95.0 | 97.6 94.7 | 108.2 97.3 | $\begin{array}{r}105.2 \\ 98.0 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 103.6 97.5 | ${ }^{104.2} 9$ | 100.1 94.8 | 103.9 91.0 | $\begin{array}{r}166.5 \\ 93.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 101.9 91.2 |
| Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks) --.....do.... | 125.8 | 122.4 | 118.8 | 114.0 | 117.0 | 120.5 | 116.1 | 114.0 | 116. 4 | 117.3 | . 116.9 | 119.6 | 117.7 |
| Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value. .-...-.-....-.-.-...-mil. of dol.. | 1,144 |  | 980 | 884 | 804 | 1,051 | 728 | 722 | 1,230 | 812 | 1,178 | 924 | 777 |
| Shares sold | 53, 518 | 37, 227 | 45, 116 | 40, 181 | 35,349 | 45,536 | 29,664 | 31,651 | 55,736 | 37, 277 | 53, 160 | 40, 123 | 34, 336 |
| On New York Stock Exchange: <br> Market value. $\qquad$ mil. of dol. |  |  |  |  |  | 890 | 624 | 611 | 1, 0.43 | ¢681 | r 1,003 | -785 | 659 |
| Shares sold.-.-........................thousands.- | 34, 109 | 25, 302 | 32, 338 | 27,854 | 23, 643 | 32,951 | 21,600 | 21,556 | 40,620 | 26, 226 | 38,687 | 28,696 | 24, 704 |
| Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. | 23,758 | 19,337 | 20,620 | 20,616 | 17,483 | 25, 473 | 14,153 | 16,017 | 28, 335 | 16,371 | 27,605 | 20, 218 | 16,801 |
| Shares listed, N, Y. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value, all listed shares..-.....mil. of dol.- | 68, 839 | 67,608 | 64,520 | 63, 646 | 66,548 | 69, 365 | 68, 184 | 67,522 | 68, 884 | 67, 026 | 68,313 | 66,090 | 63,158 |
| Number of shares listed..................millions.- | 1,786 | 1,792 | 1,794 | 1,814 | 1,829 | 1,847 | 1,862 | 1,870 | 1,879 | 1,896 | 1,907 | 1,923 | 1,928 |

## FOREIGN TRADE

| INDEXES |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise: |  |
| Quantity | . $1923-25=100 .$. |
|  |  |
| Unit va |  |
| Imports for consumption: |  |
| Quantity |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Agricultural products, quantity: |  |
| Adjusted $\qquad$ $1924-29=100$$\qquad$ do. |  |
|  |  |
| Total, excluding cotton: |  |
| Unadjusted | - |
| Adjusted. |  |
| Imports for consumption: |  |
| Adjusted. |  |
|  |  |
| SHIPPING WEIGHT* |  |
| Exports, including reexports. $\qquad$ mil. of lb. General imports |  |
|  |  |
| VALUES |  |
| Exports, total, including reexports $\ddagger$-....-mil. of dol. Commercial* $\qquad$ do |  |
|  |  |
| Foreign aid and reliefBy geographic regions: |  |
|  |  |
| Africa |  |
| Asia and Oceania $\ddagger$.-.....................- do.-. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Southern North America $\qquad$ do$\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
| Total exports by leading countries: |  |
| Europe: |  |
| France.-.-.......-..---...........-------- do. |  |
| Italy $\ddagger$ - |  |
|  |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republies (Russia) thous. of dol |  |
|  |  |
| United Kingdom. | ...do... |


| - 261 | - 298 | -287 | - 312 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| r 317 | -365 | -361 | - 400 |
| 121 | 123 | 126 | 128 |
| 119 | 117 | 123 | 122 |
| 133 | 136 | 152 | 143 |
| 113 | 117 | 123 | 118 |
| 109 | 111 | 93 | 95 |
| 128 | 128 | 115 | 17 |
| 158 | 162 189 | 141 168 | 150 171 |
| 100 96 | 94 88 8 | 104 96 | 102 |
| 14,637 | 16,954 | 19,628 | ${ }^{26,509}$ |
| 8, 201 | 9, 199 | 9,684 | 10,317 |
| -1,198 | -1,383 | -1,362 | -1,503 |
| 1,126 | 1,311 | 1,296 | 1,443 |
| 121 | 127 | 127 | 139 |
| 52,512 | 73,792 | 68,709 | 86, 806 |
| - 208, 559 | - 235, 816 | - 213, 208 | - 256,074 |
| ${ }^{+} \mathbf{4 7 5 , 5 4 5}$ | - 518,845 | - 525,586 | - 565, 180 |
| 150,313 | 185, 116 | 188, 353 | 210, 276 |
| - 140, 661 | 144, 662 | 152,356 | 148, 641 |
| 174, 836 | 226, 401 | 215, 955 | 239, 160 |
| 75,099 | 73,081 | 76, 432 | 88, 123 |
| - 28, 173 | * 45, 981 | - 37, 478 | - 57, 291 |
| $\cdot 45,183$ | r 49,681 | - 55,355 | r 48, 146 |
| 15,780 | 7,232 | 9,281 | 27, 116 |
| 102, 650 | 116, 748 | 93,468 | 94, 497 |

PRevised








 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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep- } \\ \text { tember } \end{gathered}$ | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Januu } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Febru } \\ \text { ary }}}{\text { and }}$ |

## FOREIGN TRADE-Continued



## $r$ Revised.

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

 machinery, 166,555; electrical, $38,139$.

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

## FOREIGN TRADE-Continued

| VALUE§-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports for consumption-Continued. By principal com modities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural, total.........-. - thous. of dol. | - 197, 432 | 204, 214 | 215,047 | 222, 327 | r 246,917 | ${ }^{252,508}$ | 236, 232 | 272. 680 | 277,735 | 243, 881 | 289, 756 | 283, 331 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4, } \\ \mathbf{2 7 , 5 6 8} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6, 25,, 478 | 7,085 30,049 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9, } \\ \text { 35, } 188 \\ \\ \hline 1089\end{array}$ | 14,450 44,312 | 11, 847 40,888 | $\begin{array}{r}5,576 \\ 45,133 \\ \hline 17.369\end{array}$ | 18,756 45,121 | 11,566 42,116 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9, } \\ \text { 35, } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12,001 51,618 | 16,791 38,420 |  |
| Copper, including ore and manufactures: | 8,625 | 9,026 | 8,074 | 16,571 | 21,818 | 15,626 | 17,369 | 16,847 | 18,229 | 15, 110 | 21,091 | 12, 425 |  |
| Tin, including ore.....................do. | 1,466 | 9 | 2,410 |  | 1,272 | 7,435 | 9,109 | 13,913 | 7,550 | 5,224 | 9,927 | 9,335 |  |
| Paper base stocks.....-......................-do. | r 18, 261 | 15, 906 | 17,187 | 20, 521 | 29, 958 | 30,773 | 36, 557 | 25, 191 | 27,055 | 25, 396 | 27, 354 | 25,305 |  |
| Newsprint--.-.-.-.-.-................- do | 21, 004 | 25, 987 | 27, 048 | 28, 687 | 30,423 | 30, 888 | 27, 747 | 32,601 | 31, 933 | 28, 267 | 34, 721 | 29,375 |  |
| Petroleum and products.-...-.-..........do. | 18,429 | 21, 620 | 20, 309 | 21,879 | 18,543 | 20, 475 | 19, 284 | 19,708 | 20,191 | 21, 899 | 28,743 | 29,398 |  |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

| TRANSPORTATION <br> Airlines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operations on scheduled air lines: $\dagger$ the |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miles flown, revenue...-.......thous. of miles.- | 22,512 12,615 | 25,464 17,449 | 25,318 17,235 | 26,994 15,610 | 26,866 15,722 | 28,572 $r 15,269$ | 28,883 $\mathrm{r} 16,973$ | $\begin{array}{r}27,515 \\ \hline 19,949\end{array}$ | 28,373 28,414 | 24,280 23,149 | 24,599 28.223 | 23, 624 |  |
| Express and freight ton-miles flown...thousands..- | 3, 827 | 5,116 | 4,788 | 4,415 | 4,295 | 4,233 | 4,749 | r 5, 837 | 8,203 | 6,690 | 7,993 |  |  |
| Passengers carried (revenue)................ do.... | ז 742 | ז 975 | +1,079 | r ${ }^{1,15151}$ | 1,065 | ${ }^{\mathrm{r}} \mathrm{1}, 100$ | 1,253 | 1,235 | 1,195 | ,904 | ${ }_{853}$ | 752 |  |
| Passenger-miles flown (revenue).............do.... | 368,017 | 488, 019 | 519, 516 | 556, 589 | 538, 377 | 533,706 | 600, 262 | 599,683 | 569,885 | 427, 686 | 432,548 | 393, 637 |  |
| Express Operationa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenue. $\qquad$ thous. of dol. Operating income $\qquad$ do. | 25, 355 | 25,645 61 | 25,112 50 | 25,082 64 | 24,398 47 | 24,429 d 62 | 24,406 47 | 26,668 17 | 26,183 63 | 27,790 119 | 32,075 | $\begin{array}{r} 26,575 \\ 73 \end{array}$ |  |
| Local Transit Lines |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fares, average, cash rate ...................cents. | 8.0220 | 8. 0275 | 8.0414 | 8.0580 | 8.0774 | 8.1051 | 8.1134 | 1854 | 2140 | 3073 | 8.3406 | 8. 4043 | 8. 4652 |
| Passengers carried $\dagger$......-..............--millions. | r 1, 482 | 1,607 | 1,591 | 1,606 | 1,479 | 1,464 | 1,441 | 1,481 | 1,581 | 1,495 | 1.600 | 1,559 | 1,450 |
| Operating revenues $\dagger$......-...........thous. of dol.. | 108, 700 | 116, 200 | 118, 200 | 120, 100 | 112,100 | 111, 400 | 111, 300 | 113, 300 | 121, 200 | 115, 600 | 127,000 | 120, 100 |  |
| Class I Steam Railways |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight carloadings (A. A. R.) : $\otimes$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total cars.--------...-...----.......thousands.- | -3, 194 | 4, 170 | 3,233 | 4,376 | 3,543 | 3,276 | 4,560 | 3,600 | 3,808 | 4, 424 | 3, 164 | 3,824 | 3,078 |
|  | +723 | 917 | 547 | 922 | 708 | 495 | 886 | 713 | 768 | 934 | 714 | 916 | 730 |
| Forest products | -197 | 250 | 183 | 233 | 188 | 178 | 248 | ${ }^{64}$ | 60 191 | 222 | 168 | $\begin{array}{r}75 \\ 205 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 60 166 |
|  | $\checkmark 205$ | 265 | 191 | 213 | 200 | 275 | 317 | 210 | 218 | 245 | 177 | 225 | 144 |
|  | $\bigcirc 50$ | 67 | 54 | 66 | 49 | 46 | 62 | 74 | 91 | 93 | 50 | 55 | 34 |
| Merchandise, 1. c. 1.......-.-...............d. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | ${ }^{5} 466$ | 620 | 505 | 593 | 464 | 429 | 577 | 467 | 491 | 588 | 432 | 499 | 434 |
|  | 49 | 69 | 164 | 369 | 324 | 343 | 407 | 299 | 274 | 238 |  |  | 56 |
| Miscellaneous...-...................do..-- | ${ }^{+1,447}$ | 1,910 | 1,536 | 1,809 | 1,555 | 1,461 | 1,992 | 1,592 | 1,728 | 2,030 | 1,495 | 1,787 | 1,454 |
| Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes) : Combined index, unadjusted. | 133 | 137 | 134 | 144 | 142 | 140 | 148 | 153 | 156 | 150 | 139 | 133 | 129 |
|  | 149 | 147 | 119 | 155 | 141 | 115 | 146 | 153 | 156 | 160 | 155 | 155 | 150 |
|  | 182 | 182 | 169 | 183 | 170 | 165 | 177 | 178 | 188 | 195 | 201 | 192 | 188 |
|  | 159 | 159 | 148 | 154 | 151 | 153 | 160 | 161 | 155 | 147 | 141 | 137 | 135 |
| Grains and grain products......-........-do. | 144 | 146 | 133 | 121 | 143 | 202 | 175 | 153 | 152 | 142 | 130 | 132 | 101 |
|  | 89 | ${ }_{79}^{96}$ | 88 | 94 | ${ }_{73}^{87}$ | 87 | 87 | 139 | 161 | 137 | 92 | 81 | 61 |
|  | ${ }^{74}$ | ${ }_{50}$ | 157 | 267 | 286 | 311 | $\begin{array}{r}73 \\ 284 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{77}$ | 78 | $\begin{array}{r}77 \\ 163 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 65 45 |  |
| Miscellaneous | 136 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 146 | 145 | 150 | 157 | 163 | 158 | 147 | 139 | 139 |
|  | 142 | 146 | 137 | 142 | 137 | 134 | 143 | 142 | 146 | 147 | 149 | 145 | 139 |
|  | 149 | 147 | 119 | 155 | 141 | 115 | 146 | 153 | 156 | 160 | 155 | 155 | 150 |
| Coke $\dagger$ | 171 | 180 | 173 | 185 | 173 | 170 | 184 | 180 | 192 | 195 | 191 | 183 | 178 |
|  | 166 | 159 | 148 | 148 | 145 | 152 | 152 | 149 | 147 | 150 | 158 | 153 | 140 |
| Grains and grain products $\dagger$-..-.-.-...-. - do | 147 | 159 | 151 | 138 | 140 | 168 | 162 | 137 | 152 | 145 | 138 | 132 | 103 |
|  | 111 | 121 | 111 | 104 | 107 | 107 | 92 | 105 | 104 | 105 |  | 84 | 76 |
| Merchandise, 1. c. | $\begin{array}{r}76 \\ 172 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 78 171 | $\begin{array}{r}79 \\ 184 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}76 \\ 184 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}74 \\ 184 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 194 | $\begin{array}{r}73 \\ 100 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}73 \\ 181 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 75 163 | 75 163 | 74 192 | $\begin{array}{r}68 \\ 180 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 71 198 |
| Miscellaneoust-............................................. | 145 | 151 | 147 | 145 | 142 | 143 | 149 | 145 | 149 | 151 | 150 | 152 | 146 |
| Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average: |  | 2,714 | 12,125 |  | 11,333 | 30, 651 | 2,301 | 1,322 | 942 | 2,505 | 5,888 | 12,013 |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{2 2 4}$ | 2, 50 | 12, 120 | 2,029 | 5,904 | ${ }^{613}$ | 2, 175 | 1,238 | 132 | 2,75 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r. } \\ \hline 12 \\ \hline 12\end{array}$ | 12,600 | 1,817 |
|  | 85 | 116 | 9,456 |  | 1,390 | 25, 874 | 127 |  | 0 | 10 | 172 | 983 | 184 |
|  | 30,899 | 35, 943 | 20,150 | 14,779 | 14, 969 | 15,697 | 31,766 | 34, 443 | 40, 103 | 27, 865 | 12, 146 | 8,747 | 13,030 |
|  | 20, 923 | 24, 178 | 15, 165 | 4, 292 | 5,127 | ${ }_{5}^{9,592}$ | 16,336 | 17.165 | 20, 819 | 16,631 | 5,643 | 2,888 | 4,922 |
|  | 9,337 | 10,713 | 4,583 | 10,247 | 9,357 | 5,331 | 14, 556 | 15, 165 | 15, 275 | 10, 277 | 6,072 | 5,471 | 7,588 |
| Financial operations (unadjusted): Operating revenues, total........thous. of dol.. | + 636, 240 | 717,826 | 689, 456 | 724, 432 | 696, 909 | 705, 361 | 745, 258 | 726, 550 | 794, 165 | 755, 324 | 807, 428 | 750, 735 |  |
|  | - 518,687 | 592, 186 | 564, 807 | 591,687 | 556, 889 | 557, 881 | 596, 592 | 593, 089 | 664, 648 | 625,241 | 627,816 | 613, 361 | 588, 894 |
|  | -70,767 | 71, 411 | 70,414 | 77, 349 | 84, 787 | 93, 642 | 94, 001 | 80, 369 | -75,009 | 73,661 | 89, 461 | 80,897 | 72, 065 |
|  | - 509,532 | 849,368 | 543, 301 | 557,318 | 550, 057 | 555, 362 | 565, 6006 | 588, 591 | 611, 872 | 595,315 | 631, 150 | 615, 856 | 586, 356 |
| Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents | r 82,887 | 95,676 | 87, 745 | 91, 385 | 86,651 | 89, 041 | 98, 827 | 89,979 | 105, 860 | 94, 432 |  |  |  |
| Net railway operating income..............do...- | r 43, 821 | 72, 782 | 58,410 | 75, 729 | 60, 201 | 60, 958 | 80, 825 | 47,979 | 76,433 | 65,577 | 80, 023 | 41, 297 | 39,425 |
|  | 14, 382 | 43, 147 | 32,580 | 46, 360 | 38, 402 | 37,025 | 51,343 | 20, 147 | 48,804 | 43,358 | 60, 212 | 18, 707 |  |
| Financial operations, aduasted: $\dagger$ Operating revenues, total mil. of dol | 696.4 | 723.0 | 684.9 | 698.0 | 731.0 | f82. 7 | 719.4 | 716.3 | 739.1 | 786.0 | 805.7 | 766.6 |  |
|  | 564.8 | 594.6 | 555.8 | 565.3 | 593.4 | 543.5 | 581.2 | 583.4 | 611.7 | 653.4 | 636.9 | 624.1 |  |
|  | 78.4 | 72.2 | 72.9 | 78.2 | 81.9 | 85.9 | 83.8 | 80.7 | 76.7 | 77.0 | 87.8 | 84.7 |  |
| Railway expenses...-.-.....................-do | 630.9 | 641.8 | 637.4 | 633.2 | 649.2 | 634.5 | 655.4 | 680.5 | 696.3 | 707.6 | 722.5 | 707.0 |  |
| Net railway operating income...--.---.-.-. do | 65.4 | 81.1 | 47.6 | 64.8 | 81.8 | 48.2 | 64.0 | 35.8 | 42.8 | 78.4 | 83.2 | 59.6 |  |
|  | 32.7 | 48.1 | 15.2 | 32.1 | 48.9 | 17.6 | 31.0 | 3.5 | 9.4 | -46. 9 | - 49.8 | 26.2 |  |
| Operating results: ${ }_{\text {Freight carried }} 1$ mile $\ldots$...............mil. of tons. | r 51,848 | 50,485 | 53, 935 | 60,009 | 56,646 | 54, 664 | 61,650 | 59,406 | 64, 592 | 59,656 | 57,332 | 55, 125 | 53,579 |
| Revenue per ton-mile--.-......................ents.- | 1. 070 | 1. 055 | ${ }^{1} .115$ | 1. 055 | 1.043 | 1. 094 | 1. 029 | 1. 057 | 1. 089 | 1. 114 | 1. 159 | 1. 197 |  |
| Passengers carried 1 mile......................illions.-- | 3,486 | 3,529 | 3,489 | 3,729 | 4,096 | 4,413 | 4,481 | 3,855 | 3,450 | 3, 342 | 3, 948 | 3,654 |  |

+ Revised. d Deficit. © Data for March, May, August, and November 1947 and January 1948 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
8 Data contínue series published in the 1942 Supplement; data for December 1941-February 1945 will be published later. $\ddagger$ Revised data for January $1947, \$ 31,763,000$.
New series. For comparable data beginning 1943 for total car shortage and surplus and an explanation of a change in the latter series, see p. $\mathrm{s}-21$ of December 1944 Survey.
$\dagger$ Revised series. See note in the July 1947 Survey for explanation of revisions in the data for air lines; revised data prior to May 1946 will be published later. Data for local transit lines revenues beginning in the April 1944 Survey and passengers carried beginning in the May 1945 issue are estimated totals for all transit lines; revised data beginning 1936 will be published later gee note marked '*"' regarding car surpluses. Revisions for 1939-July 1942 for the indicated indexes of car loadings and revisions for January 1937-February 1943 for the adjusted series for financial operations are available on request.

