

SURVEY OF

CURRENT BUSINESS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE



No. 5

MAY 1948

Contents

	PAGE
THE BUSINESS SITUATION	. 1
National Product and Income in the First Quarter of 1948	. 3
United States Balance of Payments with ERP Countries- Estimates for 1947 and the First Program Year	
Business Sales Anticipations for the Year 1948	. 7
Revised Indexes of Manufacturers' Sales and Inventories 1939–47	•
INDUSTRIAL PATTERNS OF THE BUSINESS POP ULATION	
RAILROADS IN THE POSTWAR ECONOMY	. 16

STATISTICAL DATA:

Monthly Business	St	tat	ist	tice	8.	•	•	•	•	` .	•	•	•	•	S-1 to S-40
Statistical Index			•	•				•		•	•	I	nsi	ide	Back Cover

Published by the Department of Commerce, CHARLES SAWYER, 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. Send remittances to any Department of Commerce Field Office or to the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Make check payable to Treasurer of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FIELD SERVICE

Albuquerque, N. Mex. 203 W. Gold Ave. Los Angeles 12. Calif. 312 North Spring St.

Louisville 1, Ky.

Atlanta 1, Ga. 50 Whitehall St. SW.

Baltimore 2, Md. Memphis 3, Tenn.

229 Federal Bldg.

Milwaukee 1, Wis.

Mobile, Ala.

517 E. Wisconsin Ave.

109-13 St. Joseph St.

333 St. Charles Ave.

Oklahoma City 2, Okla.

Omaha 2, Nebr.

Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Phoenix 8, Ariz.

Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Providence 3, R. I.

102 NW. Third St.

405 S. Sixteenth St.

42 S. Fifteenth St.

234 N. Central Ave.

700 Grant St.

24 Weybossett St.

50 Sierra St.

1114 Market St.

New Orleans 12, La.

601 W. Broadway

36 NE. First St.

Boston 9, Mass. Miami 32, Fla. 2 India St.

103 S. Gay St.

Buffalo 3, N. Y. 117 Ellicott St.

> Minneapolis 1, Minn. 14 W. Granite St. 125 S. Third St.

Charleston 3, S. C. 18 Broad St.

Butte, Mont.

Charleston, W. Va. 115 Capitol St.

Charlotte 2, N. C. New York 1, N. Y. 302 S. College St. 350 Fifth Ave.

Cheyenne, Wyo. 304 Federal Office Bldg.

Chicago 4, Ill. 332 S. Michigan Ave.

Cincinnati 2, Ohio 105 W. Fourth St.

Cleveland 14, Ohio 925 Euclid Ave.

Dallas 2, Tex. 1114 Commerce St.

Denver 2. Colo. Portland 4, Oreg. 828 Seventeenth St. 520 SW. Morrison St.

Detroit 26, Mich. 230 W. Fort St.

El Paso 7, Tex. 310 San Francisco St.

Fargo, N. Dak. 1 621 First Ave. N.

Richmond 19, Va. 801 E. Broad St. St. Louis 1, Mo.

Reno, Nev.

Hartford 1, Conn. 135 High St.

Houston 14, Tex. 602 Federal Office Bidg,

Jacksonville 1, Fla. 311 W. Monroe St.

Juneau, Alaska 300 Federal and Territorial Bldg.

Kansas City 6, Mo. 911 Walnut St.

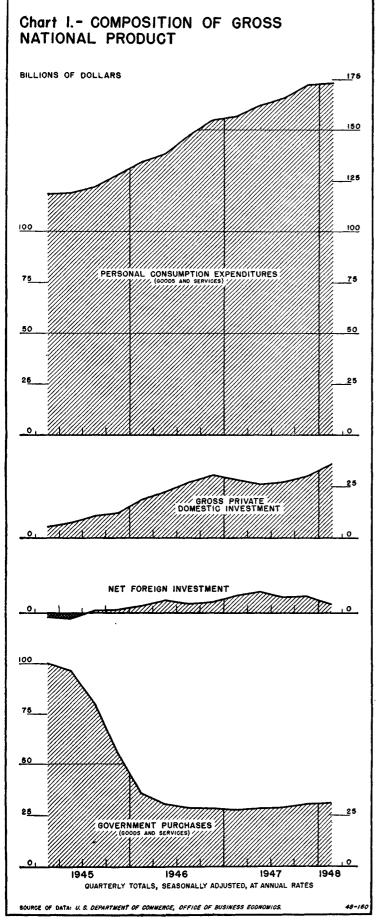
350 S. Main St. San Francisco 11, Calif. 555 Battery St.

Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Savannah, Ga. 125-29 Bull St.

Seattle 4, Wash. 909 First Ave.

For local telephone listing, consult section devoted to U.S. Government





By the Office of Business Economics

BUSINESS and consumer purchasing rose in April, but industrial production declined as a result of the work stoppage in the coal mines. The general situation was summed up in the increase in employment and in the renewed price advance in stock and commodity markets. Consumer income was steady or rising; with the reduction in income tax withholding rates which became effective at the beginning of May, there was a further rise in disposable income.

Production trends in April were warped by the disruption of coal production with the resultant slackening of the output of steel. Although the resumption of coal mining and the upturn in steel production started industrial output on the uptrend by the end of the month, the limited availability of steel continued to retard the assembly rate of broad categories of producers' and consumers' durable goods.

Increase in Manufacturers' New Orders

Among the concrete evidences of the influence of the recent domestic and international developments on business expectations is the renewed upturn in new orders placed with manufacturers. The increase is of particular significance in view of the declining trend in orders in relation to sales volume over the past year. The more important of the recent developments—namely, the announcement of enlarged Government expenditures—did not come until atter the middle of March. Nevertheless, the daily average of new orders placed during the month rose 5 percent from February to March. In view of the longer month, March new orders represented in the aggregate an increase of more than 15 percent. The Office of Business Economics index of new orders, covering all manufacturing except transportation equipment, rose to 264 (average month 1939=100), or slightly below the peak recorded in November.

Orders placed in March showed the greatest advance in those industries where shortages might develop as a result of an expanded rearmament program. The additional flow of new business to the metal-producing and fabricating industries exceeded 15 percent on a daily average basis. The other durable-goods industries showed more modest gains. Daily average new orders for the nondurable group moved fractionally below the February rate, although the total dollar value of orders placed during March was higher than in the previous month.

The rise in new business was accompanied by an increase in unfilled orders in the heavy goods industries, according to reports submitted by a sample of identical companies to the Office of Business Economics. In the iron and steel and the electrical machinery industries, backlogs rose in March to dollar levels higher than last spring. In spite of this increase in backlogs, the ratio of unfilled orders to sales showed no significant change from the previous month, in view of the increase in sales during March.

Consumer Purchasing

Data now available covering the first quarter of 1948 give confirmatory evidence of some easing of buying pressures during the first 3 months of the year. The advance in the seasonally corrected total of consumer expenditures was less in the first quarter than in any other quarter of the recovery period. On the chart on page 1 the line definitely flattened. This development is analyzed in a later section, where the over-all economic tendencies of the period are discussed within the national product and income framework.

Analysis of the pattern of retail sales, which include the bulk of consumer expenditures, reveals a sagging tendency in some lines but with no wide deviation in trends. The movement of inventories discussed later in the quarterly review, however, suggests that retailers' forward ordering in the latter part of 1947 had not anticipated the flattening of the consumers' expenditures curve which actually occurred. This latter development led in the opening months of 1948 to some curtailment in commitments, but this was not extended because of the introduction of new factors which improved the outlook before the end of the quarter.

Examination of the movement of sales in the first quarter reveals a tendency for most of the nondurable goods groups, except food stores, to level off or decline. Filling stations, however, provided an outstanding exception to this generalization. The durable goods groups showed a less uniform picture in the first quarter than in 1947. With the exception of jewelry sales, where the trend has been downward since the latter half of 1946, the month-to-month changes reflect for the most part production trends—as in the case of automobiles—or the winter lull in construction—as in the case of building materials. As discussed in last month's SURVEY, expectations of a sustained high volume of sales, or of further expansion, are general for these durable goods.

In April, there was a noticeable pick-up in sales through retail stores. General merchandise sales, as reflected by the department stores, advanced to the average level of the fourth quarter of 1947, after a mild decline in the first quarter. Similarly, chain store sales (including the food chains) revealed some advance in this latest month.

Table 1.-Wholesale Commodity Prices for Selected Weeks in 1948

[Indexes, 1920-100]		Indexes,	1926 = 100]
---------------------	--	----------	-------------

	January 17	February 28	April 3	May 1
All commodities. Farm products.	165.5 201.5 181.2	$ 159.2 \\ 182.8 \\ 170.5 $	160. 1 183. 9 172. 4	162. 6 186. 9 177. 5
Foods All commodities other than farm and food Hides and leather products Textile products	101. 2 147. 4 201. 4 145. 7	147.3 147.3 188.5 146.2	147.7 147.7 186.0 145.1	148.7 188.0 148.1
Fuel and lighting materials Metal and metal products Building materials	$130.0 \\ 153.2 \\ 191.7$	131.7 155.6 192.1	131. 7 156. 6 193. 2	132.6 157.2 195.2
Chemicals and allied products. Housefurnishing goods.	140. 8 136. 9	135.3 143.7	135. 5 144. 3	133. 7 144. 4

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

Price Advance Reflects Broadening of Demand

With increased consumer and business buying as a background, weekly commodity prices moved irregularly upward during April and early May, and the number of groups registering advances was greater than in March (see table 1). Since the decline from January to February in the prices of farm products and foods, the recovery in wholesale markets has been larger for foods than for farm products. Much of the differential movement in the two groups is traceable to the larger price increases for meats than for livestock. Higher meat prices have resulted from the reduction in supplies because of a work stoppage at some of the major packing plants; at the same time, the advance in livestock prices has been limited by the contraction in purchases by slaughterers. Prices of food grains have advanced at a somewhat slower pace than have feed grain prices.

Earlier price declines within the textiles and clothing and hides and leather groups have generally been reversed. In such areas as metals, building materials, and house-furnishings, all of which remained firm during the period of weakness in farm and food prices, the upward price trend was resumed during April. Announcement was made of reductions on a number of important types of finished steel, a reversal of the moves earlier in the year, and in selected electrical products. At the same time, however, steel consumers were feeling the impact of lower output during April and the prospect of an increased use of metal products for Government programs.

Larger Employment Total in April

Both farm and nonfarm employment advanced from March to April, reflecting in large part the seasonal pattern which is steadily upward until the summer peak. With the year-to-year increases holding in the neighborhood of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million workers in recent months—about the same size as the expansion in the civilian labor force—seasonal influences alone would push total civilian employment well above the 60-million mark reached for the first time last summer.

Unemployment, at 2.2 million, was moderately lower in April than in the previous month. The number of persons actually at work in manufacturing and mining industries declined from March to April because of labor-management disputes. Apart from the industries affected by disputes, the employment changes were generally upward, featured by a greater than seasonal advance in contract construction employment.

Coal Stoppage Leads to Lower Industrial Output

Industrial production turned downward in April, chiefly because of the work stoppage at the coal mines, which lasted from about mid-March to mid-April and enforced a sharp curtailment in the output of iron and steel. Operations in steel mills advanced after the return of the miners to the pits, but by this time the effects of the reduction in steel had spread to some metal fabricating industries. Automobile production, for example, fell below 100,000 units a week in early May.

Among the nondurables, the downward adjustment of meat production which has been under way for several months was accentuated by a work stoppage in some of the major packing plants. The production of shoes slowed from recent high rates as consumers did not move up their purchases in a volume sufficient to maintain the recent flow of footwear from the factories.

Manufacturers' Durable Goods Sales Higher in March

The index of manufacturers' sales was fractionally higher in March than in February, on the basis of the revised estimates introduced in this issue. A rise in unadjusted dollar value of sales from 16 billion dollars in February to 18 billion dollars in March was mainly the result of the longer work-month. In comparison with March 1947, the increase in sales amounted to 16 percent. In the durables group, an advance over February in the index of daily average sales was registered in all major component industries. For the group as a whole, the index advanced 4 percent. The index of sales by nondurable goods manufacturers was down 3 percent during the month as all major groups either declined or remained unchanged.

Large Rise in Public Construction

May 1948

The value of total new construction activity advanced to 1,240 million dollars in April. Publicly-financed construction rose by about one-fourth, largely because of the increase in highway work. Activity in the private sector made good progress in April. In the case of residential building, the moderate advance from March to April reflected the heavy volume of work put in place in the earlier month when work was pushed to finish the comparatively large number of units carried over from the previous year because of the pattern of late starts in 1947.

The heavy concentration of completions during the spring months coincides with the active selling season for new houses. The number of units started during the first quarter of 1948 was approximately 15 percent higher than in the opening quarter of last year.

Personal Income at 209 Billion Rate in March

With a moderate advance in nonagricultural income from February to March, total personal income showed a slight rise over the period. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of about 209 billion dollars for March is somewhat above the rate in the fourth quarter, but below that in December and January. Most of the major components of personal income were unchanged from the previous month; the principal exception was transfer payments, where an acceleration of veterans' bonus payments in the State of New York accounted for most of the increase.

The income of farm proprietors continued at a high rate though off from the January top, chiefly because of the effect of the drop in prices. The slight decline in March income, however, was due to a larger than seasonal decline in marketings which more than offset a rise in farm prices. Wage and salary receipts remained unchanged from February as increases in durable goods factory pay rolls and construction pay rolls were offset by a counter seasonal decline in nondurable goods factory pay rolls and wage losses resulting from labor-management disputes. Federal civilian Government pay rolls expanded slightly as a result of increased employment.

Trend of Hourly Earnings

As shown in chart 2, the increase in straight-time average hourly earnings in the nondurable goods manufacturing

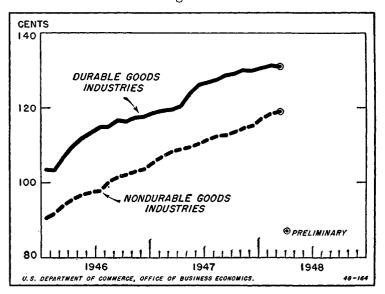
National Product and Income in the First Quarter of 1948

I HE gross national product was at an annual rate of 244 billion dollars in the first quarter of 1948. The 3 billion gain in the dollar total over the fourth quarter of 1947 was due mainly to higher prices.

The slackened rate of increase in the money value of gross national product reflected the easing of inflationary tendencies which had characterized the economic scene in the second half of 1947. After a succession of sharp monthly increases both wholesale and retail prices reached a peak in January 1948. In February, farm prices broke sharply. Declines in nonfarm wholesale prices were confined to a few sensitive commodity groups and were much smaller. But a industries has continued. The durable goods industries (solid line) do not show the same steady pattern of rise. For the most part, first quarter changes in the latter reflect the seasonal pattern of wage negotiations, since relatively few contracts in important durable goods industries are renewed during the initial quarter of the year. In the two earlier years, the major advance in hourly earnings in these industries occurred in the second quarter.

In the nondurable goods sector, average hourly earnings increased 3.8 cents from December 1947 to March 1948, as compared with an increase of 4.8 cents in the same period a

Chart 2.—Straight-Time Average Hourly Earnings, Manufacturing Industries



3

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

year ago. Important wage settlements in textiles, apparel, and printing and publishing account for the December– March rise.

The movement of hourly wage rates in nonmanufacturing industries has also been upward over the past 2 years. In industries such as retail trade, the upward trend has been fairly steady, following much the same course as the lower of the two lines in the chart. As in the case of the nondurable goods manufacturing industries, the increase in hourly pay in retail trade from October 1947 to February 1948 was less than during the same period of the previous year. In the highly unionized industries, such as railroad transportation, coal mining, petroleum production, and construction, the advances have reflected the timing of wage negotiations.

tapering off in the price increase was evident over a much wider range of items. The cost of living also showed a fractional drop.

It appeared that the inflationary pattern of business expectation which had emerged in the middle of 1947, as a result of persistently strong domestic demand, the anticipation of foreign aid, crop shortages, and rising costs, had found its major reflection in the price structure, although upward pressure continued to be felt during the quarter in areas in which shortages remained acute. Once more the business community was giving weight to evidence that the peak of war-induced consumer and business demand had been passed. A period of hesitancy developed pending further concrete developments in such strategic matters as foreign aid, national defense, tax reduction, and the third round of wage increases. Some of these uncertainties were being resolved towards the end of the first quarter and resulted in firmer wholesale prices in March, as well as in a renewed upturn in other economic indicators.

The shifts which occurred in the components of production and income from the fourth to the first quarter throw light on the manner in which temporary stability was being maintained. The demand for fixed domestic capital investment, which includes construction and producers' durable equipment, had about the same intensity as in previous quarters. Changes were apparent, however, in other markets for the national product. Total consumer expenditures registered the smallest quarterly increase since the end of the war, confirming qualitative information indicating a flattening in consumer demand. The sharp drop in foreign purchases of American output from the extraordinarily high levels maintained throughout 1947 constituted another important change in the basic demand situation.

Partly offsetting the contraction of foreign purchases, there was a widening flow of foreign aid, largely under the interim-aid program, which was reflected in increased Federal Government purchases of goods and services. Also there occurred a large increase in the accumulation of nonfarm business inventories over the rates which had obtained in the second half of 1947. There is evidence, cited below, that this accumulation was, in part at least, unintended and occurred as a temporary result of slackening in other purchases.

Under the offsetting influence of these demand factors, the major components of the income flow showed little

Table 2.---National Income and Product, Fourth Quarter 1947 and First Ouarter 1948 1

[Billions of dollars]

	Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates			
Item	1947	1948	1947	1948
	IV 2	I	IV 2	I
NATIONAL INCOME BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES				
National income. Compensation of employees. Wages and salaries. Private. Military Government, civilian. Supplements to wages and salaries. Proprietors' and rental income 4. Business and professional. Farm. Rental income of persons. Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment Corporate profits before tax. Corporate profits atta liability. Corporate profits atta liability. Corporate profits atta liability. Corporate profits atta liability. Net interest. Addendum: Compensation of general Government employees.	$\begin{array}{c} 27.9\\ 1.0\\ 3.6\\ 1.2\\ 12.9\\ 6.3\\ 4.6\\ 1.9\\ 6.6\\ 8.1\\ 3.2 \end{array}$	(*) 33.3 31.9 27.4 1.0 3.6 1.3 13.1 6.4 4.8 1.9 (*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*)	$\begin{array}{c} 214.3\\ 132.9\\ 127.8\\ 110.3\\ 3.8\\ 13.7\\ 5.1\\ 51.5\\ 25.4\\ 18.5\\ 7.6\\ 26.1\\ 32.2\\ 12.6\\ 19.7\\ -6.1\\ 3.8\\ 16.4 \end{array}$	(*) 134, 6 129, 5 111, 9 3, 8 13, 8 5, 1 52, 6 19, 3 (*) (*) (*) (*) (*) (*) 16, 3
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OR EXPENDITURE Gross national product Personal consumption expenditures Durable goods Services Gross private domestic investment New construction Residential nonfarm Other Producers' durable equipment Change in business inventories, total Nonfarm only Net foreign investment Government purchases of goods and services Federal Less: Government sales	$3.2 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.5 \\ 4.8 \\8 \\4 \\ 2.0 \\ 7.7 \\ 4.4 \\ .2$	59.8 41.4 4.7 24.7 12.0 9.6 2.7 1.3 1.4 4.8 2.2 2.3 1.0 7.7 7.7 4.7 3.3	240. 9 172. 5 21. 3 104. 2 47. 0 29. 9 12. 4 6. 3 6. 1 18. 8 -1. 3 -6 8. 2 30. 3 17. 7 8 3	$\begin{array}{c} 244.3\\ 173.2\\ 200.7\\ 104.3\\ 48.2\\ 36.0\\ 13.1\\ 6.6\\ 6.5\\ 18.8\\ 4.1\\ 4.8\\ 4.2\\ 31.0\\ 19.0\\ 1.3\\ 13.3\end{array}$

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.--National Income and Product, Fourth Quarter 1947 and First Quarter 1948 1-Continued

[Billions of dollars]

	Unad	jus ted	Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates		
Item	1947	1948	1947	1948	
	IV 2	΄ Ι	IV ²	I	
DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME					
Personal income Less: Personal tax and nontax payments Federal State and local Equals: Disposable personal income Less: Personal consumption expenditures Equals: Personal saving	.4 48.3	51, 6 9, 2 8, 6 .6 42, 4 41, 4 1, 0	$205.8 \\ 22.1 \\ 20.2 \\ 1.9 \\ 183.7 \\ 172.5 \\ 11.2$	209. 2 23. 0 21. 1 2. 0 186. 1 173. 2 12. 9	
BELATION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL INCOME					
Gross national product. Less: Capital consumption allowances. Indirect business tax and nontax liability. Business transfer payments. Statistical discrepancy. Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enter-	3.2 4.9 .1	59.8 3.2 4.6 .1 (³)	$240.9 \\ 12.7 \\ 19.1 \\ .5 \\ -5.9$	244. 3 12. 7 18. 7 . 5 (³)	
Firsts	$ \begin{array}{c}1\\ 54.1\\ 6.6\\ 1.2\\ .0\\ 2.7\\ 1.1\\ 2.2\\ .1\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c}1 \\ (3) \\ 1.4 \\ .0 \\ 2.8 \\ 1.1 \\ 1.7 \\ .1 \\ 51.6 \end{array} $	10.5 4.4 7.3 .5	$ \begin{array}{c} -4 \\ (3) \\ (3) \\ 5.3 \\ 0 \\ 10.9 \\ 4.5 \\ 7.5 \\ 209.2 \end{array} $	

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding. ² Data for the fourth quarter of 1947 are the same as those in the February issue of the SURVEY, with the exception that an actual estimate of fourth quarter corporate profits has been substituted for the arbitrary figure previously assumed. Revisions of the national income and product estimates for 1947 to incorporate recent information will be made in the July issue of the SURVEY. It should be noted that in the interim national product data will not agreefully with revised information already published for certain components of national product, notably new private construction and net foreign investment. lot available.

4 Includes noncorporate inventory-valuation adjustment.

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

change. The drop in farm prices, the only development significantly affecting incomes, was not fully reflected in farm income for the first quarter, which includes the month of January, when prices received by farmers were at an all-time peak.

Developments in the major components of the product and income flow are reviewed briefly below.

1. Personal consumption expenditures were at an annual rate of 173 billion dollars in the first quarter of 1948. As already noted, the less than 1 billion increase from the fourth quarter was the smallest since the end of the war and reflected a small price increase rather than volume. On an over-all basis, the high rate of consumer spending characteristic of the postwar period was maintained, but there was a noticeable easing of inflationary pressures.

2. Private domestic capital formation, which includes new construction, the purchase of producers' durable equipment, and the net change in business inventories, rose to 36 billion dollars in the first quarter.

In spite of an unusually severe winter, private construction (both residential and nonresidential) continued to advance on a seasonally adjusted basis. The heavy demand for auxiliary commercial construction created by the high rate of residential building in the past 2 years and deferred needs was clearly evident in nonresidential construction activity.

Purchases of producers' durable equipment likewise showed little change from the quarters reviewed in previous issues of the SURVEY. Expenditures for these items continued at the extraordinarily high annual rate of 19 billion dollars to which they had risen in the fourth quarter. Purchases of equipment by certain industries-mainly, transportation and public utilities-were still expanding. However, limitations

of productive capacity in certain lines, which are not likely to be remedied in the short run, the gradual working down of the backlog of most important requirements, and surveys of actual business investment plans, all constituted evidence that barring new factors the volume of such purchases was at a maximum.

The significant developments in domestic investment occurred in business inventories. As compared with a 1.3 billion dollar reduction in the fourth quarter of 1947, inventories were being added to at an annual rate of over 4 billion in the first quarter. Part of the 5.4 billion change from the fourth quarter—about 1 billion—reflected farm inventories, and, owing to certain arbitrary conventions adopted in the statistical measurement of the quarterly movement of this item, must be discounted in an interpretation of the first quarter economic situation.

The bulk of the increase, however, was due to a much heavier accumulation of nonfarm business inventories. In interpreting this increase, it should be noted that it was confined to trade and concentrated at the retail level. It coincided, moreover, with the flattening of retail sales and a shift towards more cautious inventory-buying policies. These circumstances suggest that at least part of the first quarter inventory accumulation was due to a failure of sales to measure up to business expectations. The enactment of tax reduction and the Foreign Assistance Act and the prospect of increased defense expenditures, however, introduced new concrete factors into the economic outlook which overshadowed the tendency for inventories to increase at a rate higher than contemplated in the retail field.

3. Net foreign investment declined from an annual rate of over 8 billion dollars in the fourth quarter of 1947 to just above 4 billion in the first quarter of 1948. This sharp decline reflected primarily a contraction of commercial exports, and to a lesser extent larger imports. The increasing drain upon foreign gold and dollar resources was the major factor in the fall in exports. These shortages began to be felt in the second half of 1947 and found their expression in a spreading of import restrictions by foreign countries. But their effect on the actual level of exports was moderate in 1947. The first quarter contraction coincided with the expansion of direct foreign aid under the interim-aid program reflected in Federal Government expenditures.

4. Government purchases of goods and services, including Federal as well as State and local governments, were at an annual rate of 31 billion dollars in the first quarter. State and local government purchases were stable. Virtually the entire increase was in Federal purchases. It reflected largely the flow of foreign aid, and followed a somewhat smaller increase from the third to the fourth quarter of 1947, which was attributable to the same cause. It should be noted that the full expansion in foreign aid expenditures is not visible in the total because of offsetting liquidation of Government inventories, including inventories of surplus goods. It is apparent that Federal purchases are on the upgrade, owing mainly to the impact of the international situation.

5. Paralleling the flow of production, incomes also leveled off in the first quarter. Total compensation of employees, at an annual rate of 135 billion dollars, showed a quarterly increase of less than 2 billion. The monthly movement of pay rolls reflects more clearly the nature and extent of the retardation. The distributive and service industries and government changed little from the levels attained at the end of 1947. Pay rolls in the commodity producing indus-tries showed small declines from their December peaks. A similar pattern was common to all the major divisions of the commodity producing industries-manufacturing, mining, construction, and agriculture-although the timing and extent of the movement differed among these groups. Fortuitous circumstances, such as fuel and material shortages and labor disputes, contributed to the retardation in the flow of labor income. But viewed in conjunction with developments in the national product, it would appear that the flattening out of general economic activity was a factor also.

After reaching an all-time high in January, farm incomes declined by about one-tenth, as a consequence of the February break in crop and livestock prices. Thus the full effect of this price fall was not reflected in first quarter incomes, which, compared with the last quarter of 1947, also tended to be maintained by offsetting movements in farm inventories to which reference has already been made.

No significant changes occurred in nonfarm entrepreneurial income, in rental and interest income, or in dividend disbursements. Transfer payments also remained stable, larger unemployment compensation payments and State bonuses to veterans offsetting the decline in the cashing of terminal leave bonds from the high levels that had obtained in the second half of 1947.

Information on first quarter corporate profits is too limited at present to permit an over-all estimate. Data now available for the fourth quarter of the past year confirm the analysis of 1947 profits that was made in the February issue of the SURVEY on the basis of information referring to the first three quarters. They show, in addition, a substantial spurt of profits in the final quarter, rounding out the picture of intensified inflationary developments in the latter half of 1947.

6. Personal saving, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 13 billion dollars, was a slightly larger percentage of disposable income than in the fourth quarter of 1947. It should be noted that saving is estimated as a residual by deducting taxes and consumption expenditures from personal income, and that the seasonal pattern for these series is difficult to compute, especially under present conditions. Small imperfections in these calculations, as well as in other aspects of the estimates, may have a disproportionate effect on the amount and movement of personal saving. Accordingly, too much weight should not be attached to data for a single quarter. For over a year there has been little change in the savings ratio, indicating that the downward trend in the ratio associated with the postwar shift to consumption has substantially ceased.

United States Balance of Payments with ERP Countries

Estimates for 1947 and the First Program Year

DURING April the European recovery program became a reality. The Economic Cooperation Administration was established to administer the program and the first shipments financed under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 actually left the country soon after the Act was signed by the President. About the middle of April a tentative program was published ¹ showing for each of the ERP countries estimated expenditures on goods and services to be obtained in the Western Hemisphere during the first 15 months of

¹ European Recovery Program, Proposed Distribution of Economic Cooperation Act Financing by Country and Commodity; Estimated Balance of Payments on Current Account of the Participating Countries, April 1, 1948-June 30, 1949; Estimated Commodity Imports and Exports of the participating countries by Value and Quantity, April 1, 1948-June 30, 1948 and July 1, 1948-June 30, 1949.

the program and the extent to which these expenditures might be expected to be financed through the countries' own financial resources (including proceeds from current exports), through aid under the ERP program, and through other means.

To permit a comparison of these data with the situation prevailing in the recent past, an attempt has been made to separate transactions with Western Europe from the overall statistics on the balance of payments of the United States in 1947 (see table 3). At a later date an attempt will be made to prepare further break-downs of the global data.

Table 3.—Financing United States Foreign Trade in 1947

[Millions of dollars]

	All countries	ERP countries	Other countries
Exports of goods and services	19, 603	7, 236	12, 367
MEANS OF FINANCING			
Foreign resources: U. S. imports of goods and services. Liquidation of gold and dollar assets by foreign	8, 327	1, 695	6, 632
countries	4, 494	1,890	2, 604
Dollar disbursements by the Monetary Fund and International Bank United States Government:	761	727	34
Grants (net)	1,753	968	785
Loans United States private sources:	4, 017	3, 676	341
Remittances (net)	695	414	281
Loans and investments (net) Dollars transferred by ERP countries and unidenti-	638	46	592
fied transactions	-1,082	-2, 180	+1,09

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

Dollar Payments by ERP to Other Foreign Countries Exceeded 2 Billions

Exports of goods and services from the United States to the ERP countries exceeded our imports from these countries by about 5.5 billion dollars in 1947 (see table 4). Grants and loans by the United States, dollar disbursements by the International Bank, private aid and capital, and the liquidation of foreign gold and dollar assets amounted to 7.7 billion and thus exceeded the dollar requirements arising from the transactions of the ERP countries with the United States alone by about 2.2 billion dollars (see table 3).

Almost this entire excess of dollars utilized over net expenditures in the United States can be accounted for by apparent net transfers by the United Kingdom of 2.1 billion dollars to meet obligations in third countries (excluding countries participating in the European Recovery Plan). The distribution of such payments is shown in table 5. On the basis of the data for the ERP countries as a whole, it appears that very few of the dollars supplied to Western Europe were hoarded or otherwise used in unrecorded transactions. This, however, does not preclude the possibility of capital movements between ERP countries which escaped official controls.

The countries not participating in the ERP program had an import surplus with the United States in 1947 of 5.7 billion dollars which they partially financed through grants and loans of 2.0 billions and through liquidation of approximately 2.6 billion dollars of their own gold and dollar balances. In addition, however, these countries appear to have received from the ERP countries and the International Bank and Monetary Fund about 2.2 billions. Total utilization of dollar resources by these countries exceeded, therefore, their apparent net expenditures for goods and services in the United States by about 1.1 billion dollars (see table 3). This amount corresponds to "errors and omissions" for the balance of payments of the United States, as shown in the March SURVEY (pp. 17–23).

Table 4.—Merchandise and Service Transactions of the United States in 1947, European Recovery Program and "Other" Countries

[Millions of dollars]

	All countries	ERP countries	Other countries
Receipts: Goods and services:			
Goods	16,022	5, 704	10, 318
Income on investments Travel	1,026	143 57	883 221
Shipping	1 729	1,033	695
Miscellaneous services	549	299	250
Total goods and services	19, 603	7, 236	12, 367
Payments: Goods and services:			
Goods	6,047	777	5,270
Income on investments	226	132	94
Travel	535	95	440
Shipping.	730	366	364
Miscellaneous services		325	464
Total goods and services.		1,695	6,632
Excess of receipts	11, 296	5, 541	5,735

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

Table 5.—Transfers of Dollars by the United Kingdom to Third Countries During 1947

	Billions of dollars		
United Kingdom deficit with dollar area. Less: Deficit with the United States	2.5 1.3		
Equals: United Kingdon deficit with dollar area excluding the United States Less: Utilization of Canadian credit and gold sales to Canada	1. 2 . 5		
Equals: Transfers of U. S. dollars by United Kingdom to meet U. K. deficit with dollar area except United States		0.7 1.1 .6	
Total U. K. utilization of United States dollars outside the United States		2.4	
Equals: Net transfers of dollars by United Kingdon to non-ERP countries excluding the United States		2. 1	

Source: Based on published data of the British and Canadian Governments and estimates of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

International Flow of Dollars Reversed

During the interwar period also, Europe customarily had a net import surplus in its current balance of payments with the United States, although of much smaller magnitude than in 1947. In 1938 U. S. merchandise exports to all European countries amounted to 1.3 billion dollars and U. S. imports from Europe to 600 million. On service transactions, including income on investments and remittances, we paid Europe approximately 300 million net. European countries financed the deficit with the United States of about 400 million dollars by an equal amount of dollars received from the "other" countries. Thus, before the war there was a net flow of dollars from the United States to non-European countries, from these countries to Europe, and from Europe back to us.

Since the war, however, the whole world—with few exceptions—has been running a heavy balance-of-payments deficit with the United States, while Western Europe has had a deficit not only with the United States but with the world as a whole. The prewar system of multilateral trade has not yet reappeared and Europe has not been able to recover its positive balance of payments with the "other" countries.

Several circumstances may account for the reduced ability of European countries to obtain dollars from the "other" countries:

(1) The inability of Asia (which includes many European dependencies and dominions) to earn dollars by reestablishing its prewar export surplus with the United States

(2) Even if Asia and the other non-European countries as a group had continued as before the war to have a dollar surplus from their transactions with the United States, European countries would not have been able to secure these dollars because of (a) their reduced export capacity, and (b) their reduced net receipts on investment income and service accounts.

Exports to ERP Countries Not Likely to Rise over 1947

The situation in the international flow of dollars in the first ERP year should not be basically different from 1947.

Table 6.—United States	s Transaction	ns With	European	Recovery
Program Countries in	1947 and Pro	jections	for the Ye	ar Ending
March 31, 1949				

[Billions of dollars]

	1947	Year ending March 31, 1949
Means of Financing provided by the United States and Inter- national Institutions:		
U. S. Government aid:		
ERP		14.
Other	2 4.7	Ĩ.
Other U. S. private capital, net, excluding amortization	.1	
. Total means of financing provided by the United States		
(1+2+3)	4.8	5.
Dollars provided by the International Bank and Monetary Fund	.7	
Total dollars provided by the United States and interna-	5.5	5.
tional institutions (4+5) Dollars required to meet deficit ³ with the United States	5.0	a. 44.
Dollars available from United States and international sources to	0.4	- 4.
meet deficit in other countries $(6-7)$.	.3	⁵ 1.
. Utilization of ERP countries' own gold 6 and dollar assets	1.9	

Amount authorized of 5.3 billions less administrative costs and obligations for future

¹ Amount authorized of 5.3 billions less administrative costs and obligations for nuture delivery.
 ² Net grants and loans excluding the Greek-Turkish program and unilateral receipts from occupied countries.
 ³ Deficit on current account including transactions in goods and services, remittances, and amortization on long-term loans, but excluding shipments under the Greek-Turkish Program. Because of these adjustments which were necessary to make the 1947 data comparable with the projected deficit on current account, these figures are different from the export surplus in goods and services only as shown in tables 3 and 4.
 ⁴ Data in the published projections were adjusted to insure comparability with 1947 balance-of payments estimates. The projected export surplus applies only to the transactions of the United States with the ERP countries excluding their dependencies. Oil sales from Western Hemisphere sources outside the United States were adjusted to current prices.
 ⁵ Including 0.2 billion representing the deficit of Western Germany with nonparticipating countries outside the Western Hemisphere.
 ⁶ Does not include gold sales outside the United States (see table 3).
 Sources: Estimates for 1947, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Sources: Estimates for 1947, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. Projections based on data from "European Recovery Program," released by the Economic Cooperation Administration, April 8, 1948.

MANUFACTURERS anticipated an increase of 5 percent

in their 1948 sales as compared with 1947, according to reports made during the first quarter of this year by more

than one thousand companies representing all areas of man-

ufacturing industry.² For the most part, the manufac-

turers' sales estimates for 1948 were made early in the first

quarter. The estimates thus give an indication of business

attitudes toward prospective sales as projected from the conditions prevailing at the beginning of the year. Pre-

sumably any revisions of these figures currently would be

in an upward direction in view of the reaction of business

expectations to the enlargement in Government expenditure

dollar volume for 1948 were based upon the prices at the

turn of the year, there would be no increase from 1947 to

1948 in physical volume implied by these figures and possibly

Assuming that the anticipations of a 5-percent rise in

Manufacturers' sales expectations for 1948,

programs that came concurrently with tax reduction.

a slight drop.

As shown in table 6, Government aid under the ERP authorizations and other grants and loans-including civilian supplies for Western Germany and the unexpended funds of the interim-aid program—would be about 1 billion higher than in 1947. The expected decline of dollars made available by the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank

will, however, offset a large portion of this increase. The deficit of the ERP countries with the United States is assumed to decline, largely because of the disappearance of surplus and military sales-including surplus ships-which in 1947 amounted to nearly 500 million dollars, and because of an expected increase in U.S. imports of about 300 million. The ERP deficit with the United States on service transactions and private remittances is also expected to be about 200 million dollars smaller. Exports from the United States are expected to be approximately equal to those in 1947.

Dollar Stringency in Other Countries to Continue

Under these assumptions ERP countries will have 1.7 billions to pay for supplies obtained outside the United States, principally in the Western Hemisphere. While this amount is larger than the dollars available in 1947 from grants and loans by the United States and international institutions for payments in other countries, it cannot be expected that the ERP countries can continue to supplement these funds from their own reserves to any sizable degree as they did last year (see table 6, line 9).

Other foreign countries, therefore, may not be able to receive more dollars from the ERP countries than in 1947. Because of the considerable decline of their gold and dollar reserves during the past year, the "other" countries also will have to meet an increasing share of their dollar expenditures from current dollar receipts. This will presumably involve a reduction of U.S. exports to those areas, even though certain grants and loans may increase. In fact, it has been proposed to increase the lending power of the Export-Import Bank by 500 million dollars and the International Bank has under consideration several loans to Latin America. Only a relatively small part of these financial resources could be counted on to become available and to be used within the year ending March 31, 1949.

Business Sales Anticipations for the Year 1948

however, may have been influenced by limits of productive capacity and the prospect for continued restriction of supplies of raw materials as well as by reservations concerning the future strength of consumer demand. Moreover, developments since early this year, when manufacturers' reports of 1948 sales anticipations were made, indicate a strengthening of the demand picture.³

Durable goods manufacturing industries anticipated an increase in sales of 7 percent in 1948, while a smaller gain of 4 percent was the outlook presented by nondurable goods industries at the opening of this year. The dollar volume of sales of durable goods manufacturers last year was up 37 percent from 1946, with sales in the nondurable sector increasing 24 percent. Price rises were an important factor in last year's record sales volume, but the increases also reflected the reconversion of manufacturing industry to new high levels of peacetime production.

Anticipated changes in 1948 sales did not show wide

² Data on sales anticipations and plant and equipment expenditure programs for 1948 were collected jointly by the Office of Business Economics and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Plant and equipment estimates were presented in the April SUBVEY. The sample reporting sales was about one-half the companies reporting capital outlays.

³ It may be noted that manufacturers' sales in the first quarter of 1948 were about 9 percent above the average for 1947, according to estimates presented in the Industry Survey of the Office of Business Economics. Manufacturers' sales were particularly strong in March, after a moderate dip in the first 2 months of the year.

variation among individual industries from the average for all manufacturing. Within the durable group, the transportation equipment industry (including automobiles) expected the largest gain in 1948 sales, whereas furniture manufacturers at the other extreme expected a minor decline in sales. Among nondurables, the chemical and petroleum manufacturing group looked forward to the largest sales gain in 1948, while food manufacturers anticipated the smallest increase.

As shown by the accompanying table, there is a relationship between the size of company and the magnitude of sales increase anticipated for 1948. In both durable and nondurable lines the largest companies expected the greatest sales gains in 1948 over 1947. The medium and small companies anticipated smaller increases. This relationship between size of company and anticipated sales increase characterized most of the individual industries comprising the durable and nondurable groups.

Table 7.—Manufacturers' 1948 Anticipated Sales as Percent of 1947 Actual Sales, by Major Industry and Asset Size Group

Industry	Size group (total assets in millions of dollars)						
	Under 1	1 to 4.9	5 and over				
Durable goods Nondurable goods	101 100	102 101	108 105				

The negligible sales increase in 1948 anticipated by the smaller companies is perhaps in some measure a reflection of differences in estimating techniques. Larger companies tend to make use of methods giving fairly careful and more consistent budget estimates. Estimates of smaller companies were probably based in many cases on the general assumption that sales dollar volume during 1948 would not be significantly changed from 1947. In this connection it may be noted that, while the data on anticipated plant and equipment expenditures available for large manufacturing companies indicate a continuation during 1948 of outlays for new capital at about the same level as last year, the medium- and smaller-sized units anticipate a moderate increase in their aggregate capital outlays during 1948.

For the nonmanufacturing sectors of American business, data on the 1948 sales outlook as viewed by business at the opening of the year are less satisfactory than for manufacturing. In the general area comprising the publicservice enterprises, including the railroads, electric and gas utilities, and the communication industry, anticipated increases in 1948 sales, or revenues, appear to average between 12 and 15 percent, or considerably more than the 5-percent increase estimated for manufacturing. In appraising the larger gains estimated for the public service enterprises, it is significant that they have requested increases in rates to consumers and are also expanding facilities as rapidly as possible in response to extraordinary demands for service

Revised Indexes of Manufacturers' Sales and Inventories, 1939–47

A CHANGE in the coverage of the manufacturing sector of business, in order to conform with that used in the estimates of National Income and Product, has led to a revision of the indexes of manufacturers' sales and inventories which appear each month on page S-3 of the SURVEY. New series showing sales of all manufacturers and sales and inventory book values for the durable and nondurable goods industries are being added. Greater industry detail is given, and improvements both in the sample used for the estimates and in the methods of estimation are being incorporated.

Tables 8 and 9 show the new estimates and indexes annually, 1939–47, and monthly, 1946–47. Current figures are shown on page S-3. Monthly data from 1939–45 will appear in a subsequent issue of the SURVEY.

The monthly indexes of sales are adjusted, as before, for the number of working days each month. It is planned to compute a seasonal adjustment for both sales and inventories, and a revised new orders index will also be computed at a later date.

Basis of Revision

The revised indexes use weights based on the 1939 data of the Bureau of Internal Revenue as published in *Statistics of Income*, with an adjustment for unincorporated manufacturing concerns. The old weights were derived from the enumeration of manufacturing establishments by the Bureau of the Census, published in the *Census of Manufactures*, 1939. This change has the effect of raising the dollar values of both sales and inventories.

The increase in the level of sales which derives from a change to the *Statistics of Income* base is due primarily to the fact that sales and receipts involved in any activity of a manufacturing corporation are reported. In the *Census of Manufactures* tabulation, however, only establishments actually engaged in manufacturing were included. Transfers between plants of the same company are counted as sales in the estimates based on the census data, whereas

Table 8.-Manufacturers' Sales and Inventories, 1939-47

		Sales		Book va	lue of inve	ntories 1
Year and month	Total manu- factur- ing	Total durable goods	Total non- durable goods	Total manu- factur- ing	Total durable goods	Total non- durable goods
1938	61, 340 70, 313 98, 069 124, 150 151, 233 160, 826 148, 456 144, 246 185, 652	22, 454 28, 736 44, 307 59, 113 77, 720 81, 866 69, 147 54, 220 74, 370	38, 886 41, 577 53, 762 65, 037 73, 513 78, 960 79, 309 90, 026 111, 382	$\begin{array}{c} 10,803\\ 11,516\\ 12,873\\ 17,024\\ 19,221\\ 19,897\\ 19,122\\ 17,924\\ 23,432\\ 28,016 \end{array}$	4, 864 5, 172 6, 127 8, 352 10, 073 10, 729 9, 907 8, 337 11, 130 13, 331	5, 93 6, 34 6, 74 8, 67 9, 14 9, 16 9, 21 9, 58 12, 30 14, 68
1946: January	9,790 9,096 10,712 11,298 11,313 11,132 11,565 12,914 13,055 14,256 14,481 14,634	3, 434 2, 872 3, 866 4, 302 4, 304 4, 318 4, 587 5, 022 4, 884 5, 607 5, 438 5, 586	6, 356 6, 224 6, 846 6, 996 7, 009 6, 814 6, 987 7, 892 8, 171 8, 649 9, 043 9, 048	18, 168 18, 460 18, 773 18, 918 19, 177 19, 468 20, 446 20, 994 21, 500 22, 480 23, 013 23, 432	8, 386 8, 476 8, 782 9, 185 9, 456 9, 774 10, 007 10, 334 10, 582 10, 850 11, 130	9, 78 9, 98 9, 99 9, 95 9, 99 10, 01: 10, 67 10, 98 11, 16 11, 89 12, 16 12, 30:
Jecember January February March April May June July August September October November December	14, 054 14, 454 14, 177 15, 548 15, 152 14, 813 14, 817 14, 099 14, 996 16, 308 17, 779 16, 271 17, 238	$\begin{array}{c} 5, 536\\ 5, 714\\ 5, 643\\ 6, 217\\ 6, 341\\ 6, 158\\ 6, 131\\ 5, 546\\ 5, 859\\ 6, 395\\ 7, 027\\ 6, 350\\ 6, 350\\ 6, 989\end{array}$	8, 740 8, 534 9, 331 8, 811 8, 655 8, 686 8, 553 9, 137 9, 913 10, 752 9, 921 10, 249	24, 211 24, 826 25, 392 25, 847 26, 435 26, 475 26, 445 27, 048 27, 048 27, 053 27, 395 27, 625 28, 016	11, 408 11, 814 12, 191 12, 443 12, 724 12, 829 13, 011 13, 128 13, 129 13, 220 13, 224 13, 331	12, 30 12, 80 13, 01 13, 20 13, 71 13, 64 13, 83 13, 92 13, 92 14, 17 14, 40 14, 68

[Millions of dollars]

1 Data as of end of period.

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

they are excluded in the revised estimates, and this partly offsets the increase which results from the wider coverage on the new basis.

Inventory valuations are also higher after the revision,

Table 9.-Indexes of Manufacturers' Sales and Inventories, 1939-47 Average month 1939=100

						<u> </u>		verage									<u> </u>						
						rable g			10	<i>6</i>			<u> </u>			N 	ondura			[]			
Year and month	Total manufacturing	Total	Iron, steel, and prod- ucts	Nonferrous metals and products	Electric machinery and equipment	Machinery excluding electrical	Automobiles and equip- ment	Transportation equip- ment excluding auto- mobiles	Furnitures and finished lumber products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Other durable	Total	Food and kindred prod- ucts	Beverages	Textile mill products excluding apparel	Leather and products	Paper and allied prod- ucts	Printing and publish- ing industries	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber products	Petroleum and coal products	Tobacco manufactures	Other nondurable
											SA	LES											
Monthly average: 1939. 1940. 1941. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1946. 1946. 1946. 1946. 1946. 1947. 1946. 1947. 1946. 1947. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. December. 1947: January. February. March. April. November. December. July. August. September. July. August. September. July. August. September. October. November. Dure. July. August. September. October. November. Dure. July. August. September. October. November. Dure. July. August. September. October. November. December. November. December. November. December. November. December. November. December. November. December. November. December. November. December. November. December. November. December. November. December. November. December. November. December. Novembe	100 115 115 202 247 242 242 218 202 212 218 202 212 218 202 212 218 202 212 218 202 212 212 218 202 212 212 212 212 212 212 212 212 212	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 128\\ 197\\ 263\\ 346\\ 308\\ 241\\ 177\\ 160\\ 221\\ 231\\ 231\\ 221\\ 231\\ 236\\ 248\\ 272\\ 278\\ 299\\ 293\\ 315\\ 319\\ 326\\ 338\\ 8285\\ 353\\ 301\\ 342\\ 353\\ 360\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 126\\ 196\\ 239\\ 274\\ 289\\ 271\\ 242\\ 212\\ 193\\ 126\\ 252\\ 236\\ 243\\ 255\\ 260\\ 270\\ 261\\ 282\\ 260\\ 270\\ 261\\ 282\\ 286\\ 260\\ 270\\ 305\\ 336\\ 335\\ 331\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 123\\ 178\\ 262\\ 271\\ 194\\ 250\\ 276\\ 276\\ 276\\ 293\\ 202\\ 202\\ 202\\ 202\\ 202\\ 202\\ 202\\ 20$	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 133\\ 203\\ 300\\ 369\\ 252\\ 253\\ 328\\ 173\\ 181\\ 1202\\ 214\\ 254\\ 2214\\ 254\\ 2214\\ 254\\ 302\\ 319\\ 302\\ 319\\ 302\\ 319\\ 3329\\ 369\\ 369\\ 331\\ 311\\ 349\\ 441\\ 470\\ \end{array}$	100 132 207 288 339 349 311 250 204 221 235 245 269 292 245 279 292 245 279 292 289 327 318 324 330 339 278 324 332 324 332 324 334 330 339 327 324 325 324 325 325 324 325 325 325 325 325 325 325 325 325 325	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 131\\ 183\\ 221\\ 379\\ 420\\ 319\\ 229\\ 122\\ 113\\ 372\\ 239\\ 2260\\ 297\\ 372\\ 239\\ 260\\ 297\\ 319\\ 4346\\ 350\\ 364\\ 350\\ 364\\ 356\\ 338\\ 364\\ 345\\ 356\\ 399\\ 410\\ 424\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{matrix} 100\\ 182\\ 452\\ 1,810\\ 1,172\\ 1,832\\ 1,810\\ 302\\ 302\\ 302\\ 302\\ 302\\ 302\\ 302\\ 30$	100 113 146 154 158 167 194 163 167 194 163 168 175 168 168 175 201 201 201 201 231 235 226 256 252 242 242 242 242 244 203 212 227 247 281	100 113 183 154 157 155 205 236 145 155 156 145 156 236 245 226 244 205 226 244 204 223 226 244 223 226 226 226 226 226 226 226 226 226	100 118 181 262 272 297 207 207 207 207 207 207 204 216 202 204 216 202 204 216 202 204 216 202 204 215 262 271 274 274 274 274 274 272 274 272 274 272 272	100 107 138 89 203 204 232 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 20	100 105 134 101 197 197 197 197 197 197 188 183 183 183 187 177 177 282 238 304 304 239 241 241 259 244 301 303 285	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 108\\ 133\\ 158\\ 158\\ 260\\ 260\\ 277\\ 270\\ 250\\ 234\\ 258\\ 277\\ 275\\ 331\\ 309\\ 306\\ 300\\ 306\\ 300\\ 281\\ 275\\ 281\\ 275\\ 292\\ 281\\ 373\\ \end{array}$	100 109 186 204 257 224 257 231 231 234 251 234 251 234 279 235 279 235 279 235 279 239 277 312 230 239 277 319 339 327	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 104\\ 143\\ 173\\ 178\\ 181\\ 209\\ 271\\ 189\\ 203\\ 183\\ 263\\ 203\\ 183\\ 241\\ 181\\ 248\\ 277\\ 255\\ 266\\ 251\\ 182\\ 267\\ 222\\ 245\\ 257\\ 222\\ 245\\ 257\\ 222\\ 245\\ 257\\ 222\\ 245\\ 251\\ 286\\ 251\\ 286\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 116\\ 159\\ 164\\ 198\\ 203\\ 243\\ 317\\ 149\\ 166\\ 232\\ 249\\ 279\\ 232\\ 214\\ 232\\ 249\\ 252\\ 276\\ 279\\ 292\\ 310\\ 303\\ 317\\ 315\\ 288\\ 312\\ 315\\ 312\\ 328\\ 312\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 107\\ 116\\ 127\\ 128\\ 129\\ 219\\ 230\\ 219\\ 230\\ 219\\ 230\\ 219\\ 230\\ 219\\ 230\\ 219\\ 230\\ 219\\ 230\\ 219\\ 221\\ 249\\ 222\\ 224\\ 232\\ 224\\ 232\\ 224\\ 232\\ 224\\ 232\\ 224\\ 232\\ 224\\ 232\\ 224\\ 232\\ 234\\ 300\\ 300\\ 300\\ 300\\ 300\\ 300\\ 300\\ 3$	100 112 151 168 229 248 319 163 168 235 237 227 220 231 247 250 279 250 279 250 279 250 279 250 279 250 279 250 279 250 279 261 277 277 270 279 261 277 277 277 261 279 261 279 261 279 279 261 277 277 277 279 261 279 279 279 279 279 279 279 279 279 279	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 108\\ 157\\ 270\\ 310\\ 223\\ 291\\ 223\\ 291\\ 302\\ 2297\\ 302\\ 2297\\ 302\\ 298\\ 321\\ 324\\ 324\\ 324\\ 336\\ 301\\ 325\\ 298\\ 332\\ 298\\ 332\\ 330\\ 332\\ 330\\ 332\\ 336\\ 335\\ 336\\ 348\\ 354\\ 354\\ 307\\ \end{array}$	100 105 126 141 181 189 260 255 252 252 252 2160 187 188 201 188 201 188 203 203 211 219 223 223 223 223 223 223 224 2254 255 255 231 8 8 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203	100 107 119 136 159 169 206 222 221 170 175 197 212 213 229 206 229 206 229 229 206 223 223 223 223 223 223 223 223	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 105\\ 143\\ 178\\ 208\\ 218\\ 200\\ 232\\ 289\\ 158\\ 181\\ 235\\ 2225\\ 234\\ 182\\ 225\\ 224\\ 221\\ 273\\ 257\\ 291\\ 257\\ 291\\ 2221\\ 269\\ 269\\ 269\\ 269\\ 269\\ 269\\ 269\\ 269$
											INVE	ENTO	RIES										
End of year: 1938	175 176 179 181 190 209 209 214 218 225	191 196 203 208 214 219 225 231 237	$\begin{array}{c} 103\\ 107\\ 120\\ 135\\ 152\\ 149\\ 141\\ 145\\ 172\\ 204\\ 144\\ 146\\ 150\\ 152\\ 156\\ 162\\ 163\\ 167\\ 170\\ 170\\ 170\\ 170\\ 170\\ 170\\ 170\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 95\\ 98\\ 106\\ 124\\ 129\\ 158\\ 146\\ 160\\ 229\\ 251\\ 162\\ 165\\ 171\\ 177\\ 185\\ 189\\ 206\\ 212\\ 217\\ 222\\ 229\\ 229\\ 245\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 103\\ 110\\ 136\\ 220\\ 273\\ 292\\ 280\\ 223\\ 313\\ 370\\ 224\\ 231\\ 240\\ 251\\ 261\\ 261\\ 267\\ 279\\ 286\\ 294\\ 306\\ 313\\ 322\\ 333\\ \end{array}$	101 108 128 122 209 207 189 241 285 193 204 207 215 221 235 240 241	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 81\\ 135\\ 269\\ 550\\ 885\\ 1, 122\\ 523\\ 623\\ 378\\ 375\\ 402\\ 397\\ 411\\ 428\\ 440\\ 457\\ 474\\ 496\\ 514\\ 5523\\ 542\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 99\\ 103\\ 114\\ 135\\ 125\\ 122\\ 113\\ 179\\ 228\\ 118\\ 120\\ 125\\ 128\\ 135\\ 149\\ 152\\ 158\\ 161\\ 166\\ 179\\ 179\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 104\\ 113\\ 124\\ 121\\ 120\\ 114\\ 110\\ 135\\ 170\\ 110\\ 109\\ 104\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 106\\ 106\\ 106\\ 115\\ 127\\ 135\\ 143\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107\\ 92\\ 96\\ 127\\ 131\\ 128\\ 128\\ 107\\ 171\\ 222\\ 107\\ 104\\ 106\\ 110\\ 119\\ 128\\ 132\\ 135\\ 140\\ 156\\ 171\\ 177\\ \end{array}$	100 107 114 155 156 165 208 248 169 169 169 168 169 168 180 186 180 186 180 201 205 201 205 208	$\begin{array}{c} 106\\ 113\\ 115\\ 152\\ 162\\ 174\\ 166\\ 212\\ 250\\ 158\\ 152\\ 145\\ 135\\ 129\\ 130\\ 162\\ 168\\ 208\\ 208\\ 218\\ 212\\ 220\\ 211\\ \end{array}$	99 102 112 135 147 160 173 193 283 335 199 203 199 203 199 209 209 209 209 209 209 209 209 209 2	99 109 118 146 157 141 142 152 199 224 160 168 175 183 187 183 187 183 187 190 194 199 200 199 205	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 108\\ 109\\ 139\\ 137\\ 120\\ 121\\ 132\\ 168\\ 223\\ 135\\ 141\\ 143\\ 144\\ 139\\ 150\\ 143\\ 137\\ 144\\ 157\\ 168\\ 164\\ 168\\ 164\\ \end{array}$	101 109 122 147 153 138 135 154 268 155 160 163 162 161 167 175 185 191 195 194 194 197	$\begin{array}{c} 102\\ 109\\ 114\\ 141\\ 145\\ 151\\ 151\\ 165\\ 267\\ 361\\ 173\\ 184\\ 198\\ 204\\ 227\\ 2290\\ 230\\ 254\\ 253\\ 255\\ 253\\ 265\\ 267\\ 276\\ \end{array}$	99 107 115 161 182 183 226 271 185 188 191 192 194 198 198 206 212 226 212 226 240	100 108 127 174 175 172 166 209 257 171 177 183 190 188 185 187 191 197 204 207 209 229	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 103\\ 109\\ 129\\ 126\\ 118\\ 127\\ 128\\ 150\\ 178\\ 129\\ 130\\ 132\\ 130\\ 132\\ 134\\ 136\\ 141\\ 145\\ 148\\ 149\\ 150\\ 150\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 104\\ 108\\ 124\\ 164\\ 164\\ 208\\ 229\\ 233\\ 218\\ 220\\ 217\\ 210\\ 208\\ 203\\ 210\\ 214\\ 203\\ 210\\ 214\\ 224\\ 229\\ 237\\ 237\\ 233\\ \end{array}$	92 105 113 172 187 177 167 149 223 293 293 165 177 175 177 175 177 184 187 199 205 205 205 205 205 221 221 224 249
February March April June July August September October November December	236 241 246 246 250 252 252 252	245 253 258 264 266 270 272 272 272 274 274 274 277	$178 \\ 181 \\ 185 \\ 189 \\ 192 \\ 197 \\ 199 \\ 200 \\ 201 \\ 203 \\ 204$	249 254 255 253 258 262 259 259 259 249 251	333 347 359 372 374 376 375 374 375 374 375 373 373	252 258 264 268 271 275 276 277 280 282 282 285	395 411 415 431 443 444 452 451 449 449 449 447	573 596 607 629 630 630 644 634 634 637 621 623	184 192 201 204 203 205 203 201 209 207 228	152 157 156 160 161 161 161 157 162 168 170	182 192 198 198 195 204 206 210 213 219 222	220 223 226 232 230 234 235 235 235 239 243 248	211 207 192 200 194 208 213 220 238 244 250	295 302 304 332 334 316 327 338 345 336 335	$\begin{array}{c} 212 \\ 219 \\ 225 \\ 225 \\ 221 \\ 223 \\ 223 \\ 220 \\ 218 \\ 226 \\ 224 \end{array}$	187 192 201 208 213 207 198 195 209 223	$\begin{array}{c} 203 \\ 209 \\ 213 \\ 219 \\ 229 \\ 241 \\ 253 \\ 260 \\ 262 \\ 265 \\ 268 \end{array}$	292 305 335 358 366 373 370 368 367 355 361	247 252 263 269 265 262 261 256 253 259 271	241 253 270 279 277 268 258 246 247 242 257	149 154 157 160 162 164 169 171 174 176 178	237 233 227 219 216 211 212 216 225 229 233	262 264 289 293 301 297 288 288 288 290 293

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

since the census listed only those inventories physically located in the manufacturing establishments covered, and consequently made no allowance for such items as goods in transit or in warehouses, inventories of manufacturers' sales branches, and the like.

Since the end product of one manufacturer may be sold to another producer, to be used as the material for further fabrication, the aggregate value of sales is duplicative, and accordingly is much greater than the value added in manufacturing. The exclusion of intracompany transfers from

the new sales estimates has eliminated only a relatively small part of such duplication. However, the estimates of the book values of inventories are not influenced by double counting.

The change to a new base carries with it some practical advantages. On a Statistics of Income basis, corporate sales and inventories are subject to annual verification, and consequently small errors cannot produce a cumulative effect over time of serious magnitude; on the old basis, no depend-(Continued on p. 23)

186405°-48---2

Industrial Patterns of the Business Population

IN previous analyses of the business population, evidence was presented which suggests that the sharp rise in the number of firms in operation-from about 3,000,000 in June 1945 to more than 3,800,000 in December 1947brought the business population approximately in line with the current high level of general business activity.¹ This article focuses attention upon changes in the industrial patterns which accompany alterations in the aggregate business population, since not all sectors have participated in the same way in the sharp decline which occurred during the war and the even sharper increase which followed in the years since VJ-day. Differences relate, in the more recent period, not only to the particular characteristics of postwar demand but also to the distinctive behavior of demand and of the competitive situations typical of the various segments.

For the operations of the individual businessman and also for an understanding of the functioning of the economy as a whole, these industry-to-industry differences in the sensitivity of the business population to changes in the level of business activity are of some importance. The response of an industry to an increase in demand at any time depends, in the first instance, upon the ease with which established firms can expand output and, second, upon how fast new

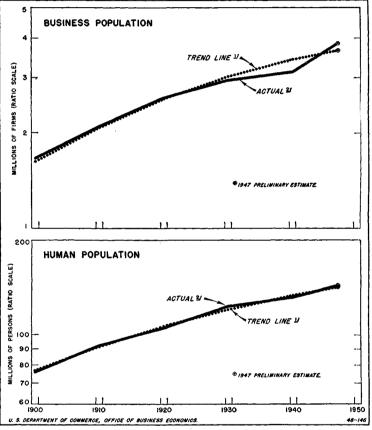
firms can enter the industry. For an industry in which the sensitivity of the business population to the level of business activity is high, it may be concluded that either demand for the industry's product is exceptionally volatile or the ease of movement of firms in and out of the industry is exceptionally great. It may also be concluded that the average age of business concerns in such industries is low and that—other things being equal— the establishment of a new enterprise is fraught with greater risk.

Long-Term Trends

Before observing behavior in particular industries, however, attention may be directed to a review of the principal factors determining the over-all level of the business population, for it is from this perspective that differences among industries are most profitably appraised. Over the long term, among the more important of these factors is the growth of the human population. The similarity in trends between 1900 and 1947 in the total number of firms in operation and the total number of persons in the United States is depicted in chart 1.

The general patterns of growth as defined by the trend lines shown in the chart are identical in form for the two series, implying a rising rate of increase in the earlier years and a declining rate of increase in the later years-a condition

Chart 1.—Comparison of Business and Human **Population Trends**



¹ Trend line for business population was fitted to data for selected years, 1900-47; trend line for human population was fitted to data for all years, 1790-1947. See the text for formulas. ² Data for business population are 10-year averages, except for 1947, which is the average for that year; data for human population are the enumerated census years.

Sources of data: Business population, 1929–47, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics; prior to 1929 basic data from Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., were adjusted to the level of the Department of Commerce series. See appendix for details. Data for human population, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

typical of population growth phenomena of many types.² Moreover, the point marking this change from a rising to a declining rate of increase occurs at nearly the same time in both series-in 1912 in the human population, and in 1914 in the business population.

² The formulas for these trend lines are as follows:

Human population (in millions) = $\frac{188}{1 + e^{.375 - .0317i}}$, and

Business population (in millions) = $\frac{4.56}{1+e^{.571-.04254}}$

where
$$t$$
=time in years with origin at 1900.

For an extensive account of the use of this curve type—the "logistic"—in the analysis of the human population, see Raymond Pearl, Studies in Human Biology, 1924. For the use of the curve to describe the growth of a variety of economic series, see S. S. Kuznets, Secular Movements in Production and Prices, 1930.

¹See "The Business Population," SURVEY OF OURRENT BUSINESS, February 1948, and "The Postwar Business Population," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, January 1947. NOTE: Mr. Ulmer is a member of the Business Structure Division, Office of Business Economics.

Rates of Change Compared

Throughout the nearly five decades of experience depicted in the chart, the long-term rates of increase prevailing at any given time in number of firms and in number of persons have been about the same, though with a slight but significant difference. As the slopes of the curves suggest, the relative rise in the business population has been regularly somewhat higher. In 1900, there were approximately 21 firms for each 1,000 persons in the United States, while in 1947 the number of firms per 1,000 persons reached 26, reflecting the play of certain other factors upon the business population in the long term-especially the increasing industrialization of the economy. The growth of industrialization, of course, was also expressed in the greater size and technological complexity of the average business unit.

Over the entire span of the series, as shown in the chart, the secular trend in the human population changed from an annual increase of 1.8 percent in the early part of the century to an annual increase of 0.8 percent currently. For the business population the corresponding rates were 2.6 percent per year in the years 1900-05 and about 0.9 percent currently.

Cyclical Fluctuations

One important difference in the behavior of the two series not fully apparent in the chart may be noted. If annual data instead of decennial data had been plotted for the human population the appearance of chart 1 would have been altered only slightly, for all observations would have fallen upon or very close to the line which measures the long-term trend. For the business population a different situation prevails.

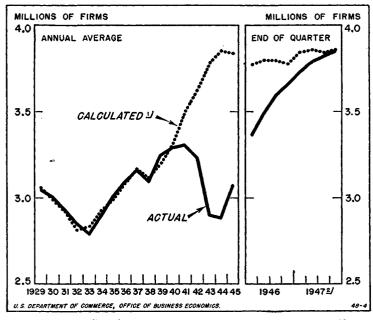
Year-to-year fluctuations in the number of firms-as opposed to the long-term trend-are determined primarily by year-to-year changes in business conditions. Accordingly, if annual observations were substituted for the 10-year averages plotted in chart 1, considerable cyclical fluctuation about the secular trend of the business population would be apparent. It may be noted, however, that the only substantial deviation from trend which appears in the chartthe negative departure in 1940-is not primarily the result of an ordinary cyclical fluctuation. This observation represents a 10-year average centered at 1940, and therefore includes some years of fairly poor business conditions in the thirties coupled with war years during which the business population, because of special conditions considered elsewhere, was abnormally low.³

Cyclical Sensitivity Among Industries

The nature of cyclical fluctuations in the business population is evident in chart 2, which shows the number of firms in operation each year from 1929 through 1947. Also shown is an hypothetical measure of the business population calculated on the basis of the average prewar (1929-40) relationship between the number of firms in operation and the general level of business activity-a relationship which has been analyzed extensively in the articles cited above.

To obtain a measure of the differences in sensitivity among the various industry groups, relationships were derived between the changes in number of firms in operation in each industrial segment and corresponding changes in the grand total number of firms in all industries during the years 1929-41. The measures of sensitivity obtained are given in column 1 of table 1. Individual industries included in the analysis were all those for which annual data are available back to 1929.

Chart 2.-Total Number of Firms in Operation



¹ Calculated from a linear least squares regression equation for the years 1929-40, Y=23.28+0.115x+0.68t, where Y=number of firms (hundreds of thousands); X=gross national product, excluding Government, agriculture, and professional and other services excluding from the business population (billions of 1939 dollars); and t=time in 6-month intervals centered at December 31, 1934. ² Data for the fourth quarter of 1947 are preliminary.

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

The measures of sensitivity given in table 1 indicate the percentage change in number of firms in operation in each industry group which was associated on the average with a 10-percent change in the total number of firms in all industries.⁴ Thus, it is apparent that by far the most sensitive of all major industrial segments is manufacturing, for a 10percent change in the total business population was associated with a 31-percent change in the number of manufacturing concerns. At the other end of the scale are retail trade, finance, and the service industries. In retail trade only an 8-percent change in number of firms accompanied a 10-percent change in the total business population, and in the services the corresponding figure was 4 percent.

These data suggest a situation which agrees with basic economic considerations, even though it conflicts with conclusions which might be drawn from superficial observation. Though of preponderant importance from the standpoint of its output, the giant manufacturing corporation-with a life transcending those of the individuals who at any time may control it or share in its ownership—is clearly an exception among the many thousands of manufacturing concerns which arise and die in conformity with the frequent twists of the business cycle.

Manufacturing and Retailing Contrasted

The greater sensitivity of the business population in manufacturing as compared with retail trade may, in fact, be explained primarily in terms of two factors: (1) On the whole, demand fluctuates more widely in manufacturing industries. The sales of the average firm in manufacturing are much less diversified than the sales of the average firm in retail trade. Moreover, for the production of many industrial commodities such as machinery, other business equip-

³ For a full discussion of the factors underlying the wartime decline in the business popula-tion, see The Postwar Business Population, op. cit.

⁴ These measures of sensitivity, of course, relate to short-term—i. e., cyclical—reactions considered apart from the influence of long-term trend, which to some extent differs for the various industry groups. Since the short-term influence of the trend factor is in no case of appreciable current importance when compared with sensitivity, specific discussion of secular trends by industry has been omitted. Formulas giving the full relationship between number of firms in individual industries and the total business population, including provision for the trend factor where required, are listed in the appendix to this article.

Table 1.-Indexes of Sensitivity and Number of Firms in Operation

	Indexes of sensitivity ¹	Num		ns in ope sands)	ration
To Jacobara	Percent change in			Decem	ber 1947
Industry	group asso- ciated with 10 percent change in to- tal business population	Sep- tember 1941	Decem- ber 1943	Actual ²	Calcu- lated ¹
Major industry groups: Manufacturing Contract construction Wholesale trade. Retail trade. Finance, insurance, and real estate Service industries. Manufacturing industries: Lumber and lumber products. Stone, clay, and glass products. Metals and metal products. Frinting and publishing. Food and kindred products. Textiles and textile products. Leather and leather products. Chemicals and allied products. Chemicals and allied products.	10 8 8 4 57 45 28 20 20 25 24 24 24	$\begin{array}{c} 226\\ 244\\ 146\\ 1,621\\ 285\\ 644\\ 36\\ 6\\ 28\\ 38\\ 38\\ 38\\ 56\\ 56\\ 24\\ 3\\ 9\\ 9\\ 22\\ \end{array}$	228 147 114 1, 318 268 548 41 8 30 39 52 23 3 8 23 3 8 2	319 284 182 304 733 65 15 50 42 57 40 5 10 3	319 249 180 1, 859 2293 682 682 682 511 766 31 766 31 4 10 3 3

¹ Based on the linear least squares regression of the logarithms of the number of firms in operation in each group and the total business population and time for the years 1929–41. In the case of wholesale trade, service industries, food and kindred products, textiles and textile products, and chemicals and allied products, the year 1941 was omitted from the relation-² Preliminary. ³ Includes products of petroleum and coal.

