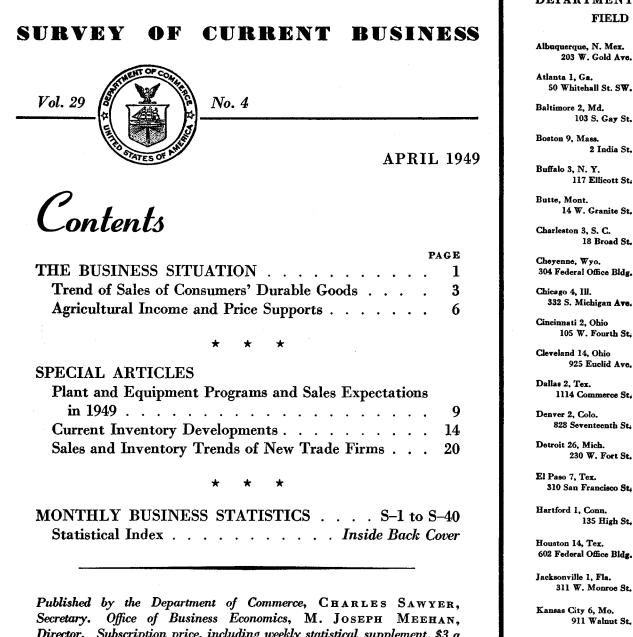
APRIL 1949

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE



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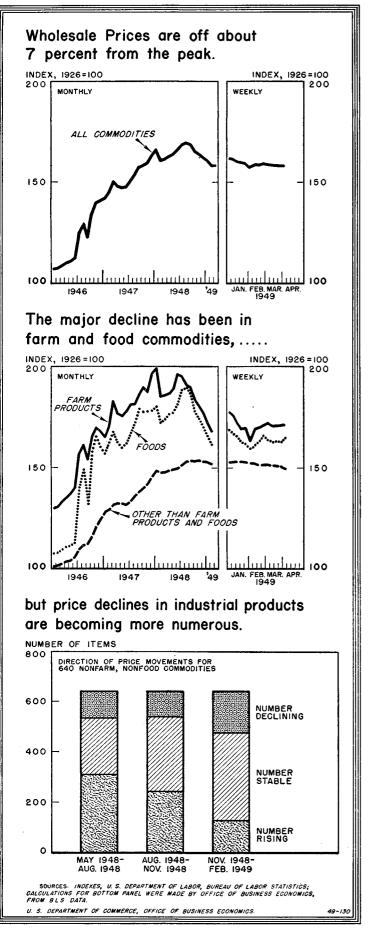
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By the Office of Business Economics

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

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

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

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

Income lower but above last year

The flow of personal incomes in February dropped \$2.5 billion from the revised January total to an annual rate of \$217 billion. Most of the decline was in agricultural income despite the continuation of a substantial degree of Government price-support operations, the significance of which is analyzed in a subsequent section. The February total for all personal income was off about \$4 billion at annual rates from the high of December. It was 5 percent above February of last year, and the same relative increase is expected for the quarter as a whole. Disposable income compares more favorably with 1948 because total tax payments are somewhat lower. Since consumer expenditures have not risen so much as incomes, there has been a substantial and significant increase in current saving of individuals as compared with the same period last year.

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

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

Little change in industrial production

Industrial output which had slackened in February did not show the usual seasonal rise in March, after allowance for the two-week stoppage of coal production.

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

The decline in industrial production in February was due chiefly to lower activity in the industries manufacturing machinery, lumber and lumber products, stone, clay and glass products, refined petroleum, rayon, and industrial chemicals. Activity in cotton textile mills increased seasonally but mill consumption of cotton was still one-fifth lower than in February 1948.

Public construction up—Residential starts lagging

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

Spread of price declines

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

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

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

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

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

New order trend lower

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

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

Trend of Sales of Consumers' Durable Goods

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

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

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

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

Period	Sales of all retail stores (millions of dollars)	Sales of durable stores (millions of dollars)	Percent of durables to to total
1947: Quarterly average 1948: First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter 1949: First quarter	29, 582 31, 723 32, 511 32, 850 32, 867 31, 950	7, 598 8, 685 8, 909 9, 478 9, 232 8, 950	25.7 27.4 27.4 28.9 28.1 28.0

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

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

Backlog calculations

For convenience, the methods used in the original study are here given briefly, but the reader is referred to the original article for more extensive treatment. The principal variable used to estimate the ownership or stocks of the product is disposable personal income, roughly adjusted for changes in the general price level. In addition, a second variable, time, is used in the analysis in order to measure the long-term growth which has taken place in ownership of the various products.

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

In a second portion of the analysis the replacement backlog is obtained by calculating normal scrappage from wear and obsolescence since 1941 on the basis of scrappage data from the prewar period.² From this estimated normal scrappage is subtracted apparent scrappage in order to obtain the calculated replacement backlogs, i. e., the over-aged stocks which it is estimated that consumers will replace under current income conditions.

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

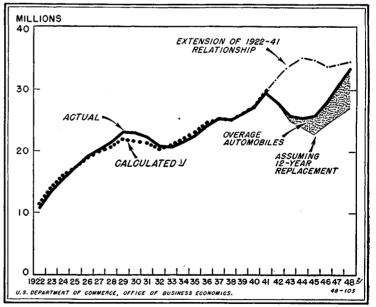
Passenger Automobiles

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

Basis of demand estimates

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

Chart 2.—Passenger Automobile Registrations



¹ Calculated from a linear least squares regression for the years 1922-41; based upon gross national product adjusted for approximate changes in the price level and a logarithmic time. relationship. Coefficient of determination $(\mathbb{R}^2)=0.98$.

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

¹ Backlog Demand for Consumers' Durable Goods, by L. Jay Atkinson, SURVEY, April 1948.

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

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

The replacement estimates are based upon an analysis of automobile registrations, which are available for all cars by year of original registration or production. Studies made over a period of several years of the survival age of automobiles show a clearly defined trend toward longer usable life for cars. The average scrappage age for automobiles as of 1938 was estimated at 10 years.⁴ Later studies showed that the average scrappage age had increased by 1941. estimated survival curve which is used in this study reflects an average scrappage age for the present car population of 12 years, or 20 percent higher than the 1938 figure.

Rising replacement backlog

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

lated backlog demand was little changed during this period. The number of over-aged cars still in use increased by about 2½ million (see chart 2).

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

Table 2.—Passenger Car Registrations by Age Groups

,	19			46	19	47	19	48
Age group (years)	Units (thou- sands)	Percent of total cumu- lative	Units (thou- sands)	Percent of total cumu- lative	Units (thou- sands)	Percent of total cumu- lative	Units (thou- sands)	Percent of total cumu- lative
Under 0.5. 0.5 to 1.4. 1.5 to 2.4. 2.5 to 3.4. 3.5 to 4.4. 4.5 to 5.4. 5.5 to 6.4. 6.5 to 7.4. 7.5 to 8.4. 8.5 to 9.4. 9.5 to 10.4. 10.5 to 11.4. 11.5 to 12.4. 12.5 to 13.4. 13.5 to 13.4. 15.5 to 16.4.	3, 481 3, 175 2, 139 1, 591 1, 120 735 1, 211 1, 205 1, 278 561 *502	11. 8 23. 1 31. 9 38. 2 50. 8 62. 4 70. 2 75. 9 80. 0 80. 0 80. 0 80. 0 80. 0 80. 0 80. 0 80. 0 80. 2 75. 9 80. 1 96. 1 96. 1 98. 2	$\begin{array}{c} 448\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 997\\ 4,107\\ 3,182\\ 2,426\\ 1,736\\ 3,390\\ 2,893\\ 1,675\\ 1,021\\ 607\\ 3669\\ 626\\ 592\\ 889\\ 889\end{array}$	1.8 5.8 22.3 35.0 44.7 51.7 65.3 76.9 83.6 87.7 90.1 91.6 94.1 94.5	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 367\\ 2, 056\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 1, 065\\ 3, 113\\ 2, 379\\ 1, 679\\ 3, 304\\ 2, 790\\ 1, 592\\ 967\\ 568\\ 346\\ 596\\ 1, 377\end{array}$	5.0 12.6 	$\begin{array}{c} 1,673\\ 3,100\\ 2,048\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 1,012\\ 4,005\\ 3,093\\ 2,345\\ 1,662\\ 3,186\\ 2,657\\ 1,490\\ 886\\ 509\\ 317\\ 1,731\\ 731\end{array}$	5.6 16.1 23.0 0
16.5 and older	27, 485	100.0	24, 958	100.0	27, 285	100.0	29, 715	100.0
Age not known Total in use	215 27, 700		185 25, 143		236 27, 521		253 29, 968	

Includes cars in older age groups.

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

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

³ The regression equation was fitted to the data for the years 1922–41 by the method of least squares. Analysis of the growth curve for passenger cars suggested that time could be best expressed in logarithmic form. The influence of automobile prices on these calculations is considered in a later section.

⁴The Dynamics of Automobile Demand, published by the General Motors Corp., New York (1939).

The general aging of the car population is shown by a comparison of the age distribution-automobiles registered as of July 1, 1948 with that prevailing in earlier years (see table 2). In midyear 1948, 5.2 million cars were over $12\frac{1}{2}$ years old and an additional 2.6 million cars were within 1 year of this age. The number of cars in these two groups was 2 million higher than a year earlier and 3½ million higher than at the same date 2 years earlier. In 1941, the number of cars more than $11\frac{1}{2}$ years old was 2.5 million, or about one-third as many as in 1948.

Backlog declining but still large

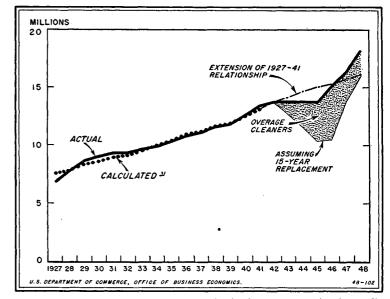
After the introduction of new models which slowed assembly lines in the first two months of 1949, automobile production in March reached an annual rate of about 5 million cars. On the basis of the demand calculations described above, the extent to which a sustained rate of output of this size would cut into the backlog demand may be roughly inferred by comparing it with estimated current replacement and normal growth, which is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 million cars per year at the present level of gross national product.

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

Vacuum Cleaners 5

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

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



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

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

³ In the case of vacuum cleaners and of electric washing machines and refrigerators, acknowl-edgement is made of the assistance rendered by the staff of Electrical Merchandising, a Mc-Graw-Hill publication, in furnishing data on the number in use, together with material relating to rates of scrappage.

The calculated demand for vacuum cleaners is derived from an extension of the prewar relationship between the number of homes with vacuum cleaners, disposable personal income roughly adjusted for changes in the general price level, and a time trend.

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

As shown in the chart, the backlog demand for the replacement of over-aged vacuum cleaners is estimated to have been about filled in 1948. In the prewar period, trade estimates placed life expectancy at 13 years. The life period has undoubtedly been increased since and the results shown in the chart are based upon the assumption that the life expectancy is 15 years at the present time. Each change of a year in the average scrappage age will result in a change in the opposite direction of 1 million in the replacement backlog estimate for vacuum cleaners.

Sales relationship

If sales, rather than the number of homes equipped with cleaners, are related directly to the two variables—disposable income and time—the calculated demand for new machines is 2.4 million in 1948. Actual sales for the United States in 1948 were 3.3 million cleaners, or about 50 percent higher than the calculated sales estimate.

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

Electric Refrigerators

The backlog demand accumulated for electric refrigerators during the war period was greater than that for vacuum cleaners, and slower reconversion after the end of the war delayed the prompt satisfaction of the pent-up demand. In 1948, however, output of 5 million electric refrigerators (4¾ million for the domestic market) was 50 percent higher than in any previous year.

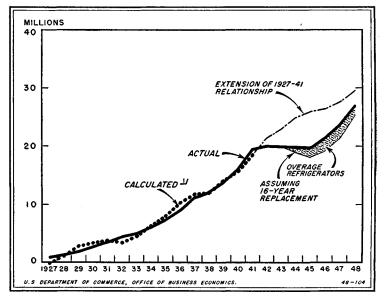
Stocks in distributors hands began to rise in the fourth quarter of 1948 from the abnormally low levels which had persisted since the end of the war, and factory sales were curtailed moderately at the year end as retail sales declined during the fall and winter months. Apparently a number of influences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

Backlog not exhausted

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

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

Chart 4.—Homes Equipped With Electric Refrigerators



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

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

equipped with refrigerators, personal disposable income adjusted for price changes, and time trend, the total demand as calculated at the end of 1948 would call for the services of an additional $2\frac{1}{2}$ million refrigerators, and a backlog of replacement demand estimated at about half this number. The replacement estimate assumes an operating life for refrigerators of approximately 16 years in the postwar period, as compared with an estimated 15 years before the war.

The extent to which current production is cutting into the estimated backlog may be roughly inferred by the fact that production of 4¾ million electric refrigerators for the domestic market in 1948 was accompanied by an estimated reduction of about half this amount in the backlog demand. In the first 2 months of 1949, output was lower than in some months of 1948 but about equal to the average output for the year as a whole.

Electric Washing Machines

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

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

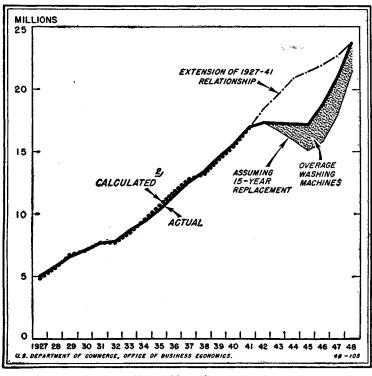


Chart 5.—Homes Equipped With Electric Washing

Machines ¹

¹ Represents standard-size washing machines only. ² Calculated from a linear least squares regression for the years 1927-41; based upon disposable personal income adjusted for approximate changes in the price level and a time relationship. Coefficient of determination (\mathbb{R}^3)=0.99.

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

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

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

Role of Prices

In the calculations of the postwar demand for the several products, retail prices have not been used as an independent factor determining sales. Obviously, prices do have an important and direct bearing on sales, but the problem of measuring the effects of changing prices is complicated. No method is available which will solve the problem of measuring accurately the change in price of a product which is itself changing in quality with the passage of time.

Since prices have not been treated as a separate factor in the preceding analysis, there is an implicit assumption that the interprice and price income relationships which prevailed in prewar years will not be radically altered in the postwar period. Any marked divergence in the postwar price relationships among these products from the pattern which prevailed during the prewar period used in deriving the demand equations will modify the general conclusions reached above as to the size of the postwar backlogs, and the rates at which they are being exhausted.

Agricultural Income and Price Supports

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

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

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

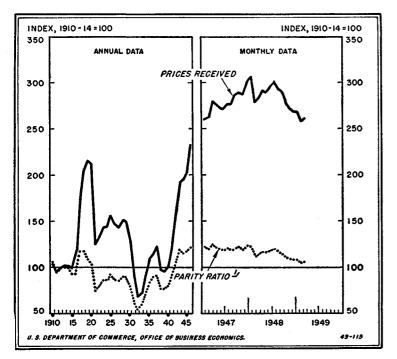
Features of price support

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

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

¹ An extended discussion of the parity concept is given in Farm Price Supports and the General Price Level, SURVEY, July 1947.

Chart 6.—Prices Received by Farmers and Parity Ratio



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

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

Postwar support operations

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

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

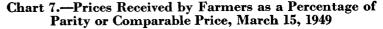
Effect of declining agricultural prices

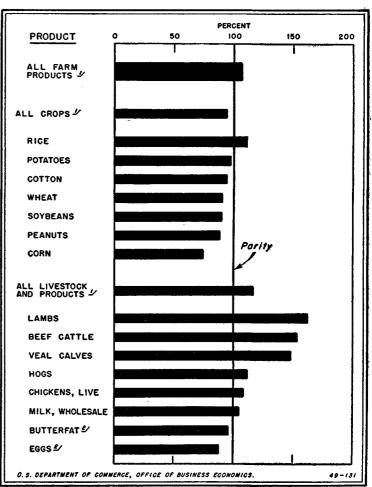
As supply prospects improved in the U. S. and abroad, prices of farm products moved lower. By March 1949 they were 15 percent below the January 1948 peak, or back to the level of the beginning of 1947 before the European crisis of that year. The parity ratio in the 14 months fell from 122 to 106. Chiefly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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

		Mi	Loans and purchases		
Commodity	Unit	1948 pro- duction	Net loans made	Pur- chases	as percent of produc- tion
Cotton Wheat Peanuts Potatoes Soybeans Tobacco Wool Corn	Bales Bu Lbs Cwt Bu Lbs Lbs Bu Bu	14. 9 1, 288. 4 2, 268. 1 267. 6 220. 2 1, 897. 9 280. 5 3, 650. 5	4.3 241.1 219.0 16.3 6.2 58.5	(2) (3) 3 778. 7 4 53. 9 	28.5 18.7 ³ 44.0 ⁴ 26.2 2.8 3.1 ⁵ 17.2 3.8

¹ Including both collateral under CCC direct loans and under loans of lending agencies guaranteed by CCC.
² Quantities amounting to less than 100,000 units were sold by CCC, thereby decreasing amounts diverted from normal marketing channels.
³ A small amount totaling 500,000 pounds was sold by CCC.
⁴ Of this amount, 52 million cwt. were sold in diversion outlets such as the alcohol industry, feed, and school lunches at about one-tenth of the purchase costs.
⁵ Nearly all of the purchases consisted of coarse wools. Sales by CCC totaled more than 107 million pounds; the extent to which such sales were made from prior purchases of the 1948-49 crop is not ascertainable.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Support operations and farm income

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

Table 4.—Cash Farm Receipts and Commodity Credit Corporation Loans¹ and Purchases

[Millions of dollars]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Areas of price-support expenditures

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

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

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

Milli	ions (nf đơ	ollars	a –

Commodity	Net loans ¹	Purchases	Purchase agreements
Cotton Wheat Corn Flaxseed Irish potatoes Peanuts Wool	492. 9 192. 3 7. 4 21. 9 23. 5	(2) (2) 130. 8 130. 3 104. 6 37. 7	227. 0 46. 1 15. 4
G. sorghum. Barley. Tobacco.	33. 2 32. 7		6. 1 21. 0
Eggs, dried Beans Linseed oil	29. 9	31. 6 	32.6
Other	40.3	20.5	31. 2
Total	1, 576. 2	477.2	379. 4

¹ Includes both CCC loans and loans made by lending agencies guaranteed by CCC. ² Less than \$500,000.

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

Plant and Equipment Programs and Sales Expectations in 1949

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

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

Investment Programs

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

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

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

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

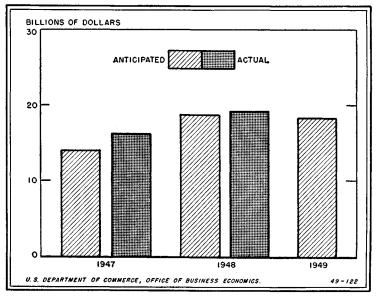
Anticipated versus actual expenditures

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

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

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

Chart 1.—Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment¹



¹ Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business.

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

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

Note.-Mr. Ulmer is a member of the Business Structure Division, Office of Business Economics.

Table 1.-Business Expenditures on New Plant and Equipment, 1939-49¹

[Millions of dollars]

61112 - 1111 - 1111 - 1111 - 1111												1948				194	9	
Industry group	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	January- March	April– June	July Septem- ber	October- Decem- ber	Total	January- March ²	April– June ²	July- Decem- ber ²	Total ‡
Manufacturing Mining Railroad Other transportation Electric and gas utilities Commercial and miscellaneous 4	380 280 280 480	2, 580 560 440 390 550 1, 980	<u> </u>	410 540 260 680 1,470	360 460 190 540 730	500 580 280 490 970	3, 210 440 550 320 630 1, 480	5, 910 560 570 660 1, 040 3, 300	4, 430	180 270 180 500 1, 240	2, 140 200 310 190 640 1, 340	2,090 200 330 170 690 1,360	2, 320 220 410 170 850 1, 440	8, 340 800 1, 320 700 2, 680 5, 390	1, 940 180 390 160 720 1, 290	1, 860 190 410 180 790 1, 360	3, 440 450 650 310 1, 620 2, 360	7, 240 820 1, 450 650 3, 130 5, 010
Total	5, 200	6, 490	8, 190	6, 110	4, 530	5, 210	6, 630	12, 040	16, 180	4, 170	4, 820	4, 830	5, 410	19, 230	4, 680	4, 780	8, 850	18, 310

¹ Data represent expenditures of nonagricultural business only and exclude outlays charged to current account.
² Based on preliminary estimates of business as of mid-February.
³ Based on anticipated capital expenditures of business.
⁴ Includes trade, service, finance, and communications.

NOTE .- Figures are rounded and will not necessarily add to totals.

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

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

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

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

Capital investment and the gross national product

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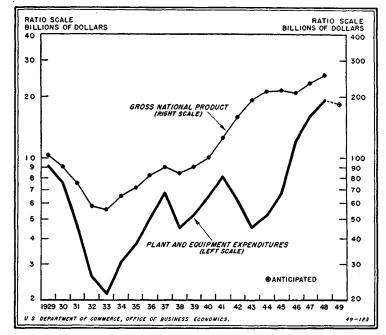
As already noted, business expenditures on plant and equipment are typically volatile—much more so than the gross national product as depicted in chart 2. The greater sensitivity of producer expenditures during the thirties may be summarized in the statement that over the period a 10-percent change in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

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

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

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

Chart 2.-Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, and Gross National Product¹



¹ Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business.

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

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

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

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

Current trends

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

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

Manufacturing group down

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

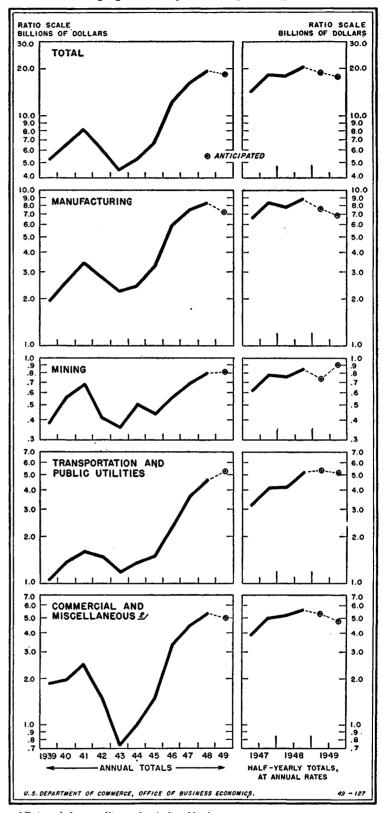
These generalizations, of course, do not apply with equal force to each individual manufacturing group. In petroleum, for example, it is apparent that uncompleted capitalexpansion projects are still substantial and outlays in this segment are expected to rise moderately in 1949. In iron and steel it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

Outlays of utilities still rising

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

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

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



¹ Data exclude expenditures of agricultural business. ³ Data include trade, service, communications and finance.

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

proportion of this program remains to be accomplished in 1949. For passenger cars in particular and also for locomotives, the backlog of unfilled orders remained very large in early 1949—and in the case of the former represented nearly 2 years' production at the prevailing rate of deliveries.

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

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

Plant versus equipment outlays

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

Percent of equipment expenditures	1927-29	1937-39	1945-47		1949
Percent of equipment expenditures to total new plant and equipment	average	average	average	1948	anticipated
outlays	60	64	72	69	71

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

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

Small and large business

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

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

Percent of plant and equipment expendi-

tures by manufacturers accounted for by concerns with assets of \$5 million average areage pated and over______54 61 72

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

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

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

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

Sales Expectations

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

Little change expected in 1949

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

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

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SALES

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN	SALES		1948-49
	1939-41	1941-48	anticipated
Manufacturing	+60	+115	-0.7
Mining	+36	+90	-2.6
Electric and gas utilities	+14	+74	+3.7
Transportation other than railroads	+35	+70	9
Trade	+38	+126	—. 2
Other commercial and miscellaneous	+27	+171	+1.1

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

Small firms least optimistic

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

million for a drop of nearly 8 percent. As noted earlier, however, it should be borne in mind that in the years immediately following the end of the war small business as a whole expanded more rapidly than did business in general. Analysis of the monthly data on sales of manufacturing concerns, collected by the Office of Business Economics, shows that in 11 out of 15 industries for which size-of-firm break-downs are available, the increase in sales for the smallest concerns between 1945 and 1947 had been appreciably greater than for the largest corporations. In 1948 there was some readjustment and sales volumes of the largest concerns in general rose the most. Anticipations in 1949 imply an extension of this readjustment.

Implications

It is important to note that the optimism mirrored in the sales expectations of this important cross section of American

business is substantially fortified by the magnitude of the investment programs established by these concerns. For at least to some extent the capital outlays of business create their own markets in that they augment incomes in other sectors of the economy and stimulate demand for goods and services in general.

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

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

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

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

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

Current Inventory Developments

THE rapid growth of inventories in recent years from the restricted volume of the war period has kept attention focused upon this major business indicator. The book value of inventories in manufacturing and trade at the end of the first quarter of 1949 is estimated at more than \$54 billion. This is nearly double the highest value recorded before the war. Although price advances are in part responsible for the rise in book value, the increase in volume is roughly 50 percent.

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

Inventory accumulation slowed

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

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

Value and volume changes

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

NOTE.-Mr. Jacobs and Mrs. Broida are members of the Business Structure Division, Office of Business Economics.

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

Manufacturing and trade account for all but a small portion of total nonfarm business inventories. Manufacturers' holdings are the most important, amounting to more . than 50 percent of the total; retailers' stocks are about 25 percent; and wholesalers' nearly 15 percent. The remainder is held in construction, utilities, and other sectors. A brief review of some of the factors influencing the move-

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

Factors affecting size of inventories

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

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

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

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

Inventory lags

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

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

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

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

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

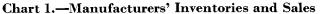
Conversely, when sales contract, finished-goods inventories are likely to grow for a time, and a decision to cut inventories will first lower working stocks, i. e., purchased materials and goods-in-process. This suggests that involuntary and voluntary inventory accumulation may be most easily distinguished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

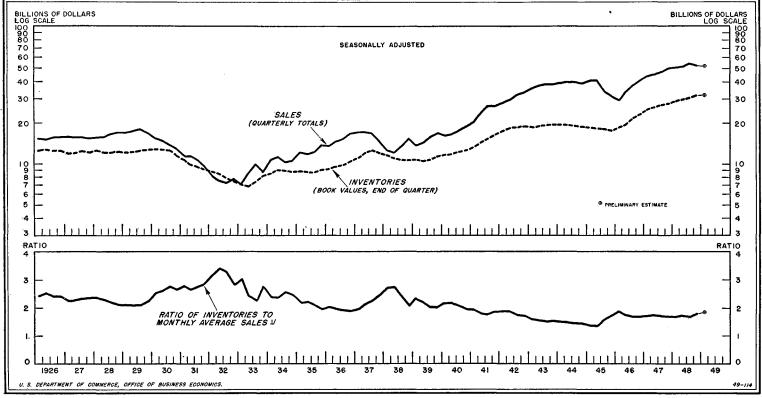
Inventory Patterns in Manufacturing

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

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

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





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

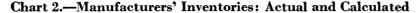
Table 1.-Manufacturers' Inventories and Sales, Seasonally Adjusted¹

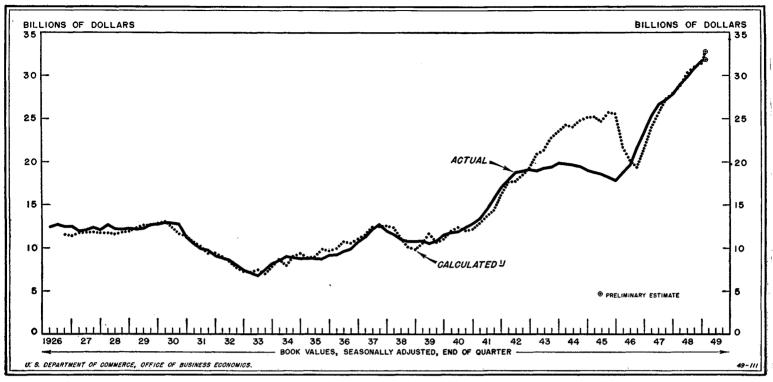
(Millions of dollars)

						(Millions	of dollars)						
		Sales			Inventorie	s			Sales]	Inventories	<u> </u>
Quarter period	Total manu- facturing	Durable goods	Non- durable goods	Total manu- facturing	Durable goods	Non- durable goods	Quarter period	Total manu- facturing	Durable goods	Non- durable goods	Total manu- facturing	Durable goods	Nón- durable goods
1926 First Second Third Fourth	15, 067 15, 621 15, 703	5, 741 5, 561 5, 945 5, 804	9, 530 9, 506 9, 676 9, 899	12, 414 12, 709 12, 419 12, 466	6, 033 6, 030 5, 595 5, 580	6, 381 6, 679 6, 824 6, 886	1938 First Second Third Fourth	12, 686 12, 170 13, 565 15, 581	4, 093 3, 689 4, 366 5, 945	8, 593 8, 481 9, 199 9, 636	11, 573 11, 069 10, 767 10, 750	5, 266 4, 996 4, 830 4, 864	6, 307 6, 073 5, 937 5, 886
Total 1927 First Second Third Fourth	15, 828 15, 738 15, 730	23, 051 6, 033 5, 823 5, 737 5, 550	38, 611 9, 795 9, 915 9, 993 9, 835	11, 897 11, 989 12, 300 12, 089	5, 273 5, 389 5, 551 5, 356	6, 624 6, 600 6, 749 6, 733	Total 1939 First Second Third Fourth	54,002 13,730 14,413 16,027 17,026	18, 093 4, 865 5, 230 5, 741 6, 561	35,909 8,865 9,183 10,286 10,465	10, 766 10, 558 10, 759 11, 465	4, 852 4, 623 4, 743 5, 172	5, 914 5, 935 6, 016 6, 293
Total 1928 First	15, 820 15, 951	23, 143 5, 857 5, 921	39, 538 9, 963 10, 030	12, 561 12, 177	5, 526 5, 163	7,035 7,014	Total 1940 First Second	61, 196 16, 295 16, 586	22, 397 6, 341 6, 677	38, 799 9, 954 9, 909	11, 784 11, 893	5, 332 5, 315	6, 452 6, 578 6, 710
Third Fourth Total 1929	17, 333	6, 586 6, 854 25, 218	10, 232 10, 479 40, 704	12,070 12,206	5, 239 5, 265	6, 831 6, 941	Third Fourth Total 1941	17, 949 19, 391 70, 221	7, 279 8, 379 28, 676	10, 670 11, 012 41, 545	12, 381 12, 819	5, 671 6, 127	6, 710 6, 692
FirstSecond Third Fourth Total	17, 822 18, 207 16, 924	6, 857 7, 101 7, 354 6, 362 27, 674	$ \begin{array}{r} 10, 452 \\ 10, 721 \\ 10, 853 \\ 10, 562 \\ \hline 42, 588 \\ \end{array} $	12, 155 12, 228 12, 681 12, 775	5, 360 5, 565 5, 691 5, 674	6, 795 6, 663 6, 990 7, 101	FirstSecond Second Third Fourth Total	20, 632 23, 899 26, 631 26, 850 98, 012	9, 234 10, 963 11, 832 12, 249 44, 278	11, 398 12, 936 14, 799 14, 601 53, 734	$13,386 \\ 14,423 \\ 15,659 \\ 16,960$	6, 538 7, 012 7, 641 8, 352	6, 848 7, 411 8, 018 8, 608
1930 First Second	15, 418 14, 935 13, 738	5, 758 5, 442 4, 760 4, 170	9, 660 9, 493 8, 978 8, 756	12, 976 12, 809 12, 665 11, 265	5, 492 5, 538 5, 351 5, 094	7, 484 7, 271 7, 314 6, 171	1942 FirstSecondThirdFourth		12, 472 13, 840 16, 097 16, 676	15, 730 15, 836 16, 601 16, 875	17, 903 18, 745 18, 932 19, 154	8, 832 9, 322 9, 505 10, 073	9,071 9,423 9,427 9,081
Total	11, 332	20, 130 3, 890 3, 713	36, 887 7, 442 7, 631 7, 491	10, 567 9, 978	4, 890	5, 677	Total 1943 First	124, 127 36, 150 37, 551	59, 085 18, 238 19, 297	65, 042 17, 912 18, 254	18, 951 19, 231	10, 130 10, 395	8, 821 8, 836
Third Fourth Total	10, 636 9, 639	3, 145 2, 738 13, 486	7, 491 6, 901 29, 465	9, 719 9, 105	4, 406 4, 066	5, 251 5, 313 5, 039	Third Fourth Total	38, 915 38, 640 151, 256	20, 499 19, 704 77, 738	18, 234 18, 416 18, 936 73, 518	19, 231 19, 352 19, 813	10, 333 10, 415 10, 729	8, 830 8, 937 9, 084
1932 First	- 7, 439 7, 263 7, 801	2, 298 2, 005 1, 733 1, 895	5, 973 5, 434 5, 530 5, 906	8, 806 8, 513 7, 951 7, 332	4, 009 3, 838 3, 521 3, 233	4, 797 4, 575 4, 430 4, 099	1944 First Second Third Fourth	39, 894 40, 523 40, 698 39, 795 160, 910	20, 637 20, 798 20, 974 19, 515 81, 924	19, 257 19, 725 19, 724 20, 280	19, 799 19, 675 19, 479 19, 043	10, 463 10, 382 10, 220 9, 952	9, 336 9, 293 9, 259 9, 091
Total	7,016 8,538 10,025	$\begin{array}{r} 7,931 \\ \hline 1,600 \\ 2,224 \\ 3,222 \\ 2,586 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22,843 \\ 5,416 \\ 6,314 \\ 6,803 \\ 6,160 \end{array}$	7,086 6,809 7,407 8,146	3, 168 3, 165 3, 291 3, 391	3, 918 3, 644 4, 116 4, 755	Total		21, 030 20, 755 15, 127 12, 308	78, 986 20, 624 20, 658 19, 021 19, 051	18, 832 18, 605 18, 243 17, 844	9, 833 9, 674 8, 988 8, 337	8, 999 8, 931 9, 255 9, 507
Total 1934 First Second Third	10, 377	9, 632 3, 346 3, 882 3, 136	24, 693 7, 453 7, 489 7, 241 7, 257	8, 553 9, 015 8, 949 8, 718	3, 574 3, 737 3, 670	4, 979 5, 278 5, 273 5, 110	Total 1946 First	148, 574 29, 923 33, 979 38, 537 41, 545	69, 220 10, 191 12, 842 15, 345 15, 706	79, 354 19, 732 21, 137 23, 192 95, 949	18, 741 19, 571 21, 682	8, 784 9, 460 10, 336	9, 957 10, 111 11, 346
Fourth Total 1935 First Second	43, 140	3,015 13,379 4,049 3,827	7, 578 29, 761 8, 126 8, 095	8, 804 8, 769	3, 599 	5, 119 5, 109 5, 128	Fourth	41, 745 144, 184 44, 420 45, 798	15, 796 54, 174 17, 648 18, 510	25, 949 90, 010 26, 772 27, 288	23, 350 25, 367 26, 600	11, 133 12, 197 12, 833	12, 217
Third Fourth Total <i>1936</i>	12, 444 13, 873	4,081 5,113 17,070	8, 363 8, 760 33, 344	8, 753 9, 098	3, 767 3, 907	4, 986 5, 191	Third Fourth Total 1948	47, 549 50, 203 187, 970	18, 831 19, 323 74, 312	28, 718 30, 880 113, 658	27, 270 27, 934	13, 131 13, 335	14, 139 14, 599
FirstSecondThirdFourthTotal	14, 454 15, 291 16, 926	4, 644 5, 225 5, 627 6, 733 22, 229	8, 887 9, 229 9, 664 10, 193 37, 973	9, 198 9, 516 9, 856 10, 676	4, 017 4, 154 4, 369 4, 660	5, 181 5, 362 5, 487 6, 016	FirstSecond Third Fourth Total	51, 431 52, 182 54, 812 52, 741 211, 166	20, 329 20, 543 22, 419 21, 765 85, 056	31, 102 31, 639 32, 393 30, 976 126, 110	29,054 29,855 30,960 31,706	13, 566 13, 849 14, 252 14, 837	15, 488 16, 006 16, 708 16, 869
1937 First Second Third Fourth	17,051 17,199 16,911	6, 550 6, 576 6, 734 5, 537	10, 501 10, 623 10, 177 9, 059	11, 230 12, 168 12, 774 12, 012	5, 027 5, 568 5, 964 5, 524	6, 203 6, 600 6, 810 6, 488	1949 First	51, 200	21, 400	29, 800	31, 850	15, 250	16, 060
Total		25, 397	40, 360										

 1 Inventories are end-of-quarter book values; sales are totals for quarter or year.

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





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

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

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

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

Chart 2 implies that manufacturers' inventories are now closely in line with sales, despite the considerable accumulation that has occurred in the past 18 months. This observation is drawn from a correlation analysis based upon a prewar relationship. While this provided a good fit, it should be noted that sales and inventories currently are much higher than before the war so that the prewar relationship may need modification.

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

The effect of price changes

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

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

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

¹The absence of a time trend does not necessarily imply that the efficiency of inventory management has remained static. Any increase in efficiency, however, has been offset in its effect on the ratios by such factors as a progressive increase in integration, which would reduce reported sales without materially affecting inventories.

² The use of the last-in-first-out method may accentuate this tendency.

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

Nondurable- and durable-goods industries

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

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

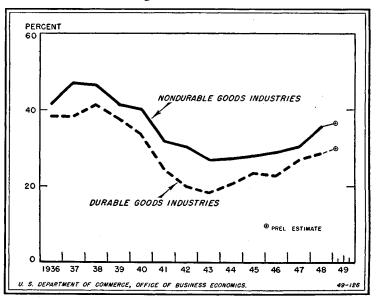
Judged in this way, non-durable-goods inventories in general are quite conservative. The ratio currently is substantially smaller than before the war. Correlation analysis also indicates that inventories now are lower relative to sales than they were in the prewar period.

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

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

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

Chart 3.—Manufacturers' Finished Goods Inventories as a Percentage of Total Inventories¹



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

Period	All manu- facturing	Durable goods ²	Iron and steel and nonferrous metals	Total machinery	Total transpor- tation	Lumber, furniture, and stone	Nondurable goods 2	Food, bev- erages, and tobacco	Textiles, apparel, and leather	Paper, chemicals, and rubber
1926 1927 1928	2. 42 2. 32 2. 23 2. 12	3. 04 2. 81 2. 53 2. 39	3. 62 2. 85 2. 51 2. 39	3. 69 3. 45 3. 13 2. 86	1. 54 1. 67 1. 45 1. 31	2. 90 2. 94 2. 81 2. 81	2.06 2.04 2.04 1.94	1. 47 1. 59 1. 58 1. 52	2. 52 2. 72 2. 71 2. 56	2.28 2.11 2.15 2.00
1930	2.63 2.82 3.24 2.57 2.41 2.11 1.93 2.15 2.50 2.11	$\begin{array}{c} 3.22\\ 4.10\\ 5.64\\ 4.07\\ 3.21\\ 2.63\\ 2.29\\ 2.52\\ 3.41\\ 2.57\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.30\\ 4.39\\ 6.29\\ 4.34\\ 3.68\\ 3.13\\ 2.60\\ 2.65\\ 4.16\\ 2.80\end{array}$	3. 67 4. 69 6. 51 5. 34 4. 15 3. 40 2. 83 3. 10 3. 68 2. 99	1. 95 2. 38 3. 42 2. 11 1. 45 1. 15 1. 24 1. 67 2. 25 1. 69	$\begin{array}{c} 3.\ 62\\ 4.\ 45\\ 5.\ 40\\ 4.\ 06\\ 3.\ 38\\ 2.\ 83\\ 2.\ 28\\ 2.\ 41\\ 2.\ 86\\ 2.\ 34\end{array}$	2. 30 2. 24 2. 41 2. 00 2. 05 1. 84 1. 72 1. 91 2. 05 1. 84	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 76\\ 1.\ 72\\ 1.\ 94\\ 1.\ 62\\ 1.\ 72\\ 1.\ 55\\ 1.\ 47\\ 1.\ 65\\ 1.\ 77\\ 1.\ 65\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.15\\ 2.54\\ 2.74\\ 2.03\\ 2.38\\ 2.10\\ 2.04\\ 4.222\\ 2.48\\ 2.06\end{array}$	2.57 2.70 2.90 2.47 2.55 2.28 2.01 2.32 2.32 2.58 2.11
1940	$\begin{array}{c} 2.06\\ 1.78\\ 1.78\\ 1.52\\ 1.46\\ 1.50\\ 1.68\\ 1.67\\ 1.70\end{array}$	2.29 1.92 1.87 1.59 1.52 1.64 2.11 2.04 1.97	2.44 1.82 1.73 1.53 1.45 1.54 1.87 1.75 1.72	2.64 2.30 2.35 2.16 1.95 2.09 2.69 2.48 2.43	1.67 1.74 1.57 1.28 1.31 1.43 2.32 2.09 1.88	2. 18 1. 74 1. 75 1. 48 1. 43 1. 41 1. 33 1. 46 1. 60	1.89 1.67 1.69 1.46 1.41 1.38 1.42 1.44 1.51	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 66\\ 1.\ 50\\ 1.\ 39\\ 1.\ 33\\ 1.\ 35\\ 1.\ 33\\ 1.\ 32\\ 1.\ 28\\ 1.\ 35\end{array}$	2. 19 1. 79 1. 89 1. 58 1. 60 1. 62 1. 73 1. 92	$\begin{array}{c} 2.13\\ 1.80\\ 2.07\\ 1.64\\ 1.56\\ 1.56\\ 1.63\\ 1.80 \end{array}$
1947: First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	1.64 1.71 1.70 1.65	1. 98 2. 03 2. 08 2. 05	1.70 1.73 1.90 1.68	2. 41 2. 42 2. 71 2. 37	2.09 2.10 2.25 1.94	1, 43 1, 47 1, 50 1, 44	1, 42 1, 49 1, 45 1, 39	1.30 1.32 1.28 1.25	1. 72 1. 84 1. 74 1. 62	1.54 1.67 1.68 1.62
1948: First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	1.66 1.69 1.66 1.77	1.99 2.00 1.88 2.00	1.69 1.73 1.78 1.68	2. 45 2. 39 2. 49 2. 38	1. 97 1. 98 1. 87 1. 72	1.53 1.60 1.59 1.68	1.45 1.49 1.51 1.61	1, 35 1, 32 1, 32 1, 41	1, 74 1, 88 1, 97 2, 08	1.78 1.79 1.73 1.88
1949: First quarter	1.86	2. 11	1.92	2.74	1.92	2. 13	1.68	1.43	2.16	2.07

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

² Includes industries other than those shown.

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

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

Year	All manu- facturing	Durable goods ¹	Iron and steel and nonferrous metals	Total machinery	Total trans- portation	Lumber, furniture, and stone	Nondur- able goods ¹	Food, bev- erages, and tobacco	Textiles, apparel, and leather	Paper, chemicals, and rubber
1936 1937 1938 1938 1940 1941 1941 1942 1943 1943 1944	$\begin{array}{r} 40.0\\ 43.4\\ 44.0\\ 39.7\\ 37.0\\ 28.1\\ 24.8 \end{array}$	38. 1 38. 2 41. 2 37. 7 33. 5 24. 3 19. 9	$\begin{array}{c} 31.4\\ 32.5\\ 35.9\\ 35.0\\ 33.1\\ 26.1\\ 21.2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 45.3\\ 45.6\\ 49.7\\ 44.3\\ 40.4\\ 29.0\\ 23.3\end{array}$	31.132.827.923.518.310.910.3	$\begin{array}{r} 46.6\\ 49.1\\ 47.4\\ 43.6\\ 41.5\\ 34.7\\ 31.8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41.5\\ 46.9\\ 46.3\\ 41.3\\ 40.2\\ 31.7\\ 30.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 44.6\\ 47.8\\ 44.7\\ 39.1\\ 40.5\\ 35.7\\ 34.6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31.6\\ 40.9\\ 40.1\\ 37.7\\ 34.6\\ 25.8\\ 21.9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 44.1\\ 48.4\\ 44.5\\ 39.5\\ 39.0\\ 24.5\\ 26.1\end{array}$
1943 1944 1944 1945 1946 1946 1947 1947 1948 1948 1949 first quarter	$\begin{array}{c} 22.1\\ 23.6\\ 25.8\\ 25.9\\ 28.4\\ 32.2\\ 33.1 \end{array}$	18.120.423.322.626.628.329.4	$\begin{array}{c} 22.4\\ 24.6\\ 24.9\\ 24.0\\ 27.5\\ 26.9\\ 29.0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22.2 \\ 26.3 \\ 27.1 \\ 28.1 \\ 32.2 \\ 36.3 \\ 37.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7.4\\ 7.7\\ 12.3\\ 12.8\\ 17.5\\ 17.3\\ 17.1\end{array}$	30. 4 29. 6 29. 5 23. 5 28. 7 33. 5 33. 9	$\begin{array}{c} 26.9\\ 27.1\\ 27.9\\ 28.8\\ 30.1\\ 35.5\\ 36.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 29.\ 6\\ 28.\ 3\\ 38.\ 4\\ 31.\ 6\\ 32.\ 5\\ 33.\ 3\\ 34.\ 0\end{array}$	19. 1 17. 9 18. 0 19. 0 21. 0 33. 1 35. 2	$\begin{array}{c} 24.3\\ 25.1\\ 27.0\\ 25.8\\ 27.9\\ 31.5\\ 32.7\end{array}$

¹ Includes industries other than those shown.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Apart from statistical norms, there are many indications that inventories in the industries manufacturing producers' goods are generally not excessive in relation to current sales. Demand for heavy goods continues strong, and backlogs are still considerable, though they have been reduced in the past year. Recent increases in inventories in these industries do not appear unduly large in view of the prospects for continued high capital investment, as implied by the result of the latest Department of Commerce survey of plant and equipment expenditures reported on earlier in this issue. On the other hand, there is little indication of any sizable deficiencies in inventories for most of the producers' goods industries, and further contributions to total output due to accumulation in this sector are likely to be small.

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

Trade Inventories

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

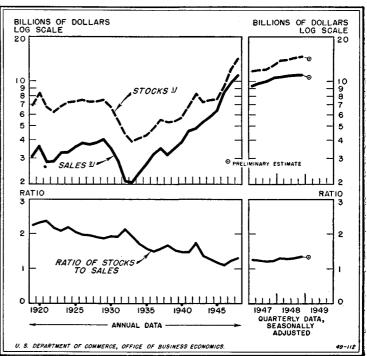


Chart 4.—Retailers' Stocks and Sales

¹ Data are end-of-month averages for the year or quarter. ² Data are monthly averages for the year or quarter.

Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. (Continued on p. 24)

Sales and Inventory Trends of New Trade Firms

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

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

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

Scope and limitations of data

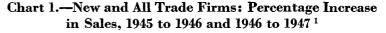
Before presenting the survey results, however, the scope and limitations of the survey should be considered. The data presented below are based on information collected in conjunction with the survey of the capital requirements of new trade firms. The major purpose for compiling the data on sales and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

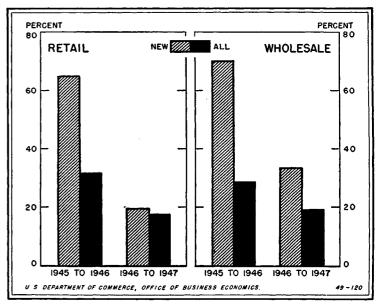
The number of returns from new firms suspending operations during the period covered was too small to permit specific comparison of their operating experiences with those of their more successful counterparts. Thus, the sample results reflect only the relatively more successful entrants into the retail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

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

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

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





¹ New firms are those which started operations during 1945 and 1946; all firms include both new and established businesses. Percentages for new firms are based on medians weighted according to sales in each line of trade; data exclude firms with no employees. Source of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

NOTE.-Mr. Bridge is a member of the Business Structure Division, Office of Business Economics. 20

Summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sales growth of new trade firms

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

The relative sales and inventory growth from 1945 to 1946 of retail and wholesale concerns entering the business population in 1945 was considerably greater than that experienced by established firms in the same period (see chart 1). When examined by major lines of retail trade (table 1), the food group was the only exception—while the durable-goods groups showed the greatest gains. The striking gains in the latter groups were, of course, due to the low sales base in 1945 arising out of the dearth of durable commodities which more adversely affected the new enterprises. During 1947—their second full year of business—the rate

During 1947—their second full year of business—the rate of growth of these concerns slackened noticeably. Although new firms in wholesale and retail trade continued to show a proportionately greater sales gain, only two retail trades apparel and general merchandise—reported an increasing rate of gain. Sales of newly organized filling stations, automotive and building materials stores increased less than did the average of established stores in these lines. In most other trades, while the new firms showed the greater growth, the differences were not nearly so great as those reported during their first year of operations. The concerns entering in 1946 did not show the rapid sales growth in 1947 that the 1945 entrants experienced in this period (see table 2). In general, during 1947 the 1946 companies did relatively better than the previous year's entrants in the nondurable-goods lines and not so well in the durable-goods trades. This may have been due to the fact that the latter group had first choice of locations and franchises. In addition, since the present sample included only those firms still operating at the end of 1947, more of the unsuccessful 1945 entrants had been weeded out.

Table 1.—New and All Trade Firms: Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories, 1945 to 1946 and 1946 to 1947, by Line of Trade¹

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

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

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

¹ See "Capital Requirements of New Trade Firms", SURVEY, December 1948.

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

 Table 2.—New and Established Trade Firms: Percentage Change in Sales, 1946 to 1947, by Line of Trade and Year of Entry¹

T in a of two da	Year o	f entry	Estab- lished
Line of trade	1945	1946	firms 2
Wholesale	+22	+42	+14
Retail Automotive Building materials, hardware and farm implements Furniture and home furnishings Household appliances. Food Apparel Eating and drinking places. Filling stations. Other retail.	$^{+22}_{+64}_{+2}_{+10}_{+6}$	+18 +41 +24 +23 +30 +16 +14 -2 +28 +5	+14 +61 +27 +160 +355 +88 -11 -33 +111 +60 +111 +111

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

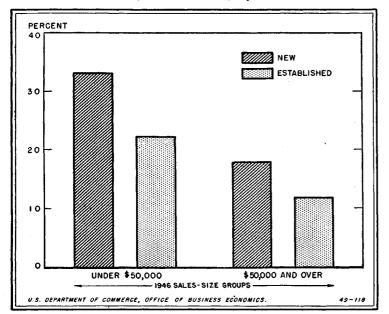
Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics and Bureau of the Census.

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

Sales by size of firm

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

Chart 2.—New and Established Retail Firms: Percentage Increase in Sales, 1946 to 1947, by 1946 Sales-Size¹



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

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

² Postwar Patterns of Chain and Independent Store Sales, SURVEY, January 1949.

Table 3.—New and Established Retail Firms: Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories 1946 to 1947, by Line of Trade and 1946 Sales Size¹

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

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

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

 Table 4.—New Trade Firms: Percentage Increase in Sales 1946 to 1947, by Initial Investment Size and Legal Status¹

Type of firm	Wholesale trade	Retail trade
Investment size: ² Small- Large- Legal Status: Unincorporated. Incorporated.	40 28 40 30	24 17 20 19

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

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

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

	19-	45	194	46	194	47
Line of trade	New firms	All firms	New firms	All firms	New firms	All firms
Wholesale	0.65	0.88	0.86	0.95	0. 89	1,03
Retail. Automotive. Building materials, hardware and	. 90 1. 96	$1.10 \\ 1.32$	1.01 1.13	1.26 1.11	1. 13 1. 13	1.26 .96
farm implements Furniture and home furnishings Household appliances		$1.85 \\ 1.95 \\ 2.06$	$1.91 \\ 1.87 \\ 2.08$	1,88 2,40 1,54	2.04 1.68 2.00	2.11 2.47 1.75
Food Apparel Eating and drinking places	.34 1.20	.78 1.37 .32	.46 1.44 .35	.83 1.83 .36	. 43 1. 90 . 24	.79 1.99 .32
General merchandise Filling stations Other retail	(2)	1. 44 . 41 1. 45	1.92 .50 1.70	1.83 .43 1.60	2.16 .48 2.11	1.76 .50 1.64

¹ New firms are those starting operations in the 1945-47 period. Ratios are derived from year-end inventories and average monthly sales. Ratios for new firms are medians and exclude firms with no employees. The ratios for total new retail firms are based on medians weighted according to sales in each line of trade. ² Insufficient sample.

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

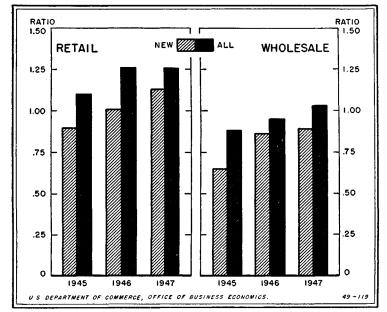
new retail firms and in both periods among new wholesale firms—similar data for established firms being unavailable. Chart 2 also clearly indicates the greater sales growth of the new concerns in both sales-sizes.

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

Inventory turn-over rates of new firms

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

Chart 3.—New and All Trade Firms: Stock-Sales Ratios¹



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

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

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

As the flow of consumer goods increased from 1945 to 1947

Table 6.—New and Established Retail Firms: Stock-Sales Ratios1946 and 1947, by Line of Trade and Sales Size 1

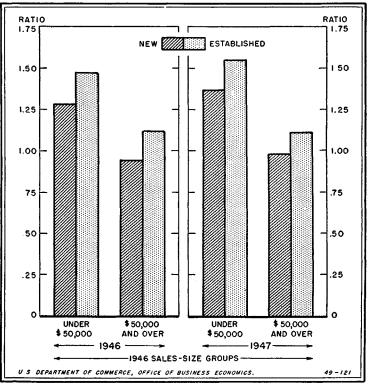
		19	46		1947						
Line of trade	Unde	r \$50,000	Over	\$50,000	Unde	r \$50,000	Over	\$50,000			
	New firms	Estab- lished firms	New firms	Estab- lished firms	New firms	Estab- lished firms	New firms	Estab- lished firms			
Total Automotive Building materials, hard- ware and farm imple-	1. 28 2. 05	1.47 1.50	0. 94 1. 02	1.12	1.37 2.05	1.55 1.34	0. 98 1. 08	1.11 .80			
ments. Furniture and household	(2)	2. 20	1.86	1.41	2.62	2.46	1.87	1.56			
applicances. Food. Apparel Eating and drinking	$2.57 \\ .52 \\ 2.28$	2.30 .50 2.36	1.63 .43 1.13	2.10 .50 1.86	2.00 .49 2.12	2. 72 . 49 2. 76	$1.69 \\ .38 \\ 1.55$	2.26 .49 1.93			
general merchandise Filling stations Other retail	. 40 2. 56 . 55 1. 93	. 43 2. 68 . 44 1. 96	$\begin{array}{r} .23\\ 1.92\\ .17\\ 1.68\end{array}$. 54 1. 55 . 59 1. 44	. 28 3. 72 . 49 2. 60	.36 2.65 .53 2.12	.18 1.87 .38 1.50	. 48 1. 43 . 68 1. 54			

¹ New firms are those which started operations in the 1945-47 period. Ratios are derived from year-end inventories and average monthly sales. Established firm data exclude chains. Ratios for new firms are medians and exclude firms with no employees. The ratios for total new firms are based on medians weighted according to sales in each line of trade. ² Insufficient sample.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics; basic data for established firms, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. the stock-sales ratios of new retail firms increased rapidly although on the average remaining below those of established firms (chart 3). The smaller stock-sales ratios among the former group were probably due in part to the greater lag of their inventories behind sales during a period of more rapid growth. Another important factor was the lesser availability of capital to new firms from either internal or external sources.

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

Chart 4.—New and Established Retail Firms: Stock-Sales Ratios, by 1946 Sales-Size¹



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

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

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

Stock-sales ratios by size of firm

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

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

TECHNICAL NOTES

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

³ The selection and characteristics of the sample are discussed in detail in Capital Require-ments of New Trade Firms, SURVEY, December 1948. As noted above, the survey results exclude discontinued firms. The universe estimates take this factor into account. However, the more detailed results which are based directly

Current Inventory Developments

(Continued from p. 19)

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

Retail

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

on the sample would appear to overstate the changes in sales and inventories. There are several mitigating factors, however, which should be noted. First, the sample excludes all concerns with no paid employees. This and other studies indicate that smaller companies in this period experienced larger proportionate sales increases than did the larger companies. Second, the method (described in text) of estimating first year sales from partial year reports results in an understatement of growth. This is due to some overstatement of first year sales in those lines of trade experiencing a Christmas peak. The comparisons shown between the operating experience of the sample of new trade firms and that of the universe of all trade firms are based on the median experience of the former group and the weighted average experience of the latter group. Thus the comparison is dis-torted in the direction of any skewness that may exist in the universe distribution. In the sales changes from 1946 to 1947, for example, since the smaller (and more numerous) concerns in the universe experienced relatively greater sales increases, the median sales changes would be higher than the corresponding weighted average changes. However, weighted average changes computed from the sample, while in many cases more erratic than the medians, did not materially alter the survey findings. It should also be noted that the changes in sales of established companies used above in the sales-size distributions are based on "constant store" samples and thus are lower than the "universe" changes in this period of growth in the business population.

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

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

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

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

Wholesale Trade

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

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

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1945

Monthly BUSINESS STATISTICS

THE DATA here are a continuation of the statistics published in the 1947 Statistical Supplement to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. That volume contains monthly data for the years 1941 to 1946, and monthly averages for earlier years back to 1935 insofar as available; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of monthly figures prior to 1941. Series added or revised since publication of the 1947 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a dagger (†), respectively, the accompanying footnote indicating where historical data and a descriptive note may be found. The terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" used to designate index numbers refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation.