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

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS-Continued

| TRANSPORTATION-Continued Waterway Traffic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clearances, vessels in foreign trade:\$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, U. S. ports................thous. net tons.-- | 6,296 2,455 | 6,870 2,753 | 7,615 <br> 3,291 <br> , | 9,646 4,367 | 8,725 <br> 3,980 <br> 8 |  |  | 9, ${ }^{\text {4, } 196}$ |  |  | 6,535 2,820 |  |  |
| United States | 3, 2441 | 4,116 | 4,324 | 5,278 | 4,746 | 5,008 | 5,294 | 4, 424 | 4, 4, 703 | 4,273 | 3,715 | 3,625 |  |
| Travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hverage sale per occupied room...........dollars. | 4.37 | 4.37 | 4.86 | 4.46 | 4.75 | 4. 70 | 5.16 | 5.07 |  |  | 4. 91 |  |  |
| Rooms occupied ..........-..-. percent of total - | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 93 | 87 | 93 | 92 | 93 | 87 | 78 | 86 | 88 |
| Restaurant sales index, avg. same mo. $1929=100 \ldots$ | 213 | 214 | 240 | 244 | 248 | 225 | 246 | 238 | 226 | 234 | 202 | 227 | 211 |
| Foreign travel: U. S. citizens, arrivals | 41,910 | 50,633 | 43,345 | 35,873 | 39,987 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. citizens, departures ..--.-....-.-...-.-. do. | 47, 394 | 44,474 | 41, 647 | 45, 258 | 45,320 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,306 | 1,648 | 1,691 | 1, 833 | 1, 804 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11, 118 | 13, 910 | 13,391 | 14,032 | 14,733 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Passports issued -....-.......-.-.-.-.----- do | 18,468 | 20, 294 | 20, 166 | 20,962 | 21,831 | 19,611 | 15, 277 | 12, 182 | 13, 402 | 10,456 | 11,786 | 14, 833 | 17,915 |
| National parks, visitors --.-------------thousands. | 122 | 137 | 206 | 442 | 902 | 1,467 | 1,502 | 652 | 308 | 131 |  | 102 | 120 |
| Puliman Co.: Revenue passenger-miles..........-.-.-millions | 1,161 | 1,180 | 1,064 | 1,061 | 1,215 | 1,139 | 1,166 | 1,104 | 1,028 | 1,000 | 1,020 |  |  |
| Passenger revenues.............-.-- -thous. of dol.- | 8,677 | 8,857 | 8,094 | 8,018 | 0,193 | 8,558 | 8, 712 | 8,374 | 8,924 | 8,737 | 9, 762 |  |  |
| COMMUNICATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone carriers: $\boldsymbol{I}$ <br> Operating revenues thous. of dol. | 197,097 | 207, 168 | 153, 955 | 184, 948 | 205, 193 | 209, 134 | 210, 070 | 213, 422 | 222, 090 | 217,513 |  |  |  |
|  | 109,982 | 112,806 | 97, 324 | 106, 818 | 113, 371 | 114,567 | 114.836 | 118, 134 | 121, 969 | 121, 596 | 127, 132 |  |  |
|  | 71, 051 | 78, 111 | 40, 735 | 61,629 | 75, 477 | 77, 993 | 78, 063 | 77,929 | 82, 528 | 78, 132 | 85, 189 |  |  |
|  | 149, 048 | 157, 198 | 132, 475 | 154,400 | 165, ${ }^{17} 514$ | 175, 553 | 172, 006 | 175,079 | 179, 941 | 172, ${ }^{218}$ | 184, 807 |  |  |
| Net operating income --....-....--- thousands- | 22, 068 29,564 | 23,625 29,874 | 5,792 30,359 | 11,497 30,057 | 17,914 30,292 | 13,239 30 | 16,305 | 16,890 | 19, 202 | 20,818 | 22, 010 |  |  |
| Phones in service, end of month....-- thousands.Telegraph and cable carriers: $\ddagger$ | 29,564 | 29,874 | 30,359 | 30,057 | 30, 292 | 30, 553 | 30,794 | 31,058 | 31, 421 | 31,721 | 32, 094 |  |  |
| Operating revenues, total.........thous. of dol.- | 16, 233 | 17, 530 | 23, 264 | 20,740 | 18,981 | 18,449 | 18,122 | 18,366 | 18,725 | 16,580 | 18,734 |  |  |
| Telegraph carriers, total | 14, 984 | 16, 134 | 21, 892 | 19,399 | 17,662 | 17,019 | 16,786 | 17,029 | 17,366 | 15, 266 | 17, 190 |  |  |
| Western Union Telegraph Co., revenues from cable operations..................thous. of dol. |  |  |  | 611 | 574 | 599 | 639 | 659 | 703 | 616 | 762 |  |  |
|  | 1,249 | 1,396 | 1,372 | 1,341 | 1,320 | 1,430 | 1,336 | 1,337 | 1,359 | 1,315 | 1,544 |  |  |
|  | 13,503 | 14, 298 | 16,644 | 16,387 | 15,347 | 16, 010 | 15,366 | 15,376 | 15,500 | 15, 146 | 15, 585 |  |  |
| Net operating revenues .-.-------.----...- do...- | 520 | 1,093 | 4,399 | 2,140 | 1,541 | 291 | ${ }_{6}^{682}$ | 928 | 1,117 | ${ }^{\text {d }} 865$ | 1,216 |  |  |
| Net income trans. to earned surplus ......-. do...-- Radiotelegraph carriers, operating revenues |  |  |  |  |  | 1,609 | 1,332 1,742 | 700 1,759 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { d } \\ \\ 1.695 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | d 7,426 2 |  |  |
| Radiotelegraph carriers, operating revenues .- do..-- | 1,642 | 1,775 | 1,609 | 1,637 | 1,617 | 1,609 | 1,742 | 1,759 | 1,889 | 1,695 | 2, 008 |  |  |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

|  | CHEMICALS |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Inorganic chemicals, production |
|  | monia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial) ${ }^{\circ}$ |
|  | Calcium arsenate (commercial) ......thous. of lb-- |
|  | Calcium carbide ( $100 \% \mathrm{CaC}$ ) |
|  | arbon dioxide, liquid, gas and solid $\sigma^{\text {d }}$ |
|  | Chlorine .-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.- short tons.- |
|  | Hydrochloric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HCl}$ ) ......-......ddo |
|  | Lead arsenate ------.......- thous. of lb-- |
|  | Nitric acid ( $100 \% \mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ ) $0^{\text {r }}$--.-.-......short tons-. |
|  |  |
|  | Phosphoric acid ( $50 \% \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO} \mathbf{O}_{4}$ )........short tons.- |
|  | Soda ash, ammonia-soda process (98-100\% Naz |
|  | $\mathrm{CO}_{3}{ }^{\text {c }}$ - |
|  | Sodium bichromate and chromate.........-do |
|  | Sodium hydroxide ( $100 \% \mathrm{NaOH}$ ) |
|  | Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anby- |
|  |  |
|  | Sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt |
|  |  |
|  | Sulphuric acid (100\% $\mathrm{H}_{2} 8 \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ |
|  | wholesale, $66^{\circ}$, tanks, at works <br> dol. per short ton |
|  |  |
|  | Organic chemicals: |
|  | Acetic acid (syn, and natural), production* |
|  | cetic anhydride, production*.............do-..- |
|  | A cetyl salicylic acid (aspirin), production*. |
|  | Alcohol, denatured:\% |
|  | Consumption (withdrawals) _thous. of wine gal.- |
|  | Production------..----.......---- |
|  | Stock |
|  | Alcohol, ethyl: |
|  |  |
|  | In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses. .do |
|  | In denaturing plants ....................do. |
|  | Withdrawn for |
|  | ithdrawn ta |
|  | Creosote oil, production |
|  |  |
|  | Ethyl acetate ( $85 \%$ ) producti |


$r$ Revised. dDeficit. IData 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.
fCompiled 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, 7 a for carbon diaide and
oData for carbon dioxide and souium silicate were revised in the March 1945 and the September Survey, respectively (see notes in those issues). See note in February 1947 Survey with regard to additional plants included in the data for nitric acid and ammonia. Beginning December 1947 data for nitric acid includes production of two plants not previously reporting; revised earlier data, including these plants, will be shown later.
§The indieated 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 rough February 1945 for ethyl alcohol and vessel clearances and for June 1944-July 1946 for prices of sulfuric acid will be shown later.
*New series. See note marked "*" on p. S-23 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to data prior to 1943 for a number of the chemical series and information regarding revisions that have not been published.

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

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| CHEMICALS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Organic chemicals-Continued. Glycerin refined ( $100 \%$ basic) ** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |
| High gravity and yellow distilled: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption...................thous. of lb-- | 6,800 | 7,407 | 8,127 | 7,428 | 6, 617 | 6,509 | 6,761 | 7,032 | 8,146 | 7,633 | 7, 468 | 7,426 | 7,098 |
|  | 8.234 | 8,746 | 7,651 | 6,606 | 6,985 | 5,483 | 7,250 | 8,812 | 8,292 | 7,560 | 8,753 | 8,701 | 7,947 |
|  | 15,340 | 1/,544 | 18, 135 | 19,151 | 19,843 | 18,848 | 18,869 | 19,146 | 17,665 | 16,061 | 17,335 | 17,396 | 17,974 |
| Chemically pure: Consumption..........................do do | 6,138 | 6,555 | 6,139 | 5,957 | 5,871 | 5,650 | 6, 358 | 6,754 | 7,770 | 7,067 | 7,463 | 8,049 | 7, 376 |
|  | 8,573 | 8,450 | 8,531 | 9,181 | 7,980 | 6,200 | 7,998 | 7,957 | 9,357 | 8,782 | 9,202 | 10,437 | 10,294 |
|  | 18, 106 | 18,875 | 19, 137 | 20,789 | 20, 723 | 20,171 | 20, 396 | 19,493 | 18,289 | 17,709 | 17,278 | 18,306 | 19,013 |
| Methanol, production: ${ }^{\prime}$ <br> Crude ( $80 \%$ ) thous. of gal_- | 230 | 244 | 284 | 286 | 221 | 220 | 253 | 249 | 290 | 286 | 321 | 274 | 248 |
| Srunthetic ( $100 \%$ ) | 6,681 | 6,991 | 6, 206 | 6,830 | 6, 551 | 6,779 | 6,708 | 6,564 | 7,065 | 6, 832 | 7,199 | 7,138 | 24. |
| Phthalic anhydride, production*--.thous. of ib.- | 10,847 | 11,690 | 9,605 | 10, 526 | 11,764 | 12,871 | 12,396 | 11,800 | 12, 529 | 12,373 | 12,893 | 12,433 |  |
| FERTILIZERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, total*-.-.------thous. of short tons.. | 1,185 | 1,090 | 914 | 609 | 332 | 385 | 409 | 492 | 495 | 657 | 829 | 1,454 | 1,149 |
|  | 142 | 129 | 126 | 103 | 72 | 176 | 130 | 130 | 81 | 182 | 181 | 1257 | 168 |
|  | - 191, ${ }^{1,42}$ |  |  | 505 $+305,807$ | + 264,774 | 209 $\times 272,871$ | 178 $+384,741$ | 1362 $+239,807$ | +204, ${ }^{415}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}476 \\ +186,295\end{array}$ | - $243, \begin{array}{r}648 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 1,196 | 981 |
|  |  | - 2000,812 | ${ }^{+} \mathbf{1 6 1 , 9 0 1}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 305,807 \\ r \\ \hline 85,748\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ + \\ +54,784 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | r 239,807 $r$ $\mathbf{6 5}, 241$ |  |  | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 243, } \\ \mathrm{r} 54,664 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 186,758 79,399 |  |
|  | - 1412 , 801 | - 212,461 | - 89,765 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ +20,8,888 \\ \hline 2088 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $+56,507$ $+191,539$ | [ $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } 78,674 \\ \times 18697\end{array}$ |  |  |  | $+86,588$ <br> $+87,772$ | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 54,664 \\ \hline 168,974\end{array}$ | 79,399 91,288 |  |
|  | 2, 448 | 1,449 | 987 | 636 | 2,718 | 1,661 | -874 | 1,659 | 617 | 447 | 1,695 | 8,926 |  |
| Imports, totals | ${ }^{51,943}$ | 116, 166 | 145, 266 | 138,060 | 117,760 | 82,474 | 93,649 | 76, 591 | 92, 214 | 76,836 | 91, 159 | 102, 966 |  |
| Nitrogenous, total | 40, 851 | 103,704 | 117, 102 | 108, 888 | 107, 484 | 75, 912 | 85, 337 | 67, 166 | 73,015 | ${ }^{61,056}$ | 69,725 | 92,765 |  |
| Nitrate of sodas | 9,358 | 65, 888 | 71,738 | 80, 555 | 80,786 | 41,623 | 41,737 | 16, 959 | 30,623 | 25, 287 | 22,316 | 60, 787 |  |
|  | 3,759 | 3, 5897 | 4,346 13,301 | 4,696 11,250 | 4,482 |  | 4,330 | 3,777 0 | 12,617 | 3, 204 | 4,497 8,173 | 2284 |  |
| Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, in. o. b. con |  |  | 13,301 | 11,250 |  | 2,232 |  |  |  | 6,838 | 8,173 | 2,213 |  |
| port warehouses¢.......-.......-dol. per 100 lb .- | 2.075 | 2.075 | 2.075 | 2.075 | 2.075 | 2.075 | 2.195 | 2.275 | 2.275 | 2. 275 | 2. 306 | 2. 400 | 2. 400 |
|  | 77,839 | 95, 229 | 84, 207 | 73, 802 | 83,121 | 73,708 | 83,848 | 75, 764 | 77,680 | 97, 333 | 112, 214 |  |  |
| Superphosphate (bulk): $\dagger$ <br> Production | 824, | 888,8 | 3, 7 | 5 | 802, 128 | 801,835 | 3 | 3 | 87, 205 | 1873,442 | 965, 195 | 926,323 | 52 |
| Stocks, end of month....-.-...................do...- | 750, 550 | 645, 412 | 608, 409 | 681, 235 | 855,352 | 903, 380 | 866, 919 | 847, 495 | 858,655 | 1944,052 | ${ }^{\text {r1, }} 1037,213$ | r1,105,513 | 11,079,129 |
| NAVAL STORES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rosin (gum and wood): <br> Price, gum, wholesale "H" (Sav.), bulk dól. per 100 lb .- | 9.61 | 9.65 | 9.24 | 7.34 | 7. 58 | 6.83 | 6.76 | 7.10 | 8.46 | 8.91 | 87 | 8.83 | 8.55 |
| Production*-...-......-.........drums ( 520 lb . $)$.- |  | 351, 875 |  |  | 527,335 |  |  | 572, 233 |  |  | 508, 543 |  |  |
|  |  | 222, 701 |  |  | 243,086 |  |  | 284, 840 |  |  | 339, 269 |  |  |
| Turpentine (gum and wood): |  |  | . 85 |  |  |  | . 59 |  | . 62 | . 64 |  | . 63 |  |
| Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah) $\dagger_{-}$dol. per gal <br> Production* <br> bbl. (50 gal.) | 1.15 | $113,520$ |  | . 68 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 7 6}, 089 \end{array}$ | . 59 | . 59 | 189, 689 |  | . 64 | 159, 665 | . 63 | . 63 |
|  |  | 98, 205 |  |  | 147, 693 |  |  | 194, 111 |  |  | 210,116 |  |  |
| MISCELLANEOUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Explosives (industrial), shipments.... - thous of lb.- | 45,017 | 46, 444 | 46,038 | 51,296 | 51,048 | 47, 134 | 53,275 | 55, 787 | 59,434 | 52,365 | 51,940 | 49,019 | 48,848 |
| Qelatin:8 ${ }_{\text {Production, }}$, total* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total* Edibles | 3,793 2,407 | 2, 237 | 2, 305 | 3, 4,028 | 2,801 | 3,159 2,313 | 3,393 2,762 | 3,420 | 4,017 3,077 | 4,290 3,277 | 4,415 <br> 3,104 | 4,639 <br> 3,222 | 4,639 $\mathbf{3}, 424$ |
| Stocks, total | 5,789 | 6,078 | 6,369 | 6, 488 | 6,374 | 6,338 | 6,042 | 5,961 | 5,431 | 5,739 | 6,427 | 6,387 | 6, 561 |
|  | 2,866 | 2,988 | 2,922 | 3,059 | 2,787 | 2,453 | 2,430 | 2,356 | 2,400 | 2,714 | 3,300 | 3,034 | 3, 143 |
| Sulfur: $\operatorname{Production}$ $\qquad$ long tons-- | 298,565 | 350,307 | 333, 531 | 377, 218 | 359,313 | 382,674 | 391,396 | 406, 964 | 425, 612 | 405, 205 | 389,014 | 391, 214 | $388,332$ |
| Stocks, ${ }^{\text {Glue }}$ animal: | 3, 667,729 | 3,636,884 | 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 | $3,348,462$ |
| Production...-.-...................-.thous. of lb. | 12,886 | 12,538 | 14,226 | 13,770 | 12,843 | 12,158 | 11,424 | 12,003 | 14,666 | 13,636 | 13,185 | r 14, 229 | 13, 131 |
|  | 9,398 | 9,059 | 9,155 | 8,643 | 8,950 | 8,757 | 7,749 | 7,882 | 8,382 | 9,509 | 12, 444 | -10,605 | 10,828 |
| Bone black:* <br> Production short tons.- | 928 | 1,069 | 596 | 847 | 1,040 | 1,048 | 1, 065 | 1,085 | 1,085 | 848 | 1,102 | 1,033 |  |
|  | 1,463 | 1,456 | 959 | 979 | 1,021 | 1,008 | 1,030 | 1,079 | 1,375 | 1,180 | 1,254 | 1,474 | 1,696 |
| OIL SEEDS, olls, FATS AND BYPRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal, including fsh oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal fatsf Consumption, factory | 140,495 | 144, 102 | 119, 584 | 105, 542 | 105, 301 | 99,329 | 127, 228 | 134, 765 | 155,630 | 134,391 | 126, 345 | 135, 260 | 18,795 |
|  | 262, 265 | 221, 840 | 230, 470 | 262, 265 | 255, 713 | 238, 814 | 208, 609 | 189,544 | 226, 266 | 279, 792 | 307, 560 | 302, 208 | 260,613 |
|  | 307, 692 | 286, 602 | 339,877 | 389, 074 | 428, 604 | 444, 602 | 400, 170 | 320, 801 | 250, 588 | 258, 425 | 322,045 | 350, 058 | 369, 460 |
| Greases: $\ddagger$ $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factory <br> Production. $\qquad$ do | 45,730 <br> 47 <br> 8784 | 44,864 44,586 | 42,572 46,735 | 43, 839 48.613 | 41,226 48,260 | 37,746 46,611 | 43,658 44,434 | 49,813 40,154 | $\begin{array}{r} 55,182 \\ 47,402 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50,604 \\ & 50,039 \end{aligned}$ | 54,207 50,586 | 55,351 52,331 | 53, 195 46,815 |
|  | 67,138 | 64, 305 | 69,983 | 84, 829 | 98,827 | 101, 964 | 106, 382 | 98,924 | 97, 555 | 96, 111 | 103, 692 | 119, 272 | 122,608 |
| Fish oils: $\ddagger$ | 18,772 | 20, 290 | 20,365 | 14, 135 | 16,478 | 11,475 | 12, 150 | 20,148 | 22,929 | 22, 944 | 25,287 | 23,980 |  |
| Production........-....-.-..................-do. | 1,260 | 777 | 1, 577 | 1, 301 | 10, 927 | 21, 739 | 21, 109 | 22,706 | 19,889 | 6,852 | 4,356 | 1,024 | 697 |
| Stocks, end of month...-......................-do....- | 102, 400 | 79, 211 | 66, 335 | 57, 728 | 59,041 | 65,152 | 86,445 | 85,998 | 108,815 | 91, 459 | 85, 286 | r 85, | 77, 996 |
| Vegetable oils, total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, crude, factory $\ddagger$.-.......mil. of lb | 412 | 417 | 395 | ${ }_{13} 333$ | 294 | 297 | 294 | 329 | 432 | 437 | 469 | 458 | 410 |
|  | - 5, 644 | 7,011 | 7,291 | ${ }^{-13,654}$ | 25, 855 | ${ }^{+} 14,540$ | 16, 148 | - 23, 434 | 19,625 | ${ }^{\text {r 27, }} 888$ | 37, 302 | 35, 737 |  |
|  | - 41,314 | 22,737 | 2n, 343 | ${ }_{43,672}$ | -32,754 | 26, ${ }^{268}$ | 10,744 2,121 | 19,106 3,921 | 3,462 2,801 | 27, 13,208 | 32,474 17,008 | - 11.651 |  |
| All other vegetable oils 8 .................-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 15, 231 | 10,960 | 8,333 | 10,385 | 14, 553 | 8,461 | 8,623 | 15,185 | 2,661 | 10, 453 | 15,465 | 22,977 |  |
| Production $\ddagger$.-.-.-......................mil. of lb -. | 392 | 382 | 356 | 313 | 283 | 278 | 248 | 330 | 468 | 481 | r 488 | 513 | 442 |
| Stocks, end of | 547 | 552 | 551 | 571 | 573 | 566 | 489 | 458 | 471 | 485 | 02 | 539 |  |
|  | 304 | 311 | 353 | 392 | 385 | 359 | 292 | 243 | 207 | 211 | 241 | 247 | 265 |