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

ment, or the materials used for construction, demand in a depression year may undergo an extreme contraction. (2) The very presence in the manufacturing industries of a number of firms of widely diverse size operating in the same market increases the average volatility of the business population in these segments, for in good years many thousands of small manufacturers are required to supplement the capacity output of the large ones, while in poor years, when demand can no longer support the operations of all, the small producer frequently is unable to weather the storm.

Hence, in retail trade, where neither of these two factors impinges so heavily, there is a considerably higher degree of stability in the business population—a relative stability which is not belied by the fact that almost all closures in retail segments are publicly distinguished with the well-known "Going Out of Business."

A rough impression of the contrast in sensitivity between the business population in manufacturing industries and in retail trade may be obtained from chart 3, which illustrates the much more pronounced cyclical behavior during peacetime years of the former group. The "calculated" lines in both cases represent estimates of the number of firms in operation based on the relationship with the total business population, from which the measures of sensitivity given in table 1 were derived. The formulas for the relationships illustrated here and for the other industry groups included in this table are provided in the appendix to this article.

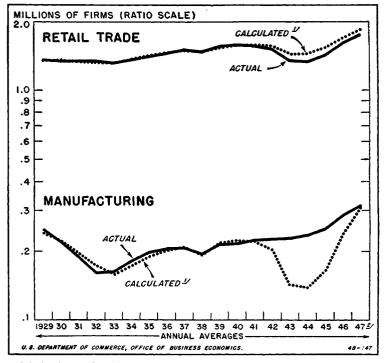
Sensitivity Highest for Lumber and Products

Although the manufacturing business population as a whole is highly sensitive, there is considerable difference among the several manufacturing industries, as demonstrated in the lower portion of table 1. Well in advance of the general average as the most sensitive segment of manufacturing is the lumber and lumber products industry. In this group a 10-percent change in the size of the total business population was on the average associated with a more than 50-percent change in the number of firms in operation-a condition attributable primarily to two factors: (1) a highly flexible demand for its products, and (2) the relatively small capitalization normally required in this industry. In stone, clay,

and glass, where the sensitivity index is almost as high, both of these conditions are also present.

At the other extreme, with a lower sensitivity index than in any other manufacturing segment, is paper and paper products—an industry characterized by a fairly stable demand as well as by a relatively high per firm capitalization.⁵ Somewhat higher indexes—around 25—appear in food and kindred products, textiles and products, and leather and products, all industries in which the relative stability of demand is balanced in part by the relatively small investment required to start in business.

Chart 3.—Number of Firms in Operation in Retail Trade and Manufacturing Industries



¹ Calculated from a linear least squares regression of the logarithms of the number of firms in operation in retail trade and manufacturing, respectively, the total business population, and time for the years 1929-41. ² Data are preliminary.

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

Changes in Industrial Pattern

In chart 4 the striped bars show the number of firms in operation in each industry at the end of 1943 expressed as a percent of the number at the prewar peak in September 1941. These bars in the upper panel reflect the differential changes resulting from the war. The black and the dotted bars in this panel provide a comparison of the actual number of firms in operation at the end of 1947 and the number which might have been expected on the basis of the prewar relationships, both expressed as percentages of 1941. Data underlying these percentages are given in table 1. In general, the comparison suggests that the broad peacetime pattern of the business population had been restored by the end of 1947 in line with prewar relationships, for differences between the black and the dotted bars are small. The sole exception was the contract construction industry, in which the actual number of firms was substantially greater than the expected number—a deviation which reflects both the special postwar factors noted below as well as the influence of a major construction cycle now in its expansionary phase.

³ It is interesting to note in this connection that the net tangible capital assets (less deprecia-tion reserves) per corporate return reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in 1939 for the paper and paper products industry was more than three times that in lumber and lumber products and nearly double that in stone, clay, and glass.

Significant Deviations

When attention is directed to the lower panel of chart 4 where similar comparisons are shown for the individual manufacturing industries, however, discrepancies between actual and calculated numbers are more frequent than close agreements. In chemicals and allied products, paper and paper products, and lumber and lumber products, the actual number of firms in operation at the end of 1947 was approximately in line with past relationships, but for other groups substantial deviations occur.

Well above the calculated number were stone, clay, and glass products, leather and products, textiles and products, and metals and products. Appreciably below its line of relationship was food and kindred products.⁶ In the first named the demand reflects the above-mentioned high volume of construction which has provided abundant opportunities for profit. Thus, the increase in the average profitability of small firms in stone, clay, and glass manufacturing has exceeded by a wide margin the gains achieved by firms of similar size since 1941 in manufacturing generally.

That the situation is extraordinary in these industriesand in some cases may now be in the process of change-is suggested by the data in table 2, which is utilized in the following analysis.

Business Births and Deaths

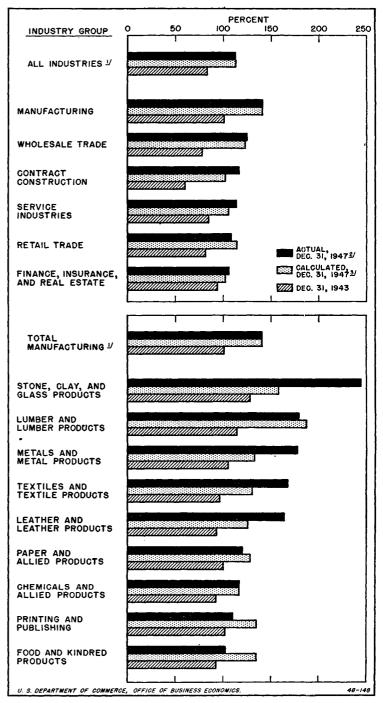
This table presents the annual rates of growth-i. e., the number of business births minus business deaths expressed as a proportion of the number of firms in operation at the beginning of the period-prevailing in each industry group in 1946 and the first and second halves of 1947. The rank of each industry according to its rate of growth in each period is also shown in the table.⁸

Table 2 shows that in 1946 the stone, clay, and glass industry was expanding at the rate of 515 net additions per 1,000 firms in operation, and that this industry ranked first among manufacturing groups in this respect in that year. By the second half of 1947, however, the expansion of this industry had virtually ceased; the growth, at an annual rate, in this period was only one per 1,000, and the industry had dropped from a rank of first to a rank of eighth. This sharp decline suggests the probability that subsequent data may show a negative rate of growth for this industry and that the gap between the actual and calculated number of firms in stone, clay, and glass, shown in chart 4, may have begun to narrow.

Leather and Leather Products Decline

In the leather and leather products industry table 2 shows a readjustment process of this kind had already begun. From a rank of third with a rate of growth of 239 per 1,000 in 1946, this industry dropped to last place with a negative annual rate of 28 per 1,000 in the second half of 1947—the first industry to show a net decline in number of firms since the end of the war. Hence, unless current trends are abruptly altered, it appears reasonable to assume that the actual number of firms in leather and products in the near future will have been reduced to a point much more closely approaching the expected level.

Chart 4.—Number of Firms in Operation in 1947 and 1943 as Percentages of the Number in Operation in 1941, by Industry Groups



¹ Includes some groups not shown separately in the chart.
² Data for 1947 are preliminary.
³ The calculated number of firms, except for "all industries," was obtained from a linear least squares regression of the logarithms of the number of firms in each industry group, the total business population, and time for the years 1929-40 or 1929-41; calculated number of firms for "all industries" was obtained from the relationship illustrated in chart 1.

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

A reduction in the gap between expected and actual numbers also appears in the offing for food and kindred products-a group which enjoyed a substantial increase in rank with respect to rate of growth between the periods shown in the table-for in this case the number of concerns in operation at the end of 1947 was less than the calculated

⁶ It is important to note that the deviations referred to here and in the preceding sentence

[•] It is important to note that the deviations referred to here and in the precenting sentence were in every case several times greater than their respective standard errors. ¹ An analysis of sample data of the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Ex-change Commission and of the reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue indicates that for corporations with assets of less than \$250,000 the increase in profitability (i.e., the ratio of profits to stockholders' equity) between 1941 and 1947 in the stone, clay, and glass industry was roughly twice the increase for firms of the same size in all manufacturing industries con-sidered as a whole

 ⁸ The basic data underlying this table—i. e., the number of firms in operation and the number of business births and deaths by industry in 1946 and 1947—are available for distribution and may be obtained upon request.

			- <u>P</u> -,	940 anu		
		1946		1947	1	947 1
			Janu	ary–June	July-I	December
Industry	Rank	Number added per 1,000 in opera- tion at beginning of period	Rank	Number added, at annual rate, per 1,000 in opera- tion at beginning of period	Rank	Number added at, annual rate, per 1,000 in opera- tion at beginning of period
Major industry groups: Contract construction	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 112	$\begin{array}{c} 302\\ 302\\ 178\\ 162\\ 134\\ 126\\ 41\\ 515\\ 244\\ 239\\ 232\\ 224\\ 105\\ 505\\ 322\\ 225\\ 505\\ 325\\ 275\\ 275\\ 2770\\ 230\\ 187\\ 129\\ 119\\ 118\\ 113\\ 100\\ 67\\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\2\\3\\5\\4\\6\\9\\3\\4\\6\\7\\5\\8\\3\\2\\1\\1\\1\\12-13\\16\\10\\14\end{array} $	$182 \\ 103 \\ 74 \\ 60 \\ 73 \\ 24 \\ 116 \\ 145 \\ 59 \\ 90 \\ 63 \\ 49 \\ 36 \\ 50 \\ 25 \\ 115 \\ 115 \\ 115 \\ 1134 \\ 139 \\ 93 \\ 110 \\ 90 \\ 76 \\ 51 \\ 10 \\ 48 \\ 38 \\ 54 \\ 46 \\ 46 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 1$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2-6\\ -4\\ 3\\ 5-6\\ 8\\ 9\\ 9\\ 2\\ 1\\ 4\\ -5\\ -6\\ 16\\ 5-6\\ 14\\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 115\\ 53\\ 16\\ 24\\ 34\\ 16\\ 1\\ 3\\ -28\\ 18\\ 65\\ 9\\ 5\\ 10\\ 2\\ .\\ .\\ .\\ .\\ .\\ .\\ .\\ .\\ .\\ .\\ .\\ .\\ .\\$

Table 2Annual	Rates of G	rowth in	Number	of Firms i	n Opera-
tion, by S	Selected Ind	lustry Gr	oups, 194	6 and 1947	-

¹ Preliminary. ² Includes products of petroleum and coal.

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

figure.⁹ Nevertheless, in a few cases—construction and textiles are the outstanding examples-no such adjustments were immediately discernible. The rate of growth in these industries was still high in the second half of 1947 and the deviations between actual and expected numbers were widening, although in both cases the expansion was much below the rates prevailing in 1946.

Retail Trade

Although it was not possible to derive measures of sensitivity for the various lines in retail trade since data are not available in this detail prior to 1939, it may be of interest to refer to the trends in rates of growth shown for these groups in the lower section of table 2. Most notable is the marked relative decline in the rates of growth in certain durable goods firms between 1946 and the second half of 1947. Appliances and radio stores dropped from a rank of first to a rank of third, lumber and building materials from fourth to seventh, automobile parts and accessories from fifth to tenth, hardware and farm implements from sixth to thirteenth.

Thus, while the postwar expansion has leveled off in almost all retail lines, the sharpest drops have occurred largely in the groups which previously had advanced the most. Exceptions in this respect are motor vehicle dealers and homefurnishings stores, which led the list in that order in the second half of 1947 after ranking second and third, respectively, in 1946.

Significance

Judged by historical behavior, the business population varies widely in different industries in its sensitivity to changes in business activity. Among the major industrial groups, measures of sensitivity range from 31 in manufacturing to 4 in service, and among individual manufacturing industries from 57 in lumber and lumber products to 13 in paper and allied products. These measures provide an important index to business stability and some evidence of the risk involved in establishing a new business.¹⁰ It should be borne in mind, however, that even the individual manufacturing groups embrace combinations of specific industries and that the sensitivity of each of these subdivisions may differ from the measure obtained for the combination.

Viewed from the perspective of its long-term trend, the aggregate business population at the end of 1947 appeared to be at or near the crest of a rising cycle. The actual number was somewhat above the "normal" level which reflects primarily the long-term growth of the human population and industrial progress. When appraised in the light of its prewar cyclical behavior, however, the number of firms currently in operation appears to be roughly in line with the level of business activity. Moreover, when account is taken of the historical differences in sensitivity, the broad industrial pattern of the business population also appears to be in line with past behavior, given the current high level of business activity.

In detail, however, there were significant departures from the expected pattern. Thus, exceptional profit opportunities reflecting the structure of postwar demand resulted in unusually sharp expansions in the number of firms in some industries. It would appear that even if the present high level of business activity and of the over-all business population is maintained, considerable readjustment may be expected in the distribution of the business population in the period ahead. For some industries in manufacturing as well as in other segments of the economy, this will entail substantial reductions in the number of firms in operation; for others it will mean increases. In the light of the vast pro-gram of reconversion undertaken by American industry in the years 1945 through 1947, however, the additional adjustments required in most cases appear modest.

Appendix

Introduced for the first time in this article are data for the major industry groups of the business population and for the individual manufacturing industries for the years 1929 through 1938. These figures are given in table 3, along with the data for succeeding years. They represent an extension of information regularly available on the business population and therefore do not require separate discussion; however, a description of the sources and methods underlying all the estimates of new and discontinued businesses and number of firms in operation is now in preparation and will be made public when completed.

⁹ The possibility must be noted, however, that at least a part of the excess of the expected over the actual number of concerns in food and kindred products may reflect an enduring change in business organization. This would be the case if the larger concerns in some branches of the industry had succeeded in acquiring a significantly greater proportion of the business than formerly, through expansion of their facilities as well as industrial concolidation since the prewar period.

¹⁹ A full measurement of economic risk, of course, would need to take into account the magnitude of possible rewards as well as the probability of loss. Measures of sensitivity relate to the latter factor.

Table 3.—Annual Average Number of Business Firms in Operation, by Years, by Industries, 1929-47

[Thousands]

							Ma	nulaetu	ing							Fi-		l
Year	All indus- tries	Con- tract con- struc- tion	Total	Food and kin- dred prod- ucts	Tex- tiles and textile prod- ucts	Leath- er and leather prod- ucts	Lum- ber and lumber prod- ucts	Paper and allied prod- ucts	Print- ing and pub- lishing	Chem- icals and allied ¹ prod- ucts	Stone, clay, and glass prod- ucts	Metals and metal prod- ucts	Other	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	nance, insur-, ance, and real estate	Service indus- tries	All other
1929	$\begin{array}{c} 3,041.\ 6\\ 3,007.\ 4\\ 2,930.\ 5\\ 2,842.\ 6\\ 2,796.\ 2\\ 2\\ 3,010.\ 3\\ 3,089.\ 6\\ 3,157.\ 4\\ 3,095.\ 3\\ 3,246.\ 4\\ 3,292.\ 2\\ 3,3008.\ 6\\ 3,229.\ 0\\ 2,904.\ 4\\ 2,888.\ 1\\ 3,676.\ 8\\ 3\ 476.\ 5\\ 3,795.\ 6\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 234.\ 2\\ 230.\ 6\\ 219.\ 0\\ 202.\ 6\\ 185.\ 7\\ 180.\ 0\\ 192.\ 0\\ 199.\ 4\\ 199.\ 7\\ 213.\ 6\\ 228.\ 6\\ 230.\ 4\\ 172.\ 2\\ 150.\ 5\\ 150.\ 5\\ 168.\ 6\\ 228.\ 6\\ 228.\ 6\\ 2271.\ 6\end{array}$	248.5 220.5 188.8 160.9 161.3 181.7 198.2 203.8 207.2 195.5 214.0 215.5 222.8 224.7 2 233.2 250.0 245.7 223.2 250.0 286.7 316.3	$\begin{array}{c} 57.\ 5\\ 53.\ 3\\ 46.\ 4\\ 40.\ 0\\ 41.\ 5\\ 1.\ 1\\ 51.\ 1\\ 51.\ 1\\ 51.\ 2\\ 53.\ 3\\ 49.\ 6\\ 52.\ 3\\ 54.\ 0\\ 54.\ 0\\ 54.\ 0\\ 54.\ 5\\ 52.\ 0\\ 52.\ 4\\ 54.\ 5\\ 57.\ 0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 29.7\\ 27.6\\ 23.9\\ 19.7\\ 20.1\\ 23.0\\ 24.9\\ 24.9\\ 24.9\\ 22.9\\ 21.5\\ 25.4\\ 23.5\\ 23.8\\ 23.9\\ 23.2\\ 24.4\\ 27.9\\ 34.9\\ 33.0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.5 \\ 2.3 \\ 2.3 \\ 2.2 \\ 2.9 \\ 2.9 \\ 2.9 \\ 2.9 \\ 2.9 \\ 2.9 \\ 3.1 \\ 3.0 \\ 3.1 \\ 3.7 \\ 4.5 \\ 2.2 \\ 1.5 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 45.\ 4\\ 55.\ 6\\ 25.\ 5\\ 20.\ 8\\ 23.\ 9\\ 27.\ 5\\ 30.\ 4\\ 31.\ 9\\ 30.\ 3\\ 33.\ 0\\ 36.\ 0\\ 36.\ 0\\ 36.\ 7\\ 42.\ 7\\ 45.\ 9\\ 54.\ 6\\ 64.\ 2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,3\\ 2,1\\ 2,2\\ 2,2\\ 2,3\\ 2,5\\ 2,4\\ 2,5\\ 2,5\\ 2,5\\ 2,5\\ 2,6\\ 2,5\\ 2,6\\ 3,0\\ 3,0\\ \end{array}$	41. 9 40. 1 35. 5 30. 8 29. 3 32. 1 34. 8 35. 7 34. 7 37. 7 37. 7 38. 0 36. 6 38. 6 38. 6 38. 6 38. 6 41. 7	$\begin{array}{c} 8.1\\ 6.9\\ 6.3\\ 5.8\\ 9\\ 6.7\\ 6.8\\ 7.12\\ 6.9\\ 7.3\\ 8.5\\ 8.2\\ 9\\ 8.5\\ 8.0\\ 8.5\\ 9.8\\ 9.8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6.9\\ 6.0\\ 4.9\\ 4.0\\ 3.7\\ 5.2\\ 4.7\\ 5.5\\ 5.5\\ 5.5\\ 6.0\\ 7.3\\ 7.7\\ 8.4\\ 12.0\\ 14.6\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 27. \ 9\\ 25. \ 6\\ 22. \ 6\\ 19. \ 19. \ 9\\ 23. \ 0\\ 24. \ 8\\ 25. \ 2\\ 21. \ 8\\ 25. \ 2\\ 25. \ 3\\ 26. \ 0\\ 25. \ 9\\ 30. \ 0\\ 31. \ 3\\ 35. \ 9\\ 43. \ 8\\ 8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 25.1\\ 20.9\\ 18.9\\ 16.6\\ 15.7\\ 19.2\\ 18.9\\ 20.9\\ 21.7\\ 23.4\\ 22.8\\ 22.4\\ 22.8\\ 22.6\\ 29.7\\ 31.8 \end{array}$	119, 6 118, 4 116, 2 114, 3 114, 5 122, 7 126, 8 133, 0 137, 8 134, 9 141, 8 143, 0 143, 0 144, 0 143, 0 144, 0 145, 0 144, 0 145, 0 144, 0 145, 0 146, 0 147, 0 146, 0 147, 0 149, 0 14	$\begin{matrix} 1,352.8\\ 1,351.3\\ 1,327.1\\ 1,316.3\\ 1,363.3\\ 1,414.2\\ 1,457.9\\ 1,497.9\\ 1,497.9\\ 1,479.8\\ 1,564.5\\ 1,570.8\\ 1,570.8\\ 1,570.8\\ 1,581.0\\ 1,518.5\\ 1,349.7\\ 1,3349.7\\ 1,349.7$	$\begin{array}{c} 303.\ 7\\ 302.\ 6\\ 293.\ 5\\ 276.\ 9\\ 270.\ 4\\ 271.\ 2\\ 272.\ 5\\ 264.\ 8\\ 284.\ 6\\ 284.\ 7\\ 278.\ 5\\ 278.\ 5\\ 278.\ 5\\ 262.\ 0\\ 271.\ 6\\ 281.\ 2\\ 293.\ 8\\ 301.\ 8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 594.7\\ 602.5\\ 595.9\\ 595.9\\ 591.8\\ 578.6\\ 635.4\\ 608.7\\ 619.2\\ 622.6\\ 612.1\\ 561.0\\ 558.2\\ 593.1\\ 660.2\\ 6\end{array}$	188. 181. 174. 169. 169. 183. 198. 205. 205. 209. 222. 226. 225. 227. 214. 216. 226. 226. 226. 225.

¹ Includes products of petroleum and coal.

Preliminary Note: Because of rounding, totals do not necessarily equal sum of components.

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

It may be noted that the business population is regarded as including all firms outside of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and the professional services. A firm is defined as a financially responsible business organization under one management with an established place of business, and may include one or more plants or outlets.

In chart 1 of this study, 10-year averages of the total number of firms are plotted for the years 1900 through 1940. For the period prior to 1929 this series was based upon the "Reference Book" data published annually by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc. Since the latter figures do not include many of the service industries and certain small enterprises in other fields, they were linked to the Office of Business Economics series on the total number of firms in operation on the basis of their average relationship in selected years. Although the trend line shown in chart 1 was fitted to the annual series thus obtained, it must be borne in mind that the Dun and Bradstreet figures, because of peculiarities of timing in the deletion and addition of names to the Reference Book, are not considered reliable indicators of specific year-to-year changes in number of firms. They are deemed representative of the long-term trend, however, and were used for this purpose in the chart. The 10-year averages of number of firms in operation plotted in the chart, centered at the indicated years, are as follows:

	Millions of firms
1900	1. 66
1910	2. 10
1920	
1930	
1940	3. 13

For reference purposes there are provided in table 4 the formulas upon which the indexes of sensitivity and the

"calculated" numbers presented in this article were based. It may be noted that the equation $y=AX^{b}t^{c}$ was employed rather than the more familiar formulation, $y=AX^{b}C^{t}$, where A, b, C, and c are the constants to be determined from the data. While the former equation provided an appreciably better fit and was used for this reason, it is of interest that measures of sensitivity obtained from the two formulations were approximately the same in every case.

Table 4.-Regression Equations and Coefficients of Multiple Correlation

Industry	Regression equations 1	Coefficients of multiple correlation
Major industry groups: Manufacturing Contract construction Wholesale trade Retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate. Service industries: Manufacturing industries: Lumber and lumber products Stone, clay, and glass products Metals and metal products Printing and publishing Fiod and kindred products Textiles and textile products Chemicals and allied products ² Paper and allied products	Log $Y = -8.066+3.121 \log X - 0.427 \log t$. Log $Y = -3.721+1.861 \log X - 0.381 \log t$ Log $Y = -1.657+1.023 \log X + 0.169 \log t$ Log $Y = 0.180+0.312 \log X + 0.121 \log t$ Log $Y = 0.045+0.763 \log X - 0.216 \log t$ Log $Y = -17.276+5.651 \log X - 0.791 \log t$. Log $Y = -17.276+5.651 \log X - 0.690 \log t$ Log $Y = -7.865+2.759 \log X - 0.307 \log t$ Log $Y = -7.06+2.614 \log X - 0.430 \log t$ Log $Y = -6.561+2.461 \log X - 0.435 \log t$ Log $Y = -6.336+2.369 \log X - 0.383 \log t$ Log $Y = -6.337+2.128 \log X - 0.383 \log t$ Log $Y = -6.317+2.128 \log X - 0.218 \log t$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.96\\ 82\\ 99\\ 99\\ 99\\ 87\\ 85\\ 95\\ 99\\ 91\\ 99\\ 91\\ 99\\ 88\\ 86\\ 83\\ 88\\ 88\\ 93\\ \end{array}$

Y=number of firms in operation in the industry, in thousands. X=total number of firms in operation, in thousands, and t=year-1919. The regression equations were based on the period 1929-41 except that the year 1941 was omitted from the relationship for wholesale trade, service industries, food and kindred products, textile and textile products, and chemicals and allied products.
 ² Includes products of petroleum and coal.

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

Railroads in the Postwar Economy

IN an analysis of railway operations during the war, published in late 1945, it was shown that American railroads were given "a sharp financial lift which has far-reaching implications for the industry's postwar outlook."¹ The rail carriers returned to peacetime operations with a lighter burden of fixed charges, an improved working capital position, and a physical plant that was generally well maintained, though with a considerable requirement for new capital outlays, particularly for rolling stock.

The wartime gains, though limited as in the case of all corporations by the wartime tax rates, have had a muchneeded bolstering effect on railway finances, following the difficult period of the thirties. Earnings were sharply reduced with the war's end, and despite the improvement from 1946 to 1947, it is evident that the railroads have not shared in the postwar expansion of profits to the same extent as have most other segments of industry. Railway net income after taxes in 1947, even with the lowered tax rates, was about two-fifths below the average for 1942–44.² In contrast, aggregate corporate profits after taxes were 75 percent higher in 1947 than in the war years.

The postwar decline in railway earnings is traceable, first, to the decline in traffic volume. In the war economy rail traffic was stimulated not merely by the unprecedentedly large requirements for commodity and passenger transportation, but also by the restrictions imposed upon the operations of competing carriers and upon the use of private automobiles. Total ton-miles of freight performed by the railroads in 1947 was more than 10 percent below the volume in 1944, at the peak of the war, and the number of passenger-miles was less than half as large as in 1944.

As the railroads have shifted to a lower scale of operations, traffic handled per man-hour has been reduced from the very high figure achieved during the war period when various temporary expedients were resorted to in view of the urgency of increasing operating efficiency and speeding the flow of war goods. Coupled with this decline has been a sharp rise in operating expenses. Railroads have paid more for labor, materials, and supplies, including fuel, in much the same manner as have other industries, but the rates they charge are subject to Government regulation. There ordinarily is some delay before increased costs are translated into higher freight rates and passenger fares.

The third of a series of interim authorizations for higher freight rates was announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission in mid-April, acting upon the carriers' application filed in July 1947 and later amended. This latest award was the fifth one granted since the end of the war and brought the total increase in freight rates to more than 40 percent. The postwar increases in basic passenger fares have averaged about 10 percent, with the increases being larger in the East than elsewhere. There also have been increases in express and mail pay rates. Although total railway operating revenues in 1947 were lower than in the peak war year, the latest rate increases at current traffic levels would be sufficient to raise operating revenues on an annual rate basis above the level of the war period.

Large Postwar Investment Program

The railroads entered the postwar period with large backlog requirements for new equipment. Some of this backlog reflected the depressed financial condition of the industry during the thirties which limited the extent to which the roads were able to keep pace with the latest technological developments and to replace over-age and outdated equipment. With the pressure of traffic and the need for operating economies, the carriers now have under way a large-scale modernization program.

The results of the latest plant and equipment survey, reported in last month's SURVEY, show that the railroad industry (including class I, II, and III roads and switching and terminal companies) plans to spend 1.5 billion dollars for capital investment purposes in 1948, which compares with an estimated 920 million dollars in 1947 and an average of 500 million dollars a year during the interwar period. About four-fifths of the 1948 total is earmarked for new equipment. The indicated increase from 1947 to 1948 reflects, in part, higher costs, and is predicated upon larger supplies of steel.

Postwar Operating Experience

As shown in chart 1, railway freight and passenger traffic have fared quite differently since the end of the war. The volume of freight has followed rather closely the U-shaped course of physical production. Passenger travel, on the other hand, has been on a declining curve throughout most of the period, the shape of the curve being determined largely by the rate of demobilization of the armed forces, the rate of resumption of heavy intercity travel in private automobiles, and to some extent by the competitive inroads made by the airlines.

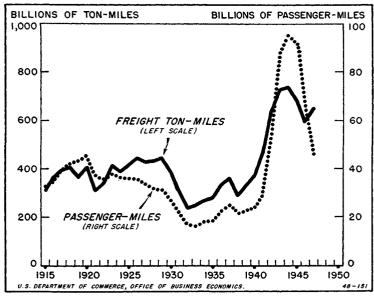
Freight Traffic Approaches Wartime Volume

Rail ton-miles reached a postwar low during the first half of 1946, when the economy was slowed by industrial disputes and the major reconversion industries were just beginning to move into large-scale peacetime production. Thereafter, the trend was generally upward until the fall of 1947 when ton-miles performed were within 9 percent of the highest quarter during the war. The decline since the fall peak has been somewhat more than seasonal because of the severe winter weather and, more recently, because of the work stoppage at the coal mines.

¹ "War-Strengthened Railroads Face New Prospects," Parts I and II, SURVEY, October and December 1945. ² Unless otherwise noted, all railway statistics in this article refer to class I railways.

NOTE.--Messrs. Wald and Hirt are members of the Current Business Analysis Division, Office of Business Economics.





¹ Excluding switching and terminal companies. Data for 1915 are an average of the fiscal years 1915 and 1916; thereafter, data are for calendar years. Prior to 1916 data were not reported on a calendar year basis.

Source of data: Interstate Commerce Commission,

The major change in the commodity transportation requirements, as compared with the requirements at the peak of the war period, is the reduction in the average length of haul. The volume of tons originated on railroads has been running at a slightly higher rate than in the war period (apart from seasonal changes and the temporary reduction because of the coal dispute) and the total number of carloadings also has exceeded the number during the war. The average load per car has remained virtually as large as in the period when wartime regulations prescribed minimum loading of freight cars; these regulations are still in effect, but in modified form. The postwar increases in tons orig-inated and in the number of cars loaded have occurred at the same time that tonnage has been diverted to motor carriers whose operations were curtailed during the war.

Rail Passenger Travel Cut in Half

It was generally recognized during the war that restoration of peacetime conditions would mean a sharp retrenchment in railway passenger traffic, even under the most optimistic assumptions as to general business activity, and a marked reduction in the contribution of passenger traffic to railway income. The actual volume of passenger-miles performed by the railroads during the war was approximately double the volume suggested by prewar relationships between passenger travel and general business activity.³ The wartime restrictions on gasoline, tires, and motor vehicle production enforced a sharp curtailment in the use of private passenger cars at the same time that the railroads had to assume a major portion of the burden of troop movements and of furlough travel of military personnel.

The sharp decline in passenger travel from 1945 to 1946 The dominant influences was further extended into 1947. in this trend were the return of servicemen to civilian life and the diversion of traffic to private passenger cars as gasoline became readily available and new car production increased. In the case of travel in parlor and sleeping cars, however, a part of the reduction is attributable to increased air-line competition as the air transport companies resumed the expansion of their capacity. Both first class rail travel and coach travel have been reduced by about 50 percent from the war peak.

Effects of Changes in Traffic Volume

Not only did the postwar reductions in traffic cut into railway operating revenues but they also had a marked effect on the rates of utilization of railway equipment and in the traffic handled per unit of labor in the industry. With the ending of the war boom in railway traffic, higher costs per traffic unit were a foregone conclusion, quite apart from the price and wage rate advances which took place. The railway industry is a classical example of an industry operating under decreasing and increasing cost conditions, and the behavior of unit costs and of net income during the war period demonstrated the full potentialities of the cost reductions which are possible at capacity operations. With the fall in traffic, the movement was reversed. Difficulties were experienced in adjusting costs downward, especially in view of the general trend of rising prices and costs throughout the economy.

The full impact of the wide swings in traffic volume on the utilization of productive resources in the railway industry is shown by the changes in the relationship between the volume of railroad traffic and labor time, which is the major input factor. These changes, of course, throw no light upon the specific contribution of labor or other input factors to the industry's output.

If the year 1939 is taken as 100, the Department of Labor index of revenue traffic per man-hour (with freight and passenger traffic weighted by respective average unit revenues in 1939) rose to about 150 in 1943 and 1944, when traffic was at the war peak. The subsequent reductions in traffic were chiefly responsible for lowering the index to 129 in 1946 and to about 135 in 1947 (see table 1). This

Table 1.—Revenue Traffic per Man-Hour¹

[Index, 1939=100]

Year	Total revenue traffic per man-hour	Year	Total revenue traffic per man-hour
1939 1940 1941 1941 1942 1943	100. 0 105. 2 115. 5 139. 6 150. 9	1944 1945 1946 1947	148. 1 139. 5 129. 1 2 135. 0

¹ Class I railways, excluding switching and terminal companies. ² Estimated by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, based upon data from Interstate Commerce Commission reports and using the methodology of Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source of data: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, based upon data from published reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission. For 1947 estimate, see footnote 2, above.

index takes into account all hourly basis employees but excludes executive, professional, and main supervisory employees. The number of hours worked represents the total of straight time actually worked, all overtime paid for, and constructive-allowance hours of train and engine employees.

The changes in traffic per man-hour have been different in freight and passenger services. This can be illustrated by the use of separate indexes computed by relating the volume of ton-miles and passenger-miles to the labor time performed by train and engine employees attached to each service. Only in the case of engineers, motormen, firemen and helpers, conductors, brakemen, and flagmen, is it possible to allocate labor time between freight and passenger service.

The divergent movements in the two indexes computed on this basis have resulted from the shifts in the volume of traffic during the war and postwar period. Revenue passenger-miles per man-hour rose much faster during the war than did ton-miles per man-hour, and declined much

⁸ See SURVEY, December 1945, pp. 14-15,

more sharply in the postwar period. With 1939 as a base, the index for direct labor used in passenger service averaged about 280 in 1943 and 1944—but this was not accomplished without considerable overcrowding and other inconveniences to travelers. Although the index declined very substantially after the end of the war, it remained considerably higher than in the prewar period.

In the case of workers directly engaged in freight service, the wartime increase was much less, but here a decline in tonmiles per man-hour in the early postwar period was more than made up in 1947. The index was about 120 (1939=100)during the all-out war years and slightly higher in 1947.

The wartime gain in manpower utilization in freight service was largely associated with heavier loading of cars. The advance in passenger service was similarly associated with the substantial rise in the number of passengers per car. The fact that the average freight carload in 1947 was about the same as during the war, while the average number of passengers per car was much lower, chiefly accounts for the small rise in the index of freight traffic per man-hour from the war to the postwar period and for the very sizable decline in passenger traffic per man-hour. Some of the more pertinent operating statistics are summarized in table 2.

Table 2.—Summary of Railway Operating Statistics for Selected Years 1

Item	1940	1944	1946	1947
VOLUME OF REVENUE TRAFFIC				
Freight ton-miles (millions) Passenger-miles (millions)	373, 253 23, 762	737, 602 95, 575	591, 954 64, 673	654, 691 45, 936
EQUIPMENT AND MANFOWER				
Locomotives: Number. Average tractive effort (thous. of lbs.) Aggregate tractive effort (millions of lbs.) Freight cars (including privately owned): Number (thousands). Average capacity (thons) ² . Aggregate capacity (thous. of tons) ² . Passenger-train cars (incl. Pullman): Number. Average seating capacity (number) ³ . Aggregate seating capacity (thousands) ³ Employees (thousands). Total hours paid for (millions). Average hours per week.	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{41, 721} \\ \textbf{51} \\ \textbf{2, 131} \\ \textbf{1, 956} \\ \textbf{49} \\ \textbf{94, 498} \\ \textbf{44, 727} \\ \textbf{60} \\ \textbf{1, 662} \\ \textbf{1, 027} \\ \textbf{2, 616} \\ \textbf{49, 0} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 43,612\\ 53\\ 2,085\\ 50\\ 101,409\\ 46,588\\ 59\\ 1,705\\ 1,414\\ 3,998\\ 54,3\end{array}$	54 2, 315 2, 030 49 100, 322	1, 352 3, 613
PERCENT UNSERVICEABLE TO TOTAL EQUIPMENT Locomotives assigned to: Yard switching service	16. 2 24. 9 21. 8 7. 9 8. 0	8.0 12.4 12.8 2.5 5.0		9.8 16.2 15.5 4.0 6.3
A verage length of haul, all railways as a system (miles) Average carload (tons) vidual railway (miles): Total Commutation Other than commutation Average passengers per passenger-carrying car	17 88	473 32. 7 105 17 152 32. 2	416 31, 3 82 17 130 24, 5	405 32.6 65 17 111 21.5

¹ Class I railways, excluding switching and terminal companies. Figures are totals or averages for the year, except the figures for equipment which are for the end of the year.
 ² Based upon capacity of railway-owned cars only, excluding cabooses.
 ³ Based upon seating capacity of total number of coaches, combination coaches, and parlor end elsening cars.

and sleeping cars.

Sources: Interstate Commerce Commission and Association of American Railroads.

Declines in Railway Equipment

Throughout most of the postwar period retirements of railway equipment have exceeded new installations. The hard usage of equipment during the war was followed by a sizable increase in the number retired as soon as the pressure on the roads was relaxed. Production of rolling stock has increased steadily during the past 2 years; but only in the case of freight cars, and then only in the most recent months, has the number of installations overtaken the number being retired.

Under the stimulus of cooperative efforts by Government and industry to make available larger supplies of steel to the car-building industry, the number of freight cars produced rose to approximately 10,000 in December 1947 and averaged about 9,000 cars a month in the opening quarter of 1948. Retirements of freight cars amounted to about 6,000 a month for the full year 1947, while the number of installations was not much above 5,000 cars a month. The effect of a net reduction of about 35,000 freight cars in service since the end of 1944 and of an increase in the number of bad-order cars, together with comparatively heavy traffic volume, has made for a continued tight freight car supply situation.

The excess of passenger-car retirements over new installations has been more than offset by the reduction in passenger travel. Nevertheless, the roads have placed large orders for new passenger-carrying equipment in order to effect operating economies and to meet increasing competition from other types of carriers.

The postwar decline in the number of locomotives in service has been offset not merely by the reduced traffic load, but also by the higher average tractive effort of the new locomotives which have been installed as compared with that of those retired. The shift to Diesel power has been greatly accelerated during the past few years and in 1947 Diesels outnumbered steam installations by about ten to one. Diesel power currently moves about 10 percent of the road-freight-hauling load and about 25 percent of the passenger load, and performs an estimated 30 percent of the switching service.

Higher Operating Ratio

New equipment installations have been a source of operating economies in the postwar period, but this has been outweighed by a number of other developments, including the sharp advances in wage rates and prices of fuel and supplies. The net effect has been to raise the operating ratio (which is the ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues) from an average of 64 percent in 1943-44 to 83 percent in 1946 and 78 percent in 1947. The latter ratios are the highest for any year since the early twenties.

The contrast between the war and postwar situations can be illustrated by referring to the trend of unit labor costs. With 1939=100 as a base, the Department of Labor index

Table 3.—Average Hourly Earnings of Railway Employees and Prices of Materials and Supplies, Class I Railways ¹

	Av	verage hou	rly comp	ensation p	er employ	yee	Indexes	of prices	
Period		ilroad oyees		erating oyees		ating oyees	and materials (1940—100)		
	Straight time	Straight time and over- time	Straight time	Straight time and over- time	Straight time 2	Straight time and over- time ³	Fuel	All other 4	
1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1944 1945 1946 1946 1947 1947-Dec	.74 .77 .84 .89 .93 .93 1.12	\$0.78 .78 .78 .81 .89 .96 1.00 1.01 1.19 1.25 1.36	\$0.63 .63 .64 .67 .73 .80 .83 .83 1.01 1.07 1,17	\$0.64 .64 .64 .68 .75 .83 .87 .87 1.04 1.10 1.21	\$0.90 .90 .93 1.00 1.03 1.09 1.10 1.28 1.30 1.38	\$1. 11 1. 11 1. 13 1. 20 1. 24 1. 33 1. 34 1. 56 1. 59 1. 68	105 102 100 105 110 125 134 137 151 178 200	100 98 100 106 115 120 124 127 140 164 174	

Excluding switching and terminal companies.
 Represents the hourly equivalent of the basic daily rate.
 Represents what the average operating employee actually earns for one hour on duty.
 Figures for the years shown are averages for June and December dates.

Sources: Association of American Railroads and Interstate Commerce Commission.

of labor costs per traffic unit was well below 90 throughout the war period, even though average straight-time hourly earnings rose about one-fourth between 1939 and 1944. This meant that the economies attendant upon capacity operations outweighed the increase in wage rates. Following the end of the war the labor cost index rose, under the combined pressure of lower traffic and higher wage rates. Preliminary calculations place the index above 120 in 1947, but the wage increases made effective in September and October are only partly reflected in the 1947 estimate. Changes in wage rates, as well as in prices of materials, are presented in table 3.

Distribution of Revenue Dollar

Most major items of railway expenditure take a larger share of the gross revenue dollar today then during the war. The chief exceptions are fixed and contingent charges, which have been declining in relative importance since before the war, and the deduction for amortization of defense projects. As compared with the prewar period, those expenditures which are directly associated with the rate of operations take larger shares, but such items as fixed charges and depreciation are of reduced importance. These comparisons are illustrated in table 4.

Table 4.-Railway Costs, Taxes, and Net Income Expressed as Cents per Revenue Dollar¹

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Compensation of employees	44.8	44.0	42.2	38.3	38.0	40.0	42.4	53.2	48.
Fuel Depreciation	5.6 4.9	5.5 4.6	5.5	5.1 3.2	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.6 4.4	7. 4.
Amortization of defense projects.	4.0	4.0	0.2	1.2	1.6	2.0	9.1	0.1	0.
Fixed and contingent charges	15.2	14.2	11.5	9.4	7.0	6.3	6.2	6.4	5,
Federal income taxes	0.8	1.4	3.1	9.9	14.4	13.5.	3.4	-0.2	3.
Federal pay-roll taxes	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.3	4.
All other taxes	5.2	4.9	4.3	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.
All other deductions	18.7	18.6	17.7	15.3	15.3	16.8	18.8	19.2	18.
Net income	2.2	4.2	9.0	11.8	9.4	6.9	4.9	3.7	5.
Total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100.
Net income before income taxes_	3.0	5.6	12.2	21.7	23.9	20.4	8.3	3.5	8.

1 Class I railways, excluding switching and terminal companies.

Source: Computed from Interstate Commerce Commission data.

The major change in the distribution of the revenue dollar since the war period has been the marked reduction in the amount going for Federal income taxes. These taxes accounted for 14 cents on the dollar in 1943 and 1944 and for just over 3 cents in 1947. About 5 cents of the revenue dollar represented net income after taxes in 1947, as compared with about 8 cents in the 2 war years and 4 cents in 1940. In 1929, which is not included in the table, net income after taxes represented 14 cents of the revenue dollar.

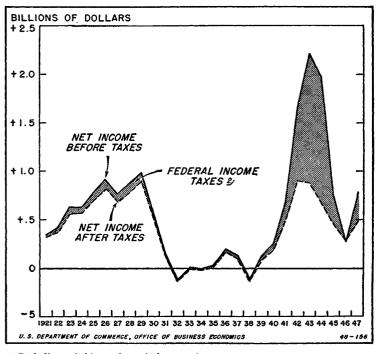
Cushioning Effect of Tax Credits

The railroad industry has been a major beneficiary of the carry-back and carry-forward provisions in the Federal income tax laws. In the early war years the carriers were enabled to offset against current income for tax purposes prior net losses and unused excess profits tax credits which were large because of the low earnings of the prewar period. It was not until 1944 that such carry-forward benefits were generally exhausted.

With the decline in earnings following the end of the war, the railroads again became eligible for substantial tax credits, this time as a result of the carry-back provisions of the tax law. An immediate basis for tax credits was provided by the proclamation terminating the emergency period as defined in the Internal Revenue Code for the amortization of facilities which had been certified as necessary for national defense. September 1945 was designated as the cut-off date for the amortization of these facilities and the carriers were given the option of recomputing their tax liabilities on the basis of the shortened amortization period. As a result, deductions for amortization of emergency facilities jumped from 191 million dollars in 1944 to 825 million dollars in Whenever the accelerated amortization deduction 1945.reduced a company's taxable income below its excess profits tax credit, or whenever the deduction resulted in a net loss, the company became eligible for tax credits under the carryback provisions.

The aggregate amount of tax credits which accrued to the railroads in 1945 and 1946 as a result of carrying back to prior years unused excess profits tax credits and net losses is estimated at about 250 million dollars. This was the cushioning effect of the tax credits-the amount that was added to net income after taxes. On the other hand, the heavy concentration of amortization deductions in 1945 resulted in a substantial understatement of net income in that year, an understatement which will be offset by an overstatement in

Chart 2.—Net Income Before and After Federal Income Taxes, Class I Railways¹



Excluding switching and terminal companies.
 The railway companies received a net tax credit of 16 million dollars in 1946.

Sources of data: Interstate Commerce Commission, except data for "net income before taxes," 1921-32, which were estimated by the Office of Price Administration.

subsequent years when the amortized facilities will be adding to revenues without a corresponding addition to expenses for depreciation that would otherwise have been applicable.

The long-term trend of railway income before and after income taxes is illustrated in chart 2. The importance of tax credits in cushioning the steep decline in the industry's income in 1946 is clearly shown in the chart, since income after taxes falls slightly above income before taxes in that year. Federal income tax credits accounted for about 170 million dollars out of 287 million dollars of net income after taxes in 1946. No estimate is available for tax credits in 1947, but they are known to be relatively unimportant in the aggregate, since few roads had net losses in 1947 which could be offset against taxable income in the preceding 2 years. Nineteen forty-six was the last year for computing the unused excess profits tax carry-back.

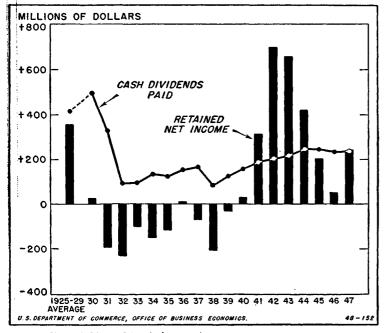
Succession of Rate Increases

While postwar tax credits cushioned the immediate loss of earnings following the end of the war, maintenance of the long-term-earnings position of the railroads required relief from another source, namely, from upward adjustments in freight and passenger rates.

Railroads entered the postwar period with substantially the same freight-rate structure which had prevailed since, 1938 (with the exception of a 14-month period in 1942-43) and with the same passenger rates which had been in effect sicce 1942. The first postwar freight-rate increases were made effective July 1, 1946, 6 months after the retroactive date for wage increases granted in April and May. Two additional freight increases became effective during 1947, the first at the beginning of the year and the second in October, and two more have so far been made in 1948, the most recent advance becoming effective May 6.

The latter advance brought the total increase in gross freight revenues from June 30, 1946, to slightly over 2.5 billion dollars, or an increase of 43 percent, according to the estimates of the Interstate Commerce Commission in its most recent report in Ex Parte No. 166. These estimates apply to a "constructive normal year," with freight traffic about 1 percent below actual volume in 1947. Postwar increases in passenger fares, averaging about 10 percent, and in other transportation charges are estimated to aggregate an additional 300 million dollars a year, on the basis of similar assumptions.

Chart 3.—Cash Dividend Payments and Retained Net Income, Class I Railways¹



¹ Excluding switching and terminal companies. Source of data: Interstate Commerce Commission.

Dividend Payments Substantially Unchanged

Somewhat fewer than half of the 131 class I railways are currently making regular dividend payments to stockholders. The number has increased since the war, since some of the roads which have come out of receivership or trusteeship have begun to pay dividends, but the total amount paid out has moved fractionally lower. The amount of dividends paid each year, together with the amount of retained net income, is shown in chart 3. Recent dividend payments by railroad companies have been less than three-fifths as large as the average for the years 1925–29 and the amount of retained net income has been running substantially lower than in the late 'twenties. In contrast, for all industries conbined both dividend payments and retained income are running above the level of the late 'twenties. The changed position of the railroads and of all corporate enterprises relative to the earlier period of high business activity illustrates the tendency of the railroad industry to lag behind the growth trend for over-all business activity during the last few decades.

Income by Regions

The geographical distribution of railway earnings underwent a substantial shift during the war period, and this shift has been further extended since the return to peacetime operations. In 1940, carriers in the Eastern District earned almost one-half the net income of all railroads, and carriers in the Western District accounted for about 5 percent of the industry's total. In 1947, the Eastern lines' share fell below one-fifth, while more than half the total was earned by the Western lines. The West first exceeded the East in traffic volume, operating revenues, and net income in 1942, and it has maintained this position ever since.

Behind this geographical redistribution of railway earnings has been the long-term tendency for population and industry to grow at a faster rate in the West than in most other sections of the country—a tendency which was accelerated during the war. This factor, however, is only partly responsible for the marked improvement in the relative position of the Western carriers. There are differences in plant, operating conditions, and financial structure which must also be considered.

Postwar Decline in Earnings Largest in the East

As shown in chart 4, a large part of the postwar decline in the net income of the railways has been due to the poor showing of the Eastern carriers whose net earnings after taxes dropped from a 1942–44 average of over 250 million dollars to a small net deficit in 1946, despite the cushioning effect of the tax credits. These carriers earned 80 million dollars in 1947, or about one-third of their wartime average. In contrast, net income of the Western lines in 1947 was three-fourths as large as in 1942–44. The relatively stable Pocahontas roads, which derive their revenues chiefly from the transportation of coal, provide an exception to the wide fluctuations in earnings, which generally characterize the railroad industry.

The sharply reduced share of the Eastern carriers in the industry's total also is illustrated by the changes in the percentage distributions shown in the right-hand panel of chart 4.

Factors in Improved Position of Western Roads

Several factors account for the improved income position of the Western carriers relative to those in the East. In the first place, the gain in traffic since before the war has been larger on the Western lines. Combined revenue traffic (freight ton-miles and passenger-miles weighted on the basis of 1 passenger-mile as the equivalent of 2 freight ton-miles) on the latter lines more than doubled between 1940 and 1947; on the Eastern lines the increase was somewhat over 50 percent. Secondly, the operating ratio is significantly lower in the Western than in the Eastern District: in 1947, the respective ratios were 74.9 percent and 82.5 percent. Before the war the Eastern carriers had a slightly lower operating ratio than the Western roads.

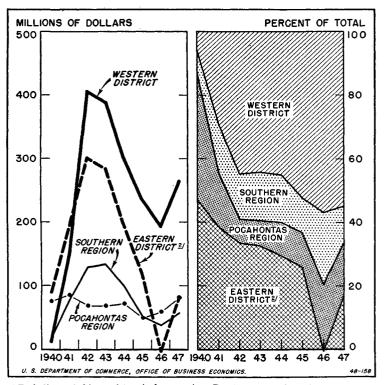


Chart 4.—Amount and Percentage Distribution of Net Income, Class I Railways, by Geographic Areas¹

¹ Excluding switching and terminal companies. Due to mergers of certain railway com-panies in 1947, which transferred two of them from one area to another, the reported data for the years 1940-46 were adjusted for comparability with 1947. The Southern and Pocahontas regions comprise the Southern district. ² A deficit of 1.1 million dollars was reported for the year 1946.

Sources of data: Interstate Commerce Commission, except for the adjustment (see footnote 1 above), which was made by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

No simple explanation can be offered for the currently lower operating ratio of the Western roads, but the more upto-date rolling stock on these roads than in the East is an important contributing factor. This is shown in the following table, which applies to equipment owned by the carriers in each District on January 1, 1947:

Percent of freight cars owned:	Eastern District	Western District
5 years old and under	9.6	13.4
6 to 10 years old	9.8	14.9
Percent of locomotives owned:		
5 years old and under		12.2
6 to 12 years old	5. 2	6.5

The more intensive use of Diesel motive power by the Western roads is an additional factor, since Diesels have proved more efficient than steam locomotives for certain railroad operations. The Western roads accounted for more than half of all road freight, passenger, and switching loco-motive-miles performed by Diesel power in 1946, as compared with about one-fourth for the Eastern carriers.

Finally, it may be noted that the Western railroads have effected relatively larger reductions in fixed and contingent charges than have the Eastern carriers. Through retirement of debt, refunding operations, and reorganizations, these charges were reduced by about one-third in the Western District between 1940 and 1947; in the East the reduction during this period amounted to about 15 percent. The actual annual savings were 88 millions dollars in the West and 40 million in the East. As described in a later section, a large portion of the reduction in fixed charges has been associated with the emergence of roads from receivership or trusteeship. The Western lines have benefited much more than the Eastern lines from reorganizations.

As a result of various rate changes made during the past year, which have had the effect of increasing freight revenue in the Eastern District by a larger percentage than in other districts, average revenues per ton-mile in 1947 were higher in the East than in the West. Without the shift toward interterritorial rate uniformity, the Eastern carriers would have made an even more unfavorable relative showing in 1947.

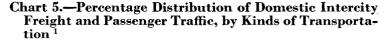
Present Position of the Railroads

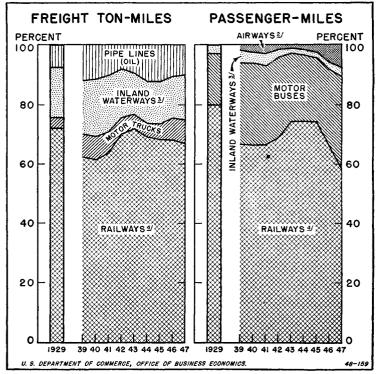
In an analysis of the present position of the Nation's railroads, two questions are of paramount importance: (1) To what extent have the postwar adjustments in railway traffic been completed? (2) What has been the effect of postwar developments on the earnings position of the industry?

The first of these questions is partly answered by the estimates shown in chart 5. The panel on the left in the chart illustrates the percentage distribution of intercity commodity movement by the major freight transport agencies: railways, motortrucks, inland shipping, and pipe lines. The panel on the right illustrates the distribution of intercity passenger travel by the major passenger carriers: railways, motor buses, inland water carriers, and air lines. Because of the difficulty of deriving satisfactory estimates, the chart does not include commodity movement by coastal and intercoastal water carriers and passenger travel in private motor cars.

Passenger Traffic Adjustment

The full extent of the wartime diversion of passenger traffic to the railroads is not shown in the chart because of





¹ Excluding freight carried on coastal and intercoastal waterways and airways, and passenger travel in private automobiles.
 ³ Passenger-miles in 1929 were less than 0.05 percent of the total shown in the chart.
 ³ Including Great Lakes traffic.

⁴ Represents all railways; data for freight ton-miles include express and mail.

Sources of data: Interstate Commerce Commission, except all data for 1929 and 1947, and data for motor buses for 1939-41 which are estimates of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

the exclusion of travel in private passenger automobiles. Such travel was sharply curtailed during the war by gasoline rationing and the curtailment of new car production, so that much traffic which otherwise would have moved by private automobile was diverted to the railroads. For the passenger transport agencies included in the chart, it is shown that the rail portion rose from about 67 percent during 1939-41 to somewhat over 74 percent during 1943-45. By 1947 it had declined to 59 percent.

As is well known, there has been a marked secular tendency for motorbuses—and, more recently, air lines—to gain in relative passenger traffic. The decline of the railways' share in 1947 below the figure before the war signalizes the reemergence of competitive forces which had been interrupted by the war.

If the analysis in the earlier article of the average longterm relationship between railway passenger travel and gross national product, with proper allowances for time trends, during the interwar period is applied to the present situation, it suggests that the major adjustment to the postwar situation has been completed.⁴ Only in the case of coach travel is there any evidence that the postwar adjustment has not run its full course. This situation is the counterpart of the unsatisfied demand for passenger cars which was described in an article in last month's SURVEY.⁵ The future course of railway passenger traffic will depend not only on the general business situation but also on the ability of the roads to cope with competition and to improve their services in order to broaden the market for railway travel.

Freight Traffic

The postwar adjustments in rail freight transportation are being extended over a longer period than in the case of passenger traffic, partly because of foreign relief and rehabili-tation needs. The large amount of goods shipped abroad has resulted in an abnormally heavy volume of long-haul traffic.

The proportion of total freight movement going by rail is smaller now than during the war, but it is significantly higher than before the war, despite the declining time trend in the railroads' share during the twenties and thirties. The higher rail proportion reflects the cyclical response of rail traffic; it is too early to determine whether it also reflects a modification of the declining time trend.

Operating Ratio and Earnings Position

The carriers' operating ratio, after adjustment for seasonal variation, declined from 81 percent during the third quarter of last year to 77 percent in the final quarter, when the first of the three freight rate increases became effective. Wage and other costs advanced during the latter quarter; on the other hand, the wage rate award announced in September was not accepted by three of the operating unions, so that back wage payments have accumulated. There are additional reasons why the operating experience during the first 3 months of 1948 does not provide a satisfactory test of the effect of higher rates on the operating ratio; a poor showing was made in January and February because of the severe winter weather, and in March and April operating results were affected by the coal stoppage. The latest rate increase became effective May 6.

Changes in the operating ratio are difficult to evaluate unless they are considered in connection with changes in traffic volume and in the rate structure. For example, with operating revenues doubling between 1940 and 1947, the railroads were much better off with an operating ratio of 78 percent in the latter year than they were in 1940 when the ratio was 72 percent.

It is not possible to determine what changes will occur in the operating ratio in the period ahead. On the one hand, the rate increases and the prospect of continuing high traffic seem to favor a lower ratio than in 1947. On the other hand, railway operating costs are still moving upward. If it is assumed that the ratio will be about the same as in 1947, an increase in net railway operating income would be indicated for 1948 because of the higher freight rates and the prospective increase in operating revenues.

Table 5.—Condensed Railway Income Account¹

[Millions of dollars]

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Operating revenues	4, 297	5, 347	7,466	9,055	2 9, 437	8, 902	7, 628	8, 685
Deduct: Operating expenses			4,601	5,656	6,282	7,052	6,357	6, 797
Equals: Net revenue from operations. Deduct: Federal income tax accruais.		1,682		3,397	3,155	1,851	1,270 -16	1,888
All other tax accruals	59 337	174 373	755 444	1,335 514	1,304 542	518	514	298 639
Rent payments (net) ³	129	137	181	188	202	175	152	171
Equals: Net railway operating in-	120	101	101	100	202	170	102	111
come	682	998	1,485	1,360	1,106	852	620	781
Add: Other income less miscellane-			1, 100	,,000	1,100		0.00	101
ous deductions	141	138	134	160	170	167	176	184
Equals: Income available for fixed								
income	824	1,137	1,618	1,560	1,276	1,019	796	965
Deduct:		-,		1	-,			
Interest on funded and unfunded								
debt	460	464	473	429	406	379	344	308
Other fixed and contingent charges.	175	173	244	218	205	190	165	177
Equals: Net income	189	500	902	873	667	450	287	480
Deduct: Dividend appropriations	159	186	202	217	246	246	235	237
Equals: Undistributed income	30	314	700	656	421	204	52	243
Net income before Federal income		1						
taxes	249	674	1,657	2,208	1,971	756	271	778
Operating ratio-percent	71.9	68.5	61.6	62.5	66.6	79.2	83.4	78.3
	1	1		1	5	1	1	1

Class I railways, excluding switching and terminal companies.
 After deduction of \$47,000,000 for a reserve for land-grant deductions in dispute.
 Represents rent payments by class I roads to others.
 Nore—Detail will not always add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

Higher Taxes, Lower Fixed Charges

The condensed income account presented in table 5 shows the successive steps from net revenue from railway operations, to net railway operating income, and to net income before and after taxes. Although net revenue from operations was substantially higher in 1947 than in 1940, only a part of the increase was carried through to net railway operating income and to net income before and after taxes. The two most important changes in the nonoperating items over this period were the advance in taxes and the reduction in fixed interest charges. Not only were income-tax rates higher in 1947 than before the war, but the combined pay-roll taxes for railroad retirement and unemployment insurance rose from 5% percent to 8% percent, the higher rates being applied to a sharply increased pay roll in 1947.

The progress made in scaling down the funded debt and fixed interest charges of the railroads is illustrated in chart 6. Long-term debt of class I railways was reduced from 11.2 billion dollars at the end of 1939 to 9.1 billion at the end of 1946. A further reduction is known to have been made in 1947, but the figures have not yet been reported. The percentage reduction in annual interest charges, including both fixed and contingent interest, is larger than the relative decline in long-term debt. Interest amounted to 474 million dollars in 1940 as compared with an estimated 320 million dollars in 1947.

Part of the reduction in the debt and interest charges of the railroads was accomplished by retirements, refundings, and open-market purchases—that is, by the same type of

⁴ See SURVEY, December 1945, pp. 13-14. The "full employment" projection for 1947-48 shown in table 5 on page 14 of that issue is 44 billion passenger-miles. The actual total for 1947 was 46 billion. However, in the closing quarter of the year passenger-miles were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of slightly more than 43 billion. See also, Monthly Comment on Transportation Statistics, Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics, Interstate Commerce Commission, January 14, 1948, pp. 12-15. ⁵ Backlog Demand for Consumers' Durable Goods, SURVEY, April 1948, pp. 16-17.



BILLIONS OF DOLLARS MILLIONS OF DOLLARS 600 INTEREST ON ALL OTHER 3/ FOUIPMENT OBLIGATIONS (Right_scale) DEBT IN DEFAULT FUNDED DEBT, UNMATURED (Left scale) 400 10 200 5 5, Ô 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1947 1946 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS. 48-157

Chart 6.-Long-term Debt and Interest Payments,

Class I Railways ¹

¹ Excluding switching and terminal companies. Long-term debt is the amount outstanding at end of year; interest payments are the total amount for year. Data for interest payments for 1947 are preliminary.

² Unpaid interest accuals for certain years prior to 1942, which were charged to interest account in 1942 by the Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co., were distributed over the years 1940, 1941, and 1942 when the liability actually accuad.

³ Represents receivers' and trustees' certificates and amounts payable to affiliated companies.

⁴ Data for 1940, 1941, and 1942 represent total funded debt of two years maturity and over; data for subsequent years represent total funded debt of one year maturity and over.
⁵ Data are not yet available.

Sources of data: Interstate Commerce Commission, except for the adjustment (see footnote 2 above), which was made by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

financial operations followed by other industries. In contrast with other industries, however, a substantial portion of the net debt reduction and interest savings by the railroads during the past 7 years was realized through reorganizations. On the average, a road which has come out of receivership has had its fixed interest costs reduced by about three-fourths, partly because a substantial part of the long-term debt of the reorganized road generally has taken the form of income bonds, interest on which is made contingent upon earnings. The average reduction in total interest costs of roads which have come out of receivership has been about 50 percent.

With most of the reorganizations completed and with interest rates edging upward, reductions in debt and interest costs will decline in amount in the period ahead. The total funded debt of all line-haul steam railroads still in receivership or trusteeship as of April 1, 1948, is estimated at slightly over 1 billion dollars, as compared with 4 billion dollars on December 31, 1939. Five major class I railways with funded debt of approximately 900 million dollars have come out of receivership since January 1, 1947.

The reduction in fixed interest costs and the shift to income bonds have financial implications for the railroads which are out of proportion to the actual dollar savings which have been realized. The roads are given much-needed flexibility in the management of their financial affairs. Such flexibility is at a premium in an industry such as the railroads because past experience has demonstrated that the industry's earnings are so highly sensitive to changes in general business conditions.

Summary

Railway earnings have passed through successive phases since the end of the war. In late 1945 the dominating factor depressing monthly earnings was the concentration of deductions for amortization of emergency facilities—such deductions had significance for the immediate accounting problems of the roads, and for the computation of tax credits, but were not a reflection of the current earnings position.

Net deficits again were reported for a few months during the first half of 1946. In this period, which was the reconversion low for general business activity, earnings were held down by the low production in the durable goods sector and by the granting of wage rate increases. These wage increases advanced the operating ratio, since there was a lag before upward adjustments were made in freight rates.

Net income held above the 40-million-dollars-a-month level during most of the second half of 1946 and rose to almost 90 million dollars in the final month when many carriers took their full year's tax credits. A second freight-rate increase went into effect at the beginning of 1947, but net income remained somewhat under the level during the last half of 1946, chiefly because of the steady increases in costs of fuel and materials. Wage rates again were advanced later in the year, and a succession of freight-rate increases soon followed.

The analysis in this article has indicated that the major adjustment in railway traffic in the postwar period has been in passenger travel, but that total freight volume, measured in ton-miles, has remained somewhat under the peak wartime freight load. Special postwar influences, such as the heavy volume of goods being shipped abroad, continue to be reflected in the pattern of rail freight movement.

Railway earnings have lagged behind earnings in other industries in the postwar period. Differences in results among the carriers by regions have been marked, with the Eastern roads reporting very low earnings despite the high traffic volume. As a result of the recent rate increases, a general improvement in the earnings position of the railroads relative to the position of other industries seems to be indicated.

Revised Indexes of Manufacturers' Sales and Inventories, 1939-47

(Continued from p. 9)

able checks on the levels of the dollar estimates are available from 1939 to the present. Also, the firms which make up the sample used to estimate the aggregate figures generally submit company data, and consequently the reports are better suited for estimation under the revised concept.

Effect of Revision

The new and the old series for both sales and inventories show substantially the same movements, as may be seen by reference to chart 3. The major difference in movement arises from the fact that the old indexes did not adequately allow in 1946 for the activity of small and of new firms. The current levels of the indexes of sales of the durable and nondurable goods industries are almost identical after revision with those on the old basis. The indexes of inventory book values are raised, particularly for the nondurable goods industries.

The increase in the inventory-sales ratio for the nondurable group that results from the revision has the effect of bringing these inventories somewhat closer to the value that would be expected on the basis of their prewar relationship to sales. Book values of the durable goods inventories are moderately higher than their calculated level; the growth of the transportation equipment industry, with its high inventory-sales ratio, helps to account for this. When the durable and nondurable goods groups are combined to give total inventories, these are almost exactly in line at the present time with the value calculated on the basis of their historical relationship (chart 4). This is essentially the same picture as that obtained by the use of the old series.

Method of Estimation

The technique of estimation has been changed in several respects. A summary account of the procedure is given here for those who may be interested in the technical aspects of the methods used.

The year-to-year changes in sales and inventories are estimated first, using a sample comprising about 45 percent of total sales. These annual estimates are subject to adjustment as the corporate data of the Bureau of Internal Revenue become available for each corresponding year. The latest year for which this adjustment has been made is 1945. In constructing the revised estimates of monthly figures for the back data, monthly movements are interpolated between the annual levels thus obtained; current monthly figures are projected forward from the latest estimated yearly level, which ordinarily will be one year subsequent to the available Statistics of Income data. Thus, current data will be revised once a year. The monthly changes are estimated from a sample smaller than that used for the annual aggregates; this sample accounts for about 30 percent of all sales.

In estimating each industry group aggregate, companies are classified into large, medium, and small, according to their total assets in 1941. The asset size groups included in each category vary by industry group. The relative change in each size subgroup, as derived from the corresponding sample, is applied to the total for the preceding month to give the total for the current month. The estimates, there-

Chart 3.-Manufacturers' Sales and Inventories

OLD SERIES

¹ Data for 1938 are not available.

1938

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

SALES 1

REVISED SERIES

INVENTORIES

(END OF YEAR)

REVISED SERIES

1939

1940

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

200

100

90

80

70

60

50

40

30

20

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

1942

1943

OLD SERIES

1941

1945

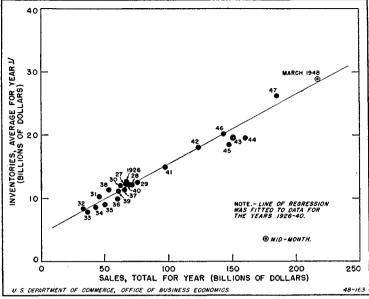
1946

1947

48-16.

1944

Chart 4.—Relationship Between Manufacturers' Inventories and Sales



Averages were calculated from mid-month book values.
 Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

fore, are ratio estimates. As soon as the annual change is estimated on the basis of the larger sample, the projected monthly changes are revised accordingly.

Comparison with Other Series

In attempting to compare the new series with other data on manufacturing activity, differences in coverage should be kept in mind. The distinction between Census data and the revised figures has already been pointed out. Differences from the figures of the Bureau of Internal Revenue are attributable to the adjustment of the sales data for renegotiation of war contracts, and to the inclusion of unincorporated concerns. A further difference arises in the industrial classification; in the new series, companies are maintained during the war years in their peacetime industry groups, whereas in *Statistics of Income* they were classified according to their current activities.

The revised monthly figures exceed the sales and inventory book values shown in the quarterly estimates of selected income account and balance sheet items published jointly by the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission. In the case of inventories, the difference is explained almost entirely by the inclusion of unincorporated enterprises. The present estimates of sales are higher for two reasons.

Roughly 40 percent of the difference reflects the activity of the noncorporate sector and practically all of the remainder is due to the fact that the Federal Trade Commission-Securities and Exchange Commission estimates are on a completely consolidated basis and hence do not count sales by a corporation to other companies in the same consolidated structure. Moreover, the distribution by industry group is also changed by consolidation, since subsidiary corporations are classified in the Federal Trade Commission-Securities and Exchange Commission estimates in the industry group of the parent company.