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948						19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	_	GENE	RAL I	BUSIN	ess in	NDICA'	TORS			·			
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT					•								
Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: National income, totalbil. of dol Compensation of employees, totaldo Wages and salaries, totaldo Privatedo Militarydo		111.4 3.4			$222. \ 3 \\ 136. \ 3 \\ 131. \ 3 \\ 113. \ 2 \\ 3. \ 5$. 3.5			139.6 119.6 3.7		
Militarydo Government civiliando Supplements to wages and salariesdo Proprietors' and rental income, totaldo Business and professionaldo Farmdo Rental income of personsdo Corporate profits and inventory valuation ad-		14. 2 4. 9 49. 9 24. 8 17. 6 7. 5			14. 6 5, 0 51. 6 25. 3 18. 9 7. 4			15.6 5.1 50.6 25.2 18.1 7.4			16. 2 5. 1 51. 4 25. 6 18. 4 7. 4		
justment, totalbil. of dol Corporate profits before tax. totaldo Corporate profits at liabilityda Corporate profits after taxdo Inventory valuation adjustmentdo Net interestdo		25.3 30.5 11.8 18.7 -5.3 4.7			$\begin{array}{r} 29.6\\ 32.1\\ 12.5\\ 19.6\\ -2.5\\ 4.8\end{array}$			20.8					
Gross national product, total		244.9 172.5 21.3 101.4 49.8 38.0 14.3			251.9 177.3 22.8 103.7 50.8 38.0 14.4			23.7 104.3 52.1 40.2			22.9 105.1		
New construction		19.8 3.9 3.9 30.5 16.7 13.7			21. 0 2. 6 2. 7 33. 9 19. 1 14. 8			$ \begin{array}{c c} 21.9\\ 3.5\\3\\ 38.2 \end{array} $			$ \begin{array}{c} 22.7 \\ 5.3 \\4 \\ 41.5 \\ 25.2 \\ 16.3 \end{array} $		
Personal income, totaldo Less: Personal tax and nontax paymentsdo Equals: Disposable personal incomedo Personal savings§do		207. 0 23. 0 183. 9 11. 4			210. 8 20. 6 190. 2 12. 9			216.3 20.0 196.2 16.1			219.6		
PERSONAL INCOME BY SOURCE† Seasonally adjusted, at annual rates:													
Total personal incomebil of dol. Wage and salary receipts, totaldo Employer disbursements, totaldo Commodity-producing industriesdo Distributive industriesdo Service industriesdo Governmentdo	206. 4 126. 8 128. 8 57. 8 37. 8 15. 6 17. 6	$\begin{array}{c} 205.7\\ 126.6\\ 128.7\\ 57.7\\ 37.6\\ 15.6\\ 17.8\end{array}$	$208. \ 6 \\ 126. \ 8 \\ 128. \ 8 \\ 57. \ 3 \\ 37. \ 8 \\ 15. \ 9 \\ 17. \ 8 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 209.\ 2\\ 129.\ 0\\ 131.\ 0\\ 58.\ 5\\ 38.\ 6\\ 15.\ 9\\ 18.\ 0\end{array}$	$214. \ 4 \\ 131. \ 4 \\ 133. \ 6 \\ 60. \ 4 \\ 38. \ 8 \\ 16. \ 1 \\ 18. \ 3$	$\begin{array}{c} 214.8 \\ 133.4 \\ 135.6 \\ 60.9 \\ 39.5 \\ 16.4 \\ 18.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 217.3\\ 136.7\\ 138.9\\ 63.0\\ 40.0\\ 16.4\\ 19.5\end{array}$	218.5 137.5 139.6 63.0 40.2 16.6 19.8	$ \begin{array}{c} 138.0\\ 140.1\\ 63.8\\ 39.7\\ 16.6 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 221.\ 0\\ 137.\ 7\\ 139.\ 9\\ 63.\ 6\\ 39.\ 8\\ 16.\ 6\\ 19.\ 9\end{array}$	r 219. 5 r 136. 3 r 138. 6 r 62. 1 r 39. 9 r 16. 6 20. 0	$\begin{array}{c} 217, \\ 135, \\ 137, \\ 61, \\ 39, \\ 16, \\ 19, \end{array}$
Less employee contributions for social insur- ancebil. of dol Other labor incomedo Proprietors' and rental incomedo Personal interest income and dividendsdo Total transfer paymentsdo	2.0 2.0 49.6 16.6 11.4	2.1 1.9 48.4 16.6 12.2	2.0 2.0 51.2 16.7 11.9	2.0 2.0 50.4 16.8 11.0	2.2 2.0 53.0 16.8 11.1	2.22.151.717.011.1	2.1 2.1 50.3 17.3 11.1	2.2 2.1 50.4 17.5 10.6	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2.1 \\ 2.1 \\ 50.7 \\ 17.8 \\ 10.4 \end{array} $	2.1 51.4 18.1	$\begin{array}{c} 2.2\\ 2.1\\ 52.1\\ 18.4\\ 10.7\end{array}$	2.3 2.1 751.4 18.6 11.1	2. 2. 49. 18. 11.
Total nonagricultural incomedo	184.3	185.1	185, 3	186.6	189.7	191.3	193.8	195.0	195.6	196.3	197.4	195.7	194.
NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDI- TURES All industries, totalmil. of dol		4, 170 500			4, 820 640			4,830			r 5, 410 r 850		
Electric and gas trinites		1,800 180 270 180 1,240			2, 140 200 310 190			2,090			r 2, 320		

Revised.

For the second savings is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above.
Fersonal savings is excess of national income, gross national product, and personal income have been revised beginning 1944; see pp. 27-29 of the July 1948 Survey for the revised figures.

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

April 1949

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in						1948						19	
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	GENE	ERAL I	BUSIN	ESS I	NDICA	TORS	-Cont	inued	· .				
FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS								1					
Cash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total [‡] mil. of dol	1,862	1,932	2,075	2, 119	2, 437	2, 693	2, 722 2, 716	3, 132	3, 714	3, 314	2, 740 2, 73 0	r 2, 383 r 2, 367	1, 78
From marketings and CCC loans, totaldo Cropsdo	1,862 1,833 713	1, 892 629	2,006 629	2,081 618	2, 394 781	2, 683 1, 203	1,235	3, 127 1, 583	3, 707 2, 135	3, 304 1, 725	1,309	[*] 1,080	1, 76 68
Livestock and products, totaldo Dairy productsdo	1,120	1, 263 373	1,377 392	1,463 460	1,613 468	1,480 446	1,481 430	1, 544 367	1, 572 333	1,579 296	1, 421 295	* 1, 287 305	1,07 28
Meat animalsdo Poultry and eggsdodo	593 201	645 237	720 250	725 255	873 243	744 259	783 246	902 254	936 282	937 330	816 298	* 752 * 223	58 20
Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC loans, unadjusted:			200						202	1	200		20
All commodities 1935-39=100	276	285	308	313	360	404	409	471	558 747	497	411	7 356	26
Crops do do Livestock and products do Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted.‡	250 295	220 333	235 364	216 386	274 426	421 391	433 391	554 407	415	604 417	458 375	* 378 * 340	24 38
All commodities 1935–39=100_	108	109	113	118	130	144	146	170	206	176	160	r 145	11
Cropsdo Livestock and productsdo	100 114	82 129	76 141	76 150	98 154	153 137	163 133	215 135	286 146	209 150	186 140	7 160 7 135	10 12
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION													
Federal Reserve Index													
Unadjusted, combined index	190	188	186	192	193	187	194	197	199	195	190	187	₽ 18
Manufacturesdo	197	197	193	197	199	193	200	203	205	202	197	195	₽ 19
Durable manufacturesdo	224	228	217	222	223	220	224	227	232	229	229	r 225	₽ 22
Iron and steeldo	203 137	207 143	177 144	208 144	208 148	201 151	207 158	214 153	232 221 154	224 142	223 132	, 228 , 118	23 11
Furnituredo	178 116	178 125	169 131	163	161 141	157 148	163 156	165 147	170 145	169 128	168 113	* 154 100	p 18 p 10
Machinerydo Nonferrous metals and productsdo	284	283	275	273	277	269	271	273	277 192	276	277	* 268	₽ 26
repriesting	199 202	201 204	200 199	196 194	193 193	185 184	186 185	192 192	192	188 192	184 185	183 182	P 18 P 18
Smelting and refiningdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Cementdo	190 193	193 201	203 208	203 211	193 209	187 201	190 218	193 216	191 220	176 p 208	183 p 200	186 > 193	p 19 p 18
Cementdododo	158 160	160 169	183 168	196 171	203 175	207 168	210 180	213 175	214 180	211 r 178	7 193 178	169 168	P 16
Glass containersdo	201 232	219 240	227 237 197	233 218	206 222	198 233	227 230	231 231	230 243	7 191 238	172	188	
Transportation equipmentdo Automobiles (incl. parts)do	192	240	197	179	185	203 202	198	197	209	203	+ 240	7 244 7 209	₽ 24 ₽ 20
Nondurable manufacturesdo	176	173	174	177	179	171	180	185	183	179	171	r 170	₽ 1€
Alcoholic beverages	176 253	172 252	178 251	173 249	186 253	188 247	184 256	195 257	203 258	212 258	174 258	153	15 25
Chemicalsdo Industrial chemicalsdo Leather and productsdo	434 126	433 114	439 110	436 108	449 108	433 94	$450 \\ 112$	448	446 114	449 104	450 99	* 447 * 108	P 43
Leather tanningdo	124 127	101 123	105 113	109 107	105 110	90 96	103 119	106 126	109 117	103 104	7 102 97	104	
Shoesdo	144	141 141 119	143 143	153 201	163 224	172 223	174 174 198	188	173 > 122	161	153	r 148	₽ 11 ₽ 14
Dairy productsdo Meat packingdo	141	121	116	127	151	126	111	* 158 124	142	173	p 92 181	₽ 92 179	P 10
Processed fruits and vegetables	91 163	85 167	90 169	97 170	122 165	184 149	$203 \\ 165$	317 165	197 172	129 169	111 153	90 r 163	P { P 16
Paper and products	159 215	160 211	163 > 213	164 ₽ 220	160 ₽ 220	145 ⊅ 217	160 \$221	159 207	167 > 217	163 > 227	149 > 231	* 157 * 227	<i>₽</i> 15 <i>₽</i> 21
Coke	179 155	166 153	137 159	174 159	175 156	170 137	178 147	181 155	181 167	183 163	184 158	184 150	
Printing and publishingdo Rubber productsdo	215	205 175	200 175	201 177	205 174	200 154	207 166	205	205 167	203 164	199	r 191	₽ 18 ₽ 18
Textiles and productsdo Cotton consumptiondo	179 153	147	147	147	140	115	127	168 132	129	122	156 114	7 160 123	P 15
Ravon deliveriesdo	296 185	303 177	298 179	308 179	313 176	324 137	318 168	322 166	319 168	322 162	317 151	* 313 150	30
Wool textile productiondo Tobacco productsdo	147	155	173	163	173	154	184	178	180	173	136	158	15
Mineralsdododododododododo	149 161	136 146	145 149	164 168	163 164	158 160	164 166	160 162	161 166	$ 160 \\ 167 $	151 164	* 143 * 156	P 14 P 15
Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo	118 155	108 97	105 102	116 171	105 157	100 143	117 158	119 156	118 152	116 155	103 145	88	P 7
Crude petroleum	167 83	169 82	171 126	172 144	173 153	172 147	174 149	170 148	176 132	177 114		145	₽ 1€
Metalsdo		82 191	188	192						1		69	₽7.
Adjusted, combined index¶do	194				192	186	191	192	195	195	192	191	⊅ 18
Manufacturesdo	201	200	195	197	198	192	197	199	202	201	199	198	₽ 19
Durable manufacturesdo Lumber and productsdo	226 150	229 151	217 145	221 142	222 140	219 142	223 148	225 143	231 147	229 145	231 143	, 227 , 129	₽ 22 ₽ 12
Lumberdododo	135 199	137 201	132 200	131 196	129 194	135 185	140 186	132 192	135 192	133 187	131 184	' 117 183	р 11 р 18
Smelting and refiningdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo	190 207	192 211	203 211	203 206	194 207	188 200	190 210	193 207	191 210	175 p 203	183 205	* 186 * 206	₽ 19 ₽ 20
Cementdo	208 168	196 176	193 173	187 172	190 176	188 168	186 175	183 169	184	195	212	208	
Clay productsdo Glass containersdo	208	219	227	218	208	206	218	169 226	171 224	172 189	173 185	180 191	₽ 17.
Nondurable manufacturesdo	180	177	177	178	179	169	177	178	179	178	173	' 175	₽ 17
Alcoholic beveragesdodo	198 252	191 250	182 249	167 249	170 256	173 251	179 259	189 257	186 255	217 257	197 257	181	17 25
Leather and products	123 116	115 102	110 105	108 109	109 107	96 95	$113 \\ 105$	119 108	114 108	103 100	100 103	* 108	p 11
Leather tanningdo Manufactured food productsdo	160	158 145	103 157 149	159	163 152	160	156	163	161	159	158	103 160	p 16
Dairy products do Meat packing do Processed fruits and vegetables do	* 139 147	^p 145 131 155	125		^p 152 152 159	» 152 135	» 154 126	» 150 133		₽144 155		[₱] 144 152	₽ 14 ₽ 15
Processed fruits and vegetablesdo Paper and productsdo	144 163	166	$147 \\ 168 \\ 163 $	150 169	159 165 159	142 150 146	107 165 160	162 166	152 172	140 169	142 153	, 139 , 163	p 13 p 16
D	159	160	169	164	150	146	120	160	100	100			- 10

Processed fruits and vegetables......do.... 144 155 147 150 159 142 107 162 152 140 142 123 10 142 133 p 131 Paper and products.......do.... 163 166 168 169 165 150 165 150 165 166 172 169 153 r 163 p 161 Paper and pulp...... 158 160 163 164 159 146 160 160 160 167 163 150 r 157 r 158' Revised. p Preliminary. Seasonal factors for a number of industries were fixed at 100 during 1939-42; data for these industries are shown only in the unadjusted series. I Data have been revised beginning January 1946 to incorporate revisions in reports on production and sales of farm products; revised figures for January 1946-June 1947 will be published later. Annual indexes of volume of farm marketings for 1941 and 1945-46, which supersede monthly averages for these years shown in the 1947 Supplement, are published in the table on the back cover of the February 1949 Survey. These annual indexes include revisions in marketings data, and also for 1945 adjustments to 1945 Census data, which have not been incorporate in the monthly indexes for these years; data for 1940-44 for all series and also monthly indexes of volume of farm marketings for 1945, are subject to further revisions to adjust the series to Census data,

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948						194	19
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	GENE	RAL J	BUSIN	ESS II	NDICA	TORS	-Cont	tinued	·	•	• . <u></u>	·	
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION-Continued													
A djusted ¶—Continued Manufactures—Continued Nondurable manufactures—Continued Petroleum and coal products1935-39=100 Printing and publishing	215 157 179 155 155 120	211 150 175 164 142 118	213 154 175 183 147 137	220 156 177 163 162 128	 ▶ 220 157 174 166 159 128 	 ▶ 217 147 154 148 153 113 		 207 154 168 168 156 119 	 ▶ 217 164 167 174 158 113 	227 156 164 170 161 121	231 154 156 146 156 110	p 227 r 155 r 160 159 r 149 105	 218 155 159 160 148 111
BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES †	32, 294	36, 577	35, 586	34, 948	36, 511	34.937	37,004	38, 125	38, 725	37, 248	• 20 500	r 33, 295	20.055
Business sales, totalmil. of dolManufacturing, totaldo Durable goods industriesdo Nondurable goods industriesdo Wholesaledo Durable goods establishmentsdo Retaildo Business inventories, book value, end of month,	16, 225 6, 465 9, 760 7, 121 1, 893 5, 228 8, 948	18, 117 7, 381 10, 736 7, 726 2, 176 5, 550 10, 734	$\begin{array}{c} 35, 580\\ 17, 229\\ 6, 865\\ 10, 364\\ 7, 652\\ 2, 225\\ 5, 427\\ 10, 705\\ \end{array}$	16, 777 6, 613 10, 164 7, 389 2, 076 5, 313 10, 782	$\begin{array}{c} 30, 311\\ 17, 871\\ 7, 184\\ 10, 687\\ 7, 766\\ 2, 145\\ 5, 621\\ 10, 874 \end{array}$	16, 403 6, 473 9, 930 7, 796 2, 088 5, 708 10, 738	18, 169 7, 159 11, 010 8, 161 2, 254 5, 907 10, 674	$\begin{array}{c} 38, 125\\ 18, 781\\ 7, 566\\ 11, 215\\ 8, 286\\ 2, 290\\ 5, 996\\ 11, 058\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 36, 723\\ 18, 807\\ 7, 750\\ 11, 057\\ 8, 376\\ 2, 321\\ 6, 055\\ 11, 542 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 37,248\\ 17,987\\ 7,472\\ 10,515\\ 8,242\\ 2,178\\ 6,064\\ 11,019\\ \end{array}$	r 39, 520 r 18, 130 r 7, 696 r 10, 434 8, 196 2, 134 6, 062 13, 194	r 16, 687 r 6, 941 r 9, 746 7, 192 1, 769 5, 423 r 9, 416	32, 055 16, 303 6, 894 9, 409 6, 805 1, 776 5, 029 8, 947
totalmil. of dolmil. of dol Manufacturing, totaldo Durable goods industriesdo Nondurable goods industriesdo By stages of fabrication:	50, 278 28, 768 13, 525 15, 243	51, 213 29, 064 13, 566 15, 498	51, 102 29, 161 13, 692 15, 469	51, 230 29, 437 13, 780 15, 657	51, 317 29, 727 13, 849 15, 878	51, 664 30, 236 13, 967 16, 269	$52, 501 \\ 30, 429 \\ 14, 032 \\ 16, 397$	53, 648 30, 710 14, 252 16, 458	54, 532 30, 848 14, 334 16, 514	55, 384 31, 225 14, 580 16, 645	54, 019 , 31, 713 , 14, 835 , 16, 878	r 54, 140 r 32, 081 r 15, 142 r 16, 939	54, 586 32, 036 15, 257 16, 779
Purchased materials	12, 067 7, 858 8, 843 7, 885 2, 664 5, 221 13, 625	12, 149 7, 874 9, 041 7, 869 2, 751 5, 118 14, 280	12, 197 7, 882 9, 082 7, 777 2, 803 4, 974 14, 164	12, 205 7, 918 9, 314 7, 801 2, 810 4, 991 13, 992	12, 473 7, 726 9, 528 7, 953 2, 848 5, 105 13, 637	12, 735 7, 833 9, 650 7, 930 2, 836 5, 094 13, 498	12,802 7,966 9,633 8,100 2,818 5,282 13,972	$\begin{array}{c} 12,779\\ 8,103\\ 9,828\\ 8,243\\ 2,853\\ 5,390\\ 14,695\end{array}$	12, 855 8, 064 9, 930 8, 400 2, 881 5, 519 15, 284	$\begin{array}{c} 12,885\\ 8,072\\ 10,268\\ 8,507\\ 2,957\\ 5,560\\ 15,652 \end{array}$	* 12, 972 * 8, 104 * 10, 637 8, 315 2, 980 5, 335 13, 938	* 12, 837 * 8, 322 * 10, 922 * 8, 542 * 3, 128 5, 414 * 13, 517	12, 6338, 37211, 0318, 6023, 2265, 37613, 948
MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES, AND ORDERS—INDEXES OF VALUE †									[
Sales, totalaverage month 1939=100. Durable goods industriesdo Iron, steel, and productsdo Nonferrous metals and productsdo Electrical machinery and equipmentdo Machinery, except electricaldo Automobiles and equipmentdo Transportation equipmentdo	331 360 336 415 446 356 424	326 365 345 410 442 363 435	324 353 325 415 440 350 413	328 353 338 419 431 356 401	336 369 341 422 452 381 433	308 333 301 350 410 317 438	341 368 362 421 414 347 437	367 404 391 487 489 376 488	$\begin{array}{c} 354\\ 398\\ 393\\ 456\\ 472\\ 359\\ 503 \end{array}$	352 399 386 503 495 348 503	r 341 r 396 r 385 r 461 499 r 365 507	r 326 r 371 r 374 r 417 r 449 r 329 r 486	332 384 376 428 481 339 513
bilesaverage month 1939=100 Furniture and finished lumber productsdo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Other durable goods industriesdo Nondurable goods industriesdo Food and kindred productsdo Beveragesdo Textile-mill products, excluding appareldo	493 308 222 277 314 305 273 350 327	524 273 252 271 306 297 251 345 300	500 256 274 255 307 299 294 333 266 332 263	486 248 263 261 314 321 286 327 240 338 271	540 264 273 262 317 326 311 340 245	457 226 267 248 294 310 345 269 256	503 259 289 282 326 315 378 342 200	553 290 293 289 346 349 378 378 378 318	540 270 302 268 328 322 358 344 344	579 257 285 264 324 312 375 334 277	611	r 572 r 224 r 235 r 228 r 301 r 310 r 306 r 296 r 315	611 239 238 229 302 279 302 314 337
Leather and products	334 271 327 336 289 216 329 268	333 268 315 322 252 218 341 271	332 263 334 318 312 225 326 271	327 337 317 233 313	330 269 320 329 342 249 316 277	301 232 292 337 339 245 254 281	309 342 266 331 341 351 264 341 264 341	352 329 341 340 345 251 353	283 348 313 322 345 344 232 344 232	348 316 308 353 330 259 338 291	r 315 r 293 r 287 373 r 318 241 304	r 321 r 245 r 300 r 330 287 r 228 r 289 r 299	313 278 292 311 226 316
Inventories, book value, end of month, total.do Durable goods industriesdo Iron, steel, and productsdo Nonferrous metals and productsdo Electrical machinery and equipmentdo Machinery, except electricaldo Automobiles and equipmentdo Transportation equipment, except automo- tion of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the	203 281 205 250 376 293 472 632	281 205 257 384 295 473 625	284 206 262 388 297 472 632	274 286 213 262 394 297 479 630	288 218 263 397 299 476	290 226 271 398 298 475 635	283 291 227 276 396 298 476 629	286 296 233 284 400 301 486 642	287 297 236 287 401 303 482 639	291 302 241 287 403 309 492 654	7 295 308 243 7 298 405 312 510	r 299 r 314 243 r 302 417 317 r 538 r 680	298 316 244 302 429 320 544
bilesàverage month 1939=100 Furniture and finished lumber productst.do Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Other durable goods industriesdo Nondurable goods industriesdo Food and kindred productsdo	234 163 213 257 244	242 165 202 262 243	255 163 204 261 236	259 161 189 264 229	260 159 189 268 227	259 159 183 274 237	261 166 184 277 240	252 172 187 278 235	247 174 192 279 238	252 179 194 281 249	671 7 256 187 194 7 285 7 257	7 080 266 189 7 199 286 7 249	687 272 194 196 283 230
Food and kindled plottets	355 249 238 272 383 279 178 283 234 319	243 356 255 241 276 398 289 182 302 232 329		376 256 251 287 423 286 194 296 225 348	372 256 262 292 433 284 200 295 227 375	358 261 264 305 432 284 207 289 229 405	359 262 258 311 429 282 214 287 239 407	233 364 258 250 316 418 278 221 288 221 288 258 412	361 256 244 317 404 280 226 284 271 405	363 254 254 315 397 286 232 288 265 393	257 364 255 266 7 312 7 404 232 7 289 267 393	r 249 r 365 r 262 268 r 311 r 397 r 296 r 233 304 r 271 r 400	239 367 263 261 307 416 291 235 303 269 396
New orders, totals	251 287 321 299 243 230	257 314 371 329 243 223	252 292 320 309 248 228	244 267 282 284 239 230	265 307 335 330 259 240	246 291 311 305 259 219	251 287 303 302 260 230	265 303 314 323 276 242	249 278 285 296 258 231	254 277 282 306 250 7 239	236 276 284 314 238 7 212	7 231 7 277 7 289 7 287 7 256 7 203	230 274 297 290 238 204

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

						1948	<u> </u>			<u></u>		194	.9
Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
]	BUSIN	ESS PO	OPULA	TION							
OPERATING BUSINESSES AND BUSINESS TURN-OVER													
Operating businesses, total, end of quarter_thous. Contract constructiondodO		318.4 739.8			7 319.8 7 745.5								
New businesses, quarterly, totaldo Contract constructiondo Manufacturingdo Service industriesdo Retail tradedo Wholesale tradedo All otherdodo.		94.0 17.5 8.8 20.1 29.1 6.9 11.7			* 18.6 * 29.7			7.2 15.4 26.0 5.3					
Discontinued businesses, quarterly, totaldo Contract constructiondo Manufacturingdo Service industriesdo Retail tradedo Wholesale tradedo All otherdo.		67. 2 8. 9 7. 8 13. 3 22. 9 5. 0 9. 3			7 64.9 7 9.0 7 7.0 7 12.9 7 23.2 7 4.6 7 8.1			^p 9.8 ^p 7.6 ^p 14.0 ^p 25.1 ^p 4.9					
Business transfers, quarterlydo		111.4			88.2			- 86.9			-	·	
BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS							1				0.770		
New incorporations (4 States)number	- 2, 479	2, 995	2, 869	2, 59	2,752	2, 351	2,084	2, 199	2, 186	2, 181	2, 556	2, 728	2, 149
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES Failures, totalnumber. Commercial service	- 44 - 22 - 151 - 165 - 35 - 25, 619 - 979 - 1, 987 - 17, 897 - 3, 410	43 136 194 57 17, 481 1, 883 957 9, 243 3, 714	175 50 15, 296 1, 472 1, 662 7, 057 2, 476	$\begin{array}{r} 426\\ 30\\ 31\\ 135\\ 158\\ 72\\ 13, 814\\ 1, 058\\ 588\\ 7, 030\\ 2, 679\\ 2, 459\end{array}$	463 49 36 130 194 54 12, 163 1, 317 984 5, 147 3, 037 1, 678	420 37 36 119 166 62 13, 876 1, 279 1, 163 7, 208 2, 281 1, 945	35 40 109 194 61 21, 442 9, 034 1, 861 5, 580 3, 036	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	52 40 112 188 69 101,060 77,709 1,135 14,160 5,917	$ \begin{array}{c c} 129\\ 208\\ 55\\ 24,416\\ 1,382\\ 955\\ 15,933\\ 3,456\\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 36\\ 64\\ 155\\ 217\\ 59\\ 31,731\\ 924\\ 2,396\\ 21,980\\ 4,247\end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 53\\129\\267\\76\\19,159\\1,174\\1,892\\8,625\\4,841 \end{bmatrix}$	685 44 63 170 318 90 27, 567 896 2, 476 15, 009 5, 728 3, 458
		<u> </u>	COM	MODI	ry pr	ICES	<u>, </u>		1	•	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMER	s	1	1				1	1	1			1	1
Prices received, all farm products	2799 257 261 261 261 261 261 261 263 263 264 263 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270	302 342 298 212 262 267 255 * 248	351 304 296 214 264 268 258 258	289 267 261 282 370 284 141 262 357 309 361 291 211 211 265 270 259 250 116	295 261 249 278 370 284 155 213 364 390 291 221 221 221 221 221 2259 211 218 211 218 219 211 219 211 219 211 219 219 211 219 219	301 2253 240 2266 1727 213 366 344 417 300 234 258 273 258 251 251 251 251 251 251 251 251 251 251	227 235 386 245 183 172 310 344 411 305 247 257 254 251	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	251 174 176 270 323 373 289 260 263 273 249 263 273 249	181 412 246 157 186 283 313 351 284 277 262 277 262 277 244	228 236 184 415 239 164 209 283 305 339 283 260 260 260 260 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 261 261	238 232 187 412 236 180 282 274 295 330 275 240 260 267 250 248	218 257 263 249 245
RETAIL PRICES					Í								
All commodities (U. S. Department of Commerce index). 1935-39=100. Coal (U. S. Department of Labor indexes): Anthracite. 1923-225=100. Bituminous.	189.0 132.1 146.4 167.5 195.1 204.7 171.8 204.4 130.0 98.2 130.0 171.8 130.0 98.2 130.0 130.0 130.0 130.4 130.0 130.0 146.4 146.4	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	182.0 147.4 169.3 196.4 207.9 171.0 205.8 217.4 223.8 130.7 93.9 176.1 194.7 116.3 147.8	147.5	$\begin{array}{c} 193.5\\ 134.7\\ 152.3\\ 171.7\\ 196.9\\ 214.1\\ 171.2\\ 205.9\\ 214.9\\ 255.1\\ 132.6\\ 94.2\\ 180.6\\ 194.8\\ 117.0\\ 147.5\end{array}$	216.8 171.0 209.0 213.4 261.8 134.8 94.4 185.0 195.9 117.3 150.8	144. 9 158. 8 199. 7 216. 6 170. 8 211. 0 199. 6 267. 0 136. 8 94. 5 190. 1 196. 3 117. 7 152. 4	145.4 159.1 159.1 157.201.0 103.215.2 103.208.7 103.208.7 103.208.7 104.10 105.208.7 105.208.7 105.208.7 105.208.7 105.208.7 105.208.7 105.208.7 105.208.7 105.208.7 106.1 107.1 108.1 1162.7	145.5 159.2 173.6 201.6 211.5 5 170.0 203.0 193.5 256.1 137.8 95.4 191.4 198.8 118.7 198.8 118.7 158.7	145. <i>t</i> 159. 2 201. 4 207. 5 169. 9 189. 4 246. 7 137. 9 95. 4 191. 6 198. 7 118. 7 118. 8	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	147.0 159.4 170.9 196.5 204.8 170.5 196.0 205.2 235.9 138.2 95.5 191.8 196.5 119.7 154.1	$\begin{array}{c} 149.1\\ 160.0\\ 195.1\\ 199.7\\ 170.0\\ 192.5\\ 221.4\\ 138.8\\ 96.1\\ 199.6\\ 195.6\\ 195.6\\ 195.6\\ 119.9\\ 154.1 \end{array}$

* Revised. * Preliminary. ‡Designation changed from "fuel, electricity, and ice"; there has been no change in the items included. § March 1949 indexes: All farm products, 261; crops, 233; food grain, 229; feed grain and hay, 178; tobacco, 411; cotton, 232; fruit, 189; truck crops, 263; oil-bearing crops, 242; livestock and products, 257; meat animals, 335; dairy products, 254; poultry and eggs, 217. *New series. The subgroup "other fuels and ice" shown in the January 1949 Survey and earlier issues has been discontinued by the compiling agency and a separate index is now com-puted for "other fuels" (shown above) and for "ice" which is not shown here. Data for ice are included, however, in the group total. NOTE FOR WIGHESALE FRICE INDEXES, p. S-5.—The Department of Labor is currently reviewing and revising the samples of commodities and of reporters for the indexes, subgroup by subgroup, to reflect postwar changes in production and distribution. As subgroup revisions are completed, the revisions are incorporated in the pertinent group indexes and the all-commodity index and the subgroup indexes are revised retroactively for the entire period covered by the revision; however, to avoid repeated revisions of the group indexes and the all-commodity index, the latter indexes computed with the original sample for the first month of the revision will be provided in a footnote. In some instances, it is necessary to correct previously published indexes because of late reports, incorrect reports, or other errors in prices previously used. Indexes for the lates 2 months are preliminary and are currently revised to incorporate corrections received in the 2 months following. Any additional corrections received are incorporated in final annual summaries issued in the middle of the year. Indexes for July-December 1947 were corrected in the September 1948 Survey. Corrected indexes for January-June 1947 are available upon request.

April 1949

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in					1	1948		durit: 1		NT. 1		19	949
the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru ary
		COM	MODI	FY PR	ICES-	-Conti	nued						
WHOLESALE PRICES ¶								1					
J. S. Department of Labor indexes: All_commodities. 1926=100-	. 160. 9	161.4	162.8	163.9	166.2	168.7	169.5	168. 7	165.2	164.0	162.3	160.6	158.
Economic classes: Manufactured products ddo	- 154.5	155.8	157.6	158.5	159.6	162.6	164.6	163.9	160.2	158.7	157.5	7 156.2	154.
Raw materialsdo Semimanufactured articlesdo	_] 100.Z	174.7 152.9	175.5 154.1	177.6 153.8	182.6 154.5	184.3 155.9	182.0 159.6	181.0 158.8	177.0 158.4	175. 2 161. 0	172.1 160.8	169.3 7 160.4	165 159
Farm productsdododododo	185.3 220.0	186.0 218.0	186.7 217.9	189.1 213.5	196.0 209.2	195.2 190.6	191.0 179.2	189.9 176.9	183.5 170.4	180.8 171.1	177.3 171.1	172.5 167.7	168 157
Grainsdodddododddoddddddddddddddddddddd	210.0	209.4 155.7	204.4	219.0 158.2	239.2 159.4	250.8	250.0 164.6	244.2 163.8	223.4 161.0	213.4 160.1	204.6 158.8	194.7 157.7	187 155
Foodsdo	172.4	173.8	176.7	177.4	181.4	188.3	189.5	186.9	178.2	174.3	170.2	165.8	161
	- 160.2 184.8	158.6 179.8	158.0 181.0	156.3 176.6	155.1 181.3	154.5 182.9	154.0 185.1	153.3 179.9	149.6 174.9	150.5 170.7	149.8 171.2	148.0 163.6	140 159
Dairy products	- 144.5 - 206.2	145.7 217.1	148.6 226.0	147.0 233.2	147.7	151.2 263.8	140.5 273.7	139.4 266.5	137.1 239.8	139.6 227.4	139.8 220.8	145.3 214.2	15 20
Commodifies other than farm products and foods d	147.6	147.7	148.7	149.1	149.5	151.1	153.1	153.3	153.2	153.5	153.0	152.9	15
Building materialsdo Brick and tiledo	192.7	193.1 151.6	195.0 152.5	196.4 152.8	196.8 153.3	199.9 157.9	203.6 158.6	204.0	203.5 160.1	203.0 160.4	202.1 160.5	202.0 7 162.5	20 16
Cementdo	127.2	127.4 303.8	127.5 309.2	128.2 312.9	128.8 313.2	132. 2 318. 1	133.2 319.5	133. 3	133.7 314.5	133.7 310.7	133.5 305.5	134.0 299.1	13
Lumberdo Paint and paint materialsdo	159.6	156.7	158.6	158.4	158.7	157.9	158.1	160.2	160.4	161.6	161.5	166.3	16
Chemicals and allied productsdodddodododddddodddd_	134.6 126.5	136.1 126.8	136.2 126.8	134.7 125.9	135.8 126.2	134.4 127.8	132.0 126.3		134.8 127.5	133.9 124.8	130.6 122.4	$125.7 \\ 121.2$	12
Drug and pharmaceutical materialsdo	. 154.3	154.4 114.9	153.8 115.2	153.3 115.0	153.7	153.6 115.0	153.3 114.9	152.7	152.6 117.2	151.9 119.5	151.4 120.1	150.3 120.8	14
Fertilizer materialsdo Oils and fatsdo	201.5	211.4	212.3	205.0	212.7	193, 2	180.3	188.6	192.9	195.1	179.4	146.1	13
Fuel and lighting materialsdo Electricitydo	_ 66.6	130. 9 65. 7	131.6 66.1	132.6 65.4	133.1 65.7	135.7 66.4	136.6 65.5	66.3	137.2 66.5	137.3 67.3	137.0 67.7	137.0	13
Gasdo_	85.8	88.7 121.8	89.1 121.8	89.3 122.1	90.7 122.1	90.4 122.1	86.9 122.1	90.7 122.2	90.9 122.8	92.6 122.8	7 91.1 122.0	88.2 121.3	11
Hides and leather productsdo	192.8	185.4	186.1	188.4	187.7	189.2	188.4		185.5	186.2	185.3	184.8	18
Hides and skinsdodododo	_ 199.6	186.2 185.9	199.3 183.6	218.0 188.2	215.2 186.9	220.3 189.2			202.0 180.4	206.0 183.8	197.2 186.5	198.7 185.4	18 18
Shoesdodddddoddddddddddddddddddddddddd	194.7	193.8 142.0	191.7 142.3	185.6 142.6	185.8 143.2	186.3 144.5	189.4 145.4	190.0 146.6	189.7 147.5	188.1 148.2	188.0 148.4	187.8 148.2	18 14
Furnispings	194.4	144.7 139.4	145.2 139.6	145.8 139.6	146.7 139.9	148.5 140.4	149.3 141.6	151.5	152.5 142.5	153.6	153.6 143.1	* 153.7 * 142.8	15 14
Furniture†do	155.3 146.3	155.9 147.7	157.2 149.4	157.1 148.9	158.5 149.4	162.2 153.2	170.9 163.1	172.0 164.0	172.4	173.3	173.8	* 175.6	17
Iron and steeldo Metals, nonferrousdo Plumbing and heating equipmentdo		146.8	149.8	150.0	152.1	153.7	165.9	166.4	164.5 167.0	171.4	165.4 172.5	169.1 172.5	16 17
Plumbing and heating equipmentdo Textile productsdo	- 138.7 148.9	138.7 149.8	138.7 150.3	143.2 150.2	145.3 149.6	145.3 149.4	153.9	157.0	157.3 146.9	157.3 147.5	157.3 146.7	156.9 7 146.1	15 14
Clothing	144.7	144.6	145.8 219.2	145.8	145.2	148.3	148.3	148.6	148.8	149.1	148.8	147.7	14
Cotton goodsdododododo	105.0	105.4	105.4	217.8 105.4	213.1 105.3	209.3 104.9	104.9	104.8	195.0 104.6	104.0	189.2 103.7	186.9 102.5	18 10
Rayondodddodododddddodddddddddddddddd	_ 46.4	40.7 46.4	40.7 46.4	40.7 46.4	40.7 46.4	40.7	41.6	41.8 46.4	41.8	41.8	41.8	50.1	45
Woolen and worsted goods‡do Miscellaneousdo	120.1	120.8	121.8	121.5	121.5	120.3	119.7	119.9	119.0	- 159.6 119.2	159.6 118.5	161.6 117.3	16
Automobile tires and tubesdo Paper and pulpdo	63.4	63.4 167.3	63.4 167.5	63.5 167.4	63.5 167.3	66.2 166.8	66.2	66.2	66.2 170.2	66.2	66.2 169.5	65.5	6
URCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR	-					100.0	10010	110.0	170.2	100.0	100.0	100.5	
s measured by-	50.0	49.9	49.4	49.1	48.4	47.7	47.5	47.7	48.7		10 1		
Wholesale prices1935-39=100. Consumers' pricesdo	59.7	59.9	59.1	58.7	58.2	57.6	57.3	57.3	57.6	49, 1 58, 1	49.5 58.3	50.1 58.5	5 5
Retail food pricesdo	48.9	49.4	48.1	47.4	46.7	46.1	46.2	46.5	47.3	48.2	48.8	48.8	5
		CONST	RUCT	ION A	ND RE	EAL ES	STATE	2					
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY													
few construction, totalmil. of dol Private, totaldo	1,009 837	1, 166 940	1, 311 1, 024	1, 461 1, 120	1, 616 1, 235	1,715 1,318	1, 799 1, 354	1,782 1,332	1,707 1,265	1,552 1,178	1,391 1,080	' 1, 221 ' 934	1,0
Residential (nonfarm)	400	475	525	585	635	680	695	685	650	600	550	r 450	
utility, totalmil. of del	$\frac{265}{125}$	266 120	264	277	305	324	332	334	333	330	312	292	:
Industrialdo Farm constructiondo	14	23	$ 116 \\ 37 $	111 50	$110 \\ 62 \\ 612 \\$	110 81	111 82	113 63	116 39	115 22	114 13	110 12	1
Public utilitydo Public, totaldo	158 172	176 226	198 287	208 341	233 381	233 397	245 445	250 450	243 442	226 374	205 311	180 287	
Residentialdodododo	$\begin{array}{c} 6\\11\end{array}$	$\frac{5}{12}$	6 13	5 13	5 11	5 12	5	5	4	3	3 10	4 9	
Nonresidential building, totaldo Industrialdodo	49 1	65 1	71 2	77 2	79 2	88 2	96 2	102 2	106	108	106	(¹)	
Highwaydodddododddddodddddddddddddddddd_	41 65	57 87	98 99	136 110	167 119	$169 \\ 123$	200 131	190 140	180 140	126 126	80 112	68 102	
CONTRACT AWARDS				110	110	120	101	140	140	120	112	102	
onstruction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W.													
Dodge Corn.):	20, 557	27, 999	37, 061	37, 282	33, 088	36, 216	33, 801	29,080	29, 761	25, 264	24, 143	15 507	10
Total projects	681, 967	689, 763	873, 882	970, 789	935, 198	962, 685	854,091	762, 192	778,606	611, 216	694, 023	15, 597 482, 984	16, 5 568, 4
Public ownershipdododododododo	248, 443 433, 524	181, 044 508, 719	236, 330 637, 552	298, 213 672, 576	324, 226 610, 972	334, 501 628, 184	289, 510 564, 581	259, 381 502, 811	261, 988 516, 618	198, 699 412, 517	278, 147 415, 876	159, 942 323, 042	251, 8 316, 6
Nonresidential buildings: Projectsnumber	3, 205	3, 622	4, 746	4, 907	4, 546	5, 294	4,642	4, 505	4,675	3, 529	3, 374	2,901	2,9
Floor areathous. of sq. ft	29,097	25, 671	34, 478	40, 413	33, 802	44, 609	33, 954	28, 833	33, 118	25,077	28, 335	21, 685	21, 6

* Revised. 1 Less than \$500,000. ‡ See note for wholesale prices at the bottom of p. S-4 regarding revisions of the indexes.
§ See note marked "†".
¶ For actual wholesale prices of individual commodities, see respective commodities.
d" Current prices of motor vehicles were introduced into the calculations beginning October 1946 while April 1942 prices were carried forward in earlier computations; October 1946-January 1949 indexes using April 1942 motor-vehicle prices are shown in previous issues of the Survey; February 1949 indexes using April 1942 motor-vehicle prices are shown in previous issues of the Survey; February 1949 indexes using April 1942 motor-vehicle prices are shown in previous issues of the Survey; February 1949 indexes using April 1942 motor-vehicle prices are shown in previous issues of the Survey; February 1949 indexes using April 1942 prices are as follows: All commodities, 154.8; manufactured products, 148.7; commodities other than farm products, 151.6, commodities other than farm products and foods, 146.6; metals and metal products, 152.1.
The series designated "meats, poultry, and fish" was formerly designated "meats" but included poultry; fish is included only beginning November 1948. Revised data for meats (other than poultry) were introduced into this subgroup and revised data for livestock were introduced in the "livestock and poultry subgroup" in October 1948. The revised indexes were linked to (made equal to) the former indexes in that month. Earlier data for the two subgroups will be revised when revision of the poultry and fish components is completed.
tRevised series. The index of wholesale prices of furniture has been revised beginning 1943; revisions for 1943-46 will be shown later. The revision has been incorporated in the group index and other composite indexes beginning November 1946; if this revision had not been made, the index would have shown no change from October to November 1948.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

April 1949

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in			ı			1948						194	
the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru ary
	CONST	RUCT	ION A	ND RH	EAL ES	STATE	Con	tinued					
CONTRACT AWARDS—Continued													
Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.)—Continued Residential buildings:													
Projectsnumber Floor areathous, of sq. ft	16,336	23, 227 35, 385	30, 448 46, 526	$30,320 \\ 51,710 \\ 50,700$	26,366 40,149	28,780 44,420	27,085 44,577	22, 507 35, 610	23, 304 37, 159	20, 472 33, 563	19,529 31,500	11,855 19,892	12, 7 26, 6
Valuationthous. of dol_ Public works: Projectsnum bertous. of dolthous. of dolthous. of dolthous.	- 252, 250	276, 541 915	351, 604 1, 524	369, 780 1, 659	355, 296 1, 813	349,699 1,763	337, 550 1, 679	279, 658 1, 692	296, 760 1, 432	264, 033 934	256, 746 956	159, 128 620	193, 0
Utilities:		109, 596 235	132, 598 343	159, 700 396	167, 984 363	169, 293 379	148, 856 395	158, 597 376	125, 251 350	77, 760	125, 581 284	74, 528 221	117,
Projects number Valuationthous. of dol_ alue of contracts awarded (F. R. indexes): Total moduly add1022-25=100	- 34, 289 - 161	54, 687 182	52, 077 206	45, 338 226	47, 707 233	48, 589 224	58, 935 210	44, 075 195	40, 241 175	29, 113	45, 297 145	27, 445 142	36,
Total, unadjusted1923-25=100 Residential, unadjusteddo Total, adjusteddo	135 187	156 181	181 181	195 188	194 201	189 205	175 201	165 193	152 184	148 189	123 180	110 174 133	
Residential, adjusteddo ngineering construction: Contract awards (E. N. R.) §thous. of dol. ighway concrete pavement contract awards.o	- 152 474, 643	148 508, 096	154 777, 159	165 535, 184	177 596, 332	187 713,719	177 560, 292	165 665, 417	157 648, 434	154 451, 112	145 843, 544	565, 826	563,
ighway concrete pavement contract awards: o Totalthous. of sq. yd. Airportsdo	2,304	4, 386 361	5, 073 353	5, 124 10	5, 205 190	4, 114 595	4, 021 341	5, 099 129	2, 908 301	2, 522 210	1 5, 217 1 228	2, 560 41	1,
RoadsdodOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdO	1,425 869	2, 654 1, 371	2, 734 1, 986	3, 187 1, 928	2, 128 2, 887	1,648 1,870	2, 073 1, 606	2, 753 2, 217	1,344 1,263	1,646 665	$^{12,951}_{12,038}$	1,736 784	
EW DWELLING UNITS AND URBAN BUILDING													1
ew permanent nonfarm dwelling units started (U. S. Department of Labor)*number rban building authorized (U. S. Dept. of Labor):	49, 600	75, 100	98, 800	99, 400	97, 500	93, 500	86, 300	82, 200	r 72, 900	65, 000	56,000	50, 000	46,
Privately financed, total	33, 352	7 50, 846 50, 791	* 64, 811 64, 457	r 52, 966 52, 385	54, 781 54, 260	7 48, 775 7 47, 515	+ 47, 961 + 46, 965	* 41, 216 * 39, 466	7 39, 971 7 38, 465	7 34, 819 7 32, 584	r 29,030 r 25,729	* 27,071 * 23,411	27, 24,
Units in 1-family structuresdo Units in 2-family structuresdo Units in multifamily structuresdo	1, 863 8, 231	37, 595 4, 092 9, 104	45, 726 7, 041 11, 690	41, 423 3, 769 7, 193	42, 110 3, 343 8, 807	* 36, 666 2, 974 * 7, 875	r 35, 885 r 2, 332 r 8, 748	7 31, 750 2, 837 4, 879	r 31, 189 2, 393 4, 883	r 25, 642 1, 729 r 5, 213	* 19, 225 1, 995 4, 509	7 16, 730 1, 919 4, 762	18 1 5
Publicly financed, totaldo Indexes of urban building authorized Number of new dwclling units1935-39=100.	- 1, 146 • 192. 2	7 55 293.4	7 354 372. 8	r 581 308. 8	521 314. 6	1, 260 275, 8	* 996 275.4	1, 750 236. 0	7 1, 506 230, 6	* 2, 235 199. 1	⁷ 3, 301 166. 2	7 3, 660 7 156. 1	2,
Valuation of building, totaldo New residential buildingdo	7238. 3 7318. 9	360.9 484.5 287.2	408. 6 622. 9 253. 0	375.7 531.8 265.3	399.8 555.0 283.8	371.5 497.4 283.4	370.4 535.4 249.9	335.8 425.2 278.6	334.2 407.7 296.9	270.6 355.3 213.1	247. 4 297. 2 215. 3	* 234. 1 * 263. 4 * 221. 8	22 26 18
New nonresidential building do Additions, alterations, and repairs do		274.9	330.1	311.3	351.8	317.3	312.2	283.4	266.0	229.1	210. 5 219. 0	* 200. 6	19
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES berthaw (industrial building) 1914=100.	_	310			325			327			323		
merican Appraisal Co.: Average, 30 cities1913=100 Atlantado	000	478 514	481 515	485 523	486 524	493 522	495 523	502 531	504 531	502 529	501 532	502 532	
New Yorkdo San Franciscodo St. Louisdo	495	502 437 470	503 441 471	503 439 470	504 439 475	507 450 477	523 507 450 477	518 459 489	523 460 495	522 454 493	520 457 491	520 459 491	
ssociated General Contractors (all types) do . H. Boeckh and Associates, Inc.:*		321	321	321	332	337	340	341	341	341	341	341	
A verage 20 cities: Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: Brick and concreteU. S. avg. 1926-29=100.	191.3	192.2	194.5	196.8	200.2	203.2	206.2	208.7	210.0	209.7	209.0	208.9	2
Brick and steeldo Brick and wooddo Commercial and factory buildings:	- 211.3	195.6 212.0	197.6 215.1	199.8 216.7	202. 5 219. 0	205.6 221.3	209.5 223.4	211.9 225.5	212. 9 225. 8	212. 4 224. 6	$211.3 \\ 221.1$	211.0 220.7	21
Brick and concretedo Brick and steeldo Brick and wooddodo	193.7 192.7 204.5	194.7 193.7 205.1	197.0 195.3 208.1	199.5 197.7 209.8	203.3 200.8 212.0	206. 4 203. 2 214. 3	209. 2 208. 4 216. 1	211.7 210.6 219.1	213. 2 211. 6 219. 9	211.2	212.5 210.3 216.5	212.8 210.4 216.4	2 2 2
Framedododododo	221.2	221.9 179.5	225. 5 180. 6	227.0 182.5	229. 0 184. 8	230. 9 187. 0	232. 8 195. 4	234.5 197.3	234.1 198.2	232.4	227.1 197.5	226.8 197.7	2
Residences: Brickdododododo	211.8 214.7	212. 4 215. 2	215.6 218.5	217. 2 219. 8	$219.6 \\ 222.1$	222.0 224.2	223. 8 225. 9	225.9 227.6	226. 2 227. 5	225. 0 226. 0	221. 4 221. 5	$221.1 \\ 221.0$	22
ngineering News-Record: Buildingdodo Constructiondo ublic Roads Adm.—Highway construction:	334.2 443.6	334.6 443.6	333. 9 444. 9	339.3 455.8	342. 4 464. 8	355.5 477.1	356. 7 478. 4	357.1 480.2	355. 9 478. 3	355.6 477.7	354. 9 477. 4	352.9 475.4	3 4
Composite, standard mile*1925-29=100_		150.5			155.9			161. 0			165. 3		
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS roduction of selected construction materials, index:													
Unadjusted1939 = 100_ Adjusteddo	7 122.5 7 148.5	r 142.0 r 150.3	* 141.7 * 142.6	7 144.4 7 136.5	r 149. 6 r 139. 8	r 150. 5 r 141. 4	* 160.3 * 141.6	+ 157. 8 + 146. 8	* 160. 7 * 145. 0	* 144.8 * 146.1	7 133. 2 7 150. 7	р 117.3 р 137.4	
REAL ESTATE													
ome mortgages insured by Fed. Hous. Admin.: New premium paying mortgages_thous. of dol_ oans outstanding of agencies under the Home Loan Bank Board:	129,894	159, 967	151, 552	151, 524	186, 859	164, 094	179, 412	199, 968	216, 931	212, 085	214, 407	208, 312	183,
Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutionsmil. of dol_	373	374	397	418	475	478	403	486	479	487	515	427	
Home Owners' Loan Corporation, balance of loans outstandingmil. of dol.	465	454	444	434	424	414	(2)	395			369		

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948						19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	CONST	RUCT	ION A	ND RI	EAL E	STATI	E—Con	tinued					
REAL ESTATE—Continued													
New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associ- ations, estimated, totalthous. of dol By purpose of loan: Home constructiondo Home purchasedo	254, 581 66, 894 126, 462	318, 602 97, 325 146, 213	336, 947 97, 458 156, 701	332, 441 93, 315 161, 309	346, 469 100, 149 . 169, 206	331, 893 101, 236 152, 875	317, 842 92, 132 151, 882	297, 175 85, 233 141, 961	287, 336 89, 505 132, 006	260, 472 82, 172 117, 088	249, 828 70, 011 114, 090	205, 389 56, 369 89, 939	210, 407 59, 139 88, 401
Refinancing do Repairs and reconditioning do All other purposes do New nonfarm mortgages recorded (\$20,000 and	23, 511 8, 374 29, 340	29,677 11,519 33,868	30, 973 14, 189 37, 626	29,400 14,308 34,109	28, 615 14, 349 34, 150	26, 876 14, 794 36, 112	25, 324 15, 526 32, 978	24, 607 14, 989 30, 385	23, 482 14, 089 28, 254	22,881 12,270 26,061	23, 549 11, 506 30, 672	22, 713 10, 348 26, 020	24,074 11,511 27,282
under), estimated, totalthous. of dol. Nonfarm foreclosures, index, adjusted †1935-39=100. Fire lossesthous. of dol.	826, 874 6. 8 71, 521	955, 441 7. 0 74, 236	993, 678 6. 8 63, 751	999, 456 6. 5 59, 256	1, 049, 591 7. 4 54, 706	1, 018, 397 7. 7 50, 955	1, 024, 323 7. 1 49, 543	991, 408 7. 7 49, 945	977, 830 8. 0 51, 845	919, 631 8. 0 52, 949	938, 938 8. 5 69, 397	789, 559 57, 926	756, 490 62, 424
			DOM	MESTI	C TRA	DE							
ADVERTISING													
Advertising indexes, adjusted: Printers' Ink, combined index1935-39=100 Magazinesido Newspapersdo Outdoordo Radio dovertising index, adjusted fdo Radio dovertising:1	289 321 242 312 319 274. 6	290 346 227 322 308 271. 6	294 333 247 294 314 283. 9	302 345 256 329 312 274, 9	299 344 262 279 300 271. 0	268 298 233 288 271 250, 1	279 301 240 284 299 272. 7	304 342 262 296 308 287.0	315 339 278 320 327 276.8	300 344 244 285 317 281.4	285 320 237 255 319 253. 5	293 297 277 314 310 277.8	287.6
Cost of facilities, totalthous. of dol Automobiles and accessoriesdo Clothingdo Electric household equipmentdo Financialdo Foods, food beverages, confectionsdo Gasoline and oildo Housefurnishings, etcdo Soap, cleansers, etcdo	16, 715 717 133 543 482 4, 766 564 232 1, 452	17,8036991186035115,1225362251,734	$17,078 \\711 \\121 \\603 \\483 \\4,894 \\441 \\177 \\1,672$	17, 327 662 152 651 481 4, 861 432 192 1, 775	15,6565381056423634,2234441611,755	$13, 282 \\ 370 \\ 82 \\ 656 \\ 373 \\ 3, 446 \\ 435 \\ 183 \\ 1, 473$	$\begin{array}{r} 14,272\\ 425\\ 80\\ 691\\ 400\\ 3,835\\ 453\\ 167\\ 1,630\\ \end{array}$	$15,650 \\ 414 \\ 115 \\ 674 \\ 363 \\ 4,313 \\ 441 \\ 163 \\ 1,920$	$18, 321 \\ 659 \\ 156 \\ 681 \\ 374 \\ 4, 782 \\ 514 \\ 213 \\ 1, 923 \\ 1, 923$	$17, 394 \\ 1, 036 \\ 132 \\ 668 \\ 333 \\ 4, 673 \\ 511 \\ 176 \\ 1, 936 \\ 1, 036$	17,9517721176513644,9486131861,955		
Smoking materials do Toilet goods, medical supplies do All otherdo Magazine ad vertising:: Cost, totaldo	1, 595 4, 694 1, 535 37, 486	1, 770 5, 031 1, 456 47, 992	1, 718 4, 857 1, 401 45, 917	1, 751 4, 804 1, 567 52, 011	1, 711 4, 545 1, 169 42, 264	1, 532 3, 783 948 29, 495	1,556 3,922 1,112 33,372	1, 510 4, 232 1, 506 45, 239	1, 731 4, 677 2, 611 52, 993	1, 684 4, 416 1, 829 52, 330	1,966 4,760 1,618 39,209		
Automobiles and accessories do Clothing do Electric household equipment do Financial do Foods, food beverages, confections do Gasoline and oil do Housefurnishings, etc do Office furnishing and supplies do Office furnishing and supplies do Toilet goods, medical supplies do All other do	$\begin{array}{c} 2,771\\ 3,640\\ 1,590\\ 666\\ 6,311\\ 381\\ 1,916\\ 1,155\\ 495\\ 883\\ 5,584\\ 12,094 \end{array}$	3, 450 6, 121 2, 446 726 6, 748 640 2, 802 1, 104 850 990 6, 304 15, 810	3, 442 5, 004 2, 719 5, 905 848 3, 556 1, 270 691 1, 019 5, 711 15, 037	4, 241 5, 152 3, 137 784 6, 657 1, 048 4, 129 1, 532 1, 054 1, 216 5, 702 17, 360	$\begin{array}{c} 3, 667\\ 3, 469\\ 2, 821\\ 629\\ 5, 466\\ 972\\ 2, 982\\ 1, 156\\ 608\\ 1, 174\\ 5, 375\\ 13, 954 \end{array}$	3, 068 1, 115 1, 476 517 4, 651 852 1, 143 926 378 978 978 978 978 978	2,856 3,730 1,246 4,94 4,731 985 1,495 950 700 1,131 4,180 10,874	$\begin{array}{c} 3,048\\ 6,554\\ 2,589\\ 665\\ 5,441\\ 872\\ 3,728\\ 1,152\\ 787\\ 1,146\\ 5,004\\ 14,245\end{array}$	3, 922 6, 151 3, 366 7, 253 877 4, 504 1, 780 777 1, 287 6, 019 16, 299	$ \begin{array}{c} 3, 907 \\ 4, 936 \\ 3, 080 \\ 798 \\ 6, 940 \\ 1, 013 \\ 4, 580 \\ 1, 247 \\ 1, 049 \\ 1, 349 \\ 5, 778 \\ 17, 652 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 2,756\\ 3,498\\ 2,417\\ 619\\ 5,242\\ 461\\ 2,474\\ 729\\ 913\\ 1,351\\ 4,681\\ 14,069\end{array}$		
Linage, total	4, 175 167, 945 40, 048 127, 897 6, 181 1, 869 25, 477 94, 369	4, 581 189, 555 43, 985 145, 571 6, 394 2, 225 28, 106 108, 846	4, 391 197, 221 45, 848 151, 373 7, 047 2, 295 30, 475 111, 557	4, 288 197, 809 47, 643 150, 166 7, 557 2, 120 31, 092 109, 396	3, 160 185, 847 43, 999 141, 848 8, 814 2, 203 28, 365 102, 467	$\begin{array}{c} 3,171\\ 161,430\\ 43,081\\ 118,349\\ 6,714\\ 2,448\\ 22,790\\ 86,396\end{array}$	3, 968 176, 800 46, 467 130, 333 7, 066 1, 782 23, 001 98, 484	4, 462 197, 335 45, 810 151, 525 6, 921 1, 849 30, 097 112, 658	4, 847 220, 449 46, 861 173, 588 7, 453 1, 994 38, 251 125, 891	4, 145 209, 199 41, 480 167, 718 7, 467 1, 999 34, 880 123, 273	$\begin{array}{c c} 3,015\\ 204,428\\ 37,624\\ 166,804\\ 5,843\\ 2,112\\ 25,703\\ 133,146\end{array}$	3,410 163,977 38,498 125,479 7,362 2,952 21,955 93,210	$\begin{array}{r} 3,921\\ 163,379\\ 35,559\\ 127,820\\ 7,335\\ 1,744\\ 26,920\\ 91,820\end{array}$
POSTAL BUSINESS													,
Money orders: Domestic, issued (50 cities): Numberthousands. Valuethous. of dol. Domestic, paid (50 cities): Numberthousands. Valuethous. of dol. PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDI-	4, 339 86, 412 13, 135 186, 247	5, 281 106, 540 16, 749 240, 369	5, 122 95, 871 15, 552 220, 748	4, 470 88, 565 14, 252 198, 921	4, 733 94, 494 15, 267 217, 320	4, 503 90, 545 14, 408 206, 027	5, 176 87, 845 14, 207 208, 527	4, 476 90, 407 14, 703 216, 336	5, 267 98, 446 15, 552 247, 204	5, 353 97, 114 20, 044 256, 791	5, 229 98, 629 17, 235 265, 659	4, 729 94, 492 14, 395 227, 123	4, 422 87, 275 13, 245 209, 374
TURES Beasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates; Goods and services, total. Durable goods, total Automobiles and parts Automobiles and parts Other durable goods. Other durable goods, total Other durable goods. Other durable goods. Clothing and shoes Food and alcoholic beverages. do Semidurable house furnishings. do. Tobacco. Other nondurable goods.		172.5 21.3 7.7 9.8 3.8 101.4 19.2 61.3 3.9 1.9 4.1 11.0			177. 3 22. 8 8. 0 10. 8 3. 9 103. 7 20. 7 61. 6 4. 3 1. 9 4. 1 11. 2			$180.1 \\ 23.7 \\ 8.8 \\ 10.9 \\ 4.0 \\ 104.3 \\ 20.5 \\ 62.1 \\ 4.3 \\ 1.9 \\ 4.2 \\ 11.3 \\$			$ \begin{array}{r} 4.1 \\ 105.1 \\ 20.9 \\ 62.6 \\ 4.1 \\ 1.9 \\ 4.3 \end{array} $		