- Revised. $\sigma^{T}$ 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 monthy reports, beginning in the october 1946 Survey. enous and total fertilizer imports, will be published later. Fertilizer and vegetable oil exports for 1947 have been revised to include Army civilian supply shipments (see note marked " 8 " on p. S-20); revised figures for January 1947: Total fertilizers, 172,705; nitrogenous, 42,485; phosphate, 116,147.
$\circ$ 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 data 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 Survez. See note marked "**' on p. S-23 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to data for phthalic 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 March issue to exclude Illinois which has discontinued tag sales. Data beginning 1933 will be shown later.
$\dagger$ Revised series. See 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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | $\overline{\substack{\text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Febru- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| OIL SEEDS, OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Copra: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factory§.-.-.-.----...-short tons.- | 51, 352 | 59, 163 | 59, 214 | 53, 347 | 52,368 | 45,330 | 40,731 | 41,828 | 47, 148 | 48,821 | 60,511 | 61,796 | 53, 135 |
|  | 51, 285 | 72, 319 | 61, 925 | ${ }_{69}^{61,004}$ | 51,346 | 18,644 | 31, 340 | 48, 297 | 53, 485 | 67, 222 | 85,829 | 56, 167 |  |
|  | 71, 902 | 72, 777 | 77, 541 | 59, 714 | 44,320 | 42, 300 | 26,861 | 23,871 | 22, 984 | 25,945 | 41,611 | 37, 259 | 35, 392 |
| Coconut or copra oil: <br> Consumption, factory: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude...-.........-.-.-.-.........thous. of lb.- | 64, 270 | 74,349 | 72,406 | 70,349 | 61,636 | 62,008 | 69,608 | 72, 257 | 79,656 | 72, 862 | 76, 857 | 85, 370 | 68,333 |
|  | 29,822 | 31, 217 | 31,057 | 29, 103 | 27,664 | 23, 784 | 32,977 | 30,174 | 29, 828 | 26,618 | 28,317 | 29,315 | 24, 666 |
|  | 1,822 | 5, 549 | 813 | 2, 394 | 3, 225 | 1,767 | 866 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 0 | 956 | 5,080 | 11,593 |  |
| Production: | 63, 024 | 73, 902 | 74, 043 | 68,398 | 66,074 | 57, 902 | 51, 902 | 53, 609 | 61, 103 | 62, 287 | 77,238 | 81,371 | 67,737 |
| Refined | 32, 749 | 36, 581 | 35, 720 | 33, 020 | 28,611 | 30, 466 | 34, 228 | 33,498 | 35,388 | 35, 088 | 33, 225 | 37, 233 | 28, 361 |
| Stocks, end of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 97, 177 13,935 | $\begin{array}{r} 115,722 \\ 13,228 \end{array}$ | 130,011 14,267 | 138,489 19,088 | $\begin{array}{r} 134,949 \\ \mathbf{1 2 , 9 9 8} \end{array}$ | 127,927 14,412 | 105,978 10,737 | 89,363 11,194 | 69, 578 10,998 | 59,669 9,213 | 69,672 11,834 | 75,584 12,616 | 86, 546 10, 500 |
| Cottonseed: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (erush) .--.-. thous. of short tons-- | 294 | 212 | 162 | 104 | 69 | 74 | 102 | 345 | 647 | 596 | 565 | 522 | 412 |
|  | 958 | 43 399 | 19 256 | 111 | 14 108 | 65 100 | 167 | 776 594 | 1, 1,458 | 1,554 | 476 | 212 | 74 |
| Cottonseed cake and meal: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1, 22 | 1,116 | 778 |
| Production..-..........-.--..........short tons.- | 129, 919 | 93, 077 | 69, 749 | 45,879 | 30,477 | 33, 980 | 47,068 | 156,076 | 301,370 | 276,451 | 261,942 | 241, 668 | 191, 325 |
| Stocks at mills, end of month..............do. | 159, 724 | 128,193 | 127, 171 | 117,052 | 87, 958 | 46,941 | 26, 416 | 37,844 | 62, 121 | 71,590 | 74, 035 | 71, 207 | 85, 139 |
| Cottonseed oil, crude: <br> Production. thous. of lb -- | 92, 140 | 68,382 | 52, 743 | 34,925 | 23,341 | 24, 212 | 31, 109 | 104, 348 | 197, 834 | 181,915 | 174,444 | 163, 998 | 130, 270 |
| Stocks, end of month ---.-.-.............-...- do | 88, 171 | 72, 546 | 48,039 | 33, 979 | 19,990 | 15, 191 | 19,209 | 57,307 | 95, 356 | 112,684 | 109, 368 | 121, 742 | 117, 424 |
| Cottonseed oil, refined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factory $\ddagger$------------------- do-.-- | 81, 664 | $\begin{aligned} & 73,351 \\ & 24,474 \end{aligned}$ | 53,077 14,485 | 35,140 12 | 44,687 | 56, 312 | 74,243 <br> 20 | 74,751 | 119,107 | 129, 166 | 122, 265 | 126, 686 | 106, 611 |
| In oleomargarine | $28,008$ | $24,474$ | 14,485 | 12,981 | 16, 407 | 19,906 | 20,115 | 27,891 | 41, 554 | 44, 146 | 42, 368 | 46, 718 |  |
| , dol. per lb.- | . 350 | . 389 | 314 | 256 | 241 | . 234 | 179 | . 224 | 7 | 276 | 289 | 299 | 246 |
|  | 106, 518 | 80, 781 | 74, 345 | 45,388 | 35, 517 | 26,410 | 24, 913 | 56,852 | 144,981 | 157, 874 | 159,637 | 140, 848 | 124, 877 |
|  | 185, 390 | 191,688 | 211,855 | 217,849 | 204, 106 | 171, 094 | 116,709 | 92, 081 | 107, 882 | 133, 196 | 152, 916 | 152,706 | 158, 523 |
| laxseed: <br> Imports§ $\qquad$ thous. of bu | 14 | 18 | 19 | 17 | 77 | 106 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 |  |
| Duluth: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 40 | 35 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 1,435 | 2,733 | 911 | 48 | 165 | 66 |
| Shipment | 69 | 69 270 | $\begin{array}{r}39 \\ 238 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 83 145 | 74 78 | ${ }_{8}^{72}$ | 0 | 1336 | 1,063 2,699 | 1,147 | 1,764 | 183 | ${ }^{0}$ |
| Minneapolis: |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 |  |  | 2,463 | 747 | 728 | 794 |
|  | 182 | 311 | 532 | 257 | 128 | 99 | 2,125 | 8,425 | 4,928 | 1,904 | 1,360 | 1,224 | 723 |
|  | 146 | 190 | 345 | 87 | 202 | 82 | 270 | 1,142 | 530 | 274 | 168 | 257 | 318 |
|  | 2,896 | 2,280 | 1,615 | 1,162 | 516 | 296 | 453 | 5,004 | 6,434 | 6, 305 | 5,833 | 5,114 | 4, 263 |
| Oil mills: $\ddagger$ Consump | 1,545 | 1,636 | 1,560 | 1,335 | 1,687 | 1,641 | 1,325 | 2,410 | 3,051 | 3,174 | 2,319 | -2,930 |  |
| Stocks, end of month .-.......-.-.........do | 1,415 | 1,079 | 980 | 855 | 1,457 | 1,892 | 2,526 | 5,720 | 6,789 | 6,893 | 6,559 | r6, 290 | 5,800 |
| Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis) dol. per bu-- | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 8.51 | 7.50 | 6.3C | 6.12 | 6.02 | 6.00 | 6.39 | 6.78 | 6.84 | 7.01 | 7.06 | 6.51 |
| Production (crop estimate) .-....-.-thons. of bu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 39,763 |  |  |
| Shipments from Minneapolis.......- thous. of lb.- | 24, 420 | 28,740 | 30,720 | 26,760 | 26, 160 | 29,580 | 18,540 | 45,360 | 51,480 | 49,500 | 49,020 | 50,460 | 49,740 |
| Linseed oil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}41,575 \\ .378 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}45,174 \\ \hline .395\end{array}$ | 47,453 .394 | 45,094 $\mathbf{. 3 7 6}$ | $\begin{array}{r}38,716 \\ \hline .325\end{array}$ | 40,030 .302 | $\begin{array}{r}39,834 \\ .291 \\ \hline 29\end{array}$ | 40,865 .303 | $\begin{array}{r}44,820 \\ \hline .318\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}36,508 \\ .324 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 38,532 .346 | $\begin{array}{r}39,008 \\ \hline 338\end{array}$ | 38,987 .306 |
|  | 30,499 | 31, 401 | 28,850 | 25,064 | 32,057 | 32,250 | 26,527 | 48,030 | 59,564 | 61,592 | 45,496 | r 57,465 | 51,663 |
| Shipments from Minneapolis...-.-.-.-.-.-. ${ }_{\text {do }}$ | 19,380 | 23, 460 | 25,380 | 19,620 | 13,620 | 14,880 | 21, 240 | 27, 240 | 33, 840 | 29,580 | 27,900 | 29,940 | 28,020 |
| Stocks at factory, end of month $\ddagger$-------------10.- | 136,681 | 125, 060 | 131, 769 | 134, 627 | 144, 544 | 157, 724 | 132, 682 | 118,443 | 127, 444 | 124, 541 | 126,678 | 135, 394 | 141, 504 |
| Soybeans: Consumption, factory $\ddagger$.............thous. of bu | 15,983 | 16,490 | 15,914 | 15,006 | 13,356 | 13,613 | 11,284 | 9, 733 | 11, | 14, 659 | 15,219 | 16,48 | 14,933 |
| Production (crop estimate)..........-.-.-.-. - do..-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 181,362$ | 1 | 14, 3 |
| Stocks, end of month $\ddagger$-------------------- do | 52, 338 | 41,977 | 41,680 | 37, 147 | 28, 004 | 19, 124 | 10, 248 | 2,775 | 34,624 | 48,053 | 48,855 | r 47,824 | 43,636 |
| Soybean oil: ${ }_{\text {Consumption, factory, refined } \ddagger \text {.-..-thous. of lb }}$ | 104, 827 | 113, 782 | 101, 229 | 71,687 | 75, 842 | 82, 261 | 98,077 | 109,838 | 141,963 |  |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, edible (N. Y. ) ${ }^{\text {r }}$--.-dol. per lb.- | . 345 | . 461 | . 351 | . 268 | . 244 | . 227 | . 209 | . 233 | . 264 | . 312 | . 326 | 11,726 | 94,610 .262 |
| Production: $\ddagger$ thous of | 141, 115 | 145, 013 | 141,456 | 135,889 | 122,43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 120, 867 | 121, 389 | 115, 877 | 92,605 | 123,890 | - ${ }^{128,720}$ | 109, 251 | 89, 400 | 107,170 88,413 | 133,652 97,345 | 139,551 | * 152,966 | 140,024 99 |
| Stocks, end of month: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12, | 110,912 | 99, |
|  | 97, 226 | 94, 053 | 89,302 | 108,829 | 122, 760 | 125, 686 | 105,941 | 79,583 | 80,496 | 84, 239 | 77, 491 | +86, 703 | 104,614 |
| Refined. | 76,995 | 73,993 | 91,327 | 114, 604 | 128, 141 | 141, 671 | 140, 430 | 124, 043 | 76,800 | 59,667 | 64,161 | ${ }^{-63,854}$ | 71,819 |
| Oleomargarine: (tax-paid withdrawals) $\ddagger$ - .--do | 66,470 | ${ }^{-66,667}$ | - 39,347 | - 36, 565 | ${ }^{\text {r 40, }} 527$ | 47, 448 | 47, 251 | 67,771 | 82, 894 | 78, 249 | 72,914 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, standard, uncolored, (Chicago) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 72, 014 | 87, 202 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{r 6 7 , 7 5 0} \end{aligned}$ | r r 0.012 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 46,757 \\ \hline 89\end{array}$ | - 37,809 | . 330 r 41,414 | 48,897 | 50,041 |  | 87,005 | .385 81,806 | ${ }_{79}{ }^{400}$ | -402 | 392 |
| Shortenings and compounds: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 79,011 | 87, 934 |  |
|  | 129, 315 | 138, 551 | 99, 867 | 63, 151 | 78,853 | 79, 921 | 98, 978 | 117,858 | 159,623 | 145, 979 |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month---------------------do..-- | 48,311 | 51, 184 | 66, 178 | 49, 995 | 63, 094 | 47,086 | 45, 803 | 36,393 | 41,887 | 45, 051 | 53, 488 | 54, 493 | 64, 144 |
| Paint sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calcimines, plastic-texture and cold-water paints:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calcimines...........-.............thous. of dol.- | 89 | 102 | 75 | 90 | 82 | 82 | 71 | 79 | 77 | 83 | 71 | 81 |  |
|  | 227 | 292 | 235 | 227 | 230 | 198 | 259 | 203 | 218 | 210 | 187 | 243 |  |
| Cold-water paints: <br> In dry form | 352 | 422 | 419 | 407 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In paste form for interior use.......-.-.-.-. do | 329 | 348 | 334 | 312 | 355 | 460 389 | 385 | 439 | 433 | 305 | 282 | 306 |  |
| Paint, varnish, lacquer, and fillers, total.-.-.do. | 81, 632 | 92, 111 | 99,516 | 99,586 | 92,643 | 86,806 | 84,991 | 86, 299 | 91,564 | 71,605 | 68, 628 | - ${ }^{328}$ |  |
|  | 73, 273 | 82,017 | 89, 296 | 88,755 | 82,985 | 77,891 | 76, 944 | 76,649 | $\stackrel{82,511}{ }$ | 64, 257 | 61,928 | 88,473 |  |
| Industrial | 29, 928 | 32, 540 | 34, 338 | 32, 631 | 31,754 | 30,035 | 31,073 | 31,607 | 34, 972 | 28,630 | 29,688 | 31,974 |  |
| Trade | 43,345 | 49,477 | 54, 959 | 56, 125 | 51, 232 | 47,856 | 45, 872 | 45,042 | 47, 540 | 35, 627 | 32, 240 | 46,961 |  |
|  | 8,358 | 10,094 | 10, 220 | 10,831 | 9,658 | 8,915 | 8,047 | 9,650 | 9,053 | 7,348 | 6,700 | 9,538 |  |

r Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Less than 500 pounds. ${ }^{2}$ No sales. ${ }^{3}$ December 1 estimate.
$\$$ Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement; unpublished data through February 1945 for the indicated series will be shown later.
37, See note marked "8" on $p$. S-25 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to July 1941-June 1946 revisions for oleomargarine; revisions for later months: Consumption-1946, July, $43,390,00 ;$ September, $37,431,000$; October, $59,906,000$; November, $62,962,000$; December, $59,766,000 ; 1947$, January, $67,942,000$. Small or scattered revisions for 1941-August 1946 for the other indicated series will be published later. Revised data for fish oils are available on a quarterly basis only.
of This series, compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, replaces the series for refined oil shown in the 1942 Supplement; earlicr data will be published later.
${ }^{\bullet}$ Data for some items are not comparable with data prior to 1945; see note for calcimines, plastics, and cold-water paints at bottom of p . S-23 of the December 1945 Survey.

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

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued

| PLASTIC PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shipments and consumption: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,610 | 1,762 | 1,689 | 1,682 | 1,410 | 1,479 | 1,284 | 1,799 | 1,462 | 1,343 | 1,285 | 1,351 |
| M olding and extrusion materials.........d. do..- | 7,081 | 6,461 | 5,357 | 4,317 | 3,735 | 2,779 | 3,404 | 4,153 | 5,105 | 4,666 | 3,830 | 4,461 | 3,733 |
| Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes $\otimes$...do.... | 1, 319 | 1,229 | 1,329 | 1,052 | 931 | 882 | ${ }^{9} 03$ | 921 | 1, 040 | 832 | 842 | 865 | 6.8 |
| Other cellulose plastics*....................d. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 451 | 318 | 331. | $\left.{ }^{11}\right)$ | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) 71 | (1) | 747 | 652 |
| Phenolic and other tar acid resins*...-.......do. | 23, 416 | 26,797 | 26, 285 | 27, 410 | 27, 767 | 25,849 | 26, 000 | 27, 262 | 28,129 | 25,719 | 27,662 | - 28,749 | 26,701 |
| Urea and melamine resins*................... do | 6,658 | 6, 401 | 6,285 | 6, 102 | 5,645 | 5, 536 | 5,462 | 5,723 | 6,720 | 5,999 | 6, 565 | 「 6, 824 | 6,772 |
|  | 6,964 | 6,561 | 7,096 | 6,854 | 5, 955 | 5, i88 | 7,075 | 8,381 | 10,931 | 10,593 | 11,456 | 10, 226 | 8,382 |
| Vinyl resins* | 13, 623 | 16,988 | 16, 316 | 13, 126 | 11, 546 | 11, 573 | 12,917 | 15,125 | 18,040 | 16,837 | 20,404 | 19,554 | 17,634 |
| Miscellaneous resins*-............--.----- do | 7, 809 | 8, 060 | 8, 275 | 6,435 | 5,891 | 5,819 | 5,567 | 8,032 | 7,388 | 7,120 | 7,157 | 7,677 | 7,648 |

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

| ELECTRIC POWER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production (utility and industrial), total* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial establishments* mil. of kw.-hr-- | 23,698 | 25,544 4 4 | 24,652 | 25, 009 | 24, 469 | 24,038 4 | 25,969 | 25, 634 | 26,748 | 26,180 4 | 27,951 | 28,443 | 26,435 |
|  |  |  |  | 4, ${ }^{4,273}$ | +4,225 | 4, 1E6 | 4,225 | ${ }_{3}^{4,153}$ | 4,410 |  | 4,439 4,085 | $4,485$. 4,119 | 4, ${ }^{2} 971$ |
|  | 3,683 399 | 3,843 | 3,711 | 3,809 424 | 3,825 400 | 3,772 | 3, ${ }_{33} 92$ | 3,858 | 4,063 | ${ }^{3,950}$ | 4, ${ }^{455}$ | 4,119 | 3,902 |
| Utilities (for public use), totalt | 19,616 | 21,246 | 20, 504 | 20, 776 | 20,244 | 20,782 | 21,744 | 21,481 | 22,348 | 21,847 | -33,512 | 23,958 | 22,194 |
|  | 13, 261 | 13, 981 | 13, 216 | 13,387 | 13,451 | 14, 236 | 15,690 | 15,875 | 16, 846 | 15,763 | 17,099 | 17, 514 | 15, 821 |
| Ry water powert --.-...............do.... | 6,355 | 7,265 | 7, 287 | 7,389 | 6,793 | 6,546 | 6,053 | 5,606 | 5, 492 | 6,084 | 6, 413 | 6,444 | 6,373 |
| Privately and municipaly owned utilities do.... | 16,833 | 18, 266 | 17,661 | 17, 801 | 17,414 | 17,847 | 18,733 | 18,630 | 19,540 | 18,977 | 20, 292 | 20,649 | 18,996 |
|  | 2,783 | 2,980 | 2,843 | 2,975 | 2,829 | 2,985 | 3,011 | 2,851 | 2,798 | 2,870 | 3,220 | 3, 309 | 3,198 |
| Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric <br>  | 17,783 | 17,772 | 17,665 | 17,610 | 17,546 | 17,308 | 18,099 | 18,496 | 18,656 | 18,726 | 19,617 |  |  |
| Residential or dorestic......................do.... | 3,960 | 3,727 | 3,572 | 3,437 | 3,369 | 3,307 | 3,332 | 3,512 | 3, 601 | 3,876 | 4, 329 |  |  |
| Rural (distinct rural rates) .-................-do.-.-- | 295 | 320 | 421 | 514 | 558 | 606 | 681 | 607 | 498 | 382 | 379 |  |  |
| Commercial and industrial: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Small light and fowerg--........-..........do | 8,142 | 3,026 9,285 | 3,104 9,264 | 8,375 | $\xrightarrow{3,356}$ | 3,123 <br> , 068 | 3, 252 9,601 | $\mathbf{3 , 4 0 6}$ $\mathbf{9 , 7 2 4}$ | 3,293 9,951 | 3,346 9,757 | 3,490 9,934 |  |  |
| Street and highway liphtingi-.................do | 204 | 2 CO | 178 | 165 | 154 | 160 | ${ }^{2} 175$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 193$ | ${ }^{2} 219$ | 234 | 251 |  |  |
| Other public authorities 9 .....................do | 506 | 491 | 494 | 475 | 475 | 459 | 483 | 490 | 499 | 502 | 530 |  |  |
|  | 643 | 673 | 618 | 604 | 531 | 538 | 532 | 518 | 548 | 578 | 648 |  |  |
| Interdepartmental9 .-.-..---.-.-.-.-... do | 46 | 50 | 46 | 46 | 44 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 51 | 56 |  |  |
| Electric Institute) - .-...-...........thous. of dol. | 320, 174 | 313, 074 | 310,762 | 310,025 | 309,631 | 305,855 | 315, 590 | 325,639 | 328, 209 | 335, 687 | 351, 460 |  |  |
| GAS $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, end of quarter, total.....thousands.- |  | 11, 224 |  |  | 11,258 |  |  | 11,058 |  |  | 10,852 |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-beating) -...-. - do |  | 10, 502 |  |  | 10, 513 |  |  | 10,350 |  |  | 10, 141 |  |  |
| Sales to consumers, total |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 198, } 713 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |  |  | 713 151, |  |  | 700 108,430 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 139,476 |  |  | 100, 881 |  |  | 66, 906 |  |  | 97, 271 |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial...-----...-. do |  | 57, 139 |  |  | 49, 273 |  |  | 40, 635 |  |  | 48, 479 |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol. |  | 159, 188 |  |  | 135, 259 |  |  | 108, 519 |  |  | 135, 198 |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating).........do. |  | 119, 318 |  |  | 100, 682 |  |  | 80, 130 |  |  | 99, 715 |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial ....-.-........do. |  | 38,714 |  |  | 33, 719 |  |  | 27, 796 |  |  | 34, 601 |  |  |
| Natural gas (quarterly): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating)..........do |  | 8,999 |  |  | 9,051 |  |  | -9,392 |  |  | 9,897 |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial...-...-..........do- |  | 734 |  |  | 715 |  |  | 808 |  |  | ${ }^{984}$ |  |  |
| Sales to consumers, total...-...-.mil. of cu. ft.- |  | 728, 393 |  |  | 596, 470 |  |  | 521, 774 |  |  | 646, 412 |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-beating)....-.....do. |  | 297, 553 |  |  | 161,527 |  |  | 76, 503 |  |  | 185, 386 |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial..-----.-.-do |  | 422, 05 |  |  | 428, 608 |  |  | 439,602 |  |  | 452,909 |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total. thous of dol.- |  | 270, 598 |  |  | 197,743 |  |  | 150, 444 |  |  | 220, 431 |  |  |
| Residustrial and commercial.................do. |  | 171,935 96,797 |  |  | 104,348 $\mathbf{9 2 , 1 0 6}$ |  |  | 89,770 89,584 |  |  | 117,858 100,887 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100,887 |  |  |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO

| ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fermented malt liquors: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production .-.-..--............- thous. of bbl-- | 5,761 | 6, 836 | 7,435 | 7,985 | 8,342 | 9,044 | 8,833 | 8,738 | 9,064 | 6, 650 | 6,063 | 6, 392 | 6, 258 |
| Tax-paid withdrawals-.------------------ do- | 5,544 | 6, 277 | 7,029 | 7,512 | 7,939 | 8,776 | 8,842 | 8,369 | 8,303 | 6, 126 | 6,398 | 5,952 | 5, 4:5 |
| Stocks, end of month | 9,067 | 9, 326 | 9,399 | 9, 531 | 9,565 | 9,453 | 9,050 | 9,021 | 9,414 | 9,647 | 9,023 | 9,167 | 9, 670 |
| Distilled spirits: <br> Apparent consumption for beverage purposes $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thous. of wine gal.- | 13,455 | 13,730 | 11, 974 | 12,173 | 11,392 | 12, 283 | 12,378 | 14, 216 | 23,893 | 18,047 | 18,322 | 13, 140 |  |
|  | 34,702 | 32,747 | 27,568 | 21, 254 | 16, 429 | 13,726 | 14, 797 | - ${ }^{1} \mathbf{1 , 1 7 2}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,414 \\ 39 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,185 7,735 | 773 4,193 |  |  |
| Tax-paid withdrawals $\dagger$--................... do...- | 10,073 | 9,806 | 8, 647 | 6, 130 | 6,039 | 5,650 | 7,171 | 82,639 | 16, 497 | 16,030 | 10,342 | 8,080 | 21,884 |
|  | 473, 163 | 491, 965 | 506, 015 | 518,459 | 525, 828 | 529,523 | 533, 051 | 537, 471 | 542,907 | 527, 337 | 516, 406 | 513,896 | 523, 546 |
| Whisky: Imports§...................thous. of proof gal.- |  | 708 | 712 | 1,071 | 1,002 | 793 | 757 | 1,102 | 1,310 | 1,108 | 709 | 1,059 |  |
| Productiont | 21, 434 | 19,272 4 459 | 17,201 4 4 | 14,143 | 9,932 | 7,197 | 7,229 | 9,790 | 9,732 |  | 655 | 4, 702 | 13,768 |
|  | 4,635 423,844 | 19,529 437,614 | 49 49,342 | $\begin{array}{r}149,185 \\ 459 \\ \hline 17\end{array}$ | 3 464,280 485 | 7,1875 468,432 | 3,372 471,273 | 4, 474,956 | 7,770 474,507 | 7,819 463,407 | 5,507 456,366 | 4,050 455,409 | 4,177 462,040 |

[^13]$\otimes$ Date 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 Oetober 1946 will be shown ter. 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. $\uparrow$ Revised series. Gas statistics are shown on a revised basis beginning in the December 1946 Survey; see note in that issue. For revised flgures 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 " $t$ "' on p. S- 26 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to revisions for $1940-45$ for consumption of distilled spirits for beverage purposes and for the fiscal years $1941-46$ for the other alcoholic beverage series; the note also explains a change in the series for stocks of distilled spirits; see p. S-23 for tax-paid withdrawals of ethyl alcohol, which are largely for beverage purposes.