Monthly BUSINESS STATISTICS

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	47						1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	Marcl
		GENE	RAL E	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA'	TORS						
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT*						1							
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates:	194.6			199.8			203.3		[r 214.3			
National incomebil. of dolbil. of	124.7			125.6			128.7			132.9			134
Wages and salariesdodddododddddodddddddddddd	119.1 101.2			120.0 102.7			123.6 106.2			127.8			129 111
Militarydo	4.6			4.1			3.9			3.8			
Militarydododododododo	13.3			13.2			13.5			13.7			13
Supplements to wages and salariesdo Proprietors' and rental incomedo	46.2			5.6 46.7			5.1			5.1 51.5			52
Business and professionaldo	22.4			22.9			23.5			25.4			25
Farmdodo	16.8 7.0			16.6			16.2 7.3			18.5			
Rental income of personsdod			ļ							1.0	1		
iustment	20.4 28.9			23.9 27.8			23.9 28.2			$26.1 \\ 32.2$			
Corporate profits before taxdodo	11.5			10.9			11.1			32.2 12.6		•	
Corporate profits after tax	17.4			16.9			17.1			19.7			
Inventory valuation adjustmentdo Net interestdo	8.6 3.3			-3.8			-4.3			-6.1 3.8			-5
)		1						
Gross national productdodo	221.0 156.9			226.9 162.3			229.4 165.8			240.9 172.5			244
Personal consumption expendituresdo Durable goodsdo	18.2			19.3			20.2			21.3			20
Durable goodsdodddodddodddddddddddddddddddd	94.7			98.4			99.9			104.2			104
Servicesdo	44.0 28.2			44.6 26,1			45.7 27.0			47.0 29.9		••••••	48
New construction do do Producers' durable equipment do Change in business inventories do	10.3			9.6			10.4			12.4			13
Producers' durable equipmentdo	16.4 1.6			17.9 			18.4			18.8			18
Net foreign investment	8.3			10.4			-1.7 7.8						4
Net foreign investment													
bil. of dol Federal (less Government sales)do	27.6 16.2			28.2 16.3			28.7 16.2	·········		30.3 16.9			31 17
State and local	11.4			11.9			12.5			13.3			13.
Personal income do	189.8			191.4			199.6			205.8			209
Personal incomedododo	21.0			21.2			21.6			22.1			23
Equals: Disposable personal income	168.8 11.9			170.1 7.8			177.9 12.1			183.7			186
PERSONAL INCOME*	11.0			1.0			12.1			11.2			12
easonally adjusted, at annual rates:							}						
Total personal income	190.6	189.4	190.5	194.1	194.9	193.8	209.9	203.2	204.2	210.4	211.4	r 207.7	208
Total personal incomebil. of dol Wage and salary receipts, totaldo	117.0	116.0	117.3	120.1	119.9 122.0	121.2	123.2 125.2	123.7	126.4	128.1	128.2	* 127.1 * 129.2	127
Total employer disbursementsdo Commodity-producing industriesdo	119.1 53.4	118.2 52.8	119.4 53.5	122. 2 54. 9	122. 0 54. 4	123.3 55.5	56.7	125.7 57.2	128.4 58.8	130. 1 60. 3	130.3 60.1	r 58.3	129
Distributive industries	33. 5	33.1	33.8	34.9	35.0	35.2	35.8	35.8	36.8	37.1	37.4	r 37.7	37
Service industriesdodododododo	14.6 17.6	14.8 17.5	14.9 17.2	15.2 17.2	15.4 17.2	15.2 17.4	15.2 17.5	15.1 17.6	15.2 17.6	15.2 17.5	15.4 17.4	r 15.5 r 17.7	15 17
Less employee contributions for social insur-									ļ				1
ancebil. of dol Other labor incomedo	2.1 1.7	2.2	2.1 1.8	2.1 1.8	2.1 1.8	2.1 1.8	2.0 1.8	2.0 1.9	2.0 1.9	2.0 1.9	2.1 1.9	2.1 1.9	
Proprietors' and rental income	46.8	46.5	46.5	47.1	47.4	45.5	48.1	50.4	49.9	54.0	54.5	r 51.6	51
Personal interest income and dividendsdo Total transfer paymentsdo	14.2 10.9	14.3 10.9	14, 4 10, 5	14.6 10.5	14.7 11.1	14.9 10.4	15.6 21.2	15.4 11.8	15.5 10.5	$15.6 \\ 10.8$	15.7 11.1	15.8 11.3	16
				1									12
Total nonagricultural incomedo	168.8	168.3	169.7	172.4	173.0	173.8	188.7	180.6	182.3	184.6	184.8	* 184. 1	185
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES*													
	3, 160			3, 940			4 140			4, 960			
Il industries, totalmil. of dol Electric and gas utilitiesdo	330			450			4, 140 500			4,900			4,4
Manufacturing and miningdo	1,600			2,010			2,050			2, 500			2, 1
Railroaddodododododo	160 1, 080			220 1, 260			230 1,360			310 1, 530			3
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS	1,000			-, -00			1,000			1,000			1,0
ash farm income, total, including Government													1
payments*mil. of dol	2,076	1,974	2,026	2, 211	2, 662	2, 517 2, 505	3, 060	3, 773	3, 109	2, 927	2, 581	1, 866	
From marketings and C. C. C. loans*do	2,010	1,914	1,989	2, 185	2,657	2, 505	3,049	3, 759	3,096	2,909	2, 555	1,837	1,9
Crops*do Livestock and products*do	692 1, 318	594 1, 320		743 1,442	1, 205 1, 452	1, 187 1, 318	1, 497 1, 552	2, 122 1, 637	1, 540 1, 556	1, 299 1, 610	1,044 1,511	717 1, 120	6 1,2
Dairy products*	345	345	379	392	382	353	334	319	293	303	329	318	3
Alcot optimole#	743	726	705	782	785.	711	958	1,039	970	1,019	968	593	6

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	47						1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
	GENH	ERAL	BUSIN	ESS I	NDICA	TORS	-Cont	tinued					
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS-Con.	[1		· ·				1		1		
Indexes of cash income from marketings and												(
C. C. C. loans, unadjusted: All commodities	303	288	299	329 260	400	377	459	566	466	438 455	385 366	276	295 244
Cropstdodo Livestocktdo Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted:	242 348	208 349	217 361	200 381	422 383	416 348	524 410	743 432	539 411	400	399	251 295	333
All commodifies* $1935-39=100$	122	116	126	138	167	152	172	199	160	151	134	109	111
Crops*do Livestock*do	101 138	80 143	87 156	106 161	180 156	170 138	202 150	255 157	170 153	152 150	. 130 136	102 114	86 129
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION												ł	
Federal Reserve Index		[1		[
Unad]usted, combined index t	187	185	185	185	178	185	191	194	193	189	189	190	₽ 188
Manufacturestdo	195	193	191	191	184	191	197	200	200	196	+ 197	197	▶ 198
Durable manufacturestdo	224 196	222 195	219 197	220 193		212 188	219 195	224	224 202	227 205	r 226 203	* 224 * 203	₽ 228 ₽ 207
Iron and steeltdo Lumber and productstdo	140	143	145	149	141	151	150	204 150 172	148	140	138	* 137 * 178	P 140
Furnituret	166 126	161 134	158 138	160 143	133	160 147	143	138	176 133	181 119	180	* 116	▶ 120
Machinerytdo Nonferrous metals and productstdo	281 202	276 197	273 187	275 179	266 171	267 170	276 174	280 179	281 185	288 189	* 287 194	285 198	₽ 285 ₽ 200
Fabricating* do Smelting and refining* do Stone, clay, and glass products* do	205 196	195 203	183 198	176 187	167 180	167 180	171 182	180 176	188 178	192 183	197 187	201 189	₽ 205 ₽ 188
Stone, clay, and glass products†do Cementdo	209 157	208 166	206 148	209 183	196	207 193	210 198	210 202	206 192	200 178	187 161	7 193 158	* 199 160
Clay products*dodo	159 269	16C 263	162 269	163 254	160	166 241	166 248	169 236	169 231	172 203	7 166 196	7 160 7 201	» 165 216
Transportation equipment	239 197	237 193	225 179	233 191	217 185	213 180	227 197	232 198	234 200	7 244 206	244 206	, 231 , 192	₽ 242 ₽ 206
Automobiles†:do Nondurable manufactures†do	171	169	169	168	1	173	178	181	180	171	173	175	₽ 174
Alcoholic beveragest do	187	182 253	167 252	178	182	181 245	206 248	252 251	196 252	146	142	176 7 252	172 > 252
Chemicals ⁴	431	433	435	439	438	431 116	425 121	427 126	431 126	* 438 113	, 437 120	7 434 126	P 437
Leather and products†dodododo	121 121	115 118	113 119	112	100	114	118 123	123	126	112	r 117	125	₽ 119
Manufactured food productst	140	113 144	109 149	103 154	166	117 178	182	128 167	126 161	114 154	123 146	127	» 122 » 142
Dairy products	₱ 127 138		₽ 202 151	229 150	146	▶ 192 127	* 156 136	144	P 91 189	P 88 187	P 87 175	₽ 99 141	121
Meat packingdo Processed fruits and vegetables*do Paper and products†do	83 159	88 156	90 161	101		263 158	290 159	173	118	108 157	91 163	90 163	₽ 88 ₽ 169
Paper and pulptdo Petroleum and coal productstdo	154 > 185	150 179	155 184	155 > 191		152 201	153 203	157 > 204	160 160	152 p 208	157 > 214	159 214	» 163 » 211
Cokedo	172	166	168	165		171	170	177	177	179	178	179	166
Petroleum refiningtdo Printing and publishingtdo	145 239	144 234	145 220	146 216		139 210	145 217	156 223	158 225	150 230	144	156 7 214	156 \$205
Rubber productstdo Textiles and productstdo	172	166	164	155	142	154 130	160 130	164	172	163 131	223	7 179	▶ 175
Cotton consumptiondodddododddododddodddddddddd	160 270	154 270		133 263 155	263	267	278 168	280	290	287	153 7 300	153 7 295	147 302
Wool textile productiondo Tobacco productsdo	172 149	159 151	161 142	155		156 165	108	167 181	172 172	166 139	7 181 153	185 147	155
Minerals†do	143	139		152		155	158 160	158		151	149	r 149	₽ 134
Fuels†do	153 113	144 102	104	153 110	93	155 114	122	162 126	119	162 111	160 112	161 118	₽ 143 ₽ 108
Anthracitetdo Bituminous coaltdo Crude petroleumdo	163 153	127 155	157	147 159	160	151 161	161	163 166	165	164 166	161 165	155 7 167	₽ 97 ₽ 165
Metalsdo	83	112	1	148		151	145	132		85	82	₽ 83	
Adjusted, combined indextdo	190	187		184		182	187	190		1	193	194	» 192
Manufacturesdo	198	194		191		188	192			198	200	201	₽ 201
Durable manufacturesdododo	225 147	222 144	142	219 142	133	210 142	217 140	223 143	224 150	229 153	229 156	7 226 7 150	p 229 p 147
Lumberdodododo	138 202	135 197	134 187	133 179	171	133 170	128 174	128 179	185	139 189	143 194	r 135 r 198	P 132 P 200
Nonferrous metals	195 218	203 211	198 200	188	195	180 199	182 202		177 201	183 205	187 199	189 7 207	p 188 p 208
Cementdo Clay products*do	192 165	175 164	141 162	171 164		171 162	171 160	174 161	178	196 166	199	208 7 168	196 p 178
Glass containersdo Nondurable manufacturesdo	269 175	263 172	251 170	257 168		231 169	243 172	229 176	229 179	218 173	200 7 178	208 180	210 178
Alcoholic beverages	208 251	189 251	162 253	159 250	164	176 249	198 248	229 248	219 251	167	167 255	198 7 251	191 19250
Leather and products	122 122	116	113	107	101	116	122 120	126 121	124	114	120	123 116	p 250 p 12(
Manufactured food productsdo	157	158	155	154	155	115 157 147	158 158 148	156	158	158	157	159	₽ 159
Dairy products	* 153 149	p 154 150	₽ 152 151	p 155	156	145	146	p 147 142	₽ 140 170	* 138 160	* 139 150	₽ 139 147	13
Paper and products do	159	145 156	138 161	132 160	146	138 158	149 159	134 163	129 165	138 158	139 163	* 142 163	p 159 p 169
Paper and pulpdo Petroleum and coal productsdo	154 185	150 179	155 184	155 191		153 201	153 203	157 204	160 \$205	153 208	157 214	159 17214	p 163 p 211
Printing and publishing	142	141	142	146		145	144	152	152	146	148	157	153
Textiles and productsdo Tobacco productsdo	172 158	166 160	164	155 159	142	154 160	160 163	164 175	172 169	163 149	7 178 153	r 179 155	P 175
Mineralsdo	148	143	151	148	140	150	153	155	155	156	154	155	₽ 139
Metalsdo	117	136	124	1 122	117	117	1 111	107	109	117	r 117	₽121	

S-2

May 1948

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found					19	47		1			T	1948	
in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
	GENH	ERAL I	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS	-Cont	inued					
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS†													
Sales:	$\begin{array}{c} 15, 548\\ 6, 217\\ 9, 331\\ 292\\ 319\\ 299\\ 414\\ 375\\ 324\\ 350\\ 436\\ 242\\ 216\\ 242\\ 216\\ 263\\ 277\\ 289\\ 281\\ 277\\ 289\\ 281\\ 290\\ 266\\ 303\\ 332\\ 332\\ 332\\ 197\\ 223\\ 332\\ 197\\ 283\\ 25, 392\\ 12, 191\\ 13, 201\\ 236\\ 253\\ 253\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15,152\\ 6,341\\ 8,811\\ 285\\ 326\\ 305\\ 399\\ 362\\ 336\\ 362\\ 454\\ 245\\ 237\\ 278\\ 278\\ 262\\ 241\\ 275\\ 277\\ 251\\ 317\\ 232\\ 2233\\ 320\\ 269\\ 25,847\\ 12,443\\ 13,404\\ 241\\ 258\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14,813\\ 6,158\\ 8,655\\ 279\\ 316\\ 298\\ 369\\ 359\\ 330\\ 338\\ 467\\ 234\\ 228\\ 228\\ 228\\ 228\\ 228\\ 225\\ 224\\ 228\\ 225\\ 224\\ 305\\ 242\\ 309\\ 222\\ 269\\ 26,435\\ 12,724\\ 13,711\\ 246\\ 269\\ 269\\ 269\\ 269\\ 269\\ 269\\ 269\\ 26$	$\begin{array}{c} 14,817\\ 6,131\\ 8,686\\ 290\\ 328\\ 306\\ 376\\ 394\\ 339\\ 364\\ 508\\ 203\\ 244\\ 274\\ 268\\ 259\\ 292\\ 279\\ 222\\ 237\\ 26,274\\ 242\\ 237\\ 242\\ 237\\ 26,475\\ 12,829\\ 13,646\\ 246\\ 246\\ 246\\ 266\end{array}$	14,099 5,546 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 295 207 233 230 230 230 230 230 231 225 245 245 245 245 245 245 245 245 245	$\begin{array}{c} 14, 996\\ 5, 859\\ 8, 9137\\ 282\\ 301\\ 296\\ 326\\ 406\\ 247\\ 226\\ 262\\ 262\\ 262\\ 271\\ 264\\ 296\\ 262\\ 262\\ 275\\ 275\\ 275\\ 257\\ 295\\ 251\\ 287\\ 285\\ 284\\ 27, 048\\ 13, 128\\ 13, 128\\ 27, 048\\ 13, 128\\ 27, 048\\ 13, 128\\ 27, 048\\ 13, 128\\ 27, 048\\ 13, 128\\ 27, 048\\ 13, 128\\ 27, 048\\ 13, 128\\ 27, 048\\ 13, 128\\ 27, 048\\ 13, 128\\ 27, 048\\ 13, 128\\ 27, 048\\ 13, 128\\ 27, 048\\ 13, 128\\ 27, 048\\ 13, 128\\ 27, 048\\ 13, 128\\ 27, 048\\ 13, 128\\ 27, 048\\ 13, 128\\ 27, 048\\ 27, 048\\ 13, 128\\ 27, 048\\ 27, 048\\ 27, 048\\ 27, 048\\ 27, 048\\ 27, 048\\ 27, 048\\ 27, 048\\ 27, 048\\ 28, 020\\ 28,$	$\begin{array}{c} 16, 308\\ 6, 395\\ 6, 395\\ 9, 913\\ 321\\ 322\\ 321\\ 322\\ 410\\ 324\\ 399\\ 483\\ 281\\ 249\\ 274\\ 306\\ 301\\ 356\\ 312\\ 289\\ 326\\ 312\\ 289\\ 329\\ 329\\ 336\\ 312\\ 289\\ 3329\\ 269\\ 336\\ 312\\ 289\\ 329\\ 336\\ 312\\ 217\\ 252\\ 27, 053\\ 313\\ 129\\ 13, 924\\ 252\\ 2772\\ 272\\ 272\\ 272\\ 272\\ 272\\ 27$	$\begin{array}{c} 17,779\\ 7,027\\ 10,752\\ 348\\ 330\\ 386\\ 421\\ 329\\ 410\\ 489\\ 274\\ 425\\ 525\\ 2779\\ 307\\ 290\\ 307\\ 319\\ 306\\ 301\\ 321\\ 291\\ 336\\ 267\\ 348\\ 223\\ 331\\ 291\\ 336\\ 267\\ 348\\ 243\\ 27,395\\ 13,220\\ 14,175\\ 275\\ 275\\ 275\\ 275\\ 275\\ 275\\ 275\\ 2$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,271\\6,350\\9,921\\353\\355\\442\\401\\486\\267\\250\\298\\319\\303\\319\\303\\416\\319\\351\\328\\344\\328\\328\\344\\328\\352\\27,625\\352\\27,625\\13,224\\401\\12,57\\274\\277\\274\\277\\277\\277\\277\\277\\277\\27$	$\begin{array}{c} 17,238\\6,989\\10,249\\324\\360\\331\\420\\37\\424\\514\\277\\236\\236\\237\\304\\2285\\373\\327\\286\\312\\312\\312\\312\\312\\312\\312\\312\\312\\312$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,249\\ 6,407\\ 9,842\\ 306\\ 325\\ 364\\ 356\\ 364\\ 383\\ 442\\ 266\\ 223\\ 281\\ 292\\ 282\\ 283\\ 201\\ 303\\ 320\\ 235\\ 320\\ 328\\ 286\\ 296\\ 296\\ 296\\ 296\\ 296\\ 28,485\\ 320\\ 3282\\ 286\\ 296\\ 277\\ 27$	* 15,963 6,469 * 9,497 * 325 * 360 * 336 * 415 * 446 * 356 * 415 * 424 * 469 * 322 * 222 * 222 * 222 * 222 * 222 * 307 * 276 * 277 * 334 * 277 * 334 * 277 * 336 * 289 * 216 * 228 * 216 * 228 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2	18, 043 7, 572 327 350 4211 452 363 363 363 363 248 269 286 248 270 334 270 313 319 2269 248 346 2299 286 346 2299 286 346 2299 286 248 348 348 348 348 348 348 348 348 348 3
Iron, steel, and products. do Nonferrous metals and products. do Nonferrous metals and products. do Machinery, except electrical. do Machinery, except electrical. do Transportation equipment. do Transportation equipment, exc. autos. do Furniture and finished lumber prod. do Other durable goods. do Other durable goods. do Food and kindred products. do Food and kindred products. do Peverages. do Leather and products. do Printing and publishing. do Printing and liked products. do Petroleum and coal products. do Rubber products. do Other nondurable goods	$\begin{array}{c} 181\\ 254\\ 347\\ 258\\ 411\\ 596\\ 192\\ 157\\ 192\\ 223\\ 207\\ 302\\ 219\\ 192\\ 209\\ 305\\ 252\\ 209\\ 305\\ 252\\ 252\\ 154\\ 253\\ 233\\ 233\\ 264\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 185\\ 254\\ 359\\ 264\\ 415\\ 607\\ 201\\ 156\\ 198\\ 226\\ 192\\ 304\\ 225\\ 196\\ 213\\ 335\\ 263\\ 157\\ 270\\ 227\\ 289\\ \end{array}$	189 255 372 268 431 629 204 160 198 232 200 332 225 201 219 358 269 160 279 219 289	$\begin{array}{c} 192\\ 253\\ 374\\ 271\\ 443\\ 630\\ 203\\ 161\\ 195\\ 230\\ 194\\ 334\\ 221\\ 208\\ 229\\ 366\\ 265\\ 162\\ 277\\ 216\\ 293\\ \end{array}$	197 258 376 444 630 205 161 204 234 208 316 223 213 241 373 262 164 268 211 204 233 241 373 373 262 164 301	199 262 375 276 452 644 203 161 206 235 213 327 253 370 263 370 265 370 269 2169 288 212 297	$\begin{array}{c} 200\\ 209\\ 374\\ 277\\ 451\\ 634\\ 201\\ 157\\ 210\\ 235\\ 220\\ 198\\ 260\\ 368\\ 256\\ 171\\ 246\\ 216\\ 228\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 201\\ 259\\ 375\\ 280\\ 449\\ 637\\ 209\\ 162\\ 213\\ 239\\ 238\\ 345\\ 218\\ 345\\ 218\\ 345\\ 262\\ 262\\ 367\\ 367\\ 253\\ 174\\ 247\\ 225\\ 288\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 203\\ 249\\ 373\\ 282\\ 282\\ 207\\ 168\\ 219\\ 243\\ 226\\ 209\\ 265\\ 355\\ 259\\ 265\\ 259\\ 265\\ 259\\ 269\\ 269\\ 269\\ 229\\ 290\\ 290\\ \end{array}$	204 251 370 2855 447 623 228 248 250 335 224 223 268 361 371 178 257 233 293	$\begin{array}{c} 202\\ 249\\ 372\\ 291\\ 462\\ 628\\ 229\\ 168\\ 223\\ 3254\\ 255\\ 357\\ 238\\ 229\\ 268\\ 362\\ 273\\ 362\\ 362\\ 362\\ 362\\ 362\\ 362\\ 362\\ 36$	2005 2500 3766 2933 4722 223 163 218 257 224 244 355 249 238 279 238 279 178 283 279 178 234 319	2033 2256 2833 2244 478 603 2255 207 2603 2288 357 2633 238 2766 2766 2767 2633 207 2633 207 2033 207 2033 207 2033 204 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205
Index, total	249 288 319 336 217 226	241 279 308 316 219 219	235 256 273 294 209 222	245 271 304 315 202 230	$231 \\ 260 \\ 271 \\ 328 \\ 194 \\ 213$	$231 \\ 261 \\ 286 \\ 307 \\ 199 \\ 213$	$\begin{array}{c} 260 \\ 292 \\ 312 \\ 345 \\ 230 \\ 240 \end{array}$	255 291 308 346 230 234	268 307 348 348 231 244	252 292 322 344 220 228	251 291 325 312 240 227	251 287 321 299 243 229	264 324 380 341 253 227
]	BUSIN	ESS P	OPULA	TION							
OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER*													
Operating businesses, total, end of quarter thousands do Contract construction	1, 726. 6 173. 1 709. 6 552. 9 128. 0			$\begin{array}{r} 316.4\\ 1,744.7\\ 177.5\\ 720.7\\ 557.9\end{array}$			» 3,817.0 » 275.9 » 318.1 » 1,754.9 » 180.2 » 727.2 » 560.6 » 85.1 » 54.2 » 98.4						
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES		ł											
Grand total number. Commercial service do. Construction do. Manufacturing and mining do. Retail trade. do. Liabilities, grand total. thous of dol. Comstruction do. Manufacturing and mining do. Manufacturing and mining do. Vabilities, grand total. thous of dol. Comstruction do. Manufacturing and mining do. Wholesale trade. do. Wholesale trade. do.	254 21 13 108 88 24 15, 251 758 341 11, 336 1, 169 1, 647	$\begin{array}{c} 277\\ 23\\ 16\\ 117\\ 84\\ 37\\ 16,080\\ 1,015\\ 247\\ 11,822\\ 1,503\\ 1,493\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 378\\ 33\\ 20\\ 155\\ 119\\ 51\\ 17, 326\\ 739\\ 321\\ 10, 971\\ 3, 037\\ 2, 258\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 283\\ 21\\ 23\\ 95\\ 108\\ 36\\ 18, 982\\ 610\\ 664\\ 14, 220\\ 1, 614\\ 1, 874 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 299\\ 30\\ 17\\ 105\\ 40\\ 37, 137\\ 19, 863\\ 384\\ 12, 466\\ 2, 280\\ 2, 144 \end{array}$	287 23 19 99 102 44 14,903 655 176 10,426 1,668 1,978	$\begin{array}{c} 292\\ 28\\ 20\\ 101\\ 103\\ 40\\ 10,034\\ 829\\ 444\\ 5,964\\ 1,390\\ 1,407\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 336\\ 29\\ 98\\ 129\\ 55\\ 21,322\\ 1,074\\ 2,301\\ 13,337\\ 2,289\\ 2,321\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 313\\ 23\\ 25\\ 124\\ 1115\\ 26\\ 16, 345\\ 505\\ 537\\ 12, 574\\ 1, 531\\ 1, 198\end{array}$	817 23 26 112 123 33 25,499 1,232 455 20,937 1,908 967	356 29 23 108 153 43 12,965 711 820 6,892 2,837 1,705	417 44 22 151 165 35 25,619 979 1,987 17,987 3,410 1,346	477 43 136 194 57 17, 481 1, 883 957 9, 243 3, 714 1, 684
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS New incorporations (4 states)	3, 299	2, 996	2, 870	2, 893	2, 595	2, 494	2, 612	3, 269	2, 767	3, 160	3, 688	2, 479	2, 995
Pavisad » Proliminary	0,200	2,000	2,010	4,000	4, 000	4, 404	4, 012	0,209	4, 101	ə, 100	ə, 088	2,4/9	4, 990

* Revised. * Preliminary. *New series. For data through 1944 for the series on operating business and business turnover, see pp. 21-23 of the May 1946 Survey and p. 10 of the May 1944 issue. †Revised series. Description and back data are shown in this issue.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947						1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
			COM	MODI	ry pr	ICES							
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS							1						
Prices received, all farm products† 1909-14=100 Crops	280 266 283 212 390 257 215 299 360 292 345 269 199	276 269 277 223 387 260 223 295 358 282 331 257 204	272 268 276 390 270 222 286 326 275 327 241 203	271 262 253 240 390 275 228 215 318 278 338 233 233 205	$\begin{array}{c} 276\\ 263\\ 251\\ 253\\ 390\\ 289\\ 215\\ 189\\ 314\\ 286\\ 343\\ 244\\ 220\\ \end{array}$	276 255 246 270 383 267 177 211 308 295 349 258 249 224	286 254 278 297 352 252 181 179 311 315 367 282 246	289 261 302 284 357 247 166 238 344 313 360 283 251	287 268 312 283 354 257 151 272 349 304 338 293 242	301 281 318 305 377 275 149 294 367 320 352 311 262	307 284 318 377 267 135 320 377 328 379 313 231	279 257 261 374 248 136 320 323 300 331 307 218	283 262 260 284 372 256 140 295 339 302 342 298 212
Prices paid.* 1910-14=100. All commodities used in living do Commodities used in production do All commodities, interest and taxes do Parity ratio* do	240 252 224 226 124	243 255 227 229 121	242 254 226 228 119	244 252 233 230 118	244 252 234 230 120	249 256 239 234 118	253 259 246 238 120	239	257 264 248 241 119	262 268 254 245 123	266 272 259 251 122	263 270 255 248 112	265 265 255 247 116
RETAIL PRICES													
All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index)	177.2 121.6 122.3	177. 2 121. 5 122. 5	177. 1 116. 8 123. 4	178.7 116.8 123.6	179.7 119.2 129.5	181.4 126.5 139.1	184.9 128.3 139.4		185. 9 130. 4 143. 8		190. 3 131. 9 145. 7	r 189.0 132.1 p 146.3	188. 6
Consumers' price index (U. S. Department of Labor): § Combined index	156, 3 184, 3 189, 5 148, 1 187, 5 199, 6 207, 6 117, 6 92, 2 142, 5 182, 3 109, 0 138, 2	156, 2 184, 9 188, 0 153, 4 178, 9 200, 4 202, 6 118, 4 92, 5 143, 8 182, 5 109, 0 139, 2 147, 7	156. 0 185. 0 187. 6 154. 2 171. 5 207. 0 203. 9 117. 7 92. 4 142. 4 181. 9 109. 2 139. 0	157. 1 185. 7 190. 5 154. 6 171. 5 205. 0 216. 9 117. 7 91. 7 143. 0 182. 6 109. 2 139. 1 148. 0	158. 4 184. 7 193. 1 155. 0 178. 8 202. 0 220. 2 119. 5 91. 7 146. 6 184. 3 110. 0 139. 5	$\begin{array}{c} 160.3\\ 185.9\\ 196.5\\ 155.7\\ 183.8\\ 199.8\\ 228.4\\ 123.8\\ 92.0\\ 154.8\\ 111.2\\ 139.8\\ 153.6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 163.8\\ 187.6\\ 203.5\\ 157.8\\ 195.2\\ 240.6\\ 92.1\\ 156.3\\ 187.5\\ 113.6\\ 140.8\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 163.8\\ 189.0\\ 0\\ 201.6\\ 160.3\\ 190.1\\ 199.6\\ 235.5\\ 292.2\\ 92.2\\ 157.4\\ 187.8\\ 114.9\\ 141.8\end{array}$	164. 9 190. 2 202. 7 167. 9 198. 4 199. 6 227. 0 126. 9	167. 0 191. 2 206. 9 170. 5 204. 9 205. 3 227. 3 127. 8 92. 6 162. 0 191. 4 115. 4	$\begin{array}{c} 168.8\\ 192.1\\ 209.7\\ 172.7\\ 205.7\\ 208.3\\ 237.5\\ 93.1\\ 165.0\\ 192.3\\ 115.9\\ 146.4 \end{array}$	167. 5 195. 1 204. 7 171. 8 204. 4 213. 0 224. 8 130. 0 93. 2 165. 9 193. 0 116. 0 146. 4	206.9 224.7 130.3 93.8 166.0 194.9 116.3 146.2
Combined index complexes 1926=100 Economic classes: Manufactured products complexes Manufactured products complexes do Raw materials do Semimanufactured articles do Grains do Grains. do Commodities other than farm products compodities other than farm products complexes do Foods do Dairy products do Fruits and vegetables do Meats do	149, 5 143, 3 163, 2 145, 9 182, 6 203, 3 216, 0 142, 1 167, 6 150, 4 157, 6 141, 5 207, 3	147. 7 141. 9 160. 1 144. 5 177. 0 199. 8 199. 2 141. 0 162. 4 154. 1 148. 8 142. 2 196. 7	147. 1 141. 7 158. 6 144. 9 175. 7 202. 4 198. 7 140. 6 159. 8 151. 7 138. 8 144. 3 203. 0	148. 0 141. 7 160. 2 145. 9 206. 0 200. 9 140. 7 161. 8 149. 2 140. 9 145. 2 208. 6	130, 6 144, 0 165, 3 147, 0 181, 4 202, 3 209, 9 143, 6 167, 1 154, 7 152, 8 139, 7 217, 9	133. 6 147. 6 167. 0 149. 5 181. 7 208. 8 215. 9 147. 2 172. 3 163. 3 164. 3 133. 0 234. 6	152.0 186.4 230.3 224.8 150.8	$151.1 \\ 175.1 \\ 189.7 \\ 241.4 \\ 224.5 \\ 151.5 \\ 177.8 \\ 167.6 \\ 167.3 \\ 130.8 \\ 130.8 \\ 151.5 \\ 170.8 \\ 130.8 \\ 100.$	159.7 152.3 175.5 156.4 187.9 245.5 211.0 153.3 178.0 172.5 175.9 135.5 217.6	$\begin{array}{c} 154.7\\ 182.0\\ 157.9\\ 196.7\\ 2252.7\\ 226.3\\ 155.7\\ 178.4\\ 170.6\\ 183.5\\ 135.4\end{array}$	r 165. 7 r 157. 7 183. 9 r 157. 6 199. 2 256. 3 232. 9 r 158. 1 179. 9 170. 1 183. 9 170. 1 183. 9 9 141. 1 222. 3	160.8 154.4 174.9 155.8 185.3 220.0 210.0 155.2 172.4 160.2 172.4 160.2 184.8 144.8 206.2	161.4 155.7 174.7 154.1 186.6 218.6 209.4 155.8 173.8 173.8 173.8 173.8 179.8 146.3 217.1
Commodities other than farm products and foods of	$\begin{array}{c} 131. 1\\ 177. 5\\ 132. 4\\ 112. 3\\ 269. 3\\ 176. 1\\ 132. 2\\ 114. 5\\ 182. 7\\ 101. 8\\ 231. 5\\ 100. 7\\ 64. 3\\ 84. 9\\ 81. 7\\ 174. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 174. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 174. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 174. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 174. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 174. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 174. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 174. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 174. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 174. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 174. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 174. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 174. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 174. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 174. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 174. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 174. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 174. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 114. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 114. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 114. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 114. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 114. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 114. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 114. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 114. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 114. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 114. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 114. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 114. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 114. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 114. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 114. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 114. 6\\ 192. 2\\ 183. 7\\ 192. 2\\ 19$	$\begin{array}{c} 131.8\\ 178.8\\ 178.8\\ 134.5\\ 1134.0\\ 273.5\\ 175.5\\ 175.5\\ 183.2\\ 119.5\\ 180.0\\ 101.2\\ 220.1\\ 103.4\\ 64.3\\ 84.0\\ 86.3\\ 166.4\\ 178.1\\ 178.1\\ 158.0\\ 172.1\\ 127.4\\ 127.4\\ 127.6\\ 134.4\\ 127.6\\ 141.2\\ 127.6\\ 127.$	$\begin{array}{c} 131.9\\ 177.0\\ 134.5\\ 114.0\\ 269.4\\ 169.2\\ 127.1\\ 118.7\\ 173.6\\ 102.8\\ 179.9\\ 103.3\\ 64.1\\ 188.0\\ 86.8\\ 86.8\\ 177.8\\ 170.8\\ 177.7\\ 176.3\\ 177.2\\ 128.8\\ 128.6\\ 136.9\\ 129.3\\ 141.4\\ 128.6\\ 142.9\\ 142.0\\ 128.6$	131. 4 174. 4 134. 7 114. 3 266. 1 159. 6 120. 2 118. 7 156. 1 101. 8 139. 2 103. 9 64. 4 85. 8 87. 5 173. 2 187. 1 178. 9 172. 6 129. 2 137. 2 137. 2 137. 2 137. 2 137. 2 137. 2 139. 2 137. 2 139. 2 137. 2 139. 2 139. 2 139. 2 137. 2 139. 2 139. 2 139. 2 139. 2 137. 2 139. 2 142. 4 142. 6 131. 4 142. 9 119. 1	$\begin{array}{c} 133.4\\ 175.7\\ 143.3\\ 114.9\\ 269.0\\ 156.1\\ 118.8\\ 119.9\\ 137.4\\ 103.5\\ 134.8\\ 108.9\\ 135.4\\ 108.5\\ 134.8\\ 108.9\\ 138.1\\ 129.7\\ 129.8\\ 138.1\\ 129.7\\ 143.8\\ 138.1\\ 129.7\\ 143.8\\ 133.3\\ 141.8\\ 123.4\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 136.0\\ 179.7\\ 144.3\\ 116.9\\ 276.7\\ 154.9\\ 117.5\\ 136.6\\ 5\\ 107.5\\ 137.5\\ 137.5\\ 137.5\\ 137.5\\ 137.5\\ 137.5\\ 133.3\\ 112.5\\ 64.5\\ 5\\ 86.0\\ 92.2\\ 182.1\\ 1215.6\\ 190.7\\ 174.9\\ 129.7\\ 138.1\\ 129.3\\ 148.9\\ 129.4\\ 141.8\\ 128.6\\ \end{array}$	145, 4 119, 0 285, 7 157, 9 122, 3 118, 2 136, 6 109, 8 168, 3 114, 1 165, 2 87, 0 93, 7 184, 4 175, 2 130, 6 138, 5 132, 1 197, 4 175, 2 130, 6 138, 5 132, 1 150, 7 140, 4 142, 0	$ \begin{array}{c} 185.8\\ 145.6\\ 120.1\\ 290.0\\ 0\\ 161.4\\ 128.6\\ 112.1\\ 137.5\\ 111.3\\ 193.4\\ 115.9\\ 64.9\\ 86.8\\ 96.6\\ 5\\ 96.4\\ 9\\ 86.8\\ 96.5\\ 191.7\\ 204.3\\ 178.0\\ 132.3\\ 139.3\\ 135.0\\ 155.1\\ 140.8\\ 142.0\\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 147.3 \\ 120.6 \\ 295.6 \\ 161.8 \\ 135.8 \\ 124.3 \\ 151.1 \\ 112.0 \\ 226.7 \\ 118.1 \\ 66.3 \\ 83.6 \\ 99.9 \\ 202.4 \\ 2263.4 \\ 216.0 \\ 187.0 \\ 1487.0 \\ 145.6 \\ 6161.7 \\ 144.3 \\ 144.2 \\ \end{array} $		$\begin{array}{c} \texttt{r} \ \texttt{148.2} \\ \texttt{193.1} \\ \texttt{150.9} \\ \texttt{150.9} \\ \texttt{150.6} \\ \texttt{150.6} \\ \texttt{150.6} \\ \texttt{155.8} \\ \texttt{125.8} \\ \texttt{126.7} \\ \texttt{130.0} \\ \texttt{066.4} \\ \texttt{84.5} \\ \texttt{120.7} \\ \texttt{200.3} \\ \texttt{238.9} \\ \texttt{209.2} \\ \texttt{194.3} \\ \texttt{33.7} \\ \texttt{141.4} \\ \texttt{143.9} \\ \texttt{r} \\ \texttt{139.1} \\ \texttt{154.7} \\ \texttt{145.5} \\ \texttt{145.5} \\ \texttt{137.9} \\ \texttt{137.9} \end{array}$	r 147. 5 192. 5 151. 1 127. 2 303.8 159. 6 134. 6 126. 5 154. 3 114. 8 201. 5 130. 7	1151.4 1277.7 304.4 156.5 136.6 126.6 126.6 127.6 114.5 114.5 138.6 186.5 186.

Revised. Preliminary.

Revised. > Preliminary.
§ In August 1947 the number of foods included in the index was reduced from 61 to 50. Beginning July 1947 a new schedule was adopted for collecting prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services; prices for these groups are obtained in 10 key cities each month and in 24 other large cities quarterly; prices are collected for 8 of the 24 quarterly cities each month; information on rents is obtained at least quarterly in each of the 34 cities; national averages for the indicated groups and for rents are weighted averages of indexes for cities surveyed during the month and estimated changes for other cities in the index. For January-June 1947 rent changes were estimated from a survey of 5 or 6 cities each month.
d' Current prices on motor vehicles were introduced into the calculations beginning October 1946; April 1942 prices were carried forward in earlier computations; see previous issues of the Survey for explanation and for October 1946-February 1948 indexes using April 1942 prices; March 1948 indexes using April 1942 prices; All commodities, 138.3.
New series. The series on prices paid by farmers and the parity ratio are from the U. S. Department of Agriculture; the latter is the ratio of prices received to prices paid, interest and taxes; data for 1913-45 will be shown later. For a description of the Department of Commerce index of retail prices of all commodities, see p. 28 of the August 1943 Survey. Data for 1923-45 for the indexes of retail prices of retail or prices are as follows: Total 291; crops 276; food grain, 284; food grain, 1845 Survey. Data for 1924-45 are shown on pp. 17-19 of the April 1947 Survey; data for April 15, 1948, areas follows: Total 291; crops 276; food grain, 285; feed grain and hary, 291; hobaceo, 371; cotton, 275; fruit, 142; truck crops, 380; oil-bearing crops, 351; livestock and products, 304; meat animals, 347; dairy, 205; poultry and eggs, 214. For revised data for 1941-43 for the indicated

May 1948

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	47		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
		СОМ	MODI	ry pr	ICES-	-Conti	nued						
WHOLESALE PRICES-Continued	l												
U. S. Department of Labor indexes—Continued Commodities other than farm, etc—Con. Textile products	139. 6 133. 0 196. 6 100. 8 37. 0 73. 2 127. 5 115. 3 66. 7 145. 1	139, 2 133, 0 194, 7 100, 8 37, 0 69, 4 129, 1 115, 7 66, 7 152, 5	138.9 133.9 193.0 100.8 37.0 67.9 129.2 116.1 66.7 154.3	138. 9 133. 9 193. 8 100. 8 37. 0 68. 4 129. 2 1 112. 7 62. 5 154. 2	139, 5 134, 3 195, 9 100, 4 37, 0 68, 2 130, 1 113, 0 60, 8 157, 2	140. 8 134. 3 199. 2 99. 9 37. 0 68. 2 133. 3 112. 7 60. 8 157. 6	142. 0 134. 4 202. 3 99. 9 37. 0 68. 3 133. 8 115. 9 60. 8 159. 5	143. 0 134. 7 204. 6 100. 0 37. 0 71. 2 134. 2 117. 1 60. 8 159. 8	144. 7 135. 6 209. 1 101. 4 37. 0 73. 3 134. 9 118. 8 61. 0 160. 7	147. 6 136. 3 213. 5 103. 0 40. 0 73. 3 139. 6 121. 5 63. 4 164. 7	r 147. 6 r 140. 4 r 214. 8 104. 4 40. 7 46. 4 141. 6 123. 5 63. 4 168. 1	r 148. 1 r 141. 6 r 214. 9 105. 0 40. 7 46. 4 142. 8 119. 9 63. 4 167. 1	149. 0 141. 7 218. 3 105. 4 40. 7 46. 4 145. 2 120. 8 63. 4 167. 0
PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR													
As measured by— Wholesale prices	53. 8 64. 0 52. 7 38. 0	54. 5 64. 0 53. 1 38. 5	54. 7 64. 1 53. 2 39. 2	54. 4 63. 6 52. 4 39. 3	53. 3 63. 1 51. 7 38. 5	52. 4 62. 4 50. 8 38. 5	51. 1 61. 1 49. 1 37. 2	50. 8 61. 1 49. 6 36. 8	50. 4 60. 6 49. 5 37. 0	49. 3 59. 9 48. 3 35. 3	48. 6 59. 2 47. 7 34. 7	50. 0 59. 7 48. 9 38. 1	49. 9 59. 9 49. 4 37. 7
	(CONST	RUCT	ION A	ND RI	EAL E	STATI	E	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	:
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY*										1			
New construction, total mil. of dol Private, total do Residential (nonfarm) do Nonresidential building, except farm and public	* 859 * 679 285	7 928 7 713 7 310	* 1,032 * 790 * 355	* 1, 162 * 885 * 405	7 1, 264 7 966 7 455	7 1, 364 7 1, 042 7 500	r 1, 423 r 1, 086 r 540	, 1, 497 , 1, 129 , 590	* 1, 432 * 1, 141 * 630	* 1, 320 * 1, 097 * 610	* 1, 157 * 948 * 500	r 1,009 r 837 r 400	1, 166 941 475
utility, total	r 241 r 145 20 r 133 r 180 r 25 12 r 34 3 r 50 r 59	r 238 142 30 r 135 r 215 16 15 r 40 4 r 76 r 68	r 242 141 40 r 153 r 242 9 15 r 42 3 r 100 r 76	7 250 140 50 7 180 7 277 7 8 15 7 43 2 7 125 7 86	* 254 139 60 * 197 * 298 9 19 * 42 2 * 137 * 91	r 260 139 75 r 207 r 322 r 8 22 45 1 r 149 r 98	r 267 138 65 r 214 r 337 r 7 r 22 49 1 r 159 r 100	7 275 137 50 7 214 7 368 7 9 23 7 53 1 1 7 178 7 105	* 287 136 25 * 199 * 291 * 8 19 * 50 (*) * 119 * 95	* 284 * 134 15 * 188 * 223 * 8 17 * 52 (a) * 65 * 81	r 273 130 14 r 161 r 209 r 9 14 r 53 r 1 r 56 r 77	r 265 r 125 14 r 158 r 172 r 6 11 r 48 1 r 41 r 66	$\begin{array}{c} 267\\ 120\\ 23\\ 176\\ 225\\ 5\\ 16\\ 65\\ 1\\ 5\\ 87\\ 87\\ 87\\ \end{array}$
CONTRACT AWARDS													
Contract awards, 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): Total projectsnumber Total valuationthous. of dol Public ownershipdo Private ownershipdo Nonresidential buildings:	32, 268 596, 755 143, 316 453, 439	29, 957 602, 338 177, 272 425, 066	27, 769 674, 657 233, 873 440, 784	24, 044 605, 070 226, 471 378, 599	28, 734 660, 254 202, 571 457, 683	31, 885 823, 216 217, 811 605, 405	27, 185 649, 996 192, 660 457, 336	36, 339 793, 286 208, 947 584, 339	29, 793 715, 108 223, 505 491, 603	21, 696 625, 363 207, 481 417, 882	23, 125 615, 206 196, 530 418, 676	20, 557 681, 967 248, 443 433, 524	27, 999 689, 763 181, 044 508, 719
Projects	3, 670 22, 242 191, 903	3, 905 26, 034 184, 317	4, 554 30, 238 235, 899	4, 355 27, 561 209, 942	4, 912 32, 123 253, 512	4, 915 41, 682 290, 807	4, 213 24, 114 239, 915	5, 134 33, 478 277, 888	4, 249 28, 552 243, 416	3, 252 33, 088 244, 495	3, 295 27, 719 240, 544	3, 205 29, 097 272, 395	3, 622 25, 671 248, 939
Projects number Floor area thous of sq. ft. Valuation thous of dol Public works:	27, 414 42, 991 282, 881 918	24, 284 39, 006 256, 668 1, 509	21,255 42,672 254,085 1,607	17, 604 29, 213 209, 458 1, 744	21, 568 36, 774 240, 885 1, 910	24,789 47,805 308,937	21, 154 30, 037 268, 543 1, 522	29, 473 52, 302 349, 490	24, 147 42, 696 290, 220	17, 402 32, 192 226, 796	18, 899 32, 183 238, 098	16, 336 31, 474 232, 250	23, 227 35, 385 276, 541
Projectsnumber Valuationthous. of dol Utilities:	77, 926	123, 249	119, 713	142, 495	127, 454	1,761 137,471	110, 556	1, 425 112, 726	1, 114 . 138, 606	809 113, 289	718 108, 891	803 143, 033	915 109, 596
Projectsnumber Valuationthous, of dol. Value of contracts awarded (F. R. indexes): Total, unadjusted1923-25=100. Residential, unadjusteddo Total, adjusteddo Residential, adjusteddo	266 44, 045 133 135 132 129	259 38, 104 152 144 133 123	353 64, 960 153 130 127 110	341 43, 175 158 127 136 116	344 38, 403 170 138 155 136	420 86,001 173 148 166 150	296 30, 982 184 168 183 168	307 53, 182 175 164 184 170	283 42, 866 173 157 193 163	233 40, 783 159 137 197	213 27, 673 156 126 191	213 34, 289 7 161 7 135 7 187	235 54, 687 \$\$174 \$\$174 \$\$173 \$\$173
Engineering construction: Contract awards (E. N. R.)§thous. of dol. Highway concrete pavement contract awards: Tota]thous. of sq. yd.	400, 415 2, 438	454, 471 5, 280	514, 343 3, 828	517, 175 4, 228	524, 238 5, 011	413, 494 3, 285	494, 805 2, 760	575, 089	474, 357	161 503, 384 2, 863	152 441, 955 1 792	7 152 474, 643	 № 141 508, 096 4 200
Airports	1, 52 1, 578 808	513 3, 167 1, 600	35 2, 607 1, 186	212 2,456 1,560	169 2, 452 2, 390	1, 468 1, 737	2, 700 163 1, 133 1, 464	3, 260 203 1, 946 1, 110	2, 349 5 1, 592 752	2,803 124 1,776 963	1, 723 6 1, 040 677	2, 304 10 1, 425 869	4, 386 361 2, 654 1, 371
UNITS PROVIDED										-			
Estimated number of new nonfarm dwelling units scheduled to be started (U. S. Dept. of Labor): Total nonfarm*number Urban, totaltdo Privately financed, totaldo 1-family dwellingsdo Multifamily dwellingsdo Publicly financed, totaldo	63, 100 37, 649 37, 158 30, 615 2, 448 4, 095 491	73, 500 42, 862 42, 534 35, 214 3, 142 4, 178 328	74, 500 41, 138 41, 138 33, 670 3, 085 4, 383 0	83, 400 46, 999 45, 994 34, 627 3, 478 7, 889 1, 005	83, 300 47, 153 47, 117 36, 943 3, 053 7, 121 36	90, 400 51, 304 51, 112 39, 226 3, 519 8, 367 192	94, 900 52, 179 51, 904 40, 865 2, 988 8, 051 275	98, 100 56, 279 55, 819 42, 716 3, 536 9, 567 460	75, 800 41, 949 41, 029 30, 303 3, 316 7, 410 920	63, 300 36, 447 36, 083 26, 591 2, 443 7, 049 364	33, 343 32, 523 23, 704 2, 280 6, 539 820	* 8, 123	

May 1948

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found			,		194	17		,		<u> </u>		1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
······································	CONST	RUCT	ION A	ND RI	EAL E	STATI	E-Con	tinued	1				
PERMIT VALUATIONS, ETC.—Continued													
Indexes of building construction, based on building permits (U. S. Dept. of Labor):‡													
Number of new dwelling units provided 1935-39=100.	217. 1	247.2	237. 2	271.0	271.9	295, 9	300. 9	324.5	241.9	210.2	192.3	190. 9	·
Permit valuation: Total building constructiondo	218.5	251.6	244. 2	278. 2	306. 1	323, 5	319. 5	344.7	285.5	274.0	243.7	118.1	
New residential buildingsdododo	308.8 141.8	359.1 159.4	338.5 163.5	387.7 180.9	405.4 217.8	447.9 232,4	459.1 206.7	516.2 216.5	399.8 211.9	345.8 228.6	309.7 196.2	174.0	
Additions, alterations, and repairsdo	214. 1	248.7	241.4	284. 2	311.5	279.9	298.1	291.9	219.8	230.8	218.8	199.1	
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES	304			300			304		ł	307	1	-	31
American Appraisal Co.: Average, 30 cities	404	414	419	427	437	446	452	456	464	468	472	475	47
A tlantado New Yorkdo	434 420	444	448 432	448	458 442	470 448	475	479 469	494	501 488	505 491	508 495	51
San Francisco	379 396	390 403	392 405	396 421	409 430	417	424 446	427 449	429 456	433 459	435 462	436 469	43
Associated General Contractors (all types) 1913=100	282	286	290	294	295	300	307	312	314	318	320	321	32
E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.: Apartments, hotels, and office buildings:													
Brick and concrete: AtlantaU. S. average 1926-29=100	154.4	155, 1	155.4	160. 3	162.4	164.1	165.0	165.5	166.9	168.6	172.1	r 172. 4	173.
New Yorkdodododo	204.7 177.8	205.6 178.1	205. 9 178. 4	211, 2 186, 6	215.5 188.9	216.4 192.5	218, 5 195, 4	219.0 196.2	219.8 196.8	225.1 199.8	$225.2 \\ 201.6$	233. 9 201. 9	235. 202.
St. Louisdodo	178.0	178.3	182.8	187.8	189.9	191.2	192, 2	193.6	194.9	198.1	199.4	200.2	200.
Brick and concrete: Atlantado	153. 5	154.1	154.3	159.6	161.2	162.3	163.0	163.4	164.5	166.7	172.7	172.9	175.
New Yorkdododododododododo	205. 9 180. 4	206, 8 180, 6	207.0 180.8	212.5 190.6	214.9 192.4	216.0 197.4	217.4 199.6	217.8 200.2	218.4 200.6	224.6 206.8	224.8 208.9	237.0 209.1	238. 209.
St. Louisdo Brick and steel:	179.0	179.2	185.4	187.8	189.4	190.8	191.5	192.5	1	200.9	202.3	202.9	203
Atlantado New Yorkdo	153.5 202.4	154.2 203.4	154.4 203.6	158.8 206.6	161. 4 209. 4	165.0 210.4	165.8 213.8	166. 2 214. 2		171.4 220.0	173.8 220.1	174.0 229.9	175 232
San Franciscodo St. Louisdo	180.7 176.9	180. 9 177. 1	181. 1 182. 1	188.0 187.5	190. 8 190. 1	195.7 192.3	198.9 193.4	199.5 194.5			203.9 200.4	204.1 201.3	204 201
Residences: Brick:	170.0	180, 2	100 4	194.0	185.4	105.0	186.9	107.0	100.9	1 101 0	194.4	194.6	100
A tlantado New_Yorkdo	179.2 217.6	219.1	180.4 219.3	184. 0 223. 4	225.5	185.6 225.9	228.7	187.3 229.1	231.3	242.7	239.2	244.8	196 248
San Franciscodododo	188.6 199.1	188, 8 199, 3	189. 0 202. 2	195. 1 205. 6	196. 7 207. 0	198.4 207.5	207. 1 210. 7	207.7 212.1	209.7 217.5		213.8 221.4	214.0 223.6	214 223
Frame: Atlantado	183.3	$183.9 \\ 221.6$	184. 1 221. 8	187. 9 225. 0	189.3 227.1	189.5 227.5	191. 0 231. 0	191. 4 231. 4	194.0 234.1		$198.5 \\ 243.2$	198.7 246.4	199. 250.
New Yorkdo San Franciscodo	220.8 187.0 200.3	187.2 200.5	187.4 202.2	194.0 207.2	195.6 208.6	196.3 209.0	206. 2 213. 0	206.8	209.3		243. 2 211. 5 224. 8	240.4 211.7 227.5	212.
St. Louisdo Engineering News-Record:	300.8	200. 5 299. 6	303.1	304.9	208.0 313.0	317.1	r 320.6	214.0 322.3	220.9 325.3		329.7	329.0	227. 329
Building [*]	396.1	299.0 396.5	403.3	406.5	415.0	417.8	424.4	429.3	432.3	326.9 435.0	436.9	438.4	438
Federal Home Loan Bank Administration: Standard 6-room frame house:† Combined index	179.6	182.5	183.7	184.8	185.1		1						
Materials	185.6	188.8 172.4	189.1 175.5	189.0 179.2	188.5 181.0								
REAL ESTATE	1.0.2							1					
Fed. Hous. Admn., home mortgage insurance: Premium-paying mortgages (cumulative)													
mils, of dol Estimated total nonfarm mortgages recorded	7,036	7,087	7, 147	7, 217	7, 295	7,377	7,473	7, 593	7, 691	7,816	7, 954	8,084	8, 2
(\$26,000 and under)* thous. of dol Estimated new mortgage loans by all savings and	858, 675	941,020	965, 733	947, 357	994, 787	988, 446	1, 022, 648	1, 103, 030	954, 569		909, 447	826, 874	955, 4
loan associations, totalthous. of dol Classified according to purpose:	288, 221	313, 636	335, 074	323, 368	353, 105	351, 757	356, 871	376, 000	311, 292	310, 201	273, 202	254, 581	318, 6
Mortgage loans on homes: Constructiondodo	61, 543	70, 214	78, 612	69, 700	85, 867	83, 355	86,097	95, 364	76, 718	82, 234	70, 274	66, 894	97, 3
Home purchasedo Refinancing do Repairs and reconditioningdo	161, 694 25, 916	176, 395 26, 149	$186, 148 \\ 28, 383 \\ 10,$	184, 626 28, 948	194,057 28,936	200, 183 25, 263	203,443	208, 488	170,831 24,747	163,703 26,042	140, 122 25, 856	126, 462 23, 511	146, 2 29, 6
Loans for all other purposesdo	9, 665 29, 403	10, 788 30, 090	11,558 30,373	11, 963 28, 131	13, 410 30, 835	13, 018 29, 938	12, 297 27, 712	13, 213 30, 412	10, 415 28, 581	9, 806 28, 416	8, 679 * 28, 271	8, 374 29, 340	11, 5 33, 8
Loans outstanding of agencies under the Home Loan Bank Board:]		
Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutionsmils. of dol	236	245	257	289	292	314	336	3 60	391	436	392	373	3
Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loans outstandingmils. of dol Foreclosures, nonfarm, index, adjusted	596	582	570	557	544	532	520	508	497	486	475	465	4
Foreclosures, nonfarm, index, adjusted† 1935–39=100 Fire lossesthous. of dol	9. 2 72, 435	7.9 68,029	8, 1 56, 545	8, 7 50, 840	8.5 49,357	8.6 51,359	8.2 47,990	7. 7 54, 946	7.0 51,346		8. 2 63, 010	71, 521	74, 2
	. 12,400			MESTI		1	11,500	01,010	01,040		00,010	1,021	14,24
ADVERTISING	1			112311			1		1	1			
Advertising indexes, adjusted:		070	0.1	004	000		0.01	004	077	000	. 050		
Printers' Ink, combined index1935-39=100 Farm papersdo	263 288 323	278 303	281 320	284 331	263 283	262 308	281	284 321	277	269 312	r 258 r 301		
Magazinesdo Newspapersdo Outdoordo	210	333 222	340 229	342 230	298 215	280 218	331 217	321 335 214	330 200	313 199	* 291 205	* 307 242	
Outdoordododododododododo	217 292	272 294	295 287	287 289	303 284	319 . 291	289 298	287 309	258 312	229 320	290 303	312	

Revisions for January 1940-December 1945 are available on request; see also latter part of note marked "†" on p. S-5.
 *New series. For a description of the series of the series on nonfarm mortgames recorded and data for January 1939 to September 1942 see p. S-5 of the November 1942 Survey. See note in the February 1947 Survey regarding the Engineering News-Record index of building costs; data beginning 1938 will be shown later.
 *Revised series. The index of nonfarm foreclosures has been revised beginning 1938 because of changes in the seasonal adjustment factors; revised data for 1938-46 are available upon request.
 Indexes of advertising from Printers' Ink have been completely revised and all series are now based on dollar costs; data beginning 1935 and a description of the indexes will be published later; the indexes were discontinued after June 1947.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					194	1						1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
		DO	MESTI	C TRA	DE—0	Contin	ued						
ADVERTISING-Continued													
'ide advertising index, adjusted*1935-39=100 Radio advertising:	194. 2	197.1	196.2	202.9	218.3	225. 9	231.1	221.4	220.8	210.1			
Cost of facilities, totalthous. of dol Automobiles and accessoriesdo	16, 728 740 123	15, 548 595 98	16, 009 573 111	14, 994 505 100	14, 227 441 130	14, 461 485 187	15, 252 527 151	17, 376 597 139	16, 905 739 195	17,780 728 92			
Clothing do Electric household equipment do Financial do	249 532	284 508	391 412	275 400	314 381	278 393	345 367	379	333 440	511 464			
Foods, food beverages, confections	4, 344 541	4, 049 467	4, 120 499	3, 883 499	4, 106 432	4, 268 439	4,402 428	5,128 420	4, 907 450	5, 203 504			
Gasoline and oildo Housefurnishings, etcdo Soap, cleansers, etcdo	$175 \\ 1,685 \\ 0.07$	$155 \\ 1,729$	$177 \\ 1,722 \\ 1,22 \\ $	167 1,606	$172 \\ 1,542$	172 1,483	156 1,715	168 1,704	$172 \\ 1,499$	152 1,647			
Smoking materialsdo Toilet goods, medical suppliesdo	1, 397 5, 007 1, 934	1, 308 4, 714 1, 641	1, 433 4, 784 1, 877	1,430 4,516 1,613	1,595 3,982 1,132	1, 568 3, 868 1, 318	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,580 \\ 4,268 \\ 1,314 \end{array} $	1,809 4,967 1,594	1,662 4,688 1,820	1,848 5,033 1,600			
All otherdo agazine advertising: Cost, totaldo	42, 617	40, 816	42, 801	40, 033	1,102	1, 510		1 '		1 1	27, 688	37, 486	
Automobiles and accessories	2, 325 5, 277	2,262 4,663	2, 601 4, 661	2,772 3,125	---		¹ 7, 555 ¹ 10, 191			² 7, 308 ² 13, 191	2,604 1,887	2,771 3,640	
Flectric household equipmentdo Financial do Foods, food beverages, confectionsdo	1, 169 666	1, 288 659 4, 926	1, 541 698	1,376 654	••••••••••		13,872 11,567			² 7, 017 ² 1, 833	859 585	1, 344 666	
Foods, food beverages, confectionsdo Gasoline and oildodo	6, 068 536 2, 687	4, 920 600 3, 292	5, 246 627 3, 530	5, 348 683 2, 667			113,543 12,142 16,051			217,399 21,331 29,952	4, 487 304 1, 222	6, 280 381 1, 989	
Office furnishing and supplies do	916 863	1, 016 624	1, 182 995	1, 173 763			1 2, 558			² 2, 585 ² 2, 532	1, 222 562 414	945 495	
Smoking materialsdo Toilet goods, medical supplies do	1,069 6,086	887 5, 924	860 6, 120	1, 125 5, 926							918 7,478	883 10, 990	
Linage, totalthous. of lines	14, 956 5, 102	14, 677 4, 703	14, 740 4, 332	14, 421 3, 413	3, 377	4,132	¹ 34, 582 4, 738	4, 763	4, 474	2 44, 524 3, 229	6, 367 3, 641	7, 103 4, 175	4, 581
ewspaper advertising: Linage, total (52 cities)do Clessified	167, 384 39, 437	168, 445 39, 580	172, 376 41, 301	$163, 130 \\ 39, 341$	145,263 37,778	157, 980 40, 625	173, 871 41, 610	198, 478 44, 141	194, 808 41, 447	186, 913 37, 530	155, 428 39, 600	167, 945 40, 048	189,555 43,985
Display, total	127, 948 5, 537	128, 865 6, 473 2, 008	$131,075 \\ 6,512$	123, 789 7, 014	107, 485 6, 214	117,355 6,107	132, 262 5, 438	154, 337 6, 552	153, 361 5, 957	149, 383 5, 215	115, 828 5, 180	127, 897 6, 181	145, 571 6, 394
Classified do Display, total do Automotive do Financial do General do	2, 157 27, 163	28,100	1, 950 28, 210	1, 933 26, 011	2,299 22,467	1, 769 22, 881	1,809 27,171	2, 194 33, 444	2,033 32,004	1, 986 24, 935	2, 896 20, 404	1,869 25,477	2,225 28,106
Retaildo COODS IN WAREHOUSES	93, 090	92, 283	94, 403	88, 831	76, 505	86, 597	97, 843	112, 148	113, 367	117, 247	87, 348	94, 369	108, 846
pace occupied in public-merchandise warehouses §			00.0										
percent of total POSTAL BUSINESS	* 88.6	88.7	89.2	88.7	88.1	88.3	87.7	86.8	87.6	88.1	88.2	88.5	89.4
oney orders: Domestic, issued (50 cities):													
Numberthousandsthousan	4, 863 108, 862	4, 579 97, 079	4, 280 89, 824	4, 177 87, 284	4, 334 87, 320	3, 822 81, 664	4, 041 89, 874	4, 401 91, 665	4, 185 85, 095	4,710 91,655	4, 586 92, 651	4, 339 86, 412	5, 281 106, 540
Domestic, paid (50 cities): Numberthousands	14,755	14, 651	13, 771	16, 948	13, 253	12, 587	13, 334	15, 371	13,922	15,652	14, 412	13, 135	16, 749
Valuethous. of dol	210, 579	195, 527	188, 244	178, 353	186, 565	166, 697	197, 141	223, 262	196, 844	214, 581	201, 299	186, 247	240, 369
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDI- TURES													
asonally adjusted quarterly total at annual rates:* All goods and servicesbil. of dol Durable goodsdo	156.9 18 2			162.3 19.3			165.8 20.2			172.5 21.3			173.2 20.7
Automobiles and partsdo Furniture and household equipmentdo	5.4			6.1 9.3			6.2 10.1			6.6			6. 0 10. 1
Other durable goodsdodo	94.7	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		98.4			3.9 99.9			3.9 104.2			3. 9 104. 3
Clothing and shoesdo Food and alcoholic beveragesdo	19.1 57.6 3.4			59.5			60.8			. 64.0		••-	19.3 65.3
Gasoline and oildo Semidurable house furnishingsdo Tobaccododo	1.9			1.9 3.8			1.9			1.9			4.0 2.0 3.8
Other nondurable goodsdo' Servicesdo	9.1 44.0			9.6 44.6			9.9 45.7			10.1 47.0			10.0 48.2
Household operationdododododo	13.0			13.2			13.6			14.3			7.2
Personal service	3.6 4.3						3.2 3.6 4.4	l		3.7			3.2 3.7 4.5
Transportationdo Other servicesdo RETAIL TRADE	13.5			13.6			14.1						15.0
ll retail stores:†			10,000										
Estimated sales, totalmil. of dol Durable goods storedo	9, 283 2, 122 040	9, 442 2, 287 980	10, 020 2, 436 993	9, 489 2, 402 087	9, 357 2, 403	9, 629 2, 396	10, 141 2, 582	10, 910 2, 831	10,727	12,657 2,958	9, 695 2, 316	r 8, 921 2, 137	10, 600 2, 642
Automotive groupdodo Motor vehiclesdo Parts and accessoriesdo	940 811 130	980 847 132	993 847 147	987 839 148	1, 014 861 153	994 839 155	$1,052 \\ 899 \\ 152$	1,148 988 160	1,070 910 160	1,080	1,062 946 117	r 995 886 r 109	1, 238 1, 105
Building materials and hardwaredo Building materialsdo	598 369	693 431	744 461	741	135 770 509	763 514	839 575	941 645	796	168 809 495	680 450	7 109 606 398	132 757 492
Farm implementsdo Hardwaredo	66 163	78 185	79 204	77 187	77 184	70 179	71 193	92 204	528 71 197	62 62 252	430 71 159	61 146	492 82 183
Homefurnishings group Furniture and housefurnishings	498 318	526 342	593 397	$\frac{570}{368}$	536 334	550 347	594 385	641 408	651 425 225	791 496	496 310	466 294	568 359
Household appliance and radiosdo Jewelry storesdo	180 85	184 88	196 106	202 104	202 84	203 89	210 97	233 101	225 121	295 279	186 78	172 71	209

*Revised. ¹Total for July, August and September. ²Total for October, November and December. See note marked "§" on p. S-6 of the April 1943 Survey in regard to enlargement of the reporting sample in August 1942. *New series. For a brief description of the Tide index of advertising see note marked """ on p. S-6 of the April 1946 Survey, data beginning 1936, are available on request. The estimates of consumer expenditures have been revised in accordance with revisions in the totals shown as a component of the gross national product on p. S-1 and in the "National Income Supplement" referred to in the note marked with an "*" on that page; this supplement provides detailed annual estimates of consumption expenditures for 1929-46 and quarterly data for 1939-46 or the grand total and for total durable goods, nondurable goods and service; quarterly data beginning 1939 for all series will be published later. TRevised series. See note marked "4" 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 season-ally adjusted indexes beginning 1942 shown in those tables and later data published currently on p. S-8 were recently revised because of changes in the seasonal adjustment factors and both the dollar figures and indexes beginning January 1946 were revised in the January 1948 issue, largely because of adjustment of the series to sales tax data for 1946; all data shown above are on the revised basis; revised dollar figures for all months of 1946 and revised indexes for 1942-46 are shown on p. 10 of the January 1948 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found					19	17						1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
		DO	MESTI	C TR	DE	Contin	ued						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
All retail storest—Continued Estimated sales—Continued	- 		n nar.						ļ				
Nondurable goods storesmil. of doldodo	7,161	7,155	7, 584 778 192	7, 087 707	6, 954 558	7,233	7, 559 825	8, 079 858 212	8, 089 906	9, 699 1, 202	7, 379 627	r 6, 784 565	7, 950
Men's clothing and furnishingsdo Women's apparel and accessoriesdo Family and other appareldo	190 371 107	183 345 100	345 103	189 291 96	134 241 77	139 271 86	201 367 114	212 387 120	247 395 134	350 495 182	156 285 87	136 262 79	19 39 11
ShoesdodO.	130 296	137 287	138 304	131 290	106 293	110 300	143	139	131 296	102 174 401	98 293	88 280	15
Eating and drinking placesdo Food groupdo	1.007 2,509	1,019 2,504	1,078 2,712	1,032 2,518	1,052 2.618	1,089 2,714	1,086 2,609	1, 131 2, 825	1,033 2,768	1, 085 2, 995	1,008 2,873	, 942 2, 592	1,04
Grocery and combinationdo Other fooddo	1,996 514	$1,979 \\ 525$	2, 162 550	1,995 523	2, 083 535	2, 170 544	2, 063 546	2, 243 582	2, 212 556	2, 377 618	2,308 565	2,060 532	2,24
Filling stationsdododododo	$361 \\ 1,242$	400 1, 254	442 1, 316	440 1, 195	$\begin{array}{c} 472\\ 1,074 \end{array}$	485 1, 156	466 1,345	483 1, 457	496 1,605	496 2, 207	479 1,081	435	49 1, 38
General. including general merchandise	842 142	834	874	788 153	677	. 743	907	986	1, 111	1,478	719 136	⁷ 690	94
with foodmil. of dol. Other general mdse. and dry goodsdo	142 118 141	$151 \\ 120 \\ 149$	$ 165 \\ 130 \\ 147 $	133 120 134	155 110 133	157 115 140	160 132 146	168 141 162	168 149 177	194 210 326	104 122	97 125	14 12 16
Varietydodddddddddddddddddddddddddddddd	948 264	925 283	954 272	905 · 249	887 251	884	930 244	1,018 266	985 214	1, 313 245	1, 019 240	7 938 223	1,03 27
Fuel and icedodododo	191 152	146 144	144 151	155 134	153 134	139 148	170	181 162	189	260 246	309 146	278	24 14
Otherdodo	341	352	387	368	349	359	384	409	420	562	325	306	37
Unadjusted, combined index1935-39=100 Durable goods stores	281.5 263.2	$294.8 \\ 287.4$	$301.3 \\ 302.2$	302.9 309.4	287.1 298.4	289.7 297.3	323.6 332.6	328.6 343.1	342.1 348.6	386.1 367.5	293.0 287.2	r 295.2 r 285.8	320. 320.
Nondurable goods storesdo Adjusted, combined indexdo	287.5 291.0	297.2 297.6	301.0 299.7	300.8 301.6	283.4 301.2	287.2 298.0	320.7 314.7	323.9 317.6	340.0 324.7	392.1 329.9	294. 9 324. 5	7 298.3 7 322.1	319. 326.
Durable goods storesdo Automotivedo	280.7 219.9	289.4 233.6 322.7	287.4 214.1	$\begin{array}{c} 297.7 \\ 222.1 \\ 343.1 \end{array}$	296. 9 222. 8	297.5 220.4	322.5 243.1	327.6 255.8	331.5 252.1	340. 5 265. 0	330.3 260.9 394.1	7 326.2 7 261.5 7 390.2	336. 279.
Building materials and hardwaredo Homefurnishingsdo	316. 8 392. 7 432. 4	390, 5 435, 9	332.1 428.1 430.3	444. 2 442. 6	353.4 426.7 417.4	359.5 428.4 416.0	$388.3 \\ 455.6 \\ 428 $	395.8 439.4 409.1	401.2 464.8 415.4	408.3 463.8 426_3	441.1	425.2	388. 432. 391.
Jewelrydo Nondurable goods storesdo Appareldo	294.3 288.7	300.3 292.6	303.7 301.9	302.9 300.3	302.6 293.8	298.1 277.0	438.6 312.1 313.9	314.3 293.8	322.5 321.5	326.5 310.8	322.6 290.5	r 320.8 r 292.1	323. 292.
Drug	252.6 407.7	249.4 414.2	250.1 416.1	248.8 406.5	246.5 409.6	252.3 406.0	254.6 418.3	257.1 426.7	254.4 408.6	251.4	254.8 418.7	255.3 + 418.9	255. 422.
Eating and drinking placesdo Fooddo Filling stationsdo	222.0	332.3 200.2	$331.8 \\ 203.0$	329.0 201.9	$329.8 \\ 221.7$	324.4 221.3	340.6 218.7	355.2 219.6	357.0 240.9	363.4 230.2	372.3 243.3	369.0 238.8	372. 251.
Floid do Filling stations	240.9 318.9	245.2 314.0	$254.2 \\ 315.8$	253.1 329.5	251.6 317.5	249.5 313.4	258.0 329.2	248.4 335.1	266.6 343.3	272.6 353.8	248.8 351.0	249.0 7 346.1	253. 338.
Estimated inventories, total*mil.of dol Durable goods stores*do	9, 954 3, 774	9, 971 3, 796	9, 665 3, 688	9, 357 3, 608	9, 153 3, 566	9, 507 3, 589	10,022 3,854	10, 626 3, 983	10,865 4,137	3, 756	10, 143	7 10, 761 7 4, 210	11, 70 4, 83
Cham stores and man-order houses.		6, 175 2, 038	5, 977	5, 749 1, 997	5, 587	5, 918	6, 168	6, 643 2, 319	6,728	6, 136 2, 851	6, 173 2, 014	r 6, 551 r 1, 873	6, 87 2, 31
Sales, estimated, total*	2, 031 246 45	2,038 240 40	2, 158 244 41	1, 997 229 39	1, 938 181 25	2,036 187 27	2, 133 246 44	2,319 253 47	2, 348 260 55	2, 851 352 65	173	170	
Women's wear*do Shoes*do	118 62	111 69	115 68	103 68	88 53 45	90 55	109 72	113	116	162 96	80	82	13
Automotive parts and accessories*do Building materials*	35	38 83	44 90	44 93	97	46 99	42 112	41	47 88	56 76	28 80	' 28 68	
Drug*do Eating and drinking*do	70 52	67 51	69 52	65 50	65 52 24	68 52 25	66 52	69 54	68 50	97 54	66 51	66 7 49	6
Furniture and housefurnishings*do General merchandise group*do	24 508	24 532	27 552	26 509	24 473	25 518	27 593	29 645	35 696	42 954	21 _449	21 431	2 59
Department, dry goods, and general merchan- dise*mil. of dol	280 96	303	328	304 77	279 68	303	347	366 126	399	528	249 84	· 230	33
Mail-order (catalog sales)*do Variety*do Grocery and combination*do	122 713	129 689	127 748	116 661	115 683	121 722	108 126	140 140 754	152 153 755	130 281 786	105 804	108 725	14
Indexes of sales: Unadjusted combined index* 1035-39=100	263.6	275.5	275.6	277.1	258.3	257.0	662 295.6	301.6	320.0		259.0	r 269.0	302.
Adjusted, combined index do Apparel group do Men's wear do Women's wear do	269.9 287.9	275.7 292.0	278.6 308.0	280.9 305.0	280.5 306.5	280.3 300.6	291.0 326.1	287.7 300.8	297.4 323.3	301.9 320.8	289.8 281.1	7 292.5 7 293.2	300. 304.
Men's wear*do Women's wear*do	276.5 365.7	268.2 379.9	294.4 394.2	286.7 388.1	292.1 382.3	305.7 360.3	346.5 390.2	288.5 365.9	398.0	397.3	278.0 353.5	r 285.5 r 373.8	281. 393.
Automotive parts and accessories*do	219.1	217.1 225.2	229.7 246.0	233.4 241.6	241.2 232.4	240.8	253.7 228.3	246.6 213.3		251.8	211. 2 205. 3	7 217.5 7 206.2	229. 220.
Building materials*do Drug*do	313.3 231.9 220.8	299.9 229.1 220.8	306.5 230.2 223.5	325.1 223.9 226.5	328.6 222.9 222.8	333.7 229.0 220.2	361.5 229.7 221.3	334.8 227.2 218.7	326.1 226.0 211.9	226.8	355.0 228.0 220.2	r 345.6 234.5 r 223.0	336. 230. 229.
Drug*do Eating and drinking*do Furniture and housefurnishings*do General machandics groups*do	234.4 259.2	224.2 267.0	242.0 271.7	256.9 275.2	243.1 273.9	245.9 272.4	265.1 286.3	218.5 275.0	279.3 292.6	269.3	258.2 268.4	249.1	241. 286.
General merchandise group*do Department dry goods, and general merchan- dise*1935-39=100.	307.4	316.6	324.6	332.6	329.0	322.4	347.9	322.7	347.9	350.5	322.3	r 322.3	343.
Mail-order*do	239.9	244.1 204.4	269.1 192.9	265.8 193.7	270.0 192.7	276.3	259.0 208.7	265.7 207.4	283.0 214.7	240.4	256.5 193.4	256.3 205.4	263. 212.
Variety*do Grocery and combination*do Department stores:	311.3	320.1	316.1	316.7	320.5	322.4	326.0	339.5	338.1	337.5	350, 1	353.7	359.
Accounts, collections, and sales by type of pay- ment:										}			
Accounts receivable: Charge accounts	160 75	163 79	167 81	165 82	146 83	145 84	167 87	181 95	204 111	264 136	206 127	* 181 124	19 12
Instalment accountssdo Ratio of collections to accounts receivable:		79 54	56	54	53	51	53	95 57	55	54	53	49	5
Charge accounts§do Instalment accounts§do Sales by type of payment: *	33	30	30	28	28 28	28	31	31	30		24	23	2
Cash salespercent of total sales Charge account salesdo	38	55 39	55 39	55 39	57 37	56 38	54 40	53 40	53 40	39	54 39	53 40 7	5
Instalment salesdo		6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	39 7	I [−] 7	-