• Revised.
• Revised.
• Revised.
• The description of the descrip

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948						19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Deccm- ber	January	Febru- ary
		DO	MEST	IC TRA	ADE—	Contin	ued	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·	<u>.</u>	·		
PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDI- TURES—Continued													
Seasonally adj. quarterly totals at annual rates†—Con. Goods and services—Continued													
Goods and services—Continued Servicesbil. of dol Household operationdo Personal servicedo Recreationdo Transportationdo Other servicesdo		49.8 7.6			50.8 7.6			52.1 7.7			53.0		
Housingdo Personal service do		15.5 3.2			$15.8 \\ 3.2$			16.2 3.2			16.4 3.2		
Recreationdo		3.8 4.6			3.9 4.7			3.9 4.9			4.1		
Other servicesdo		15. 2			15.6			16.1			16.5		
RETAIL TRADE All types of retail stores:													
Estimated sales, total fmil. of dol	8, 948 2, 350	10, 734 2, 956	10, 705 3, 107	10,782 2,962	10,874	10, 738 3, 188	10,674 3,292	11,058	11, 542 3, 221	11,019 3,055	13, 194 3, 336	r 9, 416 2, 444	8, 94 2, 47
Durable goods storestdo Automotive grouptdo	1, 195	1,538	1, 498	1,329	3,150 1,431	1.569	1,655	3, 171 1, 508	1,568	1, 506	1,537	1,324	1,40
Automotive grouptdo Motor vehiclestdo Parts and accessoriesdo	1,088 106	1,402 136	1,344 154	1, 176 153	1, 259 173	1, 389 180	1, 483 172	1,353 155	1, 421 148	1,361 144	1, 360 177	1, 211 113	1, 29 10
Building materials and hardware group† mil. of dol	658 417	819 510	953 589	959 601	1,030	992 630	987 654	986 654	1,001 657	880 556	840 483	631 395	59 36
Building materialsdo Farm implements†do	90 151	123 186	146 218	139 218	656 153	158 203	135 198	126 205	139 205	130	109	94 142	9 9 13
Hardwaredo Home furnishings group†do	426	520	575	579	221 586	549	568	592	566 332	194 562	703	r 421	40
Furniture and house furnishings†do Household appliances and radiosdo	251 175 71	$307 \\ 213 \\ 79$	341 233 82	355 224 95	350 236	315 234 78	336 232 82	350 242	234	343 218	403 300 257	* 244 177	23 17
Jewelry storesdo Nondurable goods storestdo	6, 598	78 7, 778	7, 598	7,820	103 7, 724	7, 549	7,382	85 7,887	8, 321	109 7, 964	9,857	69 r 6, 972	6 6,47
Apparel groupdo Men's clothing and furnishingsdo	604 149	910 212	781 181	808 193	801 215	630 154	635 135	878 188	982 230	901 226	1,272 360	* 687 * 186	57 13
Women's apparel and accessoriesdo Family and other appareldo	280 85	$419 \\ 125$	368 103	371 107	343 105	276 86	307	426 122	477	422 132	539 199	r 303 r 95	27
Shoesdododo	90 287	$154 \\ 305$	128 294	137 304	138 301	114 307	103 299	142 299	135 307	121 296	174 394	- 102 - 297	28
Eating and drinking places do	930 2,360	1,030 2,595	1,034 2,608	1,060 2,716	1,066 2,613	1,064 2,762	1,091 2,576	1,105 2,648	1, 115 2, 787	1,037 2,626	1,085 2,942	992 2.568	89 2,39
Food group t	1, 862 498	2,038	2,056	2, 144 572	2,033	2, 187 575	2,013	2,055	2, 188 598	2,051 575	2, 300 642	2, 021 546	1, 88
Filling stations	435 1.039	495 1,392	523 1, 343	550 1, 368	552	581 1, 221	570 1,265	541	550 1, 560	519 1, 599	531 2, 306	472 1,049	44 1,01
General merchandise group [†] do Department, including mail-orderdo	1,039 690	940	910	1, 308 906	1,364 905	765	830	978	1,054	1, 599	1, 526	689	1,01
General, including general merchandise with foodmil, of dol	122	148	160	171	170	176	162	167	172	161	196	129	12
Dry goods and other general merchan- disedo	97 131	128 177	125 149	131 160	130	118 161	116 157	139 164	152 184	146	217 368	100 131	9 13
Variety†dodOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdOdO	943	1,051	1,015	1,015	$160 \\ 1,027$	984 142	947	969	1,020 165	191 7 986	1,326	r 907	86
Liquordo Otherdodo	130 812	144 907	143 872	142 873	134 893	842	132 816	142 827	855	165 821	262 1,065	* 133 774	13 74
Indexes of sales: Unadjusted, total†1935-39=100	296.0	324.0	333.1	332.2	339.1	323.1	328.9	350.6	349.0	349.3	403.3	293.1	299.
Durable goods storestdo Nondurable goods storestdo	313. 9 290. 2	359.7 312.4	391. 2 314. 2	376. 2 317. 8	396. 3 320. 4	395. 5 299. 5	408.7 302.9	408.2 331.8	399. 5 332. 6	393. 2 335. 0	415.0 400.8	r 309.5 r 287.8	335. 288.
Adjusted, totaltdo Durable goods storestdo	324.6 357.6	330.7 376.0	337. 9 386, 5	329.5 355.3	337. 1 376. 9	336.9 389.5	338.0 405.0	340.3 396.6	338.0 385.7	334.2 382.5	343.2 391.7	7 329.4 7 364.0	329. 377.
Automotive group Building materials and hardware group +. do	$314.0 \\ 423.5$	347.4 422.0	$347.6 \\ 441.5$	286.4 444.3	319.6 456.7	344.8 453.8	367.0 464.7	351.8 455.9	354.7 439.7	359.8 429.3	369.2 427.1	r 333.5 r 402.2	367. 395.
Homefurnishings group	391.3 388.6	395, 1 391, 6	424.6 404.7	432.8 400.8	432.7 412.3	436.9 381.1	439.2 390.4	452.7 385.7	405.8 372.5	384. 8 379. 3	411.0 388.3	r 400. 1 384. 9	386. 367.
Nondurable goods stores†	313.9	316.0	322.0	321.1	324.1	319.7	316.1	322.0	322.5	318.4		318.1	313.
Apparel groupdo Drug storesdo	$315.2 \\ 261.5$	314.4 260.3	$315.3 \\ 255.5$	319.8 252.2	326.9 255.8	311.3 255.7	305.6 254.0	328.3 255.8	336.6 256.9	322. 1 254. 4	250.5	7 341.8 7 261.3	309. 265.
Eating and drinking placesdo Food group†do	413.6 335.5	417.2 339.2	$\begin{array}{c} 420.1\\ 344.2\end{array}$	408.8 341.6	419.5 338.8	414.7 333.1	406.8 331.1	419.9 339.3	416.3 342.9	420.7 346.3	423.0 349.0	340.3	412. 343.
Filling stationsdo General merchandise group†do	241.4 254.1	251.7 257.3	260.3 269.8	258.7 270.8	259.1 275.9	262. 2 277. 9	257.8 277.6	252.8 277.3	250.1 271.1	249.0 260.3	249.7 281.7	243.0 r 260.5	254. 250.
Other retail storesdo Estimated inventories, total†mil, of dol	348.9 13,625	341.8 14,280	348. 9 14, 164	354.5 13,992	360.3 13,637	350. 9 13, 498	342.8 13,972	341.8 14,695	344.8 15,284	332.3 15,652	347.0 13,938	* 334.4 * 13.517	327.
Durable goods storesdo	4,634	5, 011 1, 251	4,946	4, 925 1, 219	4,941	4,927	4,937 1,239	5,086	5, 312 1, 298	5, 409 1, 370	5, 227 1, 454	7 5, 195 7 1, 555	13, 94 5, 36
Automotive group Building materials and hardware group_do Homefurnishings groupdo	1, 760 1, 275	2, 048 1, 271	2, 053 1, 232	1, 989 1, 275	1, 297 1, 964 1, 263	1, 202 1, 974 1, 292	2,058	2, 124 1, 306	2,062 1,477	2,050 1,479	1, 404 1, 901 1, 475	r 1, 892 r 1, 362	1, 61 1, 97
Jewelry storesdo	409	441	442	442	417	399	413	437	475	510	397	* 386	1, 37 40
Nondurable goods storesdododododododododo	8, 991 1, 887	9, 269 2, 009	9, 218 2, 064	9,067 2,014	8, 696 1, 834	8, 571 1, 749	9,035 1,993	9,609 2,139	9,972 2,188	10, 243 7 2, 227	8, 711 1, 730	* 8,322 * 1,673	8, 58 1, 81
Drug storesdo Eating and drinking placesdo	542 341	533 341	530 339	$512 \\ 325$	506 327	497 322	$504 \\ 322$	511 324	538 310	594 314	545 304	r 542 r 298	53 27
Food group	2,000 203	1, 962 197	1,860 209	1, 851 184	1, 841 169	1,826 150	1,845 168	1,979 186	2, 111 205	2,098 215	1,920 228	r 1, 791 r 222	1, 82 21
Filling stationsdo General merchandise groupdo Other retail storesdo	2, 705 1, 313	2,877 1,350	2, 883 1, 333	2,802 1,379	2,663 1,356	2,657 1,370	2,796 1,407	3,004 1,466	3, 107 1, 513	3, 218 1, 577	2,558 1,426	r 2, 445 r 1, 351	2, 58 1, 33
Chain stores and mail-order houses: 3 Sales, estimated, total	1,874	2, 315	2, 266	2,355	2,317	2, 281	2,200	2,352	2, 524	2, 392	3,030	r 1, 980	1, 33
Apparel groupdodddodddodd	170	288 48	235	253 38	254	208 26	195	265	290 50	263 48	375	r 185 r 35	17
Women's weardododo	82 44	138 78	$112 \\ 65$	124 70	119 72	106 60	103 53	130 72	145 69	129 63	179 98	* 86 * 48	8
Automotive parts and accessoriesdo Building materialsdo	28 68	37 80	44 101	46 110	50 117	54 113	50 118	45 126	41 125	42 101	62 80	29 70	2
Drugdo	66 49	69	65 52 28	67	67	70	68	67	71	67 51	97	7 66	2 6 6 4
Eating and drinking placesdo Furniture and housefurnishingsdo	49	54 27	28	52 29	52 28	54 26	54 29	53 30	54 26	28	55 39	51	4

April 1949

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	1948											194	
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
		DO	MEST	C TRA	ADE—(Contin	ued						
RETAIL TRADE—Continued													
Chain stores and mail-order houses—Continued Sales, estimated—Continued ‡				1		i							
General merchandise group †mil. of dol Department, dry goods, and general merchan-	434	603	589	591	606	569	588	648	706	706	1,024	r 430	424
disemil. of dol Mail-order (catalog sales)do	230 84	330 113	348 103	357 86	364 95	342 78	342 102	382 116	414 125	394 139	556 144	231 79	223 76
Variety †dodddododddododdd	110 725	149 797	126 792	135 844	135 770	136 824	132 741	138 751	155 839	161 774	310 850	110 807	116 740
Indexes of sales: Unadjusted, combined index Adjusted, combined index do	269. 2 296. 8	303.5 303.0	303. 9 312. 4	$310.8 \\ 311.2$	313. 1 313. 0	$291.3 \\ 314.8$	296.0 317.3	323. 3 316. 6	325. 9 312. 3	328.3 307.6	406.6 319.1	* 266.6 * 307.6	269. 7 302. 7
Annarel groun do	298.7 285.5	311.0 277.9	316. 6 282. 2	319.4 287.5	321.5 301.2	322.8 289.6	325.8 290.9	344.4 310.8	345.3 300.1	330.3 298.4	349.1 316.5	7 334.3 7 315.7	318.5 286.8
Men's weardo Women's weardo Shoesdo	383.3 223.2	400.6 242.4	411.0 239.8	415.0 243.3	411.2 245.1	417.8 246.1	427.6 242.5	454.8 250.1	478.6 235.4	447.5 231.0	448.7 269.5	7 420.4 7 259.8	411.0 245.3
Automotive parts and accessoriesdo	219.7 344.2	228.3 336.3	254.2 359.7	$251.5 \\ 379.1$	253.5 384.2	277.6 383.5	263.6 388.1	242.2 389.6	223.8 386.0	207.3 374.9	260.2 368.6	* 235.6 342.1	235.3 339.1
Drug	$234.5 \\ 223.0$	231.6 228.6	225.3 227.5	227.7 226.8	$228.1 \\ 231.6$	235, 9 229, 5	232.2 226.9	231.8 227.5	$232.3 \\ 221.8$	225.0 217.4	227.0 222.4	r 228.4 7 222.5	335. 2 228, 1
Furniture and housefurnishingsdo General merchandise group †do Department dry goods and general mer-	258.7 284.2	252, 4 292, 6	$256.0 \\ 311.2$	269.8 295.4	264.3 311.3	$265.6 \\ 314.0$	274. 8 320. 6	270.3 315.0	231.1 300.4	216.1 300.3	247.6 323.4	r 240.8 r 298.1	238.1 289.7
cnandise1935-39=100	337.1	347.3	383.2	357.1	377.3	380.7	382.6	381.2	358.2	355. 2	378.2	r 351. 6	345.2
Mail-orderdo Variety †dodo	267.2 215.1	270.3 223.2	285.1 218.8	280.0 210.9	297.0 220.4	309.8 216.2	329.7 223.3	292.9 228.7	283.0 223.6	279.7 230.3	301.0 254.6	276.5 r 230.7	256.1 225.7
Grocery and combination do Department stores:	353.7	3 59. 8	363.3	371.0	357.4	360.9	364.5	359.6	365.4	360.4	359.6	366. 5	361.1
Accounts, collections, and sales by type of payment:													
Accounts receivable; end of month: Charge accounts1941 average =100 Installment accountsdo	181 124	190 129	191 131	192 134	192 136	168 138	165 144	188 151	206 155	219 160	281 176	219 163	187 157
Ratio of collections to accounts receivable: Charge accountspercent	49	53	52	52	52	51	51	53	54	55	53	52	50
Installment accounts	23	27	$\tilde{25}$	24	24	23	23	24	24	24	25	22	22
Cash salespercent of total salesdodo	53 40	52 41	51 41	52 41	52 41	54 38	52 39	50 42	51 42 7	51 42	53 41	52 41	51 42
Installment salesdo Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.†1935-39=100 Atlantado	7 238	$ \frac{7}{285} $	8 288	7 300	7 289	8 243	9 259	8 319	328	357	6 495	7 + 226	7 > 227
Boston	316 174	387 228	367 231	375 240	333 242	314 176	354 175	410 260	424 258	434 285	635 428	287 187	314 181
Chicagodddododddododddododddodddddo_	225 233	266 284	283 280	289 304	290 288	243 244	248 268	305 320	313 338	345 366	460 491	216 230	^p 212 227
Dallasdo Kansas Citydo	324 254 206	384 301 263	399 320 284	393 326 294	345 301 277	331 270 238	365 303 261	444 343 316	427 360 343	475	648 501 431	306 * 220	315 p 250
Kansas City	* 203 216	203 234 284	$237 \\ 262$	254 252 287	246 266	238 181 207	187 217	257 295	280 322	334 298 356	414 480	203 194 209	^p 201 192
Richmonddododo	* 246 258	317 318	295 326	311 333	294 311	235 277	260 305	357 366	359 362	388 404	575	209 7 224 238	199 239 261
San Francisco†do	r 294 286	326	333	339	338	311	338	355	346	391	582	r 271	p 266
Sales, adjusted, total U. S.†do Atlantado Boston†do	280 359 226	284 368 228	, 306 , 390 243	7 310 394 242	7311 397 252	7 315 392 255	312 402 237	312 402 252	306 396 232	287 362	310 405 245	* 287 359	₽ 274 357
Boston	220 281 284	274 274 270	245 289 295	289 320	299 306	$\frac{255}{312}$ 313	295 308	232 299 316	232 292 316	228 283 293	243 297 317	246 271 303	₽ 235 ₽ 265
Dallasdo	368 292	384 307	448 337	418 336	406 328	436 322	419 336	423 329	388 343	390 319	397 332	* 378 * 276	277 358 288
Kansas City†do Minneapolisdo New Yorkc	267 r 242	278 + 234	283 255	306 7 262	291 7 262	294 * 259	292 256	291 7 254	311	279	7 280 247	271 243	p 260 229
Philadelphiatdododododododo	280 r 308	263 303	278 327	284 318	283 327	288 321	289 319	295 338	307 330	269 306	287 346	279 7 301	258 299
Minneapoils 00 New York of 0 Philadelphia† 0 Richmond† 0 St. Louis 0 San Francisco† 0 Stocks, total U. S., end of month: 0 Unadiustod 0	307 r 326	318 339	343 362	340 7 364	346 372	$355 \\ 365$	354 38 3	362 355	338 336	321 323	338 368	290 7 335	310 295
	r 280 303	303 7 311	308	297	278	274	287	304	318	330	262	250	
Adjusteddodddododddododddodddddddddddddd	215, 575	301, 627	7 309 319, 342	297 297, 939	r 284 308, 843	275 284, 626	7 269 302, 716	r 276 336, 487	282 353, 270	304	306 431, 601	* 285	<i>p</i> 287
Mail-order and store sales: Total sales, 2 companiesthous. of dol Montgomery Ward & Codo Same Boobuck & Codo	75, 631 139, 944	107, 103 194, 524	115, 382 203, 959	104, 612 193, 327	105, 305 203, 538	97, 833 186, 793	108, 903 193, 813	119, 706 216, 782	131, 302 221, 968	$\begin{array}{c c} 350,748\\ 124,896\\ 225,852 \end{array}$	150,960 280,641	205, 902 66, 689 139, 213	196, 656 68, 316
Sears, Roebuck & Codo Rural sales of general merchandise: Total U. S., unadjusted	299.8	358.8	342.6	322.1	333.6	283.2	352.3	400.7	453.5	479.1	516.1	276.7	128, 340 273. 7
Eastdodddodd	295.7 462.6	370.4 485.1	343.3 467.7	306. 9 428. 4	320. 5 433. 2	245.5 374.0	333.1 491.4	369.0 602.4	431.5 673.7	484.8	489.6 706.7	265.4 404.6	273.7 252.5 383.0
Middle Westdo Far Westdo Total U. S., adjusteddo	250. 5 309. 4	309.4 382.3	293.4 375.6	277.5 362.7	293. 6 399. 7	249. 1 356. 3	299.2 437.4	336.0 477.2	381.2 457.5	403.8 522.8	450.8 657.3	233.4 308.4	231.7 296.8
Eastdo	370.5 361.5	408.6 412.4	$372.8 \\ 360.2$	350. 9 333. 6	366. 2 349. 1	$387.9 \\ 344.8$	430.7 418.0	379.1 386.7	349.1 335.3	368.3 376.1	322.7 294.0	363.6 349.2	338.3 308.7
Southdod	507.3 315.1 418.1	537.2 349.2 464.5	530.8 314.2	505.1 293.0 403.4	538.8 311.0	550.8 337.5 424.5	681.6 362.7	545.6 327.8	454.6 300.2	510. 8 308. 0	470.5 289.0	511.5 305.0	420, 0 291, 4
Far Westdo WHOLESALE TRADE	418.1	464. 5	420.6	403.4	419. 4	434.5	474.9	407.9	380.9	430.8	402.8	419.6	401.0
Service and limited function wholesalers:			.										
Sales, estimated, total †mil. of dol_ Durable goods establishments †do Nondurable goods establishment †do	5, 282 1, 867	5, 868 2, 143	5, 815 2, 193 3, 622	5, 517 2, 047	5, 735 2, 114	5, 750 2, 057	6, 074 2, 222	6, 299 2, 259	6, 326 2, 289	6, 213 2, 148	6, 134 2, 106	5, 376 1, 745	5, 186 1, 753
Nondurable goods establishment†do Inventories, estimated, total*do Durable goods establishments*do	3,415 6,113	3, 725 6, 157	6, 107	3, 470 6, 136	3, 621 6, 354	3, 693 6, 322	3,852 6,389	4,040 6,455 2,733	4,037 6,548	4,065 6,550	4,028 6,447	3, 631 6, 677	3, 433 6, 746
Durable goods establishments*do Nondurable goods establishments*do	2, 552 3, 561	2,635 3,522	2, 685 3, 422	2, 692 3, 444	2,728 3,626	2, 716 3, 606	2, 699 3, 690	2, 733 3, 722	2,760 3,788	2, 832 3, 818	2,854 3,593	2, 996 3, 681	3, 090 3, 656

^{*} Revised. * Preliminary. ³ The adjusted index has been revised beginning 1942. Revised data will be published later. [†]There have been revisions beginning 1947 in the series for chain stores and mail-order houses and additional revisions back through 1942 for the total and back through 1944 for variety and the general merchandise group; revisions through June 1947 will be shown later. ^{*}New series. Monthly figures for 1942-47 and year-end figures or monthly averages for 1938-41 are on p. 24 of the September 1948 Survey. § There have been minor revisions in department store stocks beginning 1924. Revisions through August 1947, are available upon request. [†]Revised series. For revised figures for 1919-40 for the index of department store sales for the San Francisco district, see p. 23 of the April 1948 Survey; there have been further minor revisions in the indexes beginning Cotober 1940 as published on that page and in the May-July 1948 issues. The adjusted index of department store sales for the Boston, Philadel-phia, Kansas City; and Richmond districts have been revised beginning April 1940, February 1940, August 1941, and January 1944, respectively; there have been minor revisions in the indexes for the United States as published prior to the September 1947 for Richmond are available upon request. For sales of service and limited States, and September 1947 are on pp. 23 and 24 of the August 1948 issue; revisions for 1941 are as follows: Total, 34,300; total nondurable, 22,077. Data for all wholesalers are published currently on p. S-3. See note marked "[‡]" regarding revisions in chain-store series.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	·					1948						19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	EM	PLOYN	AENT	COND	ITION	S ANI) WAG	GES		· I		·	
EMPLOYMENT										1			
Employment status of noninstitutional population: Estimated number 14 years of age and over, totalthousands. Maledo. Femaledo. Total labor force, including armed forces. do. Civilian labor force, totaldo. Maledo. Civilian labor force, totaldo. Maledo. Nonagricultural employmentdo. Not in labor forcedodo.	$108, 050 \\ 53, 161 \\ 54, 889 \\ 61, 004 \\ 1, 226 \\ 59, 778 \\ 43, 026 \\ 16, 752 \\ 57, 139 \\ 41, 137 \\ 16, 002 \\ 6, 771 \\ 50, 368 \\ 2, 639 \\ 47, 046 \\ 7, 046 \\ 1, 056 \\ 2, 639 \\ 47, 046 \\ 1, 05$	$\begin{array}{c} 108, 124\\ 53, 190\\ 54, 934\\ 61, 005\\ 1, 236\\ 59, 769\\ 43, 009\\ 16, 760\\ 57, 329\\ 16, 760\\ 57, 329\\ 11, 244\\ 16, 085\\ 6, 847\\ 50, 482\\ 2, 440\\ 47, 119\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 108, 173\\ 53, 204\\ 54, 969\\ 61, 760\\ 1, 236\\ 60, 524\\ 43, 369\\ 17, 155\\ 58, 330\\ 41, 801\\ 16, 529\\ 7, 448\\ 50, 883\\ 2, 193\\ 46, 414 \end{array}$	$\begin{matrix} 108, 262\\ 53, 241\\ 55, 021\\ 61, 660\\ 1, 238\\ 60, 422\\ 43, 298\\ 17, 124\\ 58, 660\\ 12, 058\\ 16, 602\\ 7, 861\\ 16, 602\\ 1, 781\\ 50, 800\\ 1, 761\end{matrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 108, 346\\ 53, 275\\ 55, 071\\ 64, 740\\ 1, 261\\ 63, 479\\ 44, 794\\ 18, 685\\ 61, 296\\ 43, 420\\ 17, 876\\ 9, 336\\ 51, 899\\ 2, 184\\ 43, 605 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 108, 597\\ 53, 436\\ 55, 161\\ 65, 135\\ 1, 293\\ 63, 842\\ 45, 437\\ 18, 405\\ 61, 615\\ 43, 989\\ 17, 626\\ 9, 163\\ 52, 452\\ 2, 227\\ 43, 462 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 108, 660\\ 53, 461\\ 55, 199\\ 64, 511\\ 1, 325\\ 63, 186\\ 45, 215\\ 17, 971\\ 61, 245\\ 43, 889\\ 17, 356\\ 8, 444\\ 52, 801\\ 1, 941\\ 44, 149\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 108,753\\ 53,501\\ 55,252\\ 63,578\\ 1,366\\ 62,212\\ 44,101\\ 18,111\\ 60,312\\ 42,850\\ 17,462\\ 8,723\\ 51,590\\ 1,899\\ 45,176\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 108,853\\ 53,546\\ 55,307\\ 63,166\\ 1,391\\ 61,775\\ 43,851\\ 17,924\\ 60,134\\ 42,763\\ 17,371\\ 8,627\\ 51,506\\ 1,642\\ 45,685\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 108, 948\\ 53, 587\\ 55, 361\\ 63, 138\\ 1, 414\\ 61, 724\\ 43, 724\\ 17, 942\\ 17, 942\\ 17, 942\\ 17, 342\\ 17, 342\\ 17, 342\\ 1, 831\\ 45, 810\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 109,036\\ 53,624\\ 55,412\\ 62,828\\ 1,453\\ 61,375\\ 43,573\\ 17,802\\ 59,43\\ 42,162\\ 17,272\\ 7,375\\ 52,059\\ 1,941\\ 46,208 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 109,117\\ 53,658\\ 55,459\\ 61,546\\ 1,468\\ 60,078\\ 43,161\\ 16,917\\ 57,414\\ 41,150\\ 16,264\\ 41,150\\ 16,264\\ 47,571\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 109, 195\\ 53, 689\\ 55, 500\\ 61, 890\\ 1, 508\\ 60, 388\\ 43, 229\\ 57, 168\\ 43, 229\\ 57, 168\\ 40, 812\\ 16, 356\\ 6, 993\\ 50, 174\\ 3, 221\\ 47, 208\\ \end{array}$
Fmployees in nonagricultural establishments:1 Unadjusted (U. S. Department of Labor): Total	44, 279 16, 183 914 1, 731 4, 019 9, 520 1, 690 4, 730 5, 492	44, 600 16, 269 924 1, 805 4, 032 9, 598 1, 697 4, 729 5, 546	44, 299 15, 950 817 1, 933 3, 974 9, 576 1, 704 4, 768 5, 577	$\begin{array}{c} 44, 626\\ 15, 904\\ 933\\ 2, 052\\ 4, 042\\ 9, 617\\ 1, 716\\ 4, 738\\ 5, 624\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 45,009\\ 16,115\\ 950\\ 2,173\\ 4,105\\ 9,670\\ 1,726\\ 4,663\\ 5,607\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 45,078\\ 16,158\\ 921\\ 2,219\\ 4,136\\ 9,646\\ 1,754\\ 4,645\\ 5,599\end{array}$	45, 478 16, 441 952 2, 253 4, 139 9, 660 1, 761 4, 622 5, 650	45, 889 16, 697 948 2, 239 4, 092 9, 733 1, 732 4, 647 5, 801	45, 877 16, 597 941 2, 206 4, 091 9, 889 1, 723 4, 641 5, 789	45, 735 16, 455 938 2, 162 4, 066 10, 036 1, 720 4, 644 5, 714	r 46,090 r 16.284 939 r 2,079 r 4,066 r 10,381 r 1,722 r 4,625 5,994	r 44, 329 r 15, 880 r 924 r 1, 906 r 3, 978 r 9, 625 r 1, 709 r 4, 546 5, 761	\$\$ 43, 95' \$\$ 15, 74' \$\$ 92' \$\$ 1, 79' \$\$ 3, 94' \$\$ 9, 55' \$\$ 1, 71' \$\$ 4, 51' \$\$ 5, 75'
Adjusted (Federal Reserve): do Total do Manufacturing do Mining do Construction do Transportation and public utilities do Trade do Trade do Finance do Government do Government do Satimated production workers in manufacturing industring	44, 755 16, 208 920 1, 945 4, 071 9, 664 1, 698 4, 730 5, 519	$\begin{array}{c} 44,791\\ 16,246\\ 930\\ 1,941\\ 4,069\\ 9,634\\ 1,697\\ 4,729\\ 5,545\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 44, 584\\ 16, 045\\ 820\\ 1, 972\\ 3, 995\\ 9, 721\\ 1, 696\\ 4, 768\\ 5, 567\end{array}$	44, 726 16, 018 936 2, 032 4, 028 9, 689 1, 699 4, 738 5, 586	$\begin{array}{c} 45,053\\ 16,172\\ 947\\ 2,110\\ 4,056\\ 9,779\\ 1,700\\ 4,663\\ 5,626\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 45,271\\ 16,302\\ 915\\ 2,093\\ 4,078\\ 9,791\\ 1,737\\ 4,645\\ 5,710\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 45,312\\ 16,278\\ 944\\ 2,106\\ 4,078\\ 9,805\\ 1,752\\ 4,622\\ 5,727\\ \end{array}$	45, 654 16, 556 945 2, 093 4, 085 9, 806 1, 741 4, 647 5, 781	45, 669 16, 548 939 2, 101 4, 095 9, 817 1, 740 4, 641 5, 788	r 45, 443 r 16, 420 937 2, 120 4, 070 r 9, 782 1, 737 4, 644 5, 733	r 45, 254 r 16, 196 940 r 2, 121 r 4, 084 r 9, 769 r 1, 739 r 4, 625 5, 780	r 44, 752 r 15, 944 r 930 r 2, 095 r 4, 032 r 9, 697 r 1, 718 r 4, 546 5, 790	p 44, 44 p 15, 77 p 93 p 2, 01 p 3, 99 p 9, 69 p 1, 72 p 4, 51 p 5, 78
Durable goods industriestdo Iron and steel and their productstdo	$\begin{array}{c} 13,066\\ 6,711\\ 1,628 \end{array}$	13, 131 6, 791 1, 634	12, 791 6, 683 1, 603	12,7386,6421,600	$\begin{array}{c} 12,959\\ 6,662\\ 1,610 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,987 \\ 6,681 \\ 1,601 \end{array}$	13, 245 6, 709 1, 631	$\begin{array}{c} 13,488 \\ 6,803 \\ 1,648 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c}13,375\\6,822\\1,657\end{array}$	r 13, 238 r 6, 810 1, 654	7 13, 061 7 6, 739 1, 638	* 12,673 * 6,525 * 1,597	p 12, 56 p 6, 41 p 1, 57
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills thousands Electrical machineryfdo Machinery, except electricalfdo Machiner and machine shop productsf_do Machine toolsfdo Automobilesfdo	509 584 1, 237 521 50 720	516 577 1, 232 519 49 784	$512 \\ 563 \\ 1,202 \\ 514 \\ 48 \\ . 772$	$518 \\ 548 \\ 1, 207 \\ 508 \\ 48 \\ 772$	523 547 1, 217 512 47 739	527 535 1, 209 506 47 787	536 538 1, 202 502 48 763	535 548 1, 208 509 48 788	535 553 1, 209 507 48 782	538 557 1, 204 506 48 7 780	543 552 1, 202 506 47 7 784	543 536 7 1, 179 499 44 7 776	₽ 50 ₽ 1, 15
Transportation equipment, except automobilestthousands Aircraft and parts, excluding enginesdo Aircraft enginesdo Aircraft enginesdo Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo Nonferrous metals and their productstdo Lumber and timber basic productstdo Furniture and finished lumber productstdo Furnituredo Stone, clay, and glass products tdo Stone, clay, and glass products tdo Textile-mill products and other fiber manuface Stone, manuface	464 135 25 128 409 736 594 490 266 443 6, 355	465 136 25 126 413 749 607 485 264 452 6, 340	$\begin{array}{c} 462\\ 137\\ 25\\ 123\\ 406\\ 754\\ 611\\ 470\\ 256\\ 451\\ 6, 108\\ \end{array}$	438 125 25 116 398 772 628 458 250 454 6,096	434 128 26 109 398 799 655 459 248 458 6, 297	$\begin{array}{c} 430\\ 130\\ 26\\ 104\\ 388\\ 829\\ 681\\ 452\\ 244\\ 450\\ 6,306\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 414\\ 134\\ 22\\ 100\\ 395\\ 844\\ 692\\ 461\\ 250\\ 461\\ 6, 536\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 439\\ 139\\ 27\\ 98\\ 399\\ 843\\ 691\\ 466\\ 253\\ 464\\ 6,685\end{array}$	449 145 28 97 403 831 678 470 256 468 6, 553	453 150 28 95 404 821 667 470 257 467 r 6, 428	r 453 r 152 29 93 398 788 635 462 254 462 r 6, 322	r 444 151 29 89 r 385 r 720 574 r 440 242 r 448 r 6,148	2 44 2 37 2 71 2 43 2 43 2 6, 14
turest	1, 306 525 119 180	1, 312 529 120 178	1, 301 526 120 175	1, 293 525 120 173	1, 295 528 121 174	1, 243 510 117 168	1, 274 522 122 170	1, 261 517 122 166	1, 249 511 122 160	1, 245 509 122 158	1, 236 508 121 157	* 1, 200 495 118 149	₽ 1, 18
Men's clothingt	$1,166\\7,288\\485\\402\\258\\1,159\\239\\137\\200\\88\\392\\203$	1, 165	$\begin{array}{c} 1,103\\ \mathbf{7287}\\ 440\\ 372\\ 236\\ 1,047\\ 240\\ 141\\ 104\\ 86\\ 389\\ 204 \end{array}$	1,0827 2874283592261,09124215312584389204	1,095 7 291 435 373 237 1,257 248 187 200 85 390 204	$\begin{array}{c} 1,070\\ r275\\ 437\\ 375\\ 240\\ 1,364\\ 250\\ 274\\ 201\\ 83\\ 388\\ 206\\ \end{array}$	$1, 157 \\ 7 296 \\ 479 \\ 383 \\ 245 \\ 1, 418 \\ 251 \\ 326 \\ 197 \\ 86 \\ 394 \\ 207$	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 173 \\ * 297 \\ 490 \\ 379 \\ 241 \\ 1, 537 \\ 253 \\ 444 \\ 195 \\ 88 \\ 398 \\ 398 \\ 207 \end{array}$	$1,175 \\ * 296 \\ 489 \\ 376 \\ 239 \\ 1,400 \\ 258 \\ 292 \\ 198 \\ 90 \\ 401 \\ 206 \\$	r 1, 161 r 286 r 489 363 r 229 1, 306 256 r 195 205 90 403 207	r 1, 147 r 281 r 487 s 64 r 232 1, 253 252 163 218 87 401 207	r 1, 129 280 483 r 365 237 r 1, 182 244 132 214 r 83 r 391 204	p 1, 16
Printing, publishing, and allied industries ‡ thousands Newspapers and periodicals ‡do Printing; book and job ‡do Chemicals and allied products ‡do Products of petroleum and coal ‡do Petroleum refining ‡do Rubber products ‡do Rubber tires and inner tubes ‡do	438 144 188 588 206 163 112 208 99	435 145 185 587 205 165 114 204 96	432 145 183 580 207 164 114 198 93	432 146 184 572 205 167 115 195 91	433 147 184 574 208 170 117 195 92	430 147 183 567 202 170 117 191 9J	432 148 183 586 211 170 116 195 92	436 149 185 597 211 168 114 197 91	442 151 189 600 210 162 108 198 90	442 151 188 599 211 167 114 199 91	443 152 189 597 211 165 113 196 90	* 436 150 187 * 594 209 * 162 113 * 191 88	2 43 2 59 2 16 2 18

* Revised. * Preliminary. * The unadjusted estimates of employment in nonagricultural establishments have been revised beginning January 1946 for manufacturing, mining, and government and 1945 for con-struction, trade, finance and the total, to adjust the series to Federal Security Agency data for 1946; revisions affected the data for transportation and public utilities only beginning January 1947; data for service were not affected. Revisions through April 1947 will be shown later. See note marked "t" on p. S-11 with regard to revisions in the indicated series for production workers. * The adjusted estimates of employees in nonagricultural establishments have been revised to incorporate revisions in the unadjusted series referred to in note marked "t" above and there have been revisions in seasonal adjustments affecting the figures in most cases back to 1939; revisions through April 1947 will be shown later. Estimates of production workers in the machinery and machine-shop products industry have been revised beginning January 1939 to adjust the series to Federal Security Agency data through 1946; revisions through 1947 are shown on p. 16 of the January 1949 Survey. § See note marked "o" on page S-11.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948						19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
EM	PLOY	IENT	COND	ITION	S AND	WAG	ES-C	Contin	ued	<u></u>			-
EMPLOYMENT—Continued								}				ļ	
Production workers, unadjusted index, all manu- facturing (U. S. Dept. of Labor)‡, 1939=100.	159.5	160.3	156.1	155. 5	158. 2	158.5	161.7	* 164.4	163.3	* 161.6	159.4	r 154.7	₽ 153.3
Durable goods industriestdo	185.8 164.2	188.1 164.8	185.1 161.7	183.9 161.4	184. 5 162. 4	185.0 161.4	185.8 164.5	188.4 166.2	7 188.9 167.1	7 188.6 166.8	r 186. 6 165. 2	* 180.7 * 161.1	» 177.8 » 159.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling millso 1939=100-	130.9	132.9	131.8	133.3	134.6	135.5	137.9	137.7	137.7	138.5	* 139.8	139.8	
Electrical machinery‡do Machinery, except electrical‡do	225.4	222.9 233.1	217.4 227.4	211.6 228.5	211.1 230.4	206. 6 228. 8	207.7 227.4	211.5 228.7	213. 4 228. 7	215.1 227.9	213.1 227.5	r 206.9 r 223.1	P 196. 4 P 219. 1
Machinery and machine-shopproducts t. do	251.1	249.8	247.7	244.6 129.7	246.5 128.4	243.7	241.9	245.1	244.0	243.5	243.7 129.3	240.4 120.5	
Automobilestdo	_ 178.9	134.5 195.0	130.4 191.9	190.5	128.4	127.9 195.5	130.5 189.7	131.2 195.9	130.0 194.4	129.7 r 193.9	r 194. 8	r 193. 0	P 187.9
Transportation equipment, except automo- bilest1939=100_	292.6	292.7	290.9	276.0	273.7	270.6	260.8	276.3	282.9	285.7	* 285.3	r 280.0	₽ 279. 3
Aircraft and parts, excluding enginesdo Aircraft enginesdo	- 341.1 280.1	342.9 276.9	346.0 278.4	315.3 282.4	321.5 290.8	328.5 287.4	336.4 243.2	300.1	366. 2 309. 0	377.4 315.0	7 382.1 320.9	381.6 323.2	
Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo Nonferrous metals and their productstdo	_ 178.5	181.6 180.0	176.8 176.9	167.6 173.7	157.2 173.9	149.3 169.2	143.7 172.4	140.8 173.9	140.5 176.0	136.5 176.1	133.9 173.6	128.3 r 168.0	» 164. 7
Lumber and timber basic productstdo Sawmills and logging campstdo	189.4	178.3 193.5	179.4 194.8	183.6 200.1	190.0 208.7	197.3 217.2	200.8 220.7	200.6 220.4	197.7 216.2	195.4 212.7	187.5 202.5	r 171. 3 183. 1	₽ 170.€
Furniture and finished lumber products‡.do Furniture ‡do	_ 149.2	147.8 148.2	143.4 144.0	139.7 140.3	139.8 139.4	137.8 137.4	140.5 140.3	142.0	143.3 143.6	143.1 144.2	140.7 142.8	7 134.1 136.1	» 132. 8
Stone, clay, and glass products Nondurable goods industries do	150.9 138.7	153.9 138.4	153.7 133.3	154.7 133.1	156.0 137.5	153.2 137.7	157.0 142.7		159.4 143.0	158.9 140.3	157.4 138.0	r 152.5 r 134.2	» 151. 6 » 134. 1
Textile-mill products and other fiber manu factures: 1939=100.	114.2	114.7	113.7	113.0	113. 2	108.7	111.4	110.3	109. 2		108.0	r 104. 9	» 104. 0
Cotton manufactures, except small warest 1939=100.	125.6	126.6	115.7	113.0	115. 2	103. 7			1	1		1	104.0
Silk and rayon goods tdo	94.1	94.8		95.0	95.8	92.0	124.7 95.9	123.6 96.5	122. 2 96. 7	121.6 96.4	121.3 95.4	118.3 93.2	
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing Apparel and other finished textile products	113.9	113.1	111.0	109.9	110.3	106.3	107.7	105.2	101. 2	100.4	* 99.8	94.6	-
1939=100.	- 147.7	147.5	139.8	137.1	138.6	135.6	146.5				r 145. 3	r 143.0	P 148. 1
Men's clothing tdo Women's clothing tdo	125.5	* 126.8	* 125.0 153.7	* 125.0 149.4	* 126. 9 152. 1	* 119. 7 152. 7	7 128.8 167.3				7 122.5 7 170.0	121.8 168.9	
Leather and leather products‡do Boots and shoes t	115.8 111.7	114.1 110.1	107.1 102.2	103.3 97.7	107.4 102.5	108.1 103.7	110.4 106.0			104.5	r 104.8 100.5	105.0 102.7	₽ 107.7
Wein's clothing t	135.6	134.5 126.9	122.6 125.8	127.7 127.2	$147.1 \\ 130.2$	159.7 131.3	166.0 131.8	179.9	163.8	152.9	146.6 132.2	* 138.3 128.2	₽ 135. 3
Canning and preservingtdo	- 91.0	90.1	93.6	101.9	124.3	182.5	217.0	295.7	192.3	129.9	108.5	87.7	
Canning and preservingtdo Slaughtering and meat packingtdo Tobacco manufacturestdo Paper and allied productstdo Paper and pulptdo	148.0 93.9	143.3 93.4	92.4	92.2 90.5	147.8 90.6	149.1 88.8	145.7 92.5	93.9	95. 9	96.5	161. 5 93. 3	158.4 * 89.3	P 88. 0
Paper and alled products	147.8 147.3	148.0 147.9	146.8 147.8	146.5 148.5	146.9 148.2	146. 1 149. 4	148.6 150.0	150.0	149.5	150.0	151.1 150.2	* 147.5 148.3	» 145. (
Printing, publishing and alled industriest_do	- 133.0	132.8 122.0	131.8 122.2	132.0 123.3	132.3 123.8	131.1 123.7	131.8 124.4	125.9	127.0	127.2	135.2 128.3		» 131. 8
Printing; book and job1do Chemicals and allied products1do Chemicals 1do	147.1 204.2	145.3 203.6	143.5 201.4	144.3 198.4	144. 5 199. 2	143.4 196.6	143.5 203.3		147.9 208.1	147.1 207.8	147.8 207.0	146.2	» 205. 2
Chemicals ‡do Products of petroleum and coalt	- 293.9 153.9	293.8 155.4	296.3 154.9	292.9 157.3	296.9 160.3	$288.9 \\ 160.7$	302.1 160.3	301.6		301.4	302.1 155.4	299.5 7153.0	₽ 152. (
Products of petroleum and coaltdo Petroleum refiningtdo Rubber productstdo Rubber tires and inner tubestdo	153.1	155.0 168.9		156.7 161.1	159.2 161.6	159.8 157.7	158.3 160.9	155.7	146. 9 163. 5	155.3	154.8	154.2	p 154. 7
Rubber tires and inner tubestdo Production workers, adjusted index, all manu-	182.4	177.7	170.7	168.5	169.4	167.6	168.7		165. 9		165.3	163.0	
facturing (Federal Reserve) ‡	159.8 186.4	160.1 188.4	157.1 185.5	156.7 184.1	158.8	159.7	160.1	163.3	162.8	7 161.2	* 158.6	* 155.3	₽ 153. (
facturing (Federal Reserve) t	138.7	137.7	134.7	135.1	184.0 138.9	185.1 139.8	184. 9 140. 6	188.0 143.8	188.7 142.3	* 188.5 139.6	7 186.5 136.6	* 181. 2 * 134. 9	» 178. 3 » 134. 1
Labor):			1								1		
Mining:† Anthracite1939=100.	. 91.6	92.6		91.4	92.6	91.1	92.9	92.7	91.7	92, 1	92.0	92.3	
Bituminous coaldo Metaldo	- 106.8 97.4	108.0 98.7	99.0	108.9	109.6 100.2	101.8 99.1	109.7 95.5	96.5	108.8	108.3 * 95.6	109.0 97.3	107.8 96.6	
Quarrying and nonmetallicdo Crude petroleum and natural gas production_do	112.2 111.1	116.8 111.1	122.5 111.2	124.2 112.5	126.8 116.7	127.3 119.4	128.2 119.8		126.5 113.5		121.8 113.2	113.2	
Public utilities: Electric light and powerdo	. 110.3	110.9	111.7	112.3	114.1	115.8	117.1		115.1	115.5	115.6		
Street railways and busses do	128.6	128.7 98.2	128.3 97.9	128.5 96.3	128.3 96.0	$127. \frac{1}{2}$ 95. 7	128.1 93.3	127.9	126.9	126.2	125.9 90.0	125.4	
Telegraphdo Telephonedo Services:	196.2	197.4	198.3	198.4	199.4	202.8	203.7	202.3		202.1	202.2	200.8	
Cleaning and dyeing	- 149.3 117.6	154.8 117.7	159.0 118.3	160.6 119.0	$162.9 \\ 121.5$	$159.2 \\ 122.1$	154.3 119.0	152.5 118.4	153.7 116.7	150.5	148.4	145.3	
Power laundriesdo Hotels (year-round)do Trade:	116.8	116.4		117.0	117.6	116. 2	118.0			114.6 115.3	114.2 114.6		
Retail, totaldododo		113.8 116.7	112.8	113.1	113.6 115.5	112.0	111.2	113.4	116.0	119.4	129.0	111.7	
General merchandisedo	122.9	124.5	123.4	116.3 123.7	124.8	113.8 121.3	112.3 120.8	127.2	135.3	113.8 146.4	114.6 177.1	126.0	
Wholesaledo Miscellaneous employment data:	116.1	115.3	114.8	114.5	115.3	116.2	117.0		118.1	118.3	117.8		
Federal and State highways, totalsnumber_ Construction (Federal and State)do	190, 678 41, 184	202,090 50,461	233, 105 78, 726	264, 290 105, 547	286, 258 117, 968	307, 451 135, 452	305, 031 132, 302 122, 274	298, 569 128, 869 120, 098	289, 056 124, 100	259, 338 99, 158	227, 808 69, 381	207, 943 52, 207	
Maintenance (State)do Federal civilian employees:	106, 305	108, 045	109, 522	112, 631	118, 870	121,828	1	1	117, 957	117, 706	112, 519	110, 216	
United Statesthousandstodo	1,781 200	1, 794 201	1, 811 202	1, 826 203	1,860 206	1,877 207	1,895 208	1,899 208	1, 880 209	1, 896 212	1,899 211	* 1, 901 212	» 1,900 » 213
Railway employees (class I steam railways): Totalthousandsthousands	1, 340	1,346	1, 287	1,350	1, 381	1, 391	1, 385	1, 380	1,376	1, 376	1, 355	1	
Indexes: Unadjusted1935-39=100_	1, 510	1, 540	1, 20, 123, 2	1, 350	1, 381	1, 391	1, 385	1, 380	1, 370			» 1, 286	» 1, 272
Adjusteddo	131.7	132.3	125.2	130, 0	130.7	130. 6	132.8	132.3	131.8	130. 2 129. 1	7 127.9 129.9	» 123. 1 » 128. 0	₽ 120.7 ₽ 123.7

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			,			1948			_			1	949
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
EM	PLOY	MENT	CONI	DITION	IS ANI) WA	GES	Contin	ued		·		
PAY ROLLS													
Production-worker pay rolls, unadjusted index, all manufacturing (U. S. Dept. of Labor) ‡	054.3		0.47.1	040 7	250.0	360. 0	054 5		0 00 0	r 379. 3	- 077 7	000 0	
1939=100	354.1 393.1 337.6 257.5	358.4 402.0 340.8 260.9	347.1 393.4 329.6 253.0	346. 7 390. 8 334. 4 265. 4	359. 0 401. 3 340. 5 268. 4	403.0 336.9 269.9	374. 7 418. 8 360. 5 295. 8	382. 2 423. 7 365. 0 300. 3	382. 9 435. 7 376. 0 305. 0	* 379.3 * 430.3 373.6 * 303.4	7 377.7 7 430.3 371.4 7 305.1	363. 2 412. 8 356. 7 304. 6	
Electrical machinery to the second se	465.1 471.9 513.7 254.4 357.6	459.1 475.2 514.7 249.2 396.5	444.3 463.8 511.9 240.2 386.2	431. 6 466. 4 509. 3 240. 7 362. 6	440. 0 480. 7 519. 6 242. 9 385. 7	436. 3 473. 6 507. 9 239. 0 423. 3	454.8 482.3 520.0 246.8 419.1	465. 4 484. 0 523. 2 248. 3 425. 9	474.4 491.7 531.5 250.3 451.3	479.2 486.9 527.3 248.1 + 438.9	474.6 491.6 532.6 7 249.3 7 451.2	454. 3 473. 7 517. 7 224. 2 455. 3	
bilest	593.3 667.3 469.4 385.4 372.9 417.2 452.4 350.2 356.0 321.4 316.0	$\begin{array}{c} 600.\ 4\\ 675.\ 9\\ 473.\ 9\\ 383.\ 7\\ 377.\ 1\\ 427.\ 6\\ 466.\ 4\\ 349.\ 2\\ 353.\ 4\\ 336.\ 6\\ 315.\ 7\end{array}$	601. 4 695. 2 481. 0 373. 6 368. 3 433. 4 471. 0 333. 0 336. 3 337. 9 301. 9	$\begin{array}{c} 566.\ 4\\ 634.\ 2\\ 493.\ 5\\ 345.\ 7\\ 362.\ 5\\ 461.\ 1\\ 508.\ 4\\ 325.\ 6\\ 328.\ 6\\ 343.\ 4\\ 303.\ 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 561.\ 2\\ 649.\ 2\\ 517.\ 5\\ 321.\ 7\\ 368.\ 2\\ 488.\ 5\\ 543.\ 3\\ 326.\ 0\\ 325.\ 7\\ 347.\ 1\\ 317.\ 6\end{array}$	552, 4 661, 1 533, 1 304, 5 560, 6 502, 9 563, 3 320, 4 317, 5 334, 2 318, 0	547. 7 698. 4 453. 7 290. 6 379. 3 538. 8 604. 6 337. 3 334. 8 358. 9 331. 6	$581.8 \\ 746.1 \\ 570.0 \\ 283.1 \\ 386.3 \\ 523.3 \\ 584.4 \\ 344.5 \\ 344.2 \\ 361.2 \\ 341.6 \\ \end{cases}$	613.3 794.9 599.7 291.2 519.2 575.3 354.9 358.1 372.1 331.2	611. 8 830. 7 601. 3 262. 4 391. 9 499. 7 549. 7 349. 2 356. 7 366. 9 r 329. 5	635.5 r 838.5 618.9 288.6 r 391.2 468.8 505.7 345.4 354.4 366.9 r 326.2	$ \begin{array}{c} 608.5\\ 808.0\\ 617.2\\ 274.4\\ 372.2\\ 421.0\\ 452.0\\ 317.9\\ 323.0\\ 349.5\\ 314.7 \end{array} $	
turest	310. 6 377. 0 282. 2 321. 1	315.6 385.1 288.0 322.1	307. 1 374. 7 287. 6 308. 6	303. 8 369. 7 289. 0 307. 9	304.6 365.9 292.2 311.5	285. 4 342. 0 276. 9 295. 5	298. 2 357. 4 295. 2 297. 8	295. 5 354. 9 301. 3 286. 1	291.2 350.0 299.4 265.7	291.9 348.9 299.1 268.8	291.9 352.7 293.4 r 275.0	276. 7 331. 9 276. 2 258. 5	
dyeing and finishing! 1939=100. Apparel and other finished textile products? 1939=100. Men's clothing! 00. Women's clothing! do. Boots and shoest do. Boots and shoest do. Boots and shoest do. Canning and preserving! do. Slaughtering and meat packing! do. Tobacco manufactures! do. Paper and allied products! do. Paper and Dipt do.	345.2 293.0 387.1 262.5 261.0 288.5 257.2 239.9 280.6 195.7 328.9 333.8	343. 2 7 300. 8 376. 4 251. 7 249. 7 285. 8 249. 8 227. 0 295. 8 204. 6 330. 8 335. 6	306. 5	297.9 288.6 299.3 215.4 202.8 281.3 259.2 260.4 226.4 201.3 331.1 343.2	303. 6 7 290. 0 310. 7 233. 4 225. 3 328. 3 270. 8 314. 8 329. 2 205. 8 337. 8 337. 7	303. 6 7 272. 6 326. 6 236. 5 230. 6 352. 2 273. 5 469. 2 318. 8 205. 5 341. 7 357. 7	342.3 300.3 380.3 248.3 242.9 351.3 273.5 525.4 296.0 218.3 352.1 363.6	348.1 * 301.1 390.2 245.1 238.7 389.8 282.6 835.0 303.5 214.8 355.0 362.9	$\begin{array}{c} 325.0\\ r \ 280.5\\ 351.0\\ 236.8\\ 227.6\\ 358.2\\ 286.6\\ 537.1\\ 305.4\\ 224.3\\ 357.4\\ 359.1\end{array}$	7 336.8 7 276.0 7 380.6 7 224.4 7 212.3 3 40.7 2 80.8 3 13.7 3 36.2 2 23.5 3 662.2 3 662.7	r 329.2 r 271.9 r 370.7 234.3 r 227.5 333.5 279.5 280.0 365.6 217.9 366.5 357.9	234. 4 312. 8 264. 6 226. 8	
Paper and pulpt	254. 7 224. 6 290. 9 425. 6 584. 8 315. 4 302. 1 337. 2 315. 4	258, 5 229, 2 292, 5 425, 1 584, 3 320, 0 306, 6 320, 6 292, 4	259, 5 234, 6 291, 0 422, 1 591, 1 316, 7 310, 9 312, 8 286, 4	262, 2 236, 5 296, 7 422, 5 589, 6 335, 8 326, 2 318, 9 305, 7	264. 9 238. 1 299. 3 434. 9 613. 6 342. 2 330. 8 330. 2 322. 0	260. 1 235. 5 296. 0 432. 7 600. 4 353. 4 353. 4 344. 9 329. 7 329. 8	264.8 240.6 297.6 450.6 629.1 358.2 345.5 347.2 341.0	273. 6 253. 6 304. 8 462. 5 641. 6 345. 6 326. 1 344. 9 326. 2	$\begin{array}{c} 273.\ 6\\ 252.\ 2\\ 305.\ 4\\ 460.\ 1\\ 628.\ 6\\ 344.\ 8\\ 324.\ 7\\ 345.\ 5\\ 318.\ 2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 275.\ 4\\ 253.\ 3\\ 307.\ 9\\ 461.\ 9\\ 637.\ 5\\ 354.\ 9\\ 343.\ 9\\ 341.\ 9\\ 312.\ 9\end{array}$	280. 6 258. 9 316. 0 462. 3 639. 7 7 345. 5 338. 2 332. 7 299. 6	$\begin{array}{c} 268,8\\ 241,9\\ 309,4\\ 459,1\\ 639,3\\ 349,6\\ 346,4\\ 320,6\end{array}$	
Mining:† Anthracite1939=100 Bituminous coaldo Metaldo Quarrying and nonmetallicdodododo	232. 8 320. 0 201. 7 262. 0 219. 9	255. 9 342. 0 201. 3 272. 7 218. 3	195. 4 167. 4 201. 7 295. 4 213. 4	246. 2 344. 3 206. 1 312. 5 223. 4	246. 0 344. 2 202. 2 329. 1 227. 1	193. 3 293. 0 202. 2 329. 7 240. 8	260. 3 365. 8 210. 4 348. 5 251. 0	247. 3 355. 1 211. 2 342. 4 235. 6	260. 4 358. 5 224. 9 345. 2 230. 7	216. 0 343. 1 7 215. 3 329. 5 235. 3	224.6 353.3 7 224.4 321.2 235.7	288.1	
Public ufilities: Electric light and powerdo	$188. 2 \\ 234. 7 \\ 212. 6 \\ 316. 3$	184. 4 232. 6 213. 0 314. 7	188. 6 227. 1 224. 8 317. 7	192. 1 228. 1 231. 1 326. 1	196. 4 231. 2 228. 5 327. 1	202. 8 232. 2 233. 2 336. 1	$\begin{array}{c} 204.9\\ 235.2\\ 225.5\\ 331.7\end{array}$	204. 3 233. 4 220. 4 335. 4	204. 5 235. 7 217. 4 338. 8	205. 8 231. 2 215. 3 349. 7	206. 4 233. 4 212. 6 339. 7	206. 8 231. 3 210. 9 337. 2	
Servicês: Cleaning and dyeingdo Power laundriesdo Hotels (year-round)do	271.9 225.4 233.2	$\begin{array}{c} 291.\ 2\\ 227.\ 5\\ 229.\ 0\end{array}$	308. 0 231. 5 233. 4	312. 4 232. 3 234. 6	324. 8 238. 3 236. 3	308. 0 240. 6 234. 4	$\begin{array}{c} 287.\ 2\\ 228.\ 1\\ 233.\ 7\end{array}$	296. 8 232. 9 235. 3	300.0 227.6 238.7	289.3 r 226.8 237.9	291.3 * 227.6 237.9	284. 3 228. 5 235. 6	
Trade: Retsil, totaldo Fooddo General merchandisedo Wholesaledo	208. 4 221. 5 221. 4 214. 9	210. 4 226. 1 225. 5 210. 8	211. 1 225. 5 225. 8 211. 0	213. 8 227. 0 229. 2 211. 8	218.3 231.9 236.5 211.8	218. 6 232. 9 233. 6 215. 3	218. 1 229. 0 231. 8 220. 6	219. 4 226. 0 238. 3 220. 8	223. 5 227. 4 252. 7 222. 5	228. 4 7 229. 7 270. 3 224. 2	7 251.4 234.8 7 340.8 224.4	232.4 248.3	
LABOR CONDITIONS													
Verage weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Labor) All manufacturinghours	40.2 40.5 40.4	40. 4 40. 9 40. 6	40. 1 40. 5 39. 9	39. 9 40. 1 40. 3	40. 2 40. 5 40. 3	39. 8 40. 0 39. 6	40. 1 40. 7 40. 3	39.8 40.0 39.7	40.0 40.9 40.8	39.8 40.4 40.5	40.0 740.7 40.5	7 40.1	p 39. 4 p 39. 8 p 39. 8 p 39. 4
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling millshours Electrical machinerydo Machinery, except electricaldo	39.5 40.4 41.4	39.4 40.3 41.6	38.6 39.9 41.4	39.9 39.6 741.2	39. 3 40. 0 41. 4	38.7 39.4 40.6	39.6 40.0 41.0	39.3 40.0 40.6	40.4 40.2 41.0	40.0 40.3 40.7	39.8 40.3 41.1	39.7	(1)
Machinery and machine-shop products hours Machine toolsdo Automobilesdo Transportation equipment, except automo	41. 8 42. 3 38. 1	41. 8 42. 3 38. 9	41.6 42.0 38.6	41.6 42.0 35.2	41.6 42.0 37.7	40.7 7 41.6 38.5	41.3 41.6 38.9	40. 7 41. 6 37. 4	41.3 41.8 39.9	41.0 41.5 r 38.6	41.5 41.6 7 39.4	40. 8 40. 6 7 39. 8	» 39. l
bilesboursbours Aircraft and parts, excluding engines Aircraft enginesdo Shipbuilding and boatbuildingdo Nonferrous metals and their productsdo Lumber and timber basic productsdo Sawmills and logging campsdo	39.6 39.9 40.1 38.9 41.2 41.7 41.1	40.3 40.1 40.6 40.3 41.1 42.3 42.0	40. 5 40. 6 40. 2 40. 9 42. 1 41. 6	40. 0 40. 4 40. 9 39. 4 40. 6 42. 5 41. 3	39. 8 40. 4 40. 6 39. 2 40. 8 42. 8 42. 8 42. 6	39. 2 40. 0 40. 6 38. 8 40. 1 41. 9 41. 7	39. 7 40. 5 41. 1 37. 7 40. 7 43. 1 42. 9	39.5 40.7 41.2 36.6 40.8 41.8 41.8 41.6	39.8 40.6 41.7 37.5 41.2 42.5 42.2	40.8	40.6 40.9 41.7 39.1 41.2 40.1 41.0	39. 6 41. 3 38. 6 40. 5 7 41. 3	p 40.] p 39. (

^{*} Revised. » Preliminary. ¹ Not available.
^{*} See note marked "d" on page S-11.
^{*} Revised beginning January 1946; see note marked "^{*}‡" on p. S-11.
^{*} Revised series. Data revised beginning 1939; see note marked "[†]‡" on p. S-11.