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

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued



## DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter, creamery:
Price, wholesale, 92 -score (N. Y.) $\ddagger$.... dol. per lb. Production (factory) $\dagger$-.......................... Cheese:
 Production, total (factory) $\dagger \ldots \ldots$ dol. per 1 l, ...........
 A merican whole milk
Condensed and evaporated milk:
Exports:§
Condensed
Evaporated
Prices, wholesale, U. S. average:
Condensed (sweetened) .-.-.-......dol. per case
Production:
Condensed (sweetened):
Base goodst

.-....-.......thous. of lb.

Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month: Condensed (sweetened).-..........thous. of lb.
Fluid milk:
Price, dealers', standard grade....dol. per 100 lb _
Productiont

Dried skim milk:
mil. of lb
Exports§ ............................................. of lb.


For human consumptiont ond
Stocks, manufacturers', end of month, total
For human consumption........................

## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples:
 Stocks, cold storage, end of month. thous. of bu -
Fitrus fruits, carlot shipments......no. of carloads
Frozen vegetabes, stocks, cold storas. of lb.
Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of Potatoes, white:
Price, wholesale (N. Y.)
Production (crop estimate) $\dagger---$ dol. per 100 lb .


## GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS

Exports, principal grains, including four and meal§ Barley:

Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis):
No. 2, malting
dol. per bu.

Recelpts, principal markets
stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercia
al.-.....................................- do..-

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
1 \\
1 \\
1
\end{array}\right.
$$

r Revised. ${ }^{1}$ No quotation. ${ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate. ${ }^{8}$ 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.
©Distilling materials produced at wineries, shown separately above, were combined with production of still wines as shown in the Survey through the February 1947 issue.

 principal grains, 53,367 ; barley, 1,350 .

- Revised 1943 data are on p. 13 of the March 1945 Survey; see note on item in February 1945 issue regarding earlier data; $1944-46$ revisions are on p. 23 of October 1947 Survey.
*New series. Data beginning 1936 will be shown later; the June figure includes old crop only.



 duction are on p. 19 of the April 1947 Survey. Revtsed estimates of potato crop and barley for 1929-44 are available on request.

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

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

## GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS-Con.

Corn:


Gxpors,
Grices, wh, wet pr phesale:
No. 3 , whit
No. 3, yellow (Cbicag) -.........--dol. per bu_
Weighted a verage, 5 markets, all grades.-do-
Production (crop estimate) t-..........mil. of bu-
Receipts, principal markets.
Stocks, deomstic, end of month:
Commercial
ats:
Exports, including oatmealst.....-thous. of bu_
Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Cuicago)
Production (crop estimate) $\dagger$
Receipts, pricicipal markets
Stocks, domestic, end of month:
Commercial
Rice:
Exports 8 t -
$\qquad$
Imports
$\qquad$ thous.
Price, wholesale, head, clean (N. O.). dol. per ib.
Production (crop estimate) + ....----thous. of bu-California:
Receipts, domestic, rough Shipments from mills, milled. rice bags ( 100 lb .)Stocks, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned) end of month. ceaned thous. of bags (100 ib.), outhern States (La., Tex., Art., Tenn.) Reccipts. rough. at mills..thous. of bbl. ( 162 lb ,) Shipments from mills, milled rice
Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleanea), end of month

Rye:
Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minneapolis) dol. per bu
Production (crop estimate) $\dagger$......-thous. of bu.
2 (Minneapolis) dol. per bu
Production (crop estimate) $\dagger$.......-thous. od bu--
Receipts, principal markets.-.-.
stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month-do-.--
Wheat:

Exports, wheat, including fourst.-...........do-
Wheat only
Prices.
Prices, wholesale:
No. 1, Dark Northern Spring (Minneapolis)
No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis)
No. 2, Hard Winter (Kansas City)....................
Wo. 2, Hard Winter (Kansas City)
Production (crop estimate), total $\dagger$.......inil. of bu-


Stocks, end of month:
 Commercial Country mills and elevators $\dagger$ Merchant mills

## Wheat four:


Prices, wholesale:
Prices, wholesale:
Standard patents (Minneapolis) .-dol. per bbl.
Winter straights (Kansas City)


Ofral

## Livestock

Livestock slaughter (Federally inspected):


Sheep and lambs
Receipts, principal markets thous. of animals.
Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States $\dagger$....-do....
Prices, wholesale:
Steers, beef (Chicago) ..............dol. per 100 lb . Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)...do... Calves, vealers (Chicago)

* Revised. ${ }^{1}$ No quotation. ${ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate

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


$T$ The total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins not included in the break down of stocks.


dally 24-hour capacity of 401 sacks or more of flour

four, 40,190; wheat only, 19,508; wheat flour, 20,682 .

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

FOODSTUFF AND TOBACCO-Continued

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Hogs: LIVESTOCK-Continued \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Receipts, principal markets _- thous. of animals.. \& - 2,314 \& 2,017 \& 2,245 \& 2,270 \& 2,329 \& 2,206 \& 1,774 \& -1,942 \& 2,305 \& 3,303 \& 3,771 \& 3,272 \& 2,305 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Prices: \\
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb .-
\end{tabular} \& 25.70 \& 27. 10 \& 23. 49 \& 22.24 \& 22.06 \& 22.11 \& 23.74 \& 26.66 \& 27.81 \& 24.96 \& 26.31 \& 26.71 \& 22.25 \\
\hline Hog-corn ratio \(\dagger\) bu. of corn per 100 lb . of live hogs. \& r 19.3 \& 17.6 \& 14.9 \& 14.4 \& 12.6 \& 11.7 \& 11.1 \& 11.3 \& 12.4 \& 11.1 \& 10.5 \& 10.9 \& 11.2 \\
\hline Sheep and lambs: \({ }_{\text {Receipts }}\) principal markets ._ tho \& г 1, 408 \& 1,293 \& 1,506 \& 1,713 \& 1,982 \& 1,677 \& 1,688 \& 2,452 \& 2,871 \& 1,833 \& 1,587 \& 1,428 \& 1,255 \\
\hline Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn beit Statest...-do..-- \& -198 \& 1, 133 \& 1,136 \& \({ }_{128}\) \& 1,134 \& 1,676 \& 1,688 \& 2, 556 \& \({ }_{677}^{2,87}\) \& \({ }^{1} 893\) \& \({ }_{131}^{1}\) \& 1,41 \& 1, 64 \\
\hline Prices, wholesale: (Chicago) .-.-.-dol. per 100 lb .- \& 23.12 \& 23.12 \& 21.25 \& 21.62 \& 24.25 \& 22. 75 \& 20.25 \& 22.50 \& 22.62 \& 22.75 \& 24.08 \& 25.00 \& 23.00 \\
\hline Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha) do...- \& 20.18 \& 21.22 \& 19. 56 \& \({ }^{(1)}\) \& (1) \& (1) \& 21.31 \& 22.60 \& 21.05 \& 20.98 \& 20.53 \& 21.78 \& 20.44 \\
\hline MEATS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Total meats (including lard): \\
Exports mil. of lb
\end{tabular} \& - 69 \& \({ }^{6} 2\) \& r 70 \& r91 \& \({ }^{6} 3\) \& r 52 \& +62 \& + 81 \& 62 \& ¢ 52 \& - 39 \& 35 \& \\
\hline Production (inspected slaughter) \& 1,434 \& 1,393 \& 1,438 \& 1,525 \& 1,490 \& 1,509 \& 1,289 \& 1,356 \& 1,556 \& 1,740 \& 1,918 \& 1,762 \& 1,323 \\
\hline Stocks, cold storage, end of month \(\otimes \sigma^{\circ} \ldots \ldots\) do..... \& 854 \& 857 \& 843 \& 797 \& 772 \& 743 \& 636 \& 506 \& 480 \& 635 \& 980 \& r 1, 130 \& 1,180 \\
\hline Edible offal-8 \(\qquad\) do Miscellaneous meats and meat products \(\otimes\) \& 68 \& 71 \& 67 \& 67 \& 69 \& 67 \& 59 \& 56 \& 51 \& 58 \& 71 \& \({ }^{7} 7\) \& 73 \\
\hline mil. of lb- \& 57 \& 64 \& 67 \& 63 \& 50 \& 40 \& 36 \& 29 \& 27 \& 31 \& 42 \& 50 \& 63 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Beef and veal: \\
Exports§t thous. of lb.
\end{tabular} \& 1,062 \& -5,043 \& 15,574 \& ¢ 34, 072 \& - 28, 532 \& 18, 423 \& - 15, 263 \& - 23,898 \& -8,400 \& -5,983 \& 2,360 \& 1,389 \& \\
\hline Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, native steers (Chicamo) \& 62 \& 371 \& 370 \& .376 \& 408 \& \& \& 88 \& 466 \& 66 \& 468 \& \& 419 \\
\hline Production (inspected slaughter) --- thous. of lb-- \& 631,697 \& 681,465 \& 679,933 \& 705,739 \& 670,038 \& 702,877 \& 650,486 \& 749,027 \& 792,883 \& 707,751 \& 709, 306 \& 698, \({ }^{\text {, }} 314\) \& 541, \({ }^{\text {, } 914}\) \\
\hline Stocks, cold storage, end of month \(\otimes \sigma^{+} \ldots . .\). do...- \& 195, 820 \& 201, 209 \& 175,724 \& 144, 538 \& 114, 568 \& 101, 732 \& 106, 179 \& 92,781 \& 112, 290 \& 151,856 \& 196, 252 \& + 193, 316 \& 181, 820 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Lamb and mutton: \\
Production (inspected slaughter) \(\qquad\) do
\end{tabular} \& 57,380 \& 57,648 \& 60,737 \& 60,183 \& 54,823 \& 53, 172 \& 52,007 \& 60, 043 \& 69,891 \& 60,790 \& 61,943 \& 60,107 \& 55, 858 \\
\hline Stocks, cold storage, end of month \(\otimes 0^{\circ}\).-..-do \& 16,554 \& 14,110 \& 10,808 \& 9,563 \& 9,348 \& 8,085 \& 7,837 \& 6,645 \& 11,893 \& 17, 280 \& 20,317 \& - 19, 294 \& 16, 823 \\
\hline Pork including lard, production (inspected slaughter) thous. of lb.- \& 745, 090 \& 653,686 \& 697, 129 \& 758,646 \& 756,848 \& 753, 173 \& 586, 369 \& 547, 045 \& 693, 312 \& 971, 957 \& 1, 147, 168 \& 1, 003, 276 \& 724,834 \\
\hline Pork, exeluding lard: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Exports8才 \& 3,316 \& \({ }^{\text {r } 6,856 ~}\) \& -7,318 \& r 15,079 \& +4,651 \& 1,955 \& -4,651 \& - 2,905 \& 2,412 \& - 3, 228 \& 2,400 \& 1,756 \& \\
\hline Hams, smoked (Ohicago) © .-...-. dol. per I \& 529 \& 614 \& . 546 \& . 554 \& . 572 \& r. 598 \& . 641 \& . 664 \& . 589 \& . 551 \& . 577 \& . 612 \& . 538 \\
\hline Fresh loins, 8-10 lb. average (New. York) do \& . 50.509 \& 505 \& 508 \& . 531 \& \& 552 \& 593 \& 622 \& 564 \& 480 \& 456 \& 482 \& . 471 \\
\hline Production (inspected slaughter) ---thous. of lb.. \& 555, 330 \& 484, 593 \& 521,406 \& 561, 155 \& 556, 305 \& 550,620 \& 438, 482 \& 417,926 \& 539, 982 \& 759, 222 \& 867,696 \& 745, 581 \& 531, 423 \\
\hline Stocks, cold storage, end of month \(\otimes 0^{\prime} \ldots . . . d^{\text {d }}\).... \& 399, 317 \& 397, 794 \& 394, 421 \& 364, 531 \& 352, 814 \& 331, 746 \& 264, 124 \& 195,896 \& 187, 971 \& 304, 851 \& 527, 159 \& \({ }^{-} 659,309\) \& 700, 531 \\
\hline Lard: \& 38,760 \& - 39, 110 \& \({ }^{+31,696}\) \& 28,728 \& r 22,007 \& \({ }^{\text {r 23,041 }}\) \& r 34, 804 \& r 43,420 \& 38,286 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Price, wholesale, refned (Chicago) --dol. per ib \& \& \& \& 198 \& 195 \& 182 \& . 176 \& . 232 \& 285 \& . 302 \& 23, 290 \& , 292 \& \({ }^{239}\) \\
\hline Production (inspected slaughter) -- thous. of lb.- \& 138,683 \& 123,637 \& 128, 445 \& 144, 207 \& 146.690 \& 148, 100 \& 108, 114 \& 94, 015 \& 111, 619 \& 154,639 \& 204, 084 \& 188, 171 \& 141,384 \\
\hline Stocks, cold storage, end of monthor \& 117, 557 \& 109, 254 \& 127, 680 \& 148,663 \& 175, 269 \& 193, 736 \& 162, 565 \& 125, 579 \& 90, 437 \& 73,377 \& 113, 286 \& \({ }_{\text {r 133, }} 1813\) \& 144,610 \\
\hline Poultry: POULTRY AND EGGS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago) . dol. per Ib \& . 266 \& . 299 \& . 292 \& . 275 \& . 244 \& . 240 \& 235 \& . 242 \& 236 \& 216 \& 240 \& 265 \& 260 \\
\hline Receipts, 5 markets...-..........-thous. of lb.- \& 23, 641 \& 27, 199 \& 26, 255 \& 33, 063 \& 34, 800 \& 40, 474 \& 37,316 \& 51, 774 \& 61,637 \& 78,087 \& 68,856 \& 28,083 \& 22,385 \\
\hline Stocks, cold storage, end of monthot-.....do..-- \& 283, 825 \& 242,485 \& 208, 256 \& 187, 717 \& 171, 260 \& 174, 627 \& 183,024 \& 205, 653 \& 277, 870 \& 317, 112 \& 317, 463 \& - 293, 640 \& 262, 050 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Eggs: \\
Dried, production* \(\qquad\) do
\end{tabular} \& - 13, 168 \& 11,031 \& 9,067 \& 14, 464 \& 14,610 \& 9,310 \& 1,324 \& 158 \& 226 \& 330 \& 162 \& 55 \& 1,029 \\
\hline Price, wholesale, U.S. standards (Chicago) dol. per doz.. \& . 378 \& . 418 \& . 425 \& . 409 \& 414 \& 434 \& 422 \& . 450 \& . 464 \& 455 \& . 517 \& . 441 \& 434 \\
\hline  \& +4,806 \& 6,171 \& 6,328 \& 6,146 \& 5,202 \& 4,539 \& 3,832 \& 3,383 \& 3,457 \& 3,291 \& 3,746 \& 4,338 \& 4, 723 \\
\hline Stocks, cold storage, end of month: \({ }^{\circ}\) Shell \& \& \& 1,742 \& 3,452 \& 4,203 \& 4,268 \& 3,807 \& \& \& \& \& 269 \& \\
\hline  \& 73, 564 \& 98, 718 \& 153,876 \& 202. 245 \& 237, 303 \& 241, 573 \& 234, 434 \& 216, 762 \& 189,596 \& 164,673 \& 138, 192 \& \({ }^{\text {r }} 122,438\) \& 120,179 \\
\hline MISCEL LANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Candy, sales by manufacturers .-.-.-. -thous. of dol.- \& 53, 439 \& 58, 249 \& 55,919 \& 52,005 \& 43,684 \& 36,2.58 \& 42,059 \& 63, 089 \& 84, 539 \& 76, 085 \& 73,802 \& 61,994 \& 65, 094 \\
\hline Cocoa or cacao beans:
Imports§ \& 20,390 \& 15,382 \& 38,078 \& 18,859 \& 20,376 \& 13,627 \& 19,598 \& 17,513 \& 12,645 \& 12,625 \& 31, 858 \& 18,415 \& \\
\hline Price, wholesale, accra (N. Y.) \& .....dol. per lb. \& . 266 \& . 280 \& . 288 \& . 282 \& . 301 \& . 327 \& . 345 \& . 404 \& 495 \& . 510 \& . 430 \& . 436 \& . 436 \\
\hline ee: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Clearances from Brazil, total....-. thous. of bags \& 1,109 \& 1,341 \& 1,184 \& 756 \& 1,057 \& \({ }_{584}^{912}\) \& 1,452 \& 1,570 \& 1,412 \& 1,595 \& 1,550 \& 1,433 \& 1,220 \\
\hline To United States...-......................do-...- \& \& \& \& \({ }_{973}^{225}\) \& \& \& \({ }_{1}^{1,018}\) \& 1,117 \& , 903 \& 1,138 \& 1,173 \& \({ }^{1,089}\) \& 760 \\
\hline Imports§ \& 1,804 \& 1,663 \& 2,044 \& 973 \& 776 \& 1,069 \& 1,153 \& 1,818 \& 1, 270 \& 1,515 \& 2,157 \& 2, 055 \& \\
\hline Vil dol. per lb-- \& . 272 \& 277 \& 258 \& 237 \& . 253 \& 256 \& . 264 \& . 272 \& 270 \& 272 \& . 268 \& . 266 \& 264 \\
\hline Fish: \({ }_{\text {Vible supply, United States-...-thous. of bags.- }}^{\text {- }}\) \& 1,467 \& 1,335 \& 1,357 \& 1,222 \& 1,132 \& 1,000 \& 1,056 \& 1,128 \& 1,288 \& 1,110 \& 1,369 \& 1,144 \& 1, 183 \\
\hline Fandings, fresh fish, 4 ports..........thous. of lb.. \& 17,003 \& 29,103 \& 30,725 \& 34, 868 \& 45, 805 \& 47,716 \& 59,746 \& 53, 707 \& r 57, 428 \& 31, 361 \& 28,519 \& 18,227 \& \\
\hline Stocks, cold storage, end of month.........do.... \& 97, 939 \& 78, 242 \& 70, 202 \& 79,733 \& 90,158 \& 110,611 \& 132,930 \& 135,870 \& 140, 070 \& 142, 102 \& 133,844 \& 112, 046 \& 90, 491 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Cuban stocks, raw, end of month \\
thous. of Span. tons
\end{tabular} \& г 1,023 \& 2,109 \& 3,292 \& 3,887 \& 3,642 \& 2,991 \& 2,591 \& 2,238 \& 1,121 \& 813 \& 215 \& 455 \& 1,645 \\
\hline Opited States: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Deliveries and supply (raw value):* \({ }_{\text {Deliveries, }}\) (tatal \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& r

3301,451
301 \& 624,282
598,188 \& 509,612
497,223 \& 522,621
484,691 \& 998,180
986,411 \& 826,310

788,978 \& | 800,184 |
| :--- |
| 792,920 | \& 740,720

730
790 \& 902,939
887,347 \& 586,012

580,194 \& | 378,341 |
| :--- |
| 366,575 |
| 18 | \&  \& 390,331

383,657 <br>
\hline  \& r 28,747 \& 26, 094 \& 12,389 \& 37,930 \& 11, 769 \& 47, 332 \& -7,264 \& 730
9,930 \& -881, 592 \& 580,194
5,818 \& 360,375
11,766 \& r
r 337,591
$\mathrm{r}, 429$ \& 383,657
6,674 <br>

\hline | Production and receipts: |
| :--- |
| Entries from off-shore areas........... do | \& 335, 229 \& \& 605, 349 \& 655,186 \& 544, 243 \& 719,956 \& 605, 075 \& 465, 489 \& 459, 202 \& 443, 968 \& 384, 783 \& 81,968 \& 359,259 <br>

\hline Production, cane and beet.............do..-- \& 49,365 \& 22, 114 \& 14,634 \& 16,512 \& 34, 590 \& 38, 092 \& 86,749 \& 132,019 \& 534, 233 \& 636, 444 \& 485, 709 \& 144, 172 \& 359,259
68,262 <br>
\hline Stocks, raw and refined, end of month thous. of short tons \& 1,384 \& 1,316 \& 1,426 \& 1,598 \& 1,148 \& 1,105 \& 1,001 \& 861 \& - 911 \& 1,407 \& 1, 904 \& 1,808 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^14]§Data continue series shown in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; unpublished data beginning October 1941 will be shown later.
$\sigma^{2}$ Cold storage stocks of dairy products (p.S-27) meats, poultry, and eggs include stocks owned by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture and other Government agencies, stocks held for Armed
Forces stored in warehouse space not owned or operated by them and commercial stocks; stocks held in space owned or leased by the Armed Forces are not included.
$\otimes$ See note in May 1046 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.
$I$ For data for December $1941-$ July 1942 see note in November 1943 Survey.

$\dagger$ Revised series. The hog-corn ratio has been shown on a revised basis beginning in the March 1943 Survey; revisions for $1913-41$ will be shown later. See p. S-27 of the August 1943 Survey
for $1941-42$ revisions for feeder shipments of sheep and lambs and p. 24 of June 1947 issue for $1940-45$ revisions for egg production.
$\ddagger$ Revised to include army civilian supply exports (see note marked " $\S$ " on p. S-20). Revised January 1947 figures for total meats, 99 ; January figures for other items were not affected.