May 1948

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					194	17						1948	•
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
<u> </u>		DON	IESTI	C TRA	DEO	Contin	ued			and the second sec			
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
Department stores Continued Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.†	* 264 * 346 227 250 262 337 228 258 * 228 292 292 299 272 288 299 272 288 299 272 346 237 260 257 347 257	269 350 227 258 266 347 290 264 290 297 302 297 353 227 261 277 261 277 261 277 299	280 349 241 276 283 356 297 269 237 261 301 315 302 291 367 244 276 298 379 276 298 379 7 306	266 307 2322 270 267 281 264 231 238 278 278 269 299 269 299 269 299 289 249 278 249 278 249 278 249 365 249 365	219 269 269 220 220 228 250 217 171 185 249 278 249 278 336 336 336 336 336 237 281 281 281 281 281 281 281	$\begin{array}{c} 236\\ 310\\ 176\\ 224\\ 327\\ 277\\ 277\\ 242\\ 179\\ 193\\ 264\\ 308\\ 352\\ 233\\ 352\\ 234\\ 266\\ 273\\ 376\\ 7307\\ 376\\ 3376\\ \end{array}$	299 368 248 293 387 336 311 244 267 322 340 340 336 290 290 290 290 368 293 296 298 298 298 298	298 372 234 290 396 336 334 304 253 280 324 330 343 243 324 330 343 277 348 211 266 271 360 320	374 460 306 371 507 392 335 323 370 394 428 248 298 298 298 296 415 335	483 619 419 455 479 633 505 424 408 546 546 554 303 394 243 309 293 309 309 309 309 309 309 309 309 309 3	224 284 170 217 216 316 245 214 214 225 204 214 239 * 274 239 * 274 235 216 239 * 274 355 216 355 216 355 216 355 217 234 3300 306	* 237 316 174 225 233 324 206 206 206 216 245 258 * 288 283 359 223 281 284 369 223 284 284 284 369 223 281 283 284 285 * 288 * 288	 ▶ 285 387 229 266 284 384 234 283 234 284 317 318 ▶ 320 ▶ 284 369 224 286 214 236 214 236 214 236 244 246 247 246 246 247 246 247 246 247 246 247 246 247 246 246 247 246 246
Kansas City† do Minneapolist do New York† do Philadelphia† do Pichmond† do St. Louis† do Storks, total U. S., end of month;† unadjusted Unadjusted 1935-39=100	233 279 7 228 7 237 307 294 318	239 257 235 258 299 306 320	270 253 275 303 321 325	278 2249 264 317 299 330	268 7 251 257 301 320 327	271 246 258 282 307 348	287 + 239 267 303 337 336	276 7 225 253 297 308 333	281 248 278 310 339 339	277 241 284 322 337 352	286 240 268 286 291 7 339	292 267 241 * 263 306 307 * 319	▶ 307 ▶ 278 229 258 317 318 ▶ 329
Unadjusted	264 273	262 264	* 252 252	* 237 * 242	232 † 231	245 227	* 256 231	283 251	r 295 r 273	* 243 * 283	252 288	₽ 278 ₽ 303	p 302 p 312
Total sales, 2 companiesthous. of dol Montgomery Ward & Codo Sears, Roebuck & Codo	249, 263 97, 552 151, 711	260, 325 99, 623 160, 701	275, 884 104, 322 171, 562	253, 091 89, 635 163, 456	231, 957 84, 330 147, 627	254, 738 97, 334 157, 405	306, 643 117, 507 189, 136	$333, 123 \\ 127, 144 \\ 205, 979$	355, 255 129, 206 226, 048	415, 686 148, 113 267, 573	$\begin{array}{c} 230,794 \\ 74,116 \\ 156,679 \end{array}$	215, 575 75, 631 139, 944	301, 627 107, 103 194, 524
Rural sales of general merchandise: Total U. S., unadjusted 1929-31=100. East do South do Middle West do Far West do Total U. S., adjusted do Far West do South do Middle West do Far West do South do Middle West do Far West do WHOLESALE TRADE WHOLESALE TRADE	331. 0 358. 2 423. 2 289. 0 350. 5 376. 9 398. 9 468. 6 326. 2 425. 8	307. 6 309. 3 409. 5 263. 5 336. 5 334. 6 324. 6 464. 8 282. 1 376. 8	292, 5 296, 3 382, 9 250, 6 328, 8 318, 6 322, 1 451, 5 264, 7 365, 7	287. 7 278. 0 384. 3 251. 1 335. 3 315. 8 302. 8 478. 0 266. 0 351. 8	243. 1 223. 2 332. 0 215. 1 288. 7 333. 0 313. 5 489. 0 291. 5 352. 1	306. 6 297. 0 403. 9 262. 5 372. 8 374. 8 374. 8 372. 6 560. 2 318. 2 404. 8	375. 9 340. 6 523. 6 320. 8 446. 9 355. 6 346. 5 474. 3 313. 0 381. 9	405. 1 398. 1 612. 6 333. 4 446. 3 311. 8 309. 3 413. 3 262. 5 371. 6	484, 6 491, 4 727, 8 405, 4 515, 3 372, 5 381, 2 530, 1 309, 2 424, 8	466. 6 448. 6 644. 9 389. 9 568. 2 291. 8 269. 4 429. 3 249. 9 348. 1	273. 8 262. 8 423. 8 224. 6 301. 4 359. 7 345. 8 535. 7 293. 6 410. 1	299. 8 295. 7 462. 6 250. 5 309. 4 370. 5 361. 5 507. 3 315. 1 418. 1	358.8 370.4 485.1 309.4 382.2 408.6 412.4 537.2 349.2 464.5
Service and limited function wholesalers:* Estimated sales, totalmil. of dol Durable goods establishmentsdo Nondurable goods establishmentsdo All wholesalers, estimated inventories*do	4, 996 1, 736 3, 260 6, 729	4, 977 1, 818 3, 159 6, 823	4, 952 1, 763 3, 189 6, 734	4, 843 1, 699 3, 144 6, 755	4, 997 1, 636 3, 361 6, 660	5, 093 1, 669 3, 424 6, 768	5, 654 1, 819 3, 835 6, 888	6, 392 2, 032 4, 360 6, 930	5, 740 1, 853 3, 887 7, 370	5, 877 1, 926 3, 951 7, 499	* 5, 470 * 1, 774 3, 696 7, 634	r 5, 014 r 1, 763 3, 251 7, 835	5, 608, 2, 035, 3, 573; 8, 200,
	EMI	PLOYN	IENT	CONDI	TION	S AND	WAG	ES					
EMPLOYMENT													
Employment status of noninstitutional population:* Estimated number 14 years of age and over, totalthous. Femaledo. Armed forcesdo. Civilian labor force, totaldo. Femaledo. Employeddo. Femaledo. Maledo. Maledo. Femaledo. Nonagricultural employmentdo. Unemployeddo. Not in labor forcedo. Employees in nonagricultural establishments:f Unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor):	107, 190 54, 370 52, 820 1, 570 58, 390 15, 950 15, 470 40, 560 40, 560 40, 560 40, 560 40, 520 40, 520 40, 520 40, 520 47, 230	107, 260 54, 420 52, 840 1, 530 59, 120 16, 320 42, 800 42, 800 56, 700 7, 860 40, 900 7, 860 48, 840 2, 420 46, 610	107, 330 54, 460 52, 870 1, 470 60, 290 17, 120 43, 170 58, 330 16, 580 41, 750 8, 960 49, 370 1, 960 45, 570	107, 407 54, 506 52, 901 1, 398 62, 609 18, 149 44, 460 60, 055 17, 302 42, 753 10, 377 49, 678 2, 555 43, 399	$107, 504 \\ 54, 561 \\ 52, 943 \\ 1, 371 \\ 62, 664 \\ 17, 803 \\ 44, 861 \\ 60, 079 \\ 17, 008 \\ 43, 071 \\ 10, 066 \\ 50, 013 \\ 2, 584 \\ 43, 469 \\ 10, 066 \\ 10, 0$	107, 590 54, 612 52, 978 1, 352 61, 665 17, 125 44, 540 59, 669 16, 547 43, 022 8, 975 50, 594 2, 121 r 44, 573	$107, 675 \\ 54, 661 \\ 1, 326 \\ 60, 784 \\ 17, 223 \\ 43, 551 \\ 58, 872 \\ 16, 714 \\ 42, 158 \\ 8, 727 \\ 50, 145 \\ 1, 912 \\ 45, 544 \\ 1, 912 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 107,755\\54,710\\53,045\\1,327\\60,892\\17,449\\43,443\\59,204\\16,944\\42,260\\8,622\\50,583\\1,687\\45,535\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107,839\\ 54,759\\ 53,080\\ 1,294\\ 60,216\\ 17,068\\ 43,148\\ 58,595\\ 16,623\\ 41,972\\ 7,985\\ 50,609\\ 1,621\\ 46,330\\ \end{array}$	$107, 918 \\ 54, 805 \\ 53, 113 \\ 1, 280 \\ 59, 590 \\ 16, 698 \\ 42, 892 \\ 57, 947 \\ 16, 294 \\ 41, 653 \\ 6, 962 \\ 50, 985 \\ 1, 643 \\ 47, 047 \\ 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,$	$\begin{array}{c} 107,979\\ 54,844\\ 53,135\\ 1,241\\ 59,214\\ 16,368\\ 42,846\\ 57,149\\ 15,876\\ 41,273\\ 7,060\\ 50,089\\ 2,065\\ 47,524 \end{array}$	108, 050 54, 889 53, 161 1, 226 59, 778 16, 752 43, 025 57, 139 16, 002 41, 137 6, 771 50, 368 2, 639 47, 046	$\begin{array}{c} 108, 124\\ 54, 934\\ 53, 190,\\ 1, 236\\ 59, 769,\\ 16, 760,\\ 43, 009,\\ 57, 329,\\ 16, 085,\\ 41, 244,\\ 6, 847,\\ 50, 482,\\ 2, 440,\\ 47, 119, \end{array}$
Manufacturing	$\begin{array}{c} 42,043\\ 15,510\\ 879\\ 1,534\\ 4,020\\ 8,565\\ 1,555\\ 4,565\\ 5,415\end{array}$	41, 824 15, 429 856 1, 619 3, 836 8, 552 1, 554 4, 552 5, 426	41, 919 15, 237 884 1, 685 3, 970 8, 545 1, 561 4, 590 5, 447	42, 363 15, 328 893 1, 768 4, 115 8, 582 1, 567 4, 711 5, 399	42, 201 15, 233 866 1, 847 4, 140 8, 558 1, 590 4, 686 5, 281	42, 624 15, 595 896 1, 895 4, 144 8, 586 1, 602 4, 619 5, 288	$\begin{array}{c} 43,039\\ 15,801\\ 894\\ 1,904\\ 4,110\\ 8,688\\ 1,583\\ 4,634\\ 5,425\\ \end{array}$	43, 298 15, 831 895 1, 896 4, 092 8, 889 1, 586 4, 662 5, 447	43, 450 15, 872 897 1, 849 4, 049 9, 075 1, 588 4, 670 5, 450	r 44,078 r 15,964 899 1,788 4,042 r 9,453 1,591 4,688 5,653	r 43,015 r 15,878 r 896 r 1,691 r 3,994 r 8,821 1,595 4,723 5,417	r 42, 683 r 15, 775 r 889 r 1, 565 r 3, 994 r 8, 738 1, 605 r 4, 730 5, 387	\$\mathbf{p}\$ 43,004 \$\mathbf{p}\$ 15,870, \$\mathbf{p}\$ 907 \$\mathbf{p}\$ 1,660, \$\mathbf{p}\$ 4,005 \$\mathbf{p}\$ 8,797 \$\mathbf{p}\$ 1,611 \$\mathbf{p}\$ 4,728 \$\mathbf{p}\$ 5,426
Adjusted (Federal Reserve): Totaldo Manufacturingdo Constructiondo Transportation and public utilitiesdo Tradedo VRevised Preliminary.	42, 395 15, 564 879 1, 632 4, 040 8, 695	42, 065 15, 513 856 1, 652 3, 855 8, 638	42, 079 15, 359 884 1, 668 3, 970 8, 631	42, 340 15, 358 893 1, 700 4, 074 8, 669	42, 103 15, 180 866 1, 742 4, 079 8, 688	42, 449 15, 457 896 1, 770 4, 083 8, 761	42, 849 15, 715 894 1, 796 4, 110 8, 776	43, 077 15, 784 895 1, 806 4, 092 8, 801	43, 142 15, 833 897 1, 813 4, 049 8, 811	r 43, 350 r 15, 925 899 1, 882 4, 062 r 8, 835	r 43, 477 r 15, 933 r 896 r 1, 889 r 4, 055 r 8, 865	r 43, 200 r 15, 830 r 889 r 1, 720 r 4, 034 r 8, 871	p 43, 280 p 15, 925 p 907 p 1, 766 p 4, 025 p 8, 841

'Revised. »Preliminary.
 'New series. See note marked "t" on p. S-9 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to data beginning 1939 or 1938 for the series on wholesalers' sales and inventories and recent minor revisions in the sales figures. Estimates of the labor force for November 1945 to date have been published on a revised basis beginning in the January 1947 Survey; earlier revisions for these series an oninstitutional population will be published later.
 'Revised series. For revised data for the series on noninstitutional population will be entiple to the sales light the index of department store stocks see p. 24 of August 1946 Survey. See notes marked "i" on pp. S-8 and S-9 of September 1947 Survey if explicit regard to published and unpublished revisions in the estimates of employees in nonaricultural establishments and in the indexes of department store sales, except the index for the San Francisco and Philadelphia districts; revised data for the latter district are shown on p. 17 of that issue; the index for the San Francisco district has been revised for the latter, revisions for 1919-46 for the latter district are shown on p. 23 of the April 1948 Survey. Kansas City adjusted index has recently been revised beginning 1939; revisions will be published later,

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	;				J	947	· · · ·					1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
EM	PLOY	MENT	COND	ITION	S ANI	WAG	ES-C	ontinu	ıed				
EMPLOYMENT-Continued													
Estimated production workers in manufacturing industries, total (U. S. Dept. of Labor)*											10.015		
Durable goods industriesdo Iron and steel and their productsdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills §	12, 614 6, 532 1, 567	12, 524 6, 528 1, 567	12, 341 6, 426 1, 555	12, 404 6, 488 1, 562	12, 294 6, 307 1, 547	12,640 6,401 1,572	12,8326,4731,580	12, 850 6, 518 1, 583	$\begin{array}{c} 12,882 \\ 6,578 \\ 1,592 \end{array}$	* 12, 959 * 6, 639 * 1, 599	r 12,847 r 6,618 r 1,600	r 12, 748 r 6, 520 r 1, 594	p 12,82 p 6,61 p 1,61
Flectrical machinery do. Machinery, except electrical do. Machinery and machine-shop products. do. Machine toolst. do. Automobiles. do. Transportation equipment, except automobiles do.	7 484 599 1, 189 386 58	r 489 567 1, 197 386 57 807	7 494 554 1, 194 384 55 751	+ 501 574 1, 185 382 53 789	498 557 1, 149 373 50 785	$503 \\ 559 \\ 1,175 \\ 376 \\ 52 \\ 772$	499 567 1, 185 378 52 798	498 577 1, 190 378 51 795	408 584 1, 194 376 50 797	498 585 1, 210 377 51 , 817	r 509 577 1, 216 377 49 r 815	509 + 573 + 1, 220 379 49 + 734	^p 56 p 1, 21 p 81
thousands Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) t_do Aircraft enginest	4/1 141 28	477 142 28	466 138 27	463 134 27	$395 \\ 129 \\ 27$	397 131 27	406 130 27	420 134 26	443 133 26	r 454 r 133 26	$462 \\ 134 \\ 25$	r 455 135 25	₽ 45
Shipbuilding and boatbuildingtdo Nonferrous metals and productsdo Lumber and timber basic productsdo Sawmills and logging campssdo Furnitures	- 234	144 424 627 503 433 229 429	140 412 651 524 425 226 418	140 401 665 535 426 227 423	88 386 658 531 419 224 411	87 390 679 552 433 230 424	93 394 678 550 438 233 427 627	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 397 \\ 681 \\ 550 \\ 446 \\ 239 \\ 429 \\ 629 $	118 403 680 547 453 244 432	$ \begin{array}{r} 126 \\ $	$ \begin{array}{c} 133 \\ 402 \\ 665 \\ 531 \\ 459 \\ 249 \\ 422 $	128 r 402 661 527 459 249 249 249	p 40 p 66 p 45 p 43
Nondurshele goods industries	- 0, 082 - 1, 242	5, 996 1, 223	5, 915 1, 197	5, 918 1, 179	5, 987 1, 158	6, 239 1, 172	6, 359 1, 192	6, 332 1, 217	6, 304 1, 238	1, 256	6, 229 1, 258	6, 228 r 1, 271	₽ 6, 20 ₽ 1, 27
thousandsdo Filk and rayon goods§dodo Woolen and worsted manufactures (except	519 107 175	517 105 170	509 103 164	502 102 163	493 100 158	494 102 163	499 103 169	508 106 171	517 107 174	523 7 108 177	524 107 177	525 111 180	
dyeing and finishing)sthousands. Apparel and other finished textile products thousands. Men's clothings	$\begin{array}{c} 1,120\\ 288\\ 442\\ 363\\ 224\\ 1,055\\ 210\\ 129\\ 129\\ 86\\ 86\\ 387\\ 194\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,066\\ 284\\ 409\\ 358\\ 221\\ 1,068\\ 212\\ 135\\ 168\\ 82\\ 285\\ 192\\ \end{array}$	1,037 281 389 245 213 1,077 211 136 173 83 381 193	1,040 285 389 346 214 1,114 213 155 176 84 381 195	1, 040 278 400 349 217 1, 203 217 246 182 84 373 194	$1, 122 \\ 295 \\ 440 \\ 360 \\ 223 \\ 1, 344 \\ 218 \\ 350 \\ 183 \\ 85 \\ 380 \\ 197 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{1, 149} \\ 299 \\ 452 \\ 364 \\ 225 \\ \mathbf{1, 381} \\ 220 \\ 384 \\ 182 \\ 86 \\ 381 \\ 197 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 181\\ 307\\ 462\\ 366\\ 226\\ 1, 259\\ 225\\ 240\\ 183\\ 89\\ 385\\ 197\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,171\\ 309\\ 452\\ 369\\ 228\\ 1,197\\ 225\\ 172\\ 192\\ 90\\ 387\\ 198\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 373\\ 231\\ 1,165\\ 221\\ 149\\ 204\\ 88\\ 390\\ 200\\ \end{array}$	$1, 203 \\ 308 \\ 476 \\ 371 \\ 232 \\ 1, 102 \\ 215 \\ 127 \\ 197 \\ 87 \\ 387 \\ 200 \\$	1, 223 311 486 373 233 1, 071 217 122 187 88 r 384 200	<i>p</i> 36 <i>p</i> 1, 00 <i>p</i> 8 <i>p</i> 38
Newspapers and periodicals, thousands. Printing, book and jobs	155	421 140 176 505 196 154 106 234 123	422 141 175 561 196 158 109 223 119	423 142 176 543 199 160 110 219 118	422 142 176 547 198 163 112 212 115	426 143 176 547 196 163 112 215 117	429 144 178 563 195 163 111 215 113	$\left \begin{array}{c} 433\\ 145\\ 181\\ 572\\ 195\\ 162\\ 110\\ 220\\ 114\end{array}\right $	$\begin{array}{c} 435\\ 145\\ 182\\ 577\\ 196\\ 163\\ 110\\ 223\\ 115\\ \end{array}$	183 579 198 162 110 225	431 144 181 575 198 161 110 223 114	r 429 144 180 r 575 197 r 160 109 r 221 112	p 5 p 10
Durable goods industries	154.0 180.9 158.1	152. 9 180. 8 158. 0	150, 6 178, 0 156, 8	151.4 179.7 157.5	150, 1 174, 7 156, 1	154.3 177.3 158.5	156.6 179.3 159.3	156. 9 180. 5 159. 7	157.3 182.2 160.6	183.9	* 156.8 * 183.3 * 161.4	r 155.6 r 180.6 r 160.8	p 156. p 183. p 162.
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills 1939=100. Flectrical machinery	r 124 7 231.3 225.1 190.6 158 4	* 126 0 218.7 226.6 190.8 156.1 200.5	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \ 127 \ 3\\ 213. \ 8\\ 225. \ 9\\ 189. \ 6\\ 150. \ 5\\ 186. \ 5\end{array}$	r 129 0 221. 5 224. 2 188. 7 145. 9 196. 2	7 129 5 215.0 217.4 184.5 136.8 195.0	* 130 9 215.6 222.4 185.9 141.6 192.0	7 130 0 218.9 224.3 187.0 141.2 198.3	7 130 0 222.7 225.1 186.7 140.4 197.7	r 130 2 225.4 225.9 185.9 137.4 198.2	225.8 229.0 186.3 137.9	r 131 1 222.7 230.0 186.5 135.0 r 202.6	131.0 , 221.1 , 230.8 187.2 134.8 , 182.4	p 230.
Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) ‡. do Aircraft and parts (excluding engines) ‡. do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding t	- 355.8 - 314.9 - 202.8 - 187.5 - 145.4 - 155.7 - 134.2 - 134.3 - 145.3 - 132.8	$\begin{array}{c} 300.8\\ 357.6\\ 315.8\\ 207.8\\ 184.8\\ 149.1\\ 160.3\\ 131.8\\ 128.9\\ 146.0\\ 130.9\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 293.7\\ 348.4\\ 303.4\\ 202.7\\ 179.6\\ 154.8\\ 167.0\\ 129.5\\ 127.0\\ 142.6\\ 129.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 291.8\\ 337.4\\ 302.5\\ 202.7\\ 175.1\\ 158.2\\ 170.5\\ 129.8\\ 127.6\\ 144.0\\ 129.1 \end{array}$	248.9 326.0 301.1 126.7 168.6 156.5 169.4 127.8 125.9 140.2 130.7	$\begin{array}{c} 250.0\\ 329.3\\ 299.9\\ 125.8\\ 170.0\\ 161.5\\ 175.8\\ 131.9\\ 129.4\\ 144.6\\ 136.2 \end{array}$	131.0 145.5	264.8 337.4 294.8 144.7 173.3 162.1 175.4 136.1 134.1 146.0 138.2	278.9 336.2 291.0 169.9 175.7 161.7 174.5 138.2 136.9 147.1 137.6	335.8 291.0 181.5 177.2 161.3 173.6 139.2 138.7 147.6	191. 9 175. 3 158. 3 7 169. 4 139. 8 139. 8	* 286.6 340.3 280.1 184.5 * 175.3 167.9 139.8 140.2 * 143.9 136.0	 <i>p</i> 177. <i>p</i> 177. <i>p</i> 158. <i>p</i> 138. <i>p</i> 147.
factures1939=100 Cotton manufactures, except small wares § 1939=100_	- 108.6 124.1	106.9 123.5	104.6 121.7	103. 1 119. 9	101.2 117.7	102.5 118.1	104.2 119.3	106. 4 121. 5	108.2 123.6	125.1	110.0 125.2	* 110. 2 125. 6	
Silk and rayon goods	- 84.3 - 111.1 - 141.9	83, 2 107, 8 135, 0	81, 5 104, 2 131, 4	80. 3 103. 3 131. 7	79.0 100.3 131.7	80. 2 103. 3 142. 2	81.6 107.0 145.6	83. 5 108. 4 149. 6	84.4 110.5 148.3		84.9 112.5 152.4	87.6 113.9 154.9	
Men's clothing\$	125. 2 154. 5 104. 7 97. 2 123 5	133. 6 123. 5 142. 4 103. 0 95. 6 125. 0 111. 4 90. 1 124. 3	$\begin{array}{c} 131.4\\ 122.2\\ 136.0\\ 99.4\\ 92.1\\ 126.0\\ 111.0\\ 90.3\\ 128.0 \end{array}$	131. 9 123. 9 135. 9 99. 8 92. 9 130. 3 112. 0 103. 3 130. 6	131. 7 121. 1 139. 8 100. 6 93. 9 143. 1 113. 7 163. 8 135. 0	142.2 128.3 153.9 103.8 96.7 157.3 114.5 232.7 135.5	145. 6 130. 4 158. 0 104. 8 97. 5 161. 1 115. 5 255. 7 134. 7	$\begin{array}{c c} 149.6\\ 133.6\\ 161.5\\ 105.6\\ 97.8\\ 147.3\\ 117.9\\ 159.8\\ 135.5\end{array}$	$ \begin{vmatrix} 148.3 \\ 134.7 \\ 158.0 \\ 106.4 \\ 98.5 \\ 140.1 \\ 118.1 \\ 114.4 \\ 142.0 \end{vmatrix} $	135. 2 164. 4 107. 4 100. 2 136. 4 116. 0	152.4 134.2 166.4 106.9 100.4 129.0 113.1 84.2 145.7	135. 5 169. 7 107. 6 100. 8 125. 4 113. 9 80. 9	₽ 105. ₽ 124.

Slaughtering and meat packings______Got_____if'' into the set of the series and series industry; revised figures for 1939-46 for sawmils and logging camps and the printing, book and job industry are on p. 23 of the October 1947 Survey; revisions beginning 1939 for other industries will be shown later. Data for newspapers and periodicals and blast furnaces, etc., were found to need no similar general revision; see November 1943 Survey; for data beginning 1939 for other industries will be shown later. Data for newspapers and periodicals and blast furnaces, etc., were found to need no similar general revision; see November 1943 Survey for data beginning 1939 for other industries will be shown later. Data for newspapers and periodicals and blast furnaces, etc., were found to need no similar general revision; see November 1943 Survey for 1929-February 1946 of production workers for all manufacturing, total durable goods and nondurable goods industries and the industry groups and data beginning October 1941 for the individual industries, except as indicated in notes marked "\$" and "\$" above. The set of the individual industries (except and nondurable goods industries and the industry groups and data beginning of the set of

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	47						1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
EM	PLOY	MENT	COND	ITION	S ANI	D WAG	ES-C	Contin	ued	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	······		
EMPLOYMENT—Continued													
Production workers, index, unadjusted†—Con. Nondurable goods industries—Continued													
Tobacco manufactures1939≂100 Paper and allied productsdo Paper and pulp§do	92.2 145.9 140.4	87.5 145.0 139.6	88.4 143.7 140.3	90.2 143.4 141.3	89.8 140.7 140.9	91.6 143.0 142.7	92.3 143.5 142.9	95.1 145.0 142.9	96.5 145.7 143.4	94.4 146.9 144.8	r 93.7 145.7 145.0	7 94.0 7 144.8 144.9	p 93. 5 p 144. 9
	128.2 116.9	128.5 117.9	128.6 119.0	129.1 119.7	128.8 119.8	129.8 120.5	130.7 121.7	132.0 121.8	132.8 122.2	133.0	131.3	r 130.8 121.4	p 130. 2
Newspapers and periodicals	138.4 197.5	138.1 196.2	137.2 194.8	137.8 188.5	138.2 189.8	137.7 189.7	139.1 195.2	141.6 199.0	142.6 200.1	* 143.7 201.0	7 142.3 199.6	140.8 7 199.6	₽ 199. 7
Chemicalss do	277.9 145.9	280. 0 145. 4	280. 9 149. 3	284.3 150.8	282.8 153.7	280. 8 154. 1	279.0 154.0	278.9 153.3	280.9 153.5	283.3 152.9	282.8 152.4	281.0 + 151.3	p 150.
Petroleum refiningsdodOdOdOdOdOdO	145.7 196.5	144.3 193.5	148.6 184.5	150.1 180.7	152.6 175.2	152.8 177.8	151.4 178.1	149.8 182.0	149.8 184.5	150.1 186.1	149.9 184.2	149.5 7 182.7	₽ 178.
Rubber products	231.4 154.6	227.0 153.8	220.0 151.9	217.0 151.7	212.3 149.4	214.9 152.7	207.5	211.0	212.2	211.7	209.2	205.8	
facturing (Federal Reserve)†	181.5 133.4	181. 2 132. 2	178. 2 131. 1	179.5 129.8	174.0 130.0	132.7 176.2 134.2	155.7 178.8 137.4	156.4 180.4 137.5	156.8 181.9 136.9	* 157.8 * 183.9 137.3	157.5 7 183.9 136.7	7 156.3 7 181.3 136.6	p 157. p 183. p 136.
Nonmanufacturing, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor):	100.1	102.2		120.0	100.0	104.2	107.4	157.0	100.0	157.5	150.7	130.0	P 100, .
Mining:† Anthracite1939= 100100 Bituminous coaldo	r 92.3	+ 90.4	r 91.4	r 90.5	r 88.7	r 91.7	7 91.0	⁺ 91.2	r 91.2	, 91.5	r 91.1	91.6	
Bituminous coaldododododo	r £9.1 r 97.4	r 92.1 r 98.4	7 97.8 7 98.1	7 98.5 7 99.3	7 91.2 7 97.8	r 98.2 r 98.3	7 99.2 7 96.8	r 100.1 r 95.8	* 100.7 * 96.5	r 101.7 r 97.0	* 102.1 * 96.9	* 100. 4 * 97. 4	103. 97.
MetalliferousdodOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdO	r 120.6 r 108.3	7 126.0 7 108.9	r 127.4 r 109.8	r 129.0 r 112.3	r 129.4 r 114.3	7 129.8 7 114.5	r 128.7 r 112.5	+ 127.6 + 111.1	7 126.2 7 110.5	7 122.6 7 110.4	, 116.7 110.5	113.7 111.1	118.9 111. 4
Public utilities: Electric light and powerdo	104.0 131.0	104.8 130.9	105.7 130.7	107.5 130.4	109.3 130.9	110.2 130.7	109.9 129.6	109.4 128.8	109.7 128.7	110.3 7 128.6	109.8 r 129.2	7 110.3 7 128.6	110.8 129.0
Electric light and powerdo Street railways and bussesdo Telephonedo Telephonedo	100.7 188.4	104.5 127.2	102.8 159.2	102.3 190.4	101.5 193.3	100.5 193.8	99.8 192.9	98.1 191.6	97.2 193.3	97.6 195.0	97.2 195.0	97.8 196.2	125.0
Services'T	160.0	164.1	167.5	173.3	167.9	160.1	162.1	164.4	159.4	156.5	152.8	149.3	153.9
Dyeing and cleaningdodo Power laundriesdodo	123.1 117.3	123.6 117.5	124.9 118.4	127.2 119.4	127.8 118.3	125.0 117.6	124.3 117.4	123.1 117.7	121.3 117.1	120.9 118.1	120.1 117.2	7 117.6 7 116.8	117. 116.
'l'rade•	111.2	111.5	111.3	111.4	110.2	110.0	112.4	115.8	119.8	r 130. 2	* 114. 4	7 111.8	113. 4
Retail, totaltdodo Food*dodododo	112.8 122.5 111.7	113.7 122.9 110.5	113.9 121.2 109.7	113.7 120.6 110.5	113.0 116.7	114.7 115.7	112.6 122.8	115.0 131.3	116.1 143.6	117.4 7 175.5	114.4 * 129.4	113.9 122.9	
Wholesaletdo Miscellaneous employment data: Federal and State highways, totaltnumber	199, 338	213, 871	240, 838	266, 966	111.1 285,865	112. 2 295, 234	113.3 282,762	115.5 271,998	116.5 246,777	r 117. 1 218, 587	7 116.3 198.438	116, 1 190, 678	114.9
Construction (Federal and State)	52, 330 107, 855	69, 239 105, 407	90, 595 109, 641	107, 192	116, 116 123, 877	125, 999 123, 976	120, 546	115, 565 113, 058	91,065 112,332	65, 336 110, 544	198, 438 47, 734 108, 224	41, 184 106, 305	
Maintenance (State)do Federal civilian employees:¶ United Statesthousands	1, 944	1,926	1,907	1,850	1,817	1,784	1,767	1,774	1,773	1,766	1,769	1, 781	₽ 1, 794
District of Columbiado Railway employees (class I steam railways):	218	215	212	205	198	196	195	195	195	196	198	200	₽ 201
Total theusands Indexes: Unadjusted†	1, 354 129, 9 133, 2	1, 375 131, 9 134, 0	1, 395 133. 8 134. 3	1, 405 134. 8	1, 413 135. 5	1, 411 135, 3	1, 393 133. 6	1,387 132.9	1,370 131.3	1, 363 130, 4	1, 348 129. 1	p 1, 340 p 128. 5	p 1,347 p 129.1
Adjusted†do PAY ROLLS	100, 2	159.0	104.0	132.9	132.7	132.5	130.4	128.6	130, 2	132.5	⊅ 134. 3	₽ 131.7	₽ 132. 3
Production-workers pay rolls, unadjusted index.													
all manufacturing (U.S. Dept. of Labor)†	314, 1	310.7	312.2	319.6	314.2	323.3	336.9	341.6	345.0	r 356. 3	r 349.7	344.9	
Durable goods industries	349.9 294.2	349.9 297.5	353.8 306.7	365.9 316.1	350. 1 304. 4	356.9 314.4	372.0 324.5	379.3 327.6	384.7 331.3	, 398.7 , 338.7	7 391.6 7 336.2	381.1 331.7	
mille 1020 100	7 213.8 429.6	r 221.0 396.6	* 237.9 407.1	* 249.1	* 237.6	* 254.2	7 254.5	r 251.9	* 255.1	* 257.8	* 263.4	259.3	
Electrical machinery	416.6	423.0 357.6	429.5	432.6 434.6 367.9	422, 3 419, 2 356, 1	$\begin{array}{c c} 420.3 \\ 426.1 \\ 360.2 \end{array}$	442.2 442.6 372.0	456.0 448.9 373.6	463.1 450.4 374.3	472.1 470.2	462.0 469.6	456.2 467.6	
Machine tools§dododo	0780	269.7 343.4	263.6 329.0	262.6 357.0	239.9 348.8	250.8 338.7	254, 2 373, 5	253.9 378.5	249.5 388.1	388.7 257.9 1419.5	383.6 245.3 7398.7	383.6 246.6 344.7	
Automobiles ²	556.9	565, 3	561.3	560.3	483.0	482.9	499.9	522.2	544.1	588.1	596.7		
Aircraft and parts, excluding enginessdo Aircraft enginessdododo	662, 2 479, 9	657.2 487.6	639.2 477.0	621.5 481.5	622.4 485.1	637.6 486.7	623.3 501.3	663. 8 499. 9	653.8 479.2	668.7 503.5	653.6 482.9	469.4	
Nonferrous metals and their productsdo Lumber and timber basic productsdo	386.0 359.0 310.1	399. 1 354. 0 323. 4	395.6 349.0 351.4	394.3 346.2 374.9	243.1 326.6	241.8 329.7	262.0 343.6	289. 9 353. 2	$\begin{array}{c} 316.6\\ 361.0\end{array}$	378.9 371.2	416.7 7 366.1	$381.6 \\ 366.2$	
Sawmills and logging campsdo Furniture and finished lumber productsdo	334.5 292.0	350.5 286.8	384.7 285.1	412.2 290.4	359.8 397.4 281.4	387.3 435.3 293.3	388.6 430.5 305.0	387.6 425.2 318.5	388.6 425.3	390. 2 422. 0	372.7 • 400,3	375. I 401. 0	
Furnituresdo	288.8 285.7	282. 2 288. 8	278.9 286.9	284.7 298.2	274, 4 285, 9	284.7 301.7	297.9 306.0	315.0 313.6	322. 1 323. 2 316. 3	333.9 334.3 320.4	330, 3 333, 4 305, 0	333.6	
Textile-mill products and other fiber manu-	279.2	272.3	271.5	274.2	279.1	290.4	302.5	304.7	306.2	314.8	308.7	309.5	
Cotton manufactures are small waress do	$\begin{array}{c} 265.\ 0\\ 336.\ 6\\ 221.\ 5\end{array}$	$255.4 \\ 329.2 \\ 213.3$	248.3 317.3	242, 5 307, 5	237.5 302.6	240.1 305.7	256.3 317.4	264, 9 329, 1	280, 8 362, 1	294. 1 376. 4	$295.0 \\ 378.7$	377.0	
Silk and rayon goods do	221.5 274.7	213. 3 260. 6	212. 9 252. 6	206. 0 252. 5	203. 0 243. 0	208. 5 233. 6	220. 2 268. 5	227.6 270.4	236.6 276.6	248.1	252.6	262.4	
Apparel and other finished textile products 1939=100.	317.5	200.0	252.0	202. 5	243.0 278.9	233. 6 302. 3	208. b 318. 5	270. 4 336. 0	276.6 319.6	294. 4 343. 3	292.0		
Men's clothing <u>do</u> Women's clothing <u>do</u> Leather and leather productsdo Beate and shoes	281.3 340.0	$267.1 \\ 277.7$	270.5 260.3	273.0 264.1	260.0 283.1	264.8 323.1	284.9 334.7	303, 5 349, 5	301.5 319.3	343.3 309.5 355.9	353.4 313.4 374.8	310.4	
Leather and leather productsdo Boots and shoes§dodo	222. 2 213. 7	214.6 205.3	207.0 197.0	$211.5 \\ 201.7$	214.2 204.8	220.4 209.9	$231.6 \\ 221.5$	234.9 223.8	235.4 223.5	241. 8 231. 9	374.8 240.7 233.8	243.4	
Boots and shoess	239.3 200.7	243. 1 203. 4	252. 8 208. 4	267. 8 213. 1	295.8 218.0	325.6 218.4	$331.6 \\ 223.2$	309.6 230.8	300.6 227.8	298.9 229.2	273.9 221.5	267.2 240.7	
Slaughtering and meat packings	197.4 232.6	211.7 227.2	217.8 249,4	249.3 259.9	401.8	653.7 270.0	683.8 271.9	437.9 271.7	265.7 317.4	250.2 338.9	213.9 304.2	214. Z	

Slaughtering and meat packing \$.....do...' 232.6' 227.2' 249.4' 259.9 280.9' 270.0' 271.9' 271.7' 317.4' 338.9' 304.2 253.3 * Revised. * Preliminary. §See note on item on p. S-10 regarding revisions in the data. #Total includes State engineering, supervisory and administrative employees not shown separately. §See note on item in July 1944 and September 1947 Surveys regarding changes in the data ta beginning in 1943 or 1945. December figures do not include excess temporary post office substitutes employed only at Christmas. *New series. Indexes beginning 1939 for employment in retail food establishments are shown on p. 31 of the June 1943 Survey. *Revised series. Revisions for 1939 through February 1946 for the adjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing industries will be shown later. See note marked "t" on p. S-11 of Sep-tember 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 nomman-index of railway employees. Employee definition for dyeing and cleaning and power laundries has been changed from "wage earners" to "production workers" with the resultant exclusion of driver-salesmen, and indexes for these industries and for the mining industries have been adjusted to data through 1945 from the Federal Security Agency; revised data for 1939-46 will be published later. See note marked "t" on p. S-10 with regard to revised unadjusted indexes of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries.

SURVEY	OF CURRENT	Γ BUSINESS	

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	17			·			1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	Marcl
EM	PLOY	MENT	COND	ITION	S AND	WAG	ES-C	Continu	ıed				
PAY ROLLS—Continued													
Production-workers pay rolls, mfg., unadj.†—Con. Nondurable goods industries—Continued													
Tobacco manufactures	193. 1 290. 9	181.6 290.9	182.8 291.1	194. 8 298. 0	200. 0 298. 7	203. 0 300. 6	205.3 309.6	214.5 314.4	216.3 319.6	219.8 327.5	7 210.8 321.5	196.7 322.5	
Paper and pulpsdo Printing, publishing, and allied industries	281.4	284.4	289.4	302.1	309.6	312.3	317.0	317.3	319.9	327.3	325.0	328.3	
1939=100 Newspapers and periodicals do	227.7 197.2	230. 7 202. 1	234. 2 209. 3	235. 9 210. 0	233.6 208.9	235.5 214.0	245.0 221.6	247.9 221.6	252.3 224.0	258.0 r 230.0	250. 2 7 218. 9 283. 2	249.6 224.6	
Chemicals and allied productsdo	253.5 377.5	255.2 378.3	255.4 381.5	258.1 373.3	258.9 378.7	254.8 380.4	266.6 395.1	272.8 401.0	279.3 407.5	7 285.3 414.9	283.2 417.3 561.3	278.6 416.2	
Printing, book and jobs	506.4 262.1	511.6 265.2 254.7	520.9 275.7	528.2 286.2	533.7 295.6 286.1	527.0 297.2	527.3 302.7 287.6	529.8 297.0 279.7	540.8 304.5 288.9	555.8 308.2 293.4	312.8 296.8		
reprotentin relinings	252.9 374.3 397.3	254.7 383.9 414.2	262.5 367.2 399.3	273.4 361.9 396.1	280.1 352.7 389.5	282.8 357.4 396.0	287.0 369.0 397.9	375.6 398.0	200.9 383.3 407.5	295.4 396.5 412.1	376. 8 388. 4	358.3 355.9	
Rubber productsdododododo Rubber tires and inner tubes§do Nonmanufacturing, una dusted (U. S. Dept. of	391. 0	414.2	099.0	390. 1	009. 0	590.0	581.9	0.00	101.0	112.1	000.4	000.9	
Labor): Mining:†	7 232.8	7 175. 5	r 210. 2	7 219. 4	* 200. 3	r 244.0	r 237.9	7 252.7	r 224. 4	* 239.4	r 242.4	232.8	
Anthracite1939=100 Bituminous coaldo Metalliferousdo	7 271.9 7 176.1	7 210.9 7 178.3	7 271.4 7 186.3	7 281.0 7 196.7	7 214.7 7 186.1	7 294. 3 7 193. 3	* 300. 8 * 193. 6	7 306.8 7 192.7	* 306.8 * 194.8	* 324.9 * 198.8	7 329.4 7 198.9	300.7 201.7	
Quarying and nonmetallicdododo	* 261. 4 * 180. 7	7 285.1 7 190.8	r 295. 5 r 192. 2	7 307.1 7 206.0	7 307.0 7 204.9	7 317.2 7 204.0	7 315.9 7 206.5	7 319.2 7 199.9	7 305.7 7 211.0	* 295.3 * 203.2	7 270.0 7 215.5	262.0 219.9	
Public utilities:†	160.8	166.5	168.2	177.5	178.4	182.9	183,1	182.8	187.6	185.7	187.9	188.2	
Electric light and powerdo Street railways and bussesdo Telegraphdo	218.6 198.0	218.8 239.3	220.0 226.9	222.1 218.8	222.1 215.2	225.2 213.5	224.1 211.8	223. 2 208. 1	223.6	7 226.7 207.8	* 230. 1 209. 5	234. 6 212. 6	
Telephonedo	267.2	136.1	202. 9	292.5	302.2	306.2	312.3	314.2		, 313.0	315.8	316.3	
Dyeing and cleaning do Power laundriesdodo	289.3 223.2	299.4 227.3	313.5 231.0	328.4 239.3	310.5 238.5	285.0 231.3	301.7 236.2	303.8 232.3		292.8 233.6	285.6 232.9	271.9 225.4	
Year-round hotelsdo	216.8	· 219.4	221.1	226.4	222.0	221.0	222.4	226.9		233. 2	230. 4	233. 2	
Retail, total†do Food*do	. 190.1 199.9	192.9 202.8	195.3 206.0	201.6 212.1	198.5 213.8	197.6 212.2	202.5 209.2	207.1 213.8	216.5 220.0	* 237.6 221.5	7 209. 4 219. 4	208.4 221.5	
General merchandising†do Wholesale†do	205.6	210.4 190.8	212.3 191.4	218.9 198.0	214.1 196.5	212.0 198.2	220.4 203.3	224.5 206.9		7 314.0 7 213.9	7 233.0 7 211.7	221.4 214.9	
LABOR CONDITIONS				1				1					
A verage weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor):			1					ļ					
All manufacturing Durable goods industries*do	40.4	40.0 40.7	40.1	40.2 40.7	39.8 40.0	39.8 40.0	40.4	40.6		r 41.2 41.7	41.0	r 40. 2 r 40. 5	
Iron and steel and their products*do Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.5	39.3	39.6	40.3	40.5	40.5	41.2	1.	40.5	
mills*hourshourshoursdo Electrical machinery*dododo	38.9 40.5	39. 2 40. 0	38.9 39.8	39.5 39.8	37.4 39.8	39.2 39.2	39.0 40.4	40.6	40.6		7 40.5	39.8 40.4	
Machinery, except electrical*do Machinery and machine-shop products*	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.3	40.9	40.5	41.1	41.3		r 42. 2	* 41. 8	41.4	
Machine tools*do	41.6 42.3	41.6 42.0	41.6 42.1	41.5 42.2	40.8 41.6	40. 9 41. 4	41.3	42.1	41.9	42.7 43.1	42.0 42.0	41.8 42.0	
Automobiles*do Transportation equipment, except auto-	39.7	38.5	38.3	38.7	37.7	37.2	39.2	1		* 41. 4	* 39. 9	38.1	
mobiles*hours	39.8	39.8	40.2	40.1	40.1	39.6	39.7			r 40.8	7 40. 2	39.4	1
Aircraft engines*do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding*do	39.8	39.6 39.7	39.5 39.6	39.2 38.8	39.7 39.2	40.0 39.2	39.3 40.0	40.5	39.4			39.7 40.1	
Nonferrous metals and their products [*] do	39.9 40.9	39.9 40.8	40.4 40.6	40.7	39.9 39.7	39.3 39.5	39.5 40.2	40.8	41.1	41.8	7 41.4	38.5 41.3	
Lumber and timber basic products*do Sawmills and logging camps*do	_ 40.6	41. 4 40. 9	42.0 41.7	42.8 42.5	42. 2 42. 1	43.3 43.1	42.8 42.5					41.6	
Furniture and finished lumber products*	417	41.5 41.4	41.5 41.2	41.7 41.6	41.1 40.9	41.2	41.5					41. 4 41. 9	
Furniture*do Stone, clay, and glass products*do Nondurable goods industries*do	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.8	40.1	41.0 40.6 39.5	41.4 40.4 40.2	40.8	40.5	41.0	39.9	39.9 39.8	
Textile-mill products and other fiber manu- factures*hours	40.0	39.1	38.9	38.6	38.4	38.2	39.5				1		
Cotton manufactures, except small wares hours	40.1	39.3	38.8	38.3	38.3	38.4	39.2			1		40.1	1
Silk and rayon goods*	41.5	40. 2	41.0	40.3	40.3	40. 0	40.9						
dyeing and finishing*hours_ Apparel and other finished textile products*	40.1	39.1	39.2	39.4	39.1	36.6	40.2	39.7	39.6	41.2	* 40.8	1	
Man's clothing*	- 36.7	35. 5 36. 6	35.8 37.2	36.0 37.2	35.8 36.5	35.2 35.1	36.0 36.8	37.9	37.5	37.7	37.0	37.1	
Women's clothing*do Leather and leather products*do	36. 1 39. 0	34. 4 38. 3	34.6 38.1	35. 0 38, 1	34.8 38.2	34.6 38.1	35.0 39.1		38.3	39.1		36.1 39.0	
Food and kindred products*do	42.3	38.0 42.1	37.8 43.0	37.7 43.2	37.8 43.2	37.7 43.4	38.8 43.4	42.8	42.5	43.3	41.9	38.8 41.6	
Baking*do Canning and preserving*do Slaughtering and meat packing*do	43.0 37.7	42.5 38.0	² 42. 5 58. 3	² 42.6 37.8	² 42.7 39.9	² 41. 9 42. 6	² 41.9 42.8	40.9	35.9			2 43.5	
Slaughtering and meat packing*do Tobacco manufactures*do	41.9	41.8 36.7	44.0 36.3	44.5 38.2	44.5	43.0 39.2	43.4	43. 2				40.7	
Tobacco manufactures*	43. 2 44. 3	43.0 44.4	43.1 44.7	42.9 44.5	42.9 44.5	42.4 44.1	42.9 44.5	43.0	43.2	43.8	43.1	43.1	
Paper and pulp*do Printing, publishing, and allied industries* hours.	40.3	40.1	40.1	39.9	39.6	39.4	40.2				1		
Newspapers and periodicals*do Printing, book and job*do	38.8	38.9 40.7	38.9 40.6	38.4 40.6	38.2 40.5	38.5 40.0	39.0 40.8	38.7	38.6	39.1	37.8	38.2	
Unemicals and allied products* do	41.3	41.0 40.8	41.1	41. 1 40. 9	40.9	40.9	41.0	41.4	41.3	7 41.5	r 41. 4	41.1	
Chemicals*dodddodododddod	40.2 39.8	40.5	40.0	40.7	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.5	41.2	40.8	7 40.7	40.7	
Rubber products*do Rubber tires and inner tubes*do	39.8	39.5	39.0 39.0 37.6	39.1 37.7	38.6 37.9	38.7 37.8	40.7 39.9 38.9	40.1	39.9	40.9	* 39.7	38. 4 35. 8	1

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	47		<u></u>				1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
EM	PLOY	MENT	COND	DITION	IS ANI	D WAG	GES—O	Contin	ued				
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued						.							
Average weekly hours per worker—Continued Nonmanufacturing industries:*													
Building constructionhours Mining:	38.0	37.1	r 37.6	r 37. 8	* 38. 0	* 38. 2	r 37. 9	* 38. 1	36.6	37.9	* 37.2	36.6	
Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo	39.8 43.7	32.3 36.4	37. 2 44. 3	39.2 43.7	37.0 31.8	38.5 39.1	38.2 39.1	40. 0 39. 9	36.2 38.5	38.4 41.2	39.0 40.9	36.2 38.7	
Metalliferousdo Quarrying and nonmetallicdo	41.6 43.5	41.8 44.5	42. 2 45. 6	42.6 45.6	41.2 45.2	41.4 46.1	41.6 46.1	42.3 46.4	41.7 44.6	* 42.7 44.4	42.5 42.7	42.9 42.1	[
Crude petroleum and natural gasdo Public utilities:	39, 6	40.8	40. 5	41.9	40.6	40.1	40.3	40.0	40.9	39.5	39. 9		
Electric light and powerdo Street railways and bussesdo	41.0 47.8	42.2 47.8	41.6 47.6	42.2 47.4	42.1 46.3	42.4 46.6	42.0 46.1	42.1 45.7	42.4 45.4	r 42.2 r 46.8	42. 4 46. 1	47.1	
Telegraphdo Telephonedo	43.7 37.9	47.3 26.9	46.0 31.5	44.8 37.5	44.8 38.4	44.8 38.7	44.5 39.1	44.8 39.3	44. 0 39. 5	43.9 39.0	44. 4 38. 9	44.5 38.7	[
Services: Dyeing and cleaningdo	42. 0 42. 4	41.9	42.6 42.7	42.9	42.1	40.8 42.2	41.9	41.5	40.9	41.5	41.5 42.3	40.5	
Power laundriesdo Year-round hotelsdo Trade:	42.4 44.7	42.8 44.9	42.7 45.0	42.8 45.2	42.6 44.9	45.0	42.4 44.1	42.3 44.0	41.7 44.4	42.6 44.1	42. 5 43. 7	41.9 44.5	
Retaildo	40. 0 40. 8	40.0 41.2	40.0 41.2	40. 8 41. 6	41. 1 41. 1	41.0 41.1	40.0 41.2	40.0 41.3	39.5 41.4	39.7 41.6	39.8 41.1	40.0 41.1	
Wholesaledo Industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs): Beginning in month:	10.0	1.2		11.0	11.1		41.2	11.0		41.0			
Work stoppagesnumber Workers involvedthousands In effect during month: •	≥ 370 ≥ 95			⊅ 380 ⊅ 450	⊅ 300 ₽ 250	» 335 » 110	> 200 > 75	₽ 175 ₽ 60	₽ 150 ₽ 45	₽ 120 ₽ 30	₽175 ₽75	≥ 200 ≥ 70	p 22 p 50
Work stoppagesnumber	₽ 575	₽ 700	₽ 7 75	₽ 675	₽ 550	₽ 55Q	₽ 400	₽ 350	₽ 275	₽ 225	₽ 250	» 300	p 35
Workers involvedthousandsdodddododo	» 170 » 1, 200	* 675 * 8, 600	p 690 p 6, 800	⊅ 575 ⊅ 4,000	₽ 625 ₽ 4,000	» 250 » 2, 500	p 175 p 2,000	» 145 » 1, 900	₽ 100 ₽ 700	p 50 p 500	₽ 100 ₽ 1,000 i	₽ 110 ₽ 725	₽ 55 ₽ 6,00
Percent of available working time* U. S. Employment Service placement activities:	₽.2	p 1. 2	₽1.0	».6	₽.5	P.4	₽.3	p.2	₽.1	P. 1	P.1	P. 1	₽.
Nonagricultural placements † thousands Unemployment compensation (Soc. Sec. Admin.):	391	419	442	453	454 942	484 623	546	528 7 617	451	397	374 967	344 899	41
Initial claims Continued claims Boned to commute	739 4,684	1, 020 4, 833	1, 166 4, 802	878 4, 905	5, 219	4, 296	7 565 3, 742	3, 359	7 602 2, 848	830 3, 700	4,041	4, 242	4,86
Benefit payments: Beneficiaries, weekly average⊕do Amount of paymentsthous. of dol	975 71, 545	930 71, 569	940 72, 295	1,007 73,559	954 76, 534	915 66, 804	779 59, 258	656 • 52, 782	593 41, 677		777 59, 161	849 60, 730	92 76, 57
Veterans' unemployment allowances:* thousandsthousand	397	373	354	493	476	386	7 315	289	290	398	437	374	35
Continued claims	4,424 1,012	3, 913 850	3, 173 677	3, 021 722	3, 446 759	3, 023 715	* 2,663 528	1, 939 419	1, 609 395	2, 241 443	2, 553 628	2, 637 651	2, 93 60
A mount of newmonts thous of dol	89, 100	78, 868	63, 763	58, 542	66, 239	59, 521	53, 336	38, 153	29, 554	40, 209	48, 933	49, 466	55, 78
Abor turn-over in manufacturing establishments: d Accession ratemonthly rate per 100 employees Separation rate, totaldo	5.1 4.9	5.1 5.2	4.8 5.4	5.5 4.7	4.9 4.6	5.3 5.3	5.9 5.9	5.5 5.0	4.8	3.6 3.7	₽4.6 14.3	» 3.9 » 4.2	
Layoffsdo	.4	1.0	.4 1.4	.4	.4 1.0	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4 1.2	*.4 *1.2	
Quitsdod	3.5 .1	3.7	3.5.1	3.1 .1	3.1 .1	4.0	4.5	3.6 .1	2.7	2.3 .1	⁷ 2.6 .1	p 2.5 p.1	
WAGES													
Average weekly earnings (U.S. Dept. of Labor): All manufacturing tdollars	47.69	47.50	48.44	49. 33	48.98	49.17	50. 43	51.05	51.29	r 52.69	• 52.14	7 51. 83	₽ 52.2
Durable goods industries †do Iron and steel and their products†do Blast_furnaces, steel works, and rolling	50.30 51.31	50.34 51.78	51.72 53.71	52.99 55.18	52.19 53.67	52.46 54.53	54.06 56.21	54.69 56.61	54.86 56.96	7 56.48 7 58.13	r 55.62 r 57.66	7 54.97 57.10	» 55.7
millst	51.77 49.07	52.83 48.36	56.26 50.24	58. 12 51. 57	55. 23 52. 00	58, 25 51, 53	58.96 53.46	58.56 54.10	59.52 54.32	60.01	60.46 • 54.80	59. 54 54. 51	 -
Electrical machinerytdo Machinery, except electricaltdo Machinery and machine-shop prod-	53.82	40. 50 54. 25	55.20	56.30	56.06	55.74	57.36	57.87	57.92	55. 34 7 59. 67	* 59.25	58.78	-
uctstdollarsdododo	53.10 56.46	53, 31 56, 06	54.44 57.13	55. 53 58. 31	55.00 56.78	55.07 57.77	56.41 58.69	56, 75 59, 25	57.03 59.53	59. 22 61. 34	58.33 59.44	58.11 59.84	
Automobiles†do Transportation equipment, except auto-	55.45	54.14	55.96	57.48	56.44	55.76	59, 35	60.30	61.30	* 64. 64	* 61. 52	59.05	
mobilesdollarsdollarsdo	54.25 53.22	54. 29 52. 54	55. 31 52. 42	55, 59 52, 58	56.02 54.48	55.75 55.30	56.54 54.44	$58.08 \\ 56.01$	56.42 55.48	* 59.79 * 57.12	7 59.41 55.17	58.35 55.74	
Aircraft engines* do Shipbuilding and boatbuilding do Nonferrous metals and products † do	53.02 56.59 50.26	53, 69 56, 97 50, 30	54.76 57.91 51.15	55.44 57.79 52.06	56. 19 56. 77 51. 12	56, 58 56, 93 51, 07	58.43 57.71 52.62	59, 19 59, 31 53, 59	57.52 55.20 54.27		59.30 64.05 † 55.43	58.29 61.00 55.44	
Lumber and timber basic products †do Sawmills and logging campsdo	40.31 39.12	41.01 39.81	43.06 41.95	45.04 44.14	43. 57 42. 86	45.32 44.05	45. 41 44. 58	45.23 44.09	45. 30 44. 27	7 55, 53 45, 65 44, 20	* 44. 49 * 42. 84	44. 99 43. 42	
Furniture and finished lumber products t.do	43.00 44.33	42, 87 43, 99	43. 45 44. 21	44. 24 45. 04	43. 51 44. 12	44.09 44.58	45.38 46.24	46. 53 47. 76	46.32 48.07	47.72 49.10	47.07 48.62	46. 69 48. 21	
Stone, clay, and glass products †do Nondurable goods industries †do	46. 38 44. 89	46.49 44.40	47.24 44.88	48. 54 45. 31	48.00 45.61	49.06 45.78	49.57 46.78	50.38 47.29	50.47 47.56	7 51.00 7 48.72	49.90 • 48.43	49.89 • 48.53	p 48.5
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures†dollars Cotton manufactures, except small wares†	41.01	40. 12	39. 89	39. 54	39. 48	39.44	41.39	41.94	43, 73	45. 15	≠ 45. 19	45. 77	
dollars	39.22	38.53	37.73	37.10	37.21	37.50	38.55	39.22	42.47	43.64	43.81	43.43	
Silk and rayon goodstdo_	41. 94 46. 28	40. 89 45. 26	41. 73 45. 28	40. 97 45. 75	41. 17 45. 33	41.65 42.28	43. 23 46, 99	43. 57 46. 70	44. 84 46. 95	46.48	47.55 t 48.70	47. 92 52. 82	
(except dyeing and finishing) †dollars. Apparel and other finished textile products dollars	40, 28 38, 41	45. 20 35. 44	45. 28	45.75 35.77	40. 33 36. 50	42.28 36.57	40. 99 37. 64	46. 70 38. 78	46.95 37.09	7 49.12 7 39.00	* 48. 79 * 39. 93	52.82 40.23	
Men's clothingt do	41.99 47.75	40.45 42.32	41.49 41.58	41.35	40.17 43.81	38.66 45.49	41.05 45.78	42.78 46.91	42.24	7 43.11 7 46.76	43.79 7 48.52	44.05	
Women's clothingsdo Leather and leather productstdo Boots and shoesdo	40.11 38.91	39.44 37.96	39.45 37.78	40. 12 38. 30	40. 30 38. 49	40. 25 38. 32	41.89 40.12	42.18 40.41	43.82 41.93 39.98	7 42.67 7 40.87	42.58 + 41.04		

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through	<u> </u>				19	17						1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
EM	PLOY	MENT	COND	ITION	S ANI) WAG	ES-C	ontinu	ıed				
WAGES-Continued													
Average weekly earnings—Continued All manufacturing—Continued													
Nondurable goods industries—Continued Food and kindred products†dollars Bakings do	46.05 45.17	46. 20 45. 26	47.71 144.84	48.27 145.50	48.40 145.81	49, 45 1 45, 52	49.04 1 46.14	49.61 146.85	49.90 146.26	r 50. 93 1 47. 43	49.38 1 47.03	49. 54 1 50. 87	
Baking§do Canning and preserving†do Slaughtering and meat packingdo	37.40 49.87	38.50 50.22	39.39 53.37	39.37 54.40	39.96 56.82	45.88 54.33	43.69 55.31	44.75 54.98	37.94 61.31	41. 14 61. 57	41. 18 57. 12	42.73 51.88	
Tobacco manufactures; Paper and allied products; Paper and pulp	35.21 47.92	34.84 48.20	34.46 48.79	36.30 49.95	37.74 51.06	37.26 50.72	37.33 51.99	37.90 52.22	37.67 52.80	39.16 53.69	37. 97 • 53. 20	35.13 53.68	
Printing, publishing, and allied industriest dollars.	51.27 58.19	52.07 58.69	52.84 59.55	54, 83 59, 76	56.36 59.37	56.30 59.48	57.14 61.61	57.10 61.62	57.40 62.30	58.21	* 57.75 * 62.36	58.44 62.72	
Newspapers and periodicals*	64.25 55.67	65.29 56.13	67.10 56.41	67.16 56.81	66.53 56.77	67.74 55.95	69.40 58.32	69.18 58.63	69.78 59.35	71.45	69.11 + 60.23	70.70 60.13	
Chemicals and allied products†do Chemicalsdo	48.60 55.33	48.93 55.45	49.80 56.35	50.59 56.80	51.00 57.73	51.27 57.44	51.81 57.98	52.67 58.46	53.15 59.21	53.73 60.07	r 54.31 7 60.80	54.16 60.82	
Petroleum refining	56.53 59.15 52.97	57.41 60.24 55.23	57.92 60.01 55.30	59.64 62.17 55.49	60. 57 64. 12 55. 74	60, 62 63, 12 55, 92	61.84 64.75 57.76	60. 94 63. 51 57. 62	62.54 65.86 57.99	63. 21 66. 32 59. 47	* 64. 47 67. 54 * 57. 33	64.39 67.33 54.79	
Petroleum refining	58.05	61.64	61.12	61.35	62.06	61.15	64.75	63.78	64.86	65.74	62.72	58. 22	
All manufacturing Durable goods industries Iron and steel and their products Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	1.180 1.236	1.186 1.243	1.207 1.278	1.226 1.303	1.230 1.305	1.236 1.312	1.249 1.331	$1.258 \\ 1.337$	1.268 1.346	1.278 1.354	7 1. 286 7 1. 356	* 1. 290 1. 357	» 1.
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling millstdollars	1. 269	1.280 1.347	1.333	1. 363 1. 472	1.365 1.478	1.376 1.488	1.396 1.513	1.397 1.502	1.404 1.510	1. 412 1. 519	7 1. 413 1. 526	1.408 1.506	
Electrical machinery†do Machinery, except electrical†do	1.212 1.298	1.210 1.308	1.264	1. 295	1.308	1.314	1.325	1.331 1.400	1. 339	1. 346	* 1.352 1.416	1. 349 1. 418	
Machinery and machine-shop products	1.275	1.279	1.307	1.336	1. 349	1, 353	1,370	1.374	1.381	1. 391	1.389	1.392	
Machine toolsdodododododododo Automobilestdo Transportation equipment, except automo-	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 7 1. 563	1.415 • 1.540	1. 424 1. 551	
bilest dollars. Aircraft and parts (excluding engines)	1.362	1.363	1.376	1, 387	1.395	1.406	1.424	1. 437	1.462	r 1. 465	1.479	1. 482	
dollars_ Aircraft engines*§do Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo	1.338	$1.326 \\ 1.353$	1.328 1.383	1. 341 1. 428	1.372 1.435	1.381 1.443	1.386 1.460	1.395 1.461	1.461	1.465	* 1. 407 1. 461	1.406 1.452	
Nonferrous metals and products	1.226	1.426 1.234 .990	1.433 1.260 1.025	1.421 1.286 1.053	1,421 1,289 1,033	1.447 1.294 1.048	1.460 1.309 1.062	1.490 1.312 1.063	1.529	1. 525 1. 327 1. 056	7 1. 338	1. 585 1. 341 1. 081	
Lumber and timber basic products Sawmills and logging campsdo Furniture and finished lumber products	. 965	. 972	1.006	1.033	1.035	1.048	1.002	1.003	1.074 1.056	1.030	1.030	1.057	
furnituredodo	1.031	$1.032 \\ 1.064$	1.046 1.074	1.061 1.085	1.058 1.079	1.070 1.089	1.093 1.117	1.105 1.130	1.137	1,145	1, 122 1, 151	1.126 1.154	
Nondurable goods industriest	1.144 1.119	1.149 1.122	1.173 1.139	1.190 1.140	1.198 1.150	1.208 1.158	1.227 1.165	1. 234 1. 175	1. 247 1. 185	r 1. 245 r 1. 196	7 1. 249 1. 210		
Textile-mill products and other fiber manu- facturestdollars	1.024	1.027	1.025	1.024	1.028	1.032	1.048	1.055	1.090	1. 100	r 1. 115	1.138	
dollars_ Silk and rayon goodstdo	. 979	. 981 1.016	. 970 1. 019	.970	. 973 1. 023	.977 1.043	. 985 1.057	. 991 . 1.062	1.051 1.088	1.061 1.100	1.077 1.137	1.083 1.147	
Woolen and worsted manufactures (except dyeing and finishing)†dollars. Apparel and other finished textile products†	1.155	1.159	1.158	1. 160	1. 160	1.156	1.169	1.178	1. 188	7 1. 192	* 1. 195	1.303	
	1.045	. 999 1. 094	.988 1.105	. 994 1. 104	1.020	1.038 1.090	1.046 1.106	1.051 1.120	1.019 1.116	* 1.052 1.136	* 1.093 1.172	1.097	
Men's clothing Women's clothing Leather and leather products Leather and leather products Men's clothing	1.293 1.028	1.200 1.029	1.168 1.035	1. 182 1. 053	1.241 1.055	1.285 1.057	1.279 1.072	1.279 1.082	1.217	1. 270	7 1.327 1.093	1.330	
Boots and shoes do Food and kindred productst do. Bakings do Canning and preservingt do	.999	.998 1.097	1.000 1.110	1.020 1.119	1,018 1,121	1.018 1.140	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.035 \\ 1.129 \end{array} $	1.046 1.159	1.059 1.173	7 1.056 1.175	7 1.058 1.178	1.060	
Canning and preserving Slaughtering and meat packingdo	1.057 .995 1.191	1.065 1.018 1.204	¹ 1.056 1.034 1.214	¹ 1.067 1.045 1.122	¹ 1.074 1.003 1.282	1 1.091 1.083 1.267	11.104 1.025 1.276	¹ 1. 115 1. 100 1. 273	1.115 1.062 1.305	¹ 1. 119 1. 093 1. 291	1.113	¹ 1, 169 1. 124 1. 277	
Paper and allied productst do	939	.949 1.121	.948	. 950	. 953	.951	.952 1.210	.954	1.303 .956 1.222	1. 291 983 1. 226	1. 275 . 984 1. 236	. 967	
Paper and pulp Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1.157	1.173	1.182	1.231	1.266	1.276	1.283	1.287	1.292	1. 295	* 1.301	1.311	
dollars. Newspapers and periodicals* do Printing, book and job*do	- 1.443	1.462 1.651 1.386	1.486 1.699 1.397	1. 499 1. 719 1. 406	1.498	1,508 1,736 1,406	1.534 1.753	1.540 1.758	1.556		7 1.578 7 1.794	1.605 1.816	
Unemicals and allied productst do	1 1.177	1.192	1.357	1. 400 1. 232 1. 390	1.408 1.247 1.404	1. 400	1.436 1.263 1.432	1.451 1.273 1.432	1.469 1.287 1.448	7 1. 479 7 1. 293 7 1. 457	7 1. 493 7 1. 311 7 1. 477	1.528 1.317 1.479	
Chemicalsdo Products of petroleum and coaltdo Petroleum refiningdo	1.408	1.418	1. 448	1. 464	1.404	1.494	1.509	1. 505	1. 518	1. 551	1. 477 1. 586 1. 699	1. 582	
Rubber productstdo Rubber tires and inner tubesdo	1.330	1.397 1.608	1.416	1.419	1. 445 1. 640	1.445	1.447	1. 438	1. 453	1. 454	7 1. 444	1.426	
Nonmanufacturing industries:* Building constructiondo	1.610	1.634	1.656	1.661	1.669	1.689	1.718	1.738	1.765		* 1.781	1.809	1
Mining: Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo	1.632	1.545 1.483	1.593 1.470	1. 596 1. 489	1.575 1.740	1.780 1.787	1.765 1.819	1.784 1.798	1.754 1.851	1.756	1.764	1.817	
Metalliferous do	1.241	1. 237	1.278	1. 323	I. 740 J. 311 1. 129	1. 354	1. 370	1. 798	1. 380	1.826 7 1.360 1.176	r 1.847 r 1.371 1.175	1.826 1.367	
Quarrying and nonmetallic do Crude petroleum and natural gassdo Public utilities:		1.444	1.448	1. 475	1. 481	1.486	1.510	1.494	1. 554	1, 543	1. 173	1. 130	
Electric light and power do Street railways and bussesdo	1.341	1.343	1.358	1.388 1.212	1.374 1.231	1.378 1.241	$1.390 \\ 1.265$	1.392 1.265	1.428 1.276	7 1. 414 7 1. 288	1. 426 r 1. 306	$1.428 \\ 1.308$	
Telegraphdo Telephone§do Services:	. 1.164 1.124	1.252 1.174	1.242 1.189	1.236 1.218	1. 226 1. 211	1.228 1.215	1.234 1.230	1. 227 1. 241	1. 253 1. 254	1. 257 1. 229	1. 257 1. 241	1. 265 1. 238	
Bervices: Dyeing and cleaning§do Power laundries§do	. 876	. 888 . 757	. 894	. 898	. 899	.892	. 911 . 786	. 919	. 925		. 924	. 923	
Year-round hotelsdo Trade:	. 642	. 642	. 643	. 650	. 652	. 660	. 672	. 684	. 687	. 693		. 802 . 693	
Retaildododo	. 960	. 974	. 985 1. 241	. 996 1. 262	1.003	1.003 1.258	1.012 1.281	1.013	1.025 1.314				