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948				,		194	19
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru ary
EM	PLOY	MENT	CONE	ITION	IS ANI) WAG	GES—	Contin	ued				
LABOR CONDITIONS—Continued													
verage weekly hours per worker-Continued Manufacturing-Continued									}				
Durable goods industries—Continued Furniture and finished lumber products hours	41.4	41.8	41.0	40.8	40.7	40.3	41.0	40.8	41.5	* 40.8	41.1	r 39. 9	₽ 40
Furnituredo	41. 9 39. 9	42.1 40.8	41.1 40.7	40.8 40.7	40.6 40.6	40. 0 39. 4	40.7 40.9	40. 7 40. 2	41.5 41.0	40.9	41.1 40.6	39.5 739.8	
Nondurable goods industries	39.9	39.9	39.6	39.6	39.8	39.5	39.5	39.6	39.1	* 39.1	39.3	7 38.7	P 39
factures hours hours Cotton manufactures, except small wares hours.	40. 2 40. 1	40.6 40.7	39.9 40.1	39.6 39.6	39. 5 39. 1	38.6 38.0	38.5 37.7	38.0 37.1	37.9 36.9	38.0 37.0	38. 3 37. 5	37.4 36.3	₽3
Silk and rayon goods	41.8	42.2	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.6	41.3	41.2	41.1	41.1	40.8	39.8	
dyeing and finishing	40.8	40.7	39. 9	40.1	40.3	39.5	39.6	38.8	37.6	38.1	r 39. 1	38.8	
Men's clothing do	36.7 37.1 36.1	36.7 37.4 36.1	36. 2 37. 3 35. 1	35.8 36.8 35.1	35.6 36.4 35.0	35. 8 36. 8 34. 9	36.4 36.8 36.0	36.1 36.7 35.6	34.8 35.0 33.5	35.9 35.4 35.7	35.4 35.3	7 35.0 34.8	₽3
Women's clothingdo Leather and leather productsdo Boots and shoesdo	39.0 38.8	37.8 37.5	36. 2 35. 3	35. 5 34. 3	37.0 36.4	34.9 37.4 37.0	37.9 37.4	37.3 36.8	36.3 35.6	35. 7 35. 5 34, 4	35.1 37.2 36.6	35.1 7 37.2 36.9	3
Boots and shoesdo Food and kindred productsdo Bakingtdo	41.6 43.6	41.6 41.9	42. 4 42. 1	42.5 42.7	42.8 42.9	42.6 42.7	41.0 42.5	42.6	41.8 42.4	41.5 41.9	41.8 42.0	r 41. 5 40. 8	P 4
Bakingt	38.4 40.7	36.5 43.6	37.0 48.1	36.8 46.7	38.0 44.1	39.0 42.9	36.1 41.2	41.4 42.3	39.5 41.9	43.1	36.3 44.5	36.7 43.2	
Tobacco manufactures	36. 2 43. 1 44. 5	37.7 43.1 44.5	38, 2 42, 7 44, 1	37. 7 42. 8 44. 6	37.8 42.8 44.1	38. 0 42. 5 43. 9	39.0 43.1 44.4	38.0 42.7 43.8	38.9 42.9 43.8		38.1 742.6 43.4	r 36. 4 r 41. 6 42. 9	P 4
Paper and pulpdodo Printing, publishing, and allied industries hours	39.1	39.5	39. 2	39, 1	39.1	38.9	39.2	39.4	38.9	39.1	r 39.6	r 38.6	p 3
Newspapers and periodicalsdo Printing; book and jobdo Chemicals and allied productsdo	38.3 39.8	38.4 40.3	38.5 39.9	38.4 39.8	38.0 39.7	37.8 39.7	38.4 39.8	38.9 39.8	38.5 39.1	39.6	7 38.7 40.3	37.3 39.6	
Chemicals and aned productsdo Chemicalsdo Products of petroleum and coaldo	41.1 41.1 40.8	41. 2 41. 0 40. 6	41.0 41.1 40.3	41.0 41.2 41.2	41.4 41.9 40.7	41.1 41.3 40.8	41.0 41.1 41.2	41.3 40,9 39.3	41.4 41.0 41.1	41.1	41.4 41.1 740.3	41.0 41.1 41.2	P 4
Petroleum refiningdodddodddddddddddddddddd	40.0	40.1 37.8	40. 2 37. 8	40.9 39.0	40. 2 39. 7	40. 4 39. 7	41.0	38.5 39.4	40.8	40.3	^{40.3} ^{40.4} 38.5	41. 6 7 37. 9	
Nonmanu(acturing industries:	36.0	34.8	35, 3	37.4	38.8	39.3	39.5	37.7	37.2	36.2	35.6	35.4	
Building construction (private)do	36.7 36.2	37.1 40.3	37.0 1 32.1	37.1 39.4	37. 9 39. 4	37. 8 31. 7	37.8	37.5	37.4 38.7		7 38.0	(2)	(2)
Anthracitedo Bituminous coaldo Metaldo	36.2 38.7 42.9	40. 5 40. 6 42. 4	¹ 27.0 42.1	40.3 42.8	39.9 42.4	34. 2 40. 6	38.3 39.4 42.9	36.6 37.9 41.4	38.6 42.7	37.1	34.0 7 38.0 7 43.3	36.0 38.4 42.7	
Quarrying and nonmetallicdo	42.1	42.9	43.7	44. 4	45.0	44. 1	45.9	45.0	45.8	44.3	44.1	42.6	
Public utilities: hours	40.4	39.7	40.0	40.2	39.5	40.1	41.3	39.6	39.7		40.0	41.1	1
Electric light and powerdo Street railways and bussesdo Telegraphdo	42.2 47.7 44.5	41.6 47.3 44.4	41.8 46.6 44.1	41.7 46.8 45.0	41.8 46.8 45.1	41. 8 47. 0 45. 8	42.1 47.5 45.6		41.6 46.4 44.5	46.1	41.9 46.4 44.2	41.8 45.4 44.4	
Telephonedo Services:	38.7	38.7	38.8	39.4	39. 5	39.8	39.4	39.4	39.5		38.7	38.4	
Cleaning and dycingdo Power laundriesdo Hotels (year-round)do	40. 5 41. 9	41.5 42.0	42.1 42.2	42.0 41.8	42. 4 41. 8	41.7 42.2	39.8 41.1	41.8	41.0 41.3	7 41. 5	41. 4 41. 7	41.0 42.0	
Hotels (year-round)do Trade: Retaildo	44.6 40.0	44.0 39.8	44. 2 39. 8	44. 2 39. 9	44. 1 40. 3	44. 0 40. 8	44.9	1	44.2		44.1	43.8	
Wholesaledo dustrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs);	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.2	40. 0 41. 1	40.8	* 41.3	* 40. 2	41.0		40.2 r 41.3	40.0 41.2	
Beginning in month.	245	265	315	330	335	365	350	285	250		125	225	p
Work stoppagesnumber Workers involvedthousands In effect during month: Work stoppages	88 355	493 415	174 485	166 535	165 540	220 575	150 575	160 500	110 425	1	40	70	
Work stoppagesnumber Workers involvedthousands Man-days idle during monthdo Percent of available working timedo	127 900	550 6, 430	621 7,420	347 4,100	245 2, 200	312 2,750	250 2,100	275	200	190	225 100 600	400 110 800) p p
		.8	1.0	.6	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.1	.1	.1	
Nonagricultural placementsthousands_	. 344 883	413 878	458 1,046	482 1.015	524 923	478 839	509 706	551 680	r 492 724	}	339	308	.
Continued claimsdodo	4, 244	4, 865	4, 637	4, 259	4, 614	4, 294	4,001	3, 591	3, 306		1, 323 5, 175	7 1, 470 7 6, 544	3 7,
Beneficiaries, weekly averagedodo	849 60, 730	924 76, 573	904 73, 57 4	899 66, 432	847 71, 940	811 67, 630	778 64, 562	727 59, 797	702 55, 435	731 62, 151	939 79, 966	1,212 103,011	1, 115,
eterans' unemployment allowances: Initial claimsdododo	374	355 2, 930	299 2, 323	244 1, 727	358 1, 716	$303 \\ 1,720$	302 1, 741	227 1, 477	192 1,017		7 383	450	
	651	55, 782	2, 525 522 46, 940	390 33, 535	385 30, 676	398 31, 626	396 32, 732	1,477 310 29,435	237	259	r 1, 579 388 r 27, 997	2,206 571 39,849	2, 47,
Amount of payments	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	72.7	₽ 2.8	
Discharges	4.2	4.5 .4 1.2	4.7 .4 1.2	4.3 .3 1.1	4.5 .4 1.1	4.4 .4 1.0	5.1 .4 1.2	5.4	.4	.4	4.3	P.3	
Quitsdodo Military and miscellaneousdo		2.8		2.8	2.9 .1	2.9	1.2 3.4 .1			2.2	2.2 1.7	p 2.3 p 1.4 p.1	
WAGES										.1			
verage weekly earnings (U. S. Dept. of Labor):	51 7F	52.07	E1 70	E1 04	K9 0 2	10 OF	EA 05	EA 10	EA 07				
All manufacturingdollarsdollarsdol Durable goods industriesdodo	51.75 54.77 56.99	52.07 55.25 57.28	51.79 54.96 56.49	51.86 54.81 57.39	52.85 56.13 57.70	52, 95 56, 21 57, 71	54.05 58.19 60.52	54.19 57.95 60.69		58.71	r 55.03 r 59.25 r 61.95	7 54.41 7 58.51 7 61.01	P 54 P 58 P 60
Blast jurnaces, steel works, and rolling		59.26	58.37	60. 54	59. 54	60.37	65.10	1			7 66.00	66.16	₽ 60
millsdollarsdo Electrical machinerydo		54.41	53.86	53.70	54.86	55.46	57.49		58.17		58.31	r 57.47	(2)

* Revised. * Preliminary.
 ¹ Data reflect work stoppages.
 ² Not available.
 ³ Partly estimated.
 ⁴ IData beginning May 1947 are not comparable with earlier data; comparable April 1947 figures and April 1947 figures comparable with earlier data are shown on p. S-12 of the June 1948 Survey.

Inless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in				··		1948				1		19	
the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
EN	IPLOY	MENT	CONE	DITION	S ANI) WAG	GES-	Contin	ued				
WAGES-Continued				Ĩ							······		
verage weekly earnings—Continued Manufacturing—Continued											}		
Durable goods industries—Continued Machinery, except electricaldollars	58,65	59.12	59. 30	59. 33	60. 50	59.83	61.45	61.31	62.25	61.92	r 62.68	r 61.41	₽ 61.3
Machinery and machine-shop prod- uctsdollars	58.11	5 8 . 29	58.57	59.05	59. 51	58.81	60. 73	60.42	61.76	61.46	62.11	61.20	
Machine toolsdo Automobilesdo Transportation equipment, except auto-	60. 54 59. 00	60. 58 59. 81	60, 29 59, 14	60. 63 54. 44	61.75 61.30	61.09 63.48	61.85 64.67	62.11 62.74	63.31 67.29	62.84 765.41	63.09 7 66.90	r 61.07 r 68.10	₽ 67. 1
Mobilesdollarsd	58.67 56.13	59.40 56.71	59.89 57.75	59.30 57.74	59. 27 57. 99	58, 95 57, 89	60.53 59.68	60.74 61.38	62.70 62.45	61.98 63.30	7 64.34 7 63.11	7 62.65 r 60.89	₽ 67.
Aircraft enginesdodo	58.29 61.54	59. 53 62. 07	60. 33 62. 04	$61.02 \\ 60.40 \\ 51.00$	62.14 59.76	64. 79 59. 49	65.11 58.87	66.26 58.62	67.73 60.52	66.61 56.16	67.30 63.21	66.63 62.77	
Nonferrous metals and their products_do Lumber and timber basic productsdo Sommills and longing compa	45.01	55. 23 45. 32 43. 86	54, 87 45, 59 43, 99	54.96 47.39 45.06	55, 91 48, 43	56, 34 48, 14 47, 29	57.97 50.64 49.90	58.73 49.22	59.25 49.60	7 58.80 7 48.30	7 59.45 47.17	7 58.48 46.38	<i>»</i> 57. (1)
Sawmills and logging camps	46.68	47.08 48.58	46.34 47.64	46.39 47.60	47, 37 46, 54 47, 57	46. 30 46. 95	49.90 47.68 48.47	48.31 48.16 49.25	48.45 49.20 50.56	47. 14 48. 41 50. 17	45. 54 48. 74 50. 42	45.07 7 47.24 47.81	₽ 46.
Furniture	49.98 48.56	51.41 48.66	51.77 48.33	52.30 48.65	52, 45 49, 37	51. 50 49, 49	54.07 49.79	53.98 50.37	55.11 49.70	7 54. 31 7 50. 18	* 54.83 * 50.52	r 53.97 r 50.08	₽ 53. ₽ 50.
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufacturesdollars Cotton manufactures, except small wares	45. 79	46.32	45.46	45, 22	45. 29	44. 15	45.07	45.12	44.94	45. 17	r 45. 55	44.47	₽ 44.
dollars	43.43	43.98 48.53	43.08 48.31	42, 64 48, 38	42.00 48.47	40.63 47.69	41. 61 48. 85	41.69 49.62	41.60 49.13	41.60 49.26	42. 21 48. 81	40.74 47.00	
Silk and rayon goods	52.82	53.49	52.33	52.61	53, 10	52, 31	52.13	51.19	49.37	50.25	* 51.66	51.37	
dollars_	40.23	40. 09 44. 73	37.61 44.31	37.24 43.50	37.61	38, 74 43, 03	40.27	40.38	37.77	r 39. 40	* 38. 95	r 39. 34	₽ 41.
Men's clothingdo Women's clothingdo Leather and leather productsdo	49.09	44.75 48.10 41.87	44.31 43.20 40.34	43. 27 43. 27 39. 65	43, 19 43, 94 41, 38	43.03 46.09 41.64	43.98 49.06 42.80	43.81 49.15 42.65	41.07 44.39 41.56	41.78 48.05 740.84	41.95 47.34 742.61	41.52 48.45 742.52	
Boots and shoes	41.35	40. 21 49. 36	38.09 50.95	36, 79 51, 26	39.00 52.09	39. 41 51. 77	40.65	41.61	39.15 51.47	* 37. 97 * 51. 83	r 40, 23 r 52, 86	40.62	p 43.
Bakingtdo Canning and preservingdo Slaughtering and meat packingdo	49.30 42.73	47.38 40.77	48.00 41.63	49.09 41.35	50.03 41.16	50.01 41.78	49.77 39.50	51.11 46.01	50.89 45.32	50. 41 39. 02	50.88 42.02	49.54 42.00	
Slaughtering and meat packingdo Tobacco manufacturesdo Paper and allied productsdo	51.88	56.62 36.52	68. 51 37. 19	67.66 37.12 54.28	61.24 37.86	58.75 38.51	55.71 39.26	57.64 37.97	57.38 38.78	61.07 38.37	62.63 38.79	60.85 • 37.20	₽ 36.
Paper and pulpdodododododododo	53.61 58.41	53.82 58,50	53.36 58.02	59, 47	55, 34 60, 40	55. 97 61 . 49	56. 94 62. 32	56.98 62.21	56.95 61.77	57.35 62.50	7 56. 61 61. 25	55.70 60.64	₽ 55.
arellob	1 62 72	63. 97 71. 32	64.62 72.79	65, 06 73, 04	65.48 73.26	65.08 72,39	65.96 73.69	67.39 76.80	66. 48 75. 47	* 66. 98 76. 04	7 68.20 77.05	* 66. 51 73. 36	₽ 66.
Newspapers and periodicalsdo Printing; book and jobdo Chemicals and allied productsdo	60.13 54.12	60.96 54.15	61.26 54.38	61.92 55.24	62.25 56.64	62, 06 57, 21	62.32 57.69	63.02 58.20	61.96 57.60	r 62.83 r 57.87	64.18 * 58.08	63.65 + 57.89	₽ 57.
Chemicals	60.82 64.58 67.64	60.84 64.62 67.77	60. 97 64. 45 68. 50	61.48 67.16 71.14	63, 17 67, 18 70, 96	63, 49 69, 45 74, 01	63.80 70.71	65.27 68.72	64.02 71.48 76.14	64.65 71.17	64.72 70.24	65.11 72.18	₽ 70.
Rubber products	1 54.70	53.24 55.54	53.39 56.54	55. 45 61, 15	57.14 63.96	58.37 66.30	75.13 60.47 68.29	72.09 59.31 65.27	59.19 64.82	76.35 58.27 62.79	75.03 57.75 61.10	76. 93 7 56. 93 61. 08	₽ 56.
Rubber tires and inner tubesdo verage hourly earnings (U. S. Dept. of Labor) : All manufacturingdollars. Durable goods industriesdo	1.287	1.289	1.292	1.301	1. 316	1.332	1. 349	1.362	1.366	1.372	1.376	r 1. 381	P 1.3
Iron and steel and their productsdo Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling	1.352 1.409	$\begin{array}{c}1.352\\1.412\end{array}$	1.357 1.416	1.366 1.423	1.385 1.431	1.407 1.457	1.431 1.501	1.448 1.528	1.452 1.525	1.454 * 1.526	* 1.456 1.528	r 1.459 r 1.529	P 1.4
mills dollars	1 1 819	1.510 1.350	$1.513 \\ 1.350$	1.515 1.357	1.515 1.372	1.559 1.407	1.642 1.439	1.679 1.443	1.657 1.448	r 1.657 1.446	1.656 1.446	7 1.657 7 1.444	(1)
Electrical machinerydo	1.417	1.421	1.431	1.441	1.461	1.473	1.498	1.510	1.518	1. 520	1. 525	+ 1.520	₽ 1.5
Machine tools	1, 392	1.395 1.433 1.539	1.408 1.437 1.533	1.418 1.443 1.548	1.432 1.469	1.444 1.469	1.470 1.486	1.486 1.492	$1.495 \\ 1.514$	1.499 1.516	1.499 1.516	7 1. 499 1. 504	 p 1.7
Automobilesdo Transportation equipment, except automo- bilesdollars	1. 482	1. 339	1. 555	1, 348	1.624 1.489	1.649 1.503	1.664 1.527	1.676 1.556	1.689 1.575	r 1. 693 1. 579	* 1.696	r 1.711 r 1.578	
bilesdollarg_dollarg_dollarg_dollarg_dollarg_dollarg_dollarg_dollarg_dollarg_do		1.414	1. 421	1.428	1.436	1. 449	1.475	1.507	1.537	1.548	7 1. 585 7 1. 541	1. 535	(1)
Aircraft engines	1.452	1.467 1.539	1, 491 1, 541	1.494 1.531	$1.532 \\ 1.525$	1. 594 1. 532	1.583 1.564	$1.609 \\ 1.604$	1.623 1.616	1. 617 1. 606	1.616 1.617	1.615 1.622	
		1.344 1.071 1.046	$1.343 \\ 1.083 \\ 1.057$	1.355 1.115 1.095	1,369 1,131 1,113	1. 404 1. 149 1. 133	1. 424 1. 175 1. 162	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.438 \\ 1.178 \\ 1.162 \end{array} $	1. 440 1. 167 1. 148	1. 440 7 1. 160 1. 141	1. 444	r 1.444 1.123 1.094	P 1.4
Sawmills and logging campsdo Furniture and finished lumber products dollars		1,126	1, 131	1. 136	1. 145	1. 149	1.163	1.181	1. 140	1. 141	1. 111 1. 187	1.184	₽1.1
Gollarsdo Furnituredo Stone, clay, and glass productsdo Nondurable goods industriesdo	1.155 1.255 1.217	1.156 1.260	1.161 1.271 1.220	$1.167 \\ 1.286 \\ 1.000$	1. 174 1. 292 1. 242	1.176 1.307	1.189 1.322	1.211 1.344	1.217 1.345	1.226 1.354	1. 227 1. 352	1.226 1.356	P 1.
Textle-Init products and other fiber menu	1. 139	1.220 1.140	1. 220	1, 230 1, 142	l. 147	1. 252 1. 145	1. 262 1. 170	1.272 1.188	1. 271 1. 187	1. 282 1. 190	* 1. 287 * 1. 189	r 1. 294	₽1.2
facturesdollarsdollarsdollarsdollarsdollarsdollarsdollars	1 000	1.081	1.076	1.078	1.075	1.070	1.106	1.125	1.127	1. 190	1. 126	1. 189	<i>p</i> 1, 1
Bilk and rayon goodsdod	1. 147	1, 151	1.156	1,157	1.159	1.147	1.182	1.206	1.195	1.200	1. 197	1, 181	
dycing and finishing dollars Apparel and other finished textile productsdollars		1.313 1.092	1.311 1.040	1.314 1.040	1.320 1.055	1. 327 1. 081	1.317 1.106	1.323 1.117	1.315 1.087	1.320	1.321	1.325	
Men's clothing	1. 176 1. 334	1, 188 1, 310	1, 173 1, 201	1.171 1.206	1.169 1.239	1. 160 1. 304	1.106 1.180 1.336	1.117 1.178 1.352	1.087 1.160 1.302	* 1.099 1.167 1.321	* 1. 101 1. 180 1. 317	r 1. 124 1. 180 1. 355	₽]. 1
Leather and leather products		1.106 1.071	1. J16 1. 080	1.118 1.074	1.118 1.074	1, 114 1, 069	1.128 1.087	1.143 1.104	1.145 1.102	* 1.151 * 1.105	1. 146	r 1. 143 1. 101	₽ 1. 1
Bakingt	1.181	1.187 1.131 1.120	1.201 1.138 1.120	1.207 1.148	1. 217 1. 165	1.215 1.168	1, 214 1, 169	1.216 1.191	1.232 1.197	7 1. 249 1. 202	1.264 1.210	1.269 1.222	P 1. 20
Slaughtering and meat packing do Tobacco manufactures	$1.118 \\ 1.277 \\ .968$	$1.120 \\ 1.301 \\ .968$	1. 130 1. 425 . 973	1.125 1.424	1.090	1.083 1.368	1.105 1.351	$1.121 \\ 1.361$	1.153 1.367	1. 107 1. 416	1.162 1.404	1.155 1.396	
Tobacco manufacturesdo Paper and allied productsdo Paper and pulpdo	1.245	1. 249 1. 313	1.250 1.313	. 984 1. 269 1. 334	1.003 1.292 1.368	1.014 1.317 1.400	$\begin{array}{c c} 1.008 \\ 1.320 \\ 1.402 \end{array}$	1.000 1.334 1.419	. 998 1. 328 1. 409	1.016 1.336 1.419	1.018 1.330 1.408	* 1.022 * 1.339 1.412	p 1.01 p 1.34

* Revised. * Preliminary. 1 Not available. Data beginning May 1947 are not comparable with earlier data. Comparable figures for April 1947 and April 1947 figures comparable with earlier data are shown on p. S-14 of the June 1948 Survey.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948						19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
EM	PLOY	MENT	CONE	ITION	S ANI	D WA	GES-	Contin	ued				
WAGES-Continued													
Average hourly earnings—Continued Manufacturing—Continued Nondurable goods industries—Continued Printing, publishing, and allied industries dollars Newspapers and periodicals	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1. 604}\\ \textbf{1. 812}\\ \textbf{1. 528}\\ \textbf{1. 315}\\ \textbf{1. 479}\\ \textbf{1. 581}\\ \textbf{1. 689}\\ \textbf{1. 689}\\ \textbf{1. 421}\\ \textbf{1. 613}\\ \textbf{1. 806}\\ \textbf{1. 421}\\ \textbf{1. 613}\\ \textbf{1. 806}\\ \textbf{1. 370}\\ \textbf{1. 199}\\ \textbf{1. 638}\\ \textbf{1. 428}\\ \textbf{1. 295}\\ \textbf{1. 265}\\ \textbf{1. 265}\\ \textbf{1. 265}\\ \textbf{1. 238}\\ \textbf{. 923}\\ \textbf{. 802}\\ \textbf{. 695}\\ \textbf{1. 050}\\ \textbf{1. 343}\\ \textbf{1. 272}\\ \textbf{2. 15} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1. \ 621 \\ 1. \ 843 \\ 1. \ 528 \\ 1. \ 315 \\ 1. \ 483 \\ 1. \ 593 \\ 1. \ 692 \\ 1. \ 408 \\ 1. \ 599 \\ 1. \ 805 \\ 1. \ 408 \\ 1. \ 599 \\ 1. \ 805 \\ 1. \ 776 \\ 1. \ 805 \\ 1. \ 905 \\ 1. \ 905 \\ 1. \ 205 \ 1. \ 205 \\ 1. \ 205 \ 1. \ 205 \ 1. \ 205 \ 1. \ 205 \ 1. \ 205 \ 1. \ 205 \ 1. \ 205 \ 1. \ 205 \ 1. \ 205 \ 1. \ 205 \ 1. \ 205 \ 1. \ 205 \ 1. \ 205 \ 1. \ 205 \ 1. \ 1. \ 1. \ 1. \ 1. \ 1. \ 1. \ 1$	1. 646 1. 870 1. 551 1. 327 1. 484 1. 600 1. 704 1. 412 1. 603 1. 818 1. 818 1. 818 1. 818 1. 818 1. 826 1. 599 1. 427 1. 299 1. 427 1. 293 . 349 1. 225 . 933 . 810 . 100 . 700 1. 055 1. 346 . 287 2. 17	1. 663 1. 877 1. 570 1. 347 1. 493 1. 631 1. 424 1. 636 1. 424 1. 636 1. 424 1. 385 1. 774 1. 384 1. 226 1. 646 1. 444 1. 302 1. 381 1. 240 . 936 6. 317 . 707 1. 064 1. 363 1. 315 2. 18	1. 676 1. 896 1. 579 1. 369 1. 509 1. 650 1. 763 1. 439 1. 651 1. 858 1. 749 1. 858 1. 228 1. 636 1. 455 1. 315 1. 315 1. 322 . 947 . 823 . 711 1. 070 1. 352 2. 25	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 675\\ 1.\ 894\\ 1.\ 576\\ 1.\ 894\\ 1.\ 576\\ 1.\ 890\\ 1.\ 532\\ 1.\ 890\\ 1.\ 736\\ 1.\ 890\\ 1.\ 736\\ 1.\ 890\\ 1.\ 736\\ 1.\ 422\\ 1.\ 266\\ 1.\ 423\\ 1.\ 226\\ 1.\ 423\\ 1.\ 328\\ 1.\ 328\\ 1.\ 379\\ 1.\ 237\\ .\ 942\\ .\ 942\\ .\ 942\\ 1.\ 077\\ 1.\ 365\\ 1.\ 386\\ 2.\ 29\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 683\\ 1.\ 908\\ 1.\ 578\\ 1.\ 407\\ 1.\ 552\\ 1.\ 552\\ 1.\ 552\\ 1.\ 552\\ 1.\ 552\\ 1.\ 560\\ 1.\ 730\\ 1.\ 901\\ 1.\ 901\\ 1.\ 901\\ 1.\ 901\\ 1.\ 901\\ 1.\ 901\\ 1.\ 901\\ 1.\ 967\\ 1.\ 455\\ 1.\ 281\\ 1.\ 682\\ 1.\ 472\\ 1.\ 327\\ 1.\ 373\\ 1.\ 229\\ .\ 951\\ .\ 822\\ .\ 709\\ 1.\ 080\\ 1.\ 379\\ 1.\ 386\\ 2.\ 30\\ 2.\ 30\\ 1.\ 386\\ 2.\ 30\\ 3.\ 30\\ 1.\ 386\\ 2.\ 30\\ 3.\ 30\\ 1.\ 386\\ 2.\ 30\\ 3.\ 30\\ 3.\ 30\\ 1.\ 386\\ 2.\ 30\\ 3.\ 30\\ 1.\ 386\\ 2.\ 30\\ 3.\ 3$.725	1. 709 1. 942 1. 597 1. 380 1. 538 1. 588 1. 588 1. 507 1. 734 1. 919 1. 904 1. 909 1. 502 1. 288 1. 716 1. 509 1. 380 1. 380 1. 263 . 970 . 381 1. 413 2. 33	r 1. 504 1. 291 1. 734 r 1. 508	<pre>r 1. 722 r 1. 972 1. 605 1. 403 1. 674 r 1. 742 r 1. 871 r 1. 918 1. 862 1. 862 1. 918 1. 862 1. 513 1. 290 1. 730 r 1. 508 1. 393 1. 385 1. 290 r, 968 r, 739 1. 072 r 1. 380 r, 1. 413 2. 35 </pre>	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{r} \ \textbf{1}, \textbf{723} \\ \textbf{1}, \textbf{952} \\ \textbf{1}, \textbf{618} \\ \textbf{r}, \textbf{1}, \textbf{412} \\ \textbf{1}, \textbf{584} \\ \textbf{1}, \textbf{752} \\ \textbf{1}, \textbf{553} \\ \textbf{1}, \textbf{502} \\ \textbf{1}, \textbf{719} \\ \textbf{(e)} \\ \textbf{1}, \textbf{873} \\ \textbf{1}, \textbf{959} \\ \textbf{1}, \textbf{533} \\ \textbf{1}, \textbf{287} \\ \textbf{1}, \textbf{765} \\ \textbf{1}, \textbf{520} \\ \textbf{1}, \textbf{416} \\ \textbf{1}, \textbf{388} \\ \textbf{1}, \textbf{301} \\ \textbf{.972} \\ \textbf{.841} \\ \textbf{.743} \\ \textbf{1}, \textbf{110} \\ \textbf{1}, \textbf{399} \\ \textbf{1}, \textbf{417} \\ \textbf{2}, \textbf{35} \end{array}$	
rain wage rates, without board of Join (duri- terly)*dol. per hrdol. per hrdol. per hrdol. per hrdol. per hrdol. per discussion (duri- Road-building wages, common labor;doldol	1.326	1. 279	. 74 1. 279 . 95	1. 292	1. 278	. 78 1. 281 1. 04	1. 295	1.313	.71 1.314 1.08	1. 341	1, 338	.77 1.352 1.00	
	·			FINA	NCE	•	·			<u> </u>	·	<u>.</u>	<u> </u>
BANKINC	1	<u> </u>	1	1	1	<u>, </u>	1	1	1		1		· 1

BANKING													
Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding: Bankers' acceptances	253	241	242	256	253	235	221	214	221	000	050	000	
Commercial paper	301	311	275	254	203	250 284	309	214	285	239 287	259 269	262 268	228 270
Commercial paper											200	200	
vised by the Farm Credit Administration:	1 010	1,640	1 660	1 070	1 110	(1)	(1)	1 500	(8)			(2)	-
Totalmil. of dol Farm mortgage loans, totaldo	1,619 958	955	1,662 954	1,678	1, 710 952	(2) (2) (2) (2)	(3) (2) (2)	1, 739 943	(2) (2) (2) (2)	(2) (2) (2)	1,677 932	(2) (2) (2) (2)	
Federal land banks	860	860	861	864	864	(2)	(2)	861	(2)	2	857	(2)	(2)
Land Bank Commissioner do	98	95	93	90	88	(2)	(2)	82	(2)	(2)	.75	(2)	(2)
Loans to cooperativesdo	270 391	249 436	237 473	223 501	234 524	251 537	262 539	278 517	301	314	311	299	289
Loans to cooperativesdo Short-term creditdo Bank debits, total (141 centers)do	*80,778	96, 487	91.640	87, 236	524 97, 300	91.804	539 87,149	93 , 517	480 95, 582	449 91, 569	435 109, 908	444 94. 101	460 80, 176
New York City	32, 271	39, 587	37, 955	35, 429	40,633	35, 832	33, 031	37, 531	38, 169	34, 754	46, 194	38, 429	31, 982
New York Citydo Outside New York Citydo Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month:	* 48, 507	56, 900	53, 685	51, 807	56, 667	55, 972	54, 118	55, 980	57, 413	56, 815	63, 714	* 55, 736	48, 194
Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month:	40.000	40 500	45 400	40.000	45 005	45 050	17 010	10,000					· · · · ·
Assets, totalmil. of dol Reserve bank credit outstanding, totaldo	46, 991 22, 109	46, 589 21, 607	45, 499 20, 858	46,270 21,576	47,067 21,900	47,072 22,035	47,246 22,107	49,632 24.071	49, 514 23, 875	49, 803 23, 881	50,043 24,097	48, 585 22, 914	48, 448
Discounts and advancesdo	431	430	20,000	306	21, 500	318	323	325	20, 810	20,001	24, 097	456	22, 855
United States Government securitiesdo	21,024	20,887	20, 340	20,662	21,366	21, 325	21, 577	23, 413	23,042	23, 209	23, 333	22, 109	22, 342
Gold certificate reservesdo	21, 776	21, 878	21, 910	22,036	22, 258	22,407	22, 465	22,603	22, 726	22, 889	22, 966	23,025	23, 045
Liabilities, totaldo	46, 991 19, 807	46, 589 19, 610	45, 499 19, 007	46, 270 19, 761	47,067 20,176	47,072 20,518	47, 246 20, 462	49, 632 22, 494	49, 514 22, 420	49, 803 22, 427	50, 043 22, 791	48, 585 22, 248	48, 448
Deposits, totaldododododododododo	17,062	16,639	16,944	17,021	17, 389	17.696	17,679	19,986	19, 736	$\frac{22, 427}{19, 894}$	20, 479	19, 540	19,617
Excess reserves (estimated)do Federal Reserve notes in circulationdo	762	655	737	848	678	877	837	1,038	742	809	7 1, 202	+ 477	₽ 740
Federal Reserve notes in circulationdo	24,045	23, 768	23, 648	23, 675	23,675	23, 771	23, 935	24, 024	24,062	24, 172	24, 161	23,609	23, 528
Reserve ratiopercent Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks,	49.7	50.4	51.4	50.7	50.7	50.6	50.6	49.6	48.9	49.1	48.9	50.2	50.4
condition. Wednesday nearest end of month:													
Deposits:													
Demand, adjustedmil. of dol	47, 296	45, 340	46, 671	46, 646	46, 41 4	46, 839	47,056	46, 660	46,607	47, 341	47, 794	46, 945	46, 112
Demand, except interbank: Individuals, partnerships, and corporations													
mil. of dol	47,134	45, 445	46, 418	46, 627	46, 671	46, 666	46, 919	46, 940	47, 474	47,840	48, 214	46, 576	46.014
States and political subdivisionsdo	3, 219	3, 363	3, 484	3, 478	3, 517	3,400	3, 370	3, 241	3, 299	3,292	3, 282	3,408	3, 418
United States Governmentdo Time, except interbank, totaldo	1,009 14,801	1,297 14,772	1, 309 14, 790	$1,252 \\ 14,877$	1,265 15,016	1, 259 14, 950	1, 217 14, 795	1,704 14,942	1,513 14,944	1,264	1, 274	1,476	1,706
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	14, 001	14,112	14, 780	14,077	15,016	14, 950	14,790	14, 942	14, 944	14, 796	15, 028	15,087	15,130
mil. of dol.	14,256	14, 221	14, 222	14, 283	14, 417	14, 337	14,271	14, 317	14, 323	14,238	14.403	14, 419	14.452
States and political subdivisionsdo	471	478	492	517	520	532	539	541	536	505	540	582	593
Interbank (demand and time)do	10,422	9,750	9, 701	9,914	10, 203	10,072	10,231	10,041	10, 701	10,472	10,602	10, 174	10,163
U. S. Government obligations, direct and	40,055	38, 768	39, 780	39, 415	38,906	39, 224	39, 136	37, 006	37,502	37, 238	37, 192	37, 452	37, 359
guaranteed, totalmil. of dol	35, 845	34, 433	35, 475	35, 218	34.666	34, 870	34, 714	32, 559	33, 268	33,075	32, 987	33.268	33,069
Bills	2,048	1,272	2,219	1,986	1,704	2,042	2, 148	1,142	2,378	2,106	1,807	1, 987	2,000
Certificatesdo Bonds (incl. guaranteed obligations)do	3,972	3, 745	3,839	4,880	4,669	4,420	4,164	3,745	4,423	4,458	4,742	* 5, 364	5,048
Notesdo	27, 266 2, 559	27,111 2,305	26, 997 2, 420	26,017 2,335	25,881 2,412	25, 934 2, 474	25,802 2,600	25, 230 2, 442	$24,794 \\ 1,673$	24, 823 1, 688	24, 594 1, 844	24,890 7 1,027	24, 992 1, 029
Other securitiesdo	4, 210	4, 335	4, 305	4, 197	4,240	4, 354	4, 422	4, 447	4, 234	4, 163	4, 205	4, 184	4, 290

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

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948						194	19
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
		[.]	FINA	NCE-	Contin	nued							
BANKING—Continued													
Fed. Res. weekly reporting member banks, con- dition, Wednesday nearest end of month—Con. Loans, total§	23, 439 14, 540 831	23, 45 3 14, 417 905	23 , 160 14, 159 809	23, 521 14, 113 1, 058	23, 740 14, 345 1, 152	23, 859 14, 490 954	24, 095 14, 887 743	24, 899 15, 239 1, 043	24, 730 7 15, 433 662	25, 092 * 15, 542 974	25, 559 * 15, 577 * 1, 331	25, 244 15, 318 1, 297	24, 61 15, 14 94
Real estate loans§	764 3, 569 233 3, 502	761 3, 615 215 3, 540	749 3, 669 190 3, 584	772 3, 755 219 3, 604	780 3, 825 151 3, 729	778 3, 858 268 3, 752	737 3, 920 239 3, 813	717 3, 961 315 3, 870	695 4, 021 295 3, 887	673 4, 044 218 7 3, 893	679 4,062 241 * 3, 930	663 4, 079 258 3, 918	63 4, 08 26 3, 83
New York Citypercent		2. 09 2. 52 2. 83			2.10 2.71 3.03			2.26 2.76 3.13			2. 27 2. 82 3. 09		
Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank)do Federal land bank loansdo Federal intermediate credit bank loansdodo	1.25 4.00 1.63	1.25 4.00 1.69	1.25 4.00 71.85	1.25 4.00 *1.90	1.25 4.00 71.90	1.25 4.00 * 1.98	1.50 4.04 71.98	1.50 4.04 * 1.98	1.50 4.04 72.00	1.50 4.04 7 2.00	1.50 4.04 • 2.00	1.50 4.08 7 2.02	1. 8 4. (2. (
7 other northern and eastern eitiesdo 11 southern and western eitiesdo Discount rate (N, Y, F, R, Bank)do Federal land bank loansdo Federal intermediate credit bank loansdo Open market rates, New York City: Acceptances, prime, bankers', 90 daysdo Commercial paper, prime, 4-6 monthsdo Time loans, 90 days (N, Y, S, E.)do Call loans, renewal (N, Y, S, E.)do Average yield on U, S. Govt. securities: 3-month billsdo do	1.06 1.38 1.50 1.50	1.06 1.38 1.50 1.50	1.06 1.38 1.50 1.50	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.06 \\ 1.38 \\ 1.50 \\ 1.50 \\ 1.50 \\ \end{array} $	$1.06 \\ 1.38 \\ 1.50 \\ 1.50$	$1.06 \\ 1.38 \\ 1.50 \\ 1.50$	1.13 1.44 1.63 1.63	1.19 1.56 1.63 1.63	1.19 1.56 1.63 1.63	1. 19 1. 56 7 1. 63 1. 63	1. 19 1. 56 * 1. 63 1. 63	1. 19 1. 56 7 1. 63 1. 63	1.1 1.5 1.6 1.6
3-month billsdod			. 997 1. 58	. 997 1. 51	. 998 1. 49	. 997 1. 56	$1.053 \\ 1.65$	1.090 1.69	1.120 1.71	1.144 1.69	1.154 1.64	1. 160 1. 59	1, 10 1, 1
New York State savings banksmil. of dol U. S. Postal Savingsdo	9, 904 3, 441	9, 959 3, 435	9, 986 3, 415	10, 017 3, 395	10, 111 3, 379	10, 099 3, 368	10, 112 3, 356	10, 141 3, 348	10, 149 3, 342	10, 194 3, 336	10, 326 3, 330	10, 402 * 3, 334	10, 4 • 3, 3
consumer short-term credit, end of month												1	
Automobile dealers	. 2,841	13, 539 6, 555 2, 992 1, 367	13, 762 6, 797 3, 143 1, 468	13, 986 6, 993 3, 265 1, 536	14, 321 7, 185 3, 372 1, 602	14, 354 7, 369 3, 480 1, 689	* 14, 523 7, 579 3, 625 1, 781	* 14, 812 * 7, 771 3, 774 1, 858	* 15, 092 * 7, 808 3, 813 1, 889	* 15, 305 * 7, 888 * 3, 876 1, 922	r 15, 893 r 8, 174 r 4, 102 1, 961	» 15, 340 » 8, 020 » 3, 968 » 1, 965	» 14, 9 » 7, 9 » 3, 9 » 2, 0
Department's tores and man-order houses mill of dol Furniture stores	624 492 52 169 250 3,458 1,482 230	$\begin{array}{r} 653\\ 497\\ 54\\ 165\\ 256\\ 3,563\\ 1,530\\ 241\\ 173\\ 143\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 680\\ 511\\ 60\\ 264\\ 3, 654\\ 1, 570\\ 252\\ 180\\ 146\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 703\\528\\65\\161\\272\\3,728\\1,597\\260\\189\\147\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 720\\ 541\\ 68\\ 162\\ 279\\ 3,813\\ 1,634\\ 272\\ 194\\ 150\end{array}$	732545721602823,8891,669282199152	759 560 76 158 291 7 3, 954 1, 701 291 203 154	786 586 81 161 302 73,997 1,712 300 206 155	797 583 81 160 303 7 3, 994 1, 700 302 204 155	812 588 81 r 165 r 308 r 4,012 1,701 304 204 156	874 631 * 82 * 217 * 337 * 4,072 1,709 312 204 160	\$\$16 \$\$593 \$\$78 \$\$201 \$\$9,315 \$\$4,052 \$\$1,705 \$\$309 \$\$202 \$\$159	p 7 p 5 p p 1 p 3 p 4, 0 p 1, 6 p 3 p 2 p 1
Small loan companiest mil. of dol Miscellaneous lenderst do Charge accounts do Single payment loanst do Service credit do onsumer installment loans made during the month by principal lending institutions: Commercial banks do Credit unionst do Industrial banks do	610 709 120 3,061 2,765 928	633 722 121 3, 275 2, 783 926	657 727 122 3, 259 2, 795 934	676 736 123 3, 263 2, 816 932	693 746 124 3, 364 2, 839 945	705 757 125 3, 185 2, 840 960	* 717 763 125 3, 130 2, 847 967	* 727 771 126 3, 227 2, 855 959	735 772 126 3,457 2,868 959	* 740 780 127 3, 557 2, 892 968	* 739 817 131 3, 854 2, 902 * 963	735 7812 7130 73,457 72,900 7963	p7 p8 p1 p3,1 p2,8 p9
by principal lending institutions: Commercial banksmil. of dol. Credit unionstdo. Industrial banksdo. Small loan companiestdo.	221 38 25 25 107	287 48 32 29 139	269 50 31 27 121	258 47 31 25 123	275 54 37 27 127	277 52 33 26 130	270 52 32 27 126	254 51 31 26 122	222 44 29 24 116	237 46 31 26 134	251 57 37 31 180	p 235 p 42 p 31 p 26 p 112	ש 2 ש ש ש ש ש
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE													
Budget receipts and expenditures: Receipts, total ● mil. of dol. Receipts, net ● do Customs do Income taxes do Social security taxes do Miscellaneous internal revenue	4, 158 34 3, 159 423 629 2, 224 142 529 846	$\begin{array}{c} 6,365\\ 5,874\\ 41\\ 5,165\\ 176\\ 739\\ 243\\ 3,086\\ 608\\ 597\\ 845\\ 1,036\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,863\\ 2,239\\ 35\\ 1,858\\ 83\\ 662\\ 243\\ 2,541\\ 154\\ 582\\ 903\\ 902 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,082\\ 2,324\\ 31\\ 1,785\\ 401\\ 673\\ 193\\ 2,222\\ 124\\ 530\\ 930\\ 638\end{array}$	$5, 104 \\ 4, 859 \\ 33 \\ 3, 701 \\ 142 \\ 694 \\ 550 \\ 7, 018 \\ 1, 508 \\ 562 \\ 929 \\ 4, 019 \\ 104 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2, 300} \\ \textbf{2, 096} \\ \textbf{31} \\ \textbf{1, 254} \\ \textbf{677} \\ \textbf{465} \\ \textbf{3, 558} \\ \textbf{286} \\ \textbf{788} \\ \textbf{1, 155} \\ \textbf{1, 329} \end{array}$	2,948 2,505 34 1,568 410 742 195 2,142 114 539 800 690	4, 597 4, 542 35 3, 632 130 676 124 2, 869 570 487 715 1, 097	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 199\\ 2, 101\\ 36\\ 1, 180\\ 65\\ 768\\ 149\\ 2, 684\\ 212\\ 490\\ 931\\ 1, 052 \end{array}$	2, 941 2, 540 33 1, 583 384 768 174 2, 815 122 618 957 1, 118	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{4,062}\\ \textbf{4,014}\\ \textbf{38}\\ \textbf{3,042}\\ \textbf{134}\\ \textbf{702}\\ \textbf{145}\\ \textbf{3,603}\\ \textbf{1,112}\\ \textbf{555}\\ \textbf{1,017}\\ \textbf{920} \end{array}$	30 2, 762 54 638	3, 9; 3, 3; 2, 6; 4; 6; 1; 2, 6; 1; 1; 5; 9; 1, 0;
Public debt (direct), end of month, totaldo Interest-bearing, totaldo Public issuesdo Special issues to trust accounts, etcdo Noninterest bearingdo Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government,	222, 854 29, 246 2, 505	252, 990 250, 634 221, 362 29, 272 2, 356	252, 240 249, 920 220, 718 29, 201 2, 320	252, 236 249, 958 220, 636 29, 323 2, 278	252, 292 250, 063 219, 852 30, 211 2, 229	253, 374 251, 168 220, 381 30, 787 2, 206	253, 049 250, 875 219, 987 30, 887 2, 175	252, 687 250, 518 219, 297 31, 221 2, 170	252, 460 250, 300 219, 077 31, 223 2, 161	252, 506 250, 391 218, 992 31, 400 2, 115	252, 800 250, 579 218, 865 31, 714 2, 220	252, 620 250, 435 218, 675 31, 760 2, 186	252, 7 250, 60 218, 7 31, 80 2, 1
end of month1mil. of dol U. S. savings bonds: Amount outstanding, end of monthdo Sales, series E, F, and Gdo Redemptionsdo ' Revised. > Preliminary. § For bond yields s of lune 1948 fourse include S3 000 000 transf	. 364	78 53, 061 588 462	75 53, 133 468 452	75 53, 207 432 428	73 53, 333 497 465	55 54, 662 1, 673 438	51 54, 756 474 442		52 54, 908 415 393	57 54, 989 419 406	55, 197 540 432	36 55, 467 647 476	55, 7(55 3(

Revised. * Preliminary. (For bond yields see p. S-20.
June 1948 figures include \$3,000,000 transferred to the "Foreign Economic Cooperation Trust Fund" and considered expended during the fiscal year 1948, as required by the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948; the effect of this transfer is to charge the budget in the fiscal year 1948 for expenditures to be made in the fiscal year 1949. Figures beginning July 1, 1948 therefore exclude expenditures from this fund, totaling \$2,207,314,000 for July 1948-February 1949.
§ Beginning June 30, 1948, individual loan items are reported gross, i. e., before deduction of valuation reserves, instead of net as previously; data reported on a gross basis for March 3, 1948, for items against which reserves are held, are as follows (millions of dollars): Commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans, 14,621; "other loans, for purchasing or carrying securities," 765; real estate loans, 3,582; "other loans," 3,557. Data for March to May 1948 will not be available until figures are reported for the corresponding month of 1949. Total Joans are shown on a net basis for all months.
Revised series. Credit unions have been revised to exclude real estate mortgage loans beginning 1929, and further revised on basis of year-end figures from Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. for Federal credit unions and BLS statistics for state-chartered credit unions. Beginning 1934 insured repair and modernization loans have been revised. Beginning 1946 single payment loans and loans by small loan companies and miscellancous lenders have been revised. The related totals have been ortersponding upon request.
‡ Data revised to include matured debt on which interest has ceased, to conform with figures shown in the 1947 Statistical Supplement to the Survey. For comparable figures for January-August 1947 see note ‡ in the November 1948 Survey.
Beginning J1947 see note ‡ in the November 1948 Survey.
Beginning 1947 statistical Supplement to the Survey. F

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948						19	_
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
			FINA	NCE-	Conti	nued							
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE-Con.							1						
Government corporations and credit agencies: Assets, except interagency, totalmil. of dol Loans receivable, total (less reserves)do To aid agriculturedo To aid other ownersdo To aid other industriesdo To aid other financial institutionsdo Foreign loansdo Foreign loansdo Foreign loansdo Commodities, supplies, and materialsdo U. S. Government securitiesdo Liabilities, except interagency, totaldo Bonds, notes, and debentures: Guaranteed by the United Statesdo Other assetsdo Privately owned interestsdo Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loans and in- vestments outstanding, end of month, totalf mil. of dol. Industrial and commercial enterprises, including mational defensemil. of dol.	1, 106	1, 845 3, 526 12, 535 2, 496 2, 724 76 781 1, 868 150 28, 233 1, 102 316	1, 096 302	1, 111 304	2,386 633 147 260 5 481 6,214 4611 251 1,684 4,824 2,091 68 836 68 836 68 1,187 154 17,875 1,122 303	1,154	1, 169 294	$\begin{array}{c} 20, 687\\ 10, 573\\ 2, 660\\ 697\\ 146\\ 275\\ 5\\ 491\\ 6, 079\\ 592\\ 328\\ 1, 811\\ 3, 525\\ 2, 423\\ 2, 025\\ 2, 303\\ 52\\ 2, 303\\ 52\\ 1, 011\\ 1, 239\\ 159\\ 159\\ 159\\ 159\\ 159\\ 159\\ 159\\ 15$		1, 249 310	$\begin{array}{c} 3, 632\\ 768\\ 140\\ 310\\ 5520\\ 6, 102\\ 584\\ 627\\ 1, 554\\ 3, 508\\ 967\\ 2, 666\\ 38\\ 967\\ 1, 663\\ 166\\ 18, 886\\ 1, 282\\ 321\\ \end{array}$	1, 323 330	1, 362
Financial institutionsdo Railroads, including securities from PWAdo States, territories and political subdivisionsdo	143 144 122	140 145 124	139 145 128	139 145 128	137 144 135	137 145 134	135 145 134	133 143 134	133 141 134	132 141	129 138 134	127 138 137	126 138 135
United Kingdom and Republic of the Philippines mil. of dol.	234 138	230 144	226 153	225 167	215	214	213	209	207	134 204	194	192	191
Mortgages purchaseddodo	3	144	3	3	186 2	198 36	214 36	233 36	259 36	292 36	331 37	397 • 37	428 33
LIFE INSURANCE Assets, admitted:*													
All companies (Institute of Life Insurance), estimated total. mil. of dol. Securities and mortgages. do 49 companies (Life Insurance Association of America), total. mil. of dol. Bonds and stocks, book value, total. do Bonds and stocks, book value, total. do Public utility. do Public utility. do Railroad. do Other. do Parm. do Policy loans and premium notes. do Policy loans and premium notes. do Chter admitted assets. do Vife Insurance & Agency Management Association: Insurance written (new paid-for-insurance);	52, 238 47, 315 7 46, 757 35, 093 19, 518 17, 796 6, 839 2, 750 5, 986 817 7, 422 7 745 6, 677 1, 694 7 774 956	52, 584 47, 771 47, 058 35, 359 19, 395 17, 658 6, 988 2, 744 6, 232 684 7, 560 750 6, 810 1, 705 786 964	$\begin{array}{c} 52,866\\ 48,084\\ 47,304\\ 35,497\\ 19,162\\ 17,421\\ 7,148\\ 2,776\\ 6,411\\ 594\\ 7,697\\ 7,667\\ 7,667\\ 8,933\\ 1,715\\ 822\\ 979\end{array}$	53, 122 48, 320 47, 522 35, 565 19, 000 17, 259 7, 270 2, 777 6, 518 590 7, 828 777 7, 00 7, 828 777 7, 00 1, 725 825 989	53, 457 48, 579 35, 640 18, 787 17, 054 7, 390 2, 784 6, 679 605 7, 977 790 7, 186 1, 735 847 976	$\begin{array}{c} 53,774\\ 48,086\\ 35,727\\ 18,530\\ 16,760\\ 7,536\\ 2,810\\ 6,861\\ 656\\ 8,121\\ 802\\ 7,319\\ 1,742\\ 863\\ 977\end{array}$	54, 041 49, 040 48, 307 36, 704 18, 321 16, 320 7, 637 2, 815 6, 931 690 8, 276 8, 811 7, 465 1, 752 878 1, 008	54, 358 49, 165 48, 566 35, 664 18, 071 16, 087 7, 767 2, 817 7, 008 822 8, 404 8, 816 7, 588 1, 762 895 1, 020	54, 628 49, 541 48, 806 35, 854 17, 671 15, 672 7, 946 2, 821 7, 415 7, 55 8, 555 8, 555 8, 733 7, 732 1, 769 903 1, 021	54, 892 49, 778 49, 030 35, 899 17, 453 15, 454 15, 454 8, 070 2, 835 7, 541 718 8, 702 8, 829 7, 873 1, 779 910 1, 021	$\begin{array}{c} 55,383\\ 50,265\\ 49,483\\ 36,125\\ 17,235\\ 15,235\\ 15,236\\ 2,863\\ 7,737\\ 731\\ 8,893\\ 8,837\\ 8,057\\ 1,788\\ 932\\ 1,013\\ \end{array}$	55, 746 50, 465 36, 191 17, 189 15, 151 7, 818 802 9, 009 8, 842 8, 167 1, 800 947 1, 029	55, 984 50, 735 49, 999 36, 319 17, 134 15, 097 8, 388 2, 856 7, 942 711 9, 128 8, 555 8, 273 1, 809 971 1, 061
Value, total \$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,680\\ 204\\ 361\\ 1,115\\ 72\\ 272\\ 252\\ 108\\ 121\\ 41\\ 88\\ 38\\ 124\\ \end{array}$	1,888 236 409 1,243 81 301 272 118 141 50 99 41 140	1,894 211 396 1,287 85 326 278 120 148 51 99 41 140	1, 780 166 418 1, 196 289 255 112 140 48 98 40 134	$\begin{array}{c} 1,850\\ 236\\ 370\\ 1,244\\ 83\\ 305\\ 265\\ 119\\ 143\\ 51\\ 102\\ 42\\ 135\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,903\\ 380\\ 339\\ 1,184\\ 78\\ 287\\ 256\\ 113\\ 134\\ 47\\ 96\\ 41\\ 131\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,740\\ 259\\ 356\\ 1,125\\ 71\\ 259\\ 252\\ 111\\ 131\\ 46\\ 97\\ 36\\ 122\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,625\\ 195\\ 352\\ 1,078\\ 67\\ 244\\ 237\\ 108\\ 125\\ 47\\ 90\\ 37\\ 121 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,720\\ 192\\ 378\\ 1,150\\ 75\\ 273\\ 249\\ 110\\ 132\\ 52\\ 89\\ 38\\ 131 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,808\\ 262\\ 370\\ 1,176\\ 78\\ 282\\ 259\\ 109\\ 132\\ 50\\ 93\\ 39\\ 133\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,303\\ 664\\ 321\\ 1,318\\ 85\\ 298\\ 289\\ 133\\ 147\\ 54\\ 107\\ 47\\ 158\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,821\\ 335\\ 357\\ 1,129\\ 86\\ 292\\ 254\\ 103\\ 118\\ 42\\ 87\\ 33\\ 113\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,711\\ 193\\ 375\\ 1,143\\ 298\\ 250\\ 99\\ 123\\ 46\\ 97\\ 34\\ 118\\ \end{array}$
a synthic to portypolets and beterality, total, thous, of dol. Death claim payments	250, 600 113, 860 35, 496 7, 111 18, 014 44, 694 31, 425	307, 077 142, 339 40, 157 8, 356 19, 438 55, 083 41, 704	273, 084 123, 590 36, 706 7, 963 19, 881 44, 446 40, 498	244, 544 109, 455 32, 986 7, 472 18, 164 40, 377 36, 090	284, 967 124, 695 37, 117 8, 114 19, 512 52, 497 43, 032	253, 440 116, 083 32, 185 7, 711 20, 337 40, 555 36, 569	247, 279 112, 462 30, 378 7, 581 13, 149 39, 898 43, 811	$\begin{array}{c} 258,304\\ 122,692\\ 31,182\\ 7,122\\ 17,581\\ 41,976\\ 37,751 \end{array}$	248, 330 110, 837 35, 290 7, 632 18, 926 38, 300 37, 345	257, 971 118, 358 37, 644 8, 212 18, 937 36, 687 38, 133	333, 180 131, 229 42, 975 8, 812 18, 641 80, 727 50, 796	296, 940 123, 024 46, 076 8, 580 24, 207 54, 399 40, 654	$\begin{array}{c} 269,380\\ 117,839\\ 38,101\\ 7,825\\ 17,630\\ 46,239\\ 41,746\end{array}$
Premium collections, total thous. of dol Annuities	36, 062 68, 528 254, 922		378, 769 48, 791 31, 082 58, 264 240, 632	382, 810 41, 296 29, 056 69, 319 243, 139	432, 885 52, 493 31, 360 72, 129 276, 903	406, 274 74, 411 34, 049 61, 357 236, 457	374 , 355 42, 812 28, 400 69, 298 233, 845	412, 695 52, 017 33, 487 71, 300 255, 891	367, 335 42, 453 28, 251 62, 415 234, 216	406, 756 58, 814 29, 905 68, 239 249, 798	585, 010 114, 939 44, 759 98, 231 327, 081	422, 048 76, 348 39, 000 72, 171 234, 529	422, 984 544, 430 37, 036 67, 507 264, 011