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

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued

| MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sugar-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, refined sugar §or | - 18,039 | - 36,588 | - 12, 278 | - 32,146 | r 16,730 | - 29,602 | - 18,452 | - 8,222 | r 15, 192 | 58,914 | r 20, 151 | 4,237 |  |
| Imports: $\delta$ \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 275,488 | 313, 067 | 391, 051 | 300, 783 | 360, 344 | 388, 185 | 346, 484 | 257,629 | 275,544 | 283, 839 | 384, 959 | 60.784 |  |
|  | 275, 487 | 313, 067 | 391, 049 | 300, 782 | 360, 344 | 388, 184 | 346,484 | 257,626 | 275, 543 | 282, 514 | 341, 283 | 33.910 |  |
| Refined sugar, total........-.-......-.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 19,416 | 46, 621 | 52,956 | 45,964 | 61, 226 | 34, 840 | 33,889 | 13,009 | 23,477 | 7,204 | 7,497 | 2,844 |  |
|  | 19,416 | 46,618 | 52,956 | 45, 964 | 61,226 | 34,940 | 33,889 | 13,009 | 23, 477 | 7, 204 | 7,497 | 2,083 |  |
| Receipts from Hawaii and Puerto Rico: <br> Raw $\qquad$ | 40,692 | 107, 892 | 136,667 | 182, 956 | 234, 111 | 180,095 | 222, 067 | 214, 590 | 169,957 | 77,752 | 33,106 | 27, 308 |  |
|  | 3,802 | 25,761 | 17,444 | 23, 795 | 3,162 | 16,655 | 10, 227 | 4.750 | 6,550 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 4,628 |  |
| Price, refined, granulated, New York: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail $\ddagger$ | $\begin{aligned} & .096 \\ & .080 \end{aligned}$ | . 0808 | . 0981 | . 089 | . 0986 | . 0985 | . 095 | . 088 | . 097 | . 0888 | . 0988 | . 0988 | . 0973 |
|  | 4, 105 | 11, 498 | 4,963 | 2, 508 | 4,826 | 3,438 | 1,275 | 4,597 | 5,487 | 6,665 | 5,429 | 7,863 |  |
| Leaf: TOBACCO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, incl. scrap and stems §o'...-thous. of lb.. | 55.552 | 49,018 | 33,867 | 23,102 | 39,156 | 30,396 | 28,724 | 47, 802 | 59,406 | r 40, 905 | 46,014 | 23,601 |  |
|  | 4, 912 | 5,632 | 5,192 | 4,848 | 5,624 | 5,592 | 5,258 | 5, 864 | 6,720 | 5,808 | 4, 007 | 7,713 |  |
| Production (crop estimate) .......-.-mil. of lb-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 2,168$ |  |  |
| Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total, end of quarter. $\qquad$ |  | 3,553 |  |  | 3,187 |  |  | 3,334 |  |  | 3,800 |  |  |
| Domestic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigar leaf |  | ${ }_{253}^{372}$ |  |  | 370 243 |  |  | ${ }_{216}^{338}$ |  |  | 318 210 |  |  |
| Flue-cured and light air-cured..........-.do |  | 2, 774 |  |  | 2,413 |  |  | 2,633 |  |  | 3,114 |  |  |
| Miscellaneous domestic.................-dido. |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  | 3 |  |  |
| Foreign grown: Cigar leaf |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigar leaf - |  | 113 |  |  | 122 |  |  | 110 |  |  | 32 |  |  |
| Manufactured products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (withdrawals): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigarettes (small): <br> Tax-free* <br> millions. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | r2, 26,338 | 26,336 | 27,493 | 25,068 | 2,269 29,097 | 2, 2,338 | 2,528 29,060 | 2,706 29,204 | 3,527 33,237 | 2,536 27,333 | 2,997 24,799 | 3,213 27,278 | 3,578 23,349 |
| Cigars (large), tax-paid....------.- thousands.- | 446, 042 | 426,785 | 416, 270 | 473, 968 | 432,527 | 439, 108 | 466,511 | 483, 288 | 587,880 | 495, 401 | 446,719 | 461,398 |  |
| Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid thous of lb | 17,389 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25,909 |  |  |  | 8, 071 |
|  | 2,480 | 2,473 | 1,667 | 1,094 | 2,294 | 1,619 | 1,685 | -1,937 | r 2,107 | +1,860 | r2, 140 | 12,000 | 71 |
| Price, wholesale (list price, composite); |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ciparettes, f.o.b., destination ---dol. per thous.- | 6. 509 | 6. 509 | 6.509 | 6.509 | 6.509 | 6. 509 | 6. 509 | 6. 509 | 6. 609 | 6. 509 | 6. 509 | 6. 509 | 6,509 |
| Production, manufactured tobacco, total thous. of lb.- | 17,712 | 19,212 | 19,885 | 16,473 | 18,357 | 21, 266 | 22,629 | 24, 233 | 26,251 | 18,816 | 17, 283 | 19,232 |  |
| Fine-eut chewing...-.........-............-do.-.-- | 17, 272 | 248 | 10, 337 | 295 | 18,326 | 2,303 | 2, 306 | 2, 332 | 2, 366 | 18,298 | 1, 330 | 10, ${ }_{363}$ |  |
|  | 3,762 | 3, 592 | 3,762 | 1.979 | 3,001 | 4,756 | 5,002 | 4,892 | 5,143 | 3,868 | 3,221 | 3,516 |  |
|  | 3,327 |  |  |  |  | 3,467 9345 | 3,661 | 3,975 10,849 | 4,426 11,683 | 3,465 7.888 | 3,200 6,998 | ${ }_{8,017}^{3,383}$ |  |
|  | 6,961 $\mathbf{2 , 9 4 8}$ | 8,310 3,200 | 8,799 3,246 | 7,576 $\mathbf{3 , 1 9 8}$ | 8,500 3,007 | $\mathbf{9 , 3 4 5}$ $\mathbf{2 , 9 6 8}$ | 9, <br> $\mathbf{3 , 3 1 1}$ <br> , 311 | 10,849 3,719 | 11,683 4,101 | 7.888 2,883 | 6,998 3,130 | 8,017 3,489 |  |
|  | 442 | 434 | 438 | 344 | 312 | 427 | 440 | 466 | 533 | 414 | 404 | 464 |  |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

| HIDES AND SKINS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Livestock slaughter (see p. S-28). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports, total hides and skins | 13,589 | 10,781 | 10,830 22 | 14, 017 | 11,991 27 | 17,490 23 | 8,523 | 8,950 | 13, 727 | 18,561 82 | $\begin{array}{r}31,447 \\ \hline 102\end{array}$ | 58,027 310 |  |
| Calf and kip skins.....-..........thous, of pieces.-- | 31 122 | ${ }_{31}^{41}$ | ${ }_{29}^{22}$ | 51 | 30 | ${ }_{38}^{23}$ | 42 | ${ }_{29}^{94}$ | 142 | 186 | 153 | ${ }_{850}$ |  |
| Goatskins | 2,113 | 2,715 | 3,299 | 3,039 | 4,283 | 3,421 | 3,076 | 2,686 | 2,933 | 3,573 | 3,649 | 3,640 |  |
| Sheep and lamb skins..-...................-do. | 1,369 | 1,052 | 1,318 | 2,013 | 1,386 | 5,410 | 3,806 | 946 | 1,304 | 2,872 | 1,203 | 2, 709 |  |
| Prices, wholesale, (Chicago): Hides, packers', heavy, native steers.. dol. per lb.- | . 231 | . 228 | . 220 | . 223 | . 231 | . 262 | . 295 | . 301 | . 343 | . 375 | . 359 | . 308 | . 257 |
| Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lb ................do...-- | . 475 | . 625 | . 514 | . 534 | . 638 | . 660 | . 619 | . 625 | . 669 | . 756 | . 745 | . 650 | . 415 |
| Exports: ¢ LEATHER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sole leather: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bends, backs and sides.-........-thous. of lb.- | 189 | 358 | 471 | 148 | 169 73 | 29 | 144 | 135 | 244 | 116 95 | 52 | 43 60 |  |
| Offal, including belting offal....-.......do..-- | 225 |  |  | 39 3,761 |  | 2, 722 | 1245 2,954 | 129 | 235 |  |  | 4.60 |  |
| Upper leather.---...-.---........-thous. of sq. ft.- | 4,359 | 3,906 | 3,907 | 3,761 | 3,183 | 2, 722 | 2,954 | 2,674 | 3,285 | 2,943 | 1,970 | 2,086 |  |
| Production: ${ }_{\text {Calf and }}$ kip ......................thous. of skins.. | 1,088 | 1,066 | 1,130 | 1,011 | 1,049 | 887 | 1,069 | 1,106 | 1,125 | 899 | -937 | 910 |  |
| Cattle hide --..-.-...................t.thous. of bides..- | 2,464 | 2,512 | 2, 559 | 2,472 | 2, 239 | 2,126 | 2,261 | 2,302 | 2,630 | 2,369 | ${ }^{+} \mathbf{2 , 7 1 4}$ | 2,396 |  |
|  | 2,849 | 2, 954 | 3,038 | 3,046 | 3,283 | 3,302 | 2,995 | 3,374 | 3,792 | 2,893 | 3,353 | 3,386 |  |
|  | 3, 341 | 2,943 | 2,882 | 2,641 | 2,472 | 2.426 | 3,095 | 3,411 | 3, 563 | 3,065 | r 2,987 | 2,762 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sole, oak, bendst--.----...............-. dol. per lb.Chrome, calf, B grade, black, composite | . 659 | . 678 | . 627 | . 593 | . 593 | . 602 | . 637 | . 662 | . 750 | . 808 | . 813 | . 784 | . 742 |
| dol. per sq. ft-- | . 958 | 1. 017 | 1.015 | 1.007 | 1.069 | 1.214 | 1.218 | 1.223 | 1. 239 | 1.304 | 1.304 | 1. 282 | 1. 192 |
| LEATHER MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gloves and mittens, production, total* thous. doz. pairs-- | 2, 086 | 2, 261 | 2,462 | 2,286 | 2,089 |  |  | 6,392 |  |  | \% 7,344 |  |  |
| Dress and semi-dress, total.............--.-do..-- | 540 | 588 | 581 | 510 | 504 |  |  | 1,557 |  |  | ${ }^{p} 1,623$ |  |  |
|  | 87 | 87 | 86 | 89 | 89 |  |  | 334 |  |  | ${ }_{p} 366$ |  |  |
| Leather and fabric combination...-......do. | 8 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 4 |  |  | 26 |  |  | ${ }^{p} 23$ |  |  |
|  | 445 | 493 | 491 | 418 | 412 |  |  | 1,197 |  |  | p 1, 235 |  |  |
|  | 1,546 | 1,674 | 1,882 | 1,776 | 1,585 |  |  | 4, 835 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 5,721$ |  |  |
| Leather and fabric combination............-do | 192 | 205 | 230 | 224 | 206 |  |  | ${ }_{633}^{273}$ |  |  | ${ }^{p} 295$ |  |  |
| Fabric.....-.-............................-do | 1, 261 | 1,374 | 1,557 | 1,461 | 1,276 |  |  | 3,930 |  |  | D 4,673 |  |  |

- Revised. ${ }^{5}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ No quotation. ${ }^{2}$ December 1 estimate.
$\ddagger$ See note in March 1947 Survey with regard to a change in the series in January the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later
*New series. For source and a description of the series for tax-free withdrawals of 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 Survey is for packers', steers bends, union trim tannery run, vegetable tanning; earlier data will be shown later, affected.

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

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued

| LEATHER MANUFACTURES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shoes and slippers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports§ ${ }_{\text {Prices, }}$ wholesale, factory ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | -526 | 537 | 631 | ${ }^{*} 545$ | 414 | 429 | r 409 | 358 | 505 | 430 | 486 | 398 |  |
| Men's black calf oxford--..-.-. dol. per pair.. | 6. 00 | 6.00 | 6. 00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6. 30 | 6. 50 | C. 50 | 6.63 | 6. 75 | 7.15 | 7.15 | 7.15 |
| Women's plain black kid blucher--..---do.-.-- | 4.90 38.255 | 4.90 40.429 | 4.90 39.525 | 4.80 36.404 | 44, ${ }^{4.90}$ | 4.80 33.870 | 4.90 38.982 | 4.90 40.826 | 4,90 46,765 | 6.90 37.982 | 4.90 r 39.849 | 5.70 40.786 | 70 |
| Shoes, sandals, and play shoes except athletic, total. <br> thous. of pairs | 35,631 | 37,766 | 36,62\% | 36,638 | 31,343 | 32,870 30,875 | 34, 735 | 36,035 | 40,098 | 32,561 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } 39,849 \\ \hline 3594\end{array}$ | 40, 76 37,920 |  |
| By type of uppers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 33, 295 | 35, 690 | 34, 879 | 32, 178 | 29, 805 | 29,728 | 33, 454 | 34, 767 | 38,730 | 31,294 | 34,471 | 36, 118 |  |
| Part leather and nonleather | 2,336 | 2,077 | 1,749 | 1,554 | 1,532 | 1,091 | 1, 174 | 1,331 | 1,374 | 1,185 | 1,331 | 1,816 |  |
| By kinds:t ${ }^{\text {Men's }}$ - | 8,591 | 9,121 | 9,218 | 9,078 | 8,297 | 8,053 | 8,449 | 8,812 | 10,350 | 8,192 | r9,306 | 9,338 |  |
| Youths, and boys'--.-......................do. | 1, 633 | 1,520 | 1,449 | 1,373 | 1,495 | 1,521 | 1,607 | 1,587 | 1,815 | 1,526 | 1,556 | 1,397 |  |
| Women's. .-.....--...................-do. | 17, 838 | 18, 991 | 18,237 | 16, 279 | 15,069 | 14,768 | 17,548 | 18, 053 | 19,242 | 15,328 | ${ }^{\text {r } 16,693}$ | 18,447 |  |
| Misses' and children's...........-...-do.- | 4,706 | 5,011 | 4,819 | 4,389 | 4. 041 | 3,985 | ${ }^{4,271}$ | 4,511 | 5, 274 | 4, 541 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 5$ | 5,333 |  |
| Infants' and babies'.---..-......-.-.- do... | 2,, 663 | ${ }_{2} \mathbf{3} 1123$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,904 \\ 2,364 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 2,441 | 2,548 | 2,860 | $\begin{array}{r}3,072 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,414 | 2,974 4,894 | $+3,235$ +3539 | 3,405 |  |
| Slippers for housewear.-..................-. - do | 2, 176 | 2,146 357 | 2, 384 | 2, 2565 | 2, 272 | 2,512 | 3,676 363 | $\begin{array}{r}4,186 \\ \hline 95\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5,936 \\ \hline 492\end{array}$ | 4, 8594 | $+3,539$ +349 $+\quad$ | 2, 392 |  |
|  | 133 | 160 | 154 | 144 | 215 | 175 | 208 | 210 | 239 | 176 | 167 | 179 |  |

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

| LUMBER-ALL TYPES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports, total sawmill products§.......... M bd. ft | 76, 335 | 114, 449 | 88,345 | 162,633 | 131, 795 | 131, 226 | 156, 607 | 125, 140 | 102, 569 | 109,799 | 73, 249 | 73,414 |  |
| Sawed timber§ | 22,656 | 27, 255 | 16,610 | 34,237 | 21, 339 | 20, 480 | 22,692 | 16, 854 | 15,018 | 22,337 | 14, 247 | 15,432 |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.§ | 51,994 | 75, 676 | 63,091 | 101,014 | 86, 568 | 86,605 | 97, 447 | +88, 788 | 71,930 | 71,538 | 51,329 | 50, 158 |  |
| Imports, total sawmill products§ --........-- do | 111,718 | 133,390 | 93, 070 | 67,635 | 60,598 | 73,073 | 96, 768 | 118,356 | 148,984 | 128, 161 | 173,460 | 129,394 |  |
| National Lumber Manufacturers Association: $\dagger$ mil ${ }^{\text {Production }}$, btal | 2,751 | 2,965 | 3,094 | 3,333 | 3,139 | 3,284 | 3,279 | 3,256 | 3,325 | 2,917 | 2,763 | 2,719 |  |
| Prourdwods | 2, 644 | ${ }^{2} 667$ | ${ }^{681}$ | 3, 695 | 700 | 3,746 | ${ }^{3} 2796$ | ${ }^{3} 267$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,373 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,726 | ${ }^{2} 650$ | 2,682 | ${ }^{2,631}$ |
|  | 2,107 | 2, 298 | $\stackrel{2,413}{ }$ | 2,638 | 2,439 | 2,538 | 2,483 | 2, 489 | 2, 552 | 2,191 | 2,113 | 2,037 | 1,848 |
|  | 2,707 | 2, 804 | 2, 955 | 3,141 | 2,803 | 2,897 | 3,269 | 3,318 | 3. 360 | 3,164 | 2, 844 | 2,788 | 2,624 |
|  | ${ }^{605}$ | ${ }^{576}$ | ${ }^{668}$ | 691 | ${ }_{2} 596$ | ${ }_{2}^{660}$ | 776 | ${ }^{741}$ | 802 | 779 | 641 | ${ }^{672}$ | 679 |
|  | 2,102 | 2,228 | 2,347 | 2,450 | 2,207 | 2,237 | 2,493 | 2,577 | 2.558 | 2,385 | 2, 203 | 2,116 | 1,927 |
| Stocks, gross, end of month, total........-- - ${ }^{\text {do }}$-.--- Hardwoods | 4, 1,814 | 5, <br> 1,904 | 5,217 1,977 | 5,409 1,981 | 5,743 2,085 | $\stackrel{5,961}{2,171}$ | ¢, 2,1918 3,18 | 6,078 2,217 | 6,040 $\mathbf{2 , 1 8 8}$ | 5,801 2,125 | 5,557 $\mathbf{2 , 0 1 8}$ | 5,739 <br> 2,140 <br> 189 | 5,601 20074 |
| Hardwoods do $\qquad$ | 1,8131 | 1,173 3,173 | 3,240 | 1, 3828 | 2,085 3,658 | 2,171 3,790 | 3,191 | 2,217 3,861 | 2,188 | 2,135 3,666 | 2,018 3,539 | 2,140 3,599 | 2, 3,527 |
| HARDWOOD FLOORING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maple, beech, and birch: Orders, new |  |  | 5, 825 | 5,375 | 5,900 | 6, 250 | 6,500 |  |  |  | 5,975 |  | 6,600 |
|  | 7,450 | 8,375 | 9, 500 | 10, 175 | 11,375 | 12,225 | 13,325 | 13,875 | 14,475 | 14,650 | 14,775 | 15,800 | 6,600 16,575 |
|  | 3,875 | 4,050 | 4, 675 | 4, 850 | 5,125 | 5,575 | 5,550 | 5,825 | 7, 150 | 5,550 | 6,150 | 6,300 | 6, 250 |
| Shipments | 3,625 | 4,400 | 4,725 | 4,800 | 4,875 | 5,275 | 5,575 | 5,475 | 6,500 | 5,725 | 5,300 | 6,600 | 5,925 |
| Stocks, end of mont | 1,850 | 1,625 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,775 | 2,050 | 1,950 | 2, 425 | 3,000 | 2,675 | 3,450 | 3,250 | 3,550 |
|  | 34, 981 | 43, 443 | 43, 179 | 47,708 | 48,444 | 59,663 | 57,678 | 53, 535 | 61,549 | 47,646 | 49,397 | 62,057 | 56, 814 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month .-.-.-.-...--do | 40,157 | 39, 970 | 38,418 | 43, 122 | 44, 340 | 58,439 | 58,064 | 60, 195 | 57,626 | 52, 751 | 51, 135 | 54, 455 | 58, 129 |
|  | 37, 976 | 42,944 | 47,361 | 48,709 | 46, 885 | 55, 629 | 57,996 | 62,696 | 69, 623 | 56,667 | 57, 886 | 61, 152 | 57,955 |
|  | 37,733 | 42, 260 | 46, 140 | 47, 889 | 45, 435 | 53, 579 | 58, 126 | 60, 800 | 66,697 | 55,784 | 51,013 | 61, 894 | 57, 078 |
| Stocks, end of month | 5,878 | 6,032 | 7,016 | 7,886 | 8,797 | 9,370 | 8,314 | 8,045 | 10,971 | 10, 704 | 16,086 | 14,605 | 15,482 |
| Douglas fir: SOFTWOODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 36,872 12,695 | 65,073 21,356 | 38,948 9,364 | 82,594 28,014 | 61, 163 1683 | 67,128 <br> 17 <br> 190 | $\begin{array}{r}74,432 \\ 19 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 74,521 <br> 14,578 | 54,651 13,149 | 68,225 20,776 | 45,946 13,398 | 48,875 14,015 |  |
| Boards, planks, scantlings, etc. §---.......-do | 24, 177 | 43, 717 | 29,584 | 54,580 | 44, 749 | 49,938 | 54,705 | 59,943 | 41, 502 | 47, 449 | 32,548 | 34, 860 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: <br> Dimension, No. 1 , common, $2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 16^{\prime}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dol. per M bd. ft-- | 59.400 | 60.885 | 62.865 | 62.865 | 62.865 | 62.865 | 64.845 | 67.815 | 67.815 | 67.815 | 70.587 | 67.815 | 64.350 |
| Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\mathrm{x}} 4^{\prime \prime}$, R. | 86.378 | 92.565 | 95.040 | 95.040 | 95.040 | 101.970 | 104.940 | 111.870 | 111.870 | 111.870 | 116.820 | 110.880 | 104.940 |
| Southern pine: Exports, total sawmill products§ ....... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ bd. ft.. | 20,159 | 19,041 | 17,511 | 25,081 | 22,591 | 21,883 | 16, 534 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sawed fimber§--..--......................do...- | 8,214 | 4,441 | 4,341 | 3,623 | 3, 444 | 1,952 | 2,214 | 1,472 | 1,656 | 1,435 | ${ }^{7} 783$ | 1,402 |  |
| Boards, planks, seantlings, etc.8-..--.-do | 11,945 | 14, 600 | 13, 170 | 21, 458 | 19, 147 | 19,931 | 14,320 | 7, 448 | 11, 097 | 7,280 | 6,955 | 5,125 |  |
|  | 802 | 832 | 849 | 793 | 834 | 962 | 981 | 857 | 860 | 693 | 690 | 797 | 579 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month $\dagger$--..----..-do...- | 551 | 553 | 544 | 449 | 494 | 570 | 641 | 626 | 573 | 545 | 501 | 574 | 522 |
| Prices, wholesale, composite: <br> Boards, No. 2 common, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ or $8^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime}+$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 72.530 | 71.460 | 67.790 | 65.694 | 62.656 | 63.462 | 67.978 | 71.127 | 73.311 | 74. 521 | 78.316 | 78.594 | 77.728 |
| dol. per $\mathbf{M}^{\mathrm{X}}$ bd. ft. | 115.550 | 124.441 | 133.862 | 133. 250 | 132.148 | 130.910 | 134. 279 | 138.150 | 141.139 | 146.731 | 149. 273 |  | 150. 326 |
|  | ${ }_{816}^{902}$ | 895 | ${ }_{858}^{911}$ | 954 | 833 | 878 | 861 |  | 876 | 676 | 755 | 708 | 581 |
|  | 816 | 830 | 858 1,398 | 888 1,464 | 789 | 886 | ${ }_{1} 910$ | 872 | 913 | 721 | 734 | ${ }^{724}$ | ${ }_{6}^{631}$ |
|  | 1,280 | 1,345 | 1,398 | 1,464 | 1,508 | 1,500 | 1,451 | 1,378 | 1,341 | 1,296 | 1,317 | 1,301 | 1, 251 |
| Orders, new $\dagger$ $\qquad$ do | 399 | 547 | 561 | 543 | 573 | 599 | 650 | 618 | 594 | 534 | 587 | 519 | 441 |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month $\dagger$---..........do | 292 | 370 | 378 | 273 | 415 | 490 | 544 | 568 | 585 | 604 | 526 | 561 | 576 |
| Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$............................ M bd. ft | 48.51 | 50.99 | 52.71 | 54.69 | 54.36 | 55. 23 | 56.23 | 59.01 | 61.23 | 63.22 | 61.68 | 63.55 | 4.45 |
|  | 360 | 437 | 555 | 679 | 671 | 711 | 718 | 680 | 676 | 514 | 517 | 401 | 64.45 384 |
|  | 423 | 472 | 557 | 585 | 569 | 614 | 645 | 621 | 629 | 561 | 567 | 484 | 426 |
|  | 876 | 841 | 839 | 933 | 1,035 | 1,132 | 1,205 | 1,264 | 1,311 | 1,264 | 1,217 | 1,134 | 1,094 |
| West coast woods: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 676 708 | 815 863 | 579 805 | ${ }_{728}^{606}$ | 531 689 | 805 | 632 845 | 8804 | 694 801 | 708 | 572 <br> 659 <br> 85 | 687 695 | ${ }_{6}^{62}$ |
|  | 579 | 676 | 638 | 672 | 622 | 635 | 593 | 689 | 678 | 709 | 575 | 670 | 630 |
|  | 599 | 649 | 643 | ${ }^{675}$ | 571 | 455 | 632 | 765 | 695 | 795 | 626 | 649 | 618 |
|  | 463 | 492 | 488 | 485 | 534 | 545 | 583 | 599 | 579 | 501 | 442 | 462 | 477 |

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

- Data include Government shoes not reported separately; the classifications by kinds were revised in the October 1947 Survey to include all types (leather part leather

 the distribution by kinds include, beginning May 1947, small amounts that cannot be distributed to the all leather and part leather and nonleather classifications.
tRevised series. See note marked "q" above regarding revision of the she series and note in Febrvary 1946 Sur

 July 1947 and April 1946 issues; all revisions will be shown later.