Revised. P Preliminary.
 Not strictly comparable with data prior to May 1947; comparable April 1947 figures—weekly earnings, \$43.62; hourly earnings, \$1.039.
 See note in September 1947 Survey regarding a change in 1945, also in 1942 for the women's clothing industry, which affected comparability of the data.
 New series. See note marked "*" on p. S-14 of the September 1947 Survey for reference to available data for the indicated series with the exception of hourly earnings for year-round hotels which has not been included previously; data beginning 1939 for this item are available on request.
 Revised series. See note marked "†" on p. S-13.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947						1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
EN	IPLOY	MENT	CONI	DITION	IS ANI	D WAG	GES	Contin	ued				
WAGES-Continued								1					
Miscellaneous wage data: Construction wage rates (E. N. R.): Common labordol. per hr Skilled labordo Farm wages without board (quarterly) dol. per month	1, 118 1, 92	* 1. 133 * 1. 93 107. 00	1. 146 1. 94	1, 189 2, 01	1. 217 2. 07 114. 00	1.221 2.08	1.221 2.10	1.244 2.12 112.00	1. 260 2. 12	1, 264 2, 12	1. 272 2. 14 113. 00	1.272 2.15	1, 283 2. 15 1 113, 00
Railway wages (average, class I)dol. per hr Road-building wages, common labor: United States average Odo	1.146	1, 136 . 86	1.136 .88	1. 140 . 89	1.133 .92	1.137	1.264	1. 250 1. 01	1, 305	1. 290	.91		
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE Total public assistancemil. of dol	121	122	122	122	123	125	126	128	129	132	134	137	▶ 139
Old-age assistance, and aid to dependent children and the blind, total	107 81	108 81 14	108 81 14	109 82 13	110 82 13	112 83 13	112 84 13	114 85 14	115 86 14	116 87 15	118 88 16	121 89 17	P 121 P 88 P 18
<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u>`</u>		FINA	NCE		<u> </u>		:	·	<u>,</u>	<u> </u>	
BANKING												[
Agricultural loans outstanding of agencies super- vised by the Farm Credit Administration:													
Totalmil. of dol. Farm mortage loans, totaldo Land Bank Commissionerdo Loans to cooperatives, totaldo Short-term credit, totaldo Bank debits, total (141 centers)†	1,654 1,048 919 129 182 444 83,502 33,547	$1,671 \\ 1,040 \\ 913 \\ 126 \\ 158 \\ 473 \\ 78,295 \\ 31,391 \\ 1,01 $	1, 683 1, C34 910 124 152 497 78, 359 30, 895	$1,706 \\ 1,033 \\ 910 \\ 123 \\ 159 \\ 514 \\ 84,897 \\ 35,632$	$1,731 \\ 1,028 \\ 907 \\ 121 \\ 180 \\ 523 \\ 83,957 \\ 34,779 \\ \end{cases}$	$1,746 \\ 1,018 \\ 900 \\ 118 \\ 205 \\ 522 \\ 75,048 \\ 28,331 \\$	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,746\\ 1,007\\ 891\\ 115\\ 240\\ 500\\ 81,799\\ 31,837\end{array}$	1, 739 993 882 111 284 462 94, 058 37, 504	1,713 982 875 107 288 444 82,740 31,738	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 699 \\ 973 \\ 869 \\ 103 \\ 281 \\ 445 \\ 106, 520 \\ 46, 225 \end{array}$	1,70796286210027846793,96637,615	1,724 958 860 98 270 495 80,771 32,271	1, 743 955 860 95 249 539 96, 483 39, 587
New York Citydo Outside New York Citydo Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: Assets, totalmil. of dol Reserve bank credit outstanding, totaldo Bills discounteddo United States securitiesdo	49, 955 44, 931 23, 431 538 22, 593	46, 904 44, 236 22, 205 125 21, 857	47, 464 44, 882 22, 738 179 22, 088	49, 267 44, 425 22, 170 70 21, 872	49, 178 44, 626 21, 875 137 21, 549	46, 720 45, 615 22, 759 185 22, 192	49, 962 46, 153 22, 730 92 22, 329	56, 554 46, 583 22, 906 296 22, 168	51, 002 47, 205 22, 975 331 22, 209	60, 295 47, 712 23, 181 85 22, 559	56, 351 47, 327 22, 782 327 21, 925	48, 500 46, 991 22, 109 431 21, 024	56, 896 46, 589 21, 607 430 20, 887
Gold certificate reserves do. Liabilities, total. do. Deposits, total. do. Member-bank reserve balances. do. Excess reserves (estimated). do. Federal Reserve notes in circulation	$\begin{array}{c} 122, 333\\ 19, 222\\ 44, 931\\ 18, 249\\ 15, 264\\ 344\\ 24, 162\\ 45, 3\end{array}$	19, 537 44, 236 17, 470 15, 826 654 24, 022 47, 1	19, 689 44, 882 18, 009 16, 238 991 24, 120 46, 7	20,039 44,425 17,748 16,112 738 24,154 47.8	20, 296 44, 626 17, 869 16, 007 399 24, 090 48. 4	22, 152 20, 534 45, 615 18, 695 16, 601 823 24, 345 47, 7	20, 723 46, 153 18, 718 16, 784 841 24, 482 48, 0	22, 108 21, 044 46, 583 19, 240 16, 956 864 24, 481 48, 1	22, 265 21, 363 47, 205 19, 431 16, 974 829 24, 651 48, 5	22, 335 21, 497 47, 712 19, 731 17, 899 1, 499 24, 820 48, 3	21, 520 21, 701 47, 327 20, 311 16, 919 768 24, 156 48, 8	21, 776 46, 991 19, 807 17, 062 7 762 24, 045 49. 7	20, 887 21, 878 46, 589 19, 610 16, 639 p 596 23, 768 50, 4
Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month:† Deposits: Demand, adjustedmil. of dol Demand, except interbank:	44, 482	46, 150	46, 314	46, 626	47, 145	46, 954	47, 056	47, 771	48, 247	48, 685	48, 833	47, 296	45, 340
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol	44, 210 3, 075 1, 817 14, 303	45, 798 3, 350 1, 476 14, 349	45, 807 3, 268 1, 149 14, 411	46, 443 3, 191 596 14, 460	46, 816 3, 109 648 14, 470	46, 884 3, 124 940 14, 520	47, 330 3, 076 1, 561 14, 561	47, 988 3, 027 969 14, 584	48, 379 3, 146 741 14, 478	49, 809 3, 246 793 14, 609	48, 701 3, 264 693 14, 593	47, 134 3, 219 1, 009 14, 801	45, 445 3, 363 1, 297 14, 772
Time, except interbank, total	13, 936 285 10, 636 42, 959	13, 955 312 10, 351 43, 574	14, 005 324 10, 126 43, 224	14, 055 328 10, 581 43, 094	14, 061 329 10, 320 42, 971	14, 104 334 10, 833 42, 587	14, 151 328 11, 178 42, 740	$14,175\\327\\11,117\\42,462$	14,069 328 11,121 41,798	$ \begin{array}{c c} 14, 192 \\ 338 \\ 11, 643 \\ 41, 487 \end{array} $	14, 127 391 10, 681 41, 559	14, 256 471 10, 422 40, 055	14, 221 478 9, 750 38, 768
Bills	38, 850 692 5, 036 30, 307 2, 815 4, 109 20, 020 12, 271 874	39, 465 753 5, 402 30, 472 2, 838 4, 109 19, 864 12, 043 833	39, 220 827 5, 135 30, 556 2, 702 4, 004 20, 015 11, 792 1, 169	$\begin{array}{r} 38,990\\989\\4,648\\30,701\\2,652\\4,104\\20,277\\11,809\\1,266\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 38,739\\ 638\\ 4,535\\ 30,935\\ 2,631\\ 4,232\\ 20,508\\ 11,967\\ 1,095 \end{array}$	38, 354 582 4, 138 31, 015 2, 619 4, 233 21, 212 12, 518 1, 166	$\begin{array}{c} 38, 400 \\ 519 \\ 4, 025 \\ 31, 224 \\ 2, 632 \\ 4, 340 \\ 22, 056 \\ 13, 116 \\ 1, 234 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 38, 192 \\ 769 \\ 4, 032 \\ 30, 973 \\ 2, 418 \\ 4, 270 \\ 22, 572 \\ 13, 817 \\ 970 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 37,560\\ 948\\ 3,291\\ 30,474\\ 2,847\\ 4,238\\ 23,229\\ 14,358\\ 919\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 37,227\\ 1,530\\ 3,338\\ 29,505\\ 2,854\\ 4,260\\ 23,329\\ 14,658\\ 784 \end{array}$	37, 323 2, 209 3, 410 28, 965 2, 739 4, 236 23, 394 14, 727 674	$\begin{array}{r} 35,845\\ 2,048\\ 3,972\\ 27,266\\ 2,559\\ 4,210\\ 23,439\\ 14,540\\ 831\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 34, 433\\ 1, 272\\ 3, 745\\ 27, 111\\ 2, 305\\ 4, 335\\ 23, 453\\ 14, 417\\ 905\end{array}$
To brokers and dealers in securities	1, 063 2, 739 179 - 2, 894	1, 051 2, 831 184 2, 922	1, C09 2, 897 191 2, 957	986 2, 981 158 3, 077	1, 023 3, 079 235 3, 109	9753, 1712153, 167	975 3, 244 246 3, 241	976 3, 316 187 3, 306	945 3, 388 230 3, 389	880 3, 460 106 3, 431	811 3, 516 180 3, 486	$764 \\ 3,569 \\ 233 \\ 3,502$	761 3, 615 215 3, 540
New York City percent 7 other northern and eastern cities do 11 southern and western cities do Discount rate (N, Y, F, R, Bank) do Federal land bank loans do Federal land bank loans do Go Gpen market rates, New York City: Second Seco	1.82 2.37 2.80 1.00 4.00 1.52	1.00 4.00 1.52	1, 00 4, 00 1, 52	1.83 2.44 2.95 1.00 4.00 1.52	1.00 4.00 1.52	1,00 4.00 1.52	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.77 \\ 2.25 \\ 2.69 \\ 1.00 \\ 4.00 \\ 1.53 \\ \end{array} $	1.00 4.00 1.54	1.00 4.00 1.54	1.82 2.27 2.61 1.00 4.00 1.58	1. 25 4. 00 1. 58	1. 25 4. 00 1. 63	2. 09 2. 52 2. 83 1. 25 4. 00 1. 69
Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 days Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo Time loans, 90 days (N. Y. S. E.)do Call loans, renewal (N. Y. S. E.)do <u>Revised</u> , Preliminary O Reported quarter	$\begin{array}{r} .81\\ 1.00\\ 1.50\\ 1.38\end{array}$.81 1.00 1.50 1.38	$\begin{array}{r} .81\\ 1.00\\ 1.50\\ 1.38\end{array}$. 81 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38	. 81 1. 00 1. 50 1. 38	. 88 1.00 1.50 1.38	.94 1.06 1.50 1.38	.94 1.06 1.50 1.38	. 94 1. 06 1. 50 1. 38	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.03 \\ 1.19 \\ 1.50 \\ 1.38 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 06\\ 1.\ 31\\ 1.\ 50\\ 1.\ 50\end{array}$	$ 1. 66 \\ 1. 38 \\ 1. 50 \\ 1. 50 $	1.06 1.38 1.50 1.50

^{*} Revised. * Preliminary. © Reported quarterly after July 1947 for the week nearest the 15th of the month indicated. ¹ Rate as of April 1, 1948.
 ^{*} For bond yields see p. S-19. § Rate as of May 1, 1948: Construction—Common labor, \$1.287; skilled labor, \$2.17.
 ^{*} 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.
 ^{*} Rates on all loans; see note on item in April 1946 Survey.
 ^{*} Revised series. Bank debits were revised in the September 1943 Survey to include additional banks; see p. S-15 of that issue for revised figures for May-December 1942. The series for weekly reporting banks have been shown on a revised basis beginning in the August 1947 Survey; see note in that issue.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	17						1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ber	Febru- ary	March
			FINA	NCE-	Contin	nued							
BANKING-Continued	1						[
Money and interest rates—Continued Open market rates, New York City—Continued							[
A verage yield on U. S. Govt. securities:	. 376	. 376	. 376	. 376	. 703	. 748	.804	. 857	. 932	. 950	. 977	. 996	.99
3-month bills percent do 3-5 year taxable issuest do Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors:	1.24	1.24	1.27	1. 29	1.33	1.31	1.28	1.35	1.47	1.54	1.63	1.63	1.6
New York State savings banksmil. of dol. U. S. Postal Savingsdo	9,340	9, 377 3, 382	9, 427 3, 387	9, 535 3, 393	9, 556 3, 398	9, 580 3, 396	9,630 3,407	9,655 3,412	9, 681 3, 413	9, 802 3, 417	9,855 3,432	9,904 73,441	9,9, ⊅3,4
CONSUMER SHORT-TERM CREDIT*	- 0,010	0,002	0,001	0,000	0,000	0,000	0, -01	0,111		-,	-,	-,	
Fotal consumer short-term debt, end of month mil. of dol.	10, 379	10, 631	10, 934	11, 230	11,302	11,433	11,682	12,055	12,636	13, 385	13,058	» 12, 942	» 13, 39
Installment debt, totaldo	4, 329	4, 536 1, 812	4,739	4,919	5,045	5,179	5, 290 2, 257	5, 463 2, 370	5, 733	6,156 2,839	r 6, 876 2, 818	» 6, 246 » 2, 243	₽ 6, 5 ₽ 2, 9
Sale debt, total*do Automobile dealers*do Department stores and mail-order houses*	691	753	816	880	922	965	1,004	1, 047	1, 099	1, 151	1, 202	₽ 1, 254	₽ Ī, 3
		386	409	423 395	429	440 408	462 423	495 443		650 528	632 502	» 624 » 492	₽6 ₽4
Furniture stores*do Household appliance stores*do Jewelry stores*do All other*do Cash loan debt, total*do Commercial banks*do Cradit unions	354	366 32	382 32	37	398 39	41	43 128	46	49	52	52 176	p 52 p 52 p 171	p p]
All other*do	105 158	108 167	114 175	119 182	120 184	124	197	208 3,093	229	266	254		p 2 p 3, 5
Cash loan debt, total*do Commercial banks*do	2,634	2,724 1,123	2, 811 1, 167	2,883 1,196	2,953 1,221	3,012 1,248	3, 033 1, 255	1, 281	1,309	1,358	1,385	p 1, 402	₽1,4
Credit unions	197 128	204 133	213 138	224 143	233 148	240 152	245 154	250 157	162		271 165		2 2
Industrial loan companies*do Small loan companiesdo	108 617	113 627	116 633	119 638	121 649	124 652	125 643	127 647		134 712	137 717	p 140 p 721	р р
Small loan companiesdo Insured repair and modernization loans* mil. of dol.	584	412	431	450	467	482	497	+ 517			• 572	₽ 577	P
Miscellaneous lenders*do Charge account sale debt*do	- 111 2,768	112 2, 782 2, 423	113 2, 835	2,887	2,786	114 2,755	2,864	114 3, 029	3, 309	3,612	121 3, 240	p 121 p 3, 067	p] p 3, 2
Single payment loans*dododododo	2,403	2, 423	2, 460 900	2,508 916	2, 548 923	2,579	2, 607 921	r 2, 645 918			r 2, 708 r 924	P 2,701 P 928	₽ 2, 6 ₽ 5
onsumer installment loans made by principal											1		
Commercial banks*mil. of dol.	- 214 38	213 39	212 42	211 43	217 44	204 42	206 41	218	44	53	235	₽ 209 ₽ 44	D P
Credit unionsdo Industrial banks*do Industrial loan companies*do		24	24	26	29 23	25	27 24	28	3 27	1 33	27 26	₽ 25 ₽ 25	P
Small loan companiesdo	121	116	115	117	123	113		121	142	191	110	₽ 107	2
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE		1				1]	
udget receipts and expenditures;† Expenditures, totalmil. of dol_	3, 598 626	4,001 141	3,851 92	5, 540 1, 396	3,669 245	3,060 103		2, 448 157	2, 194 127	3, 224 972	2,879 401	2, 402 142	
Interest on public debtdo Veterans Administrationdo	- 566	596	1,012	601	564 979	511	494	481	526	568	524	529	
All other expenditures	1,428	1,728	1, 327	1,493	1,881	908 1, 538	764	656	3 605	688	885	881	1,
National defense and related activitiesdo All other expendituresdo Receipts, totaldo Receipts, net	5, 726 5, 701	2, 625 2, 556	3, 205 2, 865	5, 481 5, 473	2, 470 2, 397	2, 866 2, 536	4,872	2,450	2,743	4,246	4,275	4, 336	
Income taxes	4, 650	41 1, 597	37 1,619	35 3, 270	37 1, 382	31 1,668	3, 435	1, 34	5 1,666	2,769	3,237	3, 159	
Social security taxesdo	- 682	75 638	364 595	121 602		352 643	699	70	2 695	767	656		
All other receiptsdo Debt, gross, end of month:		275	590	1, 453	307	172		217			329		
Public debt, totaldododododo	259, 124	254, 427	258, 343 254, 975	258, 286 255, 113 227, 747	259, 448 256, 321	260,097	256, 107	259, 071 256, 270	255, 591	256,900	253, 958	252,100	250.
Public issuesdododo	1 200,010		228, 789 26, 186	227,747	227, 805 28, 516	227,890 29,220	226,587	226, 82 29, 44	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	225, 250	29,148	29, 246	29, 1
Noninterest bearingdodddodododddodddddo	0,024		3, 368	3, 173	3, 127	2, 987	3, 038	2, 80				í í	1
U. S. savings bonds:* mil. of dol.			171	83		73		78	~) ~~	1	1	1	1
Amount outstanding	50, 995		51, 282	51,407		51,699	466	51, 928 488	3 412		770	607	
Redemptionsdo Fovernment corporations and credit agencies:†				433	457	404		404	1 357		454	364	- ·
Assets, except interagency, totalmil. of dol. Loans receivable, total (less reserves)do	- 32, 338 7, 294			29,666			31,037			30,966		- 	
To aid agriculture	3,055			2,054			2,200			2, 299			
To aid railroads do	167			164 224			162			147			
To aid barks	17			6 293			- 6			- 5			
Foreign loansdo	2, 855			4,058			5,405			_ 5,673	1		
All otherdo Commodities, supplies, and materialsdo	1,003			851			1,093			822			
U. S. Government securitiesdododododo	3, 426			3, 565			3,553			3, 539			
Land, structures, and equipmentdo All other assetsdo	3, 143			3,120			2,792			12,600 2,607			
Liabilities, except interagency, totaldo Bonds, notes, and debentures:	1					1				1		-	
Guaranteed by the United Statesdo Otherdo	1, 250			83 506			. 667			689			
Other liabilitiesdo Privately owned interestsdo	_ 3, 142			2, 045 269									
U. S. Government interestsdo		l	·					I			1		

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					194	7						1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
FEDERAL GOVT. FINANCE-Continued													
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans out- standing, end of month, totaltmil. of dol	1, 298	1, 290	1, 250	1, 271	1, 150	1, 154	1, 151	1,154	1, 152	1, 165			
Banks and trust cos., incl. receiversdo Other financial institutionsdo Railroads, including receiversdo	182 68 144	179 80 144	177 97 144	159 40 144	157 40 144	153 40 143	$152 \\ 40 \\ 142$	151 40 142	149 40 142	147 42 142			
Loans to business enterprises, except to aid in national defensemil. of dol.	178	183	186	203	207	214	218	226	228	246			
National defensedo Other loans and authorizationsdo	310 415	292 412	232 413	283 441	283 318	282 320	280 318	283 312	280 312	279 309			
LIFE INSURANCE													
Life Insurance Association of America: Assets, admitted, 36 companies, total‡_mil. of dol Mortgage loans, totaldo	39, 450 5, 601	39, 606 5, 661	39, 776 5, 750	40, 057 5, 837	40, 287 5, 953	40, 446 6, 041	40, 693 6, 131	40, 903 6, 242	41,069 6,340	41, 400 6, 483	41, 892 6, 584	42,070 6,694	
Farmdo Otherdo	593 5,008	605 5, 056	615 5, 135	624 5, 213	632 5, 321	639 5, 402	641 5, 490	645 5, 597	649 5, 691	653 5, 830	657 5, 927	668 6,026	
Real-estate holdingsdo Policy loans and premium notesdo	597 1,471 30,102	605 1,473 30,431	614 1, 477 30, 579	622 1, 481 30, 740	631 1, 485 30, 936	639 1, 490 30, 940	641 1, 494	658 1,498	665 1,500 31,209	676 1, 504	695 1, 508	700	
Bonds and stocks held (book value), total_do Govt. (domestic and foreign), totaldo U. S. Governmentdo	19, 274 17, 880	19, 296 17, 904	19, 274 17, 888	19, 093 17, 704	18, 986 17, 603	18, 864 17, 478	30, 893 18, 640 17, 255	$ \begin{array}{r} 31.093 \\ 18,623 \\ 17,241 \end{array} $	18, 451 17, 059	31, 272 18, 011 16, 636	31, 447 17, 925 16, 539	31, 617 17, 709 16, 338	
Public utilitydo Railroaddo	4, 568 2, 496	4, 691 2, 489	4, 751 2, 491	4, 965 2, 522	5, 111 2, 512	5,169 2,500	5, 303 2, 504	5,446 2,499	5, 609 2, 499	5, 680 2, 475	5, 753 2, 471	5, 850 2, 479	
Otherdo Cashdodo	3, 764 878 801	3, 955 649 787	4, 063 568 788	4, 160 588 789	4, 327 525 757	4, 407 546 790	4, 446 703 831	4, 525 582 830	4,650 543 812	5, 106 695 770	5, 298 854 804	5, 579 723 823	
Other admitted assetsdo Premium collections total‡thous. of dol Annuitiesdo	411, 308 49, 826	351, 978 41, 184	381, 212 39, 255	400, 697 46, 305 24, 301	385, 075 63, 021	354, 410 41, 310	390, 183 47, 410	374, 084 48, 640	360, 046 45, 838	550, 395 109, 545	402, 586 62, 296	411, 366 51, 275	487, 268 87, 468
Groupdo Industrialdo	24, 554 74, 642 262, 286	30, 216 63, 629 216, 949	27, 162 65, 497 249, 298	24, 301 74, 416 255, 675	32, 100 65, 185 224, 769	27,147 62,122 223,831	27,720	$ \begin{array}{r} 30,961\\ 64,059\\ 230,424 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 22,478 \\ 63,865 \\ 227,865 \end{array}$	35,849 101,348 303,653	33, 018 65, 235	36,066 68,528	34, 674 80, 687
Ordinarydo Life Insurance Agency Management Association: Insurance written (new paid-for-insurance):†							240, 008		221, 300	000,000	242, 037	255, 497	284, 439
Value, totalmil. of doldodo	1,846 181 382	1, 796 167 360	1,829 227 373	1, 830 291 350	1, 857 328 318	$1,616 \\ 186 \\ 326$	1, 583 212	$1,857 \\ 201 \\ 366$	1, 797 203	2, 201 436	1, 782 178	1, 613 195	1, 811 225
Industrialdo Ordinary, totaldo New Englanddo	1, 283	1, 269 90	1, 230 84	1, 189 79	1, 211 78	1, 104 73	324 1, 048 68	1, 290 90	336 1, 258 85	287 1,478 91	$272 \\ 1,331 \\ 90$	303 1,115 72	343 1, 243 81
Middle Atlantic	314 280	313 275	302 267	285 259	294 267	257 241	231 231	321 290	323 284	346 318	344 304	272 252	301 272
South Atlantic	124 137 50	125 139 48	120 132 48	119 132 47	120 132 46	$110 \\ 122 \\ 45$	107 124	127 140	124 134	153 169 56	126 138	108 121	118 141
East South Centraldo West South Centraldo Mountaindo	103 42	100 42	97 97 42	96 40	102 40	40 93 38	43 93 36	48 95 42	47 93 39	115 57	51 100 43	41 88 38	50 99 41
Pacificdo Institute of Life Insurance:*	146	138	139	132	132	125	114	138	129	173	135	124	140
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, total	266, 482 120, 772	250, 576 112, 363	24 5, 999 111, 679	251, 165 108, 444	247, 203 115, 958	218, 389 101, 415	236, 414 108, 179	247, 149 112, 523	219, 223 101, 334	283,410 122,777	278, 138 121, 007	250,600 113,860	
Death claim paymentsdo Matured endowmentsdo Disability paymentsdo	38, 298 7, 907	38, 468 7, 583	34, 595 7, 693	34, 270 7, 753	30, 997 8, 509	28, 367 6, 358	30, 167 7, 269	36, 261 7, 609	29,838 6,924	$31,168 \\ 8,118$	38, 987 8, 723	35, 496 7, 111	
Annuity paymentsdodo Dividendsdodo Surrender values, premium notes, etcdo	17, 213 51, 324 30, 968	18, 482 41, 898 31, 782	18, 315 41, 269 32, 448	18, 868 49, 237 32, 593	19, 098 40, 119 32, 522	17, 574 35, 218 29, 457	17, 795 42, 364 30, 640	18, 024 38, 527 34, 205	$ \begin{array}{c c} 17,975\\ 35,323\\ 27,829 \end{array} $	16, 216 69, 114 36, 017	24, 275 52, 452 32, 694	18, 014 44, 694	
Surrender values, premium notes, etcdo	00, 208	01,702	02, 110	02,000	02,022	20, 101	30, 040	0 1 , 200	21,029	00,017	32,094	31, 425	
Foreign exchange rates:	. 2977	. 2977	. 2977	. 2977	. 2977	. 2977	. 2977	. 2977	. 2977	. 2977	. 2977	. 2977	9077
Argentina	.0228	.0228 .0544	. 0228 . 0544	.0228 .0544	. 0228 . 0544	.0228 .0544	. 0228 . 0544	.0228	. 0228	. 0228	.0228	. 0228 . 0544	.0228
Colombia	.9422	. 9190 . 5698	. 9195	. 9159 . 5698 . 0084	. 9165 . 5698 . 0084	. 9200	. 9036	. 8999 . 5698	. 8959	. 8836 . 5698	. 9046	. 8906	. 8928
Francedol. per francdol. per rupee Mexicodol. per pesodol. per peso.	. 0084 . 3015 . 2057	.0084 .3016 .2058	.0084 .3016 .2058	.3016 .2058	.3017 .2058	.0084 .3017 .2058	. 0084 . 3017 . 2058	.0084 .3017 .2058	.0084 .3018 .2058	. 0084 . 3018 . 2058	1.0084 .3017 .2058	² .0047 .3017 .2058	² .0047 .3017 .2058
Netherlandsdol. per guilder Swedendol. per krona	. 3779 . 2782	.3776 .2782	.3776 .2782	. 3775 . 2783	.3776	. 3775 . 2783 4. 0273	.3775 .2782	.3776 .2782	. 3777 . 2783	. 3770 . 2783	. 3765 . 2783	.3771 .2783	.3775
United Kingdom, free ratedol. per \pounds_{-} Gold and silver:	4, 0273	4. 0274	4. 0274	4.0272	4.0271	4.0273	4.0300	4.0310	4. 0305	4. 0313	4. 0307	4.0311	4.0313
Gold: Monetary stock, U. Smil. of dol Net release from earmark [®] thous. of dol	20, 463 203, 540	20, 774 271, 990	20, 933 13, 057	21, 266 118, 958	21, 537 26, 745	21, 766 42, 317 5, 118	21, 955 153, 112	22, 294 3, 968	$22,614 \\ -82,786$	22,754 -44,592	22, 935 	23,036 -72,165	₱ 23, 136 -63, 376
Gold exports do	17, 691 171, 325	17, 458 61, 508 55, 412	3, 028 132, 762 59, 738	2,685 202,917 57,215	3, 639 222, 839 61, 314	116, 776	2, 085 111, 685 58, 321	5, 619 456, 450 58, 681	1,600 267,301	2, 509 180, 674	6, 590 241, 568	2, 250 161, 948	27,385 127,328
Production, reported monthly, total@do Africado Canada@do United States@dododo	51, 824 32, 094 9, 235	55, 412 35, 251 8, 921	38, 736 9, 412	57, 215 37, 162 9, 418	38, 805 9, 149	59, 057 38, 271 9, 131	38, 028 8, 668	36, 936 9, 057	56, 356 36, 626 8, 826	37, 264 9, 614	9, 568	9, 177	
Silver:	5, 500	6, 246	7, 220	6, 117	7, 319	7, 033	6, 979	8, 185	6, 243	7, 281	* 6, 042	5, 489	6, 372
Exports¶thous. of dol_ Imports¶dodo Price at New Yorkdol. per fine oz	3, 523 5, 332 . 773	1, 865 7, 220 . 757	1, 387 4, 488 . 725	1,685 4,408 .668	1, 636 3, 410 . 636	630 4, 659 . 657	374 4, 440 . 706	2, 509 6, 087 . 716	1, 042 6, 917 . 746	352 3, 296 . 746	1, 636 7, 222 , 746	220 6, 196 . 746	229 5, 331 . 746
Price at New Yorkdoi. per line oz Production: Canadathous. of fine oz	1,044	854	929	1, 085	1,029	1,062	924	1,094	954	921	958	1, 502	. / 40
United Statesdo	3, 250	2, 730	3, 896	2, 746 when franc	1,924	2, 594	2,180	3, 243	3, 589 'he Februa	3, 724	3, 938	2, 070	3, 383

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		·····	· · · · · ·		194						,	1948	·
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
MONETARY STATISTICS-Continued													}
Aoney supply: Currency in circulationmil. of dol	28, 230	28, 114	28, 261	28, 297	28, 149	28,434	28, 567	28, 552	28, 766	28, 868	28, 111	⁷ 28, 019	₽ 27, 78
Deposits adjusted, all banks, and currency out-	165,000	165, 100	165,000	165, 455	p 166, 400	₱ 167, 100	» 168, 600	₽ 169, 700	₽ 170, 400	» 171, 600	» 170, 300	₽ 168, 900	₽ 166, 5
side banks, total*mil. of dol Deposits, adjusted, total, including U. S. de- posits*mil. of dol	138, 900	139,000	138, 900	139, 156	₽ 140 , 400	» 140, 900	» 142, 200	p 143, 400	» 143, 800	» 145, 100	₽ 144, 500	· ·	₽ 140.9
posits*mil. of dol Demand deposits, adjusted, excl. U. S.* do Time deposits, incl. postal savings* do urnover of demand deposits, except interbank and U. S. Government, annual rate:*	80, 400 54, 800	81, 300 55, 000	81, 500 55, 200	82, 134 55, 655	₽ 83, 200 ₽ 55, 800	₽ 83,400 ₽ 55,800	₱ 84, 200 ₱ 56, 100	₽ 85, 400 ₽ 56, 200	₽ 85, 900 ₽56, 000	» 87, 200 » 56, 500	р 86, 600 р 56, 500	₽ 84,600 ₽ 56,800	» 81,6 ₽ 56,9
New York Cityratio of debits to deposits Other leading citiesdo	24.9 18.6	21.5 17.0	22.7 17.3	25.6 17.9	22.9 17.2	20.6 16.6	23, 1 18, 0	23.9 18.2	26.5 19.8	29.9 20.0	26. 2 18. 7	25.6 18.6	26 19
ROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)													
ndustrial corporations (Federal Reserve): Net profits, total (629 cos.) ofmil. of dol	869			868			906			1,048	 		
Iron and steel (47 cos.)dodddodddddddddddddddd	126 69			99 83			99 76			111 99			
Automobiles (15 cos.)dodododo	94 149			105			103 1 58			115 57			
Nonferrous metals and prod. (77 cos.)do	47			46 57			45 59			53 70			
Foods, beverages and tobacco (49 cos.)do Oil producing and refining (45 cos.)do	. 98			64 111	1		85 123			111 155			
Industrial chemicals (30 cos.)do	·			87 92			81			88			
Other nondurable goods (80 cos.)do Miscellaneous services (74 cos.)do	63			71			84			90			
Profits and dividends (152 cos.):* Net profitsdo	426			432			432			497			
Dividends: Preferreddo	20			23			22			23	ļ		
Commondo lectric utilities, net income (Fed. Res.)*do	177			192 166			190 135			278 160			
ailways and Telephone cos. (see pp. S-22 and S-23).				100			155			100			
SECURITIES ISSUED							!			1	}		
ommercial and Financial Chronicle: Securities issued, by type of security, total (new													
capital and refunding) tmil. of dol	856 636	894 788	709 355	1,038 745	² 1,044 2 870	542 351	785 621	813 713	741 608	1,160 1,029	541 495	857	
New capital, totaltdo Domestic, totaltdo	615	778	333	745	619	326	621	713	608	1,026	495	857 802 801 546	1,
Corporatetdo Federal agenciesdo	12	376 0	212 15	519 15	483 12	132 8	258 85	599 0	470 37	926 0	365 16	1 39	
Municipal, State, etcdo Foreigndo	. 293 21	402 10	106 22	212	124	185 25	277	114	101	99	114	217	
Refunding, totaltdo	220	106 101	354 354	293 255	175 170	191 191	165 165	101 101	134 134	130 130	46	56 56 14	
Domestic, totaltdo Corporatetdo	140	78	319	214	118	147	122	76	84	83 45	46	14	i .
Federal agenciesdo Municipal, State, etcdo	2	20	33 1	38	40	40 3	(°) ⁴²	20 5	48 2	2	42	39	
Foreigndododo	29	5	0	38	5	0	`` 0	0	0	Ō	Ō	Ō	
Estimated gross proceeds, total	1, 686	1, 611	1, 225	2, 041	1, 777	1, 050	1, 357	2, 414	1, 253	2, 038	1, 376	1, 502	
By types of security: Bonds, notes, and debentures, totaldo	1,618	1,454	1,088	1,900	1, 589	1,026	1, 261	2, 207	1, 104	1,859	1, 324	1, 282	-
Corporatedo Preferred stockdo	39	292 75	309 112	596 112	412 110	223 15	346 67	414 57	412 31	899 70	294 24	343	
Common stock	28	82	26	30	79	10	29	150	118	108	28	170	
Corporate, totaldo	450	449 334	446 170	738 145	601 246	248 81	441 73	622 262	561 218	1,078	346 98	563 399	
Public utilitydo	336	94 17	229 37	542 29	311	141 23	310	308 35	284	498	167	113	
Raildod	9	4	10	22	28 14	3	5 53	17	284 37 22 692 589	498 20 56 960 854	24 57	35 16	
Non-corporate, totalodo	1, 236 891	1,162 746	779 653	1, 304 1, 051	² 1, 177 790	802 614	915 637	1,792 1,673	692 589	960 854	1,030 913	939 718	
U. S. Government. do Federal agency not guaranteeddo. State and municipaldo Foreigndo	0 344	0 400	0 106	0 214	0 136	0 188	0 278	0	0 103	0	0	0 220	
Foreigndo	0	15	20	37	Ő	0	Ő	- O	0	0	, ně	0	
ew corporate security issues: Estimated net proceeds, totaldo	442	441	437	727	588	245	434	612	547	1,063	340	544	
Proposed uses of proceeds: New money, total	285	254	180	498	435	118	244	510	425	932	294	501	
Plant and equipmentdo	153 132	101 153	109 71	426	370 64	99 19	179 65	388 122	354 71	800 132	193 101	266 235	
Retirement of debt and stock	152 110	183	251 198	72 222 164	129 103	121 102	163 154	78 15	103 74	105 91	32	42 13	
Funded debtdodo Other debtdo Preferred stockdo	31	80 98	19	15	17	16	9	45	22	12	26	18	
Other purposesdodo	11 5	5 3	34 7	43 6	9 24	6	1 26	18 24	18	26	0	12	
Other purposesdo Proposed uses by major groups: Industrial, total net proceedsdo	90	328	165	141	239	79	71	259	213	496	95	383	
New money		204	129 31	96 41	175	65	45	193	129	422	70	353	
Public utility, total net proceeds	002	204 122 93 30	225	536	56 307	13 140	306	65 303	71 277	67 493	24 164	30 111	
New moneydodododododo	108	61	225 31 192	536 353 181 28	234 72 28	28 107	157 136	280	245	480	149	98 12	
Railroad, total net proceeds	12	17 17	37 15	28 28	28 22	23 23	5	35	31 37 37	20	23 23	34	
New moneydo	2	17	10 22	28	22	23	42	4	37	20		34	
Real estate and financial, total net proceeds mil. of dol	9	3	10	21	14	2	51	16	21	54	57	16	
New moneydod0d	1 8	(0) 3	5 5	21	3	2 2 1	38	(0) 7	21 15	9 26	52	15	

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947						1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru ary	March
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued	· <u> </u>	·	<u> </u>				·
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued													
State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): Permanent (long term)thous. of dol Temporary (short term)do	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	125, 763 77, 416	r 227, 408 r 79, 895	633, 115 103, 453
COMMODITY MARKETS													-
Volume of trading in grain futures:: Wheatmil. of bu Corndo SECURITY MARKETS	510 360	314 283	328 369	358 531	601 509	503 482	847 393	651 241	373 227	424 282	488 272	483 291	454 280
Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members Carrying Margin Accounts)									}				
Customers' debit balances (net)mil. of dol Cash on hand and in banksdo	576	553	530	552 395	564	550	570	606	593	578 393	568	537	550
Money borroweddodo Customers' free credit balancesdo Bonds	216 677	205 665	201 652	222 650	251 677	241 656	280 630	257 616	247 617	240 612	217 622	208 596	229 592
Prices: Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.)				100.07		100.00	1 100 00	1 107 10				100.04	
dollarsdo Foreigndodo Standard and Poor's Corporation:	102. 95 103. 36 77. 00	102.63 103.06 76.42	102, 49 1C2, 92 75, 32	102, 25 102, 70 74, 02	102.33 102.77 74.16	102.62 103.09 73.28	¹ 102. 06 102. 54 73. 28	¹ 101, 19 101, 65 71, 90	¹ 100. 46 100. 93 70. 51	¹ 99. 62 100. 11 68. 96	¹ 99, 77 100, 27 68, 77	¹ 99, 84 100, 35 67, 61	¹ 99. 97 100. 54 65. 20
Industrials. utilities, and railroads: High grade (15 bonds)dol. per \$100 bond Medium and lower grade:	122.4	122.8	122, 9	122.8	122.5	122, 3	121.5	120. 0	118.8	117.0	117.4	117.5	118.0
Composite (50 bonds)do Industrials, (10 bonds)do Public utilities (20 bonds)do	116.6 123.7 112.5	116.5 123.5 112.7	115, 0 123, 2 112, 5	114.3 122.6 113.0	115.7 122.8 113.8	116.1 123.9 113.9	115.1 121.9 114.1	114.0 120.8 114.3	113.3 120.0 114.7	112.5 119.1 113.9	112.4 118.9 113.7	112.4 119.3 114.1	112.1 119.1 113.5
Railroads (20 bonds)do Defaulted (15 bonds)do	113.6 66.1	113.2 64.0	109.2 61.9	107.3 63.4	110.5 69.6	110.4 69.6	109.3 68.6	106.9 69.4	105.1 68.1	104.6 (a)	104.6 (a)	103.8 (*)	103.7 (a)
Domestic municipals (15 bonds)†do U. S. Treasury bonds (taxable)†do Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission):	132.5 104.6	133. 2 104. 6	133. 9 104. 5	134.4 104.1	134.7 103.8	134.3 103.9	134.4 104.0	132. 5 103. 4	129.4 102.1	126.2 101.6	124, 5 100, 7	122.6 100.7	123.1 100.8
Total on all registered exchanges: Market value § Face value § On New York Stock Exchange:	7 67, 531 7 89, 603	r 69, 013 r 94, 736	71, 024 98, 349	67, 490 88, 531	85, 253 109, 385	64, 886 81, 063	60, 326 80, 312	85, 862 121, 655	63, 949 87, 497	145, 181 186, 213	98, 892 134, 381	60, 126 84, 508	67, 055 95, 180
Market values	* 63, 196 * 81, 508	r 64, 432 r 89, 024	63, 880 90, 458	$58,248 \\78,115$	76, 972 99, 723	56, 618 70, 705	51, 284 69, 316	78, 192 112, 210	59, 511 81, 663	137, 971 178, 255	93.971 128.055	56, 161 79, 154	62, 799 89, 511
Face valuesdo Exclusive of stopped sales (N. Y. S. E.), face value, totalthous, of dol U. S. Governmentdo	75, 582 35	81, 601 828	82, 526 140	70, 077 386	96, 661 1, 152	60, 490 14	73, 440 73	105, 990 219	81, 823 39	141. 873 125	111, 380 185	69,745 16	85, 367 79
U. S. Government	75, 547 68, 860 6, 687	80, 773 74, 885 5, 888	82, 386 75, 863 6, 523	69, 691 63, 590 6, 101	² 95, 509 76, 937 5, 101	² 60, 476 52, 588 5, 216	² 73, 367 63, 949 7, 344	² 105, 771 95, 246 9, 265	² 81, 784 73, 830 6, 431	² 141, 748 131, 041 8, 581	² 111, 195 102, 419 7, 013	² 69, 729 63, 511 5, 846	² 85, 288 74, 326 10, 721
Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: Face value, all issuesmil. of dol Domesticdodo	136, 937 134, 806	137, 219 135, 044	137, 019 134, 856	137, 058 134, 932	³ 137, 563 135, 175	³ 137, 628 135, 210	³ 137, 666 135, 281	³ 136, 711 134, 346	³ 136, 879 134, 556	³ 136, 727 134, 347	³ 136, 543 134, 173	³ 136, 531 134, 170	³ 134, 201 131, 835
Foreignde Market value, all issuesdo	2, 132 140, 978	2, 174 140, 833	2, 163 140, 426	2, 126 140, 148	² , 138 3 140, 763	2, 168 3 141, 236	2, 135 3 140, 499	2, 115	134, 556 2, 073 3 137, 509	2, 130 3 136, 207	2, 120 3 136, 232	2, 111 3 136, 313 134, 645	2, 116 3 134, 167
Domesticdo Foreigndo Yields:	139, 336 1, 641	139, 172 1, 662	138, 797 1, 629	138, 574 1, 574	138, 923 1, 585	139, 394 1, 589	138, 715 1, 533	136, 568 1, 521	135, 804 1, 462	134, 500 1, 469	134, 537 1, 458	1, 427	132, 544 1, 379
Domestic corporate (Moody's)percent By ratings: Aaado	2, 79 2, 55	2. 78 2. 53	2. 79 2. 53	2.81 2.55	2.80 2.55	2.80 2.56	2.85 2.61	2.95 2.70	3. 02 2. 77	3, 12 2, 86	3.12 2.86	3.12 2.85	3.10 2.83
Aado Ado	2, 64 2, 80	2, 63 2, 81	2.63 2.82	2.64 2.83	2.64 2.82	2.64 2.81	2.69 2.86	2.79 2.95	2,85 3,01	2.94 3.16	2.94 3.17	2.93 3.17	· 2.90 3.13
Baado By groups: Industrialsdo Public utilitiesdo	3. 15 2. 61	3. 16 2. 60	3. 17 2. 60	3. 21 2. 60	3. 18 2. 62	3.17 2.63	3. 23 2. 67	3. 35 2. 76	3. 44 2. 84	3. 52 2. 92	3. 52 2. 91	3. 53 2. 90	3, 53 2, 89
Railroadsdo	2, 73 3, 02	2, 71 3, 03	2, 71 3, 05	2.72 3.10	2. 72 3. 06	2.72 3.03	2.78 3.09	2.87 3.22	2. 93 3. 30	3.02 3.42	3. 03 3. 44	3.03 3.43	3.01 3.40
Bond Buyer (20 cities)	1, 90 2, 02 2, 19	1.89 1.98 2.19	1.83 1.95 2.19	1.81 1.92 2.22	1.81 1.91 2.25	1, 83 1, 93 2, 24	1.84 1.92 2.24	1. 97 2. 02 2. 27	2.09 2.18 2.36	2.35 2.35 2.39	2.40 2.45 2.45	2.48 2.55 2.45	2, 42 2, 52 2, 45
Stocks Dividends:													
Cash dividend payments and rates, 600 cos., Moody's: Total annual payments at current rates.													
Number of shares, adjusted	2, 196 954. 65	2, 224 954. 65	2, 310 954. 65	2, 310 954. 65	2, 329 954. 65	2, 348 954. 65	2, 358 954, 65	2, 387 954. 65	2, 463 954. 65	2, 473 954. 65	2, 482 954. 65	2, 482 954. 65	2, 511 954, 65
dollars	2. 30 3. 21	2, 33 3, 21	2.42 3.21	2, 42 3, 21	2. 44 3. 21	2.46 3.21	2. 47 3. 21	2, 50 3, 21	$2.58 \\ 3.21$	2, 59 3, 21	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 60 \\ 3.\ 21 \end{array}$	2.60 3.21	2.63 3.21
Banks (21 cos.)	2, 35 2, 59	2.40 2.59	2,50 - 2,59	2.51 2.59 1.98	2.52 2.59	2, 55 2, 59	2.56 2.59 1.99	2.62 2.59 1.99	2.72 2.59	2.75 2.59	2.76 2.59	2.77 2.59 2.00	2, 79 2, 59
Insurance (21 cos.)	1.95 2.66	1, 96 2, 66	1.96 2.66	2.66	1, 99 2, 67	1,99 2,68	2.68	2,63	1.99 2.57	1.99 2.56	2.00 2.56	2 . 56	2.00 2.68
Total dividend paymentsmil. of dol Manufacturingdo Miningdo	$507.2 \\ 319.2 \\ 24.7$	398.8 170.8 5.7	$173.5 \\ 93.5 \\ 1.4$	$\begin{array}{c} 662.2\\ 389.5\\ 65.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 451.4 \\ 197.9 \\ 11.9 \end{array}$	$192.6 \\ 100.2 \\ 1.9$	573.2 362.4 55.7	$427.4 \\ 199.6 \\ 6.9$	$\begin{array}{r}176.9\\101.2\\1.3\end{array}$	1, 139.6 726.9 99.9	527.8 224.9 6.6	199.4 99.3 1.4	595, 5 370, 0 40, 4
Tradedo Financedodo	44.8 30.5	31.2 57.8	9.6 22.4	39.4 54.3	29.6 92.8	9.3 36.7	40.6 31.7	36.7 60.6	$\begin{array}{c} 8.5\\ 23.2 \end{array}$	67.3 98.7	55, 9 100, 5	17.1 33.7	43.5 34.0
Railroadsdo Heat, light, and powerdo Communicationsdo	$\begin{array}{c} 22.4 \\ 35.8 \\ 10.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22.1 \\ 46.5 \\ 52.8 \end{array}$	$5.7 \\ 37.2 \\ .3$	$34.2 \\ 50.0 \\ 10.5$	$\begin{array}{c} 11.1 \\ 43.7 \\ 51.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6.1\\ 32.9\\ .3\end{array}$	17.0 35.5 10.9	13.2 47.7 50.7	4.0 35.9 .3	$51.3 \\ 46.0 \\ 13.1$	23.7 50.5 53.7	$\begin{smallmatrix} 8.&2\\ 37.&2\\.&3 \end{smallmatrix}$	22.4 56.0 10.6
Miscellaneous	19.3	11.9	3.4	18.5	12.9	5.2	19.4	12.0	2.5	36.4	12.0	.3 2.2	18.6

¹ Revised action in the 1942 Supplement. ⁴ Discontinued. ¹ Prices of bonds of the International Bank are included in computing the averages.
 ⁴ Include sales of bonds of International Banks as follows: ¹ Pare value—July, \$13,471,000; August \$2,672,000; September, \$2,074,000; October, \$1,260,000, November, \$1,523,000; December, \$2,126,000;
 ³ Includes soles of bonds of International Bank as follows: ¹ Pare value—July 1947 to March 1948, \$250,000,000; market value—1947; July, \$255,000,000; August, \$253,000,000; September, \$23,000,000; Cotober, \$1,264,000,000; August, \$253,000,000; September, \$23,000,000; February, \$240,000,000; November, \$1,523,000,000; September, \$251,000,000;
 ³ Includes bonds of International Bank as follows:—Face value—July 1947 to March 1948, \$250,000,000; market value—1947; July, \$255,000,000; August, \$253,000,000; September, \$251,000,000;
 ³ October, \$244,000,000; December, \$238,000,000; 1948; January, \$237,000,000; February, \$241,000,000; March, \$244,000,000;
 ⁴ Sew series. Data for dividend payments bond have not been included.
 ⁴ New series. Data for dividend payments for 1941-44 are available on p. 20 of the February 1944 Survey and p. 31 of the February 1947 issue. Revised data for January 1947 will be shown in a later issue.
 ⁴ Revised series. For explanation of revision in the series for municipal bonds and data beginning February 1942, see p. S-19 of the April 1943 Survey; earlier data will be published later. Revised figures through 1943 for prices and yields of U. S. Treasury bonds and a description of the data are on p. 20 of the September 1944 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					1947				-			1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
			FINA	NCE—	Contir	nued							
SECURITY MARKETS-Continued													
Stocks-Continued													
Dividends—Continued Dividend yields:													
Common stocks (200), Moody's percent.		5.1	5.3	5. 1 4. 6	4.9	5.1	5.2 4.5	5.1 4.5	5.4 4.7	5.4 4.7	5.5 4.6	5.8 4.8	5. l 4. l
Banks (15 stocks)do Industrials (125 stocks)do	4.4	4.6	4.6	5.0	4.4	4.4	5,1	5,1	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.9	5.
Insurance (10 stocks)do Public utilities (25 stocks)do	3.4	3.6 4.9	3.7 5.0	$3.5 \\ 5.1$	3.5 5.1	3.6 5.0	3.6 5.1	3.5 5.2	3.5 5.5	3.4 5.5	3.4 5.4	3 . 5 5. 5	3. 5.
Railroads (25 stocks)do Preferred stocks, high-grade (15 stocks), Stand	6.8	7.3	7.5	7.3	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.5	6.5	6. 9	6.
ard and Poor's Corporationpercent_ Prices:	- 3.72	3.75	3.76	3.76	3.72	3.71	3.72	3, 86	4.01	4.07	4.13	4.18	4.1
Average price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.) Dec. 31, 1924=100_	79.4	75.7	74.4	77.3	80.3	78.3	77.5	78.7	75.8	76.8	73.9	70.5	75.
Dow-Jones & Co. (65 stocks) dol. per share	63 64	61.04 171.28	59.49 168.67	61.26 173.76	65, 32 183, 51	64.36 180.08	63.39 176.82	63.93 181.92	63.98 181.42	63.66 179.18	63.78 176.26	60.91 168.47	61.7 169.9
Industrials (30 stocks)	36.02	34. 52 45. 88	33.39 43.60	33.98 44.86	35.61 49.39	35.58 48.73	35, 25 48, 10	35.48	34.10 47.79	33.04 49.46	33.06 51.44	31.95 49.19	32.2 50.6
Standard and Poor's Corporation:	. 49.15	40.00	40.00	44.00	40.00	40.70	48.10	49.44	47.79	49,40	51.44	49.19	00.0
Industrials, utilities, and railroads: Combined index (402 stocks) 1935-39=100_	123.7	119.3	115. 2	119.1	126.0	124.5	123.1	125.1	123.6	122.4	120.1	114.2	116.
Industrials (354 stocks)do Capital goods (116 stocks)do	127.7 117.1	123.1 113.0	119.0 108.0	124.1 111.9	131.7 118.9	130.2 117.0	128.4 115.7	131.1 119.1	130.3 118.9	117.5	126.0 115.0	119.2 108.9	121. 111.
Consumer's goods (191 stocks)do Public utilities (28 stocks)		126.7 104.6	121.4 102.0	126.4 100.8	134.6 102.2	132.4 101.4	130.5 102.0	132.8 101.0	131.1 97.2	128.4 94.0	125.1 95.1	117.8 92.6	118. 93.
Bailroads (20 stocks) do	100 0	102.2 94.7	95.1 95.0	97.6 94.7	108.2 97.3	105.2 98.0	103.6	104.2 96.7	100.1	103.9 91.0	106.5 93.9	101.9 91.2	105. 92.
Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks)	122.4	118.8	114.0	117.0	120.5	116.1	114.0	116, 4		116.9	119.6	117.7	119.
Total on all registered exchanges: Market valuemil. of dol.	000	980	7 889	r 813	r 1.062	590		1,230	010	1 170	924		
Shares soldthousands_	928 37, 227	r 45, 141	• 40, 362	• 35, 588	45, 845	728 29,662	722 7 31, 649	55, 736	812 37, 277	1, 178 53, 160	40, 123	777 34, 336	89 41, 44
On New York Stock Exchange: Market value	. 770	826	+ 745	r 677	r 900	624	611	1,043		1,003	785	659	75 29, 77
Market valuemil. of dol Shares soldthousands Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y Times)thousandsthousands	25, 302	* 32, 363	· 28, 021	* 23, 882	* 33, 259	21,600	21, 556	40, 620	r 26, 326	38, 687	28, 696	24, 704	29, 77
Times)thousands_	19, 337	20, 620	20, 616	17, 483	25, 473	14, 153	16,017	28, 635	16, 371	27,605	20, 218	16, 801	22, 99
Shares listed, N. Y. S. E.: Market value, all listed sharesmil. of dol. Number of shares listedmillions.	67,608	64, 520 1, 794	63, 646 1, 814	66, 548 1, 829	69, 365 1, 847	68, 184 1, 862	67, 522 1, 870	68, 884 1, 879	67, 026 1, 896		66, 090 1, 923	63, 158 1, 928	67,75
		1,101	<u> </u>	I	<u> </u>	1	1,010	1,010	1,000	1,001	1, 020	1,020	1,00
			FOR	EIGN	TRAD				1	1			
INDEXES													
Exports of U. S. merchandise: Quantity:1923-25=100	298	287	312	274 351	262	255	242	263	239	r 230	r 209	205	
Quantityt	365	361 126	400 128	351 128	331 129	255 337 132	315 130	345 131	318 133	r 315 137	290 138	289 141	30
INDOFES FOR CONSUMPLIANTS	117	123	122	124	118	108	128	136	118	143	140	141	
Quantitydododo	136 117	152 123	143 118	147 119	139 118	127 118	151 119	158 117	141 120	176 124	174 125	180 128	20
Unit valuedo Agricultural products, quantity: Exports, domestic, total:		120	110		110	110	110		120	121	120	120	
Unadjusted 1924-29=100_	* 122	* 107	7 115 7 139	7 111 7 145	7 98 7 127	r 98 r 94	7 98	* 105	7 97	+ 99	86	85	
Adjusted tdo Total, excluding cotton:	· 141	* 132		1			* 82	* 80	* 81	* 86	87	104	1
Unadjusted‡do Adjusted‡do Imports for consumption:	r 184 r 214	* 169 * 201	* 288 * 212	r 173 r 205	r 178 r 220	* 184 * 170	r 172 r 143	* 183 * 144	* 163 * 142	+ 159 + 144	134 142	139	
Unadjusted	94	104	102	93	84 93	74	93	101	89	114	123	111	
Adjusteddododo	. 81	96	105	100	93	80	98	102	96	118	115	107	- -
Exports, including reexportsmil. of lb.	16, 954	19, 628	26, 509	24, 938	22, 745	27, 418	23, 692	23, 432	20, 564	14, 728	12,975		
General importsdo	9, 199	9, 684	10, 317	10, 103	11, 264	10, 530	9, 799	9, 978	9, 258	* 10, 101	8, 853		
Exports, total, including reexports,mil. of dol	1, 383	r 1, 358	1, 503	1,320	1, 265	1,265	1,183	1,303	r 1, 185	r 1, 172	1.091	1.086	1, 14
Commercial*dod	1,255	r 1, 228 127	* 1, 361 139	⁷ 1, 202 118	7 1, 129 135	r 1, 118 146	r 1,068	7 1, 199 104	r 1,087 98	r 1,042 129	7 931 159	7 927 158	95
By geographic regions:	1												
Africathous. of doldo	r 73, 792 235, 816	68, 709 213, 208	86, 806 256, 074	74, 829 253, 317	65, 751 240, 882	70, 434 227, 822	65, 763 191, 747	76, 702 217, 647	72, 184 209, 155	57, 831 225, 646	68, 945 187, 768	62, 374 195, 429	
Europe t	518, 845 185, 116	525, 586 188, 353	565, 180 210, 276	481, 143 191, 551	470, 952 170, 456	470, 735 174, 909	448, 436 176, 795	446, 833 202, 776	404, 312 180, 983	151, 105	400, 892 138, 349	398, 671 141, 514	
Southern North Americado	* 144, 655 226, 401	152, 356 215, 955	148, 641 239, 160	126, 988 193, 251	130, 155 187, 557	126, 057 197, 148	126, 648 176, 736	164,096 195,824	149, 793 179, 001	161, 485 201, 466	118, 986 175, 778	113, 418 174, 884	
South Americado Total exports by leading countries: Europe:		,,	,,		,					,	,		
Francedo	r 73, 199	76, 432	88, 123	75, 102	65, 096 71 841	56, 841	64, 545	58, 248	57, 780	59, 556	70,859	57, 195	
Germany‡do Italy‡do Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia)	45, 981 49, 681	37, 478 55, 355	57, 291 48, 146	52,177 51,758	71, 841 27, 203	58,359 31,457	44, 985 38, 445	44, 858 36, 812	34, 337 40, 774	43, 963 33, 199	* 62, 061 35, 711	61, 209 40, 165	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia) thous, of dol. United Kingdomdo	7, 232	9, 281	27, 116	7, 140	15, 742	4,051	3,032	9,158	10, 384	15, 423	7, 481	5, 175	
United Kingdomdo	116, 748	93, 465	94, 497	99, 804	95, 232	95, 705	89, 789	94, 513	62, 704	58, 373	72, 379	60, 138	

*Revised tRevised to include Army civilian supply exports (see note marked "§"); revised January and February 1947 indexes for agricultural products, total—unadjusted, 110, 120; adjusted, 110, tRevised to include Army civilian supply exports (see note marked "§"); revised January and February 1947 indexes for agricultural products, total—unadjusted, 110, 120; adjusted, 110, tRevised to include Army civilian supply exports (see note marked "§"); revised January and February 1947 indexes for agricultural products, total—unadjusted, 110, 120; adjusted, 110, tRevised to include Army civilian supply exports (see note marked "§"); revised figures for these months for the other indicated series are shown in the April 1948 Survey. Survey. Survey. Survey. Survey the shown later. Export statistics cover all merchandise shipped from the U. S. customs area, with the exception of shipments to the Armed Forces for their own use, including commercial trade, lend-lease exports, shipments to U. S. agencies abroad (since June 1945), and relief shipments. Figures published in the March 1948 Survey and earlier issues exclude all shipments to the U. S. Armed Forces and therefore exclude goods that reached foreign civilians through them; data for such shipments of civilian goods, with the exception of shipments of petroleum and petroleum products other than asphalt for road building, are now available beginning January 1947 and are included in figures shown in this issue. *New series. See note in March 1948 Survey for explanation of series on shipping weight. Commercial exports less lend-lease exports and shipments designated "foreign aid and relief"; the latter includes shipmens under the U. S. Foreign Aid, Interim Aid, Greek-Turkish Aid, and UNRRA programs and Army civilian supply shipments to we have fore exports but not shown separately; separate figures are available, however, in earlier issue as.