April 1	1949
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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	1948 July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	194 January	Febru- ary
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued					<u> </u>	I	
MONETARY STATISTICS													
Foreign exchange rates: Argentina Belgium dol. per franc. Brazil dol. per franc. Canada, free rate\$ dol. per cruzeiro. Canada, free rate\$ dol. per cruzeiro. Canada, free rate\$ dol. per franc. India dol. per rupee. Mexico dol. per rupee. Netherlands dol. per krona. United Kingdom, free rate dol. per krona. Gold and silver: dol. per £.	0. 2977 . 0228 . 0544 . 8906 . 5701 3. 0047 . 2058 . 3771 . 2783 4. 0311	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{0. 2977} \\ \textbf{0228} \\ \textbf{0544} \\ \textbf{8928} \\ \textbf{5701} \\ \textbf{0047} \\ \textbf{3075} \\ \textbf{2058} \\ \textbf{3775} \\ \textbf{2783} \\ \textbf{4. 0313} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.\ 2977\\ .\ 0228\\ .\ 0544\\ .\ 9063\\ .\ 5701\\ .\ 0047\\ .\ 3017\\ .\ 2058\\ .\ 3776\\ .\ 2783\\ 4.\ 0315\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.\ 2977\\ .\ 0228\\ .\ 0544\\ .\ 9227\\ .\ 5701\\ .\ 0047\\ .\ 0047\\ .\ 2057\\ .\ 2057\\ .\ 2783\\ 4.\ 0312 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10.\ 2977\\ .\ 0228\\ .\ 0544\\ .\ 9323\\ \overset{1}{}\ 5701\\ .\ 0047\\ \overset{1}{}\ 3017\\ .\ 2057\\ .\ 3772\\ .\ 2782\\ \ 0313 \end{array}$	10.2977 .0228 .0544 .9283 (2) .0047 5.3017 5.3017 5.2057 .2782 4.0314	$\begin{array}{c} 0.\ 2977\\ .\ 0228\\ .\ 0544\\ .\ 9270\\ (^2)\\ .\ 0047\\ .\ 3017\\ (^6)\\ .\ 3762\\ .\ 2782\\ 4.\ 0315 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.\ 2977\\ .\ 0228\\ .\ 0544\\ .\ 9218\\ (^2)\\ .\ 0047\\ .\ 3017\\ (^6)\\ .\ 3760\\ .\ 2782\\ 4.\ 0315 \end{array}$	0. 2977 . 0229 . 0544 . 9290 (²⁾ . 0047 . 3017 . 3017 . 1444 . 3760 . 2782 4. 0314	$\begin{array}{c} 0.\ 2977\\ .\ 0229\\ .\ 0544\\ .\ 9238\\ (^2)\\ .\ 0047\\ $\ .\ 3017\\ .\ 1449\\ .\ 3757\\ .\ 2782\\ 4.\ 0315 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.\ 2977\\ .\ 0.228\\ .\ 0.544\\ .\ 9225\\ (^2)\\ .\ 0.047\\ .\ 3017\\ .\ 1453\\ .\ 3762\\ .\ 2782\\ 4.\ 0315 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.\ 2977\\ .\ 0228\\ .\ 0544\\ .\ 9244\\ (?)\\ .\ 0047\\ .\ 1453\\ .\ 3766\\ .\ 2782\\ 4.\ 0313\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{0. 2977}\\ \textbf{. 0228}\\ \textbf{. 0544}\\ \textbf{. 9267}\\ \textbf{(?)}\\ \textbf{4. 0047}\\ \textbf{5. 3017}\\ \textbf{. 1436}\\ \textbf{. 3763}\\ \textbf{. 2782}\\ \textbf{4. 0314} \end{array}$
Gold: Monetary stock, U. Smil. of dol Net release from earmark •thous. of dol Gold exports	23, 036 -72, 165 2. 560 161, 948 57, 211 36, 561 9, 156 5, 489	$\begin{array}{r} 23, 137 \\ -63, 376 \\ 27, 385 \\ 127, 328 \\ 60, 861 \\ 38, 545 \\ 10, 070 \\ 6, 372 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 23, 169 \\ -111, 546 \\ 28, 178 \\ 262, 334 \\ 59, 564 \\ 38, 452 \\ 10, 013 \\ 5, 650 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23, 304 \\ -2, 841 \\ 61, 887 \\ 213, 214 \\ 61, 214 \\ 38, 672 \\ 10, 047 \\ 6, 078 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,532\\81,671\\44,782\\222,523\\60,173\\38,308\\10,152\\5,719\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 23,679 \\ -188,411 \\ 2,486 \\ 269,178 \\ 64,486 \\ 39,013 \\ 10,367 \\ 6,180 \end{array}$	23, 725 59, 475 47, 353 86, 431 62, 382 38, 173 10, 689 7, 661	23, 872 98, 137 25, 993 79, 283 61, 757 37, 817 10, 320 7, 388	24,004 970 8,337 129,908 37,855 10,742 6,540	24, 166 99, 659 21, 097 75, 321 10, 897 5, 306	24, 244 45, 945 24, 123 132, 420 	24, 271 -2, 690 6, 399 52, 333 	[▶] 24, 290 −22, 201 4, 499 25, 978
Silver: Exportsdo Importsdodo Price at New Yorkdol, per fine oz Production	220 6, 196 . 746	229 5, 331 . 746	5, 763 5, 560 . 746	2, 564 9, 146 . 746	42 5, 747 . 746	278 4, 352 . 746	13 4, 781 . 738	52 5, 758 . 753	61 6, 910 . 772	123 4, 973 . 736	1,418 4,908 .700	581 2, 116 . 700	261 3, 278 . 708
Production: Canadao"thous. of fine oz. Mexicodo United Statesdo Money supply:	1, 036 3, 800 2, 070	1, 099 3, 900 3, 383	1, 090 3, 600 3, 216	1, 073 3, 400 3, 253	1, 194 4, 500 3, 085	1, 782 3, 700 2, 721	1, 518 3, 900 2, 327	1, 230 3, 800 3, 466	1, 381 4, 500 2, 957	1, 118 3, 400 3, 414	$1,090 \\ 3,600 \\ 2,281$	2, 761	
Currency in circulationml. of dol. Deposits adjusted, all banks, and currency out- side banks, totalmil. of dol. Currency outside banksdo.	28, 019 168, 900 25, 700	27, 781 166, 400 25, 600	27, 716 167, 500 25, 400	27, 812 167, 600 25, 400	27, 903 167, 875 25, 638	27, 866 ^p 168, 600 ^p 25, 500	28,055 * 169,100 * 25,600	28, 118	28, 176	28, 331 ^p 170, 100 ^p 25, 900	28, 224	27, 580 ^p 170, 000 ^p 25, 200	 27, 556 169, 050 25, 110
Deposits, adjusted, total, including U. S. de- positsmil. of dol Demand deposits, adjusted, excl. U. S. do Time deposits, incl. postal savingsdo Turn-over of demand deposits, except interbank and U. S. Government, annual rate: New York Cityratio of debits to deposits.	143, 200 84, 600 56, 800 25. 6	140, 800 81, 500 56, 900 26. 4	142, 100 82, 700 56, 900 26. 5	142, 200 82, 800 57, 000 27. 9	142, 237 82, 697 57, 360 28. 0	^p 143, 100 p 83, 400 p 57, 300 26. 6	^p 143, 500 ^p 83, 800 ^p 57, 300 23. 9	» 144,000 » 83,900 » 57,300 27.5	^p 144, 600 ^p 85, 000 ^p 57, 300 27. 9	P 144, 200 P 85, 000 P 57, 000 27.8	^p 145, 200 ^p 85, 800 ^p 57, 300 32. 1	» 144, 800 » 85, 300 » 57, 500 29, 3	p 143, 94(p 83, 26(p 57, 71(27. 1
Other leading citiesdo PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS (QUARTERLY)	18.6	19. 1	18.6	18.7	19. 1	19.1	18.5	19.4	19.3	20.8	21.0	19,3	18.6
Industrial corporations (Federal Reserve): Net profits, total (629 cos.)mil. of dol Iron and steel (47 cos.)do Machinery (69 cos.)do Other transportation equip. (68 cos.)do Other durable goods (75 cos.)do Other durable goods (75 cos.)do Oil producing and refining (45 cos.)do Other nondurable goods (80 cos.)do Miscellaneous services (74 cos.)do Miscellaneous services (74 cos.)do Dividends: Prefered		64 77 192 91 101 57 523 22 207			1, 101 110 92 151 7 69 53 71 86 194 98 98 100 77 559 22 218 156			* 1, 182 * 149 * 89 * 161 * 774 59 78 91 186 103 * 110 * 83 610 22 223 143			p 7 65 p 63 p 76 p 92 p 193 p 128 p 98 p 96		
Commercial and Financial Chronicle:												ļ	
Securities issued, by type of security, total (new capital and refunding)mil. of dol. New capital, totaldo Domestic, totaldo Federal agenciesdo Foreigndo Refunding, totaldo Domestic, totaldo Corporatedo Federal agenciesdo Foreigndo Federal agenciesdo Foreigndo Foreigndo Foreigndo Securities and Exchange Commission: Estimated gross proceeds, total ‡do By type of security:‡ Bonds and notes, totaldo	r 859 r 804 r 783 39 217 r 21 56 56 14 39 3 0 1,552 1,332	1, 409 1, 257 1, 221 560 31 630 37 152 152 152 152 152 152 152 152 152 152	936 769 768 562 500 156 166 166 166 114 1 (*) 1,407 1,297	652 591 374 35 182 0 61 61 4 4 9 8 0 1, 170 1, 074	965 899 888 584 21 283 11 66 66 29 34 3 0 1, 620 1, 459	714 630 629 444 67 118 85 85 15 68 2 0 2,507 2,463	856 681 259 35 175 175 175 2 123 50 0 1, 207 1, 134	666 576 574 456 0 118 89 89 26 62 1 0 1,723 1,651	983 902 651 378 0 273 251 81 81 19 56 6 0 1,809 1,723	666 593 583 433 0 150 10 73 73 73 73 16 56 2 0 1,427	831 753 753 627 0 126 0 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 70 0 1,894	7 192 15 57 57 1 55 1 0 r 1,408	500 436 231 14 191 0 64 64 7 53 4 0 1,280
Bonds and notes, total	1, 332 393 170 49	1, 983 642 21 25	1, 297 526 58 51	1,074 310 26 69	1,459 493 50 111	2,463 530 30 14	1, 134 171 34 40	1,651 401 61 11	1, 723 619 35 52	1, 375 457 31 21	1,813 603 68 13	r 1, 336 r 273 r 65 8	1, 26 30

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in		<u>-</u>			<u> </u>	1948						19	
the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
			FINA	NCE-	Conti	nued							
SECURITIES ISSUED—Continued													
Securities and Exchange Commission—Continued Estimated gross proceeds4—Continued By type of issuer: Corporate, tota1mil. of dol Industria1do Public utilitydo Real estate and financia1do Non-corporate, tota1do Federal agency not guaranteeddo U. S. Governmentdo State and municipa1do	613 441 121 35 16 939 0 718 220	$\begin{array}{c} 688\\ 126\\ 325\\ 81\\ 157\\ 1,341\\ 0\\ 708\\ 633 \end{array}$	636 273 269 52 42 771 0 597 174	405 158 219 24 4 764 0 574 190	654 97 410 84 63 966 0 680 286	574 282 178 69 46 1,933 0 1,813 120	244 127 76 30 11 963 0 526 287	473 121 265 42 45 1, 250 0 1, 128 122	705 385 248 62 9 1, 104 0 825 279	509 197 231 72 10 918 0 763 152	$\begin{array}{c} 684\\ 146\\ 487\\ 45\\ 6\\ 1,209\\ 0\\ 1,080\\ 129\end{array}$	* 345 * 169 * 120 36 * 20 1,063 0 870 193	321 129 106 55 32 958 0 763 195
Foreign governmentsdo Nonprofitdo	220 0 0	(1)	0 0	(¹)	280 0 0	(1)	150 (1)		(1)		129 0 r (1)	195 0 r (1)	(1)
New corporate security issues:‡ Estimated net proceeds, totaldo Proposed uses of proceeds:	594	679	626	395	642	564	238	1	697	503	673	* 336	318
New money, total	546 309 237 47 14 22 12 12 1	$560 \\ 343 \\ 217 \\ 114 \\ 83 \\ 30 \\ 1 \\ 6$	$\begin{array}{c} 434\\ 334\\ 100\\ 166\\ 62\\ 104\\ 0\\ 25\\ \end{array}$	356 297 60 21 1 20 0 18	563 449 114 74 45 26 5	424 307 117 99 8 91 (¹⁾ 40	222 164 58 15 4 11 0 1	10 28 4	666 538 128 28 10 18 0 2	466 353 113 34 0 26 8 3	635 560 75 26 2 21 3 12	r 312 r 274 r 38 9 0 7 2 r 16	220 172 48 32 7 25 0 66
Proposed uses by major groups: Industrial, total	$\begin{array}{r} 425\\390\\35\\119\\106\\12\\34\\34\\0\end{array}$	123 83 40 320 281 36 80 42 37	$269 \\ 154 \\ 110 \\ 265 \\ 233 \\ 31 \\ 51 \\ 32 \\ 19$	$152 \\ 120 \\ 19 \\ 216 \\ 209 \\ 2 \\ 24 \\ 24 \\ 0$	93 70 19 403 363 40 83 69 14	275 168 94 176 149 (¹) 68 68 0	123 113 10 75 73 2 30 29 1	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 262 \\ 226 \\ 36 \\ 41 \end{array} $	382 361 20 244 236 8 62 62 62	$ \begin{array}{c} 195 \\ 177 \\ 16 \\ 228 \\ 209 \\ 18 \\ 71 \\ 71 \\ 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 143\\ 130\\ 2\\ 479\\ 457\\ 22\\ 45\\ 45\\ 45\\ 0\\ \end{array} $	r 162 r 139 9 r 118 r 118 r 118 0 36 36	128 39 23 104 102 2 54 50 4
Real estate and financial, totaldo New moneydo Betirement of debt and stockdo	16 15 1	157 153 (¹)	41 15 7	4 3 (1)	62 60 (1)	45 39 6	10 8 2	43	9 8 (1)	9 8 0	6 3 1	r 20 r 19 (1)	32 29 3
State and municipal issues (Bond Buyer): Long termthous. of dol Short termdo COMMODITY MARKETS	227, 408 79, 895	639, 938 103, 453	167, 626 94, 387	196, 141 24, 857	307, 848 59, 759	258, 299 104, 759	318, 816 150, 303	119,039	283, 325 43, 138	213, 808 81, 747	131, 720 84, 614	r 199.063	190, 966 119, 198
Volume of trading in grain futures: Cornmil, of bu Wheatdo	. 291 483	280 454	278 390	260 276	284 279	420 420	471 416	392 301	266 263	381 348	301 337	250 328	395 445
SECURITY MARKETS Brokers' Balances (N. Y. S. E. Members													
Carrying Margin Accounts)													
Cash on hand and in banksmil. of dol_ Customers' debit balances (net)do Customers' free credit balancesdo Money borroweddodo	537 596 208	550 592 229	572 614 241	615 619 258	332 619 576 283	608 577 288	573 551 252	550	580 540 252	551 563 244	349 550 586 257	537 573 247	527 565 225
Bonds Prices: Average price of all listed bonds (N. Y. S. E.),													
total §dollarsdo Domesticdo Foreigndo Standard and Poor's Corporation:	99.84 100.35 67.61	99, 97 100, 54 65, 20	100. 19 100. 74 65. 99	$100.\ 80\\101.\ 35\\66.\ 45$	$101.\ 72\\102.\ 30\\66.\ 93$	$100.04 \\ 100.59 \\ 66.62$	99. 93 100. 47 66. 85	100.40	100.30	100.37	100, 18 100, 69 68, 41	7 100. 47 100. 96 69. 82	100, 45 100, 93 70, 26
Industrial, utility, and railroad: High grade (12 bonds)†dol. per \$100 bond Medium grade: † Composite (14 bonds)do	. 98.1	98.5	99.4	99.4	100.2	99.2	98.3				98.9	100. 5	100.5
Industrial (5 bonds) do Public utility (4 bonds) do Railroad (5 bonds) do Domestic municipal (15 bonds) do U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable do	94.3 96.0 82.2 122.6	90. 7 94. 5 96. 3 82. 2 123. 1 100. 78	91.4 94.9 96.7 83.5 125.7 100.84	92. 8 96. 8 95. 0 87. 2 127. 0 101. 20	94. 4 98. 2 95. 6 89. 8 127. 8 101. 23	94. 6 99. 3 95. 6 89. 1 126. 5 100. 82	93. 2 98. 1 95. 0 86. 9 124. 4 100. 73	97.5 94.6 86.8 124.0	94.4 85.8 124.5	94.5 93.6 85.1 124.9	90. 9 94. 7 93. 6 7 84. 5 127. 8 100. 89	92. 1 96. 1 93. 8 86. 4 129. 9 101. 16	92.7 97.0 94.7 86.6 128.5 101.51
Sales: Total, excluding U. S. Government bonds: All registered exchanges:			0	07 000	00 50 1	00 00-				00.045	ac 15		
Market valuethous. of dol Face valuedo New York Stock Exchange: Morket valuedo	60, 126 84, 508 56, 161	67, 055 95, 180 62, 799	87, 151 132, 534 81, 942	87, 363 119, 745 83, 047	90, 704 123, 899 85, 560	68, 289 90, 827 64, 672	51, 238 67, 315	67, 313	57, 711 78, 581	63,049 88,261	63, 470 89, 347	r 60, 686 r 80, 599	52,009 70,080
Market valuedo Face valuedo New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value, totalthous. of dol	79, 154	89, 511	125, 834	113, 325	117, 483	64, 672 86, 380 75, 831	48, 470 63, 479	63, 847	54, 179 74, 345		60, 152 84, 620	57, 073 75, 419	49,038 66,056
sales, face value, totalthous. of dol. U. S. Government	16 69, 729 63, 511	85, 367 79 85, 288 74, 326 10, 721	114, 479 51 114, 428 106, 223 7, 931	108, 954 52 108, 902 99, 580 8, 975	104, 021 60 103, 961 96, 286 7, 474	75, 831 306 75, 525 69, 138 6, 198	55, 967 41 55, 926 51, 100 4, 606	258 62, 644 56, 870	66, 631	74, 537 36 74, 501 69, 115 5, 287	78, 063 21 78, 042 69, 941 8, 018	69, 725 65 69, 660 62, 188 7, 301	63, 661 202 63, 459 55, 150 8, 043

Revised.
Less than \$500,000.
Revisions for January-August 1947 are available upon request.
\$ Sales figures include bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately; these bonds are included also in computing average price of all listed bonds.
tRevised series. The price series for high grade bonds is based on average yield of 12 bonds through August 1948 and 11 bonds thereafter, converted to a price basis by assuming a 234
percent bond with 30 years to maturity. The series for medium grade bonds is converted from yields of 14 bonds through August 1948 and 12 bonds threafter (number of industrial and railroad bonds each reduced to 4 in September 1948), assuming a 3-percent coupon with 30 years to maturity; this series replaces the series for medium and lower grade bonds shown in the Survey through the August 1948 issue. Both series are averages of daily figures.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through		<u>.</u>			······	1948						19-	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
			FINA	NCE-	-Conti	nued							
SECURITY MARKETS-Continued													
Bonds-Continued													
Value, issues listed on N. Y. S. E.: Face value, total, all issues ofmil. of dol	136, 531	134, 201	134, 297	134, 300	131, 481	131, 593	131, 707	131, 294	131, 226	131, 426	131, 068	131, 276	131, 272
Domesticdo Foreigndo	134, 170 2, 111	131,835 2,116	131, 931 2, 116	131, 931 2, 119	129, 116 2, 115	129, 230 2, 113 131, 645	129, 345 2, 112	128, 980 2, 064	128, 923 2, 054	$129, 126 \\ 2, 050$	128, 771 2, 048	128, 994 2, 032	128, 993 2, 030
Foreign do	136, 313 134, 645	134, 167 132, 544	134, 546 132, 903	135, 370 133, 714	133, 746 132, 085	129, 995	131, 610 129, 957	131, 128 129, 491	130, 945 129, 304	131, 234 129, 600	131, 306 129, 660	131, 897 130, 230	131, 863 130, 188
1 leids:	1,427	1,379	1,396	1,408	1, 415	1,408	1,412	1,396	1,400	1,390	1, 401	1,419	1,420
Domestic corporate (Moody's)percent By ratings:	3.12	3.10	3.05	3.02	3.00	3.04	3.09	3.09	3.11	3.12	3.09	3.02	3.00
Aaadodododo	2.85 2.93	2.83 2.90	2.78 2.87	2.76 2.86	2.76 2.85	2.81 2.89	2.84 2.94	2.84 2.93	2.84	2.84 2.92	2.79 2.88	2.71 2.81	2.71 2.80
Ado Baado	3. 17 3. 53	3. 13 3. 53	3.08 3.47	3.06 3.38	3.03 3.34	3.07 3.37	3.13 3.44	3.13 3.45	3. 15 3. 50	3.18 3.53	3. 16 3. 53	3.08 3.46	3.0 3.4
By groups: Industrialdo Public utilitydo	2.90	2.89	2.85	2.82	2.80	2.84	2.89	2.88	2.90	2.89	2.85	2.80	2.7
Railroad	3.03 3.43	3. 01 3. 40	2.97 3.34	2.95 3.27	2.96 3.23	3.02 3.26	3.07 3.31	3.07 3.32	3. 07 3. 35	3.09 3.37	3.06 3.36	2.99 3.26	2.99 3.24
Domestic municipal: Bond Buyer (20 cities)	2.48 2.55	2.42 2.52	2.34	2.23 2.31	2.27 2.26	2.28 2.33	2.39 2.45	2.43 2.46	2. 41 2. 45	2.31	2. 20 2. 26	2.17	2.2
U. S. Treasury bonds, taxabledo	2. 50	* 2. 44	2.38 2.44	2. 31	2. 20 2. 41	2. 33	2.45	2.40	2.45 2.45	2. 42 2. 44	2. 20	2.15 2.42	2.2 2.3
Stocks													
Cash dividend payments publicly reported: Total dividend paymentsmil. of dol	r 203. 0	r 621, 5	7 460. O	≠ 170. 4	r 728.4	r 496. 1	r 215.3	r 678.0	r 474.6	r 205, 1	r 1, 318. 9		
Financedodo	7 34.8 7 99.9	* 33.3 * 381.4	* 160.9 * 200.9	* 23.3 * 94.5	r 59.8 r 435.6	7 99. 2 7 230. 0	7 39.1 7 115.6	* 41.3 * 422.0	r 62, 9 r 231, 1	r 203. 1 r 25. 1 r 114. 3	r 111.5 r 838.7		
Miningdo	7 1. 9	r 66. 7	r 6.5	* 2.3	72.8	r 6. 6	7 2.6	77.3	* 8.2	7 2.3	* 119.8		
Public utilities:	7.4 736.9	* 11.2 * 45.6	7 55.8 7 51.2	.3	r 17.1 r 42.3	r 53, 6 r 45, 8	· 33, 9	r 16.0 r 39.9	r 52.9 r 50.3	.5 • 38.1	r 14.5		
Railroad	8.2 7 16.7	r 22.2 r 42.7	r 32.4 r 41.1	3.0	r 38.4 r 39.2	+ 15.1 + 33.8	r 6.2 7.5	7 23.3 7 40.1	+ 16.1 + 41.9	* 12.7 * 7.9	r 68.5		
Miscellaneousdo	4.2	* 18.4	11.2	* 24.6	* 23, 2	r 12. 0	· 10. 1	7 18.1	11.2	* 4.2	* 35. 5		
common stocks, Moody's: Dividend rate per share (200 stocks)* dollars	2.56	2, 59	2.62	2.65	2.67	2.69	2.77	2.80	2.90	3.02	3.04	3.07	3.0
Dividend rate per share (200 stocks)*dollars Industrial (125 stocks)do Public utility (25 stocks)do	2.58 3.21	2.60 3.21	2. 64 3. 22	2.68 3.21	2.69 3.21	2. 73 3. 26	2.82 3.26	2.84 3.25	2.97	3.12 3.29	3.14 3.30	3.17 3.30	3.13
Railroad (25 stocks)	1.84	1.94 2.32	1.94 2.32	1.94 2.33	1.99 2.33	1.99 2.33	2.04 2.33	2.19	2. 24 2. 33	2.32	2.40 2.34	2.42 2.35	3.3 2.4 2.3
Insurance (10 stocks)do Price, per share, end of month (200 stocks)*do	1.88 43.57	1.88 46.53	1.88 47.95	1.88 50.36	1.86 50.24	1.86 48.45	1.86 48.61	1.86 47.05	1.87 49.87	1.87 44.97	1.99 46.30	1.99 46.40	1.9 44.7
Industrial (125 stocks)	43. 20 53. 38	46.60 53.89	48.02 54.89	50.77 56.78	50.77 56.50	48.60 56.25	48.60 56.17	46.87 55.10	50.07 56.55	44.70 54.14	46. 33 54. 23	46.36 54.62	44.5
	30.36	32.96 5.57	34.93 5.46	37.22 5.26	37.53 5.31	35. 54 5. 55	36.59 5.70	35.02 5.95	36.12 5.82	31.28 6.72	31.31 6.57	31.14 6.62	28.8
Yield (200 stocks)	5.97 6.01	5.58 5.96	5.50 5.87	5.28 5.65	5.30 5.68	5.62 5.80	5.80 5.80	6.06 5.90	5.93 5.80	6.98	6.78 6.09	6.84 6.04	7.1 6.0
Railroad (25 stocks)dodo	6.06 4.77	5.89 4.60	5.55 4.50	5. 21 4. 43	5.30 4.54	5.60 4.72	5.58 4.54	6.25 4.67	6.20 4.45	7.42 4.87	7.67	7.77	8.3
Bank (15 stocks)	3. 62	3.40	3. 29	3.09	3. 34	3. 53	3, 49	3.40	3.16	3.30	3.34	3.33	3.3
Industrial (125 stocks) do		76.35 3.34			* 6.85 3.64			7.25			7.65 ₽3.95		
Railroad (25 stocks)		* 2. 67			r 6. 77		-	* 9.02		·	» 6. 29		
Stocks (Standard and Poor's Corp.) percent	4.18	4.12	4.12	4.09	4.04	4.10	14.20	1 4. 20	* 4. 28	2 4. 21	2 4.15	2 4.09	2 4.04
Average price of all listed shares (N. Y. S. E.) Dec. 31, 1924=100	70.5	75.5	78.0	82.8	82.3	78.2	77.7	75.0	78.8	71.4	73.0	72.9	69.9
Dow-Jones & Co. (65 stocks)dol. per share Industrial (30 stocks)do Public utility (15 stocks)do	60. 91 168. 47	61, 75 169, 94	66.03 180.05	69.11 186.38	70.61 191.05	69.97 187.05	67.99 181.77	67.69 180.33	69.00 185.19	64.90 176.60	64. 24 176. 31	65.37 179.75	63.14 174.40
Public utility (15 stocks)do Railroad (20 stocks)do Standard and Poor's Corporation:	31.95 49.19	32. 24 50. 64	33.75 56.03	35.16 60.32	35.73 61.37	35. 39 62. 34	34.65 60.29	34.74 60.23	35.20 60.62	33.34 55.00	33.09 53.27	34.43 53.16	34.5 49.3
Industrial, utility, and railroad:				100.0	107.1	101.0	105.1	105 5	107.0				
Combined index (41f. stocks) 1935-39=100 Industrial (365 stocks)do	114.2 119.2	116.4 121.8	124.6 130.8	130. 2 136. 9	135.1 142.7	131.9 138.9	127.1 133.5	125.7 131.7	127.8 134.3 123.9	120.4 126.4	119.4 125.5	121.0 127.3	117. 122.
Capital goods (121 stocks)do Consumers goods (182 stocks)do	108.9 117.8	111.4 118.9	119.9 125.6	125.0 131.1	129.8 135.3	126.8 132.0	121.6 128.3	121.1 127.2	123.9 128.0 97.4	116.3 122.1	115.9 120.2	117.6 122.8	113. 120.
Public utility (31 stocks)	92.6 101.9	93.0 105.2 92.5	96.2 115.2	99.2 122.6 97.5	100.6 125.6 96.6	99.5 124.7	97.3 119.7	97.3 120.4	120.9 96.0	94.2 108.8	92.9 105.8	94.2 105.9	94. 99.
Banks, N. Y. C. (19 stocks)do Fire and marine insurance (18 stocks)do	91.2 117.7	92.5 119.5	94. 2 125. 4	131.1	132.7	94.3 127.3	95.0 122.8	96.1 125.1	135.3	92.9 131.0	90. 3 135. 7	92.6 138.6	92. 140.
Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges:	777	897	1,433	1,717	1, 456	1,108	740	746	891			024	-
Market valuemil. of dol Shares sold	34, 336	41, 447	63, 059	77, 141	1, 450 62, 659	1, 108 45, 256	3 0, 823	32, 322	40, 593	1, 137 53, 415	1, 077 49, 092	854 * 37, 069	72 31, 50
On New York Stock Exchange: Market valuemil. of dol	659 24, 704	759 29, 774	1,219	1,468	1,225	934 32 877	624	626	747	970	914	716	60
Shares soldthousandsthousands Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y.	24, 704 16, 801	29, 774 22, 993	45, 304 34, 613	57, 504 42, 769	46, 322 30, 922	32, 877 24, 585	21,758	22,649	29, 081	39, 345	35, 534	26, 471	22, 15
Times)thousandsthousands Shares listed, New York Stock Exchange: Market walka ell listed sharesmil of dol	63, 158	22, 993 67, 757	34, 613 70, 262	42, 709 74, 704	30, 922 74, 507	24, 585 71, 056	15,039	17, 564	20, 434	28,319	27, 963	18, 825	17,18
Market value, all listed sharesmil. of dol Number of shares listedmillions	1, 928	1, 933	1, 938	1, 962	1,977	71,056 1,991	70, 862 1, 998	68, 614 2, 004	72, 186 2, 008	65, 466 2, 011	67, 048 2, 018	67, 478 2, 030	65, 32 2, 04

Revised. Preliminary. ¹Data based on 14 stocks. ¹Data based on 11 stocks. ³ Total includes bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately. ³ Number of stocks represents number currently used; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of the series. ⁴ Now series. The new series on dividend rates for 200 common stocks, which replace similar data formerly shown for 600 stocks, price per share, and earnings and the revised series for ⁴ yleds of 200 common stocks are for an identical list of companies. Dividends are at annual rates and are determined at the end of the month on the basis of the most recent declarations. ⁴ Yields are obtained by dividing per share dividends by per share prices. Earnings are net after taxes and contingencies less preferred dividend requirements (whether actually paid or not) and are quarterly earnings (partly estimated) at annual rate; for utilities only they are for the 12 months ended each quarter. The number of shares used to obtain per share figures represents number outstanding per companies' balance sheets adjusted for stock splits, etc., so as to be comparable with number outstanding December 31, 1946. A more complete description of the series and data beginning 1929 will be published later. ⁴ Revised series. The yield series for utility stocks has been revised to include only operating utilities beginning 1946 and earlier data have been revised back through 1942. There have been minor revisions in the yield series for industrial and insurance stocks and revisions in the railroad series beginning in 1946. Revisions through April 1947 will be shown later.

April 1949

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948		· · · · · · · · · ·				19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
			FO	REIGN	TRAI	DE							
INDEXES										1			
Exports of U. S. merchandise: Quantity: 1923-25=100	208	222	219	215	198	197	195	185	204	165	259	217	
Quantity : 1923-25=100. Valuet do Unit value do	289 139	303 136	298 136	293 136	270 136	271 138	263 135	246 133	272 133	218 132	342 132	288 133	
mports for consumption: Quantitydo	141	155	126	132	145	134	141	139	143	133	* 169	138	
Quantitydodddodddodddddddddddddddddddddd	180 128	200 130	165 131	170 130	187 129	176 132	185 132	184 133	189 132	175 132	, 221 7 131	181 131	 -
	85	91	80	79	73	88	92	91	98	99	130	115	
Unadjusted‡	104	103	101	99 99	95	121	93	73	73	85	108	114	
Unadjusted‡do Adjusted‡do	139 175	143 162	133 163	124 146	123 149	148 188	161 148	152 121	155 121	134 120	181 163	169 175	
Imports for consumption: Unadjusteddo Adjusteddo	111	124	86	96	112	93	104	99	102	92	130	109	
Adjusteddo SHIPPING WEIGHT	. 107	109	80	99	122	103	113	103	103	85	129	104	
Water-borne trade: Exports, including reexports_thous. of long tons_	5, 312	5, 125	4, 780	7, 781	8,050	8,060	8,356	7, 319	6, 937	5,609	5,654		1
General imports	4, 173	5, 036	4, 780 4, 438	4, 682	5, 735	5, 055	5, 336	5, 017	5, 673	5, 344	5, 656		
Exports, including reexports, totalt, mil. of dol.	1,086	1, 139	1, 120	1, 102	1,015	1,019		926	1,021	(1)820	1,284	* 1,086	1,0
Commercial do Foreign aid and relief§do By geographic regions:	920 166	943 197	936 187	921 182	(1) (1)	(1) (1)	8			(1) (1)		(1) (1)	
Africa	62, 374 195, 423	66, 134 190, 636	78, 626 201, 462	63, 908 193, 062	64, 596 180, 623	68, 022 209, 243	66, 998 180, 890	59, 489 154, 736	61,007 178,618	46, 339 131, 209	78, 988 242, 717	52,675 221,792	
Asia and Oceania‡do Europe‡do Northern North Americado	141,729	406, 298	371, 415 150, 775	352, 016 171, 245	180, 623 336, 757 179, 067	330, 886 155, 103	323, 239 169, 273	319,674 168,744	327, 816 180, 155	272, 245 175, 339	436, 911 165, 481	365, 235 148, 475	
Southern North Americado South Americado Total exports by leading countries:	113, 723 174, 889	126, 058 198, 143	127, 878 190, 324	149, 369 172, 457	119,055 134,456	114, 915 141, 171	108, 012 141, 688	98, 162 125, 262	119.702 154,141	99, 188 95, 564	154, 862 204, 753	122, 925 172, 693	
Atrica: Egyptdo	3,058	2,862	3, 455	2, 314	3, 322	3, 319	1, 531	3, 465	2, 286	2,000	6, 282		
Union of South Africadodo Asia and Oceania: Australia, including New Guineado	36, 698 9, 706	36, 610 9, 209	49, 593 6, 446	40, 565 8, 571	41, 309 6, 814	44, 376 7, 881	45, 578 7, 748	42, 278 5, 711	39, 344	31, 885 10, 393	45, 638 17, 947	· ·	
British Malava do	7,962	6, 868 23, 504	11, 177 31, 364	10, 760	7, 913	7, 227	4, 088 18, 968	4, 899 7, 737	5, 703 9, 473	1,598	7,069		
China do. India and Pakistan do. Japant do	18,006 37,888	18, 489 24, 108	32, 762 11, 797	25, 048 12, 093	32, 294 18, 060	26, 519 46, 791	19, 373 40, 172	31, 148 26, 390	28, 812 27, 449	17, 519 18, 267	35, 786 30, 077	35, 939 34, 407	
Japan;	5, 536 43, 584	6, 248 41, 540	8, 308 41, 851	7, 421 39, 530	7, 473 36, 857	8, 557 39, 561	5, 218 33, 396	7, 425 26, 028	8, 388 38, 153	3, 839 31, 570	16,754 53,043		
Europe: Francedo Germanytdo		64, 472 91, 174	59, 378 87, 023	69, 399 61, 516	48, 016 90, 492	37, 495 78, 468	37, 504 81, 370	30, 819 57, 779	30, 411 65, 306	30,006 61,322	55, 093 67, 384		
Italy 1	40, 165	41, 128 8, 176	45, 730 3, 971	47, 589	25, 040 23	22, 098 412	23,824	26, 263	29, 418	30,097	48, 156 526		
United Kingdom	- 60,078	51, 734	43, 604	45, 726	40, 368	65, 649	53, 648	54, 617	51, 806	46,071	58, 394	53, 390	
Canada do do da la constructiona do	139, 415	148, 783 306, 373	148, 374 300, 228	168, 272 303, 827	176. 577 236, 854	152, 711 289, 909	165, 647 234, 214	166. 272 208. 506	176, 026 256, 455	174, 152 184, 435	161, 074 338, 159	278,788	
Argentinado Brazil	48, 249 45, 672 5, 909	48, 842 63, 135 5, 662	46, 512 46, 154 7, 136	38, 269 43, 062 5, 342	27, 452 20, 012 10, 141	7 21, 598 37, 090 6, 372	16, 659 35, 940 8, 076	33, 115	20, 249 41, 255 13, 822	29,129	26, 160 57, 217	51,165	
Colombiado	20, 434	* 20, 690 * 39, 302	21, 924 40, 207	20, 353 50, 119	10, 141	13, 717 30, 873	13. 477 30, 003	12,005	12, 651 38, 397	9,748	18, 533	17,584	
Mexicodddddodddddddddddddddddddd	37, 121 38, 397	45, 597 40, 807	47, 132 46, 554	45,852 48,719	46, 384 44, 359	46, 870 43, 625	38, 293 47, 106	36, 698 36, 776	42,738	38,845	50, 586	41,178 51,162	
Brazil	1,076	1,128	1, 110	1,091	1,005	1,010	981	916	1, 011	813	1,272	' 1,074	1,0
By economic classes: Crude materialstthous. of dol_ Crude foodstuffsdo Manufactured foodstuffs and beveragestdo Semimanufacturestdo Finished manufacturestdo By principal commodities: Agricultural products, total1do	108, 595	108, 351 104, 258	86,352	125, 595 74, 236 129, 797	115, 550 81, 311	130, 296 111, 466	r 138, 517	124, 194	*127, 203	96, 545	184, 256 116, 621	121,409	
Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages I do Semimanufactures 1	100, 953 120, 808 626, 657	122, 231 129, 879 663, 342	127, 043 122, 352 684, 469	* 121, 101 639, 993	113, 839 113, 357 580, 672	102, 921 115, 236 550, 096	* 109, 092 * 107, 341 * 507, 148	91, 489	92, 560 102, 711 560, 994	80, 397 83, 961 405, 320	122, 784 128, 944 719, 242	127, 241	
By principal commodities: Agricultural products, total‡do	281,035	293, 174	272.722	272,097	239, 392	* 278, 461	294.793	1			379, 791		
Cotton, unmanufactured Fruits, vegetables, and preparations do	33, 620 28, 424	45, 904 35, 084	31, 282 7 27, 740	40, 439 25, 298	26, 475 18, 860	28,673 * 15,813	21, 002 * 19, 543	30, 755 * 18, 927	43,752 18,808	74,777	91, 623 24, 732	68, 883 2 18, 023	
Grains and preparations Packing house products dodo	141,755	127, 257 • 19, 524	* 131, 237 9, 235	131, 062 9, 873	136, 600 10, 448	* 157, 618 * 11, 024	* 188, 134 11, 011	143, 296	* 149, 536 9, 987	108, 440 8, 190	142, 698 18, 922	140, 134	1
Nonagricultural products, total‡do	794, 718	* 834, 887 13, 613	* 837, 239 14, 791	* 818, 625	765, 337 14, 189	731, 554 10, 591	686, 308 r 10, 621	* 650, 145 11, 410	* 721, 961 * 11, 098	540, 764 11, 052	892, 055 15, 888		
Aircraft, parts, and accessoriesdo Automobiles, parts, and accessoriesdo Chemicals and related products‡do		83, 819 72, 509	90,012 70,893	74,898	64, 084 63, 415	83, 931 64, 406	70, 507	53,877	* 78, 998 63, 794	47,748	91, 760 82, 066	² 70, 472 ² 63, 651	
Copper and manufactures	10.384 61,044	9, 188 63, 708	12,755 r 57,807	11, 102 51, 282	10, 975 51, 322	7,884	9,359 145,878	5,904	10,004	6, 176 36, 075	8,136 70,075	² 10, 260 65, 924	
Machinery, total Agriculturaldodo	198, 431 28, 564	* 214, 120 32, 983	* 217, 921 39, 024	* 201, 169 33, 267	* 184, 464 34, 066	* 171, 941 29, 905	* 162, 145 * 28, 536	* 159, 859 30, 412	7 185, 597	124, 196 25, 901	231,726	² 205, 930 ² 10, 697	
Electrical‡do Metal workingdo	7 46, 142 14, 990	r 48, 935 r 15, 963	* 50, 459 14, 437	* 47, 580 11, 685	37, 502 11, 903	* 34, 360 11, 477	7 34, 958 11, 771	12,576	11, 795	26,057 7,951	52, 712 19, 216	2 14, 864	
Chemicals and related productsdo Copper and manufacturesdo Iron and steel-mill productsdo Machinery, totaltdo Agriculturaldo Electricaltdo Metal workingdo Other industrialdo Petroleum and productstdo Textiles and manufacturestdo	7 96,003 44,168	* 104, 382 49, 409	* 101, 876	7 97, 339 7 60, 374	* 90, 139 61, 395	* 85, 849 67, 864	* 77, 172 * 60, 916	* 55, 913	50,815	43, 332	56,601	55, 496	
Textiles and manufactures	77,478	74,935	•	78,626		62,136	53, 703	•	68, 395		91, 397		

* Revised. 1 Not available; see note marked "‡". 2Not strictly comparable with data prior to 1949 because of changes in commodity classifications. Important among the shifts affecting comparability is the transfer of tractors, parts, and accessories (totaling \$22,100,000 in January 1949) from the agricultural machinery group to a separate group. § The series includes UNRRA shipments and shipments under the various foreign aid programs initiated during 1947 (U. S. Foreign Relief, Interim Aid, and Greek-Turkish Aid, Gov-ernment procured items), the Economic Cooperation Administration Program which began in April 1948, and Army civilian supply shipments (see marked "‡"). Separate figures for foreign aid and relief, other than Army civilian supply shipments, are not available after May 1948; moreover, some goods classified in previous months as commercial exports were subsequently financed by E. C. A. and Interim-aid authorizations. ‡ The indexes of exports of agricultural products beginning in the May 1948 Survey, and other indicated export series beginning in the April 1948 issue, include Army civilian supply shipments totaled 910 million and petroleum products other than asphalt for road building) initiated during the war period to furnish relief to the civilian populations in occupied areas. These shipments totaled 910 million and dollars in 1947; data were not reported prior to 1947. Estimated total Army civilian supply shipments for 1944-46, based on data re-ported by the Army and Navy, are as follows (millions of dollars): 1944, 155, 1945, 724; 1946, 447. These 1944-46, based on data re-March 1948 data as indicated above. "Total exports including reexports" includes comparatively small amounts under the lend-lease program which have not been shown separately since the March 1948 Survey.

Jnless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948						19-	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru ary
		FO	REIG	N TRA	DE-C	ontinu	ıed						
VALUE—Continued												1	
eneral imports, totalthous. of dol By geographic regions:		r 665, 813	r 528, 037	* 549, 428	* 615, 479	558, 346	598, 860	r 558, 221	r 597, 342	550, 062	721, 588	r 589, 251	567, 8t
By geographic regions: Africa	45,563	44, 561 138, 873	7 29, 295 7 112, 302	* 35, 501 * 112, 300	* 28, 704 137, 669	r 31, 923 r 117, 734	41,806 + 134,275	33, 955 + 97, 340	31, 184 + 125, 115	23, 097 95, 519	35, 233 179, 008	27, 541	
Asia and Oceania	85,660	* 98, 965	7 80, 699	83,622	* 95, 188	* 87, 501	* 89, 237	94, 174	* 102, 271	81, 758	112, 923		
Northern North America	7 101, 550	128, 617	7 114, 602	r 120, 279	r 129, 285	125, 778	7 136, 983	+ 157, 276	+ 153, 624	170, 583	148, 791	127,050	
Southern North Americado	93, 771	* 114, 938	r 88, 264	r 84, 895	7 76, 623	* 73,150	r 82, 107	* 67, 451	64,774	55,729	83, 095	77,622	
South Americado	133, 529	* 139, 859	102, 874	* 112, 831	* 148, 011	r 122, 261	r 114, 453	r 108, 026	120, 374	123, 376	162, 539	144, 257	
By leading countries:	l				1				ļ	ļ			
Africa:	2,486	2,082	464	215	415	1, 577	10,322	9, 959	205	206	350	000	ŧ
Egyptdo Union of South Africado	11,869	r 12, 988	* 9,460	7 12, 176	9,978	* 12, 565	10, 901	r 10, 055	* 13, 744	11,029	10,849	266	
									· ·		· ·	0,000	[
A ustralia, including New Guineado British Malaya do China do India and Pakistan do Japan do Netherlands Indies do Dombla of the Bullioning do.	11, 133	* 24, 395	7, 287	5, 589	13, 242	13, 468	r 16, 932	* 6, 538	8, 914	4, 999	13, 171	9, 387	
British Malayado	20, 304	* 23, 003	16, 684	20, 237	22,204	* 23, 947	* 20, 442	17,463	r 24, 499	14,404	34, 501	17,169	
Chinado	r 12, 324 r 27, 373	* 10, 590 22, 512	7,778	9, 133 28, 457	10,232	11,297	r 9, 933 r 20, 532	8,736	10,971	9,315	13,747	11,839	
India and Pakistando	4,385	4, 643	r 35, 569 4, 019	1 3,789	7 27,472 5,671	7 22, 310 6, 750	5, 518	* 16, 733 4, 083	7 23, 802 7, 130	17, 125 6, 214	26, 958 7, 352	26, 537	
Notherlands Indies do	3, 266	4,908	3, 511	2,942	6,038	5, 889	8,961	* 5, 512	8,092	8,458	15, 235		
Republic of the Philippinesdo	18,912	23, 990	16,942	17,632	25, 415	15, 356	23, 538	13, 311	13, 950	11, 546	25, 081	14,891	
Europe.	1			i i	1		1				20,002	11,001	
Francedododo	4,642	r 6, 489	4, 842	4,656	7,470	⁺ 6, 191	r 6, 806	6,402	7,661	5, 521	7, 344	6.414	1
Germanydo	2, 681	* 1, 737	1,356	* 1, 495	2,003 7,214	3,064	2,982	4, 102	* 3, 606	3,056	3, 491	4,648	
Italydo Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo	5,754	8,414	9,127	7,210	7,214	7 5, 928	* 5, 860	7,475	* 10, 263	9, 103	11, 775	7,902	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republicsdo	1,953	7,414	6, 682 23, 871	7,371 20,862	7,400	5, 628 23, 646	* 8, 420 23, 643	9,788 21,468	5, 253 27, 051	6, 745 19, 462	6, 592 29, 379	1,613	
United Kingdomdo North and South America:	- 20, 100	. 20, 575	20,011	20,002	20, 241	20,040	20,040	21,400	27,001	19, 402	29, 519	24,671	
Canadado	r 99, 893	126, 440	7 113. 041	+ 116, 211	7 125, 541	+ 122, 310	* 134.003	+ 153.315	149.251	165, 863	145, 943	121,998	
Latin American Republics, totaldo	* 212, 735	7 237, 191	177.173	r 186, 427	1 212,913	184,043	r 182, 876	* 163, 592	174, 444	166, 680	231,054	208, 506	
Argentinado	* 17,662	r 19, 706	12, 520	11,906	17,600	16, 104	* 15, 785	10,076	10, 352	6, 908	9,830	15,234	
		40, 684	30, 928	* 35, 912	52, 381	36, 216	* 34, 899	* 37, 681	47, 449	48, 393	62, 235	47,437	
Chiledo	17,142	17,863 17,442	* 15, 688 8, 694	13, 706 14, 182	18,004 19,963	7 15, 803 21, 145	13, 595	* 12, 209	12, 536	11,876	18,019	15, 456	
Colombia	34, 681	7 47, 168	33, 763	38,990	r 30, 627	21, 145	18, 737 42, 551	18,762 32,787	19, 954 29, 140	22, 840 15, 965	28, 750 26, 630	21,749 24,558	
Mavico do	25. 320	27, 204	7 24. 244	17, 533	17.051	18,646	17,473	17, 247	17, 301	19,623	25, 232	24, 558	
Venezuela	19,986	26, 880	r 23, 464	22, 735 r 543, 650	25, 693	* 19, 863	20,626	21, 317	21,498	25, 105	27, 271	24, 566	
Brazil	7 573, 776	638, 378	525, 609	r 543, 650	* 595, 802	* 562, 990	* 589, 199	587, 998	* 601, 726	557, 195	705, 982	578, 142	554, 1
By economic classes:		105 101	1 10 10		- 107 050							1	1
Crude materialsdo	7 177, 528 115, 914	195, 121 121, 995	153, 174 85, 425	* 153, 155 95, 101	r 187, 378 106, 830	* 168, 978 * 89, 043	* 177, 803 * 88, 717	* 183, 172	r 164, 714	146, 535 116, 094	203, 548	181, 460	
Monufactured foodstuffs and haverages do	r 55, 922	70,650	56,030	r 63, 255	r 61, 086	57, 206	74,870	7 93, 212 7 67, 081	105,931	53, 434	$\begin{array}{c} 145,217\\ 63,862 \end{array}$	109,606	
Samimanufactures do	133,792	140, 794	121, 445	r 130, 303	* 133, 128	* 138, 563	* 140, 580	* 138, 906	72, 852 r 139, 821	127, 860	165, 397	49, 831 127, 684	[
Crude materials	* 90, 621	109, 818	109, 535	7 101, 836	r 107, 379	* 109, 201	107, 227	105,627	118,407	* 113, 273	127, 958	109, 562	
By principal commodities:				1					ŕ		1		
Agricultural products, totaldo	* 277, 358	* 310, 659	* 224, 686	* 237, 024	* 267, 899	238,665	* 258, 166	* 261, 756	256, 337	231, 972	313, 647	251, 736	
Coffeedo	62, 324 12, 592	63, 435 10, 587	39, 671 8, 110	52, 703 6, 961	67, 489 8, 694	50, 357 10, 040	44, 461	46,645	55, 306	60, 865	85,827	71, 555	
Coffee	22, 459	29,639	16, 405	16, 335	26, 688	27, 233	6, 649 28, 365	6, 878 22, 294	5,050 27,740	5,064 22,758	6, 331 37, 862	5, 646 27, 672	
		1, 863	828	982	2.174	3, 316	906	1, 034	1,745	1.091	1, 543		
Nongricultural products, totaldo Nongricultural products, totaldo Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures, totaldo Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures, total	30, 796	40, 808	25, 547	30, 254	22, 115	22, 470	42, 142	30,934	27, 448	13, 452	21.003	19, 283	
Wool and mohair, unmanufactured do	30, 597	34, 803	24, 612	20, 269	29,007	25,142	26,948	22, 156	19,893	16,456	18, 540	21, 307	
Nonagricultural products, totaldo	- 296, 419	* 327, 719	300, 924	r 306, 626	* 327, 903	r 324, 326	* 331, 033	r 326, 242	r 345, 388	* 325, 224	392, 335	326,406	
Furs and manufacturesdo	- 7 18, 381	11, 996	9,600	15, 276	14, 503	10, 104	7 17, 270	16, 630	12,771	9, 226	11, 932	6,764	
Nonferrous ores, metals, and manufactures, totalthous. of dol_	47, 138	7 49, 476	44.744	r 48, 974	50, 995	52, 523	P 55 717	54, 468	+ 63, 896	55 950	88, 027	74 000	
Copper, incl. ore and manufactures_do		* 19,006	15, 376	13, 499	18,967	19, 224	r 55, 717 15, 895	14,223	15,774	55, 356 15, 888	22,820	74,603 23,243	
Tin including ore do	5,692	7,613	8,452	13, 225	13,947	7, 965	11,666	10, 899	13, 663	$15,888 \\ 7,637$	24,706		
Paper base stocksdo	30, 978	7 29,003	22, 347	28,967	32, 296	29,563	27, 271	23, 612	22,857	20,974	22, 562		
Newsprint do	27, 483	37, 367	32,801	34, 477	34, 843	33,093	37, 320	33, 172	34, 587	39, 609	39,081	35, 442	
		37, 277	32, 544	30, 204	34,612	32,799	33, 267	35, 569	34, 430	41,454		1 11 001	1
Paper base stocks do Newsprint do Petroleum and products do	30, 368	01,211	02,044	00,203	01,012	04,100	00,207	00,000	01,100	1 1, 101	46, 032	44,004	

TRANSPORTATION		1											
Airlines													
Operations on scheduled air lines: Miles flown, revenuethousands Express and freight carriedshort tons Express and freight ton-miles flownthousands Mail ton-miles flowndo Passengers carried, revenuedo Passenger-miles flown, revenuedo	20, 978 10, 582 6, 199 2, 618 694 349, 93 4	24, 849 12, 793 7, 817 3, 045 881 431, 156	25, 710 12, 422 7, 446 2, 819 1, 017 473, 950	27, 176 13, 275 8, 406 2, 923 1, 131 527, 924	28, 050 13, 069 8, 097 2, 868 1, 187 575, 019	29, 444 11, 998 7, 296 2, 754 1, 181 546, 018	29, 427 13, 316 7, 935 2, 890 1, 206 552, 710	27, 689 15, 952 9, 540 3, 066 1, 176 535, 578	27, 718 16, 575 10, 028 3, 321 1, 159 522, 007	25, 361 14, 973 9, 509 3, 360 966 440, 971	26, 250 17, 636 11, 085 * 5, 098 978 473, 63 6	23, 141 12, 176 7, 859 3, 292 821 418, 212	
Express Operations													
Operating revenue	25, 910 78	26, 355 5	25, 318 131	21, 877 1	23, 632 25	23, 180 20	22, 712 ^d 12	24, 106 ^d 24	23, 210 9	23, 373 12	28, 585 61	23, 105 28	
Local Transit Lines													
Fares, average cash rate	8. 4652 1, 438 111, 100	8. 5234 1, 581 121, 800	8. 5816 1, 491 119, 500	8. 6093 1, 487 120, 200	8. 6591 1, 437 118 , 3 00	8. 9140 1, 356 123, 700	8, 9694 1, 342 124, 200	9.0165 1,369 121,200	9. 0913 1, 439 130, 900	9, 1439 1, 392 130, 200	9, 1827 1, 478 143, 300	9. 2131 1, 399 128, 400	9. 2353 1, 273
Class I Steam Railways													
Freight carloadings (A. A. R.):1 Total cars do Coal do Coke do Forest products do Grains and grain products do Livestock do Ore do Merchandise, I. c. I do Miscellaneous do	r 3, 077 7 731 60 7 167 144 34 7 49 7 435 r 1, 457	2,9545105318114135644611,509	2, 984 408 40 173 153 49 204 447 1, 510	4, 404 992 72 224 200 63 395 544 1, 913	3, 524 795 58 189 199 42 332 408 1, 499	4, 183 786 67 246 322 44 408 487 1, 823	$\begin{array}{r} 3,562\\746\\59\\212\\223\\43\\311\\420\\1,548\end{array}$	3, 502 694 58 197 195 58 302 420 1, 578	4, 574 889 75 243 264 99 346 557 2, 100	3, 295 642 60 169 207 62 222 411 1, 523	2, 951 621 59 156 193 47 78 369 1, 428	3, 428 756 78 168 215 51 59 434 1, 666	2, 767 607 63 131 156 34 52 369 1, 356

⁷ Revised. ⁴ Deficit. ¶Data for May, July, October 1948, and January 1949 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. ‡Figures for January-March 1946 revised; see note marked "†" on p. S-22 of the July 1948 Survey.

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April 1949

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			,			1948						19	
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
TRA	NSPOI	RTATI	ON AN	D COI	MMUN	ICATI	ONS-	-Contin	nued				
TRANSPORTATION—Continued										ł	ļ		
Class I Steam Railways—Continued Freight carloadings (Federal Reserve indexes):													
Total, unadjusted 1935-39=100 Coaldo Cokedo	129 150 188	$122 \\ 98 \\ 163$	128 105 134	143 163 183	144 153 183	143 144 177	146 153 187	150 149 190	151 147 190	141 138 198	128 131 201	$120 \\ 130 \\ 198$	11 12 19
Forest productsdodododo	135 101	146 100	141 108 94	145 113 86	156 147	165 189	171 156 76	164 142	158 150	141 152 114	123 138 82	$116 \\ 125$	
Oredo_	61 49 69	62 57 73	212 70	277 69	296 66	66 296 63	273 67	113 273 70	143 240 71	196 68	62 60	76 44 57	
Miscellaneousdo Total, adjusteddo Coaldo	137 139 150	142 130 98	143 130 105	144 141 163	144 139 153	142 138 144	146 142 153 194	156 139 149	159 140 147	149 137 138	139 137 131	129 131 130	1
Cokedo Forest productsdo Grains and grain productsdo	178	162 146 109	137 141 123	185 139 129	187 150 144	183 165 158	194 162 144	192 152 127	194 149 150	198 144 155	192 139 147	189 129 125	
Livestockdodddododddodddododddddodddddd	76 195 71	79 195 72	105 213 70	96 213 69	86 191 66	86 185 64	80 182 66	85 182 66	93 178 68	90 178 66	85 201 62	79 175 60	
Merchandise, l. c. ldo Miscellaneousdo Freight-car surplus and shortage, daily average:	146	150	145	143	140	141	145 5, 392	144	145	144	148 11, 573	141 31,831	1
Car surplus, totalnumberdo Box carsdododo	6,657 1,817 132	35, 244 2, 585 27, 938	104,170 3,459 95,106	$ \begin{array}{r} 14,515\\5,824\\109\end{array} $	15,633 9,938 14	16,942 1,736 11,539	486 47	4, 285 385 56	74 253	4,473 161 653	1,902 4,781	6,031 16,221	60, 0 14, 9 34, 9
Car shortage, totaldo Box carsdo Coal cars§do	13,030 4,922 7,586	7, 783 2, 974 4, 374	2,330 1,079 1,058	13, 282 1, 133 11, 500	15,350 2,002 12,6 3 7	14, 108 5, 020 8, 279	19, 095 5, 210 12, 985	16, 992 6, 262 9, 891	20, 885 10, 804 8, 908	11, 339 7, 254 3, 469	1, 561 791 670	657 212 429	513
Financial operations (unadjusted): Operating revenues, totalthous. of dol Freightdo	715, 891 589, 894	776, 616 642, 346	728, 969 601, 376	796, 403 666, 984	838, 106 690, 838	841, 994 685, 426	868, 089 711, 360	844, 774 696, 795	878, 121 738, 588	825, 326 691, 177	806, 554 648, 028	730, 686 594, 747	675, 7 559, 1
Passengerdod	72,065 586,356	74, 398 618, 759	69, 490 585, 625	71, 786 616, 231	84, 251 626, 080	95, 094 626, 159	92, 511 637, 362	83, 603 620, 993	75, 316 651, 909	74, 220 637, 472	90, 671 648, 742	81, 522 616, 269	67, 3 567, 7
thous. of dol. Net railway operating incomedo	90, 110 39, 425 17, 798	97, 132 60, 724 35, 447	90, 239 53, 104 26, 916	89, 993 90, 178 63, 715	87, 047 124, 979 94, 071	110, 578 105, 257 76, 474	115, 033 115, 695 85, 510	112, 932 110, 849 82, 657	115, 335 110, 877 84, 486	103, 788 84, 066 61, 760	93, 150 64, 662 49, 890	81, 173 33, 244 11, 884	78, 2 29, 7
financial operations, adjusted: Operating revenues, totalmil. of dol. Freightdo	781.1	760.8	726.1 593.6	794.7 665.0	855.6 710.3	818.6 669.8	842.4 695.2	836.0 688.1	845.0 707.8	832, 9 695, 9	810. 6 659. 4	767.8	
Passengerdo Bailway expensesdo	77.4 710.5 70.6	75.5 705.4	72.1 684.4 41.7	72.8 701.0 93.7	81.6 719.0 136.6	87.5 726.8 91.7	82.8 743.6 98.7	84.2 737.4 98.6	77.2 755.9 89.1	77.8 751.7 81.2	89.2 738.6 72.1	85.1 703.4	
Net railway operating incomedo Net incomedo Operating results:	38.3	55.4 22.2	41.7 8.8 49,902	61.8 60,250	102.5	57. 4 57, 995	65.3 61,253	64.9 58,815	56.3 62,900	48. 6 56, 162	7 40.0	32.3 49,197	
Freight carried 1 milemil. of ton-miles Revenue per ton-mileeents Passengers carried 1 milemillions	53, 579 1. 176 3, 198	52, 466 1. 300 3, 271	49,902 1.284 3,043	1. 183 3, 151	1, 262 3, 660	1, 995 1, 261 4, 094	1, 231 3, 961	1. 256 3, 521	1. 248 3, 101	1. 300 2, 990	1. 312 3, 538	1. 292 3, 368	
Waterway Traffic													
Clearances, vessels in foreign trade: Total, U. S. portsthous. net tonstodo	6, 446 2, 815	7, 002 2, 998	6, 826 3, 106	8, 167 4, 063	8, 765 4, 461	9,004 4,407	8, 773 4, 478	7, 554 4, 059	7, 638 4, 083 3, 554	6, 307 3, 232	6, 567 3, 101	5, 892 3, 015	
United States	3, 631 2, 098	4, 005 2, 143	3, 720 2, 064	4, 099 1, 990	4, 304 2, 125	4, 507 1, 940	4, 294 2, 021	3, 495 1, 954	1,642		3, 466 1, 827	2, 876 2, 341 1, 179	1,
Travel	1, 092	1, 165	1, 184	964	1, 044	1, 117	1, 167	1,075	751	687	909	1,179	
Hotels: Average sale per occupied roomdollars Rooms occupiedpercent of total	5. 03 88	4. 81 89	5.35 89	4. 91 89	5. 27 89	5.12 83	5.62 88	5. 53 90	5.60 89	5.70 84	5. 25 73	5. 41 83	5.
Restaurant sales index, same month1929=100 foreign travel: U. S. citizens, arrivalsnumber	211 46, 695	206 47, 587	245 41, 823	246 37, 517	248 45, 627	227 52, 038	236 67, 000	240 63, 648	224 53,004	41, 410	204 43, 108	222 38, 587	46,
U. S. citizens, departures	42, 690 1, 193 14, 272	44, 722 1, 556 14, 567	40, 574 1, 750 14, 211	41, 271 1, 395 12, 742	59, 432 1, 707 12, 345	58, 080 12, 364	42, 549 11, 495	32, 113 12, 314	33, 727 15, 707	25, 323 15, 304	36, 078 20, 829	39, 815	
Immigrants	17, 915 208	26, 883 258	25, 110 351	27, 304 689	30, 372 1, 454	21, 699 2, 613	16, 168 2, 800	13, 892 1, 371	12, 456 616		12, 669 150	16, 744 155	21,9
Revenue passenger-milesmillions Passenger revenuesthous. of dol	1, 048 9, 328	1, 045 9, 364	975 8, 676	935 8, 254	1, 040 9, 516	1, 028 9, 334	1, 016 9, 128	1, 020 9, 240	1,008 9,183	922 8, 396	933 8, 417	1, 187 10, 814	
COMMUNICATIONS					0/1 1/0	a /a aaa	0/0 550						
Operating revenuesthous. of dol Station revenuesdo Tolls, messagedo Operating expensesdo	225, 584 128, 440 78, 490	237, 939 132, 124 87, 003	235, 094 132, 437 83, 653	238, 347 133, 426 85, 348	241, 148 135, 379 85, 868	240,002 133,533 86,248	243, 779 134, 254 88, 964	244,659 136,663 87,153	248, 456 139, 384 89, 102	248, 576 141, 178 87, 056	258, 051 143, 893 93, 015		
Operating expenses	174, 364 23, 956 32, 628	187, 252 23, 800 32, 934	183, 836 24, 130 33, 186	185, 762 25, 250 33, 499	189, 214 24, 702 33, 769	193, 785 21, 180 34, 009	192, 228 24, 327 34, 286	193, 927 23, 739 34, 518	193, 407 26, 759 34, 760	199, 356 24, 210 35, 044	211, 342 21, 235 35, 298		
Celegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers: Wire-telegraph: Operating revenuesthous. of dol Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo	14, 084	16, 055	15, 014	15, 482	16, 508	15, 107	15, 403	15, 290	14, 842	14, 493	15,959	14.024	
Net operating revenuesdo	13, 210 4 83	14, 190 900	14, 224 4 185	14, 610 <i>d 108</i>	14, 759 741	15,091 \$ 759	14, 490 50	14, 313 164	14, 187 ¢ 63	14, 069 d 293	17, 154 4 1, 989	14, 124 4 942	
Operating revenuesdodo Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo Net operating revenues	1, 629 1, 567 <i>d 123</i>	1, 885 1, 843 <i>d 102</i>	2,089 1,787 92	2, 012 1, 758 60	2,065 1,702 170	$2,005 \\ 1,842 \\ 1$	1, 980 1, 724 39	2,076 1,724 157	2,057 1,734 132	1, 942 1, 709 40	2,362 1,837 315	1, 939 1, 611 123	
Radiotelegraph: Operating revenuesdo Operating expenses, incl. depreciationdo	1, 760 1, 765	1, 817 1, 896	1, 807 1, 779	1, 846 1, 857	1, 931 1, 832	1, 869 1, 849	1, 797 1, 819	1, 838 1, 780	1, 849 1, 791	1, 848 1, 850	2, 121 2, 020	1.820	
Net operating revenues	475	a 140	45	a 87	12	4 54	a 92	d 16	d 29	4 63	47	d 36	

^r Revised, ^d Deficit.
§ Data have been revised beginning July 1947 to exclude covered hoppers; prior to that month covered hoppers were not shown separately from other hoppers and are included in the figures.
for total coal cars.
¶ Data relate to Continental United States. ‡Revised data for January 1948, \$19,342,000.