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

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {Production* }}{ }_{\text {Shipments* }}$ | 129,622 127,658 | 139,779 140,457 | 148,027 | 142,070 141,491 | 139,623 142,975 | 107,574 <br> 102,457 | $\xrightarrow{139,369} 136.471$ | 146,985 | $\begin{array}{r}170,325 \\ 161,648 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 144,637 148,494 | 150,538 158,842 3 | 156,567 150,748 |  |
|  | 31, 995 | 32, 146 | - ${ }^{15,591}$ | - ${ }^{145,618}$ | 142,481 31,481 | 10, 35,937 | 137,600 | 146,086 38,086 | 161,648 44,279 | 148,494 40,340 | 1581,479 | 150,748 36,674 |  |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES

| IRON AND STEEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foreign trade:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports (domestic), total...........-short tons.- | - 481, 259 | 637,754 | 641, 931 | 657,924 | 630,731 | 571,777 | 567,395 | - 579, 191 | 651,003 | 614,723 | - 635,570 | 557,417 |  |
|  | 4,694 | 9,082 | 10, 160 | 18, 175 | 29, 579 | 20,528 | 10,717 | 15,053 | 27,094 | 14,057 | 26, 002 | 14, 701 |  |
|  | 20,305 | 17,439 | 15,090 | 15,728 | 19,400 | 21,733 | 15, 269 | 14, 953 | 13, 579 | 18,408 | 18,934 | 21,314 |  |
|  | 1,511 | 3,058 | 3,478 | 2, 184 | 3,410 | 2,426 | 3,917 | 1,828 | 2,025 | 6,884 | 3,789 | 5,149 |  |
| Iron and Steel Scrap |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, total*-....-.-.thous. of short tons.- | 4,503 | 5,136 | 5, 142 | 5,292 | 5,184 | 4,752 | 4,826 | 4,898 | 5,484 | 5, 176 | 5,306 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{2,406}$ | 2,689 | 2,653 ${ }^{2} 489$ | 2,744 2 2 | 2, 560 2,624 | 2,384 2,368 | ${ }_{2}^{2,561}$ | 2,460 2,438 | 2, 865 2,619 | 2,643 2 233 | 2,722 2 584 |  |  |
| Ptocks, consumers, end of month, total* | 2,097 3,032 | 2,447 <br> 3,366 | 2,489 3,920 | 4, 548 <br> 182 | 4,624 | 4,096 | 4, 269 | 4,525 | 4,489 | 4, 449 | 4,316 |  |  |
| Home scrap* | 1,061 | 1,109 | 1.136 | 1,133 | 1,303 | 1,257 | 1,295 | 1,436 | 1,475 | 1,442 | 1,416 |  |  |
|  | 1, 971 | 2,257 | 2, 784 | 2,949 | 2, 764 | 2,839 | 3,074 | 3, 089 | 3,014 | 3,007 | 2,901 |  |  |
| Ore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron ore: All districts:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production..---.-.-.-.-.-.-.thous. of long tons.. | 2, 591 | 2,846 | 6,575 | 10,981 | 11,643 | 13,127 | 12,819 | 11,336 | 10, 108 | 6,043 | 2,972 | 2,757 |  |
|  | 1,322 | 1,425 | 7, 216 | 11,755 | 12,499 | 14,069 | ${ }^{13,533}$ | 11,865 | 10,780 | 6,306 | 1,879 | 1,496 |  |
| Stocks, end of month .-........-......--- do..-- | 8,404 | 9,825 | 9, 212 | 8,438 | 7, 582 | 6, 608 | 5,895 | 5,367 | 4,695 | 4,432 | 5,528 | 6,790 |  |
| Lake Superior district: | 6, 264 | 6,979 | 6,579 | 6,885 | 6, 500 | 6,156 | 6,638 | 6, 492 | 7,151 | 7,068 | 6,970 | 7,057 | 6,441 |
| Shipments from upper lake ports.-..-.-.-.-do |  |  | 4,448 | 10,373 | 11,457 | 12,614 | 12, 122 | 10,685 | 9,785 | 5,877 | ${ }_{5} 537$ |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month, total.-............-do | 24, 317 | 17, 411 | 13, 555 | 17, 618 | 21,746 | 28,440 | 33,896 | 38, 370 | 41,641 | 43, 010 | 36,095 | 29,081 | 22, 628 |
| At furnaces | 20,938 | 14,755 | 11,738 | 15,541 | 19,594 | 25,677 | 30,397 | 34,065 | 36,852 | 38, 195 | 31,749 | 25, 205 | 19,412 |
|  | 3, 379 | 2, 655 | 1,816 | 2,078 | 2,152 | 2,764 | 3,499 | 4, 305 | 4,789 | 4,816 | 4,346 | 3,877 | 3,216 |
|  | 198 | 229 | 263 | 439 | 479 | 576 | 597 | 580 | 573 | 451 | 297 | 337 |  |
| Manganese ore, imports (manganese content) thous. of long tons.- | 45 | 32 | 66 | 46 | 38 | 56 | 48 | 45 | 42 | 44 | 25 | 83 |  |
| Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Castings, gray iron:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, total.-----------thous. of short tons.- | 1,010 | 1,090 634 | 1,097 | 1,097 | 1,038 | 913 519 | ${ }_{551}^{952}$ | 1,025 | 1,154 | 1,020 | 1,066 588 | $\begin{array}{r}1,064 \\ 584 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1, 024 |
|  | 2,987 | 2,979 | 2,908 | 2,783 | 2,711 | 2,675 | 2, 631 | 2,680 | 2,669 | 2,687 | 2, 782 | 2, 803 | 2,769 |
| Castings, malleable iron: $\sigma^{7}$ | 55, 938 |  | 41, | 29,006 | 31,972 | 26, 591 | 33, 208 | 28,706 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 274,018 | 280,724 | 275,415 | 262, 117 | 248,798 | 234,656 | 229, 708 | 218, 276 | 210,675 | 206, 510 | 202, 408 | 205, 759 | 46,270 209, 447 |
| Shipments, total-------------------------------10 | 74,683 | 76,602 | 81,890 | 75, 488 | 78,524 | 64, 162 | 62,395 | 71,568 | 83, 976 | 72,111 | 77,757 | 77, 744 | 75, 194 |
|  | 41,684 | 43,488 | 47,303 | 42,304 | 45, 291 | 40, 733 | 38, 156 | 40,138 | 47,706 | 39,969 | 44, 042 | 45, 808 | 42,582 |
| Pig iron: ${ }_{\text {ction }}$ * thous of short tons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption* Prices, wholesale: | 4,467 | 5,015 | 4,804 | 4,982 | 4,842 | 4, 507 | 4,850 | 4, 745 | 5,254 | 4,912 | 5,057 |  |  |
| Basic (furnace) | 30.00 | 33.00 | 33.00 | 33.00 | 33.00 | 34.20 | 36.00 | 36. 00 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 36. 20 | 38.88 | 39. 00 |
| Composite ------.-.-.-.-.-. | 30.80 | 33. 55 | 33.81 | 33.81 | 33.81 | 35. 08 | 37.21 | 37.21 | 37.28 | 37.32 | 37.53 | 40. 28 | 40. 63 |
| Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville Island*-do | 30.50 | 33.50 | 33. 50 | 33.50 | 33.50 | 34.70 | 36.50 | 36.50 | 36. 50 | 36. 50 | 36. 50 | 39. 50 | 39.50 |
| Production*-....-.-.....thous. of short tons- | 4,550 | 5, 123 | 4,830 | 5,081 | 4,810 | 4,585 | 4,917 | 4,801 | 5,228 | 5,015 | 5,177 | r 5 , 128 | 4, 780 |
| Stocks (consumers and suppliers'), end of month* thous. of short tons.- | 735 | 777 | 741 | 748 | 769 | 887 | 831 | 828 | 769 | 759 | 838 |  |  |
| Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel castings: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, total..-.....-.-----......-short tons.- | 125,612 | 134,909 | 144, 175 | 140, 874 | 139, 031 | 116,956 | 120, 405 | 137, 457 | 148, 358 | 130, 125 | 148, 124 | 141, 068 | 142, 434 |
|  | 92, 822 | 99,701 | 106, 127 | 103,779 $\mathbf{2 8 , 8 5 0}$ | 103,888 31,879 |  |  | 102,913 32,967 | 111, 288 | 97,143 25,835 | 110,970 34,919 | 108,282 35,129 | 107,762 34,800 |
| Railway specialtie | 28, 212 | 27, 125 | 29, 185 | 28,850 | 31,879 | 21, 280 | 22,584 | 32,967 | 30,452 | 25.835 | 34,919 | 35, 129 | 34, 800 |
|  | 713,909 | 717, 428 | 698,615 | 662, 579 | 633,467 | 630, 925 | 626, 227 | 617, 247 | 593, 838 | 585,818 | 593, 660 | 618, 155 | 630, 860 |
|  | 581,337 | 586, 992 | 570, 130 | 544, 058 | 519, 760 | 529, 817 | 526, 392 | 518, 261 | 494, 933 | 492, 808 | 495, 947 | 517,307 | 523, 319 |
| Press and open hammer.-.......-...-.-.-.do.. | 132, 572 | 130, 436 | 128,485 | 118, 521 | 113, 707 | 101, 108 | 99,835 | 98, 986 | 98. 905 | 93, 010 | 97, 713 | 100, 848 | 107,541 |
|  | 111,004 | 115, 456 | 121,475 | 115, 743 | 110, 446 | 92,352 | 98,009 | 108, 804 | 123,830 | 103, 740 | 116, 798 | 118, 534 | 116, 676 |
|  | 78, 660 | 83, 743 | 90, 076 | 85, 729 | 80, 761 | 70, 316 | ${ }^{69.639}$ | 79,219 | 91, 228 | 76, 839 | 86, 911 | 89,677 | 86, 592 |
| Press and onen hammer-..-..............-do.--- | 32, 444 | 31, 713 | 31,399 | 30, 014 | 29,685 | 22,036 | 28,370 | 29,585 | 32,602 | 26,901 | 29,887 | 28,857 | 30, 084 |
| Steel ingots and steel for castings: | 6,422 | 7,307 | 7,043 | 7,329 | 6,969 | 6,570 | 6,982 | 5,789 | 7,560 | 7,233 | 7,366 | 7,473 |  |
| Pereent of capacity $\ddagger$ | 92 | 94 |  |  |  |  | 90 | 91 |  | 96 | 95 | 94 | 93 |
| Prices, wholesale: Compositc. finished steel $\qquad$ dol. per lb_ | . 0329 | . 0329 | . 0329 | . 0329 | . 0329 | . 0329 | . 0360 | . 0360 | 0360 | . 0360 | . 0360 | . 0368 | . 0373 |
| Steel billets, rerolling (Pittsburgh) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Structural steel (Pittsburgh).........dol. per lon.-- | $\begin{aligned} & 42.00 \\ & .0250 \end{aligned}$ | 42.00 .0250 | $\begin{aligned} & 42.00 \\ & .0250 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.00 \\ & .0250 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.00 \\ & .0250 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.60 \\ & .0256 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45.00 \\ & .0280 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45.00 \\ & .0280 \end{aligned}$ | 45.00 .0280 | 45.00 .0280 | 45.00 .0280 | 45.00 .0280 | 47.70 .0280 |
| Steel serap (Chicago)...........dol. per long ton.- | 31.63 | 36.69 | 33.05 | 29.25 | 30.88 | 36.95 | 39.88 | 38.75 | 40.50 | 39.13 | 38. 90 | -39.56 | 39.13 |

${ }^{T}$ Revised. ${ }^{\text {R'Since }}$ May 1944 the coverage of the malleable iron castings industry has been virtually complete; see note in the February 1947 Survey for further information.
§Data continue series shown in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period (it should be noted that data for iron and steel are shown in long tons in that volume); data for October 1941-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 steel products shown in the November 1947 Survey and earlier issues erroneously include ores and alloying metals other than ferroalloys.
$\dagger$ For 1948, percent of capacity is calculated on annual canacity as of Jan. 1, 1948, of $94,233,460$ tons of steel; 1947 data are based on capacity as of Jan. 1, 1947, $91,241,000$ tons.
*New series, For data beginning September 1941 for softwood plywood see $p$. 16 of the September 1944 Survey. For description of the series on scrap iron and steel and $1939-40$ data, see note marked "*"' on p. S-29 of the November 1942 Survey. The series for iron ore, all districts, are from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, and cover the entire industry, monthly for 1939-40 and a description of the series, see note marked "*"' on p. S-29 of the November 1942 Survey. The series on pig iron production is approximately comparable with data in the 1942 Supplement (data in that volume are in short tons instead of long tons as indicated); see p. S-30 of the May 1943 Survey for further information and data for 1941-42. The pig iron price series replaces the Pittsburgh price shown in the Survey prior to the April 1943 issue. For 1945 data for steel forgings see note on p. S-32 of the March 1947 Survey; data for total shipments, including
shipments for own use, and steel consumed have been discontinued.

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

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued


$r$ Revised. $\otimes$ Beginning 1943, data have covered the entire industry. ${ }^{1}$ See note marked " $\sigma$ "". I January 1497 revised, 14,971 short tons
IIt is believed that data beginning 1945 represent substantially the entire industry; in prewar jears the coverage was about 90 percent.
OTotal shipments less shipments to members of the industry for further conversion; data prior to 1944 were production for sale.
\%Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later. The data shown above for total imports of zinc and imports of zinc ore, and data beginning March 1945 shown in previous issues, have been revised to correct an error.
${ }_{1947}$ Beginning January 1947 data for copper include copper from all sources; data priot to 1947 published in earlier issues relate to domestic and duty-free foreign copper; stock figure for January 1, 1947, comparable with later data, is 104,704 tons; the November 1947 Survey provides January-March 1947 figures for production, deliveries, and stocks comparable with earlier data; deliveries 1944 for these series, and also for the Reserve copper for domestic consumption; stocks of Office of Metal Reserve copper are not included in the stock figures. For data for January 1942 -April 1944 for these series, and also for the indicated lead and zine series, see $p$. 24 of the June 1944 Survey. Total shipments of zinc include for August-November 1947 shipments for Government account in addition to shipments to domestic consumers and export and drawback shipments.
to 1946 for the detail will be published later. Data for closures, crowns, and metal cans are compiled by on aluminum fabricated products and reference to 1945 figures for the total; data prior
 reau of Mines, and are practically complete; monthly figures beginning July 1941 and earlier annual totals will be shown later.

 its identity.

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

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued



## MACHINERY AND APPARATUS

Blowers, fans and unit heaters:
Blowers and fans, new orders.......thous. of dol
Unit heater group,
Foundry equipment:
New orders, net, total

## total.

$\qquad$ New equipment
Machine tools, shipments
Mechanical stokers, sales:
Classes 4 and 5 :
Number
Horsepower.
Pumps and water systems, domestic, shipments:Domestic hand and windmill pumps..-number. Water systems, including pumps, total..... do.... Jet ${ }^{*}$.
Nonjet
Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new orders Scales and balances (except laboratory), shipments,


## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Battery shipments (automotive replacement only), Domestic electrical appliances, shipments:

Electrical products: $\dagger$
Insulating materials, sales billed $. . . . . .-1936=100$.
Insulating materials, sales billed $-\ldots . .-1936=100$.
Motors and generators, new orders.............
Furnaces, electric, industrial, sales:


Motors (1-200 h. p.): $\sigma^{7}$
Polyphase induction, billings.
Polyphase induction, new orders.
Direct current, billings
Direct current, new orders....-.................................... do.
Rigid steel conduit and fittings shipments $\dagger$
ulcanized fiber:
Consumptio

## r Revised <br> ${ }^{r}$ Revised.

## Cancellations exceeded new orders

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



 atter part of 1946.
 motors 2-3 companies which did not report prior to 1947; information regarding the effect of these additions on the comparability of the data is not available at present.



February 1947 Survey and for data beginning August 1942 for automotive replacement battery shipments, see p. S-31 of November 1943 Survey.


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

PAPER AND PRINTING

 been published; all revisions will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | October | November | December | January | February |
| PAPER AND PRINTING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper products: <br> Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments*-.............mil. sq. ft. suríace area | 5,080 | 5,566 | 5,438 | 5,245 | 4,662 | 4,592 | 4,818 | 4,893 | 5,394 | 5,086 | 5,026 | -5,185 | 5,000 |
| Folding paper boxes, value:* <br> New orders.-................................. 1936=100.. | 447.2 | 431.6 | 422.5 | 408.7 | 341.5 | 330.8 | 372.6 | 393.5 | ${ }_{500 .} 4$ | 375.5 | 400.3 | 430.4 |  |
| Shipments.....................................do......... | 465.8 | 485.7 | 488.9 | 470.6 | 460.9 | 396.0 | 439.3 | 454.3 | 500.5 | 450.4 | 455.6 | 454.8 |  |
| Book publication, total $\qquad$ no. of editions. New books $\qquad$ do | 557 436 121 | 1,027 808 219 | 852 678 174 | 811 680 161 | 531 <br> 426 <br> 105 | 592 439 153 | 678 528 152 | 647 549 98 | 772 639 133 | 1,135 885 250 | 1,110 835 275 | 763 615 151 |  |
|  | 121 | 219 | 174 | 161 | 105 | 153 | 152 | 98 | 133 | 250 | 275 | 151 |  |

## PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS



Price, beenive, Connelisville (furnace)
Production:
Beehive-...--
Byproduct
Stocks, end of month
Byproduct plants, total.
At furnace plants.
At merchant plants

## PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS

Crude petroleum:
Consumption (runs to stills) $\dagger$.......thous. of bbl_

Price (Kansas-Okla.) at wells.-.-...dol. per bbl

Stocks, end of month:-
Refinable in U. S. $\dagger$
At refineries


Wells completed $\dagger$-............
Fuel oils:
Domestic demand: $\$$
Distillate fuel oil


Railways (class I)
Vessels (bunker oil)
§

396


Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Beginning January 1948 included in other "industrial."
 October-December 1947 have been revised to include Army civilian supply shipments (see note marked " $\S$ " on $p$. S-20).