May 1948

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					194			·	·			1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
		FO	REIGI	N TRA	DE-C	ontinu	ıed						
VALUE§—Continued													
Total exports by leading countries—Continued North and South America:													
Canada	* 181, 329 351, 187	181, 511 350, 365	203, 624 369, 636	187, 004 305, 552	166,048 302,961	170, 520 309, 065	172, 644 288, 100	198, 557 342, 698	176, 158 313, 490	146,008 345,225	7 136, 729 280, 736	139, 200 270, 615	
Argentinado	7 66, 458 7 65, 448	49, 415 61, 240	71,653 68,535	57, 778 50, 050	53, 687 50, 127	74, 428 45, 294	64, 990 40, 258	59, 451 52, 822	58,026 45,525	59, 433 56, 221	51,065 45,436	48, 249 45, 684	
Brazildododo	11,481	9, 919	12,387	11, 322	10, 487	10, 584	8, 519	11,605	6,818	9,873	8,028	5,909	
Cubadodo	* 19, 936 37, 227	21, 234 47, 577	23, 467 42, 725	17,133 41,560	17,374 32,740	14, 190 33, 249	12,275 35,073	17, 934 48, 450	18, 297 51, 383	20, 579 45, 933	19, 099 34, 169	20, 438 37, 017	
ChiledodO	* 62, 514 * 30, 630	56, 992 46, 138	56, 862 39, 095	46, 881 35, 430	51,399 34,947	44, 713 31, 364	42, 702 33, 872	52, 899 37, 055	50, 672 34, 515	60, 267 40, 233	44, 017 35, 362	36, 793 38, 397	
Other regions: Australiadodo	19, 545	14, 291	24, 458	20,668	26, 364	23, 822	19,752	21, 314	19,869	21,373	14, 203	9, 706	
British Malayadodododo	7 5, 772 7 37, 351	4, 172 26, 164	7, 145 41, 395	5, 205 55, 538	7, 790 39, 349	5, 619 19, 678	5, 733 12, 085	5, 993 11, 947	5, 742 15, 694	6, 925 18, 761	6, 733 17, 949	7,962	
Egyptdo India and dependenciesdo	4, 576	5, 537 38, 598	6, 765 41, 160	6, 473 55, 815	5, 284 28, 166	5, 383 24, 536	6, 397	3, 935 31, 732	4,718	3, 514	2,439	3,058	
lenent do	24, 199	30,804	36,894	28, 162	45,080	56,224	29, 100 33, 763	32,755	26, 076 38, 660	32, 133 46, 771	28, 267 30, 239	37,888	
Netherlands Indiesdododododo	* 11, 273 * 42, 766	9,779 32,037	16, 814 33, 066	9, 302 29, 310	8, 103 30, 094	6, 236 32, 689	4, 831 35, 905	5, 478 41, 535	8, 728 40, 142	5, 856 40, 630	6,967 42,632	5, 536 43, 584	
Netherlands Indies	40,000	$34,656 \\ 1,344$	41,763 1,490	36,438 1,307	34,698 1,253	36, 789 1, 254	29,911	35, 828 1, 286	34, 219 * 1, 173	32,754 r 1,164	38, 273 1, 081	36, 698 1, 076	1, 13
By economic classes: Crude materials‡thous. of dol	155,037	131,225	145, 423	154,067	102,604	120, 736	128, 471	140, 387	122, 910	7 124, 814	112, 209	108,631	
Crude foodstuffstdo Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragestdo	120, 340 141, 525	117, 913 145, 832	$121,746 \\ 175,282$	93, 585 169, 150	103, 935 179, 408	138,039 139,553	105, 188 138, 100	103, 710 148, 997	102, 196 7 126, 382	r 118, 375 r 100, 350	98, 116 119, 182	118, 742 100, 983	
Semimanufacturestdo	147, 194 796, 174	148, 436 800, 094	174,064 873,292	162, 282 727, 752	156, 973 710, 034	170, 139 685, 806	149,950	156,092	145,412	7 135, 802	130, 324	120,843	
Finished manufacturestdo By principal commodities:								736, 853	674, 725	* 683, 446	620, 724		
Agricultural products, total‡dodododo	364, 124 60, 748	334,062 45,588	361, 960 41, 134	342, 427 50, 060	320, 381 13, 165	308, 596 5, 714	289, 561 18, 227	308, 969 22, 080	294, 777 24, 525	⁷ 300, 044 37, 467	281,759 42,633	281,209 33,620	
Fruits, vegetables and preparations‡do Grains and preparations‡do	33, 410 154, 978	36,116 155,926	26,401 190,521	19,018 164,291	25, 949 174, 264	22,006 178,628	25, 975 146, 109	29, 233 144, 433	27,074	22, 381 145, 362	20, 512 147, 400	28, 424 141, 755	
Packing house products do	21, 583 996, 146	25,089	34,805 1,127,846	24,285 964,409	18, 901 932, 573	20, 754 945, 677	25, 459 882, 027	19, 185 977, 070	20, 598 888, 485	7 14,038 7 872,007	12, 383 798, 796	14, 442 794, 480	
Automobiles, parts and accessoriesdo	95, 875 70, 514	104, 684 73, 089	114, 878 84, 191	90, 132 73, 104	89, 485 76, 915	101, 078 76, 604	90, 859 67, 286	98, 426 73, 921	81,620 69,481	88, 292	76,497	72,157 66,275	
Copper and manufacturesdo	6, 635	5,935	7, 111	8,673	7,453	11,210	10,079	11,036	12, 589	11, 487	63, 010 11, 166	10,384	
Wiaching y +	70, 237 191, 356	71,877 202,170	79, 020 246, 160	70, 680 194, 465	$\begin{array}{c} 66,906\\ 201,331 \end{array}$	67, 311 182, 820	66, 851 175, 768	75, 662 209, 648	72, 224 204, 882	75,473 215,553	67,152 201,531	61,013 198,452	
A griculturaldododododo	24, 649 48, 667	28, 818 47, 456	31,008 55,726	27, 615 48, 184	26, 163 49, 489	28, 474 43, 500	26, 234 42, 784	29,358 51,624	27, 556 49, 123	29,373 47,834	28,606 42,821	28, 566 46, 162	
Metal workingdododododo	17,808 88,727	18, 457 95, 549	21, 129 124, 156	15, 365 94, 115	17,909 98,055	13, 769 86, 326	13, 333 82, 378	15,760 100,014	15,678 99,539	16,615 109,028	13,352	14,990 96,002	
Petroleum and products;do_	50, 383 444	53, 936 512	59, 963 474	59, 234 463	63, 976 450	57, 284 400	53, 232	55, 576 492	51, 324	52, 331	$103,666 \\ 47,341$	44, 164	
By geographic regions:		1					i i			601	546	582	66
A fricathous. of doltodo	19, 159 7 98, 231	30, 079 100, 747	19, 795 120, 830	24, 219 100, 696	14, 799 95, 751	24,402 56,798	43, 850 77, 879	24, 242 88, 412	26, 179 92, 762	49, 734 120, 017	26,523 124,264	45, 513 122, 002	
Europedo	7 49, 695 7 91, 825	r 65, 611 90, 932	58, 407 87, 817	69, 341 96, 638	71, 730 90, 547	64, 126 88, 616	76, 796 101, 121	78,847	66, 975 94, 319	78, 771 121, 309	76, 909 105, 839	85,649 101,552	
Northern North Americado Southern North Americado South Americado	r 93, 420 r 92, 123	112,634 111,805	86, 026 100, 701	93, 836 78, 236	91, 853 84, 927	78, 839 87, 538	77, 409 103, 370	71,482	71, 417 103, 247	93, 376 137, 341	60, 236	93,771 133,529	
By leading countries: Europe:	,	,	,	,		01,000		120,001	100, 21.	101,011	149, 901	100,010	
Francedo	4, 502	5, 073	3, 856	3,287 196	3, 411	2, 807	3, 408	3, 493	4, 515	3, 053	4, 863	4,642	
Germanydo Italydo Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo	218 3, 314	531 3, 825	766 2,673	2,953	365 2, 074	688 2, 188	484 3,040	635 4,958	971 3,997	1,078 6,403	1,208 6,036	2, 705 5, 721	
United Kingdom	1, 245 r 11, 152	6, 288 18, 099	4, 466 16, 824	10, 475 19, 044	9, 956 18, 624	2,508 17,128	13, 994 15, 684	7, 835 18, 426	5, 101 15, 470	5,027 18,563	5, 547 19, 623	1, 953 20, 184	
North and South America	r 89, 939	89, 442	85,072	92, 644	86, 762	84, 866	97, 317	105, 305	91, 802	117, 295	101, 467	99, 895	
Canadado Latin American Republics, totaldo Argentinado	* 175, 801 8, 767	215, 236 13, 294	176, 330 18, 839	164, 893 15, 313	168, 321 10, 691	158, 670 5, 817	174, 375 7, 239	183, 448 11, 453	165, 653 12, 724	220,085 17,212	200,293 31,674	212,735 17.662	
Brazil	29, 367 7 8, 189	42, 549 11, 805	26,763 14,120	16, 952 11, 160	31, 154 10, 888	28,229 11,602	46, 705 9, 076	46, 718 11, 243	39, 553 10, 483	48, 628 14, 080	42,906	44, 165	
A reclinina do Brazil	20, 259	18, 515	14, 477	12.785	9,917	13, 759 45, 133	14,694	23, 320	17,615	23, 761	12, 675 27, 794	18, 135	
Mexico	42, 801 23, 395	61,238 22,205	44, 586 17, 466	50, 848 21, 582	53, 706 18, 309	16, 749	32, 449 29, 226	37, 626 19, 292	36, 887 15, 732	42, 708 23, 832	12,096 19,582	34, 681 25, 320	
Venezuela*do Other regions:	17, 072	13, 733	13, 134	12, 764	13, 289	14,016	15, 657	14, 596	12, 854	18, 552	18, 822	19, 986	
Australiadodo	* 16, 827 15, 699	15, 918 18, 211	15, 206 43, 212	12, 058 23, 662	7, 079 23, 951	5, 341 14, 212	5, 781 16, 407	3, 674 15, 789	9, 357 15, 804	11, 533 24, 814	r 4,835 32,504	11, 133 20, 304	
China do	10, 271 610	5, 955 936	11, 917 954	$13,727 \\ 3,961$	7,556	3, 033 2, 637	5, 390 13, 393	6, 634 1, 835	8, 434 106	14, 166 195	6,478	12 200	
India and dependenciesdo	22, 059 775	19, 218	13, 234	22, 959 1, 119	29, 157	13, 759	24, 811	21, 568	18, 784	21, 270	1,797 22,250	23, 918	
Netherlands Indiesdo	2, 519	813 5, 255	804 2, 584 17, 896	1,100	4, 739 739	2,479 3,106	1,444 1,365	4, 049 3, 474 12, 593	2, 524 1, 572	4, 442 2, 345	2, 958 2, 692	0, 200	
Philippine Islands	17, 057 5, 672	15, 875 5, 297	8,207	14, 178 5, 145	8, 503 5, 603	9,055 7,114	10, 038 15, 703	12, 739	15, 130 15, 003	20, 641 17, 680	21, 883 9, 608	11,836	
Other regions: do Australia. do British Malaya do China. do India and dependencies do Japan. do Netherlands Indies. do Philippine Islands. do Union of South Africa. do By economic classes:	435	484	455	470	445	405	473	505	449	561	557	574	63
Crude materials thous, of dol	* 123, 599 90, 237	133, 699 109, 750	160, 066 61, 185	159,577 55,603	133, 402 55, 129	112, 946 60, 586	142, 935 85, 483	149, 331 91, 501	134, 102 83, 337	155, 732 124, 765	197, 738 108, 032	177,453	
Crude foodstuffs	51, 274	67,691	53, 962	60, 257	62,883	55,678	49,863	58, 237	51,820	60,865	34, 902	55, 917	
Semimanufactures	93, 739 75, 647	95, 472 77, 003	103, 494 76, 740	112, 063 81, 839	103, 533 89, 899	102, 692 72, 829	103, 634 91, 088	110, 476 95, 212	100, 502 79, 271	131, 576 87, 735	120, 364 94, 770	133, 772 90, 619	
By principal commodities: Agricultural, totaldo	r 230, 292	268, 602	233, 121	222, 635	192, 013	168, 439	201,071	227,057	205, 183	270, 916	272, 476		
By principal commodities: Agricultural, total	54, 206 7 5, 684	66, 599 5, 977	32, 020 7, 261	25, 064 6, 934	31, 727 8, 993	34, 856 4, 428	57, 172 4, 367	59, 818 6, 152	49, 349 8, 696	69, 729 12, 390 25, 739	68, 656 20, 793	62, 324 12, 592	
Rubber, crude, including guayuledo	19, 992 1, 109	23, 937 43	47,837	30, 281	23, 263 3, 267	17,113	14, 924	16,190	18,006	25, 739	31, 827	22, 459	
Sugardo	1, 109 34, 861	50, 780	34, 311	6 42, 595	42,811	701 37, 386	$\begin{array}{c}139\\26,632\end{array}$	555 29, 559	276 28, 178	1,098 38,368	143 6,090	30, 796	
wool and mohair, unmanufactureddo	22, 586	21, 338	20, 893	17, 762	15, 529	12, 317	15, 024	16, 323	15, 702	11, 107	39, 173	30, 597	

* Revised. §See note marked "§" on p. S-20. *New series. Data beginning March 1945 are in the May 1946 Survey; earlier data will be published later. ‡Revised to include Army civilian supply shipments (see note marked "§" on p. S-20).

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					194'	7			1]		1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
		FO	REIGN	TRAI	DECo	ontinu	ed						
VALUE§Continued													
Imports for consumption—Continued. By principal commodities: Nongericultural, totalthous. of dol. Furs and manufacturesdo Nonferrous ores and metals, totaldo Copper, including ore and manufactures:	* 204, 376 6, 648 25, 479	215, 047 7, 085 30, 049	222, 327 9, 187 35, 789	246, 917 14, 450 44, 312	252, 508 11, 947 40, 988	236, 232 5, 576 45, 133	272. 680 18, 756 45, 121	277, 735 11, 566 42, 116	243, 881 9, 408 35, 753	289, 756 12, 001 51, 618	283, 331 16, 791 38, 420	296, 326 18, 355 47, 138	
thous. of dol. Tin, including ore	9, 026 9 7 16, 089 25, 987 21, 620	8, 074 2, 410 17, 187 27, 048 20, 309	16, 571 853 20, 521 28, 667 21, 879	21, 818 1, 272 29, 958 30, 423 18, 543	15, 626 7, 435 30, 773 30, 988 20, 475	17, 369 9, 109 36, 557 27, 747 19, 284	16, 847 13, 913 25, 191 32, 601 19, 708	18, 229 7, 550 27, 055 31, 933 20, 191	15, 110 5, 224 25, 396 28, 267 21, 899	21, 091 9, 927 27, 354 34, 721 28, 743	12, 425 9, 335 25, 305 29, 375 29, 398	19, 129 5, 692 30, 978 27, 483 30, 371	
	TRA	SPOR	TATIC	ON AN	D CON	AMUN	ICATI	ONS					
TRANSPORTATION													
Airlines								1					
Operations on scheduled air lines: Miles flown, revenuethous. of miles Express and freight carriedthous. of lb Express and freight ton-miles flown Passengers carried (revenue)	25, 464 17, 449 5, 116 975 488, 019	$\begin{array}{r} 25,318\\ 17,235\\ 4,788\\ 1,079\\ 519,516\end{array}$	26, 994 15, 610 4, 415 1, 151 556, 589	26, 866 15, 722 4, 295 1, 065 538, 377	28, 572 15, 269 4, 233 1, 100 533, 706	$\begin{array}{c} 28,883\\ 16,973\\ 4,749\\ 1,253\\ 600,262 \end{array}$	27, 515 19, 949 5, 837 1, 235 599, 683	28, 373 28, 414 8, 203 1, 195 569, 885	24, 280 23, 149 6, 690 904 427, 686	24, 599 28, 223 7, 993 853 432, 548	23, 624 23, 508 6, 850 752 393, 637	20, 968 21, 163 6, 199 694 349, 934	
Express Operations	25, 645	25, 112	25, 082	24, 398	24, 429	24, 406	26, 668	26, 183	27, 790	32, 075	26, 575	25, 910	
Derating revenuethous. of dol Derating incomedo Local Transit Lines	20, 040	50	64	47	4 52	47	20,008	20, 185 63	119	75	20, 313	23, 910	
Fares, average, cash rate	8. 0275 + 1, 609 116, 200	8. 0414 1, 591 118, 200	8. 0580 1, 606 120, 100	8. 0774 1, 479 112, 100	8. 1051 1, 464 111, 400	8. 1134 1, 441 111, 300	8. 1854 1, 481 113, 300	8. 2140 1, 581 121, 200	8. 3073 1, 495 115, 600	8.3406 1,600 127,000	8. 4043 1, 559 120, 100	8. 4652 1, 450 111, 100	1,595
Freight carloadings (A. A. R.): Total carsthousandsdo Coaldodo Cokedodo Forest productsdo Grains and grain productsdo Livestockdo Merchandise, 1. c. 1do Oredo Miscellaneousdo Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes):	r 3, 320 r 732 r 58 r 197 r 208 r 54 r 496 r 56 r 1, 519	$3, 233 \\ 547 \\ 53 \\ 183 \\ 191 \\ 54 \\ 505 \\ 164 \\ 1, 536 $	4, 376 922 72 233 213 66 593 369 1, 909	3, 543 708 54 188 200 49 464 324 1, 555	3, 276 495 178 275 46 429 343 1, 461	4, 560 886 70 248 317 62 577 407 1, 992	3,600 713 54 191 210 74 467 299 1,592	3, 808 758 60 191 216 91 491 274 1, 728	4, 424 934 74 222 245 93 588 238 2, 030	50 432 66	3, 824 916 75 205 225 55 499 63 1, 787	$\begin{array}{c} 3,078\\730\\60\\166\\144\\34\\434\\56\\1,454\end{array}$	2, 954 510 53 181 141 35 461 64 1, 509
Combined index, unadjusted 1935-39=100. Coal. do. Coke do. Forest products. do. Grains and grain products. do. Livestock. do. Merchandise, l. c. l. do. Ore. do. Combined index, adjusted† do. Conelt. do. Costet do. Costet do. Corest products. do. Costet do. Costet do. Corest products. do. Corest products. do. Corest products. do. Corest products. do. Livestock t, . Merchandise, l. c. l. do. Oret . do. Miscellaneoust do.	1 121	134 119 169 148 133 98 80 157 145 137 119 173 148 151 111 111 799 184 147	$\begin{array}{c} 144\\ 155\\ 183\\ 154\\ 121\\ 94\\ 76\\ 267\\ 146\\ 142\\ 155\\ 185\\ 148\\ 138\\ 104\\ 76\\ 184\\ 145\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 142\\ 141\\ 170\\ 151\\ 143\\ 87\\ 73\\ 286\\ 146\\ 137\\ 141\\ 173\\ 145\\ 140\\ 107\\ 74\\ 184\\ 142\end{array}$	140 115 165 202 87 71 311 145 134 115 162 168 107 71 104 143	$\begin{array}{c} 148\\ 146\\ 177\\ 160\\ 175\\ 87\\ 73\\ 284\\ 150\\ 143\\ 146\\ 184\\ 152\\ 162\\ 92\\ 73\\ 190\\ 149\\ 149\\ 149\\ 149\\ 149\\ 148\\ 146\\ 149\\ 148\\ 149\\ 148\\ 149\\ 148\\ 149\\ 148\\ 148\\ 148\\ 152\\ 162\\ 162\\ 162\\ 162\\ 162\\ 162\\ 162\\ 16$	153 153 178 161 153 139 77 272 157 142 153 180 149 149 137 105 73 3 181 145	$\begin{array}{c} 156\\ 156\\ 188\\ 165\\ 152\\ 152\\ 163\\ 146\\ 156\\ 192\\ 147\\ 152\\ 104\\ 75\\ 163\\ 149\\ 149\\ \end{array}$	$150 \\ 160 \\ 195 \\ 147 \\ 142 \\ 133 \\ 77 \\ 163 \\ 158 \\ 147 \\$		$\begin{array}{c} 133\\ 155\\ 192\\ 137\\ 132\\ 81\\ 65\\ 45\\ 139\\ 145\\ 155\\ 183\\ 153\\ 132\\ 84\\ 68\\ 180\\ 152\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 129\\ 150\\ 188\\ 135\\ 101\\ 61\\ 169\\ 49\\ 137\\ 139\\ 150\\ 178\\ 140\\ 103\\ 76\\ 711\\ 195\\ 146\\ 146\end{array}$	165 146 109 79 72 199
Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average: Car surplust Box cars do Coal cars do Car shortage* do Box cars do Box cars do Coal cars do Box cars do Coal cars do Financial operations (unadjusted): do	2, 714 50 116 35, 943 24, 178 10, 713	12, 125 120 9, 456 20, 150 15, 165 4, 583	5, 243 2, 029 27 14, 779 4, 292 10, 247	11, 333 5, 904 1, 390 14, 969 5, 127 9, 357	30, 651 613 25, 874 15, 697 9, 592 5, 331	2, 391 175 127 31, 766 16, 336 14, 566	1, 322 238 0 34, 443 17, 165 15, 165	942 132 0 40, 103 20, 819 15, 275	2, 505 75 10 27, 865 16, 631 10, 277	712 172	12, 013 3, 600 983 8, 747 2, 888 5, 471	6, 657 1, 817 184 13, 030 4, 922 7, 588	27, 93 7, 78 2, 97
Operating revenues, totalthous. of dol. Freightdo. Passengerdo Operating expensesdodo	* 717, 651 * 592, 294 * 71, 413 * 549, 499	689, 456 564, 807 70, 414 543, 301	724, 432 591, 687 77, 349 557, 318	696, 909 556, 889 84, 787 550, 057	705, 361 557, 881 93, 642 555, 362	745, 258 596, 592 94, 001 565, 606	726, 550 593, 089 80, 369 588, 591	794, 165 664, 648 75, 009 611, 872	755, 324 625, 241 73, 661 595, 315	807, 428 627, 816 89, 461 631, 150	750, 735 613, 361 80, 897 615, 856	715, 891 589, 894 72, 065 586, 356	74,39
Tax accruals, joint facility and equipment rents thous. of dol. Net railway operating income	r 95, 228 r 73, 924 43, 147	87, 745 58, 410 32, 580	91, 385 75, 729 46, 360	86, 651 60, 201 38, 402	89, 041 60, 958 37, 025	98, 827 80, 825 51, 343	89, 979 47, 979 20, 147	105, 860 · 76, 433 48, 904	94, 432 65, 577 43, 358	80,023	93, 582 41, 297 18, 707	90, 110 39, 425 17, 798	60,72
Financial operations, adjusted:† Operating revenues, totalmil. of dol. Freightdo. Passengerdo. Railway expensesdo. Net railway operating incomedo. Net incomedo.	723.0 594.6 72.2	684.9 555.8 72.9 637.4 47.6 15.2	698. 0 565. 3 78. 2 633. 2 64. 8 32. 1	731. 0 593. 4 81. 9 649. 2 81. 8 48. 9	632.7 543.5 85.9 634.5 48.2 17.6	719. 4 581. 2 83. 8 655. 4 64. 0 31. 0	716. 3 583. 4 80. 7 680. 5 35. 8 3. 5	739. 1 611. 7 76. 7 696. 3 42. 8 9. 4	786. 0 653. 4 77. 0 707. 6 78. 4 46. 9	805. 7 636. 9 87. 8 722. 5 83. 2	766. 6 624. 1 84. 7 707. 0 59. 6 r 27. 8	781.1 644.2 77.4 710.5	
Voerating results: Freight carried 1 milemil. of tons Revenue per ton-milecents. Passengers carried 1 milemillions. r Revised. 4 Deficit. \otimes Data for May, Augus	r 60, 026 1. 055 3, 529	53, 935 1. 115 3, 489	60, 009 1. 055 3, 729	56, 646 1. 043 4, 096	54, 664 1. 094 4, 413	61, 650 1. 029 4, 481	59, 406 1, 057 3, 855	64, 592 1. 089 3, 450	59, 656 1. 114	57, 332 1. 159	55, 125 1. 197	53, 579 1, 176	52, 46

^{*} Revised. ⁴ Deficit. ⁽³⁾ Data for May, August, and November 1947 and January 1948 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
[§] Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement; data for December 1941-February 1945 will be published later. [‡] Revised data for February 1947, \$17, 226, 000.
[§] New series. For comparable data beginning 1943 for total car shortage and surplus and an explanation of a change in the latter series, see p. S-21 of December 1944 Survey.
[†] Revised series. See note in the July 1947 Survey for explanation of revisions in the data for air lines; revised data prior to May 1946 will be published later.
[†] 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.
[§] See note marked "*" regarding car surpluses. Revisions for 1939-July 1942 for the indicated indexes of car loadings and revisions for January 1937-February 1943 for the adjusted series for financial operations are available on request.

May 1948

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	1947 August	Sep-	October	Novem-	Decem-	Janu-	1948 Febru-	March
	NSPOI						tember		ber	ber	ary	ary	
TRANSPORTATION-Continued												1	
Waterway Traffic													
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: Total, U. S. portsthous. net tons	6, 870	7,615	9,646	8, 725	8, 953	9, 991	9, 196	9, 153	7, 905	6, 535	6, 400	6, 446	
Foreigndo United Statesdo	2, 753 4, 116	3, 291 4, 324	4, 367 5, 278	3, 980 4, 746	3, 945 5, 008	4, 697 5, 294	4, 272 4, 924	4, 451 4, 703	3, 633 4, 273	2,820 3,715	2, 774 3, 625	2, 815 3, 631	
Travel Hotels: Average sale per occupied roomdollars	4.37	4.86	4, 46	4.75	4.70	5. 16	5.07	5.14	5,28	4, 91	5.06	F 02	4.01
Rooms occupiedpercent of total Restaurant sales index, avg. same mo. 1929=100 Foreign travel:	92 214	$\begin{array}{c} 92\\240\end{array}$	92 244	93 248	4.70 87 225	93 246	92 238	93 226	87 234	78 202	86 227	5.03 88 211	4, 81 89 206
U. S. citizens, arrivalsnumber. U. S. citizens, departuresdo Emigrantsdo	50, 633 44, 474 1, 648	$\begin{array}{r} 43,345\\41,647\\1,691\end{array}$	35,873 45,258 1,833	1,804									
0. S. ettizets, deparentes	13, 910 20, 294 137	13, 391 20, 166 206	$14,032 \\ 20,962 \\ 442$	$ \begin{array}{r} 14,733 \\ 21,831 \\ 902 \end{array} $	19, 611 1, 467	15,277 1,502	12, 182 652	13, 402 308	10, 456 131	11, 786 89	14, 833 102	17, 915 120	26, 883 139
Pullman Co.: Revenue passenger-milesmillions Passenger revenuesthous, of dol	1, 180 8, 857	1, 064 8, 094	1, 061 8, 018	1, 215 9, 193	1, 139	1, 166	1, 104	1,028	1,000	1,020	1,202		
COMMUNICATIONS	0,007	0,094	0,010	9, 190	8, 558	8, 712	8, 374	8, 924	8, 737	9, 762	10, 610		
Telephone carriers: ¶ Operating revenuesthous. of dol	207, 168	153, 955	184, 948	205, 193	209, 134	210,070	213, 422	222, 090	217, 513	230, 620	229, 797		:
Station revenues	112,80678,111157,198	97, 324 40, 735 132, 475	106, 818 61, 629 154, 400	113, 371 75, 477 165, 551	114,567 77,993 175,553	114, 836 78, 063 172, 006	118, 134 77, 929 175, 079	121, 969 82, 528 179, 941	121, 596 78, 132 172, 927	127, 132 85, 189 184, 807	129,809 81,821		
Phones in service, end of monththousands	23, 625 29, 874	5, 792 30, 359	11, 497 30, 057	17, 914 30, 292	13, 239 30, 553	16, 305 30, 794	16,890 31,058	19, 202 31, 421	20, 818 31, 721	22, 010 32, 094	21,611		
Telegraph and cable carriers: Operating revenues, totalthous. of dol Telegraph carriers, totaldo	17, 530 16, 134	$23,264 \\ 21,892$	20, 740 19, 399	18, 981 17, 662	18, 449 17, 019	18, 122 16, 786	18, 366 17, 029	$18,725 \\ 17,366$	16, 580 15, 266	18, 734 17, 190	16, 965 15, 813		
Telegraph carriers, total	571 1, 396	534 1, 372	611 1, 341	574 1, 320	599 1, 430	639 1, 336	659 1, 337	703 1,359	616 1, 315	762 1, 544			
Operating expenses	14, 298 1, 093 873	16, 644 4, 399 2, 676	16, 387 2, 140 1, 062	$\begin{array}{c c} 15,347 \\ 1,541 \\ 1,335 \end{array}$	16, 010 291 41	$15,366 \\ 682 \\ 332$	15, 376 928 700	$15,500 \\ 1,117 \\ 627$	15, 146 ^d 636 ^d 474	15, 585 1, 216 d 7, 426	10,097 d 252		
Radiotelegraph carriers, operating revenues_do	1,775	1,609	1, 637	1,617	1, 609	1, 742	1, 759	1, 889	1, 695	2,008	1,854		
	C	HEMI	CALS	AND A	LLIE	D PRO	DUCT	S					
CHEMICALS													
Inorganic chemicals, production:* Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial) d short tons	95,859	93, 007	97, 107	91, 681	93, 345	88, 807	84,617	91, 144	87,615	92, 779	95, 405	00 550	100 149
Calcium arsenate (commercial)thous.oflb Calcium carbide (100% CaC2)short tons Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas and solid d	1, 221 52, 466	2, 320 51, 830 81, 330	5, 492 56, 286 96, 487	8, 805 48, 136 96, 700	10, 458 53, 388 110, 228	5, 064 50, 827 107, 712	3, 107 47, 177 102, 410	2, 272 48, 336 79, 782	2,709 48,462 61,368	2, 190 55, 343 57, 996	2, 003 58, 091	90, 550 2, 433 55, 006	100, 142 3, 379 61, 489
thous, of lb Chlorine	117,039	109,050 34,637	118, 284 36, 899 3, 717	117, 486 33, 071 1, 289	114,676 33,577	118, 497 34, 639	116, 451 33, 456	120,112 36,355	117, 191 37, 526	122, 682 38, 066	57, 125 1 123, 319 2 39, 089	59, 304 1116, 143 233, 940	70, 590 1 132, 668 2 36, 579
Lead arsenatethous, of ID Nitric acid (100% HNO ₃) Jshort tons Oxygenmil. cu. ft	4,481 64,647 1,218	5,470 64,288 1,146	3,717 64,826 1,188	1,289 62,064 1,089	447 60, 227 1, 066	(3) 60, 394 1, 105	(3) 59,900 1,093	(3) 61, 996 1, 314		(3) 104,096 1,251	$3,229 \\103,834 \\1,271$	3,697 100,546 1,258	3,654 101,041 1,361
Phosphoric acid (50% H ₃ PO ₄)short tons Soda ash, ammonia-soda process (98–100% Na ₂	89, 050 383, 753	82, 452 367, 847	82, 372 396, 282	89, 492 374, 083	86, 920 377, 976	88, 083 363, 890	87, 249 359, 004	99, 213 395, 609	89, 353 379, 821	90, 412	95, 331 383, 481	r 90, 601 360, 437	106, 246 404, 525
CO ₂)	7, 129 179, 400	7, 089 166, 946	7, 474 179, 142	7, 426 175, 896	7, 331 175, 523	7, 219 177, 310	7,350 170,122	8, 413 178, 673	7, 527 173, 400	389, 656 7, 983 176, 268	7, 664 1 182, 778	7, 106 1 173, 693	7, 971 1 198, 658
drous) o ¹ short tonsshort tonssh	42, 120 70, 059	50, 267 69, 947	39, 726 74, 505	32, 814 69, 579	36, 584 64, 996	33, 963 65, 942	34,667	43, 642	45, 233	39, 698	37, 529	44, 090	54, 702
cakeshort tonsshort		,			-		65, 414	70, 293	71, 245	73, 846	70, 456	[,] 64, 182	69, 688
dol. per short ton Productionshort tons Organic chemicals: Acetic acid (syn. and natural), production*	16, 50 931, 237	16. 50 865, 447	16. 50 888, 304	16. 50 850, 934	16. 50 846, 366	16. 50 859, 262	16.50 851,733	16, 50 893, 171	16.50 880,068	16. 13 964, 761	15.00 932, 933	15.00 893, 440	15.00 956, 957
Acetic anhydride, production*	33, 620 54, 206 832	30, 376 53, 086 1, 043	33, 876 54, 249 1, 053	31, 729 41, 433 1, 155	35, 897 53, 627 998	35, 365 53, 478 1, 126	28,606 50,308 1,083	29, 560 55, 071 1, 092	30, 439 55, 347 1, 016	31, 163 57, 507 615	34, 189 62, 700 979	32, 624 58, 184 985	
Consumption (withdrawals)_thous. of wine gal Productiondo Stocksdo	$\begin{array}{c} 12,673\\ 12,777\\ 1,521 \end{array}$	13, 464 13, 667 1, 712	14, 095 13, 926 1, 531	13, 687 14, 150 1, 981	$15,061 \\ 14,605 \\ 1,529$	16, 426 16, 469 1, 560	18, 718 18, 610 1, 447	21, 820 21, 744 1, 354	19, 026 18, 620 943	16, 937 17, 710 1, 719	12, 436 12, 576 1, 850	11, 250 11, 051 1, 653	13, 053 13, 016 1, 613
Alcohol, ethyl: Productionthous. of proof gal Stocks, totaldo	19, 455 28, 214	23,556 26,150	27, 982 29, 258	23, 793 27, 016	26,833 27,764	29, 226 28, 637	29, 906 24, 409	39, 012 26, 634	28, 472 22, 787	26, 621 22, 373	17, 402 21, 248	20, 951 23, 886	29, 266 29, 799
In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses_do In denaturing plantsdo Withdrawn for denaturingdo	21,992 6,222 23,622	24,089 2,061 25,227	27,452 1,807 25,743	25, 323 1, 694 26, 065	25, 699 2, 065 27, 359	26, 928 1, 709 30, 303	22, 894 1, 514 34, 101	25, 938 697 38, 526	22, 170 618 33, 981	21,783 591 32,839	20, 738 510	22,654 1,232 21,151	29, 404 395 23, 213
Withdrawn for denating do. Withdrawn tax-paid do. Cressote oil, production* thous. of gal. Cresylic acid, refined, production*thous. of lb. Ethyl acetate (85%) production*	3, 175 14, 696 2, 234	23, 221 2, 555 14, 271 2, 436 5, 984	2, 170 2, 170 13, 454 2, 196 6, 088	20,000 2,377 12,779 1,909 6,826	21, 335 2, 768 11, 581 2, 329 5, 822	2, 696 11, 988 2, 357 5, 899	34, 101 3, 201 13, 407 1, 697 6, 785	4, 275 13, 909 2, 403 7, 181	4, 630 12, 573 2, 056 7, 132	4, 090 14, 263 2, 094 8, 651	$\begin{array}{r} 23,103\\ 2,580\\ 12,843\\ 1,969\\ 5,261 \end{array}$	2, 678 11, 835 1, 617	23, 213 3, 237
"Deviced dDeficit Data relate to continental	-		.,	0,020	مەن ر ى	,000	. 0,100	1 1,101	, 102	0,001	0, 201	0, (14)	

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					194	17						1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
	CHEMI	CALS	AND A	ALLIE	D PRC	DUCT	S-Co	ntinue	d				
CHEMICALS—Continued													
Organic chemicals—Continued. Glycerin, refined (100% basis):* High gravity and yellow distilled: Consumption	6, 555 8, 450 18, 875 244	8, 127 7, 661 18, 135 6, 139 8, 531 19, 137 284	7, 428 6, 606 19, 151 5, 957 9, 181 20, 789 286	6, 617 6, 965 19, 843 5, 871 7, 980 20, 723 221	6, 509 5, 483 18, 848 5, 650 6, 200 20, 171 220	6, 761 7, 250 18, 869 6, 358 7, 998 20, 396 253	7, 032 8, 812 19, 146 6, 754 7, 957 19, 493 249	8, 146 8, 292 17, 665 7, 770 9, 357 18, 289 290	7, 633 7, 560 16, 061 7, 067 8, 782 17, 709 286	7, 468 8, 753 17, 335 7, 463 9, 202 17, 278 321	7, 426 8, 701 17, 396 8, 049 10, 437 18, 306 274	7,098 7,947 17,974 7,376 10,294 19,013 248	7, 27; 7, 699 18, 19; 7, 84; 11, 35(21, 860 25;
Synthetic (100%)	6, 991 11, 690	6, 206 9, 605	6, 830 10, 526	6, 551 11, 764	6, 779 12, 871	6, 708 12, 396	6, 564 11, 800	7, 065 12, 529	6, 832 12, 373	7, 199 12, 893	r 8, 806 12, 433	9, 100 12, 048	
FERTILIZERS Consumption, total*thous. of short tons Midwest States*do. Southern States@do. Exports, total§long tons Nitrogenous§do. Prosphate materials§do. Nitragenous, total§do. Nitragenous, total§do. Nitragenous, total§do. Prosphates§do. Prosphates§do. Protex holesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port warehousesOdol. per 100 lb.	$\begin{array}{c} 1,090\\ 129\\ 960\\ 250,812\\ 20,851\\ 212,461\\ 1,449\\ 116,166\\ 103,704\\ 65,886\\ 3,579\\ 897\\ \end{array}$	914 126 788 161, 901 55, 772 89, 765 987 145, 266 117, 102 71, 738 4, 346 13, 301	$\begin{array}{c} 609\\ 103\\ 505\\ 305, 807\\ 85, 748\\ 208, 888\\ 636\\ 138, 060\\ 108, 988\\ 80, 555\\ 4, 696\\ 11, 250\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 332\\ 72\\ 260\\ 264,774\\ 56,507\\ 191,539\\ 2,718\\ 117,760\\ 107,484\\ 80,786\\ 4,482\\ 0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 385\\ 176\\ 209\\ 272, 871\\ 73, 674\\ 186, 987\\ 1, 661\\ 82, 474\\ 75, 912\\ 41, 623\\ 38\\ 2, 232\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 409\\ 130\\ 278\\ 284, 741\\ 56, 924\\ 215, 726\\ 874\\ 93, 649\\ 85, 337\\ 41, 737\\ 4, 330\\ 0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 492\\ 130\\ 362\\ 239, 807\\ 65, 241\\ 162, 341\\ 1, 659\\ 76, 591\\ 67, 166\\ 16, 959\\ 3, 777\\ 0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 495\\81\\415\\204,081\\81,799\\114,082\\617\\92,214\\73,015\\30,623\\12,617\\0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 657\\ 182\\ 476\\ 186, 295\\ 86, 578\\ 87, 772\\ 447\\ 76, 836\\ 61, 056\\ 25, 287\\ 3, 204\\ 6, 838\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 829\\ 181\\ 648\\ 243, 340\\ 54, 664\\ 168, 974\\ 1, 695\\ 91, 159\\ 69, 725\\ 222, 316\\ 4, 497\\ 8, 173\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 454\\ 257\\ 1, 196\\ 186, 758\\ 79, 399\\ 91, 288\\ 8, 926\\ 102, 966\\ 92, 765\\ 60, 787\\ 284\\ 2, 213\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,149\\ 168\\ 981\\ 136,475\\ 12,774\\ 103,754\\ 10,303\\ 141,630\\ 120,766\\ 88,834\\ 9,329\\ 4,667\\ \end{array}$	1, 473 188 1, 291
port warehousesOdol. per 100 lb_ Potash deliveriesshort tonsshort tons_	00,220	2.075 84,207	2,075 73,802	2.075 83,121	2. 075 73, 708	2. 195 83, 848	2. 275 75, 764	2. 275 77, 680	2. 275 97, 333	2. 306 112, 214	2. 400	2, 400	2,400
Productiondo	888, 875 645, 412	863, 787 608, 409	892,045 681,235	802, 128 855, 352	801, 835 903, 380	797, 273 866, 919	808, 503 847, 495	887, 205 858, 655	¹ 873, 442 ¹ 944, 052	¹ 965, 195 ¹ 1,037,213	¹ 926,323 ^{r1} 1,105,813	¹ 883, 852 ¹ 1,079,129	^{11,032,08} ¹ 994, 44
NAVAL STORES					ļ				j			[
Rosin (gum and wood): Price, gum, wholesale "H" (Sav.), bulk dol. per 100 lb Production*drums (520 lb.) Stocks"do	9.65 351,875 222,701	9.24	7.34	7.58 527,335 243,086	6. 83	6.76	7, 10 572, 233 284, 840	8.46	8.91	8.87 508,543 339,269		8. 55	7.19
Turpentine (gum and wood): Price, gum, wholesale (Savannah)†dol. per gal Production*	1.00 113,520	. 85	. 59	. 61 176, 089 147, 693	. 59	. 59	. 62 189, 689 194, 111	. 62	. 64		.63		.6
MISCELLANEOUS Fxplosives (industrial), shipmentsthous. of lb	46, 444	46,038	51, 296	51,048	47, 134	53, 275	55, 787	59, 434	52, 365	51, 940	49,019	48, 848	40.14
Production, total*		3, 700 2, 405 6, 369	4, 117 3, 028 6, 488	3, 847 2, 901 6, 374	$3,159 \\ 2,313 \\ 6,338$	3, 393 2, 762 6, 042	3, 116 2, 420 5, 961	4,017 3,077 5,431	4, 290 3, 277 5, 739	4, 415 3, 104 6, 427	4, 639 3, 222 6, 387	7 4, 659 7 3, 425 7 6, 558	49, 14 4, 33 3, 03 7, 00
Destination long tong	350 307	2, 922 333, 531	3, 059 377, 218	2, 787 359, 313	2, 453 382, 674	2, 430 391, 396	2, 356 406, 964	2, 400 425, 612	2, 714 405, 205	389,014	3, 034 391, 214	r 3, 144 388, 332	3, 46 402, 83
Stocks	12, 538	3, 548, 703. 14, 226	13, 770	3, 456, 082 12, 843	3, 438, 367 12, 158	11, 424	12,003	14,666	3, 435, 298 13, 636	13, 185	3, 373, 422 14, 229	3, 348, 462 13, 131	3, 368, 06 11, 79
Bone black:* 00	9,059 1,069 1,456	9, 155 596 959	8, 643 847 979	8, 950 1, 040 1, 021	8, 757 1, 048 1, 008	7, 749 1, 065 1, 030	7,882 1,085 1,079	8, 392 1, 085 1, 375	9, 509 848 1, 180	12, 444 1, 102 1, 254	10, 605 1, 033 1, 474	10, 828 1, 010 1, 696	10, 95 1, 01 2, 00
BYPRODUCTS Animal, including fish oil:													
Animal fats: Consumption, factorythous. of lb. Productiondodo	144, 102 221, 840 286, 602	119, 584 230, 470 339, 877	105, 542 262, 265 389, 074	105, 301 255, 713 428, 604	99, 329 238, 814 444, 602	127, 228 208, 609 400, 170	134, 765 189, 544 320, 801	$155,630 \\ 226,266 \\ 250,588$	134, 391 279, 792 258, 425	126, 345 307, 560 322, 045	$135,260 \\ 302,208 \\ 350,058$	118, 795 7 258, 924 369, 460	$121, 41 \\ 221, 20 \\ 369, 23$
Greases:‡ Consumption, factorydo Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	45, 864 44, 586 64, 305	42, 572 46, 735 69, 983	43, 939 48, 613 84, 829	41, 226 48, 260 98, 827	37, 746 46, 611 101, 964	43, 658 44, 434 106, 382	49, 913 40, 154 98, 924	55, 182 47, 402 97, 555	50, 604 50, 039 96, 111	54,207 50,586 103,692	55, 351 52, 331 119, 272	53, 195 46, 815 122, 608	56, 21 45, 15 129, 64
Fish oils: Consumption, factorydo Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	20, 290	20, 365 1, 577 66, 335	14, 135 1, 301 57, 728	16, 478 10, 927 59, 041	11, 475 21, 739 65, 152	12, 150 21, 109 86, 445	20, 148 22, 706 85, 999	22, 929 19, 889 108, 815	22, 944 6, 852 91, 459	25, 287 4, 356 85, 286	23, 980 1, 024 85, 778	20, 178 697 7 69, 069	19, 53 76 63, 08
Vegetable oils, total: Consumption, crude, factory ‡mil. of lb Exports§thous. of lb. Imports, total§do Paint oils§do All other vegetable oils§do Production‡mil. of lb	21,737	395 7, 291 36, 677 28, 343 8, 333 356	333 13, 654 54, 057 43, 672 10, 385 313	294 25, 855 52, 306 37, 754 14, 553 283	297 14, 540 26, 669 18, 208 8, 461 278	$\begin{array}{c} 294\\ 16,148\\ 10,744\\ 2,121\\ 8,623\\ 248\end{array}$	329 23, 434 19, 106 3, 921 15, 185 330	432 19, 525 5, 462 2, 801 2, 661 468	437 27, 885 23, 661 13, 208 10, 453 481	469 37, 302 32, 474 17, 008 15, 465 488	458 35, 737 34, 628 11, 651 22, 977 513	410 14, 198 45, 802 27, 247 18, 555 7 441	42
Stocks, end of month:		551	571	£79	500	490	400	100	101	100	513	. 441) •

311 353 392 385 359 243 207 211

247

7 264

305

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

nless otherwise stated, statistics through	•				19	47						1948	· · · -
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	Marc
(CHEMI	CALS	AND	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCI	`S—Co	ntinue	d				
OIL SEEDS, OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS-Continued													
opra: Consumption, factory§short tons	59, 163	59, 214 61, 925	53, 347	52, 368	45, 330	40, 731	41,828	47, 148	48, 821	60, 511	61, 796	53, 135	50,
Imports§dododododododo	72, 319 72, 777	61, 925 77, 541	61, 004 59, 714	51, 346 44, 320	18,644 42,300	31, 340 26, 861	48, 297 23, 871	53, 485 22, 984	67, 222 25, 945	85, 829 41, 611	56, 167 37, 259	55, 546 35, 392	36,
oconut or copra oil: Consumption factory:t													
Crudethous. of lbthous. of lbdo	74, 349 31, 217	72,406	70, 349 29, 103	61, 636 27, 664	62,008 23,784	69, 608 32, 977	72, 257 30, 174	79, 656 29, 828	72,862 26,618	76, 857 28, 317	85, 370 29, 315	68, 333 24, 666	69, 23,
	5, 549	813	2, 394	3, 225	1, 767	866	(¹)	0	956	5, 080	11, 593	3, 848	
Crudedo Refineddo Stocks, end of month:	73, 902 36, 581	74,043 35,720	68, 398 33, 020	66,074 28,611	57, 902 30, 466	51, 902 34, 228	53, 609 33, 498	61, 103 35, 388	62, 287 35, 088	77,238 33,225	81, 371 37, 233	67, 737 28, 361	64, 31,
Stocks, end of month:	115, 722	130, 011	138, 489	134, 949	127,927	105, 978	89,363	69, 578	59,669	69, 672	1		1
Crudedodddododddddoddddddddddddd	13, 228	14, 267	19,088	12, 998	14,412	105, 978	11, 194	10, 998	9, 213	11,834	75, 584 12, 616	86, 546 10, 500	96, 11,
ottonseed: Consumption (crush)thous. of short tons	212	162	104	69	74	102	345	647	596	565	522	412	
Receipts at millsdo Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	43 399	19 256	11 163	14 108	65 100	167 163	776 594	$1,509 \\ 1,458$	654 1, 515	476 1,426	212 1, 116	74 778	
ottonseed cake and meal: Productionshort tons	93, 077	69, 749	45, 879	30, 477	33, 980	47,068	156,076	301, 370	276, 451	261,942	241, 668	191, 325	154
Stocks at mills, end of monthdo attonseed oil, crude:	128, 193	127, 171	117, 052	87, 958	46, 941	26, 416	37, 844	62, 121	71, 590	74, 035	71, 207	85, 139	86,
Productionthous. of lbtooks, end of monthdo	68, 382 72, 546	52, 743 48, 039	34, 925 33, 979	23, 341 19, 990	24, 212 15, 191	31, 109 19, 209	104, 348 57, 307	197, 834 95, 356	181, 915 112, 684	174, 444 109, 368	163, 998 121, 742	130, 270 117, 424	105,
ottonseed oil, refined: Consumption, factorytdo	73, 351	53,077	35, 140	44,687	56, 312	74, 243	74, 751	119,107	129, 166	122, 265	126, 686	106, 611	105,
In oleomargarine	24, 474	14, 485	12, 981	16, 407	19,906	20, 115	27, 891	41, 554	44, 146	42, 368	46, 718	42, 779	
	. 389 80, 781	. 314 74, 345	. 256 45, 388	. 241 35, 517	. 234 26, 410	. 179 24, 913	. 224 56, 852	. 237	. 276	. 289	. 299	. 246	1 100
Productionthous. of lbtous. of lb	191, 688	211,855	217, 849	204, 106	171, 094	116, 709	92, 081	107, 882	133, 196	159, 637 152, 916	140, 848 152, 706	124, 877 158, 523	123 182
axseed: Imports§thous. of bu	18	19	17	77	106	17	0	0	0	2	5	6	
Duluth: Receiptsdo	35	7	10	7	2	12	1, 435	2,733	911	48	165	66	
Shipmentsdododo	69 270	39 238	83 145	74 78	72	0 20	436	1,053 2,699	1, 147	1, 764 747	183 728	0 794	
Minneapolis: Receiptsdo	311	532	257	128	99	2, 125	8, 425	4,928	1, 904	1, 360	1, 224	723	
Shipmentsdododo	190 2, 280	345 1,615	87 1,162	202 516	82 296	270 453	1, 142 5, 004	530 6, 434	274 6, 305	168 5, 833	257 5, 114	318 4, 263	3.
Oil mills t	1,636	1, 560	1, 335	1, 687	1,641	1, 325		3, 051	3, 174	2,319	2, 930	2, 595	2
Consumptiondo Stocks, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis) dol. per bu	1,079 8,51	980 7.50	855 6.30	1,457 6.12	1, 892 6. 02	2, 526 6, 00	2, 410 5, 720 6, 39	6, 789 6. 78	6, 893 6. 84	6, 559 7. 01	6, 290 7. 06	5, 800 6, 51	4
Production (crop estimate)										2 39, 763	1.00	0. 51	
nseed cake and meal: Shipments from Minneapolisthous, of lb	28, 740	30, 720	26, 760	26, 160	29, 580	18, 540	45,360	51, 480	49, 500	49,020	50, 460	49, 740	47
inseed oil: Consumption, factory‡dodo Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per lb	45, 174	47, 453	45, 094	38, 716	40, 030	39, 834	40, 865	44, 820	36, 508	38, 532	39,008	38, 987	40
Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per lb	. 395 31, 401	. 394 28, 850	. 376 25, 064	. 325 32, 057	302 32, 250	. 291 26, 527	. 303 48, 030	. 318 59, 564	. 324 61, 592	. 346 45, 496	. 338 57,465	. 306 51, 663	46,
Production t	23, 460 125, 060	25, 380 131, 769	19,620 134,627	13, 620 144, 544	14,880	21, 240 132, 682	27, 240 118, 443	33, 840 127, 444	29, 580 124, 541	27,900 126,678	29, 940 135, 394	28,020 141,504	29, 135,
V Deans: Consumption, factory tthous, of bu	16, 490	15, 914	15,006	13, 356	13, 613	11, 284	9, 733	11, 439	14,659	15,219	16,481	14,962	14
Production (crop estimate)dodododododododododo	41, 977	41,680	37, 147	28, 004	19, 124	10, 248	2, 775	34, 624	48, 053	² 181, 362 48, 855	47,824	+ 43, 596	36
ybean oil: Consumption, factory, refined‡thous. of lb	113, 782	101, 229	71,687	75, 842	82, 261	98,077	109,838	141.963	119, 523	110,066	110, 777	7 94, 091	. 99,
Price, wholesale, edible (N. Y.) σ dol. per lb Production:	. 401	. 351	. 268	. 244	. 227	. 209	. 233	. 264	. 312	. 326	. 326	. 262	
Crudethous, of lb	145,013 121,389	141, 456 115, 877	135, 889 92, 605	122, 436 83, 890	125, 706 98, 720	105, 315 91, 251	91,358	107, 170 88, 413	133, 652	139, 551	152,966	r 139, 900	139,
Refineddodddododddododddododddodddddoddd	94, 053	89,302	108, 829	122,760	125, 686		89,400	· ·	97, 345	112, 683	110, 912	* 99, 320	108,
Crudedodododo	73, 993	91, 327	114,604	122, 700	141,671	105, 941 140, 430	79, 583 124, 043	80, 496 76, 800	84, 239 59, 667	77, 491 64, 161	86, 703 7 63,850	* 104, 788 * 71, 561	114, 84,
eomargarine: Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals)‡do Price, wholesale, standard, uncolored, (Chicago)	66, 667	39, 347	36, 565	40, 527	47, 448	47, 251	67, 771	82, 894	78, 249	72, 914	87, 252	72, 986	
dol. per lb	. 424	. 420	. 354	. 330	. 332	. 330	. 340	. 362	. 385	. 400	. 402	. 392	
Production thous. of lb	70, 012	46, 757	37, 809	41, 414	48, 897	50, 041	67, 422	87, 005	81,806	79, 011	87, 934	80, 418	
Productiondod	138, 551 51, 184	99, 867 66, 178	63, 151 49, 995	78, 853 63, 094	79, 921 47, 086	98, 978 45, 803	117, 858 36, 393	159, 623 41, 887	145, 979 45, 051	131, 819 53, 488	136, 936 54, 493	101, 120 64, 144	109, 59,
PAINT SALES										,			
alcimines, plastic-texture and cold-water paints:	ł												
Calciminesthous. of dol Plastic-texture paintsdo	102 292	75 235	90 227	82 230	82 198	71 259	79 203	77 218	83 210	71 187	81 243	58 203	
Cold-water paints: In dry formdo	422	419	407	449	460	385	439	433	305	282			
In paste form for interior usedo	348 r 91, 904	334 7 99, 491	312 7 99, 595	355 7 92, 634	389 7 86, 700	315	235	303	256	217	306 328	253 286	
int, varnish, lacquer, and fillers, total⊗do Classified, totaldodododo	r 81, 810	* 89, 263	* 88, 740	* 82, 973	77.874	* 84, 951 * 76, 956	* 86, 312 * 76, 662	r 91, 443 r 82, 459	71, 199 64, 200	* 68, 914 * 62, 213	r 88, 015 r 78, 778	77, 579 69, 903	
Industrialdo Tradedo	7 32, 370 7 49, 440	* 34, 316 * 54, 947	* 32, 480 * 56, 261	r 31, 741 51, 232	7 30, 018 47, 856	31, 073 7 45, 883	* 31, 607 * 45, 055	7 34. 970 7 47, 489	* 28, 623 * 35, 577	29, 688 r 32, 526	r 31, 743 r 47, 035	29, 975 39, 927	

r Revised. ¹Less than 500 pounds. ² December 19, 507 1 × 10, 507

May	1948
-----	------

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	47		•				1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
(CHEMI	CALS	AND .	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	S—Coı	itinue	d				
PLASTIC PRODUCTS													
Shipments and consumption: Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: ⊗ Sheets, rods and tubesthous. of lb Molding and extrusion materialsdo Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubes.⊗do Other cellulose plastics*do Phenolic and other tar acid resins*do Urea and melamine resins*do Polystyrene*do Vinyl resins*do Miscellaneous resins*	1 6 401	$1,762 \\ 5,357 \\ 1,329 \\ 331 \\ 26,285 \\ 6,285 \\ 7,096 \\ 16,316 \\ 8,275 \\ \end{cases}$	1, 689 4, 317 1, 052 (1) 27, 410 6, 102 6, 854 13, 126 6, 435	1, 682 3, 735 931 (1) 27, 767 5, 645 5, 955 11, 546 5, 891	1, 410 2, 779 892 (1) 25, 949 5, 536 5, 688 11, 573 5, 819	1, 479 3, 404 903 (1) 26, 000 5, 462 7, 075 12, 917 5, 567	1, 284 4, 153 921 (1) 27, 262 5, 723 8, 381 15, 125 8, 032	1, 799 5, 105 1, 040 (1) 28, 129 6, 720 10, 931 18, 040 7, 388	832 (1) 25, 719 5, 999 10, 593 16, 837	1, 343 3, 830 842 (1) 27, 662 6, 565 11, 456 20, 404 7, 157	$\begin{array}{c} 1,285\\ 4,461\\ 865\\ 747\\ 28,749\\ 6,824\\ 10,226\\ 19,554\\ 7,677\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,321\\ 3,733\\ r \ 930\\ 652\\ 26,701\\ 6,772\\ 8,382\\ 17,634\\ r \ 7,800 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 35\\ 3, 96\\ 99\\ 76\\ 30, 59\\ 7, 11\\ 12, 71\\ 19, 03\\ 8, 63\\ \end{array}$
		EL	ECTR	IC POV	VER A	ND G	AS						
ELECTRIC POWER		1	1	1	1	1			Ţ				
Production (utility and industrial), total*													
mil. of kwhr. do. By fuels*	4,298	24, 652 4, 148 3, 711 437 20, 504 13, 216 7, 287	25, 009 4, 203 3, 809 424 20, 776 13, 387 7, 389	4, 225 3, 825 400 20, 244 13, 451	24, 938 4, 156 3, 772 383 20, 782 14, 236 6, 546	4, 225 3, 892 333 21, 744 15, 690	4, 153 3, 858 295 21, 481 15, 875	26, 748 4, 410 4, 063 348 22, 338 16, 846 5, 492	4, 333 3, 950 383 21, 847 15, 763	4,085 355 23,512 17,099	366 23, 958 17, 514	3,902 369 22,194 15,821	$\begin{array}{c c} 27,96\\ 4,48\\ 4,06\\ 42\\ 23,47\\ 16,00\\ 7,47\end{array}$
Privately and municipally owned utilities do Other producerstdo		17,661	17, 801	17, 414	17,847	18, 733	18, 630	19, 540	18,977	20, 292	20, 649	18, 996	20, 01
Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute)¶mil. of kwhr. Residential or domesticdo Rural (distinct rural rates)do	17, 772 3, 727 320	2, 843 17, 665 3, 572 421	2, 978 17, 610 3, 437 514	17, 546	2, 938 17, 308 3, 307 606	18,099	18, 496 3, 512	2, 798 18, 656 3, 601 498	18, 726 3, 876	19, 617 4, 329	20, 267 4, 777		
Commercial and industrial: Small light and power	3, 026 9, 285 200 491 673 50	3,070 9,264 178 494 618 46	2, 994 9, 375 165 475 604 46	9, 356 154 475 531	3, 123 9, 068 160 459 538 45	9, 601 175 483 532	9, 724 193 490 518	3, 293 9, 951 219 499 548 46	9,757 234 502 578	9, 934 251 530 648	3,570 9,990 248 548 685 66		
Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edisor Electric Institute)thous. of dol.		310, 762			305, 855			328, 209			362, 163		
GAS†								1					
Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands. Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo Sales to consumers, totalmil. of cu. ft. Residentialdo Industrial and commercialdo Revenue from sales to consumers, total	10, 502 713 198, 580 139, 476 57, 139			- 713 - 151, 485 - 100, 881 - 49, 273			108, 430 66, 906 40, 635			147, 140 97, 271 48, 479			
thous. of dol. Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo Natural gas (quarterly):	119, 318 38, 714			- 100, 682 - 33, 719						34,601			
Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialmil. of cu. ft. Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo Revenue from sales to consumers, totalthous. of dol. Revenue from sales to consumers, totalthous. of dol. Residential (incl. house-heating)	297, 553 422, 052 270, 598 171, 935			- 9,772 9,051 715 596,470 161,527 428,608 197,743 104,348 92,106			- 10, 107 9, 392 - 708 - 521, 774 - 76, 503 - 439, 602 - 150, 444 - 59, 770 - 89, 584			10, 688 9, 897 784 646, 412 185, 386 452, 909 220, 431 117, 858 100, 887			
	· · · · · ·	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND 7	 FOBAC	CO	<u> </u>	·	t	·		
	1			1			1		1	<u> </u>	1	1	1
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES						[1			

ALCOHOMIC DEVERAOLO		1											
Fermented malt liquors:† Productionthous. of bbl Tax-paid withdrawalsdo Stocks, end of monthdo Distilled spirits:	6, 836 6, 277 9, 326	7, 435 7, 029 9, 399	7, 985 7, 512 9, 531	8, 342 7, 939 9, 565	9, 044 8, 776 9, 453	8, 833 8, 8 42 9, 050	8, 738 8, 369 9, 021	9, 064 8, 303 9, 414	6, 650 6, 126 9, 647	6, 063 6, 398 9, 023	6, 392 5, 952 9, 167	6, 258 5, 475 9, 670	6, 989 6, 701 9, 634
Apparent consumption for beverage purposes]]												
thous. of wine gal	13, 730	11, 974	12, 173	11, 392	12, 283	12, 378	14, 216	23, 893	18,047	* 18, 323	13, 140	12, 871	
Imports§thous. of proof gal	791	751	1, 125	1,071	834	797	• 1, 172	1,414	1, 185	773	1, 206	980	
Production thous. of tax gal		27, 568	21,854	16,429	13, 726	14, 187	22, 218	39, 559	7,735	4, 193	9, 489	21, 884	32, 809
Tax-paid withdrawalstdo	9,806	8,647	6, 130	6,039	5, 650	7, 171	8,639	16, 497	16,030	10,342	8, 080	8,937	6, 660
Stocks, end of month †do	491, 965	506,015	518, 459	525, 828	529, 523	533, 051	537, 471	542, 907	527, 337	516,406	513, 896	523, 546	545, 365
Whisky:										, i i			,
Imports§thous. of proof gal		712	1,071	1,002	793	757	1,102	1,310	1,108	709	1,059	892	
Production thous, of tax gal.	19, 272	17,201	14, 143	9,932	7,197	7, 229	9,790	9,732	56	655	4,702	13,768	20,635
Tax-paid withdrawalst	4, 559	4,442	3,185	3, 280	2,975	3.372	4, 258	7.770	7.819	5, 507	4,050	4, 177	3, 575
Stocks, end of month tdo	437, 614	449, 335	459, 217	464, 825	468, 432	471, 273	474, 956	474, 507	463, 407	456, 366	455, 409	462, 090	479, 241

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		;			19	47						1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND 7	OBAC	со—с	Continu	ıed					
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES—Continued								í	Ì			1	
Rectified distilled spirits, production, total† thous. of proof gal	10,648	9, 349	6, 706	7,021	7, 831	8,083	9, 689	16, 480	17, 593	12, 732	8, 939	9, 307	8, 423
Whiskydodo Wines and distilling materials: Spark ling wines:	9,621	8, 673	* 6, 155	6, 522	7,012	8,083 7,522 9	8, 965	10, 480 15, 126 28	16, 254	12, 732	8, 217 26	8,655	7, 664
Imports:thous. of wine gal Productiondo Tax-paid withdrawalsdo Stocks, end of month +do Still wines:	226 75 1, 665	221 51 1, 826	130 62 1, 882	146 44 1, 975	74 51 1,990	48 64 1, 964	21 36 84 1, 911	28 29 155 1,774	28 57 158 1,656	97 147 1, 581	101 64 1, 599	78 54 1, 613	
Imports do Production do Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Distilling materials produced at wineries do	265 535 6, 629 181, 179 3, 279	$ \begin{array}{r} 171 \\ 466 \\ 5,960 \\ 174,584 \\ 1,580 \\ \end{array} $	172 390 5, 682 168, 710 1, 040	$129 \\ 309 \\ 6, 249 \\ 160, 211 \\ 661$	99 383 6, 627 152, 534 1, 867	1172,4796,680146,6607,948	194 31, 575 8, 180 171, 239 49, 423	175 53, 331 11, 431 215, 860 96, 627	138 11, 429 11, 220 216, 517 31, 179	$ \begin{array}{c c} 139\\ 2,675\\ 10,282\\ 205,083\\ 8,596 \end{array} $	237 657 9, 471 195, 888 2, 554	160 495 8, 804 186, 843 1, 031	
DAIRY PRODUCTS													
Butter, creamery: Price, wholesale, 92-score (N. Y.) ,dol. per lb Production (factory) ,thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of month?do	. 696 * 112, 014 7, 818	. 631 116, 530 9, 194	. 613 146, 455 17, 445	. 633 157, 120 51, 625	. 674 148, 790 83, 286	.745 116,550 88,364	. 802 101, 310 76, 912	. 718 91, 890 72, 125	. 794 69, 220 46, 002	. 881 74, 490 23, 672	. 851 79, 080 13, 399	. 836 * 77, 095 * 7, 323	. 802 89, 820 4, 165
Cheese: Imports§do Price, wholesale, American Cheddars (Wisconsin)	487	455	355	401	459	647	615	1, 139	1, 554	1, 519	1, 369	1, 915	
dol. per Ib Production, total (factory)†thous. of Ib American whole milk†do	(1) r 100, 195 r 77, 520 93, 427	. 338 115, 540 91, 655 113, 854	. 298 144, 015 118, 455 133, 495	(1) 152, 125 125, 815 161, 363	. 338 136, 425 113, 505 185, 202	. 345 110, 140 89, 610 202, 597	. 365 92, 670 74, 480 193, 849	$\begin{array}{r} .386\\ 82,720\\ 64,170\\ 176,626\end{array}$.391 61,760 44,480	(1) 60,025 42,395	(1) 65, 140 45, 740	(1) r 64, 630 r 46, 730 r 110, 125	(1) 81,005 59,265
Stocks, cold storage, end of montho [*] do American whole milkdo Condensed and evaporated milk: Exports:§ Condenseddodo	4, 694	113, 834 88, 737 7, 277	106, 479 106, 479 7, 549	130, 005 8, 562	133, 202 151, 661 9, 201	202, 397 169, 571 8, 161	193, 849 164, 651 10, 316	170, 020 151, 455 15, 726	162, 682 139, 355 14, 655	147, 683 128, 188 8, 831	124, 106 107, 236 7, 818	* 93, 570 6, 868	102, 824 89, 873
Evaporateddodo	25, 355	23, 667	39, 518	42, 869	42, 071	41,394	55, 278	72, 852	49, 110	25, 679	19, 601	16, 073	
Condensed (sweetened)dol. per case Evaporated (unsweetened)do Production: Condensed (sweetened):	8. 28 5. 64	8. 27 5. 42	8.26 5.23	8. 26 5. 18	8, 26 5, 19	8.26 5.20	8.26 5.24	8. 40 5. 31	8.80 5.52	8.80 5.70	8.93 5.83	9.12 5.99	9.12 6.00
Bulk goods Case goods Evaporated (unsweetened), case goods Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month:	* 54, 650 8, 610 269, 000	r 83, 195 11, 850 320, 500	r 111, 775 13, 000 416, 200	* 117, 535 12, 950 410, 000	74,095 15,025 347,600	* 32, 470 17, 150 257, 400	r 23,045 21,100 218,000	* 20, 330 19, 500 200, 500	* 12,095 12,650 152,500	* 14, 165 11, 475 156, 400	14, 720 8, 575 176, 000	14, 530 8, 800 193, 000	17,575 10,275 270,400
Condensed (sweetened)thous. of lb Evaporated (unsweetened)do Fluid milk;	5, 450 118, 926	5, 279 148, 266	6, 387 278, 814	7, 196 440, 952	9, 477 501, 177	10, 561 471, 600	11, 333 379, 712	9, 463 285, 450	8, 501 223, 940	9, 362 158, 551	8, 682 95, 433	9, 124 73, 267	8, 622 63, 117
Price, dealers', standard gradedol. per 100 lb Production†mil. of lb Utilization in manufactured dairy products† mil. of lb mil. of lb	4. 68 9, 809 3, 955	4. 63 10, 385 4, 358	4. 46 12, 134 5, 509	4. 41 12, 821 5, 814	4. 48 12, 102 5, 344	4.60 10,595 4,223	4. 71 9, 259 3, 654	4. 87 8, 845 3, 319	4.97 8,015 2,478	5. 02 8, 056 2, 568	5.08 8,354 2,767	5. 10 8, 219 2, 769	5, 09 9, 273 2, 260
Dried skim milk:	8,807	21,606	19,648	21, 538	28, 309	29, 803	25, 188	43, 660	2, 478 33, 512	2, 508	19,710	2, 709 9, 671	3, 360
Exports§thous. of lb. Price, wholesale, for human consumption, U. S. averagedol. per lb Production, total†thous. of lb For human consumption†do	. 100 69, 355 67, 200	. 100 77, 390 75, 040	. 094 91, 665 88, 200	. 096 102, 020 96, 730	. 095 81, 830 78, 500	. 097 51, 925 49, 450	. 102 41, 000 39, 740	. 111 31, 935 31, 000	. 124 22, 850 22, 320	. 141 31, 545 30, 780	. 146 38, 570 37, 700	. 149 40, 425 39, 650	. 148 53, 940 52, 750
Stocks, manufacturers', end of month, total thous. of lb	80, 236 79, 126	78, 047 76, 646	102, 973 100, 888	114, 439 110, 775	94, 980 91, 028	76, 622 74, 030	50, 487 48, 813	36, 203 35, 359	21,070 20,450	15,056 14,685	14,972 14,613	18, 559 18, 155	32, 202 31, 806
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	,	,		,		12,000		00,000	20, 100	11,000	1,010	10,100	01,000
A pples: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu Shipments, carlotno. of carloads Stocks, cold storage, end of monththous. of bu Citrus fruits, carlot shipmentsno. of carloads	3, 625 7, 593 11, 391	2, 347 3, 954 18, 216	1, 687 1, 544 17, 774	$627 \\ 329 \\ 13,857$	1, 428 219 9, 429	783 264 9, 027	6, 214 10, 435 7, 403	8, 624 34, 322 10, 430	5, 531 35, 790 13, 275	² 112, 503 3, 918 29, 807 16, 499	4, 516 22, 772 16, 695	4, 721 7 16, 657 14, 698	4, 158 10, 214 15, 227
Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month thous. of lb	367, 013	319, 718	327, 700	332, 345	374, 363	408, 119	402, 821	405, 838	392, 077	369, 470	343, 539	* 316, 819	277, 779
Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of monththous. of lb Potatoes, white:	276, 099	247, 795	230, 827	251, 687	307, 574	326, 603	353, 239	347, 466	323, 991	291, 752	254, 853	r 226, 619	196, 921
Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per 100 lb Production (crop estimate)†thous. of bu Shipments, carlotno. of carloads	3. 006 30, 138	3, 490 26, 782	3, 812 23, 713	4. 106 25. 272	(³) 22, 313	(³) 19, 028	(³) 25, 187	(³) 25, 504	(³) 20, 136	(³) 384, 407 15, 974	(³) 22, 092	(³) 21, 284	(³) 27, 626
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS													
Exports, principal grains, including flour and meals thous. of bu	61, 244	59, 154	73, 956	62, 698	67, 334	67, 856	51, 830	47, 281	42, 038	44, 816	50, 084	42, 269	
Barley: Exports, including malt§do Prices, wholesale (Minneapolis):	1, 720	1, 867	2, 948	3, 284	7, 325	4, 234	2, 713	2, 641	856	1, 377	465	794	
No. 3, straight	1, 914 1, 838 7, 242	1. 922 1. 806 9, 625	2.010 1.896 8,449	2. 136 2. 032 8, 252	2, 259 2, 130 7, 974	2. 299 2. 143 27, 113	2. 276 2. 117 25, 093	2. 379 2. 218 14, 605	2, 590 2, 426	2. 711 2. 510 2 279, 182 10, 021	2. 675 2. 507 8, 679	2, 359 2, 142	2. 433 2. 243
Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial On farms*do	14, 108	10, 816	8, 869	7, 753 30, 000	5, 593	14, 263	27, 444 • 160, 403	14, 005 29, 679	12, 111 27, 846	26, 581 117, 300	8, 679 24, 205	5, 773 21, 521	5, 737 15, 756 68, 696