April	1949
** 121 11	1010

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in	Fahrer	I			i	1948		Cont	-	Nor		19	
the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru ary
	C	HEMI	CALS	AND A	ALLIEJ) PRO	DUCT	s					
CHEMICALS									1				
norganic chemicals, production: Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous (commercial)													
short tons Calcium arsenate (commercial)thous, of lb	90, 550 2, 433	100, 142 3, 379	92, 640 3, 910 57, 649	82, 408 3, 399 59, 009	81, 364 5, 488 54, 585	89, 642 3, 273	85, 556 899 57, 443	86,062 (1)	(1) (1)	93, 923 (1)	99, 303 (1)	* 99, 057 (1)	90, 9 (1)
Calcium carbide (commercial)short tons_ Carbon dioxide, liquid, gas, and solid thous. of lb	55,006	61, 489 70, 590	83, 260	96, 217	103, 850	53, 375 118, 787	120, 884	55, 164 101, 358	57, 805 71, 125	55, 347 60, 734	57, 971 59, 668	61, 918 60, 371	56, 4 58, 1
Chlorineshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsshort tonsdo Hydrochloric acid (100% HCl)dodo	116, 143 33, 940	132, 668 36, 579	126, 992 36, 306	130, 926 38, 349	133, 231 34, 930 2, 097	129, 445 32, 862	142, 412 35, 782	136, 382 37, 825	147, 593 39, 863	147, 451 38, 889	154, 469 39, 237	152, 838 7 39, 378	136, 4 38, 1
	3, 697 100, 546 1, 258	3, 654 101, 041 1, 361	3, 814 94, 904 1, 362	3, 127 86, 487 1, 370	81, 888 1, 288	506 92, 594 1, 205	(1) 90, 318 1, 328	(1) 95, 570 1, 279	(1) 99, 190 1, 431	(1) 91,348 1,386	1, 648 95, 099 1, 409	3,866 97,854 1,403	4,0 90,5 1,3
Mile and Competentiation of the second secon	90, 601	105, 097	97, 510	98, 565	95, 396	96, 864	102, 961	106, 304	113, 726	104, 433	109, 149	* 112, 257	107, 3
Co ₃)Snort tonsSolution bichromate and chromate do	360, 437 7, 106 173, 693	$\begin{array}{r} 404,525\\7,971\\198,658\end{array}$	357, 752 8, 184 186, 300	360, 110 7, 962 186, 265	347, 656 7, 916 190, 576	398, 871 7, 850 194, 012	394, 215 7, 783 203, 274	357, 618 8, 200 196, 163	406, 603 8, 734 211, 836	398, 158 8, 277 212, 494	406, 026 8, 328 221, 479	372, 224 8, 913 209, 891	329,0
Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH)do Sodium silicate, soluble silicate glass (anhy- drous)short tons.		54, 702	38, 773	33, 588	39, 093	38, 230	36, 085	38, 232	38, 617	46, 868	38, 049	35, 914	188, 3 31, 6
drous- sodium sulfate, Glauber's salt and crude salt cake	64, 182	69, 688	70, 928	73, 510	65, 602	64, 083	67, 293	71, 926	76, 811	73, 721	71, 868	72, 422	67, 5
Productionshort tons Price, wholesale, 66°, tanks, at works	893, 440	956, 957	904, 562	931, 788	838, 982	838, 317	901, 994	866, 168	950, 801	944, 268	989, 887	964, 506	868, 5
dol. per short ton_ organic chemicals: Acetic acid (synthetic and natural), production	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.
Acetic anhydride, productiondo	32, 624 58, 184	$34,605 \\ 64,849$	33, 244 60, 103	39, 091 64, 641	38, 041 57, 784	37,745 63,246	31, 626 63, 004	35, 437 69, 240	38, 322 69, 857	41, 238 73, 450	43, 496 67, 941	38, 662 66, 520	
A cetyl salicylic acid (aspirin), production_do Alcohol, denatured:		1, 054 13, 016	1, 061 13, 311	559 13,754	649 12,973	249 12, 534	905 14, 289	1,043	1, 079 15, 962	1, 088 16, 013	1, 113 15, 765	1, 180 12, 855	-
Productionthous. of wine galdo Consumption (withdrawals)do Stocksdo	11, 243 1, 653	13, 046 1, 61 3	13, 206 1, 712	14, 211 1, 245	13, 138 1, 073	12, 492 1, 110	14, 124 1, 282	15, 573 1, 344	15, 457 1, 982	16, 185 1, 816	15, 266	12, 939 12, 136	11, 1 10, 1 3, 2
Alcohol, ethyl: Productionthous. of proof gal_ Stocks, totaldo	20, 951 23, 886	29,265 29,808	27, 389 31, 601	29, 852 34, 874	27, 668 38, 273	23, 833 38, 487	25, 790 36, 098	27, 972 31, 725	29, 827 29, 592	33, 609 31, 999	30, 779 34, 917	26,573 37,154	22, 3
In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses_do In denaturing plantsdo	22,654	29, 413 395	31, 032 569	34, 353 521	37, 699 574	38, 114 373	35, 654 444	31, 313 412	28, 738 853	31, 496 503	34, 317 34, 317 601	36, 587 567	37, 7 37, 4
Withdrawn for denaturingdo Withdrawn tax-paiddo	21, 151 2, 678 11, 925	23, 213 3, 237 12, 179	24, 899 2, 827 12, 884	25, 426 2, 838 11, 590	23, 445 2, 933 10, 654	22, 997 3, 024 11, 345	26, 626 3, 432 11, 930	28, 671 3, 809 12, 483	30, 116 4, 702 11, 756	29, 217 5, 114 13, 436	29, 522 3, 159	23, 761 2, 988	20, 3 3, 1
Ethyl acetate (85%), productionthous. of b Glycerin, refined (100 % basis):	5, 712	5, 850	5, 422	5, 788	5, 763	4,972	5, 457	4,830	5,008	4,904	12, 591 8, 279	13, 137 5, 560	
Creosote oil, productionthous. of gal_ Ethyl acetate (85%), productionthous. of lb_ Glycerin, refined (100 % basis): High gravity and yellow distilled: Productionthous. of lb_ Consumptiondo Stocksdo Chemically pure:	7,947	7,699 7,272	6, 715 7, 456	6, 383 7, 379	8, 772 7, 896	4, 778 6, 953	7, 045 7, 261	6, 886	6, 551	7,069 6,980	7, 203	5, 920	
Stocksdo Chemically pure:		18, 197	16, 744	15, 221	18, 027	15, 257	14, 980	7, 547 13, 795	7, 290 13, 376	13, 538	6, 652 13, 692	6, 289 13, 905	
Production do	10, 294 7, 376 19, 013	$11,350 \\ 7,845 \\ 21,866$	8, 293 7, 116 21, 923	7, 704 6, 776 21, 384	9,050 6,730 22,355	5, 557 5, 992 21, 057	8, 991 7, 471	9, 484 7, 432	9,530 7,780	9,240	10,600 7,551	10, 530 7, 907	
Methanol, production: Natural (100%) thous of gal	198	204	212	203	190	214	20, 701 190	20, 420 191	20, 586 186	18, 640 192	20, 565 181	21, 987 198	
Synthetic (100%)do	9, 161 12, 048	10, 944 14, 082	10, 489 13, 072	12,771 13,632	12,880 11,606	13, 508 12, 133	14, 261 11, 567	14, 577 12, 288	16, 396 13, 254	16, 342 15, 921	15, 950 15, 873	$\begin{array}{c} 14.327 \\ 16,295 \end{array}$	1
FERTILIZERS													
Consumption, total†thous. of short tonsdo Midwest States†do Southern States†do	1,140 178 962	1,440 188 1,252	1, 085 202 883	643 118 525	382 99 283	356 189 168	343 143 200	582 184 399	529 74 455	552 112 440	768 260	1, 293 1, 630	1,4 1,2
Exports, total§short tonsdodo	152, 851 14, 306	318, 694 169, 457	276, 845 68, 429	171, 981 31, 564	202, 191 34, 469	264, 889 77, 029	359, 713 54, 897	255,000 57,515	230, 088 79, 641	207, 704 91, 321	509 200, 858 93, 869	263 164, 704 42, 756	
Phosphate materials§do Potash materials§do mports, totaldo	116, 204 10, 735 158, 626	$128,272 \\10,030 \\147,828$	198, 169 8, 563 145, 160	133, 078 5, 524 163, 761	161, 829 3, 797 104, 306	181, 354 5, 467 78, 688	295, 984 8, 109 129, 587	183, 292 11, 283 95, 906	131,712 10,540	100, 172 9, 845 87, 081	82,149 12,283	102, 382 9, 201	
Nitrogenous materials, totaldo Nitrate of sodado	135, 258 99, 494	126, 802 78, 764	116, 875 76, 232	131, 798 89, 924	92, 041 68, 049	72, 494 30, 339	129, 587 121, 746 64, 920	72, 270 34, 050	66,405 51,974 19,357	74, 175	116, 635 93, 869 49, 913	98, 651 79, 805 45, 199	
Phosphate materialsdo Potash materialsdo Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars,	10, 449 5, 227	436 8, 238	301 12, 861	8, 594 6, 662	5, 890 2	243 0	3, 481 0	10, 208 8, 192	3, 487 4, 914	4,856 0	9, 774 241	3, 464 8, 020	
port warehousesdol. per short ton	48.00 91,574	48.00 99,728	48.00 99,135	48.00 80,497	48.00 84,792	48.00 80,338	50, 63 90, 806	51.50 96,738	51.50 94,312	51.50 102,160	51.50 103,032	54.50 98,968	54. 90, 6
uperphosphate (bulk): Productiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	883, 852 1, 081, 544	1, 033, 294 994, 464	974, 420 965, 480	977, 100 1,131,883	825, 549 1,314,000	741,993	839, 890	801, 926 1, 382, 289	828,646	853, 461	822, 517	7 840, 276 7 1,387,127	854, 1 1, 229, 0
NAVAL STORES		001,101	000, 100	1,101,000	1,011,000	1, 121, 000	1, 110, 921	1, 052, 200	1,000,400	1, 557, 551	1, 407, 694	1,001,141	1, 220, 0
cosin (gum and wood): Productiondrums (520 lb.).		382, 720			566, 300			607,805			539, 310		
Stocks, end of quarterdo Price, gum, wholesale, "H" grade (Sav.), bulk	.	277, 980			401, 170			576, 530			670, 550		
dol. per 100 lb Furpentine (gum and wood): Productionbbl. (50 gal.)	8. 55	7.19 115.460	7.00	6.80	7. 52 183, 240	7.29	7.28	7.41	7.62	7.73	7.69	7.66	7.
Stocks, end of quarter		110,400 195,350 .64	. 62	. 58	200, 990	.39	.38	197, 640 228, 600 . 38	. 39	. 39	163,400 262,670 .37	.37	
MISCELLANEOUS													
xplosives (industrial), shipments: Black blasting powderthous. of lb	3, 049	2, 739	2, 415	3, 336	2, 886	2, 168	2, 836	2, 548	2, 626	2, 581	2, 405	2, 953	1,7
High explosivesdo Bone black: 7 Productionshort tons	45, 799	46, 406 1, 017	45, 302 519	58, 026 520	60, 271 607	54, 684	60, 929	58, 124	56, 497	53, 175	47, 704	43, 832	44,9
Stocks	1, 696	2,004	1, 877	1,650	1,526								

Revised. ¹ Not available for publication. Series discontinued by the Bureau of the Census.
 † Revised series. Data for fertilizer consumption by midwestern States and the total were revised in the March 1948 Survey to exclude Illinois which has discontinued tag sales; data for consumption by southern States and the total have been revised beginning in the November 1948 Survey to exclude Louisiana which has discontinued tag sales. Revised data prior to September 1947 for the total and midwestern States, and prior to 1947 for the southern States will be shown later.
 § Beginning in the April 1948 Survey export figures include Army civilian supply shipments; see note marked "‡" on p. 8-21.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	{			,		1948	_					194	19
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	CHEMI	CALS	AND A	ALLIEJ	D PRO	DUCT	S-Co	ntinue	d	:			
MISCELLANEOUS-Continued												1	1
Gelatin: 3 Production, totalthous. of lb	4,659	4,336	4,009	4, 504	4, 584							.	
Edibledo Stocks, totaldo	3,425 6,558	3,034 7,000	2, 883 6, 889	3, 103 7, 268	3,437 7,462								
Edibledo Glue, animal:g ^a	. 3, 144	3, 464	3, 392	3, 713		•••••							
Productiondodo	13, 131 10, 828	11, 795 10, 957	12, 165 12, 062	11, 503 12, 960	11,771 14,823								
Sulfur: Productionlong tons_	388,332	402,832	392, 991	409, 530	409.610	423, 233	406, 220	400.657	393, 385	412,680	438, 527	416.678	351.08
Stocksdo OIL SEEDS, OILS, FATS, AND BYPRODUCTS	. 3, 348, 462	3, 368, 064	3, 338, 345	3, 297, 705	3, 303, 984	3, 340, 019	3, 310, 593	3, 313, 777	3, 292, 826	3, 226, 170	3, 225, 014	3, 274, 313	3, 234, 48
										}			
Animal fats, greases, and oils: Animal fats:					0.05					000 100			
Productionthous. of lb_ Consumption, factorydo	118, 795	222, 845 116, 571	222,070 107,826	238, 278 116, 137	$267, 662 \\ 122, 370$	215, 921 84, 640	189, 987 113, 254	185, 865 113, 369	221, 253 122, 063	298, 192 119, 816	117,992	361, 417 97, 264	
Stocks, end of monthdo Greases:		369, 989	396, 045	414, 980	431, 815	449, 291	376, 852	326, 165	288, 614	310, 920	* 402, 332	464, 820	
Productiondododo	53, 195	45, 153 56, 212	45, 543 51, 525	47, 147 46, 433	51, 411 51, 931	48,097 30,009	43, 323 47, 211	42, 192 50, 474	47, 344 51, 547	50, 619 47, 116	7 53, 144 7 49, 474	52, 050 55, 887	
Stocks, end of monthdo Fish oils:		129, 645	126, 831	124, 582	129, 997	149, 604	142, 626	129, 354	119, 351	112, 915	* 104, 308	111, 489	
Productiondo Consumption, factorydo	20.178	766 19,095	1,000 15,721	4, 296 16, 993	13, 345 17, 776	17, 112 13, 979	23, 379 18, 569	22, 332 18, 946	11,344 20,225	6, 529 17, 979	* 5, 649 * 16, 227	2,064 14,102	
Stocks, end of monthdo Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts:	- 69,069	61,021	55,000	60, 879	66, 479	78, 276	89, 878	93, 229	97, 756	115, 792	7 134, 465	108, 537	
Vegetable oils, total: Production, crudemil. of lb. Consumption, crude, factorydo Stocks, end of month:	- 441 410	408 425	352 385	331 351	316 354	310 281	307 322	409 367	498 440	532 449	+ 529 + 453	516 451	
Stocks, end of month: Crudedo	_ 598	592	555	526	465	474	447	463	528	614	r 693	808	
Crudedo Refineddo Exportsthous. of b. Imports, total	264	305 21, 199	292 16,319	252 25, 554	227 19,750	201 14, 204	149 11.831	130 7,793	152 10,603	211	279 19,516	341	
Imports, totaldo	7 40, 502 21, 847	32, 646 10, 270	29, 596 10, 531	30 , 256 9, 266	25, 708 9, 697	25, 931 15, 888	23, 799 7, 390	32, 184 14, 429	40,967	31, 329 7, 946	61, 350 16, 855	31, 834 11, 335	
Paint oilsdo All other vegetable oilsdo Copra:	18,655	22, 376	19,065	20, 991	16, 011	10,000	16,409	17,756	19,028 21,939	23, 382	44, 495	11, 335 22, 500	
Consumption, factory	- 53, 135	50, 194	40, 136	35, 102	31, 797	23, 530	32, 503	23, 553	21,356	27, 377	33, 343	29, 959	
Importsdodo Coconut or copra oil:	35, 392 55, 546	36, 471 51, 513	28, 825 34, 349	22, 659 27, 644	21, 868 40, 991	25, 145 24, 916	16, 638 41, 894	16, 581 17, 757	14,864 19,049	5, 265 19, 557	26, 359 58, 361	20, 574 21, 824	
Production.													
Crudethous. of lb. Refineddo	28, 361	64, 280 31, 502	51, 137 27, 771	45, 362 26, 935	40, 456 29, 812	29, 945 21, 890	41, 408 28, 744	30,003	27,554 23,682	35, 185 19, 488	42,657 21,203	38, 454 21, 453	
Consumption, factory: Crudedo_	68, 333	69, 523	54, 484	54,088	57, 539	40, 259	54, 944	50, 150	47,098	43, 827	47, 369	43,620	
Stocks, end of month:		23, 342	22, 985	23, 575	26, 332	16, 255	23, 916	21, 118	19, 529	21, 288	21, 842	19,962	
Crudedodddododddddodddddddddddddddd_	86, 546 10, 500	96, 226 11, 837	98,773	101, 254	85, 804 12, 274	78,048	70, 315	54,892 10,899	39, 135 11, 876	44,208	52, 180 8, 976		
Importsdo	3,848	9, 598	7, 694	6, 428	6, 528	2, 991	5, 419	7, 024	8, 569	14, 475	24, 930		
Receipts at millsthous. of short tons. Consumption (crush)do Stocks at mills, end of monthdo	- 74 412	* 53 326	7 22 7 204	r 16 r 149	22 115	r 92 r 96	373 173	1, 231 534	1, 593 707	975 711	* 602 * 670		
Cottonseed cake and meal:	{	r 502	* 320	* 187	r 94	* 89	289	985	1,871	2, 129	* 2,067	1, 665	
Production short tons	- 7 191, 599	r 154, 755 r 85, 726	7 94, 575 7 92, 874	≠ 68, 558 ≠ 101, 492	r 54, 792 r 94, 428	7 49, 257 7 83, 406	80, 566 74, 554	241, 993 75, 250	318, 208		r 300, 891 81, 515		
Stocks at mills, end of monthdo Cottonseed oil, crude: Production thous of lb	7 130, 415	r 105, 395	r 67, 059	7 48, 150	7 38, 514	r 32, 362	52,130	166, 148	1 00,000	7 227, 956	r 211, 964	195, 053	
Production thous. of lb. Stocks, end of month do Cottonseed oil, refined:		* 87, 882	r 58, 100	r 43, 117	, 32, 591	* 22, 834	25, 601	63, 285	223, 733 97, 778	141,085	157, 722	195, 055	
Cottonseed on, remed: do Production@do do In oleomargarine. do Stocks, end of month@do do Price, wholesale, summer, 'yellow, prime (N. Y.)	119, 504 106, 611	7 125, 823 105, 985	r 90, 567 96, 604	* 59, 819 91, 090	7 47, 843 68, 170	7 35, 680 46, 449	43, 586 76, 475	111, 259 103, 281	178,087	* 177, 824 122, 772	7 182,062 117,056		1
In oleomargarinedo	42,779	38, 728	36, 180 167, 952	40, 195 + 126, 901	32, 114	20, 314 97, 549	30, 955 60, 695	39,476	138, 828 45, 687	40, 976 120, 774	38, 569	44,065	
Price, wholesale, summer, yellow, prime (N. Y.)	044	. 261	{ ` `				. 211	59, 241 . 231	83, 053	. 221	168, 081	202, 869	1
dol. per lb. Flaxseed: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu.	ł.	. 201	. 305	. 371	. 356	. 290	. 211	.231	. 215	. 221	. 199	.174	.15
Duluth:	1									1 050	1 52, 533		·
Receiptsdo Shipmentsdo Stocks. end of monthdo	- 66 0		53 189	45 69	80 459	216 294	242 310 157	5,233 1,253	4, 759 3, 133	1,350 3,717	365 1,471	79	6
Minneapolis:	{	843	707	683	304	225		4, 137	5, 763	3, 396	2, 289	2, 271	3, 32
Receiptsdo Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	723	530 298	653 199	870 308	1, 178 162	1, 384 196	8,357 614	15, 101 2, 654	6,912 1,875	1,625 1,311	1, 491 709	762 304	42 28
Oil mills:	1	3,099	2, 500	1,888	967	636	1, 420	9,748	13, 286	12,920	11, 957	11, 410	10, 54
Consumptiondo Stocks, end of monthdo	2, 595 5, 800	2,309 4,879	2, 442 3, 843	2, 737 3, 234	3 , 156 4 , 185	3,798 6,112	3, 577 6, 746	3,675 8,492	3, 098 8, 538	2, 981 7, 076	3, 178 7, 744	2,660 6,775	
Importsdo Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minn.)dol. per bu_	6.51	6.19	1 6.04	477 6.09	105 6.09	332 6.08	95 6.00	25 6.00	1 6.00	6.01	12 6.00	58 6.00	6.0
Linseed cake and meal: Shipments from Minneapolisthous. of lb_	49,740	47,280	47, 580	44, 520	48, 120	42,000	48, 840	66, 540	61, 560	52,140	53, 280	48, 240	53, 52
Linseed oil:		46, 264	48, 974	54, 170	63, 142	76,965	72, 234	73, 427	60,973	58, 111	62, 645	61, 694	00, 02
Productiondodddodddddddddddddddddddddddddd	28,020 38,987	29, 760 40, 871	37, 440 40, 292	33, 720 40, 754	33, 540 44, 330	32, 460 39, 275	33, 300 42, 671	35, 160 42,535	29, 520 39, 347	26, 340 31, 707	19,560	25, 560	27, 36
Stocks at factory, end of monthdo Price, wholesale (N. Y.)dol. per lb_	141, 504	135, 741	134, 511	131, 442	137, 132	150,118	165, 273	180,175	190,988	210, 894	31, 331 226, 403	41, 270 239, 763	
Soybeans:	. 306	. 292	. 290	. 290	. 294	. 291	. 290	. 290	. 293	. 292	. 290	.288	. 28
Production (crop estimate)thous. of budo	14, 962	14, 762	14, 185	13, 247	12, 681	12, 571	10,742	10, 276	13, 849	16, 154	¹ 220, 201 <i>r</i> 16, 677		
Stocks, end of monthdo	1 43, 596	36,857	33,608	27,447	23,042	15,821	1 8,008	5,417	48, 781	58, 392	7 55, 564	49, 721	F

Stocks, end of month______do____ 43, 596 36, 857 33, 608 27, 447 23, 042 15, 821 r, 8, 008 5, 417 48, 781 58, 392 r, 55, 564 49, 721 r Revised. 1 December 1 estimate. 2 Beginning January 1949 data include oleomargarine of vegetable or animal origin; exports of oleomargarine for this month amounted to 159,000 lbs.
 Series discontinued by the Bureau of the Census.
 § Beginning in the April 1948 Survey, export figures include Army civilian supply shipments; see note marked "t" on p. S-21.
 § Final revisions for January 1948: Cottonseed (thous. short tons)—production, 240,489; stocks, 71,485; cottonseed oil, crude (thous. lb.)—production, 163,270; stocks, 121,951; cottonseed oil, refined (thous. lb.)—production, 141,988; stocks, 154,972.

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 				 _	1948			 	
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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in	<u></u>		r			1948							
the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	CHEMI	CALS	AND A	ALLIE	D PRO	DUCT	S-Co	ntinue	d				
OIL SEEDS, OILS, FATS, ETCContinued													
Vegetable oils, oilseeds, etc.—Continued Soybean oil: Production:					_								
Crudethous. of lbdo Refineddo Consumption, factory, refineddo Stocks, end of month:	139, 900 99, 320 94, 091	139, 370 108, 829 100, 295	133, 994 116, 152 114, 035	128, 596 112, 696 122, 268	123, 931 112, 433 115, 310	122, 791 84, 615 80, 426	105, 282 108, 965 111, 700	104, 230 92, 790 105, 619	136, 864 91, 632 95, 915	154, 757 116, 910 98, 468	* 160, 081 110, 908 97, 934	162, 648 124, 100 99, 891	
Crudedododododododododododododoper lb	104, 788 71, 561 . 262	114, 745 84, 848 . 269	98, 493 89, 797 . 298	86, 971 87, 992 . 322	65, 360 80, 229 . 330	77, 615 70, 635 . 292	54, 843 63, 756 . 278	44, 921 51, 294 . 294	62, 351 48, 725 . 259	77, 432 69, 216 . 250	* 101, 100 86, 576 . 237	134, 829 109, 463 . 209	0. 17
Oleomargarine: \$ Productionthous.of lb Consumption (tax-paid withdrawals)do Price, wholesale, vegetable, delivered. (Chicago) dol. per lb dol. per lb	7 80, 423 7 75, 067 . 343	71,835 74,313 .343	76,050 76,954 .348	* 83, 964 * 80, 808 . 363	75,869 69,402	52, 554 55, 855 , 363	73, 335 72, 858 . 351	80, 434 75, 852 , 343	79, 626 78, 319 . 323	72, 377 72, 997 . 315	74, 308 69, 918 . 303	81, 652 80, 336 . 283	
Shortenings and compounds: Productionthous. of lbtocks, end of monthdo	101, 120 64, 144	109, 013 59, 550	128, 033 51, 396	124, 142 56, 751	120, 804 75, 915	79, 577 72, 513	113, 663 62, 015	123, 615 50, 428	125, 517 53, 137	134, 629 52, 508	129, 341 66, 390	114, 917 73, 773	.20
PAINT SALES													
Paint, varnish, lacquer, and fillers, total thous. of doldo Classified, totaldo Industrialdo Tradedo	78, 933 71, 256 30, 159 41, 097	91, 685 82, 403 35, 328 47, 074	96. 961 87, 715 33, 846 53, 868	99, 079 89, 534 31, 909 57, 626	103, 706 93, 395 34, 569 58, 826	88, 966 80, 408 31, 007 49, 401	94, 364 86, 002 34, 706 51, 296	91, 482 81, 842 34, 464 47, 378	81, 781 74, 070 31, 600 42, 470	71, 778 65, 116 29, 864 35, 252	r 65, 824 r 59, 386 r 28, 797 r 30, 589	76, 997 69, 889 27, 959 41, 930	
Unclassifieddo PLASTICS AND SYNTHETIC RESINS	7,677	9, 283	9, 246	9, 545	10, 311	8, 558	8, 362	9, 640	7,711	6, 662	6, 438	7,108	
Shipments and consumption of Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: Sheets, rods, and tubesthous. of lb Molding and extrusion materialsdo Nitrocellulose, sheets, rods, and tubesdo	1, 321 3, 733 930	1, 354 3, 960 999	1, 568 3, 877 1, 071	1, 458 3, 630 866	1, 066 3, 434 794								
Other cellulose plastics	652 26, 701 8, 382 6, 772 17, 634	769 30, 594 12, 718 7, 116 19, 037	974 26, 356 12, 189 6, 561 19, 198	1, 024 20, 716 10, 777 (¹) 15, 946	(1) 20, 337 11, 798 (1) 15, 188								
Vinyl resinsdo Miscellaneous resinsdo	7, 800	8, 639	8, 219	8, 490	· · ·	·	·						
	1	EL	ECTR	IC POV	WER A	ND G			·	1		·····	·
ELECTRIC POWER													
Production (utility and industrial), total ‡ mil. of kwhr By fuels ‡do By mater power ‡do Privately and municipally owned utilities ‡	26, 465 22, 194 15, 821 6, 373	27, 966 23, 478 16, 005 7, 473	$\begin{array}{c} 26,569\\ 22,296\\ 14,416\\ 7,881 \end{array}$	27, 035 22, 609 14, 925 7, 684	27, 161 22, 705 15, 769 6, 937	$27,673 \\ 23,282 \\ 16,430 \\ 6,852$	28, 759 24, 229 17, 494 6, 735	28, 081 23, 635 17, 595 6, 040	29,006 24,351 18,386 5,966	$28,748 \\ 24,169 \\ 17,588 \\ 6,581$	$\begin{array}{c} 30,431\\ 25,688\\ 18,221\\ 7,467\end{array}$	30, 374 25, 570 17, 803 7, 767	24, 4 22, 9 15, 7 7, 2
Privately and municipally owned utilities ‡ mil. of kwhrdo Industrial establishments ‡do By fuels ‡do	18, 996 3, 198 4, 271 3, 902	20, 015 3, 463 4, 488 4, 061	18, 802 3, 494 4, 272 3, 807	19, 122 3, 487 4, 427 3, 971	19, 446 3, 259 4, 456 4, 034	19, 715 3, 567 4, 391 4, 061	20, 631 3, 597 4, 530 4, 188	$20, 167 \\ 3, 468 \\ 4, 446 \\ 4, 158$	20, 974 3, 377 4, 654 4, 362	20, 802 3, 367 4, 579	21, 963 3, 725 4, 743 4, 321	21,8383,7334,8044,355	19, 5 3, 4 4, 4 4, 0
By water power 1	369 19, 904	427 19, 969	466 19, 400	455 19, 16 3	422 19, 297	330 19, 367	342 20, 180	288 20, 539	292 20, 511	332 20, 678	422 21,465	449	4
Small light and powerdo Large light and powerdo Railways and railroadsdo Residential or domesticdo	3, 518 9, 897 613 4, 633	3, 497 10, 197 623 4, 391	3, 450 10, 014 560 4, 159	3, 382 10, 134 547 3, 913	3, 482 10, 261 514 3, 815	3, 653 10, 035 508 3, 823	3, 728 10, 648 505 3, 824	3, 805 10, 721 492 4, 018	3, 634 10, 796 530 4, 172	10, 673 532	3, 823 10, 720 613 4, 959		
Rural (distinct rural rates) do Street and highway lighting do Other public authorities do Interdepartmental do	4,033 429 219 534 59	458 214 531	463 188 509	452 176 504 55	510 164 499	637 637 170 489 53	732 189 502 52	733 206 515 50	570 233 526 50	487 251 540	4, 535 472 270 557 52		
Revenue from sales to ultimate customers. (Edison Electric Institute) GAS	* 357, 942	59 † 354, 844	57 r 346, 889	r 341, 932	53 7 345, 023	* 348, 380	* 356, 863	366, 155	367, 712		390, 128		
Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly):							Į						
Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo Sales to consumers, total		10, 768 10, 050 710 205, 843 143, 042			10, 553 9, 862 683 138, 358 90, 174			10, 462 9, 783 672 105, 321 63, 357			686 143,721		
Residentialdodo Industrial and commercialdo Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol Residential (incl. house botting)		60, 926 176, 109			47, 076 136, 644 100, 639			41, 124 112, 035 81, 211			. 47, 938 143, 338		-
Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo Natural gas (quarterly): Customers, end of quarter, totalthousands		44, 490			35, 203 11, 313			30, 164 11, 406			105, 368 37, 089 11, 773		
Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo Sales to consumers, totaldo Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo		10, 129 818 839, 675 369, 264 441, 040			10, 505 799 653, 824 180, 587 458, 268			10, 601 796 579, 384 87, 248 464, 957			869		
Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol Residential (incl. house-heating)do Industrial and commercialdo		324, 553 211, 399 108, 342			221, 318 117, 238 101, 472		•	171,016 68,535		-	259, 309		

^{*} Revised. ¹ Not available for publication. © Revised figures for January 1946-February 1947 are shown on p. 24 of the October 1948 Survey.
 [†] Minor revisions for January-October 1947 will be shown later. ³ Series discontinued by the Bureau of the Census.
 [§] Final revisions for July 1947-January 1948 (thous. of lb.): Production—48,898; 50,043; 67,447; 87,025; 81,822; 79,021; 87,936; consumption—47,564; 47,392; 67,773; 83,179; 78,228; 72,591; 87,907.
 [§] Revised figure for January 1948, \$362,407,000.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through	·,		,		······································	1948						19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
		FO	ODST	UFFS	AND 7	TOBAC	CO						
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES										1	1		
Fermented malt liquors: Productionthous. of bbl	6, 255	7,030	7, 381 6, 977	7, 276 6, 763	8, 492	8,917	8, 682	7, 886	6, 693	6, 173	6, 807	6,040	5, 687
Production thous of bbl. Tax-paid withdrawals do	5, 475 9, 667	6, 740 9, 635	6, 977 9, 733	6, 763 9, 955	8, 198 9, 888	8, 827 9, 611	8, 396 9, 488	7, 991 9, 062	6, 366 9, 064	6, 666 8, 278	6, 567 8, 213	5, 589 8, 410	5, 444 8, 397
Distilled spirits: Productionthous. of tax gal Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposest thous of virginity of virgin	21, 956	7 32, 817	28, 717	25, 953	22, 995	18, 779	15, 924	20, 908	33, 337	37,037	28, 225	21,804	19, 667
Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes: thous. of wine gal.	13, 033	r 12, 525	r 12, 968 7, 271	r 12, 488	r 12, 467 6, 295	12, 235	12, 377 7, 532	14, 791	16, 499	18, 516	20, 175	11,690	
thous. of wine gal. Tax-paid withdrawalsthous. of tax gal. Stocks, end of monthdo Importsthous. of proof gal.	8, 938 523, 544	6, 667 545, 365	564, 189	6, 784 580, 824	594, 733	6, 731 602, 873	607,676	9, 304 610, 988	11, 455 614, 840	$12,154 \\ 621,672$	7, 378 635, 674	6, 546 646, 272	7, 26 654, 58
	980	943	1,099	* 956	1,069	877	892	1, 234	1,380	1, 524	1, 507	941	
Tax-paid withdrawalsdo		20, 638 3, 575	20, 863 3, 618	20, 041 3, 304	14,930 r 3,127	10, 960 3, 231	9, 540 3, 977	11, 429 4, 736	12, 193 6, 090	14,026 6,602	17, 532 3, 965	14,861	14, 14 4, 22
Willsky: Production Production do Tax-paid withdrawals do Stocks, end of month do Imports thous of proof gal Rectified spirits and wines, production, total	462, 061 892	479, 180 866	r 495, 018 996	511, 232 863	522, 261 7 943	528, 926 r 807	533, 292 820	537, 441 1, 113	541, 715 1, 247	547, 534 1, 388	559, 818 1, 329	569, 734 836	578, 44
Whiskydo	9, 211 8, 526	8,429	8,666	8,143	8, 254	8,194	9, 299	10, 937	13, 484	14,449	9,739	7,398	8,46
Wines and distilling materials:	8, 520	7, 661	7, 928	7, 302	7, 320	7, 362	8, 503	10, 130	12, 515	13, 376	8, 792	6,613	7, 73
Sparkling wines: Productionthous, of wine gal	. 78 54	144	166 50	71 62	121 74	61 57	122 69	68 118	54 127	81 112	71 168	94 68	
Productionthous. of wine galdod	1, 613 12	57 1,685 11	1, 792 25	1, 791 22	1, 823 25	1, 822 16	1,871	1, 813	1, 729	1, 640	1,525	1, 545 23	
		799	647	441	416	565	769	15, 366	63, 936	48, 148	5, 344	886	
Tax-paid withdrawalsdodo	8, 804 186, 846	10,917 176,208	9, 952 166, 348	8, 043 158, 212	8, 465 147, 708	7, 234 139, 827	8,248 131,895	10, 166 136, 806	11, 294 195, 069	12, 255 233, 335	* 11, 193 223, 774	9,828 213,610	
Productiondodddodddodd_	160 1,055	214 2, 248	183 2,088	168 2,610	189 995	141 1,342	205 2, 519	228 32,020	256 132, 715	250 95, 778	294 12,924	212 1,060	
Distining matching produced at which of the second	2,000	2,210	_,	2,010		-,	2,010		102,110		,	2,000	
Butter, creamery: 7													
Production (factory)thous. of lbtocks, cold storage, end of monthdo	+ 77, 251 7, 323	90, 140 3, 482	100, 190 4, 449	133, 100 18, 638	138, 640 53, 073	126, 030 83, 105	117, 265 97, 624	96, 360 93, 850	93, 330 83, 412	79, 190 60, 214	83, 880 33, 615	r 92,030 r 18,737	91, 10 9, 16
Price, wholesale, 92-score (New York) dol. per lb Cheese:	. 836	. 802	. 828	. 801	. 803	. 786	. 756	. 719	. 644	. 629	. 645	. 630	.63
Production (factory), total	⁷ 64, 514 7 46, 864	80, 590 58, 520	95, 860 73, 160	128,650 102,020	131, 790 106, 040	115, 840 95, 020	106,730 87,300	87, 660 70, 520	80, 745 62, 545	67, 995 51, 025	72, 905 55, 125	7 80,120 7 60,580	79,67
Stocks, cold storage, end of month, totaldo American, whole milkdo	110, 125 93, 570	103,350 90,469	105, 263 91, 907	123, 507 106, 712	$165, 201 \\ 140, 038$	197, 220 168, 809	217, 819 185, 324	212, 282 182, 449	195, 470 167, 535	164, 410 140, 791	148, 100 126, 534	7 135, 110 7 116, 779	126,88
Stocks, cold storage, end of month, totaldo American, whole milkdo Importsdo. Price, wholesale, American, single daisies (Chi- cago)*dol, per lb	1, 915	1, 591	2, 012	2, 010	2, 106	1, 491	1, 210	1, 293	3, 199	3, 090	2, 272	1,423	
Condensed and evaporated mink:	. 471	. 423	. 443	. 474	. 489	. 520	. 493	. 448	. 420	. 397	. 410	.371	.34
Production: Condensed (sweetened):	15 000	01.075	00 200	47 200	40.000	10.00	90 700	10 500	1	10.050	10 505	11.000	
Bulk goodsthous. of lb Case goods	15,660	21, 275 11, 400	28, 300 13, 700	47,300	48, 230 12, 600	40, 250	28,700 12,600	19,500 10,300	15, 415 8, 600	8,250	12,795 10,000	15,250 10,950	14, 73 10, 30
SLOCKS, manufacturers', case goods, end of month:	194,000 9.124	270, 800	335, 400	450, 200	450,000	387, 200	360, 100	282, 600	226, 250	154,900	147,000	154, 100	160, 65
Condensed (sweetened)thous. of lbtobtoto	9, 124 73, 267	8, 622 63, 117	8, 777 * 79, 563	11, 619 178, 654	12, 615 337, 507	13, 165 444, 015	14, 275 7 513, 665	15, 645 621, 948	13, 408 622, 624	14, 824 542, 810	12, 576 424, 619	9, 504 297, 463	7, 75 206, 46
Condensed (sweetened)dodo	6, 868 16, 073	8, 830 18, 745	$16, 123 \\ 30, 555$	10,222 32,766	12, 145 30, 416	10, 886 21, 650	8, 585 27, 780	6, 342 33, 486	10, 455 19, 316		8, 713 49, 058	15, 521 24, 837	
Prices, wholesale, II S. average:	· ·	9.12	9.32	9, 69	9, 71	9.87	10.02	10. 02	9, 93	,	9,60	9.60	9.4
Condensed (sweetened)dol. per case Evaporated (unsweetened)dol. per case Fluid milk;	5. 99	6. 00	6.08	6. 41	6.48	6.61			6.26		5.95		5.6
Production mil. of lb	8, 126 2, 786	9, 190 3, 384	9, 884 3, 912	11, 702 5, 226	12, 176 5, 344	11, 514 4, 800	10, 511 4, 444	9, 124 3, 619	8, 748 3, 336	8, 031 2, 724	8, 215 2, 866	8,671 • 3,143	8, 27 3, 11
Price, dealers', standard gradedol. per 100 lb Dry milk:	5.10	5.09	5.07	5.03	5.04	5.16	5.29	5.32	5.30	5.27	5.25	5.16	5.0
Production: Dry whole milkthous, of lb	12,850	12, 200	15,070	22, 950	19, 600	19,675	16, 845	13, 100	11, 515	7,350	9, 165	11,400	9,35
Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do Stocks, manufacturers', end of month:	38, 100	52, 650	64, 825	90, 950	91, 040	70, 675	52, 515	38, 020	36, 790	35, 450	49, 700	54, 275	57, 03
Dry whole milkdod	* 12, 487 * 18, 900	* 12, 519 * 32, 901	7 14, 779 7 40, 109	* 20, 307 * 64, 056	7 23, 116 7 81, 642	* 27,692 * 92,017	* 29, 613 * 99, 340	7 29,097 86,524	730, 713 74, 112	r 25, 967 r 51, 986	18, 491	16,098 49,627	14, 92 63, 32
Exports:§ Dry whole milkdo	6, 388	7, 532	6, 304	13, 554	9, 572	9, 387	8, 354	8, 923	7,061	* 6, 217	11, 439	11, 431	
Nonfat dry milk solids (human food)do Price, wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human	9,671	6, 810	5, 383	16, 336	12, 517	9, 674	8,457	10, 587	16,406	23,901	19,704	26, 496	
food), U. S. averagedol. per lb FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	. 149	. 148	. 143	. 144	.148	.151	. 158	. 157	. 158	.159	. 151	. 131	.11
Apples: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu	1							1			100 000		
Shipments, carlottno. of carloads	4, 729 16, 567	4, 175 10, 244	3, 523 4, 896	1, 720 1, 855	687 392	271 148	608 214	2,497	7, 681 22, 413	4, 792 21, 836	¹ 90, 288 3, 501 17, 813	3, 297 r 12, 971	3, 22 9, 03
Citrus fruits, carlot shipmentso. of carloads Frozen fruits, stocks, cold storage, end of month	14, 701	15, 218	15, 061	14, 233	12, 346	8, 404	6, 431	4, 902 7, 258	8,403	9, 579	12,752	r 12, 971	9,03
Frozen vegetables, stocks, cold storage, end of	316, 819	281, 762	247, 895	250, 326	2 80, 744	340, 894	371, 565	364, 115	362, 423	346, 941	335, 940	r 317, 695	301, 86
monththous, of lbthous, of lb	226, 619	196, 628	176, 118	160, 423	181, 526	214, 096	266, 910	311, 734	311, 968	308, 829	281, 825	r 262, 047	229, 55
Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu	21, 484	27, 753	23, 405	23, 059	33, 052	16, 533	23, 363	30, 932	32,664	23, 919	¹ 445, 850 26, 283	r 21, 394	25, 41
Price wholesele II S No 1 (New York)*	,		,,	,	,	,							1 ~0, ±1

No. 1 December 1 estimate.
§ Beginning in the April 1948 Survey, export figures include Army civilian supply shipments; see note marked "‡" on p. S-21.
*New series. The new price series for cheese has been substituted for the price of twins on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange; data beginning 1928 will be shown later. The price of U. S. No. 1 potatoes covers both new and old crops; the former series (incorrectly described as Long Island No. 1) covered U. S. No. 1, old crop only until new crop became plentiful; the new series is available beginning March 1947 and figures for March-June 1947 are shown on p. S-27 of the September 1948 Survey. Prices through September 1948 are based on quotations as of Tuesday; subsequently as of Monday.
‡Consumption of distilled spirits for beverage purposes revised for 1944; revisions are shown on p. S-27 of the November 1948 Survey. Revisions for fluid milk utilization in manufactured dairy products for 1947 are shown in the note for dairy products at the bottom of p. S-35 of the February 1949 issue.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through				,		1948		·····				19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND 1	говас	со — с	Continu	ıed		·	•		
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	1												
Exports, principal grains, including flour and meal†§ thous. of bu	41, 817	36, 787	⁷ 38, 444	35, 187	r 45, 944	r 51, 789	62, 416	52, 752	54, 919	41, 992	54, 388	58,663	
Barley: Production (crop estimate)	5, 773	5, 737	5, 717	7, 270	8,455	8, 271	22, 535	13, 926	12,570	10, 616	1 317,037	8, 323	
Receipts, principal marketsdo Stocks, domestic, end of month: Commercialdo	1 1	5, 757 15, 756	10, 879	7, 597	6, 740	6, 537	7 16, 196	19, 254	12, 570	10, 010	11, 300 16, 457	0, 525 15, 214	5, 25 12, 42
Commercial	794	68, 696 1, 157	668	1, 106	^{7 2} 26, 600 812	1, 704	4, 375	208, 979 1, 646	3, 467	1, 570	156,600 1,162	2, 614	
Príces, wholesale (Minneapolis): No. 2, maltingdol. per bu No. 3, straightdo Corn:	2.359 2.142	2. 433 2. 243	$\begin{array}{c} 2.381 \\ 2.267 \end{array}$	2.354 2.227	2, 267 2, 099	$1.754 \\ 1.704$	1. 486 1. 366	1. 410 1. 270	1. 517 1. 419	1. 554 1. 447	1. 480 1. 346	r 1.474 1.375	1.34 1.24
Production (crop estimate) mil. of bu Grindings, wet process thous. of bu Receipts, principal markets do do Stocks, domestic, end of month:	8, 386 18, 426	7, 999 12, 116	7, 804 19, 569	8, 408 19, 028	8, 962 24, 406	8, 438 15, 688	8, 799 16, 897	9, 261 17, 246	10, 517 26, 339	11, 197 63, 005	¹ 3, 651 9, 927 45, 269	9, 958 38, 281	9, 90 20, 13
On farmsdomil, of bu	20,996	9, 293 842. 6	7, 520	* 5,006	5, 210 423. 0	1,972	r 677	1,522 2 114.0	4, 621	39,002	50, 328 2, 519. 6	50, 639	43, 90
Exports, including mealtythous, of bu Prices, wholesale: No. 3, white (Chicago)dol, per bu	970 (³)	907 2. 442	1, 312 2. 390	439 2. 388	608 2.445	r 581 2. 280	587 2. 250	523 2. 210	1, 225 1. 477	6, 890 1. 449	11,040 1.443	11, 602 1. 464	(8)
No. 3, yellow (Chicago)	2. 253 2. 152	2. 301 2. 229	2. 318 2. 257	2, 306 2, 249	2, 316 2, 259	2.136 2.100	1. 951 1. 949	1.808 1.760	1. 470 1. 375	1, 381 1, 272	1. 424 1. 329	1.428 1.303	1.27 1.16
Production (crop estimate)	5, 804	8, 411	8, 203	8, 700	9, 046	14, 780	27, 329	14, 497	9,864	8, 861	¹ 1, 492 9, 335	9, 321	5, 31
Commerical	7,077	3, 288 405, 082	1,937	* 1, 700	1, 841 2169, 707	. 3, 821	7 18, 889	18,902 1,187,541	15,031	10, 424	11, 433 927, 488	9, 544	5, 91
Exports, including oatmeal 12	1, 562 1. 273	1,296 1.298	1, 537 1. 253	862 1. 170	2, 095 1, 111	r 1, 427 .770	418 . 716	1, 792 . 746	3, 552 . 778	2, 530	2,936	2, 888 . 819	.74
Rice: Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu											¹ 81, 170		
California: Receipts, domestic, roughthous. of lb Shipments from mills, milled ricedo	82,010 79,646	72, 810 27, 317	102, 109 66, 780	63, 423 47, 603	38, 635 33, 947	32, 446 26, 491	3, 630 17, 818	$3,030 \\ 3,082$	97,925 29,478	89, 946 28, 920	40, 833 42, 987	53, 677 21, 904	27,30 18,04
Stocks, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of monththous, of lb. Southern States (Ark., La., Tenn., Tex.): Receipts, rough, at mills thous, of bbl. (162 lb)	28, 434	48,056	48, 963	40, 358	29, 168	22, 528	7, 607	6, 395	36, 376	63, 368	45, 769	r 56, 962	56,65
Shipments from mills, milled fice - LDODS, 011D	363 89, 254	209 95, 263	157 122, 578	207 82, 400	129 50, 220	5 24, 939	1, 210 80, 124	3, 816 + 178, 622	5, 182 253, 425	2, 682 241, 393	1, 577 229, 229	473 155, 497	68 130, 57
Stocks, domestic, rough and cleaned (cleaned basis), end of monththous. of lbdo	306, 419 104, 889	235, 886 63, 322	133, 832 93, 137	73, 496 140, 139	38, 896 19, 161	$16,058 \\ 7,663$	61, 195 19, 208	273, 024 40, 782	546, 802 83, 101	587, 650 117, 435	532, 386 146, 705	7 434, 167 91, 796	379, 72
Imports	647 . 134	1,266 .129	480 . 129	897 . 138	454 . 159	350 . 165	350 . 163	(³)	150 . 100	202 . 091	534	215 .098	. 09
Production (crop estimate)thous. of bu Receipts, principal marketsdo	367	609	654	657	438	1,053	3, 634	2,084	1,946	1, 714	¹ 26, 388 1, 858	725	24
Stocks, commercial, domestic, end of month do Price, wholesale, No. 2 (Minne.)dol. per bu Wheat:	2,688 2.410	1, 521 2. 562	1,286 2.530	954 2. 412	531 2. 247	901 1.783	7 3, 205 1. 598	4, 469 1, 503	* 4, 322 1. 645	5, 376 1, 731	4, 838 1. 676	3, 980 r 1. 632	2, 97 1. 36
Production (crop estimate), totalmil. of bu Spring wheatdo Winter wheatdo	1										11,288.4 1298.3 1990.1		
Winter wheat. Receipts, principal marketsdo. Disappearance, domesticdo Stocks, end of month:	16,053	14,967 321,588	23, 209	30, 520	50,471 284,181	150, 846	85, 359	75, 714 336, 064	46,870	28, 534	30, 397 291, 226	17,923	14,06
United States, domestic, total	98,957	85, 835 480, 101	72,082	53,096	2 195, 925	34, 765	64, 533	160,812 1,148,272	180, 518		166, 144 857, 046	155, 367	142, 27
Commercialdo Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses thous, of bu	97,989	70, 174 75, 382	56, 694	49,622	² 34, 065 ² 30, 579	109, 181	* 216, 633	219, 111 249, 817	* 206, 600	181, 917	166, 348 202, 082	150, 165	125, 50
Merchant millsdo On farmsdo Exports, total, including flour †§do	38.396	73, 714 256, 986 32, 784	r 34, 815	32,780	² 34, 240 ² 94, 511 42, 429	48,068	57,036	129, 233 546, 151 48, 790	46 494	31,002	103, 248 381, 667 39, 250	40, 477	
Wheat only §dodo	27, 121	21, 534	21,118	19,707	24, 527	32, 748	39, 923	40, 790 34, 732	46, 424 35, 919	19, 756	25, 917	29, 468	
No. 1, dark northern spring (Minneapolis) dol. per bu No. 2, hard winter (Kansas City)do	2.765 2.508	2. 667 2. 454	2, 669 2, 445	2.625 2,402	2, 601 2, 294	2.427 2.193	2. 319 2. 150	2.350 2.204	2.387 2.226	2. 473 2. 282	2.397 2.287	2.351 2.250	2.33 2.19
No. 2, red winter (St. Louis)do Weighted avg., 6 markets, all gradesdo	2,866	2. 538 2. 609	2. 546 2. 612	2. 440 2. 596	2, 325 2, 562	$2.248 \\ 2.308$	2. 163 2. 218	2, 245 2, 256	2. 263 2. 282	2. 359 r 2. 367	2. 444 2. 308	2. 294 2. 286	2. 28 2. 24
Wheat flour: Production: Flourthous, of sacks (100 lb.)_	21,002	21, 768	22,079	22, 670	22, 827	24, 179	24, 940	23, 402	24, 156	22, 887	22, 487	22, 383	19.76
Operations, percent of capacity Offalshort tons_	401,960	69.0 415, 510	72.6 422,334	77.7 430,408	^r 75.1 438,162	80.0 466,902	82.8 478,262	80.9 451,015	84.2 461,952	83. 2 434, 261	22, 487 75. 5 427, 310	22, 383 78. 0 424, 801	19, 76 74. 377, 29
Grindings of wheat Stocks held by mills, end of month thous. of sacks (100 lb.)_	47, 974	49, 631 5, 031	50, 288	51, 883	52, 416 4, 595	55, 664	57, 352	53, 771 4, 802	55, 355	52, 385	51, 488 5, 118	51, 274	45, 30
Exports Prices, wholesale: Standard patents (Minneapolis)	5,015	4, 999	r 6, 100	5, 806	* 7, 941	6, 752	7, 520	6, 317	4,713	5, 038	5, 913	4, 847	4,84
dol, per sack (100 lb.)_ Winter, straights (Kansas City)do	6. 294 5. 736	6.162 5.650	6.075 5.569	5. 845 5. 415	5, 769 5, 094	5.662 5.110	5. 595 5. 181	5, 588 5, 131	5.775 5.140	5. 750 5. 194	5, 712 5, 231	5.445 5.135	5, 46 5, 11
LIVESTOCK													
Cattle and calves: Slaughter (Federally inspected):	E14	Eep	EEO	F00	200	27777	500	500	600	614	170	107	
Calves	511 977	566 986	550 899	509 877	620 1, 109	577 1,046	569 1,086	599 1, 178	633 1,176	614 1, 151	572 1, 197	484 1,126	47 99