 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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sep－ tember | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octo- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | Novem－ ber | Decem－ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | Febru－ ary |

## PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS—Continued

PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS－Continued
Refined petroleum products－Continued
Fuel oils－Continued
Exports：§
Distillate fuel oil

Production：
Distillate fuel oil．
Residual fuel oil
Stocks，end of month：
Distillate fuel oil
Kerosene：
Domestic demand $\$$－
－－－－－－－－－－－－－ Price，wholesale，water white， $47^{\circ}$ refinery Production thous of bbl Stocks，refinery，end of month
Lubricants：
Domestic demand§

Price，wholesale，cylinder，refinery（Pennsyl


Stocks，refinery，end of month
Motor fuel：
 Exports§－1．－．．．．．．．
Wholesale，refinery（Okla．）－＿dol．per gal Wholesale，tank wagon（N．Y．）．．．．．．do．．． Retail，service stations， 50 cities．．．．．．．do．－ Gasoline，and naphtha from crude oil do－．－ Natural gasoline and allied products $\ddagger+$ do－－ Sales of 1 ．$p$ ．g．for fuel，etc．and transfer of cycle products．．．．．．．．．．thous．of bbl．

Stocks，gasoline，end of month： Finished gasoline，total．．．－．－thous．of bbl At refineries Unfnished gasoline
A vation gasoline：＊
Production，total
100 octane and above Stocks，total．．．．

Asphalt：
Imports§
－－－


Wax：
 A sphalt prepared roofing，shipments，total $\dagger$
Smooth－surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet－do．－．
Mineral－surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet．do
Asphalt siding，shipments＊
Saturated felt，shipments＊－



|  | ¢ cis N0\％ | 옹ㅇㅇㅇ <br>  |  | 900 虫 <br> N్OP |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { W } \\ & \text { 芯芯 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { We } \\ & \text { Ne8 } \end{aligned}$ | ¢0． | 耑产 |  |  | Bo |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\infty 8$ -188 $80 \%$ |  | －cNm |  |  |  | 以N |  | 管易 | － － －8． | － |  |  | $\dot{o x}_{6}^{\infty}$ |
|  | 里名 | 氠䍐 88\％ | Nernes | $\rightarrow \infty$ 药 <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ＋808 | cict | － |  |


－

## RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| Natural rubber：RUBBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consumption § $\qquad$ long tons | 40，983 | 43， 104 | 818 | ${ }^{43,018}$ | 42，529 | ${ }^{40,389}$ | 47， 289 | 50，557 | 57， 286 | ［2，076 | 56，284 | 58，174 | 50， 927 |
| Imports，including latex and Guayules | － 280,6879 | 230，812 | 292，970 | ${ }^{330}{ }^{93,026}$ | 345，${ }^{655}$ |  | ${ }_{2130,040}^{45,526}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2} 122,0977$ | ${ }_{2114}^{49,115}$ | ［ $\begin{array}{r}50,946 \\ 2110,752\end{array}$ | 71， 7296 | － $\begin{array}{r}80,852 \\ \hline 136,227\end{array}$ | 148，628 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}53,321 \\ 2,434 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{55,514}$ | 54，${ }^{665}$ | ${ }^{48,692}$ | 42,580 2,290 | 37，607 | 39，001 ${ }_{287}$ | ${ }^{41,865}$ | 45，668 | 39，${ }_{221}$ | 43，${ }_{413}{ }^{230}$ | －${ }^{43,003}$ | 158 |
|  | 59，125 | 57，478 | 50， 117 | 39，069 | ${ }^{35,681}$ | 31，977 | 32，901 | 30，518 | 33，834 | 37， 825 | 38， 134 | 39，428 | 39，025 |
| Stocks，end of month－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－10．－ | 119，912 | 121， 322 | 116，829 | 105， 291 | 97，612 | 297，728 | ${ }^{291,288}$ | ${ }^{2} 79,246$ | ${ }^{2} 67,379$ | ${ }^{2} 67,871$ | ${ }^{2} 62$ 2，366 | － 260,290 | 65，932 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production－－ | ${ }^{237,990}$ |  |  | － | （24，144 | ${ }_{2}^{21,292}$ | ${ }_{2}^{21,658}$ | ${ }_{2}^{22,561}$ | ${ }_{2}^{25,648}$ | 23， 161 | 25，123 | 25， 634 | ${ }^{23,625}$ |
| Stocks，end of month | 27，417 | 31， 940 | 33， 527 | 37， 145 | 39， 598 | 239,704 | ${ }^{2} 40,130$ | ${ }^{2} 38,461$ | 236,643 | 236，425 | 235，943 | r 236,307 | 38，009 |
| TIRES AND TUBES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pneumatic casings：§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7，915 | 8，577 | 8，333 | 8 8，104 | 7,583 | 6，790 | 7，165 | 7，919 | 8，889 | ${ }_{7} 7816$ | ${ }^{268}$ | ${ }^{221}$ |  |
| Shipments－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－10 | 7,360 <br>  | $\underset{\substack{7,892 \\ \\ \hline 145}}{ }$ | 7，${ }^{273}$ | 7,283 <br> 2,05 | 7， 7138 | 7，441 | 7，520 | ${ }_{8}^{8,246}$ | 8，639 | 7，915 | ${ }_{6}^{6,583}$ | 5，919 |  |
|  | $\underset{\substack{2,865}}{\substack{2,138}}$ | 4， 4 | 5＇，698 | 6，${ }_{6}^{2,465}$ | 6，${ }_{6}^{2,60}$ | 5，838 | 5，464 | ${ }_{5,191}^{2,128}$ |  | 2，097 5,277 | ¢， 2388 6,975 | 2， 330 8,806 |  |

${ }^{5}$ Revised． 1 New basis excluding distributors＇stocks in California；comparable figures for December 31，1947：lubricants，7，701；asphalt，685，600．
${ }^{2}$ Beginning July 1947 data are reported stocks available to industry．$O^{7}$ See note in the April 1946 Survey．Revisions for January 1945－July 1946 will be shown later．
§Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period；data for 1941－45 for reclaimed and natural rubber and for tires and tubes（ $\mathbf{p}$ ．S－38）are shown on
pp． 22 and 23 of the December 1946 Survey；data for October $1941-$ February 1945 for other series will be shown later．
†Includes natural gasoline，cyele products，liquefied petroleum gases at natural gasoline plants and benzol，sales of liquefied petroleum gas for fuels and for chemicals and transfers of cycle
products are deducted before combining the data with gasoline and naphtha to obtain total motor fuel production．
＊New series．Data beginning 1939 for a viation gasoline，compiled by the Bureau of Mines，and data beginnin
Census，will be published later．For data for 1941－45 for synthetic rubber，see p． 23 of December 1946 Survey ．
Nus，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 anid products，see notes marked＂$j$＂
TRevised series．For 1941 revisions for the indicated series on petroleum and products，see notes marked＂$f$＂on p ．S－33 of the March and April 1943 issues； $1942-43$ revisions are available on
see note in April 1945 Survey for explanation of revision in data for asphalt roofing． request．See note in April 1945 Survey for explanation of revision in data for asphalt roofing．

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

## RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS-Continued

| TIRES AND TUBES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inner tubes:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 282 7841 | 297 7921 | 337 7 7 | $\begin{array}{r}475 \\ 5,752 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}332 \\ 5 \\ \hline 140\end{array}$ | 282 4,542 | 227 5,179 | $\begin{array}{r}166 \\ 6,540 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 191 7619 | 150 6,457 | 6, $\begin{array}{r}148 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6. 112 |  |
|  | 6, 289 | 6,466 | 5,731 | 5,571 | 5,779 | 6,216 | 6,499 | 7,233 | 7,616 | 6,343 | 5,324 | 5,152 |  |
|  | 6,621 | 8,050 | 9,480 | 9,772 | 9,413 | 7,909 | 6,937 | 6,339 | 6,424 | 6,683 | 8,088 | 9,116 |  |

STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| ABRASIVE PRODUCTS <br> Costed abrasive paper and cloth, shipments. reams.PORTLAND CEMENT | 143,017 | 158, 716 | 155,873 | 146,352 | 134, 834 | 126,722 | 130,489 | 146, 111 | 146, 754 | 145, 409 | 125, 743 | 111,889 | 139,066 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 12, 618 | 14, 205 | 14, 566 | 13,389 | 15,971 | 16,342 | 17,480 | 17,319 | 18,300 | 16,814 | - 16, 123 | 14,541 |  |
| Percent of capaeity...-------------- |  | 12,139 129 | 15, ${ }^{74} 4$ | 66 15,328 | 81 18.179 |  | $\begin{gathered} 86 \\ 20,365 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ \Gamma \\ \hline 12,379 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | 8,434 20,112 | 12,133 22,178 | 15,434 21,331 | 15,328 | 18.179 17,095 | 20,099 | $\begin{array}{r}20,365 \\ 10,452 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}19,840 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 20,562 5,668 | 16,267 6,209 | r 12,379 9,975 | -9,205 |  |
| Stocks, clinker, end of month $\qquad$ do.... CLAY PRODUCTS | 5,354 | 5,996 | 6,338 | 6,326 | 5,736 | 5,514 | 4,855 | 3,889 | 3,114 | 2,929 | 3,605 | 4,299 |  |
| Brick, unglazed: <br> Price, wholesale, common, composite f. o. b. plant | 19361 | 19.400 | 19.412 | 19.416 | 19.550 | 19.668 | 19.937 | 20.374 | 20.490 | 20.636 | 20.843 |  |  |
| oduction*-...........thous. of dolandard ber thous--- | 334,624 | 339, 963 | 377, 586 | 411, 991 | 414, 634 | 438, 591 | 466,592 | 456,943 | 511,366 | 460,971 | ${ }_{\cdot} \cdot \mathbf{4 3 6 , 0 7 3}$ | 368, 873 | 21.194 |
|  | 268,460 | 326,776 | 382,610 | 402, 780 | 406, 918 | 455,616 | 457,311 | 483,622 | 538, 950 | 453,100 | ${ }^{-} 431,130$ | 337, 118 |  |
|  | 509,022 | 522,627 | 515,806 | 525,985 | 528,873 | 504, 124 | 511, 977 | 483,156 | 451,497 | 456, 272 | - 452, 138 | 476,546 |  |
| Structural tile, unglazed:* Production | 97, 421 | 97, 443 | 107, 543 | 105, 681 | 101, 742 | 118,814 | 114, 163 | 111,230 | 115, 844 | 106, 221 | r 97, 369 | 84,220 |  |
|  | 82, 505 | 96,050 | 107, 101 | 105,876 | 98,364 | 110, 220 | 112,805 | 110,343 | 119,243 | 100,579 | ${ }^{\text {r } 95,319}$ | 77,019 |  |
|  | 116,503 | 118,075 | 118, 637 | 115, 549 | 117,080 | 123, 943 | 124, 935 | 124, 794 | 119, 289 | 124,331 | ז 120,653 | 127, 204 |  |
| Vitrified clay sewer pipe:* <br> Production | 104, 504 | 109, 254 | 101,914 | 117,018 | 115, 717 | 109,686 | 111, 418 | 117, | 120, 704 | 117,435 | 120, 892 | 117,454 |  |
|  | 93, 241 | 107, 758 | 107,851 | 114, 588 | 111,547 | 110,012 | 110,754 | 117, 530 | 119,913 | 110,906 | r 116, 647 | 96, 880 |  |
|  | 154,653 | 156,061 | 150,033 | 152,314 | 156,358 | 155, 971 | 156, 544 | 155,976 | 156, 607 | 159,360 | r 166, 450 | 184, 288 |  |
| GLASS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Qlass containers: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9,281 8,650 | 10,582 9,645 | 10,358 9,637 | 10,578 9,492 | 9,619 8,316 | 8,877 | 9,476 8,859 | 9,384 8,781 | 9,646 8,767 | 8,402 7,703 | 7,988 7,603 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ r \\ \times 7,006 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,395 |
| General use food: <br> Narrow neck food.........................do.... <br> Wide mouth food (incl. packers tumblers) | 679 | 918 | 1,050 | 1,007 | 928 | 764 | 1,285 | 1,528 | 823 | 473 | 482 | 532 | 551 |
| thous. of gross.- | ${ }^{1} 2.45$ | 2, 481 | 2,307 | 2,079 | 1,650 | 1,754 | 2,322 | 2,189 | ${ }^{1} 2,251$ | ${ }^{1} 1,846$ | 11,745 | 1,820 | 1,734 |
|  |  | 760 | , 858 | ${ }^{902}$ | 1,093 | 1,152 | 1,212 | 1,040 | 955 | 632 | 526 | r 419 | 633 |
|  | 804 | 1,140 | 1,342 | 1,697 | 1,616 | 1,263 | ${ }^{676}$ | 632 | 744 | 974 | 1,271 | ${ }^{+839}$ | 733 |
| Liquor and wine--------................-d | 1,262 | 1,2¢3 | 993 | 761 | 663 | 575 | 627 | 778 | 1,279 | 1,502 | 1,167 | + 840 | 733 |
| Medicinal and toilet ....-....-.-.-.-...- do | 1,947 | 1,906 | 1,967 | 1,844 | 1,309 | 1,449 | 1,479 | 1,645 | 1,794 | 1,529 | 1,603 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,791$ | 1,577 |
| Chemical, household and industrial...-..do.- | 620 | 658 | 610 | ${ }^{573}$ | 433 | 397 | 466 | 452 | 589 | 449 | 419 | ${ }^{+} 479$ | 505 |
| Dairy products .-.-.-....-................do.... | 286 138 | $\begin{array}{r}356 \\ 133 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 354 161 | 341 | 305 | 308 | 307 | 290 | 315 | ${ }_{113}^{285}$ | ${ }_{17} 38$ | 247 +39 | 244 |
| Fruit jars and jelly glasses..............-- do-...-- | 1,38 4,554 | 5,141 | 5,475 | 6,085 | 6,849 6 | 464 7,065 | 486 7,300 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 7,227 } \\ \hline, 478\end{array}$ | 117 7,896 | 113 8,132 | 17 8,057 | r +89 +888 | 83 8,511 |
| Other glassware, machine-made: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tumblers: f Production....................thous. of dozens. | 4,835 | 6,272 | 6,639 | 6,769 | 6,210 | 4,993 | 5,854 | 4,688 | 5,833 | 4,674 | 4,944 | 4, 539 |  |
|  | 4, 736 | 5,975 | 6,140 | 6,234 | 5,261 | 4,346 | 4, 867 | 5,994 | 5,186 | 4,961 | 4,599 | 4,416 | 4, 296 |
|  | 6,478 | 5,575 | 6,262 | 6,672 | 7,729 | 7,775 | 8,158 | 7,940 | 8,869 | 8,694 | 8,924 | 8,690 | 8,741 |
| thaters. of dozens.- | 2, 668 20,268 | 3,213 22,605 | 3,454 21,419 | 3,658 $\mathbf{2 3 , 1 7 1}$ | 3,331 21,026 | 2,302 | 3,645 | 3,483 | 4,511 | 4,181 | 3,793 | 3, 195 | 3,051 |
| Plate glass, polished, production... thous. of sq. ft GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS | 20, 268 | 22,605 | 21,419 | 23, 171 | 21,026 | 17,670 | 21,401 | 20,648 | 22,989 | 18,777 | 20,089 | 21,958 | 21, 751 |
| Crude gypsum: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}186 \\ 1,557 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 409 1,467 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}918 \\ 1,507 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 644 1667 |  |  |
|  |  | 1,164 |  |  | 1,166 |  |  | 1,279 |  |  | 1, 410 |  |  |
| Gypsum products sold or used: <br> Uncalcined short tons. |  | 519, 788 |  |  | 407, 354 |  |  | 445,659 |  |  | 519,395 |  |  |
| Calcined: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For building uses: <br> Base-coat plasters $\qquad$ |  | 386, 830 |  |  | 391,548 |  |  | 451,070 |  |  | 499,480 |  |  |
|  |  | 111,833 |  |  | 12,520 |  |  | 10,084 |  |  | 10,909 |  |  |
| All other building plasters...-- ------- do - |  | 109,089 |  |  | 101, 567 |  |  | 104, 505 |  |  | 116,881 |  |  |
|  |  | 364,675 5,464 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 391,142 \\ 7,281 \end{array}$ |  |  | 462, 222 |  |  | 488,677 7,233 |  |  |
|  |  | 517, 458 |  |  | 520, 358 |  |  | 514,871 |  |  | 592, 627 |  |  |
| Industrial plasters...................-short tons.- |  | 58, 577 |  |  | 46, 745 |  |  | 46,148 |  |  | 54,962 |  |  |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS

| CLOTHING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production.-.------.-.-.-. -thous. of dozen pairs.- | - 13, 230 | 12, 921 | 13,029 | 11,672 | 10,558 | 10, 428 | 11,615 | 11,956 | 13,867 | 12.847 | 12,548 | 13,405 |  |
|  | - 12,586 | 12,711 | 12,535 | 11, 269 | 10,542 | 9,956 | 11, 769 | 12,681 | 14, 474 | 13, 222 | 12,411 | 13,199 | 13, 178 |
|  | 18,686 | 18,980 | 19,480 | 19,910 | 20,795 | 21, 267 | 21, 113 | 20,388 | 19,781 | 19,407 | 19,543 | 22, 423 | 22,610 |
| COTTON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 839, 375 | 875, 306 | 882, 390 | 807, 135 | 729, 412 | 677,780 | 270,601 | 727,448 | 826, 216 | 759, 498 | 753, 406 | 860,202 | 785, 231 |
| Exports§ | 385,050 | 382,909 | 275,104 9,898 | 248,549 10 | 302, 773 | 83, 918 | 25 37,066 24,984 | 123,545 | 134,190 | 164,665 | 229, 5153 | 214,098 |  |
|  | 10,306 .308 | 12,319 .319 | ${ }^{\text {, }} .323$ | 10,730 .335 | 62,039 .341 | $\stackrel{8}{\mathbf{8}} \mathbf{3} 9$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2 } \\ \\ \hline .838 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 95, } \\ \hline .312\end{array}$ | 97,946 .307 | 11, 319 | $\begin{array}{r}15,319 \\ \\ \hline 341\end{array}$ | 9,434 <br> . | . 307 |
| Prices, wholesale, middling, $15 / \mathrm{B}^{\prime \prime}$, average, 10 <br>  | . 333 | . 352 | . 351 | . 360 | . 372 | . 375 | . 343 | . 316 | 317 | . 336 | . 358 | . 352 | . 328 |

r Revised. 1 Jelly glasses included with wide mouth food contsiners. "§" 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 " $\S$ " on p. S-20); there w
*New series. See note marked "*" on p. $S-37$ of September 1947 Survey for reference to tables giving the earliest data available for the clay products series.
 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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { ery }}{\text { Febru- }}$ |

TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

| COTTON-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton (exclusive of linters)-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ginnings ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - --...-.-thous. of running bales -- |  | 18,517 |  |  |  | 194 | 647 | 3,899 | 8,362 | 10,056 | 10,596 | 11,373 | 211,549 |
| Crop estimate, equivalent $500-\mathrm{lb}$. bales thous. of bales |  | 18,640 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 11, 848 |
| Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, end |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |
| of month: |  | 3,301 |  |  | 1,168 | 856 | 781 | 2.528 | 5,032 | 5.297 | 5,418 |  |  |
| Warehouses | 2,163 | 2,149 | 2,042 | 1,856 | 1,601 | 1,322 | 1,076 | 1,058 | 1,375 | 1,746 | 2,048 | 2,121 | 4,427 2,152 |
| Cotton linters: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 80 | 87 | 85 | 80 | ${ }_{23}^{73}$ | 82 | 81 | 91 | 103 | 99 | 102 | 102 | 98 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r96 } \\ \hline 489\end{array}$ | 68 483 | 50 466 | $\begin{array}{r}34 \\ 423 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 23 382 | 345 | $\begin{array}{r}32 \\ 289 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{206}^{105}$ | ${ }_{364} 203$ | 188 420 | 175 476 | 166 511 | 129 516 |
| COTTON MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton cloth: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton broad woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterly* mil. of linear yards |  | 2,474 |  |  | 2, 461 |  |  | 2, 297 |  |  | -2,577 |  |  |
| Cotton goods finished, quarterly:* |  |  |  |  | 1,759 |  |  | 1,535 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,826 |  |  | 1,914 |  |  | 1,799 |  |  | re934 |  |  |
|  |  | 490 |  |  | 442 |  |  | 383 |  |  | + 449 |  |  |
|  |  | r 126.774 |  |  | 403 125,349 |  |  | 353 128.921 |  |  | ${ }^{418}$ |  |  |
|  | r $\substack{1,935 \\ 1,203}$ | r 126,774 888 | - 138,412 | r 147,437 $\mathrm{r} 1,146$ | 125,349 472 | $r 129,216$ 1,076 | r 140,711 883 | 128,921 1,624 | r 142,285 1,136 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 123,480$ | 102,417 4,161 | 93, 907 |  |
|  | 1,203 | 888 | 907 | r 1,146 | 472 | 1,076 | 883 | 1,624 | 1,136 | 718 | 4,161 | 2,308 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: Mill margins $\qquad$ cents per lb | 52.36 | 53.37 | 51.25 | 47.86 | 46. 46 | 49.49 | 53.96 | 57.91 | 58.60 | 59.43 | 60.29 | 59.63 | 58.33 |
|  | . 338 | . 338 | - 338 | . 3138 | . 338 | ${ }^{-348}$ | . 338 | . 338 | . 338 | - 338 | 338 | . 338 | . 338 |
| Print cloth, $64 \times 60 \ldots$ | . 248 | . 232 | . 2232 | . 2162 | . 2228 | . 232 | . 235 | . 235 | . 2638 | . 2734 | . 2838 | . 2401 | . 2340 |
|  |  |  | . 232 | . 232 | . 232 | . 232 | . 232 | . 232 | . 232 | . 234 | . 239 |  |  |
| 22/1, cones, carded, white.............dol. per lb.. | .699 .819 | .699 .819 | . 715 | . 715 | . 7882 | .700 .890 | .706 .921 | . 7068 | . 708 | .720 .051 | .725 .960 | .765 1.019 | .804 1.098 |
| Spindle activity: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.019 | 1.098 |
| Active spindles $\ddagger$ - | 21, 954 | 21,953 | 21,805 | 21,624 | 21,324 | 21,415 | 21,197 | 21, 410 | 21, 563 | 21,432 | 21, 412 | 21,450 | 21,489 |
| Active spindle hours, total----.........mil. of hr-- | 9,590 | 10,030 | 10, 243 | 9,928 | 9, 103 | 8,531 | 9,034 | 9,427 | 10,802 | 9,530 | 9,544 | 10,802 | 9, 819 |
| A verage per spindle in place-.-.-----.-. hours-- | 402 | + 421 |  | 415 | 382 | 358 +1070 | 379 | 396 | 452 | 400 | 402 | 454 | 440 |
| Operations........................-pet. of capacity.- | $\stackrel{130.8}{ }$ | ¢ 131.6 | ¢ 128.3 | r 125.6 | +118.8 | $\stackrel{107.0}{ }$ | F 119.4 | -121.0 | r 127.0 | r 134.8 | ${ }^{+} 121.3$ | r 139.0 | 137.6 |
| RAYON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rayon yarn and staple fiber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption: | 56.3 | 60.0 | 60.1 | 59.5 | 54.7 | 62.3 | 62.6 | 61.5 | 65.3 | 62.2 | 62.1 | 67.8 | 60.7 |
|  | 14.9 | 16.2 | 18.3 | 18.6 | 16.5 | 18.4 | 18.6 | 20.3 | 23.1 | 20.3 | 22.2 | 22.4 | 19.9 |
| Imports | 4,326 | 4,350 | 4,233 | 2, 501 | 2,795 | 2,327 | 2, 428 | 3,265 | 1,342 | 1, 674 | 1,369 | 2,711 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum filament $\odot$ dol. per lb | . 670 | . 670 | . 670 | . 670 | . 670 | . 670 | . 670 | . 670 | . 670 | . 670 | . 726 | 740 | 740 |
| Staple fiber, viscose, 135 denier-----...- do---- | . 320 | . 320 | . 320 | . 320 | . 320 | . 320 | . 320 | . 320 | . 320 | . 320 | . 352 | . 360 | . 360 |
| Stocks, producers', end of month: <br> Filament yarn <br> mil. of 1 b | 7.5 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 8.8 |  | 8.4 | 8.6 | 9.5 |  | 7.7 |  |  |
|  | 2.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Ravon yoods, production, quarterly:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Broad woven goods. ...---- thous. of linear yards Finished, total |  | 463,188 465,693 |  |  | 467,277 424,006 |  |  | + + 402, 4112 |  |  | 465,644 |  |  |
|  |  | 64, 070 |  |  | 47,675 |  |  | r 45, 650 |  |  | 49,071 |  |  |
|  |  | 299, 005 |  |  | 289, 338 |  |  | r 291, 146 |  |  | 322, 387 |  |  |
|  |  | 102, 618 |  |  | 86, 693 |  |  | -65, 316 |  |  | 94, 186 |  |  |
| Silk, raw: | 429 | 186 |  | 41 |  |  | 193 |  | 294 | 124 |  |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, Japan (N. Y.) ${ }_{\text {\% }}$ | 4.682 | 4.050 | (3) | 4.000 | 4.150 | 4.009 | 4.025 | $(3)^{(3)}$ | 4. 400 | 4. 400 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | (3) |
| WOOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption (scoured basis): 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48,368 13,088 | 45,724 13,676 | 15,995 | - 38,668 | 37,864 13,192 | 38,840 12685 | 38,008 | 37,988 13,708 | 49,210 17850 | r 37,662 14,008 | 43,550 16,220 |  |  |
|  | - 57,705 | 67, 528 | 63, 291 | 62, 112 | 57, 566 | -48,942 | 35,974 | 41, 511 | 51, 412 | 48,388 | 36, 234 | 110, 060 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raw, territory, 64s, 70 s , 80s, scoured*.dol. per lb_- | 1. 165 | 1. 195 | 1. 225 | 1. 225 | 1. 225 | 1.225 | 1. 220 | 1.220 | 1.227 | 1. 255 | 1. 255 | 1. 255 | 1. 265 |
| Raw, bright fleece, 56 s , greasy* --.-.-...do | . 545 | . 555 | . 565 | . 565 | . 565 | . 565 | . 565 | . 565 | . 554 | . 510 | . 510 | . 510 | . 510 |
| Australian, 64-70s, good topmaking, scoured, in bond (Boston)* dol. per lb. | . 850 | . 872 | . 939 | . 990 | 1.002 | 1.040 | 1.040 | 1.108 | 1.165 | 1.254 | 1.240 | 1. 293 | 1. 370 |
| Stocks, scoured basis, end of month, total $\dagger$ |  | 505, 562 |  |  | 497, 836 |  |  | r 461, 431 |  |  | 437, 129 |  |  |
| Apparel, total†.-................................do... |  | 411, 690 |  |  | 408, 485 |  |  | r 384, 070 |  |  | 361, 512 |  |  |
| Domestic $\dagger$-.-.-...................................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  | 248, 145 |  |  | 271, 009 |  |  | r 2665,835 |  |  | 240, 099 |  |  |
|  |  | 163, 545 |  |  | 137, 476 |  |  | r 118, 235 |  |  | 121, 413 |  |  |
|  |  | 93,872 |  |  | 89,401 |  |  | r 77, 361 |  |  | 75,617 |  |  |
| WOOL MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery activity (weekly average):¢ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Looms: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woolen and worsted: <br> Pile and Jacquard ${ }^{\circ}$...thous. of active hours.. |  |  | 91 | 81 | 78 | 61 | 72 | 70 | 68 | 83 | 75 |  |  |
|  | 2,632 | 2,516 | 2,322 | 2,186 | 2, 242 | 1,864 | 2,171 | 2,223 | 2,282 | r2,324 | 2,245 |  |  |
|  | 70 | 66 | 47 | 45 | 43 | , 39 | 45 | 47 | 45 | 49 | 2, 44 |  |  |
| Carpet and rug: | 118 | 127 | 131 | 130 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 118 | 114 | 117 | 117 | 122 | ${ }_{92}^{98}$ | 124 | 124 | 129 | 142 | 120 |  |  |
| Spinning spindes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 108, 936 | 99,693 | 88,402 | 82, 113 | 85,052 | 71, 267 | 91,891 | 93,585 | 93,931 | r 92,662 | 90,244 |  |  |
|  | 123, 186 | 122, 115 | 118, 421 | 112, 268 | 115, 568 | 88, 899 | 109, 789 | 118, 720 | 122, 410 | - 121, 971 | 117,002 |  |  |
|  | 245 | 245 | 236 | 223 | 230 | 179 | 189 | 198 | ${ }^{*} 218$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 222}$ | 214 |  |  |

+ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Total ginnings of 1946 crop. ${ }^{2}$ Total ginnings of 1947 crop. ${ }^{3}$ Not available. ${ }^{2}$ Included in data for broad and narrow looms prior to April 1947. $\otimes$ Replaces series for $40 / 1$, single, carded; see note 4 on p. S-39 of November 1947 Survey. ${ }^{2}$ Total ginnings to end of month indicated.
INumber active, on last day of month; data through August 1946 shown in the August 1947 Survey and earlier issues are number active at any time during month. ©Price of yarn in cones for 1947; earlier data are for yarn in skeins; price quoted for skeins January 1947 was sarme as for cones; price for February-July 1947 for yarn in skeins, $\$ 0.600$. for cotton cloth exports have been revised to include army civilian supply exports (see note marked" $\mathrm{s}^{\prime}$ " on $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{S}-20$ ).
 Survey to cover consumption only on woolen and worsted goods systems; data through March 1947 published in earlier issues include also consumption on silk, cotton and other systems. $\dagger$ Revised series. See note marked " $\dagger$ "' on p. $\mathrm{S}-39$ of September 1947 Survey for reference to 1941 data for the yarn price series and information regarding revisions in data for wool stocks.
$* N e W$ series. See notes marked " $*$ on pp. $\mathrm{S}-38$ and $\mathrm{S}-39$ of the September 1947 Survey for reference to earliest data published for cotton and rayon woven goods production, cotton and rayon goods finished, and wool price series.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1948 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February |
| TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| WOOL MANUFACTURES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, quarterly, total....thous. of lin. yd_ Apparel fabrics $\ddagger$ |  | 144,000 125,310 |  |  | 113,865 98,021 |  |  |  |  |  | 130,042 114,610 |  |  |
| Men's and boys' weart.....................-do....- |  | 60,256 |  |  | 50, 161 |  |  | + 44,908 |  |  | 50,530 |  |  |
| Women's and children's wear $\ddagger$.........do. |  | 48,841 |  |  | 35,440 |  |  | + 41, 054 |  |  | 46, 477 |  |  |
|  |  | 15,893 |  |  | 10, 206 | -1.-. |  | -10,049 |  |  | 11,475 |  |  |
| Blankets....------------------------ do |  | 10,994 7 7 |  |  | 7,560 |  |  | 「6, 482 |  |  | 6,812 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, total*1-..-.-............thous. of lb.. | 68,768 | 65, 276 | 73,355 | 55,732 | 56,704 | 57,335 | 59,164 | 61,796 | 76, 760 | -60,900 | 70,500 |  |  |
|  | 9,712 | 8,756 | 8,845 | 6,328 | 5,764 | 5,760 | 6, 316 | 7,052 | 9, 235 | -7,024 | 8,765 |  |  |
| Weaving* <br> do | 46, 624 | 43,624 | 49,425 | 36,882 | 37,824 13 | 39, 210 | 39,704 | 41, 244 | 49,580 | $+39,732$ -114 | 47,050 |  |  |
| Carpet and other* <br> Price, wholesale, worsted yarn, $2 / 32$ (Boston) dol. per lb. | 12,432 1.950 | 12,896 1.850 | 15,085 1.950 | 12,512 1.950 | 13,116 1.950 | 12,365 1.950 | 13,144 1.950 | 13,500 2.000 | 17,945 2.020 | F 14, 144 (a) | 14,685 (a) | (a) | (a) |
| MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fur, sales by dealers.-...---.-....--thous. of dol.. | 7,883 | 7,338 | 3,314 | 2,688 | 3,708 | 4,000 | 4,337 | 3,678 | 3,804 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12,152 | 11,458 | 0,928 | 8,177 | 7,778 | 7,553 | 7,724 | 7,984 | 7,026 | 7,122 | 6,816 | 6,656 |  |
| Pyroxylin spread $\qquad$ thous. of lb.- |  | 6,516 | 6,642 | 5,674 | 4,520 | 4, 043 | 4,994 | 4,310 | 4,699 | 4,543 | -5,385 | r4, 936 | 5,733 4,958 |
|  | 8,386 | 7,897 | 8,419 | 7,121 | 6,034 | 4,561 | 5,409 | 4,975 | 5,565 | 5,138 | -5,538 | -6,186 | 6,462 |

## TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| AIRCRAFT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $2{ }^{276}$ | + ${ }^{338}$ | 2,143 | $\begin{array}{r}321 \\ 1,740 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,368 | 1,102 | 156 1,140 | 184 1,351 | 183 1,041 | ${ }_{867}^{218}$ | 240 | 116 607 |  |
| For U.S. military customers*-...-............do..-- |  | , 137 | 105 |  | , 139 | 104 | ${ }^{1} 111$ | 1,323 | 1,239 | 252 | 288 | 136 |  |
| For other customers*...-.....................do | 1,914 | 1,785 | 2,038 | 1,646 | 1,183 | 998 | 929 | 1,028 | 802 | 615 | 502 | 471 |  |
| MOTOR VEHICLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, assembled, total8..................number.- | 41,678 | 54,747 | 57, 284 | 61, 502 | 44,461 | 40,652 | 50,273 | 42,157 | 47, 599 | 39, 822 | 39,007 | r32,536 |  |
| Passenger cars\$.-.-.-...........--..........- ${ }^{\text {do.- }}$ | 19,321 | 25,666 | 26,711 | 29,540 | 22,591 | 24,068 | 24,317 | 21,839 | 22,345 | 20,480 | 21, 362 | 19,458 |  |
|  | 22, 357 | 29,081 | -30,573 | 31,962 | 21,870 | 16,584 | 25,956 | 20, 318 | 25, 254 | 19,042 | 17,645 | 13,078 |  |
|  | 373,360 | 421,180 | 423,399 | 382, 640 | 400, 372 | 379, 182 | 349, 409 | 420, 269 | +436,001 | 394, 175 | 469, 957 | ¢ 405, 651 | 383,011 |
| Coaches, total | 1,303 | 1,421 | 1,650 | 1,853 | 1,628 | 1,806 | 1,765 | 1,607 | 1,667 | 1,416 | 1,449 | r 1,370 | 1,110 |
|  | 1,090 | 1,272 | 1,465 | 1,599 | 1,409 | 1,694 | 1,550 | 1,412 | 1,527 | 1,141 | 1,087 | ${ }^{-1,068}$ | 772 |
|  | 267,015 | 301, 525 | 314,765 | 284, 357 | 307, 124 | 279,631 | 261, 158 | 307, 942 | 315,969 | 305, 148 | 366, 939 | - 305, 081 | 274, 847 |
| Domestic. | 245,081 | 280, 018 | 291, 953 | 261, 240 | 284, 576 | 257, 881 | 240, 358 | 285, 590 | 295, 099 | 284, 730 | 344, 110 | r 285, 373 | 256, 753 |
|  | 105, 042 | 118,234 | 106, 984 | 96, 430 | 91,620 | 97,755 | 86, 488 | 110, 720 | 118, 365 | 87,611 | 101, 569 | r 99,200 | 107,054 |
|  | 83, 276 | 92,082 | 83, 515 | 75,696 | 73, 613 | 78,444 | 66, 382 | 89, 724 | 94, 307 | 71, 161 | 85,971 | -83,893 | 88, 889 |
| Truck trailers, production, total*.....---...... do. | 6,554 | 5,910 | 5,245 | 4, 580 | 3,544 | 2,953 | 3,169 | 3,158 | 3,962 | 3,241 | 3, 285 | 3,482 |  |
| Complete trailers.....-...................-. do | 6,220 <br> 3 | 5,536 | ${ }^{4,941}$ | 4,380 | 3,306 <br> 1,437 | 2,779 | 2,953 | 2,944 | 3,451 | 2,988 | 3, 119 | 3,341 |  |
|  | 3, 2,258 2,978 | 2,662 2,806 | 2, 106 2,867 | 1,657 2,723 | 1,437 1,869 | 1, 1,417 | 1,228 1,725 | 1,269 | 1,587 $\mathbf{1 , 8 6 4}$ | 1,406 | 1,530 | 1, 570 |  |
|  | 2,34 | 374 | 304 | 200 | 238 | 174 | 216 | 1,614 | , 511 | 1,582 | 1, 166 | 1,741 |  |
| Registrations: \% | 214,333 | 264,714 | 290, 226 | 286, 719 | 269, 863 | 263, 167 | 264,866 | 251.655 | 281,428 | 258, 934 | 312.263 |  |  |
|  | 63,752 | 79,344 | 85, 148 | 76,901 | 65, 458 | 71,647 | 75,912 | 69,899 | 87, 167 | 73,737 | 67, 690 |  |  |
| RAILWAY EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Railway Car Institute: Shipments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight cars, total ....-.-.-...........number-- | 7,575 | 8,816 | 8,873 | 6,409 | $\begin{array}{r}5,243 \\ \hline 120\end{array}$ | 5,366 | 4,410 | 5,749 | 6,401 | 6,964 | 7,914 | 6,866 | 6,345 |
|  | 1,784 | 2,439 | 3,489 | 3,131 | 4, 230 | 4,846 | 4,346 | 5,668 | 6,242 | 6,889 | 7,661 | 6,561 | 6,306 |
|  | 69 69 | ${ }_{53}^{53}$ | 73 | 60 | ${ }_{63}^{67}$ | 53 45 | $\stackrel{20}{20}$ | $\stackrel{29}{29}$ | 74 | $\stackrel{69}{55}$ | 71 |  |  |
| A ssociation of American Railroads: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight cars, end of month: ${ }_{\text {Number }}$ owned. .-......t. thousands.- | 1,738 | 1,736 | 1,736 | 1,734 | 1,734 | 1,732 | 1,730 | 1,730 | 1,725 | 1,728 | 1,731 | 1,735 | 1,738 |
| Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs thousands.- | 68 | 69 | 72 | 77 | 77 | 81 | 81 | 78 | 72 | 73 | 72 | 76 | 79 |
| Percent of total on line. | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.7 |
|  | 66,353 | 780,080 | 84, 288 | 88, 554 | 93, 159 | 94, 232 | 97, 382 | 97, 645 | 103, 086 | 104, 788 | 99, 216 | 101,662 | 103,061 |
|  | 49, 934 | 60,446 | 63,935 | 66, 466 | 68,675 <br> 24,484 | 70,578 | 71, 826 | 73,416 | ${ }_{76}^{76,713}$ | 78, 857 | 74, 635 | 74,008 | 75,482 |
|  | 16, 419 | 17,634 | 20,353 | 23,088 | 24,484 | 23, 654 | 25, 566 | 24, 229 | 26,373 | 25, 831 | 24, 581 | 27,654 | 27,579 |
| Locomotives, end of month: Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,131 | 3,045 | 3,011 | 2,832 | 2,735 | 2,778 | 2,709 | 2,706 | 2,646 | 2,612 | 2,483 | 2, 581 | 2,702 |
| Percent of total on line. | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.8 |
| Orders unfilled: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam locomotives, total_...........number.- | 45 | 52 |  |  | 24 | 29 | 40 | 46 | 45 | ${ }^{33}$ | 30 | 96 | 108 |
| Equipment manufacturers-..........-do...- | 42 | 51 | 36 0 | 30 0 | 24 0 | 29 | 40 | 36 10 | 35 10 | 23 10 | 20 | 76 | 89 |
|  | 635 | 588 | 626 | 718 | 770 | 786 | 811 | 10 795 | 922 | -10 | 1,196 | + 20 | 19 1,488 |
| Equipment manufacturers*-........-dido. | 635 | 588 | 626 | 717 | 770 | 785 | 810 | 794 | 921 | 1.146 | 1,195 | 1,416 | 1,487 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |
| Exports of locomotives, totalt.-................ do | 180 | 186 | 143 | ${ }_{133} 26$ | 106 | 133 | 98 | 62 | 78 | 110 | 87 | 150 |  |
|  | 119 | 73 | 71 | 133 | 19 | 57 | 9 | 17 | 18 | 36 | 20 | 67 |  |
|  | 61 | 113 | 72 | 129 | 87 | 76 | 89 | 45 | 60 | 74 | 67 | 83 |  |
| INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 273 | 320 | 420 | 349 | 321 | 305 | 365 | 352 | 375 | 337 | 394 | 316 |  |
|  | 251 | 283 | 377 | 307 | 288 | 271 | 339 | 262 | 303 | 273 | 317 | 270 |  |
|  | 22 | 37 | 43 | 42 | 33 | 34 | 26 | 90 | 72 | 64 | 77 | 46 |  |

Revised. a Data not available throur prior to 1947 Government orders were distributed to the proper classifications. Because of further changes in reporting, data for the individual classifications under apparel fabrics and children's wear beginning with the 2 d quarter of 1947 and some mixtures produced by cotton and rayon weavers formerly distributed are incleded in the all ot

Data for April, July, October, and December 1947 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. \$ Fee note in April 1946 Survey with regard to changes in these series.
§ Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period. For 1940-45 data for factory sales of motor vehicles see p. 24 of June 1947 Survey. Data for October 1941-February 1945 for the foreign trade series will be published later. See note on p. S-40 of August 1947 Survey regarding unpublished revisions for registrations.
*New series. For available data for 1937-43 for woolen and worsted goods production, see p. 19 of May 1945 Survey. See note on p. S-39 of July 1947 Survey for source of data on wool yarn production and explanation of a revision in the data in that issue, and p. S-40 of the April 1947 Survey for source and earliest data published for truck trailers., Data beginning January
$\dagger$ Revised series. Export series for total and "other" locomotives were revised in the May 1946 Survey (see note in that issue).

## INDEX TO MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS, Pages S1-S40






[^0]:    The report of the Senate Committee on Finance estimates the reduction in individual ncome tax liabilities at 4.6 billion dollars, on an assumed level of personal income of 208 billion dollars a year. The Treasury Department's estimates, which assume a 200 -billion-dollar income level, place the individual income tax reduction at 4.7 billion dollars. An approximate adjustment of the Treasury's estimate to the higher income level used by the Senate Committee raises the estimate above 5 billion dollars. The range of 200 to 250 million dollars for the estimated reduction in estate and gift taxes represents the difference between the Senate Oommittee and Treasury figures.

[^1]:    1 Incomes are shown on ratio scale.
    Source of data: Report of the Senate Committee on Finance on the Revenue Act of 1948.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Annual data for 1947 and monthly data for 1946 and 1947 include small amounts purchased for Government contract.
    Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ These figures do not include capital outlays charged to current account.
    Note--Mr. Merriam is a member of the Business Structure Division, Office of Business Economies.

[^4]:    ${ }^{3}$ In addition to the estimates of capital expenditures made by business for the forthcoming year at the beginning of the year, three reports are made for each calendar quarter, two of which are on the basis of planned expenditures and one on actual outlays. The first estimate of anticipated expenditures is made three months prior to the quarter, and the second and revised estimate at the begimning of the quarter. Actual outlays are reported after the end of the quarter.
    (Continued on p. 22)

[^5]:    2 See "Monograph 1", Temporary National Economic Committee, Investigation of Con-
    centration of Economic Activity (1940) and "The Dynamics of Automobile Demand," centration of Economic Activity (1940) and "The Dynamics of Automobile Demand,"
    General Motors Corp., New York (1939).
    3 This section is based in part upon an earlier analysis by S. M. Livingston, Chief of, and Morris Cohen, a member of, the National Economics Division, Office of Business Economics.
    1 The regression equation was fitted to the data for the years $1922-41 \mathrm{by}$ the method of least squares. Analysis of the growth curve for passenger cars suggested that time could be best expressed in logarithmic form. The influence of automobile prices on these calculations is

[^6]:    ${ }^{5}$ The Dynamics of Automobile Demand, published by the General Motors Corp., New York (1939).

[^7]:    6 Estimates of cars in use are those of R. L. Polk \& Co.

[^8]:    7 In the case of vacuum cleaners and of electric washing machines and refrigerators, acknowl edgment is made of the assistance rendered by the staff of Electrical Merchandising, a Mc-Graw-Hill publication, in furnishing data on the number in use, together with material re lating to rates of scrappage.

[^9]:    
    
    

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The series have been adjusted to levels indicated by 1945 data from the Bureau of Employment Security of the

[^11]:    
    

[^12]:    $r$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Total for July, August and September. ${ }^{2}$ Total for October, November and December.

[^13]:    ${ }^{5}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Not available for publication. \& Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement; data for December 1941-February 1945 will be published later.
    TFor 1943-44 revisions for the indicated series see notes at bottom of pp. S-23 and S-24 of the May 1945 Survey.

[^14]:    ${ }^{5}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ No quotation. ©Prices since November 1946 are not strictly comparable with earlier data; figure for November 1946, comparable with later date is $\$ 0.545$,