May	1948
-----	------

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947						1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
•	FO	ODSTU	JFFS .	AND T	OBAC	со — с	ontinı	red					
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS-Con.													
Corn: Exports, including meal §tthous. of bu Grindings, wet processdo Prices, wholesale:	15, 164 12, 245	18, 652 12, 091	27, 786 12, 385	18, 014 11, 794	16, 35 3 11, 635	5, 827 11, 083	1, 951 11, 100	1, 425 11, 387	1, 496 10, 831	1, 042 9, 762	60 3 10, 180	942 8, 386	7, 999
No. 3, white (Chicago)dol. per bu_ No. 3, yellow (Chicago)do Weighted average, 5 markets, all grades_do	1. 742 1. 731 1. 594	1. 784 1. 782 1. 694	1. 790 1. 779 1. 677	2, 143 2, 097 1, 948	(1) 2, 169 1, 995	2, 740 2, 346 2, 295	2, 583 2, 513 2, 370	2. 508 2. 403 2. 277	2. 465 2. 423 2. 345	2. 572 2. 611 2. 489 2 2, 401. 0	2.692 2.711 2.582	(1) 2. 253 2. 152	2. 442 2. 301 2. 229
Production (crop estimate) †mil. of bu_ Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, deomstic, end of month: Commercialdo	48. 2 37. 4	38, 8 29, 1	38. 7 16. 3	40. 2 11. 2	39. 1 11. 8	22. 8 7. 7	22.6	21.1 7.3	22. 7 11. 6	20. 0 13. 2	26.9 17.0	18.3 21.0	12.3 9.3
On farmstdo Oats: Exports, including oatmeal\$1thous. of bu Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago)	⁺ 1, 276.3 1, 398	910	1, 478	687. 8 2, 767	2, 274	950	³ 254. 2 663	609	2, 729	1. 517. 9 1, 741	2, 614	1, 291	849.2
Price, wholesale, No. 3, white (Chicago) dol. per bu Production (crop estimate) t mil. of bu	. 943	. 923	. 988	1. 021	. 952	1.014	1. 161	1.201	1. 241	1. 273 2 1, 216. 0	1.401	1. 273	1. 298
dol. per bu Production (crop estimate)†mil. of bu Receipts, pri.ucipal marketsdo Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercial	14.7 6.3 7 532.9	12.9 5.4	14. 2 4. 6	12. 2 5. 0 \$ 259. 1	16. 2 5. 6	29. 2 15. 9	22.5 26.6 964.3	16.7 27.8	7.4 22.1	8. 1 14. 0 743. 8	12.0 10.0	5. 8 7. 1	8.4 3.3 410.6
Rice: Exports§t	58, 220 8 . 090	84, 858 203 , 089	60, 363 163 . 090	52, 403 3 . 090	22, 897 1 , 126	21, 592 2 . 125	61, 944 204 . 118	118, 889 1, 236 . 114	140, 214 424	90, 675 209 . 122	31, 628 267	104, 889 647	. 129
Production (crop estimate) †thous. of bu_ California: Beceints, domestic, rough					•				. 121	2 79, 345	. 127	. 134	
thous. of bags (100 lb.) Shipments from mills, milled ricedo Stocks, rough and cleaned (in terms of cleaned),	792 393	594 478	583 496	300 242	207 154	41 r 142	75 69	1,490 443	877 449	510 292	582 549	820 796	728 273
end of monththous. of bags (100 lb.) Southern States (La., Tex., Ark., Tenn.): Receipts.rough.at mills_thous. of bbl. (162 lb.)	410 207	329 133	233 83	171 107	169 99	59 573	41 3, 306	536	639 2, 644	669 942	527 621	284 365	481 203
Shipments from mills, milled rice thous. of pockets (100 lb.) Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (in terms	1, 130	681	515	246	477	309	1, 784	3, 051	2, 011	1, 625	1, 307	890	953
of cleaned), end of month thous. of pockets (100 lb.)	1, 568	1,048	615	476	119	393	2, 002	4, 863	4, 755	4, 141	3, 562	3, 071	2, 359
Price, wholesale, No 2 (Minneapolis).dol. per bu- Production (crop estimate) †thous. of bu Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month.do	3, 539 354 2, 139	3, 108 238 1, 878	3. 192 138 1, 358	3.029 102 1,024	2. 541 177 556	2. 466 2, 634 2, 214	2, 817 2, 084 3, 824	2.853 1,366 4,262	2.824 .512 4,427	2. 769 2 25, 977 443 4, 072	2.763 437 3,636	2. 410 367 2, 688	2. 562 609 1, 521
Wheat: Disappearance, domestictdo Exports, wheat, including four\$1do Wheat only §do	333, 741 42, 961 20, 587	37, 725 15, 812	41, 744 13, 729	224, 890 38, 266 10, 354	41, 383 20, 047	56, 844 38, 605	326, 391 46, 308 29, 132	41, 862 26, 366	36, 510 25, 609	7 325, 626 40, 648 28, 266	46, 402 24, 171	39, 147 27, 121	319, 102
Prices, wholesale: No. 1, Dark Northern Spring (Minneapolis) dol. per bu No. 2, Red Winter (St. Louis)do No. 2, Hard Winter (Kansas City)do Weighted av., 6 mkts., all gradesdo Production (crop estimate), total†mil. of bu Spring wheat	2.715 2.811 2.694 2.671	2. 638 2. 745 2. 676 2. 616	2. 677 2. 705 2. 693 2. 637	2. 719 2. 587 2. 373 2. 563	2, 935 2, 368 2, 288 2, 400	2. 710 2. 384 2. 318 2. 472	2. 840 2. 704 2. 646 2. 801	3. 167 2. 952 2. 953 3. 093	3, 231 3, 020 2, 999 3, 154	3. 160 3. 089 3 . 011 3. 110	3. 198 3. 120 3. 032 3. 149	2. 765 2. 866 2. 508 2. 684	2. 667 2. 538 2. 454 2. 609
Production (crop estimate), totalimil. of bu. Spring wheatdo Winter wheatdo Receipts, principal markets thous of bu.	35,030	37,807	26, 345	26, 156	121, 869	91,847	72, 625	68, 872	43, 297	² 1, 364. 9 ² 296. 9 ² 1, 068. 0 40, 028	36, 469		14, 895
Stocks, end of month: Canada (Canadian wheat)do United States, domestic, total¶†do	· ·	93, 964 24, 440	80, 514 15, 803	70, 405 3 83, 623 2 8, 129	55, 395	58,655	113,863 1,122,206	146, 292	130, 639	126, 282 796, 618	115, 735	16, 296 102, 328	85, 835 477, 593
Commercialdo Country mills and elevatorstdo Merchant millsdo On farmstdo	7 61,000 71,957 139,851		15, 805	³ 9, 976 ³ 24, 591 ³ 40, 427	114, 913		175,069 196,631 136,216 610,300	166, 359	152, 400	141, 889 112, 279 111, 730 427, 620	124, 041	97, 989	70, 174 73, 476 73, 565 256, 533
Wheat flour: Exports \$1 thous. of bbl. Grindings of wheat & thous. of bu	4, 761 63, 301	4, 662 56, 818	5, 961 55, 744	5, 939 55, 4 62	4, 540 57, 031	3, 881 59, 619	3, 655 56, 720	3, 297 60, 393	2, 319 54, 188	2, 635 53, 734	4, 730 55, 141	2, 559 47, 974	49, 631
Prices, wholesale: Standard patents (Minneapolis)_dol. per bbl. Winter, straights (Kansas City)do Production (Census):@	13.66 12.99	13. 17 12. 97	12. 74 12. 39	12.60 11.03	13. 27 10. 77	12.72 10.97	13.57 12.03	14.56 13.13	14. 97 13. 51	14. 23 13. 21	14.06 13.20	12.34 11.24	12.08 11.07
Flourthous. of bbl. Operations, percent of capacitymil. of bb. Offalmills, end of month@.thous. of bbl.	13, 991 91, 4 1, 091 2, 842	12, 604 82, 3 967	12, 445 81. 1 930	12, 332 83. 9 9 28 2, 237	12, 713 83. 2 944	13, 233 86. 4 996	12, 646 85. 8 948 2, 523	13, 432 84. 3 1, 012	12,080 89.0 900	11, 977 78. 0 896 3, 016		10, 715 78. 1 804	11, 106 69. 0 831 2, 567
LIVESTOCK							,			0,010			2,001
Livestock slaughter (Federally inspected): Calvesthous. of animals	644	678	627	621	656	628	719	813	762	673	586	511	566
Cattledo Hogsdodo Sheep and lambsdo Cattle and calves:	1, 228 3, 406 1, 237	1, 203 3, 616 1, 322	1, 264 3, 831 1, 355	1, 207 3, 653 1, 329	1, 274 3, 455 1, 280	1, 217 2, 731 1, 253	1, 407 2, 948 1, 458	1,497 3,978 1,697	1, 337 5, 501 1, 471	1, 346 6, 254 1, 451	1, 312 5, 223 1, 347	977 3, 746 1, 209	987 3, 574 1, 175
Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt States†do Prices, wholesale:	2, 290 161	2, 183 131	2, 154 100	2, 384 120	2, 435 157	2, 259 198	3, 199 395	3, 353 621	2, 617 321	2, 233 145	2, 028 * 103	1, 485 59	1, 680 54
Steers, beef (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)do Calves, vealers (Chicago)do	23.30 20.13 22.90	22, 93 19, 91 20, 38	24, 06 21, 33 23, 63	25. 87 21. 11 24. 00	27.85 21.91 22.94	28.84 21.22 22.63	29. 54 21. 65 24. 30	29.82 20.96 25.38	29. 52 21. 32 25. 81		29.16 26.31 29.06	26, 43 24, 15 27, 00	$26.71 \\ 25.57 \\ 25.65$

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					194	7						1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
	F	DODST	UFF A	AND T	OBAC	сос	ontinu	ed					
LIVESTOCK-Continued				-									
Hogs: Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals Prices:	2, 017	2, 245	2, 270	2, 329	2, 206	1, 774	1, 942	2, 305	3, 303	3, 771	3, 272	2, 305	2, 309
Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb	27.10	23.49	22. 24	22.06	22.11	23.74	26.66	27.81	24.96	26.31	26.71	22.25	21.40
Hog-corn ratio† bu. of corn per 100 lb. of live hogs.	17.6	14.9	14.4	12.6	11.7	11.1	11.3	12.4	11.1	10. 5	10.9	11.2	10.3
Sheep and lambs: Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt Statestdo Prices, wholesale:	1, 293 133	1, 506 136	1, 713 128	1, 982 134	1, 677 166	1, 688 283	2, 452 556	2, 871 677	1, 833 393	1, 587 131	1, 428 81	1, 255 64	1, 259 65
Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha).do	23.12 21.22	21.25 19.56	21.62 (¹)	24.25 (1)	22.75 (¹)	20. 25 21. 31	22.50 22.60	22.62 21.05	22.75 20.98	24. 08 20. 53	25.00 21.78	23.00 20.44	21.50 19.47
MEATS													
Total meats (including lard): Exports§tmil. of lb	62	70	91	63	52	62	81	62	52	39	35	41	
Production (inspected slaughter)do Stocks, cold storage, end of month⊗o [*] do Edible offal⊗do	1, 393 857 71	1, 438 843 67	1, 525 797 67	1, 490 772 69	1, 509 743 67	1, 289 636 59	1, 356 506 56	1, 556 480 51	1, 740 635 58	1, 918 980 71	1, 762 1, 130 74	1, 323 r 1, 168 r 71	1, 299 1, 104 64
Miscellaneous meats and meat products⊗ mil. of lb Beef and veal:	64	67	63	50	40	36	29	27	31	42	50	r 65	71
Exports\$1thous. of lb. Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, native steers	5, 043	15, 574	34, 072	28, 532	18, 423	15, 263	23, 898	8, 400	5, 983	2, 360	1, 389	1, 479	
(Chicago) dol. per lb Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of month@o ⁷ do Lamb and mutton:	. 371 681, 465 201, 209	. 370 679, 933 175, 724	. 376 705, 739 144, 538	. 408 670, 038 114, 568	. 434 702, 877 101, 732	. 469 650, 486 106, 179	. 482 749, 027 92, 781	. 466 792, 883 112, 290	. 466 707, 751 151, 856	. 468 709, 306 196, 252	. 479 698, 314 193, 316	. 419 541, 914 * 178, 541	. 436 563, 238 157, 853
Production (inspected slaughter)	57, 648 14, 110	60, 737 10, 808	60, 183 9, 563	54, 823 9, 348	53, 172 8, 085	52, 007 7, 837	60, 043 6, 645	69, 891 11, 893	60, 790 17, 280	61, 943 20, 317	60, 107 19, 294	55, 859 7 16, 971	55, 049 14, 594
Pork including lard, production (inspected slaughter)thous, of lb	653, 686	697, 129	758, 646	756, 848	753, 173	586, 369	547, 045	693, 312		1, 147, 168	1, 003, 276	724, 834	680, 771
Pork, excluding lard: Exports\$	6, 856	7, 318	15, 679	4, 651	1, 955	4, 651	2, 905	2, 412	3, 228	2, 400	1, 756	3, 216	
Prices, wholesale: Hams, smoked (Chicago)dol. per lb Fresh loins, 8-10 lb. average (New York).do Production (inspected slaughter)thous, of lb	.614 .505 484,593 397,794	. 546 508 521, 406 394, 421	. 554 . 531 561, 155 364, 531	. 572 . 529 556, 305 352, 814	. 598 . 552 550, 620 331, 746	. 641 . 593 438, 482 264, 124	. 664 . 622 417, 926	. 589 . 564 539, 982 187, 971	. 551 . 480 759, 222 304, 851	. 577 . 456 867, 696 527, 159	. 612 . 482 745, 581 659, 309	. 538 . 471 531, 423	. 561 . 523 506, 096
Stocks, cold storage, end of month & d Lard: Exports \$1	39, 110	31, 696	28, 728	22, 007	23, 041	34, 804	195, 896 43, 420	38, 286	33, 522	23, 210	23, 143	700, 114 25, 544	633, 131
Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)dol. per lb Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthodo	. 338 123, 637 109, 254	. 300 128, 445 127, 680	. 198 144, 207 1 48, 663	. 195 146, 690 175, 269	. 182 148, 100 193, 736	. 176 108, 114 162, 565	. 232 94, 015 125, 579	. 285 111, 619 90, 437	. 302 154, 639 73, 377	. 290 204, 084 113, 286	. 292 188, 171 133, 513	239 141, 384 7 137, 416	. 238 127, 736 132, 625
POULTRY AND EGGS													
Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago)dol. per lb Receipts, 5 markets	. 299 27, 199 242, 485	, 292 26, 255 208, 256	. 275 33, 063 187, 717	. 244 34, 800 171, 260	. 240 40, 474 174, 627	. 235 37, 316 183, 024	. 242 51, 774 205, 653	. 236 61, 637 277, 870	. 216 78, 087 317, 112	. 240 68, 856 317, 463	. 265 28, 083 293, 640	. 260 22, 385 * 262, 374	. 280 25, 275 106, 075
Eggs: Dried, production [●]	r 11, 248	r 9, 788	r 14, 014	r 14, 163	r 9, 113	1, 324	r 184	226	330	162	552	1,029	1, 781
dol. per doz Productiontmillions	. 418 6, 171	. 425 6, 328	. 409 6, 146	. 414 5, 202	. 434 4, 539	. 422 3, 832	. 450 3, 383	. 464 3, 457	. 455 3, 291	. 517 3, 746	. 441 4, 338	. 434 4, 723	. 432 6, 093
Stocks, cold storage, end of month: Shellthous. of cases Frozenthous. of lb	508 98, 718	1, 742 153, 876	3, 452 202. 245	4, 203 237, 303	4, 268 241, 573	3, 807 234, 434	2, 804 216, 762	1, 818 189, 596	824 164, 673	196 138, 192	269 122, 438	r 374 r 120, 665	1, 134 143, 553
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS												1	
Candy, sales by manufacturersthous. of dol. Cocoa or cacao beans: Imports§long tons Price, wholesale, accra (N. Y.)§dol. per lb.	58, 249 15, 382 . 280	55, 919 38, 078 . 288	52, 005 18, 859 , 282	43, 684 20, 376 . 301	36, 258 13, 627 . 327	42, 059 19, 598 . 345	63, 089 17, 513 . 404	84, 539 12, 645 . 495	76, 085 12, 625 , 510	73, 802 31, 858 . 430	61, 994 18, 415 . 436	65, 094 39, 151	67, 698 . 394
Coffee: Clearances from Brazil, totalthous. of bags To United Statesdodo	1, 341 818 1, 663	1, 184 677 2, 044	756 225 973	1, 057 545	912 564	1, 452 1, 018	1, 570 1, 117	1, 412 903	1, 595 1, 138	1, 550 1, 173	1, 433 1, 089	. 436 1, 220 760	1, 285 742
Imports§	. 277	. 258	. 237	776 . 253	1, 069 . 256	1, 153 . 264	1, 818 . 272	1, 870 . 270	1, 515 . 272	2, 157 . 268	2, 055 . 266	1, 884 . 264	
Visible supply, United Statesthous. of bags Fish: Landings, fresh fish, 4 portsthous. of lb	1, 335 29, 103	1, 357 30, 725	1, 222 34, 868	1, 132 45, 805	1,000 47,716	1, 056 59, 746	1, 128 53, 707	1, 288 r 57, 428	1, 110 31, 361	1, 369 28, 519	1, 144 18, 227	1, 183	. 264 1, 111
Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Sugar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month¶	78, 242	70, 202	79, 733	90, 158	110, 611	132, 930	135, 870	140, 070	142, 102	133, 844	112, 046	90, 491	76, 743
United States: thous. of Span. tons	r 2, 349	3, 292	3, 887	3, 642	2, 991	2, 591	2, 238	1, 121	813	215	455	1, 645	2, 911
Deliveries and supply (raw value):* Deliveries, totalshort tons For domestic consumptiondo For exportdo	r 622, 141 r 595, 486 r 26, 656	509, 612 497, 223 12, 389	522, 621 484, 691 37, 930	998, 180 986, 411 11, 769	826, 310 778, 978 47, 332	800, 184 792, 920 7, 264	740, 720 730, 790 9, 930	902, 939 887, 347 15, 592	586, 012 580, 194 5, 818	378, 341 366, 575 11, 766	343, 020 337, 591 5, 429	r 388, 071 r 382, 930 r 5, 141	572, 746 565, 503 7, 243
Production and receipts: Entries from off-shore areasdo Production, cane and beetdo Stocks, raw and refined, end of month	569 704	605, 349 14, 634	655, 186 16, 512	544, 243 34, 590	719, 956 38, 992	605, 075 86, 749	465, 489 132, 019	459, 202 534, 233	443, 968 636, 444	384, 783 485, 709	81, 968 144, 172	359, 259 68, 262	566, 627 59, 875
thous. of short tons	r 1, 318	1, 426	1, 598	1, 148	1, 105	1,001	861	911	1, 407	1, 904	1, 808	1,880	1, 950

thous, of short tons..., 1, 30 i 1, 42 i 1, 98 i 1, 48 i 1, 10 i 1, 00 i 86 i 91 i 1, 407 i 1, 904 i 1, 808 i 1, 880 i 1, 950 i 1

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	47						1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
	FO	odstu	JFFS .	AND T	OBAC	со—с	ontinu	ed					
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS-Con.													
Sugar—Continued United States—Continued													
Exports, refined sugar §♂short tons Imports: § Raw sugar, totaldo	36, 588 313, 067	12, 278 391, 051	32, 146 300, 783	16, 730 360, 344	29, 602 388, 185	18, 452 346, 484	8, 222 257, 629	15, 192 275, 544	8, 914 283, 839	20, 151 384, 959	4, 237 60, 784	5, 544 274, 977	
From Cubado Refined sugar, totaldo	313,067 46,621	391, 049 52, 956	300, 783 300, 782 45, 964	360, 344 61, 226	388, 184 34, 940	346, 484 33, 889	257,625 257,626 13,009	275,543 23,477	283, 839 282, 514 7, 204	341, 283 7, 497	33, 910 2, 844	251, 187	
From Cubado Receipts from Hawaii and Puerto Rico:	46,618	52, 956	45, 964 182, 956	61, 226	34, 940	33, 889 222, 067	13,009	23, 477	7, 204	7,497	2,083	24, 782	
Rawdo Refineddo Price, refined, granulated, New York:	107, 892 25, 761	136, 667 17, 444	182, 956 23, 795	234, 111 3, 162	180, 095 16, 655	10, 227	214, 590 4, 750	169, 957 6, 550	77, 752 2, 000	33, 106 3, 000	27, 308 4, 628	63, 903 6, 473	
Retail ‡dol. per lb Wholesale	096	.096 .081	. 095 . 081	. 096 . 081	. 095 . 081	. 095 . 082	.098	. 097 . 082	. 098 . 082	.098 .082	. 098 . 080	.093 .077	.09
Tea, imports§thous, of lb	. 11, 498	4, 963	2, 508	4,826	3, 438	1, 275	4, 597	5, 487	6, 665	5, 429	7, 863	7, 105	
Leaf: Exports, incl. scrap and stems §d'thous. of lb.	49,018	33, 867	23, 102	39,156	30, 396	28,724	47,802	59, 406	40,905	46,014	23, 601	33, 601	
Imports, incl. scrap and stems §do Production (crop estimate)mil. of lb	5,632	5, 192	4, 848	5, 624	5, 592	5, 258	5, 864	6, 720	5, 808	4,007 2 2,168	7, 713	5, 725	
Stocks, dealers and manufacturers, total, end of quarterdo Domestic:	- 3, 553			3, 187			3, 334			3, 800			
Cigar leafdo Fire-cured and dark air-cureddo	_ 253			370 243			338 216			318 210			
Flue-cured and light air-cureddo Miscellaneous domesticdo	2,774			2, 413 3		 	2, 633 3			3, 114 3			
Foreign grown: Cigar leaf Cigarette tobaccodo	38			36 122			34 110			32 123			
Manufactured products: Consumption (withdrawals):	-												
Cigarettes (small): Tax-free*millions_	3, 243	2, 805 27, 493	2, 966 25, 068	2, 269 29, 097	2, 333 29, 549	2, 528 29, 060	2,706	3, 527 33, 237	2, 536 27, 333	2,997	3, 213 27, 278	3, 578	3, 19
Tax-paiddo Cigars (large), tax-paidthousands Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid	426, 785	416, 270	473, 968	432, 527	439, 108	466, 511	29, 204 483, 288	587, 880	495, 401	24, 799 446, 719	461, 398	23, 349 460, 141	29, 15 470, 09
thous. of Ib. Exports, cigarettes § 7millions.	18,743	19, 716 1, 667	16, 111 1, 094	18, 792 2, 294	21,008 1,619	22, 184 1, 685	24, 706 1, 937	25, 909 2, 107	18, 144 1, 860	15, 683 2, 140	19, 587 2, 000	18, 071 2, 365	20, 22
Price, wholesale (list price, composite): Cigarettes, f. o. b., destinationdol. per thous. Production, manufactured tobacco, total	. 6.509	6.509	6. 509	6, 509	6, 509	6.509	6. 509	6, 509	6, 509	6. 509	6.509	6. 509	6. 50
thous. of ID_ Fine-cut chewingdo	_ 248	19, 885 337	16, 473 295	18, 357 326	21, 266 303	22, 629 306	24, 233 332	$26,251 \\ 366$	18, 816 298	17, 283 330	19, 232 363	18, 549 334	
Plugdodo Scrap, chewingdo Smokingdo	3. 992	3, 762 3, 302	1, 979 3, 081	3, 001 3, 211	4, 756 3, 467	5,002 3,661	4,892	5,143 4,426	3, 868 3, 465	3, 221 3, 200	3, 516 3, 383	3, 522 3, 183	
Snuff	3,200	8, 799 3, 246 438	7, 576 3, 198 344	8,500 3,007 312	9, 345 2, 968 427	9, 881 3, 341 440	10,849 3,719 466	11, 683 4, 101 533	7, 888 2, 883 414	6, 998 3, 130 404	8,017 3,489 464	7, 791 3, 265 454	
Twistdo				I	1				1 111	1 101	107	FOT	
	<u> </u>	L.		ER AN	D PR(<u>'S</u>	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	
HIDES AND SKINS													
Livestock slaughter (see p. S-28). Imports, total hides and skins§thous. of lb. Calf and kip skinsthous. of pieces.	- 10, 781	10, 830	14, 017 35	11, 901 27	17, 490 23	8, 523 28	8, 950 94	13, 527 79	18, 561 82	31, 447 102	58, 027 310	26, 215 98	
Cattle hidesdo Goatskinsdo	2,715	29 3, 299	51 3, 039	30 4, 283	38 3, 421	42 3, 076	29 2, 686	142 2,933	186 3, 573	453 3, 649	850 3,640	187 5, 835	
Sheep and lamb skinsdo Prices, wholesale (Chicago):	- 1,052	1,318	2,013	1, 386 . 231	5,410	3, 806 . 295	. 301	1,304	2,872	1, 203 . 359	2,709	2,342	22
Hidés, packers', heavy, native steers_dol.per lb_ Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lbdo	. 625	. 514	. 534	. 638	.660	. 619	.625	. 669	.756	.745	.650	.415	35
LEATHER Exports:§									ľ				
Sole leather: Bends, backs and sidesthous. of lbthous. of lbth	- 358 95	471 40	148 59	169 73	29 201	144 245	135 129	244 235	116 95	52 53	43 60	32 116	
Upper leatherthous. of sq. ft. Production:	3, 906	3, 907	3, 761	3, 183	2, 722	2, 954	2, 674	3, 285	2, 943	1, 970	2, 086	2, 180	
Calf and kipthous. of skins_ Cattle hidethous. of hides	2, 512	1, 130 2, 559	1,011	1, 049 2, 239 3, 283	887 2,126	1,069 2,261	1, 106 2, 302	1, 125 2, 630	899 2,369	937 2, 714	910 • 2,405	834 2, 338	
Goat and kidthous. of skinsdo Sheep and lambdo Prices, wholesale:		3, 038 2, 882	3, 046 2, 641	2,472	3, 302 2, 426	2, 995 3, 095	3, 374 3, 411	3, 792 3, 563	2, 893 3, 065	3, 353 2, 987	* 3, 407 * 2, 782	3, 188 2, 967	
Sole, oak, bendstdol. per lb. Chrome, calf, B grade, black, composite	. 678	. 627	. 593	. 593	. 602	. 637	. 662	. 750	. 808	. 813	. 784	. 742	65
dol. per sq. ft.	1.017	1.015	1.007	1.069	1.214	1. 218	1.223	1, 239	1.304	1.304	1.282	1, 192	1, 10
LEATHER MANUFACTURES Gloves and mittens, production, total*													
thous. doz. pairs. Dress and semi-dress, total	588	2,462	2, 286 510				6, 392 1, 557			» 7, 344 » 1, 623			
Leather and fabric combinationdo	- 87	86	89	89 4			334			p 366 p 23			
Fabricdo	1,674	491 1,882 95	418 1,776 94	412 1,585 103			4,835			\$ 5,721			
Leather and fabric combinationdo		230	221	206						p 755			·

May 1948

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	47					 	1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
	L	EATHI	ER AN	D PRO	DUCI	'S—Co	ntinue	d					
LEATHER MANUFACTURES-Continued													
Shoes and slippers: Exports§thous. of pairs_	537	631	545	414	429	409	358	505	430	48 6	398	519	
Prices, wholesale, factory: d Men's black calf oxforddol. per pair.	6.00	6.00 4.90	6.00 4.90	6.00 4.90	6.30 4.90	6.50 4.90	6, 50 4, 90	6.63 4.90	6.75 4.90	7.15 4.90	7.15	7.15	7.18 5.70
Women's plain black kid blucherdo Production, total¶thous. of pairs Shoes, sandals, and play shoes except athletic,	40, 429	39, 525	36, 404	4, 50 34, 131	33, 870	38, 982	40, 826	4, 90	37, 982	4, 90 39, 849	5. 70 7 40, 731	5.70 40,229	
total		36, 627	33, 638	31, 343	30, 875	34, 735	36,035	40, 098	32, 561	35, 794	+ 37, 899	37, 256	
All leatherdo Part leather and nonleatherdo	35, 690 2, 077	34, 879 1, 749	32, 178 1, 554	29, 805 1, 532	29, 728 1, 091	33, 454 1, 174	34, 767 1, 331	$38,730 \\ 1,374$	31, 294 1, 185	34, 471 1, 331	36, 118 1, 816	35, 130 2, 126	
By kinds:† Men'sdo Vouths' and hows'	9, 121 1, 520	9, 218 1, 449	9, 078 1, 373	8,297 1,495	8,053 1,521	8,449 1,607	8, 812 1, 587	$10,350 \\ 1,815$	8, 192 1, 526	9, 306 1, 556	7 9, 264 1, 397	9,091 1,223	
Youths' and boys'do Women'sdo Misses' and children'sdo	1 5.011	18, 237 4, 819	16, 279 4, 389	15,069 4,041	14, 768 3, 985	17,548	18,053 4,511	19, 242 5, 277	15,328	16, 693 5, 004	* 18, 483 * 5, 350	1, 223 18, 283 5, 274	
Infants' and babies'do Slippers for houseweardo	3, 123 2, 146	2, 904 2, 364	2, 519 2, 257	2, 441 2, 272	2, 548 2, 512	2,860 3,676	3,072 4,186	3, 414 5, 936	2, 974 4, 894	3, 235 3, 539	r 3, 405 r 2, 349	3, 385 2, 495	
Infants' and babies' do Slippers for housewear do A th letic do Other footwear do	357 160	380 154	365 144	301 215	308 175	363 208	395 210	492 239	351 176	349 167	* 304 179	298 180	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		LUM	BER A	AND M	IANUF	ACTU	RES	•	·		·		<u>.</u>
LUMBER—ALL TYPES								•••					
Exports, total sawmill products	114, 449 27, 255	88, 345 16, 610	162, 633 34, 237	131, 795 21, 339	131, 226 20, 480	156, 607	125, 140	102, 569	109, 799	73, 249	73, 414	57, 508	
Sawed timber§do Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.§do monts total sawmill modulets6do	75,676	63, 091 93, 070	101, 014 67, 635	21, 559 86, 568 60, 598	20, 480 86, 605 73, 073	22, 692 97, 447 96, 768	16, 854 88, 788 118, 356	15, 018 71, 930 148, 984	22, 337 71, 538 128, 161	14, 247 51, 329 173, 460	15, 432 50, 158 129, 394	11, 989 37, 974 142, 761	
mports, total sawmill products§do National Lumber Manufacturers Association:† Production, totalmil. bd. ft	2,965	3, 094	3, 333	3, 139	3, 284		3 , 256	3 , 325	2, 917	2, 763	2, 719	r 2, 480	3, 02
Hardwoodsdodddo	667 2, 298	681 2, 413	695 2,638	700 2, 439	746 2, 538	3, 279 796 2, 483	767 2,489	773 2,552	726 2, 191	650 2,113	682 2,037	631 * 1,849	71- 2, 30
Shipments, total	2,804 576	2,955 608	3, 141 691	2,803 596	2,897 660	3, 269 776	3, 318 741	3,360 802	3, 164 779	2, 844 641	2, 788 672	* 2,623 * 697	3, 020 74
Softwoodsdodo Stocks, gross, end of month, totaldo Hardwoodsdo	2,228 5,077	2,347 5,217	2, 450 5, 409	2, 207 5, 743	2, 237 5, 961	2, 493 6, 048	2, 577 6, 078	2,558 6,040	2, 385 5, 801	2, 203 5, 557	2, 116 5, 739	r 1, 926 5, 601	2, 271 5, 604
Bardwoodsdo_	1, 904 3, 173	1, 977 3, 240	1, 981 3, 428	2, 085 3, 658	2, 171 3, 790	2, 191 3, 857	2, 217 3, 861	2, 188 3, 852	2, 135 3, 666	2, 018 3, 539	2, 140 3, 599	2, 074 3, 527	2, 040 3, 564
HARDWOOD FLOORING Maple, beech, and birch:	7												
Orders, newM bd. ftM bd. ftOrders, unfilled, end of monthdo	5, 825 8, 375	5, 825 9, 500	5, 375 10, 175	5, 900 11, 375	6, 250 12, 225	$6,500 \\ 13,325$	6,075 13,875	7, 150 14, 475	6, 050 14, 650	5, 975 14, 775	7,575 15,800	6, 600 16, 575	7, 17 17, 35(
Production do	4,050 4,400	4, 675 4, 725	4, 850 4, 800	5, 125 4, 875	5, 575 5, 275	5, 550 5, 575	13, 875 5, 825 5, 475	7, 150 6, 500	5,550	6, 150 5, 300	6, 300 6, 600	6, 250 5, 925	6, 528 6, 578
Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo Dak:	1, 625	1, 500	1, 500	1, 775	2, 050	1, 950	2, 425	3,000	2, 675	3, 450	3, 250	3, 550	3, 650
Orders, newdo Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	43, 443 39, 970	43, 179 38, 418	47, 708 43, 122	48, 444 44, 340	59, 663 58, 439	57,678 58,064	53, 535 60, 195	61, 549 57, 626	47, 646 52, 751	49, 397 51, 135	62,057 54,455	56, 814 58, 129	59, 988 55, 320
Shipments do	42, 944 42, 260 6, 032	47, 361 46, 140 7, 016	48, 709 47, 839 7, 886	46, 985 45, 435 8, 797	55, 629 53, 579	57, 996 58, 126	62, 696 60, 800	69, 623 66, 697	56, 667 55, 784	57, 886 51, 013	$61,152 \\ 61,894$	57, 955 57, 078	64, 991 62, 797
SOFTWOODS	0,002	7,010	1,000	0, 191	9, 370	8, 314	8, 045	10, 971	10, 704	16,086	14, 605	15, 482	15, 626
Douglas fir: Exports, total sawmill products§M bd. ft	65, 073	38, 948	82, 594	61, 332	67, 128	74, 432	74, 521	54, 651	68, 225	45, 946	48, 875	32, 893	
Sawed timbers	21, 356 43, 717	9, 364 29, 584	28, 014 54, 580	16, 583 44, 749	17, 190 49, 938	19, 727 54, 705	14, 578 59, 943	13, 149 41, 502	20, 776 47, 449	13, 398 32, 548	14, 015 34, 860	10, 403 22, 490	
Dimension, No. 1, common, 2" x 4" x 16' dol. per M bd. ft	60.885	62.865	62, 865	62, 865	62, 865	64.845	67.815	67.815	67.815	70. 587	67.815	64. 350	64.350
Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. Ldol. per M bd. ft.	92. 565	95.040	95.040	95.040	101. 970	104.940	111. 870	111.870	111.870	116.820	110.880	104. 940	104, 940
Southern pine: Exports, total sawmill products M bd. ft	19, 041 4, 441	17, 511 4, 341	25, 081 3, 623	22, 591	21, 883	16, 534	8, 920	12, 753	8, 715	7, 738	6, 527	7, 585	
Sawed timbersdodo Boards, planks, scantlings, etc.sdo Orders, newtmil. bd. ft	14, 600 832	13, 170 849	21, 458 793	3, 444 19, 147 834	1, 952 19, 931 962	2, 214 14, 320 981	1, 472 7, 448	$1,656 \\ 11,097 \\ 860$	1, 435 7, 280 693	783 6,955	1,402 5,125 707	1, 392 6, 193	
Orders, unfilled, end of month†do Prices, wholesale, composite:	553	544	449	494	570	641	857 626	573	545	690 501	797 574	579 522	775 508
Boards, No. 2 common, 1" x 6" or 8" x 12'† dol. per M bd. ft_ Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4" x 12-14'†	71.460	67.790	65. 694	62.656	63. 462	67.978	71.127	73. 311	74. 521	78.316	78. 594	77. 728	77. 274
dol. per M bd. ft	124.441	133.862	133. 250	132.148	130.910	134. 279	138.150	141. 139	146. 731	149.273	150. 326	150.326	(1)
Production†mil. bd. ft Shipments†do Stocks, end of month†do	895 830 1, 345	911 858 1, 398	954 888 1, 464	833 789	878 886	861 910	799	876 913	676 721	755 734	708 724	581 631	827 789
Vestern pine: Orders, newt	547	561	543	1, 508 573	1, 500 599	1, 451 650	1, 378 618	1, 341 594	1, 296 534	1, 317 587	1, 301 519	1, 251 441	1, 289
Orders, unfilled, end of month do	370	378	273	415	490	544	568	595	604	526	561	441 576	553 648
mon, 1" x 8"dol. per M bd. ft_ Production†mil. bd. ft_	50.99 437	52.71 555	54.69 679	54.36 671	55. 23 711	56, 23 718	59.01 680	61. 23 676	63.22 514	61.68 517	$63.55 \\ 401$	64.45 384	66. 16 467
Shipmentst	472 841	557 839	585 933	569 1,035	614 1, 132	645 1, 205	621 1, 264	629 1, 311	561 1, 264	567 1, 217	484 1, 134	426 1,094	481 1,080
Vest coast woods: Orders, new†do	815	579	606	531	605	632	730	694	708	572	687	622	680
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Production tdo	863 676	805 638	728 672	689 622	852 635	845 593	804 689	801 678	721 709	659 575	695 670	675 630	$616 \\ 715$
Shipments†do Stocks, end of month†do	649 492	643 488	675 485	571 534	455 545	632 583	765 599	695 579	795 501	626 442	649 462	618 477	711 482

* 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. ¹ Not available. ¶Data include Government shoes not reported separately; the classifications by kinds were revised in the October 1941-February 1946 will be published later. ¹ Not available. ¶Data include Government shoes not reported separately; the classifications by kinds were revised in the October 1941-February 1946 will be published later. ¹ Not available. ¶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, and nonleather uppers); revised data beginning 1944 for these series and additional revisions indicated in note in the September 1947 Survey will be published later. The totals for shoes, sandals, etc., and the distribution by kinds include, beginning May 1947, small amounts that cannot be distributed to the all leather and nonleather and nonleather elassifications. ²⁷ Data continue series published in the July 1944 and earlier issues of the Survey; see note in August 1947 Survey tor data for June 1944-May 1946. ¶Revised series. See note marked ¹⁹ above regarding revision of the shoe series and note in February 1946 for the other indicated lumber series (with the exception of Southern pine orders and stocks and Western pine stocks), as published prior to the March 1948 Survey, have been revised to adjust the monthly series to Census annual production figures for 1946, and 1947 figures for total lumber production superseding figures in the table on the back cover of the February 1948 Survey are 34,936 and 36,635 million board feet, respectively.

May	1948
-----	------

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	_				194	17		<u></u>	<u></u>			1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
	LUM	IBER .	AND M	IANUH	FACTU	RES-	Contin	nued					
SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD Production*thous. of sq. ft., ½" equivalent. Shipments*do Stocks, end of month*do	139, 779 140, 457 32, 146	148, 027 143, 295 35, 591	142, 070 141, 491 35, 618	139, 623 142, 975 31, 481	107, 574 102, 457 35, 937	139, 369 136, 471 37, 600	146, 985 146, 701 38, 086	170, 325 161, 648 44, 279	144, 637 148, 494 40, 340	150, 538 158, 842 31, 479	r 159, 395 r 153, 017 r 37, 755	* 156, 666 * 155, 878 * 39, 323	185, 716 184, 443 39, 879
y	<u> </u>	MEI	TALS A	AND M	IANUF	ACTU	RES	· <u>·</u> ··································	<u> </u>	·	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	·
IRON AND STEEL									1				
Foreign trade: Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.): Exports (domestic), totalshort tons Scrap	637, 754 9, 082 17, 439 3, 058	641, 931 10, 160 15, 090 3, 478	657, 924 18, 175 15, 728 2, 184	630, 731 29, 579 19, 400 3, 410	571, 777 20, 528 21, 733 2, 426	567, 395 10, 717 15, 269 3, 917	579, 191 15, 053 14, 953 1, 828	651, 003 27, 094 13, 579 2, 025	614, 723 14, 057 18, 408 6, 884	635, 570 26, 702 18, 934 3, 789	557, 417 14, 701 • 21, 323 5, 149	508, 598 21, 784 15, 245 4, 219	
Consumption, total*thous of short tons Home scrap*do Purchased scrap*do Stocks, consumers', end of month, total*do Home scrap*do Purchased scrap*do	5, 136 2, 689 2, 447 3, 366 1, 109 2, 257	5, 142 2, 653 2, 489 3, 920 1, 136 2, 784	5, 292 2, 744 2, 548 4, 082 1, 133 2, 949	5, 184 2, 560 2, 624 4, 067 1, 303 2, 764	4, 752 2, 384 2, 368 4, 096 1, 257 2, 839	4, 826 2, 561 2, 265 4, 369 1, 295 3, 074	4, 898 2, 460 2, 438 4, 525 1, 436 3, 089	5, 484 2, 865 2, 619 4, 489 1, 475 3, 014	5, 176 2, 643 2, 533 4, 449 1, 442 3, 007	5, 306 2, 722 2, 584 4, 316 1, 416 2, 901	5, 294 2, 789 2, 505 3, 976 1, 284 2, 692	5, 082 2, 640 2, 442 3, 936 1, 196 2, 740	
Ore Iron ore:													
All districts:* Production	6, 979 0 17, 411 14, 755 2, 656 229	6, 575 7, 216 9, 212 6, 579 4, 448 13, 555 11, 738 1, 816 263 66	10, 981 11, 755 8, 438 6, 885 10, 373 17, 618 15, 541 2, 078 439 46	11, 643 12, 499 7, 582 6, 500 11, 457 21, 746 19, 594 2, 152 479 38	$\begin{array}{c} 13, 127\\ 14, 069\\ 6, 608\\ 6, 156\\ 12, 614\\ 28, 440\\ 25, 677\\ 2, 764\\ 576\\ 56\end{array}$	12, 819 13, 533 5, 895 6, 638 12, 122 33, 896 30, 397 3, 499 597 48	11, 336 11, 865 5, 367 6, 492 10, 685 38, 370 34, 065 4, 305 580 45	10, 108 10, 780 4, 695 7, 151 9, 785 41, 641 36, 852 4, 789 573 42	6, 043 6, 306 4, 432 7, 068 5, 877 43, 010 38, 195 4, 816 451 44	2, 972 1, 879 5, 528 6, 970 537 36, 095 31, 749 4, 346 297 25	2, 757 1, 496 6, 790 7, 057 0 29, 081 25, 205 3, 877 337 83	2, 686 1, 481 8, 009 6, 441 0 22, 628 19, 412 3, 216 269 50	
Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures]						
Castings, gray iron:* Shipments, totalthous. of short tons For sale	634 2, 979 50, 194 280, 724 76, 602 43, 488 5, 015 33, 00 33, 55 33, 50 5, 123	$1,097 \\ 637 \\ 2,998 \\ 41,994 \\ 275,415 \\ 81,890 \\ 47,303 \\ 4,804 \\ 33.00 \\ 33.81 \\ 33.50 \\ 4,830 \\ 741 \\ \end{array}$	1,097 633 2,783 29,006 262,117 75,488 42,304 4,982 33.00 33.81 33.50 5,081 748	1,038 597 2,711 31,972 248,798 78,524 45,291 4,842 33.00 33.81 33.50 4,810 769	913 519 2, 675 26, 591 234, 656 64, 162 40, 733 4, 507 34. 20 35. 08 34. 70 4, 585 887	952 551 2, 631 33, 208 229, 708 62, 395 38, 156 4, 850 36, 00 37, 21 36, 50 4, 917 831	1, 025 591 2, 680 28, 706 218, 276 71, 568 40, 138 4, 745 36. 00 37. 21 36. 50 4, 801 828	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 154\\ 654\\ 2, 669\\ 40, 105\\ 210, 675\\ 83, 976\\ 47, 706\\ 5, 254\\ 36, 00\\ 37, 28\\ 36, 50\\ 5, 228\\ 769\end{array}$	1, 020 562 2, 687 35, 804 206, 510 72, 111 39, 969 4, 912 36, 00 37, 32 36, 50 5, 015 759	1,066 588 2,782 39,940 202,408 77,757 44,042 5,057 36.20 37.53 36.50 5,177 838	$\begin{array}{c} 1,064\\ 584\\ 2,803\\ 49,159\\ 205,759\\ 77,744\\ 45,808\\ 5,167\\ 38,88\\ 40,28\\ 39,50\\ 5,128\\ 794 \end{array}$		1, 169 660 2, 726 43, 921 203, 351 86, 767 50, 017 39, 00 40, 63 39, 50 5, 020
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures													
Steel castings: f Shipments, total	99, 701 27, 125 717, 428 586, 992 130, 436 115, 456 83, 743	144, 175 106, 127 29, 185 698, 615 570, 130 128, 485 121, 475 90, 076 31, 399	140, 874 103, 779 28, 850 662, 579 544, 058 118, 521 115, 743 85, 729 30, 014	139, 031 103, 888 31, 879 633, 467 519, 760 113, 707 110, 446 80, 761 29, 685	116, 956 85, 014 21, 280 630, 925 529, 817 101, 108 92, 352 70, 316 22, 036	120, 405 88, 719 22, 584 626, 227 526, 392 99, 835 98, 009 69, 639 28, 370	$\begin{array}{c} 137,457\\ 102,913\\ 32,967\\ 617,247\\ 518,261\\ 98,986\\ 108,804\\ 79,219\\ 29,585\\ \end{array}$	148, 358 111, 288 30, 452 593, 838 494, 933 98, 905 123, 830 91, 228 32, 602	585, 818 492, 808 93, 010 103, 740 76, 839	148, 124 110, 970 34, 919 593, 660 495, 947 97, 713 116, 798 86, 911 29, 887	141, 068 108, 282 35, 129 618, 155 517, 307 100, 848 118, 534 89, 677 28, 857	107, 762 34, 800 630, 860 523, 319	$\begin{array}{c} 162,891\\ 125,550\\ 41,876\\ 641,110\\ 525,543\\ 115,567\\ 131,111\\ 95,008\\ 36,103\\ \end{array}$
Production	7, 307 94	7, 043 94	7, 329 95	6, 969 93	6, 570 85	6, 982 90	6, 789 91	7, 560 98	7, 233 96	7, 366 95			r 7, 608 95
Prices, wholesale: Composite, finished steeldol. per lb_ Steel billets, rerolling (Pittsburgh) dol. per long ton_	. 0329	. 0329	. 0329 42. 00	. 0329	. 0329 42. 60	. 0360 45. 00	. 0360	. 0360 45. 00	. 0360 45. 00	. 0360 45. 00	. 0368		. 0376
Structural steel (Pittsburgh)dol. per Ib. Steel scrap (Chicago)dol. per long ton. r Révised. ¹ Data beginning March 19	. 0250 36. 69	. 0250 33. 05	. 0250 29, 25	. 0250 30, 88	. 0256 36. 95	. 0280 39. 88	. 0280 38. 75	. 0280 40. 50	. 0280 39. 13	. 0280	. 0280	. 0280	. 0305

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1947					I	1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
	ME	TALS A	AND N	IANUF	FACTU	RES—	Contir	nued					
IRON AND STEEL—Continued													
Steel, Manufactured Products										1		Ì]
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types:⊗ Orders, unfilled, end of monththousands Productiondo Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo Boilers, steel, new orders:t	14, 976 2, 291 2, 292 25	14, 542 2, 455 2, 455 25	$14,370 \\ 2,303 \\ 2,306 \\ 21$	13, 612 2, 244 2, 242 23	13, 255 2, 188 2, 185 26	12, 340 2, 208 2, 212 22	11, 294 2, 210 2, 201 31	10, 946 2, 304 2, 305 29	10, 450 2, 064 2, 075 18	12, 461 2, 388 2, 385 21	12, 191 2, 236 2, 239 18	11, 889 2, 100 2, 098 20	11, 529 2, 53 2, 51 3
Area	r 1, 410 r 1, 347	1, 366 1, 335	1, 428 1, 212	1, 904 1, 345	1, 620 1, 563	1, 4 34 1, 452	1, 245 1, 417	1, 167 1, 331	1, 202 1, 176	1, 388 1, 276	r 1, 109 r 1, 103	1, 532 1, 219	1, 69 1, 28
Food	179, 924 125, 683 54, 241 142, 661 1, 174 26, 265	$204, 678 \\139, 536 \\65, 142 \\160, 107 \\1, 083 \\27, 219$	$207, 208 \\ 145, 830 \\ 61, 378 \\ 165, 085 \\ 984 \\ 25, 058$	232, 612168, 24964, 363193, 27584524, 261	309, 659 235, 856 73, 803 275, 571 781 27, 377	387, 817 315, 028 72, 789 344, 269 890 27, 229	354, 726 278, 488 76, 238 310, 982 949 30, 019	$\begin{array}{c} 279,506\\ 193,731\\ 85,075\\ 240,728\\ 1,064\\ 32,869 \end{array}$	213, 973 137, 225 76, 748 182, 411 858 30, 872	253, 684 170, 098 83, 586 222, 887 r 829 28, 430	216, 530 134, 671 * 81, 859 * 181, 414 * 818 * 29, 459	r 202, 537 125, 782 r 76, 755 r 169, 987 868 28, 002	$\begin{array}{c} 207, 489\\ 134, 203\\ 73, 279\\ 169, 077\\ 1, 012\\ 32, 459\end{array}$
Steer products, her simplements.co Total. Merchant bars do. Pipe and tubes do. Plates do. Sheets do. Strip—Cold rolled do. Hot rolled. do. Structural shapes, heavy do. Tin plate and terreplate do. Wire and wire products do.	5, 304 558 502 527 181 1, 275 132 144 390 293 396	5,4465495185552061,274141151392318425	$5,442 \\ 561 \\ 535 \\ 579 \\ 204 \\ 1,274 \\ 142 \\ 150 \\ 382 \\ 305 \\ 425$	5, 264 501 527 563 205 1, 225 138 141 364 308 407	4, 975 493 480 199 1, 181 116 131 357 324 335	$\begin{array}{c} 5,278\\ 534\\ 517\\ 540\\ 190\\ 1,199\\ 136\\ 135\\ 371\\ 336\\ 393\\ \end{array}$	5, 119 484 497 182 1, 224 136 142 360 304 410	$5,682 \\ 555 \\ 550 \\ 589 \\ 214 \\ 1,343 \\ 151 \\ 157 \\ 399 \\ 349 \\ 454$	5,217 494 534 513 209 1,264 126 137 353 328 400	$5, 613 \\ 521 \\ 558 \\ 591 \\ 211 \\ 1, 352 \\ 134 \\ 149 \\ 380 \\ 370 \\ 405$	$5,410 \\ 521 \\ 541 \\ 530 \\ 201 \\ 1,384 \\ 146 \\ 146 \\ 334 \\ 267 \\ 429 \\ 100 \\ $	5,046 518 519 538 172 1,198 127 136 324 247 396	5, 979 560 613 200 1, 410 158 141 382 393 449
NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS													
Aluminum: Imports, bauxite§long tons Price, wholesaie, scrap castings (N. Y.)	157, 337	129, 133 . 0719	189, 615 . 0667	173, 706 . 0444	181, 999 . 0440	164, 098 . 0600	163, 480	118,658 .0625	134, 148	133, 995	209, 470	153, 706 . 0725	. 0725
dol. per lb A luminum fabricated products, shipments, total* mil. of lb	158.6	152.3	.0007	124, 8	121.7	132.2	155.1	187.1	167.8	.0670	+ 177.5	173.9	. 0726
Castings*dodo Wrought products, total*do Plate, sheet, and strip*do Brass sheets, wholesale price, milldol. per lb Copper:	42.3 116.5 91.1 · .289	41.7 110.7 83.4 , 289	37. 4 106. 8 81. 7 , 293	33. 0 91. 9 70. 5 . 300	30. 2 91. 4 72. 1 . 296	30.4 101.8 82.5 .296	35.9 119.3 98.1 .296	40.5 146.9 120.4 .296	34.7 133.2 108.0 .296	37.5 138.1 110.3 .296	* 37.9 139.6 109.7 .296	38. 0 7 136. 0 105. 7 . 302	$\begin{array}{r} 41.8\\ 159.1\\ 126.2\\ .302\end{array}$
Exports, refined and manufactures§. short tons. Imports, total§	13, 467 26, 291 6, 944 19, 347 12, 158 7, 189 . 2091	11, 721 23, 203 7, 989 15, 214 9, 754 5, 460 . 2123	14, 021 40, 138 3, 233 36, 905 25, 099 11, 806 . 2211	17, 254 52, 527 4, 115 48, 412 32, 993 15, 419 . 2135	14, 569 37, 524 3, 519 34, 005 18, 796 15, 209 . 2123	21, 606 44, 185 2, 492 41, 693 24, 679 17, 014 . 2123	$18, 337 \\ 41, 596 \\ 3, 338 \\ 38, 258 \\ 26, 620 \\ 11, 638 \\ .2123$	19, 295 44, 045 5, 286 38, 759 18, 515 20, 244 . 2121	22, 497 36, 902 4, 864 32, 038 21, 694 10, 344 . 2120	$\begin{array}{c} 19,837\\ 54,513\\ 1,251\\ 53,262\\ 29,612\\ 23,650\\ .2120\\ \end{array}$	17, 819 30, 435 0 30, 435 13, 041 17, 394 . 2120	18, 297 46, 638 2, 825 43, 813 22, 346 21, 467 . 2120	. 2120
Mine or smelter (including custom intake) short tons	84, 445 95, 964 123, 382 83, 736	89, 093 104, 596 117, 557 86, 496	91, 275 108, 536 118, 120 84, 560	82, 334 103, 474 116, 678 82, 542	79, 152 94, 610 109, 822 77, 773	83, 301 88, 122 96, 374 77, 212	83, 922 92, 146 95, 640 80, 113	76, 815 108, 277 112, 310 74, 507	72, 534 97, 525 106, 232 66, 622	80, 954 108, 816 113, 446 76, 035	82, 427 102, 314 118, 855 71, 533	7 82, 959 93, 588 106, 823 70, 146	83, 574 110, 886 122, 988 68, 583
Lead: Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead content) §_do Ore (lead content):	18, 898	18, 585	18, 113	23, 058	13, 030	21, 099	14, 261	14, 132	27, 416	23, 706	15, 784	26, 718	
Mine production*	32, 134 36, 328	32, 979 37, 581	\$2, 772 34, 269	32, 452 33, 688	29, 106 31, 877	30, 597 32, 271	30, 647 32, 081	32, 512 33, 780	30, 618 31, 600	30, 567 34, 797	7 33, 230 32, 019	32, 029 32, 414	34, 185
Price, wholeshe, pig, desiverized (rew) doi. per lb. doi.per lb. Primaryt	. 1496 51, 239 46, 699 52, 465 41, 990	. 1500 53, 424 48, 995 50, 568 44, 834	. 1500 53, 822 49, 984 50, 482 47, 233	. 1500 45, 235 41, 505 54, 627 37, 836	. 1500 46, 012 42, 536 51, 989 31, 290	. 1500 46, 409 43, 725 46, 646 31, 048	. 1500 46, 827 43, 545 43, 483 34, 385	$\begin{array}{r} .1500\\ 50,248\\ 46,919\\ 56,247\\ 28,370\end{array}$. 1500 51, 481 47, 903 55, 034 24, 809	. 1500 49, 337 45, 538 52, 354 21, 787	$\begin{array}{c} .1500\\ 50,821\\ 47,421\\ 51,958\\ 20,645\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} .1500\\ 43,598\\ 40,400\\ 47,200\\ 17,034\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} .1500\\ 50,093\\ 46,579\\ 52,283\\ 14,833\end{array}$
Imports: Ore (tin content) long tons Bars, blocks, pigs, etc Price, wholesale, straits (N. Y.)dol. per lb.	0 60 . 7000	3, 937 33 , 8000	1, 409 54 . 8000	694 443 • . 8000	2, 596 3, 406 . 8000	8, 350 2, 105 . 8000	2, 989 6, 470 . 8000	1, 745 3, 429 . 8000	1, 439 2, 443 . 8000	2, 566 4, 855 . 8539	2, 201 4, 653 . 9400	3, 668 1, 538 . 9400	. 9400
Zinc: Imports, total (zinc content) §short tons For smelting, refining, and export §do	19, 911 5, 842	33, 853 10, 083	27, 216 6, 367	31, 601 11, 534	41, 030 9, 025	29, 364 8, 430	22, 061 1, 510	33, 645 562	19, 140 5, 659	33, 415 10, 392	r 12, 660 r 121	22, 617 6, 240	
For domestic consumption: Ore (zinc content)do Blocks, pigs, etcdo Mine production of recoverable zinc*do Slab zinc:	6, 981 7, 088 55, 295	18, 847 4, 923 57 , 32 8	13, 940 6, 909 57, 902	15, 228 4, 839 60, 879	26, 406 5, 599 46, 526	17, 842 3, 092 47, 700	14, 953 5, 598 46, 817	27, 295 5, 788 50, 296	9, 160 4, 321 48, 332	12, 939 10, 084 47, 790	7, 958 4, 581 r 48, 509	10, 580 5, 797 47, 841	
Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis) dol. per lb Production dol	. 1050 75, 376 75, 788 67, 325 162, 049	. 1050 73, 891 72, 243 61, 715 163, 697	. 1050 73, 970 70, 803 58, 827 166, 864	. 1050 70, 990 63, 527 52, 390 174, 327	. 1050 69, 128 59, 737 44, 801 183, 718	. 1050 66, 852 89, 314 52, 122 161, 256	.1050 67, 867 92, 549 50, 558 136, 574	. 1050 71, 745 129, 046 57, 564 79, 273	. 1050 69, 682 79, 789 59, 154 69, 166	. 1050 70, 996 72, 151 61, 258 68, 011	. 1108 71, 505 84, 431 64, 605 55, 085	. 1200 66, 784 7 73, 608 62, 503 7 48, 261	. 1200 73, 209 76, 241 64, 241 45, 229

1947 1948 Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey Sep-tember Novem-Janu-Febru-Decem-March April Мау June July October March August hor arv **METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued** HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC 29, 080 30, 464 45, 607 29, 483 18, 660 57, 443 29, 452 26, 073 28, 849 25, 326 29, 528 23, 185 25, 838 26, 342 20, 506 21, 045 50, 285 25, 175 28, 469 46, 991 r 33, 328 r 37, 194 r 41, 740 29, 381 31, 372 39, 749 7 29, 043 27, 130 28, 583 28, 583 39, 749 * 22,018 13, 823 70, 750 41, 461 44, 984 51, 327 50, 824 r 46, 774 Radiation: Production Shipments Stocks Boilers; rance, shipments* Orders, new, net Orders, new, net Orders, end of month Stocks, end of month Stocks, end of month Stocks, end of month Stocks, end of month Btoves and ranges, domestic cooking, exc. electric: Production, total Coal and wood Gas* Coal and wood* Gas* do. 4, 984 4, 746 3, 137 4, 472 4, 698 2, 909 4, 302 4, 032 3, 179 48, 454 4,073 4,540 2,712 52,967 4, 749 4, 786 2, 675 5, 863 5, 980 2, 558 56, 372 5, 217 5, 247 2, 528 5, 201 5, 388 2, 341 42, 884 4, 820 4, 597 4,862 r 5,376 5,138 5,724 4,441 2.675 7 5, 181 7 2, 536 5,010 2,664 5,316 2 899 67.140 66, 597 64, 415 55, 220 51,986 46,011 51, 722 52, 592 -10, 338 968, 114 99, 380 13, 337 85, 573 666, 633 122, 644 20, 335 37, 582 576, 254 127, 961 ¹-4, 421 443, 385 128, 448 20, 493 - 58, 225 304, 238 80, 922 25, 513 8, 407 124, 190 18, 848 68, 690 11, 795 5, 959 3, 127 249, 237 1 57 449 34.963 1.650 0 880 874, 902 99, 171 15, 392 804, 608 105, 257 18, 924 1, 650 703, 704 102, 554 22, 657 9, 889 134, 901 24, 917 59, 877 077, 832 r 149, 929 r 41, 859 58, 128 36, 418 14, 745 20, 462 r 50,070 305, 406 46, 175 203, 631 259, 863 36, 945 186, 231 290, 760 35, 631 213, 436 331, 756 34, 603 256, 241 283, 682 30, 635 210, 620 288, 178 256, 785 36, 126 308, 544 34, 690 352,948 313, 694 287.697 285, 127 r 313, 959 352, 948 39, 580 245, 432 67, 936 49, 288 210, 406 44, 814 193, 684 49, 680 31, 323 215, 849 37, 955 r 31, 999 r 227, 602 39, 373 202,954 179,647 212,024 41, 012 477, 651 103, 459 186, 412 40, 912 785, 087 169, 468 293, 879 42, 427 583, 737 93, 618 54, 358 * 413, 637 * 55, 492 55 600 54 000 45, 370 36 687 41, 693 61, 830 37, 955 619, 948 124, 375 264, 904 230, 669 412, 517 92, 349 157, 716 446, 533 90, 728 175, 940 41, 093 691, 341 142, 698 254, 517 51, 850 351, 333 53, 734 156, 762 388, 957 97, 264 416, 216 95, 063 559, 473 109, 048 ----------159, 496 175, 282 216, 767 233, 658 274, 762 215, 357 r 188, 248 -----132, 197 145.871 162.452 179,865 187, 780 294, 126 321, 740 169, 897 140, 837 -----54, 864 9, 876 24, 631 20, 357 210, 487 90, 210 15, 214 34, 286 40, 710 210, 350 54, 985 9, 669 25, 128 20, 188 56, 498 9, 569 21, 757 25, 172 197, 485 72, 629 13, 522 27, 791 31, 316 185, 924 67, 567 15, 306 28, 324 24, 012 174, 704 55, 297 14, 209 108, 419 19, 632 36, 739 52, 048 60, 196 80, 891 13, 563 r 46, 590 36, 354 14, 562 22, 683 22, 951 * 10, 822 * 16, 354 * 19, 414 * 176, 736 9, 313 7, 650 32, 480 34, 848 217, 966 22, 050 19, 038 ------19, 391 159, 134 Solid fuel*_____do... Water heaters, nonelectric, shipments*_____do... -----282, 408 244, 626 192, 372 229, 169 ----------MACHINERY AND APPARATUS Blowers, fans and unit heaters: 14, 953 7, 216 10, 234 6, 059 8, 452 7, 912 10, 985 9, 677 -----------____ -----...... ----..... ----------. 573.8 512.1 548.6 649 9 458 7 468, 9 455.1 521.1467.8694.6520.0 370 1 532.3 709.5 29,012 525. 9 623. 0 25, 791 658.9 620.7 24,383 408.7 426.1 565.3 18,924 408.9 411.3 656.8 18,520 445. 9 727. 9 393.1 657.7 438.2 786.7 286.1 643.1 ------- - - - - - - - ------...... -----------26,857 27, 545 24, 566 22.285 28.873 3.598 4,061 5, 281 5, 851 7,092 9,041 9, 838 2, 685 5, 090 8.194 3,728 2.492 7 4.316 280 56, 661 170 52, 981 270 174 398 345 208 191 249 380 273 168 230 57. 563 63. 168 81, 269 97.752 80,640 52, 523 51, 603 50, 946 64, 870 68.150 78, 197 36, 261 62, 586 32, 773 23, 561 56, 183 26, 015 30, 168 36, 578 70, 792 35, 671 36, 946 54, 300 21, 564 40, 363 60, 737 27, 789 32, 948 38, 745 61, 045 21, 101 26, 618 63, 181 28, 580 34, 601 36, 213 73, 688 30, 292 56, 936 43, 490 61, 005 34, 524 58, 192 27,676 61, 559 28, 150 33, 409 62,033 32,005 41.683 25, 130 31, 806 27, 326 33, 679 29, 829 32, 204 29, 173 * 26, 466 * 31, 726 29, 813 35, 121 31, 872 32, 736 3.464 3.638 2.973 2,999 3 148 3 843 3 355 3, 475 3,635 4,703 2.673 3,480 3, 819 10, 089 11, 938 11, 628 13.126 ----11, 687 14.002 11.835 11.575 Industrial.....number. **ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT** 1,798 1.868 1.873 r 2, 254 1,737 1.433 2,073 2,415 2,854 2,683 2, 597 r 2, 394 1,683 327, 528 321, 515 341, 360 330, 426 330, 675 318, 094 343, 229 329, 986 13, 243 293, 465 280, 585 12, 880 296, 570 279, 237 347, 601 328, 630 359,040 350, 341 373.254 304, 273 311.342 _____ 6,013 10, 934 12, 581 17,333 279,229 18,971 290, 397 320, 969 313, 724 314, 705 281, 826 354,094 397, 113 365, 579 351,152 358, 445 360,029 398, 298 405 405 361 352 324 320 381 350 345 353 459 394 308 392 ----------...... 6, 514 551 4, 859 26, 435 1, 831 4, 205 8,854 3, 586 389 3, 341 5, 298 4, 464 565 4, 465 6, 378 677 3, 344 4, 083 550 -7,908-----1,079 308 4, 150 432 4,002 354 350 975 4,092 4, 693 3.619 4,150 3, 812 4, 162 4,687 4, 397 4, 221 32, 668 31, 849 4, 821 5, 155 29, 589 38, 332 4, 359 5, 318 32, 451 29, 534 5, 834 5, 790 30, 280 -----..... ---------____ 22, 328 4, 935 4, 118 ---. --------.____. ---------------...... -----...... ------. _____ short tons_ 20,088 21, 110 22, 141 22,218 20,821 19.745 23, 664 22,730 23,638 22.336 25, 319 20,882 23, 194 Vulcanized fiber: Consumption of fiber paper......thous. of lb... Shipments.....thous, of dol... 4, 598 1, 757 4,824 5,086 1,758 4,771 4, 582 1, 425 5, 124 1, 559 4,820 1,599 5, 442 1, 731 5, 107 4,852 1,457 5, 065 1, 540 4, 532 1, 461 5, 200 1, 742 1,486

Revised. 1 Cancellations exceeded new orders.
 Companies beginning 1947; 31 companies were included for 1945 and 1946 and 27 for 1944.
 See p. 24 of the January 1947; 31 companies were included for 1945 and 1946 and 27 for 1944.
 See p. 24 of the January 1947; Survey for available data for 1942-45 for cast-iron boilers and radiation; these series continue data published in the 1942 Supplement.
 See notes on the indicated items on p. 8-33 or S-34 of the September 1947 Survey for source and coverage of data for vacuum cleaners and coverage of the data for oil burners, mechanical stokers, and pumps and water systems. Data for washers are from the American Washer and Ironer Manufacturers' Association and beginning January 1947, are estimated industry totals based on reports representing around 92 percent of the total; earlier data cover only companies reporting to the Association; comparison with total industry shipments compiled by the Bureau of the Consus for January-September 1946 indicates that data for this period represented about 97 percent of the industry; information is not available at present on the coverage of data for the latter part of 1946.

of the Census for January-September 1946 indicates that data for this period represented about 9/ percent of the Industry; information is not available at present of the Census for January-September 1946 indicates that data for this period represented about 9/ percent of the Industry; information is not available at present of the Census and are current motors 2-3 companies which did not report prior to 1947; information regarding the effect of these additions on the comparability of the data is not available at present. "New series. Data for range boilers, stoves and ranges, warm-air furnaces, warte heaters, sewing machines and scales and balances are complete by the Bureau of the Census and are complete, or practically complete; data for 1943-45 for domestic heating stoves are shown on p. 20 of the April 1947 Survey; data prior to 1946 for the other series will be shown later (data beginning March 1944 for total shipments of warm-air furnaces are available in the May 1945 Survey). For source of data on machine tool shipments and reference for 1940-42 data, see note on p. S-34 of February 1947 Survey and for data beginning August 1942 for automotive replacement battery shipments, see p. S-31 of November 1943 Survey. The related in the May 1945 Survey regarding unpublished revisions in the indexes of new orders for motors and generators and sales of insulating materials; the index for motors and generators is now computed on a quarterly basis and represent quarterly totals. Data on rigid steel conduit and fittings were revised in the July 1946 Survey period for the second in the Survey present of context of a space of cotton system spindles.