Cattle_____do.___

r Revised. 1 December 1 estimate.
Includes old crop only; new grain not reported in stock figures until crop year begins in July for barley, oats, and wheat and October for corn. 3 No quotation.
The total includes wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and stored off farms in its own steel and wooden bins; such data are not included in the break-down of stocks. Seginning in the April 1948 Survey, export figures include Army civilian supply exports; see note marked "1" on p. S-21.
That are partly estimated; see note marked "1" on p. S-28 of the October 1948 Survey.
Revised series. Data included for wheat flour, corn meal, malt, and oatmeal have been revised using new conversion factors supplied by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which take into account changes in milling practices. The revisions have been carried back in each case to the earliest year for which the new information is available as follows: Exports of principal grains and oat exports, 1943; wheat and barley exports, 1944; corn exports, 1946. The new conversion factors are given in the note for grain exports at the bottom of S-29. Revised figures for 1944-46 for barley and through August 1947 for other series will be published later. The new factor for mail has been used in data for barley exports beginning January 1947 published in previous issues.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

nless otherwise stated, statistics through		,		,		1948						19	
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru ary
	FO	ODST	UFFS	AND 7	OBAC	COC	Continu	ued					
LIVESTOCK—Continued													
attle and calves—Continued Receipts, principal marketsthous. of animals Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt Statesdo Prices, wholesale:	7 1, 493 59	1, 680 54	1, 878 82	1, 898 117	2, 127 134	1, 887 138	2, 318 221	2 , 517 390	2, 722 606	2, 511 461	1, 851 195	1, 786 94	1, 52
Beef steers (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb Steers, stocker and feeder (Kansas City)do Calves, vealers (Chicago)*do jogs:	26.43 24.15 + 27.25	26.71 25.57 726.20	28.43 26.62 r 26.75	31.33 27.60 r 29.10	34.72 26.96 7 26.88	36. 37 28. 25 7 28. 31	35. 22 27. 40 r 29. 30	34.03 25.42 7 30.25	32. 05 24. 41 7 30. 75	30. 71 24. 52 7 30. 80	$26.78 \\ 23.26 \\ 30.75$	24.35 22.15 32.50	22. 21. 30.
Slaughter (Federally inspected)_thous. of animals Receipts, principal marketsdo	3, 746 2, 305	3, 574 2, 309	3, 343 2, 462	3, 562 2, 660	4, 235 2, 863	$3,044 \\ 2,022$	2, 440 1, 707	2, 836 1, 842	4, 098 2, 361	5, 425 3, 272	6, 089 3, 522	5, 377 3, 316	4, 0 2, 5
Prices: Wholesale, average, all grades (Chicago) dol. per 100 lb	22.25	21.40	19.79	20.15	23.10	25.17	26.89	27.75	25.48	22.68	21.01	19.46	19.
Hog-corn ratio bu. of corn equal to 100 lb. of live hog heep and lambs: Slaughter (Federally inspected)	11.2	10.3	9.4	9.1	10.6	12.8	14.2	15.3	17.8	18.0	17. 2	16.1	17
thous. of animals Receipts, principal marketsdo Shipments, feeder, to 8 corn belt Statesdo Prices, wholesale:	$1,209 \\ 1,255 \\ 64$	$1,175 \\ 1,259 \\ 65$	$1,045 \\ 1,211 \\ 69$	978 1, 382 106	1, 262 1, 590 149	1, 195 1, 409 61	1, 264 1, 932 229	1,464 2,611 495	1,632 2,512 548	1, 444 1, 786 367	1, 329 1, 436 133	$1,235 \\ 1,386 \\ 151$	1,0 1,0
Lambs, average (Chicago)dol. per 100 lb Lambs, feeder, good and choice (Omaha).do	23.00 20.44	21. 50 19. 47	24.00 21.61	26. 75 22. 67	29.00 (1)	28.50 (1)	27.00 25.97	23.88 23.18	22.12 22.12	25. 12 23. 01	25. 12 23. 31	24.75 (¹)	24. (¹)
MEATS													
otal meats (including lard): Production (inspected slaughter)mil. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exports§	1, 323 1, 168 40	1, 299 1, 097 61	1, 197 990 25	1, 228 941 29	1, 549 960 32	$1,274 \\ 860 \\ 36$	1, 149 668 35	1,229 492 38	1, 432 449 34	1, 691 612 28	1,890 879 64	1,757 7 1,049 46	1,4 1,0
eef and veal: Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exports§do	541, 914 178, 541 1, 409	, 562, 877 154, 411 1, 561	527, 314 120, 898 1, 050	503, 226 102, 578 712	615, 696 88, 705 913	577, 522 76, 408 1, 073	599, 674 75, 692 1, 777	650, 370 80, 587 2, 203	640, 225 97, 705 949	r 635, 429 126, 287 447	* 671, 468 170, 581 1, 928	649, 195 r 170, 784 934	583, 4 158, 5
Price, wholesale, beef, fresh, steer carcasses, good (600-700 lbs.), (New York)dol. per lb amb and mutton:	. 432	.452	. 491	. 517	. 556	. 578	. 584	• 563	. 516	. 489	. 443	. 406	
Production (inspected slaughter)thous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo ork including lard, production (inspected	55, 859 16, 971	55, 049 14, 890	47, 601 9, 106	42, 039 7, 665	51, 710 7, 999	49, 915 8, 557	53, 389 9, 847	61,783 10,478	67, 469 16, 296	61, 663 23, 305	* 58, 335 26, 209	55, 520 r 22, 466	47, 19,
slaughter)thous. of Ib ork, excluding lard: Production (inspected slaughter)do Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exports5do	724, 834 531, 423 700, 114 3, 216	680, 771 506, 096 661, 399 3, 430	621, 675 473, 317 606, 827 1, 794	682, 325 514, 718 580, 056 2, 804	881, 565 650, 982 582, 496 2, 909	646, 403 477, 942 508, 213 1, 649	496, 236 372, 166 359, 794 2, 273	517,028 397,380 234,909 1,773	724, 588 558, 733 203, 163 1, 879	993, 960 752, 254 310, 706 1, 813	* 1,159,741 851, 366 469, 153 3, 345	1,052,632 762,355 7 585,215 3,027	777, 563, 612,
Prices, wholesale: Hams, smoked (Chicago)dol. per lb Fresh loins, 8-10 lb. average (New York).do liscellaneous meats and meat products, stocks, cold	.538 .471	. 561	. 569 . 536	. 576 . 545	. 610 . 535	.644 .624	. 658 . 682	. 669 . 675	. 586 . 595	. 570 . 456	. 579 . 415	. 571 . 429	
storage, end of month: Edible offalthous. of lbthous.	70, 766 64, 622	67, 178 69, 854	56, 480 58, 136	51, 124 48, 616	55, 760 43, 787	50, 393 42, 375	43, 843 38, 993	36, 389 32, 607	34, 690 30, 270	42, 312 32, 446	58, 081 38, 863	r 64, 021 r 46, 065	64, 51,
ard: Production (inspected slaughter)do Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Exports \$ Price, wholesale, refined (Chicago)dol. per Ib	141, 384 137, 416 25, 544 . 239	127, 736 129, 028 47, 345 . 238	108, 165 138, 924 16, 328 . 250	122, 340 150, 660 20, 929 . 243	168, 689 181, 327 13, 725 . 245	123, 277 174, 304 20, 747 . 240	90, 594 139, 751 16, 806 . 241	87, 107 96, 587 14, 512 .240	120,68266,52616,525.234	176, 282 77, 021 15, 117 . 216	225, 748 116, 397 41, 112 . 195	212, 810 + 160, 610 33, 821 . 171	156, 182,
POULTRY AND EGGS	}											1	
Receipts, 5 marketsthous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, live fowls (Chicago).dol. per lb	22, 385 262, 374 . 260	25, 275 205, 745 . 280	26, 614 153, 424 . 298	31, 221 117, 935 . 292	32, 736 99, 507 . 296	32,060 91,186 .317	31, 520 88, 234 . 336	41.724 108,368 .332	45, 188 154, 617 . 300	63, 536 171, 472 . 306	54, 511 160, 834 . 346	22,069 * 148,418 . 340	19, 131,
ggs: Production, farmmillions Dried egg productionthous, of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of month:	* 4, 707 1, 029	6, 093 1, 781	6, 304 3, 213	5, 992 5, 541	5, 019 9, 081	4, 459 9, 047	3, 922 5, 926	3, 536 3, 692	3, 534 2, 221	3, 498 855	4 , 041 554	4, 567 2, 431	4, 6,
Shellthous. of casesthous. of lbthous. of	374 120, 665 . 434	1, 165 143, 253 . 432	3, 091 195, 954 . 429	4, 903 248, 574 . 410	5, 669 266, 748 . 416	5, 525 257, 367 . 412	4, 608 233, 431 . 444	3, 290 200, 968 . 442	1, 685 169, 287 . 456	444 139, 298 . 494	159 104, 932 . 482	, 152 71, 532 . 432	58,
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS													
andy, sales by manufacturers $\mathcal{J}_{}$ thous. of dol	63, 655	66, 201	54, 947	45, 057	44, 156	34, 000	47, 260	66, 164	78, 074	77, 293	64, 926	55, 187	51,
Importslong tons Price, wholesale, Accra (New York)dol. per lb offee:	39, 151 . 436	32, 147 . 394	17, 461 . 354	24, 208 . 332	17, 586 . 416	21, 090 . 446	21, 082 . 442	7, 935 . 404	11, 898 . 402	13, 958 . 391	24, 698 . 317	13, 863 . 266	•••••
Clearances from Brazil, totalthous. of bags To United Statesdo Visible supply, United Statesdo	$1,220 \\760 \\1,183 \\1,884$	1,2857421,1111,884	1, 413 979 952 1, 211	1, 605 1, 118 948 1, 605	1, 294 733 1, 044 2, 098	1, 371 782 954 1, 397	1, 328 943 915 1, 342	$\begin{array}{c} 1,691 \\ 1,099 \\ 913 \\ 1,412 \end{array}$	1,827 1,388 1,103 1,714	$\begin{array}{c} 1,844\\ 1,295\\ 1,259\\ 1,851\end{array}$		1, 214 843 1, 036 7 2, 171	
Importsdo Price, wholesale, Santos, No. 4 (New York) dol. per lb	. 264	. 264	. 266	. 270	. 270	. 270	. 268	. 265	. 268	. 276	. 272	.270	
ish: Landings, fresh fish, 5 portstthous. of lb Stocks, cold storage, end of monthdo ugar: Cuban stocks, raw, end of month	28, 620 90, 491	47, 208 76, 743	49, 508 68, 268	67, 660 85, 601	68, 746 100, 537	71, 885 127, 474	68, 709 135, 928	56, 767 140, 160	54, 453 146, 505	49, 692 158, 008	29, 479 150, 974	28,077 r 127,635	104,

Revised. ¹No quotation. IRevisions for January 1946 to June 1947 are shown on p. S-29 of the September 1948 Survey.
Beginning in the April 1948 Survey, export figures include Army civilian supply shipments; see note marked "1" on p. S-21. ^d This series continues data in the 1942 Supplement to the Survey, it was omitted from the 1947 Supplement because of discovery of inconsistencies in the data. See note on corresponding item in the January 1949 Survey.
^{*} New series. The new price series for calves, vealers (Chicago) is essentially a continuation of that published in the March 1949 Survey and earlier issues but is taken from a different source and reflects a slight change in specifications; data beginning January 1946 will be published later. The series for beef, fresh, native steers (500-600 pounds) shown in the February and March 1949 issues of the Survey (see note marked "4" on p. S-29) of these issues. Note for GRAIN EXPERTS, p. S-28.—The new factors for converting grain products to grain, referred to in note marked "4" on p. S-29, of these issues. Note for GRAIN EXPERTS, p. S-28.—The new factors for converting grain products to grain, referred to in note marked "4" on p. S-29, of these issues. Note for GRAIN EXPERTS, p. S-28.—The new factors for converting grain products to grain, referred to in note marked "4" on p. S-29, of these issues. Note for GRAIN EXPERTS, p. S-28.—The new factors for converting grain products to grain, referred to in note marked "4" on p. S-29, of these issues. Note for the period beginning September 1947 ranged from 2.234 to 2.276 bushels of wheat per 100 pounds of flour; malt—1 bushel of barley per bushel of malt; cornmeal—3.16 bushels of corn per 100 pounds of meal; catmeal—7.6 bushels of oats per 100 pounds of neel;

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through			<u> </u>		······································	1948]	19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	FO	obstu	J FFS .	AND T	OBAC	со—с	ontinu	ıed		<u></u>	·		
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS				•									
Sugar—Continued United States: Deliveries and supply (raw basis):								- 					
Production and receipts: Production	68, 262 359, 259	59, 875 566, 627	(°) 445, 309	25, 222 512, 510	46, 339 492, 872	35, 014 489, 168	42, 368 498, 295	102, 233 594, 859	505, 601 482, 760	636, 652 239, 064	275, 318 210, 060	125,201 245,436	54, 358 485, 090
For domestic consumption do	56,003 r 398,702 r 391,339 r 7,363	148, 444 572, 746 565, 503 7, 243	163, 577 562, 391 557, 910 4, 481	192, 742 599, 958 595, 614 4, 344	249, 143 818, 181 814, 200 3, 981	243, 933 925, 778 921, 497 4, 281	85, 122 901, 689 893, 453 8, 236	232, 575 617, 681 608, 967 8, 774	238, 358 543, 260 531, 969 11, 291	18, 865 576, 883 571, 579 5, 304	79, 992 566, 901 559, 545 7, 356	56, 243 563, 238 558, 390 4, 848	138,038504,622503,2221,400
For export	* 1, 915 5, 544	1, 950 9, 555	1, 843 3, 936	1, 782 4, 120	1, 502 2, 890	1, 106 3, 905	829 4, 292	891 7, 293	1, 266 7, 612	1, 533 3, 186	1, 493 8, 447	1, 348 3, 149	1, 416
Imports: Raw sugar, totaldo From Cubado Refined sugar, totaldo	274, 977 251, 187 26, 709	384, 684 363, 978 26, 295	210, 620 204, 965 51, 232	259, 755 228, 443 30, 470	195, 268 158, 918 37, 555	$195,537 \\177,039 \\41,617$	397, 341 354, 566 40, 753	$283,798 \\ 247,809 \\ 31,801$	234, 854 198, 312 39, 396	134, 306 121, 292 8, 330	214, 014 205, 456 1	0,452	
From Cubado Price (New York): Raw, wholesaledol. per lb Refined:	24, 782 . 055	25, 711 . 054	49, 787 . 054	30, 216 . 051	34, 204 . 054	41, 617 . 057	38, 753 . 058	31, 801 . 057	39, 396 . 056	8, 330 . 057	. 056	6, 450 . 057	. 056
Reflect. Retaildodo Wholesaledo Tea, importsthous. of lb	. 093 . 077 7, 105	. 093 . 076 6, 538	. 093 . 076 13, 052	. 092 . 075 8, 500	. 091 . 074 8, 499	. 091 . 076 7, 360	. 092 . 076 8, 851	.092 .076 3,871	. 092 . 076 6, 511	. 092 . 076 4, 001	. 092 . 076 9, 332	.092 .078 7,670	. 092 . 078
TOBACCO Leaf: Production (crop estimate)mil. of lb											1 1, 898	 	
Production (crop estimate)		3, 814 352	•••••		3, 444 378			3, 549 338			3, 875 308		
Cigar leafdododododododododododododododododododo		287 3, 016			265			240 2, 833 2			308 232 3, 182 2		
Foreign grown: Cigar leafdo Cigarette tobaccodo Exports, including scrap and stems§thous. of lb	33, 601	30 127 19, 194	27, 786	34, 744	28 127 20, 914	59,006	44, 165	25 112 47, 855	36,260	21, 711	24 128 57, 773	47,097	
Imports, including scrap and stemsdo Manufactured products: Production, manufactured tobacco, total thous, of lb	5, 725 18, 549	7,153 21,055	7,075	6, 720 19, 536	7, 335 20, 937	6, 337 17, 889	7, 943 21, 610	7, 756 22, 816	7, 713 23, 999	6, 838 20, 461	6, 035 17, 517	7, 209	
Fine-cut chewingdo Plugdo Scrap, chewingdo Smokingdo	334 3, 522 3, 183 7, 791	$322 \\ 3,910 \\ 3,560 \\ 8,910$	220 4, 200 3, 377 9, 693	217 3,415 3,270 9,015	257 3, 704 3, 733 9, 251	230 3, 591 3, 116 7, 548	251 4, 215 3, 958 9, 390	$\begin{array}{r} 255 \\ 4, 157 \\ 3, 780 \\ 10, 666 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 237 \\ 4,112 \\ 3,924 \\ 11,743 \end{array}$	268 3,872 3,770 8,721	242 3, 131 3, 324 6, 830	$\begin{array}{c} 228\\ 3,108\\ 3,406\\ 7,386\end{array}$	
Snuffdo Twistdodo Consumption (withdrawals):	3, 265 454	3, 879 473	3, 390 462	3, 176 443	3, 511 481	2, 950 454	3, 342 454	3, 471 486	3, 451 532	3, 354 476	3,535 455	3, 427 476	
Cigarettes (small): d Tax-preedodo Cigars (large), tax-paidtopaoltopaol Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid	3, 578 23, 472 460, 141	3, 197 29, 252 470, 099	2, 422 31, 618 449, 504	2, 363 29, 092 444, 491	3, 250 31, 269 479, 949	3, 068 27, 205 430, 210	3, 547 34, 192 505, 228	4, 104 29, 983 544, 856	4,030 31,079 529,971	2, 736 29, 075 553, 755	3, 185 24, 897 440, 267	2, 208 7 27, 967 438, 286	2, 570 25, 024 410, 170
Manufactured tobacco and snuff, tax-paid thous. of lb	18, 071 2, 365	20, 222 2, 349	21, 821 1, 417	19, 024 1, 448	20, 280 2, 090	17, 880 1, 947	21, 201 2, 025	23, 157 * 2, 545	23, 816 2, 952	19, 527 1, 674	16, 492 2, 368	18, 214 1, 280	17, 138
destination	6, 509	6. 509	6. 509	6. 509	6. 509	6. 509	6.862	6.862	6.862	6. 862	6, 862	6.862	6.862
·		L]	EATHI	ER AN	D PRO	DUCT				1			·
HIDES AND SKINS Imports, total hides and skinsthous. of lb	26, 215	21, 242	1 7, 2 66	17, 878	20, 432	22, 689	15, 394	15, 338	11,091	12, 355	14, 320	13, 738	
Calf and kip skinsthous. of pieces Cattle hidesdodo.	98 187 5, 835 2, 342	76 274 4, 226 2, 246	86 113 3, 510 2, 128	54 147 2, 928 1, 404	48 223 2, 420 3, 686	38 158 2, 999 3, 529	23 118 2,710 1,946	92 91 2, 611 3, 144	50 85 3, 181 897	105 127 1, 480 2, 831	51 104 3, 433 1, 011	82 147 2, 497 885	
Sheep and lamb skinsdo Prices, wholesale (Chicago): Calfskins, packers', 8 to 15 lbdol. per lb Hides, steer, packers', heavy, nativedo	.415 .257	.351 .222	.392 .248	.472 .272	. 435 . 274	. 450 . 301	. 388 . 291	.390 .289	. 381 . 269	. 394	.410 .267	. 398 . 267	. 385 . 229
LEATHER Production:													
Calf and kipthous. of skinsthous. of skinstho	834 2, 330 3, 188 2, 934	818 2, 258 3, 540 2, 892	836 2, 175 3, 408 2, 700	818 2, 119 3, 017 2, 829	935 2, 183 3, 338 2, 890	701 1, 833 2, 815 2, 325	938 2, 186 2, 736 3, 193	857 2, 157 2, 987 2, 850	894 2, 144 3, 108 2, 743	905 2, 051 3, 058 2, 729	r 1,053 r 2,239 r 3,232 2,665	941 2,073 3,013 2,581	
Exports: Sole leather: Bends, backs, and sidesthous. of lb Offal, including belting offalthouse does de	$\begin{array}{c} 32\\116\\2 180\end{array}$	19 72	25 118 2 019	61 126 2 280	78 144 2 201	53 191 2 644	$12 \\ 127 \\ 2 150$	34	44 50	37	57 122	314 527	
Upper leatherthous. of sq. ft Prices, wholesale: Sole, steer, bends, tannery run (Boston) dol. per lb	2, 180 . 742	1, 789 . 653	2,019	2, 289 . 676	2, 291 . 672	2, 644 . 676	2, 159 7. 663	2,085	2,811	. 674	3,676	6, 939	. 657
Chrome, calf, black, first commercial grade, com- positetdol, per sq. ft 7 Revised Preliminary December 1 est	1.165	1.042	1.048	1.055	1.030	1.075	1.047	1.026	1.013	1	1,046		1,036

r Revised. P Preliminary. 1 December 1 estimate.
January-April 1948 total, including corrections for months prior to April, 248,372 tons; corr ected monthly figures not available.
t Not strictly comparable with data prior to September 1947; see note in November 1948 issue.
g Beginning in the April 1948 Survey, export figures include Army civilian supply shipments; see note marked "‡" on p. S-21.
New series. Data on entries of raw and refined sugar (raw basis) from Puerto Rico and Hawaii, compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce; collection of data for Hawaii has been discontinued by the latter agency.
c^{*}Data for January-June 1947 are shown on p. S-30 of the January 1949 Survey.

April 1949

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948						19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	L	EATHI	ER AN	D PRO	DUCT	SCo	ntinue	d					
LEATHER MANUFACTURES											4		
Shoes and slippers: Production, total	40, 290	44, 852	39, 412	33, 974	38, 417	31, 957	41, 357	42, 081	39, 050	34, 691	r 35, 508	36, 888	
Shoes, sandals, and play shoes, except athletic, totalthous. of pairs	37, 346	41, 502	r 36, 296	30, 858	34, 587	* 28, 495	36, 406	36, 482	33, 058	28, 636	* 31, 673	34, 285	
By type of uppers: 3 All leatherdodododododo	35, 130 2, 126	38, 972 2, 603	34, 292 2, 319	28, 473 2, 417	32, 359 2, 401	$26,891 \\ 1,586$	33, 995 2, 386	33, 933 2, 558	31, 288 1, 830	27, 127 1, 599	30, 110 1, 567	32, 267 2, 058	
By kinds: Men'sdo	9, 088	9, 951	9, 273	7, 828	8,898	6, 984	8, 838	9, 269	8,625	7, 813	8, 901	8,656	
Youths' and boys'do Women'sdo Misses' and children'sdo	1, 223 18, 371	1, 284 20, 372	7 1, 254 16, 871	1, 252 14, 244	1, 557 15, 972	1, 293 7 14, 188	1, 711 18, 367	1,853 17,976	1,630 15,812 4,052	1, 429 12, 874	1, 310 r 13, 875 r 4, 520	1, 180 16, 479 4, 816	
Infants' and babies'do Slippers for houseweardo	5, 277 3, 387 2, 464	6, 044 3, 851 2, 801	5, 385 r 3, 513 2, 592	4, 532 3, 002 2, 688	4, 846 3, 314 3, 374	r 3, 495 r 2, 535 r 3, 059	4, 454 3, 036 4, 273	4, 348 3, 036 4, 892	2, 939 5, 351	3, 802 2, 718 5, 450	3,067 73,313	4, 810 3, 154 2, 186	
A thleticdo Other footweardo	298 182	2, 301 365 184	337 7 187	2, 088 262 166	281 175	r 251 r 152	379	396 311	349 292	321 284	279 243	2, 160 238 179	
K'ynorts do	519	450	565	510	382	352	567	513	502	278	608	324	
Prices, wholesale, factory: Men's black calf oxford, plain toe_dol. per pair_ Men's black calf oxford, tip toedo Women's black kid blucher oxforddo	10. 437 7. 150 5. 700	10. 437 7. 150 5. 700	10, 437 7, 012 5, 562	9, 653 6, 600 5, 150	9, 653 6, 600 5, 150	9.653 6.750 5.150	9. 947 6. 750 5. 150	10.143 6.750 5.150	10. 143 6. 750 5. 150	9. 653 6. 750 5. 150	9. 653 6. 750 5. 150	9.653 6.750 5.150	9.653 6.750 5.510
		LUM	BER A	AND M	IANUF	ACTU	RES	1		1	I	<u> </u>	ſ
LUMBER-ALL TYPES							!]			1
Exports, total sawmill products § M bd. ft	58, 859	75, 203	56, 858	65, 139	49, 834	58, 901	61, 483	27, 595	30, 193	29, 555	58, 907	1 45, 085	
Sawed timberdodo Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo Imports, total sawmill productsdo	13, 340 37, 974 142, 762	11, 491 55, 022 181, 594	8, 323 41, 669 145, 949	$10, 336 \\ 45, 957 \\ 139, 146$	4, 714 36, 605 164, 838	7, 566 34, 953 188, 131	11, 399 42, 601 184, 106	3, 636 16, 418 178, 560	2, 624 20, 270 151, 073	2, 930 21, 669 148, 352	10, 671 42, 379 126, 299	94, 181	
National Lumber Manufacturers Association: Production, totalmil. bd. ft	2, 480	3,022	3, 035	3, 089	3, 269	3, 431	3, 614	3,340	3, 369	2, 929	2, 620	2, 232	2,04
Hardwoodsdodddodododddodododddododo	631 1, 849	714 2, 308	703 2, 332	674 2, 415	753 2, 516	$814 \\ 2,617$	851 2,762	791 2,549	837 2, 532	707	593 2,027	610 1,622	45
Shipments, totaldodddodddddodddddddddddddd_	2, 623 697	3,020 749	2, 997 738	3, 077 752	3, 125 714	$3,132 \\ 687$	3, 375 786	3,074	3, 085 736	2,654 682	2, 383 534	2,195 576	1, 93 37
Softwoodsdo	1, 926 5, 601	2, 271 5, 604	2, 259 5, 773	2, 325 5, 805	2, 411	2, 445 6, 313	2, 589 6, 606	2, 396 6, 866	2, 349 7, 200	1, 972 7, 431	1, 849 7, 680	1,619 7,088	1, 560 7, 15
of month, totalmil. bd. ft Hardwoodsdo Softwoodsdo	2, 074 3, 527	2,040 3,564	2,008 3,765	3, 805 1, 931 3, 874	5, 942 1, 969 3, 973	0, 313 2, 095 4, 218	2, 160 4, 446	0,800 2,274 4,592	2, 374 4, 826	2,400 5,031	2,458 5,222	2,337	2,408
SOFTWOODS					· ·							ļ	
Douglas fir: Exports, total sawmill productsM bd. ft Sawed timberdo	34, 393 11, 903	47, 509 10, 363	31, 107 7, 042	33, 456 7, 302	19, 418 3, 294	22, 454 5, 870	35, 445 9, 311	5, 091 1, 565	6, 947 807	5, 427	32, 863 8, 836		
Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo Prices, wholesale:	22, 490	37, 146	24, 065	26, 154	16, 124	16, 584	26, 134	3, 526	6,140	5, 048	24, 027		
Dimension, No. 1, common, 2" x 4" x 16' dol. per M bd. ft Flooring B and better F G 1" x 4" B L.	64.350	64.350	70.042	74, 250	75. 240	75.240	75.240	75.240	75, 240	75. 240	70.785	66.330	66. 33
Goi. per M bd. ft Flooring, B and better, F. G., 1" x 4", R. L. dol. per M bd. ft Southern pine:	104.940	104. 940	116.078	127.215	132, 462	133.650	133.650	133.650	133.650	133. 650	133. 650	133.650	133.65
Orders, newmil. bd. ftdodddoddddddddddd	579 522	775 508	778 489	790 474	781 447	820 468	812 491	820 511	751 460	601 372	605 332	597 303	53 28
Productiondo Shipmentsdo Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards)_do	581 631 1, 251	827 789 1, 289	860 797 1, 352	894 805	885 808	876 799	806	774 800	797 802 1,581	724 689 1,616	732 645 1,703	626	59 56 1,80
Exports, total sawmill products M bd. ft Sawed timber		7, 209 953	1, 302 8, 620 1, 147	1, 441 10, 903 2, 852	1, 518 10, 575 1, 031	1, 595 8, 734 1, 369	1, 612 7, 291 1, 688	1, 586 6, 762 1, 861	8,076 1,794	11,672	9,842		
Boards, planks, scantlings, etcdo	6, 193	6, 256	7, 473	8, 051	9, 544	7, 365	5, 603	4, 901	6, 282	9, 140	8, 099		
Boards, No. 2 common, 1" x 6" or 8" x 12' dol. per M bd. ft	77.728	77.461	77.007	75.325	73, 204	73.260	73.063	71.869	71.815	70. 289	69.872	67.292	65.40
Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1'' \ge 4'' \ge 12$ -14' dol. per M bd. ft dol. per M bd. ft	150.326	152.019	152. 164	152, 164	151. 539	151. 539	151.906	152, 881	152.852	152. 764	152. 151	149.144	148.40
Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo	441 576	553 648	500 654	587 685		712 714	818 728 827	699 775 745	618 592	511 611	438 638	589	30 53
Production	384 426	467 481	515 493	588 557	721 666	795 699	723	652	702 591	581 499	422 411	299	53 23 28
Stocks, gross, end of monthdo Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 com- mon, 1" x 8"dol. per M bd. ft	1, 094 64. 45	1,080 66.16	1, 102 66. 36	1, 131 67. 66	1, 186 68. 23	1, 282 70. 42	1, 386 78. 04	1,479 72.09	1, 590 71. 03	1, 664 69. 93	 1,675 69.59 	1	1, 54 68. 0
West coast woods:†	680	743	769	660	575	667	705	627	585	460	561	618	61
Orders, newmil. bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Productiondo	738 689	673 781	742 633	754 572	745 577	700 649	626 793	587	496 699	426 617	444 581	543 499	60 57
Shipmentsdo Stocks, gross, end of monthdo	675 524	777 528	654 590	634 550	$\begin{array}{c} 591 \\ 530 \end{array}$	658 594	760 682	634 746	647 849	522 907	545 958	516 941	55 91
SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD										İ			
Productionthous. of sq. ft., 3%" equivalent Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	$156,666 \\ 155,878$	185, 716 184, 443	164, 862 162, 975	151, 364 150, 924	150, 187 149, 742	122,386 118,426	174, 062 172, 313	181, 567 174, 857	185, 695 183, 816	174, 243 163, 909	7 165,012	118, 237 109, 826	$143, 18 \\ 133, 19$
Stocks, end of monthdo HARDWOOD FLOORING	39, 323	39, 879	40, 435	40, 778	41, 425	44, 397	46, 571	54, 082	55, 307	64, 609	r 63, 545	72, 293	84, 53
Maple, beech, and birch:		ľ											
Orders, newM bd. ftdo	6,600 16,575	7, 175 17, 350	6, 175 17, 575	5, 950 17, 225	6, 175 15, 975	6,075 16,000	5, 800 15, 675	5,050 15,050	4, 250 13, 350	3, 925 12, 000	$3,925 \\ 10,025$	9,300	4,02 8,75
Productiondododo	6, 250 5, 925	6, 525 6, 575	6, 800 6, 225	6, 200 5, 925	7, 350 6, 750	5, 800 5, 650	6, 275 6, 375	6,225 4,900	6,000 5,800	5, 875 4, 925	5,550 4,700	4, 200 3, 900	4,20

Stocks, end of montherma

April 1949

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in	<u> </u>		, 			1948				1.22		19	
the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- be r	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	LUN	IBER	AND]	MANU	FACTU	RES-	-Contin	nued					
HARDWOOD FLOOBING-Continued													
Dak: Orders, newM bd. ft Orders, unfilled, end of monthdo Production	56,814 58,129	59, 988 55, 320	64, 784 59, 397	60, 293 60, 819	65,579 57,391	71,328 58,134	71, 440 55, 098	67, 943 51, 209	62, 568 45, 223	58, 507 41, 161	51, 806 34, 730	54, 851 32, 389	50, 086 32, 964
ShipmentsdodO	57, 955 57, 078 15, 482	64, 991 62, 797 15, 626	67, 541 65, 226 17, 941	65, 616 63, 449 19, 654	70, 213 69, 007 20, 860	76, 375 73, 575 22, 565	76, 290 74, 476 24, 379	76, 000 71, 831 28, 548	74, 422 70, 951 32, 019	73, 784 66, 185 39, 618	67, 849 58, 237 49, 230	62, 043 56, 378 54, 895	54, 460 51, 204 58, 151
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		ME	FALS	AND N	IANUF	TACTU	RES	·				<u> </u>	
IRON AND STEEL													
Foreign trade: Iron and steel products (excl. advanced mfrs.): Exports, totalo ¹	486, 956 21, 784 15, 245 4, 219	494, 766 22, 011 45, 672 19, 973	438, 560 28, 986 48, 798 15, 803	381, 707 19, 675 27, 982 11, 509	380, 391 21, 512 55, 263 19, 979	366, 149 28, 550 50, 754 15, 260	343, 655 10, 844 67, 741 26, 449	326, 129 11, 073 129, 400 72, 034	377, 496 19, 181 162, 035 77, 598	281, 097 27, 498 119, 605 70, 886	462, 810 16, 010 181, 716 76, 214	447, 150 9, 971 286, 896 162, 435	
Iron and Steel Scrap consumption, totalthous, of short tons	5, 082	5, 875	5, 217	5, 588	5, 401	5, 050	5, 309	5, 410	5, 783	5,656	5, 615	5, 759	
Home scrap. do Purchased scrap. do tocks, consumers', end of month, total. Home scrap. do Purchased scrap. Home scrap. do	2, 640 2, 442 3, 936 1, 196 2, 740	2, 890 2, 985 4, 064 1, 161 2, 903	2, 445 2, 772 4, 571 1, 196 3, 375	2, 715 2, 873 4, 654 1, 147 3, 507	2, 651 2, 750 4, 922 1, 222 3, 700	2, 518 2, 532 5, 118 1, 272 3, 846	2, 603 2, 706 5, 389 1, 401 3, 988	2, 718 2, 692 5, 601 1, 505 4, 096	2, 914 2, 869 5, 675 1, 511 4, 164	2, 867 2, 789 5, 792 1, 491 4, 301	2,819 2,796 6,065 1.550 4,515	2, 915 2, 844 6, 030 1, 485 4, 545	
Ore ron ore: All districts:													
Productionthous. of long tons Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo Lake Superior district:	2, 686 1, 481 8, 009	3, 019 1, 707 9, 186	8, 687 9, 485 8, 388	11, 865 12, 537 7, 716	12, 578 13, 252 7, 049	$\begin{array}{c} 12,787\\ 13,491\\ 6,349\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 12,748\\ 12,492\\ 6,605\end{array}$	11, 942 12, 204 6, 353	$10,003 \\ 11,150 \\ 5,206$	8, 577 9, 329 4, 455	3, 675 2, 698 5, 433	2, 920 1, 498 6, 835	2,88 1,61 8,10
Shipments from upper lake portsdo Consumption by furnacesdo Stocks, end of month, totaldo	0 6, 441 22, 628	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 6,634 \\ 16,022 \\ 12,761 \end{array}$	7,677 4,976 17,125	11, 609 6, 656 22, 058 19, 885	11,7276,57726,965	11, 821 6, 479 32, 611	11, 735 7, 036 37, 081	10, 599 6, 965 40, 923	10,029 7,273 43,883	7, 239 7, 058 45, 160	501 7, 351 39, 460	0 7, 590 31, 904	6, 99 24, 98
At furnacesdo On Lake Erie docksdo Importsdo Manganese ore, imports (manganese content)	19, 412 3, 216 269	13, 761 2, 262 379	15, 172 1, 953 403	2, 173 441	24, 308 2, 657 707	29, 419 3, 191 489	33, 236 3, 845 571	36, 658 4, 265 541	38, 619 5, 264 950	39, 470 5, 690 630	34, 557 4, 903 388	27, 882 4, 022 371	21, 81 3, 170
thous. of long tons Pig Iron and Iron Manufactures	50	68	47	39	62	46	48	38	55	35	58	43	
Castings, gray iron: Unfilled orders for salethous. of short tons Shipments, totaldo	2, 769 1, 024	2, 726 1, 169	2, 691 1, 051	2, 602 993	2, 587 1, 072	2, 601 914	2, 599 1, 051	2, 587 1, 088	2, 523 1, 148	2, 407 1, 100	2,284 1,111	2,065 1,040	451 983
For sale	571 + 46, 258 209, 447 + 75, 225 + 42, 670	660 + 43, 969 203, 351 86, 767 + 50, 065	585 42, 261 199, 578 80, 602 46, 034	556 • 34, 313 191, 553 • 76, 078 • 42, 338	598 * 35, 377 178, 760 81, 747 * 48, 170	490 7 36, 679 180, 421 64, 995 7 35, 018	598 * 37, 604 176, 824 73, 272 * 41, 201	616	642 38, 654 158, 351 81, 761 44, 305	606 30, 312 146, 422 777, 194 42, 241	625 + 34, 360 + 137, 385 - 79, 882 - 43, 397	573 26, 948 126, 393 71, 876 38, 040	26, 999 118, 318 66, 744
Pig iron: Productionthous. of short tons Consumptiondo Stocks (consumers' and suppliers'), end of month	4, 780 4, 762	5, 020 5, 049	3, 840 3, 958	5, 077 5, 008	4, 991 4, 973	4, 900 4, 841	5, 255 5, 216	5, 208 5, 180	5, 520 5, 491	5, 399 5, 344	5, 595 5, 420	5, 732 5, 610	35, 074 5, 22
Thous. of short tons Prices, wholesale: Basic (furnace)Odol. per long ton CompositeO Foundry, No. 2, f. o. b. Neville IslandOdo	799 39.00 40.63 39.50	780 39.00 40.63 39.50	688 39.00 40.63 39.50	712 39.00 40.97 39.50	745 39.00 41.29 41.90	818 ¹ 42.00 ¹ 43.26 ¹ 42.50	913 ¹ 43.00 ¹ 45.32 ¹ 45.70	976 1 43.00 1 45.44 1 46.50	1,049 1 45.63 1 47.00 1 46.50	1,043 ¹ 46.00 ¹ 47.59 ¹ 46.50	1, 212 1 46. 00 1 47. 59 1 46. 50	1, 262 1 46. 00 1 47. 65 1 46. 50	1 46.00 1 47.63 1 46.50
Steel, Crude and Semimanufactures													
Steel castings: Shipments, totaldodo For sale, totaldo Railway specialtiesdo	142, 434 107, 762 34, 800	162, 891 125, 550 41, 876	150, 305 114, 896 36, 079	143, 337 111, 616 39, 275	152, 894 117, 794 41, 587	120, 445 87, 927 28, 422	140, 223 107, 538 35, 056	149, 222 112, 551 36, 457	152, 983 114, 819 38, 833	146, 835 110, 275 36, 014	157, 395 116, 285 38, 730	140, 577 103, 503 31, 891	135, 049 99, 425 32, 545
iteel forgings, for sale: Orders, unfilied, total	630, 860 523, 319	641, 110 525, 543	628, 123 513, 980	623, 620 509, 576	640, 747 529, 237	627, 131 515, 619	634, 148 521, 205	631, 032 520, 585	604, 715 495, 672	620, 503 508, 339	600, 500 493, 487	570, 665 469, 059	539, 717 439, 790
Press and open nammerdo Shipments, totaldo Drop and upset	107, 541 116, 676 86, 592 30, 084	115, 567 131, 111 95, 008 36, 103	114, 143 114, 314 79, 651 34, 663	114,044 108,546 75,983 32,563	111, 510 119, 532 83, 366 36, 166	111, 512 97, 455 70, 662 26, 793	112,943 111,097 79,212 31,885	$ \begin{array}{r} 110,447\\120,882\\87,075\\33,807\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 109,043\\123,161\\88,198\\34,963\end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	107, 013 131, 544 94, 487 37, 057	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	99, 92 111, 21 79, 75 31, 45
Productionthous. of short tons Percent of capacity‡	6, 940 93	7, 608 95	6, 218 80	7, 572 95	7, 256 94	7, 067 89	7, 438 93	7, 416 96	7, 987 100	7, 788 101	7, 771 98	8, 183 100	7, 481 101
Prices, wholesale: Composite, finished steelOdol. per lb Steel billets, rerolling (Producing point)O dol. per long ton	۰. 0374 47. 70	. 0376 50. 40	. 0376 50. 40	*. 0369 50. 40	*. 0369 50. 40	r 1.0387	⁷¹ .0415 ¹ 58.24	⁷¹ , 0415	* 1.0415 1 58.24	* ¹ .0415 ¹ 58.24	* ¹ .0415	* 1. 0420	¹ . 0420
Structural steel (Pittsburgh) Odol. per lb Steel scrap, heavy melting (Pittsburgh) \$ dol. per long ton	. 0293 40. 44	. 0305 40. 25	. 0305	. 0300 40. 25	. 0300 40. 25	¹ .0313 40.75	¹ .0350 42.75	¹ .0350 42.75	¹ .0350 42.75	¹ .0350 42.75	¹ .0350 42.75	¹ .0350 42.05	1 58. 24 1, 0350 39. 50
Steel, Manufactured Products													
Barrels and drums, steel, heavy types: Orders, unfiled, end of monththousands Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo	11, 889 2, 098 20	11, 528 2, 516 34	11, 471 2, 290 24	10, 810 2, 019 22	11, 104 2, 244 20	10, 765 2, 084 26	10, 204 2, 306 35	9,606 2,165 25	9, 485 2, 336 21	9, 321 2, 307 30	10, 041 2, 461 27	9, 088 2, 065 33	7, 614 1, 808 31

Revised.
¹ See note marked "O".
^o Data for January 1947-August 1948 for total exports of iron and steel products shown in the November 1948 and earlier Surveys should be corrected by subtracting the amount for scrap exports; the data for scrap exports were incorrectly included twice in the figures for total exports.
[†] For 1949, percent of capacity is calculated on annual capacity as of January 1, 1949, of 96,120,930 tons of steel; 1948 data are based on capacity as of January 1, 1948, 94,233,460 tons.
[©] The basis of price quotations for pig iron and steel was changed from basing point to f. o. b. mill or shipping point effective July 13, 1948. Specifications for the structural steel price series were revised in February 1943; however, the January price on both the new and old basis was \$0.0280.
§ January-June 1947 data for steel scrap prices are shown on p. S-32 of the November 1948 Survey.
[§] Revised data for January 1948 (short tons): Orders—new, 49,239; unfilled, 205,859; shipments—total, 77,927; for sale, 45,788.

P.

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

nless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in		······	<u> </u>			1948						19	
the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	ME	TALS .	AND M	IANUF	'ACTU	RES	Contir	ued					
IRON AND STEEL—Continued													
Steel, Manufactured Products—Continued													
ans, metal, shipments (in terms of steel con- sumed), total	202, 518 125, 763 76, 755 170, 883 847 28, 002	207, 674 134, 396 73, 278 170, 374 993 32, 454	208, 596 143, 192 65, 404 165, 845 980 29, 356	219, 356 158, 200 61, 156 175, 999 888 28, 232	284, 040 207, 228 76, 812 239, 408 915 29, 400	310,007235,53074,477274,08384726,095	394, 582 309, 847 84, 735 350, 487 938 29, 503	405, 787 320, 616 85, 171 351, 627 893 27, 463	296, 226 209, 507 86, 719 258, 390 885 27, 613	235, 565 153, 868 81, 697 202, 567 860 24, 040	r 266, 140 186, 545 79, 595 230, 873 r 932 r 21, 889	$187, 301 \\120, 978 \\66, 323 \\158, 670 \\943 \\23, 824$	83 22, 31
Shipments for Sale 0.0 ommercial closures, production millions rowns, production millions rowns, production thousand gross teel products, net shipments: 0. Bars, hot rolled carbon 1 0. Pipe and tubes 0. Plates 0. Sheets 0. Hot rolled 0. Structural shapes, heavy 0. Tin plate and template 0. Wire and wire products 0.	$5,046 \\ 518 \\ 519 \\ 538 \\ 172 \\ 1,198 \\ 127 \\ 136 \\ 324 \\ 247 \\ 396 \\ \end{array}$	$5,979 \\ 560 \\ 613 \\ 630 \\ 206 \\ 1,410 \\ 158 \\ 141 \\ 382 \\ 393 \\ 449$	5,096 481 518 528 145 1,310 148 132 302 310 395	5,321 484 547 563 179 1,314 142 127 362 322 409	$5, 477 \\ 525 \\ 565 \\ 592 \\ 189 \\ 1, 302 \\ 152 \\ 139 \\ 372 \\ 334 \\ 429 \\ $	5, 230 477 544 565 167 1, 333 121 129 354 337 327	$5,329\\480\\563\\553\\178\\1,328\\156\\130\\336\\343\\389$	5,5115235835721841,360150141334334408	$5,952 \\ 535 \\ 638 \\ 641 \\ 190 \\ 1,463 \\ 161 \\ 154 \\ 392 \\ 350 \\ 436 \\ 100 \\ $	5, 732 534 614 629 190 1, 418 165 146 368 315 417	$\begin{array}{c} 6,056\\ 557\\ 637\\ 658\\ 190\\ 1,476\\ 155\\ 143\\ 394\\ 400\\ 430\\ \end{array}$	$5,762 \\ 1708 \\ 611 \\ 608 \\ 181 \\ 1,462 \\ 164 \\ 155 \\ 356 \\ 299 \\ 428 \\ $	5.5 16.55 5.5 1' 1,3' 1 1 3 3 4
IONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS												Ì	
luminum: Production, primary • short tons Imports, bauxite long tons Price, wholesale, scrap castings (N. Y.) dol. per lb	45, 699 153, 706 . 0725	51, 874 217, 907 . 0725	53, 277 166, 961 . 0741	55, 450 244, 852 . 0815	48, 557 192, 524 . 0884	52, 937 157, 18 3 . 1087	54, 953 260, 796 . 1084	53, 255 200, 113 . 0996	54, 526 231, 097 . 0995	50, 714 227, 583 . 1241	53, 474 218, 591 . 1325	* 53, 357 171, 918 , 1263	. 102
luminum fabricated products, shipments, total mil. of lbs Castings	173. 9 38. 0	200. 9 41. 8	177.2 38.3	167. 2 33. 9	177.6 35.8	160. 0 28. 9	167.3 32.1	166.9 35.9	174.2 35.5	164.3 34.6	157.7 31.8	148.4 29.1	137 27
Plate, sheet, and stripdodo Brass sheets, wholesale price, milldol. per lb Jopper: Production:	136.0 105.7 .302	159.1 126.7 .302	139.0 106.7 .302	133.3 101.9 .302	141.8 106.9 、304	131.0 99.4 .314	135.2 103.2 .338	131. 0 104. 6 . 338	138.6 109.7 .338	129.8 99.2 .341	125.9 94.5 .346	119.3 90.2 .346	110 80 .3
Mine production, recoverable copper • short tons	68, 943	74, 092	74, 344	74, 779	75, 596	71, 341	73, 540	69, 639	68, 256	51, 318	50, 668	50, 928	
take) σ	82,959 93,588 106,823 70,146 18,297 46,638 25,171 21,467 .2120	83,909 110,886 122,988 68,582 15,043 46,981 26,008 20,973 .2120	88, 741 104, 044 116, 475 67, 257 23, 272 37, 727 18, 763 18, 964 . 2120	91, 819 104, 524 113, 389 72, 791 19, 861 33, 271 15, 673 17, 598 . 2120	87, 678 105, 221 112, 677 72, 315 21, 079 46, 840 28, 914 17, 926 . 2120	81, 473 107, 014 108, 277 79, 277 15, 069 46, 684 21, 661 25, 023 . 2138	89, 165 102, 798 107, 496 79, 579 20, 623 39, 736 17, 922 21, 814 . 2309	88, 105 102, 976 122, 938 72, 215 12, 085 35, 329 13, 960 21, 369 . 2320	$\begin{array}{c} 81,474\\ 101,436\\ 112,580\\ 76,371\\ 17,861\\ 36,868\\ 14,898\\ 21,970\\ .2320\end{array}$	58, 297 102, 779 99, 655 89, 756 11, 636 35, 491 18, 210 17, 281 . 2320	$\begin{array}{c} 64, 451\\ 96, 117\\ 102, 292\\ 96, 080\\ 13, 725\\ 52, 257\\ 23, 898\\ 28, 359\\ .2320\\ \end{array}$	69, 973 78, 298 96, 070 91, 053 23, 526 48, 361 25, 952 22, 409 . 2320	
Aead: Ore (lead content): Mine productionshort tons Receipts by smelters, domestic oredo	² 32, 399 32, 414	r 35, 889 34, 185	7 35, 111 35, 362	r 33, 2 68 37, 625	7 34, 521 34, 689	7 23, 301 24, 597	* 23, 551 23, 141	7 26, 910 24, 849	7 35, 337 35, 392	36, 504 35, 337	36, 997 38, 357	35, 008 32, 307	32,
Refined: Production, total	43, 598 40, 400 47, 200 17, 034	50, 093 46, 579 52, 287 14, 837	$\begin{array}{r} 49,652\\ 46,577\\ 45,031\\ 19,453\end{array}$	50, 626 47, 144 47, 652 22, 418	47, 227 44, 846 -46, 398 23, 240	40, 458 38, 371 40, 853 22, 846	29, 558 27, 923 33, 433 18, 971	$\begin{array}{c} 37,105\\ 34,037\\ 35,067\\ 21,003\end{array}$	46, 787 43, 857 39, 875 27, 553	47, 029 44, 534 40, 289 34, 192	52, 315 49, 667 45, 856 40, 647	r 50, 664 48, 775 r 52, 150 38, 656	44, 42, 42, 38,
Imports, total, except mfrs. (lead content) short tons		. 1500 2 0, 873	. 1721 21, 749	. 1750	. 1750 13, 331	. 1781 30, 2 55	. 1950 24, 929	. 1950 33, 183	. 1950 40, 666	. 2150 32, 753	. 2150 52, 809	. 2150 64, 326	.2
Fin: • long tons long tons Consumption, pig do Industrial	3,048 5,004 41,714 27,086 14,628	2, 836 5, 498 41, 400 26, 814 14, 586	3, 208 5, 662 42, 597 27, 956 14, 641	3, 576 5, 051 47, 136 32, 437 14, 699	$\begin{array}{c} 3, 907 \\ 5, 629 \\ 50, 222 \\ 35, 701 \\ 14, 521 \end{array}$	3, 724 5, 368 50, 890 37, 118 13, 772	3, 796 5, 788 53, 380 39, 911 13, 469	3, 118 5, 527 54, 614 41, 575 13, 039	2, 597 5, 354 57, 978 44, 814 13, 164	3, 244 5, 179 60, 064 46, 454	3, 436 5, 203 39, 314 24, 322	3, 541 4, 696 39, 274 23, 929	
Imports: Ore (tin content)do Bars, blocks, pigs, etcdo Price, wholesale, Straits (N. Y.)dol. per lb	3,668 1,539 .9400	3, 595 2, 294 . 9400	2, 137 3, 318 . 9400	1, 335 6, 026 . 9400	5, 194 4, 979 1. 0300	3, 891 2, 750 1. 0300	4, 227 3, 789 1. 0300	2, 019 4, 280 1. 0300	$1,928 \\ 5,625 \\ 1.0300$	2, 999 2, 433 1. 0300	7,111	587	1,0
Zine: Mine production of recoverable zineshort tons Slab zine:§	r ³ 48, 241	* 54, 989	r 53, 425	r 51, 927	* 51,755	* 47, 095	* 49, 748	r 52, 581	* 53, 542	55, 005	55, 141		-
Bial 2000; y do Production§ do Shipments, total§ do Domestic§ do Stocks, end of month§ do Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis) Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis)	67, 917 74, 697 63, 592 48, 643	74, 322 77, 334 65, 334 45, 631	$\begin{array}{c} 71,500 \\ 73,915 \\ 64,801 \\ 43,216 \end{array}$	73, 885 72, 848 67, 291 44, 253	68, 309 69, 402 61, 195 43, 160	69, 888 67, 377 61, 349 45, 671	68, 180 68, 605 63, 712 45, 246	64, 721 68, 850 60, 990 41, 117	70,716 67,402 61,751 44,431	71, 195 96, 142 66, 211 19, 484	75, 332 67, 996	76, 234 62, 614	68, 60,
Price, wholesale, prime Western (St. Louis) dol. per lb Imports, total (zinc content)	. 1200 22, 617 6, 240	$.1200 \\ 21,663 \\ 2,070$.1200 21,097 5,717	.1200 24,696 5,962	. 1200 26, 903 3, 551	. 1246 24, 174 3, 016	. 1500 24, 373 3, 005	. 1500 21, 697 2, 440	$\begin{array}{r} .1524\\ 24,904\\ 1,850\end{array}$. 1679 32, 323 2, 609	. 1750 20, 165 4, 057	. 1750 24, 952 4, 966	
Blocks, pigs, etcdo	10, 580 5, 797	10, 487 9, 106	4, 498 10, 882	11, 209 7, 525	17, 306 6, 046	13, 915 7, 243	11, 583 9, 785	10, 858 8, 399	12, 427 10, 627	17, 073 12, 641	5, 919 10, 189		
HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC													
Boilers, radiators and convectors, cast iron: Boilers (round and square): Shipmentsthous. of lb Stocks, end of monthdo	18,660	13, 867	19, 699	19, 752	15, 953	18,005	33, 237	31, 343	35, 353	21, 223	14, 192	10, 632	8,
Stocks, end of monthdo Radiation: Shipmentsthous. of sq. ft Stocks, end of monthdo	5,010	71, 262 5, 485 3, 069	65, 676 4, 794 3, 015	68, 669 5, 123 3, 064	78, 834 5, 228 3, 079	84, 686 4, 115 3, 272	73, 791 5, 303 3, 268	68, 752 5, 475 3, 551	62, 199 6, 106	64, 465 5, 191	69, 092 3, 321	81, 260 2, 404	90,

Stocks, end of month_______dots_l = 2, 664 | 3,069 | 3,015 | 3,064 | 3,079 | 3,272 | 3,268 | 3,551 | 3,389 | 3,495 | 5,101 | 7,179 | 9,226 * Revised. * Preliminary. 1 See note marked "#". 2 Revised January 1948, 33,144 tons. 8 Revised January 1948, 48,068 tons. * Data beginning January 1947 as shown in the Docember 1947 Survey and later issues include copper from all sources; the November 1947 Survey provides January-March 1947 figures for domestic and duty-free foreign copper only, comparable with earlier data; the excise tax on copper was removed April 1, 1947. § Beginning January 1948 data include reports from some secondary smelters not previously reporting; production by these few plants averaged about 1,200 short tons monthly in 1947. Total shipments of zinc include beginning August 1947 shipments for Government account in addition to shipments to domestic consumers and export and draw-back shipments. • For January-June 1947 data for the indicated series, see note for aluminum, copper, and tin at the bottom of p. S-35 in the November 1948 Survey. Olncludes data shown in the November 1948 Survey and earlier issues ac copper 'for simeliting, refining, and export has been reported separately from copper for domestic consumption. ‡ Beginning January 1949 data include production of light shapes (alloy bars, which averaged 161,000 tons monthly in 1948) not shown separately by compiling agency.

April	1949
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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948						194	9
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	ME	TALS A	AND N	IANUF	ACTU	RES—	Contin	ued					
HEATING APPARATUS, ETC.—Continued													
Boilers, range, shipments *number Oil burners:	52, 592	58, 908	52,045	41, 110	40, 294	30, 817	52, 231	39, 798	43, 417	38, 973	* 33, 810	34, 513	31, 892
Orders, new, netOdo	12, 335 103, 978 24, 174 57, 107	9, 472 94, 897 18, 219 66, 297	6, 083 79, 942 21, 745 75, 068	9, 094 64, 343 25, 396 72, 438	¹ 26, 512 62, 947 27, 948 70, 017	67, 222 30, 800 61, 909	71, 084 50, 082 49, 183	71,052 56,228 44,449	63, 198 59, 351 41, 366	57, 087 39, 690 42, 773	r 51, 225 r 27, 090 r 45, 501	45, 947 26, 201 43, 781	47, 864 23, 906 44, 142
Stoves and ranges, domestic cooking, exc. electric: Shipments, total*number Coal and wood*dodo Gas (inc. bungslow and combination)*do Way way and combination)*do	$\begin{array}{r} 312,406\\32,169\\223,756\\56,481\end{array}$	352, 613 31, 633 252, 036 68, 944	326, 149 23, 589 247, 403 55, 157	317, 531 19, 724 252, 929 44, 878	319, 642 20, 068 259, 675 39, 899	256, 618 20, 131 201, 532 34, 955	304, 914 27, 607 248, 663 28, 644	$\begin{array}{c} 314,727\\ 27,803\\ 260,508\\ 26,416\end{array}$	304, 971 25, 480 259, 513 19, 978	$\begin{array}{c} 258, 193 \\ 20, 832 \\ 215, 715 \\ 21, 646 \end{array}$	175, 615 16, 536 136, 683 22, 206	136, 321 14, 440 107, 148 14, 733	154, 400 16, 455 118, 171
Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil*do Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, total*do Coal and wood*do Gas*do	261, 925 47, 181 104, 176 110, 568	267, 649 46, 316 113, 551 107, 782	283, 028 40, 065 133, 401 109, 562	310, 479 51, 072 161, 049 98, 358	379, 525 69, 013 170, 523 139, 989	466, 442 101, 408 179, 778 185, 256	714, 461 171, 664 277, 492 265, 305	728, 004 191, 638 254, 305 282, 061	750, 738 213, 754 271, 543 265, 441	509, 780 147, 042 189, 515 173, 223	22, 396 7 234, 434 79, 628 7 83, 004 71, 802	14, 733 125, 563 24, 114 40, 076 61, 373	19, 774 98, 857 15, 160 32, 985 50, 712
Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravity-air flow), shipments, totaldo	36, 345 9, 313 7, 645	39, 297 9, 890 8, 105	45, 597 12, 454 9, 931	55, 473 13, 617 11, 261	64, 724 17, 269 11, 923	57, 292 14, 976 12, 881	92, 011 20, 792 23, 426 47, 793	$103,566 \\ 23,714 \\ 26,658$	107,024 24,862 26,718	77, 498 17, 403 19, 981	r 51, 163 r 13, 044 r 15, 563	31, 855 8, 876 9, 714	33, 126 8, 545 8, 834
Oildo Solid fueldo Water heaters, nonelectric, shipments*do	19, 387 159, 007	21, 302 173, 291	23, 212 173, 438	30, 595 161, 358	35, 532 167, 329	29, 435 160, 415	47, 793 208, 855	53, 194 196, 704	55, 444 172, 366	40, 114 142, 474	* 22, 556 * 114, 817	13, 265 116, 402	15, 747 108, 489
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS													
Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly: Blowers and fans, new ordersthous. of dol Unit heater group, new ordersdo		11, 809 6, 467			12, 355 6, 686			13, 739 11, 811			12,089 11,116		
Blowers and rans, new ordersthous. of doi Unit heater group, new ordersdo Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net1937-39=100 Machine tools, shipments*1945-47=100 Mechanical stokers, sales:	367.3 87.1	326. 2 83. 6	412.0 82.0	388. 5 82. 6	376. 8 94. 4	456. 3 62. 4	324.7 69.8	273. 5 84. 7	296.0 80.4	284. 4 76. 2	243.7 96.9	149.9 68.8	144. 4 > 170. 4
Mechanical stokers, sales: Classes 1, 2, and 3number Classes 4 and 5:	4,010	0,000	4, 548	6, 314	7, 802	8, 428	10, 576	13, 755	10, 685	4, 765	2, 851	r 1, 949	1, 840
Number	191 68, 150	* 250 * 78, 289	336 92, 642	313 74, 488	333 70, 694	370 88, 803	399 78, 391	402 74, 552	391 76, 774	248 46, 679	245 63, 206	* 193 * 52, 677	145 43, 874
Horsepower Pumps, steam, power, centrifugal and rotary, new ordersthous. of dol Scales and balances (except laboratory), shipments, quarterlythous. of dol	3, 635	4, 703 112, 628	4, 312	3, 724	3, 512	4, 075	4, 520	3, 474	3, 571	3, 580	4, 263	3, 390	3, 247
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT										1			
Batteries (automotive replacement only), shipments thousands.	2, 254	1, 679	1, 211	1, 027	1, 200	1, 506	2, 519	2, 643	2, 845	2, 541	1, 905	r 1, 243	821
Domestic electrical appliances, sales billed: Refrigerators, index •1936=100 Vacuum cleaners, standard typenumber Washersdo	188 311, 448 367, 909	* 226 355, 415 408, 512	⁷ 219 306, 588 402, 257	211 276, 657 377, 895	247 256, 071 392, 496	232 229, 537 326, 181	186 237, 202 362, 169	226 280, 084 433, 919	250 281, 573 382, 400	245 255, 080 319, 300	217 274, 180 183, 700	228, 769 177, 900	241, 267 208, 500
Washers	2, 692 310	4, 487 776	4, 328 436	5, 166 528	5, 229 538	4, 845 383	4, 853 390	3, 902 363	7, 413 599	3, 110 273	4, 960 690	9, 328 948	
Insulating materials and related products: Insulating materials, sales billed, index_1936=100 Fiber products: Laminated fiber products, shipments	351	398	371	344	352	323	354	387	390	391	391		
Vulcanized fiber:	4, 162	4, 693	4, 310	4, 118	4, 393	4,127	4, 286	4, 783	4, 922	1	4, 862		4,077
Consumption of fiber paper thous. of lb	4, 532 1, 461	5, 200 1, 742	5, 317 1, 686	4, 925 1, 500	4, 043 1, 338	3, 775 1, 430	5, 113	3, 632 1, 602	4,802	4, 259	4, 328 1, 525	4, 424	4, 227 1, 454
Steel conduit (rigid) and fittings, shipments short tons_	22, 730	23, 194	24, 653	22, 415	22, 704	23, 072	19, 241	22, 456	24, 588	l í	28, 113	22, 705	21, 630
Motors and generators, quarterly: New orders, index		295		-	329			* 290			. 301		-
Billingsdodo		22, 871 32, 622			25, 841 32, 954			22, 168 27, 669			. 24, 697 29, 090		
New orders		5, 068 5, 059			6, 144 5, 078			6, 045 4, 997			5, 016 6, 708		

PAPER AND PRINTING

PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER													
Pulpwood: Receiptsthous. of cords (128 cu. ft.) Consumptiondo Stocks, end of monthdo Waste paper:	1, 646 1, 589 4, 698	1, 893 1, 778 4, 790	1, 580 1, 762 4, 607	1, 675 1, 850 4, 421	1, 903 1, 767 4, 543	2, 109 1, 694 4, 956	2, 242 1, 882 5, 311	2, 063 1, 725 5, 641	2, 041 1, 895 5, 778	1, 658 1, 822 5, 608	1, 706 1, 688 5, 622	1, 788 1, 824 5, 604	1, 653 1, 616 5, 591
Receiptsdodddododddddddddddddddddddd	595, 355 618, 324 429, 676	718, 411 704, 677 441, 335	687, 267 684, 277 443, 742	658, 004 655, 855 445, 216	645, 879 624, 008 461, 744	577, 204 543, 385 496, 475	587, 319 607, 408 474, 378	603, 789 599, 249 477, 088	644, 603 629, 100 487, 986	627, 082 617, 171 498, 301	7 591, 356 7 571, 176 516, 620	497, 232 509, 269 504, 084	498, 946 513, 272 488, 967

stocks, end of month
 additional and a stock and a st

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						194	8					194	19
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	· . ·	PAPE	R ANI	PRIN	TING-	-Cont	inued		<u></u>				
WOOD PULP													
Production: Total, all gradesthous. of short tons Bleached sulphate	r 955 95,088 r 325,017 r 156,859 r 74,403 39,762 r 158,424 75,000	$\begin{array}{c} 1,086\\ 105,190\\ 390,188\\ 168,923\\ 80,127\\ 42,598\\ 170,230\\ 81,388\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,081\\ 102,841\\ 384,106\\ 161,535\\ 76,564\\ 43,119\\ 184,129\\ 81,521 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,127\\ 107,217\\ 412,959\\ 162,481\\ 75,857\\ 44,385\\ 191,151\\ 82,366\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,090\\ 104,269\\ 401,306\\ 156,276\\ 73,867\\ 43,576\\ 184,684\\ 81,567\end{array}$	1,019 98,163 373,775 147,566 66,852 38,110 173,839 75,256	$\begin{array}{c} 1,145\\112,015\\434,807\\164,355\\71,223\\43,586\\184,401\\82,615\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,055\\ 104,289\\ 385,829\\ 153,535\\ 70,195\\ 41,582\\ 171,695\\ 81,139\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,157\\ 116,651\\ 435,079\\ 163,846\\ 76,687\\ 44,069\\ 184,393\\ 82,936\end{array}$	r 1, 119 116, 910 414, 298 159, 849 76, 589 42, 476 188, 297 73, 558	r 1,019 102,755 r 369,018 146,022 69,940 41,248 r 184,992 r 55,663	$\begin{array}{c} 1,117\\ 118,969\\ 428,796\\ 158,635\\ 70,482\\ 42,328\\ 177,719\\ 63,973\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 989 \\ 109, 316 \\ 365, 746 \\ 150, 987 \\ 61, 506 \\ 39, 692 \\ 160, 759 \\ 57, 802 \end{array}$
Stocks, end of month: do Total, all grades	r 94, 547 7, 558 r 11, 698 r 30, 459 r 14, 330 3, 454 22, 316 13, 722 215, 851 19, 886	89, 211 6, 464 12, 084 22, 543 14, 652 3, 363 24, 776 4, 850 208, 180 26, 250	$\begin{array}{r} 96,598\\7,127\\10,553\\22,317\\14,566\\3,362\\32,460\\6,396\\171,010\\18,420\end{array}$	105,0187,6659,63723,21916,4013,3259,326205,95927,089	102, 766 9, 044 8, 309 21, 167 16, 291 3, 318 38, 058 10, 309 213, 200	96, 310 7, 664 11, 437 18, 217 16, 496 2, 829 32, 507 9, 606 183, 646 27, 214	98, 640 8, 669 13, 937 20, 624 16, 652 2, 981 28, 260 9, 865 179, 342 23, 669	99, 177 9, 774 16, 053 19, 920 19, 057 2, 967 23, 512 2, 455 154, 783 25, 032	103, 265 9, 191 16, 486 23, 872 20, 640 3, 241 21, 486 3, 795 149, 272 19, 532	$\begin{array}{c} 108, 189\\ 11, 125\\ 14, 098\\ 27, 927\\ 18, 556\\ 3, 109\\ 24, 692\\ 4, 423\\ 144, 542\\ 21, 939\\ \end{array}$	r 103, 363 11, 192 r 14, 535 21, 721 r 17, 067 2, 880 28, 592 7, 946 167, 107 21, 339	$114,577\\12,582\\16,842\\24,744\\19,356\\3,088\\29,942\\24,451\\127,036\\25,385$	123, 551 15, 575 17, 533 27, 831 20, 540 3, 008 30, 311
Bleached sulphate	45,033 42,375 88,126 1,959 17,138	28, 260 38, 667 58, 216 57, 794 2, 414 23, 385	26, 148 43, 502 50, 537 1, 674 29, 532	31, 470 50, 574 65, 993 1, 795 27, 864	32, 847 30, 322 52, 490 60, 443 2, 542 33, 183	26, 007 49, 082 56, 706 2, 000 21, 795	27, 159 46, 570 55, 711 2, 255 23, 264	14, 999 49, 396 40, 698 1, 899 21, 905	13, 332 21, 036 42, 542 45, 694 2, 184 17, 467	16, 532 40, 549 43, 530 2, 739 18, 297	21, 312 49, 100 44, 079 1, 498 28, 724	18,094 36,285 29,908 1,517	
All paper and paperboard mills:													
Paper and paperboard production, total thous. of short tons Paperdo Paperboarddo Building boarddo Paper, excl. building paper, newsprint, and paper board (American Paper and Pulp Association): §	* 1, 699 779 * 721 * 95	1, 930 958 854 117	1, 908 953 843 112	1, 908 960 827 122	1, 837 939 789 109	1, 688 859 703 126	1,877 938 812 127	1,812 916 777 119	1, 925 968 841 116	1,856 923 827 106	7 1,753 7 797 7 761 102	1, 747 814 762 98	1, 602 755 698 69
Orders, new short tons. Orders, unfilled, end of montho ³ do Production do Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of montho ³ do Fine papers ⁶	* 722, 646 * 225, 248	* 788, 563 * 605, 816 * 783, 209 * 775, 292 * 225, 979	r 745, 219 r 576, 005 r 776, 935 r 773, 834 r 231, 270	r 745, 014 r 559, 248 r 777, 510 r 770, 342 r 243, 928	* 743, 637 * 554, 488 * 757, 636 * 745, 707 * 250, 270	r 691, 643 r 546, 778 r 691, 037 r 690, 911 r 246, 694	7 707, 663 510, 048 758, 201 753, 159 256, 732	* 741, 433 * 517, 759 * 743, 555 * 734, 975 * 267, 494	* 741, 601 * 486, 380 * 781, 787 * 781, 011 * 271, 147	r 690, 493 r 424, 785 r 750, 575 r 732, 656 r 277, 403	7 716, 171 7 431, 978 7 720, 715 7 717, 139 7 288, 089	7 413, 443	657, 000 393, 465 700, 000 676, 000 307, 315
Orders, new do. Orders, unfilled, end of month do. Production do. Shipments do. Stocks, end of month do Printing paper 6	r 54, 362	107, 673 r 124, 600 105, 927 104, 313 r 55, 712	r 93, 219 r 114, 456 r 102, 628 r 101, 795 r 55, 956	r 85, 404 r 98, 345 r 101, 376 102, 052 r 54, 967	r 90, 503 r 93, 047 r 99, 971 r 95, 960 r 61, 100	r 78, 567 r 85, 906 r 86, 866 r 86, 437 r 63, 995	r 78, 572 r 67, 454 r 95, 891 r 93, 475 r 64, 715	r 79, 471 r 56, 168 r 94, 054 r 90, 886 r 69, 369	r 80, 313 r 48, 791 r 93, 224 r 92, 538 r 70, 394	7 73, 088 7 39, 408 7 85, 660 7 80, 611 7 77, 446	r 77, 966 r 43, 364 r 86, 196 r 82, 275 r 87, 638	r 83, 818 r 36, 370 r 87, 894 r 90, 072 r 83, 225	82,000 38,500 85,000 79,000 88,000
Orders, new do. Orders, unfilled, end of month	$\begin{array}{c} 250, 387 \\ 251, 898 \\ 67, 470 \end{array}$	r 274, 283 r 256, 130 267, 467 r 263, 711 r 68, 015	r 250, 772 r 246, 559 264, 706 r 259, 901 r 72, 328	r 263, 870 r 252, 018 268, 911 r 264, 837 r 79, 105	r 269, 137 r 252, 316 267, 238 r 261, 964 r 81, 738	r 236, 841 r 250, 311 237, 927 r 238, 145 r 79, 437	r 234, 777 r 236, 353 254, 259 r 252, 648 r 83, 139	* 267, 734 * 251, 798 256, 417 * 254, 279 * 83, 185	r 251, 023 r 238, 398 269, 603 268, 295 r 85, 012	* 232, 172 * 204, 498 261, 219 257, 205 * 86, 887	7 250, 963 7 203, 008 7 253, 493 7 248, 613 7 90, 416	r 240, 442 r 192, 613 r 248, 850 r 244, 020 r 96, 400	220,000 186,000 235,000 227,000 102,000
lish finish, white, f. o. b. milldol. per 100 lb Coarse paper; 15 Orders, new	1 7 243, 108	10. 80 r 269, 063 r 145, 324 r 269, 439 r 267, 438 r 60, 906	10. 80 ⁷ 260, 800 ⁷ 136, 215 ⁷ 265, 754 ⁷ 268, 869 ⁷ 57, 940	10. 80 ⁷ 260, 126 ⁷ 134, 483 ⁷ 268, 742 ⁷ 265, 175 ⁷ 60, 350	10. 80 r 254, 939 r 135, 013 r 257, 500 r 255, 715 r 63, 045	10. 80 ⁷ 253, 080 ⁷ 137, 405 ⁷ 243, 602 ⁷ 243, 364 ⁷ 59, 250	10. 80 , 265, 232 , 135, 193 , 275, 315 , 275, 191 , 63, 030	11. 30 7 258, 747 7 136, 869 7 257, 981 7 254, 729 7 66, 146	11.30 7 269,424 7 128,105 7 276,063 7 277,956 7 65,679	11. 30 • 253, 558 • 113, 485 • 268, 132 • 261, 379 • 64, 492	11.30 • 257,401 • 117,930 • 251,800 • 257,029 • 61,207	11. 30 * 251, 645 * 117, 500 * 266, 742 * 258, 250 * 61, 635	$ \begin{array}{c c} 11.30\\ 232,000\\ 103,000\\ 255,000\\ 246,000\\ 67,000 \end{array} $
Newsprint: Canada: Productiondo Shipments from mills Stocks, at mills, end of monthdo		387, 672 380, 732 88, 704	385, 606 380, 843 93, 467	388, 461 397, 706 84, 222	382, 937 383, 594 83, 565	391, 481 379, 695 95, 351	389, 148 396, 049 88, 450	376, 062 387, 897 76, 615	399, 788 392, 560 83, 843	397, 330 405, 923 75, 250	385, 819 406, 678 54, 391	385, 961 375, 667 64, 685	372, 344 356, 963 80, 066
United States: Consumption by publishersdo Production do Shipments from millsdo Stocks, end of month: At millsdo	307, 967 58, 016 59, 019 7, 355	338, 337 64, 894 65, 943 6 206	342, 572 69, 371 69, 199	348, 823 72, 659 71, 553 7 584	327, 060 72, 075 72, 441	291, 647 69, 327 68, 548 7, 997	314,045 72,571 71,966	337, 196 68, 370 69, 297 7, 675	381, 697 73, 268 73, 214 7, 720	364, 253 72, 355 72, 371 7, 713	363, 698 74, 817 73, 584 8, 946	332, 671 75, 626 75, 096	308, 753 68, 621 69, 235
At publishersdo	267, 958 90, 864 293, 801 96, 00	6, 306 274, 453 75, 785 398, 283 96, 00	6, 478 268, 665 88, 644 349, 649 96, 00	7, 584 282, 202 89, 083 368, 533 96, 00	7, 218 294, 728 73, 363 375, 195 96. 00	337, 372 80, 667 362, 174 96. 00	8,602 382,849 76,842 390,408 100.00	7,675 382,559 89,884 349,476 100.00	7, 729 345, 423 101, 655 362, 298 100, 00	344, 226 92, 892 416, 789 100, 00	373, 590 84, 555 407, 527 100, 00	9,476 382,691 98,165 369,223 100.00	8, 862 391, 580 92, 609 100, 00
Orders, new	711, 300 423, 500 713, 400 100	894, 300 464, 700 861, 200 102	790, 200 397, 400 824, 200 102	791, 200 352, 000 821, 800 100	798, 000 381, 100 789, 200 94	706, 100 359, 000 705, 600 81	807, 200 344, 500 792, 900 92	796, 200 375, 900 774, 000 91	831, 100 365, 900 832, 100 96	809, 700 338, 700 822, 500 94	957, 200 318, 700 953, 300 84	783,700 304,100 769,400 88	656, 300 267, 700 694, 300 85
shipmentsmil. sq. ft. surface area	5,003	5, 509	4, 929	4, 976	5, 019	4, 527	5, 301	5, 386	5,710	5, 498	4, 879	4, 710	4, 346
New orders	409. 2 449. 0	467.4 476.5	378.6 438.5	394.0 417.9	445. 0 478. 0	415.8 370.7	451. 2 459. 1	459.5 476.6	483.7 500.8	435.9 474.4	438.0 475.4	370.6 428.0	368.7 423.0

^{*} Revised ^{*} R

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SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

April 1949

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1946 and descriptive notes may be found in	I		r	·	r	1948				37.		19	
the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru ary
		PAPE	R AND	PRIN	TING-	-Cont	inued						
PRINTING											.		
Book publication, totalnumber of editions New booksdo New editionsdo	805 607 198	890 732 158	819 637 182	918 715 203	627 504 123	689 516 173	549 385 164	618 492 126	1, 082 886 196	911 734 177	1, 226 987 239	675 541 134	7 5 1
]	PETRO	DLEUM	[AND	COAL	PRO	DUCTS	3					
COAL													
Inthracite: Productionthous. of short tons	4, 675	4, 928	4, 438	4, 867	4, 590	4, 365	5, 121	5,007	4, 961	4, 680	4, 499	r 3, 722	2, 9
Stocks in producers' storage yards, end of month thous. of short tons.	320	256	153	96	63	51	135	413	703	971	964	928	8
Exportsdo Prices, composite, chestnut:	412	604	671	628	612	449	691	692	642	470	408	305	
Retail dol. per short ton	18.24	18.24	18.24	18.29	18.60	18.94	20.01	20.09	20.10	20.10	20.10	20.30	20.
Wholesaledo Bituminous:	14.912	1 15.022	1 15.023	¹ 15.134	1 15. 325	1 15.836	1 16. 338	1 16.388	1 16. 391	1 16. 384	1 16. 389	1 15, 982	1 16.0
Productionthous, of short tons Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total	50, 395	34, 399	35, 151	56, 583	53, 118	48,611	53, 779	52, 158	53, 447	49, 791	49, 937	r 47, 802	44, 4
Industrial consumption and retail deliveries, total thous, of short tons	47, 423	44, 502	34,011	39, 169	38, 928	38, 748	41,966	42, 331	45, 950	43, 959	46,913	+ 47, 291	42,4
Industrial consumption, total	35, 746 846	34, 974 509	29, 600 389	33, 541 908	32, 985 848	33, 578 697	36, 470 960	36, 175 922	38, 575 974	37, 749 954	38,014 999	7 37, 814 7 981	33,9
Beehive coke ovensdo Byproduct coke ovensdo	7,917	8,100	6,488	8,185	8,036	8,233	8,349	8,199	8,500	8,268	8,655	8,654	7,8
Electric power utilities do	636	671 7,801	649 6,919	$692 \\ 7,112$	$690 \\ 7,520$	721	719 8, 203	679 8,272	751 8,689	771 8, 261	8, 508	733 8, 251	7.
Railways (class I)do	9,091 996	8,430 1,023	7, 044 819	7, 766 822	7,432 798	7,408	7,467	7,258 697	7,851	7,655	7,710 859	7, 498 878	6,6
Railways (class I) do Steel and rolling mills do Other industrial do	2 8, 356	2 8, 440	2 7, 292	² 8, C56	27,661	663 2 8, 155	2 10,066	2 10, 148	2 11,044	2 11.047	10, 506	* 10, 819	9,8
Retail deliveriesdo	11,677	9, 528 55	4, 411 88	5,628 110	5, 943 99	5, 170 102	5,496	6, 156 121	7,375	6, 210 100	8,899	9,477	8, 8
Retail deliveries do Consumption on vessels (bunker fuel) do Stocks, industrial and retail dealers, end of month, total do Industrial, total do Byproduct coke ovens do Comment mills do		ļ					ļ	!	}				
totalthous. of short tonstotaldo	48, 613 47, 424	43, 585 42, 581	34,418 33,576	$47,032 \\ 45,680$	58,010 56,166	58, 139 55, 991	64,057 61,385	67,592 64,674	68,696	69, 579 66, 500	69,373 66,667	r 67, 795 r 65, 552	68,8
Byproduct coke ovensdo	8, 807 991	7, 435 956	4, 308 776	7,762 1,001	10, 474 1, 361	8, 975 1, 364	10,289 1,328	10,968 1,369	11, 348 1, 354	11,465 1,377	12, 104 1, 291	12, 481	13,
Electric power utilities do	14, 868	13,609	11, 745	14,601	17,041	18, 551	21, 107	22,751	23, 875	24, 894	24, 812	1, 184 24, 150	1, 1 24, 1
Railways (class I)dodo	7,047	5, 599 881	4,864 771	7, 208 1, 074	8, 787 1, 269	8, 388 1, 134	8,685 1,166	8,815 1,152	9,099	9,153 1,019	9,411	9,551	9,8
Railways (class I)	14, 735	14, 101	11, 112	14,034	17, 234	17,579	18,810	19,619	19,030	18, 592	17, 997	17, 169	16, 9
Exports §dodo	1, 189 3, 219	1,004 2,601	842 1,030	1,352 4,728	1, 844 5, 627	2, 148 5, 168	2, 672 5, 485	2, 918 4, 574	2,924 4,202	3, 079 3, 570	2,706 2,311	2, 243 2, 083	1,9
Prices, composite: Retail ¶dol. per short ton	14.70	14.71	14.80	15.11	15. 29	15.73	15.92	15.98	15.99	15.99	15.96	15.98	16.
Wholesale:											1		1
Mine rundo Prepared sizesdo	7.710	¹ 7.684 1 8.123	¹ 7. 728 ¹ 8. 146	1 7.864 1 8.272	¹ 7.882 18.359	1 8. 321 1 8. 806	¹ 8, 379 18, 872	1 8.403 1 8.915	1 8.403 19.199	¹ 8.395 19.211	r 1 8,756 r 1 9,250	r 1 8. 799 r 1 9. 276	18.8
Соке								[·					
Production:											1		1
Beehivethous, of short tons	540 5, 513	325 5,653	247 4, 491	578 5, 722	541 5, 593	435 5, 713	612 5,843	588 5, 763	623 5,966	610 5,807	638 6,066	, 624 6,076	6 5,4
Byproductdo Petroleum cokedo	203	242	225	217	256	259	259	246	249	259	279	288	
Stocks, end of month: Byproduct plants, totaldo	807	716	646	802	856	940	1, 123	1,287	1, 474	1, 589	1, 591	1.541	1.5
At furance plantsdo At merchant plantsdo	618	587	533 113	644 158	641 215	652 287	716 407	819 468	986 489	1, 059 530	1, 103	1,113	1, 1
Petroleum cokedo	. 79	128 66	69	83	91	100	111	109	115	117	488 129	r 428 154	3
Exportsdo Price, beehive, Connellsville (furnace)	- 59	67	37	81	67	51	82	73	46	46	37	39	
dol. per short ton	12.500	12.500	12.500	12.900	13.000	13.250	14.375	14.500	14.500	14. 500	14.500	14.500	14.5
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS													
Crude petroleum:	1				ĺ				[1	1		
Wells completed hous, of bbl Production percent of capacity. Consumption (runs to stills) thous, of bbl	1,406	1, 630 167, 593	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1,716\\ 164,509 \end{array} $	1, 864 170, 574	1,860 166,330	2, 105 171, 196	1,959 172,886	2,153 163,037	2,027	1,968 170,242	2,036 176,329	1,737 166,321	
Refinery operations	93	92	95	97	96	96	96	92	95	97	98	94	
Consumption (runs to stills)thous. of bbl Stocks, end of month:	156, 014	167, 007	166, 198	175, 705	168, 952	174, 546	174, 242	161, 280	173, 429	170, 166	177, 335	174, 868	
Gasoline-bearing in U. S., total do	224,880	227, 408	$\begin{array}{c} 227,278 \\ 60,807 \end{array}$	223,820 58,751	223, 481 58, 790	223, 124 57.872	224, 211 57, 684	228,401 58,827	234, 615 60, 821	240, 083 60, 629	246, 199	3 258, 230	
At refineriesdo	54, 572 154, 233	58, 989 152, 758	150, 787	148, 890	148, 469	148, 994	150,238	153, 244	156, 839	162, 885	60, 783 169, 321	³ 64, 857 ³ 176, 316	
On leasesdodddodo_	16, 075 6, 539	15, 661 6, 756	15, 684 7, 228	16, 179 7, 498	16, 222 7, 931	16, 258 7, 831	16, 289 7, 743	16,330 8,901	16, 955 9, 357	16, 569 9, 983	16, 095 10, 055	³ 17, 057 (³)	
Exportsdo	2,626	3.138	7, 228 3, 538 9, 271	3.362	3,419	3,661	3,974	3,362	3,404	3,192	3,068	2,127	
Importsdo	7, 638 2, 510	9, 767 2, 510	9, 271 2, 510	9, 144 2, 510	11, 427 2, 510	10,804 2.510	10, 555 2, 510	11,933 2.510	11,561 2.510	13,885 2.510	14,062 2.510	14,683 2,510	2, 5
Refined petroleum products: Fuel oil:			1					ſ					
Production:							0.5 - 5 -	00.000					1
Distillate fuel oilthous, of bbl Residual fuel oildo	32, 688 37, 542	32, 548 40, 523	29, 352 39, 104	30, 764 40, 732	29, 930 38, 387	30, 820 39, 177	32, 190 38, 673	28,960	33, 140 39, 313	32, 434 38, 15	34, 274 40, 276	32, 946 41, 778	
Domestic demand:		, í									1		
Distillate fuel oildo Residual fuel oildo	38, 648 45, 565	33, 779 47, 808	25, 498 42, 831	22, 809 39, 819	20, 896 38, 987	18, 305 38, 255	20, 210 38, 400	20, 364 35, 026	25, 595 38, 807	30, 645 39, 108	41, 243 47, 300	41, 599 47, 925	
Consumption by type of consumer: Electric power plants do	4,002	4, 256	3, 601	2, 943	3, 083	3, 186	3, 119	2, 916	3, 269	3, 566	4, 325	5, 356	
Kallwavs (class 1) do	6, 188	6,409	5,995	5, 824	5, 878	6,026	5, 889	5,620	6, 171	5,761	5,733	5, 380	4,68
Vessels (bunker oil)do Stocks, end of month:	5, 603	5, 819	5, 457	5, 348	5, 685	5, 775	5, 604	4, 181	4, 386	3, 734	5, 805	4, 923	4,60
Distillate fuel oildo	34, 590	32, 214	34, 514	40, 781	48, 352	58,725	68, 818	76, 320	82,920	83, 909	75, 953	4 61, 584	
Residual fuel oildo	43, 156	41,945	43, 301	48,788	52, 465	58, 431	l 64,096	68,005	72, 363	77,033	76,942	4 62, 508	·

Unless otherwise stated. statistics through	1					1948						19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	PETRO	DLEUM	AND	COAL	PRO	DUCTS	S—Con	tinued	L				
PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS-Continued													
Refined petroleum products—Continued Fuel oil—Continued													
Exports: Distillate fuel oilthous. of bbl. Residual fuel oildodo Price, wholesale, fuel oil (Pennsylvania)	942 598	1, 222 740	1, 608 947	2, 222 790	2,007 607	2, 261 1, 058	2,016 1,238	1, 272 693	1, 266 881	1, 134 642	1, 153 821	1, 376 774	
dol. per gal.	. 110	. 110	. 110	. 110	. 110	. 110	. 110	. 110	. 110	. 110	. 110	. 110	. 108
Productionthous. of bbl. Domestic demanddo Stocks. end of monthdo.	11,030 12,608 10,287 69	$11,262 \\ 10,884 \\ 10,464 \\ 272$	10, 236 7, 774 12, 795 88	9,973 6,508 15,711 474	9, 383 6, 351 18, 480 220	9, 442 6, 561 20, 958 362	9, 180 6, 193 23, 564 333	9, 288 6, 365 26, 177 232	9, 663 9, 411 26, 283 113	10, 848 10, 928 25, 829 297	$\begin{array}{c} 10,851\\ 12,384\\ 24,010\\ 246\end{array}$	10, 538 12, 955 1 21, 252 189	
Exportsdo Price, wholesale, water white, 47°, refinery (Pennsylvania)dol. per gal Lubricating oils:	. 121	. 125	. 125	. 125	. 125	. 125	. 121	. 120	. 120	. 120	. 120	. 120	.11
Production	4,132 3,044 7,829 1,143	4, 404 3, 231 7, 961 1, 032	4,308 3,096 8,022 1,139	4,500 2,956 8,411 1,142	4,065 3,007 8,166 1,979	4, 135 2, 803 8, 350 1, 134	4, 341 2, 957 8, 747 969	4, 121 2, 843 8, 884 1, 135	4, 580 3, 178 9, 306 971	4, 175 3, 229 9, 512 731	4, 368 7 2, 953 9, 843 1, 135	$\begin{array}{r} 4,193\\ 2,598\\ 10,326\\ 1,068\end{array}$	
Exportsdo Price, wholesale, cylinder, refinery (Pennsyl- vania)dol. per gal	. 390	. 390	. 390	. 390	. 390	. 390	. 390	. 370	. 350	. 318	. 300	. 274	. 22
Motor fuel: All types: Production, totalthous. of bbl_	. 67, 518	72, 025	74, 219	79, 421	78, 543	79, 948	80, 711	74, 505	79, 476	78, 445	83, 279	80, 659	
Gasoline and naphtha from crude petro- leumthous. of bbl. Natural gasoline and allied products do	59,964	63, 608 12, 296	65, 834 11, 704	70, 501 12, 072	69, 883 11, 550	$71,221 \\ 11,871$	71, 964 12, 157	66, 522 11, 543	70, 579 12, 833	69, 588 12, 916	74, 268 13, 476	72, 190 12, 998	
Sales of l. p. g. for fuel, etc., and transfers of cycle productsthous. of bbl_ Used at refineriesdo	3,818	3, 879 6, 187	3, 319 6, 058	$3,152 \\ 6,551$	2, 890 5, 979	3, 144 6, 123	3, 410 6, 535	3, 560 5, 962	3, 936 6, 617	4,059 6,953	4, 465 7, 143	4, 529 6, 497	
Domestic demanddo Stocks, gasoline, end of month: Finished gasoline, totaldo	- 56, 487	68, 171 103, 398	72, 183 101, 280	77, 186 99, 554	78, 044 96, 221	81, 428 90, 310	80, 348 87, 187	76, 159 82, 254	75, 164 83, 969		72, 162 95, 422	63, 278 108, 227	
At refineries	68, 604 8, 764 4, 673	68, 824 8, 551 4, 806 2, 162	64, 553 8, 549 5, 305 3, 190	61, 648 8, 998 5, 622 3, 218	56, 231 8, 297 6, 077 2, 977	51, 873 8, 529 6, 176 3, 849	49, 152 8, 258 6, 308	46, 982 8, 264 6, 287 2, 937	47, 708 8, 457	49, 580 8, 314 5, 857	54, 992 8, 275 5, 579 2, 975	65, 238 8, 394 6, 217	
Prices, gasoline: Wholesale, refinery (Oklahoma) dol. per gal. Wholesale, tank wagon (N. Y.)do	. 105	. 105	. 105 . 188	. 105 . 188	. 105 . 188	. 105	. 105	. 105			. 103		.10
Retail, service stations, 50 citiesdo Aviation gasoline:	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 195	. 196	. 196	. 196	. 196	. 196	. 197	. 201	. 201	.20
Production, total	1,825	3, 315 2, 329 7, 044	4,088 2,945 7,359	4,075 2,775 6,790	4, 115 2, 943 6, 469	4,142 2,747 6,520	3, 190 6. 641	2, 562 6, 560	2,864 6,224	3, 143 6, 797	4, 373 3, 713 6, 068	3, 297 2 6, 790	
100 octane and abovedo Asphalt: Productionshort tons. Stocks, refinery, end of monthdo	551,800	2,808 624,000 1,020,700	3, 266 676, 900 1,082,900	2, 667 818, 400 1,156,200	2, 614 911, 100 1,048,000	2, 575 980, 700 957, 600		3, 172 922, 200 681, 600	938,000	765, 600	2, 603 601, 500 1,028,500	556, 400	
Wax: Productionthous. of lbtoos. flbtoos. dotoos.	82, 320 103, 320	98, 280 100, 800	92, 960 108, 920	82,600 112,560	86, 240 122, 920	74, 760 136, 360	74, 760 148, 680	66, 640 151, 480			78, 960 154, 280		
Asphalt products, shipments: Asphalt roofing, totalthous. of squares. Roll roofing and cap sheet:	5, 121	5, 155	4, 946	4, 636	5, 220	4, 734	5, 259		1		3, 231	* 3, 077	3, 06
Smooth-surfaceddơ Mineral-surfaceddo	1,132	1, 561 1, 208 2, 385	1,405 1,056 2,484	1, 216 998 2, 423	1,281 1,083 2,856	$ \begin{array}{c} 1,163\\ 1,028\\ 2,543 \end{array} $	1, 153 2, 835	1,271 2,975	1,366 2,894	1, 169 2, 253	1,437	7 810 7 1, 360	93 84 1, 29
Asphalt sidingsdodosaturated feltsshort tons.	329 37, 633	350 49, 662	251 55, 316	213 52, 476	205 54, 772	199 44, 912					226 29, 500	r 208 r 27, 563	27, 39

RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

											·		
RUBBER		1					1				1		
Natural rubber:							f						
Consumptionlong tonsdo Stocks, end of month ddo Imports, including latex and guayuledo	51,012	54, 444	50,616	52,022	55, 701	48,769	53, 366	52, 131	49,617	51,632	45,985	7 50, 188	46, 157
Stocks, end of month &do	148,081	130, 295	123, 248	112,724	119,818	128, 446	129,622	123, 912	118, 187	113, 251	141, 541	r 125, 050	119, 197
Imports, including latex and guavule	· 54, 549	r 72,069	* 40, 802	r 40, 661	64, 725	63,824	r 68, 133	50, 556	61,027	50, 613	87,635	67, 706	110, 101
Price, wholesale, smoked sheets (New York)					*-,•	,			,		01,000	01,100	
dol. per lb	. 205	. 204	. 229	. 233	. 228	. 243	. 237	. 228	. 222	. 197	. 189	. 192	. 185
Chamical (synthetic):													. 100
Productionlong tons	39,025	43,940	40,846	42,866	41,207	41, 267	39,630	37, 890	41, 419	40,779	42, 133	38,890	36,076
Consumptiondo	35, 375	38, 222	34,632	35, 268	39, 204	34, 511	39, 339	39,215	38, 367	37,690	35, 446	7 36, 765	34,696
Stocks, end of month &do	65,649	72,885	78,722	85,734	89,088	96, 140	97, 197	98, 246	102,842	107, 297	115, 111	7 118, 357	119,049
Exportsdo	464	387	569	400	305	278	* 307	669	• 451	348	486	632	
Productionlong tonsdo Consumptiondo Stocks, end of month@do Exportsdo Reclaimed rubber:							1						
Production do	23,678	24,089	21,802	21,043	22,504	17,712	20, 255	21.805	23,859	23,050	21, 430	7 19, 741	18, 243
ConsumptiondodOdO	22, 374	24, 362	22,322	21,975	23,786	19, 291	22,917	23, 478	23, 512	22, 170	21, 377	* 19,031	17,636
Stocks, end of month⊗do	38, 444	38, 313	37,946	36,612	35, 898	34, 302	32,025	30, 198	31, 879	33, 378	32,630	7 32, 868	32,862
	l	l								· ·			
TIRES AND TUBES													
Pneumatic casings:											1	ļ	
Preduction thousands Shipments, total do. Original equipment do. Replacement equipment do. Export do. Stocks, end of month do. Exports do.	6, 385	6, 930	6, 574	6,931	7, 584	6,672	6, 963	6,915	6,750	6,098	5, 715	F 000	
Shinmants total	5, 106	5,703	7.039	6,254	7,827	7,866	7,835	6,700	6,492	5, 592	5, 715	5,896	
Original equipment	2, 020	2,366	2, 265	1, 818	2, 189	2,379	2,290	2, 114	2,436	2,335		5, 285 2, 304	
Banlacement equipment do	2,887	3, 183	4,632	4, 301	5, 474	5, 357	5, 409	4,460	2,430 3,899	2, 555	2, 299	2,304	
Export do	200	154	142	135	164	131	136	4,400	3, 899	3, 139	2, 953 191	2,855 127	
Stocks and of month	10,172	11.364	10, 940	11,611	11, 435	10,207	9,353	9,805	9,905			11 020	
Exports do	193	161	166	143	144	10, 207	113	9,805	9,905	10, 476	10, 722	11, 339	
Inner tubes:	100	101	100	140	144	175	113	101	120	80	188	179	
Productiondo	4, 980	5, 534	5, 578	5,702	6,716	5.750	6.639	6, 191	6, 323	F 460	F 004	F 000	
Shinmonts	4, 505	5,188	5, 807	5, 419	6,745	6,807	6, 917	6,191 6,200	6, 323 6, 061	5,463 5,123	5,034	5,062	
Shipmentsdodddodododddodddddddd	9,657	9,930	9,737	10,069	9,939	8,760	8, 527	8,778	8,915	5, 125 9, 303	4,722	4,926	
Exportsdo	120	9,930	117	10,009	100	127	6, 021 75	8, 118 67	8,915	9,303	9, 734	9, 815]
Bapor lo	120	140	11, 1		100 (127	10	0/1	80	00	135	130	

⁷ Revised.
 ¹ Beginning January 1949, stocks held by distributors in California, which were formerly included in bulk terminal stocks, are excluded; comparable figure for December 1948, 23,895,000 barrels.
 ² Beginning January 1949, data exclude unfinished aviation gasoline stocks.
 ³ Beginning July 1947 data are reported stocks available to industry. Seginning July 1947 data are reported stocks.

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Unless otherwise stated, statistics through						1948						19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
	SI	FONE,	CLAY	, AND	GLAS	SS PRO	ODUCI	ГS					
ABRASIVE PRODUCTS	1									1			
loated abrasive paper and cloth, shipments_reams	139, 066	161, 110	160, 918	158, 554	171, 412	146, 16 4	191, 199	191, 884	165, 337	139, 414	122, 239	125, 701	131, 39
PORTLAND CEMENT													
Productionthous. of bbl Percent of capacity	13, 347 70	14, 502 71	16, 041 80	17, 740 86	17, 757 89	18, 721 90	18, 961 91	18, 605 93	19, 349 93	18, 435 92	17, 425 84	15, 261 73	13, 7
hipmentsthous. of bbltocks, finished, end of monthdo tocks, clinker, end of monthdo	8, 338 20, 340 5, 196	13, 957 20, 886 6, 072	19, 047 17, 880 5, 930	19, 544 16, 086 5, 650	21, 426 12, 422 5, 032	20, 994 10, 149 4, 514	20, 704 8, 355 3, 916	19, 938 7, 061 3, 068	20, 324 6, 094 2, 824	18, 110 6, 399 2, 781	12, 741 11, 084 3, 781	8,756 717,591 5,475	9, 1 22, 2 6, 7
CLAY PRODUCTS		•							•				
Brick, unglazed:	317,619	392, 440	445, 263	498, 171	541, 527	544, 376	571, 713	561, 532	598, 512	521,034	r 483, 574	389, 483	
Productionthous. of standard brick. Shipmentsdo Stocks, end of monthdo. Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b. plant	300, 386 493, 925	414, 418	494, 952 421, 558	496, 510 420, 241	544, 523 413, 088	546, 235 408, 599	563, 697 411, 560	553, 625 (1)	556, 155 (1)	493, 144 (1)	* 413, 324 (1)	310, 615 (¹)	
doi, per thous_	21. 912	22.066	22.391	22. 514	22. 761	23. 032	23. 203	23.368	23. 599	23. 817	r 23, 868	* 24. 085	24.0
Day sewer pipe, vitrified: Productionshort tonsdo	110, 777 93, 973	131, 353 122, 307	122, 561 124, 272 207, 527	120, 424 120, 808	$127,663 \\ 128,137$	118, 119 125, 139	129, 417 131, 131	128, 578 132, 013	135, 565 135, 123	128, 423 120, 233	7 124, 647 7 100, 836	115, 909 84, 310	
Shipmentsdo Stocksdo tructural tile, unglazed:	200, 385	209, 313		207, 105	206, 505	199, 244	197, 487	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Productiondodddodddddddddddddddddddddddddd	83, 982 75, 800 134, 959	99, 575 97, 871 136, 014	109, 451 113, 784 130, 818	108, 946 113, 588 124, 522	113, 675 116, 594 118, 786	113, 349 116, 498 113, 378	114, 546 122, 287 106, 031	110, 434 111, 362 (¹)	111, 992 110, 948 (¹)	$ \begin{array}{c c} 108,327\\ 103,823\\ (^1) \end{array} $	* 103, 514 * 94, 289 (1)	99, 251 85, 572 (¹)	
GLASS PRODUCTS				,	,		,						
lass containers:			0.00										
Productionthous. of gross Shipments, domestic, totaldo	7, 320 6, 886	8, 977 10, 399	8, 951 7, 383	8,820 7,902	8, 107 7, 385	7,779 7,585	8, 934 8, 399	8, 737 10, 354	9, 075 8, 170	7, 214 6, 469	r 6, 751 r 6, 026	7,302 6,203	6, 8 5, 9
General use food: <u>Narrow neck food</u> do	578	969	549	653	829	899	1, 121	1, 795	823	534	569	· 601	.
Wide mouth food (incl. packers tumblers) thous, of gross. Beverage	1, 759	2, 518	1, 769	1,976	1,865	2,041	2, 333	2, 581	2, 161	2 1, 775	1, 731	r 1, 761	1,0
Beveragedodo	692 704	1, 338 1, 055	⁸ 729 605	849 692	884 641	843 729	569 571	³ 589 692	³ 460 422	246 321	³ 250 332	* 3 159 * 278	3
Beer bottlesdodddodddoddddddddddddd	783	1,060 2,281	786 1,861	781	604 1,465	641 1,413	868 1,807	1, 136 2, 307	1,308 2,008	1, 263 1, 592	872 7 1, 564	* 811	1,
Chemical, household and industrialdo	502 244	813 272	470 339	535 210	501 201	513 231	613 275	764 338	648 320	443 290	417 280	507 \$277	
Fruit jars and jelly glassesdo	39	92	275	568	395	276	244	151	20	² 4	11	16	
Dairy products	8, 488	6, 724	7, 876	8, 419	8, 799	8,704	8, 876	7, 164	7, 776	8, 306	r 8, 745	r 9, 459	9, 0
	4, 325	5, 223	5, 422	5 978	4, 357	4,036	4,618	4, 636	5,852	5, 398	r 4, 835	4,722	4, 3
Productionthous. of dozensdo	4, 296	5, 314 8, 659	5, 628 8, 510	5, 278 5, 277 8, 398	4,742	4,805	4,676	5,038	5,427	4,873 7,662	4, 347	4, 722 4, 288 8, 366	4,4
Stocks	3, 051	4, 147	3, 714	3, 847	3, 351	2,977	3,052	3,402	4, 301	1	2, 785	2, 959	3, (
Plate glass, polished, productionthous. of sq. ft.	21, 751	23, 572	23, 417	20, 783	24, 208	17, 484	24, 475	20, 774	(1)	(1)	(1)	()	(1)
GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS		1											1
Crude gypsum: Importsthous. of short tonsdo		241		.	720			1,003		-	895		
Productiondo Calcined, productiondo Typsum products sold or used:		1, 562 1, 385			1,773 1,590						1, 827 1, 607		
Pypsum products sold or used: Uncalcinedshort tons_ Calcined:		506, 561			523, 688		-			•			-
	<u> </u>	410, 518			545,038			573, 344			[*] 490, 297		
Keene's cementdo		11,944 107,121			13, 812 126, 713			13, 786			12, 419 139, 265	1	
Laththous. of sq. ft		530, 444			633,137			689, 932		-	- 139, 265 - 649, 924		
For building uses: do Base-coat plasters		4 7, 273			6, 387 659, 878			- 7,084 634,689		-	- 6, 991 729, 939		
Industrial plastersshort tons_		50, 692			56, 548			58, 276			55, 067		

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

		·											
CLOTHING Hoslery: Troduction thous. of dozen pairs Shipments do	r 13, 393 r 13, 205 22, 682	14, 185 14, 312 22, 557	13, 303 12, 850 23, 067	12, 162 10, 974 24, 354	12, 373 11, 287 23, 742	10, 099 10, 094 23 , 748	11, 546 12, 005 23, 290	11, 905 12, 594 22, 601	11, 759 12, 305 22, 055	11, 369 11, 405 22, 019	11, 262 9, 746 23, 534	11, 165 10, 939 25, 277	11, 243 11, 408 25, 113
COTTON													
Cotton (exclusive of linters): Production: Ginningsthous. of running bales Crop estimate, equivalent 500-lb. bales thous. of bales		r \$ 11, 557 r \$ 11, 857				259	1, 473	5, 310	10, 433	12, 762	13, 395	14, 142	⁶ 14, 540 ⁶ 14, 835
Consumptionbales	785, 677	879, 967	829, 960	785, 516	800, 347	627, 462	728, 732	739, 139	695, 887	685, 166	680, 670	674, 463	640, 182
Stocks in the United States, end of month, total‡ thous. of balesdo On farms and in transit‡ On farms and on pressesdo Public storage and compressesdo Consuming establishmentsdo Foreign cotton, total‡	4,430	6, 545 6, 411 582 3, 636 2, 193 134	5, 572 5, 447 528 2, 824 2, 095 125	4, 611 4, 500 372 2, 200 1, 928 111	3,6863,5842751,6421,667102	3, 080 2, 991 274 1, 308 1, 409 89	16, 855 16, 776 13, 885 1, 700 1, 191 79	15, 938 15, 815 10, 515 4, 087 1, 213 123	$15, 125 \\ 14, 995 \\ 6, 331 \\ 7, 272 \\ 1, 391 \\ 130$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,854\\ 13,729\\ 3,765\\ 8,387\\ 1,577\\ 125 \end{array}$	12, 646 12, 531 2, 185 8, 771 1, 575 115	$11, 392 \\ 11, 284 \\ 1, 552 \\ 8, 176 \\ 1, 555 \\ 110$	10, 481 10, 382 1, 363 7, 469 1, 550 99
 Revised. ¹ Data discontinued by compiling agency. ¹ Jelly glasses included with wide mouth food containers. ⁴ Total ginnings of 1947 crop. ⁴ Total ginnings of 1947 crop. 									es a small	quantity of • Total	í nonreturi ginnings o	nable conta f 1948 crop.	iners.

Revised. ¹ Data discontinued by compiling agency.
 ³ Jelly glasses included with wide mouth food containers.
 ³ Total ginnings of 1947 crop.
 ³ Includes laminated board, reported as component board, except in first quarter of 1948.
 ⁴ For revisions for July-December 1946 and data for January-June 1947, see note marked "‡" on p. S-38 of the October 1948 Survey.

April 1949

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					<u> </u>	1948						19	49
1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	January	Febru- ary
		TEX	TILE I	PRODU	UCTS-	Conti	nued						
COTTON-Continued													
Cotton (exclusive of linters)—Continued Exports §	163, 498 † 19, 431 . 307	261, 162 10, 398 . 318	155, 080 † 14, 344 . 341	204, 811 7, 846 . 353	132, 898 3, 090 . 352	148, 594 8, 078 . 330	114, 584 9, 847 . 304	170, 911 102, 970 . 309	246, 161 11, 726 . 311	428, 132 51 . 305	521, 568 5, 443 . 296	402, 923 12, 244 . 293	. 291
marketsdol. per lbdol. per lbdol. per lb Consumptionthous. of bales Productiondododododo	. 328 98 129 516	. 342 104 7 105 522	. 372 97 * 65 500	. 376 99 47 459	. 370 95 7 37 403	. 340 86 7 31 361	. 313 105 53 318	.312 109 169 356	. 312 115 222 437	. 315 117 219 527	. 322 114 * 204 609	.326 123 188 671	. 326
COTTON MANUFACTURES						001	010						
Cotton cloth: Cotton broad woven goods over 12 inches in width, production, quarterlymil. of linear yards Exports §thous. of sq. yd Importsdodo.	82, 410 3, 461	2, 588 75, 598 2, 364	80, 070 2, 760	79, 889 3, 813	2, 540 73, 129 3, 916	71, 937 2, 670	63, 673 2, 196	r 2, 258 62, 456 1, 433	83, 294 2, 604	58, 030 2, 007	2, 260 116, 046 2, 216	102, 321 2, 270	
Prices, wholesale: Mill margins doi: per jb Denims, 28-inch doi: per yd Print cloth, 383/2-inch, 64 x 60 doi Sheeting, unbleached, 36-inch, 56 x 60 doi Cotton yarn, Southern, prices, wholesale, mill:	63.65 .338 .239 .240	58.26 .338 .208 .240	51, 01 . 338 . 205 . 230	47.86 .338 .198 .230	45.34 .338 .183 .208	45.58 .338 .177 .195	46, 29 . 338 . 172 . 186	41.76 .338 .164 .181	37, 55 .338 .157 .178	35.34 .338 .155 .174	33. 98 . 338 . 158 . 172	32.78 .338 .155 .170	32. 29 . 339 . 152 . 170
22/1, carded, white, cones	. 804 1. 098	. 804 1. 098	. 804 1. 098	. 804 1. 098	. 796 1. 088	.757 1.044	.715 1.002	. 696 . 965	. 686 . 941	. 686 . 917	. 666 . 882	. 659 . 882	. 64
Active spindles, last working day, total*thous Consuming 100 percent cotton	r 22, 861 r 21, 485 r 10, 443 440 9, 819 r 137. 8	* 23, 079 * 21, 711 * 11, 690 492 * 11, 007 * 133. 7	r 23, 044 r 21, 695 r 11, 330 475 r 10, 670 r 136. 2	* 23. 054 21, 723 * 10, 703 * 10, 082 * 10, 082 * 134. 2	r 22, 777 r 21, 473 r 10, 952 461 r 10, 318 r 130. 8	22, 675 21, 328 r 8, 759 356 r 8, 212 r 104. 6	22, 703 21, 352 10, 019 421 9, 384 119. 6	22, 686 21, 302 9, 998 420 9, 414 121. 0	22, 483 21, 157 9, 521 400 8, 889 120. 0	22, 513 21, 231 9, 253 389 8, 681 111. 9	22, 043 20, 776 9, 102 383 8, 544 104. 1	20, 927 8, 940 376	21, 950 20, 758 8, 423 355 7, 960 112, 3
RAYON AND MANUFACTURES AND SILK													
Rayon yarn and staple fiber: Consumption: Filament yarn	60. 9 20. 7	68. 1 22. 7	68. 2 22. 9	68. 6 22. 1	70. 7 22. 4	72. 2 22. 2	71.8 22.1	69. 9 22. 0	71. 8 21. 9	70. 4 21. 3	75. 0 21. 2	69. 8 17. 8	63. (15. (
Filament yarndo Staple fiberdo Importsthous. of lb Prices, wholesale:	8, 8 4, 9 4, 588	9. 4 4. 8 5, 219	8.7 3.8 4,599	9.3 4.0 3,975	9, 2 4, 3 5, 323	9.3 4.2 4,580	10. 2 4. 7 4, 775	9.9 4.8 4,195	10. 1 4. 7 1, 654	12. 3 5. 4 2, 822	11. 1 4. 6 4, 344	6.2	21. 10.
Yarn, viscose, 150 denier, first quality, minimum filamentdol. per lb Staple fiber, viscose, 1½ denierdol. per lb Rayon broad woven goods, production, quarterly thous. of linear yards	. 740 . 360	. 740 . 360 553, 150	. 740 . 360	. 740 . 360	. 740 . 360 546, 421	. 740 . 360	. 764 . 368	. 770 . 370 519, 793	. 770 . 370	. 770 . 370	. 770 . 370 541, 709	. 370	. 77
Silk, raw: Imports thous. of lb_ Price, wholesale, raw, Japan, 13/15 (N. Y.) dol. per lb_ WOOL	397 2. 60	829 2. 60	417 2.60	470 2.60	1, 349 2. 60	1, 106 2. 60	352 2,60	404 2.60	787 2.60	510 2.60	614 2.60	-,	(0)
Consumption (scoured basis):¶ Apparel classdododododo	42, 900 15, 524 79, 997	51, 680 20, 265 86, 749	42, 632 17, 024 62, 324	41, 620 16, 972 48, 703	48, 120 19, 835 74, 307	31, 744 11, 284 61, 177	38, 824 16, 964 62, 530	45, 210 20, 360 54, 523	33, 988 18, 092 42, 411	29, 704 16, 636 38, 840	7 37, 100 7 19, 000 39, 503	16,860	
rices, wholesale, Boston: Raw, territory, 64s, 70s, 80s, sooureddol. per lb Raw, bright fleece, 56s, greasydo Australian, 64s, 70s, good topmaking, sooured, in bonddol. per lbdol. per lb	1. 255 . 510 1. 370	1. 255 . 510 1. 292	1, 296 , 510 1, 399	1.310 .510 1.652	1. 446 . 550 1. 820	1.480 .560 1.820	¹ 1. 800 ¹ . 560 1. 820	¹ 1. 800 1. 560 1. 696	¹ 1. 788 ¹ . 560 1. 615	¹ 1. 750 ¹ . 560 1. 615	¹ 1. 790 ¹ . 560 1. 801	¹ 1. 800 ¹ . 560	
WOOL MANUFACTURES													
Machinery activity (weekly average):¶ Looms:													
Woolen and worsted: Pile and Jacquardthous, of active hours Broaddodo Narrowdododo	103 2, 572 51	100 2, 495 40	98 2, 497 42	91 2, 513 37	82 2, 400 35	62 1, 893 30	82 2, 323 39	79 2, 185 36	89 2, 224 30	78 2, 143 29	77 * 2, 106 26		
Broaddo Narrowdo Spinning spindles:	163 146	163 144	164 141	167 141	166 129	114 90	164 130	164 124	173 126	166 114	159 103	97	
Woolendo Worsteddo Worsted combsdo	$\begin{array}{c} 102,527\\ 132,666\\ 252 \end{array}$	98, 429 129, 269 250	99, 272 125, 437 245	98, 572 124, 760 248	95, 140 116, 709 239	73, 791 87, 804 179	94, 338 109, 204 222	88, 432 104, 311 210	92, 989 101, 900 189	90, 274 92, 615 7 160	7 84, 113 91, 989 165	85, 319	
Wool yarn: Production, total 1	67, 304 7, 940 43, 872 15, 492 2. 925	82, 550 9, 610 53, 730 19, 210 2. 962	65, 876 7, 488 42, 092 16, 296 3. 069	65, 588 7, 512 41, 668 16, 408 3, 350	78, 170 8, 840 49, 800 19, 530 3. 350	48, 188 5, 408 31, 912 10, 868 3. 350	62, 112 6, 896 38, 852 16, 364 3, 350	74, 475 8, 055 46, 385 20, 035 3, 350		57, 612 5, 908 35, 712 15, 992 3, 350	7 66, 900 7 6, 965 7 41, 165 7 18, 770	5, 580 32, 792	

ng system) 2/32⁻.....dol. per lb_1 2.925 1 2.962 1 3.069 1 3.350 1 3

April 1949

the Date 3 Supplement to the Survey "isy" Mater April May June June June April May June June <thjune< th=""> June June</thjune<>	Unless otherwise stated, statistics through					<u>.</u>	1948		······				194	9
WOOL MANUPACTURES—Continued Profess and sealed works good, except works Datagent failed, except works, wo	1946 and descriptive notes may be found in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey		March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October			January	Febru- ary
Come and sected works goods, except works 11, 55	TEXTILE PRODUCTS—Continued													
phile. Constraints phile. (marked) phile. (marked)(marked) phile. (marked)	WOOL MANUFACTURES-Continued													
Production, currently, total.,buss, of the j.d.,														
Covernment orderst 0.8 101 1.2 170 0.9 101 0.9	Production, quarterly, totalthous. of lin. yd													
International control in the	Government orderstdo		3, 141			2, 176			2, 161			3, 625		 -
Linkenson Constrained Constrained <thconstrained< th=""> <thconstrained< th=""> <</thconstrained<></thconstrained<>	Men's and boys'tdo		55, 113			55, 599		.	46, 684			39,933		
Other noningravel (bits) -10,824 -10,82	Unclassified †do		8, 620			9,051			7,939			1, 047		
Spitter, unfreibed wersteld, 13 er., dol, peryd 2, 440 3, 466 3, 468 3, 468 3, 468 3, 468 3, 468 3, 468 3, 468 3, 468 3, 468 3, 468 3, 468 3, 468 3, 468 3, 468 3, 468 3, 468 2, 469 2, 469 2, 469 2, 468 2, 664 2, 664 2, 664 2, 664 2, 664 2, 668 2, 722 TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT <td< td=""><td>Other nonapparel fabricsdo</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	Other nonapparel fabricsdo													
dol, per yd. 2.308 2.308 2.308 2.409 2.409 2.607 2.604 2.608 2.607 2.604 2.604 2.608 2.607 2.604 2.607 2.604 2.607 2.608 2.607 2.608 2.607 2.608 2.607 2.608 2.607 2.608 2.607 2.608 2.607 2.608 2.607 2.608 2.607 2.608 2.607 2.608 2.607 2.608 2.607 2.608 2.608 2.607 2.608 2.608 2.608 2.608 2.608 2.608 2.608 2.608 2.608 2.608	Suiting, unfinished worsted, 13 oz_dol, per yd	3. 440	3. 465	3. 465	3. 465	3.465	3.465	3. 564	3. 589	3. 589	3, 589	3, 589	3. 589	3, 58
ar ake by dealers	dol. per yd	2. 203	2, 203	2, 265	2. 326	2.426	2.450	2.450	2. 537	2, 624	2. 624	2. 698	2. 722	2, 72
AIRCRAFT Jumber. 616 556 631 963 1,186 1,119 ()		3, 082	2, 092	4, 782	4, 980	3, 381	1,907	2, 516	2, 388	1, 538	1, 327			
AIRCRAFT Burnber. 646 556 631 963 1,185 1,119 () (TRA	NSPOF	TATIC)N EO	UIPM	ENT		1	<u> </u>	I		
$ \begin{array}{c} \begin metric total $$ 1, 190 & 0, 0 & 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, $														
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	hipments, totalnumber		856	931		1, 186	1, 119	(1)	2	(1)	9	(1)	(1)	
MOTOR VEHICLES actor state, total umber 383,002 492,064 435,060 388,833 481,066 $474,566$ 401,323 413,257 401,803 483,522 480,663 538,533 481,066 $474,566$ 401,323 413,257 $1,163$ $1,537$ $1,646$ $1,072$ $1,163$ $1,537$ $1,646$ $1,072$ $1,163$ $1,537$ $1,646$ $1,770$ $383,753$ $384,669$ $330,573$ $386,673$ $330,179$ $383,1573$ $386,669$ $330,573$ $356,661$ $337,1192$ $331,196$ $331,567$ $366,690$ $330,573$ $366,601$ $331,196$ Dornestic $-46,077$ $128,692$ $117,790$	Civil aircraftdo	461	278 578	766	812	959	920	700	590	502	317	235	160	
$\begin{array}{c} C_{caches, total} &, co. &, 101 & 1.430 & 1.056 & 1.288 & 1.068 & 1.022 & 771 & 1.63 & 673 & 545 & 584 & 653 \\ Pormetries, total &, co. &, 274, 547 & 324, 645 & 3071 & 725 & 164 & 744 & 744 & 744 & 744 & 744 & 754 & 7$	-	112	100	229	209	888	240	181	134		137	183	70	
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		383, 002	492, 034	438, 090	338, 538						468, 822			426, 66
$ \begin{array}{c} \hline \text{Domestic} \\ \hline \text{Domestic} \\ \hline \text{Trucks, total} \\ \hline \text{Trucks, total} \\ \hline \text{Domestic} \\ \hline \ \text{Domestic} \\ \hline \ \text{Domestic} \\ \hline \ \text{Domestic} \\ \hline \hline \ \text{Domestic} \\ \hline \hline \ \text{Domestic} \\ \hline \hline \ \text{Domestic} \\ \hline \hline \ \ \ \text{Domestic} \\ \hline \hline \ \ \ \ \text{Domestic} \\ \hline \hline \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	Domesticdo	763	1, 217	910	1,168	892	947	675	1, 051	600	460	763	618	41
$\begin{array}{c} \hline Densetic$	Domesticdo	256, 753	327, 198	288, 356	209, 591	293, 582	334, 736	328, 194	282,458	361, 867	346, 999	360, 986	312, 199	324, 54 310, 34
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Domesticdo	88, 889	118, 572	111, 911	96, 909	101, 755	98, 249	97, 222	94, 196	91, 296	89,030	90,667	91,282	101, 70 88, 54
$ \begin{array}{c} rick trailers, production, totaldo. 3, 454 \\ Complete trailers,do. 1, 658 \\ Vars,do. 1, 658 \\ Vars,dot 1, 1, 767 \\ Vars, Vars, Pars, Pars, Pars,dodot 1, 1, 102 \\ Vars, Vars, Pars, Pars, Pars,dodot 1, 1, 102 \\ Vars, Vars, Pars, Pars, Vars, Var$	Passenger carsdo	16, 422	20, 493	22, 570	16, 477	14, 988	17, 681	19, 349	17,696	17,651	10, 742	18,825	13,490	
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	ruck trailers, production, total	3,454	4, 137	4, 116	3, 688	4,047	3, 437	3,622	3, 594	3,725	3,819	3,426	2, 766	2, 28
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Vansdo	1,688	2,094	2,081	1,876	2, 144	1,657	1,866	1,876	1,982	2,444	1,935	1, 490	2, 16 1, 09
New passenger cars.	Chassis shipped as suchdo						1, 583							1,07
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	New passenger carsdo										313, 230 75, 024			
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	RAILWAY EQUIPMENT													
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $														
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Freight cars, totalnumber	6, 345				7, 816	8, 763 6, 876		9,886 7.055					
Passenger cars, total*00749412164466261659288969392Domestic<000000	Domesticdo	6, 306 2, 157		2,326			6, 874 1, 887	7,450	6,978	6, 649	6,976	7,364	6,130	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Passenger cars, total*do Equipment manufacturers, totaldo							61	65	92	88	96	91	
	Domesticdodododododododo	54 20												
Percent of total on line	Freight energy (close 1) and of month:	1 500	1.00	1 540		1 545	1							
Lucus and S 4.7 5.7 5.1 6.0 5.2 5.2 </td <td>Number owned</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>ŕ</td> <td>,</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1,76</td>	Number owned	-			ŕ	,								1,76
Equipment manufacturers do 75, 482 80, 772 86, 947 81, 067 79, 866 75, 220 73, 113 65, 751 61, 438 57, 877 53, 118 51, 007 Locomotives (class 1), end of month: Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs number. 0 27, 579 24, 348 22, 620 22, 719 23, 699 27, 169 27, 289 27, 336 34, 347 32, 607 31, 043 30, 676 Percent of total on line. number. 7.8 8.3 8.4 8.5 8.3 8.2 8.3 8.1 8.0 7.9 7.5 7.7 Steam locomotives, total. number. 108 119 117 111 123 119 116 101 86 78 72 73 Equipment manufacturers. .do 19 30 28 29 20 17 116 101 86 78 72 73 Equipment manufacturers. .do 19 30 28 29 21 19 116 101 86 78 72 73 Railroad shops.	Percent of total on line	4.7	4.8	4.9	5, 1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	5.2	9 5.
Locomotives (class 1), end of month: Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs Percent of total on line	Equipment manufacturers	75, 482	80,772	86, 947	81.067	79,866	75, 220	73, 113	65, 751	61,438	57,877	53, 118	51,007	100, 36 73, 38
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Locomotives (class 1), end of month:		24, 348	22, 620	22, 719	20, 098	27, 169	27, 289	27, 336	34, 347	32,607	31, 043	30, 676	26, 98
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	number	2,702			2, 887	2, 803								2, 63
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Orders unfilled:	1	ļ				ļ	1						6.
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Equipment manufacturersdo	89	89	89	86	101	99	99	86	72	65	60	62	4
Railroad shops do 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 (xports of locomotives, total do 71 153 133 135 109 97 69 101 133 43 87 81 Steam do 12 30 28 38 28 24 9 41 33 15 10 14 Other do 59 123 105 97 81 73 60 60 100 28 77 66 INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND 123 105 97 81 73 60 60 100 28 77 66	Equipment manufacturers do	1,488	1,431	1,455	1, 485	1, 572	1, 509	1,510	1,477	1,544	1,615	1,561	1,490	1,45
Other 59 123 105 97 81 73 60 60 100 28 77 66 INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND	Railroad shopsdo	1	0	1	· 0	Ó	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	1, 45
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND	Steamdo	12	30	28	38	28	24	9	41	33	15	10	14	
TRACTORS	INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND	08	140	100	01	01	13	00	00	100	28	77	66	
hipments, totalnumber7359 338 337 331 292 259 275 256 239 209 237 204	TRACTORS	7 350	338	337	331	292	250	975	956	920	900	-007	004	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Domesticdo	r 259	288	318	286	243	230	214	229	216	158	194	184	27 22 4

* Revised. ¹ Not available for publication. *New series. See note marked "**" on p. 8-40 of the September 1948 Survey for January-June 1947 figures for passenger car shipments. The series for flannel dress goods, 8 ounce, 54-55-inch, f. o. b. mill, which is compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor, has been substituted for the 7-7½-ounce series shown in the September 1948 Survey and earlier issues which has been discontinued by the compiling agency; comparable figures beginning April 1938 will be published later. TRevised series. See note on woolen and worsted apparel fabrics in the May 1948 Survey or in the 1947 Supplement to the Survey for explanation of changes in the classifications in the second quarter of 1947. A further change was made in the last quarter of 1947. Beginning that quarter the unclassified item consists entirely of fabrics containing 25 percent or more wool reported by cotton and rayon weavers, and all apparel fabrics produced by woolen and worsted manufacturers are distributed to the separate classifications for men's and boys' and worsted manufacturers as "all other apparel fabrics." Apparel fabrics produced for Government orders were combined with other production prior to 1947. Blankets produced for Government orders are not available separately.

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