NOTE FOR COTTON SPINDLE ACTIVITY, p. S-39.—Data for operations as a percent of capacity were revised in the April 1948 Survey to take into account spindle hours of cotton system spindles consuming fibers other than cotton; comparable data for August 1945 through January 1947: 103.7, 116.3, 109.9, 109.4, 106.4, 116.0, 118.8, 119.9, 115.6, 116.7, 121.8, 100.6, 118.8, 121.0, 121.8, 126.4, 113.7, 129.6. Data for active spindles and spindle hours relate only to spindle consuming 100 percent cotton and percent of operations as shown through the March 1948 Survey is based on spindle hours of the cotton consuming spindles only.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					194	17						1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
	<u></u>		PAPE	R AND	PRIN	TING		1		. <u></u>			
PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER													
Pulpwood:* Consumptionthous. of cords (128 cu. ft.)	1,702	1,647	1,714	1,634	1, 559	1,675	1, 589	1,744	1,679	1,605	1, 734 1, 813	1, 589	1,774
Receiptsdo Stocks, end of monthdo Waste paper:*	1, 819 4, 255	1, 430 4, 035	1, 465 3, 767	1, 683 3, 816	1, 901 4, 161	$1,958 \\ 4,437$	1, 908 4, 736	1, 826 4, 795	1, 480 4, 567	1, 613 4, 566	1, 813 4, 646	7 1,646 7 4,698	1, 904 4, 803
Waste paper:* Consumptionshort tons Receiptsdo Stocksdo	684, 637 667, 975	668, 727 711, 509	693, 879 697, 152	648, 768 656, 684	607,061 615,155	650, 690 629, 114	638, 318 643, 222	684, 375 735, 250	635, 597 638, 505	625, 971 633, 122	674, 747 614, 143	r 618, 324 r 595, 355	702, 453 715, 800
Stocksdodo	435, 411	475, 915	473, 917	481, 911	482, 392	462, 248	467, 651	512, 880	514, 039	521, 019	458, 366	* 429, 676	440, 977
Exports, all grades, totalsdo	11,928	13, 140	14, 161	7,951	7,244	13, 358	11,603	16,090	10, 334	8, 278	11, 109	11,807	
Bleached sulphates	141, 995 14, 132 17, 872	148, 921 13, 402 21, 673	175,067 19,988 28,669	227, 246 17, 008 46, 816	$\begin{array}{r} 225,807 \\ 20,133 \\ 53,044 \end{array}$	275, 187 28, 527 75, 965	186, 631 21, 301	195, 884 22, 302	188, 053 23, 009	210, 216 24, 835	187, 293 20, 898 38, 625	215, 851 19, 886 45, 033	
Bleached sulphites	39,610 48,190	43, 417 44, 022	28,009 40,330 59,488	40,810	48,678 75,229	53, 098 84, 872	37,060 44,037	36, 470 53, 458 56, 602	48, 938 40, 544 53, 939	42, 907 49, 427 66, 042	36, 541 64, 078	45,035 42,375 89,143	
Exports, all grades, total§	1, 597	1, 621 24, 786	1, 592	1,692	1,719 27,004	1,804 30,921	54, 996 1, 864 27, 373	1, 929 25, 123	2,075 19,548	66, 043 2, 293 24, 711	1,884	1,959 17,455	
Total, all gradesthous. of short tons	1,013	985	1,040	995	935	1,026	970	1,080	1,022	975	1,054	r 961	1,092
Bleached sulphateshort tonsdo	* 89, 866 * 354, 228	87, 175 337, 047	92, 484 366, 873	90, 141 354, 853	92, 058 331, 275	98, 415 365, 355	92, 335 333, 030	103, 347 374, 438	93, 744 356, 488	91, 569 332, 597	* 102, 641 * 373, 277	95, 088 321, 089	105, 190 390, 188
Bleached sulphitedo Unbleached sulphitedo	162, 270 * 74, 267	160, 223 74, 131	164, 791 79, 133	152, 426 73, 518	142,436 64,268	161, 922 76, 291	154, 960 74, 753	$172,429 \\80,272$	163, 508 77, 186	155, 379 78, 176	164, 244 82, 206	157, 233 76, 586	168, 923 84, 025
Production:† Total, all gradesthous. of short tons Bleached sulphateshort tons Unbleached sulphatedo Bleached sulphitedo Unbleached sulphitedo Sodado Groundwooddo Defibrated, exploded, etc.¶do	42,092 180,184 r 63,548	41, 655 179, 324 63, 956	43, 324 184, 506 67, 096	41, 696 173, 802 64, 664	38, 345 160, 507 62, 000	40, 881 170, 080 66, 877	40, 182 161, 635 69, 080	43, 840 176, 593 79, 974	42, 218 168, 859 75, 041	41,668 161,047 69,718	43, 933 161, 067 79, 051	39, 762 * 153, 488 75, 000	42, 598 171, 671 81, 388
Denbrated, exploded, etc.1do Stocks, end of month:† Total, all grades:do Bleached sulphatedo Bleached sulphatedo Bleached sulphite	79,709	83, 786	95, 771	103, 598	96, 601		94, 121	93, 244	109, 968	98, 928	91, 271	94, 543	90,155
Bleached sulphatedododododo	7,447 7,043	6, 926 8, 331	7,079 7,545	7,108	7, 320 6, 311	99, 834 5, 259 8, 050	5, 508 10, 507	5,886 10,032	6,089 13,270	4, 439 9, 815	6, 316 11, 786	7,558	6,464 12,084
Bleached sulphitedo_	21,004 11,128	20, 564 10, 645	26, 295 13, 527	27, 475 15, 332	23, 952 14, 143	31, 604 16, 982	30, 288 16, 869	36, 547 14, 764	42,846	37, 308 18, 452	28, 933 16, 103 3, 020	30, 525 14, 427	22, 543 14, 829
Sodadod	2, 422 28, 630	3, 052 32, 046	2, 709 35, 452	3, 102 39, 626	2, 858 38, 725	3, 073 31, 551	2, 771 23, 660	3, 033 18, 193	3, 492 21, 702	2, 895 21, 615	3, 020 20, 368	3, 454 22, 316	3, 363 25, 552
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	ļ												
Paper and paperboard production, total thous, of short tons	1,800	1,754	1,834	1, 728	1.625	1, 763	1,720	1,898	1,777	1, 743	1, 866	r 1, 701	1, 931
Paperdodddododddododddoddddddd	901 802	885 777	930 805	883 751	1,625 817 708	892 767	873	956	898 767	894 740	949 808	7 877 7 718	959 855
Building boarddo Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paper-	98	92	99	95	101	105	105	115	iii	109	110	105	117
board (American Paper and Pulp Association): Orders, newshort tons	733, 372	686,012	714, 296	702, 200	664, 872	687, 500 719, 979	731, 808	751, 536	697, 825	714,929	* 795, 400	7 697, 224	826, 593
All paper and paperboard mills:* Paper and paperboard production, total thous. of short tons Paperdo Building boarddo Building boarddo Paper.excl. building paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Association):† Orders, newshort tons Productiondo Fine paper:do Fine paper:do Fine paper:do Fine paper:	732, 863 723, 307	711, 517 710, 572	752,028 745,783	714, 440 711, 061	653, 710 648, 003	719, 979	702, 581 693, 566	776, 549 778, 752	732, 765 729, 868	733, 484 728, 969	779,406 772,645	721, 376 723, 433	812, 533 802, 970
Fine paper: do Orders, new	115,808 167,155	98, 528 160, 737	90, 189 144, 032	102, 765 149, 790	98,017 150,260	91, 204 143, 020	94,838 136,927	109, 851 138, 850	82,720 121,422	89, 886 112, 523	7 112,679 7 122,825	* 89,658 * 120,975	111, 575 126, 970
Productiondo Shipmentsdo	106, 484 105, 441	102, 434 101, 268	107, 558 108, 076	101, 311 100, 289	90, 227 86, 642	103, 610 105, 582	101,775 98,680	111,114 111,732	101,954 101,168	103, 495 95, 773	7 107, 304 7 108, 870	* 97, 208 95, 570	107,055 105,695
Stocks, end of monthdo Printing paper:	49,737	49,980	50, 448	53, 782	52,720	50, 530	52, 120	51,770	53, 705	54, 234	* 52, 915	r 54, 135	55, 910
Orders, new	250, 524 292, 123	237, 015 282, 003	260, 602 275, 565	242, 080 279, 900	234, 580 266, 490	249, 259 269, 159	277, 581 299, 893	249, 016 269, 004	252, 829 267, 430	252, 172 254, 943	r 280, 132 r 263, 383	* 240, 672 * 256, 548	289, 043 269, 155
Printing paper: Orders, newdodo Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, book paper, "B" grade, Eng- lish finish, white, f. o. b. milldol. per 100 lb. Productionshort tons. Shipmentsdo Coarse naper: t	10.05 256,045	10, 05 252, 348	10.05 264,444	10.05 248,796	10.55 236,295	10.24 250, 563	10.80 245,916	10.80 275,837	10.80 257,210	10.80 257,843	10.80 7 269,194	10.80 7 252,392	10.80
Shipmentsdodo Stocks, end of monthdo	251, 395 63, 157	252, 969 62, 948	260, 420 62, 861	249, 975 63, 163	236, 838 62, 070	253, 331 59, 512	243, 496	275, 699 62, 782	257, 736 66, 036	261, 724 63, 745	r 265, 557 r 66, 078	r 253, 939 r 67, 805	278, 028 273, 585 70, 140
Coarse paper: † Orders, newdo	244, 632	228, 359	238, 230	242, 126	228, 912	233, 647	238, 828	264, 665	241,042	245, 517	r 268, 523	7 242, 220	285, 545
Orders, newdodO	163, 902 245, 963	158, 292 232, 398	143,327 250,239 048,616	158, 747 244, 373	152,605 222,588 220,627	149, 995 247, 641	155, 539 233, 492	159, 550 258, 098	158,730 249,895	155, 245 245, 463	7 149, 956 7 265, 386	7 151, 200 7 243, 621	156,085 283,100
Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo Newsprint:	243, 770 53, 030	231, 639 53, 035	248, 616 53, 420	241, 498 60, 330	220, 637 60, 187	250, 406 58, 190	230, 171 60, 263	260, 401 57, 886	247, 650 60, 756	244, 540 59, 931	r 262, 416 r 63, 276	7 246, 707 7 62, 840	280, 395 56, 265
Canada	372, 482	369, 490	384, 520	355, 606	379, 731	377, 941	366,092	396, 251	364, 483	368, 925	371, 637	344, 645	387,672
Productiondo Shipments from millsdo Stocks, at mills, end of monthdo	373, 769 133, 381	376, 305 126, 566	400, 763 110, 323	375, 498 90, 431	379,065 91,097	388, 106 80, 932	379,460 67,564	389, 505 74, 310	393, 169 45, 624	369, 986 44, 563	346, 870 69, 330	332, 211 81, 764	380, 732 88, 704
Inited States	302, 672	297, 461	302, 994	292,664	263, 698	281, 102	299.807	339, 286	338, 012	322, 136	292, 534	307, 967	338, 337
Consumption by publishers	322, 357 84, 00 67, 916	315, 840 90, 00 71, 933	328, 747 90. 00 73, 498	349, 134 90, 00 67, 268	353, 091 90, 00 67, 656	315, 932 90, 00 70, 507	357, 998 90, 00 70, 732	355, 605 90, 00 72, 253	314, 364 90, 00	389, 907 90.00	320, 564 96. 00	293, 801 96.00	96.00
Productionshort tonsshort tonsshipments from millsdodododo	68,872	73, 988	73, 498 70, 997	67, 268 66, 743	67, 656 68, 955	70, 507 69, 326	70, 732 70, 168	72, 253 73, 545	66, 475 66, 439	65, 880 68, 720	65, 094 65, 037	58, 016 59, 019	64, 894 65, 943
At millsdodddododddodddddddd	10, 980 206, 064	8, 925 215, 995	11, 426 212, 724	11, 951 228, 793	$10,652 \\ 278,918$	11, 833 295, 385	12, 397 312, 573	11, 105 308, 033	11, 141 279, 631	8, 301 292, 920	8, 358 295, 052	7, 355 267, 958	6, 306 274, 453
Paperboard (National Paperboard Association) 1	73, 699	68,773	64, 985	71,664	68, 401	84, 009	77, 150	83, 957	89, 755	84, 113	89, 132	90, 864	75, 785
Orders, newshort tons Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	747, 358 549, 774 747, 115	770, 304 582, 603	760, 236	721, 312 461, 226 742, 194	736, 454 494, 554 700, 056	720, 388 425, 412	788, 601 437, 550	812, 849 436, 178	747, 159 420, 456	756, 818 452, 124	826, 946 432, 911	711, 294 432, 510	894, 310 464, 683
Percent of activity. Waste paper, consumption and stocks:	747, 115 103	765, 026 100	805, 744 101	742, 124 101	709, 956 90	768, 412 99	750, 042 96	823, 203 101	752, 036 100	741, 337 89	813, 169 103	713, 394 100	861, 215 102
Consumptionshort tonsshort tonsstocks at mills, end of monthdo	456, 127 266, 879	445, 180 289, 297	464, 323 293, 347	426, 713 299, 507	$398, 123 \\ 312, 685$	429, 973 302, 366	429, 113 302, 668	460, 009 324, 763	422, 748 322, 814	416, 830 318, 617	450, 176 274, 966	409, 210 253, 519	477, 139
* Powied - Fratimotod: soo note in April 1046		+900 moto			,000			021,100	044,014	010,017 /	211, 200	200,019	256, 561

May	1948
-----	------

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					19	47						1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		PAPEI	R AND	PRIN	TING-	-Cont	inued						
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS-Con.													
Paper products:													
Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments*mil. sq. ft. surface area Folding paper boxes, value:*	5, 566	5, 438	5, 245	4, 662	4, 592	4, 818	4, 893	5, 394	5, 086	5, 026	5, 185	r 5, 003	5, 509
New orders	431.6	422.5 488.9	408.7 470.6	341.5 460.9	330. 8 396. 0	372.6 439.3	393. 5 454. 3	448.0 500.5	375.5 450.4	400.3 455.6	430. 4 454. 8	409, 2 449, 0	467. 4 476. 8
Shipmentsdo PRINTING	485.7	408.9	470.0	400.9	390.0	409.0	404.0	000.0	400.4	400.0	404.0	449.0	470.1
Book publication, totalno. of editions	1,027	852	811	531	592	678	647	772	1, 135	1,110	763	805	890
New booksdo New editionsdo	808 219	678 174	650 161	426 105	439 153	526 152	549 98	639 133	885 250	835 275	612 151	607 198	732
······································		PETRO	LEUM	I AND	COAL	PROI	DUCTS	;					· · ·
COAL								1	1				1
Anthracite: Exports§thous. of short tons	528	880	831	714	700	844	855	830	765	794	396	510	
Prices, composite, chestnut: Retail¶dol. per short ton	16.83	16.82	16.17	16. 17	16.50	17.48	17.71	17.87	18.01	18.02	18. 21	18.24	
Wholesaledo Productionthous. of short tons	13.767 4,967	13.650 4,279	13.455 4,549	13.520 4,609	13, 713 4, 084	14.615 4,994	14.700 5,141	14.750 5,506	14. 796 4, 613	14, 803 4, 863	14.896 4,921	14.912 4,675	¹ 15.02 4,92
Bituminous: Exports§do	4, 164	4, 556	7, 552	7, 560	5, 870	8, 331	7, 148	7,023	6, 034	4, 246	3, 410	3, 209	
Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total thous. of short tons.	49,705	42,945	40, 683	40, 029	38,661	40, 033	43, 706	48,006	45, 863	49, 161	54, 922	r 47, 423	44, 49
Industrial consumption, totaldo	38,716	36, 451 671	34, 838 922	33, 705 711	33, 343 662	34, 975 897	36, 670 916	40, 252	37, 853 866	38, 315 950	41, 668 963	* 35, 746 846	34,96
Beehive coke ovensdo Byproduct coke ovensdo	8,030	7,655	7,861	7,586	7, 696 648	8,033 672	7,658	8, 278 704	8,091	8,425	8, 400 709	r 7, 917 636	8, 10
Cement millsdo Electric power utilitiesdo	652 6, 940	640 6, 414	515 6, 422	6, 366	6, 719	7,466	7,616	8, 121	730 7, 737	757 8,450	8,796	7,904	67 7,80
Railways (class I)do Steel and rolling millsdo	10,137	9, 226 858	9, 017 802	8, 385 742	8, 151 718	8, 527 736	8, 450 741	9,048 826	9, 167 867	9,652 966	9, 726 1, 104	9, 091 996	8,43
Other industrialdo Retail deliveriesdo	11, 104	10, 987 6, 494	9, 299 5, 845	9, 288 6, 324	8,749 5,318	8,644	10,627	12, 310 7, 754	10, 395 8, 010	9,115 10,846	11, 970 13, 254	* 8, 356 11, 677	8,44 9,52
Other consumption: Vessels (bunker)§do	125	150	200	177	149	179	156	161	131	93	48	55	
Coal mine fuel	233	174	240	202	168	216	191	209	191	202	(2)	(2)	(2)
Retail (34 cities)¶dol. per short ton	11.99	12.00	12.09	12.10	12.68	14.01	14.04	14.15	14.48	14.50	14.63	14.69	
Wholesa'e: Mine rundo	6.252	6.334	6. 344	6.368	7.113	7.410	7.441	7. 528	7. 549	7.575	7.695	7.710	(³) 2 8, 12
Prepared sizesdo Production†thous. of short tons. Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of month,	6. 532 55, 455	6.569 41,225	6. 573 56, 464	6. 581 47, 424	7, 334 39, 882	7.634 50,879	7. 649 52, 381	7. 798 57, 301	7.889 52,689	7. 922 54, 798	8.031 55,780	8.090 7 49,711	34, 01
totalthous. of short tons	49, 033	42, 419	50, 218	49, 778	45, 366	47, 157	48, 370	50, 276	50, 455	52, 161	49, 576	7 48, 613	43, 58
Industrial, totaldo Byproduct coke ovensdo	46,906	40, 298 5, 417	47, 312 6, 454	46, 384 7, 096	42, 176 4, 804	45, 199 5, 482	46, 353 6, 216	48, 144 7, 310	48, 255 8, 207	50, 124 9, 148	48, 185 8, 671	* 47, 424 8, 807	42,58
Cement millsdodododo	929 14,059	896 13, 300	987 15, 190	1,079 16,409	968 15, 292	894 15, 739	909 16, 154	1,049	1,087 16,673	$1,113 \\ 16,788$	1,049 15,792	991	95 13,60
Railways (class 1)	8, 262	7,579	8, 221 1, 153	8, 517 1, 226	6, 808 1, 086	6, 522 1, 128	6, 227 1, 089	6, 305 1, 076	6, 156 985	6, 749 1, 012	6,906	r 7,047 976	5, 59
Other industrialdo	14,977	12,060	15, 307	12,057	13, 218	15,434	15,758	15,632	15, 147	15, 314	943 14, 824	14,735	14, 10
Retail dealers, totaldo COKE	2, 127	2, 121	2, 906	3, 394	3, 190	1, 958	2,017	2, 132	2, 200	2,037	1, 391	1, 189	1,00
Exports§	69	76	66	63	66	77	60	118	76	79	60	59	
dol. per short ton.	8. 875	9.062	9.125	9.562	11.000	12.000	12.000	12. 125	12. 250	12.250	12, 500	12.500	12.50
Production: Beehivethous. of short tons_	595	438	601	463	429	578	583	616	549	603	606	539	32
Byproduct	5,658	5, 383 195	5, 530 218	5, 322 201	5, 373 224	5,633 200	5, 396 192	5, 800 210	5, 650 175	5, 886 210	5, 865 204	5, 513 203	5,65
Stocks, end of month: Byproduct plants total do	676	652	671	668	773	982	1,029	1,063	1, 151	1,040	912	807	71
At furnace plantsdo At merchant plantsdo Petroleum cokedo	504	460	445 226	400 268	458 315	544 438	509 520	513 550	589 562	535 504	554 358	618 190	
	91	89	84	89	86	110	95	97	83	69	67	79	
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS													
Crude petroleum: Consumption (runs to stills) †thous. of bbl.	150, 120	141, 210	153, 348	153, 604	161, 844	163, 068	159, 771	162, 854	158, 719	165, 858	165, 796	156, 014	
Exportssdo Importssdo Price (Kansas-Okla.) at wellsdol. per bbl_	3, 257 8, 916	3, 999 7, 846	4, 789 8, 361	3, 758 7, 762	5, 184 8, 033	4, 139 7, 919	4, 087 8, 591	3,699 7,908	3,844 7,512	4,039 9,339	2, 992 • 8, 622	2, 626 7, 638	
Price (Kansas-Okla.) at wellsdol. per bbl. Production†thous. of bbl.	1. 710	1.810 149,228	1, 810 156, 024	1.810 152,978	1.810 159,237	1.810 160,365	1.810 157,530	1.910 164,913	2.010 158,736	2. 410 165, 443	2, 510 163, 781	2. 510 155, 224	
Refinery operationspct. of capacity_	- 94	94	95	97	98	98	99	97	98	98	96	93	
Refinable in U. S.†thous. of bbl. At refineries	228, 981 59, 310	235, 710 60, 386	237, 768 59, 013	237, 278 59, 160	230, 974 56, 656	228, 523 57, 136	225, 258 54, 050	226, 666 53, 849	225, 462 53, 660	224,929 52,864	223, 430 53, 891	224, 880 54, 572	
At tank farms and in pipe linesdo	154, 637	160, 484 14, 840	163, 740 15, 015	162, 784 15, 334	159, 556	156, 241 15, 146	156, 276	157, 853	156, 224	156, 726	153, 378	154, 233	
On leasest	5, 999	5, 953	5, 825	5, 429	5, 208	5,320	5.194	14, 964 5, 275 1, 760	15,578 5,623	15,339 5,725	16, 161 6, 412	16, 075 6, 539	
Wells completed †number_ Refined petroleum products:	1, 358	1, 247	1, 626	1, 523	1,842	1, 810	1, 522	1,760	1, 554	1,416	1, 733	1,406	
Fuel oils: Domestic demand:§									1				
Distillate fuel oilthous, of bbl_ Residual fuel oildo	29, 279	21, 321 42, 140	19, 262 40, 057	16, 977 38, 237	16, 355 40, 412	16, 093 39, 864	19, 414 40, 677	23, 116 43, 995	28, 997 43, 538	40, 426 52, 015	42,056 48,853	38, 648 45, 565	
Consumption by type of consumer: Electric power plantst	3, 564	3, 462	3, 264	3, 273	3, 715	3, 810	3,927	4,039	3,862	4, 261	4, 433	4,002	
Railways (class I)do Vessels (bunker oil) §do	7, 138		6,653 6,470	6,564	6, 714 6, 371	6, 650	6, 506 5, 948	6,941	7,004	7, 141 5, 419	6, 661 4, 510	6, 188	4,20
r Revised. ¹ The comparability of the data is sl r pathwaite and bitumineus cool ore \$15.011 and \$,	,				•	,	•		· · ·		

Revised. 1 The comparability of the data is slightly affected beginning March 1948 by a substitution for one of the reporting companies; February 1948 strictly comparable with March for anthracite and bituminous coal are \$15.011 and \$8.122 respectively. ³ Beginning January 1948 included in "other industrial." ³ No quotation.
§ Data continue series published in the 1942 Supplement but suspended during the war period; data for October 1941-February 1945 will be published later. Bituminous coal exports for October-1947 have been revised to include Army civilian supply shipments (see note marked "§" on p. 8-20).
§ The comparability of the series has been affected from time to time by a reduction in the number of cities or by a change in the sample (see note marked "¶" in the April 1948 Survey for changes during 1946 and early 1947); February July 1947 data are directly comparable with August for anthracite and 30 cities for bituminous coal. July 1947 data cover 10 cities for anthracite and 21 cities for bituminous coal. July 1947 averages comparable with August for anthracite and 310.44, respectively.
*New series. For data beginning 1934 for shipping containers, see p. 20 of the September 1944 Survey. For data beginning June 1943 for folding paper boxes, see p. 8-32 of the August 1944 Survey. The visions in the January-September 1946 figures for folding paper boxes, see p. 20 of the September 1943 Survey for efference to 1941-45 revisions for bituminous coal production and 1941 revisions for the indicated series n petroleum products; 1942-43 revisions for the latter series are available upon request. Final 1946 revisions for bituminous coal are shown on p. 8-36 of the February 1948 issue.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					194	17						1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
	PETRO	OLEUM	I AND	COAL	PRO	DUCTS	-Con	tinued					
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued													
Refined petroleum products—Continued Fuel oils—Continued	1												
Exports:§	0.000	0 700	0 100	2,088	0.007	3, 019	0.000	9.070	1 970	842	1 505	1,042	1
Distillate fuel oil	2, 093 672	2, 766 635	2, 189 593	2,088	2, 987 600	781	2, 990 821	3, 058 797	1, 376 410	769	1, 585 281	499	
Residual fuel oildo Price, fuel oil (Pennsylvania)dol. per gal	. 071	. 073	. 075	.075	. 079	. 085	. 087	. 090	. 092	. 102	. 110	. 110	. 110
Production: Distillate fuel oilthous. of bbl	25, 577	22, 925	24, 954	24, 214	26, 270	26, 946	27, 325	29,072	28, 254	30, 759	33, 539	32, 688	
Residual fuel oildo	37, 876	34, 438	37, 328	36, 977	38, 550	38, 592	37,098	39,066	37, 344	39, 746	39,606	37, 542	
Stocks, end of month:	01 400	00.000	04.070	50.070		F / 505		00.050	01.004		41.000	04 500	
Distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oildo	31, 423 37, 403	30, 268 36, 455	34, 279 39, 992	39, 676 43, 515	46, 444 47, 600	54, 707 51, 334	59, 764 52, 578	63, 252 52, 502	61, 334 52, 455	51,081 47,091	41, 036 44, 636	34, 590 43, 156	
Kerosene:				· ·		· ·							1
Domestic demand§dodo	10,078 1,017	8, 082 889	6,068 202	5, 910 711	5, 348 746	5, 447 313	6, 580 476	8, 163 578	11,070 372	12, 904 66	16, 198 216	12,608	
Exportss do Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, refinery (Pennsylvania)						ł							
(Pennsylvania)dol. per gal	.078 9,476	.081 8,854	. 082 9, 284	.082	.088	. 092	. 095	. 095	. 095 9. 352	. 108	. 115	11,030	.125
Productionthous. of bbl Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo	5, 260	4, 870	9, 284 7, 328	8, 956	9, 117 10, 867	13, 161	8, 547 14, 286	9,308 14,908	9, 352	10, 129 9, 940	10, 697 6, 690	5,849	
Tubricante	1 1	· ·	,	1				ł .					1
Domestic demand§do Exports§do Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsyl vania)dol. per gal. Production thouse of bbl	2,929 1,273	3,066 1,259	3, 104 1, 361	2,873 1,338	3,003 1,300	3, 051 1, 105	3, 217 896	3,427 1,090	2, 917 961	3, 295 1, 160	3,056 1,028	3, 044 1, 143	
Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsyl	,	1		1 1				, i		l '			
vania)dol. per gal	. 308 4.480	. 310 4, 267	.310 4.608	. 330	. 338	.350	. 352	. 360 4, 350	. 360	. 378	. 390 4. 287	. 390 4. 132	. 390
Production	8,015	4, 207	4,008	8, 281	4, 227 8, 188	8,420	4,047	4,350	4, 264 8, 531	4, 566 8, 624	17,892	1 7,829	
Motor fuel:		.,	,	•,	0,200	0,	0,010	,	0,001	0,0	.,	.,	
All types:	59, 947	63, 406	70, 865	71.329	73, 441	72.089	71, 384	73, 295	64, 158	67, 285	61, 308	56, 487	
Domestic demand§do Exports§do	4, 091	3, 358	3, 480	3, 937	4,020	3, 224	3,084	3,171	3,673	2,882	2,075	1,426	
Prices gasoline	. 076	. 080	. 080	. 080	.080	. 083	004	0.05	. 090	. 099	. 105	. 105	101
Wholesale, refinery (Okla.)dol. per gal. Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.)do	167	. 172	. 172	. 172	.080	. 174	.084	.085	.178	. 183	. 105	.105	. 105
Retail, service stations, 50 citiesdo	1.171	. 171	. 171	. 171	, 172	. 174	. 173	.178	.179	. 194	. 194	. 195	. 195
Production, total Gasoline and naphtha from crude oil_do	66,701 59.069	63, 374 55, 502	68, 535 60, 681	69, 847 61, 855	73, 494 65, 200	75, 745	72, 944	75,656 67,150	72,061 63,623	75, 140 66, 770	73, 812 65, 744	67, 518 59, 964	
Natural gasoline and allied products [†] ₁ do	11,033	10, 803	10, 392	10, 505	11,019	11, 254	11,096	11,685	11,951	12, 357	12,047	11,372	
Sales of l. p. g. for fuel, etc. and transfer	0.401	0.001	2, 538	0 110	0.707	2, 913	1						
of cycle productsthous, of bbl_	3,401 5,271	2, 931 5, 618	2, 538	2, 513 5, 898	2,725 6,176	2, 913	2,896	3,179 6,355	3, 513 6, 323	3, 987 5, 994	3, 979 6, 434	3, 818 5, 695	
Used at refineriest	2, 449	5, 618 2, 611	2, 901	2, 931	3, 080	3, 021	2, 892	2, 958	2, 592	2, 793	2, 467		
Stocks, gasoline, end of month:	96, 952	92, 719	86 797	81.160	77,069	77, 190	75, 882	74, 710	78, 669	83, 111	93, 290	102, 235	1
Finished gasoline, total thous. of bbl.	63, 089	58, 852	86, 727 54, 752	50,610	47,929	46, 398	45, 567	45,084	46, 529	51, 570	61, 134	68,604	
At refineriesdodo	8,727	9,005	8,482	8,614	8,934	8,659	8,478	7,874	8,882	9, 192	8,877	8,764	
Natural gasolinedo	5, 265	5, 604	5, 566	5, 452	5, 269	5,017	4, 456	4, 221	4, 266	4, 296	4, 323	4, 673	
Production, totaldodo	2, 221	2, 446	2, 870	3, 003	3, 467	3, 664	3, 733	3, 449	3, 316	3, 379	3, 443	3, 044	[
100 octane and abovedo	954 4,168	566 4, 692	1, 219 4, 811	1, 353 4, 847	1, 545 5, 144	2,061 5,480	2, 258 5, 803	2, 121 5, 919	2, 187 6, 106	2, 186 6, 064	2, 385 6, 557	1, 825 7, 186	
Stocks, totaldo	1,342	1, 381	1, 543	1,671	1,804	1, 968	2,198	2,338	2, 575	2,422	2,712	2,964	
Asphalt:	12.022	21, 923	22, 762	12, 424	24, 591	26, 191		47,889	67		11 001	12.382	
Imports§short tons	602,700	606, 700	789, 300	823, 800	879,800	987, 500	10, 189 931, 800	901.100	726,900	12, 316 638, 500	11,031 587,500	551,800	
Productiondod	1, 001, 800	1, 028, 500	1, 063, 100	1,000,500	866, 200	716, 500	597,800	540, 700	661, 300	731, 100	1 812, 400	1 925, 800	
War	93, 520	80, 080	89,600	78, 120	89,600	66, 080	89, 880	80,080	85,960	96, 320	98,000	82, 320	
Productionthous. of lbtotal Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo Asphalt prepared roofing, shipments, total	91, 560	85, 680	89, 320	88, 200	93, 520	87, 920	89, 880 96, 320	91,000	96, 880	98, 289	104, 720	103, 320	
Asphalt prepared roofing, shipments, totalt	5, 809	6.097	5,968	5,806	5,600	5,672	5, 886	1 .	, i		,	, i	
thous. of squares. Smooth-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet_do	1,969	1,997	1,798	1,747	1,630	5, 672	5,886	6, 640 1, 908	5, 549 1, 649	5,686	5, 549 1, 743	7 5, 121 1, 611	5, 166
Mineral-surfaced roll roofing and cap sheet do	1,273	1,326	1, 399	1,368	1.287	1,332	1,368	1, 529	1, 254	1,285	1,244	1, 132	1,209
Shingles, all typesdo	2, 567 461	2,775	2,771	2, 691 334	2, 683 271	2,750 283	2, 819 300	3, 203 353	2, 647 331	2,665 356	2, 562 338	r 2, 378 r 329	2, 391
Shingles, all typesdo Asphalt siding, shipments*do Saturated felt, shipments*short tons.	28,408	30, 277	30,456	32,758	33, 234	35,456	39, 565	42,637	36, 667	37, 470	40,180	r 37, 633	353 49, 590
	1	1	l ,	ı · -	· -	l ^{^ -}	1 1	1	1	1	1 ,	1 1,110	1

RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

RUBBER							ł						
Natural rubber:											1	1	1
Consumption§long tons.	43, 104	43, 818	43,018	42, 529	40, 389	47, 289	50, 557	57, 286	52,076	56.284	58, 174	* 51,012	54,230
Imports, including latex and Guayule§do	36,088	46,011	93,026	65, 724	57,626	45, 526	46, 285	49,976	50, 946	71, 596	80,852	54, 418	01,200
Stocks, end of monthsdo	280, 812	292, 970	330,960	345, 175	² 131, 624	² 130,040	2 122, 097	2114, 115	2110,752	r 2 129.038		7 2 1 48, 081	2 130, 217
Synthetic rubber:*	1					, i	l '	, í	ŕ	,		,	100, 11
Consumptiondo	55, 514	54, 333	48, 692	42, 580	37,607	39,001	41, 865	45, 668	39, 091	43,230	43,003	* 35, 375	38, 129
Exportsdo Productiondo	- 710	665	441	2, 290	454	287	349	202	221	413	419	464	
Productiondo	57,478	50, 117	39,069	35, 681	31, 917	32, 901	30, 518	33, 834	37, 825	38,134	39, 428	39,025	43, 940
Stocks, end of month	121, 322	116, 829	105, 291	97,612	² 97, 728	² 91, 288	² 79, 246	² 67, 379	² 67, 871	² 62, 366	² 60, 290	r 2 65, 649	2 72, 776
Reclaimed rubber:§		J											
Consumptiondo	26, 157	25,066	21,908	21, 283	20, 433	21,093	23,801	26, 735	23, 491	25, 229	25, 885	r 22, 374	24, 719
Production	26, 209	26, 696	25, 408	24, 144	21, 252	21,658	22, 561	25, 648	23, 161	25,123	25,634	7 23, 678	24,083
Stocks, end of monthdo	31,940	33, 527	37, 145	39, 598	2 39, 704	² 40, 130	² 38, 461	² 36, 643	² 36, 425	2 35, 943	2 36, 307	r 2 38, 444	2 38, 657
TIRES AND TUBES													
Pneumatic casings:§													
Exports thousands	363	419	502	423	362	360	299	324	260	268	221	211	
Exportsthousands_ Productiondo	8.577	8, 333	8, 104	7, 583	6, 790	7,165	7. 919	8, 889	7. 716	8,050	7.851		
Shipments do	7,892	7,273	7, 283	7, 526	7,441	7, 520	8, 246	8,639	7,915	6, 583	5, 919	5, 106	
Shipmentsdo Original equipmentdo	2,457	1, 894	2,005	2, 130	1, 974	1, 793	2,128	2,178	2,097	2,338	2, 330	0,000	
Stocks, end of monthdo	4, 516	5,608	6,426	6,670	5,838	5, 464	5, 191	5. 513	5, 277	6,975	8,806	10,172	
		,	-,	.,	_,000	-,	,	., 010 /	-, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -	, ., .	0,000		

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. ³ See note in the April 1946 Survey. Revisions for January 1945-July 1946 will be shown later. ⁵ Subtract on the December 1946 Survey; data for October 1941 February 1945 for other series will be shown later. ⁵ Inducts are deducted before combining the data with gasoline and naphtha to obtain total motor fuel production. ⁶ New series. Data beginning 1939 for aviation gasoline, compled by the Bureau of Mines, and data beginning 1943 for asphalt siding and saturated felts, compiled by the Bureau of the Census, will be published later. For data for 1941-45 for sen to data for 1943 for asphalt siding and saturated felts, compiled by the Bureau of the Census, will be published later. For data for 1941-45 for sen to data for 1943 for asphalt siding and saturated felts, compiled by the Bureau of the request. See note in April 1945 Survey for explanation of revision in data for asphalt roofing.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through					1947							1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
	RUBB	ER AN	ND RU	BBER	PROD	UCTS	Cont	inued					
TIRES AND TUBES-Continued													
nner tubes:§thousandsthousands Productiondo Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	297 7, 921 6, 466 8, 050	337 7,093 5,731 9,480	475 5, 752 5, 571 9, 772	332 5, 440 5, 779 9, 413	282 4, 542 6, 216 7, 909	227 5, 179 6, 499 6, 937	166 6, 540 7, 233 6, 339	191 7, 619 7, 616 6, 424	150 6, 457 6, 343 6, 683	148 6, 544 5, 324 8, 088	112 6, 226 5, 152 9, 116	136 4, 980 4, 505 9, 657	
	ST	TONE,	CLAY	, AND	GLAS	S PRO	DUCT	'S					
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS				1					1	1	1		
Coated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments_reams PORTLAND CEMENT	158, 716	155, 873	146, 352	134, 834	126, 722	130, 489	146, 111	146, 754	145, 409	125, 743	111, 889	139, 066	161, 17
Production	14, 205 69 12, 133 22, 178 5, 996	14, 566 74 15, 414 21, 331 6, 338	13, 389 66 15, 328 19, 388 6, 326	15,971 81 18,179 17,095 5,736	16, 342 80 20, 099 13, 337 5, 514	17, 480 86 20, 365 10, 452 4, 855	17, 319 88 19, 840 7, 921 3, 889	18, 300 90 20, 562 5, 668 3, 114	16, 814 85 16, 267 6, 209 2, 929	16, 123 79 12, 379 9, 975 3, 605	14, 541 71 9, 205 7 15, 333 4, 299	13, 347 70 8, 335 r 20, 340 5, 196	14, 50 7 13, 95 20, 88 6, 07
CLAY PRODUCTS										1			
Brick, unglazed: Price, wholesale, common, composite. f. o. b. plant dol. per thous. Production*thous. of standard brick. Shipments*do Stocks, end of mosth*	19, 400 339, 963 326, 776 522, 627	19, 412 377, 586 382, 610 515, 806	19, 416 411, 991 402, 780 525, 985	19. 550 414, 634 406, 918 528, 873	19. 668 438, 591 455, 616 504, 124	19. 937 466, 592 457, 311 511, 977	20. 374 456, 943 483, 622 483, 156	20, 490 511, 366 538, 950 451, 497	20, 636 460, 971 453, 100 456, 272	20. 843 436, 073 431, 130 452, 138	21. 093 r 369, 034 r 335, 438 r 479, 788	21. 194 r 317, 619 r 300, 386 r 493, 925	21. 47 389, 13 412, 24 470, 11
tructural tile, unglazed:* Productionshort tons. Shipmentsdo Stocksdo Vitrified clay sewer pipe:*	97,443	107, 543 107, 101 118, 637	105, 681 105, 876 115, 549	101, 742 98, 364 117, 080	118, 814 110, 220 123, 943	114, 163 112, 805 124, 935	111, 230 110, 343 124, 794	115, 844 119, 243 119, 289	106, 221 100, 579 124, 331	97, 369 95, 319 120, 653	* 84, 678 * 77, 107 * 127, 576	r 83, 982 r 75, 800 r 134, 959	95, 4 96, 0 133, 7
Productiondo Shipmentsdo Stocksdo	109, 254 107, 758 156, 061	101, 914 107, 851 150, 033	117, 018 114, 588 152, 314	115, 717 111, 547 156, 358	109, 686 110, 012 155, 971	111, 418 110, 754 156, 544	117, 038 117, 530 155, 976	120, 704 119, 913 156, 607	117, 435 110, 906 159, 360	$120,892 \\ 116,647 \\ 166,450$	r 118, 720 r 98, 540 r 183, 694	* 110, 777 * 93, 973 * 200, 385	$ \begin{array}{c c} 128, 58 \\ 121, 56 \\ 207, 33 \end{array} $
GLASS PRODUCTS Hass containers:t											ļ		
Productionthous. of gross_ Shipments, domestic, totaldo General use food:	10, 582 9, 645	10, 358 9, 637	10, 578 9, 492	9, 619 8, 316	8,877 8,127	9,476 8,859	9, 384 8, 781	9, 646 8, 767	8, 402 7, 703	7, 988 7, 603	8,015 7,006	7,320 6,886	8, 3 10, 1
Narrow neck food	918 2,481	1,050 2,307	1,007	928 1,650	764 1,754	1, 285 2, 322	1, 528 2, 189	823 1 2, 251	473 1 1, 846	482 1 1, 745	532 1,820	r 578 r 1, 759	9 2.4
Beveragedo Beer bottlesdo Liquor and winedo	760 1,140 1,293	853 1,342 993	962 1,697 761	1,093 1,616 663	1, 152 1, 263 575	1, 212 676 627	1,040 632 778	955 744 1,279	632 974 1,502	1, 740 526 1, 271 1, 167	1,820 419 839 840	* 1, 739 * 692 * 704 783	1,3 9 1,0
Chemical bousehold and industrial do	658	1,967 610 354	1,844 573 341	1, 309 433 305	1,449 397 308	1,479 466 307	1,645 452 290	1,794 589 315	1, 529 449 285	1,603 419 384	1, 791 479 247	r 1, 584 r 502 244	2, 3 7 2
Dairy products	133 5, 141	161 5, 475	227 6,085	320 6, 849	464 7,065	486 7,300	227 7,478	7, 896	1 13 8, 132	17 8,057	39 8, 380	7 39 7 8, 488	6,8
Tur blers: Productionthous. of dozenstothous. of dozenstotto_tto_to_	6, 272 5, 975 5, 575	6,639 6,140 6,262	6, 769 6, 234 6, 672	6, 210 5, 261 7, 729	4,993 4,346 7,775	5,854 4,867 8,158	4,688	5, 833 5, 186	4,674 4,961	4,944 4,599	4, 539 4, 416	4, 325 4, 296	5, 2 5, 3
Stocksdo Table, kitchen, and householdware, shipmentst thous. of dozens. Plate glass, polished, productionthous. of sq. ft. GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS	3, 213	3, 454	3,658	3,331	2,302	3, 645	7, 940 3, 483 20, 648	8, 869 4, 511 22, 989	8, 694 4, 181 18, 777	8, 924 3, 793 20, 089	8, 690 3, 195 21, 958	8, 741 3, 051 21, 751	8, 6 4, 1 23, 5
rude gypsum: Imports thous, of short tons,	186			409	 		918			644			
Productiondo alcined, productiondo ypsum products sold or used: Uncalcinedshort tons	1, 557 1, 164 519, 788			1,407 1,166 407,354		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,507 1,279 445,659			1,667 1,410 519,395			
Calcined: For building uses: Base-coat plastersdo Keene's cementdo	386,830 11,833			391, 548 12, 520	e		451,070			499,480			
Keene's cementdo All other building plastersdo. Laththous. of so. ft. Tiledo.	109,089 364,675			101, 567 391, 142			104, 505 462, 222 6, 791			116,881 488,677			
Wallboard do	517,458						514,871			592,627			

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

CLOTHING Hosiery:: Productionthous. of dozen pairs Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo COTTON	+ 12, 935 + 12, 641 18, 980	* 12, 724 * 12, 224 19, 480	r 11, 629 r 11, 199 19, 910	r 10, 546 r 10, 503 20, 795	* 10, 424 * 10, 020 * 21, 198	* 11, 651 * 11, 828 * 21, 021	r 12, 408 r 13, 170 r 20, 259	r 13, 962 r 14, 589 r 19, 633	▼ 12, 804 ▼ 13, 099 ▼ 19, 338	r 12, 548 r 12, 415 r 22, 217	13, 405 13, 199 22, 423	13, 365 13, 178 22, 610	14, 185 14, 312 22, 483
Cotton (exclusive of linters): Consumptionbales Exports§do Imports§do Prices received by farmerstdol. per lb. Prices, wholesale, middling, ¹⁵ /6″, average, 10 marketsdol. per lb.	382, 909 12, 083 . 319	882, 390 275, 104 9, 898 . 323 . 351	807, 135 248, 549 10, 730 . 335 . 360	729, 412 302, 773 62, 029 . 341 . 372	677, 780 83, 918 8, 163 . 359 . 375	710, 601 ² 37, 066 ² 4, 984 . 332 . 343	727, 448 123, 545 95, 526 . 312 . 316	826, 216 134, 190 97, 946 . 307 . 317	759, 498 164, 665 11, 750 . 319 . 336	753, 406 229, 553 15, 319 . 341 . 358	860, 202 214, 098 9, 454 . 331 . 352	785, 231 163, 498 19, 014 . 307 . 328	878, 714

Revised. 1 Jelly glasses included with wide mouth food containers.
Revised to include Army civilian supply exports (see note marked "§" on p. S-20); there were no such shipments in other months of 1947. ³ Revised dota for January 1947: Production, 14,683; shipments, 13,444; stocks, 18,042; February 1946 figures are correct as shown in the April 1948 issue.
⁴ New series. See note on p. S-37 of September 1947 Survey for reference to tables giving the earliest data available for the clay products series. ⁴ Revised series. See note on p. S-34 of the July 1944 Survey regarding changes in the data for glass containers and comparable figures for 1940-42 and note in May 1946 Survey for changes. ⁴ 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.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					194	7						1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
	<u> </u>	TEX	TILE	PRODU	JCTS-	-Conti	nued				<u></u>	•	<u> </u>
COTTON—Continued			.•										
Cotton (exclusive of linters)—Continued													}
Production: Ginningsofthous, of running bales	1 8, 517				194	647	3, 899	8, 362	10, 056	10, 596	11, 373		² 11, 549
Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales thous, of bales	1 8, 640												2 11, 848
Stocks, domestic cotton in the United States, end of month:													ļ
Warehousesthous. of balesdo	3, 301 2, 149	2, 463 2, 042	1, 800 1, 856	1, 168 1, 601	856 1, 322	781 1, 076	2, 528 1, 058	5, 032 1, 375	5, 297 1, 746	5, 418 2, 048	5,063 + 2,122	4,427 72,151	3,637 2,194
Consumptiondo	+ 86	85	80	73	82	81	91	103	99	102	102	98	104
Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	68 + 488	50 466	34 423	23 382	23 345	32 289	105 296	203 364	188 420	175 476	166 511	129 516	104 520
COTTON MANUFACTURES													
Cotton cloth: Cotton broad woven goods over 12 inches in width,													
Cotton broad woven goods over 12 inches in whith, production, quarterly*mil. of linear yards Cotton goods finished, quarterly:*	2, 474			2, 461			2, 297			2, 577			
Production, totaldo	1,819 926			1, 759 914			1,535			1,801			
Bleacheddo Plain dyeddo	490 402			442			799 383 353			934 449			
Printeddo Exports§thous. of sq. yd_	126,774	138, 412	147, 437	125, 349	129, 216	140, 711	128, 921	142, 285	123, 480	418 102, 417	93, 907	88, 842	
Imports§do Prices, wholesale:	888	907	1,146	472	1,076	883	1,624	1, 196	718	4, 161	2, 308	3, 461	
Mill marginscents per lbdol. per yd_	53.37 .338	51, 25 . 338	47.86 .338	46.46	49.49	53.96 .338	57.91 .338	58,60 ,338	59.43 .338	60, 29 . 338	59.63 .338	58.33 .338	52.9 .33
Denims, 28-inchdol. per yd. Print cloth, 64 x 60dodo Sheeting, unbleached, 36-inch, 56 x 60do	, 255	. 227 . 232	. 216 . 232	. 228 . 232	. 242 . 232	. 251 . 232	. 255 . 232	. 268 . 232	. 277 . 234	. 283 . 239	. 261 . 240	. 239 . 240	. 20
Cotton yarn, Southern, price, wholesale, mill: 22/1, cones, carded, whitedol. per lb.	. 699	. 715	.715	. 706	. 700	. 706	. 706	. 708	. 720	. 725	. 765	. 804	. 80
40/1, twisted, carded⊗dodododo	. 819	. 882	.882	. 882	. 890	. 921	. 921	. 926	. 951	. 960	1.019	1.098	1,09
Active spindlestthousandsthousandsnil. of hr	21,953	21,805 10,243	21,624 9,928	21, 324 9, 103	21, 415 8, 531	21, 197 9, 034	21, 410 9, 427	21, 563 10, 802	21, 432 9, 530	21, 412 9, 544	21, 450 10, 802	21, 489 9, 819	21,70 11,00
Average per spindle in place	421 131.6	428 128.3	415 125.6	382 118.8	358 107.0	379 119.4	9, 427 396 121, 0	452 127.0	400 134.8	402 121.3	454 139.0	440 137.6	49 133. (
RAYON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK											100.0	2011.0	
Rayon yarn and staple fiber:			ļ										
Consumption: Filament yarnmil, of lb_	60.0	60.1	59, 5	54.7	62.3	62.6	61.5	65.3	62.2	62.1	r 68. 8	r 62, 2	67.9
Staple fiberdo Imports§thous. of lb_	16. 2 4, 350	18.3 4,233	18.6 2,501	16.5 2,795	18.4 2,327	18.6 2,428	20.3 3,265	23.1 1,342	20.3 1,674	22.2 1,369	22.4 2,711	7 20. 4 4, 588	22.
Prices, wholesale: Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum	- ,	,	-,		2,021	_,	, 200				2, 111	1,000	
filamentodol.per lb_ Staple fiber, viscose, 1½ denierdol	.670	.670 .320	.670 .320	.670 .320	.670 .320	.670 .320	.670 .320	.670 .320	. 670 . 320	. 726	. 740 . 360	. 740 . 360	. 740
Stocks, producers', end of month: Filament yarn	7.6	8.3	9.0	8.8		8.4	8.6	9.5	9.3	7.7	8.6	r 8.8	8.8
Staple fiber	3.1	2.9	3.8	6.6	9.2 7.7	6.4	6.4	5.7	5.3	4.0	5.2	r 5.3	5.4
Broad woven goodsthous. of linear yards_	463, 188 465, 693			467, 277 424, 006			455,072 402,112			517,771 465,644			
Finished, totaldodo	64,070 299,005			47,675 289,638			45,650 291,146			49,071			
Plain dyeddo Printeddo	102, 618			86, 693			65, 316						
Silk, raw: Imports§thous. of lbthous.	186 4.050	(3) 22	41 4.000	3 4.150	479 4.009	193 4. 025	(³)	294 4.400	124 4.400	379 4.400	128	397	
WOOL	4,000		4.000	4.100	4.009	4.025		4. 100	4.400	4.400	2.60	2,60	2.60
Consumption (scoured basis):			5										
Apparel class	45, 724 13, 676	52, 970 15, 995	38, 412 13, 668	37, 864 13, 192	38, 840 12, 685	$33,008 \\ 14,056$	37, 988 13, 708	49, 210 17, 850	37, 652 14, 008	r 43, 830 r 16, 175	* 41, 700 * 15, 948	42, 596 15, 556	
morts Prices, wholesale:	67, 528	63, 291	62, 112	57, 566	48, 942	35, 974	41, 511	51, 412	48, 388	36, 234	110, 060	10, 000 79, 981	
Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, scoured*_dol. per lb_ Raw, bright fleece, 56s, greasy*do	1.195 .555	1.225 .565	1.225 .565	1.225	1.225 .565	1.220 .565	1.220	1.227 .554	1.255 .510	1.255 .510	1.255 .510	1.255	1. 254
Australian, 64-70s, good topmaking, scoured, in	1	. 939	. 990	1.002	1.040	1.040	1. 108	1. 165	1. 254	1. 240	* 1.240	. 510	1. 29
bond (Boston)*	505, 562	. 505		497, 886	1.040	1.010	461, 431	1.100	1. 204	437, 129		1.370	
Apparel, total	411,690			408, 485 271, 009		••••••	384,070 265,835			361, 512 240, 099			
Domestictdo Foreigntdo	163, 545			137, 476 89, 401			118, 235 77, 361			121, 413 75, 617			
Carpet†do WOOL MANUFACTURES	- 30, 012			00,401			77,001			75, 017			
Machinery activity (weekly average):													1
Looms: Woolen and worsted:		1										T.	ł
Pile and Jacquard thous. of active hours.	2, 516	91 2, 322	81 2, 186	78 2, 242	61	72 2, 171	70 2, 223	68 2, 282	83	r 79 r 2, 256	92 r 9 565	102	
Broaddodddodododddodddddd	2, 516	2, 322	2, 180	2, 242	1, 864 39	2, 171 45	2, 223	2, 282	2, 324 49	r 2, 256 r 45	r 2, 565 r 52	2, 563 51	
Carpet and rug: Broaddo	127	131	130	137	98	124	124	134	142	* 132	163	163	
Narrowdo Spinning spindles:	. 114	117	117	122	92	110	112	129	129	* 119	146	146	
Woolendododo	99, 693 122, 115	88, 402 118, 421	82, 113 112, 268	85, 052 115, 568	71, 267 88, 899	91, 891 109, 789	93, 585 118, 720	93, 931 122, 410	92, 662 121, 971	r 117, 489	* 103,677 * 132,418	102, 353 131, 792	
Worsted combsdo r Revised. ¹ Total ginnings of 1946 crop. ² T		236	223	230	179	189	198 198 a for broad	218	222	214	r 247	251	I

May	1948
MIU,	1010

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					194	17						1948	
1941 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Sep- tember	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March
TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued													
WOOL MANUFACTURES—Continued						•							
Woolen and worsted woven goods (except woven felts):*													
Production, quarterly, total thous, of lin, vd	144,000 125,310			113, 865 98, 021			113, 536 99, 133			130,042			
Apparel fabricstdo Men's and boys' weartdo Women's and children's wear tdo	60, 256 48, 841			50 161			44,908 41,054			50,530			
All other t	15,893			10, 206 7, 560			10.049			11 475			
Blanketsdo Other nonapparel fabricsdo	7,696			8, 284			6, 482 7, 921			6, 812 8, 620			
Wool yarn: Production, total*¶	65, 276 8, 756	73, 355 8, 845	55, 732 6, 328	56, 704 5, 764	57, 335 5, 760	59, 164 6, 316	61, 796 7, 052	76, 760 9, 235	60,900	• 71, 705	* 67, 108 8, 084	67, 048 7, 928	
Weaving*¶	43, 624	49, 425	36,892	37,824	39, 210	39,704	41, 244	49, 580	7,024 39,732	* 8,785 * 47,460	* 43, 760	43, 664	
Price, wholesale, worsted yarn, 2/32s (Boston)	12, 896	15,085	12, 512	13, 116	12,365	13, 144	13, 500	17,945	14, 144	* 15, 460	* 15, 264		
dol, per lb MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950	1.950	2.000	2.020	(a)	(°)	(4)	(a)	
Fur, sales by dealersthous. of dol.	7,338	3,314	2,688	3, 708	4,000	4, 337	3,678	3,804			[
Pyroxylin-coated fabrics: Orders, unfilled, end of monththous. lin. yd	11, 458	9,928	8, 177	7,778	7,553	7,724	7.984	7,026	7,122	6, 816	6,656	5, 733	5, 22
Pyroxylin spreadthous. of lbthous. of lbthous. of lbthous. of lbthous. lin. ydthous. lin. ydt	6, 516 7, 897	6, 642 8, 419	5,674	4, 520 6, 034	4,043	4,994	4, 310	4,699	4,543	5,385	4,936	4,958 6,462	4, 32 5, 68
Snipments, ollied	1,001	<u> </u>			4, 561	5, 409	4,975	0,000	5, 138	5, 538	6, 186	0,402	0,00
	1		ANSPO	RTAT	ION E		1ENT			<u> </u>			<u> </u>
AIRCRAFT Exports, total§number	338	294	321	268	222	156	184	183	218	240	116	186	
Shipments, total*do For U. S. military customers*do	1,922 137	2, 143 105	1,740	1, 332 139	1, 102 104	1,140 211	1,351 323	1,041 239	867 252	790 288	607 136	613 147	
For other customers*do	1, 785	2, 038	1,646	1, 193	998	929	1, 028	802	615	502	471	466	
MOTOR VEHICLES					1								
Exports, assembled, totalsnumber	54,747 25,666	57, 284 26, 711	61, 502 29, 540	44, 461 22, 591	40,652 24,068	50, 273 24, 317	42,157 21,839	47, 599 22, 345	39, 522 20, 480	39,007 21,362	7 33, 643 19, 458	30, 366 16, 422	
Passenger cars, total do do Coabes, total do Coabes, total do Coabes, total do Coabes, total do Domestic do do Domestic do do do Domestic do	29,081 421,180	30, 573 423, 399	31,962 382,640	21, 870 400, 372	16, 584 379, 192	25, 956 349, 409	20, 318 420, 269	25, 254 436, 001	7 19,087 394,175	17,645 469,957	* 14, 185 405, 651	13, 944 * 382, 991	492, 01
Coaches, totaldo	1,421 1,272	1,650 1,465	1,853 1,599	1,628 1,409	1,806 1,694	1,765 1,570	1,607 1,412	1,667	1, 416 1, 141	1,449	1,370	1,090	1,40
Passenger cars, totaldo	301, 525	314, 765 291, 953	284, 357 261, 240	307, 124 284, 576	279,631 257,881	261, 158 240, 358	307, 942 285, 590	315,969 295,099	305, 148 284, 730	366, 939 344, 110	305, 081 285, 373	274, 847 256, 753	349, 99 327, 19
Trucks, total	118,234	106, 984	96, 430 75, 696	91,620 73,613	97,755	86,486	110,720	118, 365	87,611	101, 569	99, 200	107.054	140,60
Truck trailers, production, total*	5,910	5,245	4, 580	3, 544	2,953	3, 169	89, 724 3, 158	94, 307 3, 962	71, 161 3, 241	85, 971 3, 285 3, 119	83, 893 7 3, 445	88, 889 3, 671	118, 57 4, 22
Passenger cars, total	5, 536 2, 662	4,941 2,106	4,380	3, 306 1, 437	2,779 1,362	2, 953 1, 228	2,944 1,269	3,451 1,587	2, 988 1, 406	1,530	* 3, 306 * 1, 548	3, 479 1, 688	4,00 2,08
Chassis shipped as such	2,906	2,867 304	2, 723 200	1,869 238	1, 417 174	1,725 216	1,675 214	1,864 511	1, 582 253	1, 589 166	* 1,758 * 139	1, 791 192	1, 91 21
Registrations: New passenger carsdo	264, 714	290, 226	286, 719	269, 863	263, 167	264, 866	251,655	281, 428	258, 934	312, 263	-		
New commercial carsdo	. 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:					ļ	ļ							
Shipments:	8, 816	8, 873	6, 409	5, 243	5, 366	4, 410	5,749	6, 401	6,964	7,914	6, 866	6, 345	6, 95
Domesticdo	2,439	3, 489	3, 131 60	4, 230 67	4,846	4,346	5,668		6, 889	7,661	6, 561 57	6, 306 54	6, 94 7
Passenger cars, totaldo Domesticdo Association of American Bailroads:	- 53	73	60	63	45	20	29	74	55	71	57	54	7
Freight cars, end of month: Number owned	1,736	1,736	1,734	1,734	1,732	1,730	1,730	1,725	1, 728	1, 731	1,735	1,738	1, 74
Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs thousands	69	72	77	77	81	81	78	72		72	76	79	8
Percent of total on line Orders, unfilledcars_	4.2	4.3 84,288	4.6	4.7 93,159	4.9 94,232	4.9 97,392	4.7	4.3 103.086	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.7 103,061	4.
Equipment manufacturers	60, 446 17, 634	63, 935 20, 353	66, 466 23, 088	68, 675 24, 484	70, 578 23, 654	71,826 25,566	73, 416 24, 229	76, 713 26, 373	78, 857 25, 931	74, 635 24, 581	74,008 27,654	75, 482 27, 579	105, 12 80, 77 24, 34
Locomotives, end of month: Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs										21,001			,
Percent of total on line	3,045	3,011 8.3	2,832 7.8	2, 735 7.6	2,778 7.8	2,709 7.6	2, 706 7. 6	2, 646 7. 5	2, 612 7. 5	2,483	2, 581 7.4	2,702	2, 87 8. 1
Orders unfilled: Steam locomotives, totalnumber_	52	36	30	24	29	40	46	45	33	30	96	108	119
Equipment manufacturersdo	. 51	36	30	24	29 0	40	36 10	35	23 10	20	76 20	89	89
Railroad shopsdo Other locomotives, total*do Equipment manufacturers*do	588 588	626 626	718	770 770	786	811 810	795 794	922 921	1, 147	1, 196 1, 195	1,417	1,488	1,43
Railroad shops*do Exports of locomotives, total	0 186	0 0 143	1 262	0 106	1	1 98	1 62	921 1 78	1,140	1, 195	1,416	1,487 1 71	1,43
Steam 6 do	73	71	133	19	57	9	17	18	36	20	150	71 12	
Other tdo	113	72	129	87	76	89	45	60	74	67	83	59	
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND TRACTORS													
Shipments, totalnumberdo	320 283	420 377	349 307	321 288	305 271	365 339	352 262	375 303	337 273	394 317	316 270	358 258	33 28 5
Exports	37	43	42	288 33	34	26	90	303 72	64	77	46	100	5

* Revised.
* Data not available.
t The total includes fabries produced for Government orders not included in the detail as follows (thousands of yards): 1st quarter, 320; 2d quarter, 2,214; 3d quarter, 3,122; 4th quarter, 5,628; prior to 1947 Government orders were distributed to the proper classifications. Because of further changes in reporting, data for the individual classifications under apparel fabrics through the 1st quarter of 1947 are not comparable with later figures; some materials formerly classified as "general use and other fabrics" are distributed to men's and boys' and women's and children's were beginning with the 2d quarter of 1947 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
See note in April 1946 Survey with regard to changes in these series.
*Data for April, July, October, and December 1947 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
See 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 yearn production and explanation of a revision in the data in that issue, and p. S-40 of the April 1947 Survey. See note on p. S-39 of July 1947 Survey for source of data on wool yearn production and explanation of a revision in the data in that issue, and p. S-40 of the April 1947 Survey.
1946 for aircraft shipments are available on request. See May 1946 Survey for description and data beginning March 1945 for unfilled orders of "other locomotives."
tRevised series. Export

-INDEX TO MONTHLY BUSINESS STATISTICS,

Pages ma Abrasive paper and cloth (coated)	38
Acids Advertising Agricultural income and marketings	23 6, 7 1, 2
Agricultural income and marketings	1, 2
Aircraft 10, 11, 12, 13	, 14, 40 23
Agricultural mages, loans Agricultural wages, loans Air-line operations Aircraft Alcohol, denatured, ethyl, and methyl Alcoholic beverages Aluminum	2, 26
Animal fats, greases Animal fats, greases2, 4, 11, 12, 13 Apparel, wearing 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 Arred Forces	24 . 14, 36
Apparel, wearing 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 Armed forces	, 38, 39 9
Armed forces Asphalt and asphalt products Automobiles 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13	37 , 14, 18
Banking Barley Barrels and drums	15, 16
Bartery snipments Beef and veal Beverages, alcoholic Bituminous coal Boilers Bonds, issues, prices, sales, yields Bone black Book publication	29
Bituminous coal 2, 4, 11, 12, 13 Boilers	, 14, 30 34 10
Bone black	24 36
D1888	4 00
Brokers' loans Building contracts awarded	15, 18 5
Brick Brokers' loans Building contracts awarded Building construction (see Construction.) Building materials, prices, retail trade Buinesses operating and business turn-over Buster	6
Building materials, prices, retail trade Businesses operating and business turn-over	4, 7, 8
Cans, metal Capital flotations	33 18
CarloadingsCattle and calves	22 28
Candy Cans, metal Capital flotations Carloadings Cattle and calves Cellulose and other plastic products Cereal and bakery products Chemicals2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18 Cigars and cigarettes Civil.service employees	26 2, 4, 38
Cereal and bakery products Chain-store sales	4 8 97
Chemicals	, 23, 24 30
Civil-service employees	11 2.38
Clothing 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 Coal 2, 4, 11, 12, 13	, 14, 38 , 14, 36
Chemicals	29 29
Commercial and industrial failures	2, 36 3
	-
Construction: New construction, dollar value	5
New construction, dollar value	5 5,6
New construction, dollar value	5 5,6
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Costs Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours 11, 12	5, 6 5, 6 5, 11 9, 10 , 13, 14
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Costs Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours 11, 12	5, 6 5, 6 5, 11 9, 10 , 13, 14
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Costs Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours 11, 12	5, 6 5, 6 5, 11 9, 10 , 13, 14
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Costs Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours I1, 12 Consumer credit Consumer expenditures Consumers' price index Coprent and coconut oil Corn and coconut oil	5, 6 5, 6 5, 11 9, 10 , 13, 14 1, 7 4 33 25 19, 28
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Costs Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours I1, 12 Consumer credit Consumer expenditures Consumers' price index Coprent and coconut oil Corn and coconut oil	5, 6 5, 6 5, 11 9, 10 , 13, 14 1, 7 4 33 25 19, 28
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Costs Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours I1, 12 Consumer credit Consumer expenditures Consumers' price index Coprent and coconut oil Corn and coconut oil	5, 6 5, 6 5, 11 9, 10 , 13, 14 1, 7 4 33 25 19, 28
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Costs Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours 11, 12 Consumer credit Consumer expenditures Consumers' price index Copper Copra and coconut oil Corna Cost-of-living index (see Consumers' price index) Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cotonseed, cake and meal, oil Crops 1, 2, 4, 24	5 5, 6 5, 11 9, 10 , 13, 14 16 1, 7 4 325 19, 28 4 , 38, 39 25 , 26, 27
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Costs Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours 11, 12 Consumer credit Consumer expenditures Consumers' price index Copper Copra and coconut oil Corna Cost-of-living index (see Consumers' price index) Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cotonseed, cake and meal, oil Crops 1, 2, 4, 24	5 5, 6 5, 11 9, 10 , 13, 14 16 1, 7 4 325 19, 28 4 , 38, 39 25 , 26, 27
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Costs Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours 11, 12 Consumer credit Consumer expenditures Consumers' price index Copper Copra and coconut oil Corna Cost-of-living index (see Consumers' price index) Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cotonseed, cake and meal, oil Crops 1, 2, 4, 24	5 5, 6 5, 11 9, 10 , 13, 14 16 1, 7 4 325 19, 28 4 , 38, 39 25 , 26, 27
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Costs Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours 11, 12 Consumer credit Consumer expenditures Consumers' price index Copper Copra and coconut oil Corna Cost-of-living index (see Consumers' price index) Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cotonseed, cake and meal, oil Crops 1, 2, 4, 24	5 5, 6 5, 11 9, 10 , 13, 14 16 1, 7 4 325 19, 28 4 , 38, 39 25 , 26, 27
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Costs Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours 11, 12 Consumer credit Consumer expenditures Consumers' price index Copper Copra and coconut oil Corna Cost-of-living index (see Consumers' price index) Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cotonseed, cake and meal, oil Crops 1, 2, 4, 24	5 5, 6 5, 11 9, 10 , 13, 14 16 1, 7 4 325 19, 28 4 , 38, 39 25 , 26, 27
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Costs Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours Consumer expenditures Consumer's price index Copra and coconut oil Corn Corn Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Cops1, 2, 4, 24 Currency in circulation Debt, short-term, consumer Debt, bort-term, consumer Debt, short-term, consumer	5 5, 65 5, 11 9, 10 1, 3, 14 1, 74 33 25 19, 28 38, 392 2, 4, 27 16 8, 99 2, 4, 27 16 8, 99 15, 18 13 26, 278 16, 28 2, 4, 27 16, 13 2, 5, 13 2, 5, 13 2, 6, 277 1, 15 16 8, 99 15, 18 13, 26, 277 1, 19, 28 2, 4, 277 1, 15 16, 13 2, 5, 13 2, 5, 26, 278 1, 15 1, 15 1, 10 1,
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Costs Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours Consumer expenditures Consumer's price index Copra and coconut oil Corn Corn Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Cops1, 2, 4, 24 Currency in circulation Debt, short-term, consumer Debt, bort-term, consumer Debt, short-term, consumer	5 5, 65 5, 11 9, 10 1, 3, 14 1, 74 33 25 19, 28 38, 392 2, 4, 27 16 8, 99 2, 4, 27 16 8, 99 15, 18 13 26, 278 16, 28 2, 4, 27 16, 13 2, 5, 13 2, 5, 13 2, 6, 277 1, 15 16 8, 99 15, 18 13, 26, 277 1, 19, 28 2, 4, 277 1, 15 16, 13 2, 5, 13 2, 5, 26, 278 1, 15 1, 15 1, 10 1,
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Costs Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours Consumer expenditures Consumer's price index Copra and coconut oil Corn Corn Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Cops1, 2, 4, 24 Currency in circulation Debt, short-term, consumer Debt, bort-term, consumer Debt, short-term, consumer	5 5, 65 5, 11 9, 10 1, 3, 14 1, 74 33 25 19, 28 38, 392 2, 4, 27 16 8, 99 2, 4, 27 16 8, 99 15, 18 13 26, 278 16, 28 2, 4, 27 16, 13 2, 5, 13 2, 5, 13 2, 6, 277 1, 15 16 8, 99 15, 18 13, 26, 277 1, 19, 28 2, 4, 277 1, 15 16, 13 2, 5, 13 2, 5, 26, 278 1, 15 1, 15 1, 10 1,
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Costs Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours Consumer credit Consumer expenditures Consumer expenditures Consumer expenditures Consumer expenditures Copra and coconut oil Corn Corn Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Crops 1, 2, 4, 24 Currency in circulation Dairy products 1, 2, 4, 24 Currency in circulation Debits, bank Debits, bank Debits, bank Department stores, sales, stocks, collections Drug store sales Drug store sales Dwelling units scheduled to be started Eggs and poultry Electrical equipment Electric power production, sales, revenues Employment estimates	5 5, 655 , 655 , 119 , 10 , 141 , 432519 , 2838 , 32526 , 27168 , 9915 , 1826 , 27168 , 9915 , 1826 , $271, 1926$, 27168 , 9915 , 1826 , $271, 1926$, $271, 1926$, $271, 1926$, $271, 1926$, $271, 1926$, $271, 1926$, $271, 1926$, $271, 1926$, $271, 1926$, $271, 1926$, $271, 1926$, 27 , $101, 1926$, 27 , $101, 1927$, 26 , $101, 4$, 29 , 27 , 2610 , 1010 , 1010 , 1010 , 1010 , 1010 , 1010 , 1010 , 1010 , 1010 , 1010 , 1010 , 10 , 1010 , 10 , 1010 , 10 ,
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Costs Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours Consumer credit Consumer expenditures Consumer expenditures Consumer expenditures Consumer expenditures Copra and coconut oil Corn Corn Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Crops 1, 2, 4, 24 Currency in circulation Dairy products 1, 2, 4, 24 Currency in circulation Debits, bank Debits, bank Debits, bank Department stores, sales, stocks, collections Drug store sales Drug store sales Dwelling units scheduled to be started Eggs and poultry Electrical equipment Electric power production, sales, revenues Employment estimates	5 5, 655 , 655 , 119 , 10 , 141 , 432519 , 2838 , 32526 , 27168 , 9915 , 1826 , 27168 , 9915 , 1826 , $271, 1926$, 27168 , 9915 , 1826 , $271, 1926$, $271, 1926$, $271, 1926$, $271, 1926$, $271, 1926$, $271, 1926$, $271, 1926$, $271, 1926$, $271, 1926$, $271, 1926$, $271, 1926$, 27 , $101, 1926$, 27 , $101, 1927$, 26 , $101, 4$, 29 , 27 , 2610 , 1010 , 1010 , 1010 , 1010 , 1010 , 1010 , 1010 , 1010 , 1010 , 1010 , 1010 , 10 , 1010 , 10 , 1010 , 10 ,
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Costs Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours Consumer credit Consumer expenditures Consumer expenditures Consumer expenditures Consumer expenditures Copra and coconut oil Corn Corn Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Crops 1, 2, 4, 24 Currency in circulation Dairy products 1, 2, 4, 24 Currency in circulation Debits, bank Debits, bank Debits, bank Department stores, sales, stocks, collections Drug store sales Drug store sales Dwelling units scheduled to be started Eggs and poultry Electrical equipment Electric power production, sales, revenues Employment estimates	5 5, 655 , 655 , 119 , 10 , 141 , 432519 , 2838 , 32526 , 27168 , 9915 , 1826 , 27 , 16168 , 9915 , 1826 , 27 , 115168 , 9915 , 1826 , 27 , 115168 , 9915 , 1826 , 27 , 115168 , 9915 , 1826 , 27 , 115168 , 9915 , 1826 , 27 , 115168 , 9915 , 1826 , 27 , 115168 , 9915 , 1826 , 27 , 115168 , 995 , 14 , $1551, 4$, 2927 , 26 , 101 , 14 , $1551, 4$, 2927 , 26 , 10 , $115100010010010001001001000$
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, carnings, hours Consumer credit Consumer credit Consumers' price index Copre and coconut oil Corn Cost-of-living index (see Consumers' price index) Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Crops Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Crops Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Crops Debt, short-term, consumer Debt, short-term, consumer	5 5, 5 , 5 , 5 , 5 , 5 , 5 , 5 ,
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Costs Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours Consumer expenditures Consumer expenditures Consumer expenditures Consumers' price index Copre Cost_of-living index (see Consumers' price index) Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Crops Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Debt, short-term, consumer	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Costs Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours Consumer expenditures Consumer expenditures Consumer expenditures Consumers' price index Copre Cost_of-living index (see Consumers' price index) Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Crops Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Debt, short-term, consumer	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Costs Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours Consumer expenditures Consumer expenditures Consumer expenditures Consumers' price index Copre Cost_of-living index (see Consumers' price index) Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Crops Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Debt, short-term, consumer	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Costs Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours Consumer expenditures Consumer expenditures Consumer expenditures Consumers' price index Copre Cost_of-living index (see Consumers' price index) Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Crops Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Debt, short-term, consumer	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Costs Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours Employment, wage rates, earnings, hours Consumer expenditures Consumer expenditures Consumer expenditures Consumers' price index Copre Cost_of-living index (see Consumers' price index) Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Crops Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Debt, short-term, consumer	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
New construction, dollar value Contracts awarded Dwelling units scheduled to be started Highway Employment, wage rates, carnings, hours Consumer credit Consumer credit Consumers' price index Copre and coconut oil Corn Cost-of-living index (see Consumers' price index) Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cotton, raw, and manufactures Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Crops Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Crops Cottonseed, cake and meal, oil Crops Debt, short-term, consumer Debt, short-term, consumer	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

Pages marked S	
Pages marked S Fish oils and fish	
Food products 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 26, 27, 28, 29 Pootwar Foreclosures, real estate	
Footwear 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 30, 31 Foreclosures, real estate 6	
Foreign trade, indexes, shipping weight, value by regions, countries, economic classes and	
Foreign trade, indexes, shipping weight, value by regions, countries, economic classes and commodity groups 20, 21, 22 Foundry equipment 34 Freight carloadings, cars, indexes 20 Preight carloadings, cars, indexes 22 Preight carloadings, cars, indexes 22	
Freight carloadings, cars, indexes	
Fruits and vegetables	
Fuel oils 37 Fuels 2, 4, 35, 36, 37	
Fuels 2, 4, 35, 36, 37 Furnaces 33, 34 Furniture 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	
Gas, customers, sales, revenues	
Glass and glassware (see also Stone, clay, etc.). 38 Gelatin	
Glue 24	
Glycerin 24 Gold 17	
Goods in warehouses	
Gross national product	
Heating and ventilating equipment	
Highways	
Flome mortgages	
Hosiery 5, 38 Hotels 11, 12, 23 Hours of work per week 12, 13	
House furnishings4, 7, 8 Housing4, 5	
Terminantian and emigration 02	
Imports 20, 21, 22 Income, personal 16 Income tax receipts 16 Incorporations, business, new 3 Income tax receipts 30	
Incorporations, business, new	
Test-langed lange 16	i
Insurance, life17 Interest and money rates15	
Inventories, manufacturers' and trade 3,9 Iron and steel, crude and manufactures 2,	
3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 31, 32 Kerosene 37	
Labor force9 Labor disputes, turn-over13	
Lamb and mutton	
Lead33 Leather and products2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 30	
Linseed oil, cake, and meal 25 Livestock 1, 2, 4, 28	
Lard 23 Lead 33 Leather and products 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 30 Linseed oil, cake, and meal 25 Livestock 1, 2, 4, 28 Loans, real estate, agricultural, bank, brokers' 6, 15, 19 Locomotives 40 Looms, woolen, activity 39 Lubricants 37	
Looms, woolen, activity	;
Lumber 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 31	
Machine activity, cotton, wool	
Magazine advertising 6, 7 Mail-order houses, sales 8, 90	
Machine activity, cotton, wool	
Meats and meat packing 2, 4, 10, 12, 13, 14, 29 Metals 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 33	
Methanol 24 Milk 27	
Money supply	
Motor fuel 37	
Motors, electrical 34	
National product and income 1 Newspaper advertising 6,7 Newsprint 35 New York Stock Exchange 19,20	
Oats 28 Oil burners 34 Oils and fats 4, 24, 25	
Oleomargarine 25	
Orders, new, manufacturers' 3	
Paint and paint materials2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 14, 35	
Paper products	
Pay rolls, manufacturing and nonmanufactur- ing industries	
ing industries 11, 12 Personal income 1 Personal savings and disposable income 1 Personal savings and disposable income 1	
Personal savings and disposable income 1 Petroleum and products 2 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 36, 37 Pig iron 32	
Plant and equipment expenditures	
Plywood 31	

	101 <u>2234</u> 11215
--	-----------------------